

LITHUANIA

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INSIGHTS SURVEY

Final Report | 2025



THE SEIS WAS CONDUCTED IN THE FRAMEWORK OF:



Designed, coordinated and developed by:



Data collection by:



Analysis and report produced by:



>>> Access the data on [UNHCR's MicroData Library](#)

UNHCR's Microdata Library is a public online library containing anonymous microdata of persons affected by forced displacement collected by UNHCR, its partners and other third parties.

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COVER PHOTOGRAPH:

Lithuania: Arts agency ARTSCAPE creative summer camp for refugee youth from Ukraine, “Connected by Culture”, 2025.
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List of Acronyms

| | |
|--------|---|
| AAP | Accountability to Affected People |
| CP | Child Protection |
| EUR | Euro |
| GBV | Gender-Based Violence |
| HH | Household |
| IASC | Inter-Agency Standing Committee |
| ID | Identification Document |
| IOM | International Organization for Migration |
| MCQ | Multiple Choice Question |
| MHPSS | Mental Health and Psychosocial Support |
| NEET | Not in Education, Employment or Training |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| PSEA | Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse |
| RCF | Refugee Coordination Forum |
| RRP | Refugee Response Plan |
| SEIS | Socio Economic Insights Survey |
| TP | Temporary Protection |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |

Geographic Classifications

Lithuania is divided into 10 administrative counties (“Apskritis” in Lithuanian), representing the highest-level of local administration. Each county consists of a number of municipalities (“Savivaldybės” in Lithuanian) representing the second administrative level. In total, there are 60 municipalities across the country.

Introduction

Background

Between 24 February 2022 and October 2025, over 5.7 million individuals are estimated to have fled Ukraine due to the ongoing war.¹ Of these, more than 101,000 have entered the Republic of Lithuania (hereafter referred to as Lithuania). At the time of writing of this report, more than 51,000 individuals held valid temporary residence permits pursuant to the temporary protection mechanism.² This remains the largest arrival of refugees recorded in Lithuania's history. The population that has settled in the country primarily consists of women (47%) and children (31%), along with elderly individuals (13%) and persons with disabilities (6%)—groups that often face heightened risks and require targeted support and services.³ Given the continued instability in Ukraine, it is anticipated that displacement will continue in 2026, with new arrivals seeking refuge in Lithuania and joining those already residing in the country.

Lithuania has demonstrated a strong and sustained commitment to welcoming and assisting refugees fleeing Ukraine since 2022. The Ministry of Social Security and Labour leads the national coordination of the refugee response, while municipalities and civil society organizations play active roles in providing direct support and services. This collective effort—driven by government institutions, civil society, and local communities—reflects a comprehensive whole-of-society strategy aimed at ensuring protection and inclusion.

Despite these coordinated efforts and the availability of tailored support for individuals with specific needs, many refugees continue to face barriers that limit their ability to fully sustain themselves and support their families. The 2025–2026 Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) builds on previous iterations by providing targeted, practical support to host countries. It further aims to ensure groups such as older people, children, people with disabilities and

survivors of gender-based violence are receiving specialized assistance to address their needs, and that they are not left behind as the response shifts towards sustainability.

To support a coordinated and effective response, access to comprehensive data is crucial for the design, delivery, and assessment of assistance programmes. In this regard, UNHCR Lithuania, working in collaboration with IOM and Lithuanian Red Cross, as well as other key actors engaged in the refugee response within Lithuania, carried out the 2025 Lithuania Socio-Economic Insights Survey (SEIS).

The SEIS is a collaborative, inter-agency initiative designed to identify the most urgent needs of refugees coming from Ukraine⁴ across key sectors, including protection, health, education, accommodation, and livelihoods. It aligns with the objectives of the Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) for the Ukrainian refugee situation⁵ and specifically supports Lithuania's inter-agency RRP, led by UNHCR. SEIS serves as a source of important and comprehensive data for service providers.

The 2025 SEIS in Lithuania was coordinated by UNHCR and developed through a collaborative effort, including with focal points from government, humanitarian actors and civil society, to ensure the survey maintained a multi-sectoral and inter-agency approach. Drawing on their specific expertise, each actor contributed to the design phase of the 2025 SEIS. The process included consultations at a round table event bringing together the key stakeholders involved in the refugee response.

This final report serves as a strategic tool to guide humanitarian interventions in Lithuania throughout 2026 and beyond, informing the work of partners and stakeholders. It supports a more targeted and prioritized response and reflects the Grand Bargain commitments⁶ to improved harmonization and coordination of assessment efforts.

¹ Data source: UNHCR Ukraine Situation – Operational data portal - [link](#)

² Data source: Lithuania government authorities

³ Data source: RRP - Refugee Response Plan 2025-2026 - [link](#)

⁴ The term "refugees from Ukraine" is understood to include Ukrainian nationals as well as third-country nationals who fled Ukraine since 24 February 2022 and are in need of international protection, including people who are stateless or at risk of statelessness.

⁵ Data source: RRP - Refugee Response Plan 2025-2026 - [link](#)

⁶ The Grand Bargain is a major agreement in humanitarian aid, signed by donors and agencies in 2016, to make aid more effective by making 51 specific commitments across 10 workstreams like localisation (direct funding to local actors), funding flexibility (less earmarking, more multi-year deals), and efficiency (harmonised reporting, better data) to better serve people in need and reduce waste. Key commitments include directing 25% of funds to local responders, simplifying donor rules, using more cash-based aid, and improving needs assessments and coordination.

The report presents a comprehensive overview of the needs of Ukrainian refugees in Lithuania, with sectoral and sub-sectoral analysis, demographic breakdowns, and cross-cutting indicators, including accountability to affected people⁷ (AAP).

Objectives

The SEIS is an essential interagency tool for planning and prioritization, decision making, and needs-based programme designing. The main purpose of the SEIS is to support the RRP planning cycle process and to enable planning among key humanitarian actors through the provision of updated information on multi-sectoral needs and priorities of refugees from Ukraine. Results of the SEIS will be used by all stakeholders under the Regional Response Plan (RRP) to understand the evolving situation, unpack risks and vulnerabilities and to advocate for funding from donors.

In 2025, the UNHCR's Regional Bureau for Europe and Inter-Agency partners aimed for further harmonization of core components of the SEIS by using one questionnaire for all countries. This allows for better comparison across countries, without losing the trend comparison with the 2023 and 2024 surveys.

The key objectives of the regional SEIS guiding its country-level implementation, are to:

1. Provide a multisectoral and comparable overview/update of the needs, capacities, and vulnerability of refugees from Ukraine hosted in Lithuania, to provide the evidence base to inform humanitarian planning and prioritization process.
2. Ensure that the changing needs and vulnerabilities of different refugee groups are understood, including women, children, older people, people with disabilities, and others who may face additional risks and barriers.
3. Understand the driver and severity of needs of the refugees from sector-specific and inter-sectoral perspectives. As a way forward, for each sector to identify variations in need among population groups and geographical areas in order to inform response prioritization and strategic planning.

4. Ensure that the perspectives and preferences of refugees from Ukraine are reflected in the strategic response planning.
5. Improve the targeting of assistance by gathering sufficient evidence and data to better inform future, data-driven decisions.
6. Improve the accuracy and completeness of comparable socio-economic indicators of refugees to support evidence-based policy making and planning for inclusion.

Geographical coverage

The target population of the regional 2025 SEIS was all refugees from Ukraine who have been hosted / are residing in the countries under coverage at the time of the data collection. The assessment in Lithuania covered the entire country geographically and applied sub-national stratification at the county level, ensuring that all counties were included in the sample (see Methodology/Sampling Design section).

⁷ AAP: [online](#)

Methodology

UNHCR Lithuania, together with IOM and the Lithuanian Red Cross, carried out the SEIS as part of the Ukraine Refugee Response Plan. Using a harmonized methodology and shared questionnaire aligned with the regional approach, the assessment produced comparable data to inform priorities across the region. The survey followed a similar questionnaire as in 2024⁸ to capture trends and changes and allowing for comparison of data between the two years.

The SEIS 2025 in Lithuania was implemented through a quantitative approach. Primary data was collected through a structured multi-sectoral household survey. The survey was designed at the regional level, in consultation and cooperation between UNHCR and stakeholders in Lithuania. The face-to-face structured interviews included questions pertaining to both the individual and household level for all surveyed households. Data collection took place in two rounds, May–June and September–October 2025, to optimize operational efficiency and ensure data quality avoiding the summer period. The population of interest included all households of refugees from Ukraine settled in the country. Interviews were conducted in all ten counties of Lithuania. The geographical distribution of interviews was based on the sample methodology (see below). The main unit of measurement was a household, with specific indicators measured at individual level by asking the respondent questions about each of the household members.

Appropriate measures were put in place to ensure the protection of personal data and guarantee confidentiality in all data collection and processing activities. Consent of all participants was requested and recorded, clearly indicating the purpose and expected use of the data.

Sampling design

The survey covered a total of 398 households (HH), including 774 household members. The sample design had a county quota, proportional to the number of refugees from Ukraine living in each county (according to data from Lithuanian authorities). As this process did not include a true randomization

procedure, the information presented here is indicative, not statistically representative.

The target sample size was set to a minimum of 400 and maximum of 500 households, taking into account the minimum sample size required in random samples for estimates with 95% level of confidence and 5% margin of error (around 400 households).

Data collection

IOM and Lithuanian Red Cross enumerators collected quantitative data through a multi-sector household-level survey using electronic tablets. All interviews were conducted at the household level, with individual questions for each household member. Enumerators interviewed only adult household members – either face-to-face or by phone – asking them about the socio-economic status of the entire household. Respondents also provided information on any non-family members or other families living under the same roof and sharing resources. This approach was adopted because refugees often share resources and expenses, such as pooling funds for food or rent. For certain indicators related to health, education, protection, and socio-economic inclusion, data was collected at the individual level, with respondents answering on behalf of all household members.

Respondents were randomly selected, and interviews were conducted in public areas across the country, including in integration centres and during community events.

Throughout all stages of the exercise, all necessary measures were taken as stipulated in the UNHCR Data Protection Policy⁹ in order to protect and safeguard personal data and to minimize the risk of attributing findings to specific individuals or HH.

In addition to personal data protection, the exercise was guided by the principle of data responsibility, which is the safe, ethical and effective management of data as outlined in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Operational Guidance on Data Responsibility in Humanitarian Action.¹⁰ This included asking for informed consent and taking measures to prevent the exposure of sensitive non-personal data, ensuring data protection and security in line with the principles for data responsibility in humanitarian action.

⁸ Lithuania 2024 Socio-Economic Insights Survey: [link](#)

⁹ UNHCR Data Protection Policy: [online](#)

¹⁰ IASC Operational Guidance on Data Responsibility in Humanitarian action: [online](#)

Data quality was ensured through continuous monitoring of the data collection process and thorough data cleaning, including logic checks, review of interview duration, and identification of outliers, which were flagged and resolved in collaboration with field teams.

Data analysis

UNHCR performed a preliminary analysis as per the Data Analysis Plan agreed at inter-agency level, to facilitate initial interpretation sessions and inputs from the inter-agency team. Software R was used for analysis.

In addition, the preliminary results were shared with key stakeholders and actors in the field for planning purposes and to guide 2026 response in the country. This report presents the results of the analysis and also the insights and interpretations provided by the specialists in each of the sectors assessed.

Limitations

Representativeness and margin of error: given the lack of complete sampling frame and locations, the study had to use a sampling design involving a distribution of the sample proportionally to the available information on the size of the refugee population. This was done to ensure geographical representativeness, combined with non-probabilistic

selection of HH in the last stage (convenience sampling), which could have introduced bias and prevent the calculation of the final margin of error of the sample. While results cannot necessarily be extrapolated to all refugees from Ukraine residing in Lithuania, the demographic composition of the survey sample shows a very similar distribution to that of the overall refugee population as reflected in administrative data and previous studies. This supports the view that the final results can be considered as a good indication of the overall situation of refugees in the country.




Perceptions and respondent bias: indicators related to service provision are based on respondents' perception and may not directly reflect the reality of service provision. Certain indicators may be under-reported or over-reported due to the subjectivity and perceptions of respondents.

Sensitivity: respondents may have experienced a certain reluctance in replying to some questions (e.g. on income and expenditures, protection risks, food security and consumption, irregular work, need for mental health and psychosocial support) thus impacting the outcome of the survey accordingly.

Timing of assessment: since data collection was conducted in two rounds, between May-June and September- October 2025, findings should be interpreted as a snapshot of the situation of refugees at that point in time.




Results at a glance

HOUSEHOLDS' DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

 **60%** Female
 **40%** Male
 **2.0** HH size

27% 0-17 years old
62% 18-59 years old
11% 60+ years old

MAIN THREE PRIORITY NEEDS

Employment 
Accommodation 
Language courses 

PROTECTION



22%

of HH reported not having any priority need



31%

of HH reported being benefited by national social protection systems

EDUCATION



79%

of school-age children were reported being enrolled in school in Lithuania [2024/25]



10%

of youth (15-24 y.o.) reported being NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training)

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE



70%

of respondents reported being aware on accessing GBV services

CHILD PROTECTION



22%

of HH who expressed child protection concerns, increased vulnerability to online violence was the main concern

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION & LIVELIHOODS



50%

of working-age HH members reported being employed



34%

of HH reported being able to communicate effectively in local language

ACCOMMODATION



29%

of HH reported living in shared accommodation (20%) or collective sites (9%)



19%

of HH reported relying on support to cover housing costs (rent and utilities)

HEALTH



12%

of HH members with health issues reporting being unable to obtain the needed health care

MENTAL HEALTH & PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT



19%

of HH members reported having experienced mental health or psychosocial problems

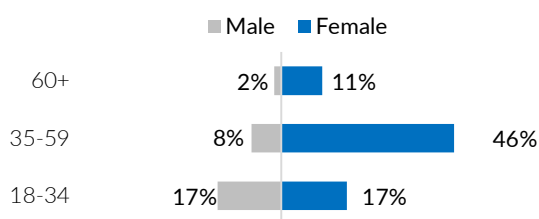
Findings

Respondent profile

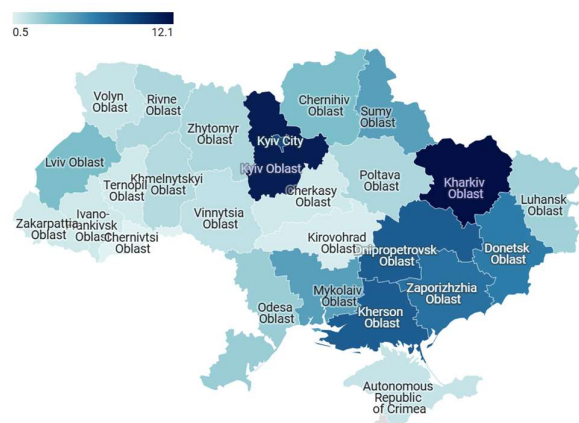
This section outlines the demographic profile of the 398 individuals who responded on behalf of their households, with emphasis on gender, age, and vulnerability. These respondents represent the primary demographic makeup of the households covered in the assessment.

All interviews were conducted with adults, 74% of whom were women and 26% men. The age group most frequently represented among respondents was 35–59 years, comprising 53% of the total. At the national level, the average respondent age was 40 years.

Distribution of respondents by age & gender



The majority of households reported originating from the eastern regions of Ukraine, notably Kharkivska Oblast (12%), Kyivska Oblast (9%), and Dnipropetrovska Oblast (8%). Furthermore, 20% of respondents indicated that they were originally from Kyiv city and Kyivska Oblast combined. In terms of duration of stay, respondents reported having lived in Lithuania for an average of two years and three months at the time of data collection.

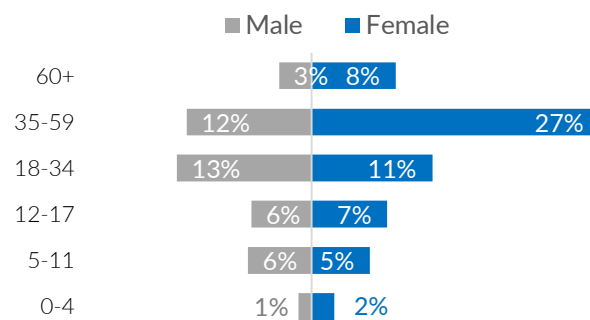


Household profiles

Respondents shared detailed data on each member of their household, resulting in information on 774 individuals across the 398 surveyed households. The average household size was 2.0 persons, reflecting a slight decline compared to last year’s average of 2.3. Regarding place of residence, most households (98%) reported living in urban areas, while only a small fraction said they were living in rural settings.

Women accounted for 60% of all household members. In line with respondent-level findings, the largest demographic group among household members was those aged 35–59, representing 39% of the total. This was followed by individuals aged 18–34, who made up 24% of the population. Children under 18 constituted 27% of household members. At the individual level, the average age of household members was reported as 33 years.

Distribution of HH members by age & gender

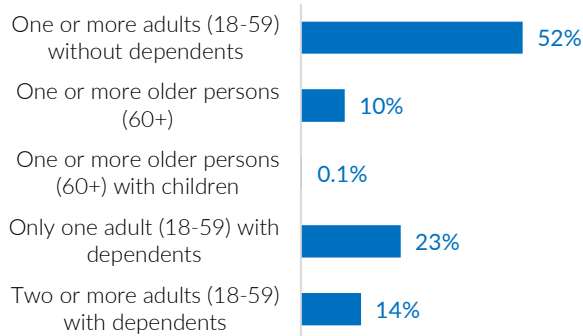


In terms of household composition, 52% of households were identified as single-female-headed. Moreover, 34% included at least one child under 18, and 17% had at least one member aged 60 or above.

Further analysis was conducted on the household typology, defined by adult age and the presence of dependents (children aged 0-17 or older members aged 60+). The most prevalent household typology was households with one or more adults aged 18–59 without dependents, accounting for 52% of all households. By comparison, 23% consisted of a single adult aged 18–59 with dependents, while 14% comprised two or more adults with dependents. Additionally, 10% of respondents reported living in

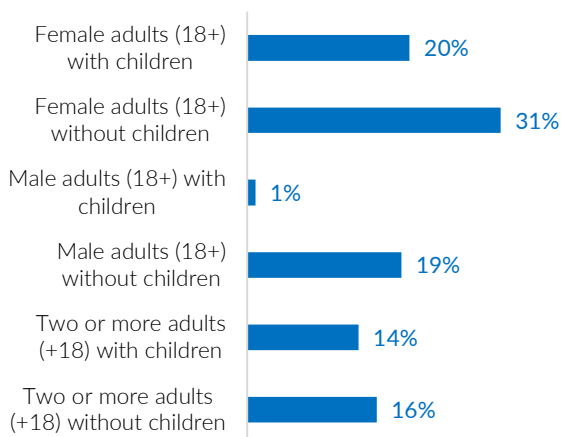
households with the only adult being one or more older persons.

Distribution of HH by typology - age/composition



When classified by gender and parental roles, 51% of households were headed by a single female adult – 20% with children-, while 20% were headed by a single male adult, of whom only 1% had children. Additionally, 30% of households reported having co-heads of mixed genders. The graphic below provides further details on household composition, including the presence of children.

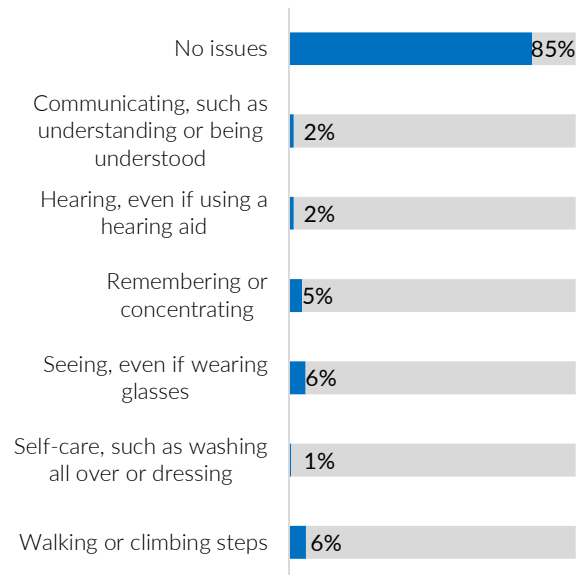
Distribution of HH by typology - gender/composition



Based on the Washington Group Short Set (WG-SS)¹¹ of questions, proxy respondents reported on functional difficulties among household members, covering vision, hearing, mobility, cognition, self-care, and communication. Overall, 4% of individuals aged over 5 were identified as having a disability level

of 3 or higher,¹² meaning they experience “a lot of difficulty” or “cannot do at all.” This corresponds to 7% of households having at least one member with this level of disability. The most frequently reported difficulties were related to vision and mobility. However, the most severe challenges—classified as “a lot of difficulty” or “cannot do at all”—were most commonly linked to self-care, communication, and cognition.

Distribution of HH members with disabilities by difficulty [MCQ]



Priority Needs

At the time of the survey, around 78% of households reported having priority needs similar to last year’s figure of 79%. Gender disparities were notable: 83% of all female respondents reported priority needs compared to 65% of all male respondents.

Reported needs increased with age. Among respondents aged 18–34 years, 56% indicated having needs, rising to 84% for those aged 35–59, and reaching 90% among individuals aged 60 and above. The type of needs also varied by age group. For respondents aged 18–34 and 35–59, employment was the most frequently cited need, followed by language courses.

¹¹ Washington Group Short Set of questions: <https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/question-sets/>

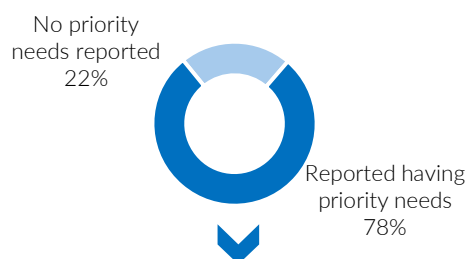
¹² Disability level 3 or above: the level of severity of a difficulty reported by a person is “a lot of difficulty” or “cannot do at all”.

In contrast, respondents aged 60 and above prioritized basic needs such as accommodation, with more than half living in shared housing or collective sites, followed by healthcare.

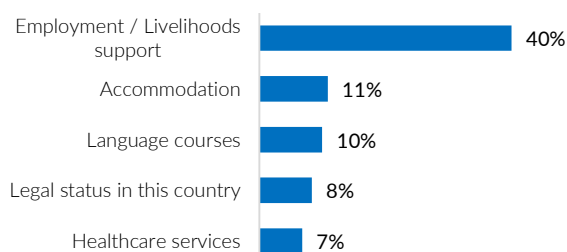
Household composition further influenced vulnerability. Female-headed single-adult households with children were particularly affected, with 87% reporting at least one priority need. Similarly, households, including older persons showed heightened vulnerability, with 93% indicating at least one pressing need. The presence of a household member with a disability amplified these challenges: 93% of such households reported priority needs, compared to 77% of households without a member with a disability—underscoring the significant impact of disability on household vulnerability.

Among households identifying priority needs, employment and livelihoods were the most common concerns, cited by 40%. Accommodation was reported by 11%, while 10% mentioned language courses. This reflects a slight shift from 2024, when the three main needs were employment, healthcare, and language courses.

Distribution of HHs by reported priority needs



Main reported needs [single-choice question]

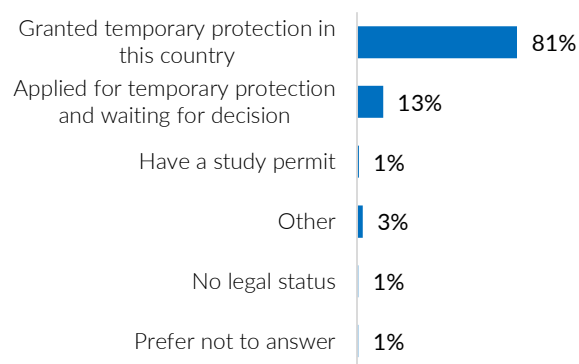


Protection

This section examines key aspects of general protection, social cohesion, and related issues, including accountability to affected populations—ensuring their voices are heard and their needs addressed within the broader protection framework.

Regarding **legal status**, 81% of respondents reported holding temporary protection, while 13% had applied for temporary protection and were awaiting a decision. Only 1% indicated having no legal status, while the remainder had student permits or other types of authorization.

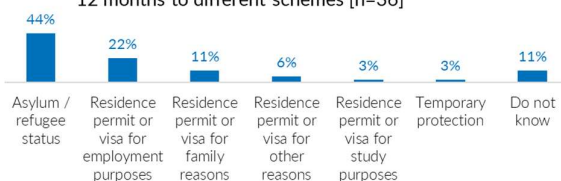
Distribution of respondents who have registered for temporary protection or similar scheme



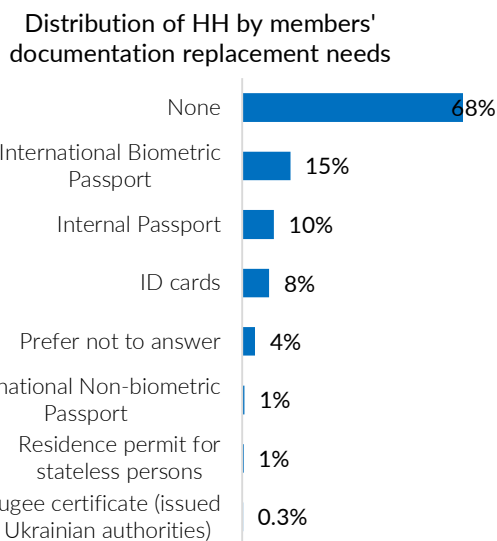
Among those granted temporary protection or who had applied for this status, 9% reported experiencing difficulties during the application or extension process. The most commonly cited challenges included issues with the online enrollment system, lack of clear information, and absence of language interpretation services. In addition, respondents were asked about their plans to apply for a different legal status in the coming year; 9% indicated such intentions, primarily citing asylum or refugee status, as well as residence permits or employment-related visas.

9% of respondents reported intention to apply to different legal status in the next 12 months

Distribution of respondents who will apply in the next 12 months to different schemes [n=36]



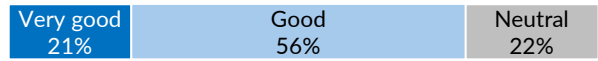
In terms of **identification documents**, 89% of household members reported holding a valid biometric and 2% a non-biometric passport, while 51% possessed a birth certificate. A very small proportion (1%) reported that no household member had any form of identification. Regarding document replacement, 68% of respondents indicated they did not need to replace any documents, while 25% had to renew their passport. Of those requiring renewal, one-third successfully replaced the document, another third was unable to do so, and the remainder were unsure. The main reasons for unsuccessful renewals were restrictions in consular services linked to new mobilization rules, followed by lengthy processing times.



A strong sense of **personal safety** was reported, with 90% of respondents stating they felt safe walking alone in their neighborhood after dark, while 7% indicated feeling somewhat unsafe. Similar results were observed last year, with 85% of respondents reporting a sense of personal safety.

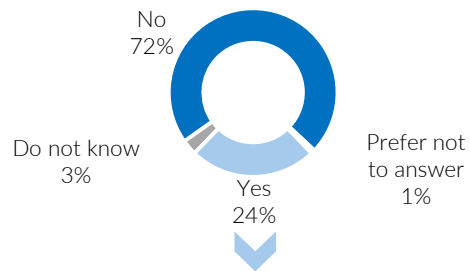
Overall, **relationships between refugees and the host community** were viewed positively by 77% of respondents, with none describing them as negative and 22% considering them neutral. More than half of households (59%) reported that the quality of these relationships remained unchanged over the past year, while 9% observed improvements and 15% noted a decline in social cohesion. Additionally, 17% either did not know or preferred not to share their opinion.

Distribution of HH by perception of the relationship between refugees and host communities

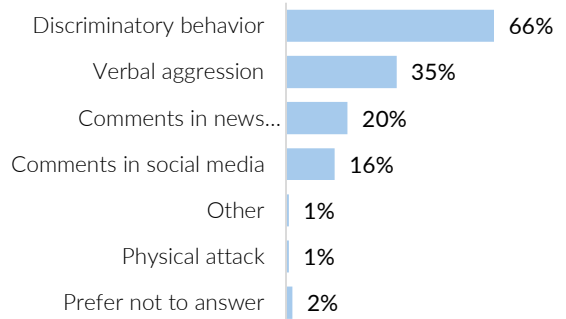


Further analysis of social cohesion showed that 72% of HH reported not having **experienced any hostile behaviour** or attitudes from members of the host community in the past year. In contrast, 24% reported that at least one HH member had encountered some form of hostility, a similar result from last year's figure of 28%. Among those affected, the most common type was discriminatory behaviour (66%), followed by verbal aggression (35%) and discriminatory comments in news or online forums (20%). These findings indicate similar type of hostile behaviour as last year's analysis, as well as that hostility toward refugees occurs both online and through direct interpersonal interactions. Physical hostility, including physical attacks, was reported by 1% of those who experienced hostile behaviour.

Distribution of HHs with members having experienced hostile behaviour or attitudes from the host community since arrival



Distribution of respondents experiencing hostile behaviour by specific types of hostile behaviors [n=97 | MCQ]



Regarding **interactions with communities in Lithuania**, 98% of respondents agreed that contact with the local community has generally been positive—describing it as welcoming and supportive—and that relevant social, cultural, and recreational activities are available. In terms of day-to-day engagement, 26% reported being members of formal and/or informal associations, organizations, or community groups, such as reading circles, knitting groups, or professional networks. Additionally, half of respondents (51%) reported having between one and five friends from the host community or individuals they feel close to, while 19% reported having more than five close local friends. However, 30% indicated they did not have such friendships. Children’s interactions were more positive: 60% of households reported their children having between one and five friends from the host community, while 21% reported none.

Respondents were also asked to rate their ability to maintain **connections to Ukrainian heritage and culture**. Among all respondents, 6% rated this ability as very little to neutral, 17% as neutral, 64% from neutral to a lot, and 12% as a lot. Perceptions of local community tolerance toward refugees’ culture and religion were generally positive: 84% considered the community tolerant, 14% neutral, and only 2% perceived intolerance.

Overall, 80% of respondents stated they had adapted well to life in Lithuania, while 7% felt less well adapted, and the remainder expressed a neutral view.

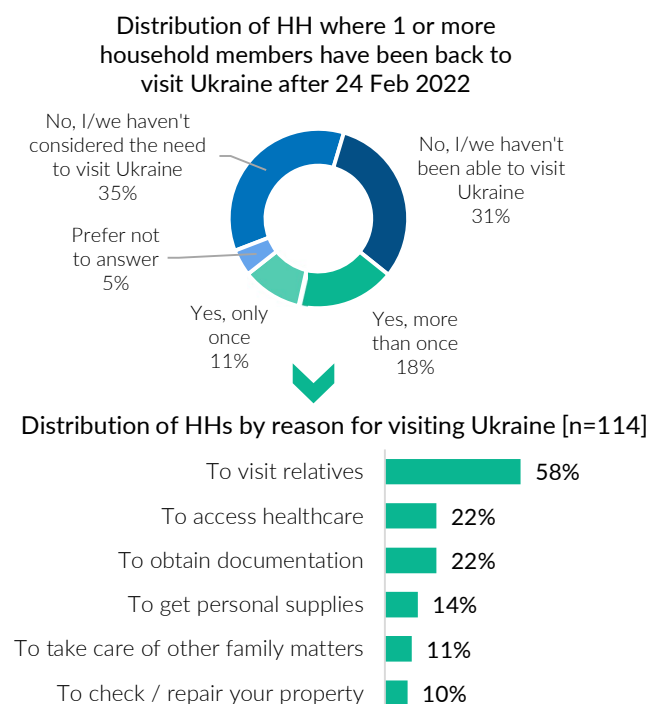
Accountability to Affected Populations

In the three months prior to the survey, 30% of households reported receiving some form of assistance—a decline from 37% recorded last year. Among those who received support, the most frequently reported types were government social protection benefits (55%), humanitarian distributions (33%), and government assistance programmes (21%). Satisfaction with the aid provided was generally high, with 63% of recipients expressing approval. Only 35 respondents reported dissatisfaction, primarily due to insufficient assistance or delays in delivery, mainly regarding the two most common type of aid received; government social protection benefits and humanitarian distributions.

With regard to **feedback and complaint mechanisms**, 37% of respondents stated they had never used any available reporting channels. In addition, 46% felt they received an appropriate response to their protection concerns, while 11% considered the response inadequate. Only 6% of respondents indicated they were unaware that such mechanisms existed for submitting complaints or providing feedback.

Visits to Ukraine and Future intentions

Almost a third of respondents (29%) reported that one or more household members had returned to Ukraine for a visit at least once since arriving in Lithuania. In contrast, 35% stated they had not considered the need to do so. Among those who had visited Ukraine, the most frequently cited reasons were visiting relatives (58%), accessing healthcare services (22%), and obtaining official documentation (22%). Most of these visits were temporary: 46% of the reported cases lasted for less than two weeks, 36% lasted less than a month, and the remainder extended beyond one month. Only four respondents reported experiencing difficulties when returning to Lithuania after travelling back from Ukraine.



Looking ahead to the **next 12 months** following data collection, 74% of respondents expressed their intention to remain in their current location—an increase from last year’s figure of 67%. Meanwhile, 14% were undecided and still considering their options. A smaller proportion indicated plans to relocate within Lithuania (5%), return to Ukraine (3%), or move to another host country (2%). When asked about **long-term plans** beyond the next 12 months, assuming the full-scale war in Ukraine ends, 64% of respondents expressed a preference to stay in Lithuania, 22% were undecided, and 11% stated they would not remain in the country.

→ Protection trends observed | 2024-2025:

In 2025, 81% of respondents reported being granted Temporary Protection (TP) status, similar to 79% recorded in 2024.

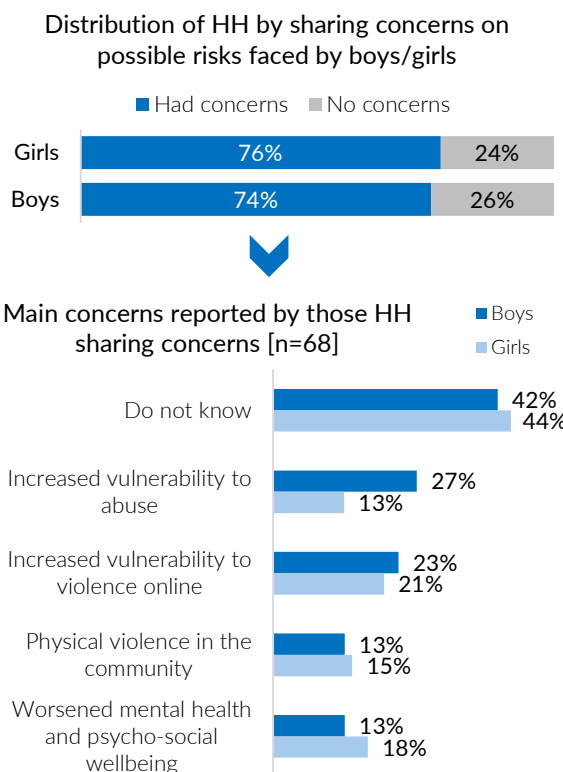
Relations with the host community continued to improve, with 77% of respondents rating them as satisfactory in 2025, up from 72% in 2024. Among these, 21% described their relationship as very good, similar to 22% in 2024, while those rating it as good rose from 50% to 56%; the rest rated the relationship as neutral. Reports of hostile behaviour declined over time, with 24% of households experiencing such incidents in 2025 compared to 28% in 2024. Feelings of safety also strengthened, as 90% of respondents in 2025 reported feeling safe walking alone in their neighborhood after dark, compared to 85% in 2024.

Future intentions also reflected a trend toward longer-term settlement in Lithuania. In 2025, 74% of respondents expressed plans to remain in Lithuania, an increase from 67% in 2024. Meanwhile, intentions to return to Ukraine dropped from 5% to 3%, and visits to Ukraine became less frequent, reported by 29% of households in 2025 compared to 35% the year before.

Child Protection

Households with at least one child under 18 (34% of those surveyed) were asked to identify the most serious risks they perceive for boys and girls. Among these households, 26% reported no concerns regarding risks faced by boys, while 27% cited

increased vulnerability to abuse and 23% mentioned heightened exposure to online violence. In comparison, when asked about risks for girls, 24% reported having no concerns, while the most significant risk identified was increased vulnerability to online violence, reported by 21% of households. These findings highlight the considerable importance placed on online risks affecting children.



Respondents were also asked whether they had cared for a child outside of their nuclear family in the past year. Overall, only 7% reported having provided such support, while 91% indicated they had not.

→ Child Protection trends observed | 2024-2025:

In 2025, child protection concerns reflected a shift toward broader and more complex risks, with respondents most frequently citing increased vulnerability to abuse, heightened exposure to online violence, and psychological violence within society. For girls, deterioration of mental and psychosocial

well-being remained a significant issue, underscoring persistent gender-specific challenges.

Compared to 2024, when psychological violence within the community was the dominant concern, followed by physical violence and online risks, this change suggests an evolution from localized, community-based threats to more systemic and vulnerability to risks posed by the digital / online world. The fact that mental health deterioration among girls was mentioned in both years highlights its enduring nature, pointing to a need for sustained interventions.

Overall, the progression of concerns indicates that while traditional forms of violence remain relevant, the growing prominence of online and societal pressures is reshaping the risk landscape for children.

Gender-Based Violence

This section addresses all forms of violence affecting women, men, girls, and boys, with a focus on awareness and access to lifesaving GBV services.

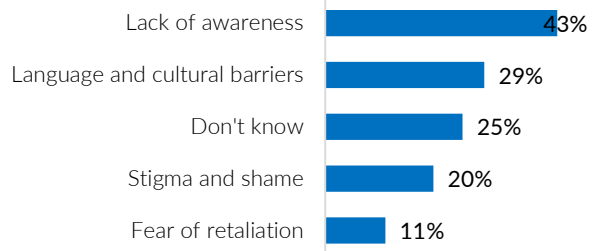
Respondents were asked whether they were aware of at least one of four **available services** designed to provide support after a GBV incident: health services, psychosocial support, safety and security services, legal assistance, or a dedicated helpline to request help. Out of all respondents, 70% reported awareness of at least one of these services. Among those aware, health services were most frequently mentioned, followed by safety and security services.

The survey also explored perceived **barriers to accessing GBV services**. While 12% of respondents stated they did not perceive any obstacles, out of the rest, 25% reported being unsure or unable to answer the question, suggesting gaps in knowledge or confidence about service availability. Among those who identified barriers, the most commonly cited was lack of awareness (43%), highlighting the need for improved information dissemination. Other significant barriers included language and cultural differences (29%), which may hinder communication and trust, and stigma or shame (20%), reflecting persistent social norms that discourage survivors from seeking help.

88% of HH reported barriers survivors face when trying to access GBV services

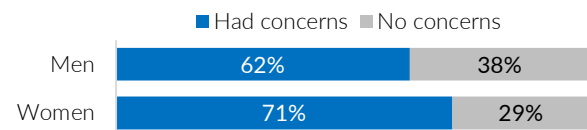


Main barriers reported [n=350]



Respondents with a man and/or women present in their household were asked to identify main **safety and security concerns** for women and girls, and boys and men respectively. Almost a third of respondents reported no concerns for women (29%), while 38% reported no concern for men.

Distribution of HH by perception of safety and security for women/men in their area of residence



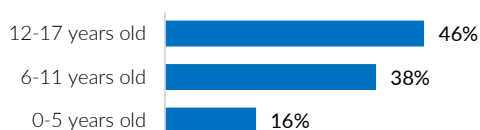
→ GBV trends observed | 2024-2025:

In 2025, awareness of gender-based violence (GBV) services continued to center on health services and safety and security, mirroring the trends observed in 2024. While the types of services recognized remained consistent, barriers to accessing them showed only minor shifts. Lack of awareness persisted as the most significant obstacle in both years, accompanied by language and cultural barriers, as well as stigma. However, in 2025, language and cultural barriers were cited slightly more prominently than stigma, reversing their order from 2024, which suggests that communication challenges may be becoming a more pressing issue for survivors seeking support.

Education

Of the total households surveyed, 34% reported having at least one child under 18 years of age. Children aged 0–17 accounted for 27% of all household members, and 21% identified as school-aged children between 7 and 16 years. The graphic below provides further details on the distribution of household members within the 0–17 age range.

Distribution of HH members by age groups [0-17 years old]



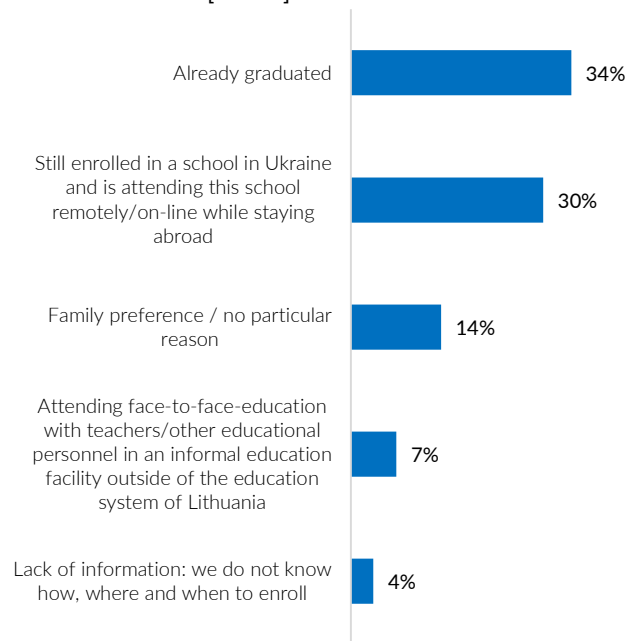
Based on SEIS data for the **2024/25 academic year**, 79% of school-aged children (7–16 years) were reported as attending school in Lithuania, while the remaining 21% were not enrolled in the national education system. Further analysis of arrival time indicates a correlation with school enrollment: among children who arrived in 2025, 44% reported being enrolled, compared to 96% among those who arrived in 2022. Gender-disaggregated analysis shows no significant differences in school enrollment; however, age-based analysis reveals lower attendance among school-age children, aged 12–17 compared to younger age groups.

Distribution of HH members reported school attendance by level



The most frequently reported barrier to school attendance (34%) was having already graduated, particularly among those over 17 years old. The second most cited reason was remaining enrolled in a school in Ukraine and continuing with participation in distance learning in that school in Ukraine (30%). Other, less common reasons included family preference, attending in-person classes at informal education facilities, and lack of information about the enrollment process.

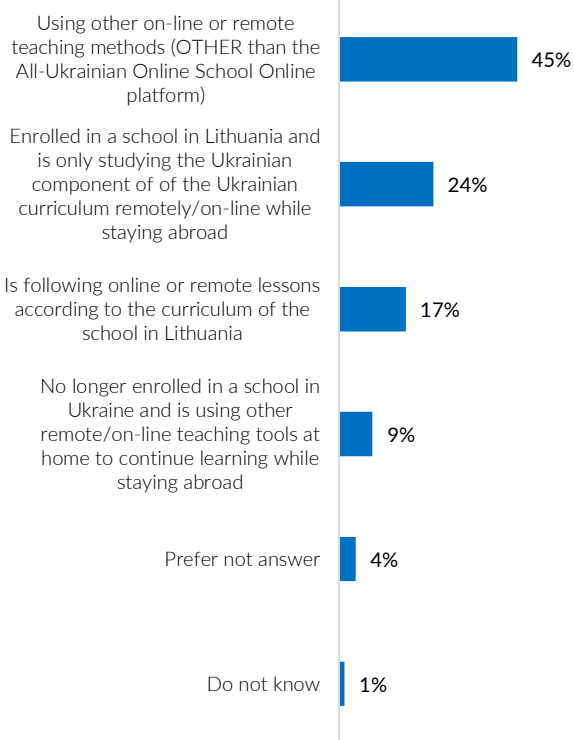
Primary barriers for enrolling children in school [n=115]



Among school-aged children enrolled in the national education system, 60% reported not receiving any **additional support at school**. Among those who did receive assistance, the most commonly cited type was language support, followed by general assistance services. Furthermore, 32% indicated having the opportunity to attend in-person mother tongue classes. Regarding activities outside of school, 72% of children reported participating in extracurricular programmes.

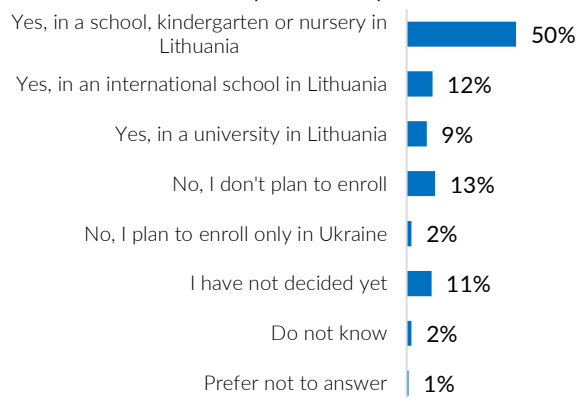
During the 2024/2025 academic year, 31% of school-aged children were reported to be engaged in **remote or online learning**. This represents a slight decline from the previous year, when about 36% participated in distance education. Gender-disaggregated data indicates that remote learning was marginally more common among female students (32%) compared to male students (30%). Age-based analysis shows that older children, particularly those at the secondary level, had the highest participation in remote learning, with 32% studying online, compared to 27% among primary-level students. The most frequently reported form of online learning involved the use of online teaching methods, followed by cases where children were enrolled in a Lithuanian school while completing a condensed Ukrainian curriculum remotely.

Distribution of school-aged children by type of on-line learning [n=71]



Looking ahead to the **2025/2026 academic year**, SEIS projections suggest that around 59% of school-aged refugee children are expected to enroll in Lithuania’s national education system, including at the university level. An additional 12% plan to attend international schools. A small proportion of families remain undecided or have no plans for school enrollment—an issue that continues to raise concern.

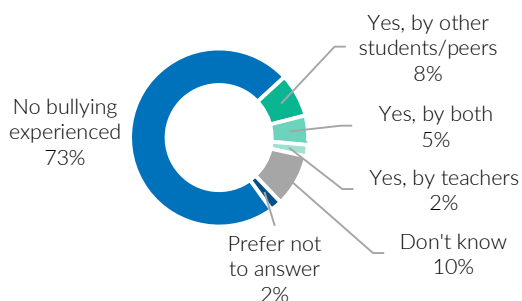
Distribution of HHs intended to enrol children into host country education system for the next school year (2025/2026)



Regarding **future university plans**, HH members aged 16–24 were asked about their intention to pursue higher education in Lithuania. Fewer than half (45%) expressed plans to study at a Lithuanian university, while 37% stated they did not intend to do so, and the remaining respondents were undecided.

The survey examined experiences of **bullying at schools**, revealing that 15% of school-aged children reported being bullied by either peers or teachers. Of these cases, 2% specifically identified teachers as the source of bullying. These findings are worrisome and emphasize the importance of prioritizing the social and emotional well-being of children in educational environments.

Distribution of school-aged HH members experiencing bullying at school



➔ Education trends observed | 2024-2025:

In 2025, 79% of children were reported as enrolled and attending school within Lithuania’s national education system, a slight decrease from 83% in 2024; this slight difference may be attributed to the time of arrival, which could affect school attendance, as well as variations in sample composition and methodology between the two years. The main barriers to enrollment remained consistent across both years, with respondents most frequently citing that children had already graduated or were still enrolled in schools in Ukraine. Extra support services also presented a slight change: while 69% of children in 2024 reported receiving no additional support, this figure decreased to 60% in 2025. Among those who did receive assistance, language support and general assistance services were the most commonly mentioned in both years, highlighting ongoing needs for integration support.

Participation in extracurricular activities increased significantly, with 72% of children engaged in such

activities in 2025 compared to 59% in 2024, suggesting growing opportunities for social inclusion. Conversely, remote learning remained stable, reported by 31% of children in 2025 compared to 36% in the previous year. Looking ahead, intentions regarding school enrollment show a concerning trend: in 2025, 13% of parents indicated plans not to enroll their children in the next academic year, more than double the 4% reported in 2024. However, among the 13% of children not planning to enroll next year, 6% were 18 years old, 2% were aged 3–5, and only the remaining 5% were in compulsory school age.

Socio-economic inclusion & livelihoods

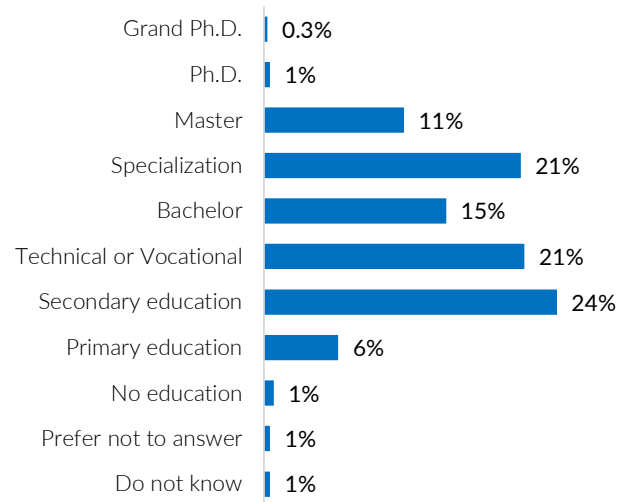
This section presents an overview of the socio-economic profile of households, focusing on key areas such as livelihoods, employment status, and overall economic capacity. It also includes an analysis of vulnerability indicators, to assess the extent of hardship experienced by households due to limited access to food and financial resources.

Livelihoods and inclusion

In terms of educational qualifications, nearly half (49%) of working-age¹³ household members reported holding a university degree, an increase from 45% in 2024. Additionally, 21% had completed technical or vocational education, while 24% had finished secondary school. Fewer than 1% reported having no formal education. These figures point to a relatively high level of employability within the refugee population and underscore their potential to contribute meaningfully to the labour market, including in positions requiring advanced qualifications—helping to address long-term workforce gaps and skills shortages. A notable gender difference emerges, 58% of working-age women reported having completed university studies, compared to 30% of men. A similar pattern appears when considering employment status, 60% of employed household members reported having

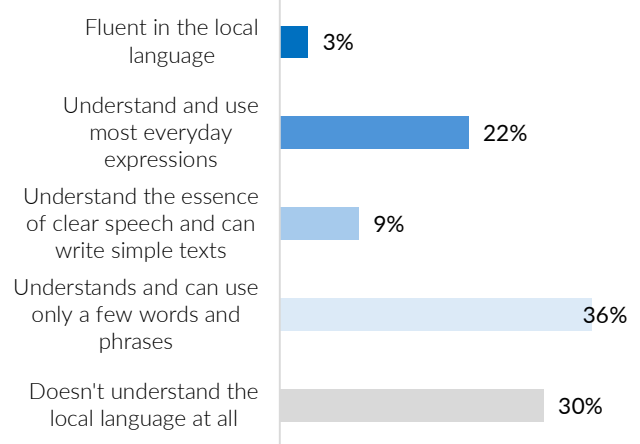
completed university studies, compared to 48% of unemployed respondents.

Distribution of HH members by highest education level achieved



An additional analysis examined Lithuanian language proficiency among household members. Over one-third (36%) reported beginner-level skills, 9% indicated intermediate proficiency, 22% advanced, and only 3% fluent. Meanwhile, 30% stated they could neither understand nor communicate in the local language.

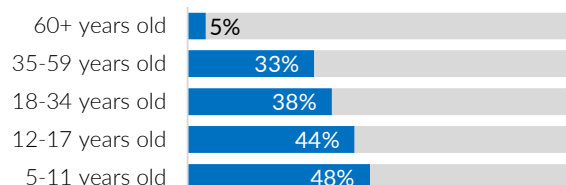
Distribution of HH members by knowledge of local language



¹³ Working age refers to the age range of 15-65 years old.

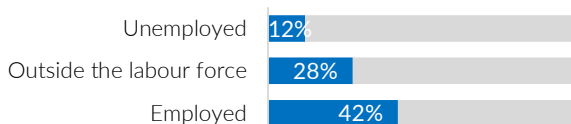
When broken down by age group, the data reveal a clear trend: younger household members tend to have higher proficiency, which declines progressively with age.

Distribution of HH members reported being able to communicate in local language by age



Additionally, individuals who were employed reported stronger Lithuanian language skills compared to those out of the labour market or unemployed.

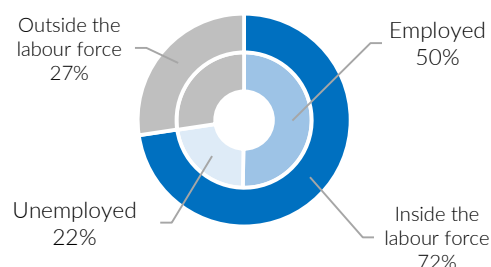
Distribution of HH members reported being able to communicate in local language by status



Labour force participation was examined among working-age household members. Overall, participation was relatively high, with 72% actively engaged in the labour force¹⁴ in Lithuania, while 27% remained outside of it. Among working-age members, 50% reported being employed,¹⁵ with the largest shares working in construction (13%), education (13%), and manufacturing (12%). Within the labour force, 22% reported being unemployed. In addition, respondents were asked about involvement in business activities; 17% stated they were running, or had run, a business during the past seven days.

¹⁴ Inside Labour force: Individuals of working age employed or unemployed. Outside labour force: Individuals of working age with serious medical condition, on parental leave or studying.

Distribution of respondents (aged 18 and older) by employment status (employed, unemployed, outside labor force)



Further analysis explores the perceived alignment between individuals' current main occupation and their **professional skills and qualifications**. Among employed working-age household members, 38% considered their job to adequately match their professional skills. However, a majority (51%) felt that their qualifications were somewhat or significantly above the requirements of their current role.

Additional insights relate to **contractual and working arrangements**. Of those employed, 85% reported having a formal written agreement, while 11% were engaged in informal work arrangements, and 3% preferred not to disclose this information.

Regarding **work modality**, most respondents (83%) were employed within Lithuania. Smaller numbers reported hybrid work in Lithuania (3%), employment with Ukrainian employers (3%), and remote work for employers in other countries while residing in Lithuania (4%).

The average number of working hours per week reported was 37. In terms of payment frequency, 69% of employed household members received a monthly salary, while 23% were paid hourly. The average hourly wage was €13, and the average monthly salary stood at €1,150.

Among working-age household members who were either outside the labour force (27%) or unemployed (22%) at the time of data collection, 73% reported not having attempted to find a job or start a business

¹⁵ With an employment in the last 7 days.

in the past month. The most commonly cited reasons for this were studying (28%), retirement (19%), and having a disability or injury (8%). Additionally, 13% mentioned family responsibilities, such as caring for children or older household members.

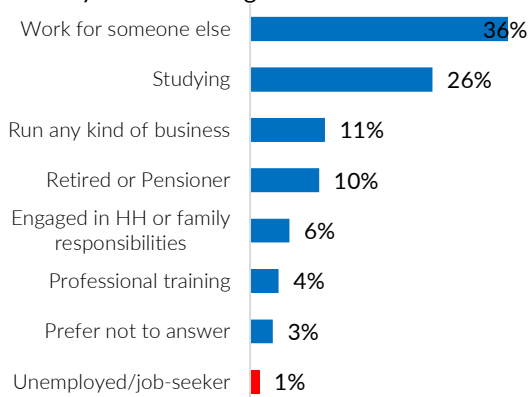
Respondents were also asked about **challenges faced when seeking employment** in Lithuania. Approximately 18% reported no difficulties. Conversely, the most frequently cited barriers included not actively looking for work (15%), lack of knowledge of the local language (12%), and low salary levels (8%).

Main reasons reported by HH members for difficulties in finding work in Lithuania



Regarding **employment status prior to leaving Ukraine**, 36% of working-age household members reported being employed, 26% were studying, 11% engaged in self-employment, 10% retired, 4% in professional training, and 1% unemployed. Notably, education, trade, and professional and administrative services were the most commonly reported sectors.

Distribution of HH members by main activity before leaving Ukraine



An important indicator obtained from the assessment is the portion of youth which are **NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training)**, which can turn into a potential future situation of vulnerability. Data shows that 10% of the youth aged 15-24 reached with the assessment reported being NEET at the time of data collection. The gender breakdown indicates that female youth represent a slightly higher share, at 12%, compared to 9% for male youth.

Severe material and social deprivation

This section examines the extent of material and social deprivation among surveyed households, focusing on their ability to meet basic needs, maintain stable living conditions, and participate in social and cultural life. Overall, 18% of households were affected by severe material and social deprivation.

Material deprivation was assessed through indicators related to access to essential goods and services. Overall, 89% of households could afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish, or a vegetarian equivalent every second day. Regarding basic living standards, 88% reported being able to sufficiently heat their homes. However, only 34% indicated they could replace worn-out furniture, pointing to restricted budgets for household maintenance and comfort. In contrast, 83% regularly replaced worn-out clothes with new ones, and 90% had at least two pairs of properly fitting shoes, including one suitable for all weather conditions.

Access to **transportation and mobility** was also analyzed: 60% of respondents reported having a car or van for private use, while the remaining 40% relied on public transport or other means.

Financial resilience was tested by the ability to handle unexpected expenses. Just under half (43%) of households reported being able to cover an

unforeseen cost of €616¹⁶ without borrowing or paying in installments. Additionally, 11% were unable to pay rent on time, and 9% had fallen behind on utility bills.

Regarding **social interaction** and deprivation, 26% of respondents reported not spending small amounts of money on themselves almost every week, reflecting constrained personal budgets. Participation in paid leisure activities outside the home—such as going to movies, concerts, or playing sports—was reported by 73% of respondents, leaving 27% with limited access to recreational outlets. On the other hand, almost all respondents (95%) reported having access to an internet connection for personal use, indicating high digital inclusion.

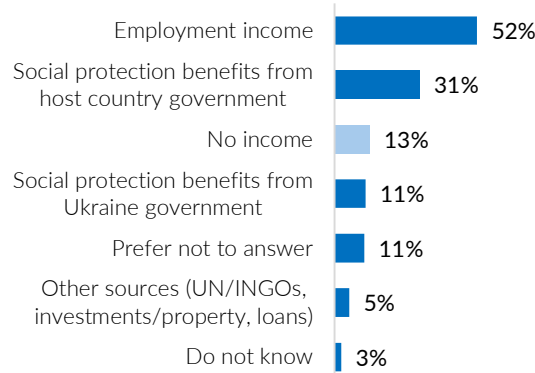
Social interaction also appeared to be affected by economic hardship. Overall, 82% of respondents reported meeting with family or friends to eat or drink together at least once a month, suggesting that financial stress may contribute to social isolation or reduced community engagement for the remaining 18% of households.

Economic capacity

This section examines the economic capacity of households, focusing on expenditure, and financial sufficiency.

In the 30 days prior to the survey, 52% of households identified employment in Lithuania as their primary source of income. Among these, the average net income reported from employment was €1,150 per household, indicating a relatively stable earning capacity for most working households.

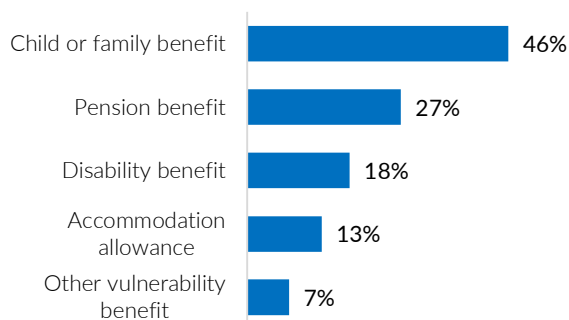
Distribution of HH by main source of income in the 30 days



Beyond employment, households also reported receiving support from public assistance programmes. Specifically, 31% of households received social protection benefits from the Lithuanian government, while 11% reported financial support from the Ukrainian government. Notably, 13% of respondents indicated that their household had no income during the past 30 days.

Out of the 31% of households reported receiving social protection benefits from the Lithuanian government in the last 30 days, 46% reported child or family benefits. In addition, 27% reported receiving pensions, 18% mentioned receiving disability benefits and 13% accommodation allowances.

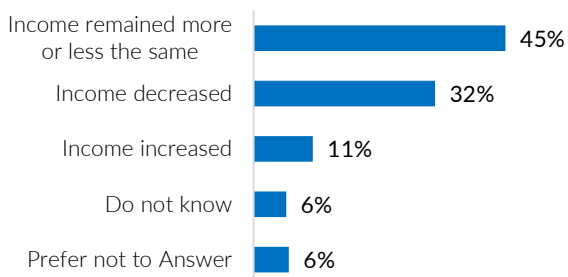
Distribution of HH by main types of social protection benefits received from Lithuanian government [n=123]



¹⁶ Lithuania's 2024; monthly "at-risk-of-poverty" threshold, based on the income and living conditions indicator. Source: EU-SILC (EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) - [link](#)

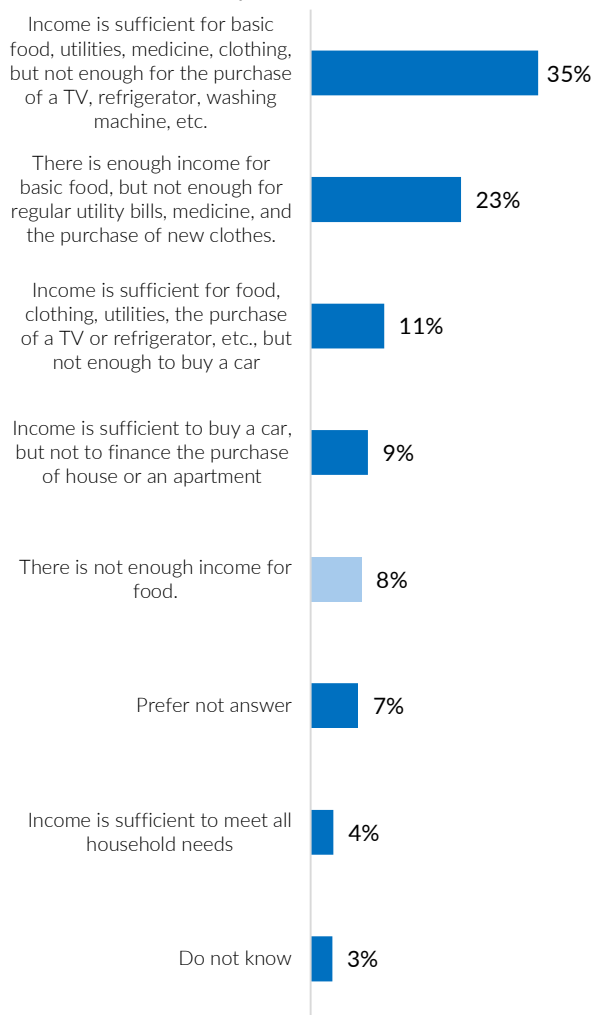
When comparing current income levels throughout the last 12 months, 45% of households reported no changes, while 11% mentioned an increase in the last year. However, 32% experienced a decline in their household income, suggesting that a significant portion of the population may be facing increasing financial pressure over time.

Distribution of HHs reporting a change in household income in the past 12 months



Overall, 66% of respondents expressed dissatisfaction with their household income level, which positively correlates with those households reporting higher shares of material and social deprivation. More than a third of all households (35%) reported that their income was insufficient to cover essential needs such as food, utilities, medicine, clothing, and other basic expenses. An additional 23% indicated that their income was adequate for basic food but fell short when paying regular utility bills, purchasing medicine, or buying new clothes. Notably, 8% of respondents reported not having enough income to afford food for their household, with almost half of them having arrived in the country in 2025. These findings suggest that some households are facing financial challenges, with some struggling to cover basic living expenses, considering that households reported an average monthly expenditure of €780 on food, accommodation, health-related and other basic needs.

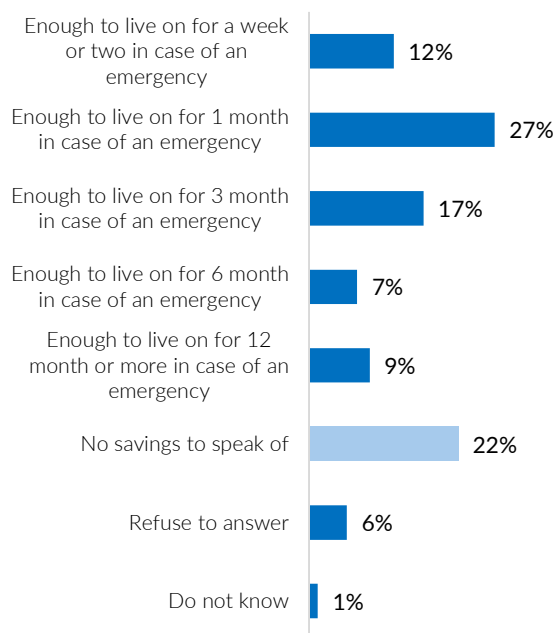
Distribution of HH by level of basic needs



Access to financial services appears relatively high, with 87% of surveyed households holding a bank account with a formal financial institution in Lithuania.

Regarding financial resilience, 27% of respondents stated they had enough savings to cover one month of living expenses in the event of an emergency, while 33% reported having savings sufficient to last between three months and one year. In contrast, 22% of households indicated they had no savings at all, highlighting a segment of the population that remains particularly vulnerable to financial shocks or unexpected situations

Distribution of HH by amount of savings to live on



→ Socio-economic inclusion and livelihoods trends observed | 2024-2025:

In 2025, socioeconomic indicators reveal mixed progress in integration and employment outcomes. Among working-age adults, 49% held a university degree, similar to 2024 (46%), suggesting a consistently high level of educational attainment. Language proficiency also improved, with 34% able to communicate in the local language compared to 26% the previous year, an important factor for social and labour market inclusion. Despite these gains, employment rates declined marginally, with 50% of working-age adults employed in 2025 versus 53% in 2024. At the same time, the proportion of individuals outside the labour market decreased significantly from 37% to 27%, indicating higher economic participation even if overall employment did not increase.

Work modalities remained largely stable, with 90% of employed individuals working in person or remotely within Lithuania in 2025, compared to 92% in 2024, while the share of individuals continuing employment with Ukrainian employers remotely from Lithuania was minimal (3% in 2025 and 4% in 2024). Barriers to employment persisted across both

years, dominated by language challenges and the lack of decent salaries. The NEET population (youth not in education, employment, or training) remained virtually unchanged at 10% in 2025 and 11% in 2024, signaling a persistent gap in youth engagement. Employment salaries continued to be the main source of income, though reliance on this source declined slightly from 59% in 2024 to 52% in 2025. While 78% of households in both years reported having income sufficient for basic needs and some additional purchases, severe deprivation indicators improved: households reporting no income for food dropped from 14% in 2024 to 8% in 2025. This suggests that while structural barriers remain, some progress has been made in reducing extreme vulnerability.

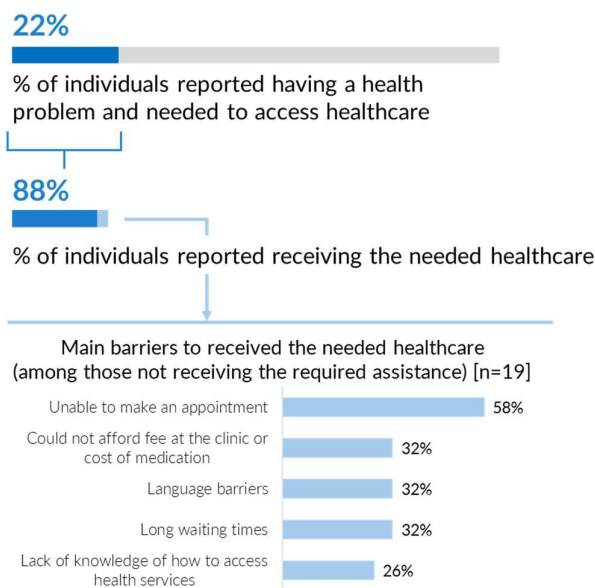
Health

This section outlines key health-related topics, addressing multiple aspects of well-being. It explores access to healthcare services, child health and nutrition, mental health and psychosocial support, as well as health-related spending and awareness levels. Together, these areas provide a comprehensive view of the health landscape and help identify both challenges and opportunities for improvement.

Access

Data shows that 20% of all household members reported living with a chronic condition, and 31% of households reported having at least one chronically ill member. Further analysis indicates that the majority of individuals affected by chronic illness were older persons: 78% of those aged 60 and above, underscoring the need for targeted support for this age group.

Regarding healthcare access, 22% of household members reported experiencing a health issue requiring medical attention in the month prior to data collection. Of these, 88% were able to obtain the necessary care, while 11% did not receive assistance and 1% chose not to respond. The most frequently cited barrier was difficulty securing a medical appointment (58% of those unable to access care). Additionally, 32% reported language barriers, and another 32% indicated that costs were unaffordable.



Women of reproductive age (10–55 years) were specifically asked about barriers to accessing sexual and reproductive health services. Approximately 4% (14 women) reported encountering obstacles. The most common barrier was a lack of knowledge on how to access these services, cited by nearly two-thirds of respondents, followed by difficulty in securing an appointment.

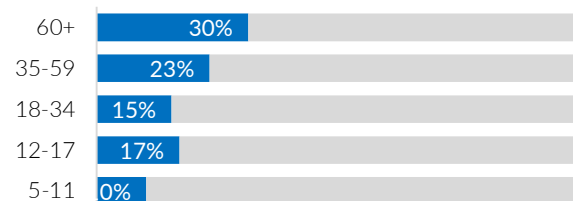
Regarding child health, 68% of children aged 9 months to 5 years were reported as having received a measles-containing vaccine.

Mental health & psychosocial support

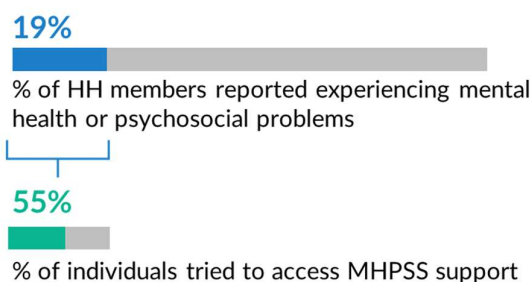
Nearly 28% of households reported having at least one member experiencing mental health or psychosocial challenges. At the individual level, 19% of household members were reported to have experienced symptoms such as feeling upset, anxious, worried, agitated, angry, or depressed.

Gender analysis shows a higher prevalence among female household members, with 24% reporting these challenges compared to 13% among males. Age-based analysis indicates the highest rates among those aged 60 and above (30%), with prevalence generally decreasing across younger age groups—except for adolescents aged 12–17, where a slight increase was observed, reaching 17%.

Distribution of HH members experiencing mental health or psychosocial problems by age group



Among household members reported as affected, 55% sought mental health and psychosocial support services. Accessing these services was largely beneficial, with 97% of respondents noting either significant or slight improvement in their mental health. The most commonly accessed forms of support included psychotherapy or counselling, as well as informal assistance from friends or family members.



A correlation was observed between household composition and reported mental health and psychosocial challenges. Households with a single adult and dependents reported the highest prevalence, with 40% indicating at least one member experiencing MHPSS-related issues. This figure was slightly lower for households with two or more adults and dependents (32%), and significantly lower for households without dependents (22%).

Expenditure and awareness

Over the past six months, respondents reported an average expenditure of €110 on healthcare services (excluding medicine) and €43 on medicine and health products per month. Combined expenses for healthcare services, medications, and health-related products amounted to an average of €57 per household per month.

Regarding health insurance coverage, 72% of respondents reported that all eligible household

members were insured. Among the remaining households, the most commonly cited reason for lacking coverage was not being employed with a salary sufficient to afford health insurance, reported by 87% of respondents without health insurance.

→ **Health and MHPSS trends observed | 2024-2025:**

In 2025, the proportion of refugees reporting health issues requiring medical assistance decreased to 22%, compared to 32% in 2024, indicating an improvement in overall health conditions or reduced need for urgent care. Access to required assistance also improved, with 88% of those in need receiving care in 2025 versus 81% in 2024. However, barriers persisted, though their nature shifted over time. In 2025, the most cited obstacles were the inability to secure an appointment and unaffordable clinic fees, whereas in 2024, lack of health insurance was the primary reason for unmet needs.

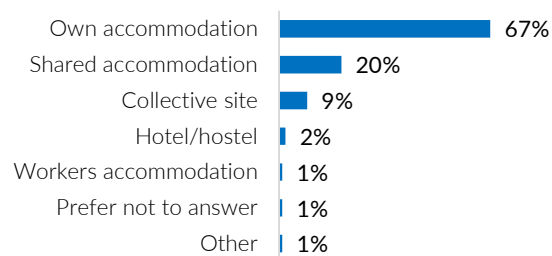
Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) needs also showed a downward trend, with 19% of refugees reporting related issues in 2025 compared to 26% in 2024. Efforts to seek assistance increased slightly, with 55% attempting to access support in 2025 versus 49% the previous year. Across both years, the types of assistance accessed remained consistent, dominated by psychotherapy or counselling and informal support from family and friends. These patterns indicate gradual improvement in access and responsiveness, though persistent reliance on informal networks underscores the need for strengthening formal mental health services.

Accommodation

This section provides an overview of respondents' current living conditions, including accommodation expenditures, security of tenure, and other related aspects.

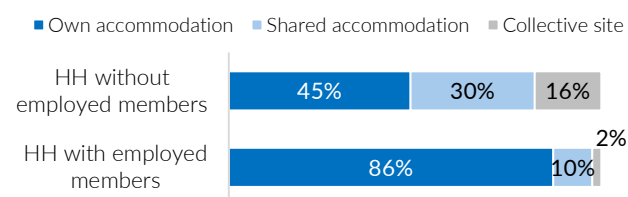
In terms of accommodation type, 67% of households reported living in their own accommodation at the time of data collection, meaning a separate apartment or house, either owning or renting. Additionally, 20% shared their living space with others, and 9% resided in collective sites—buildings such as reception centers or school dormitories. More than half of this group residing in shared accommodations reported having arrived in 2025. A further 2% reported living in hotels or hostels, while 1% indicated accommodation provided by an employer. The remaining respondents preferred not to disclose this information.

Distribution of HHs by accommodation type



Further analysis based on household employment status shows that households with at least one employed member were more likely to live in their own accommodation compared to those with no member earning a salary.

Distribution of HH by main accommodation arrangement and employment status



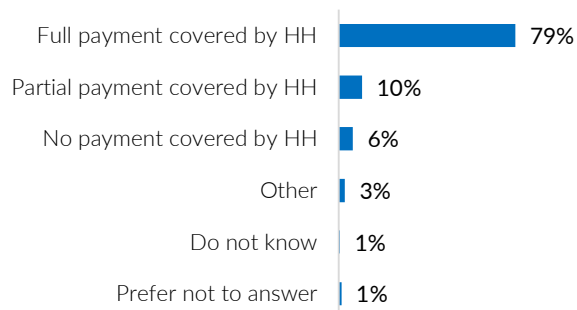
Expenditure and Security of Tenure

On average, respondents reported spending approximately €327 on accommodation in the last month.

Regarding **accommodation arrangements**, 79% of respondents indicated that they fully covered their accommodation costs, while 10% reported paying partially (e.g., with government or NGO subsidies). Additionally, 6% stated they were accommodated for

free by the government, local individuals, relatives, or NGOs. The remaining 3% reported receiving support from an employer or partial assistance from close friends.

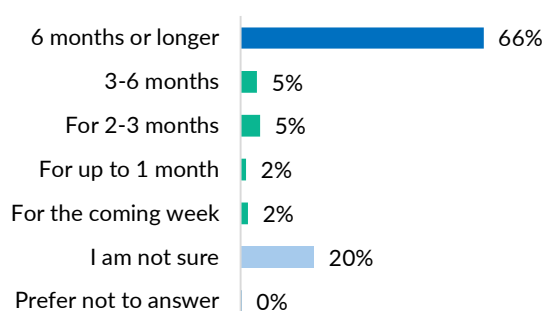
Distribution of HH y accommodation payment arrangement



In addition, 71% of respondents reported having a written document to confirm their occupancy arrangement. Meanwhile, 21% indicated having only a verbal agreement, and the remainder reported having no agreement at all.

In terms of **security of tenure**, 20% of households were uncertain about their short-term plans or how long they could remain in their current accommodation. Additionally, 66% stated they could stay for six months or longer. For 5% of households, the expected duration was three to six months, while another 5% anticipated staying for two to three months. Only 2% believed their accommodation was secure for just the coming week.

Distribution of HHs by perceived length they can stay in current accommodation



Households with an expected stay of up to six months were asked whether they felt pressure to leave their current accommodation. Overall, 8% reported experiencing such pressure, mainly due to homeowners no longer making the property available and rising living costs.

Regarding living conditions, 81% of respondents reported no issues. Among those who did raise concerns, the most frequently mentioned problems included the absence of separate shower and toilet facilities, lack of privacy, and inability to cook or store food properly.

→ Accommodation trends observed | 2024-2025:

In 2025, 29% of refugees reported living in shared accommodations (20%) or collective sites (9%), compared to 28% in 2024. While the overall proportion remains similar, the share in collective sites decreased from 13% in 2024 to 9% in 2025, indicating a modest improvement in living conditions. At the same time, the ability to pay for accommodation showed notable improvement: 79% of households in 2025 reported fully paying for their accommodation, compared to 69% in 2024, suggesting increased financial independence or access to resources. However, despite these positive trends, housing security continues to be a concern. In 2025, 20% of respondents reported uncertainty about how long they could remain in their current accommodation, highlighting persistent instability even among those able to cover costs. This combination of progress in payment capacity alongside ongoing tenure insecurity points to structural challenges in achieving sustainable housing solutions.

Summary: 2024 and 2025 findings

| | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|------|------|
|  HH reporting having priority needs | 79% | 78% |
|  HH reporting holding TP status or having applied | 85% | 94% |
|  HH having experienced hostile behavior from host community | 28% | 24% |
|  HH planning to remain in Lithuania for, at least, the next year | 67% | 74% |
|  HH school-age children participating in extra-curricular activities | 59% | 72% |
|  HH reporting living in collective sites | 13% | 9% |
|  HH members reporting being able to communicate in local language | 26% | 34% |
|  HH reporting not having enough income for food | 14% | 8% |
|  HH members with health issues accessing healthcare services | 81% | 88% |
|  HH members with MHPSS issues, accessing the required assistance | 49% | 55% |

Conclusions

In Lithuania, more than 51,000 refugees from Ukraine currently hold temporary protection. Most refugees are women and children. For the 2025 SEIS report, 398 households covering 774 individuals, were interviewed. The majority of these households reported originating from the eastern regions of Ukraine, notably Kharkivska Oblast, Kyivska Oblast, and Dnipropetrovska Oblast. The assessment shows that vulnerability is highest among female-headed households with children, households with older persons, and those including a person with a disability, all of whom reported significantly more priority needs.

The findings from 2025 point to a gradual but uneven trajectory toward integration and stability for refugees in Lithuania. While progress is evident in several areas, such as integration and inclusion, persistent structural challenges continue to shape the lived experiences of displaced populations. The shift in priority needs—from employment, healthcare and language courses in 2024; to employment, accommodation, and language courses in 2025—signals a smooth transition from immediate survival concerns to longer-term integration requirements. This evolution reflects improved access to basic services but also underscores the urgency of addressing barriers to economic participation and housing security.

Regarding legal status, the majority continue to rely on Temporary Protection (94% applied for or granted TP), which has been extended until March 2027. However, this extension does not guarantee long-term stability. Therefore, there is a need to plan for a transition toward durable solutions, ensuring pathways that address the needs of individuals with specific vulnerabilities. Positive trends in community relations and perceptions of safety reinforce this outlook, even as reports of hostile behaviour, though declining, is a reminder that social inclusion remains work in progress.

School enrolment remains relatively stable at around 80%, with a positive trend in extracurricular

participation. However, approximately 20% of school-age children are still outside schools within Lithuania's national education system, and there is a concerning rise in the number of children with no plans to enrol. This underscores the importance of ongoing monitoring and assessment of these data.

Economic integration remains one of the most pressing challenges. Despite improvements in language proficiency and a reduction in the proportion of individuals outside the labour market, employment rates have not increased (50%), and NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training) levels remain stagnant (10%). Persistent barriers—particularly language and inadequate wages—continue to limit access to decent work. Although income sufficiency for basic needs is stable and severe deprivation has declined, reliance on employment salaries is weakening, suggesting vulnerability to economic shocks.

Health indicators show encouraging progress, with fewer refugees requiring medical assistance (22%) and improved access to care. However, affordability and appointment availability remain critical obstacles. Mental health needs, while declining, continue to affect a significant share of the population (19%), and reliance on informal support networks highlight gaps in formal psychosocial services. Housing trends mirror this duality: while more households can fully cover accommodation costs (79%), uncertainty about tenure persists, pointing to systemic issues in securing stable living arrangements.

Overall, the data portrays a population moving toward greater resilience but still constrained by structural barriers in employment, housing, and social inclusion. Addressing these gaps—particularly through targeted language training and labour market access—will be essential to consolidate progress and support refugees in achieving sustainable integration. In addition, tailored support for vulnerable groups such as elder individuals without family support, persons with disabilities and other serious health problems, and single parents with children will be critical to ensure that no one is left behind.



Regional Refugee Response
for the Ukraine Situation

LITHUANIA

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