DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT OF LITHUANIA: TRENDS AND IMPACTS

VASAB Expert and Stakeholder Meeting
on Demographic Trends and Labour Market Development
8 June 2010, Kaunas

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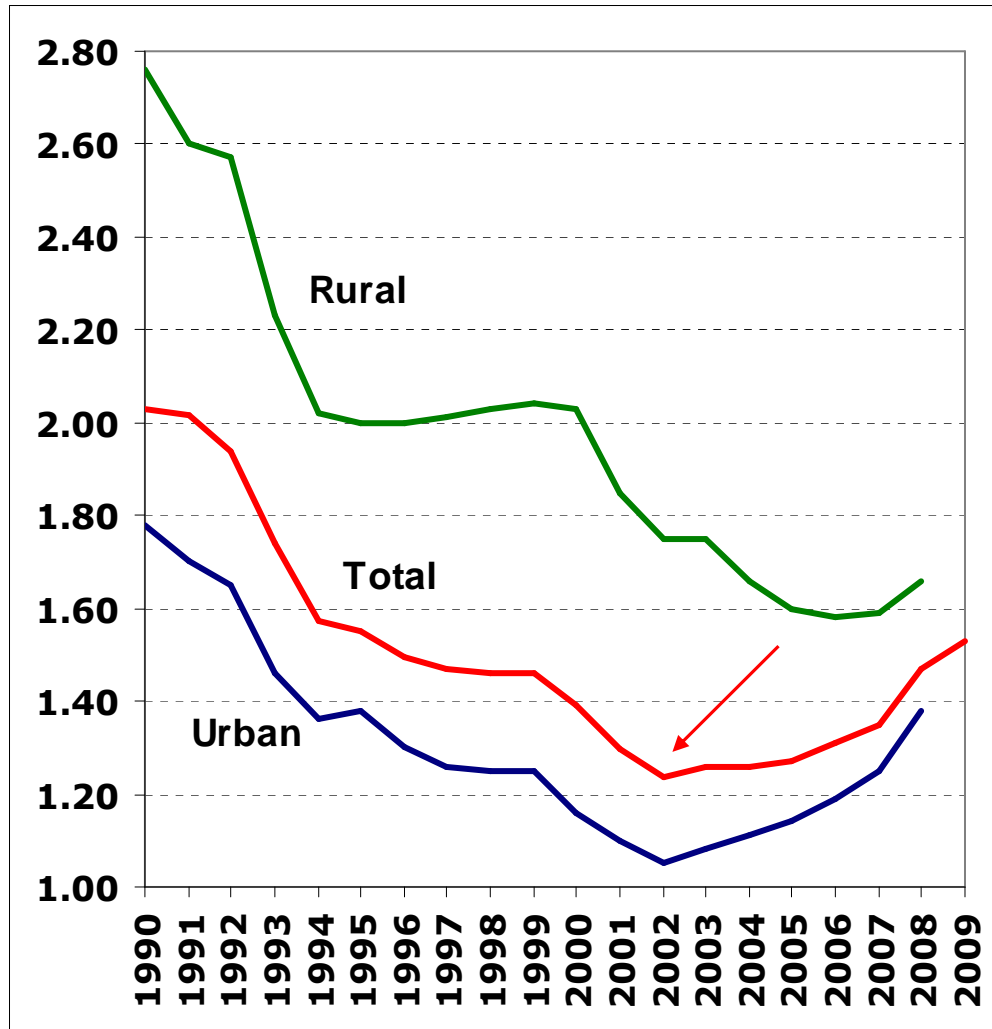*Demographic Research Center*
Vilnius

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DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

➢ **Intensive (e)migration**

➢ **Fertility decline: to very low level**

➢ **Fluctuations of mortality: exceptional trends and level**

➢Rapid decline of population size, depopulation
➢Acceleration in population ageing
➢Changes in population distribution

Total fertility rate (TFR) in Lithuania, 1990-2009

Fertility changes:

➢ Rapid decline/very low level

➢ TFR in 1990-2.03;   2002-2004: <1.3 (the lowest low fertility)

➢ TFR in 2009 – 1.53

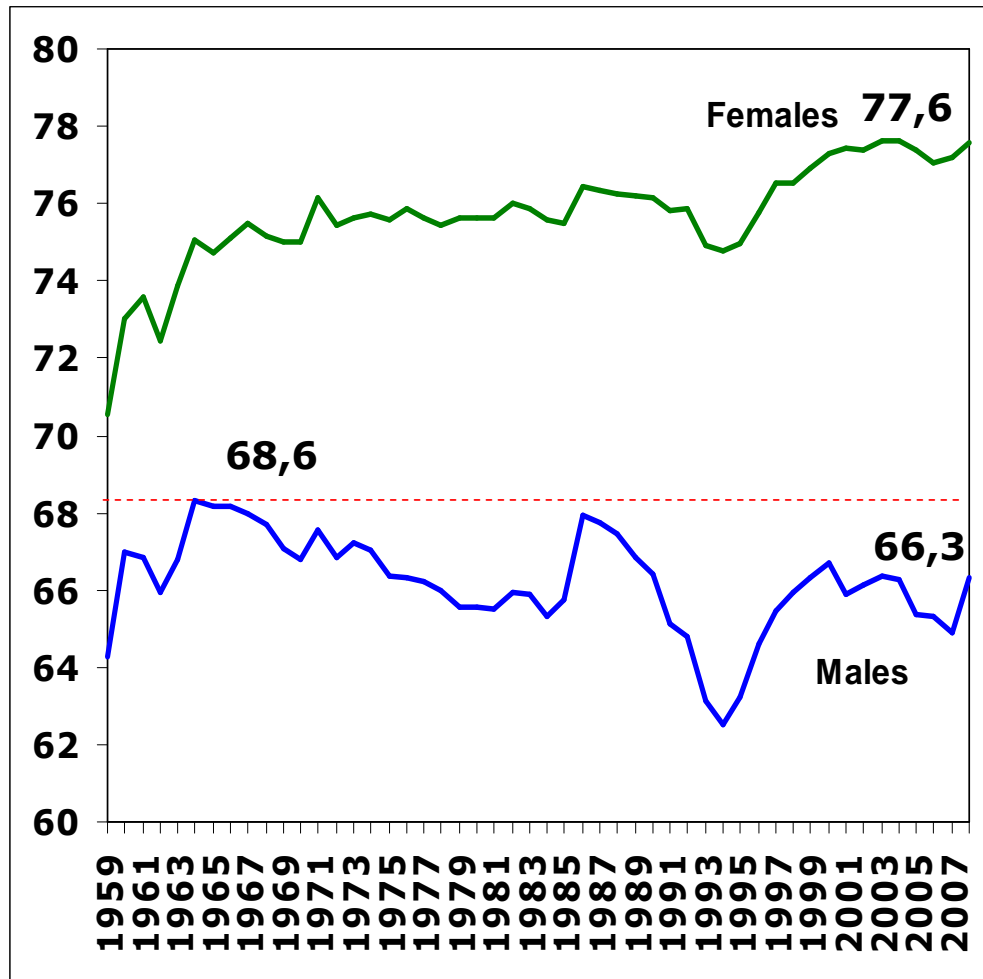➢ Most rapid decline in rural areas: TFR in 1990-2.76→ 2008-1.66

➢ New fertility pattern

Source: Statistics Lithuania

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Total fertility rates in Lithuania and neighbouring countries
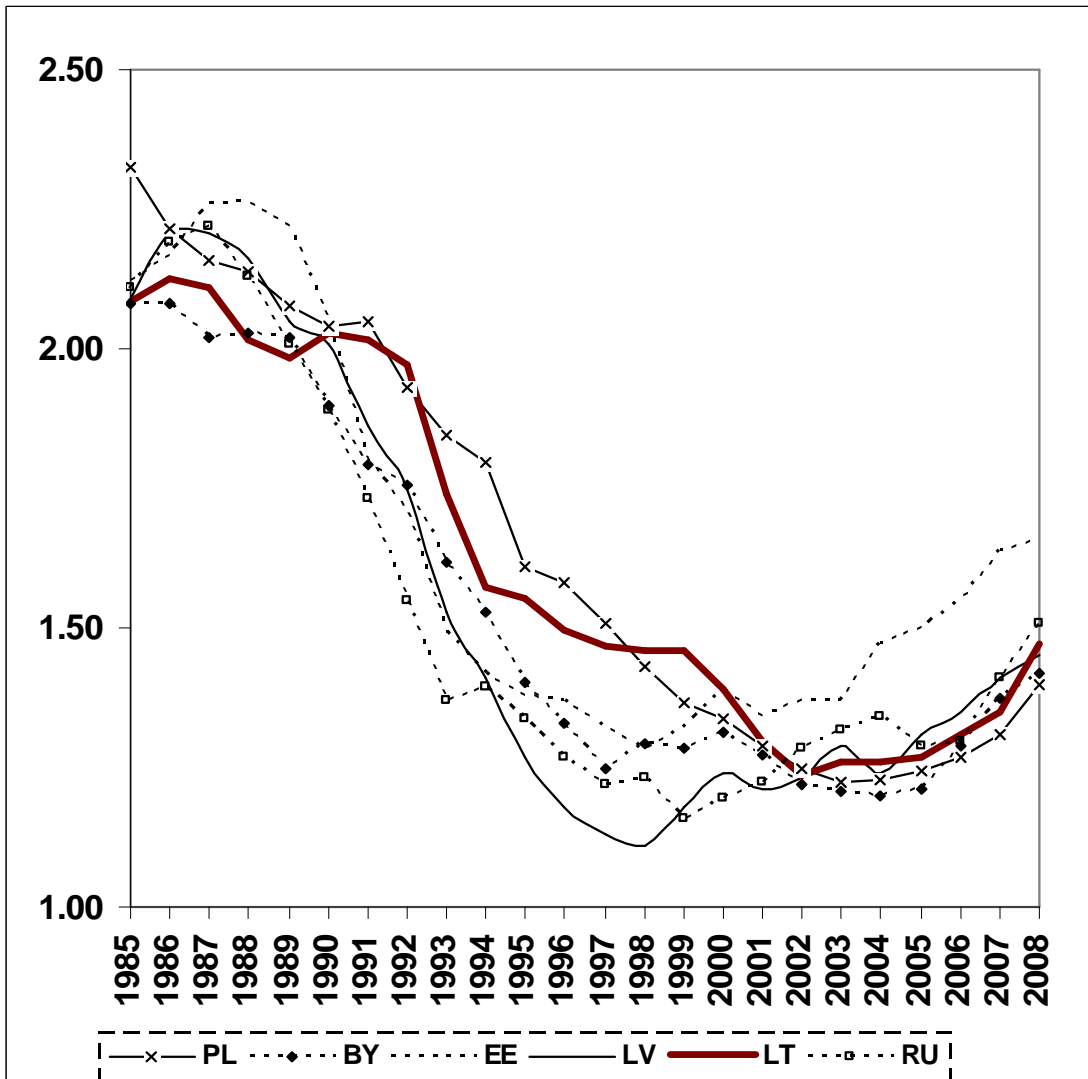
Fertility changes:

➢ Similar trends

➢ Rapid decrease in the 1990s

➢ Increase during last 5-8years

➢ Transition to the new pattern

Sources: Eurostat 2010; Federal 2010; Naselenie 1988, 1989; Otchiot 2009; Recent 2004; Statistics Lithuania 2010.

Life expectancy at birth (e_0) in Lithuania

Mortality trends:

- Fluctuating

- Deteriorating mortality of males

- High (remain) mortality of males

- Mortality of males even higher then in mid-1960s (in 2008 eo for 2.3 years lower then in 1965)

- Large difference between e_0 of males and females: >11 years

- Difference between urban and rural e_0 of males – 3.4 years (urban males e_0 -67.5, rural-64.1)

- e_0 of Lithuanian males – the lowest in EU27

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Source: Statistics Lithuania

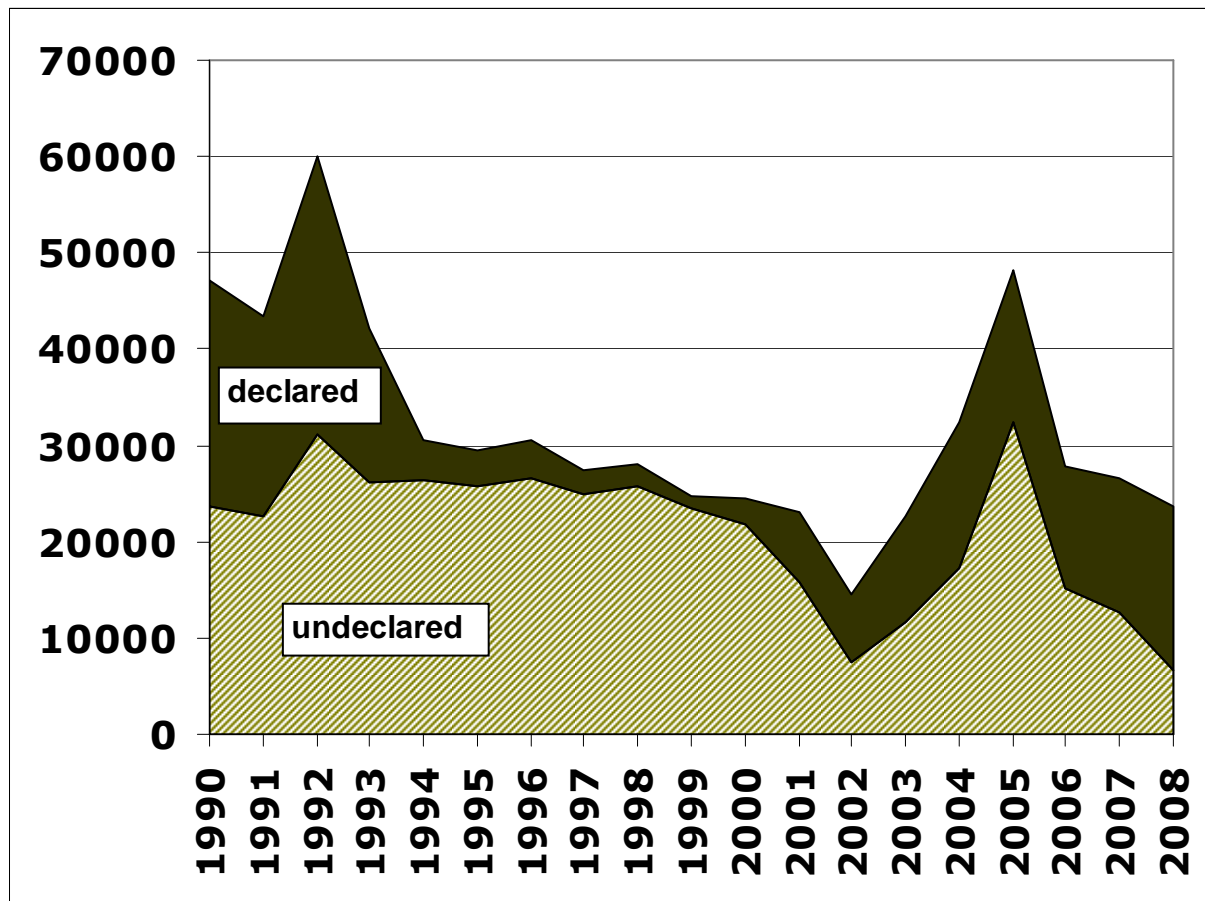## Life expectancy of males at birth in Lithuania neighbouring countries
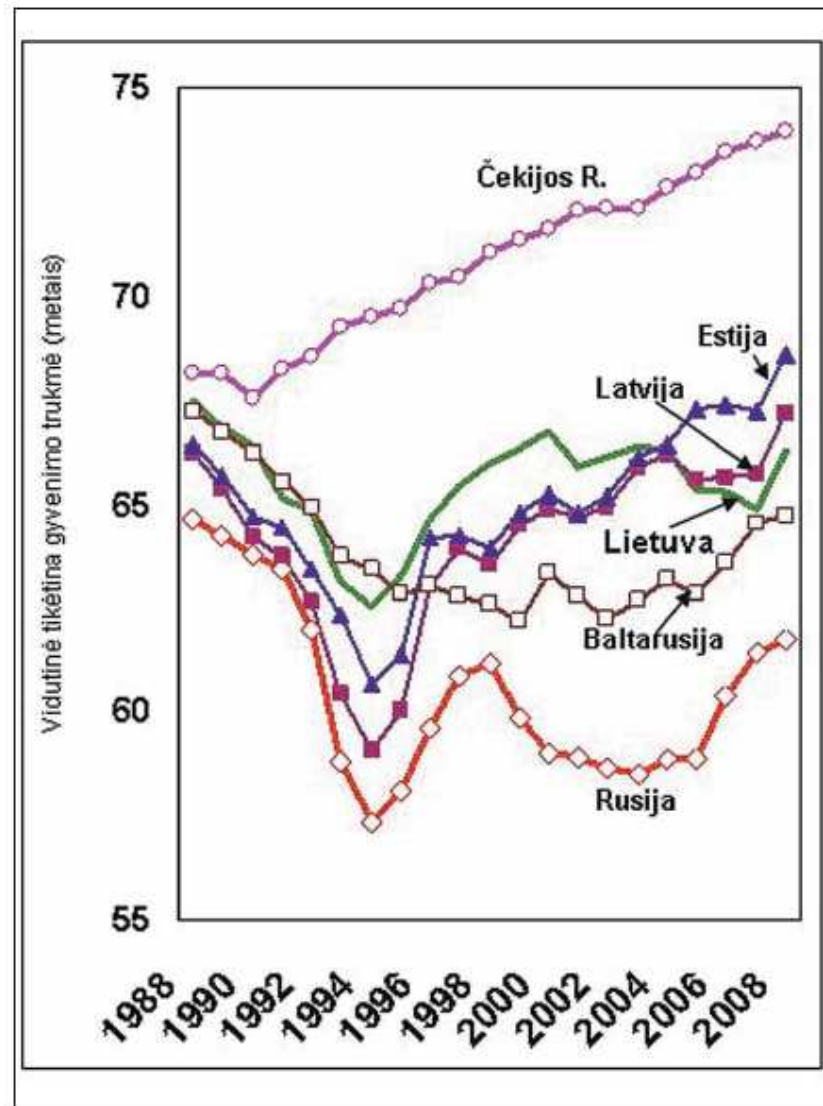
Mortality trends:

➢ "soviet pattern" of mortality trends in Eastern European countries

➢ Departure of Lithuanian males mortality trends from CE countries and even from Latvia and Estonia

Source: Jasilionis, 2010

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Emigration from Lithuania, 1990–2008

1990-2008 (in thousands)**:**

Total – 497
    Declared – 210
    Undeclared – **287**

1990-2000 (thousands)**:**
    Total – 278
        Declared – 110
        Undeclared – 168

2001-2008
    Total – 219
        Declared – 100
        Undeclared – 119

Source: Statistics Lithuania
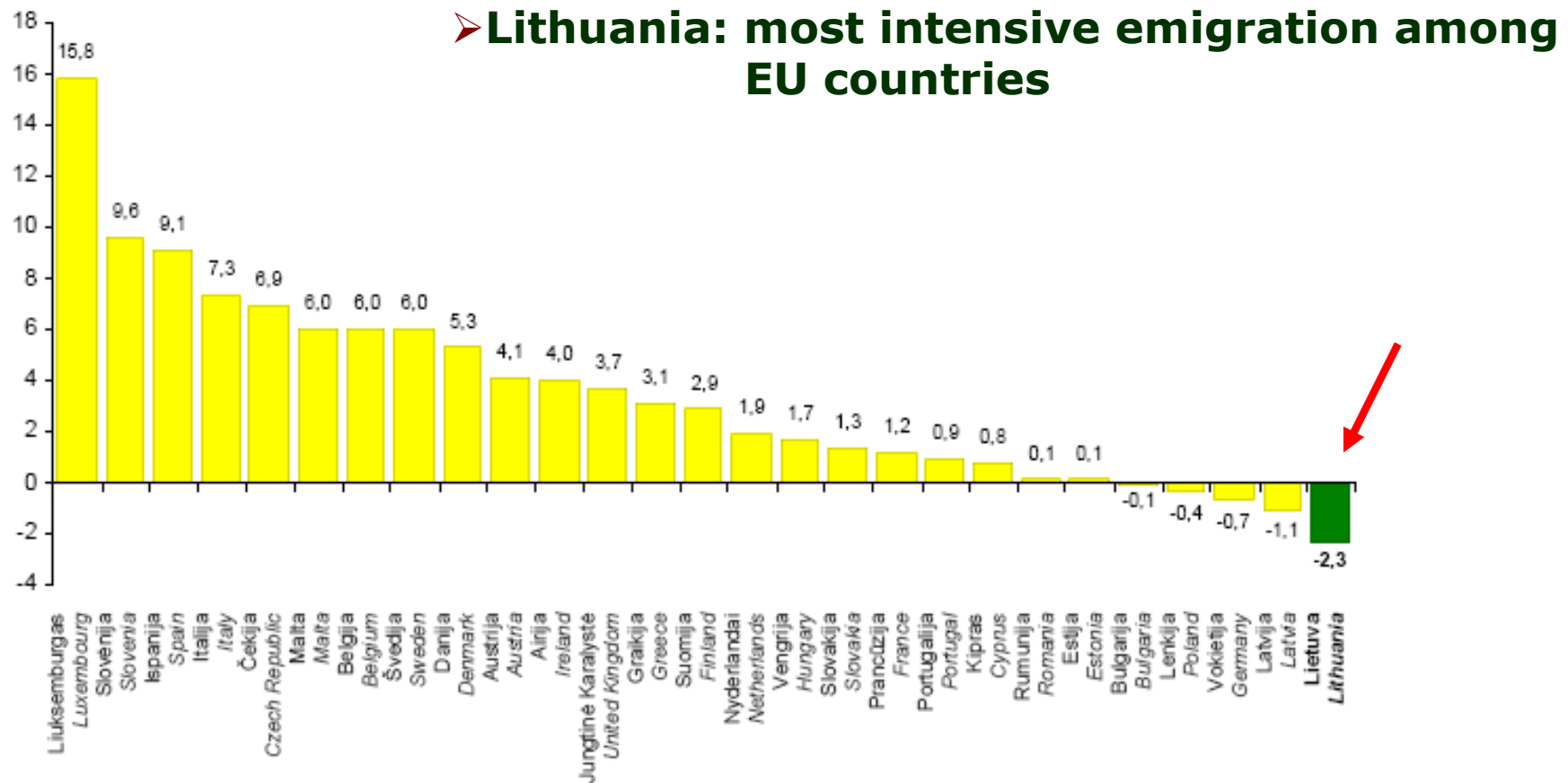
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Migration/emigration:

➤ **Most intensive flows - from rural areas/small/middle towns**
(High unemployment, low income, low living standards)

➤ **Main flows**: **temporal, undeclared**

➤**Diversity of migration types/flows** (permanent/temporal/
short term; declared/undeclared, etc.)

➤**Most intensive emigration – emigrants aged 20-34**

➤ **Main reason of emigration – to work in other country**
(~70%)

➤ **Lately: increase emigration to study abroad and for family**
reasons

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Source: Statistics Lithuania

Tarptautinė neto migracija 1000 gyventojų ES valstybėse narėse 2008 m.
Net international migration per 1000 population in EU Member States, 2008

➢**Lithuania: most intensive emigration among EU countries**

Source: Statistics Lithuania: International migration of the Lithuanian population. 2009:7

Population of Lithuania, 1970-2050
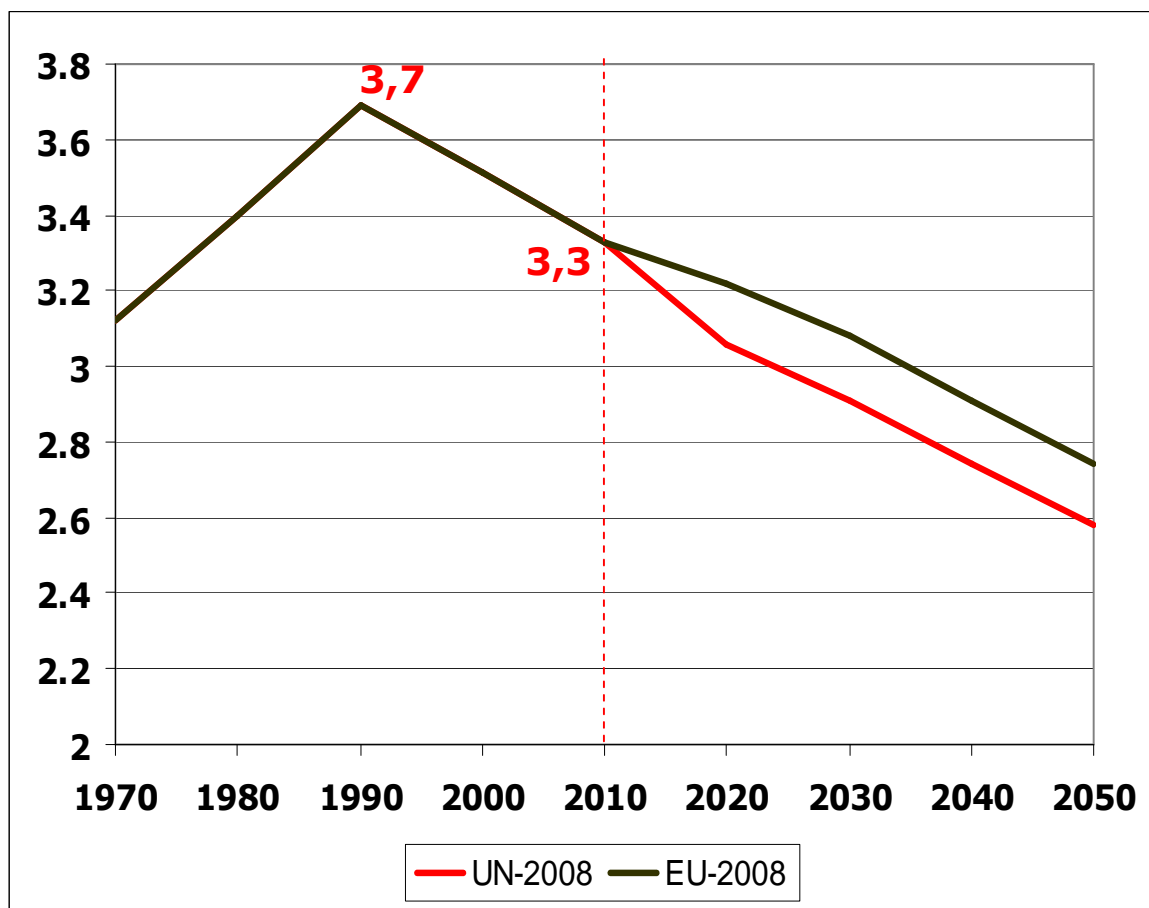
Rapid decline of population size since 1992 due to:

1 – intensive emigration
2 – fertility decline, and
3 – mortality increase

Sources: Statistics Lithuania; UN, World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision, medium scenario; EUROSTAT: The EUROPOP2008, convergence scenario.

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Population of Lithuania by main age groups, 1989-2050
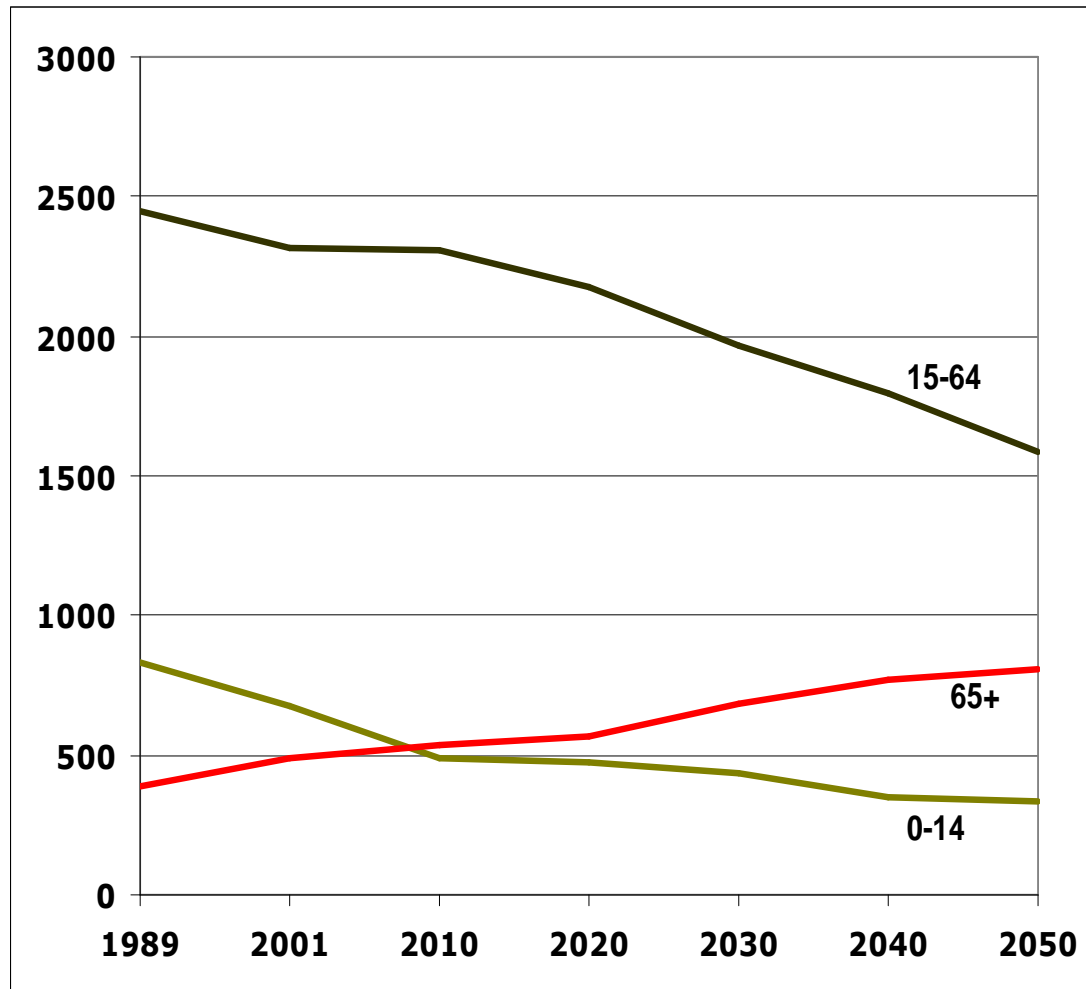
Intensification of ageing:

➢**Increase** - share of aged
➢**Decrease** - share of children
(especially in 1990-2000)
➢**Decrease** - share of people
in working age

fertility decline

intensive emigration

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Sources: Statistics Lithuania; EUROSTAT: The EUROPOP2008, convergence scenario.

Consequences/impacts/challenges
of demographic development to different domains

are many-sided, multidimensional, have different influence to different domains on different levels

- ❑ Negative/positive
- ❑ Macro/mezzo/micro levels

  - ➢ Economic
  - ➢ Social
  - ➢ Cultural
  - ➢ Psychological/emotional

Challenges of recent demographic development to different policies:

➢Migration (emigration, return migration, etc.) policy

➢Family policy

➢Ageing policy

➢Health policy

➢Social security policy

➢Employment policy

➢Economic policy

THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION

ECONOMIC

Impact of intensive (e)migration:

Labour (e)migration →
- shortage of highly-skilled labour force (brain drain, brain waste)
- deformation of labour market (selectivity of emigration by occupation,)
- decrease in economic/innovative potential of the country
  - Decline of unemployment

Emigration to study →
- increase potentials of brain drain
  - increase of professional education
  - increase of innovative potentials of the country

Circulating and return migration →
- Increase of investments to economy
- Increase in income of families/households

Impact of low fertility:
- perspective decline of labour force

Impact of intensive population ageing:
- Decrease in labour force potentials

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SOCIAL:

Impact of intensive (e)migration:

> Intensions in social security system

> Decline in security of social guaranties

> Deformation of social networks, spread of transnational families, abandoned children, etc.

Impact of low fertility:

> Perspective decline of intergenerational networks
>> Decrease of demands for child care/education services

Impact of intensive population ageing:

> Increase of intension in social security system
> Increase demands for social services for aged and elderly people, etc.

DEMOGRAPHIC

Impacts of demographic changes (changes in fertility, migration, mortality) **to different demographic dimensions and processes:**

- ➢ Rapid decline in population size

- ➢ Acceleration of population ageing

- ➢ Territorial distribution/redistribution of population

- ➢ Intensive temporal/undeclared/circulatory migration negatively affects family (spread of transnational families, destabilization of families), fertility, health, mortality, etc.

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Proportion of aged (65+) in rural population of Lithuania by municipalities, 2001, per cent

Gyventojų ir būstų 2001 metų visuotinio surašymo duomenys
2001 Population and Housing Census data
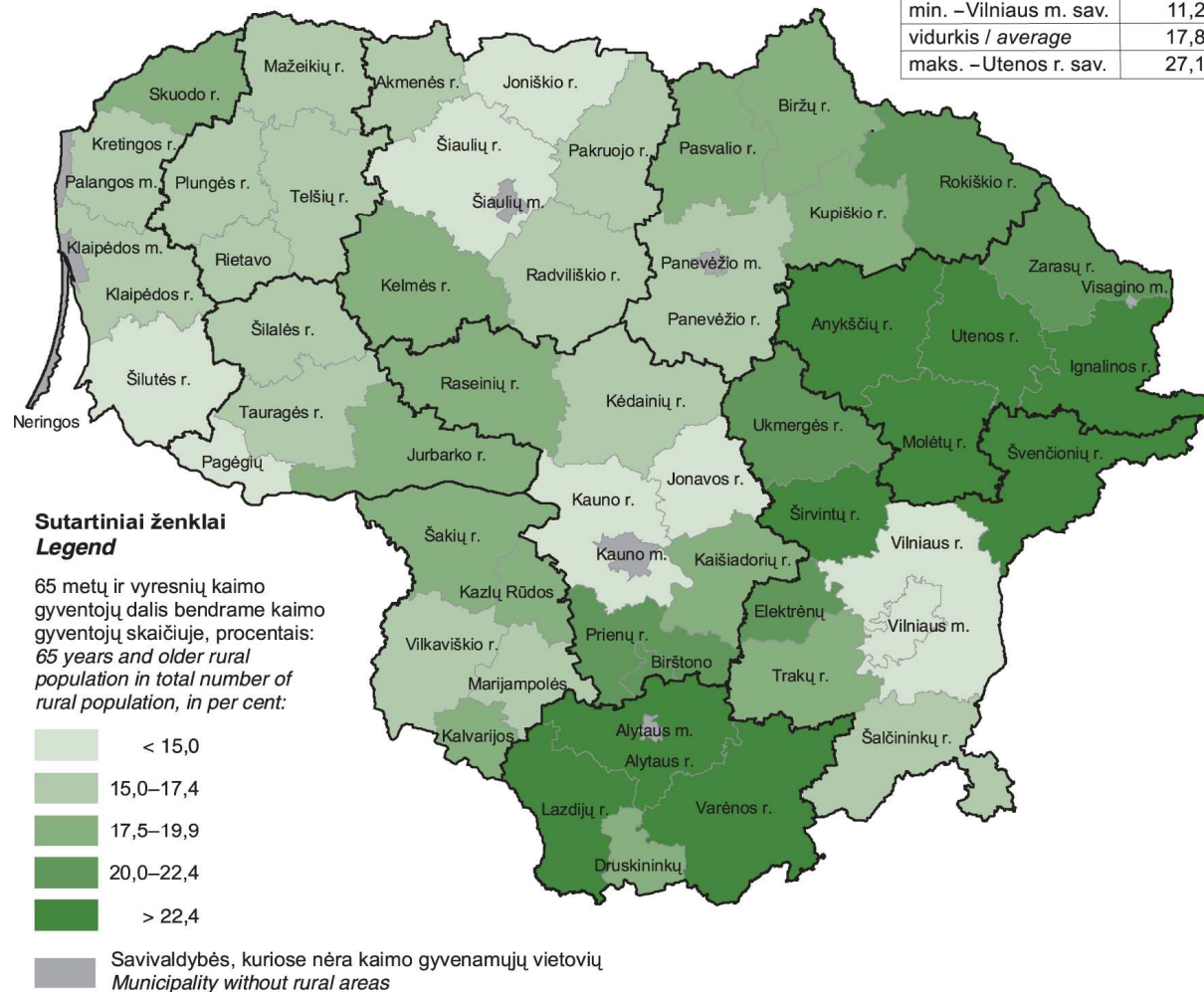
min. –Vilniaus m. sav.	11,2
vidurkis / *average*	17,8
maks. –Utenos r. sav.	27,1

Differences in rural population ageing

Sutartiniai ženklai
Legend

65 metų ir vyresnių kaimo gyventojų dalis bendrame kaimo gyventojų skaičiuje, procentais:
65 years and older rural population in total number of rural population, in per cent:

- < 15,0
- 15,0–17,4
- 17,5–19,9
- 20,0–22,4
- > 22,4

Savivaldybės, kuriose nėra kaimo gyvenamųjų vietovių
Municipality without rural areas

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Source: Population of Lithuania: composition and demographic development:20

Proportion of population aged 65+ in urban population by municipality, 2001, per cent

Gyventojų ir būstų 2001 metų visuotinio surašymo duomenys
2001 Population and Housing Census data

min. –Visagino m. sav.	4,7
vidurkis / *average*	12,2
maks. - Panevėžio r. sav.	22,0

Differences in urban population ageing

Sutartiniai ženklai
Legend

65 metų ir vyresnių miesto gyventojų dalis bendrame miesto gyventojų skaičiuje, procentais:
65 years and older urban population in total number of urban population, in per cent:

- < 10,0
- 10,0–12,4
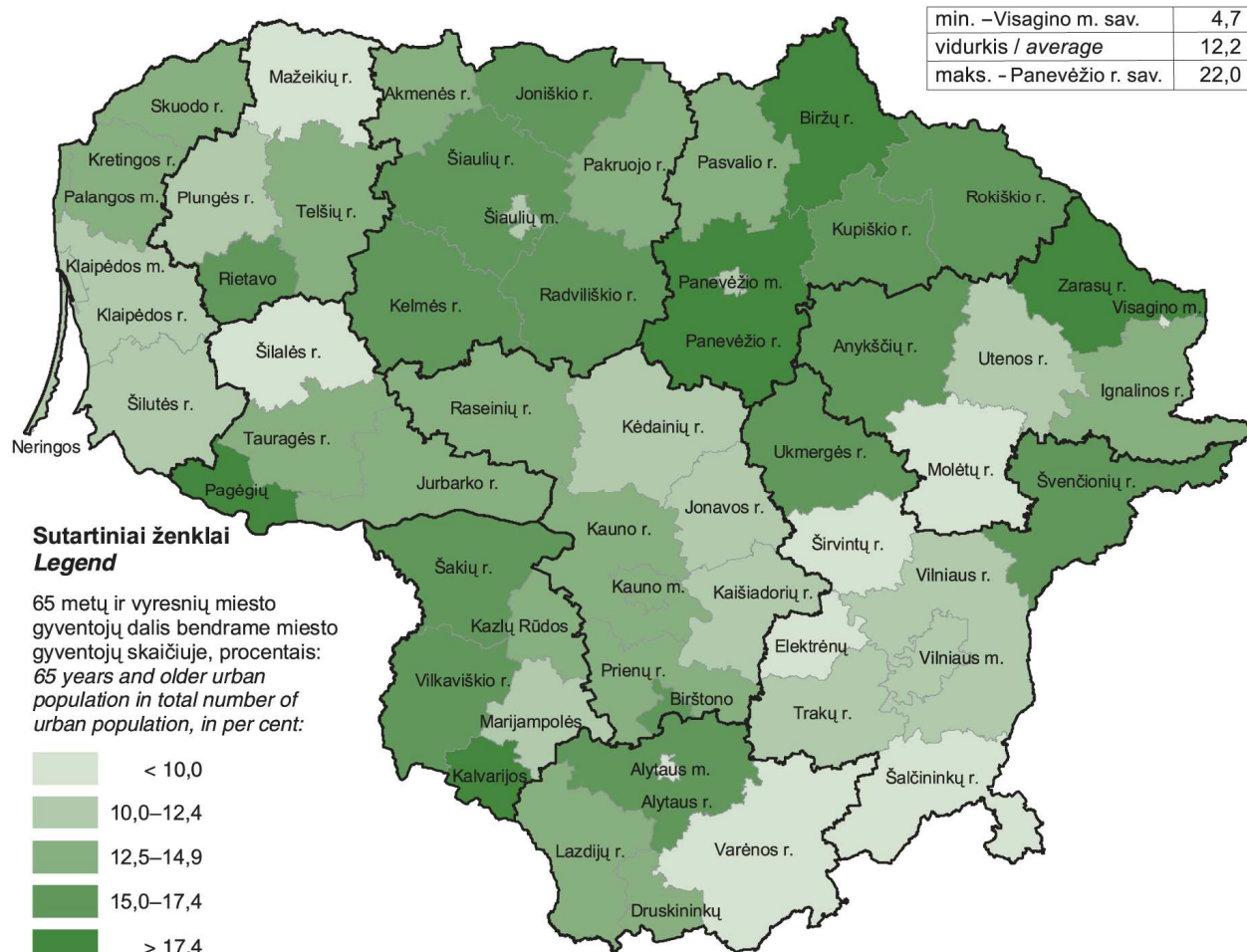- 12,5–14,9
- 15,0–17,4
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Source: Population of Lithuania: composition and demographic development:16