

ASSESSMENT OF THE REASONS FOR MIGRATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE OF WORKING AGE *DARBSPĒJĪGO JAUNIEŠU MIGRĀCIJAS IEMESLU NOVĒRTĒJUMS*

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Abstract. *Based on the analysis of scientific literature, the article explains the concept of emigration, the causes, and its negative and positive consequences. Mathematical and statistical analyses of emigration indicators in the context of the Baltic States and calculate statistical emigration forecasts. Research of Baltic statistics has shown that many highly qualified specialists emigrate from the countries that bring income. The article's main aim is to find out and investigate the reasons for the emigration of people of working age in Lithuania. To achieve the aim of the article, an empirical study is used, based on which it was found that the following reasons influence emigration from Lithuania: poor economic situation, desire to go to study, expanding the circle of acquaintances, and a feeling of social exclusion and personal problems that they seek to solve abroad. Keywords: Lithuania, emigration, reasons for emigration.*

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Introduction

Emigration, especially skilled workers, reduce gross domestic product (GDP) as production potential is lost (*Kasnauskiene & Kavalnis, 2021*). Expatriates are becoming a significant problem in the country, as the country loses its workforce and money that contributes to the budget.

According to the data of the Official Statistics Portal, the problem of the investigation is that in 2019, 24,500 people emigrated from Lithuania. In 2018, 29,000 citizens of the Republic of Lithuania emigrated from Lithuania. Although the numbers are decreasing, the problem is still sensitive and relevant for Lithuania.

The object of the research is the reasons for the emigration of Lithuanian residents aged 18-64 years.

The aim of the research is to analyse the reasons for emigration of the Lithuanian population of working age.

Tasks of the research:

1. Describe the significance of emigration in the context of countries.
2. Compare emigration statistics between Lithuania and the countries to which Lithuanians most often go.
3. To develop a methodology for the study of Lithuanians emigrating of working age.

After summarizing the applied research of emigration of people aged 18-64 from Lithuania.

Research methods: comparative analysis and systematization of scientific literature, grouping, and comparison of statistical data, mathematical and statistical analysis, time series analysis, questionnaire survey, empirical research.

1. The concept of emigration

Researcher Masey (1993) argues that migration is an explanatory classification: internal migration is the movement of a country's population from one place to another for permanent life; international migration is the movement of people from their homeland to other countries for economic, political or religious reasons. The concept of migration is perceived by many as the departure of an individual from one country to another for a certain period. According to the Glossary of Economic Terms, migration is the movement of people to a country, called immigration, and emigration from it. The dictionary of international words states that emigration is the movement of people from one homeland to another.

Ciarnienė, Kumpikaitė (2011) state that the particularly bad political situation, low salary, complex and challenging material, and social living conditions are among the main reasons for emigration. The authors see new factors driving emigration in the current society, such as the main macroeconomic factor of migration - differences in

labor demand and supply in international markets (Karaša & Čiegis, 2020). Also, having or looking for a job is the main reason for migration (Akgüç & Welter-Médée, 2021).

Immigration has a significant impact on the economy. Recently, as the number of emigrants grows, new challenges arise: the likelihood of cases of exploitation related to work, with undeveloped integration policies, social friction, and vulnerability of arriving emigrants is increasing (Žibas & Lekavičiūtė, 2017). Emigration processes are stimulated by economic factors: disposable annual income and average wages in the country (Solnyškinienė & Adamonienė, 2017). In addition, emigration, especially skilled workers, is likely to reduce GDP as production potential is lost (Kasnauskiene, Kavalnis, 2021).

Table 1

Concepts of Migration, Emigration and Immigration (Compiled by authors)

Reference	Concepts of emigration
Solnyškinienė, Adamonienė, 2017	Immigration – the movement of people into the country.
Karaša, Čiegis, 2020	Emigration - attraction of better opportunities abroad.
Gür, 2017	Migration is old as the subject of human history, which is at the forefront of the world.
Reasons for emigration	
Čiarnienė, Kumpikaitė, 2011	Bad political situation; low wage; difficult living conditions.
Karaša, Čiegis, 2020	Differences in markets - labor supply and demand.
Akgüç, Welter-Médée, 2021	It isn't easy to find a job in your current place of residence;
The effects of emigration on the economy	
Žibas, Lekavičiūtė, 2017	The exploitation of emigrants is increasing related to work; social friction.
Solnyškinienė, Adamonienė, 2017	Disposable annual income; the average wage in the country is declining.
Kasnauskiene, Kavalnis, 2021	Decreases GDP.

In conclusion, migration is classified as immigration and emigration. According to Kasnauskiene and Kalvani (2021), emigration impacts the country's economy: it increases unemployment and reduces GDP. Čiarnienė, Kumpikaitė (2011) highlights the main reasons for emigration: bad political situation, low wages, complex and challenging material and also social living conditions; however, Karaša and Čiegis (2020) see that the main macroeconomic factor of migration is differences in labor demand and supply in international markets.

2. Emigration indicators in the context of the Baltic States

A total of 483,908 people emigrated from the Baltic States between 2013 and 2019, of which as many as 58 % were Lithuanians, compared to 27 % in Latvia and only 15 % in Estonia. So, the largest population emigrates from Lithuania compared to other Baltic countries.

As many as 279,709 people emigrated from Lithuania between 2013 and 2019, of which as many as 43 % migrated to the United Kingdom; in 2014, Lithuanian emigration to the United Kingdom decreased by 9 % compared to the previous year, but when the United Kingdom announced in 2015 about the desire to leave the European Union, the emigration of Lithuanians increased by 16 %. When the referendum took place in 2016, and the population voted to leave the European Union and announce Brexit, Lithuanian emigration increased by 22 % that year compared to the previous year. Still, compared to 2017, emigration to the United Kingdom decreased by 7 % and in 2018 decreased by 44 %. So Lithuanians rushed to emigrate to the United Kingdom for fear that they would not be able to settle in before they officially left the European Union.

The emigration flows of the Latvian population did not change significantly from 2013 to 2019, and a total 30,392 people emigrated from the country, but during this period, as many as 78 % of the Latvian population emigrated to the European Union. The most significant emigration flows were between 2013 and 2016, when the fourth wave of emigration took place in recent years, which lasted until 2016 when the post-crisis period in Latvia ended, and the country's economy recovered (Figure 1).

From 2013 to 2019, almost twice as many people emigrated from Estonia as from Latvia, only 73,807 and even 3.8 times less than from Lithuania. Still, as many as 48 % of Estonians who emigrated went to live in the neighboring country of Finland. Most Estonians emigrated in 2016, but the most significant increase in emigration occurred in

2015 (Figure 1). The fact that Estonians did not choose the specific country to which they would have emigrated for emigration can be taken into account in the events in Estonia in 2015 when a plane of the Russian Armed Forces flew into Estonian airspace three times that year without permission. And in 2014, Russia began annexing Crimea in Ukraine and sparked the Donbas War. So, fearing a Russian invasion, Estonians started to emigrate rapidly to various countries in 2015. Their emigration increased by 180 % compared to the previous year and peaked in 2016. Emigrant flows decreased in 2017 and 2018 but increased by 14 % in 2019.



Figure 1. Emigration indicators in the context of the Baltic States (Compiled by the authors, Oficialiosios statistikos portalas, 2022)

Between 2013 and 2019, 406,015 people of working age emigrated from the Baltic States, and as many as 58 % of them were Lithuanians, while Latvians accounted for 26 % and Estonians for only 15 %. In total, most people aged 18-29 emigrated from the Baltic States in 2017, and at least in 2019, when people aged 30-44 and 45-64 emigrated the most in 2016, and at least people aged 30-44 emigrated in 2018 when people aged 45-64 people emigrated in 2014 (Figure 2). As many as 45 % of all emigrants of working age are emigrants aged 18-29, 36 % are emigrants aged 30-44, and 19 % are emigrants aged 45-64. Of all the Baltic States, most working-age people emigrate from Lithuania, and most people aged 18-29 emigrated from Lithuania in 2017, from Latvia in 2013, and from Estonia in 2019, when people aged 30-44 and 45-64 from Lithuania and Estonia emigrated. Most emigrated in 2016, and Latvia was 30-44 years old in 2013 and 45-64 years old in 2016 (Figure 2).

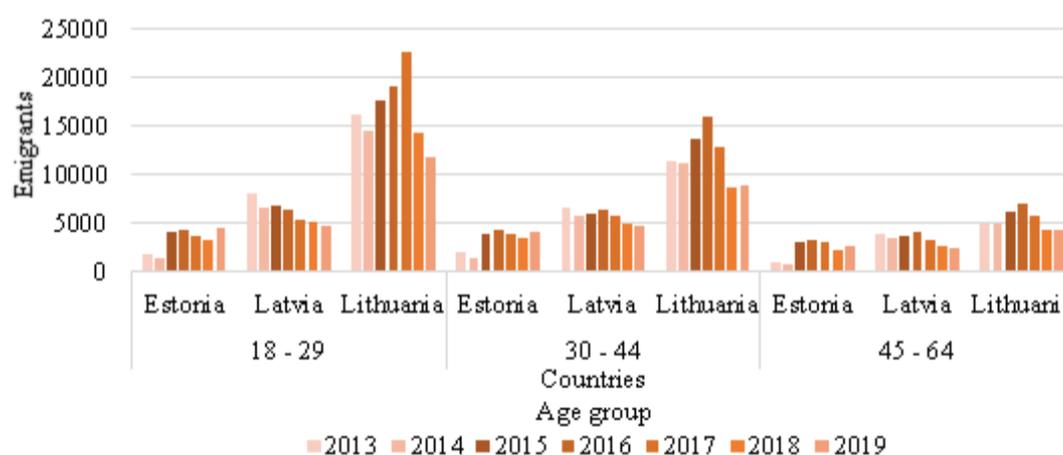


Figure 2. Emigration rates in the context of the Baltic States by age group (Compiled by authors, Oficialiosios statistikos portalas, 2022)

An analysis and comparison of the data of people emigrating from the Baltic States shows that in all three countries, the most significant number of emigrants left; however, since 2017, the number of emigrants from all countries has been decreasing every year, except for 2019, when the number of Estonian emigrants increased and came closer to the Latvian emigrants (Figure 1). Although 18-29 year-olds emigrate the most, the most pressing problem is the emigration of people in the 30-44 age group, as these people bring income to the national budget and are educated, are extremely highly skilled workers, and make up the largest workforce in the country, since people in the 18-29 age group are mostly students and go abroad to study (Figure 2).

3. Presentation of emigration analysis data in the context of the Baltic States

Comparing the data of the Baltic States for 2013-2019, it can be seen that Lithuania is the country with the most significant emigration. During these seven years, more people emigrated from Lithuania than from Latvia and Estonia combined. 279,709 people left Lithuania, 130,392 people in Latvia, and 73,807 in Estonia (Table 2).

Table 2

Descriptive statistics (Eurostat, 2013-2019)

Collected data	Lithuania	Latvia	Estonia
Average	39958	18627	10543
Standard error	3002	1054	1330
Median	38818	19017	12358
Moda	-	-	-
Standard deviation	7945	2790	3520
Sample size dispersion	63123705	7787940	12391419
Minimum number of emigrants per year	29273	14583	4637
Maximum number of emigrants per year	50333	22561	13792
All emigrants in 2009-2019	279709	130392	73807
Quantity	7	7	7

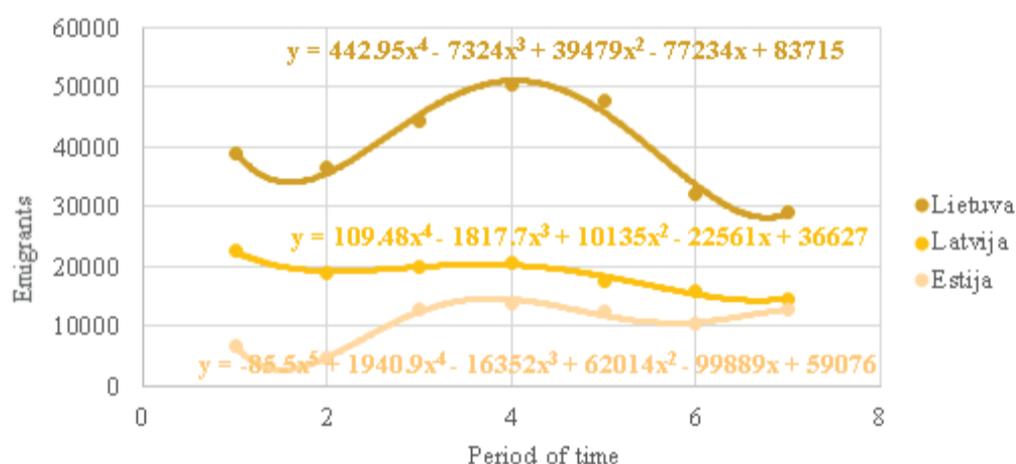


Figure 3. **Parabolic trend equation (Compiled by the authors)**

Comparing the annual data of people of working age emigrating from the Baltic States, it was noticed that every year the most significant number of people migrating from Lithuania from all three countries migrates from Lithuania; however, the number of people emigrating from Lithuania and Latvia has been decreasing since 2016, while Estonia's population has been increasing since 2019. And the result of the forecast is statistically reliable because it is less than ten percent. Still, according to the calculations of the square equation of the time series analysis, in 2020, 56,934 residents will leave Lithuania according to estimations of the square equation, but 23,103 have left the country, 22,547 have left Latvia, but 11,990 left, and 4,898 from Estonia, but in reality, 12,427 emigrants have left the country (Table 3).

Table 3

Time series analysis (Compiled by authors)

Years	x	Lithuania	Latvia	Lithuania	Lithuania y theoretical		Latvia y theoretical		Estonia y theoretical	
2013	1	38818	22561	6740	39079	0.0067	22493	0.0030	6704	0.0053
2014	2	36621	19017	4637	35658	0.0263	19255	0.0125	4856	0.0473
2015	3	44533	20119	13003	45455	0.0207	19949	0.0085	12467	0.0412
2016	4	50333	20574	13792	51102	0.0153	20237	0.0164	14534	0.0538
2017	5	47925	17724	12358	45864	0.0430	18410	0.0387	11856	0.0406
2018	6	32206	15814	10476	33634	0.0443	15384	0.0272	10772	0.0283
2019	7	29273	14583	12801	28939	0.0114	14705	0.0084	12905	0.0082
2020	8				56934	2.1	22547	1.4	4898	2.8

The predictions of the square equation were incorrect, although the data was statistically reliable according to the calculations.

4. Applied research methodology

Research problem – according to the official statistics portal, 24,500 people emigrated from Lithuania in 2019. In 2018, 29,000 citizens of the Republic of Lithuania emigrated from Lithuania. Although the declining numbers are visible, the problem is still sensitive and relevant for Lithuania, so the question arises why do people of working age still emigrate from Lithuania?

The Object – causes of emigration of people of working age.

The aim is to investigate the causes of the emigration of working-age people.

Method of study and its justification. Questionnaire survey. This study method was chosen because sampling in the population can be easily statistically and reasonably determined, survey data can be statistically substantiated and the study can be easily repeated. If there is a large amount of data, it can be easily controlled and systematized by computer programs. Refuting statistically reasoned conclusions is also very difficult (Kokankaitė, 2015).

Respondents and their justification. People of working age (from 18 to 64 years old) have already emigrated from Lithuania and plan to emigrate. These respondents were chosen because they largely depend on the country's economic situation and further development.

Sample of respondents and their justification. The required number of respondents was calculated using the data of the Official Statistics Portal (OSP) in 2013-2020, the number of people of working age emigrated and using the Raosoft calculator on their boarding school page (Raosoft, 2022). A margin of error of 5 %, 95 % reliability and 50 % of respondents were selected in the calculation, and the population was 255,913. The required number of respondents is 384.

Formation of a research instrument based on of various authors focused on emigration (see Table 1), a questionnaire was drawn up to carry out a quantitative survey.

Table 4

Justification for the conclusion of the survey questionnaire (Compiled by the authors)

Source/Author	Subject dimension/ research dimension	Research questions/statements
Šimanskienė, Paužuolienė, 2013	Reasons for emigration	Do you agree with the statement that the emigration of skilled workers to other countries is usually due to the possibility of pursuing a career and the associated higher income?
Rudžinskienė, Paulauskaitė, 2014	What people expect when they emigrate	Do you agree with the statement that the main factor that motivates individuals to change their current place of residence is the pursuit of benefits – in the hope of better living conditions in another country?
	The function of the question in the selection of respondents	Have you emigrated?
Pšitulskytė, 2014	Differences in pay levels	Has immigration been affected by the pay gap?
Official Statistics Portal	Education	What is your education?
	Age of emigrants	Your age?
	Gender gap	Your gender?
	Marital status	Your marital status?
	Future/current place of residence	Future/current place of residence?
	When emigrated	When did you emigrate?

Description of the organization of the study – the study was carried out between 03.03.2022 and 14.03.2022. The study was conducted on the online survey site SurveyMonkey. The data was collected electronically using the following platforms: Facebook, Instagram, Messenger, WhatsApp, Viber, Telegram, MS Teams, LinkedIn, and email and SMS. 408 respondents participated in the survey. The reliability of the survey results is 95 %.

Ethics of research – ethical problems that require a balance between the researcher's desire to receive objective information and the safety of the subject person are relevant in social research. The questionnaire survey was created based on ethical problems of social research: privacy, anonymity, and confidentiality. The data collected in the study in

an appropriate way is reliable and reasonable, without prejudice to moral, cultural, and political values (*Rakauskienė & Ranceva, 2013*).

Description of the demographic data of the study – 408 respondents participated in the study. Of those surveyed, 44.94 % belong to the age group of 18-29 years, 35.06 % belong to the 30-45 age group, and 20 % belong to the 46-64 age group. 45.43 % of those surveyed are men and 54.57 % of those surveyed are women. Of the respondents, 38.52 % have higher education, 27.41 % have a higher/vocational education, 28.64 % have secondary education and 5.43 % of respondents have only secondary education. Of those surveyed, 29.46 % had never been married, 22.77 % were married or married, 12.62 % were divorced, 1.98 % were widowed and 33.17 % were currently married together.

Methods of analysis of survey data – empirical research, analysis of secondary data, survey study, mathematical and statistical analysis, comparative analysis of scientific literature, time series analysis.

5. Analysis of emigration survey data in Lithuania

The answers were selected by survey respondent survey, who have emigrated from Lithuania since joining the European Union in 2004 and are of age. A pie chart was drawn up from the number of respondents collected, showing the distribution of all respondents by age group. This is the largest share of emigrants from Lithuania in the 18-29 age group 46 % of approximately 173 respondents. Almost a third of all respondents are in the 30-45 age group 35 % of the approximately 132 respondents. The smallest part of the respondents emigrates from Lithuania in the 46-64 age group, 19 % of approximately 72 respondents. Next, a pie chart was drawn up from the number of respondents collected, showing the gender distribution of all respondents. The survey involved 169 (45 %) men and 208 (55 %) women. Based on the figures of the respondents collected, a pie chart was drawn up showing the distribution of all respondents by education. More than a third of the respondents surveyed have completed secondary education in 147 (39 %). Similarly, 109 (29 %) and 102 (27 %) have acquired higher education from the respondents surveyed. The smallest part of the respondents is 19 (5 %).

Table 5

Table of polling averages and standard deviations (*Compiled by authors*)

Study claims	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation
I emigrated for more career opportunities.	3.83	1.034
I emigrated because there was the little realization of my profession in Lithuania	2.83	1.087
I emigrated because I wanted to study.	2.78	1.451
I emigrated because I wanted to learn another foreign language.	3.48	1.042
I emigrated because I wanted to try different types of work	3.15	1.069
I moved because I wanted to learn about a new culture.	3.60	0.984
I emigrated due to a poor economic situation.	3.03	1.125
I emigrated because my salary was too low.	3.46	1.090
I emigrated for a higher salary.	4.20	0.889
I emigrated due to a warmer climate.	3.01	1.355
I emigrated for better living conditions.	3.66	0.977
I emigrated because I hoped to make it easier to achieve my goals/ goals	3.23	1.036
I emigrated because I wanted a better environment.	3.43	1.016
I emigrated because I wanted to expand my circle of acquaintances abroad	3.35	1.121
I emigrated because I wanted to provide better living conditions for my children.	2.85	1.145
I emigrated because I had personal problems that I wanted to solve abroad	2.69	1.201
I emigrated because I felt socially excluded.	2.21	1.027
I emigrated because my spouse was already living abroad.	1.54	1,007

The table of averages and standard deviations (Table 5) shows that the most common claim in the study is ‘I emigrated for a higher salary’ (average: 4.20), as well as ‘Emigrated for greater career opportunities’ (average: 3.83). The statement “I emigrated because my spouse was already living abroad” has the most minor influence on the decision to emigrate.

The aim of the survey was to find out the reasons for emigratioLithuaniansnians of working age, so respondents were asked what the listed reasons led to their emigration from Lithuania. The study hypothesizes that people aged

18-29 years and 30-44 years, and 45-64 years of age emigrate for the same reasons. To solve the hypothesis, there are two solutions:

Zero hypotheses H_0 – there is no difference in the choice of reasons for emigration in different age groups.

Alternative H_1 - the selection of reasons for emigration varies from one age group to another.

We select the level of significance $\alpha = 0.05$.

The survey assessed 18 reasons, correlation analysis of age groups and reasons for emigration, which established statistically reliable links between age and nine reasons for emigration, further examined in the article.

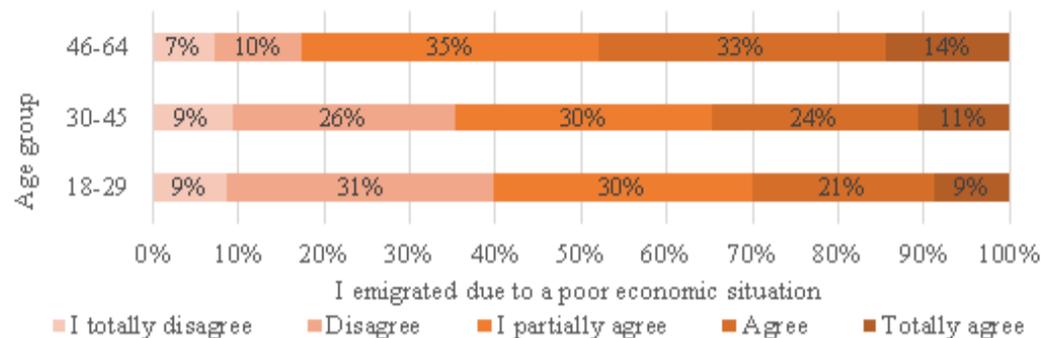


Figure 4. Emigration due to the poor economic situation (Compiled by authors)

The figure (Figure 4) shows no difference of opinion in different age groups in response to the statement “I emigrated due to a poor economic situation”. The choice “respondents to the choice of “I fully agree” (18-29 years – 9 %, 30-45 years – 11 %, 46-64 years – 14 %).

By observing Pearson’s correlation coefficient between emigration due to poor economic situation and the respondent’s age, the resulting coefficient is 0.146** ($p < 0.01$).

Hypothesis H_0 – is no different in the choice of emigration in various age groups.

Asymptotic value (Sig) 0.089 < (0.05 > 0.089), due to this indicator, it can be said that the hypothesis has proven itself; there are no differences.

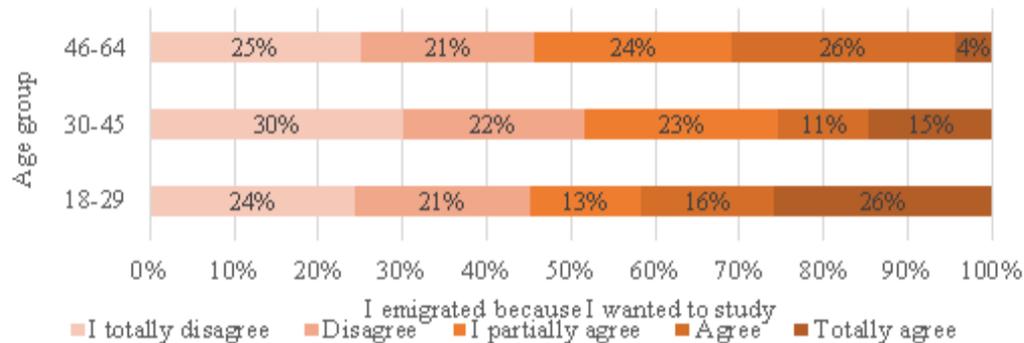


Figure 5. Emigration due to going to study abroad (Compiled by authors)

The figure (Figure 5) shows that opinions do not differ in different age groups in response to the statement “I emigrated because I wanted to study“. The choice of respondents to the choice of “I completely disagree” coincides (18-29 age – 24 %, 30-45 years – 30 %, 46-64 years – 25 %), but 26 % of respondents in the 18-29 age group responded to the choice “I totally agree.“

By observing Pearson’s correlation coefficient between emigration because he wanted to go to study and the respondent’s age, the coefficient obtained is -0.106* ($p < 0.01$).

Hypothesis H_0 – there is no difference in the choice of reasons for emigration in different age groups.

Asymptotic value (Sig) 0.033 < (0.05 > 0.033), due to this indicator, it can be said that the hypothesis has proven itself; there are no differences.

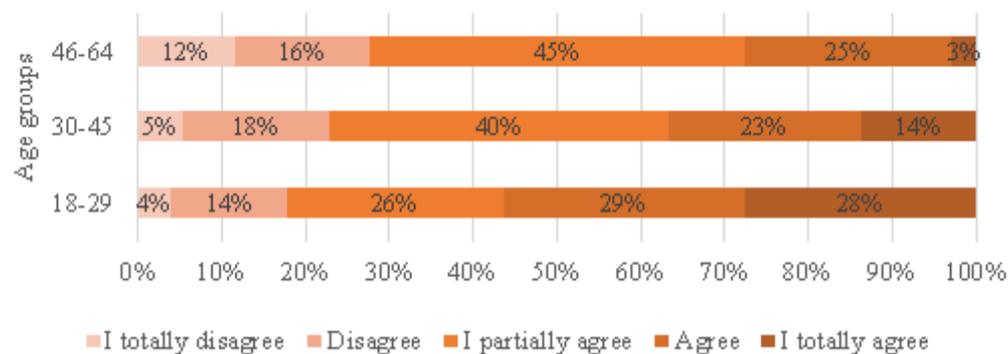


Figure 6. I emigrated because I wanted to expand my circle of acquaintances
(Compiled by authors)

The figure (Figure 6) shows that opinions differ in different age groups in response to the statement “I emigrated because of widening the circle of acquaintances.” Respondents’ choice of “Strongly Disagree” differs (18-29 years old – 4 %, 30-45 years old - 5 %, 46-64 years old – 12 %), opinions also differed about the “Strongly Agree” option (18-29 years old), agreed with the statement and emigrated to expand the circle of acquaintances – 28 %, 30-45 years – 15 %, and 46-64 years – 3 %). These data suggest that opinions differ between age groups and the reason for emigration. Observing the Pearson correlation coefficient between emigration because they wanted to go to study and the age of the respondent, the obtained coefficient is -0.245^{**} ($p < 0.01$).

Hypothesis H1 - the choice of reasons for emigration differs in different age groups.

Asymptotic value (Sig) $0.001 < (0.05 > 0.001)$, due to this indicator, it can be stated that the hypothesis was not confirmed.

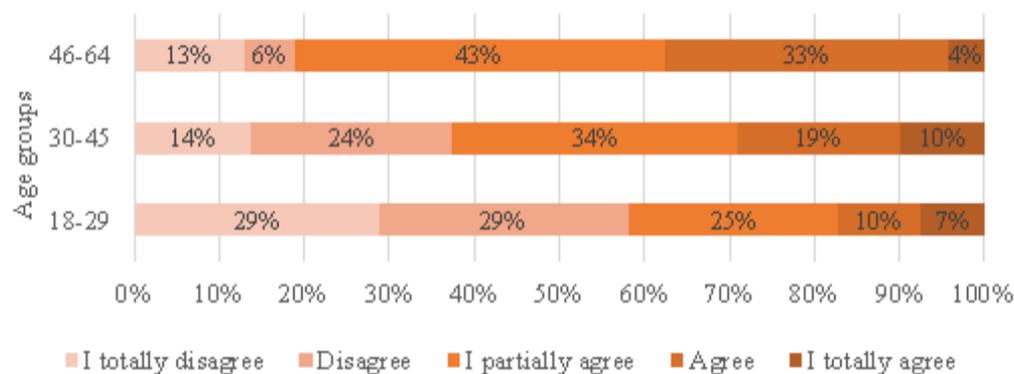


Figure 7. I emigrated because I had personal problems that I wanted to solve abroad
(Compiled by authors, 2022)

The figure (Figure 7) shows that opinions differ in different age groups in response to the statement, “I emigrated because I had personal problems that I wanted to solve abroad.” Respondents’ choice of the “Strongly Disagree” option differs in the 18-29 age group – 29 %, the 30-45 age group – 14 %, and the 46-64 age group – 13 % agree. Opinions also differed on the choice “I agree” (18 % of 18-29-year-olds, 34 % of 30-45-year-olds, and 43 % of 46-64-year-olds say they emigrated for this reason). These data suggest that opinions differ between age groups and the reason for emigration.

Observing the Pearson correlation coefficient between emigration because he wanted to study and the respondent’s age, the coefficient obtained is -0.267^{**} ($p < 0.01$).

Hypothesis H1 - the choice of reasons for emigration differs in different age groups.

Asymptotic value (Sig) $0.000 < (0.05 > 0.000)$, due to this indicator, it can be stated that the hypothesis was not confirmed; there are differences.

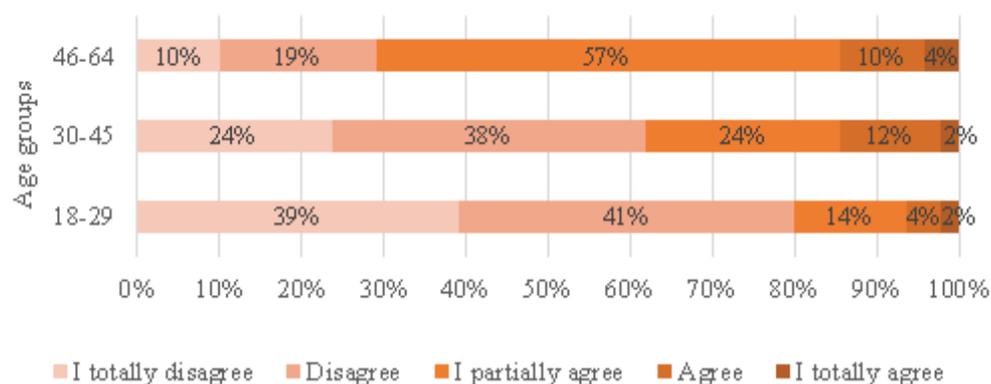


Figure 8. I emigrated because I felt socially excluded (Compiled by authors)

The figure (Figure 8) shows that opinions differ in different age groups in response to the statement “I emigrated because I felt socially excluded.” The choice of respondents to the “Strongly Disagree” option differs the most in the 18-29 age group – 39 %, 30-45 age group – 24 %, 46-64 age group – 10 %. Opinions also differed on the option “Partially agree”: the most visible difference is in the 46-64 age group – 57 % (it can be assumed that the reason for the emigration of the 46-64 age group was due to the perceived social exclusion), 24 %. Respondents aged 45 say they emigrated abroad for this reason, and only 14 % in the 18-29 age group agree with this choice. These data suggest that opinions differ between age groups and the reason for emigration. Observing the Pearson correlation coefficient between emigration because they wanted to go to study and the age of the respondent, the obtained coefficient is -0.267^{**} ($p < 0.01$).

Hypothesis H1 - the choice of reasons for emigration differs in different age groups.

Asymptotic value (Sig) $0.000 < (0.05 > 0.000)$, due to this indicator, it can be stated that the hypothesis was not confirmed; there are differences.

In summary, it can be stated from the pie charts compiled from the respondents’ answers that it can be noted that the majority of emigrants are in the age group of 18-29 to 30-44, accounting for 81 % of the respondents. In terms of gender, more of the respondents were women, accounting for 55 %. Only 5 % of the surveyed emigrants have a primary education, and 39 % of the emigrants have a higher education. The remaining respondents have a higher education of 27 % and a secondary education of 29 %. Hypothesis H0: In the choices of the reasons for emigration, the answers “I emigrated due to poor economic situation,” “I emigrated because I wanted to go to study” show that the answers do not differ in different age groups, so it can be said that the hypothesis was confirmed. Alternative H1: In the choices of reasons for emigration, in response to the statements “I emigrated because I wanted to expand my circle of acquaintances,” “I emigrated because I had personal problems that I wanted to solve abroad,” “I emigrated because I felt social exclusion,” it can be seen that in different age groups the answers are different, so it can be said that the hypothesis did not hold because there are differences between the solutions.

Conclusions and suggestions

In summary, migration is classified into immigration and emigration. An analysis and comparison of data on emigrants in the Baltic States shows that in all three countries, the largest population left in 2016. Still, since 2017 the number of emigrants from all countries has been declining every year, except in 2019, when the number of Estonian emigrants increased and approached Latvia. Although people aged 18-29 emigrate the most, the most serious problem is the emigration of people aged 30-44, as they bring income to the national budget and are educated, have an exceptionally highly skilled workforce, and make up the largest workforce in the country, as 18-29 people in the age group are usually students and go abroad to study.

Comparing the annual data of working-age people emigrating from the Baltic States, it has been observed that the most significant number of emigrants from all three relocate migrate from Lithuania, e. Still, the number of emigrants from Lithuania and Latvia has decreased since 2016, and Estonia has increased since 2019. The forecast result is statistically reliable as it is less than ten percent.

In summary, the pie charts compiled from the respondents’ responses suggest that most emigrants are in the 18-29 to 30-44 age group. By gender, more of the respondents were women. Most emigrants have higher education. Hypothesis H0: In the choices of the reasons for emigration, the answers “I emigrated due to poor economic situation,” “I emigrated because I wanted to go to study” show that the answers do not differ in different age groups, so it can be said that the hypothesis was confirmed. Alternative H1: In the choices of reasons for emigration, in response to the

statements “I emigrated because I wanted to expand my circle of acquaintances,” “I emigrated because I had personal problems that I wanted to solve abroad,” “I emigrated because I felt social exclusion,” it can be seen that in different age groups the answers are different, so it can be said that the hypothesis did not hold because there are differences between the solutions.

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Kopsavilkums

Pamatojoties uz zinātniskās literatūras analīzi, rakstā skaidrots emigrācijas jēdziens, cēloņi, tās negatīvās un pozitīvās sekas, kā arī emigrācijas rādītāju matemātiskā un statistiskā analīze Baltijas valstu kontekstā un statistisko emigrācijas prognožu aprēķināšana. Baltijas statistikas pētījumi liecina, ka daudzi augsti kvalificēti speciālisti emigrē uz valstīm, kur gūst ienākumus. Raksta galvenais mērķis ir noskaidrot un izpētīt darbaspējas vecuma cilvēku emigrācijas iemeslus Lietuvā. Raksta mērķa sasniegšanai izmantots empīrisks pētījums, uz kura pamata noskaidrots, ka emigrāciju no Lietuvas ietekmē šādi iemesli: slikta ekonomiskā situācija, vēlme doties studēt, paņņu loka paplašināšanās, sociālās atstumtības sajūta. un personiskās problēmas, kuras viņi cenšas atrisināt ārvalstīs.