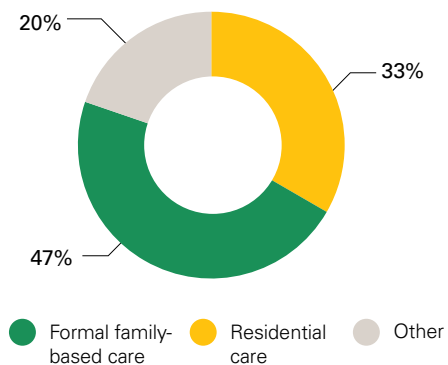
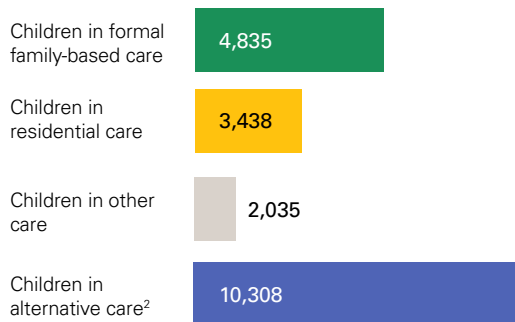


# Lithuania

<p><span style="color: red;">●</span> No</p> <p><span style="color: green;">●</span> Yes</p>	<p>Red indicates that the variable is not collected or the statement not true, green that it is. If no information was found about any of the points in the overview for the particular country, the points are removed on the page for that country.</p>	<p><span style="color: green;">●</span> Children in formal family-based care</p> <p><span style="color: yellow;">●</span> Children in residential care</p> <p><span style="color: grey;">●</span> Children in other care</p> <p><span style="color: blue;">●</span> Children in alternative care</p>
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## Total number of children in alternative care<sup>1</sup>

● All children in alternative care covered



## Headline statistics<sup>3</sup>

The rate of children aged 0-17 in alternative care at a specific point in time (per 100,000)	2,091
The rate of children aged 0-17 in residential care at a specific point in time (per 100,000)	697
The rate of children aged 0-17 in formal family-based care at a specific point in time (per 100,000)	981
The percentage of children aged 0-17 in residential care (of the total number of children in alternative care) at a specific point in time	33.4%

## Country system

- Decentralised alternative care and data system
- Data on alternative care published
- Is the data system on children in alternative care covered in legislation?
- Is the overarching term, in line with 'alternative care', used in legislation?
- Formal kinship care is a subdivision of foster care

## Data system

- Recent or current reform of data system on children in alternative care
- Data collected per individual child
- Personal identification numbers used
- More than one agency mandated to collect data
- Data collected on quality of care and outcomes

## Variables collected on

<input type="radio"/> Age	<input type="radio"/> Reason for entry into care
<input type="radio"/> Sex	<input type="radio"/> Placement decision maker
<input type="radio"/> Unaccompanied minor status	<input type="radio"/> Reintegrated with family
<input type="radio"/> Statelessness	<input type="radio"/> Adopted
<input type="radio"/> Disability status	<input type="radio"/> Leaving care due to death
<input type="radio"/> Parental status	<input type="radio"/> Age on leaving care

## Residential care

<input type="radio"/> Official maximum number of places in a small group home: 6-8
<input type="radio"/> Official maximum number of places in largest type of residential care facilities
<input type="radio"/> Data collected separately for small group homes and large institutions
<input type="radio"/> Data collected on length of stay
<input type="radio"/> Data collected on number of staff and their qualifications
<input type="radio"/> All forms of residential child care are recognised as alternative care

## Helpful examples

The Social Family Support Information System (Socialinės paramos šeimai informacinė Sistema, or SPIS) is not only a statistical database, it is also a working tool for certain institutions. The purpose of SPIS is to register and collect information on social support provided in municipalities in the same way (social benefits and compensations, social support for students, social services, activities in the field of protection of children's rights, etc.) and to enable the analysis of this information by municipalities, types of support and beneficiaries, as well as preventing the receipt of support in several municipalities simultaneously. SPIS as a centralised counting of children in care and

persons willing to care for a child was introduced only in 2018, therefore the system is still in the process of continuous improvement in this area.

There is a review of care, including communication with children. Their opinion about the quality of care is heard.

## Room for improvement

Not all data are currently disaggregated by age group, gender, rural or urban area, socio-economic status and by groups of children in need of special protection, and for some information (e.g. on ethnic origin) there is no data collection at all.

Source: The DataCare project, 2021.

## Endnotes

- 1 Contains 'other' alternative care provisions that cannot be definitely said to be residential care or family-based care, or that are not considered alternative care in all countries. Source: <https://osp.stat.gov.lt/statistiniu-rodikliu-analize?hash=8129a443-c9dd-4839-b828-914f89b9fc3a#/> (accessed August 2021).
- 2 Does not include data on temporary supervision, and may include young people over 18 among the 78 in homes for independent living.
- 3 Calculated by the DataCare project team using, where relevant, country-specific population statistics from the UNICEF Data Warehouse. Source: [https://data.unicef.org/resources/data\\_explorer/unicef\\_f?ag=UNICEF&df=DM&ver=1.0&dq=.DM\\_POP\\_U18...&startPeriod=2010&endPeriod=2020](https://data.unicef.org/resources/data_explorer/unicef_f?ag=UNICEF&df=DM&ver=1.0&dq=.DM_POP_U18...&startPeriod=2010&endPeriod=2020).