

*„Challenges of Migration and Demography in the Nordic-Baltic Region“
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Destination Change of Emigration from Lithuania



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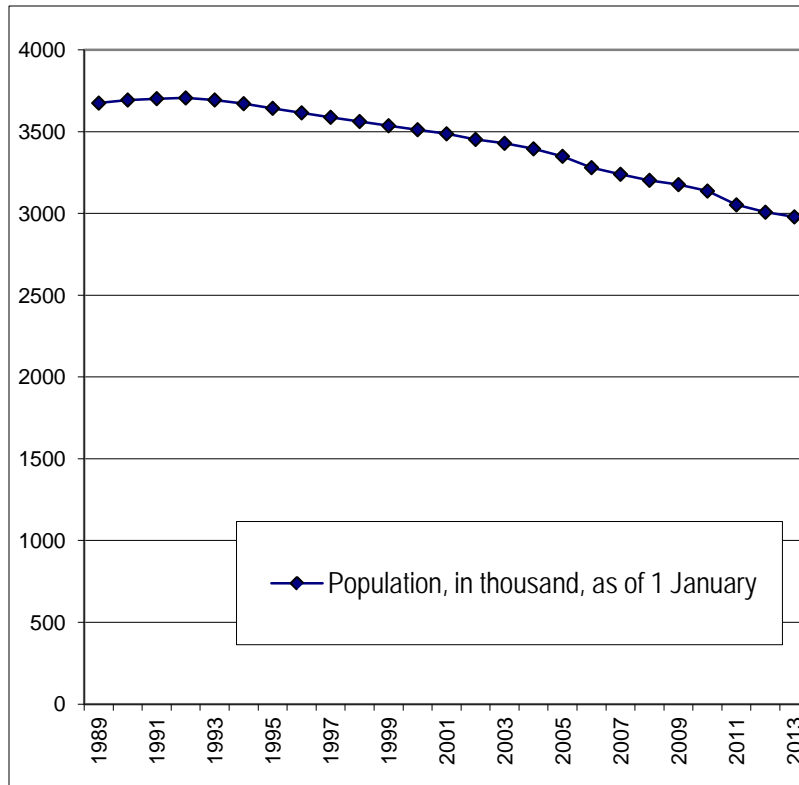
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1. General data about migration from Lithuania

* 1990-2013 population decrease

from **3,674,800** to **2,979,000** (~ - 700,000)

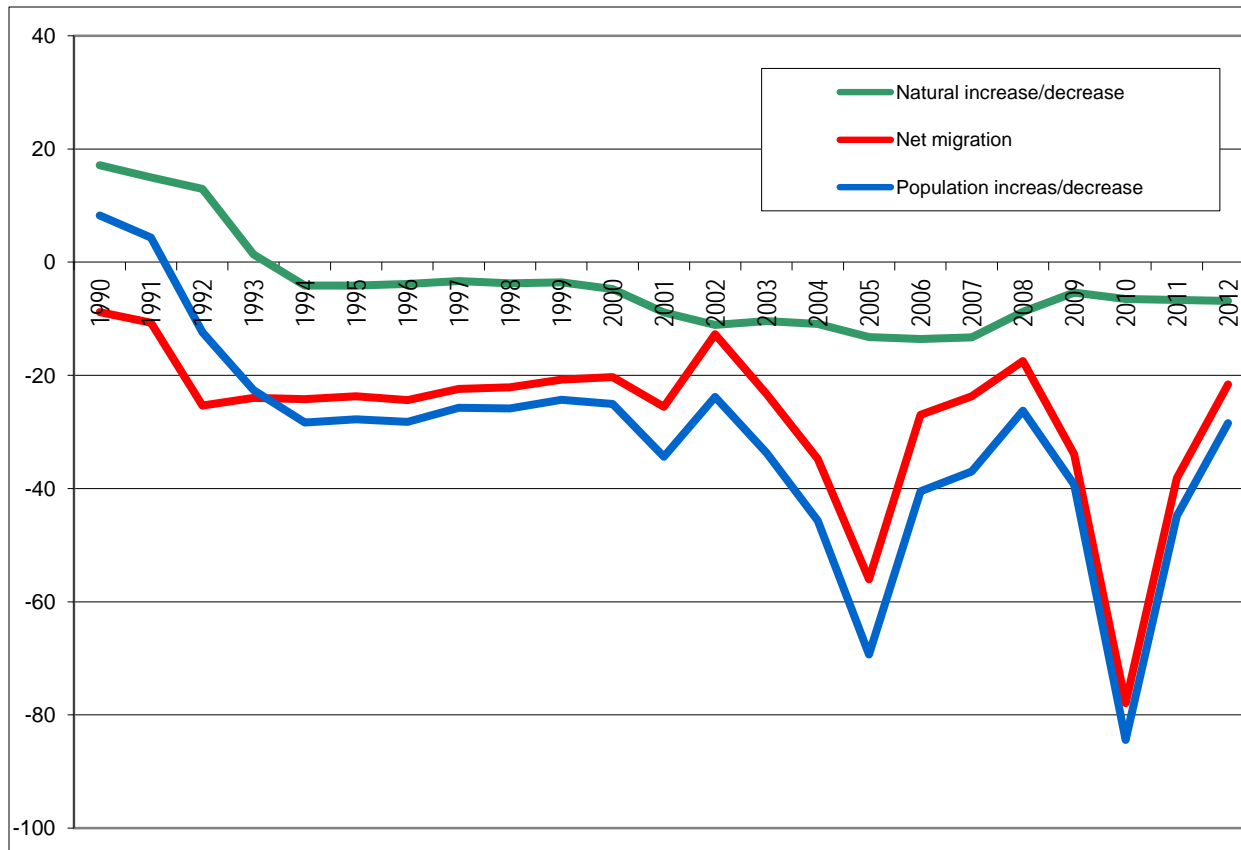


Population change in Lithuania 1990-2013

Data source: Statistics Lithuania

1. General data about migration from Lithuania

* 1990-2013 population decrease: natural decrease **-96,46 thousand**
net migration **-618,94 thousand**



about -16.8%
of the total population
at the beginning of the
period

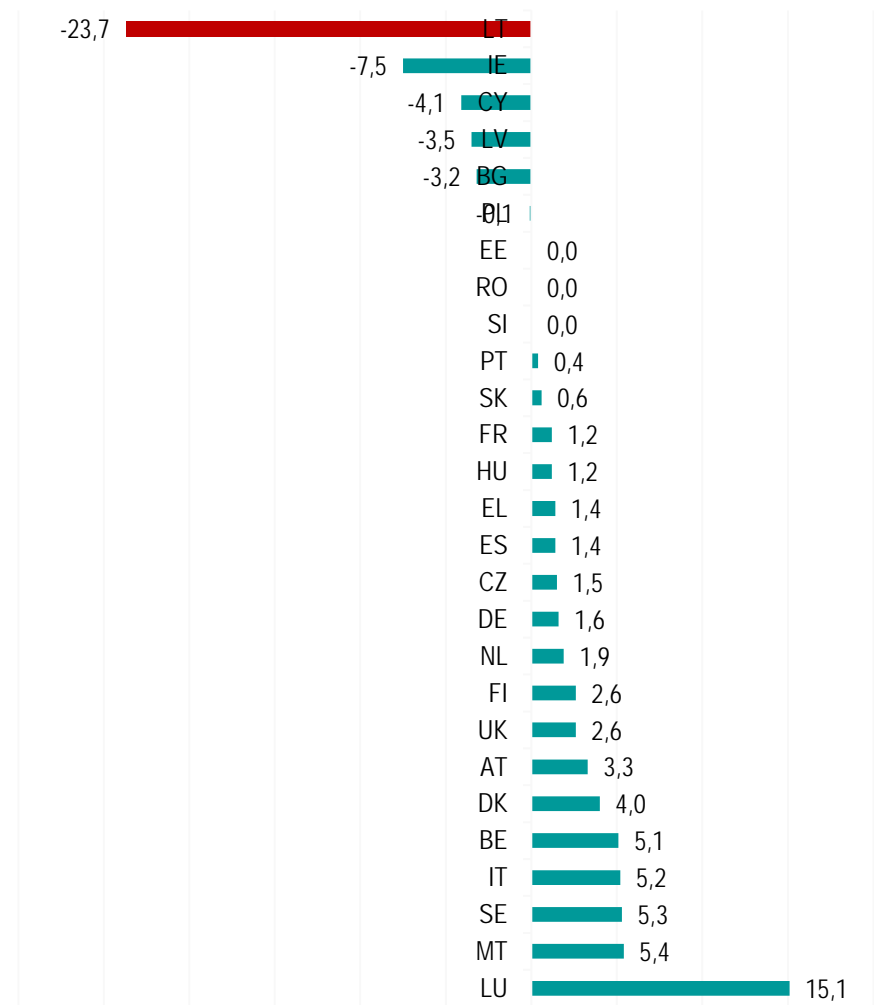
Data source: Statistics Lithuania

1. General data about migration from Lithuania

* Lithuania is among the champions of migration within the EU according to the crude rate of net migration

Net migration per 1000 of population in EU countries in 2010

Data source: Eurostat



2. Lithuanian Diaspora in the World

Country, region	Number of ethnic Lithuanian, in thousand
USA	700
UK	200
Ireland	90
South America	70
Canada	45
Russia	45
Nordic countries	40
Latvia	30
Other	80
Total:	1300

Distribution of ethnic Lithuanian in the countries or regions of the world

Data source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2010

3. Development of emigration and change of destination

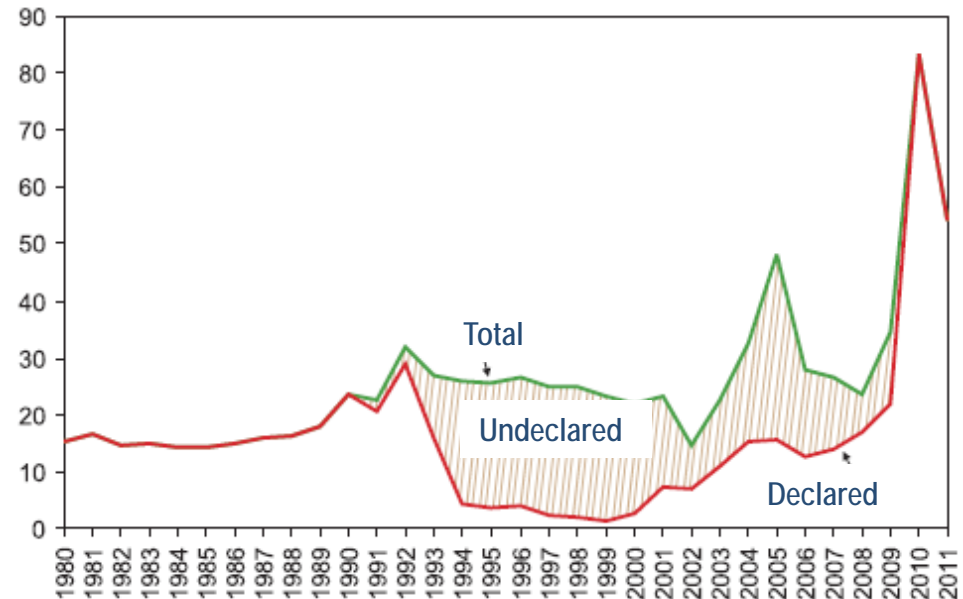
* Periods of migration in Lithuania after 1990:

1 – **repatriation** (permanent emigration and immigration) (1990-1994)

2 – **increasing emigration** (1995-2003)

3 – **legalization of emigration** (2004-2010)

4 – after 2010 – **stabilisation of migration?**



(Stankūnienė, 2012: 2)

3. Development of emigration and change of destination

1 – repatriation (permanent emigration and immigration) (1990-1994)

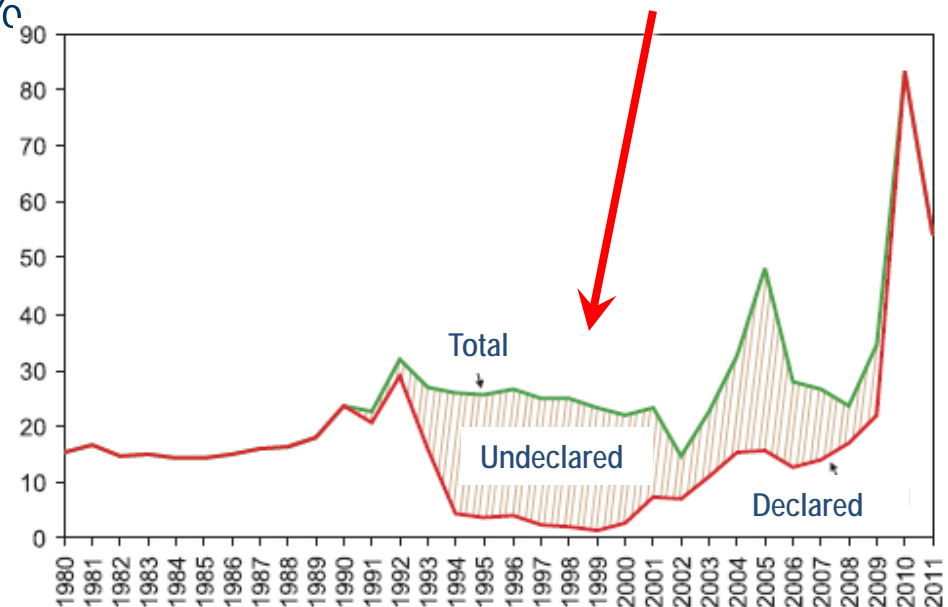
- * In 1991-1994 the total net migration to former USSR **68,700**.
- * The main causes – place of residence (61.1%) and family relations (15.8%) in 1992.
- * The main receiving countries – Russia, Belarus and Ukraine.
- * Nationality of emigrants: Russians, Ukrainians and Belarusians. Up to 1994, 93% of emigrants from Lithuania were non-Lithuanians.

- * Emigration flows to the West were essentially smaller in this period, but of ethnic character too: the Jewish population emigrated to the West, Polish – to Poland.
- * Non-Lithuanian emigrants to Western countries amounted to 86%.

3. Development of emigration and change of destination

2 – increasing emigration (1995-2003)

- * Before the admission into the EU, the emigration from Lithuania had born an illegal character.
- * The independence of Lithuania has opened the possibilities for illegal migration into the West European countries and the USA.
- * About 60% of all emigrations in the period 1990-2000 were undeclared.
- * In the last years of the period – up to 90%



(Stankūnienė, 2012: 2)

3. Development of emigration and change of destination

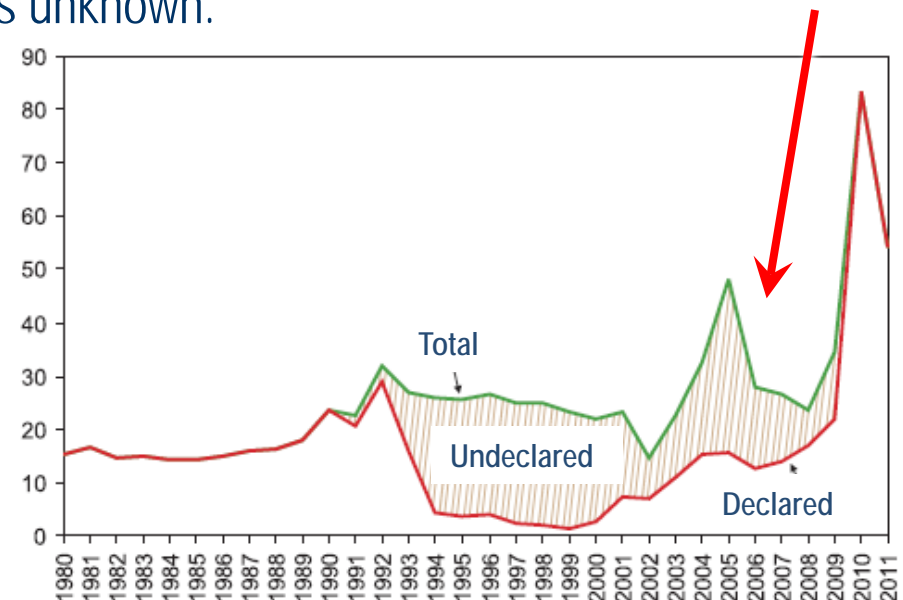
2 – increasing emigration (1995-2003)

- * The share of emigrants of Lithuanian nationality in the total flow of emigrants increased.
- * From about 1995 the outflows to the CIS countries decreased and stabilised, and emigration to other countries, particularly to Western Europe and the United States began to increase.
- * Undeclared and hidden emigration to the USA, UK, Ireland and Spain increased.
- * This is the period of the formation of new migration networks.
- * The essential feature of emigration during this period (high percentage of illegal, not registered emigration) was caused by restricted possibilities of legal employment and living in the destination countries.

3. Development of emigration and change of destination

3 – legalization of emigration (2004-2010)

- * On 1 May 2004 Lithuania became a member of the EU.
- * In this year the declared net migration amounted to -9,610 and had increased as compared to 2003 by about 50%.
- * The amount of undeclared emigration 1990-2009 was 132,000 (and of declared -121,500) according to researches of Lithuanian Statistics in the period of 2001-2009.
- * Now the amount of undeclared emigration is unknown.



(Stankūnienė, 2012: 2)

3. Development of emigration and change of destination

3 – legalization of emigration (2004-2010)

- * The lifting of restrictions factors resulted in increased migration flows to EU countries and the legalization of illegal migrants living in the countries, first of all in the UK, Ireland and Spain.
- * 2004 employment restrictions have not been applied by the UK, Ireland and Sweden, as well as by the new EU Member States;
- * 2006 – Spain, Portugal, Greece, Finland and Italy;
- * 2008 – France;
- * other EU countries only dropped remaining restrictions at the end of the transition period in 2011.
- * In December 2007 Lithuania joined the Schengen area and after that emigration to the Schengen countries increased more than emigration to other countries.

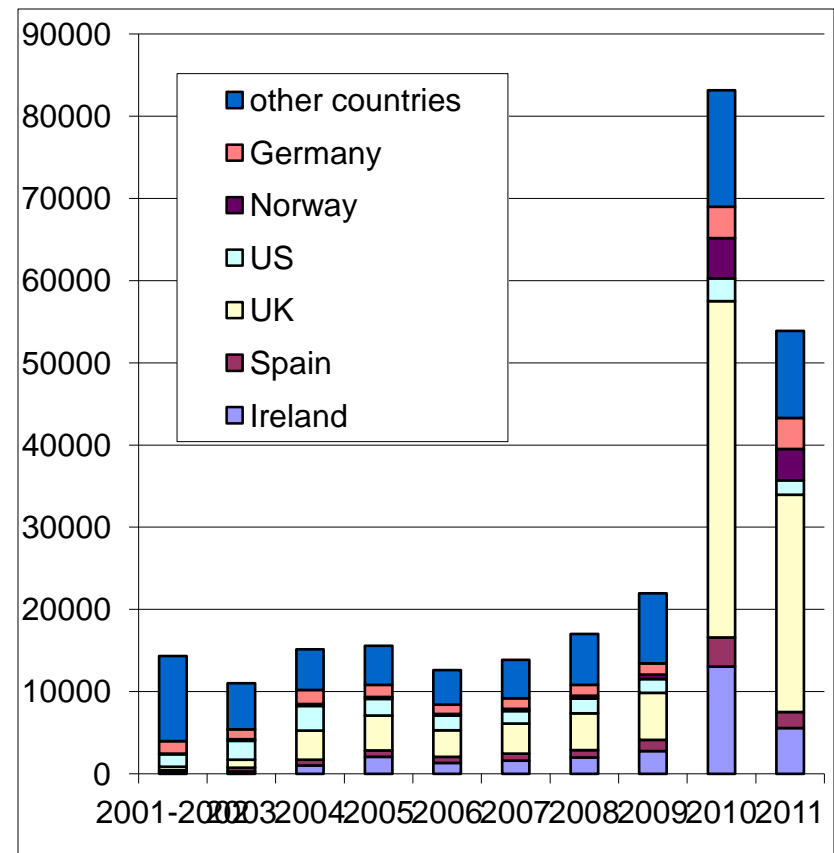
3. Development of emigration and change of destination

3 – legalization of emigration (2004-2010)

- * Most emigrants to the UK and Ireland arrived in 2004 and later, while the proportion of recent emigrants is lower for Germany and the USA.

Destination countries of emigrants from Lithuania

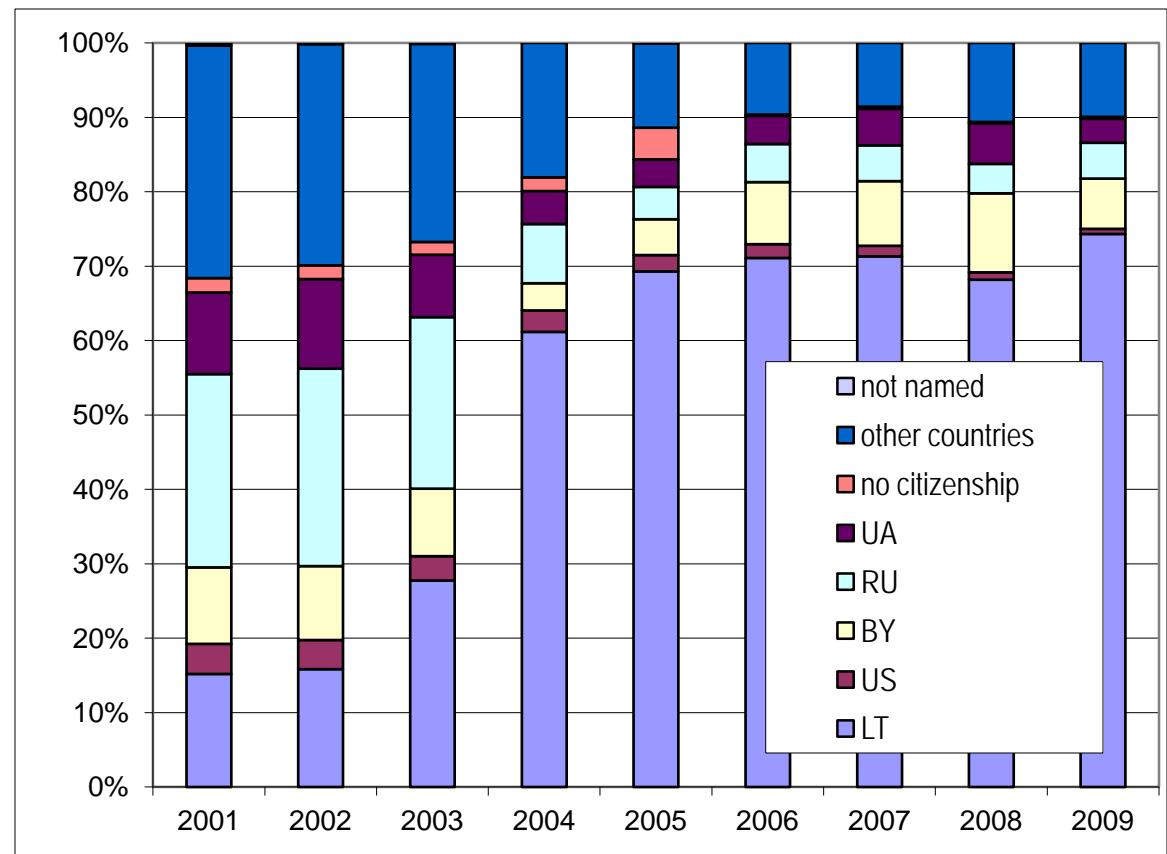
Data source: Statistics Lithuania Database



3. Development of emigration and change of destination

3 – legalization of emigration (2004-2010)

* The majority of declared emigrants were Lithuanian citizens whereas before the accession to the EU, the majority of emigrants were citizens of the CIS



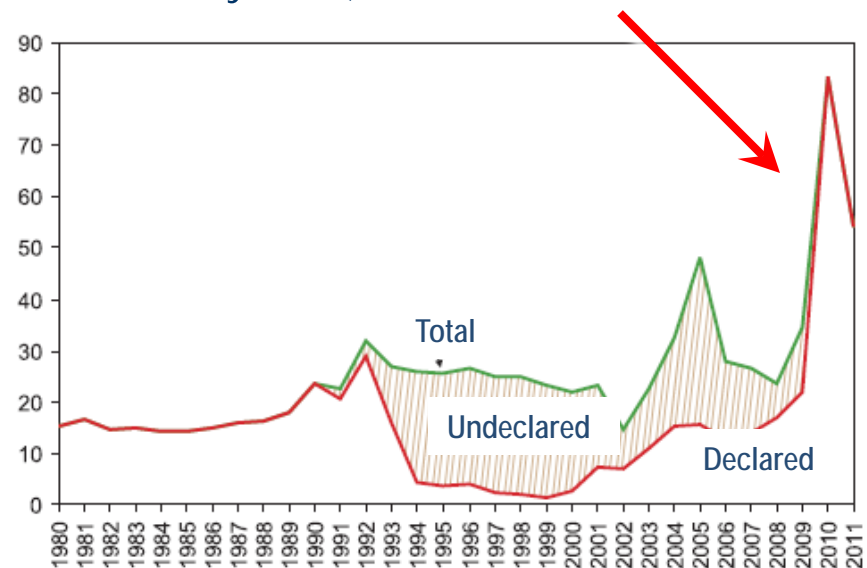
Citizenship of emigrants from Lithuania

Data source: Statistics Lithuania Database

3. Development of emigration and change of destination

3 – legalization of emigration (2004-2010)

- * 2010 – an exceptional year of emigration.
- * Declared emigration increased from 21,970 to 83,160 persons.
- * This is about 2.5% of the total population of Lithuania.
- * The flow of work emigration grew in the years of the last crisis: in 2009 more than 85% of emigrants left Lithuania to work abroad (in 2008 it was only 70%)



(Stankūnienė, 2012: 2)

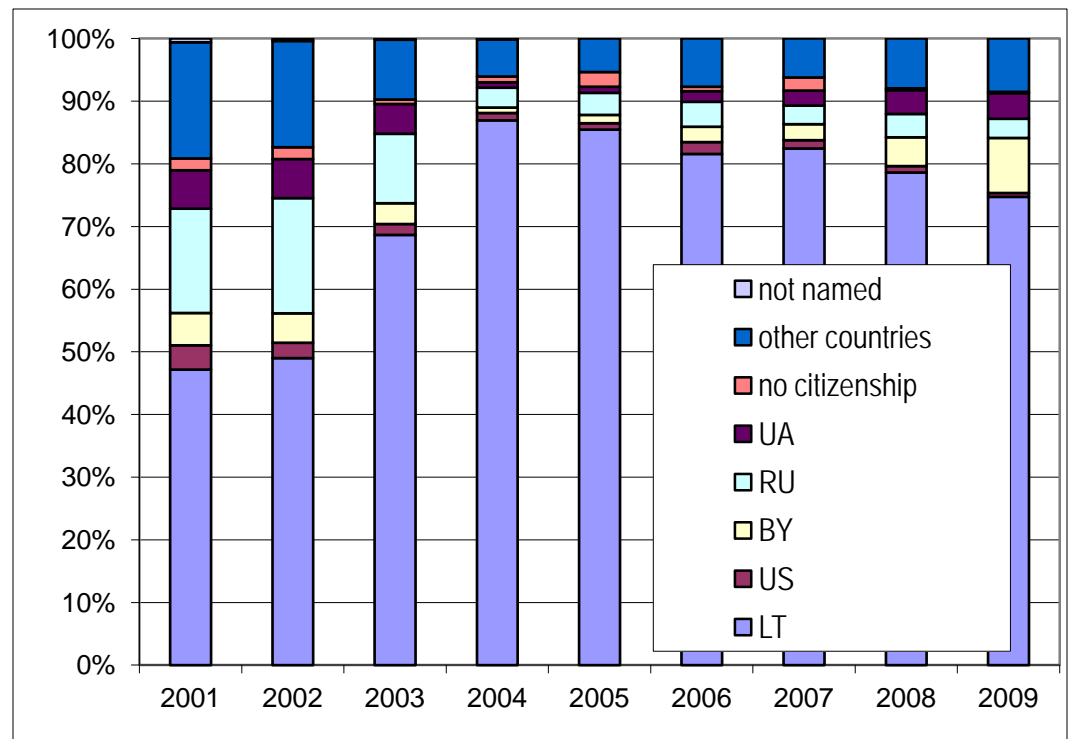
4. Actual tendencies of change of emigration

4 – after 2010 – stabilisation of migration?

- * As can be expected: temporary emigration is increasing, return migration is also rising and accounts for 70% of inward migration in the period 1991-2010.
- * The total amount of emigrants with Lithuanian citizenship in the period 2001-2009 was **92,452** and of immigrants (returnees) – **33,745**.

Citizenship of immigrants to Lithuania

Data source: Statistics Lithuania Database



4. Actual tendencies of change of emigration

4 – after 2010 – stabilisation of migration?

- * As can be expected: temporary emigration is increasing, return migration is also rising and accounts for 70% of inward migration in the period 1991-2010.
- * The total amount of emigrants with Lithuanian citizenship in the period 2001-2009 was 92,452 and of immigrants (returnees) – 33,745.
- * The total amount of immigrants was 2011-2012 37,037 (6.0 per 1000 of population).
- * The number of immigrant increase since 2010 about 100% per year.
- * Most immigrants (76.1 %) were coming 2011 from the EU countries:
 - UK (6,4 thousand or 40.7 % of total amount),
 - Ireland (1,8 thousand or 11.7 %),
 - Norway (1.2 thousand or 7.5 %),
 - Spain and Germany (both 0.7 thousand or 4.7 – 4.3 %).

*** Thank you!**