Factsheet: Lithuania

Last update: 10 April 2014

DEFINITION OF YOUTH

The youth policy law (2003) of Lithuania defines youth as between 14-29 years.

CANDIDACY AGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lower House</th>
<th>25</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MARRIAGEABLE AGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opposite Sex</th>
<th>Same Sex</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No specific legislation for same-sex marriage. Source: UNSD, ILGA

SITUATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT INDEX

0.67

75 out of 170 countries.

Year: 2013

Source: Commonwealth Youth Programme

LITERACY RATES

99.91%

Both sexes (15-24) %

99.90% Male (15-24) %

99.92% Female (15-24) %

Year: 2015

Source: UNESCO

NET ENROLMENT RATE

Secondary School

96.82%

Both sexes %

97.18% Male %

96.45% Female %

Year: 2012

Source: UNESCO

TOBACCO USE

Consumed any smokeless or smoking tobacco product at least once 30 days prior to the survey

33.70%

Both sexes (13-15) %

38.40% Male (13-15) %

28.80% Female (13-15) %

Year: 2010

Source: WHO

POLICY & LEGISLATION

The Youth Policy Law (2003) enshrines four general provisions of youth rights:

1. Enjoyment of all youth rights and freedoms;
2. Equal rights and protection from discrimination;
3. A proper social environment;
4. All-round education.

The National Youth Policy Development programme for 2011-2019 aims to create conditions that meet youth needs in order to become active young citizens. According to the youth policy section of the Ministry of Social Security and Labour, the programme has five focus areas: 1) Social security, education and health care; 2) Developing youth who are capable of being an active part of diverse society; 3) Systems of youth work and youth employment; 4) Fostering youth organisations; 5) Inter-institutional and cross-sectoral cooperation in developing youth policy.

Is there a national youth policy?

YES

Lithuania has a youth policy law and development programme. Details in a review and briefing.

Source: World Bank

Gaps indicate missing data from the original data source. (Accessed August 2013).

BUDGET & SPENDING

What is the budget allocated to the governmental authority (ministry, department or office) that is primarily responsible for youth and/or
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

The Department for Youth Affairs (DYA) within the Ministry of Social Security and Labour is responsible for youth affairs, including policies, programmes, youth research and coordination of activities across state and municipal institutions. The Commission for Youth and Sport Affairs, is a parliamentary committee which analyses, scrutinises and provides advice for the implementation of the state youth policy. The Council on Youth Affairs is an advisory body under DYA on youth issues, and comprises of government and youth organisation representatives.

YOUTH AND REPRESENTATION

The Lithuanian Youth Council (LUOT) was formed in 1992 and is an umbrella organisation with 64 members representing more than 200,000 young people in Lithuania. The LUOT “seeks favorable changes for young people by serving as a platform for dialogue, Lithuanian youth organization interests and initiatives.”

LUOT is a full member of the European Youth Forum and the Baltic Youth Forum. As the national agency, it coordinates EURODESK Lithuania and supports Lithuanian engagement in the EU Structured Dialogue process.

BUDGET & SPENDING

The Republic of Lithuania 2014 State Budget and Municipal Budgeting Approval Law provides an overall budget of LTL 2.8 million (USD 1.1 million) for the Ministry of Social Security and Labour. The proportion specifically for youth is unknown. A ‘special state subsidy’ of LTL 22,126 (USD 8,492) has been allocated to the Ministry of Social Security and Labour for ‘Children and Youth Rights’. According to the World Bank, Lithuania spent 13.18% of its government expenditure and 5.37% of its GDP on education provision in 2010.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF GOVERNMENT SPENDING AND GDP

Source: World Bank
Gaps indicate missing data from the original data source. (Accessed August 2013).

Visit our library for further reading:
Documents about Lithuania