DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT OF LITHUANIA:
TRENDS AND IMPACTS

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Vlada Stankūnienė
Lithuanian Social Research Center
Institute for Social Research
Demographic Research Center
Vilnius
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*
Total fertility rates in Lithuania and neighbouring countries

Fertility changes:
- Similar trends
- Rapid decrease in the 1990s
- Increase during last 5-8 years
- Transition to the new pattern

Life expectancy at birth ($e_o$) in Lithuania

**Mortality trends:**
- Fluctuating
- Deteriorating mortality of males
- High (remain) mortality of males
- Mortality of males even higher than in mid-1960s (in 2008 $e_o$ for 2.3 years lower than in 1965)
- Large difference between $e_o$ of males and females: >11 years
- Difference between urban and rural $e_o$ of males – 3.4 years (urban males $e_o$ -67.5, rural-64.1)
- $e_o$ of Lithuanian males – the lowest in EU27

*Source: Statistics Lithuania*
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
TRENDS

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
TRENDS

Emigration

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

*Source: Statistics Lithuania*
Lithuania: most intensive emigration among EU countries

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

Population decline

Population of Lithuania, 1970-2050

Rapid decline of population size since 1992 due to:

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

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**

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
CONSEQUENCES / IMPACTS / CHALLENGES

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
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.
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.
Differences in rural population ageing

Source: Population of Lithuania: composition and demographic development:20
Differences in urban population ageing