ESPN Thematic Report on Integrated Support for the long-term unemployed

Lithuania

2015
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ESPN Thematic Report on Integrated Support for the long-term unemployed

Lithuania

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The European Social Policy Network (ESPN) was established in July 2014 on the initiative of the European Commission to provide high-quality and timely independent information, advice, analysis and expertise on social policy issues in the European Union and neighbouring countries.

The ESPN brings together into a single network the work that used to be carried out by the European Network of Independent Experts on Social Inclusion, the Network for the Analytical Support on the Socio-Economic Impact of Social Protection Reforms (ASISP) and the MISSOC (Mutual Information Systems on Social Protection) secretariat.

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Summary

In Lithuania, there are no specific benefits for the long-term unemployed (LTU). Like other poor residents the LTU can only apply to general schemes of means-tested cash social assistance. Social assistance cash benefit (SAB) activates the LTU in two ways. Firstly, persons are able to get SAB for an additional 6 months once they become employed. Secondly, social benefits are gradually reduced for those beneficiaries who are entitled to them for long periods.

Active labour market policy (ALMP) measures include support for vocational training, non-formal education, subsidised employment, and support for self-employment creation, job rotation, and public jobs. In 2014, the majority of LTU were assigned to job rotation and subsidised employment. Insofar as these measures do not guarantee permanent employment, they can be considered ineffective social investments.

The only public employment services institution in charge of LTU is The Lithuanian Labour Exchange (LLE). In general, there is no systematic cooperation with the local providers of social services. The activities of the LLE are organised according to a “top-down” approach and the LLE takes charge of the LTU at different stages during their unemployment spell. Only in some cases has cooperation between local service providers and local LLE offices already started. In order to use local resources and increase their effectiveness, the local offices of the LLE need more autonomy and operational flexibility in their cooperation with local stakeholders. The provision of social integration services to socially disadvantaged persons must be organised through close cooperation between municipalities and other institutions and organisations providing social services.

The LLE provides one-stop-shop coordinated services for the unemployed in general and the LTU in particular. The LLE categorises all job-seekers depending on readiness for the labour market and motivation to work. Those not ready for the labour market and not motivated (one third of all unemployed in 2015) are at the end of the waiting list for ALMP measures.

The Operational Programme for 2014-2020 stresses that Lithuania needs services to help those most distant from the labour market to restore their social competences, motivation, psychological preparedness, etc. Therefore, investment in the 2014-2020 programming period is planned for the development of services such as psycho-social assistance, developing and maintaining social competences, socio-cultural services, education/training, mediation in seeking and keeping employment. It is crucial to implement this plan which facilitates the integration and reintegration of the most disadvantaged persons into the labour market.

However, the new approach requires changes in the LLE. In 2012, the implementation of an evaluation system for results-oriented performance and remuneration of the staff of the LLE was launched. In the area of services to job-seekers, there was a shift to a personalised approach and job-seeker profiling started. Moreover, incentives for working exclusively with those best prepared for the labour market are being reduced, encouraging LLE personnel to shift their focus to unskilled persons, the LTU or persons who find it difficult to be employed.

The individualisation of services provided by the LLE during the last 2-3 years has improved. Unemployed and LTU are provided with an individual job integration contract. However, individualisation of the services is limited by employment services provided by the highly centralised network of the LLE, which ignore the local network of social services. It is an obstacle for better integration of vulnerable groups. We would recommend social assistance the better integration of employment services of the LLE territorial offices with local services.
1 Benefits and services supporting the LTU

1.1 Benefits

According to the Law on Unemployment Social Insurance, the period of payment of unemployment insurance benefit depends on the unemployment insurance record of the person prior to the date of the registration at the local labour exchange. If the unemployment insurance record is equal to 35 years and longer, the period of unemployment insurance benefit is the maximum of 9 months. This means that it is not possible for LTU to receive unemployment insurance benefit.

LTU as well as other poor residents can apply to general schemes of means-tested cash social assistance, which include social assistance benefit (SAB) and means-tested compensations for heating, cold and hot water expenses. LTU can also apply for free meals for students and assistance for purchasing school supplies. All these benefits are paid together with unemployment benefit if the applicant fulfils means-tested criterion. This means that in Lithuania there are no special benefits for LTU. From 2005, occupational rehabilitation benefit is paid for disabled unemployed who are participating in occupational rehabilitation programmes.

A reform of the cash social assistance system was launched in 2012, attempting to combine cash social assistance and the provision of individualised social services as well as promoting active participation in the labour market. Its main aim is to provide municipal administrations with more autonomy in making decisions on the distribution of cash social assistance.

There are two special measures designed for the activation of all unemployed.

1. Individuals receive additional social benefits even when they leave social assistance and become employed. Additional social assistance benefit is equal to 50% of the average previously paid social benefit, and it is paid for six months even if a family (persons living together) has no entitlement to social benefit after employment.

2. SAB is reduced for those beneficiaries who have been SAB recipients for a long time: 20% reduction – if social benefit is paid 12-24 months; 30% reduction – 24-36 months; 40% reduction – 36-48 months; 50% reduction – 48-60 months. After 60 months, SAB is interrupted for a period of at least 24 months.

Early retirement social insurance pension is paid to persons who have completed the full number of years required for receiving a pension (30 years) and are within 5 years of retirement age. The rate is the old age pension, minus 0.4% for each month prior to pensionable age in which they receive this early old age pension. The reduced pension amount is paid for the full retirement period.

1.2 Services

According to the Law on Support for Employment, LTU and persons whose unemployment period is or exceeds 2 years from the date of registration with a

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1 In the event the unemployment insurance record being less than 25 years, the unemployment insurance benefit is paid for 6 months, between 25 and 30 years it is paid for 7 months, and between 30 and 35 years it is paid for 8 months.

2 According to Lithuanian legislation, LTU mean persons under 25 years of age whose unemployment period exceeds 6 months and persons over 25 years of age whose unemployment period exceeds 12 months, calculated from the day of registering with a local labour exchange office.

3 Republic of Lithuania (2014), Piniginės socialinės paramos nepasiturintiems gyventojams įstatymas [Law on Cash Social Assistance for Poor Residents. No. IX-1675].

4 SABs paid for children, including adult children who study in accordance with the general education curriculum and within the period from the day of completion of the general education curriculum until 1 September of the same year are not reduced.

5 Other groups that are additionally supported include: the disabled; persons who have completed vocational rehabilitation programmes; persons taking up their first employment according to the acquired
local labour exchange office are included among the groups that are additionally supported in the labour market. Additional support measures contain active labour market policy (ALMP) measures, employment support programmes, and voluntary practice. (Chapter 5 of the Law) Employment support services include provision of information, counselling, employment intermediation, planning of individual activities with a view of supporting employment (Chapter 4 of the Law).

The services provided by the LLE for all job-seekers include information and counselling, employment intermediation, individual action plans, subsidised employment, support for the acquisition of professional skills, job rotation, public works, support for self-employment and territorial mobility, e-services, and profiling services. The LLE organises ALMP measures and calculates the data according the categories presented in Table 3 of the Annex. The data presented in Table 3 illustrates some shifts in the priorities of ALMP measures in recent years. In the whole list of ALMP measures, the percentage of job rotation has decreased from 68.9% in 2013 to 55.0% in 2014 and the percentage of subsidised employment has increased from 13.3% in 2013 to 28.2% in 2014.

The Law on Social Undertakings targets similar groups supported under the Law on Support for Employment. These include the disabled, LTU, pre-retirement age individuals, people returning from imprisonment and single parents raising minors. Public support available for social undertakings includes partial reimbursement of wages and state social insurance contributions; subsidies for job creation, adaptation of workplaces for the disabled and acquisition or adaptation of their work tools; subsidies for training employees from target groups.

The Lithuanian Labour Exchange (LLE) (1st August 2014) started “The Support of Employment of LTU” last year. This project will help 10,760 LTU to return to the labour market. The project includes vocational training, supported employment and territorial mobility. The duration of the project is 30 months with a budget of more than €18 million. The European Social Fund sponsors the project.

From 1st January 2015, the LLE launched “The Support of the Elderly Unemployed” for the unemployed aged 55 and over. The project will assist 14,000 in strengthening their positions in the labour market. The participants in the project will include LTU. The project provides vocational training, subsidised employment and territorial mobility. The project, which has a budget of more than €20 million and is supported by European Social Fund, will end on 30 June 2017.

2 Coordination between services towards a one-stop shop approach

The institutions involved in supporting the long-term unemployed are the Lithuanian Labour Exchange (LLE) as the public employment service and municipalities that are the main organisers of social service provision at local level. The LLE provides social services according to employment status. Municipalities categorise recipients of social services according to the type of vulnerable group (elderly individuals and their families, disabled persons and their families, children who lost parental care, children

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speciality or occupation, persons over 50 years of age who are capable of work, pregnant women, at the family’s choice, a mother (adoptive mother) father (adoptive father), guardian or custodian who raises a child under 8 years of age or a disabled child under 18 years of age; persons who have been released from places of imprisonment; persons addicted to drugs, psychotropic or other psychoactive substances, who have completed psycho-social and/or vocational rehabilitation programmes; victims of human trafficking who have completed psycho-social and/or vocational rehabilitation programmes. (Law on Support for Employment. http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpiaieska.showdoc?id=279173&p_query=&p_tr2=)

6 http://www.ldb.lt/en/Information/Services/Pages/Labourmarketprograms.aspx

7 Job rotation shall mean temporary replacement of employees with job-seekers.

8 Subsidised employment shall mean employment of a person sent by a local labour exchange office which provides reimbursement of a portion of the wages paid by the employer to this person.

9 http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpiaieska.showdoc?id=279173&p_query=&p_tr2=)

10 http://www.ldb.lt/Informacija/ESParama/Puslapiai/vyresnio_amziaus_bed_remimas.aspx
at social risk and their families, families at social risk, poor residents, etc.). It means that the LLE and municipalities categorise the recipients of social services differently, and municipalities support LTU indirectly as belonging to a vulnerable group.

The provision of social services by the LLE is organised according to a “top-down” approach and the LLE takes charge of the LTU at different times during their unemployment spell. The LLE has 10 Territorial Labour Exchange (TLE) Offices. The TLE Offices coordinate the activities of local Labour Exchange divisions (Annex Figure 2).

The LLE introduced a one-stop shop approach in 2013. One-stop shop includes consultations for employers and the unemployed only regarding services provided by the LLE. The LTU are not treated as a separate group.\(^\text{11}\)

In general, there is no systemic cooperation between the LLE and the municipal providers of social services. However, in some municipalities, cooperation between local service providers and local LLE offices has already started. As usual, this cooperation was established under the umbrella of EU projects (for example, Local Action Groups of LEADER type projects or earlier the Development Partnerships of the EQUAL initiative). Nevertheless, this cooperation is episodic. A study of the heads of local offices and divisions of the LLE reveals that only 17% of them are collaborating with local NGOs.\(^\text{12}\) It seems that in the majority of cases, the local offices of the LLE are lacking not only the autonomy to cooperate at a local level but they also do not have enough operational flexibility.

The LLE and Territorial Labour Exchange offices have Tripartite Commissions. These Commissions include on an equal basis the representatives of organisations of employees, employers and of public institutions. The organisations delegate representatives to the Commission. The main functions of the Commissions are as follows: 1) to analyse the situation in the labour market, 2) to discuss financial issues, 3) to analyse the demand and supply of labour force, 4) to formulate recommendations for employment support measures, 5) to discuss the priorities of Active Labour Market Policy measures, etc.\(^\text{13}\) It means that these Tripartite Commissions have the potential to prioritise the LTU on national or regional levels. Unfortunately, the websites of the LLE and Territorial Labour Exchange offices do not include information about the activities and decisions of the Tripartite Commissions.

The partnerships that according to the formal requirements are working with different social groups that could involve LTU include: 1) local communities and social partners that are implementing the projects of local employment initiatives, 2) partnerships that are based on the tripartite vocational training contracts, according to which the employer is obliged to employ the LTU after the completion of training,\(^\text{14}\) 3) the partnership that operates under the Youth Guarantee Initiative\(^\text{15}\) and includes the representatives of state institutions, employers, employees and youth organisations.

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\(^\text{11}\) [https://www.idb.lt/Informacija/Weiikla/Puslapiai/vienas_langelis.aspx](https://www.idb.lt/Informacija/Weiikla/Puslapiai/vienas_langelis.aspx)


\(^\text{14}\) Lithuanian Labour Exchange, [http://www.idb.lt/Informacija/PaslaugosDarbdaviams/Puslapiai/vui_aprasymas.aspx](http://www.idb.lt/Informacija/PaslaugosDarbdaviams/Puslapiai/vui_aprasymas.aspx)

To combine cash social assistance and the provision of individualised social services as well as promoting active participation in the labour market, a reform of the cash social assistance system was launched in 2012. Its main aim is to provide municipal administrations with more autonomy in making decisions on the distribution of cash social assistance. From 2014, in all municipalities the cash social assistance for low-income families and single residents is paid from municipality budgets. In order to be entitled by a local municipality to cash social assistance the person has to be registered with the local office of the LLE. Therefore, the exchange of data between local offices of the LLE and local social authorities only takes place in cases of cash social assistance entitlement. For example, the administration of a municipality has the right not to reduce the amount of SAB if the local labour exchange office did not offer a job or participation within the active labour market policy measures during the period when the social benefit was being provided.

There are no special minimum standards for employment services or social services for services delivered to the LTU. The standards for the services provided are the same for all the unemployed.

The Operational Programme for 2014-2020 (OP) warns that some important changes are approaching. The OP stresses that ESF allocation will be used for the improvement of coverage, quality and effectiveness of ALMP measures, e.g. a more active application of the personalised approach, development of new services for specific target groups (e.g. for the LTU), ensuring territorial accessibility of services.

However, the new approach requires changes in the LLE. In 2012, the implementation of an evaluation system for results-oriented performance and remuneration of the staff of the LLE was launched. In the area of services to job-seekers, there was a shift to a personalised approach and job-seeker profiling started. Moreover, incentives for working exclusively with those best prepared for the labour market are being reduced, encouraging LLE personnel to shift their focus to unskilled persons, the LTU or persons who find it difficult to be employed.16

The OP stresses that Lithuania is in great need of services to help those most distant from the labour market in restoring their social competences, motivation, psychological preparedness, etc. Therefore, investment in the 2014-2020 programming period will be made in the development of comparatively new services (psycho-social assistance, developing and maintaining social competences, socio-cultural services, education/training, mediation in seeking and keeping employment), thus facilitating integration and reintegration of the most disadvantaged persons into the labour market. The provision of social integration services to socially disadvantaged persons must be organised through close cooperation between municipalities and other institutions and organisations providing social services.17

Other possibilities for the integrated assistance for those most distant from the labour market promise the new approach planned in the OP. This approach includes bottom up oriented Community-Led Local Development (CLLD) and Integrated Territorial Investments (ITI). Drawing on the LEADER approach implementation experience some of the ESF supported interventions directly related to local issues in urban areas can be implemented through CLLD to tackle such challenges as social exclusion and poverty in isolated urban territories; and integrated urban revitalisation (promoting employment in small and medium-sized towns).18

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3 Individualised approaches

The groups that according to the Law on Support for Employment are additionally supported for employment are listed in the fifth footnote of this Report. Nevertheless, there are some groups that are not included in that list. Different research and legal acts identify the following groups:

- Younger LTU without basic education when they are from families with experience of long-term unemployment often do not have the possibility of receiving this additional support. They have a lower motivation to work or to study and often are treated as the representatives of the fourth group (see below).
- Inhabitants from rural areas. Comparatively high cost of travel, the lack of public transportation, and the importance of small holdings which involve a daily delivery round limit not only the mobility of the rural population, but also the possibility of using the services on offer.
- People with disabilities are one additional group that is reluctant to use vocational rehabilitation and other activating services.

The services of the LLE for all unemployed were discussed in the first Chapter of the Report. Special support (compensation for travel and accommodation expenses) is provided for the unemployed, when they are employed more than 30 km away from their place of residence. For young people there is an opportunity to acquire job skills by working without payment under a contract of job skills acquisition or performing a voluntary practice. The Lithuanian Labour Exchange establishes youth employment centres that provide a range of services for young people to prepare for the job market.

The LLE has elaborated a methodology for dealing with the different groups of unemployed. The efforts of the LLE are concentrated on four groups:

- The first group includes those who are prepared for the labour market and are motivated.
- The second group includes those who are prepared for the labour market but are lacking the motivation.
- The third group include those who are not prepared for the labour market but are motivated.
- The fourth group include those who are not prepared for the labour market and are not motivated.

The additional employment assistance is organised according to the group to which the person is assigned. For example, people from the first group receive an individual employment plan immediately after their request to the labour exchange, while the
representatives of the fourth group require additional 3-6 months of counselling and support for the acquisition of professional skills.\textsuperscript{20}

At the end of the first half of 2015, about 23.1\% of registered unemployed people were designated as prepared for the labour market and motivated, 6.7\% as prepared for the labour market but lacking motivation, 38.1\% as not prepared for the labour market but motivated, and 32.1\% as not prepared for the labour market and not motivated.\textsuperscript{21}

Figure 1 of the Annex presents the procedure for the organisation and evaluation of the individual plan of employment for the LTU. Depending on the group to which LTU is attributed, different measures from the different groups of services could be included in the plan of employment. Implementation of individual plans is periodically evaluated. If the plan is not effective, the specialists of the LLE together with the LTU amend it.

The goal of the plans is to include the LTU in the planning process in order to motivate him or her and to help them achieve the aims in a purposeful way. However, individual plans of employment can involve only measures and services provided by the LLE. For example, the social services provided by other social assistance agencies are not considered. This complicates the cooperation of different institutions providing social assistance, social services and employment services at the local level and decreases the possibilities for the unemployed to integrate into the labour market.

The evaluation of the EU structural support of 2007-2013 reveals that integration of LTU into the labour market is complicated by the lack of self-confidence and motivation. Therefore, it is very important to provide these people not only with employment services, but also with intensive social work services. The heads of the local offices of the LLE agree that the LLE is lacking in services of social and psychological assistance and services that provide the development of social skills.\textsuperscript{22} Usually municipal social service offices provide these services, therefore it would be reasonable to include them as resources for the individual plans of employment.

The current survey of unemployed reveals that LTU and people with basic education are the least motivated to work. Employers, governments and their own failings to find a job disappoint them. After a half a year without employment, motivation to return to the labour market significantly decreases, therefore it is important to concentrate efforts to employ them during the first 6 months.\textsuperscript{23} It seems that the LLE does not pay enough attention to this circumstance.

\textsuperscript{20} Order No. V-651 of the Director of the Lithuanian Labour Exchange (2014), Individualių užimtumo veiklos planų sudarymo ir vertinimo tvarkos aprašas. [Description of creation and evaluation of individual plan of employment activities]. \url{http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaskaita.showdoc?p_id=485981&p_tr2=2}

\textsuperscript{21} The Data from the LLE


## 4 Overview table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Please put an X in the column that best represents the situation in your country</th>
<th>Please summarise in a few words and in order of priority the 3 key gaps that need to be addressed to improve effectiveness (if only one gap just complete one column)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Very good</strong></td>
<td><strong>Medium</strong></td>
<td><strong>Weak</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Effectiveness of benefits &amp; services supporting the LTU</strong>&lt;br&gt;Income benefits</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social services</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>In provision of social services for LTU, there is a lack of cooperation between the LLE and local network of social services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activation services</strong></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>ALMP measures are directed to active and motivated unemployed instead of application of activation services to not motivated people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Effectiveness of coordination between employment, social assistance and social services</strong></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Without clear model of cooperation, the stakeholders attempt to maximise their institutional interests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Extent of individualised support</strong></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>The criteria of individualisation include the issues of employment and ignore other issues that are necessary for integration into the labour market. For example, LTUs often need rehabilitation services that are provided by social workers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
References


### Annex: Tables and Figures

#### Table 1. The structure of LTU

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LTU (in total)</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(in total)</td>
<td>numbers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>27,239</td>
<td>47.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>29,883</td>
<td>52.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assigned to ALMP measures</td>
<td>21,395</td>
<td>37.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth under 25 whose term of unemployment is more than 6 months (in total)</td>
<td>6,308</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>3,093</td>
<td>49.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>3,215</td>
<td>50.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons older than 25 whose term of unemployment is more than 12 months (in total)</td>
<td>50,814</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>24,146</td>
<td>47.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>26,668</td>
<td>52.48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Lithuanian Labour Exchange*

#### Table 2. The employment of LTU

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>In total</th>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>Temporal employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In total</td>
<td>Youth under 25 whose term of unemployment is more than 6 months</td>
<td>Persons older than 25 whose term of unemployment is more than 12 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>26,270</td>
<td>5,435</td>
<td>15,237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>22,622</td>
<td>4,028</td>
<td>13,735</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Lithuanian Labour Exchange*
### Table 3. Participation of LTU in ALMP measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In numbers</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ALMP (in total)</strong></td>
<td>21,395</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational training</td>
<td>1,284</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidised employment</td>
<td>2,632</td>
<td>12.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for the</td>
<td>1,228</td>
<td>5.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acquisition of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>professional skills</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job rotation</td>
<td>14,750</td>
<td>68.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public jobs</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>0.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation for the</td>
<td>1,293</td>
<td>6.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>licence of enterprise</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territorial mobility</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Lithuanian Labour Exchange*

### Figure 1. Evaluation of the individual plan of employment of LTU

**THE EVALUATION OF THE ATTRIBUTION TO THE ONE OF THE GROUPS OF UNEMPLOYED AND IF NEEDED THE CHANGE OF THIS GROUP**

**I. MEASURES OF ACTIVATION AND MOTIVATION**
- Consultations in groups
- "The portfolio of my achievements"
- Special exercises for motivation
- Labour club (topic "Promotion of self-employment")
- Psychological consultations
- Mentorship

**II. DEVELOPMENT OF THE MEANS OF THE SEARCH OF EMPLOYMENT**
- Individual consultations
- Training for e-services
- Labour club (topic "Promotion of self-employment")

**ACTIVE LABOUR MARKET POLICY MEASURES**
- Supported employment
- Employment in the job place established under the project of LEI
- Support for territorial mobility
- Support for self-employment – compensations for the licence of enterprise
- Support of development of professional skills for qualified
- Professional rehabilitation and employment in social enterprises for disabled
Integrated support for the long-term unemployed

Lithuania

Figure 2. Distribution of territorial labour exchange offices and their units in the country

Source: Lithuanian Labour Exchange

http://www.ldb.lt/en/Information/About/Pages/open_for_everyone.aspx