

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*

TRENDS: 1990-2010

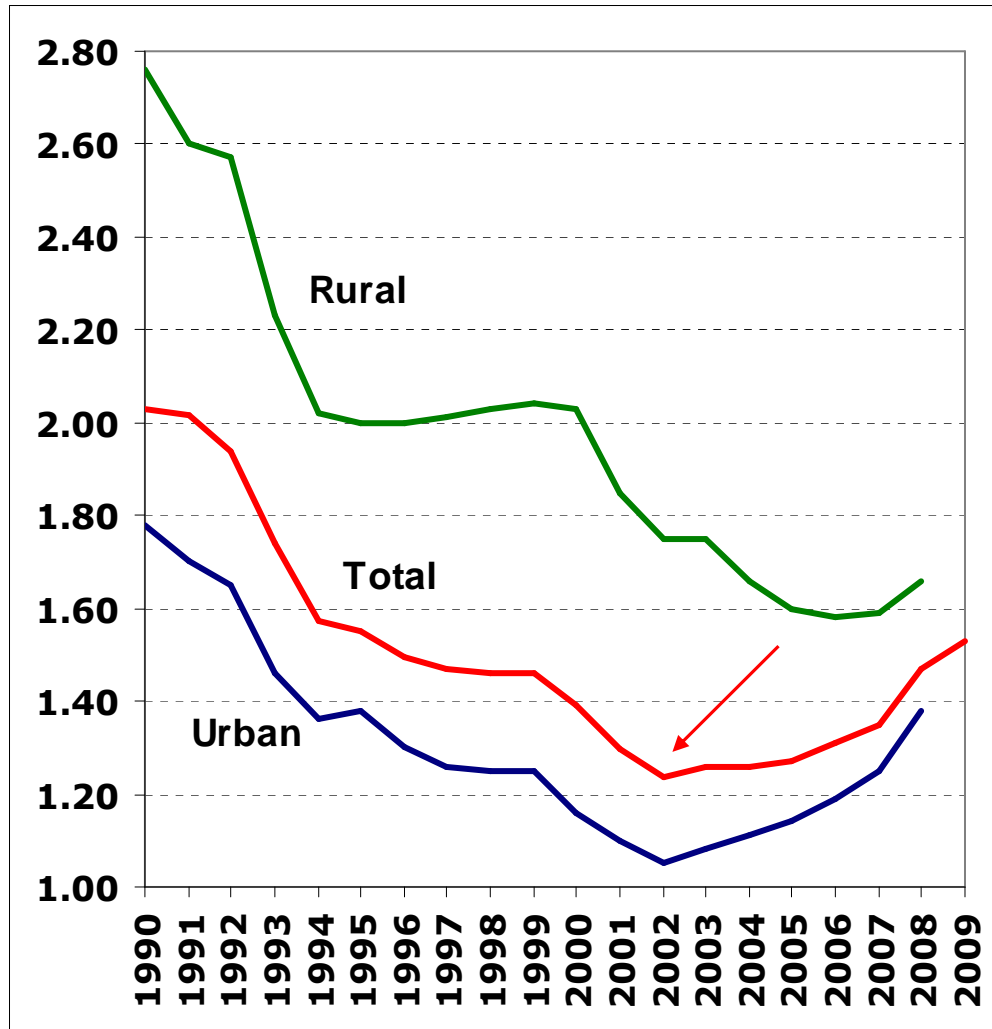
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

- 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

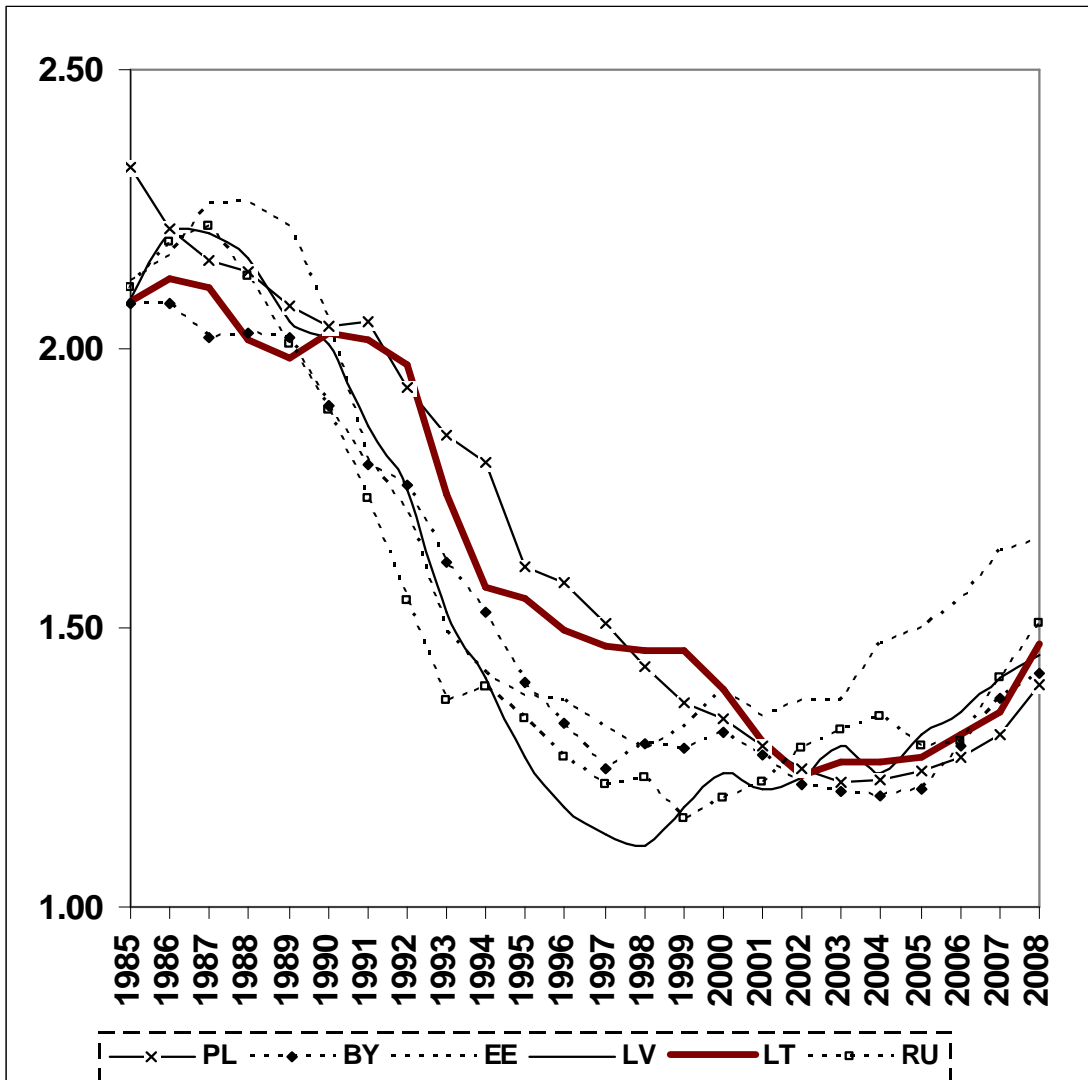
Total fertility rate (TFR) in Lithuania, 1990-2009



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

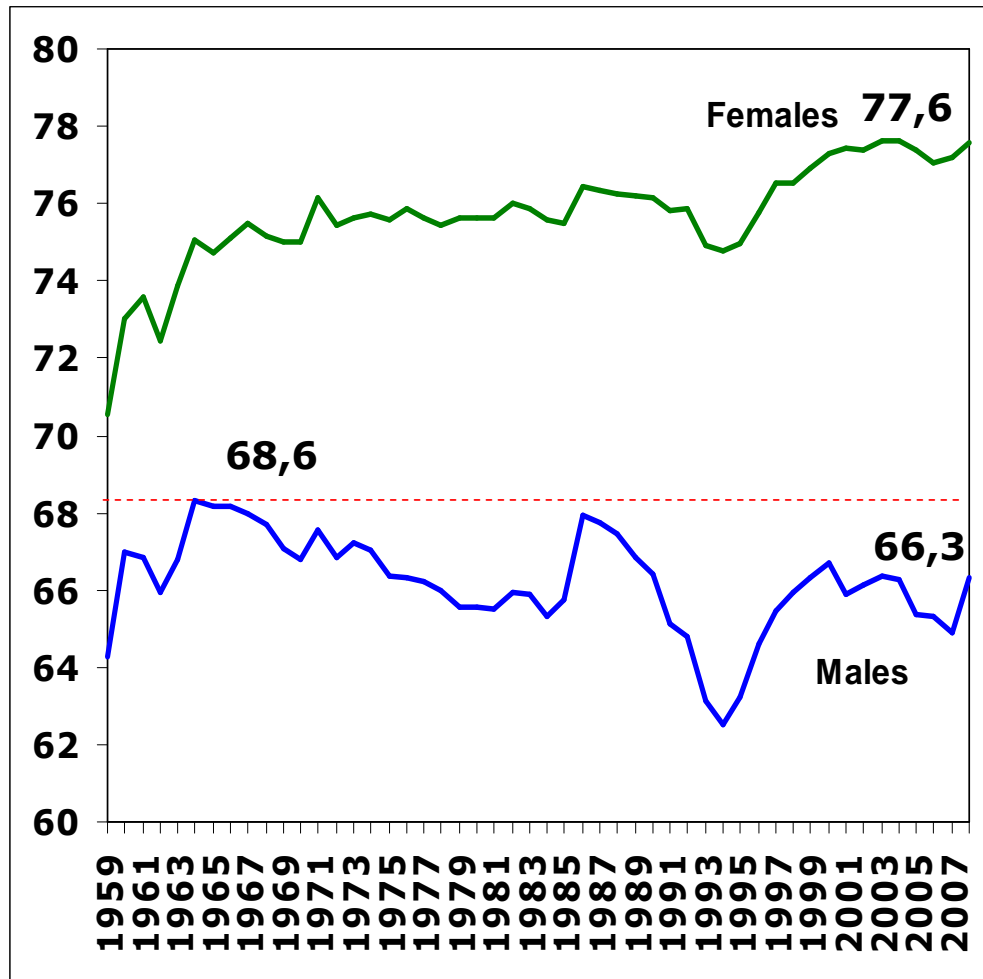
Total fertility rates in Lithuania and neighbouring countries



Fertility changes:

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

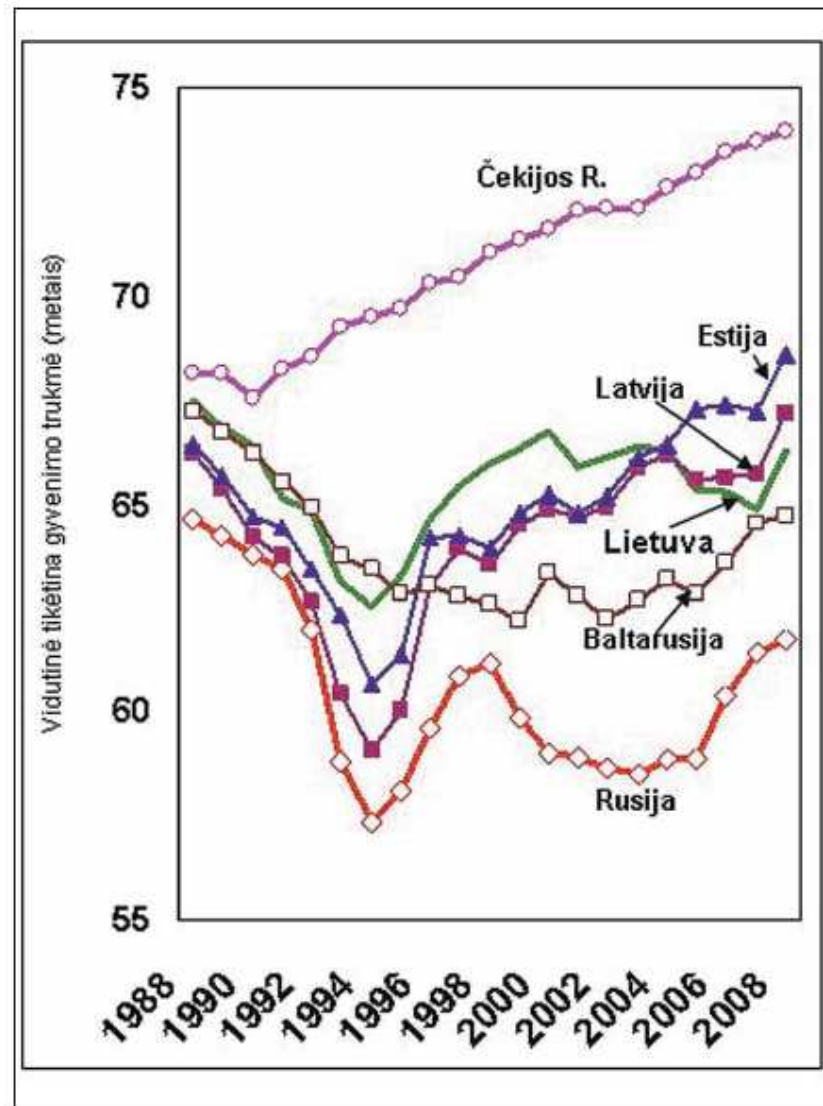
Life expectancy at birth (e₀) in Lithuania



Mortality trends:

- Fluctuating
- Deteriorating mortality of males
- High (remain) mortality of males
- Mortality of males even higher then in mid-1960s (in 2008 e₀ for 2.3 years lower then in 1965)
- Large difference between e₀ of males and females: >11 years
- Difference between urban and rural e₀ of males – 3.4 years (urban males e₀ -67.5, rural-64.1)
- e₀ of Lithuanian males – the lowest in EU27

Life expectancy of males at birth in Lithuania neighbouring countries

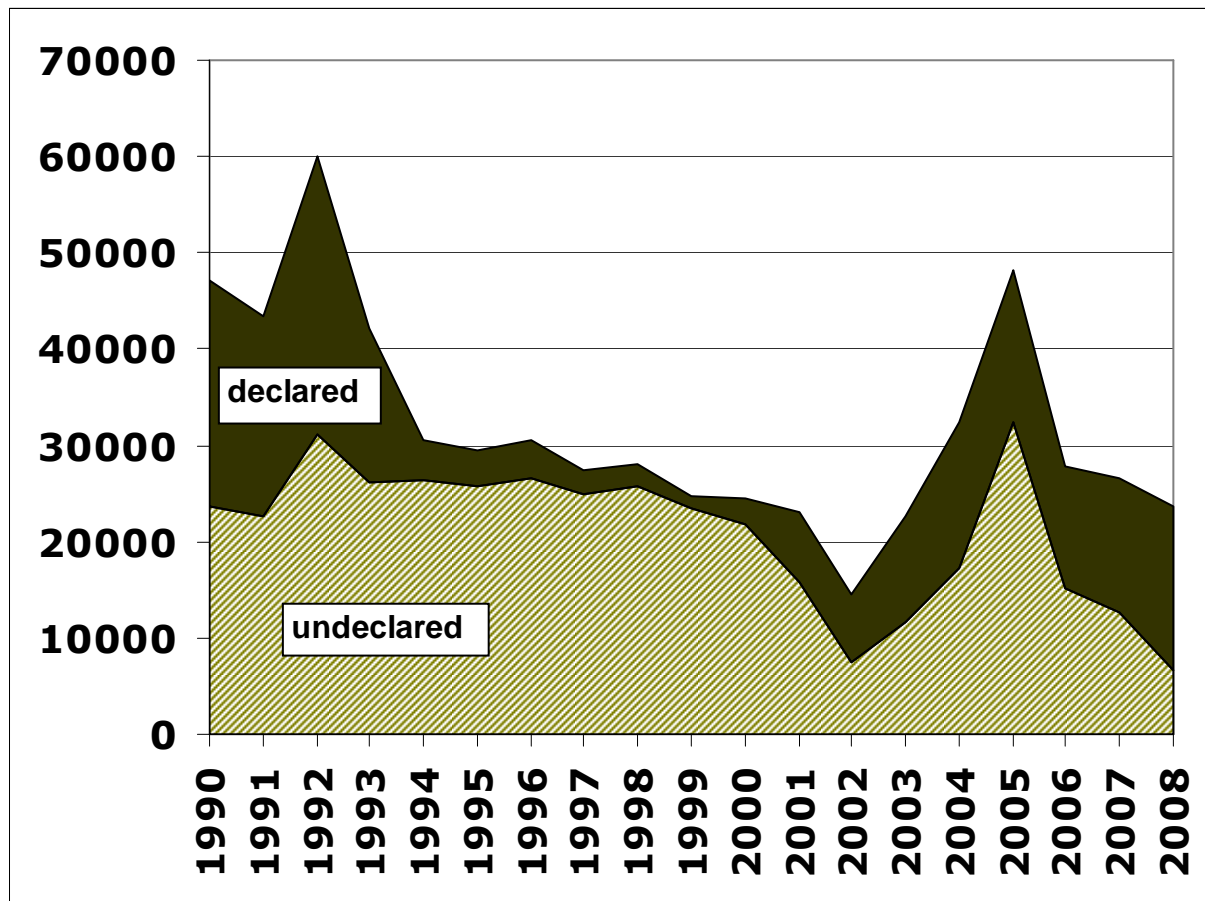


Statistikos departamentas, The Human Mortality Database

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

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

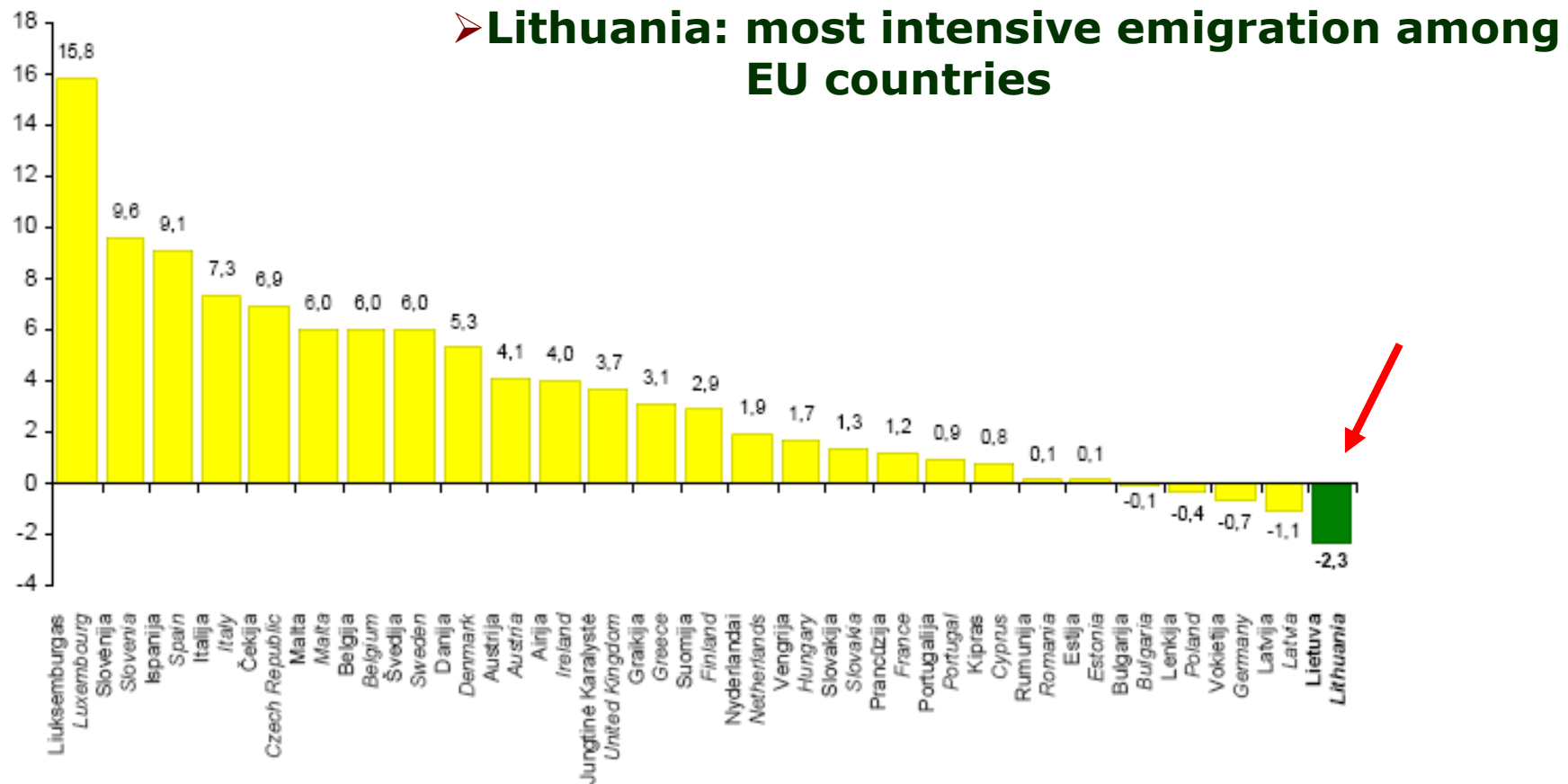
Declared – 100


Undeclared – 119

Migration/emigration:

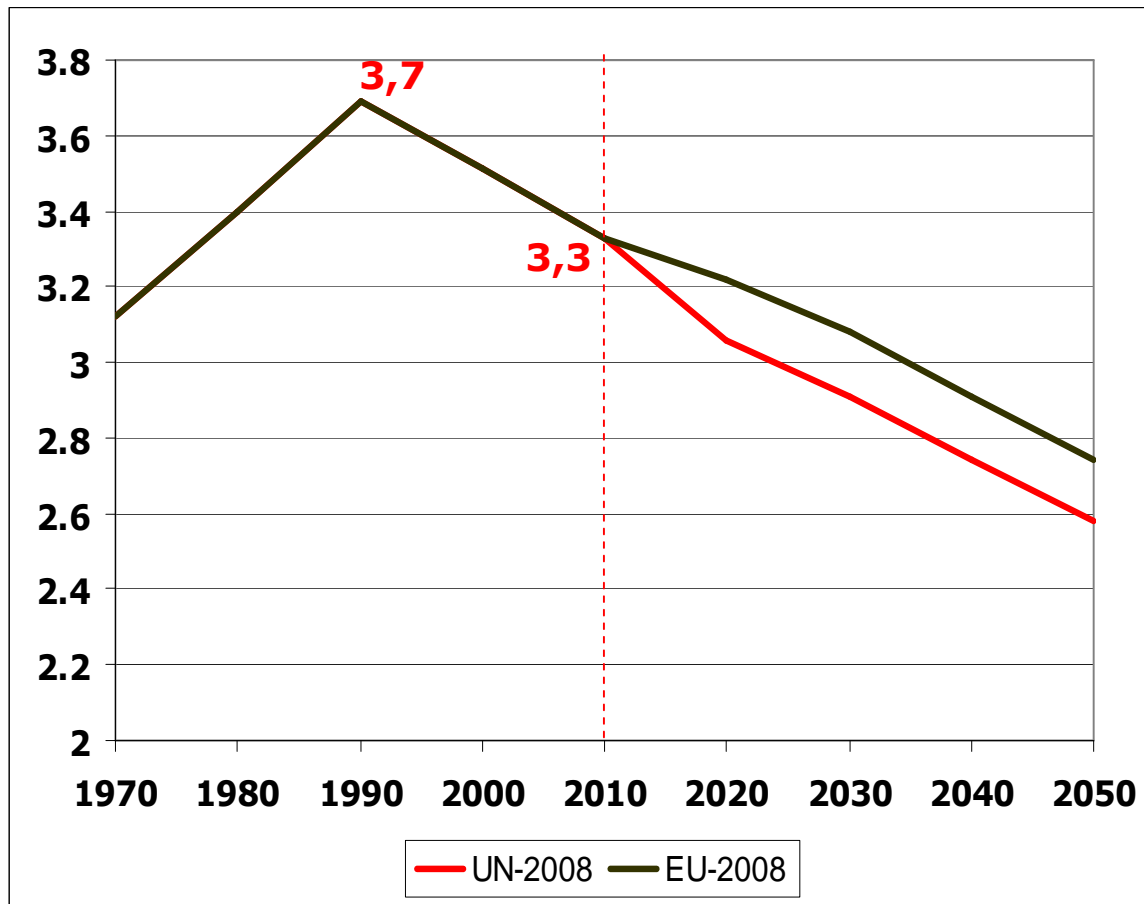
- **Most intensive flows - from rural areas/small/middle towns**
(High unemployment, low income, low living standards)
- **Main flows: temporal, undeclared**
- **Diversity of migration types/flows** (permanent/temporal/short term; declared/undeclared, etc.)
- **Most intensive emigration – emigrants aged 20-34**
- **Main reason of emigration – to work in other country**
(~70%)
- **Lately: increase emigration to study abroad and for family reasons**

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



 Eurostato duomenų bazė, 2009 m. rugsėjo 22 d.
 Eurostat's database, 22 September 2009.

Population of Lithuania, 1970-2050



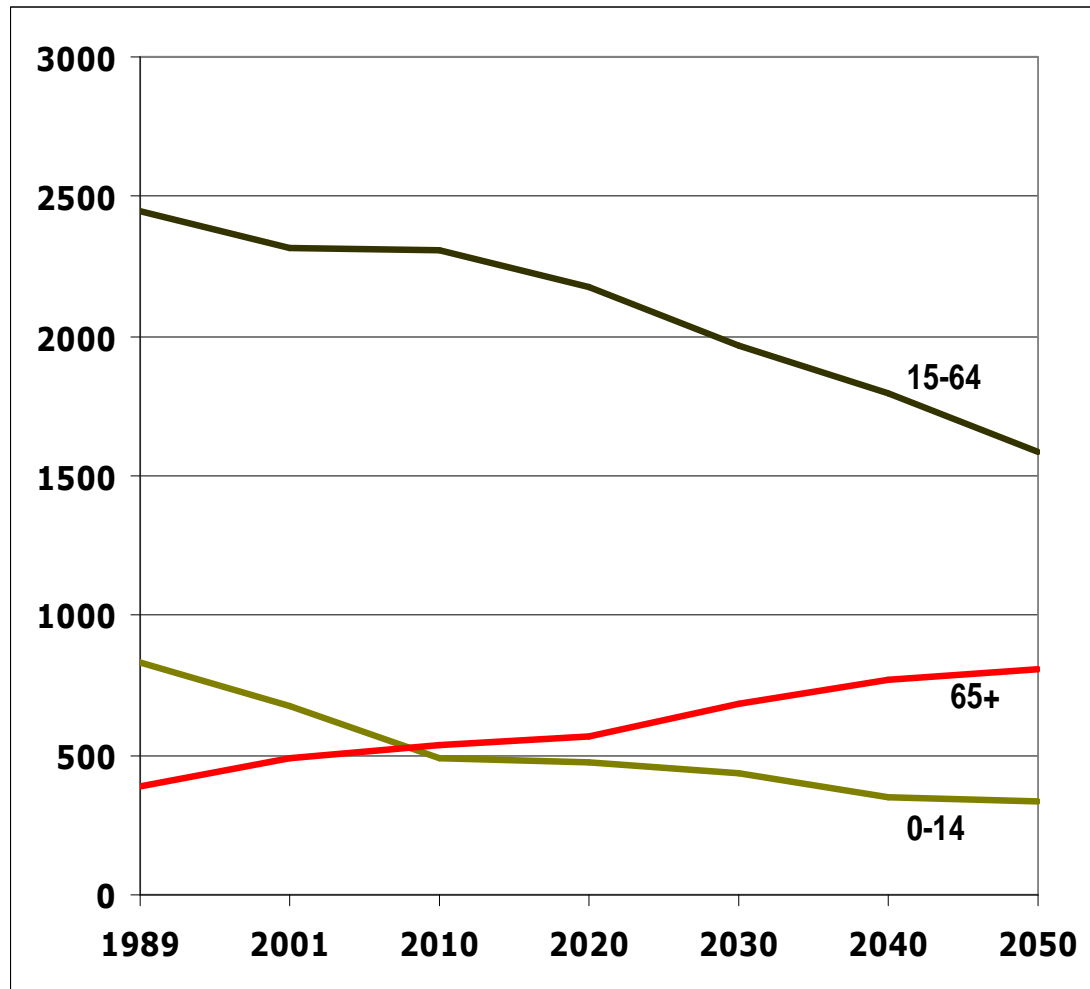
Rapid decline of population size since 1992 due to:

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

2,6-2,7

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

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

CONSEQUENCES / IMPACTS / CHALLENGES

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

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.

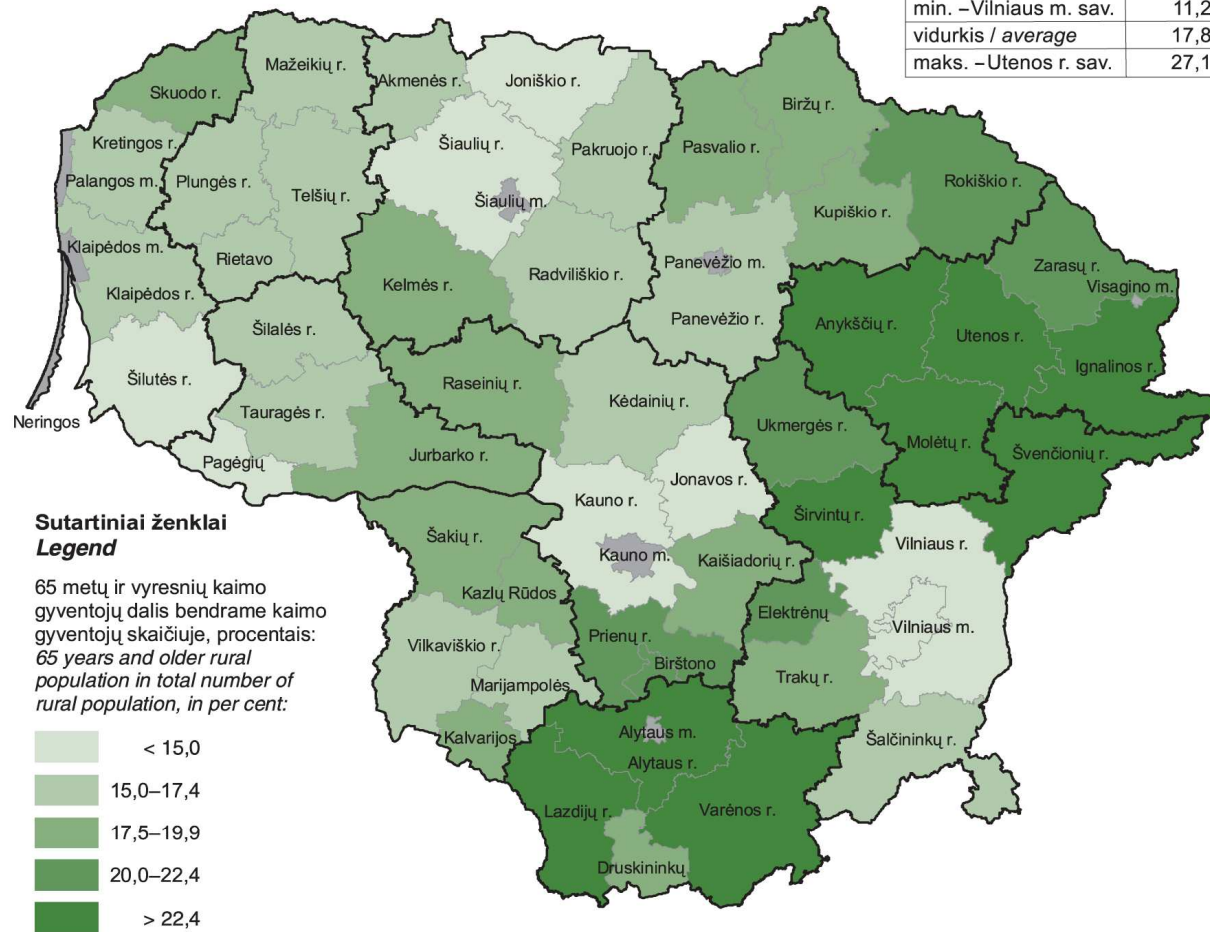
DEMOGRAPHIC

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.

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



**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



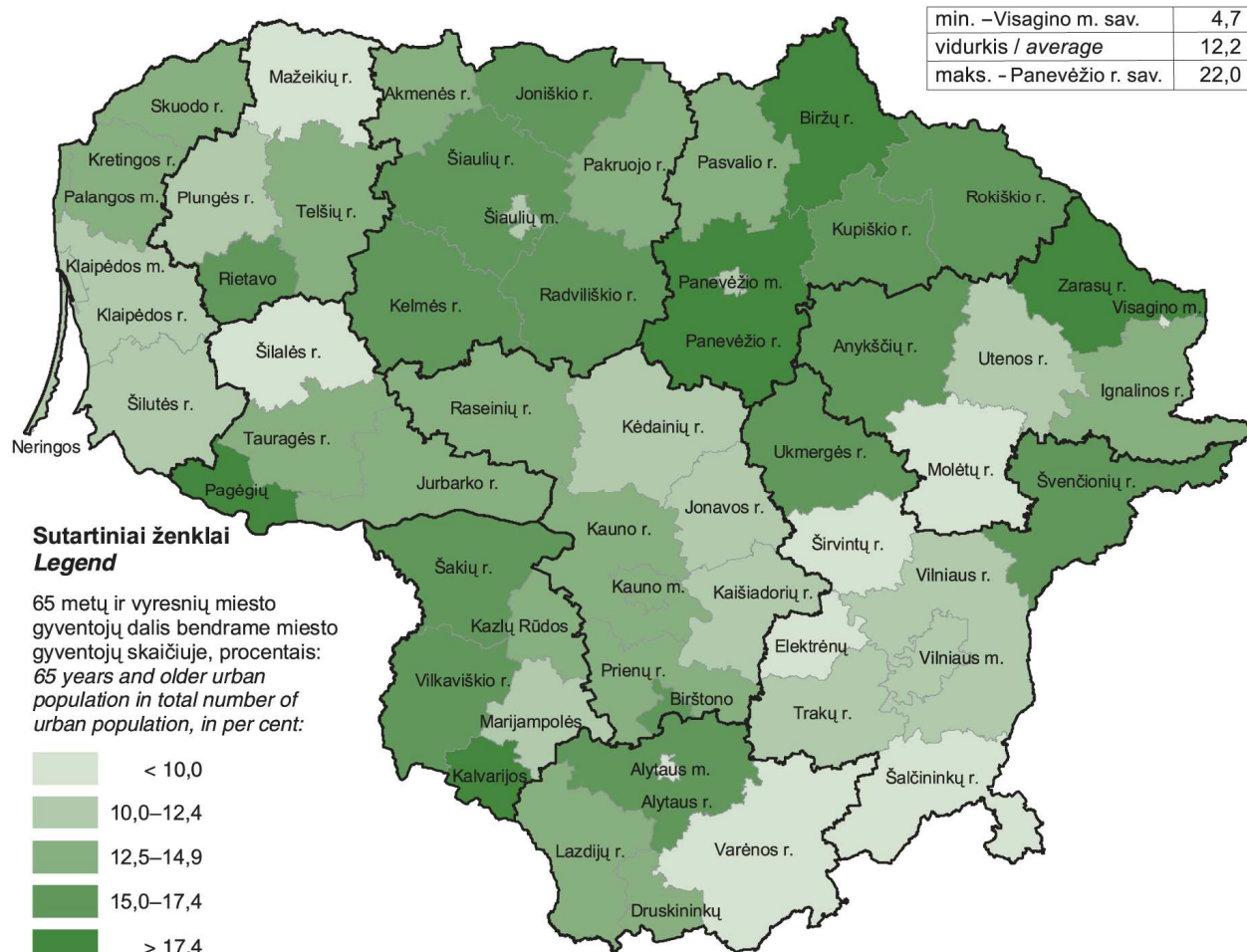
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Differences in rural population ageing

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



Differences in urban population ageing