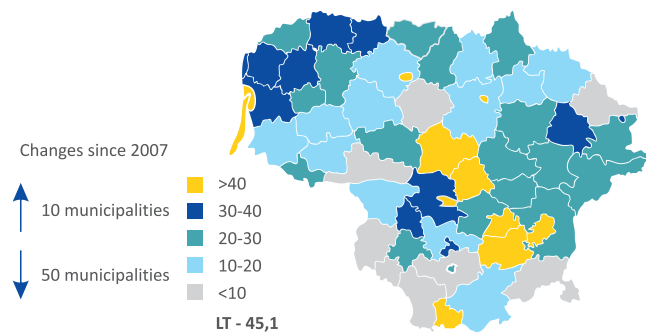


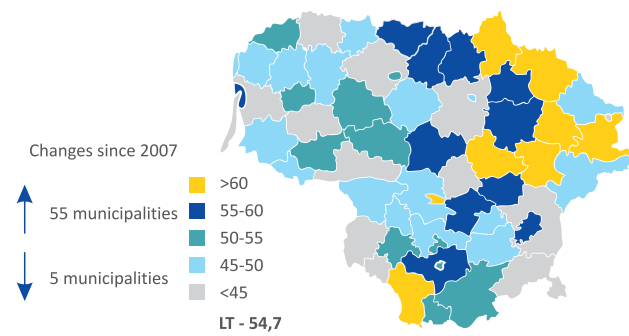
VALUES OF SUB-INDICES THAT FORM QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX IN 2014



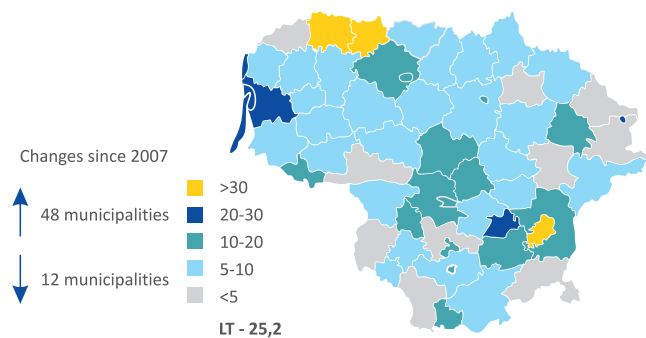
Material living conditions sub-index in 2014



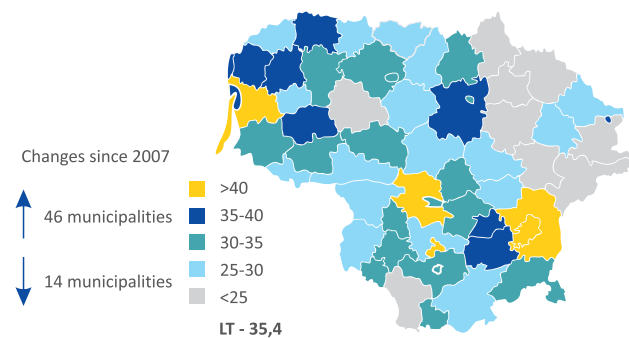
Educational services sub-index in 2014



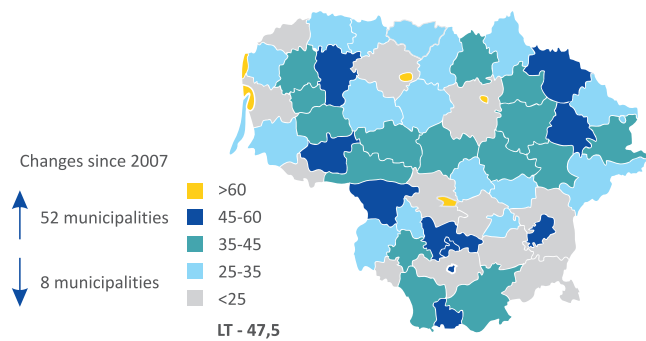
Business competitiveness sub-index in 2014



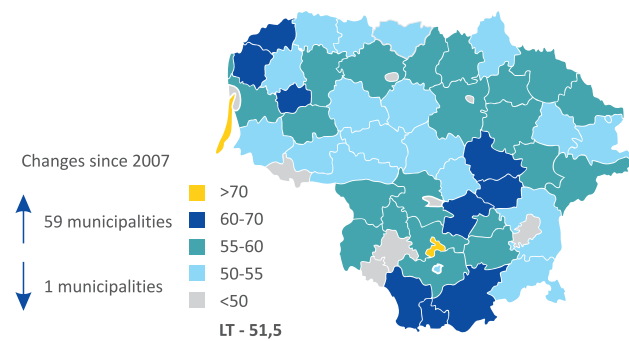
Demography, social and civic activity sub-index in 2014



Health services sub-index in 2014



Public infrastructure, quality and security of living environment sub-index in 2014



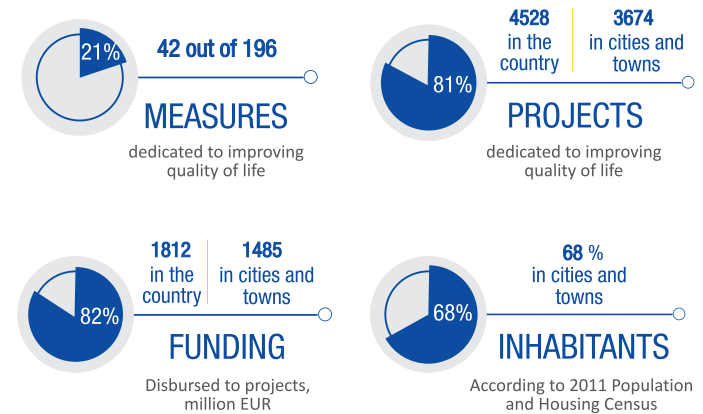
2007-2013 EU STRUCTURAL ASSISTANCE IN LITHUANIA'S CITIES AND TOWNS, AND CHANGES IN QUALITY OF LIFE

EU INVESTMENTS DEDICATED TO QUALITY OF LIFE IMPROVEMENT IN LITHUANIA'S CITIES AND TOWNS

There are 103 cities and 34 large towns, i. e., towns with more than 1000 inhabitants, in Lithuania where around 2 million people live.

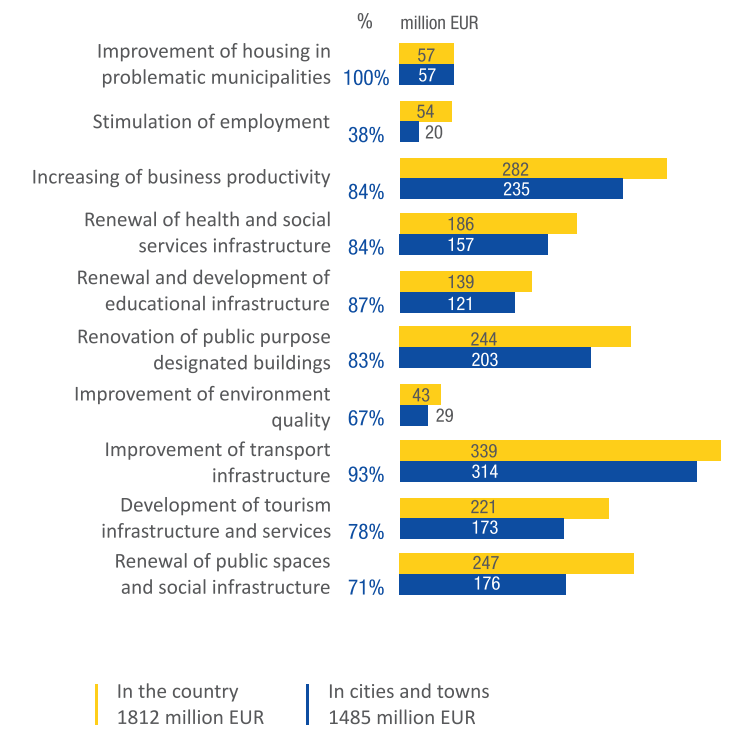
When performing the evaluation of the impact of 2007-2013 EU Structural Assistance on Lithuania's cities and towns 42 measures of the Operational Programs' have been distinguished for their success in improving quality of life in urban areas (out of 196 measures). Under these measures* 4582 projects were financed, 3674 of which were implemented in cities and towns.

Projects in cities and towns received 1,485 million EUR worth of funding, while total investment dedicated to the aforementioned measures amounted to 1,812 million EUR. Cities and towns received more funding (82 per cent) than the share of inhabitants in these cities and towns (68 per cent).



EU INVESTMENTS DEDICATED TO QUALITY OF LIFE IMPROVEMENT SET ACCORDING TO THE INTERVENTION AREAS

Majority of investments (1229 million EUR or 83% of all investments made) that cities and towns received went to renewal and development of infrastructure (educational, health, social services, tourism, transport and communications), renewal of public spaces and social infrastructure, as well as renovation of blocks of flats.



Kuriame Lietuvos ateitį
2014-2020 metų
Europos Sąjungos
fondų investicijų
velksmų programa

FINANSŲ MINISTERIJA

This publication presents the results of Evaluation of the impact of 2007-2013 EU Structural Assistance on the development of cities and towns in Lithuania. The evaluation was performed in the period of November 2015-May 2016, and it was done by a group of legal entities composed of private company "ESTEP Vilnius" and public company "Europos socialiniai, teisiniai ir ekonominiai projektai." Client of the evaluation – Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania. More information in detail may be found in the evaluation report (www.esinvesticijos.lt). Some of the evaluation results are accessible via interactive maps (www.maps.lt/es_statistika).

Endnotes:
 * Refers to 35 measures of the 2007-2013 Operational Programs and their investments and projects since the rest 7 measures were implemented in a centralized manner and data on territorial distribution of investments were not available during the evaluation.
 ** Data from The EU Structural Assistance Computer-Based Information Management and Monitoring System and other sources collected and summarised during the evaluation.
 *** EU Structural Funds (ERDF) (247 million EUR) and Rural Development Programme (138 million EUR) of the period 2007-2013.

Total funding disbursed in the country | **1 812 million EUR** | 100%

EU INVESTMENTS DEDICATED TO QUALITY OF LIFE IMPROVEMENT SET ACCORDING TO THE CITY SIZE

Large cities (N=5)	Regional economic growth centres (N=7)	Medium sized cities in problematic municipalities (N=16)	Other medium sized cities (N=36)	Small cities in problematic municipalities (N=14)	Other small cities (N=25)	Large towns (N=34)	Countryside areas
711	227	177	231	24	59	56	327
39%	13%	10%	13%	1%	3%	3%	18%



RESULTS OF INVESTMENTS DEDICATED TO QUALITY OF LIFE IMPROVEMENT**

CHANGES IN QUALITY OF LIFE IN LITHUANIA IN THE PERIOD OF 2007-2014



Improvement of housing and renovation of public purpose designated buildings

- Until the end of 2015, **1523 blocks of flats** had been renovated in Lithuania.
- Renovation of blocks of flats took place in 55 municipalities where from 0.4% to 40.4% of all blocks of flats were renewed. On a country scale, the extent of renovation amounted to 4.4% of all blocks of flats built until 1993.
- **265 social housing dwellings** were built in problematic municipalities; 205 renewed.
- In order to improve energy efficiency, **896 public purpose designated buildings were renewed** (schools, kindergartens, hospitals, sanatoriums, clinics, dormitories, nursing homes, orphanages, etc.).



Improvement of transport infrastructure

- **737 km** of gravel roads of **national importance** and **332 km** of gravel roads of **local importance** and urban streets were asphalted.
- From 2007 to 2014, EU investment caused 90% of increase in length of paved national roads and 20% of increase in length of paved local roads.
- Vilnius, Priekulė (Klaipėda district municipality) and Kairiai (Šiauliai district municipality) bypasses were built (34 km in total).
- **23 km of bike roads** were built in the cities of Kaunas, Klaipėda, Šiauliai and Panevėžys; also, public buses were renewed.



Improvement of public infrastructure and quality of living environment

- In many cities and towns public spaces and social infrastructure were renewed (central squares and streets, parks, sports and recreational infrastructure, etc.).
- During the run of 2007-2013, 386 million EUR were dedicated to the renewal of public and communal infrastructure *** (this amount equals for almost a third of total municipal income per year).
- More than **40 immovable cultural heritage objects** (manors, castles, churches, monasteries, mounds, etc.) in cities and towns were renewed, new tourist attractions were established (hotels, conference and wellness centres, etc.).
- **2480 km** of sewage pipelines were laid down or reconstructed, as well as **1695 km** of water supply networks (in cities and towns, respectively 1811 km and 1327 km). 42 wastewater facilities were built or reconstructed.
- More than **65 thousand** people were connected to water supply networks, and more than **105 thousand** joined sewage systems. Thanks to EU investment, the share of inhabitants that are still not connected to any sewage system has dropped by 24 per cent, and the share of those who do not have an access to water supply network – by 15 per cent.



Boosting business productivity, creating jobs and encouraging employment

- **1088 companies** (or 8.2 per cent of all Lithuania's SMEs) used EU investments aimed at increasing business productivity. **88 per cent** of these firms operated in cities and large towns.
- After having implemented business development projects, companies created **3700 long-term jobs** in Lithuania.
- More than **41 thousand people** participated in company training programs in order to improve their qualifications and gain new professional competences.
- More than **25 thousand jobless people** obtained qualification when participating in ALMP projects implemented by Lithuanian Labour Exchange.



Social and economic impact of investments dedicated to the improvement of quality of life

- EU investment helped to mitigate negative consequences of global financial crisis, stimulated quality of life improvement in Lithuanian municipalities, and contributed to employment and GDP growth.
- During the period of 2007-2015 average annual **Gross Value Added (GVA)** growth in counties of Lithuania was 0.4-0.83 per cent higher than it would have been without EU Structural Funds.
- EU investment's impact on GVA growth was most significant in Vilnius, Kaunas and Šiauliai counties. However, if one accounts for impact per inhabitant, the biggest gains were in Tauragė, Utena, Alytus and Šiauliai counties.
- EU investment was responsible for 1.2 per cent higher **rate of employed people** in the group of people aged from 15 to 64, and 2 per cent lower total level of unemployment, compared to scenario where EU funding was absent. The majority of new jobs were created in Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipėda and Šiauliai counties.

Quality of life index for small territories (municipalities) was designed in order to estimate if, how and why did quality of life, social and economic situation change in Lithuania. Evaluation study covered index dynamics during the period of 2007-2014.

Quality of life index is comprised of **6 sub-indices and 38 indicators** all of which reflect material living conditions, business competitiveness, quality and accessibility of public services, quality and security of living environment and demographic situation in a particular area.

Quality of life index was designed in accordance with international practice in estimating quality of life in urbanized areas, most notably quality of life indicators proposed by J. E. Stiglitz and EUROSTAT Urban Audit.

In 2014 quality of life in many of municipalities in Lithuania was better than in 2007 (quality of life index increased in 42 municipalities). Health and educational services, public infrastructure, quality and security of living environment indices were the ones that improved the most; these dimensions of quality of life received a majority of 2007-2013 EU funding. Material living conditions faced biggest decline. It was conditioned by high unemployment and real wage slump due to the economic recession.

Quite a number of interventions contributed directly to the improvements in quality of life and material living conditions. Those are: renovation of blocks of flats and development of social housing dwellings, also, investments in health, educational, social service, transport and communications, tourism, water supply and sewage infrastructure. EU Structural Assistance in 2007-2013 also had an indirect effect because it helped to mitigate negative effects of economic downturn.

Even though EU Structural Funds is an important factor for improving quality of life, it is not sufficient in order to guarantee gradual country's development in social and economic dimensions. Social and economic development – thus quality of life – in different areas depends on local characteristics and geographical position of a particular territory, it also depends on general economic state of the country; this is why one cannot explain urban and regional development solely on terms of EU Structural Funds. In order for EU investments to contribute to individual territories' social and economic development, it is of utmost importance that these investments are in accordance with demands of these territories, thus strengthening territorial capital which, in turn, influences not only the results of EU investments but also territorial development.

Changes in quality of life index in 2007 and 2014

Municipality	Value in 2007	Value in 2014	Change in value	Position in 2007	Position in 2014	Change in position
Country average	40,2	41,8	1,6	-	-	0
Vilnius city m.	53,6	54,6	0,9	1	1	0
Neringa m.	51,9	49,2	-2,8	2	2	0
Klaipėda city m.	41,6	47,9	6,3	5	3	2
Kaunas city m.	41,1	44,5	3,4	6	4	2
Elektrėnai m.	39,3	42,4	3,1	7	5	2
Panevėžys city m.	37,4	42,1	4,7	12	6	6
Birštonas m.	33,8	42,0	8,1	17	7	10
Akmenė district m.	31,3	40,3	9,0	23	8	15
Druskininkai m.	32,2	40,2	8,1	20	9	11
Šiauliai city m.	39,0	39,7	0,6	9	10	-1
Palanga city m.	38,5	39,5	0,9	10	11	-1
Kėdainiai district m.	35,1	38,7	3,6	16	12	4
Jonava district m.	33,7	37,6	3,9	18	13	5
Mažeikiai district m.	44,5	37,3	-7,1	4	14	-10
Klaipėda district m.	39,2	36,7	-2,4	8	15	-7
Visaginas m.	45,3	36,4	-8,9	3	16	-13
Trakai district m.	30,6	35,7	5,1	25	17	8
Kaunas district m.	32,1	35,4	3,3	21	18	3
Utena district m.	37,0	35,0	-2,8	11	19	-8
Kazlų Rūda m.	32,0	34,7	2,8	22	20	2
Kretinga district m.	35,5	34,4	-1,2	15	21	-6
Rietavas m.	35,5	33,5	-2,0	14	22	-8
Alytus city m.	35,9	33,5	-2,4	13	23	-10
Marijampolė m.	32,9	33,1	0,2	19	24	-5
Plungė district m.	29,9	32,9	3,1	29	25	4
Kaišiadorys district m.	30,0	32,0	1,9	28	26	2
Ukmergė district m.	31,0	31,7	0,8	24	27	-3
Telšiai district m.	30,5	31,7	1,2	26	28	-2
Vilnius district m.	29,4	30,7	1,3	30	29	1
Širvintos district m.	30,3	30,5	0,2	27	30	-3
Raseiniai district m.	27,9	30,5	2,5	36	31	5
Rokiškis district m.	28,5	30,4	1,9	32	32	0
Varėna district m.	28,4	30,3	2,0	33	33	0
Ignalina district m.	24,3	30,2	5,9	52	34	18
Joniškis district m.	24,0	30,0	6,0	55	35	20
Molėtai district m.	28,2	29,4	1,2	34	36	-2
Pakruojis district m.	28,2	29,2	1,0	35	37	-2
Anykščiai district m.	26,7	29,1	2,4	40	38	2
Šilalė district m.	23,5	29,1	5,5	57	39	18
Švenčionys district m.	27,1	28,8	1,6	39	40	-1
Biržai district m.	27,3	28,6	1,2	38	41	-3
Prienai district m.	25,9	28,5	2,5	47	42	5
Skuodas district m.	26,1	28,4	2,3	45	43	2
Tauragė district m.	26,7	28,1	1,5	41	44	-3
Šiauliai district m.	24,0	28,0	4,0	56	45	11
Panevėžys district m.	24,1	27,9	3,8	54	46	8
Pagėgiai m.	24,3	27,9	3,6	53	47	6
Šakiai district m.	27,8	27,2	-0,5	37	48	-11
Pasvalys district m.	26,0	27,1	1,2	46	49	-3
Šilutė district m.	26,5	26,5	0,0	43	50	-7
Kupiškis district m.	28,9	26,5	-2,4	31	51	-20
Kelmė district m.	21,9	25,3	3,4	60	52	8
Alytus district m.	26,1	24,8	-1,3	44	53	-9
Radviliskis district m.	25,2	24,2	-1,0	50	54	-4
Lazdijai district m.	25,7	23,7	-2,0	48	55	-7
Zarasai district m.	26,6	23,6	-3,0	42	56	-14
Jurbarkas district m.	23,3	23,5	0,2	59	57	2
Vilkaviškis district m.	25,6	23,3	-2,3	49	58	-9
Šalčininkai district m.	24,4	20,7	-3,7	51	59	-8
Kalvarija m.	23,5	17,9	-5,7	58	60	-2

Quality of life index in Lithuania in 2014

