



**Lithuanian social
research centre**

Institute of Human Geography and demography

Trends of migrations in Lithuania 2000 – 2019

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Tallinn
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WILL THE ECONOMIC INTEGRATION OF NORTHERN BALTIC SEA AREA, SUPPORTED BY GROWING SOCIAL RELATIONS (AND MIGRATIONS), RESULT IN MORE COHERENT (ECONOMICALLY, CULTURALLY, SOCIALLY, POLITICALLY, MILITARILY ETC.) DEVELOPMENT OF „BALTOSCANDIA“?

The term Baltoscandia was first used by Swedish geographer Sten de Geer in "Geografiska annaler" in 1928. It was the first effort to geographically separate the Eastern Baltic countries from the Russian Planes and to include them in the Scandinavian region.

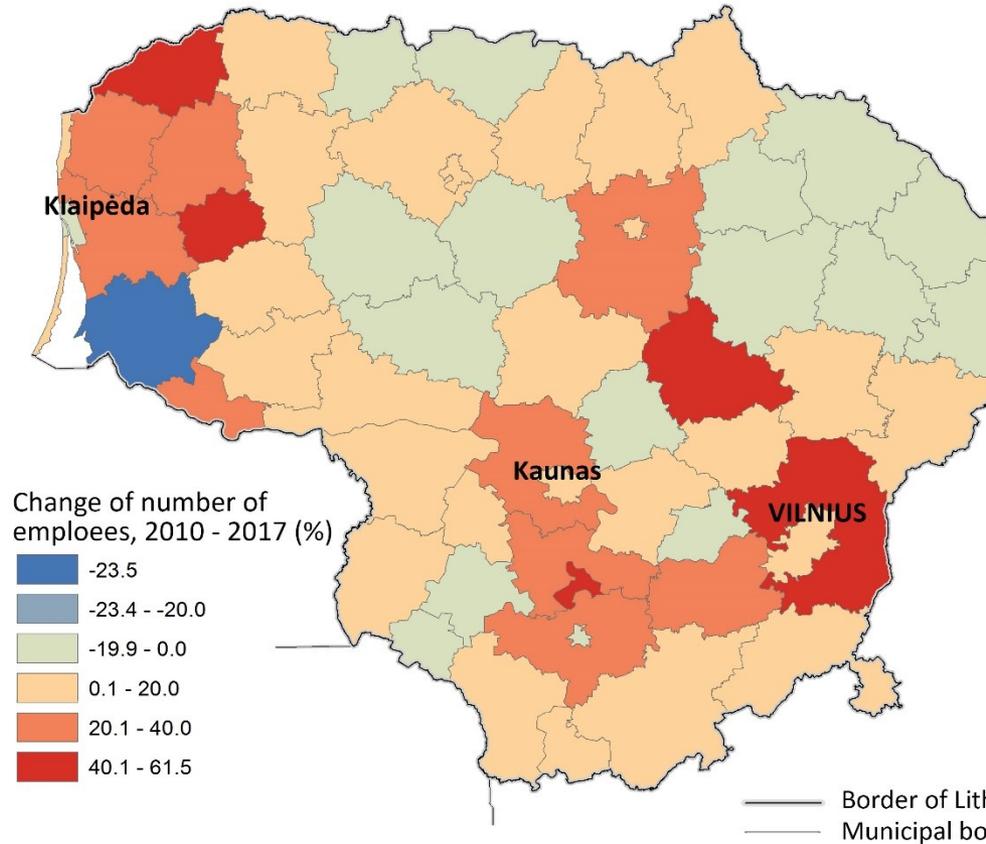
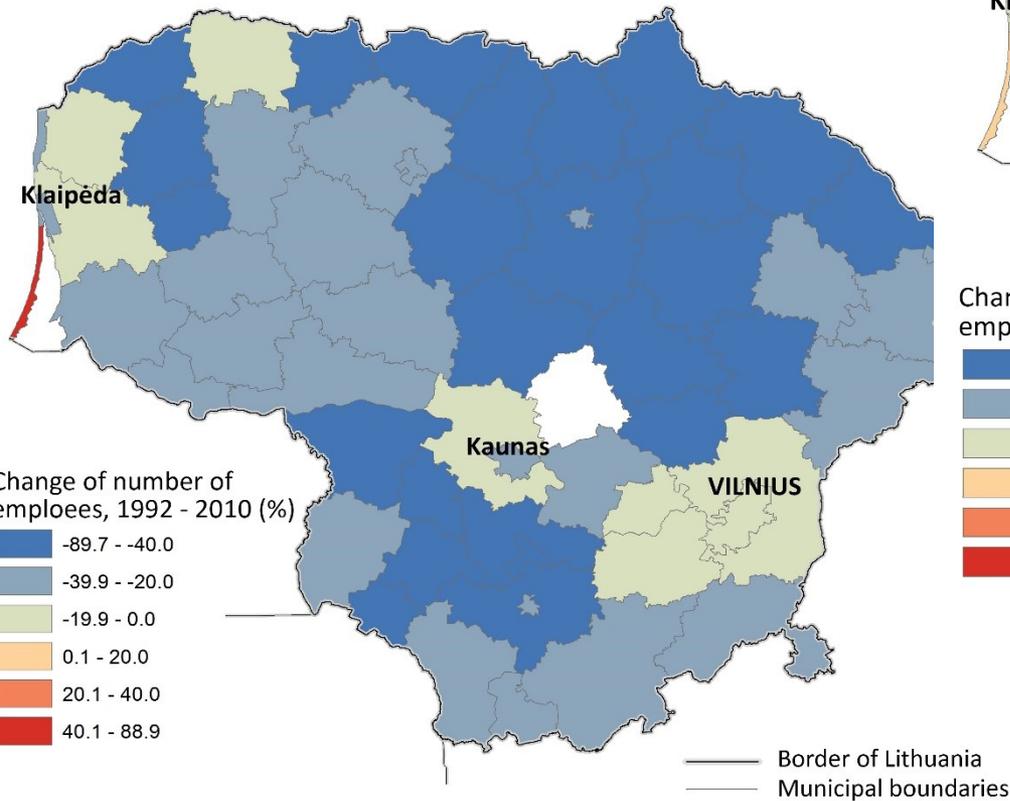
Prof. Kazys Pakštas in late 1930-ies described Baltoscandia as a geographical and cultural, as an economic and as a political and military unit. One of the ways for the small nations to withstand the influence coming from the large ones is to unite and to cooperate. Unification is possible only among nations that are similar... ("Baltoscandic Confederation", 1942)



SHRINKING JOBS - EMIGRATION WAS INEVITABLE AS 1/3 OF ALL EXISTED JOBS WERE LOST IN INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE MOSTLY IN PERIPHERAL PLACES

2010 - 2017

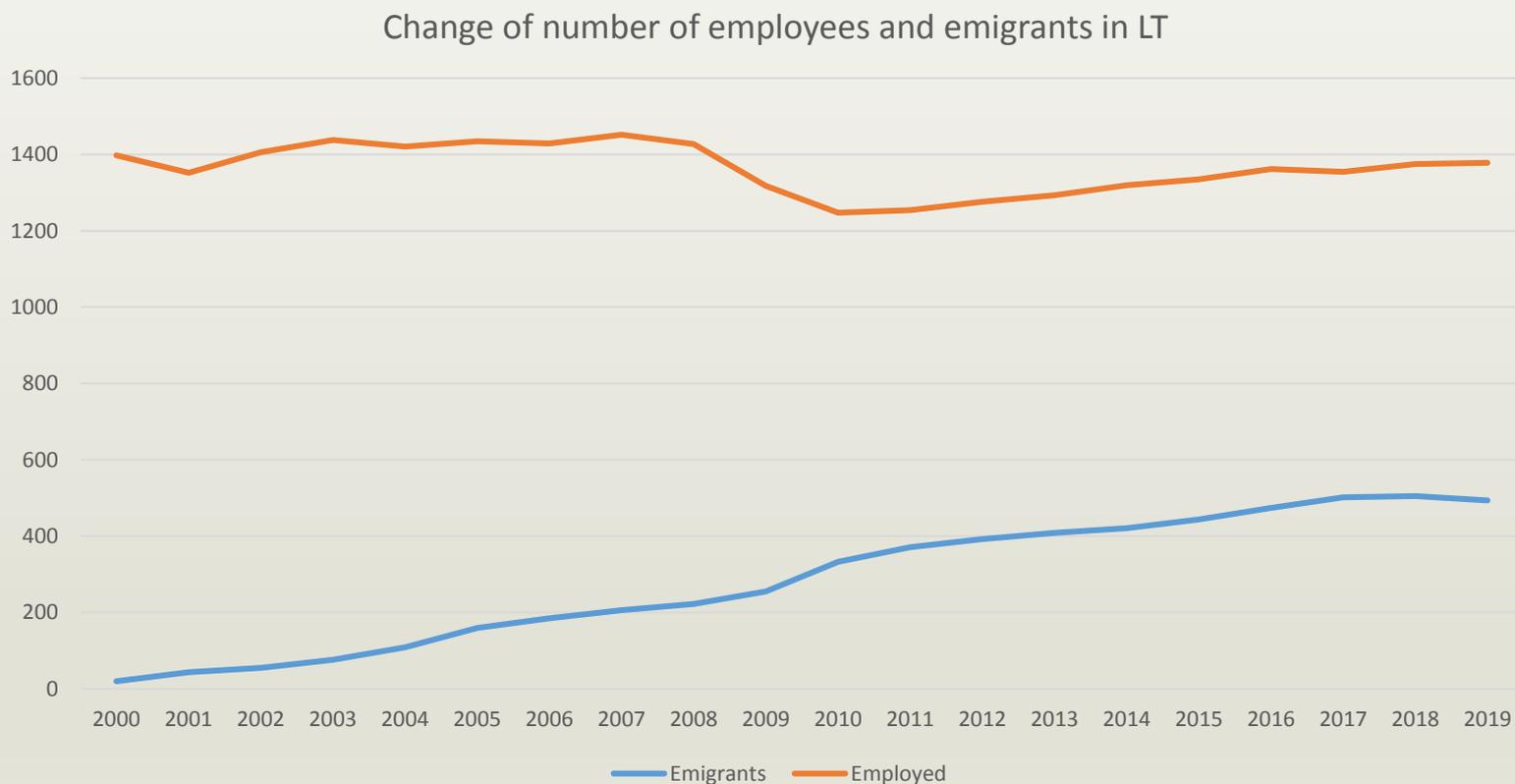
1995 - 2010



FOREIGN EMIGRATION AND EMPLOYMENT CHANGE

WHERE TO EMPLOY 0,5 MLN RESIDENTS?

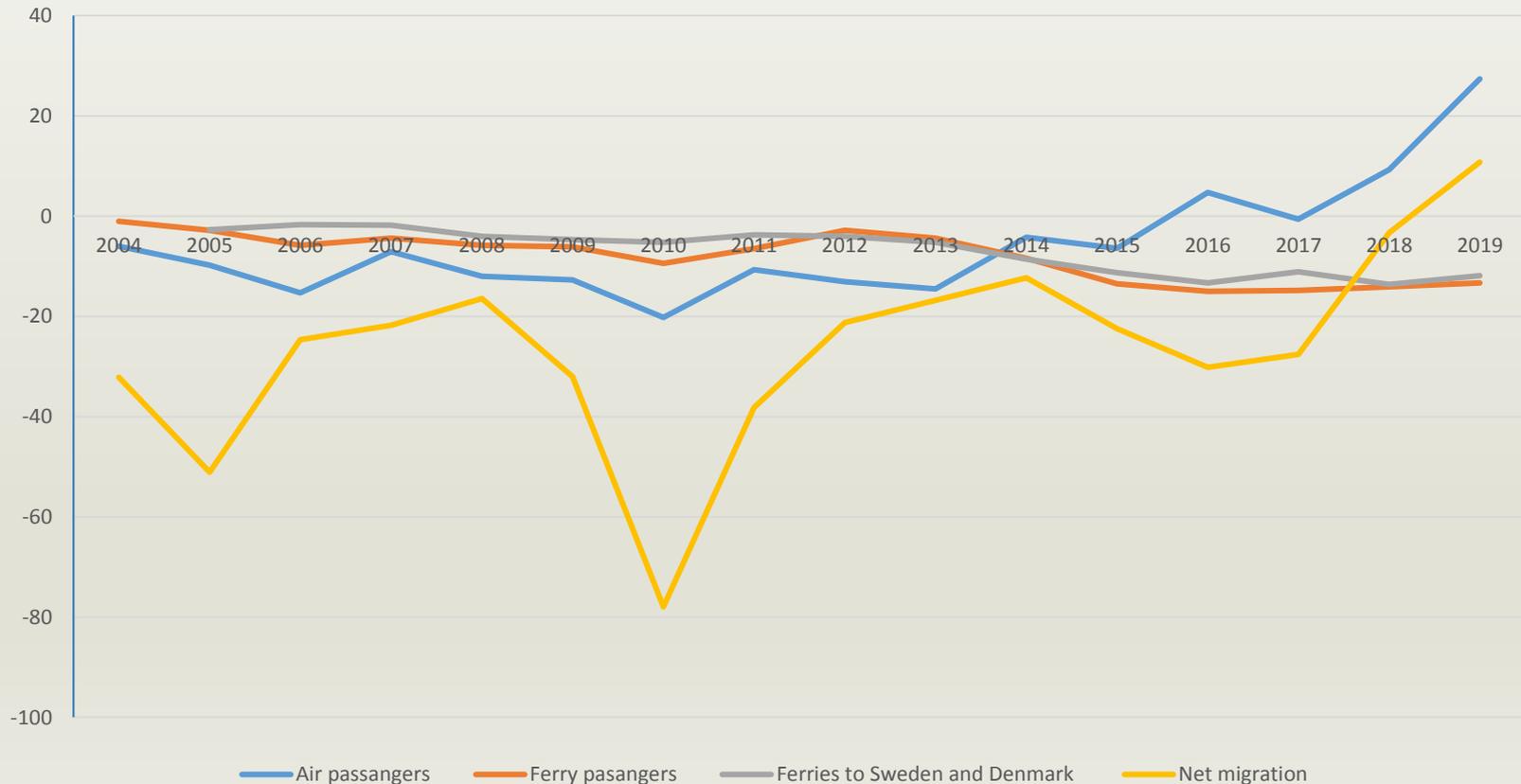
EMIGRATION WAS EITHER INEVITABLE OR OVERESTIMATED



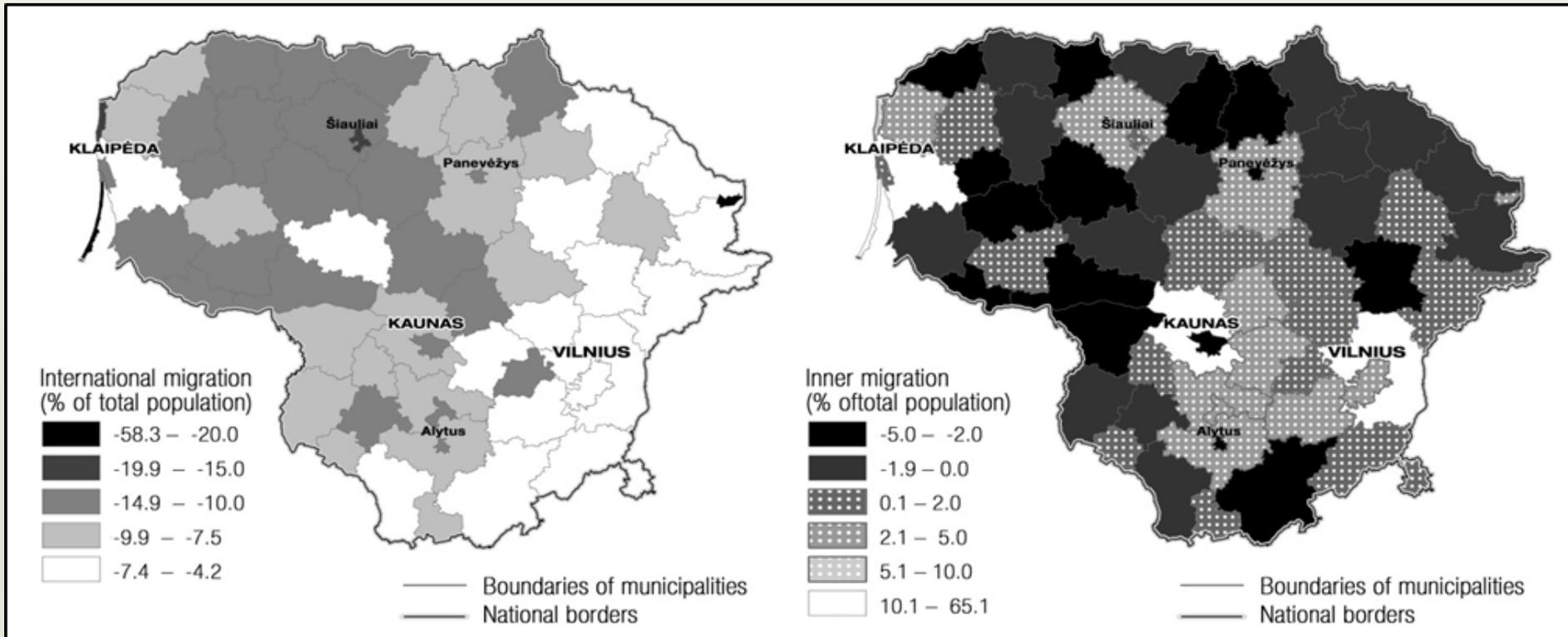
STATISTICAL DISCREPANCIES - "TIME GAPS" IN REGISTERED MIGRATIONS

THOUGH TRENDS GENERALLY CORRESPOND BUT THERE ARE PERIODS OF OPPOSITE TRENDS OF INTERRELATED PROCESSES (2006, 2011-2013, 2014-2016)

Net migration and balance of international passengers (thous.)

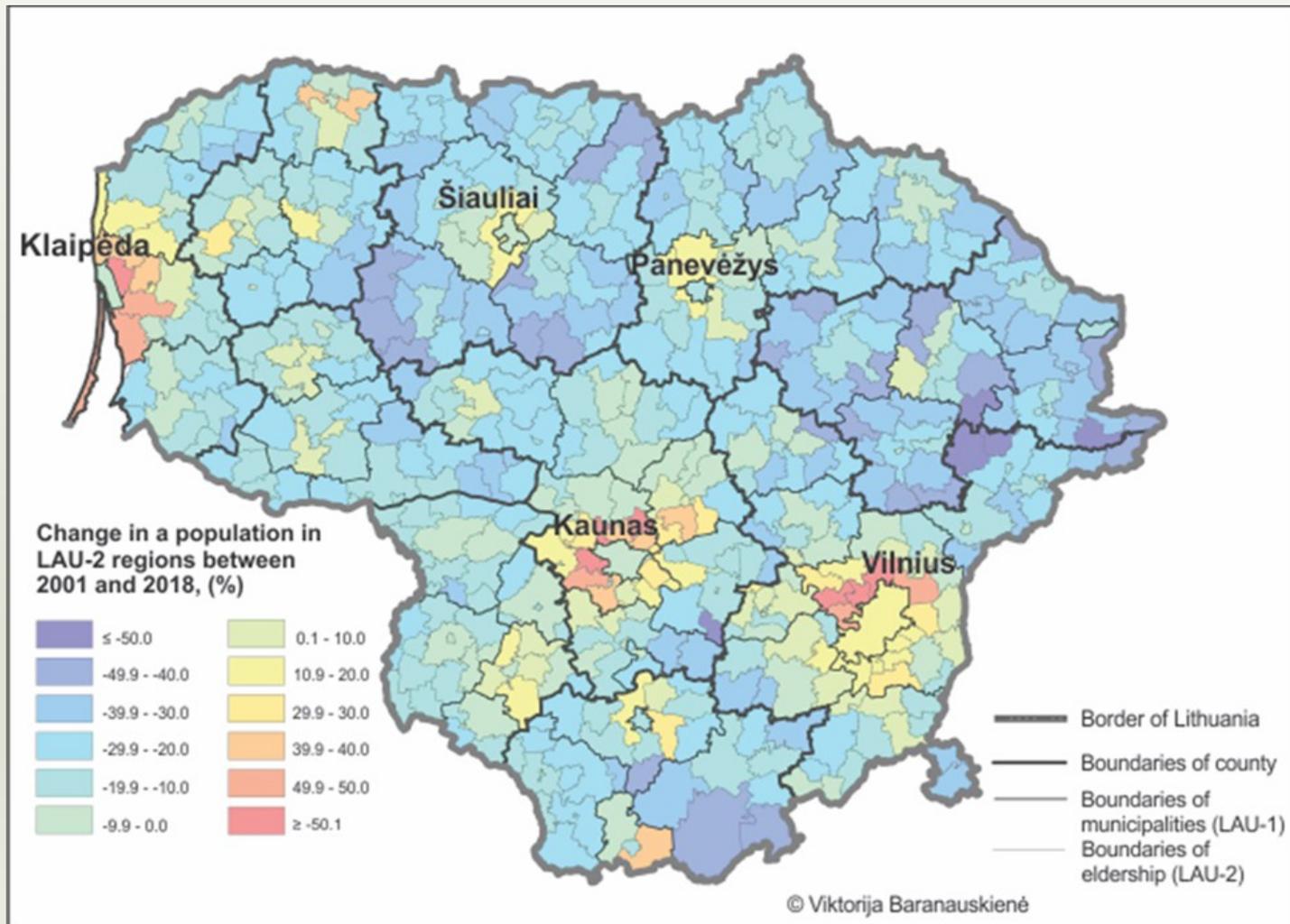


THE IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL AND INNER MIGRATIONS ON THE NUMBER OF POPULATION IN LITHUANIAN MUNICIPALITIES IN 2001-2011 M.

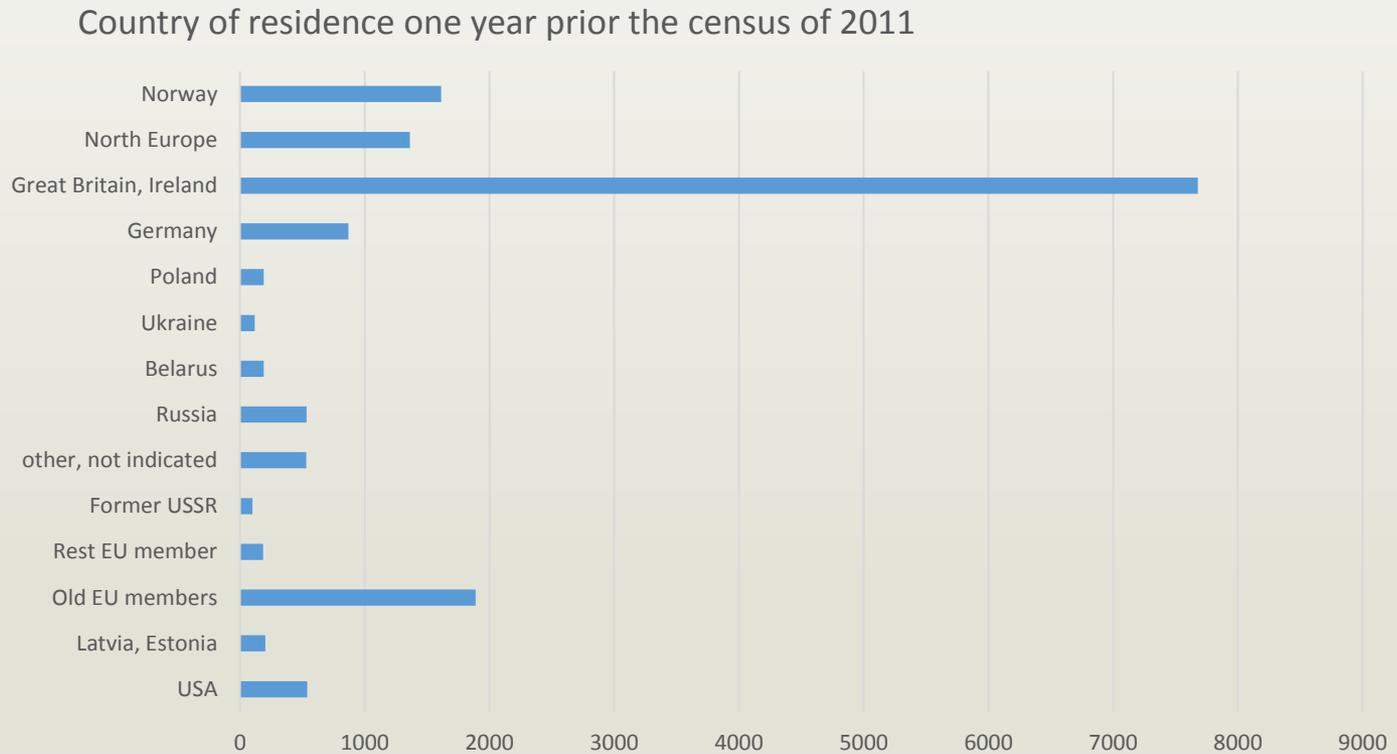


THE RESULT - CHANGES OF THE NUMBER OF POPULATION 2001 – 2018

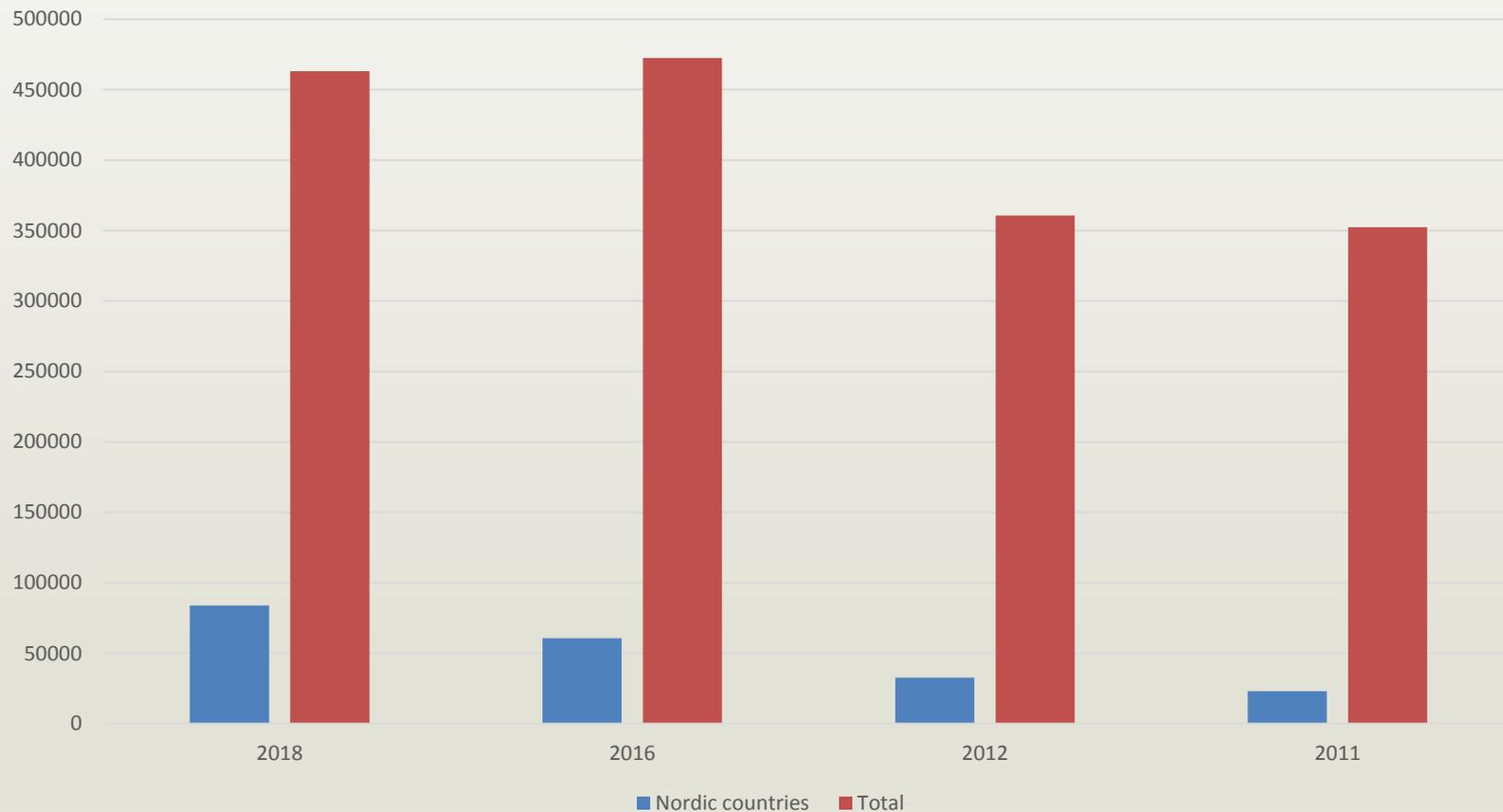
MIGRATIONS CAUSED APPROX. 80% OF THE LOSS (DATA OF POPULATION REGISTER)



GEOGRAPHY OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATIONS – WHERE LITHUANIANS GO?

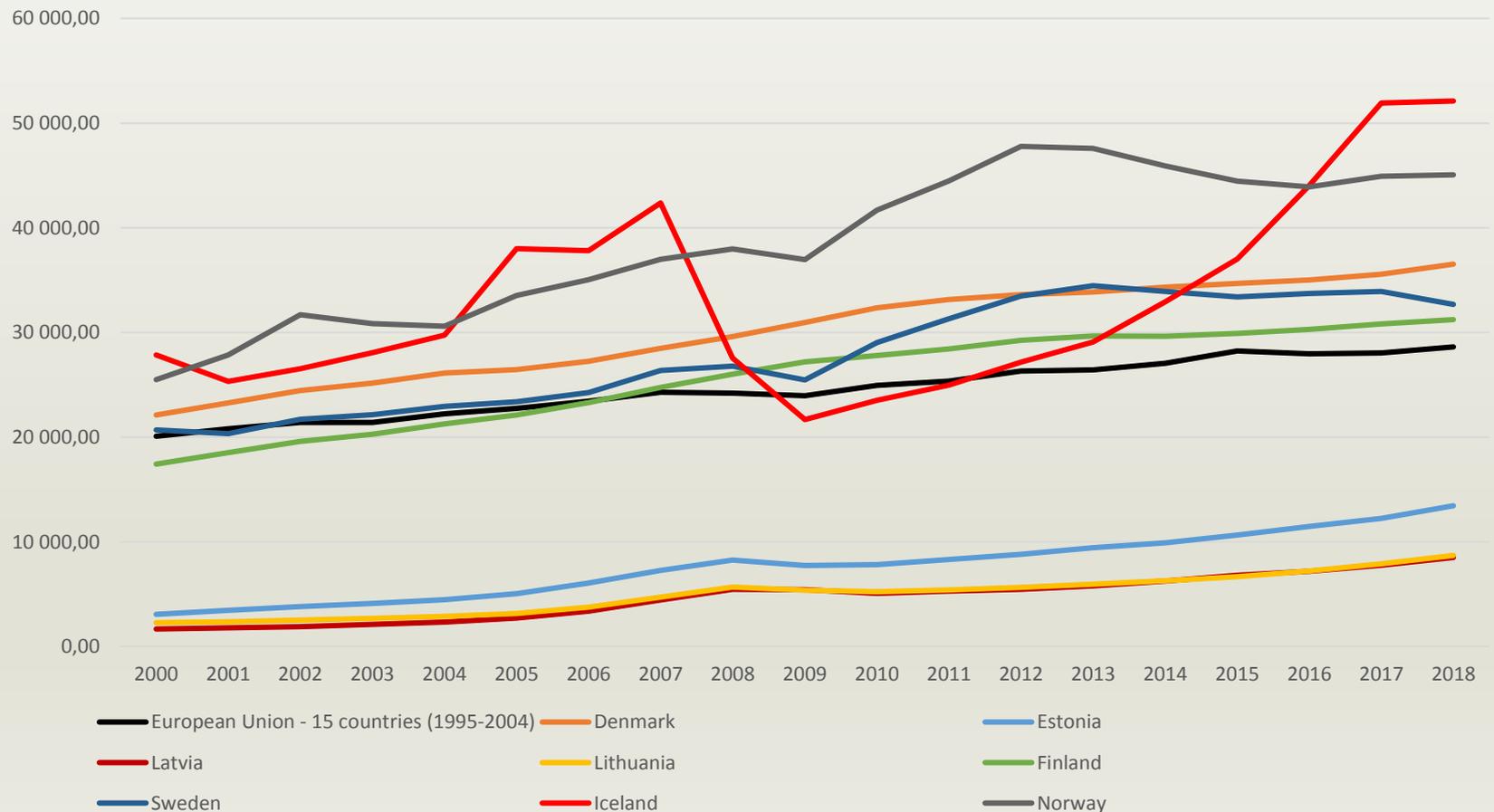


The increase of share of Nordic countries among Lithuanians abroad in 2011 – 2018 (from 6,5% to 18,3%) - *geographical proximity or (and) wage differences?*

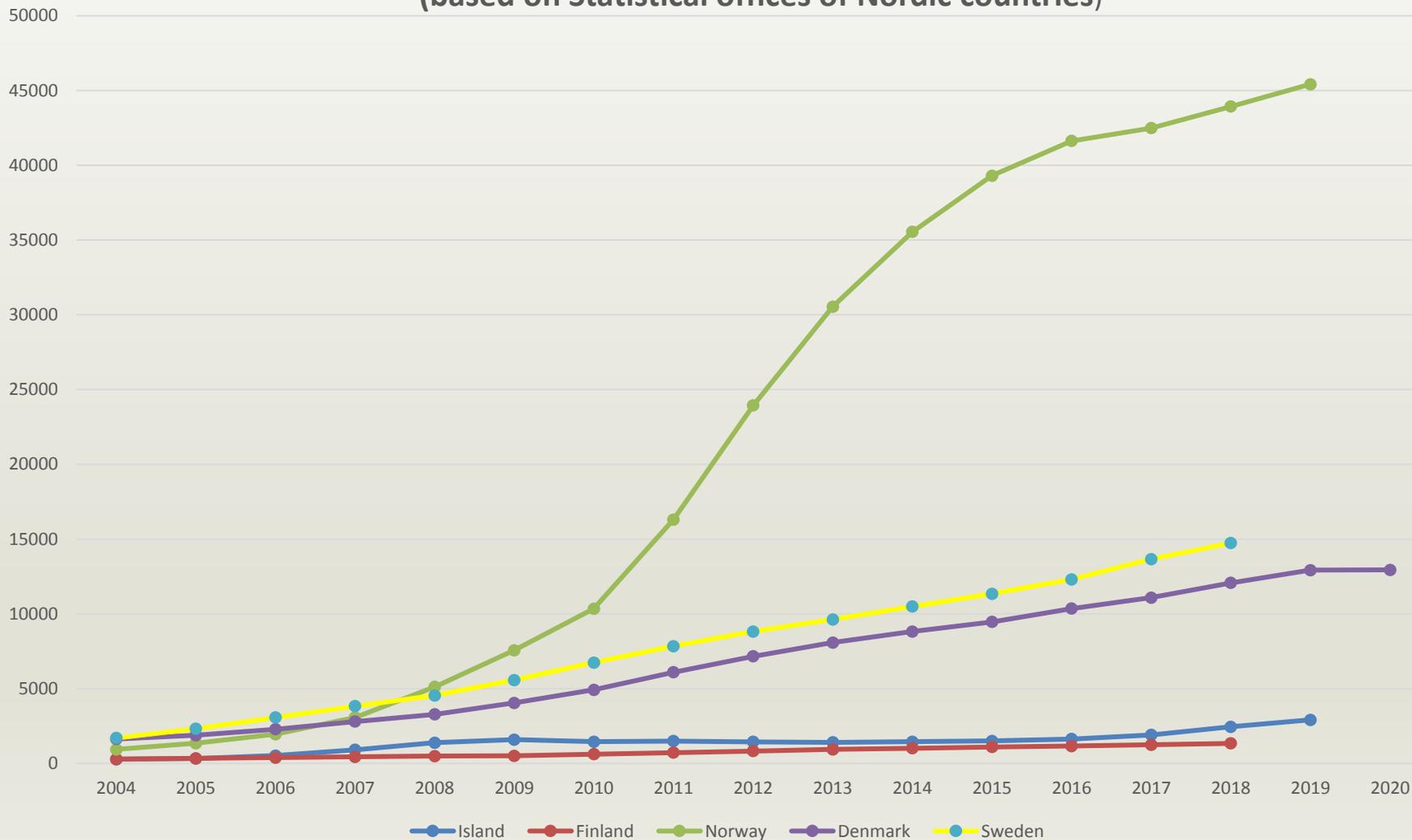


NET EARNINGS IN THE NORDIC COUNTRIES AND BALTICS – STRONG PULL FACTOR GENERATING AND DIRECTING FLOWS OF MIGRATIONS

Net earning of single persons without children, euros. Eurostat 2020



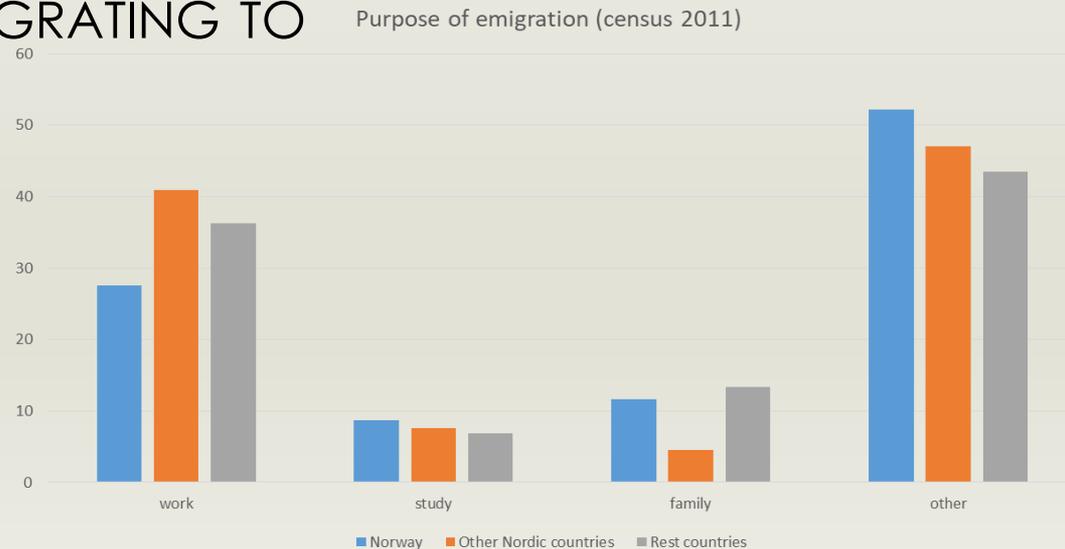
**Number of Lithuanians in Nordic countries
(75 thous. In total in 2018)
(based on Statistical offices of Nordic countries)**



IS THERE ANYTHING SPECIFIC IN SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF EMIGRANTS TO AND FROM NORDIC COUNTRIES?

BASED ON 2011 CENSUS DATA:

NO DETECTABLE DIFFERENCES OF AGE, SEX, MARTIAL STATUS, EDUCATION COMPARED TO THOSE MIGRATING TO AND FROM ELSEWHERE



TO SUM UP:

- THE MIGRATIONAL RELATIONS WITH NORDIC COUNTRIES ARE NOT WEAKENING SO FAR AND THIS CREATES PREMISES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MORE COHERENT BALTO-SCANDIC REGION. BUT IT ALSO CREATES THREATS.
- BECAUSE OF SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE OF MIGRATIONS, CERTAIN AREAS OF LITHUANIA AND THE COUNTRY ITSELF CAN FALL IN TO EVEN MORE DISADVANCED POSITION, HAVE LESS AFFLUENT POPULATION, LESS ATTRACTIVE IMAGE AND LESS PROSPEROUS FUTURE.
- THOUGH PROBABLY OVERESTIMATED, FOREIGN EMIGRATION COULD HAVE BEEN PARTLY REDIRECTED TO METROPOLITAN AREAS OF LITHUANIA (WHAT, CONTRARY TO PREVAILING DISCOURSE IN LOCAL MEDIA AND POLITICS, IS GENERALLY POSITIVE PROCESS).

THANK YOU
FOR THE
ATTENTION !

???

updated 1:57 PM UTC, Jul 18, 2019

search...

Headlines: Norway welcomes USMC: The U.S. Marine Corps will establish a

- LITHUANIAN CRIMINALS POSE A THREAT TO NORWAY



According to the Norwegian Bureau of Crime Investigation (Kripos), criminals from Lithuania have become one of the groups that pose the largest criminal threat to Norway.

According to Dagbladet, Kripos reported in a recent presentation that several foreign groups and networks have developed a stronger presence in Norway.

Lithuanians seem to be high up on several negative statistics, says acting department head for the tactical section at Kripos, Eivind Borge. Last year, they had the highest number of deportations because of crime, at more than

520 deportations.

Lithuanians also rank at the top of the statistics when it comes to crime for profit committed by foreign citizens. More drugs travel through the Baltic on their way to Norway, and Lithuanians have also been involved in several cases of human trafficking.

"At the same time," Borge emphasizes, "it's important that we don't stigmatize all Lithuanians." There are about 25,000 Lithuanians in Norway today, and very few of them are involved in any crime, he says.

According to Borge, however, national borders seem to be slowly fading when it comes to crime. Kripos noted an increase of Lithuanian crime after the financial crisis in 2008. A Nordic analysis in 2009 revealed that several Lithuanian criminal groups were operating across the Scandinavian borders.

(Aftenposten/Dagbladet)

Julie Ryland