

Improving the employability of Lithuanian youth through welfare policies and activation programmes (Investing in Youth: Lithuania)

This chapter discusses the role of labour market and social policies in supporting the employability of youth in Lithuania. In particular, the chapter reviews the unemployment and social assistance benefits available to provide adequate income support to youth; the public employment services to assist youth (re-)enter the labour market; the vocational education and training (VET) systems to help young people obtain the skills needed in the labour market. The chapter finds that although generosity of unemployment and social assistance benefits is relatively low and should not distort work incentives, more efforts are needed in providing youth with tailored support in finding employment. Public employment services lack the capacity to provide personalised support. Furthermore, there is room for more generous and effective spending on active labour market policies (ALMPs) and continuing the efforts to modernise the Lithuanian VET system.

Country: [Lithuania](#) [1]

LinkToContentAt: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264247611-7-en>

Knowledge Type: [Country report](#) [2]

Other Tag: [training](#) [3]

[training centres](#) [4]

[vocational education and training](#) [5]

[welfare](#) [6]

[work place](#) [7]

[education system](#) [8]

[enrolment rate](#) [9]

[financial support](#) [10]

[horizontal coordination](#) [11]

[immigration](#) [12]

[international research and development networks](#) [13]

[isomorphism](#) [14]

[Kyoto Protocol](#) [15]

[labour demand](#) [16]

[middle income countries](#) [17]

[business cycle](#) [18]

[scalability](#) [19]

[second stage of tertiary education](#) [20]

[social sciences and humanities](#) [21]

Parent URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264247611-en> [22]

Source URL: <https://www.innovationpolicyplatform.org/document/improving-employability-lithuanian-youth-through-welfare-policies-and-activation-programmes>

Links

[1] <https://www.innovationpolicyplatform.org/country/lithuania>

[2] <https://www.innovationpolicyplatform.org/knowledge-type/country-report>

[3] <https://www.innovationpolicyplatform.org/topic/training>

[4] <https://www.innovationpolicyplatform.org/topic/training-centres>

[5] <https://www.innovationpolicyplatform.org/topic/vocational-education-and-training>

[6] <https://www.innovationpolicyplatform.org/topic/welfare>

[7] <https://www.innovationpolicyplatform.org/topic/work-place>

[8] <https://www.innovationpolicyplatform.org/topic/education-system>

[9] <https://www.innovationpolicyplatform.org/topic/enrolment-rate>

[10] <https://www.innovationpolicyplatform.org/topic/financial-support>

[11] <https://www.innovationpolicyplatform.org/topic/horizontal-coordination>

[12] <https://www.innovationpolicyplatform.org/topic/immigration>

[13] <https://www.innovationpolicyplatform.org/topic/international-research-and-development->



networks

[14] <https://www.innovationpolicyplatform.org/topic/isomorphism>

[15] <https://www.innovationpolicyplatform.org/topic/kyoto-protocol>

[16] <https://www.innovationpolicyplatform.org/topic/labour-demand>

[17] <https://www.innovationpolicyplatform.org/topic/middle-income-countries>

[18] <https://www.innovationpolicyplatform.org/topic/business-cycle>

[19] <https://www.innovationpolicyplatform.org/topic/scalability>

[20] <https://www.innovationpolicyplatform.org/topic/second-stage-tertiary-education>

[21] <https://www.innovationpolicyplatform.org/topic/social-sciences-and-humanities>

[22] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264247611-en>