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**Demographic scenarios for
Latvia in 21st century:
beyond conventional
demography**

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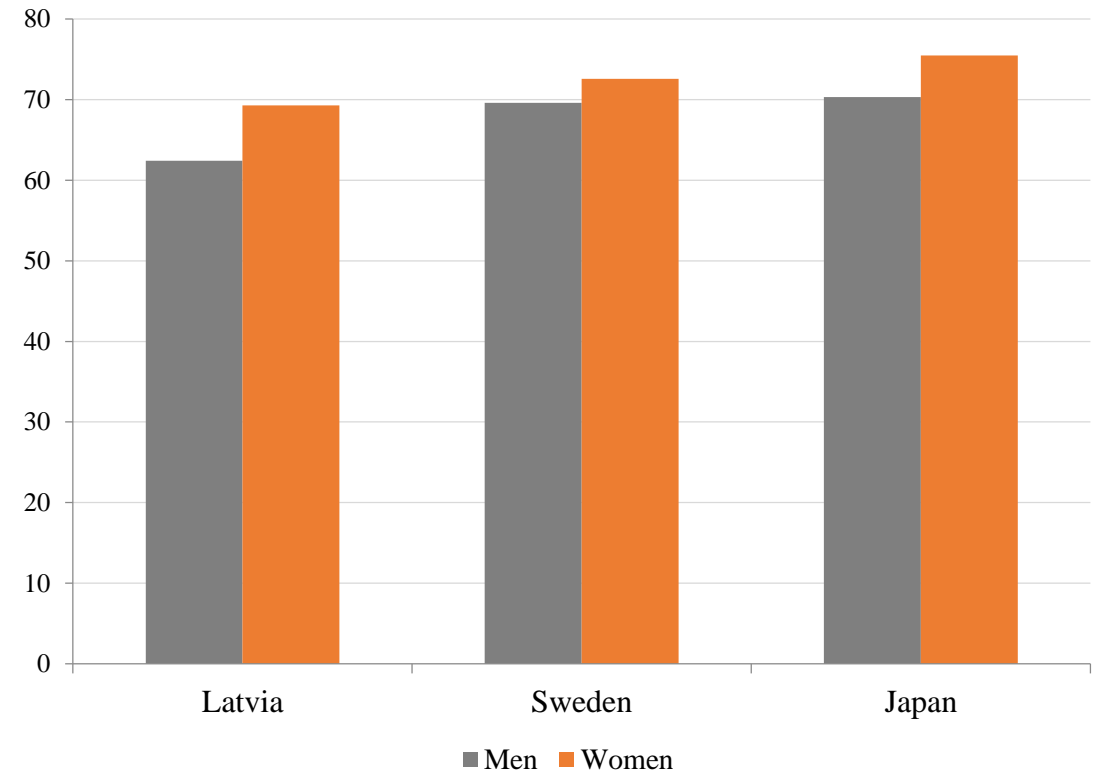
EU meets parliaments, Riga, Latvia 11 Feb 2019



Who is old?

- Conventionally persons age 65+
- Persons who have 15 or fewer year of life ahead
- **Prospective old age** (Scherbov and Sanderson 2008)

Age when remaining life expectancy is 15 years or less, 2010-2015

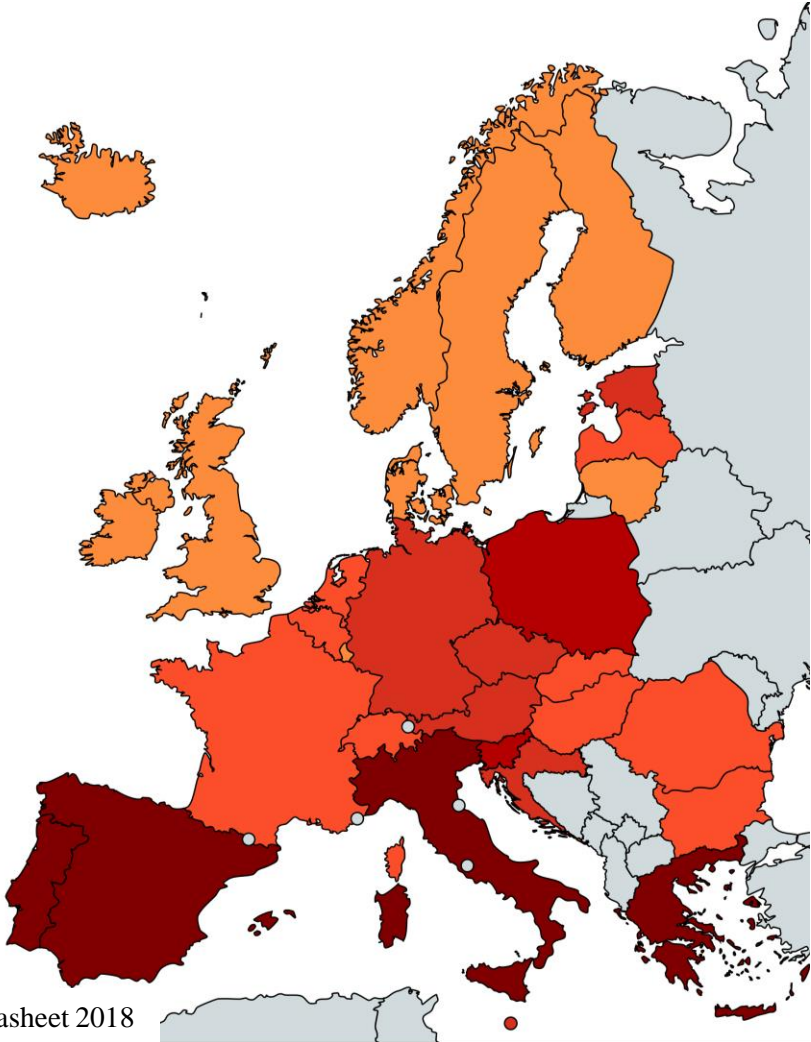


Data: Ageing demographic datasheet 2018

Old-age dependency ratios

Projected OADR 65+ /20-64, 2050

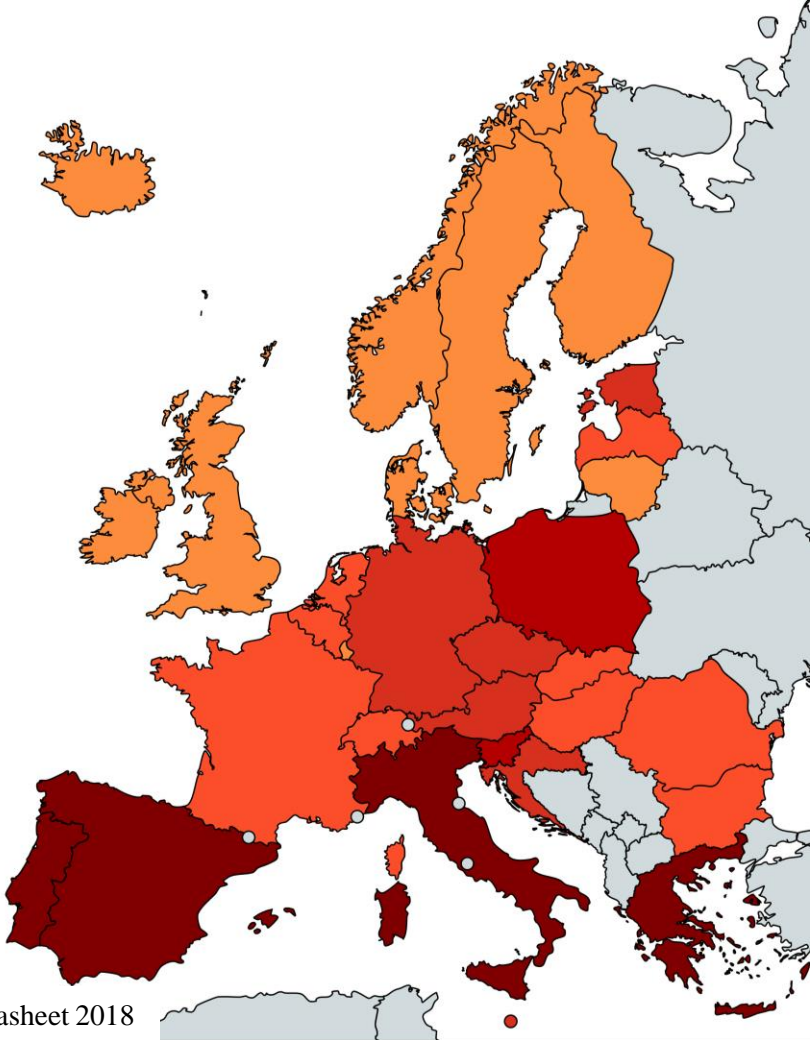
- 70.0 or more
- 60.0 to 69.9
- 55.0 to 59.9
- 50 to 54.9
- 42 to 49.9



Old-age dependency ratios

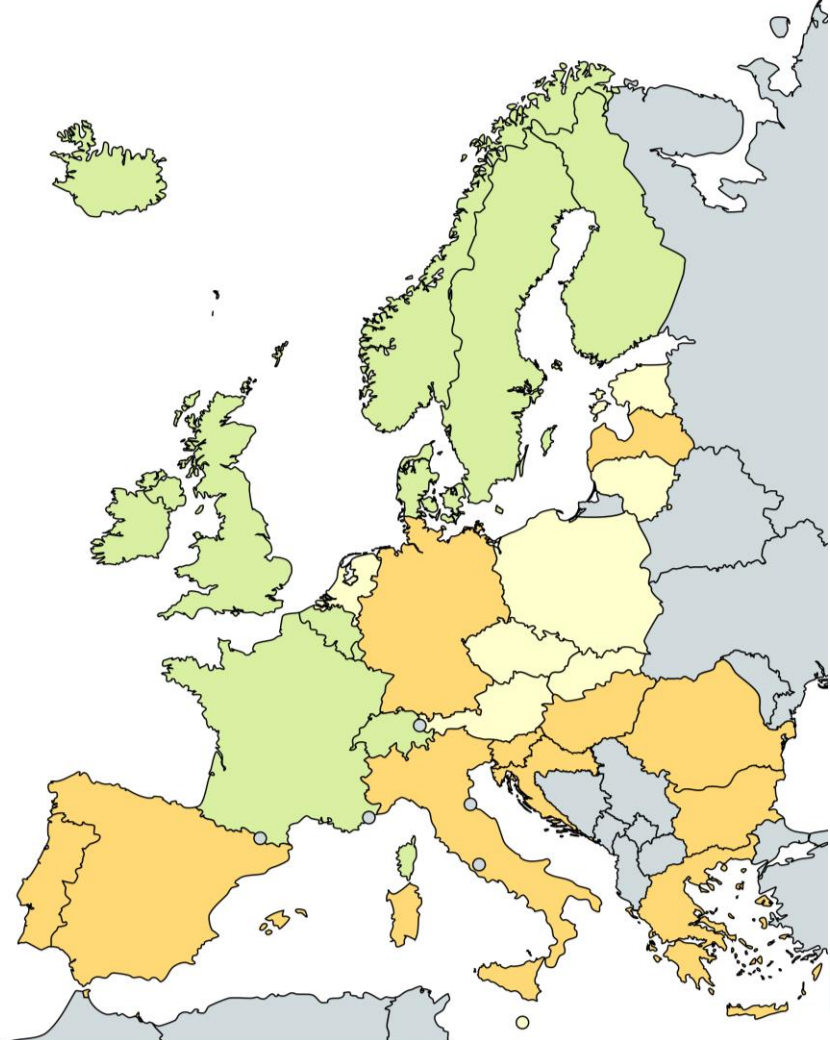
Projected OADR [65+ /20-64], 2050

- 70.0 or more
- 60.0 to 69.9
- 55.0 to 59.9
- 50 to 54.9
- 42 to 49.9



Projected Prospective OADR [old age/20-old age], 2050

- 30.0 to 37.2
- 25.0 to 29.9
- 19.8 to 54.9



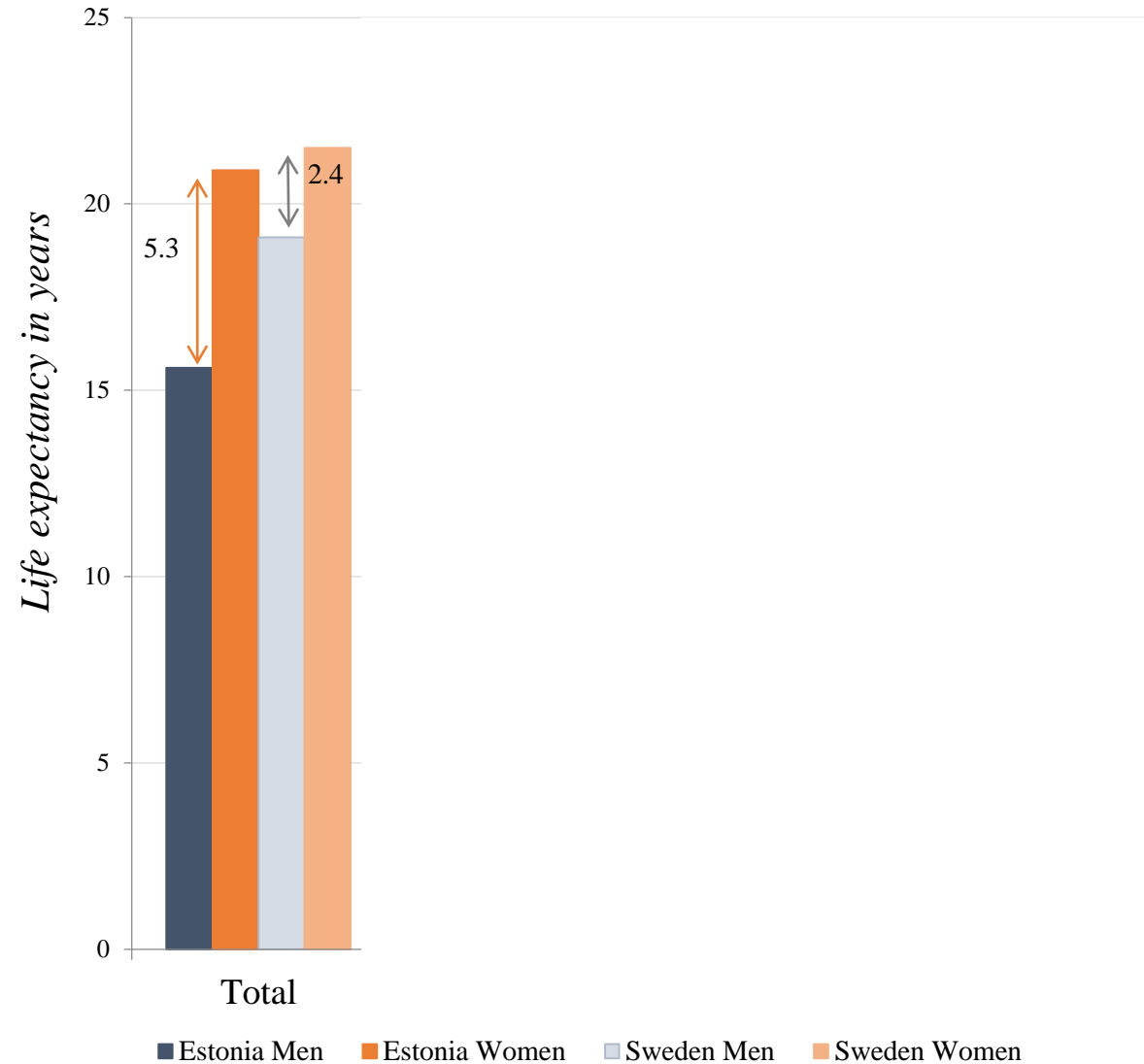
Source: Ageing Demographic Datasheet 2018

Created with mapchart.net ©

Great gender and educational disparities

- Baltic States have extremely large gender gap in mortality and health

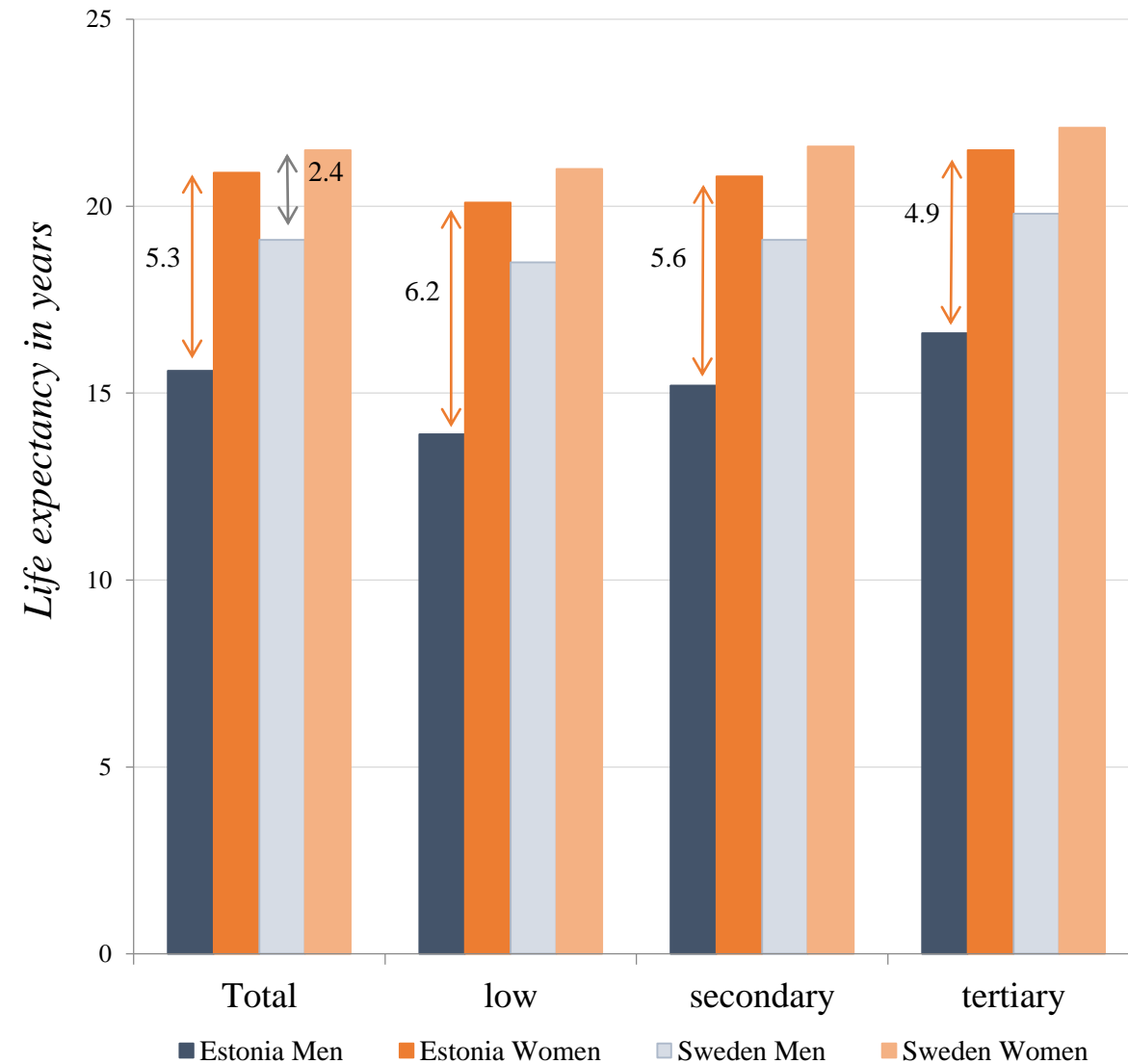
Life expectancy at age 65 (2016)



Great gender and educational disparities

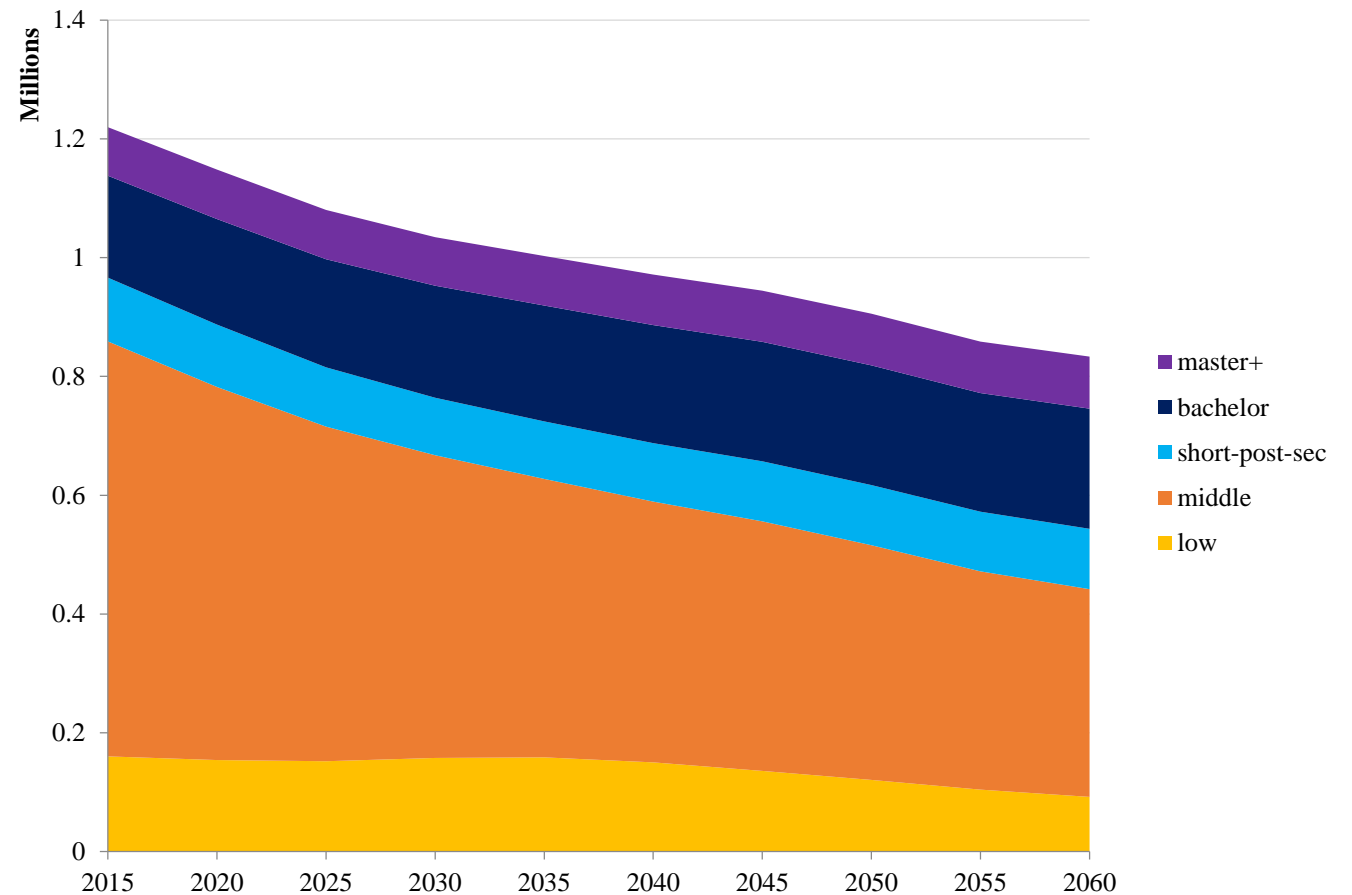
- Baltic States have extremely large gender gap in mortality and health
- Better educated live longer lives
- The gender gap narrows with increasing education

Life expectancy at age 65 (2016)



Smaller but
better
educated
working-age
population

Population age 20-64 by educational attainment
CEPAM Medium scenario, Latvia

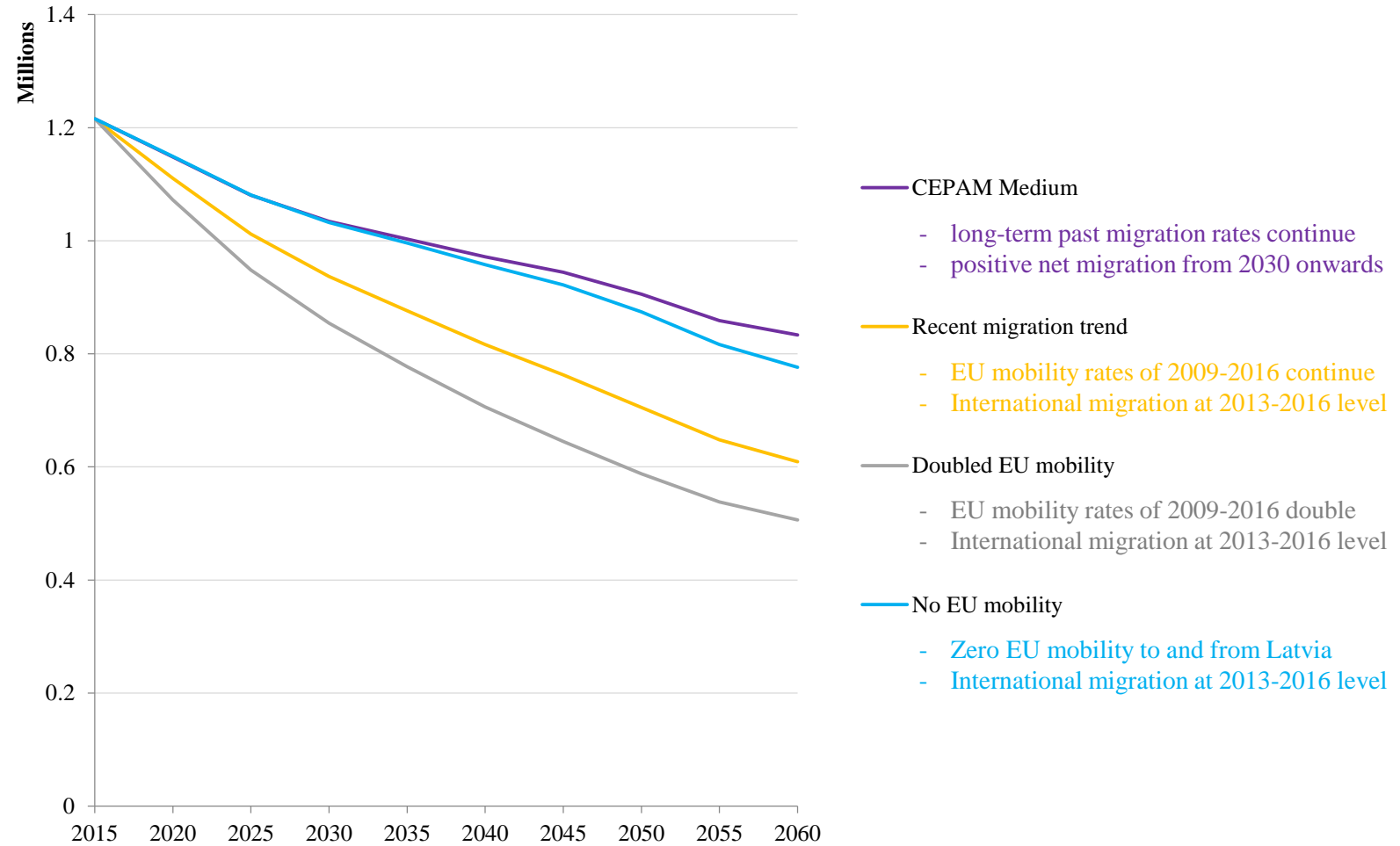


Source: Lutz et al 2018

Migration matters

Crucial for the working age population size

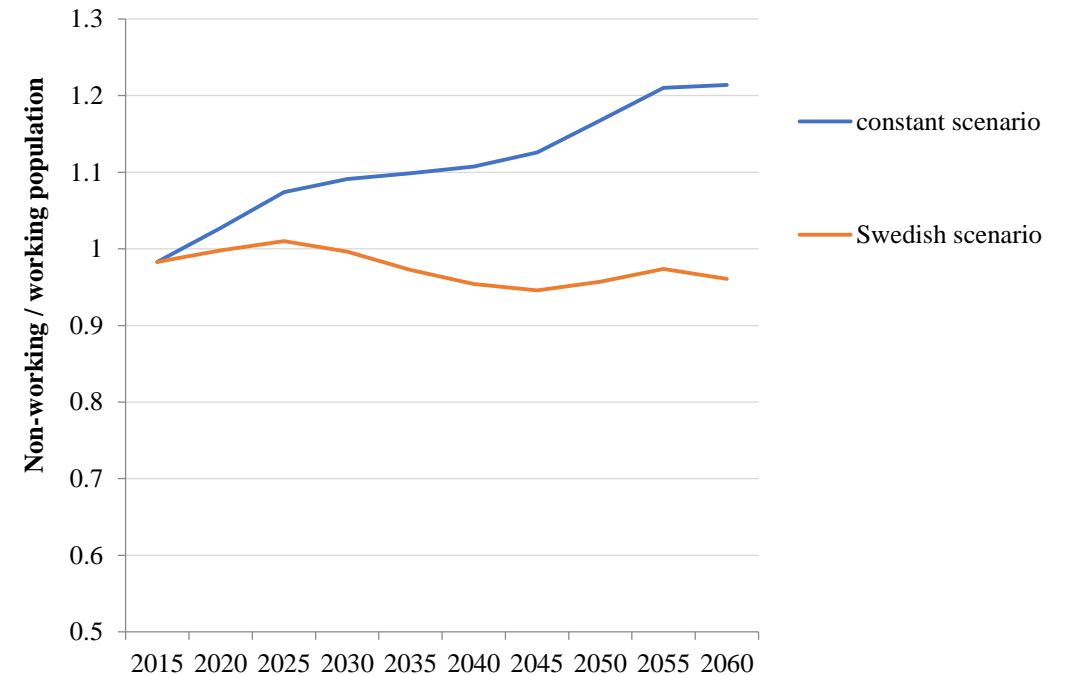
Latvian population age 20-64 by different CEPAM migration scenarios



Smaller but more productive?

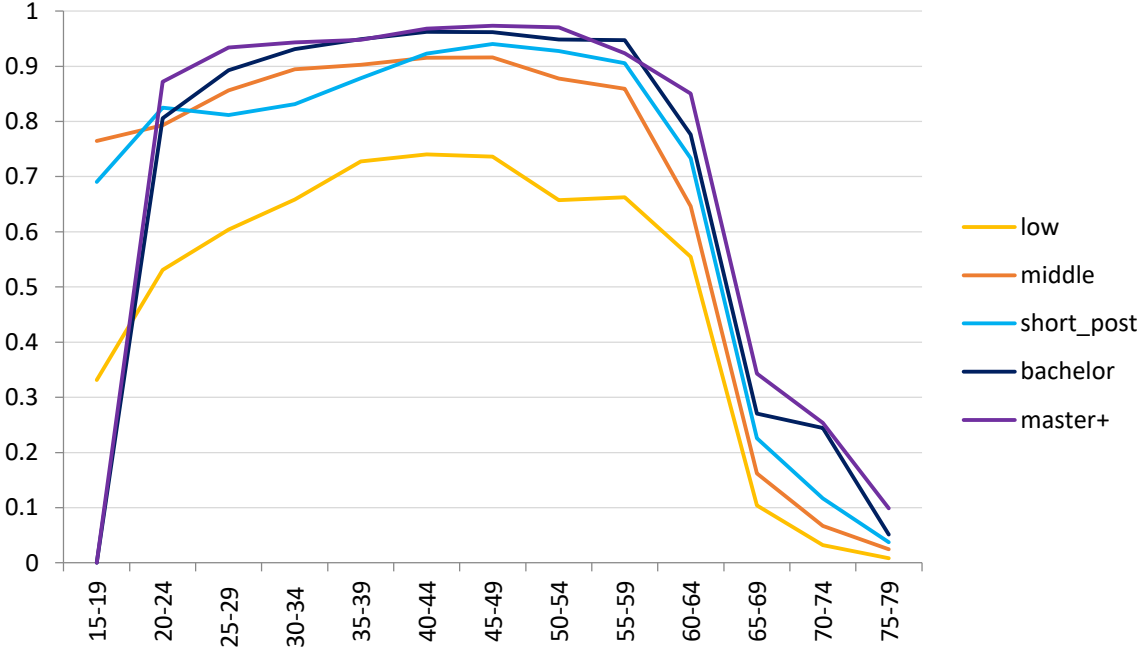
- Increase in female labour force participation and longer productive lives could stabilise the labour force size and dependency ratio at present levels

**Labour force dependency ratio in Latvia
2015-2060**

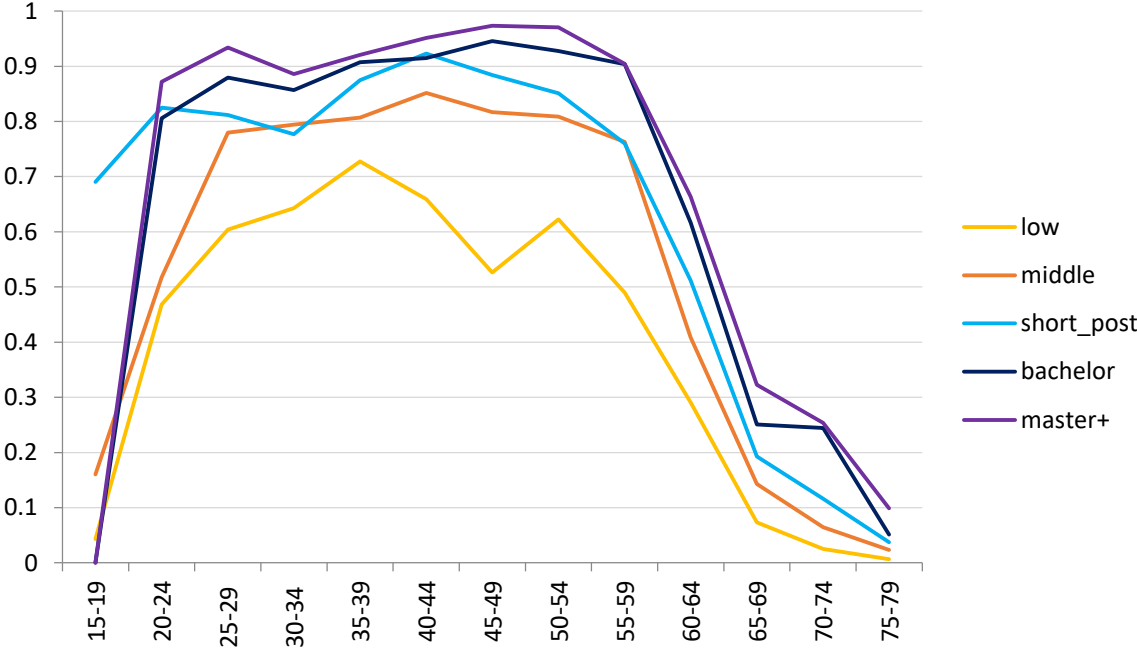


Gender and age patterns of labour force participation

Women, Sweden 2014-2016



Women, Latvia 2014-2016



Data: EUROSTAT, Labour Force Survey 2014-2016, Credits: Elke Loichinger

What demographic facts to consider for evidence-based policy?

- The share of population 65+ will increase...but longer and healthier lives can make us productive into higher age
- Heterogeneity and disparities matter and policies should target them – there are no ready-made solutions
- Decline in labour force is best targeted by increased labour force participation - more women in labour force and staying in labour force into higher age makes a difference



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Ageing Datasheet @ IIASA andrucho@iiasa.ac.at