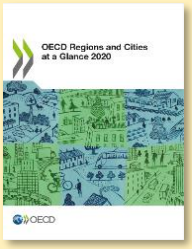


Regions and Cities at a Glance 2020 *provides a comprehensive assessment of how regions and cities across the OECD are progressing in a number of aspects connected to economic development, health, well-being and net zero-carbon transition. In the light of the health crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the report analyses outcomes and drivers of social, economic and environmental resilience. Consult the full publication here.*

OECD REGIONS AND CITIES AT A GLANCE - COUNTRY NOTE

LITHUANIA

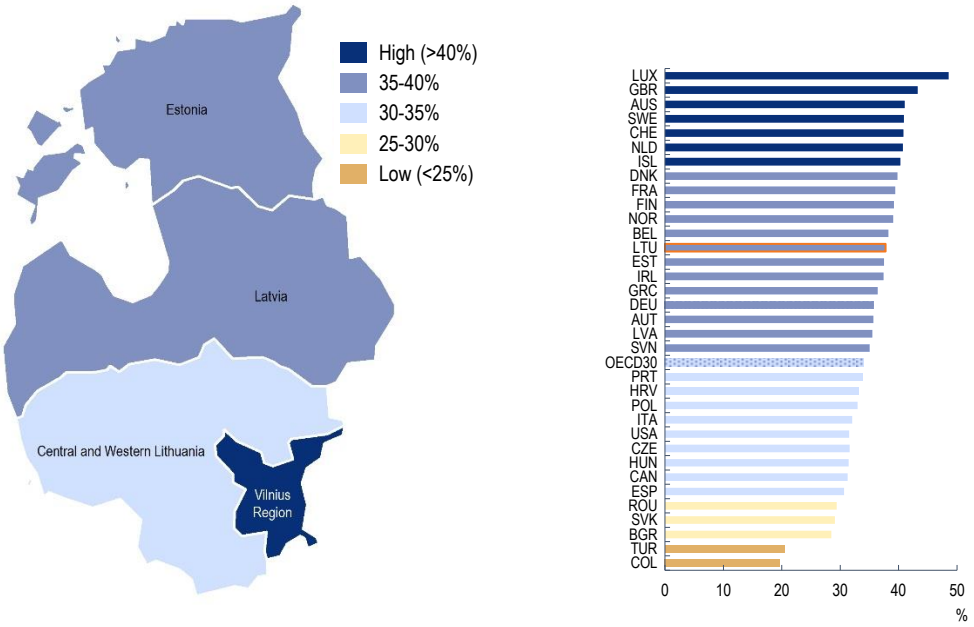
The data in this note reflect different subnational geographic levels in OECD countries:

- **Regions** are classified on two territorial levels reflecting the administrative organisation of countries: large regions (TL2) and small regions (TL3). Small regions are classified according to their access to metropolitan areas (see https://doi.org/10.1787/b902cc00-en).
- **Functional urban areas** consists of cities – defined as densely populated local units with at least 50 000 inhabitants – and adjacent local units connected to the city (commuting zones) in terms of commuting flows (see https://doi.org/10.1787/d58cb34d-en). Metropolitan areas refer to functional urban areas above 250 000 inhabitants.

Vilnius region has the highest potential for remote working

A1. Share of jobs amenable to remote working, 2018

Large regions (TL2, map)



The shares of jobs amenable to remote working in the Lithuanian regions range from 45% in the Vilnius region to 34% in Central and Western Lithuania. At the country level, Lithuania has a similar potential for remote-working to Estonia, placing it among the top 40% of OECD countries (Figure A1). Differences in the potential for remote-working depend on the task content of the occupations in regions, which vary in the extent to which they are amenable to remote working.

Lithuania has a relatively high coverage of fiber optic availability with more than 80% of the buildings connected to the network (Figure A2).

A2- Internet infrastructure

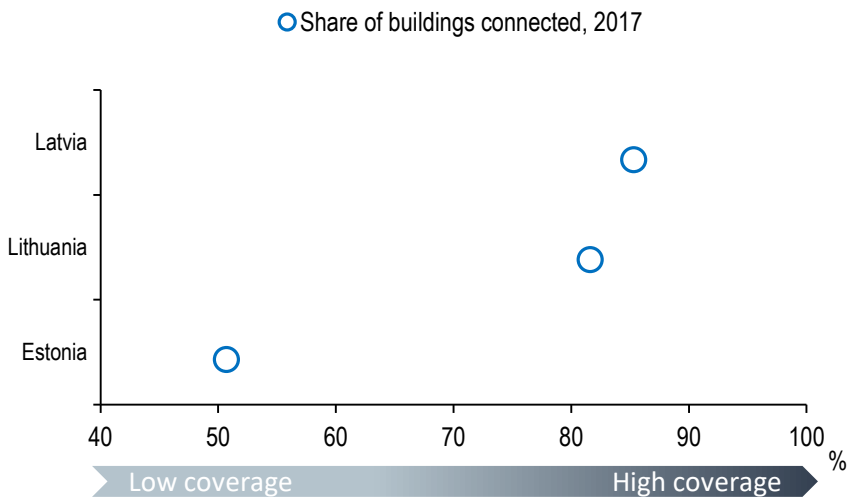
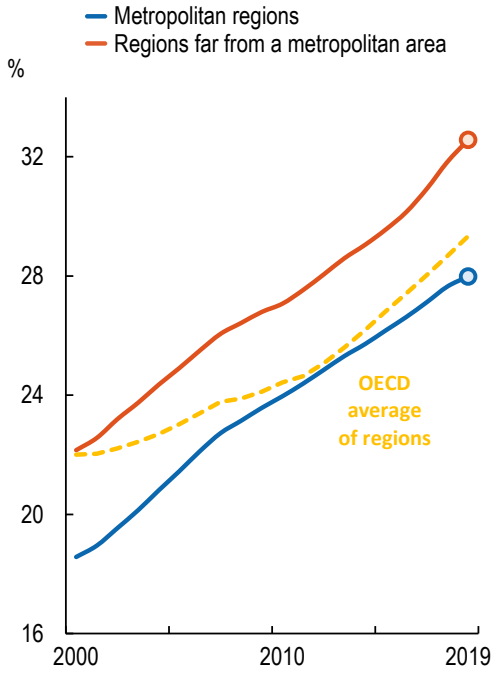


Figure [A1]: The lower percentage range (<25%) depicts the bottom quintile among 370 OECD and EU regions, the following ranges are based on increment of 5 percentage points. Further reading: OECD (2020), Capacity to remote working can affect lockdown costs differently across places, http://www.oecd.org/coronavirus/policy-responses/capacity-for-remote-working-can-affect-lockdown-costs-differently-across-places-0e85740e/

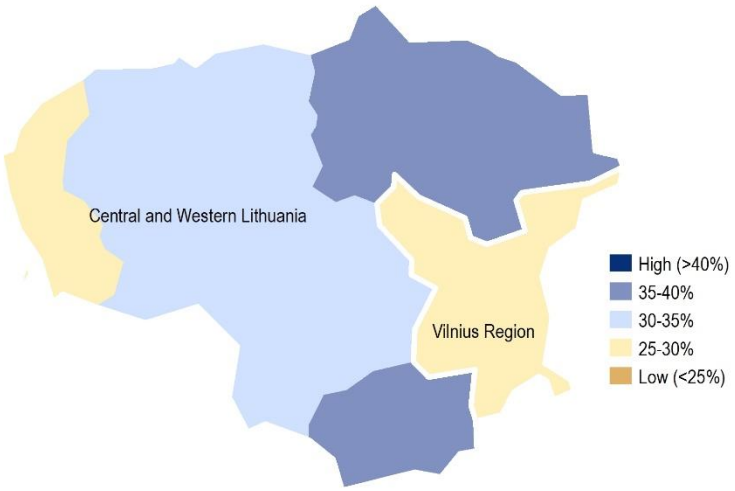
Ageing challenges regions far from metropolitan areas more strongly

The elderly dependency rate has been increasing in all types of regions in Lithuania since 2000. Regions far from metropolitan areas have higher elderly dependency rate (33%) compared to metropolitan regions (Figure A3). In Northeast Estonia, there are almost two elderly for every five persons in their working-age in 2019, making it the Estonian region that faces the greatest challenges in terms of ageing (Figure A4).

A3. Elderly dependency rate
By type of small regions in Lithuania (TL3)



A4. Elderly dependency rate, 2019
Small regions (TL3)



Most Lithuanian regions have more hospital beds per capita than the OECD average

The average availability of hospital beds across Estonian regions is above the OECD average. However, regional disparities in hospital beds also exceed OECD average, with Telšiai having the lowest number of hospital beds per capita in 2017, three times less than in Klaipeda. (Figure A5).

A5 - Hospital beds per 1000 inhabitants
Small TL3 regions

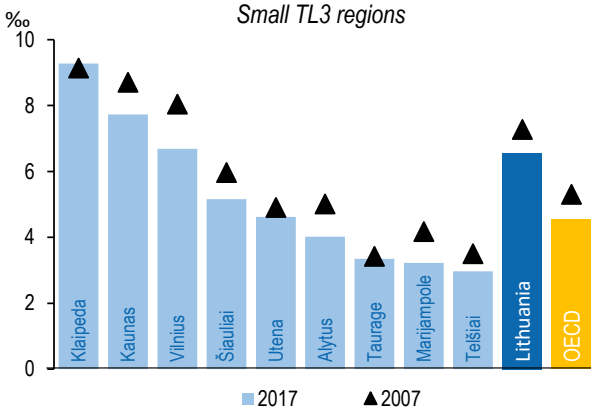


Figure notes. [A3]: OECD (2019), Classification of small (TL3) regions based on metropolitan population, low density and remoteness https://doi.org/10.1787/b902cc00-en. Two-year moving averages. [A4]: Small (TL3) regions contained in large regions. TL3 regions in Lithuania are composed by 10 counties.

B. Regional economic disparities and trends in productivity

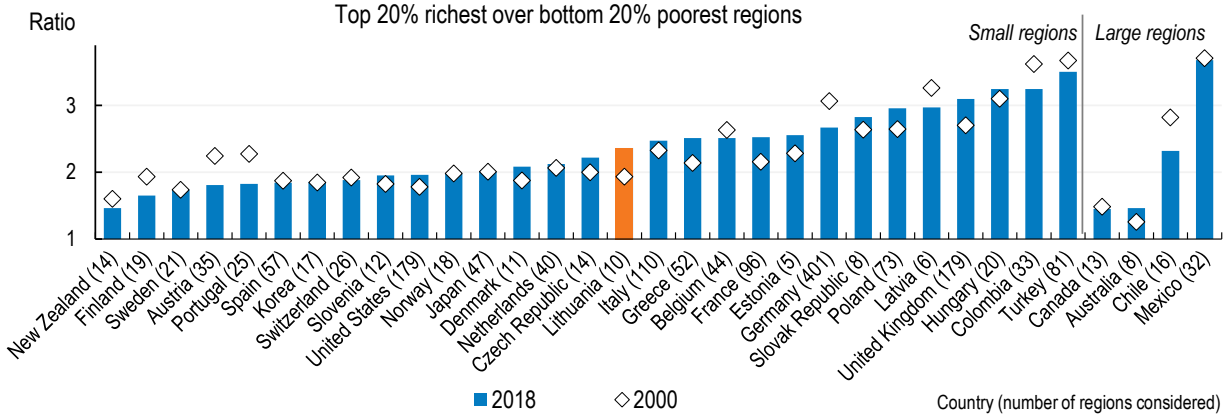
Regional economic gaps have increased since 2000, due to higher growth of the richest regions

The gap in GDP per capita between the richest (Vilnius) and the poorest (Taurage) Lithuanian region has been increasing since 2000, with GDP per capita in Taurage county being equivalent to 39% of GDP per capita in Vilnius in 2017. Lithuania remains close to the OECD median country in terms of regional economic disparities (Figure B1).

With a productivity growth of 4.6% per year between 2000 and 2017, Taurage had a higher productivity growth than Vilnius (4.1%), the frontier region in Lithuania in terms of labour productivity (Figure B2).

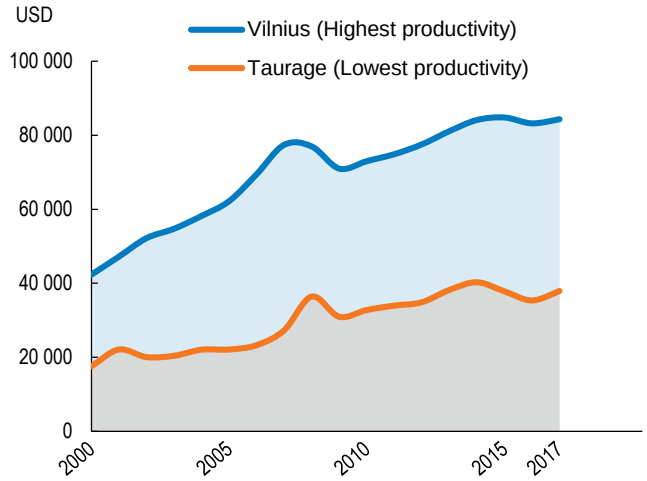
Regions far from a metropolitan area of at least 250 000 inhabitants have not been able to close the productivity gap to metropolitan regions since 2000 (Figure B3). Instead, this gap increased by 18% between 2000 and 2017.

B1. Regional disparity in GDP per capita
Top 20% richest over bottom 20% poorest regions

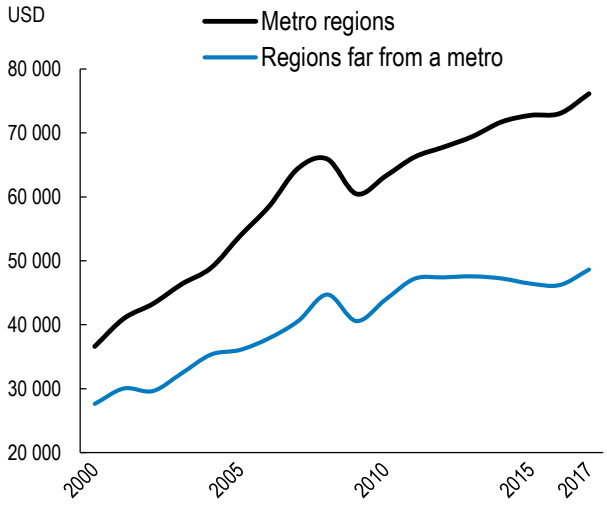


Note: A ratio with a value equal to 2 means that the GDP of the most developed regions accounting for 20% of the national population is twice as high as the GDP of the poorest regions accounting for 20% of the national population.

B2. Gap in regional productivity
GDP per worker, large (TL2) regions



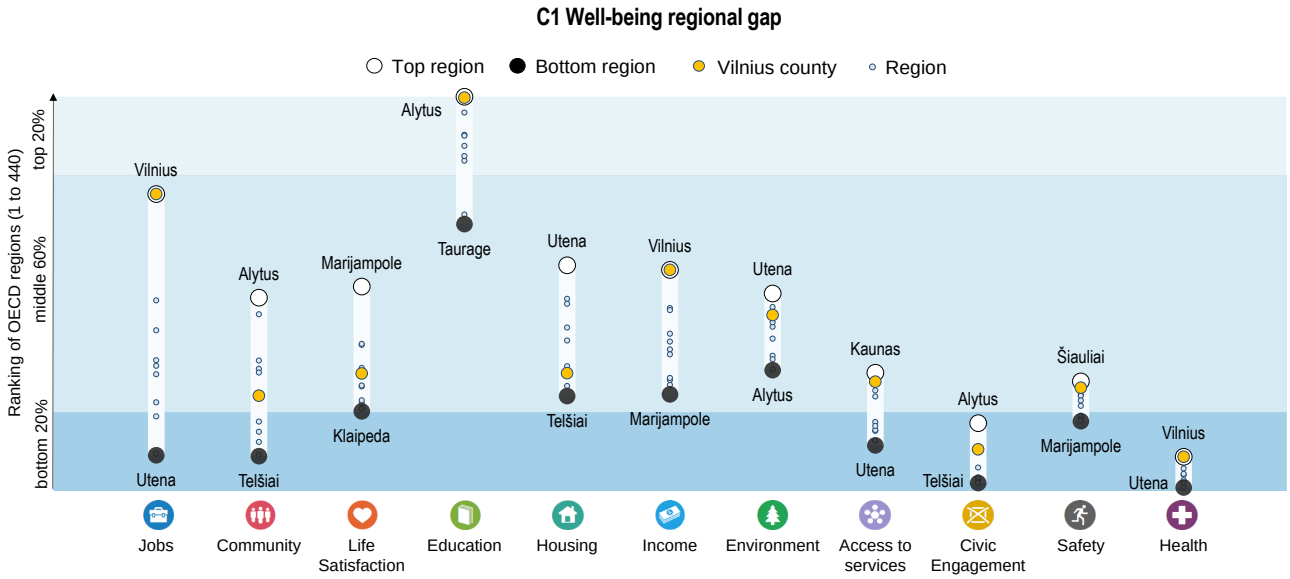
B3. Gap in productivity by type of region
Productivity level in USD PPP



C. Well-being in regions

Lithuania has large regional disparities in 6 out of 11 well-being dimensions, with the largest disparities in the dimensions of jobs and community

C1 Well-being regional gap



Note: Relative ranking of the regions with the best and worst outcomes in the 11 well-being dimensions, with respect to all 440 OECD regions. The eleven dimensions are ordered by decreasing regional disparities in the country. Each well-being dimension is measured by the indicators in the table below.

While all Lithuanian regions are in the bottom 20% of OECD regions in the dimensions of civic engagement and health, 9 out of 10 Lithuanian regions are among the top 20% of OECD regions in educational outcomes. In contrast, results across regions are very unequal in the dimension of jobs. While Vilnius is in the top 25% of OECD regions in terms of jobs, Utena is in the bottom 20% of OECD regions (Figure C1).

The average of the top performing Lithuanian regions is below the average of the top OECD regions in most well-being indicators, with the exception of employment rates and educational attainment (Figure C2).

C2. How do the top and bottom regions fare on the well-being indicators?

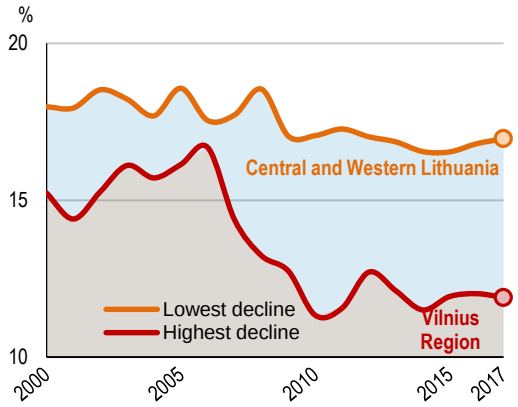
	Country average	OECD Top 20% regions	Lithuanian regions	
			Top 20%	Bottom 20%
Jobs				
Employment rate 15 to 64 years old (%), 2019	73.0	76.0	76.7	63.6
Unemployment rate 15 to 64 years old (%), 2019	6.5	3.3	4.9	11.1
Community				
Perceived social netw ork support (%), 2014-18	86.3	94.1	89.4	82.2
Life Satisfaction				
Life satisfaction (scale from 0 to 10), 2014-18	6.1	7.3	6.3	5.8
Education				
Population w ith at least upper secondary education, 25-64 year-olds (%), 2019	95.0	90.3	97.4	90.7
Housing				
Rooms per person, 2018	1.5	2.3	1.7	1.4
Income				
Disposable income per capita (in USD PPP), 2018	18 130	26 617	20 848	14 526
Environment				
Level of air pollution in PM 2.5 (µg/m³), 2019	13.3	7.0	12.6	15.8
Access to services				
Households w ith broadband access (%), 2019	78.0	91.3	77.5	42.6
Civic engagement				
Voters in last national election (%), 2019 or latest year	49.4	84.2	52.9	41.0
Safety				
Homicide Rate (per 100 000 people), 2016-18	4.6	0.7	3.8	6.9
Health				
Life Expectancy at birth (years), 2018	75.8	82.6	76.5	75.0
Age adjusted mortality rate (per 1 000 people), 2018	11.0	6.6	10.9	12.0

Note: OECD regions refer to the first administrative tier of subnational government (large regions, Territorial Level 2). In the well-being figures for Lithuania, small regions (TL3) are represented. Lithuania is composed of ten small regions (Territorial Level 3). Visualisation: https://www.oecdregionalwellbeing.org.

D. Industrial transition in regions

Employment in the manufacturing industry has fallen in Estonian regions, with Vilnius reporting a decline of 3-percentage points

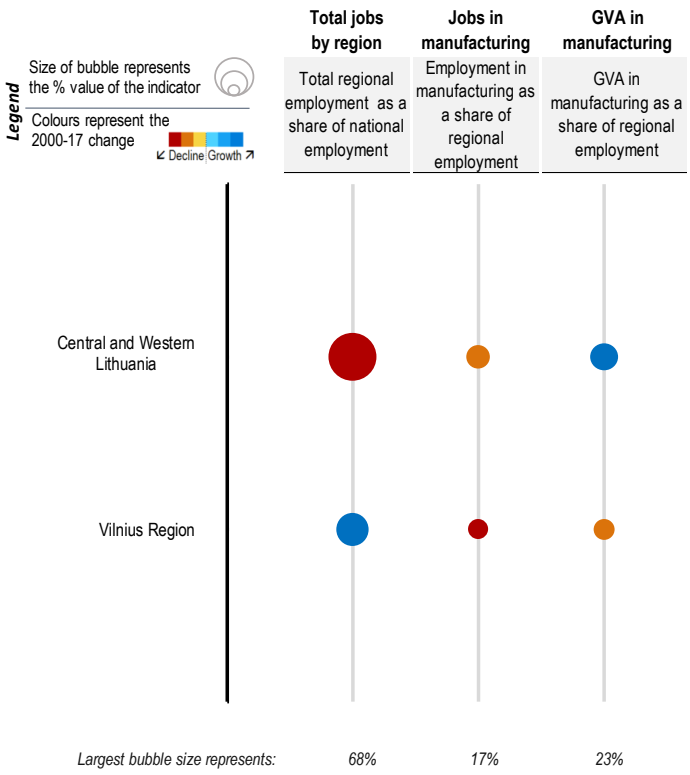
D1. Manufacturing employment share, regional gap



Between 2005 and 2017, the two large regions in Lithuania experienced a decline in the share of employment in manufacturing. With a reduction of 3-precentage points in the share of employment in manufacturing, Vilnius recorded the largest decrease (Figure D1).

In Central and Western Lithuania, decline in employment in manufacturing coincides with an increase in manufacturing gross value-added since 2000. In contrast, Vilnius region recorded simultaneous declines in both employment and gross value-added in the manufacturing sector (Figure D2).

D2. Manufacturing trends, 2000-18



Note figure D.2. : Regions are ordered by regional employment as a share of national employment. Colour of the bubbles represents the evolution of the share over the period 2000-17 in percentage points: red: below -2 pp; orange: between -2 pp and -1 pp; yellow: between -1 pp and 0; light blue: between 0 and +1 pp; medium blue: between +1 pp and +2 pp; dark blue: above +2 pp over the period.

E. Transitioning to clean energy in regions

While regions in Lithuania are coal-free in electricity generation, Vilnius – which accounts for 53% of country's electricity – is lagging behind in the use of renewables

Lithuanian regions have achieved a full replacement of coal in electricity production. Vilnius and Kaunas contribute to 53% and 43% of the country's total electricity production, respectively. Nevertheless, relative to Kaunas, Vilnius is still lagging behind in the transition to clean electricity production. In 2017, none of the electricity produced in Vilnius came from renewables sources – against 90% in Kaunas (Figure E1).

E1. Transition to renewable energy, 2017

	Total electricity generation (in GWh per year)	Regional share of renewables in electricity generation (%)	Regional share of coal in electricity generation (%)	Greenhouse gas emissions from electricity generated (in Ktons of CO2 eq.)	
Vilnius county	1 517	0%	0%	743	Vil.
Kaunas county	1 207	90%	0%	85	Kau.
Telšiai county	112	0%	0%	55	Tel.

Carbon efficiency in the production of electricity is very unequal across regions in Lithuania. While Vilnius emits around 490 tons of CO_2 per gigawatt hour of electricity produced, Kaunas releases only 70 tons of CO_2 per gigawatt hour. Kaunas produces 43% of electricity in the country, however, it emits less than 10% of total national CO_2 related to electricity generation (E2).

E2. Contribution to total CO_2 emissions from electricity production, 2017

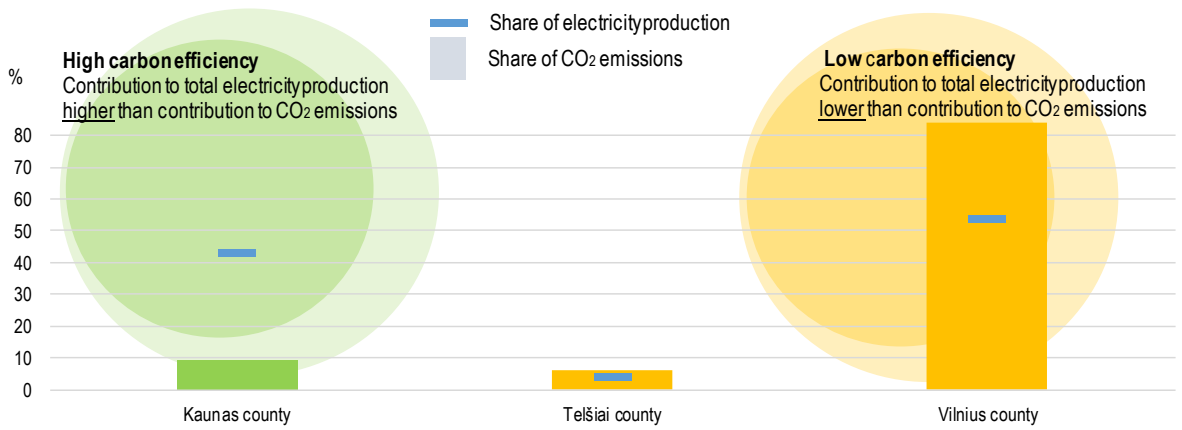


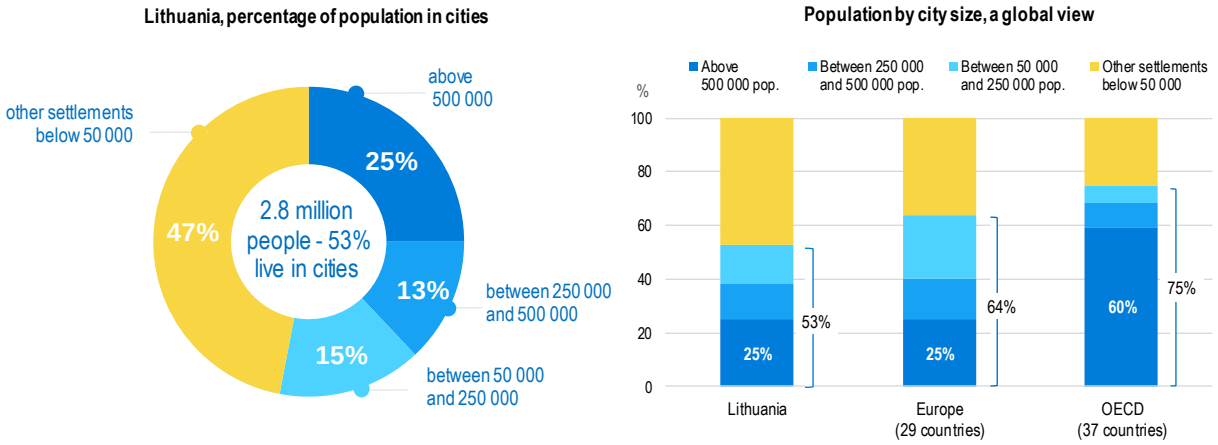
Figure notes: Regions are arranged in Figure E1 by total generation, and in Figure E2 according to gap between share of electricity generation and share of CO_2 emissions (most positive to most negative). These estimates refer to electricity production from the power plants connected to the national power grid, as registered in the Power Plants Database. As a result, small electricity generation facilities disconnected from the national power grid might not be captured. Renewable energy sources include hydropower, geothermal power, biomass, wind, solar, wave and tidal and waste. See here for more details.

F. Metropolitan trends in growth and sustainability

Compared to the OECD average, Lithuania has less people living in functional urban areas

In Lithuania, 53% of the population lives in cities of more than 50 000 inhabitants and their respective commuting areas (functional urban areas, FUAs), which is lower than the OECD average of 75%. The share of population in FUAs with more than 500 000 people is 25%, one third the OECD average of 75%, due to the fact of the relatively small national population (Figure F1).

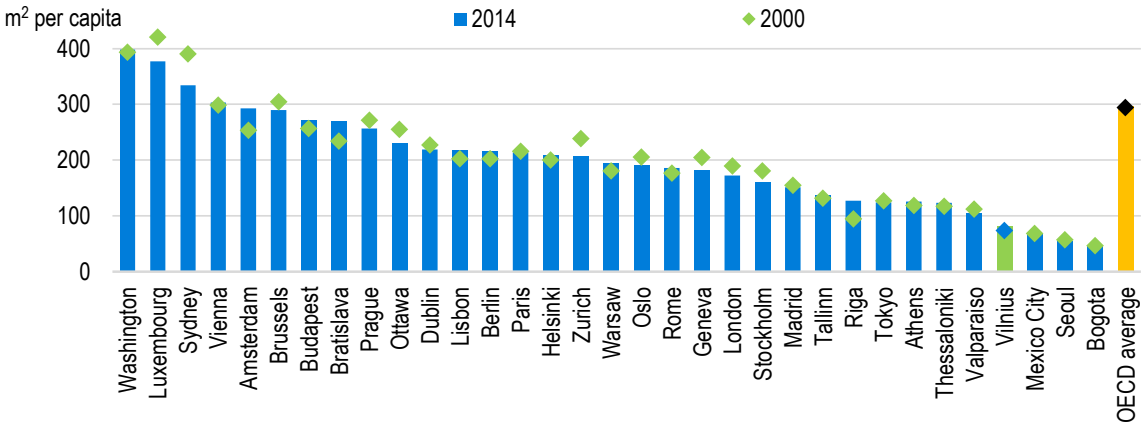
F1. Distribution of population in cities by city size
Functional urban areas, 2018



Built-up area per capita slightly increased in the Vilnius metropolitan area

Built-up area per capita has slightly risen in the Vilnius metropolitan area since 2000, with a higher growth of its urbanised area than the growth experienced in population. Vilnius was among the capital metropolitan area with the lowest built-up are per capita in 2014 across the OECD (Figure F2).

F2. Built-up area per capita
Capital functional urban areas with more than 500 000 inhabitants



Source: OECD Metropolitan Database. Number of metropolitan areas with a population of over 500 000: One in Lithuania compared to 349 in the OECD.

Among OECD metropolitan area of more than 500 000 inhabitants, Vilnius has recorded the second fastest growth in GDP per capita growth since 2000, only behind Warsaw (Poland).

In Vilnius, GDP per capita growth is more than five times higher than the OECD median value, but Vilnius remains in the bottom 30% of OECD metropolitan areas in terms of GDP per capita. Similar GDP per capita levels are observed in Athens (Greece), Portsmouth (United Kingdom) and Liege (Belgium) and Vilnius ranks between Tallinn and Riga in the Baltic countries.

F3. Trends in GDP per capita in metropolitan areas
Functional urban areas above 500 000 people