



YouthPartnership

FACTSHEET

ON SOCIAL INCLUSION/ EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

IN LITHUANIA



YouthPartnership
Council of Europe
European Commission



c/o Council of Europe :: Directorate of Youth and Sport :: F-67075 Strasbourg Cedex, France
Fax: (33) 3 88 412 778 :: E-mail: youth-partnership@coe.int :: www.youth-partnership.net

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1) Risk of poverty

	Sources	Year	Age Range	%
At risk of poverty by age <small>(cut-off point: 60% of median equivalised income after social transfers)</small>	Eurostat	2006	Less than 18	25,00
Distribution of cross income by main sources of income for poor households with children: work income	Children poverty and well-being in EU. Current status and way forward. EC.2008 p.158	2005		61,20
Distribution of cross income by main sources of income for poor households with children: Unemployment benefit	Children poverty and well-being in EU. Current status and way forward. EC.2008 p.158	2005		1,00
Distribution of cross income by main sources of income for poor households with children: Family allowance	Children poverty and well-being in EU. Current status and way forward. EC.2008 p.158	2005		11,80
Distribution of children by the type of household (lone parent) and work type of adults of the household: jobless	Children poverty and well-being in EU. Current status and way forward. EC.2008 p.166	2005		27,00
Distribution of children by the type of household (lone parent) and work type of adults of the household: in full-time job	Children poverty and well-being in EU. Current status and way forward. EC.2008 p.166	2005		63,00
Distribution of children by the type of household (couple with children) and work type of adults of the household: both in full-time job	Children poverty and well-being in EU. Current status and way forward. EC.2008 p.166	2005		61,00
Distribution of children by the type of household (couple with children) and work type of adults of the household: both jobless	Children poverty and well-being in EU. Current status and way forward. EC.2008 p.166	2005		3,00
Risk of poverty rate by household type: Single parent with dependent children <small>(cut-off point: 60% of median equivalised income after social transfers)</small>	Eurostat	2006		44,00
Risk of poverty rate by household type: Household without dependent children <small>(cut-off point: 60% of median equivalised income after social transfers)</small>	Eurostat	2006		19,00
Risk of poverty rate by household type: Household with dependent children <small>(cut-off point: 60% of median equivalised income after social transfers)</small>	Eurostat	2006		21,00

2) Social Subsistence/Protection

A short description of country's social protection system and list of the benefits young people are entitled to	Annex 5
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3) Equal opportunities

A description of the forms of inequality, which young people may confront in their home country (eg. gender, religion/belief, ethnic origin, disability, geographical location related inequality)	Annex 6
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ANNEX 5

SOCIAL SUBSISTENCE / PROTECTION IN LITHUANIA

Social protection system in Lithuania consists of social insurance and social assistance. The social services and benefits are guided by legislation. The key goal of the social insurance system is to guarantee income of the insured in cases of incapacity for work at different stages of life. The social insurance system is based on the pay-as-you-go principle. (<http://www.socmin.lt/index.php?-678064254> .)

The Law on Youth Policy Framework adopted in 2003 sets out the most important aspects of current youth policy. It lays down the key concepts of youth policy and policy implementation principles and defines the areas of youth policy. A very important section of the law is designed to set out the institutions organising and managing youth policy at the national and municipal level. (<http://www.socmin.lt/index.php?-678064254>).

Social benefits considering the youth are: sickness benefit, maternity/paternity benefit, pension for incapacity for work, pension for widows and orphans, compensation for extraordinary work conditions, lump-sum and periodic compensation for incapacity for work, periodic and lump-sum benefits for the death of the insured and benefits for unemployment. *Social assistances considering the youth* are: social assistance for disabled children, social assistance for individuals recognised as fully or partially incapable for work below the age 24, target compensation of nursing costs for children with severe disabilities and individuals who lost 75-100% of their work capacity, target compensation of attendance costs for disabled children and for persons who are rated as incapable or partially incapable of work and for persons who have lost 60% and more of their capacity for work, social assistance for orphans and social assistance compensations for parents who cared at home for the disabled children. *Social services* include service providing assistance to individuals who because of age, disability or social problems are fully unable, do not have or have lost the ability or possibilities to take care individually of their personal lives and participate in public life. From 1 July 2005, the disabled people over 18 until they reach the age for the old-age pension are awarded the capacity for work level instead of the disability group. (<http://www.socmin.lt/index.php?-678064254>).

Right to healthcare is based on insurance while the basic healthcare services are provided for the whole population (http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/social_inclusion/docs/nap_incl_2004_en_version.pdf).

Education is the basic right for all people in Lithuania. Compulsory education starts at age 6 and ends at age 16 (<http://www.smm.lt/en/>).

Sources

<http://www.socmin.lt/index.php?-678064254>

<http://www.smm.lt/en/>

http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/social_inclusion/docs/nap_incl_2004_en_version.pdf

ANNEX 6

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES IN LITHUANIA

The Law on Equal Treatment, entered in 2005, ensures equal rights for all people in Lithuania in spite of age, sexual orientation, disability, racial or ethnic origin, religion or beliefs. By legislation are protected gender equality, major privileges for the disabled and security for victims and other social risk groups as trafficking and prostitution victims, convicts and persons turning from imprisonment. *The Law on Youth Policy Framework* adopted in 2003 lays down the key concepts of youth policy. (<http://www.socmin.lt/index.php?-678064254>). The

legislation provides for additional employment guarantees to young, 16–25 years old individuals (<http://www.eurofund.europa.eu/eiro/2005/12/feature/lt0512102t.htm>).

Unemployment and gender

Unemployment among the under 25 years old people was 9,8 % in 2006 (in 2001 20 %), long-term unemployment 2,5 %. Regional disparities are large, in rich cities peoples earnings are higher than in rural areas. Women's wages are lower than men's, which worsens women's life conditions. At rural regions are not enough secondary schools or other further education possibilities.

(http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/social_inclusion/docs/nap_incl_2004_lt_en_version.pdf).

Regional disparities and living conditions

Low level of education is related with unemployment and social problems. Disposable income of rural residents stands below urban average by one-third. Low standard of living creates preconditions for the rise in crimes and drinking and other social problems. 31 per cent of individuals households (mostly in rural areas) have no hot water, 28 per cent have no lavatory with drain water. There are some centers in Lithuania, which have turned into "the islands of poverty and despair". Absolute majority of drug addicts resides in cities (94,2 percent), the majority of them are males (81,6 percent), mostly aged (38,1 percent) 25-34. (http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/social_inclusion/docs/nap_incl_2004_lt_en_version.pdf .)

Ethnic minorities

Among ethnic minorities highest level of education is among Jewish, lowest among Poles and Roma people. Majority of Roma people living in Lithuania have no identification documents, accommodation or regular job. (http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/social_inclusion/docs/nap_incl_2004_lt_en_version.pdf).

Sources

<http://www.eurofund.europa.eu/eiro/2005/12/feature/lt0512102t.htm>

http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/social_inclusion/docs/nap_incl_2004_lt_en_version.pdf

<http://www.socmin.lt/index.php?-678064254>