

SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF VILNIUS COUNTY

Population

Vilnius county ranks first in Lithuania in terms of the population. At the beginning of 2008, it was inhabited by 848.1 thousand persons, or 25.2 % of the country's population.

Population at the beginning of the year, 2001–2008

	Population, thousand							Females per 1000 males
	2001	2003	2005	2007	2008			2008
					Total	Males	Females	
Lithuania	3487.0	3462.6	3425.3	3384.9	3366.4	1567.0	1799.4	1148
Vilnius county	850.7	848.1	848.6	847.8	848.1	390.5	457.6	1172
Elektrėnai mun.	29.0	28.7	28.4	28.1	27.9	13.3	14.6	1102
Šalčininkai d. mun.	39.4	38.8	38.4	37.9	37.6	17.9	19.7	1102
Širvintos d. mun.	20.2	20.0	19.8	19.4	19.1	9.0	10.1	1129
Švenčionys d. mun.	33.2	32.7	32.0	31.1	30.7	14.4	16.3	1136
Trakai d. mun.	37.4	37.1	37.0	36.4	36.1	16.9	19.2	1137
Ukmergė d. mun.	48.7	48.1	47.2	46.3	45.9	21.4	24.5	1142
Vilnius c. mun.	554.3	553.2	553.1	554.4	555.7	251.8	303.9	1207
Vilnius d. mun.	88.5	89.5	92.7	94.2	95.1	45.8	49.3	1075

In 2001–2007, the county's population decreased by 2.6 thousand (0.3 %). Over the said period, the population was increasing only in Vilnius city (by 0.3 %) and district (by 7.5 %) municipalities, while in the rest of municipalities it was decreasing: the most – in Švenčionys district municipality (by 7.5 %), the least – in Trakai district municipality (by 3.5 %).

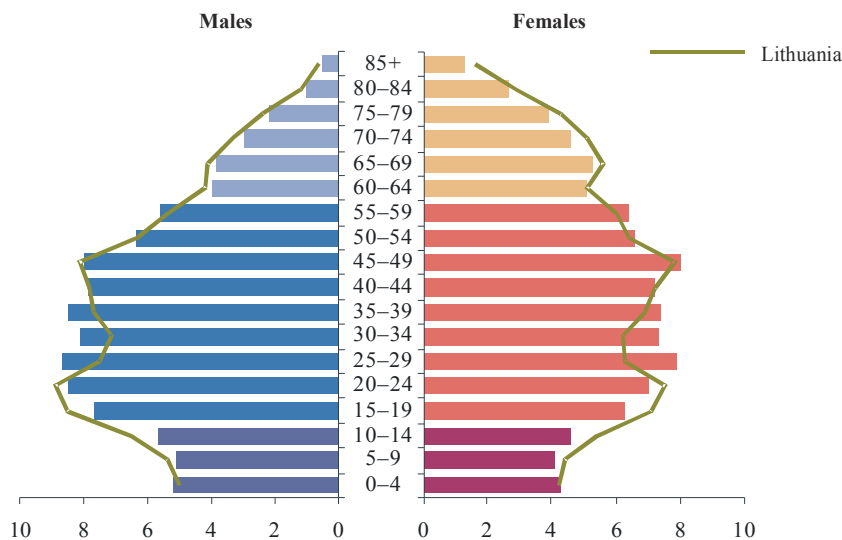
At the beginning of 2008, Vilnius county was inhabited by 46 % of men and 54 % of women (national averages – 46.5 and 53.5 % respectively); there were 1172 women per 1000 men (national average – 1148). The number of women per 1000 men in Vilnius city municipality is higher than the respective indicators of the rest of county's municipalities and the county, as well as the national average.

In 2001–2007, due to the natural decrease, the population in Vilnius county declined by 15.2 thousand, while due to positive net migration – increased by 12.6 thousand.

Changes in the structure of the Vilnius county population by sex and age are demonstrated in the pyramid diagram below.

Population by sex and age in Vilnius county, beginning of 2008

Per cent

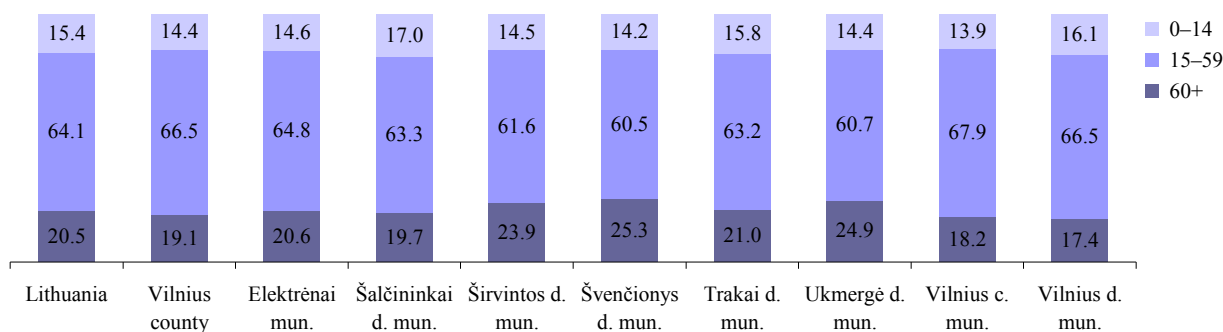


Vilnius county is one of the demographically “youngest” in Lithuania. Elderly people (aged 60 and older) in the county make up 19.1 % (national average – 20.5 %). Currently, each seventh man (national average – each sixth) and each fourth woman in Vilnius county are aged 60 and older.

At the beginning of 2008, the number of children aged under 15 was by 24.7 % (national average – 25.2 %) lower than that of elderly people. In 2001–2007, the number of children in the county decreased by 20 % (national average – 24.7 %).

Population structure by main age groups, beginning of 2008

Per cent



The “oldest” municipalities in the county are those of Švenčionys and Ukmergė districts, where elderly people make up 25 % of the population. Better age structure is in Vilnius district municipality, where elderly people make up 17.4 % of the population.

At the beginning of 2008, there were 22 children and 29 elderly persons per 100 Vilnius county population aged 15–59 (national averages – 24 and 32 respectively), while at the beginning of 2001 – 28 and 28 respectively. The heaviest economic burden on the population aged 15–59 was in Ukmergė, Švenčionys and Širvintos district municipalities, where there were 65–62 children and elderly persons per 100 population of the respective age.

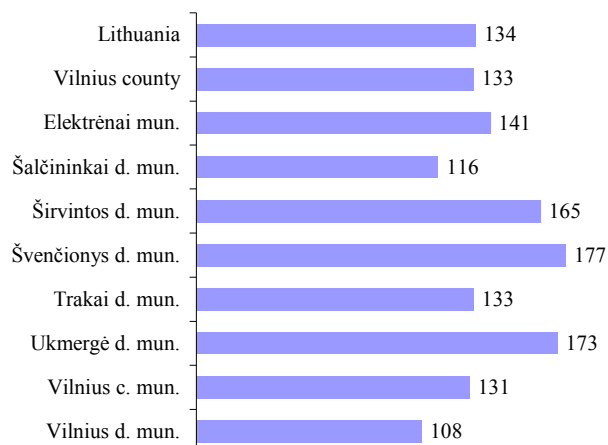
Age dependency ratios, beginning of 2001 and 2008

	Persons of certain age per 100 population aged 15–59					
	0–14		60+		0–14 and 60+	
	2001	2008	2001	2008	2001	2008
Lithuania	32	24	32	32	64	56
Vilnius county	28	22	28	29	56	51
Elektrėnai mun.	33	22	30	32	63	54
Šalčininkai d. mun.	36	27	36	31	72	58
Širvintos d. mun.	36	23	42	39	78	62
Švenčionys d. mun.	32	23	46	42	78	65
Trakai d. mun.	34	25	36	33	70	58
Ukmergė d. mun.	33	24	42	41	75	65
Vilnius c. mun.	25	20	25	27	50	47
Vilnius d. mun.	33	24	29	26	62	50

At the beginning of 2008, there were 133 elderly persons per 100 children in Vilnius county (national average – 134), while at the beginning of 2001 the share of children and that of elderly people were almost equal. The highest number of elderly people per 100 children was in Švenčionys district municipality (177), the lowest – in Vilnius district municipality (108).

Index of ageing, beginning of 2008

Number of persons aged 60 and older per 100 children aged 0–14



The mean age of the Vilnius county population is lower than the national average. At the beginning of 2008, this indicator in the county was 38.8 years (national average – 39 years), while at the beginning of 2001 – 36.9 years.

Migration

In 2001–2007, based on the data of the declaration of the place of residence, more than 13 thousand persons, on average, would annually arrive in Vilnius county to take up the usual residence for a period longer than 6 months, while 11.5 thousand persons would leave it. There were, on average, 15.7 persons who arrived in the county and 13.5 who left it per 1000 county population. Vilnius county is the only in Lithuania where the number of arriving persons per 1000 population is higher than that of departing ones.

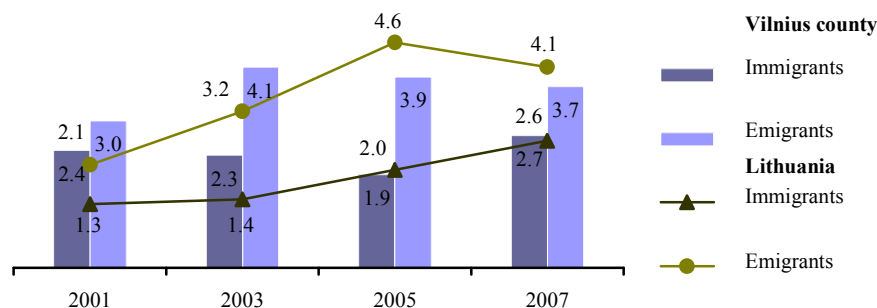
Internal and international migration, 2001–2007¹

	Arrivals				Departures				Net migration			
	2001	2003	2005	2007	2001	2003	2005	2007	2001	2003	2005	2007
Lithuania	42166	62124	59522	65044	44725	68428	68304	70288	-2559	-6304	-8782	-5244
Vilnius county	8462	15959	14078	15152	8214	13418	12224	12621	248	2541	1854	2531
Elektrėnai mun.	341	505	484	530	386	547	509	592	-45	-42	-25	-62
Šalčininkai d. mun.	199	578	598	549	288	518	631	578	-89	60	-33	-29
Širvintos d. mun.	241	346	361	385	204	337	364	404	37	9	-3	-19
Švenčionys d. mun.	389	641	686	620	383	665	705	703	6	-24	-19	-83
Trakai d. mun.	462	771	689	776	418	573	653	793	44	198	36	-17
Ukmergė d. mun.	578	765	776	947	569	778	784	883	9	-13	-8	64
Vilnius c. mun.	4851	9058	8072	8798	5263	8911	7303	7280	-412	147	769	1518
Vilnius d. mun.	1401	3295	2412	2547	703	1089	1275	1388	698	2206	1137	1159

In 2001–2007, on average, 14.9 % of those who arrived in the county were immigrants, i.e. persons who arrived in or returned to Vilnius county from abroad, while 26.8 % of those who left it – emigrants, i.e. persons who left Vilnius county to live abroad. In 2007, the major share of immigrants (53.3 %) were citizens of the Republic of Lithuania, returning to their homeland, while in 2001 this figure stood at just 10 %.

International migration, 2001–2007²

Per 1000 population



Fertility

The crude birth rate in Vilnius county has been increasing. In 2001, there were 8.6 live births per 1000 county population, while in 2007 – 10.5.

Number of live births and the crude birth rate, 2001–2007

	Live births				Live births per 1000 population			
	2001	2003	2005	2007	2001	2003	2005	2007
Lithuania	31546	30598	30541	32346	9.1	8.9	8.9	9.6
Vilnius county	7315	7282	7974	8883	8.6	8.6	9.4	10.5
Elektrėnai mun.	231	232	257	267	8.0	8.1	9.1	9.5
Šalčininkai d. mun.	399	403	417	426	10.2	10.4	10.9	11.3
Širvintos d. mun.	177	150	149	168	8.8	7.5	7.6	8.7
Švenčionys d. mun.	282	246	235	261	8.5	7.6	7.4	8.4
Trakai d. mun.	346	318	332	351	9.3	8.6	9.0	9.7

¹ By data of the declaration of the place of residence.

² By data of the declaration of the place of residence.

	Live births				Live births per 1000 population			
	2001	2003	2005	2007	2001	2003	2005	2007
Ukmergė d. mun.	424	364	376	388	8.7	7.6	8.0	8.4
Vilnius c. mun.	4549	4788	5238	5972	8.2	8.7	9.5	10.8
Vilnius d. mun.	907	781	970	1050	10.2	8.6	10.4	11.1

The average number of children to whom a woman could give birth during her fertile period in 2007 in Vilnius county was 1.32 (national average – 1.35). The total fertility rate was the highest (1.69) in Šalčininkai district, the lowest (1.24) – in Vilnius city municipalities.

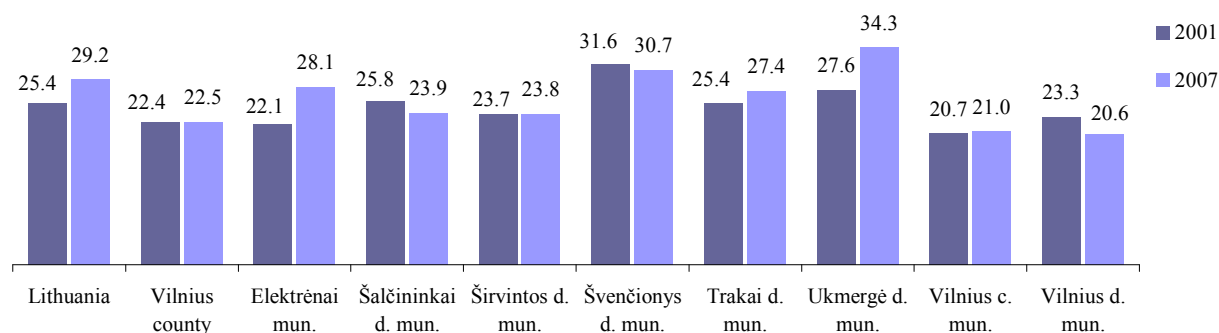
The mean age of women giving birth has been further increasing. In 2007, the mean age of women giving birth in Vilnius county was 28.3 years (national average – 28 years), while in 2001 – 27.5 years (national average – 26.9 years).

Compared with all live births recorded in the county, the share of higher order (third, fourth, fifth, sixth and higher) births decreased from 13.3 % in 2001 to 11.2 % in 2007.

In 2007, the number of illegitimate live births in Vilnius county was 1996, while in 2001 – 1641, which made up, respectively, 22.5 and 22.4 % (national averages – 29.2 and 25.4 %), as compared to the total number of live births. In 2007, the highest number of illegitimate live births (34.3 %) was in Ukmergė district, while the lowest (20.6 %) – in Vilnius district municipalities.

Illegitimate live births, 2001 and 2007

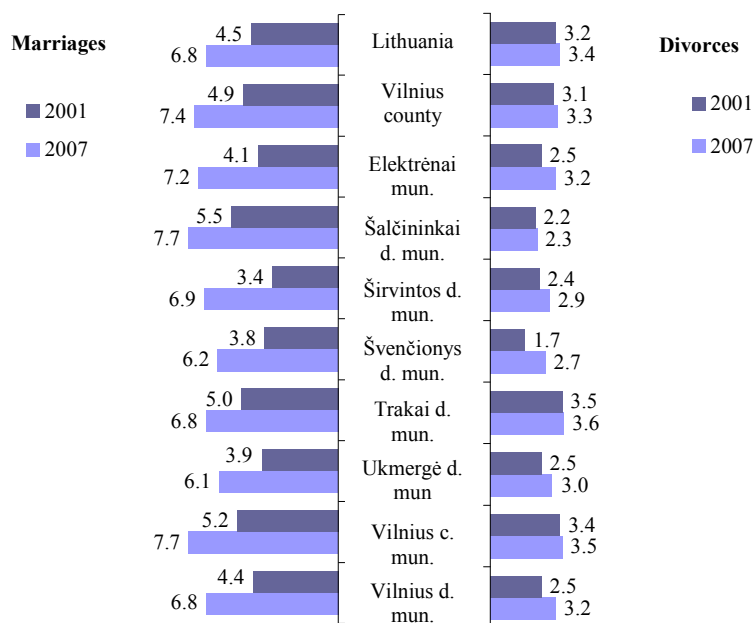
As compared to the total number of live births, per cent



Marriages and divorces

In 2001–2007, the number of marriages in Vilnius county was increasing. In 2007, 6277 marriages were registered; there were 7.4 marriages per 1000 county population, while in 2001, respectively, 4175 and 4.9. In 2001–2007, the crude marriage rate in Vilnius county was higher than the national average.

Number of marriages and divorces per 1000 population, 2001 and 2007



In 2007, the mean age at first marriage of men in Vilnius county was 27.7, that of women – 25.5 years (national averages – 27.7 and 25.5 years respectively).

In 2001–2007, the number of divorces in Vilnius county was changing insignificantly. In 2007, 2808 divorces were registered; there were 3.3 divorces per 1000 population, while in 2001 – 2593 and 3.1 respectively. The crude divorce rate in Vilnius county in 2001–2007 was slightly lower than the national average. In Trakai district municipality, as compared with other county's municipalities, the crude divorce rate is the highest: in 2007, there were 3.6 divorces per 1000 population.

Mortality

In 2007, 11 071 deaths were registered in Vilnius county. Over 2001–2007, the number of deaths increased by 18.5 %. In 2007, there were 13.1 deaths per 1000 Vilnius county population (national average – 13.5), while in 2001 – 11.

In 2001–2007, crude death rates were increasing in all Vilnius county municipalities, except for that of Vilnius district. In 2007, mortality was the highest in Švenčionys and Širvintos district municipalities (20.4 and 19.4 ‰ respectively).

In 2007, there were 6.2 infant deaths (under 1 year of age) per 1000 live births in Vilnius county (national average – 5.9).

In 2007, life expectancy at birth (LE) for men in Vilnius county was 64.5 years, that for women – 77.2. Compared to the national average, the LE for men was lower (by 0.4 year), while that for women equalled the national average. In 2001–2007, the LE for men in the county decreased by 1.7, while that for women – by 0.3 years. Over the period in question, the difference between the LE for men and for women increased: in 2007, the LE for men was by 12.7 years shorter than that for women (in 2001 – by 11.3 years).

The structure of causes of death in Vilnius county is similar to that across the country. In 2007, the three main causes of death were as follows: diseases of the circulatory system, malignant neoplasms, and external causes of death, which caused 81 % of deaths in the county (national average – 83 %), in 2001 – 87 % (national average – 87 %).

Mortality by main cause of death, 2001 and 2007

Number of deaths per 100 000 population

	2001				2007			
	Malignant neoplasms	Diseases of the circulatory system	Diseases of the respiratory system	External causes of death	Malignant neoplasms	Diseases of the circulatory system	Diseases of the respiratory system	External causes of death
Lithuania	223.9	628.2	42.3	157.9	245.3	720.1	57.9	155.4
Vilnius county	214.8	583.3	36.2	155.9	224.9	670.0	53.5	161.8
Elektrėnai mun.	207.7	664.6	69.2	186.9	192.8	692.8	71.4	225.0
Šalčininkai d.	242.1	866.5	132.5	191.1	220.1	992.0	111.4	281.2
Širvintos d. mun.	252.7	767.9	29.7	222.9	290.8	960.8	114.3	254.5
Švenčionys d.	235.6	1003.0	63.4	187.3	281.5	1187.5	110.0	226.5
Trakai d. mun.	241.2	742.3	85.8	225.1	217.7	898.5	79.9	289.4
Ukmergė d. mun.	232.8	949.6	49.4	185.4	334.2	1048.1	71.6	247.4
Vilnius c. mun.	199.5	462.1	20.2	127.5	214.9	554.9	38.0	121.6
Vilnius d. mun.	262.8	722.9	46.2	235.7	212.4	710.2	66.6	200.8

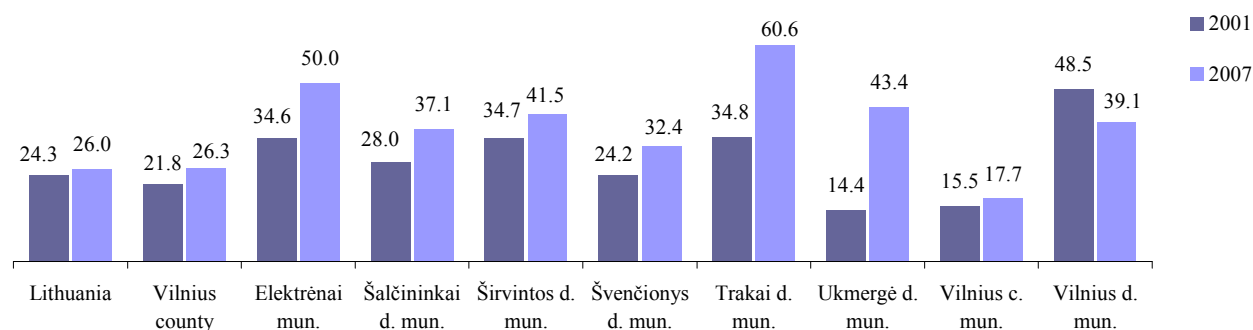
In 2007, more than half (51 %) of deaths in the county were due to diseases of the circulatory system (in 2001 – 53 %). Mortality due to these diseases for men in Švenčionys district municipality is 1.4, for women one – 1.8 times higher than the national average.

In 2007, there were 1907 deaths due to malignant neoplasms (more than 17 % of all deaths in Vilnius county). Compared to other county's municipalities, the highest mortality due to malignant neoplasms for men and women was in Ukmergė district municipality (1.5 times higher than the county average).

In 2007, there were 1372 deaths due to external causes of death (one-eighth of all deaths in the county). In Šalčininkai district municipality, mortality due to the said cause for men was 1.8, the one for women – in Trakai district municipality (2.2 times higher than the county average). In 2007, mortality due to transport accidents in Vilnius county was close to the national average, while mortality due to suicides – the lowest in the country.

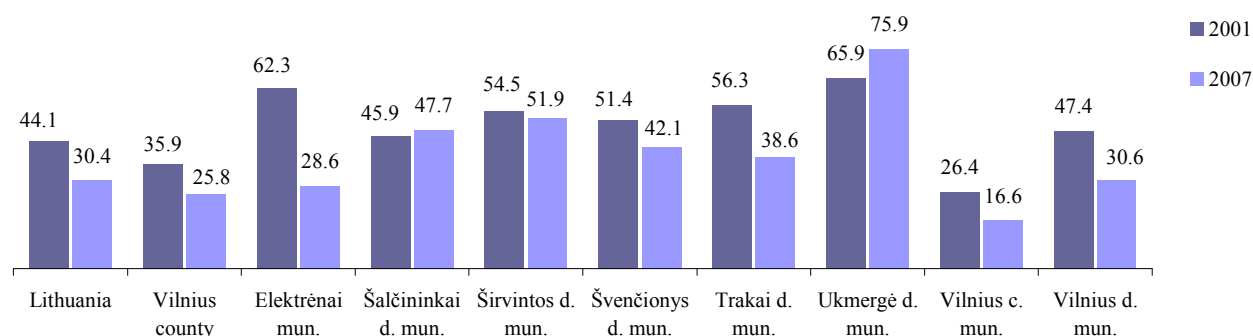
Mortality due to transport accidents, 2001 and 2007

Number of deaths per 100 000 population



Mortality due to suicides, 2001 and 2007

Number of deaths per 100 000 population



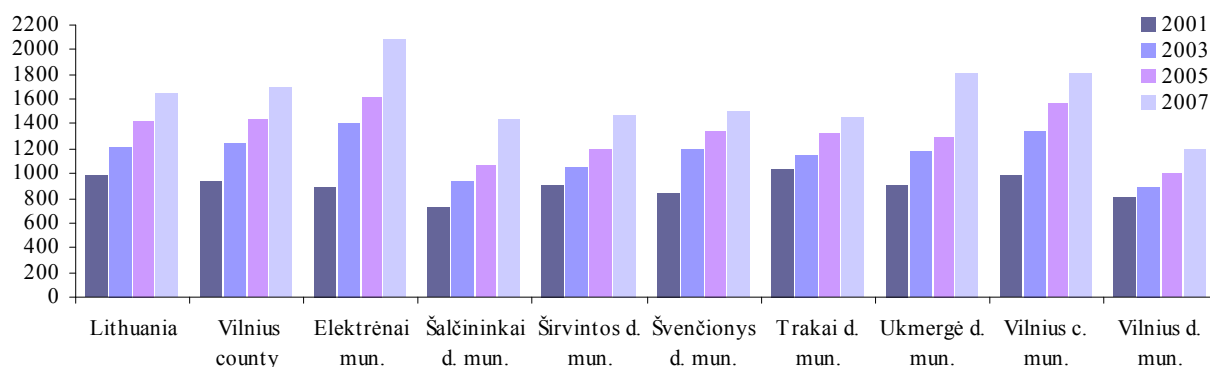
Health

Based on the data of the Lithuanian Health Information Centre³, in 2007, 182 thousand persons, or each fifth resident of Vilnius county, were treated in hospital (national average – each fourth), while primary outpatient health care services were used, on average, 5 times per capita per year (i.e. similarly to the national average). Against other county's municipalities, residents of Šalčininkai, Švenčionys and Vilnius district municipalities less often (4 times per capita) used primary outpatient health care services, while in Elektrėnai municipality this indicator was the highest (5.4 times).

The prevalence of malignant neoplasms among the residents of Vilnius county in 2007 was somewhat higher (1706 cases per 100 000 population) than the national average (1650). The prevalence of malignant neoplasms in 2007 was the highest among the residents of Elektrėnai municipality, while the lowest – in Vilnius district municipality (2083 and 1199 cases per 100 000 population respectively).

Changes in prevalence of malignant neoplasms, 2001–2007

Number of sick persons per 100 000 population



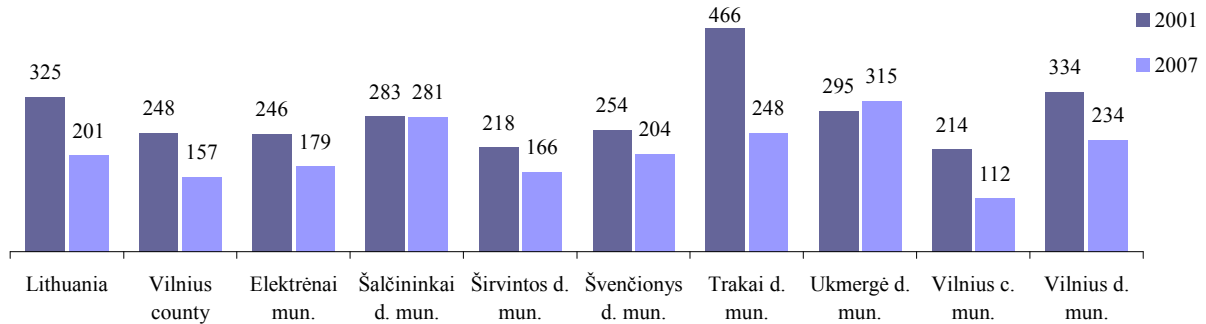
The prevalence of a dangerous, so-called social, disease – tuberculosis – among the Vilnius county population over 2001–2007 remained lower than the national average, while in 2007, as compared with other country's regions, it was the lowest (157 cases per 100 000 population; national average – 201). Against 2001, prevalence of tuberculosis among the Vilnius county population decreased by 37 %, in Vilnius city municipality – by as much as 48 % and was the lowest, as compared with the rest of county's municipalities. However, in Ukmergė, Šalčininkai,

³ Indicators of inpatient services and prevalence of diseases calculated based on the data of the information system of the State Patient Fund SVEIDRA.

Trakai and Vilnius district municipalities the prevalence of tuberculosis in 2007 was higher than the national average.

Prevalence of tuberculosis, 2001 and 2007

Number of sick persons per 100 000 population



In 2007, prevalence indicators of the Vilnius county population were close to national averages; however, the number of persons sick with acute upper respiratory tract infection recorded in the county was the highest (22 390 cases per 100 000 population; national average – 18 986). Moreover, as compared with other counties, the prevalence of injuries and cases of poisoning in Vilnius county was also the highest (11 868 cases per 100 000 population, or by 27 % more than the national average). These differences may be explained not only by the impact of the environment (high population density, various risk factors at work and in leisure activities), but also by better accessibility of health care services.

Social protection

In 2007, 141.5 thousand (or each sixth resident of the county, similarly to the national average) residents of Vilnius county were state social insurance old age pensioners; 36.2 thousand persons received a work incapacity (disability) pension. There were 253 old age and 65 work incapacity (disability) pensioners per 1000 working age population in the county. The highest relative share of old age pensioners was in Švenčionys and Ukmergė district municipalities (355 and 354 old age pensioners per 1000 working age population respectively), while the lowest – in Vilnius city and district municipalities⁴ (235).

In 2007, 76.2 thousand residents of Vilnius county received child benefits; 59 % thereof were residents of Vilnius city municipality. 2592 persons received guardianship (curatorship) benefits, almost a thousand – support to acquire or rent housing. Pregnancy grants were received by 1250 women, birth grants – 8.5 thousand residents in the county. In 2007, in total, families bringing up children in Vilnius county were paid LTL 92 526.1 thousand of benefits.

The number of residents of the county receiving social services at home has been constantly changing. In 2007, 1926 residents of the county were nursed or attended at home, more than half (59 %) thereof – in Vilnius city municipality.

At the end of 2007, there were 821 persons living in fifteen care institutions for the elderly, and almost 800 persons – in eight care institutions for disabled adults. There were also 22 child care institutions functioning in the county, where 1388 children were taken care of. In 2007, 1562 persons stayed in nine temporary residence institutions (shelters and crisis centres) of Vilnius county.

Based on the data of the State Child Rights Protection and Adoption Service under the Ministry of Social Security and Labour, there were 1.8 thousand families at social risk living in Vilnius county in 2007, with more than 4 thousand children brought up in them.

⁴ Data provided broken down by regional divisions of the State Social Insurance Fund Board.

Families at social risk and children in them, 2005–2007

	Number of families at social risk			Number of children in them		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
Vilnius county	2967	2452	1835	6310	5376	4132
Elektrėnai mun.	167	162	150	333	315	293
Šalčininkai d. mun.	227	190	153	587	493	435
Širvintos d. mun.	204	199	198	502	451	455
Švenčionys d. mun.	206	164	51	444	368	112
Trakai d. mun.	277	233	213	626	531	489
Ukmergė d. mun.	510	462	315	959	939	721
Vilnius c. mun.	1036	692	378	1848	1247	729
Vilnius d. mun.	340	350	377	1011	1032	898

Education

At the end of 2007, there were 192 preschool education institutions in the county, where more than 26 thousand children were enrolled. Over 2001–2007, the number of preschool education institutions in the county decreased from 202 to 192 (by 5 %); however, the number of children enrolled in them grew by 8 %. The number of children enrolled in preschool education institutions in different municipalities was changing differently: in Elektrėnai municipality – increased the most (by almost 26 %), in Vilnius and Trakai districts – by 22 and 21 %, while in Švenčionys and Širvintos districts – decreased by 11 and 10 % respectively.

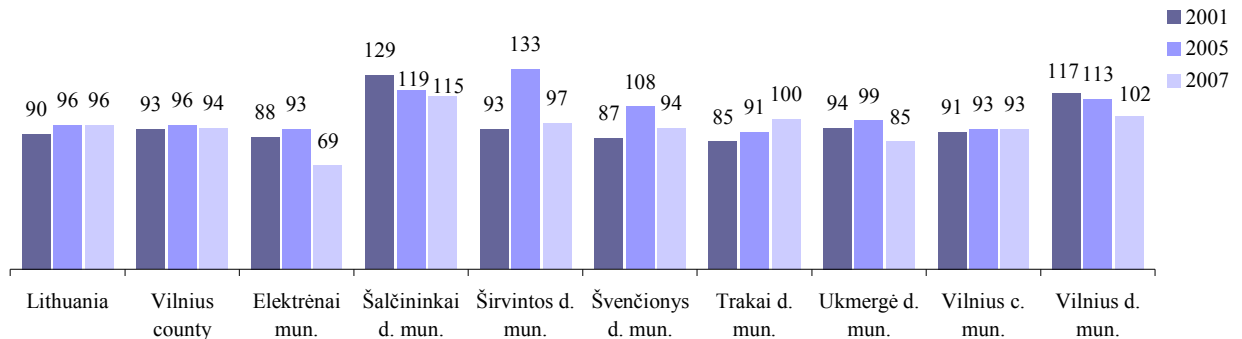
Number of children in preschool education institutions, 2001–2007

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2007, against 2001, growth, drop (-), %
Lithuania	89841	89469	90021	93044	3.6
Vilnius county	24431	24532	25802	26440	8.2
Elektrėnai mun.	622	630	715	781	25.6
Šalčininkai d. mun.	723	631	707	784	8.4
Širvintos d. mun.	437	412	448	393	-10.1
Švenčionys d. mun.	724	624	566	645	-10.9
Trakai d. mun.	1026	1100	1206	1237	20.6
Ukmergė d. mun.	1161	1065	1043	1079	-7.1
Vilnius c. mun.	18579	18809	19795	20109	8.2
Vilnius d. mun.	1159	1261	1322	1412	21.8

In 2007, there were, on average, 94 places per 100 children enrolled in preschool education institutions. The number of places for children in preschool education institutions was sufficient only in Šalčininkai, Trakai and Vilnius district municipalities. The most prominent shortage was in Elektrėnai and Ukmergė district municipalities.

Ratio of the number of children in preschool education institutions to that of places in them, 2001–2007

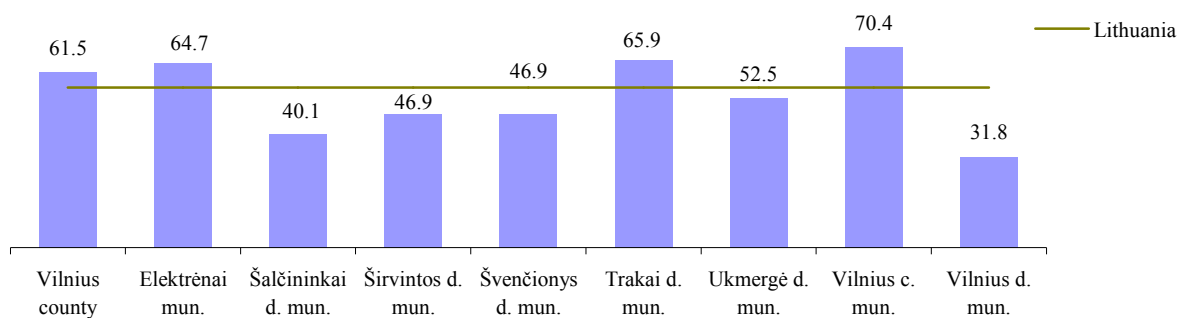
Places per 100 children



In 2007, the share of children educated according to preschool and pre-primary educational programmes in Vilnius county made up 62 % of children aged 1–6. The largest share of children of the said age were educated in Vilnius city (70 %), Trakai district (66 %) and Elektrėnai municipality (62 %), while the lowest – in Vilnius district (32 %). According to this indicator, against other counties, Vilnius county was only lagging behind Klaipėda county, where the indicator in question made up 64 %.

Children in preschool and pre-primary education, 2007

Against all children aged 1–6, per cent



At the beginning of the 2007–2008 academic year, there were 335 general schools in the county, where 115 thousand pupils were enrolled. Against the 2001–2002 academic year, the number of schools decreased from 447 to 335 (by 25 %), while that of pupils – by 25 thousand (18 %).

The number of schools has been decreasing in all municipalities, except for that of Vilnius city. The number of pupils decreased the most in Elektrėnai and Švenčionys district municipalities (by 26 and 23 % respectively).

Number of pupils in general schools

	2001–2002	2003–2004	2005–2006	2007–2008	2007, against 2001, growth, drop (-), %
Lithuania	602419	583063	538541	489442	-18.8
Vilnius county	139819	134808	125405	115104	-17.7
Elektrėnai mun.	5128	4877	4276	3814	-25.6
Šalčininkai d. mun.	7143	6932	6329	5608	-21.5
Širvintos d. mun.	3574	3428	3169	2792	-21.9
Švenčionys d. mun.	5498	5175	4756	4236	-23.0

	2001–2002	2003–2004	2005–2006	2007–2008	2007, against 2001, growth, drop (-), %
Trakai d. mun.	6481	6280	5791	5409	-16.5
Ukmergė d. mun.	8046	7727	7006	6316	-21.5
Vilnius c. mun.	90178	87114	81745	75458	-16.3
Vilnius d. mun.	13771	13275	12333	11471	-16.7

At the beginning of the 2007–2008 academic year, there were 10.4 thousand teachers in the general schools of Vilnius county. Against the 2001–2002 academic year, the total number of teachers and school managers, to whom this job was the main one, decreased by 16 %. The number of teachers has been decreasing in all county's municipalities, while the most notable decrease was observed in those of Švenčionys (30 %) and Ukmergė district (26 %). Most (94 %) teachers had higher education (in the 2001–2002 academic year – 89 %). More teachers having higher education work in Vilnius city (96 %), Švenčionys (94 %) and Trakai (94 %) district municipalities.

In 2007, general schools were finished by 9.6 thousand pupils, of whom 82 % continued their studies in the same year: 46 % entered universities, 28 % – colleges, 8 % – vocational training institutions.

The major share of vocational schools is concentrated in Vilnius county. At the beginning of the 2007–2008 academic year, there were 17 vocational schools operating in the county, where almost 9 thousand students were enrolled. Against 2003, the number of students in vocational schools dropped by almost 5 %. There are vocational schools in all municipalities, except for Širvintos district.

Number of vocational schools and students in them

	Number of vocational schools			Number of students			Number of graduates		
	2003–2004	2005–2006	2007–2008	2003–2004	2005–2006	2007–2008	2003	2005	2007
Lithuania	83	76	80	44403	46334	43880	14465	12980	12565
Vilnius county	18	16	17	9150	9719	8732	3091	2978	2819
Elektrėnai mun.	1	1	1	434	544	626	199	139	173
Šalčininkai d. mun.	1	1	1	180	189	183	82	45	58
Švenčionys d. mun.	1	1	1	555	521	378	137	130	115
Trakai d. mun.	1	1	1	186	177	190	64	40	47
Ukmergė d. mun.	-	1	1	699	857	788	152	238	208
Vilnius c. mun.	13	10	10	6343	6608	5914	2282	2141	2007
Vilnius d. mun.	1	1	2	753	823	653	175	245	211

The densest concentration of vocational schools is in Vilnius city, where almost 6 thousand, or 68 % of the county's vocational school students, are enrolled. The biggest vocational schools, preparing qualified multifunctional workers, are Vilnius Builder Vocational Centre, Vilnius Vocational Centre of Technologies and Business, Vilnius Tourism and Commercial School.

At the beginning of the 2007–2008 academic year, there were 19 higher education establishments in Vilnius county – 8 colleges and 11 universities – with more than 96 thousand students enrolled in them, or 47 % of all students in Lithuania.

In colleges, higher non-university education was pursued by 22 thousand students. As compared with 2003, the number of college students grew 1.6 times. In 2007, 3.9 college graduates obtained a professional bachelor's degree.

Number of colleges and students in them

	Number of colleges			Number of students			Number of graduates		
	2003–2004	2005–2006	2007–2008	2003–2004	2005–2006	2007–2008	2003	2005	2007
Lithuania	27	28	28	40472	55949	60096	4602	11173	11940
Vilnius county	7	8	8	13735	19492	21694	2238	3383	3857
Vilnius c. mun.	7	8	8	12677	18427	20811	1954	3091	3641
Vilnius d. mun.	-	-	-	1058	1065	883	284	292	216

All colleges – 3 public and 5 private – are situated in Vilnius. In the autumn of 2007, 61 % of college students were studying in public, 39 % – in private colleges. Vilnius College, where more than 9 thousand students are enrolled, is the biggest college in Lithuania. The second in terms of the number of students and the biggest private college in the country – Vilnius Law and Business College, where more than 5 thousand students are enrolled.

Half of all country's universities are situated in Vilnius. Higher university education there is pursued by 75 thousand, or more than half (52 %) of country's students. As compared with 2003, the number of students in universities grew by 18 %.

Number of universities and students in them

	Number of universities			Number of students			Number of graduates		
	2003–2004	2005–2006	2007–2008	2003–2004	2005–2006	2007–2008	2003	2005	2007
Lithuania	21	21	22	130245	141771	144336	22959	28089	31153
Vilnius county	10	10	11	63464	70476	74838	11553	13800	15982
Vilnius d. mun.	10	10	11	63464	70476	74838	11553	13800	15982

There are 7 public and 4 private universities in Vilnius. Vilnius University is the biggest university in Lithuania (25 thousand students), preparing professionals in the fields of economics, philology, law, philosophy, sociology, physics, communication, mathematics, informatics and medicine. Vilnius Gediminas Technical University is the leading one in terms of preparation of technical professionals, and the only university in Lithuania preparing pilots and flight navigators. Mykolas Romeris University is the biggest university preparing law professionals; in this university, students may also study economics, sociology, politics, management and business administration. There are also specialised universities in Vilnius – Vilnius Pedagogical University, Vilnius Academy of Arts, Lithuanian Academy of Music and Theatre, General Jonas Žemaitis Military Academy of Lithuania.

In the autumn of 2007, a bachelor's degree in Vilnius universities was pursued by 54.7 thousand, or 73 %, higher degrees (master's and residency) – 18.9 thousand, or 25 %, doctoral degree – 1.2 thousand, or 2 % of students. An increasing number of students choose evening and extramural study programmes: in the autumn of 2007 – 43 % of students of Vilnius universities (in 2003 – 39 %).

Employment

In terms of the population, Vilnius county is the biggest one; therefore, the number of employed persons in the county is rather high. In 2007, 419.1 thousand, or 67 % of the population aged 15–64 were working in the county, which made up almost one-third of the employed population in the country.

Although due to increasing emigration the population in the county, as well as countrywide, has been decreasing, the number of employed persons has been annually increasing. It has been impacted on by positive changes in the national and county's economy.

Employed population, 2001–2007

Thousand

	2001	2003	2005	2007
Lithuania	1351.8	1438.0	1473.9	1534.2
Vilnius county	352.2	378.7	397.5	419.1
Elektrėnai mun.	12.1	14.2	13.7	13.3
Šalčininkai d. mun.	12.0	13.4	13.4	14.3
Širvintos d. mun.	7.4	7.8	8.3	8.5
Švenčionys d. mun.	10.7	11.9	12.7	13.8
Trakai d. mun.	13.5	14.5	15.3	16.7
Ukmergė d. mun.	15.0	17.0	18.5	19.0
Vilnius c. mun.	249.0	265.1	278.6	292.1
Vilnius d. mun.	32.5	34.8	37.1	41.4

In 2007, persons employed in Vilnius city made up the largest share (70 %) of persons employed in Vilnius county, while those employed in other municipalities made up just an inconsiderable share: in Vilnius district – 10, Ukmergė district – 4.5, Trakai district – 4 %, in the rest of municipalities – even less (2–3 %). In 2001–2007, the number of employed persons in different county's municipalities was changing at a different pace. The most rapid increase in the number of employed persons was recorded in Vilnius city, where this number increased from 249 thousand in 2001 to 292 thousand in 2007 (by 17%). This growth was the most considerable, as compared with the rest of counties. In other county's municipalities, the growth was inconsiderable.

In 2007, the employment rate of the population aged 15–64 in Vilnius county made up 67.4 % (by 2.5 % more than the national average – 64.9 %). In 2007, the highest employment rate both at the county and national levels was reached. The lowest employment rate in the county was recorded in 2001 (58.1 %). The male and female employment rates differ markedly. Whereas quite a large share of the population in Vilnius county work in industry and construction, the male employment rate is quite high. In 2007, the male employment rate was 69.8 %, while the female one – 65.3 %. The lowest male employment rate in Vilnius county was recorded in 2001 – 60.2 % (by almost 2 percentage points lower than the national average). In the said year, the female employment rate in Vilnius county was 56.2 % (close to the national average).

Employment rate of the population aged 15–64, 2001–2007

Per cent

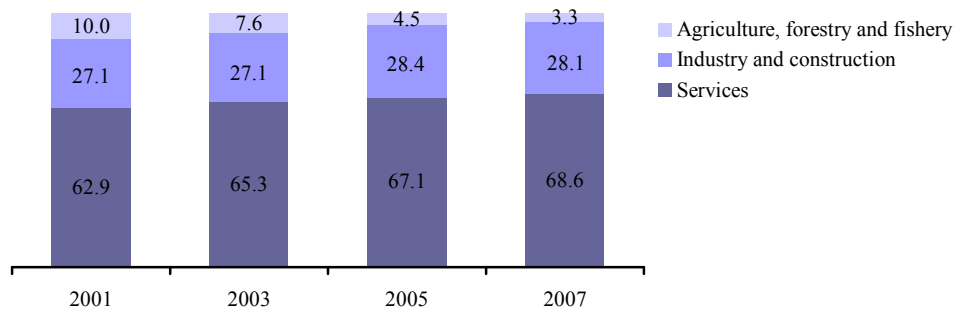


Given the shortage of the labour force, it is important to make use of the reserves of all population groups on the labour market. One of the methods is increasing employment of older (aged 55–64) persons. In 2007, 53.4 % of the population of this age group were working in Lithuania, while in Vilnius county – 55.2 %; from 2001, their share grew by 20.5 percentage points.

In 2007, the largest share of the employed population (69 %) were working in the service sector. In 2001–2007, about one-third of the employed population were working in industrial enterprises and the construction sector. In 2007, just 3.3 % of the Vilnius county population were working in agriculture, forestry and fishery, although as late as in 2001 this share made up 10 % of persons employed. In 2001, in Lithuania, 17 %, while in 2007 – 10 % of the employed population were working in this sector.

Employment by economic sector, 2001–2007

Per cent



Unemployment

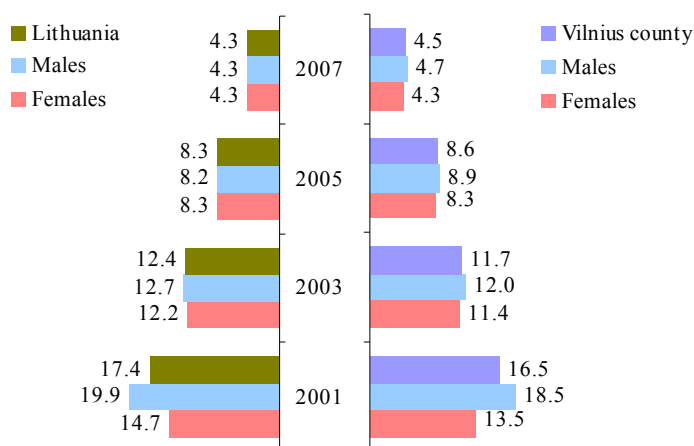
Unemployment, which for a long time had been one of the burning country's problems, rapidly decreased. In Lithuania, over 2001–2007, the number of the unemployed decreased from 284 to 69 thousand, or 4 times. In Vilnius county, the highest number of the unemployed (67 thousand) was recorded in 2001. By 2007, this number decreased 3 times – to 19.7 thousand. Almost over the entire period in question, the number of male unemployed was higher than that of female unemployed.

With the decrease in the number of the unemployed, the unemployment rate was decreasing as well. In Vilnius county, it was decreasing at a similar pace as the national average. The unemployment rate in the county decreased from 16 % in 2001 to 4.5 % in 2007, and was close to the national average, which in 2007 made up 4.3 %. In 2007, in Vilnius county, the male unemployment rate made up 4.7 %, the female one – 4.3 %.

However, these seemingly positive changes in unemployment rates did not lead to higher territorial social cohesion of country's regions. The decrease in the unemployment rate and the number of the unemployed was first of all determined by emigration, which was stimulated by Lithuania's accession to the EU, as well as people moving to major country's cities. The largest share of those who emigrated from Lithuania are people of working age, moving to other regions of Lithuania or abroad due to unfavourable social, economic and local living conditions.

Unemployment rate of the population aged 15–74, 2001–2007

Per cent



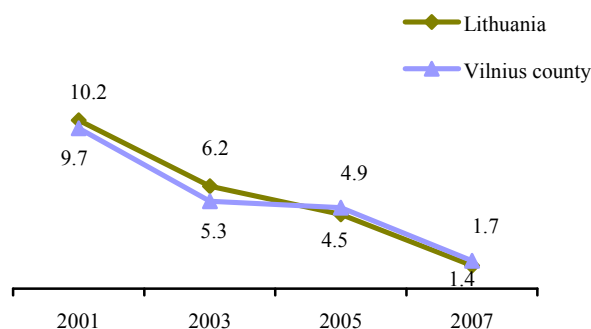
Not only the total number of the unemployed, but also that of the long-term unemployed, i.e. people looking for a job for a year or longer, have been decreasing. The number of the long-term unemployed in Vilnius county decreased from 41 thousand in 2001 to 7 thousand in 2007, while the long-term unemployment rate, similarly to the national average, decreased from 10.2 % in 2001 to 1.4 % in 2007. In 2007, the female long-term unemployment rate in the county was similar to the male one.

In 2001, the share of the long-term unemployed in Vilnius county made up 61 % of the total number of the unemployed (national average – 59 %), while in 2007 it decreased to 37 %, but remained higher than the national average (32 %). The major share of the long-term unemployed are unqualified persons, who are not ready to compete in the labour market due to the lack of professional skills, necessary for successful competition in the labour market, or have lost touch with the labour market, as well as persons at various social risks or exposed to social exclusion. These are the main obstacles for integrating into the labour market.

The decrease in the number of such unemployed in Vilnius county positively impacted on the decrease in the number of the long-term unemployed and unemployment rate at the national level.

Long-term unemployment rate of the population aged 15–74, 2001–2007

Per cent



Labour force

In recent years, the shortage of the labour force has been prominent in the county, as well as in the entire country. Although the number of employed persons has been annually increasing, a rapid decrease in the number of the unemployed alongside emigration to better-developed EU countries, which have opened their labour markets, conditioned the decrease in the labour force both in

Vilnius county and in the entire country. In 2007, the number of residents attributable to the labour force, i.e. employed or unemployed but wanting to work, in Vilnius county was 439 thousand, while the labour force activity rate made up 70.7 %, i.e. was by 2.8 % higher than the national average (the highest activity rate in the country, reflecting relatively intensive activity of the labour force).

Earnings

Average gross monthly earnings in Vilnius county are the highest in Lithuania; in 2007, they made LTL 2076, and were by 15.2 percentage points higher than the national average. In 2001–2007, the highest earnings were in Vilnius city municipality. Over the period in question, the most rapid growth (as much as two times) in earnings was observed in Elektrėnai and Vilnius district municipalities, while the slowest (by 73 %) – in Trakai district municipality.

Average gross monthly earnings and indices, 2001–2007

	Average gross monthly earnings, LTL				Indices, per cent	
	2001	2003	2005	2007	2007 against 2006	National economy - 100
Lithuania	982	1073	1276	1802	120.5	100.0
Vilnius county	1145	1249	1487	2076	119.7	115.2
Elektrėnai mun.	891	1049	1201	1739	122.2	96.5
Šalčininkai d. mun.	734	771	903	1337	123.1	74.2
Širvintos d. mun.	737	792	929	1335	121.1	74.1
Švenčionys d. mun.	762	831	955	1331	119.6	73.9
Trakai d. mun.	781	828	956	1352	117.6	75.0
Ukmergė d. mun.	763	829	978	1451	126.1	80.5
Vilnius c. mun.	1205	1310	1561	2163	119.3	120.0
Vilnius d. mun.	796	869	991	1552	125.8	86.1

Average gross monthly earnings by major occupational group and level of education, 2006

	Lithuania	Vilnius county						
		Total	Primary	General lower secondary	General upper secondary	Special secondary	Post-secondary	Higher
Total	1596	1866	938	1175	1271	1349	1535	2701
Legislators, senior officials and managers	2779	3341	–	•	1815	1885	2172	3741
Professionals	1924	2155	•	•	1589	1509	1627	2340
Technicians and associate	1536	1778	•	(1233)	1309	1465	1612	2302
Clerks	1322	1449	–	•	1320	1281	1434	1771
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	991	1091	•	1076	1112	974	1116	1323
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	816	•	–	–	–	–	•	•
Craft and related trades workers	1337	1440	1028	1392	1395	1483	1399	1660
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1316	1383	•	1382	1419	1330	1348	1625
Elementary occupations	888	916	823	893	906	954	937	902

In 2006, in Vilnius county, earnings of employees of different major occupational groups having the same level of education were different. Average gross monthly earnings of legislators, senior officials and managers, etc. having higher education were by 60 % higher than earnings of professionals and technicians and associate professionals having the same educational level. In Vilnius county, earnings of non-manual workers were by 18 %, while those of manual workers – by 5 % higher than the national average.

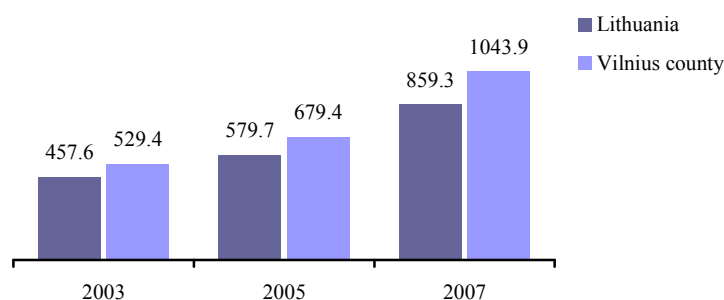
In 2006, the highest average gross monthly earnings (LTL 2330) were those of employees with the length of service in the enterprise of 10–14 years, by one-third less – those of employees with the length of service in the enterprise under one year. Employees aged 30–39 had the highest earnings: on average, by 11 % higher than those of older employees and twice as high as those of the youngest employees (aged under 19).

Standard of living

Based on the data of the Household Budget Survey, average disposable household income (in cash and in kind) in Vilnius county in 2007 made LTL 1044 per capita per month. Against other counties, it was the highest. The growth in disposable income in Vilnius county tallied with the national average. Against 2006, disposable income increased by 25.5 %, while against 2003 – by 97.2 %. Disposable income in cash, against 2006, increased by 27.1 %, while against 2003 – 2.1 times and in 2007 made LTL 992 per capita per month.

Changes in average disposable income, 2003–2007

Per household member per month, LTL



Against 2006, the most visible increase was observed for income from paid employment. The increase in income from paid employment made up 82.2 % of the increase in disposable income.

In Vilnius county, income from paid employment in 2007 made up 71.9 % of the total disposable income, i.e. by 9.5 percentage points lower than the national average. Social transfers in 2007 made up 16.1 % of disposable income of the Vilnius county population (by 5.2 percentage points less than the national average), or, on average, LTL 168 per capita per month. In Vilnius county, as compared with the rest of counties, the relative share of income from paid employment in disposable income was the highest, while that of income from agriculture and social transfers – the lowest. This difference was determined by the fact that in Vilnius county average earnings and the relative share of the urban population were the highest, while the share of the population of retirement age – the lowest.

Average disposable income, 2003–2007

Per capita per month, LTL

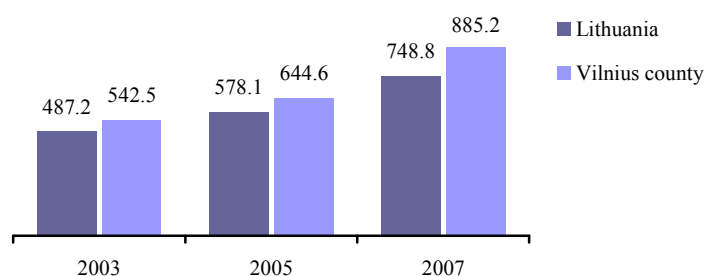
	Lithuania	Vilnius county		
	2007	2003	2005	2007
Total disposable income	859.3	529.4	679.4	1043.9
Income from paid employment	536.4	331.8	436.8	750.9
Income from self-employment	105.0	50.6	59.7	81.3

	Lithuania	Vilnius county		
	2007	2003	2005	2007
income from agriculture	58.8	27.5	22.2	17.5
Social transfers	182.6	112.0	125.1	168.1
Income from rent and property, other income	35.3	35.1	57.7	43.5

Household consumption expenditure per capita in Vilnius county in 2007 made LTL 885 per month, which is by LTL 136 more than the national average. As compared with other counties, consumption expenditure in Vilnius county was the highest. Against 2006, consumption expenditure increased by 17.2 %, or LTL 130 per month. The most marked increase was observed for the expenditure on furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house, hotels, cafes, restaurants, and canteens.

Average consumption expenditure, 2003–2007

Per capita per month, LTL



In 2007, households in Vilnius county spent on food (excluding sums spent in canteens, cafes and restaurants) 29.3 % of their total consumption expenditure, which made, on average, LTL 259 per household member per month. Against 2006, the share of expenditure on food products decreased by 0.7 percentage point, while against 2003 – by 7 percentage points. As compared with other counties, the relative share of consumption expenditure on food products in Vilnius county was the lowest. Having included expenditure on food in cafes, restaurants and canteens, expenditure on food in Vilnius county was the highest; however, their relative share in consumption expenditure remained the lowest.

Structure of consumption expenditure, 2003–2007

Total consumption expenditure – 100 per cent

	Lithuania	Vilnius county		
	2007	2003	2005	2007
Food products and non-alcoholic beverages	33.1	36.3	33.3	29.3
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	3.7	3.8	4.4	3.8
Clothing and footwear	9.2	8.2	8.6	8.2
Housing, water, electricity, gas, fuel	12.0	13.0	12.3	12.2
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	5.8	3.9	4.2	6.1
Health care	4.8	4.7	4.8	3.8
Transport	10.4	9.0	9.2	12.6
Communication	4.9	5.6	5.2	5.0
Recreation and culture	5.5	5.1	5.0	6.0
Education	0.8	1.0	1.7	1.0
Hotels, cafes, restaurants, canteens	5.2	5.1	6.8	7.4
Miscellaneous goods and services	4.7	4.4	4.7	4.8

In 2007, consumption expenditure on housing, fuel and energy in Vilnius county made LTL 108 per household member per month, national average – LTL 89 (respectively, 12.2 and 12 % of

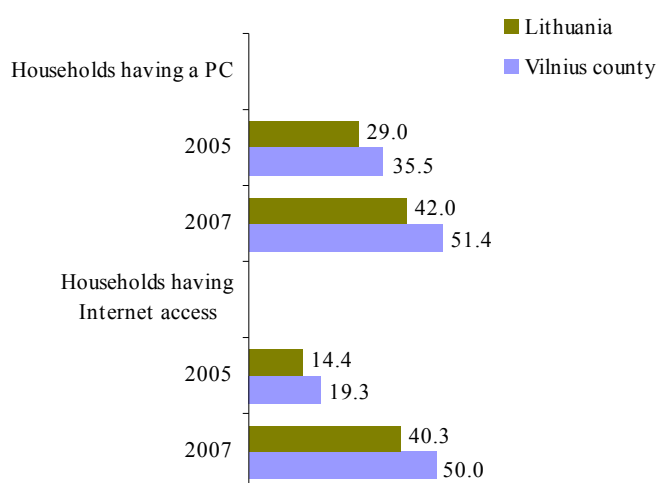
total household consumption expenditure). Against 2003, expenditure on the maintenance of the house in the county increased by 52.8 % (national average – 45.3 %).

Use of information technologies in households

Provision of Vilnius county households with personal computers and use of the Internet, against other counties, was the highest and considerably exceeded the national average. In I quarter 2007, 51 % of Vilnius county households had a personal computer at home, 50 % – Internet access (national averages, respectively, 42 and 40 %). Over two years, the share of Vilnius county households having a PC increased by 16, those having Internet access – by 31 percentage points (national averages, respectively, 13 and 26 percentage points).

Households with computers and Internet access, 2005 and 2007

Per cent



In I quarter 2007, computers were used by 61 % of the Vilnius county population aged 16–74 (national average – 52 %). As compared with other counties, this indicator was the highest. 68 % of persons who were using computers used them daily (national average – 66 %), 26 % – at least once a week, but not daily.

In I quarter 2007, the Internet was used by 58 % of the Vilnius county population (national average – 49 %). As compared with the national average, internauts of Vilnius county were using the Internet slightly more often. 63 % of the persons who were using the Internet used it daily, 30 % – at least once a week, but not daily. Hence 54 % of the Vilnius county population aged 16–74 were using the Internet regularly (at least once a week) (national average – 45 %).

Usually the Internet was used for communication, search for information, reading newspapers and magazines. In 2007, 28 % of the Vilnius county population used the Internet for communication with public authorities and providers of public services (national average – 18 %); the same share used the Internet for e-banking purposes (national average – 21 %).

In I quarter 2007, goods or services for personal use were purchased or ordered via the Internet by 5.7 % of the Vilnius county population aged 16–74, or by 9.6 % of internauts (national averages – 3.7 and 7.2 % per cent respectively). By this indicator, Vilnius county was only lagging behind Kaunas county.

Results of elections to municipal councils

(Data of the Central Electoral Commission of the Republic of Lithuania)

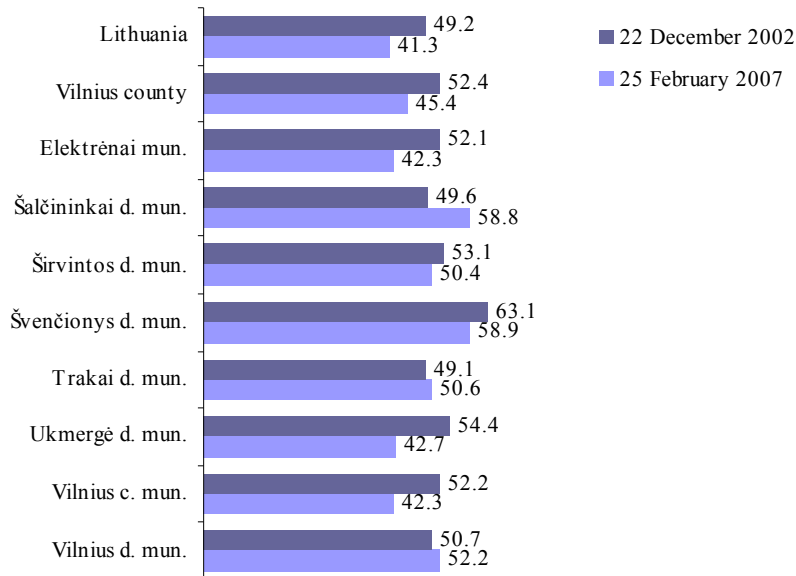
Electoral activity at the municipal council elections in Vilnius county in 2007, against 2002, decreased the least, as compared with the rest of counties: from 52.4 % in 2002 to 45.4 % in 2007,

and remained higher than the national average (41.3 %). It is the only county where electoral activity exceeded the indicator of the year 2002 in one-third of municipalities.

In 2007, the most active were the residents of Švenčionys, Šalčininkai, Vilnius, Trakai and Širvintos district municipalities, where more than half of residents having voting rights participated in the elections. Less active were the residents of Vilnius city, Elektrėnai and Ukmergė district municipalities, where in 2007 this indicator was as low as 42.3–42.7 %.

Electoral activity at municipal council elections, 2002 and 2007

Per cent



In 2007, in Vilnius county, out of the total of 224 municipal council mandates, women obtained 57, or 25.4 %, and this indicator was among the highest in the country (in Alytus county – 27.6 %). In almost all municipalities of Vilnius county (except for those of Elektrėnai and Švenčionys district), the share of women elected to municipal councils was higher than the national average. Vilnius district municipality stands out among the rest of municipalities by the share of women elected to municipal councils – as much as 40.7 %, this indicator being the highest among the country's municipal councils. In Šalčininkai district municipal council, women obtained one-third, in the rest of municipal councils – a quarter of mandates.

Number of mandates obtained at the 2007 municipal council elections by sex

	Total	Per cent	
		males	females
Lithuania	1550	77.8	22.2
Vilnius county	224	74.6	25.4
Elektrėnai mun.	25	84.0	16.0
Šalčininkai d. mun.	25	68.0	32.0
Širvintos d. mun.	21	71.4	28.6
Švenčionys d. mun.	25	84.0	16.0
Trakai d. mun.	25	76.0	24.0
Ukmergė d. mun.	25	76.0	24.0
Vilnius c. mun.	51	76.5	23.5
Vilnius d. mun.	27	59.3	40.7

In 2007, in the municipal council elections in Vilnius county, the highest number of mandates was obtained by the Electoral Action of Poles in Lithuania – 53 mandates, or 24 %, Liberal and Centre Union – 31, or 14 %, and Party Order and Justice (Liberal Democratic) – 29, or 13 %.

In 2007, in Vilnius and Šalčininkai district municipalities, the obvious leader – Electoral Action of Poles in Lithuania, which obtained, respectively, 70 and 80 % of mandates. In Švenčionys district municipal council, 10, or 40 % of mandates, were obtained by the New Union (Social Liberals). Other parties did not have such a majority of votes. In Vilnius city municipal council, the highest number of mandates – 14, or 27 %, was obtained by the Party Order and Justice (Liberal Democratic), and 10, or one-fifth, by the Homeland Union (Conservatives, Political Prisoners and Deportees, Christian Democrats). In Elektrėnai and Trakai district municipal councils, the highest share of mandates – a quarter in each – was obtained by the Liberal and Centre Union, in Širvintos district municipality – Labour Party, in Ukmergė district municipality – Union of Peasants and New Democracy Parties.

Number of mandates obtained at the 2007 municipal council elections by party

	Vilnius county	Elektrėnai mun.	Šalčininkai d. mun.	Širvintos d. mun.	Švenčionys d. mun.	Trakai d. mun.	Ukmergė d. mun.	Vilnius c. mun..	Vilnius d. mun.
Total	224	25	25	21	25	25	25	51	27
Electoral Action of Poles in Lithuania	53	–	20	–	3	5	–	6	19
Liberal and Centre Union	31	6	2	–	4	7	3	9	–
Party Order and Justice (Liberal Democratic)	29	3	–	4	2	2	2	14	2
Homeland Union (Conservatives, Political Prisoners and Deportees, Christian Democrats)	25	3	–	3	1	2	4	10	2
Lithuanian Social Democratic Party	23	4	1	2	1	2	4	6	3
Labour Party	19	2	2	5	2	4	3	–	1
The New Union (Social Liberals)	19	2	–	2	10	3	2	–	–
Union of Peasants and New Democracy Parties	15	2	–	4	2	–	7	–	–
Lithuanian Christian Democrats Party	4	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Liberal Movement of the Republic of Lithuania	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
Lithuanian Russians Union	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–

Culture

As compared with other counties, Vilnius county boasts the highest number of museums, while the number of libraries and cultural centres (214 and 146 respectively) in 2007 was higher only in Kaunas county.

Number of cultural institutions, 2001–2007

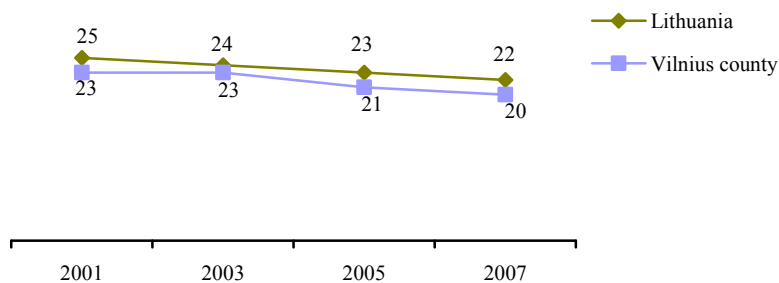
	Libraries				Cultural centres and branches thereof				Museums and branches thereof			
	2001	2003	2005	2007	2001	2003	2005	2007	2001	2003	2005	2007
Lithuania	1449	1418	1396	1395	947	882	850	853	100	111	105	106
Vilnius county	216	208	206	206	140	117	116	118	29	35	34	31
Elektrėnai mun.	12	12	12	12	9	8	9	9	–	1	3	3
Šalčininkai d. mun.	29	27	26	26	17	12	12	12	–	–	–	–
Širvintos d. mun.	23	21	21	21	21	14	14	14	1	1	1	1
Švenčionys d. mun.	24	24	24	24	15	15	15	15	1	1	1	1

	Libraries				Cultural centres and branches thereof				Museums and branches thereof			
	2001	2003	2005	2007	2001	2003	2005	2007	2001	2003	2005	2007
Trakai d. mun.	18	18	18	18	11	9	9	9	1	1	1	1
Ukmergė d. mun.	37	34	33	33	26	23	24	24	1	1	1	1
Vilnius c. mun.	31	30	30	30	10	13	5	7	24	29	26	23
Vilnius d. mun.	42	42	42	42	31	23	28	28	1	1	1	1

In 2007, against 2001, the number of libraries decreased by 10, of which by 4 – in Ukmergė district. The number of library users per 100 population in the county in 2007 was by 9 % lower than the national average. In Švenčionys district, the number of library users per 100 population was 2 times higher than the county average. In 2007, there were, on average, 829 users per county library, this indicator being the highest in Lithuania.

Number of county library users, 2001–2007

Per 100 population

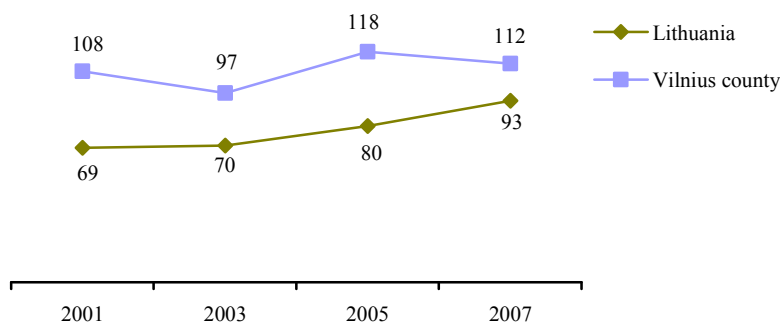


In 2007, one user would use municipal public libraries, on average, 13 times. This indicator was lower only in Tauragė county (12 times). 36 % of the county's libraries had computers (national average – 53 %). This indicator was lower only in Telsiai county (23 %). In Vilnius city, the major share of libraries were provided with computers, whereas in Trakai district – just 17 %. In 2007, there were 1224 documents per 100 Vilnius county population, or by 31 % more than the national average.

In 2007, there were 31 museums in Vilnius county (about one-third of the country's museums), which over the year were visited by 950 thousand persons. In 2001–2007, the number of museum visitors in the county grew by 3 %. The most popular museums – Trakai History Museum, which in 2007 received 355 thousand visitors, and Lithuanian national Museum (274 thousand visitors). By the indicator of museum attendances per 100 population (112), Vilnius county ranked second – after Klaipėda county (210).

Museum attendances, 2001–2007

Per 100 population

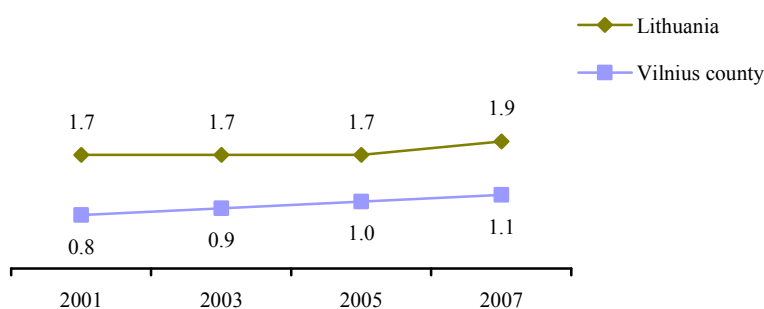


Against 2001, the indicator of museum attendances per 100 population in Vilnius county increased by 4 % (national average – 25 %).

The number of amateur art groups, against 2001, increased by 9 %, while the number of their members – by more than one-fourth. In 2007, against 2001, in Vilnius city, the number of amateur art groups increased twice, while the number of their members – 2.8 times, whereas in Kaunas city, which ranks second in terms of size, there were just 2 cultural centres in 2007, while the number of amateur art groups, against 2001, halved. However, the number of members of amateur art groups per 100 population in the county was the lowest in Lithuania (by 40 % lower than the national average).

Number of members of amateur art groups, 2001–2007

Per 100 population



In 2007, there were 31 cinema halls in the county, of which 21 – in Vilnius city. The number of cinemagoers over 2001–2007 grew 1.5 times (in 2001 – 957 thousand, in 2007 – 1483 thousand); 99 % of cinemagoers went to Vilnius city cinemas. In 2007, cinema attendances per 100 county population made 156. Against 2001, this number increased as much as 3 times. In 2007, this indicator was the highest in Lithuania, and exceeded the national average by 57 %.

Cinema attendances, 2001–2007

Per 100 population

