



Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia



STATISTICS IN BRIEF

LATVIA 2023

Latvia. Statistics in Brief 2023

Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia
Lāčplēša iela 1, Rīga, LV-1010, Latvia

Phone: +371 67366850

E-mail: pasts@csp.gov.lv

<https://csp.gov.lv>

<https://stat.gov.lv>

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Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia (CSB) has produced publication *Latvia. Statistics in Brief 2023* showing the key national statistics for 2022 and annual comparisons as well as giving short analysis of the latest trends. In 2021 and 2022 social and economic processes in the country have been adversely affected by COVID-19 pandemic and war in Ukraine.

The publication gives field professionals, business partners, foreign guests, and other interested parties an insight into economy and finance, population and social processes, business sectors of national economy, as well as science and technology.

The statistics is produced based on the data collected by the CSB as well as information provided by the Ministry of Culture, State Land Service, State Revenue Service, Latvian Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, as well as Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre and presented in a form of short texts, tables, charts, and maps.

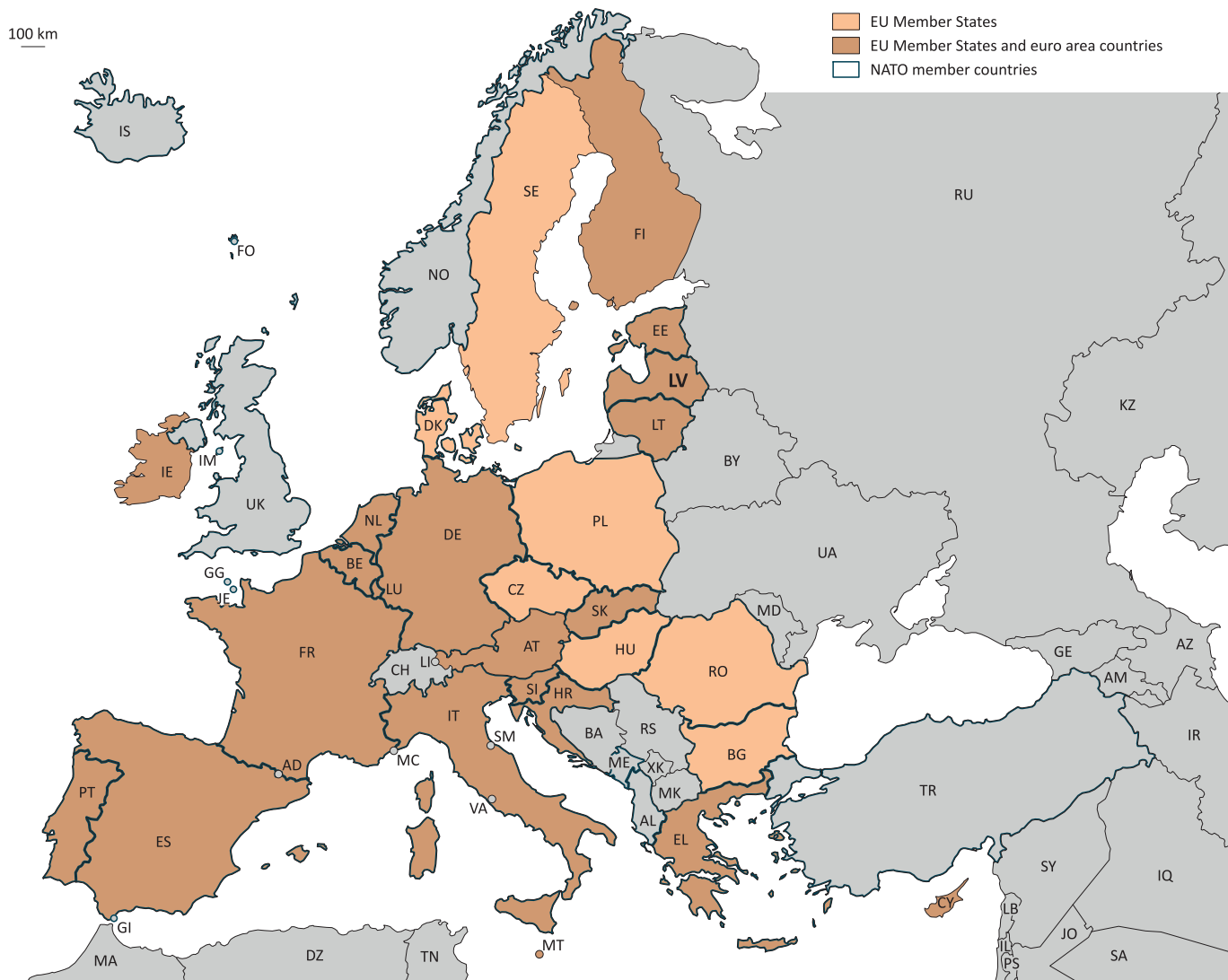
The latest statistics, time series as well as publications are available on the official statistics portal <https://stat.gov.lv/en>.

Abbreviations and symbols

-	magnitude zero
...	data are not available or too uncertain for presentation
°C	degree Celsius
EUR	euro, the official currency used in 19 Member States of the European Union (Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Spain) until 2023 and in 20 Member States (all above and Croatia) since 2023.
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Union
GDP	gross domestic product
GWh	gigawatt hour
q	metric quintal, standard measurement of mass for agricultural products equal to 1 000 kilograms
quintile	one fifth (20 %) of the number of surveyed households grouped in increasing sequence according to the disposable income per one household member
NACE	Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community (Rev. 2)
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan
PJ	peta joule
t	metric tonne, a unit of mass equal to 1 000 kilograms
TJ	tera joule
	data source

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Member states of the European Union (EU-27): Austria (AT), Belgium (BE), Bulgaria (BG), Croatia (HR), Czechia (CZ), Cyprus (CY), Denmark (DK), Estonia (EE), Finland (FI), France (FR), Germany (DE), Greece (EL), Hungary (HU), Ireland (IE), Italy (IT), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Luxembourg (LU), Malta (MT), Netherlands (NL), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Romania (RO), Slovakia (SK), Slovenia (SI), Spain (ES), Sweden (SE).

Territory of Latvia (64.6 thousand km²) is ten times smaller than that of France – the largest EU country, slightly smaller than the territory of neighbouring Lithuania and 1.4 times larger than that of Estonia.

Other European countries: Andorra (AD), Albania (AL), Bosnia and Herzegovina (BA), Belarus (BY), Switzerland (CH), Faroe Islands (FO), Guernsey (GG), Gibraltar (GI), Isle of Man (IM), Iceland (IS), Liechtenstein (LI), Monaco (MC), Moldova (MD), Montenegro (ME), Northern Macedonia (MK), Norway (NO), Serbia (RS), Russia (RU), Svalbard and Jan Mayen (SJ), San Marino (SM), Turkey (TR), Ukraine (UA), United Kingdom (UK), Vatican (Holy See) (VA), Kosovo (XK), the United Kingdom (UK).

Administrative territories and statistical regions of Latvia; 2022



Farthermost points of the country: north – 58° 5' 8" N, south – 55° 40' 29" N, west – 20° 57' 44" E, east – 28° 14' 29" E.

North–south extent, km	267	Total area, km ²	64 594
West–east extent, km	445	land, km ²	62 227
Length of border, km	1 900	inland water, km ²	2 367
land border, km	1 387	protected natural areas, km ²	7 519
with Estonia (to the north), km	343		
with Russia (to the east), km	284		
with Belarus (to the southeast), km	173		
with Lithuania (to the south), km	587		
sea border, km	513		

There are 36 municipalities and 7 State cities not included in municipalities. Seven out of ten State cities — Daugavpils, Jelgava, Jūrmala, Liepāja, Rēzekne, Rīga and Ventspils — have the status of a separate administrative territory (State city municipality), and three – Jēkabpils, Ogre and Valmiera – are units of territorial division of the respective municipalities.

Cities, municipality towns and municipality rural territories; 2022

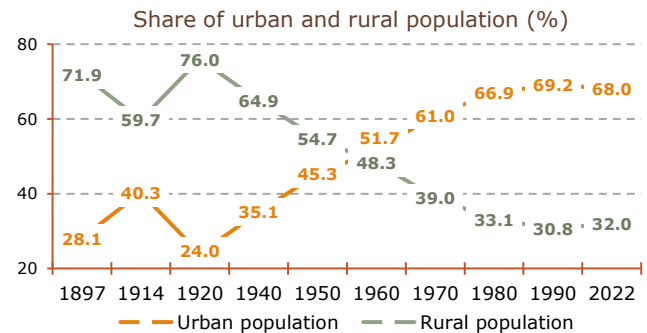
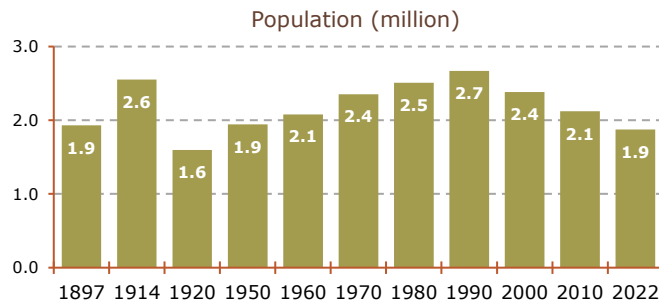


Adr	Audriņi	Cds	Code	Īvn	Īvande	KRS/Krs	KRĀSLAVA/Krāslava	Mzl	Mazozoli	SKR/Skr	SKRUNDA/Skrunda	Upm	Upmala
Ags	Augstkalne	Csn	Cesvaine	Jbr	Jaunbērze	Krš	Krišjāni	Mžt	Mežotne	Sks	Sakstagals	Vcs	Vecauce
Akl	Aizkalne	Crv	Čornaja	Jgl	Jaungulbene	Kzd	Kazdanga	Mžv	Mežvidi	Sld/Sld	SALDUS/Saldus	Vdk	Vadakste
AKR/Akr	AIZKRAUKLE/Aizkraukle	DBL/Dbi	DOBELE/Dobeļe	JIL/Jil	JAUNJELGAVA/Jaunjelgava	KGM	KEGUMS	Ndt	Naudite	SLS/Sls	SALASPILS/Salaspils	VLD	VALDEMĀRPILS
And	Andrupene	Dbn	DUBNA	JKB	JĒKABPILS	Lcs	Lielauce	Ngr	Nigrande	SMI/Smi	SMILTENE/Smiltene	VLM	VALMIERA
Ann	Annenieki	DGD/Dgd	DAGDA/Dagda	Jlc	Jaunlaicene	Ldm	Lēdmane	Nvd	Novadnieki	Snp	Snēpele	VĻN/Vļn	VIĻĀNI/Viļāni
APT/Apt	AIZPUTE/Aizpute	Dgl	Degole	JLG	JELGAVA	LDZ	LUOZA	Ogr	Ogresgals	Srn	Sērēne	Vpl	Vecpils
Asn	Asūne	Dgm	Daugmale	Jlt	Jaunlutriņi	Lij	Lazduleja	Omž	Ozoluži	Ssv	Sesava	Vrc	Vircava
Bbr	Bebrene	Dgn	Dignāja	Jmp	Jumpava	Lmp	Leimani	Onk	Ozolnieki	Stb	Staburags	VRK/Vrk	VARAKĻĀNI/Varakļāni
Bgl	Bērzgale	DGV	DAUGAVPILS	Jpb	Jaunpiebalga	Lpl	Lielplatone	PLV	PLAVINAS	Stj	Stelpe	Vsl	Veselava
Bkl	Bērzkalne	Dkš	Dekšāre	Jst	Jaunsāti	LVN	LIVĀNI	Pnk	Penkule	Stj	Stoleroņa	Vtr	Vitriņi
Bks	Bukaiši	DRB/Drb	DURBE/Durbe	Jsv	Jaunsvirlauka	LVR/Lvr	LIELVĀRDE/Lielvārde	PRK/Prk	PRIEKULE/Priekule	Stm	Stāmeriena	Zbr	Zebreņe
Bkr	Bikernieki	Drv	Druviena	KKN/Kkn	KOKNESE/Koknese	Lzd	Lazdona	PRL/Prj	PREIĻI/Preiļi	Stp	Stopiņi	Zlk	Zilaiskalns
BLD	BALDONE	Glg	Galgauska	KLD	KULDĪGA	MDN	MADONA	Pšm	Pūsmucova	Str	Strazde	Zlt	Zeltiņi
BLŽ	BALOŽI	Gls	Galēni	Klk	Kalkūne	Mln	Malnava	Rmb	Rembate	Svr	Svarīgi	Zjn	Zālenieki
BRC	BROCĒNI	Gin	Gailīši	Kln	Kalnecmpji	Mjln	Maljnova	Rnc	Rencēni	Svt	Svitene	Zvr	Zvirgzdene
Brn	Brengulī	GRB/Grb	GROBIŅA/Grobiņa	Kmb	Kombuļi	Mng	Mengēle	Rnd	Rundāle	Škl	Šķeltova		
Brs	Braslava	Grš	Griškāni	KND/Knd	KANDAVA/Kandava	Mrc	Mārciena	RZK	RĒŽEKNE	Tdk	Tadaki		
Brv	Brīvzemnieki	Grv	Grāveri	Kns	Konstantinova	Mrd	Mērdzene	Ržk	Rožkalni	TKM	TUKUMS		
Brz	Bērzaine	IKš	IKŠKILE	Knt	Kantinieki	Mrp	Mārupē	SGL/Sgl	SIGULDA/Sigulda	Tnž	Tinži		
BSK	BAUSKA	ILK	ILŪKSTE	Kpr	Kuprava	Mrs	Mārsnēni	Skl	Sokolki	Trk	Triakata		
Ccr	Cieciere	Ilz	Ilzeskalns	Krm	Krimūnas	MSL/Msl	MAZSALACA/Mazsalaca	Skn	Skaņkalne	Trv	Tērvete		

Population

Population change

Around the mid-13th century current territory of Latvia was inhabited by about 300 thousand people. By the beginning of the 19th century the population had reached 725 thousand. In the second half of the 19th century the country was immigrated by many Russians, Jews, Poles, Belarusians, Lithuanians, and Estonians, which resulted in a smaller share of Latvians, however in urban areas it increased due to the internal migration. In 1897 Latvia was resided by 1 million 929 thousand people. During the World War I (1914–1920) population of Latvia declined from 2.6 million to 1.6 million.



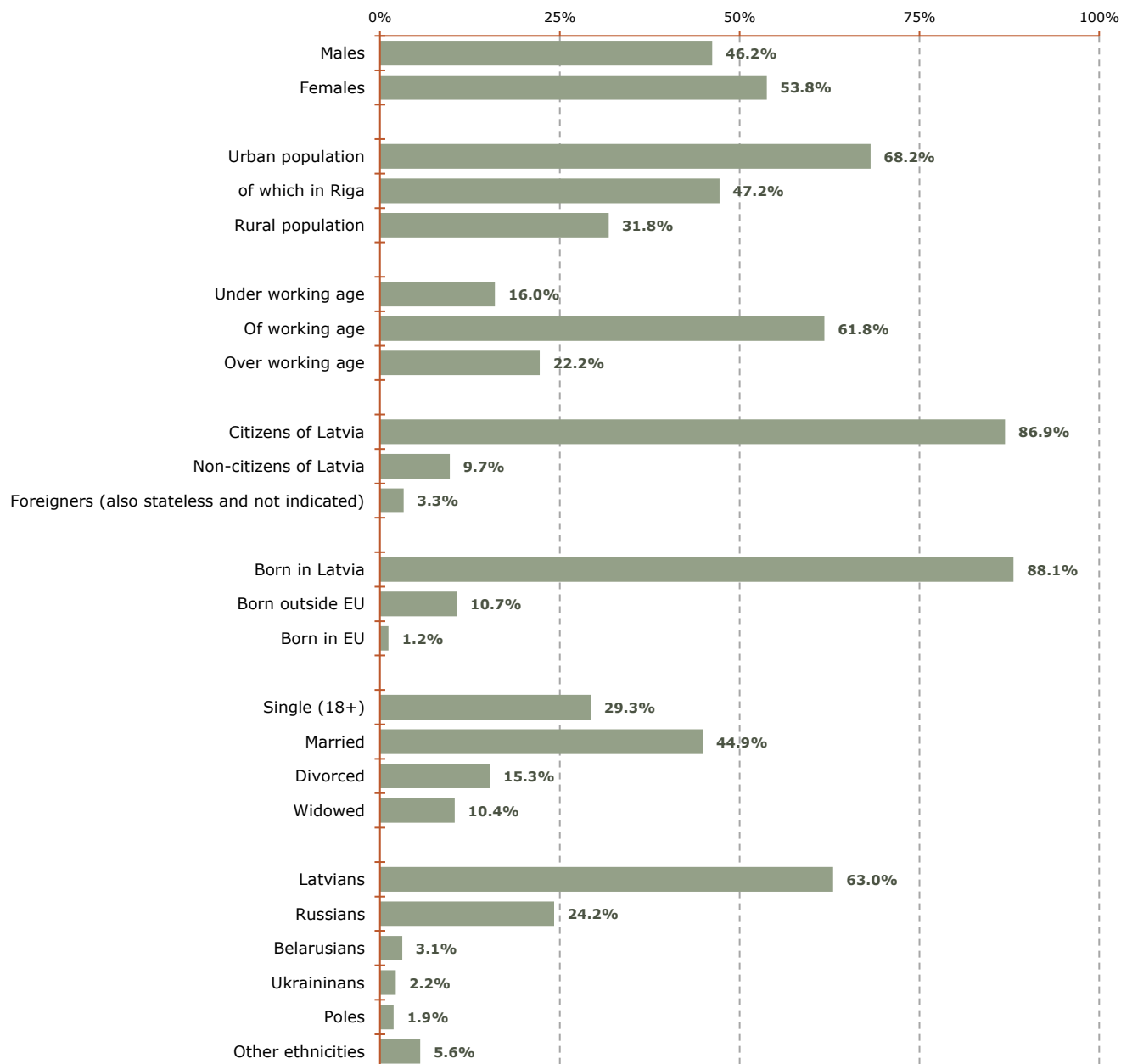
Sharp population increase was recorded after Latvia regained its independence in 1918, and in 1940 it reached almost 2 million. World War II and loss of the independence resulted in population decline and change in ethnic composition. Around 758 thousand people arrived for permanent residence, and at the end of 1980s share of Latvians in the total population dropped down to 52 %.

Usually resident population of Latvia has been declining since 1990, and by the early 2022 it had dropped by 792 thousand people or 30 % (incl. by 469 thousand people due to migration). The largest population decline (of 142 thousand people) was recorded in 1992–1994 when the USSR armed forces were leaving and great part of the civilian population left Latvia with them. The second sharpest decline (of 117 thousand people) took place during the financial and economic crisis in 2008–2010. Over the recent years, population is mainly declining due to negative natural increase (as the number of deaths exceeds the number of births). In 2021 population change was negatively affected by the pandemic (deaths exceeded births two times).

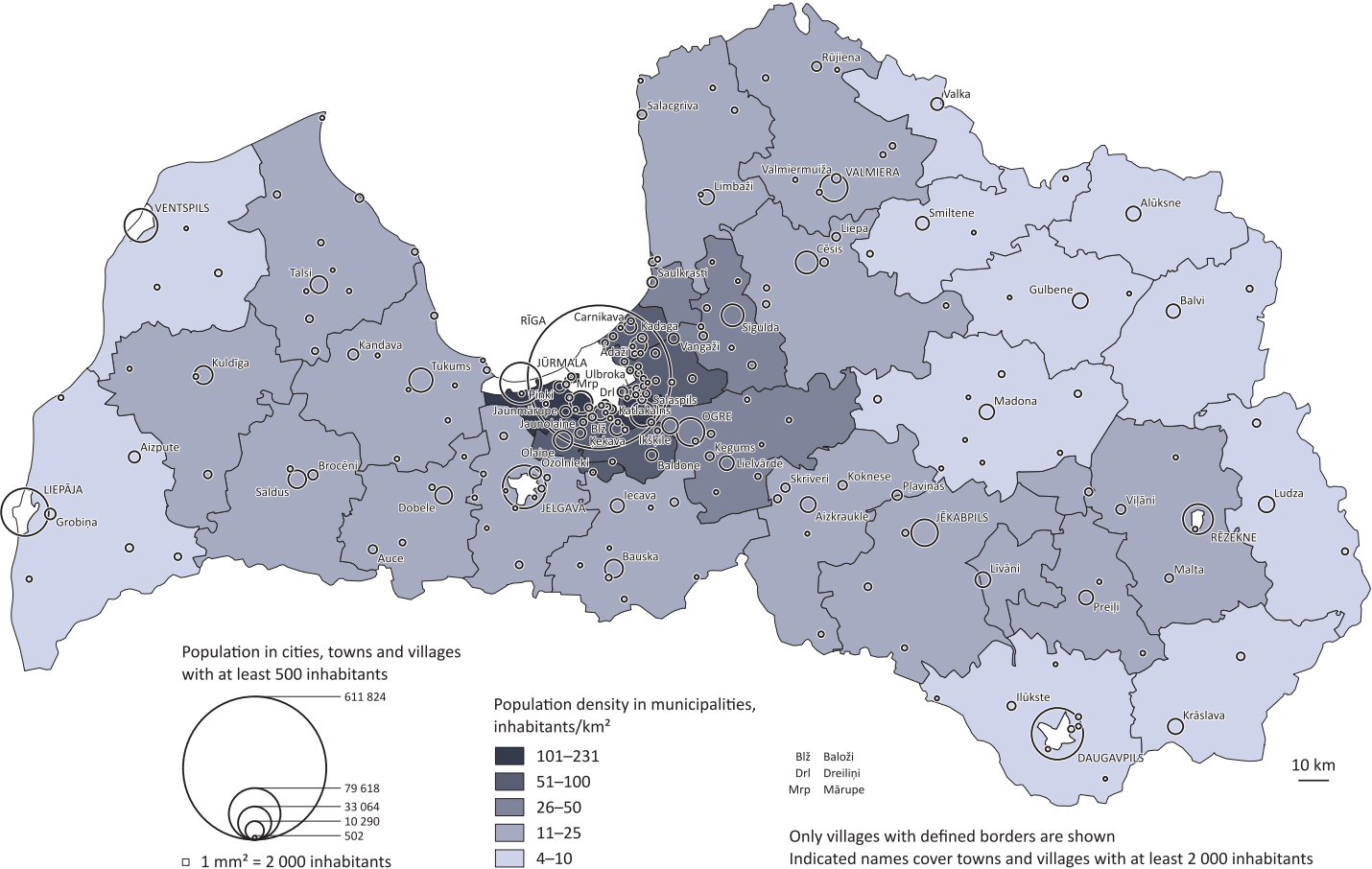
Key vital statistics (per 1 000 inhabitants)

Year	Marriages	Divorces	Live births	Deaths	Infant deaths	Population change	Natural increase	Net migration
1920	...	...	17.0	19.6	128.4	...	-2.5	...
1950	10.2	0.8	17.6	12.9	70.0	3.1	4.7	-1.6
1970	10.2	4.6	14.6	11.3	17.7	6.2	3.3	2.9
1990	8.9	4.0	14.2	13.1	13.7	-3.8	1.1	-4.9
2000	3.9	2.6	8.6	13.6	10.3	-11.9	-5.0	-6.9
2010	4.4	2.4	9.4	14.3	5.6	-21.7	-4.9	-16.8
2020	5.6	2.7	9.2	15.2	3.5	-7.6	-5.9	-1.7
2021	6.0	2.5	9.2	18.4	2.7	-9.3	-9.1	-0.2

Key demographic characteristics (at the beginning of 2022)



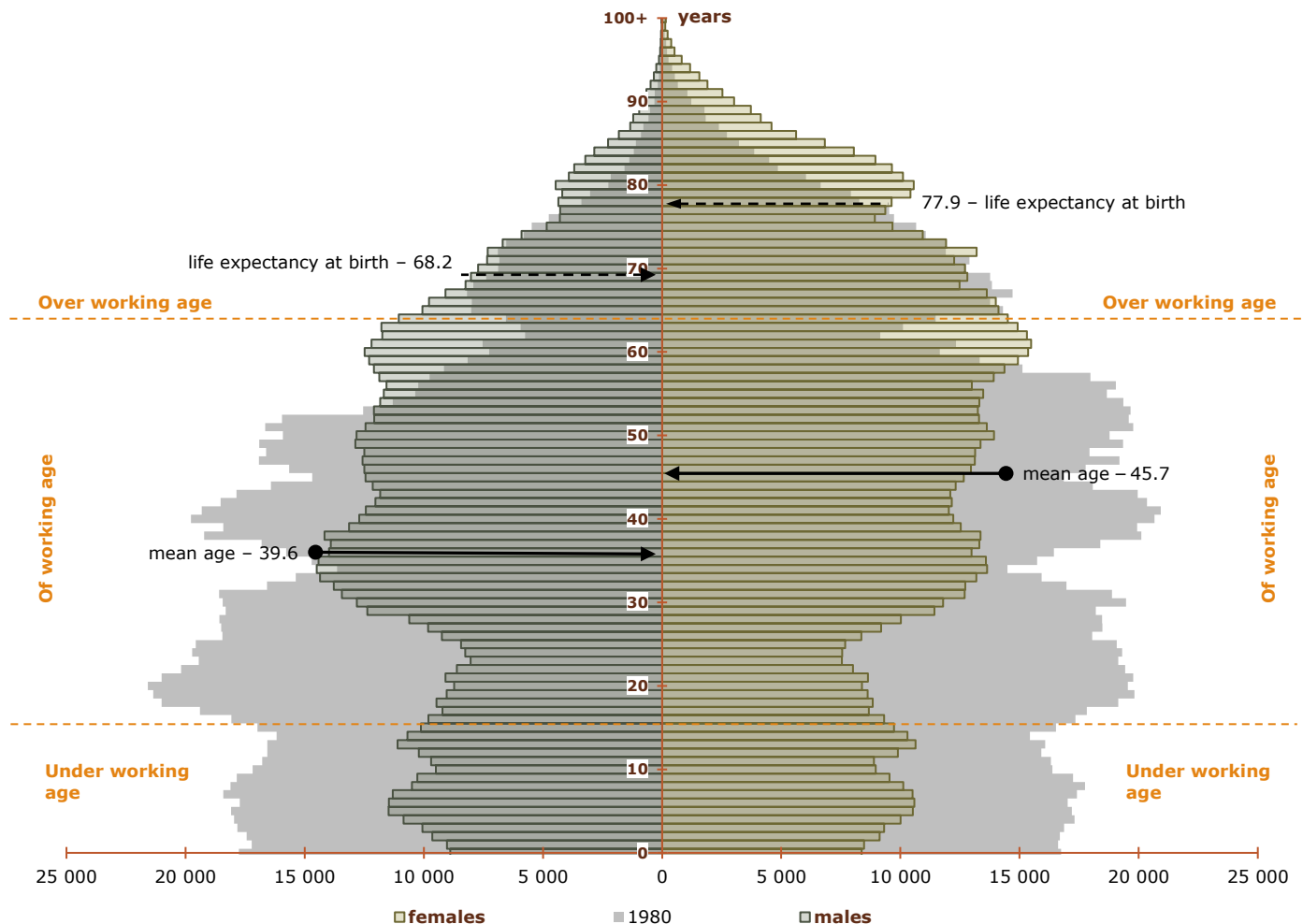
Usually resident population in cities, towns and villages and population density in municipalities; 2022



Age structure of population

At the beginning of 2022 Latvia was resided by 1 million 876 thousand people. During 2021 population declined by 17.5 thousand people or 0.92 % (for comparison: by 2.16 % in 2010 when notable drop was caused by migration). Urban population accounted for 1 million 282 thousand and rural by 593 thousand people. Population of Riga (606 thousand people) constituted 32.3 % of the total population and 47.2 % of the urban population.

Population pyramid (at the beginning of 2022)

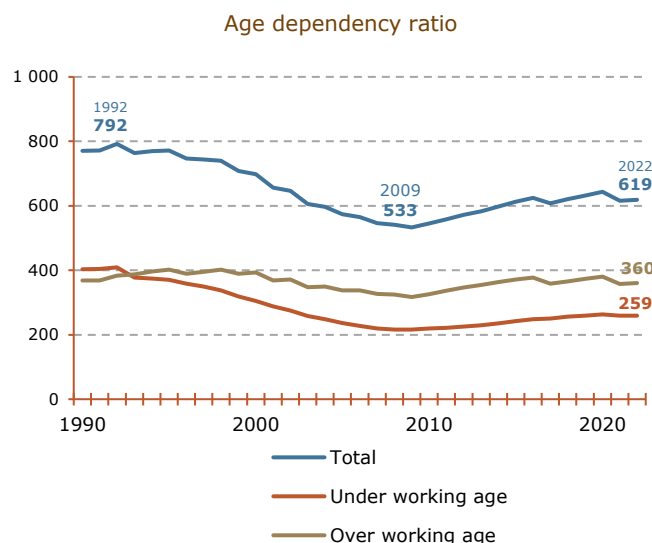
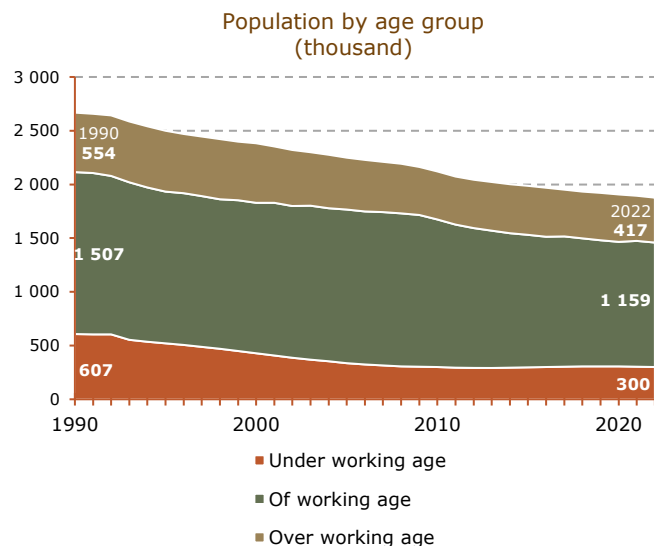


The depopulation taking place in the recent decades has resulted in the population ageing. The mean age of population has risen from 36 years in 1980 to 43 years in 2022. Since 1980 the mean age of women has grown by 7.4 years (45.7 at the beginning of

2022) and of men by 6.7 years (39.6). Just like in all other EU countries, there are more women than men in Latvia (53.7 % and 46.3 %, respectively); at the beginning of 2022 there were 116 women per 100 men.

At the beginning of 2022, per 1 000 people aged 15–63 there were 259 children aged 14 and under and 360 people aged over 64, while in 1990 those were 403 children and 368 elderly.

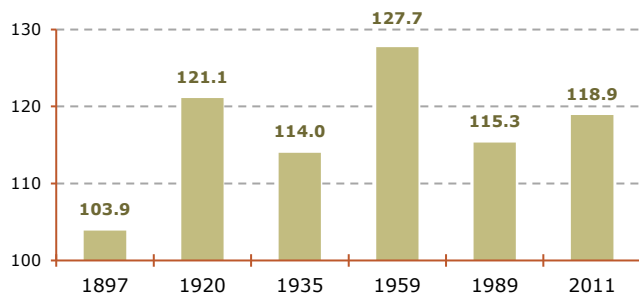
Population of working age accounted for 61.8 %, that over working age for 22.2 % and that under working age for 16.0 %. Age structure of the population is influenced by the natural population change and migration.



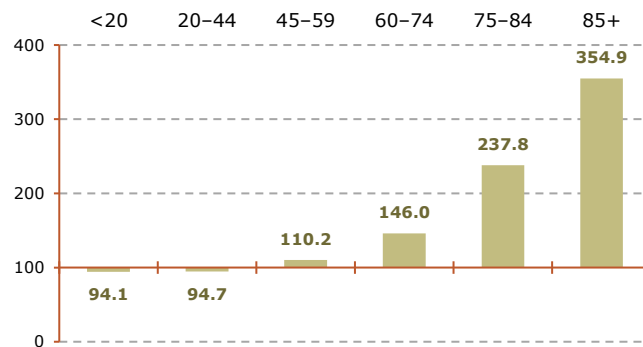
The total age dependency ratio is calculated as the ratio of dependent people – children and elderly – to the population of working age (15–63 years (incl.) at the beginning of 2022). The share of population over working age has been larger than the share of children and adolescents since 1993.

At the beginning of 2022, the number of women exceeded the number of men by 138 thousand. Prevalence of women tends to grow along with the age: in the age group over 65 the proportion of women is two times larger and in the age group over 80 years even three times larger. However, 5–6 % more boys than girls are born every single year. The number of men is greater than the number of women up to the age of around 40. Later, the share of women is growing, since the life expectancy thereof is almost ten years longer.

Number of women per 100 men

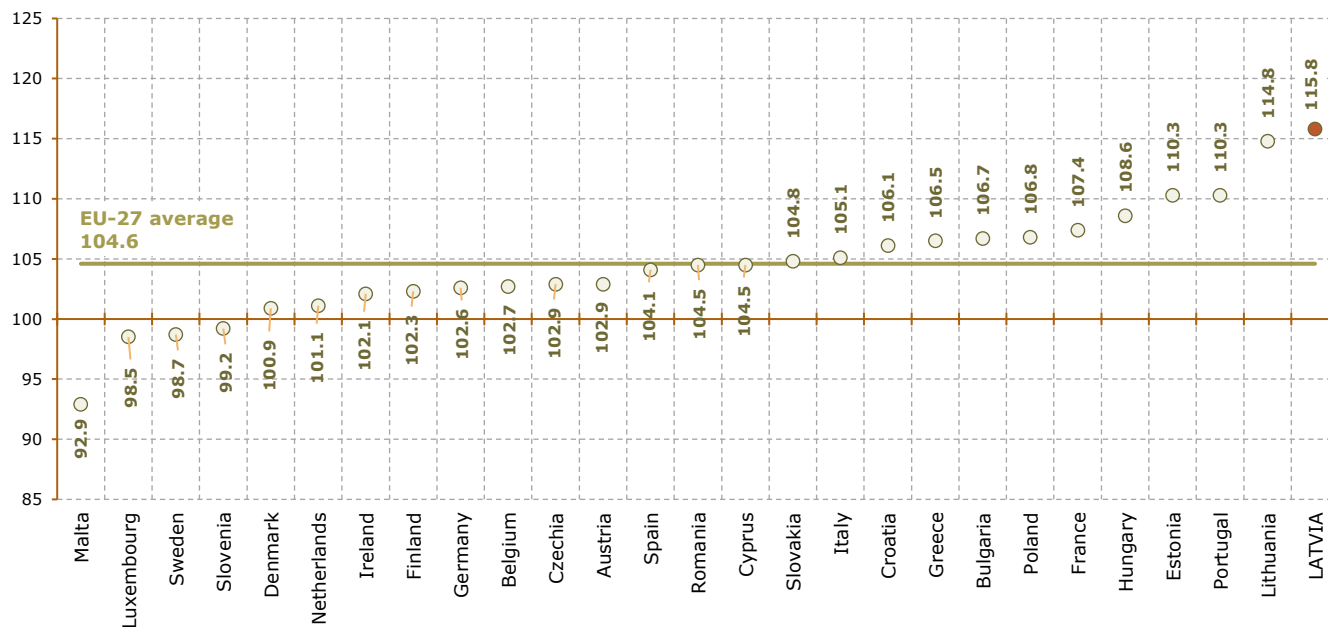


Number of women per 100 men by age group
(at the beginning of 2022)



Results of the census 1897 show the smallest gender gap at the late 19th century when the share of men in total population accounted for 49 %. In the 20s of the 20th century the disproportion grew slightly as the share of men dropped down to 47.0 %. In 1959 Latvia had the smallest share of men in the world (43.9 %). After 1989 the drop in the male population was also facilitated by the intensive emigration thereof.

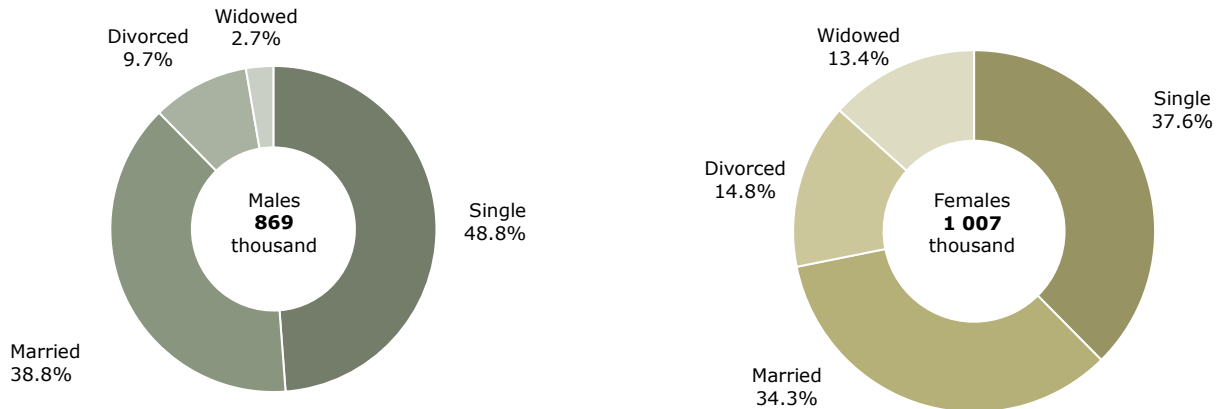
Number of women per 100 men in the EU; 2022



Families

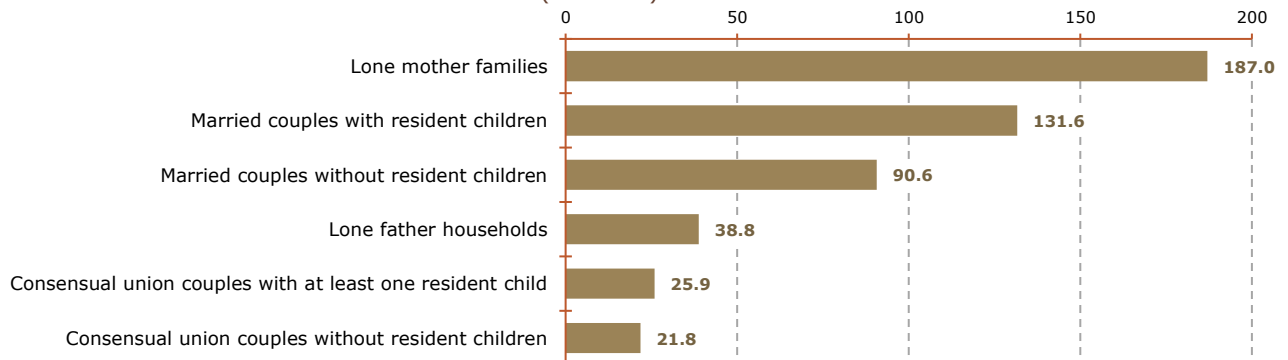
At the beginning of 2022, 41.4 % of full-age women (aged 18 and over) and 49.2 % of full-age men were married. Out of all single adults, 61.1 % of men and 56.4 % of women were aged under 35.

Marital status by sex
(at the beginning of 2022)

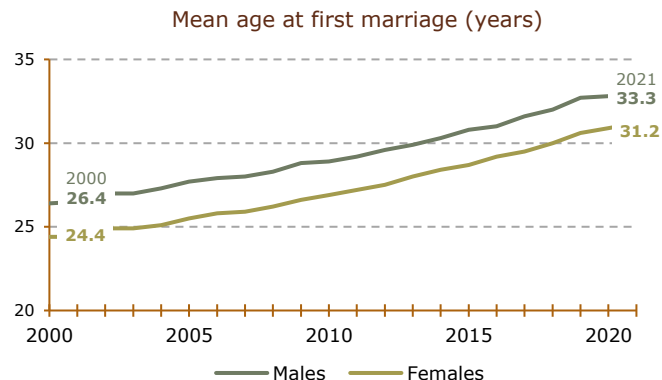
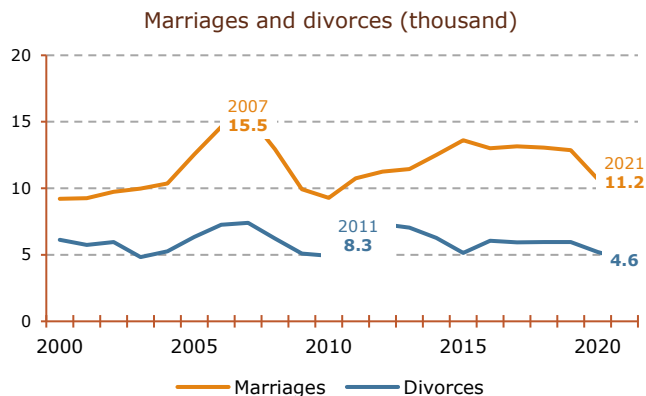


At the beginning of 2022, 495.9 thousand families lived in Latvia. Lone father/mother with at least one resident child aged under 18 was the most common type of private household (24 %), followed by married or consensual union couples without resident children (22.7 %), lone father/mother families with children over 18 that formed one fifth (21.6 %), and married couples with children under 18 (16.5 %). The high proportion of lone parents with minor children is determined by several factors: Latvia has the highest divorce rate in the EU (3.1 divorces per 1 000 inhabitants in 2021, with almost half of the families having minor children), high number of extra-marital births (around 40 % annually), moreover these families are only partially captured in statistics due to the high emigration (men aged 25–44 accounted for more than a quarter of emigrants, and a third of them were married). The families in which one of the parents does not live in Latvia permanently (is outside usually resident population) in statistics are perceived as lone-parent families.

Types of family nucleus; 2022
(thousand)

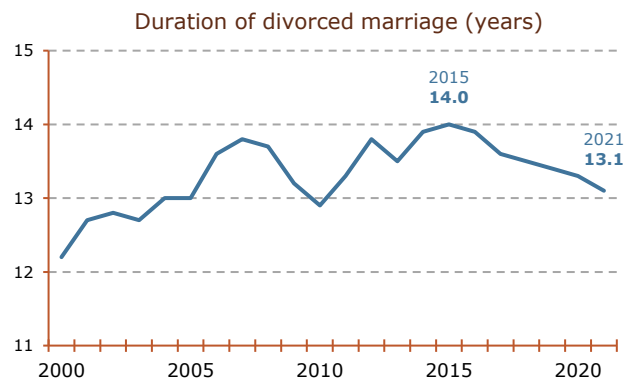
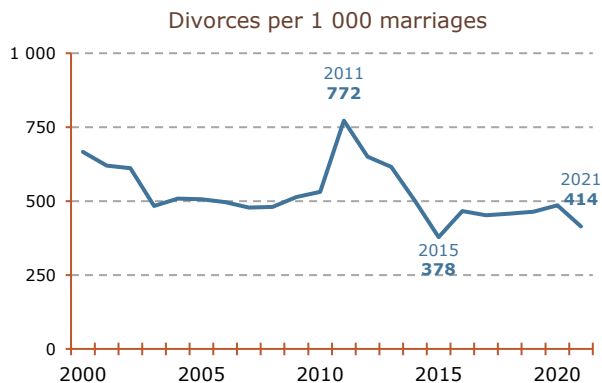


Marriages and divorces



In 2021, 11 228 marriages were registered, which is 526 marriages or 4.9 % more than in 2020. Crude marriage rate accounted for 6.0 in 2021, which is higher than in 2020 (5.6), however lower than in 2019 (6.7).

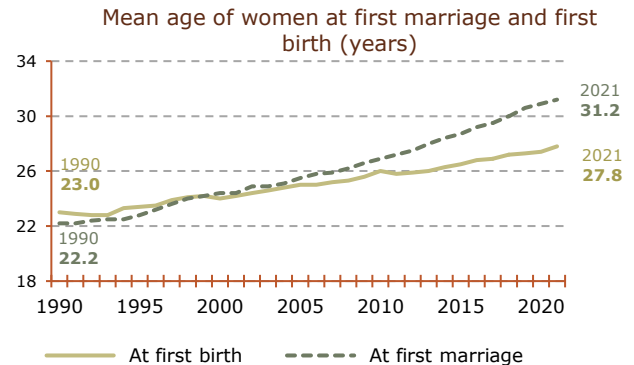
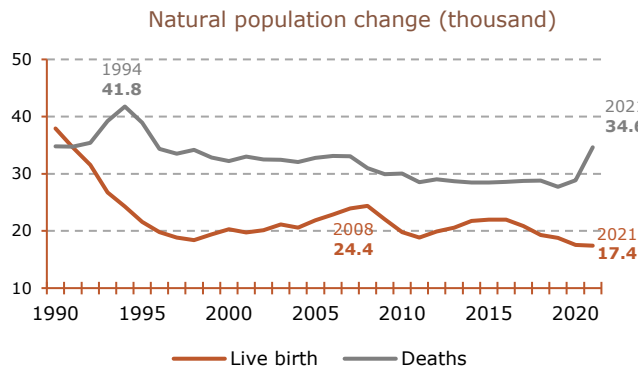
The number of marriages concluded in younger age groups is declining every year. Out of all marriages registered in 2021, 5.2 % of men and 11.7 % of women were aged 24 and younger (in 2000 those were 30.5 % and 44.9 %, respectively). Downturn is also observed in the number of marriages concluded by young people aged 19 and younger: in 2021 marriage was concluded by 26 men and 109 women in this age group. The mean age of men at first marriage accounted for 33.3 years and of women for 30 years; the indicator has risen by seven years since 2000.



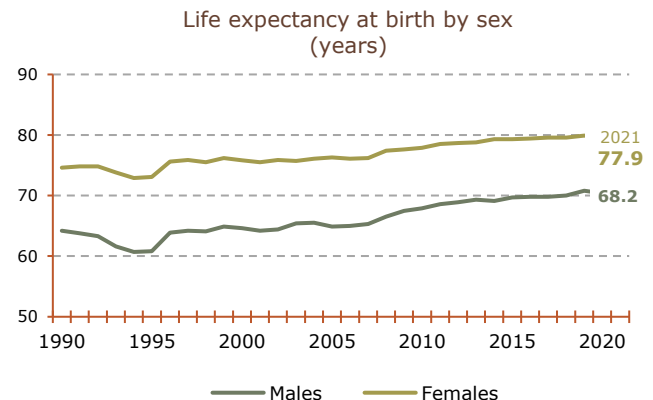
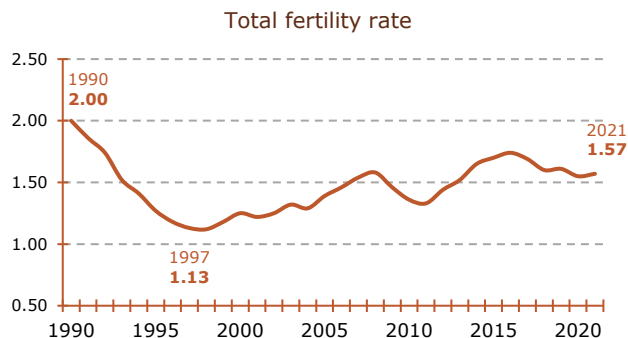
In 2021, 4.6 marriages were divorced, which is 10.8 % fewer than in 2020. The average duration of a divorced marriage accounted for 13.3 years. Out of the divorced people, men aged 39 and under constituted 38.6 % and women at his age 49.6 %. Out of all marriages divorced in 2021, 56.9 % (the highest indicator recorded over the past five years) had minor children, moreover the total number of children in these families accounted for 4 thousand.

Natural population change

In 2021, 17 420 children were born in Latvia, which is 132 children or 0.8 % fewer than in 2020. Low birth rate, few children per family, change in population age structure as well as life expectancy result in a negative population change. At the end of 80s, 16 children per 1 000 inhabitants were born (in majority of European countries, like Denmark, Germany, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, 10–12) while in 1998, compared to 1987, two times fewer children were born.



Latvian total fertility rate ⁽¹⁾ has dropped from 2.22 in 1987 to 1.57 in 2021, which is far from the number needed for the generational replacement. In 2020, the EU-27 average total fertility rate accounted for 1.50 (highest in Malta (1.13) and lowest in France (1.83)) and in Latvia for 1.55.



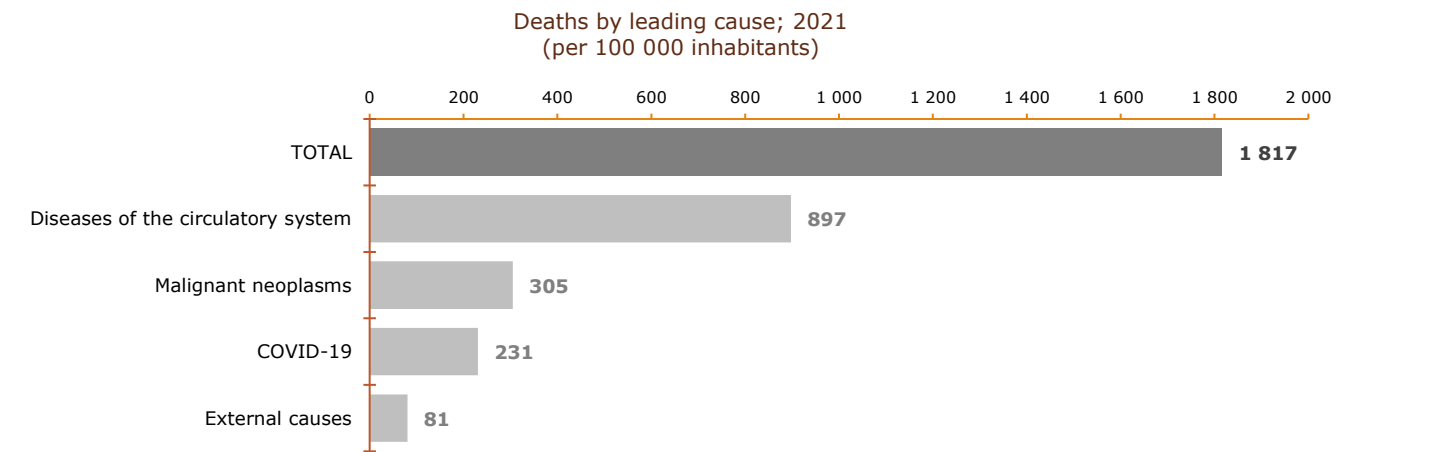
⁽¹⁾ The average number of children that would be born to one woman during her lifetime if the age-specific fertility rate observed for that year would apply for her whole life. Generational replacement requires a total fertility rate of approximately 2.1, i.e., birth rate corresponding to an average of 2.1 children per women.

The mean age of women at first birth is growing every year. In 1990 it accounted for 23 years and in 2021 for almost five years more – 27.8. In 2020, the EU-27 mean age of women at first birth constituted 29.5 years (greatest in Italy (31.4) and lowest in Bulgaria (26.4)). Over the period from 1994 to 2021, the mean age of women at first marriage has grown by almost nine years (from 22.5 to 31.2). The share of extra-marital births has risen more than twice during the period from 1990 to 2021 (from 16.9 % to 37.6 %). Marital births accounted for 62.4 % in 2021 (83.1 % in 1990).

In 2021 the highest birth rate was recorded among women aged 25–34 (62.4% of children were born to mothers at this age). Twins were born in 216 childbirth and triplets in two. During the year, 8 969 boys and 8 451 girls were born, what makes 106 boys per 100 girls.

In 2021 life expectancy at birth accounted for 73.1 years (68.2 among men and 77.9 among women, gender gap of 9.1 years). The greatest life expectancy gender gap – 12.3 years – was recorded in 1995.

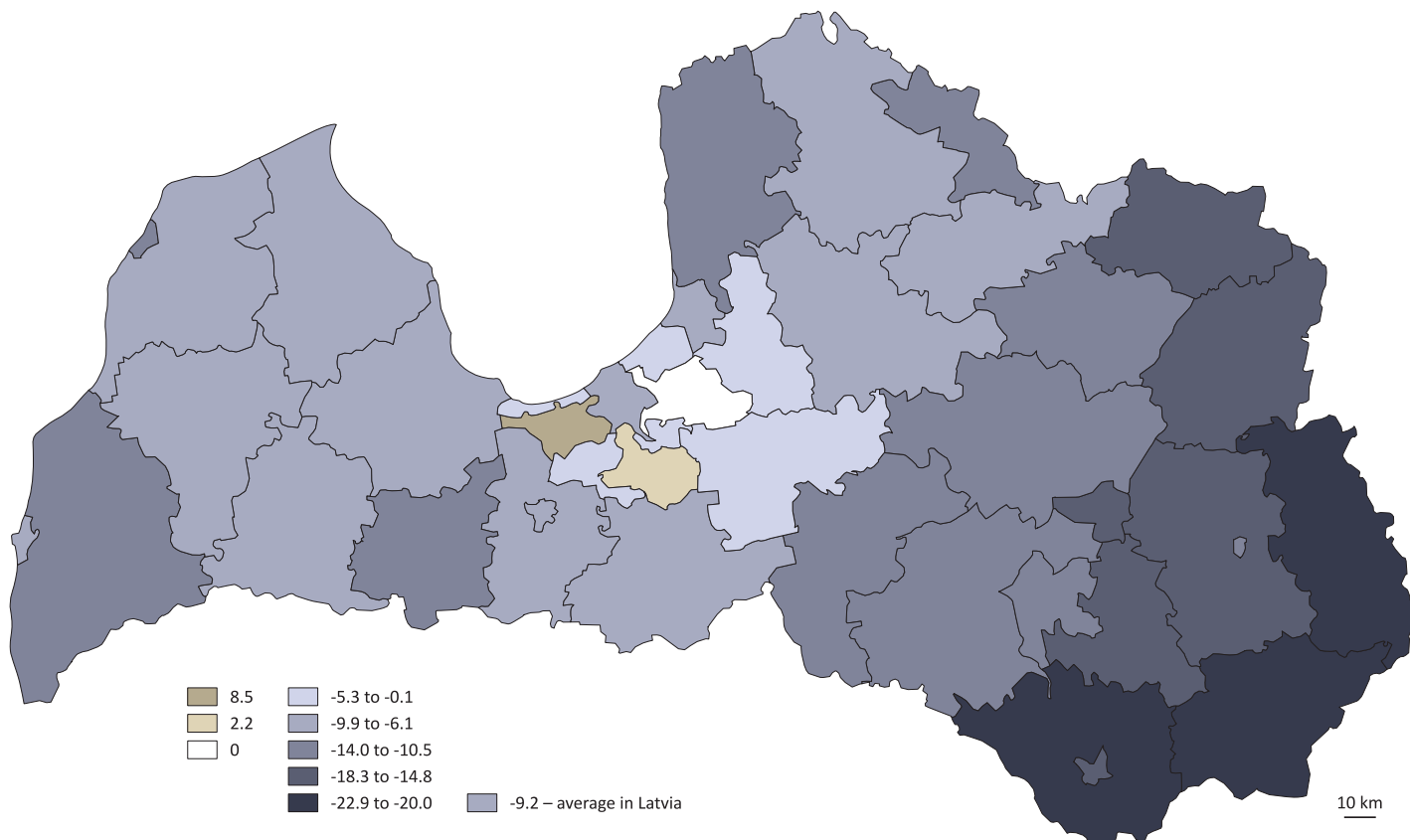
In 2021, 34.6 thousand deaths were registered, which is 20 % more than a year ago. Death number exceeded birth number by 50.3 % resulting in a population decline of 17.2 thousand people (11.3 thousand in 2020). Upturn in death number was caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Average age at death accounted for 69.9 years among men and 79.8 years among women.



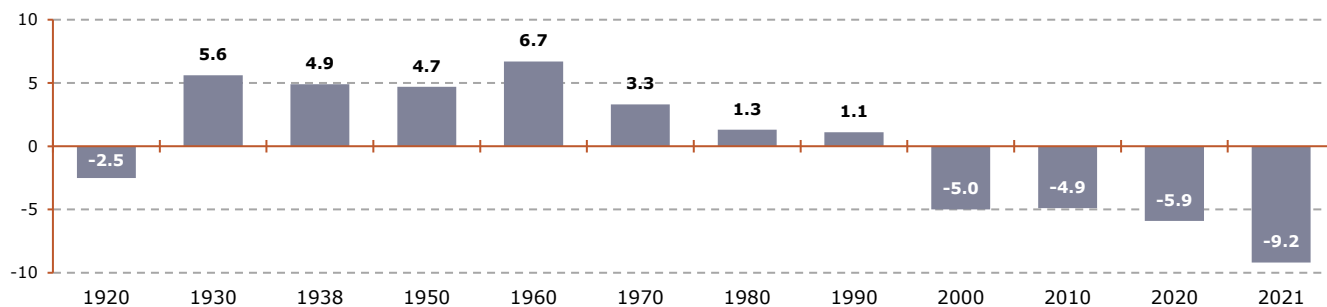
Diseases of the circulatory system were the most frequent cause of death in Latvia in 2021. They led to 49.9 % of all deaths (16.4 thousand), moreover, the incidence thereof among women was 1.2 times higher (972 women and 810 men per 100 000 deaths of the corresponding gender in 2021). Malignant neoplasms caused 16.8 % of deaths (5.8 thousand), furthermore were 1.14 times more common among men. Confirmed COVID-19 infection ⁽¹⁾ served as the cause in 12.7 % of deaths (4.4 thousand), of which 89.2 % of the people (3.9 thousand) were aged 60 or over.

(1) https://statistika.spkc.gov.lv/pxweb/en/Health/Health__Mirstiba/MOR13_celoni_vecgrupas_COVID-vakcinacija.px/

Natural increase by administrative territory; 2021 (per 1 000 inhabitants)



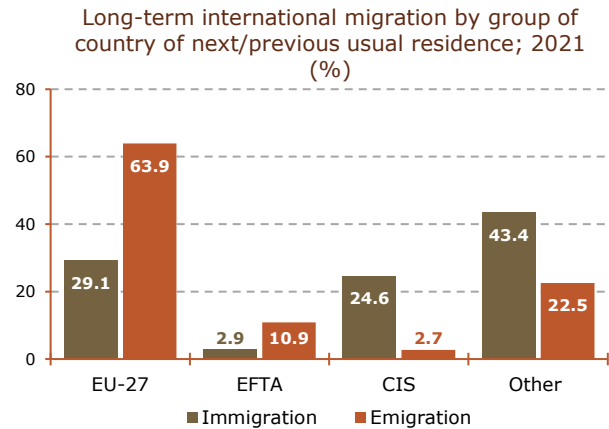
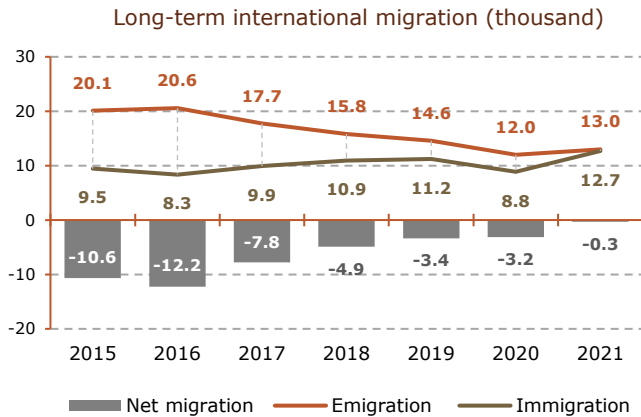
Natural increase (average per 1 000 inhabitants)



Migration

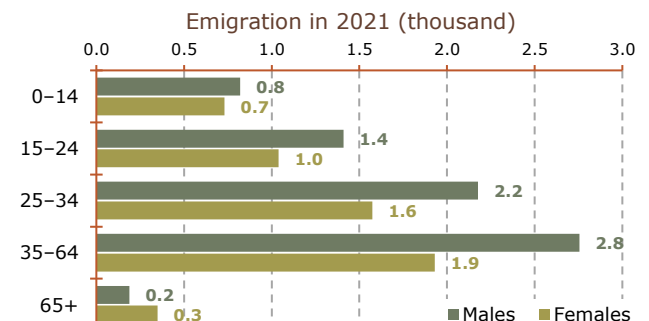
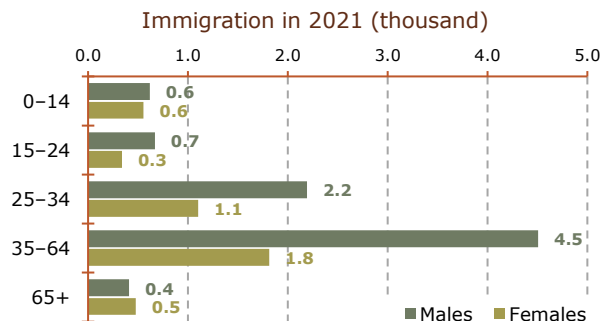
In 2021 number of immigrants was 2.2 % smaller than of emigrants

After the restoration of independence, in general Latvia has changed its status from the migration destination to a migration origin country. However, in 2021, compared to 2020, the number of immigrants grew by 43.5 % and of emigrants by 8.2 %.



Out of all people who arrived in Latvia in 2021, 29.1 % came from EU, 24.6 % from CIS and 46.3 % from other countries. The total number of immigrants constituted 12.7 thousand (men 66.2 %, women 33.8 %). In addition, 83.7 % of the immigrants were of working age (aged 15–64) (87.7 % of men, 75.9 % of women) and young people accounted for 45.5 % (47.1 % of men, 42.4 % of women). Two largest ethnic groups were formed by Latvians and Russians (4.1 thousand and 2.8 thousand, respectively).

Out of all people who left the country, 63.9 % went to EU, 2.7 % to CIS and 33.4 % to other countries. The total number of emigrants accounted for 13 thousand (men 56.6 %, women 43.4 %). Besides, 83.9 % of the emigrants were of working age (86.3 % of men, 80.8 % of women, moreover 69.4 % of the women were aged 15–49). Latvians and Russians formed the two largest ethnic groups of the emigrants as well (5.4 thousand and 3.2 thousand, respectively). However, in the average population of the respective ethnicity, Latvian emigrants accounted for 0.5 % and Russian for 0.7 %.

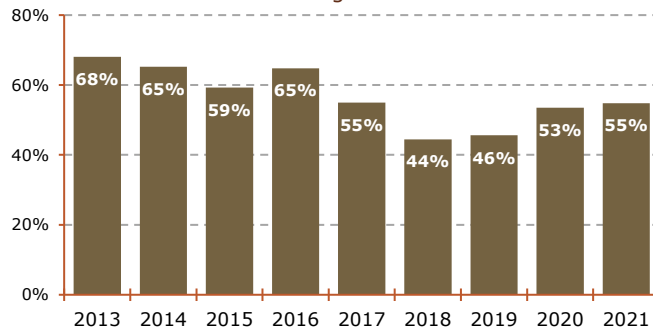


Remigration

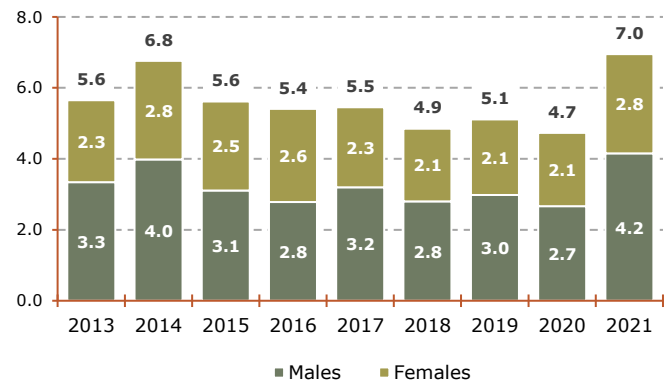
7 thousand remigrants returned to Latvia

In 2021 remigrants formed more than a half (54.8 %) of all immigrants and their number has risen by 2.2 thousand compared to 2020. People aged 25–64 constituted 74.4 % of the remigrants. Quite often young families having children at pre-school and school age decide to return as want them to acquire education in Latvia. Such a choice may explain the large share of children (aged 14 and younger) and young people (aged 25–34) in the remigrant number (12.5 % and 19.8 %, respectively). Upward trend may also be observed in the number of elderly remigrants: the share of remigrants aged 65 and over has gone up from 3.1 % in 2013 to 9.4 % in 2021. Men constituted almost 60 % or 7 thousand of the remigrants. Citizens of Latvia accounted for 97.6 % and people born in Latvia for 2.4 % of the remigrants registered in 2021.

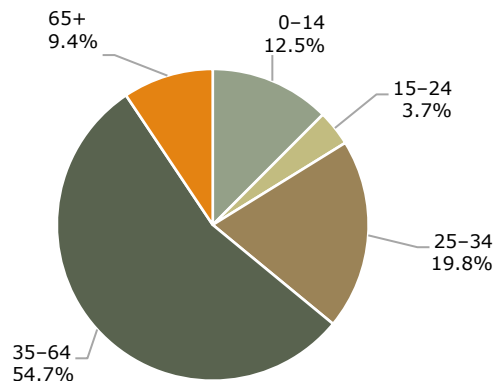
Share of remigrants in total number of immigrants



Remigrants (thousand)



Age of remigrants; 2021

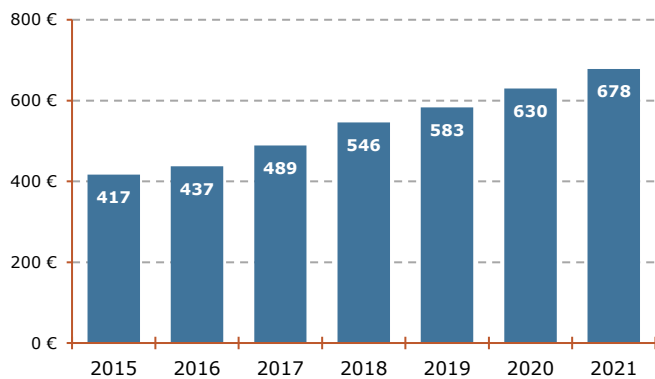


Income, income inequality

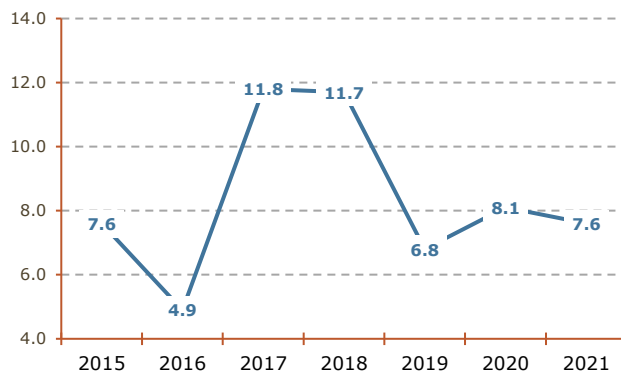
Income grew by 7.6 %

In 2021, compared to 2020, household disposable income increased by 7.6 % and reached EUR 678 per household member monthly (¹).

Average income per household member monthly (EUR)



Change in income compared to previous year (%)



In 2021, monthly income per household member in households belonging to the first quintile group (²) amounted to EUR 232 while in those belonging to the fifth quintile group to EUR 1 475. In the two middle quintile groups the indicator varied between EUR 412 (in second) and EUR 801 (in fourth quintile group).

Minimum income level (³) (EUR monthly)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
One person	167	177	198	218	233	251	274
Two adults with two children aged under 14	518	549	614	676	722	778	849

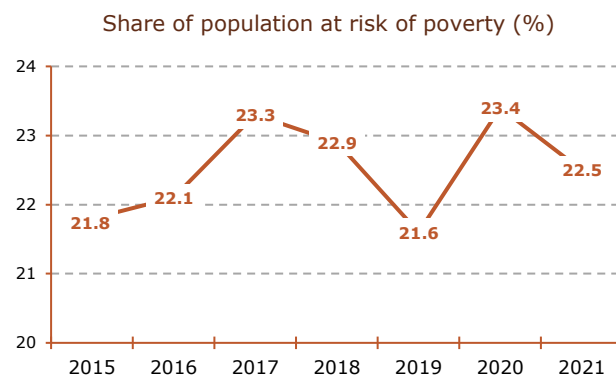
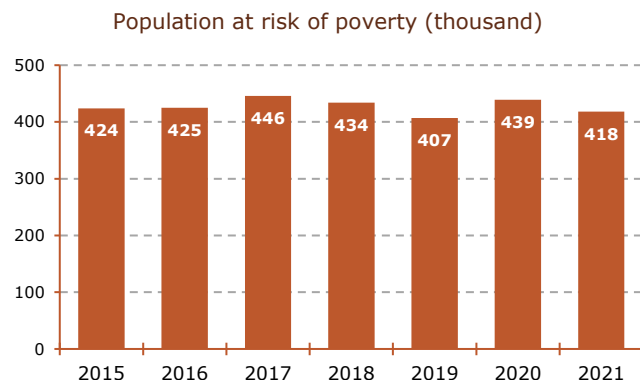
(¹) **Disposable (net) income** is the cash income from labour, employee income in kind received by using company car for private needs estimated in cash, income or losses received from self-employment, received pensions and benefits, regular material assistance from other households, profit from interests of deposits, dividends, shares, income received by children aged under 16, income from property rental, receipts for tax adjustments from State Revenue Service. From this total amount of income the following are deducted: real estate tax, amount of money regularly given to other households, amount paid to State Revenue Service due to unpaid or insufficiently paid income tax.

(²) **Quintile group** is one fifth (20 %) of the number of surveyed households grouped in increasing sequence according to the disposable income per one household member. The bottom (first) quintile group includes one fifth of the households with the lowest income, while the top (fifth) quintile group comprises one fifth of the households with the highest income level.

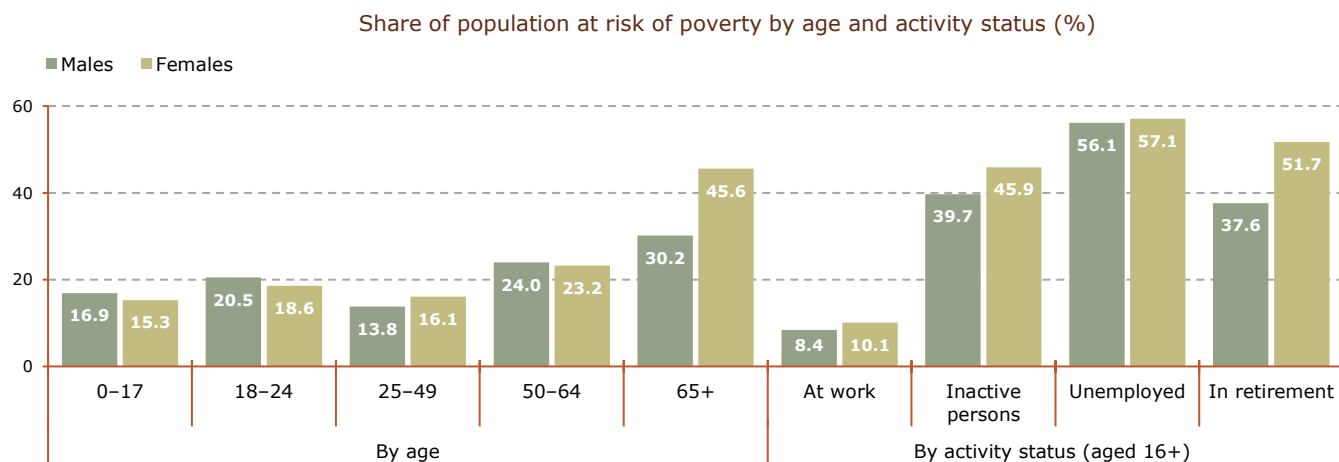
(³) **Minimum income level** is set at 40 per cent of the median household disposable income per equivalised consumer by giving the equivalence value 1 to the first or the only household member and 0.7 to all other members.

Almost a fourth of population at risk of poverty ⁽¹⁾

In 2021, 22.5 % or 418 thousand people were at risk of poverty. The disposable income thereof was below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (EUR 513 in 2021). At-risk-of-poverty threshold has grown from EUR 472 monthly in 2020 to EUR 513 in 2021. However, along with the growing State and local government support for various household groups, the share of people at risk of poverty fell by 0.9 percentage points (to 22.5 % in 2021).



In the age group under 24 (incl.), the share of women at risk of poverty is slightly smaller than of men. However, among older population the gap is notably greater. In 2021, the share of women at risk of poverty in the age group 65 and over accounted for 45.6 % and of men for 30.2 %.



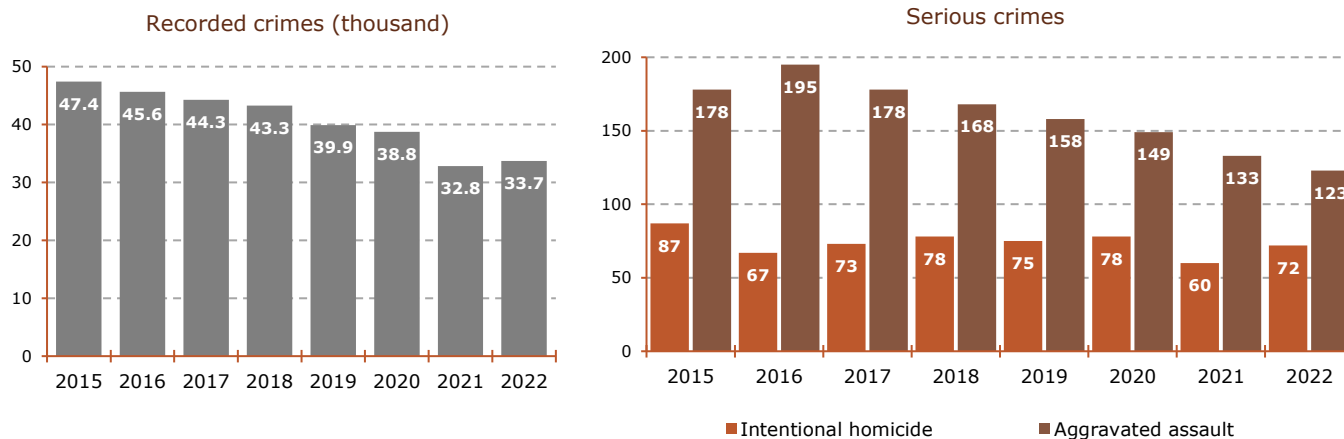
⁽¹⁾ **At-risk-of-poverty rate** is the share of people with an equivalised disposable income below 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income (i.e., below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold).

Crime

Registered crime risen slightly

The total number of criminal offences registered has risen slightly compared to 2021 when after the COVID-19 pandemic the indicator was the smallest one ever recorded in Latvia. Currently, the most common crime types tend to change – the number of physical crimes is decreasing while new crimes are emerging, especially on the Internet.

In 2022, 33.7 thousand crimes were registered, which is 2.6 % more than in 2021. Over the year, the number of crimes against property has risen slightly (thefts by 13.7 % and robberies by 8.2 %). However, a year ago in 2021 a drop in the car thefts was recorded while in 2022 the number went up by 5.8 % (894 car thefts in 2020, 487 in 2021, and 517 in 2022).



In 2022, 12.7 thousand thefts (incl. fraud and misappropriation on a small scale) were recorded, constituting 37.8 % of all crimes registered. Compared to 2021 when due to the COVID-19 pandemic the sharpest drop was recorded (36 %), the number of thefts has increased by 13.7%, while compared to 2010 it has decreased by half.

Almost a third of the recorded crimes are classified as serious (28.1 % in 2022 and 30 % in 2021). In 2022 the number of intentional homicides grew by 16.7 %, i.e., 72 homicides were registered (60 in 2021).

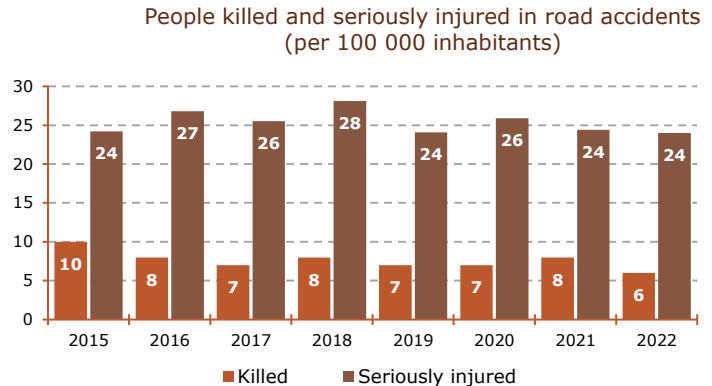
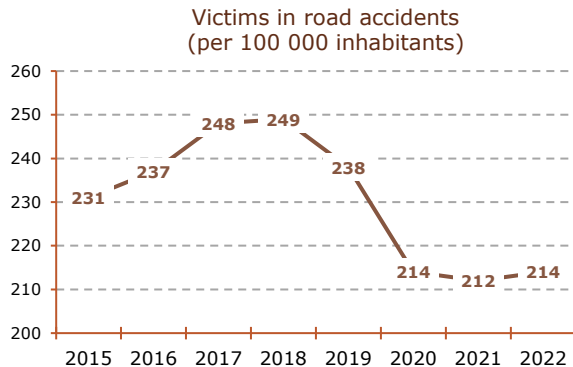
At the end of 2022 prison population of Latvia reached 3 229 people, which is 1.4 % more than in 2021. The proportion of juvenile criminals is relatively low (4.1 % of offenders in 2022). The share of female criminals almost has not changed over the year (11.5 % in 2021 and 11.8 % in 2022).

Road accidents

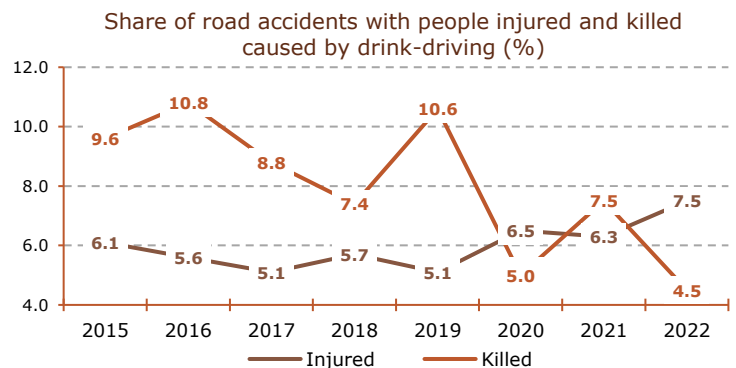
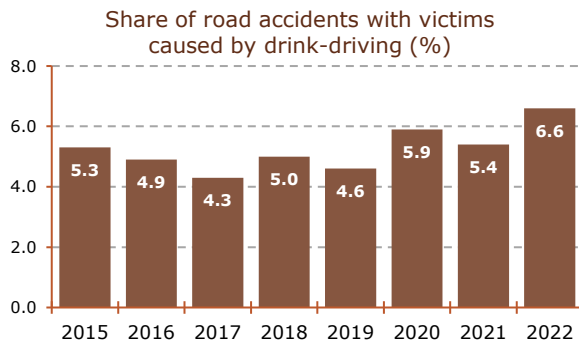
3.4 thousand victims registered in 42.8 thousand road accidents

In 2022, 115 road fatalities and 4 022 injuries (including 429 serious injuries) were recorded in Latvia. The number of fatalities, compared to 2021, has dropped by 32 people and of injuries grown by 25.

A total of 42.8 thousand road accidents were registered in 2022, of which 34 thousand accidents had victims and in 949 at least one of the drivers was found to be under the influence of alcohol (resulting in 9 fatalities and 306 injuries (of which 51 serious)).



In 2022, drivers accounted for 54.8 % and pedestrians for 24.4 % of the people killed in road accidents. In the number of people injured, drivers made up 50.6 % and passengers 26.1 %.

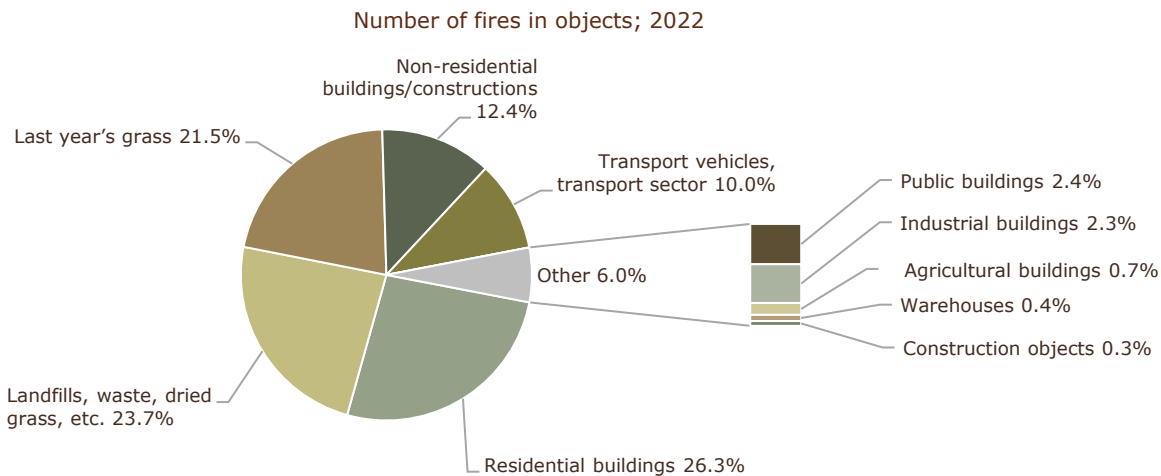
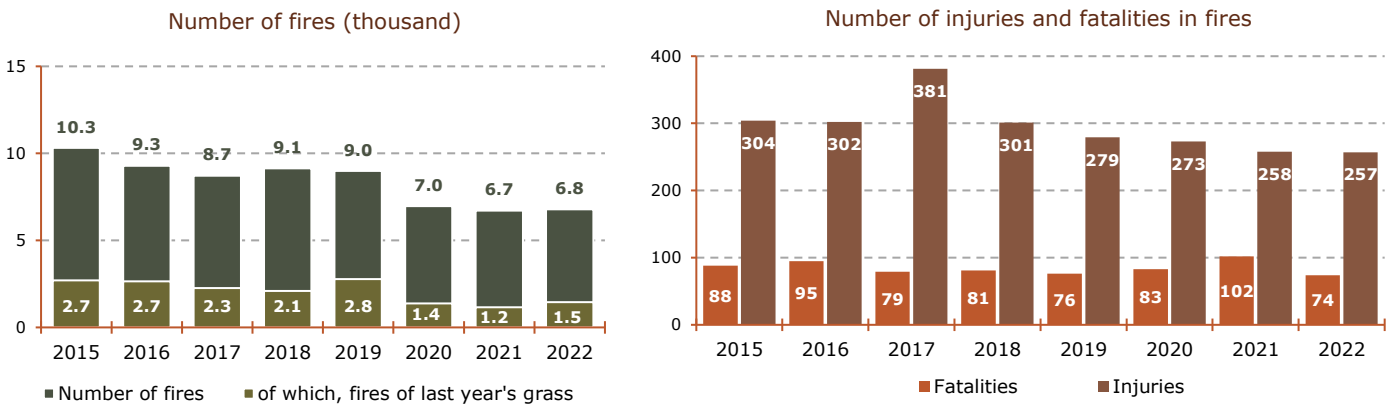


In 2021, the average number of road fatalities per 100 000 inhabitants constituted 4.6 in EU and 7.8 in Latvia. The highest indicator was recorded in Romania (9.2) and the lowest in Malta (1.7).

Fires

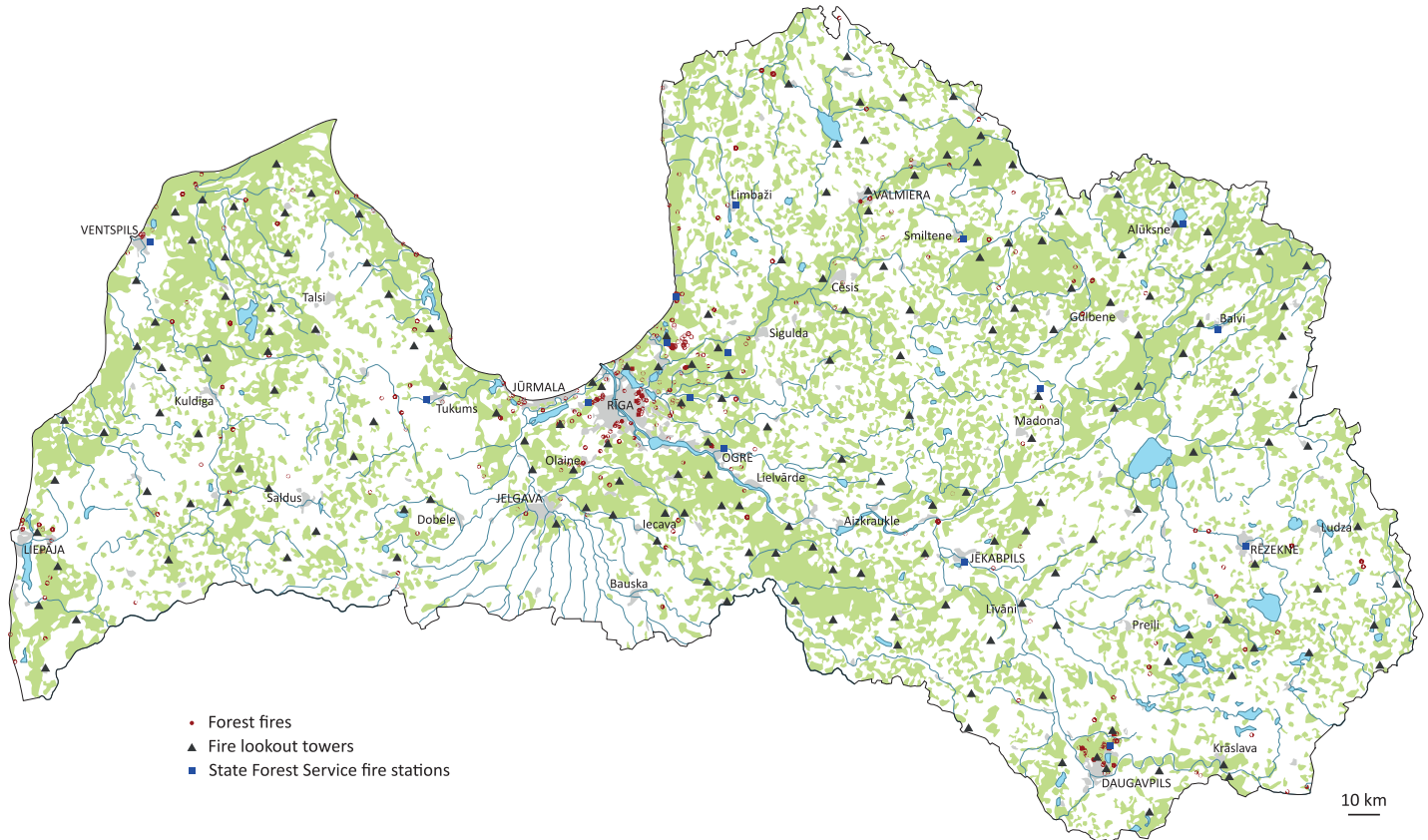
In 2022 the number of fires increased and of fatalities decreased

In 2022, 74 people died, 258 people were injured and 388 people rescued from fire accidents in Latvia. The number of fatalities last year, compared to 2021, has increased by 19 people, while the number of injured remained almost unchanged.

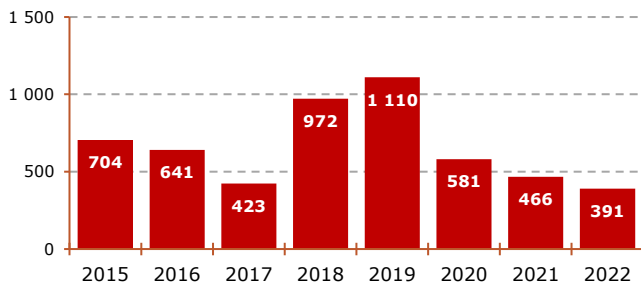


The third largest number of fires among all fires (17.3 %) is burning of dry grass, which is one of the main causes of forest fires. Forest fires can also start naturally, for example, from lightning, but in most cases, forest fires are caused by improper handling of fire.

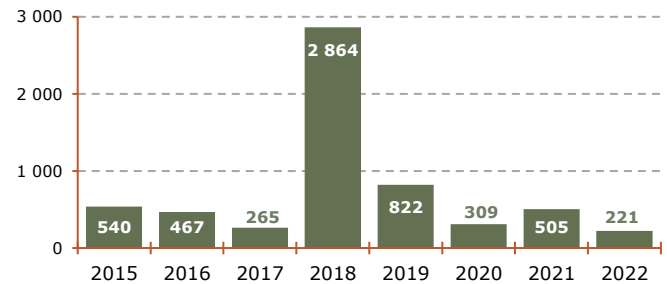
Forest fires; 2022



Number of forest fires



Area of forest fires (ha)

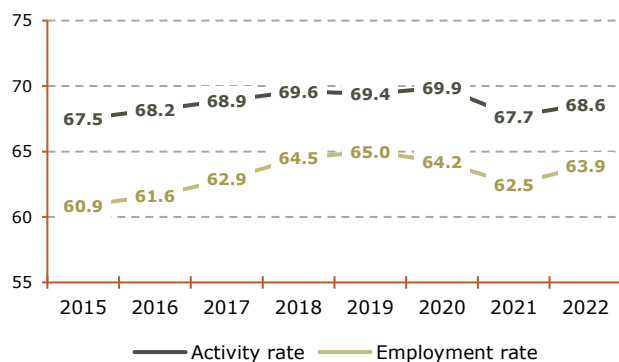


State Forest Service and Corine Land Cover 2018 data.

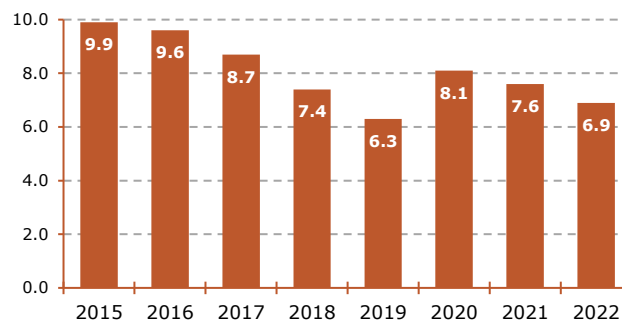
Labour market

Employment and unemployment

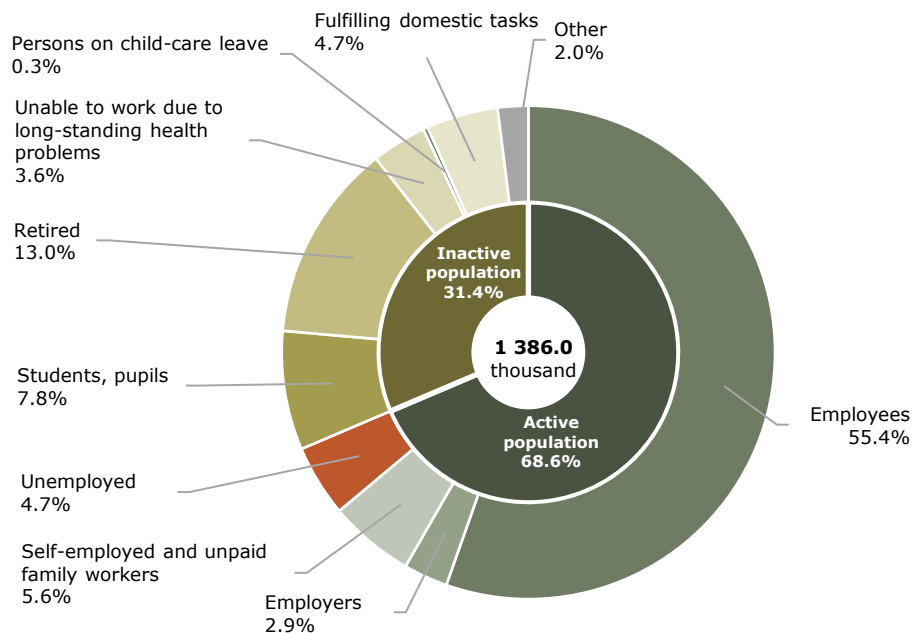
Activity and employment rate
(people aged 15–74, %)



Unemployment rate
(people aged 15–74, %)



Labour status of population (aged 15–74); 2022



Activity rate 68.6 %

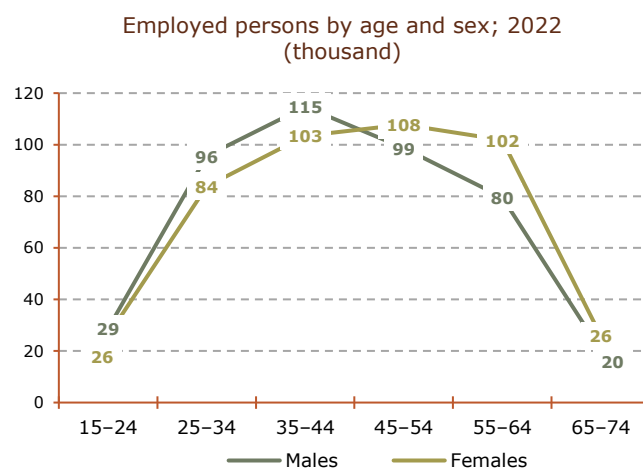
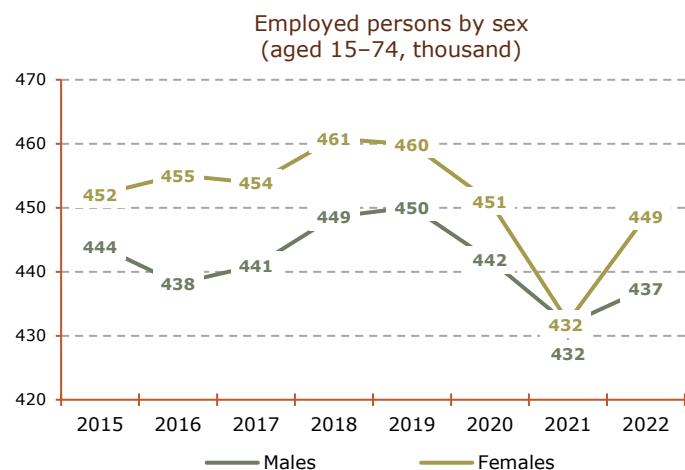
Based on the activity status, inhabitants are divided into two groups: active population (employed and unemployed persons) and inactive population (pupils, students, retired, etc.).

In 2022 active population in Latvia was formed by 951.3 thousand people, which is slightly more than two thirds or 68.6 % of the total population aged 15–74. Activity rate among men was 7.7 percentage points higher than among women (72.7 % and 65.0 %, respectively).

Inactive population, i.e., people not in employment and not actively seeking job, was formed by 31.4 % or 434.6 thousand people aged 15–74 (including 160.9 thousand people or 37.0 % in the age group 65–74). Compared to the year before, inactive population has declined by 12.2 thousand people or 2.7 %.

Employment rate increased by 1.4 percentage points

Over the year, employment rate (of population aged 15–74) rose from 62.5 % to 63.9 %. Sharper employment rate upturn was recorded in rural areas (from 60.5 % to 62.6 %) and less significant in urban areas (from 63.5 % to 64.6 %). In 2022 employment rate among men (66.8 %) was 5.4 percentage points higher than among women (61.4 %). Employment rate of young people aged 15–24 constituted 30.6 %, which is 2.7 percentage points higher than in 2021. A total of 54.6 thousand young people were employed (48.0 thousand in 2021).



In 2022, 886.2 thousand people or 63.9 % of the population aged 15–74 were employed. Compared to 2021, employment rate has increased by 1.4 percentage points and number of employed persons by 22.2 thousand.

The greatest increase in the number of employed persons was recorded in wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, information and communication, as well as manufacturing.

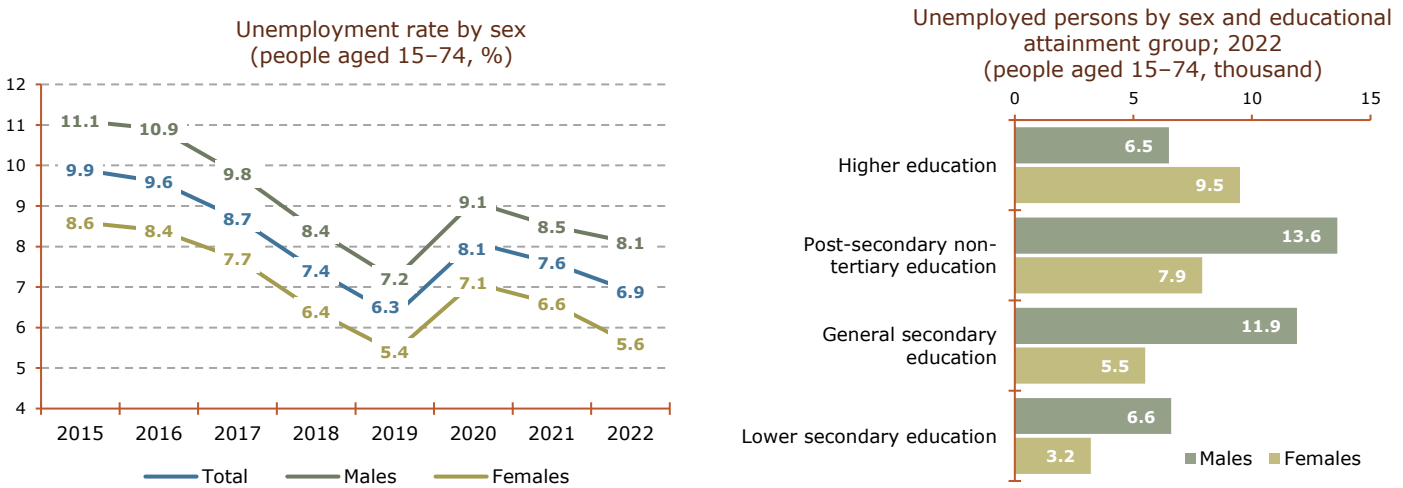
In 2022 Latvian employment rate among people aged 15–74 (63.9 %) was lower than in Lithuania (66.2 %) and Estonia (69.2 %).

Share of employees working remotely gone down

In Q4 2022, 11.3 % of employees (87.7 thousand) worked remotely, which is 56.0 thousand people or 7.5 percentage points fewer than a year ago (143.7 thousand or 18.8 %). Women accounted for 60.1 % and men for 39.9 % of those working remotely. Remote work was carried out by 53.6 % of the employees working in the field of information and communication, 44.8 % in financial and insurance activities, 23.0 % in public administration and defence, compulsory social security employees, and slightly less (19.7 %) in scientific, administrative and real estate services (L–N). Human health and social work activities and other economic activities (Q–U) had the lowest proportion of employees working remotely (4.5 %) in the Q4 2022. In terms of occupations, remote work was performed by 28.2 % of professionals, 22.8 % of managers, 16.8 % of technicians and associate professionals, and 13.0 % of clerical support workers.

Unemployment rate gone down by 0.7 percentage points

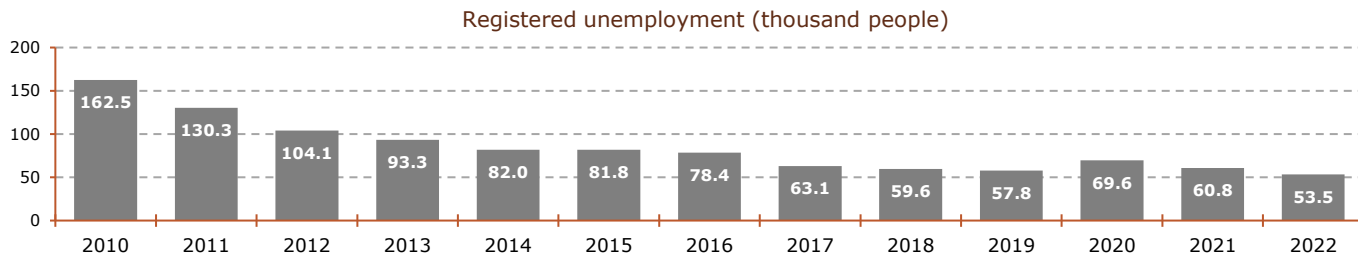
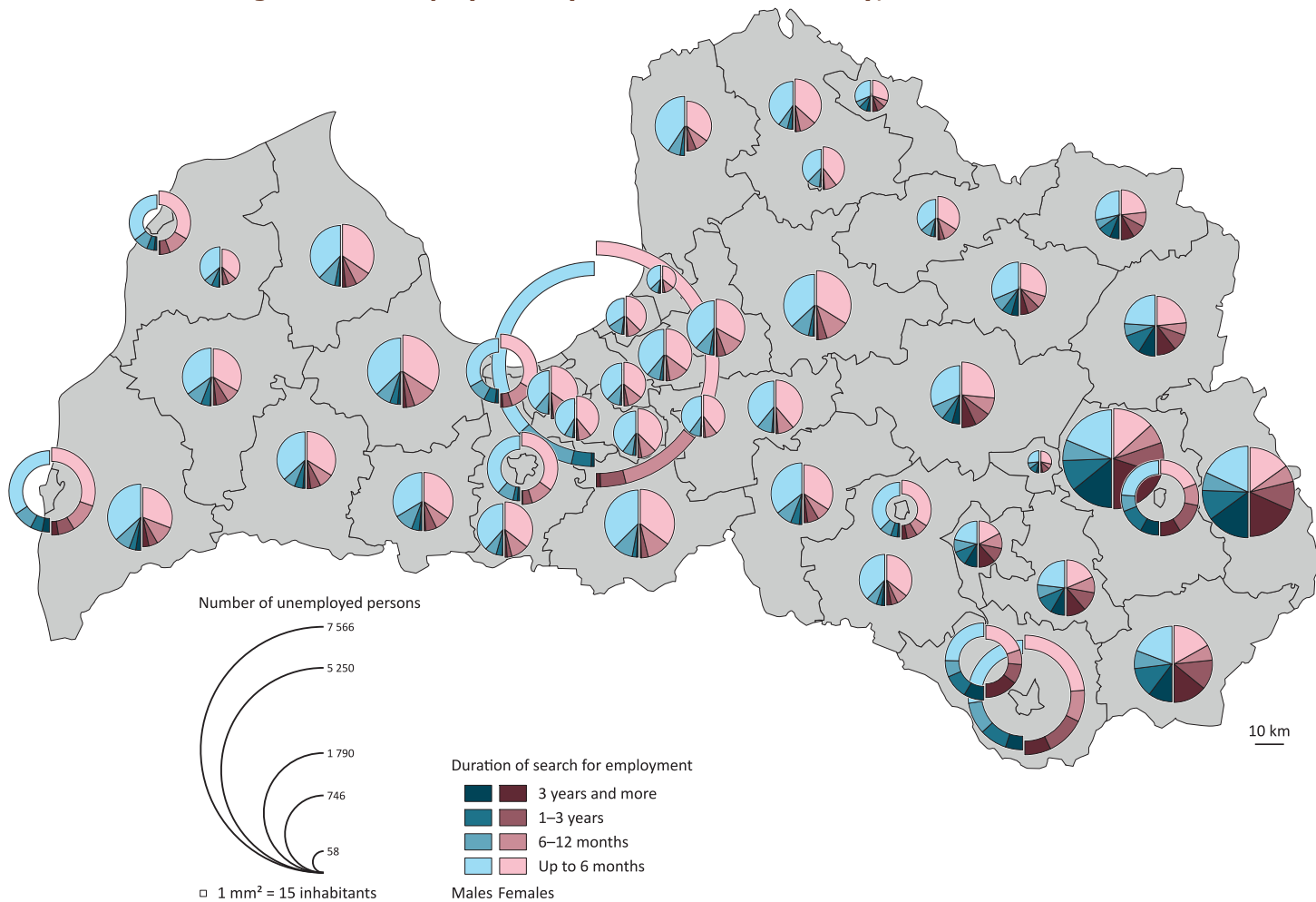
Since 2011 unemployment rate was declining gradually, whereas in 2020 it grew to 8.1 %. However, as of 2021 a reduction in the unemployment rate was observed again and in 2022 it fell by 0.7 percentage points (down to 6.9 %). Unemployment rate among women was still lower than among men (5.6 % and 8.1 %, respectively).



In 2022 Latvian unemployment rate (6.9 %) was higher than in Lithuania (5.9 %) and Estonia (5.6 %).

There were 65.2 thousand unemployed persons in the age group 15–74, and compared to 2021 the number has dropped by 5.4 thousand or 7.6 %.

Registered unemployment by administrative territory; at the end of 2022



State Employment Agency data.

Earnings

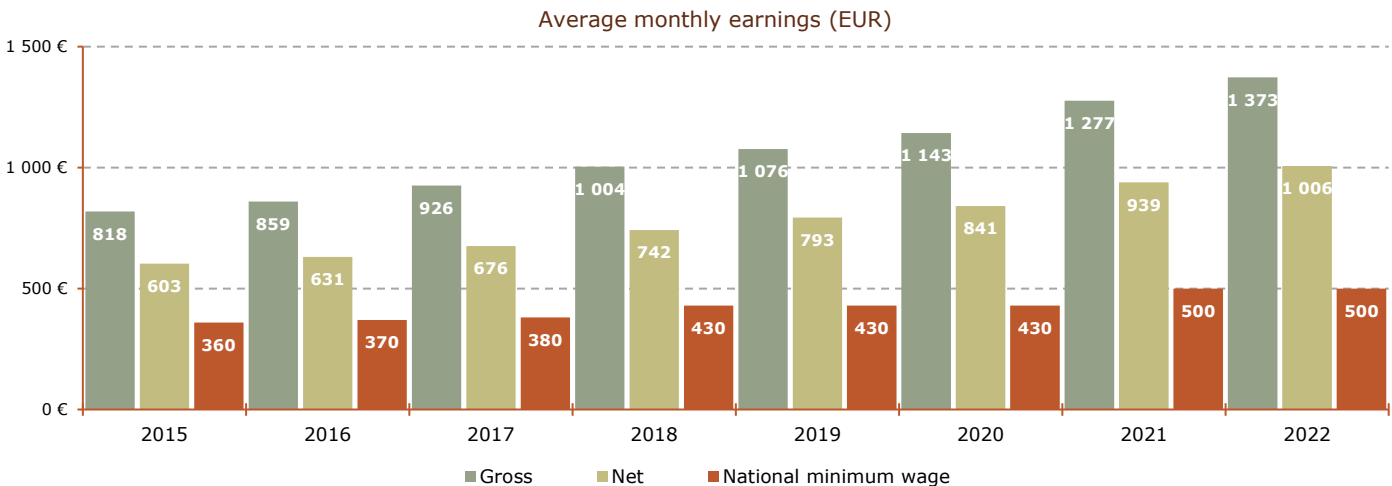
National minimum monthly wage EUR 620

As of January 2023, the minimum monthly wage, within the framework of normal working hours ⁽¹⁾, amounts to EUR 620. Compared to the minimum wage established prior (EUR 500 at the beginning of 2021) it has increased by 24 % or EUR 120. In 2022 minimum wage in Latvia was the second lowest in the EU. The highest national minimum wage was in Luxembourg (EUR 2 313) and the lowest in Bulgaria (EUR 363). In our neighbouring countries Estonia and Lithuania it amounted to EUR 654 and EUR 730, respectively.

At the beginning of 2023, 35.8 thousand employees received minimum monthly wage (or EUR 620 before taxes), of which 26.8 thousand in private and 8.6 thousand in public sector.

Wages and salaries rose by 7.5 % over the year

In 2022 monthly average gross wages and salaries in the country reached EUR 1 373. Over the year average gross earnings increased by 7.5 % or EUR 95. Average net earnings, calculated based on the labour taxes applicable to employers, comprised EUR 1 006 or 73.3 % of the gross earnings and rose by 7.1 % over the year. However, considering rise in the consumer prices, net earnings fell by 8.7 %, pointing to a sharp decline in the purchasing power of salaried workers.

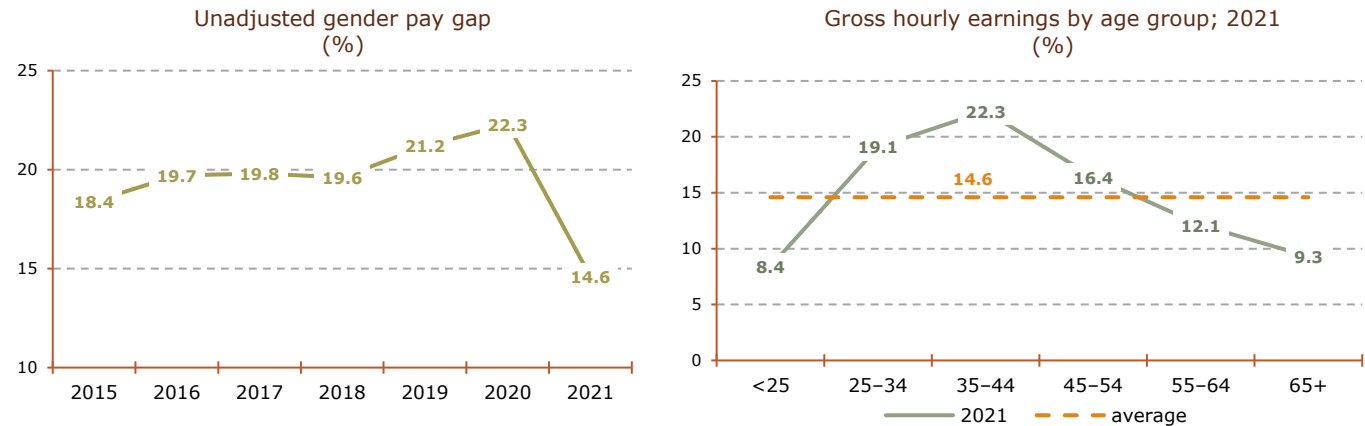


Financial and insurance activities as well as information and communication are the highest-paying economic activities in the country where the average gross earnings constituted EUR 2 437 and EUR 2 287 in 2022, respectively. The sharpest annual rise in the average earnings was registered in water supply, sewerage, waste management, and remediation activities (13.1 %). The lowest average earnings were recorded in accommodation and food service activities (EUR 889).

⁽¹⁾ Normal working hours equal to 40 hours a week or 8 hours a day.

Pandemic contributed to the narrowing of gender pay gap

Females more commonly are employed in lower-paying sectors and occupations as well as public sector that offers lower wages and salaries in general. Craft and related trades workers was the most popular occupation among men (19.2 %) followed by plant and machine operators and assemblers (16.0 %), whereas women mainly were working as professionals (26.6 %) as well as service and sales workers (19.9 %). Women are less likely to hold senior positions in decision-making posts. In 2022 women constituted 55.1 % of managers. Even though the indicator is relatively high, women take just slightly more than a fifth (22.2 %) of positions on the boards of Latvia's largest enterprises. National COVID-19 control measures and restrictions due to the pandemic as well as state aid, special allowances and higher workload in some sectors narrowed the gender pay gap by 7.7 percentage points in 2021.

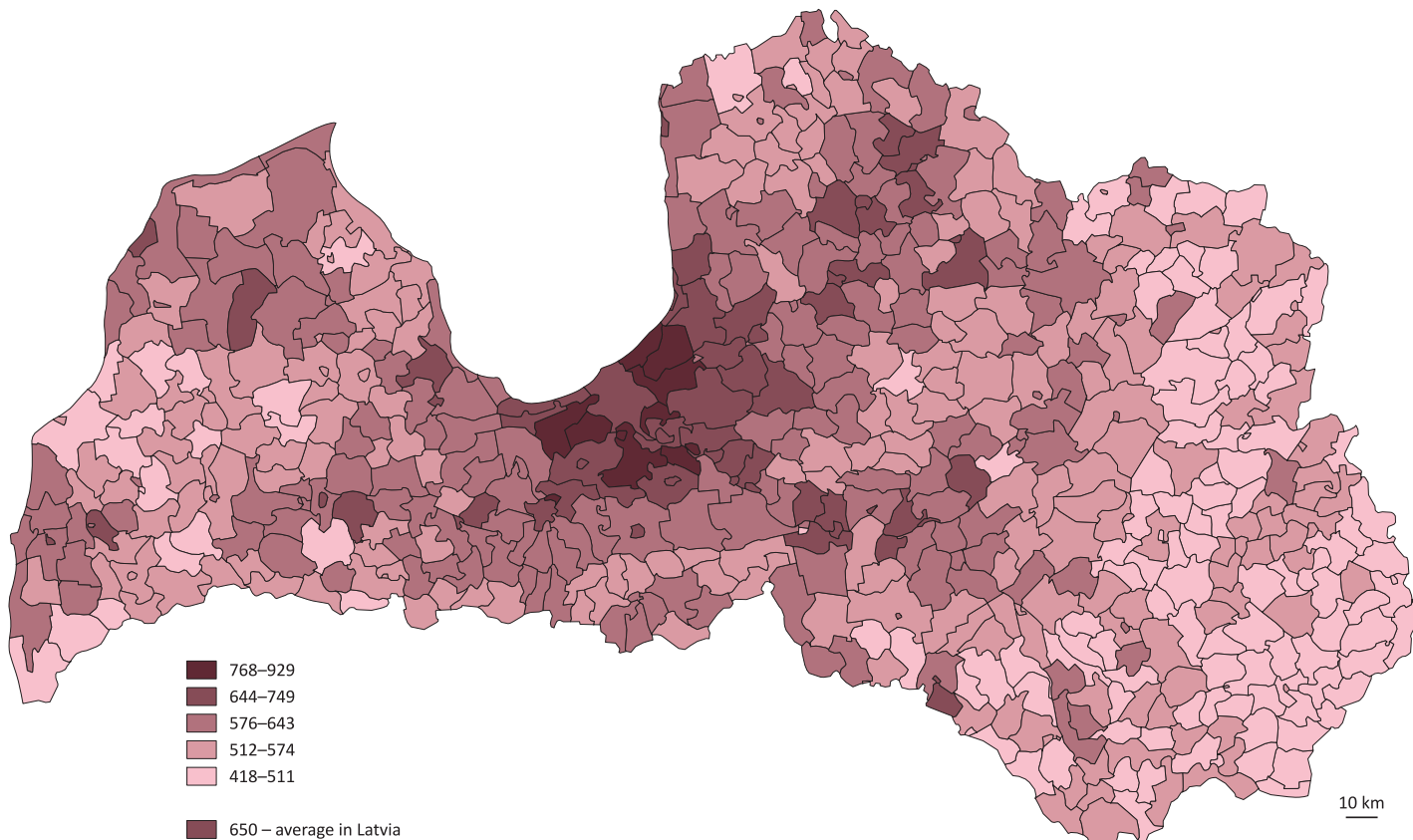


In 2021 the largest unadjusted gender pay gap was observed in information and communication – 31.1 % (denoting that women on average earn 31.1 % less per hour than men). Earnings of women working full-time were 17.7 % lower than those of men, while gender pay gap among part-time employees was smaller (12.3 %). In terms of sectoral breakdown, gender pay gap was similar – 15.5 % in public and 15.6 % in private sector. In 2021 the smallest unadjusted gender pay gap was recorded in the age group 25 years and under (8.4 %) and 65 years and over (9.3 %) while the largest in age group 35–44 years (22.3 %) as well as among employees aged 25–34 (19.1 %).

In the EU Member States, women on average earned 12.7 % less than men in 2021. Moreover, the greatest gender pay gap was registered in Estonia (20.5 %) and smallest Luxembourg (0.2 %).

Median of average monthly net earnings by territorial unit; 2021 (EUR)

Employees are included in the territorial unit based on the actual residence. Monthly average income constitutes at least EUR 55.

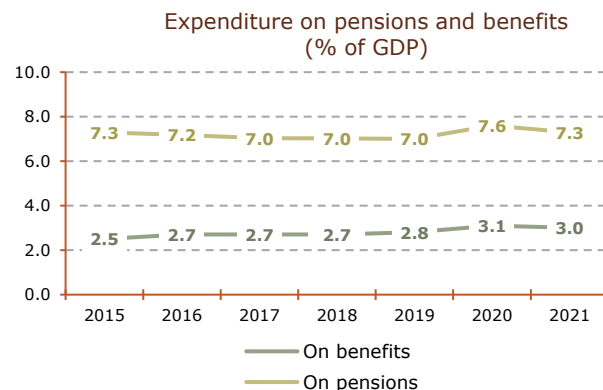
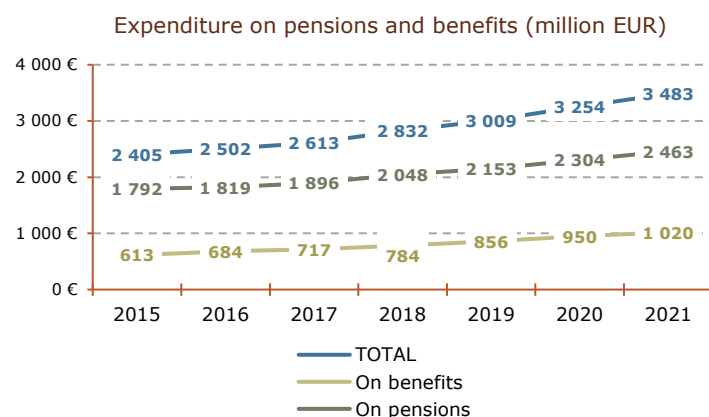


Estimates made based on the State Revenue Service data.

Median is the average in the middle of the ascending or descending order of net wages and salaries of the employed persons, i.e., half of the earnings are higher than the median and the other half lower.

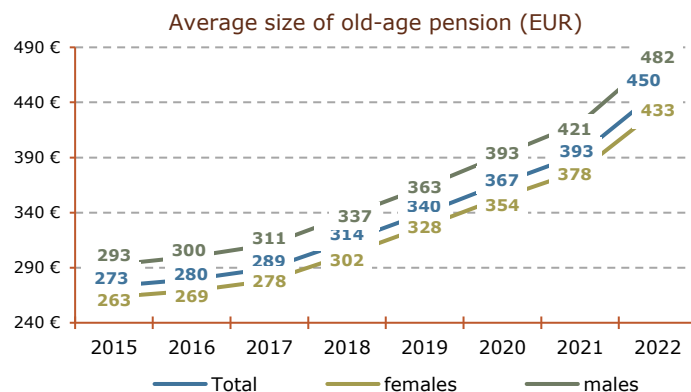
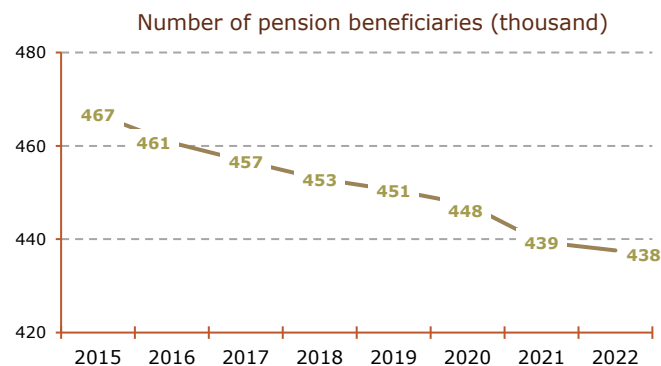
Social protection and health

Pensions, benefits and social protection



In 2021 the total expenditure on pensions and benefits exceeded that of the year before by EUR 229 million. Expenditure on pensions took the largest share of this expenditure (71 %) and compared to the year before it has increased by EUR 159 million. Compared to the year before, annual expenditure on pensions as percentage of GDP dropped by 0.3 percentage points and expenditure on benefits by 0.1 percentage points.

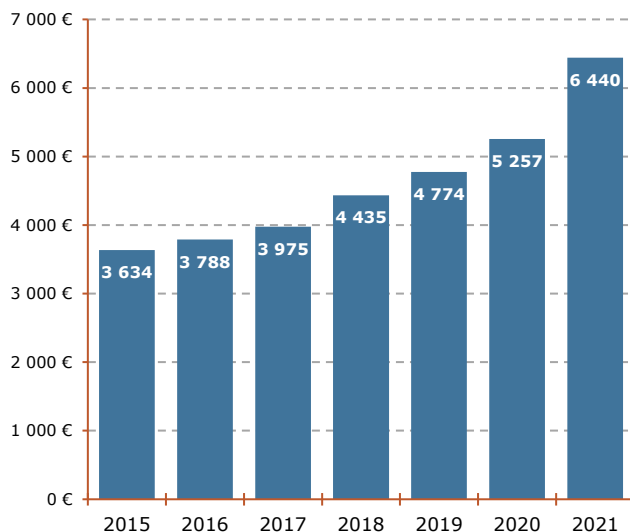
In 2022, the number of pension beneficiaries reduced by 0.4 % while the size of monthly pension paid increased by 14.6 %.



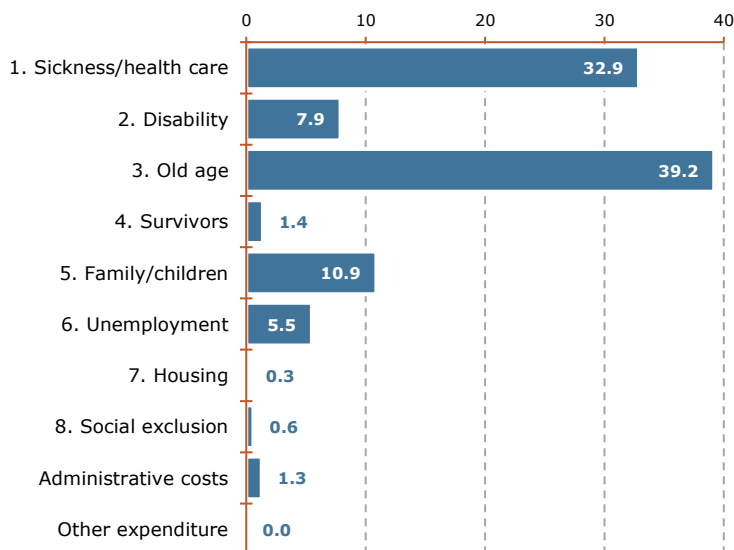
In 2022, compared 2021, the size of monthly old-age pension on average grew by EUR 57 and reached EUR 450. The old-age pensions received by men were 11.3 % higher than those received by women. Comparison of the size of granted pensions shows that men more commonly receive up to EUR 300 (17.4 % of men and 11.8 % of women) and more than EUR 500 (49.8 % and 37.8 %), while women EUR 300–500 (50.4 % and 32.8 %).

Social protection expenditure increased by 22.5 % in 2021

Total social protection expenditure
(million EUR)



Social protection expenditure by ESSPROS
classification (%)



In 2021 social protection expenditure increased by EUR 1 billion 183.1 million compared to 2020.

Health care expenditure increased by 37.9 % while expenditure on sickness benefits grew by 28.8 % and reached EUR 312.5 million.

The second largest expenditure growth was recorded in the function family/children (of 37.2 %). In 2021 a one-off support payment of EUR 500 per child was paid to one of the parents or a person bringing up the child. The total amount paid from the State budget to 375.9 thousand children amounted to EUR 187.9 million.

Last year, expenditure on the function survivor's grew by 30.9 % and reached EUR 92.5 million, of which EUR 15.4 million were paid as the benefit for the spouse of a deceased beneficiary of pension introduced as of 2019 (EUR 12.4 million in 2020).

In 2021, 76.3 thousand people received downtime benefit, and the total expenditure on the benefit amounted to EUR 135.9 million. Expenditure on the function social exclusion grew by 25.1 % and reached EUR 40.1 million.

Social protection expenditure (including administrative costs and other expenditure) took 19.1 % of the GDP, which is 1.7 percentage points more than in 2020 (17.4 %). Comparison of the pension and benefit expenditure share in the GDP among the Baltic states shows an upturn of 1.8 percentage points in Latvia (from 17.1 % in 2020 to 18.9 % in 2021⁽¹⁾) and downturn in Lithuania and Estonia – of 1.6 percentage points (from 19.2 % to 17.6 %) and 2.1 percentage points (from 18.9 % to 16.8 %), respectively.

⁽¹⁾ 2021 data – early estimates for ESSPROS (European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics) main indicators.

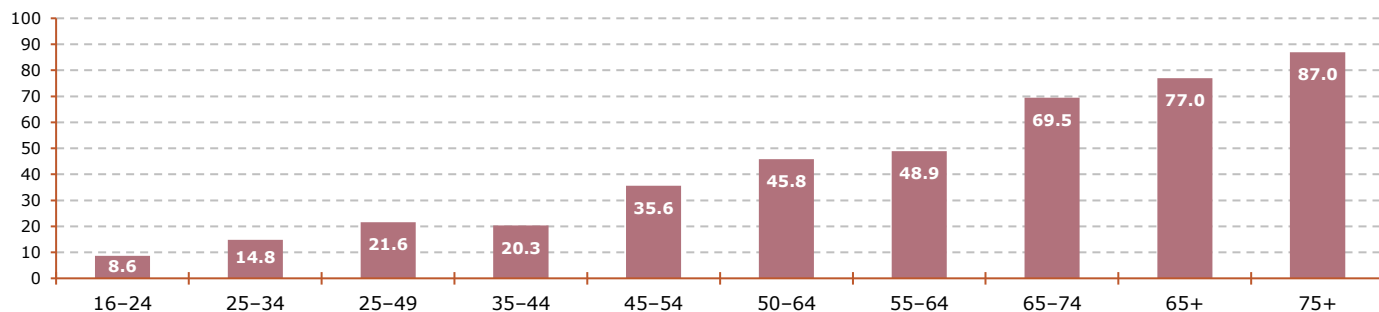
Almost half of people rate their general health as good

In 2022 the bulk of population aged 16 and over gave assessment good (45.8 %) or fair (35.6 %) to their general state of health, while assessment very good was given by only 4.4 %. The largest proportion of high health self-assessments was recorded among young people (aged 16–24 (incl.)), namely, 90.2 % of them rated their health as good or very good. However, health rating gets lower along with the age: assessment bad or very bad was given by 14.5 % of people aged 50–64 and 33.4 % of people aged 65 and over.

Smallest proportion of people suffering from chronic illnesses among population aged 16–24

In 2022, 40.9 % of population aged 16 and over suffered from a chronic (long-standing) illness or condition (39.3 % in 2021). The smallest proportion of people with chronic illnesses was recorded in the age group 16–24 (8.6 %). However, as people get older, the risk of various diseases and health problems increases rapidly. In 2022, 21.6 % of population aged 25–49 and 77 % of population aged 65 and over had problems with long-standing illnesses or conditions.

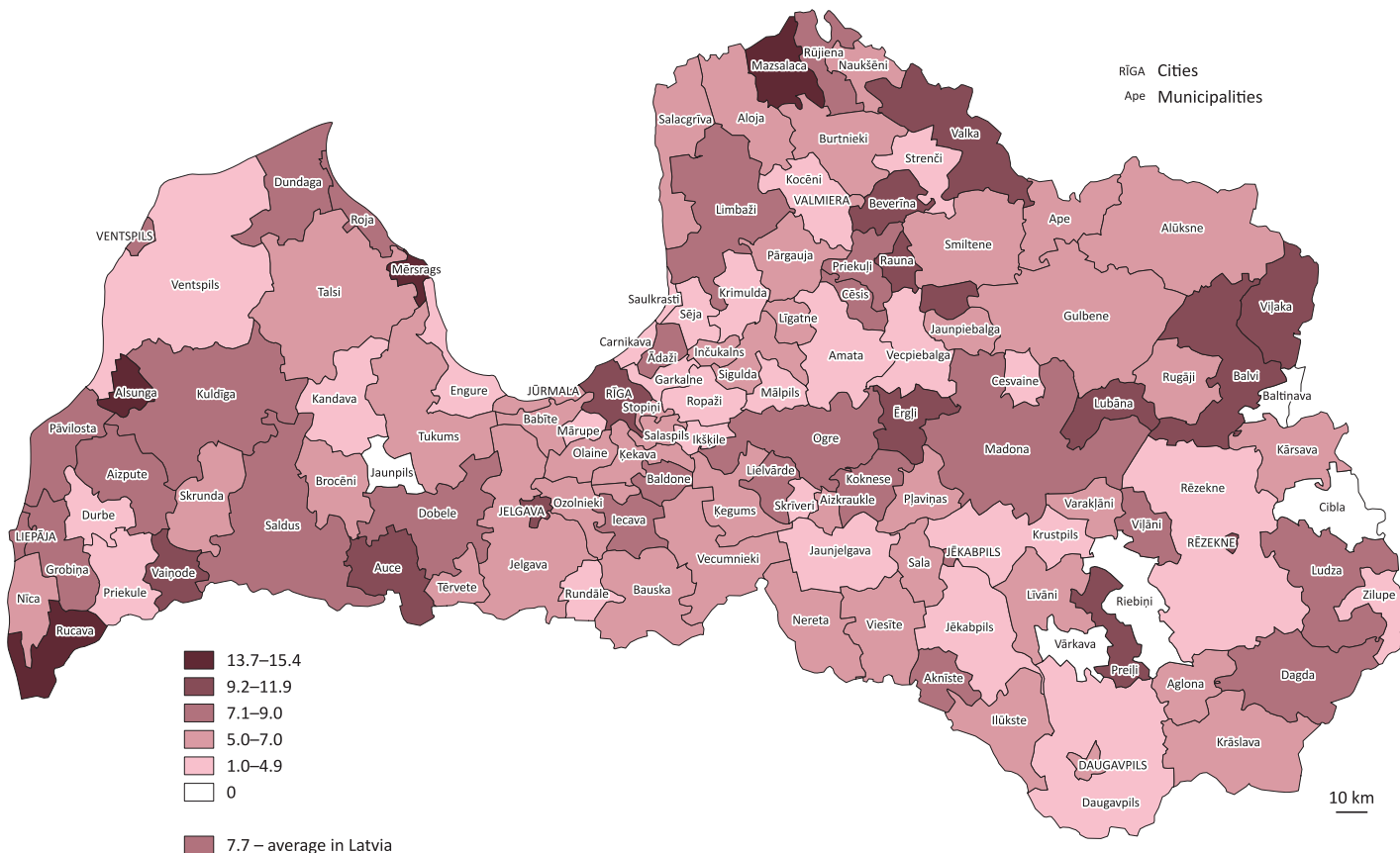
Share of people suffering from a long-standing illness or condition; 2022 (%)



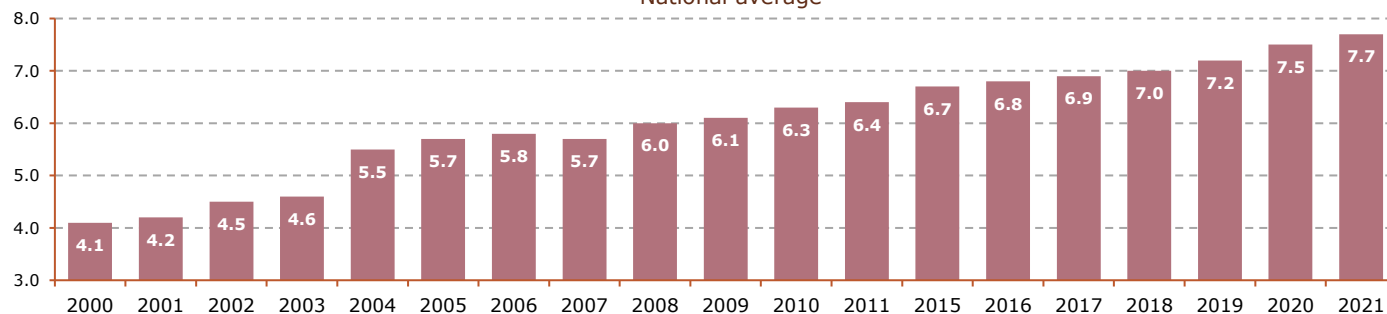
Regular medical visits and examinations ensure that health problems are addressed and prevented in a timely manner. In 2022, 42.2 % of the population aged 16 and over consulted family doctor 1–2 times during the past 12 months and 3.3 % did it 10 times or more. In respect to consulting medical or surgical specialist (except for dentist), 27.2 % did it 1–2 times and 1.3 % did it 10 times or more. Out of the population in this age group, 22.6 % never consulted family doctor during the past 12 months and 56.4 % never consulted medical or surgical specialist.

However, quite often people do not have medical examination or treatment even though it is really needed. In 2022, 9.7 % of population aged 16 and over admitted that there was at least one unmet need for medical examination or treatment (except for dental) during the past 12 months (10.3 % in 2017). The highest proportion of people reporting unmet need for medical examination and treatment was registered among those aged 50–64 (11.6 %) as well as those aged 65 and over (14.9 %). In younger age groups the proportion is smaller: 3.2 % in age group 16–24 and 5.9 % in age group 25–34.

General practitioners in main job per 10 000 inhabitants by administrative territory; 2021



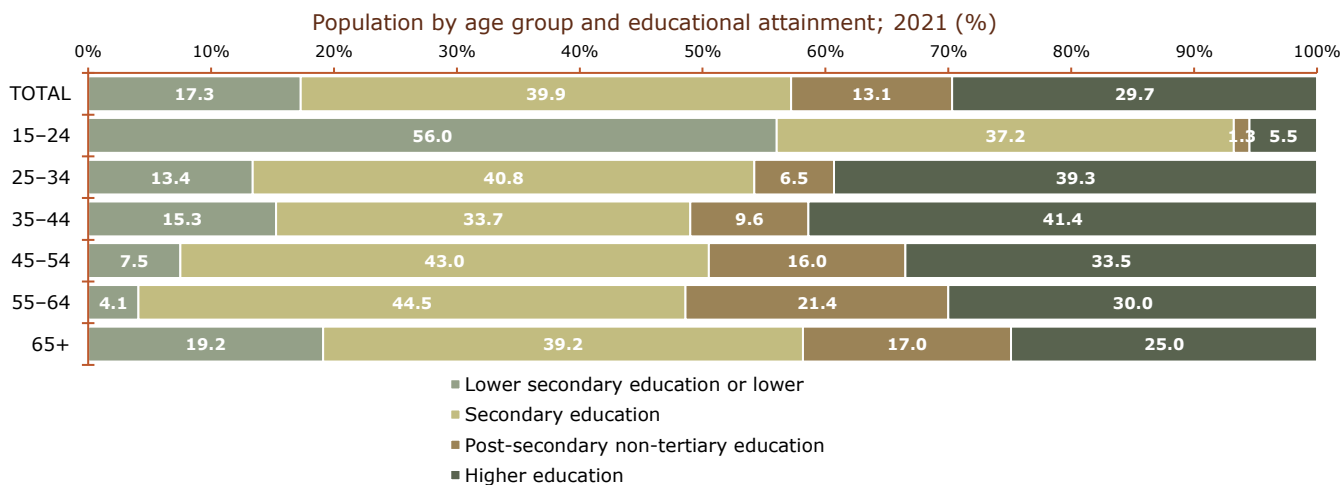
National average



Centre for Disease Prevention and Control data.

Education

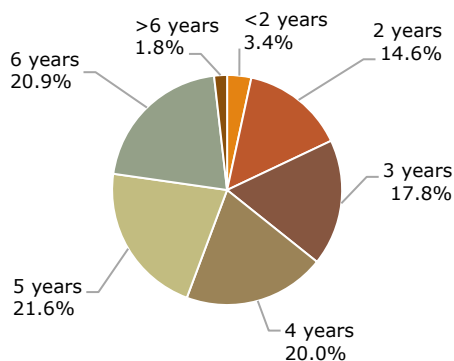
Greater proportion of people having higher education in the age group 25–44



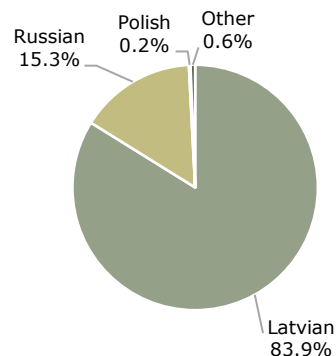
Number of private pre-school education establishments gone up during the year

At the beginning of the school year 2021/2022, 99.5 thousand children participated in pre-school education programmes, of which 83.8 % acquired programme in Latvian and 15.3 % in Russian. Even though the largest part of children attended public pre-school education establishments, the number of children in private establishments keeps growing – they were attended by 11.1 % or 11.1 thousand children. Compared to the school year 2020/2021, the number of pre-school education establishments has risen from 643 to 651, of which that of private establishments from 147 to 155. Over the past decade, the number of private pre-school education establishments in Riga has tripled.

Children in pre-school education by age
(at the beginning of school year 2021/2022)

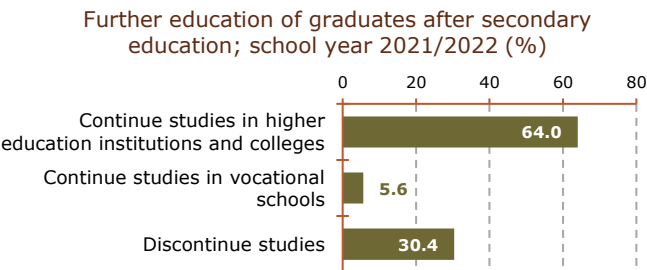
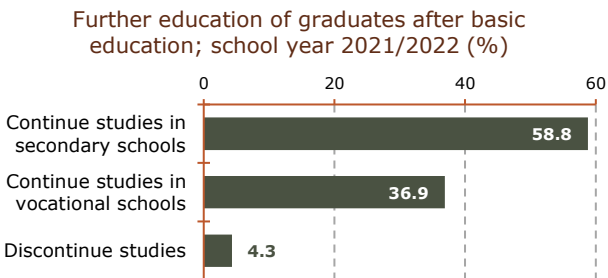
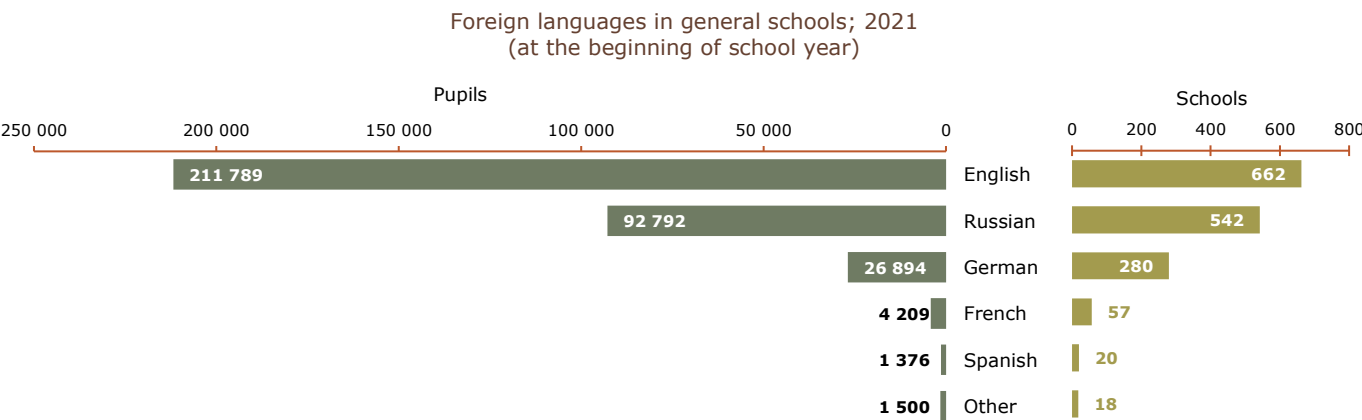
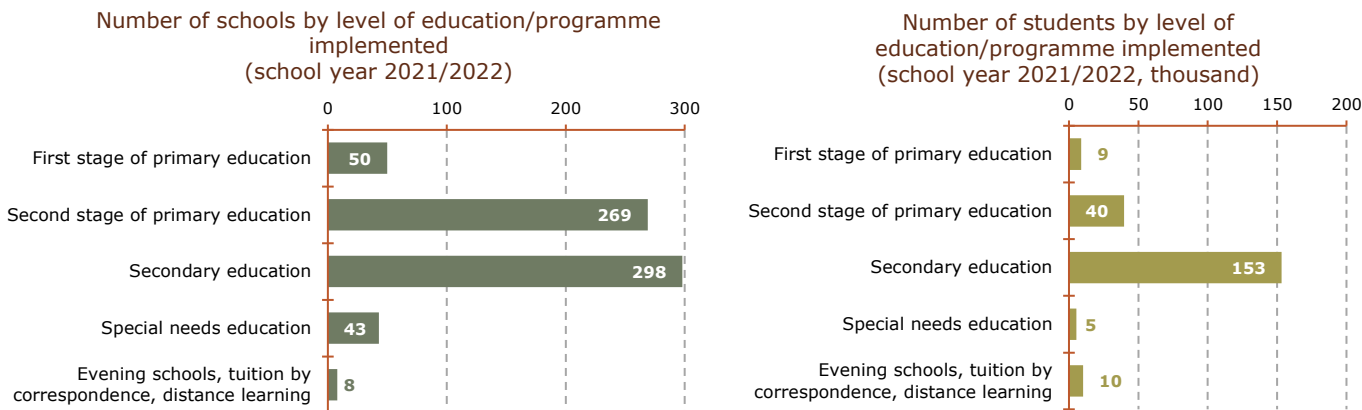


Pre-school education establishments by language of instruction
(at the beginning of school year 2021/2022)



Number of general schools keeps declining

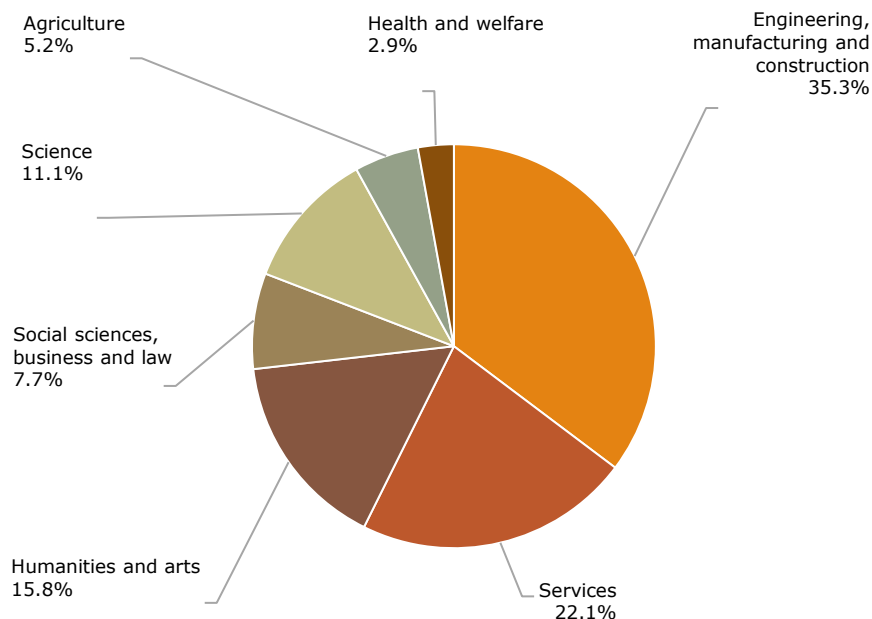
At the beginning of the school year 2021/2022, there were 668 general schools which were attended by 217 thousand pupils. Compared to 2020/2021, the number of schools has gone down by 17 while the number of students up by 1.3 thousand or 0.6 %.



Majority of students in vocational education acquire engineering, manufacturing and construction

At the beginning of the school year 2022/2023, 27 772 students (218 fewer than a year ago) were enrolled in 54 vocational education institutions. Vocational education is more popular among men (56.9 %, compared to 43.1 % of women).

Vocational education enrolment by broad group of education;
school year 2022/2023



A third of students (35.3 %) enrolled in engineering, manufacturing and construction while 22.1 % in services programmes. Engineering, manufacturing and construction was chosen by more than a half of men (53.0 %), whereas majority of women (34.3 %) enrolled in services programmes.

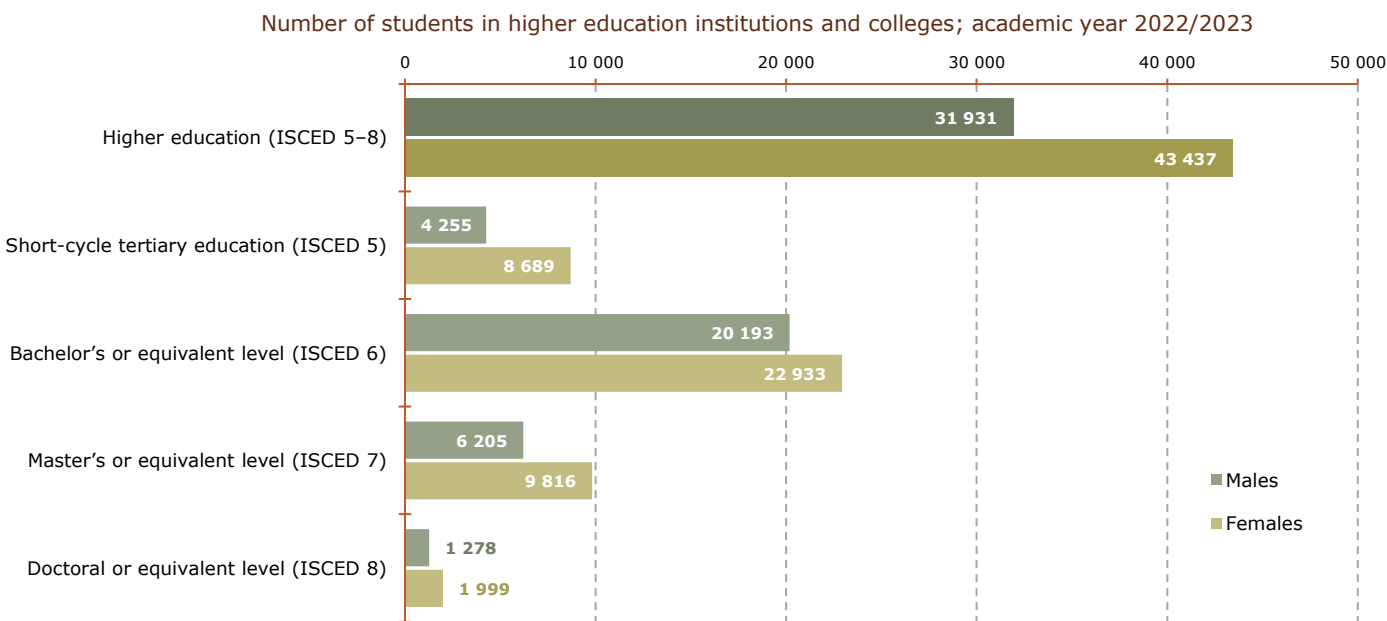
In 2022 vocational education qualification was acquired by 6 thousand students, which is 4.8 % fewer than in 2021. Out of the number, 32.2 % graduated from engineering, manufacturing and construction and 22.5 % from services programmes.

The number of full-time pedagogical staff in vocational education institutions accounted for 2 359, moreover women constituted 75.1 %. A quarter (24.8 %) of teachers were aged under 40 while half (53.5 %) over 50.

More than a half of students (57.2 %) participate in bachelor's study programmes

At the beginning of academic year 2022/2023, there were 75.4 thousand students in 52 higher education institutions (28 universities and 24 colleges). A half (50.3 %) of students acquired knowledge at the three largest universities. Overall, 24 higher education institutions have fewer than thousand students and 12 institutions fewer than 200 students. Tuition fee of 41.8 % of the students was subsidised from the state or local government budget and that of 58.2 % was a private contribution.

At the beginning of academic year 2022/2023, 10.1 thousand mobile students studied in Latvia, the bulk of them had acquired previous education outside EU. More than and a half of them had acquired previous education in India, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, and Germany. Social sciences, business and law as well as health and welfare were the most popular fields of education among mobile students (39.1 % and 29.4 %, respectively.) Majority of the mobile students who had acquired previous education in the EU participated in health and welfare programmes (76.9 %).

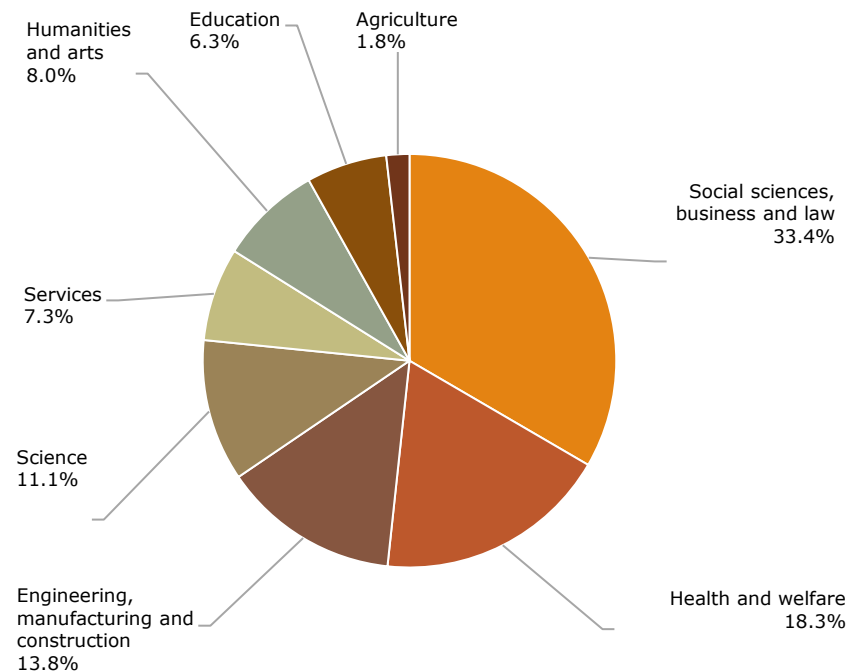


Short-cycle tertiary education programmes were acquired by 12.9 thousand students (17.2 %), bachelor's or equivalent level programmes by 43.1 thousand (57.2 %), master's or equivalent level programmes by 16 thousand (21.3 %), and doctoral or equivalent level programmes by 3.3 thousand (4.3 %).

The greatest number of students is still recorded in social sciences, business and law programmes (25.1 thousand or a third of all students, share of women 61.4 %), however this field indicates the sharpest drop over the year – of 934 students or 46.5 % of all students in all fields.

Women still account for more than a half of all students (57.6 % or 43.4 thousand). In terms of fields of education, the largest share of women is recorded in education – 91.8 % or 4 thousand (moreover, only 6.3 % or 4.7 thousand of all students study in this field), while of men in engineering, manufacturing and construction – 75.5 % or 7.8 thousand.

Students by broad group of education; academic year 2022/2023



In 2022, 13.4 thousand students attained qualification or degree, which is 1 285 graduates or 8.7 % fewer than in 2021 and the smallest number recorded over the past decade. More than a third (34.5 % or 4.6 thousand) obtained degree in social sciences, business and law and 18.8 % or 2.5 thousand in health and welfare. Doctorate was awarded to 183 students, of which 50 obtained degree in social sciences, business and law and 3 729 in engineering, manufacturing and construction.

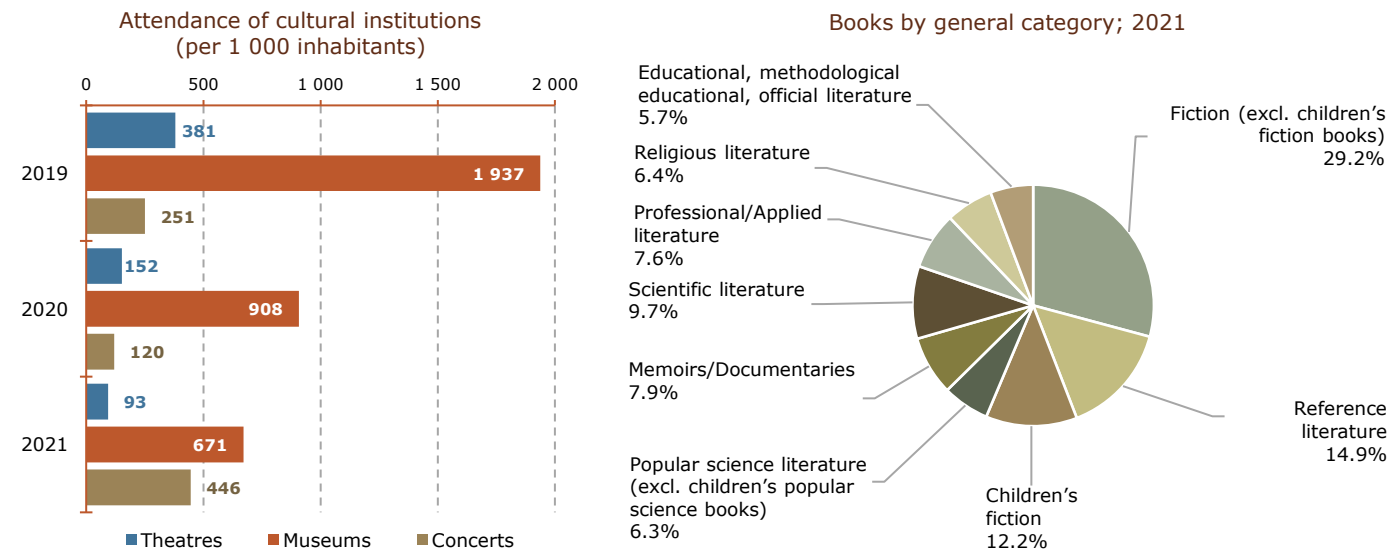
Culture

In 2021 activities of cultural institutions resumed largely on-site

In 2021, seven professional state theatres in Latvia were staging performances regularly; 58 new productions were staged, including 20 productions of original Latvian drama (55 and 16 in 2020, respectively). The number of productions has dropped from 1 522 in 2020 to 750 in 2021.

Concert organisations staged 182 new programmes, 432 concerts were held, and 21 CDs were recorded (17 in 2020). The Latvian National Opera and Ballet staged 5 new productions, 64 productions and 8 concerts.

As a complete database of all films made in Latvia (since early 20th century) and an opportunity to watch many of them online a portal *filmas.lv* was created. In 2021 the portal had 603.9 thousand visitors and the number of Latvian films watched online reached 124.8 thousand. During the year, 12 Latvian film premiers were given which were attended by 79.4 thousand people. *Emily. Queen of the Press* was the most successful Latvian TV mini-series also screened in cinemas (attendance – 18.3 thousand).



In 2021 there were 111 accredited museums in Latvia, which, together with their branches, offered 156 tourist attractions showing 590 exhibitions which were attended by 1 million 270 thousand people. Over the year, 816 temporary exhibitions and 30 permanent exhibitions were held.

In 2021 there were 1 487 libraries having 671 thousand active users (1 505 libraries and 740 users in 2020). The number of public libraries has dropped from 770 to 763. The number of loans reached 22.6 million (4 % more than in 2020). The physical visits to libraries accounted for 5.7 million and of virtual for 9.9 million (7.5 million and 8.2 million in 2020, respectively). On average, 35 % of the population use library services, there are about 1.2 thousand people per one library and each of them visits library nine times a year.

Research and experimental development (R&D)

R&D personnel

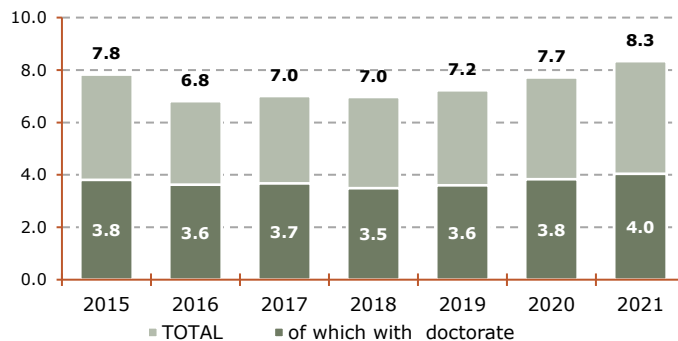
In 2021, 13.9 thousand people were engaged in R&D, of which researchers accounted for 60.1 %. Latvia, with large share of women among researchers (**scientists** who have acquired doctorate and are involved in research activities; **professionals** with an academic degree or higher education diploma engaged in basic or applied research or experimental development; **managers and administrators** engaged in planning and management of the scientific and technical aspects), takes the leading positions among the EU countries. In 2021, women accounted for a half (49.5 %) of Latvian researchers.

Analysis of the researcher number by sector of performance shows that in 2021 the largest share of men was employed in business enterprise sector (68.3 %) and of women in government and higher education sectors (55.4 % and 54.1 %, respectively).

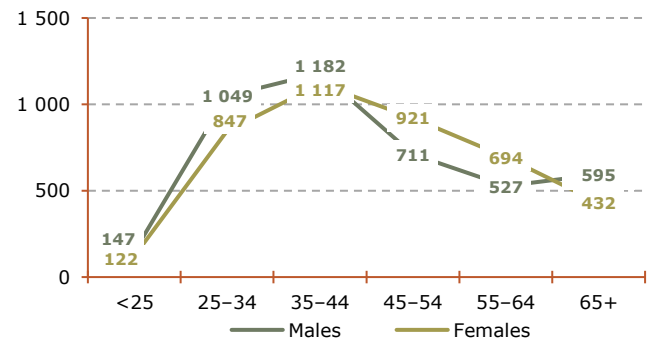
In 2021, humanities and arts was the field of R&D with the largest share of women among researchers (68.8 %), followed by medical and health sciences (65.8 %), social sciences (64.8 %), and agricultural and veterinary sciences (60.7 %). The greatest proportion of men was recorded in engineering and technology (68.7 %) as well as natural sciences (53.1 %).

The share of young researchers (internal researchers aged 34 and under) is still small (25.9 %). A fair share of internal researchers (12.3 %) is formed by the researchers aged over 65.

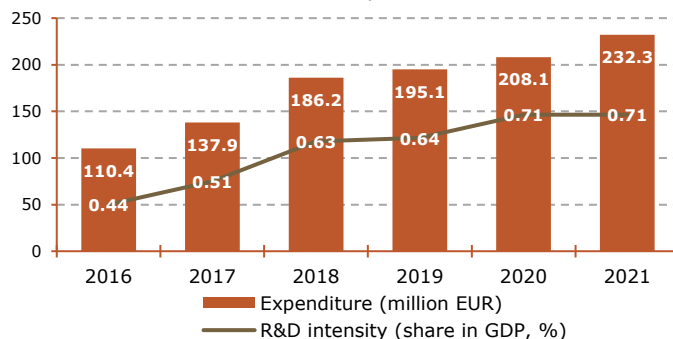
Internal researchers (thousand)



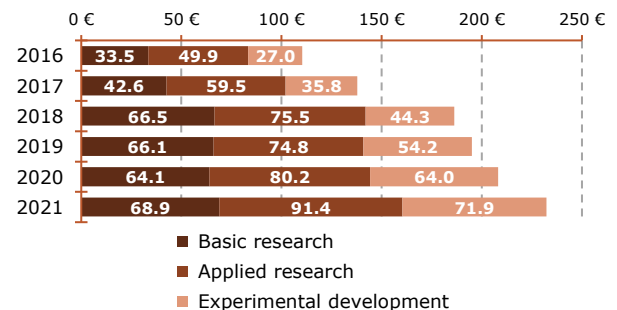
Internal researchers by sex and age; 2021



R&D expenditure



R&D expenditure by type of R&D (million EUR)



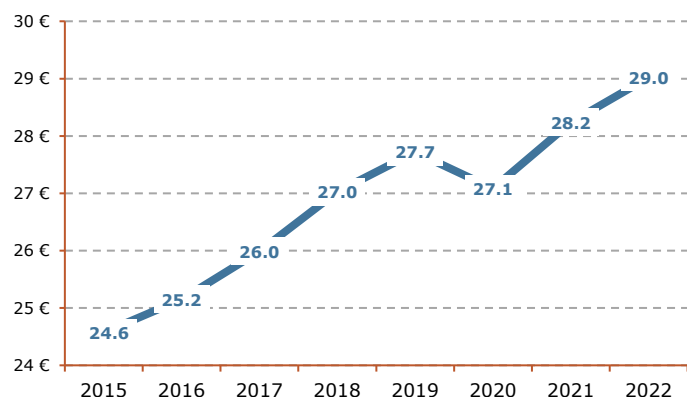
Economy

Gross domestic product

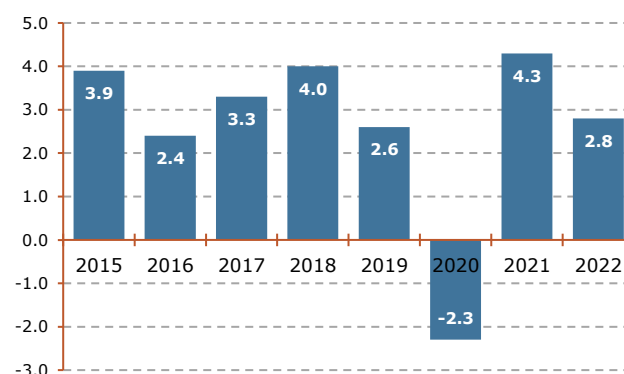
Gross domestic product increased by 2.0 %

In 2022, compared to 2021, gross domestic product (GDP) has risen by 2.0 % and comprised EUR 39.1 billion at current prices.

Gross domestic product
at constant prices of 2015 (billion EUR)



Gross domestic product
(as % over the previous year)



During 2022 value added of the production sector at constant prices has dropped by 1.1 %, but growth of services sectors comprised 4.2 %.

The largest contribution in economic growth in 2022 was in information and communication sector (rise of 14.0 %), professional, scientific and technical activities sector (increase of 13.1 %), administrative and support service activities (growth of 25.7 %), as well as in accommodation and food services industry (rise of 57.5%).

In turn, the largest negative impact on economic development in 2022 was on wholesale trade, retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (decrease of 6.3%), as well as on construction (fall of 11.3%).

In 2022, the average annual GDP growth in the EU was 3.5 %. In the EU countries, the change in GDP compared to 2021 varied from -1.3 % in Estonia to +12 % in Ireland, while in Latvia the GDP increased by 2.0 %.

Government finance

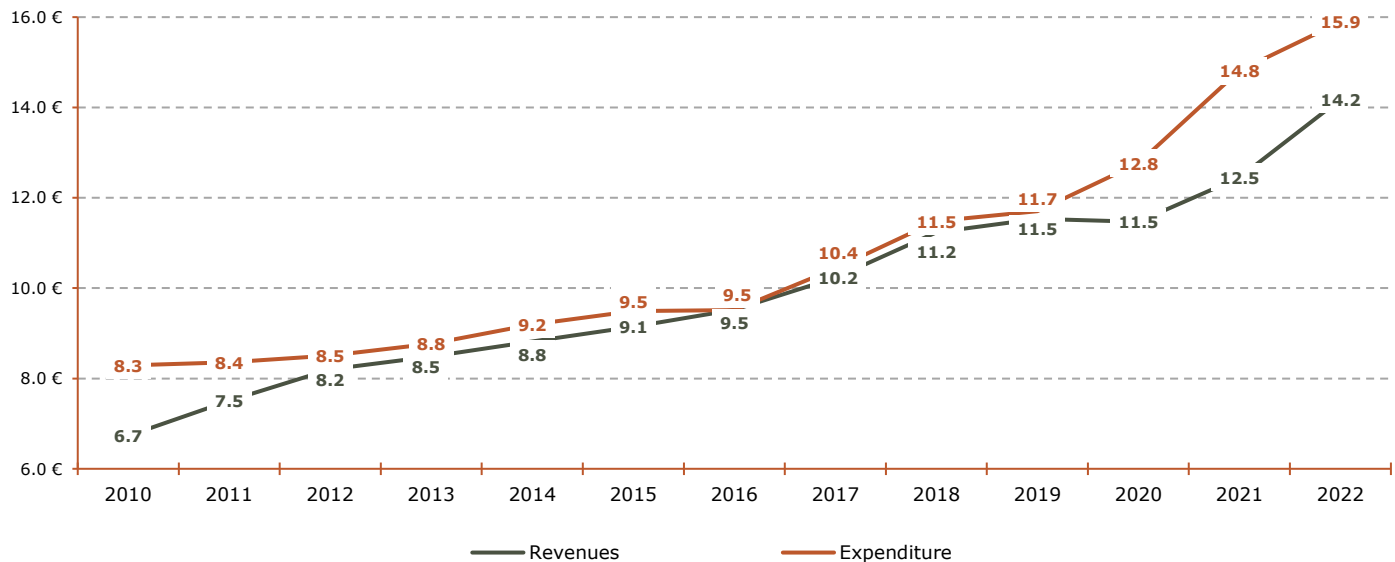
General government expenditure exceeds revenue by EUR 1.7 billion

In 2022, compared to 2021, general government sector expenditure increased by 7.3 % or EUR 1.1 billion. In turn, general government revenue rose by 13.9 % or EUR 1.7 billion. General government budget deficit over gross domestic product comprised 4.4 %, during a year it reduced by EUR 0.7 billion. General government consolidated gross debt over gross domestic product was 40.8 %, debt rose by EUR 1.3 billion.

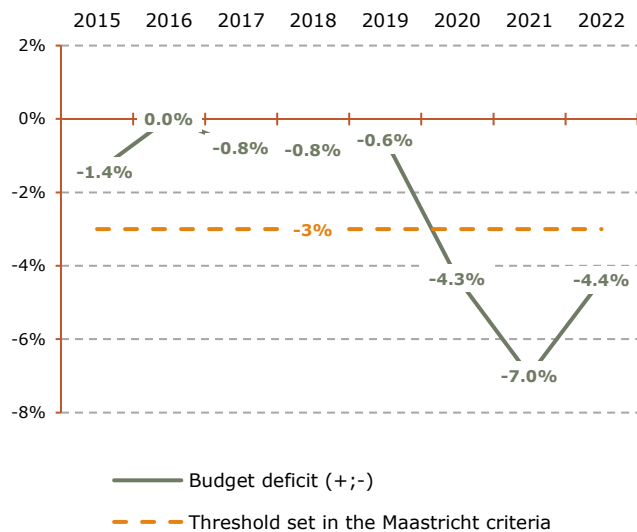
Key indicators of general government sector

	Value (million EUR)			As per cent of GDP		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Total general government revenue	11 468.012	12 450.186	14 180.777	37.86	37.07	36.29
Total general government expenditure	12 769.677	14 814.196	15 892.790	42.15	44.11	40.67
Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-)	-1 301.665	-2 364.010	-1 712.013	-4.30	-7.04	-4.38
Tax revenue	9 418.742	10 288.640	11 888.521	X	x	x
General government debt	12 710.618	14 688.385	15 947.443	41.96	43.73	40.81

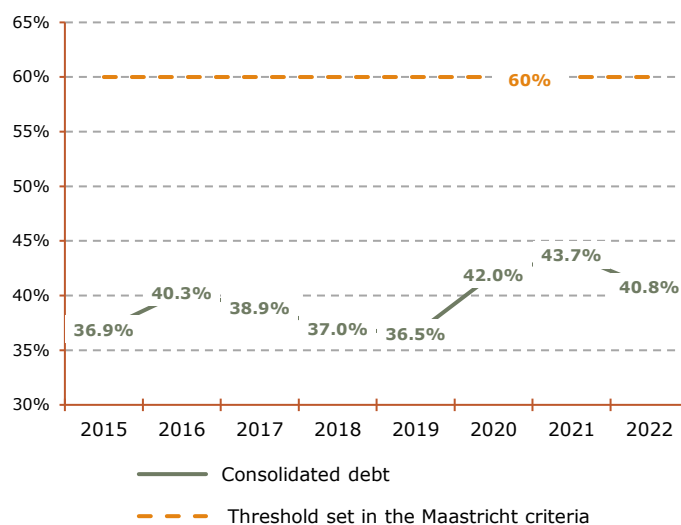
Key indicators of general government sector (billion EUR)



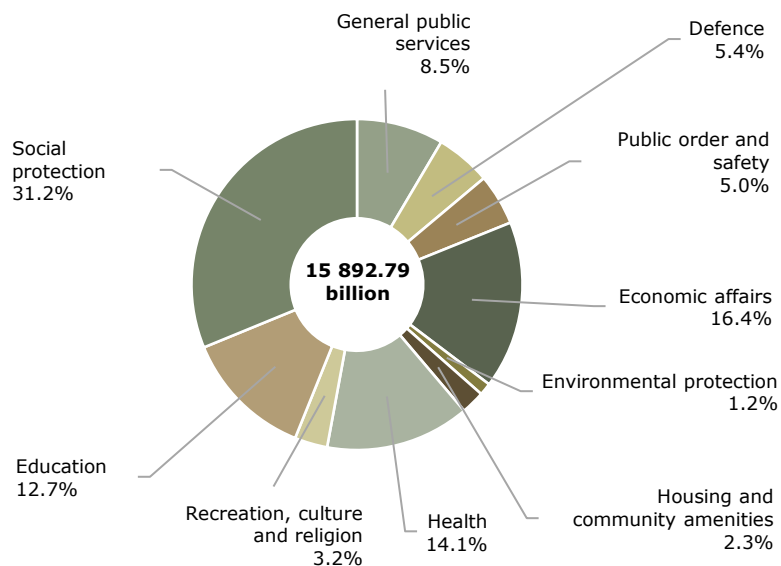
General government sector budget deficit
(% over GDP)



Gross debt (consolidated)
(% over GDP)



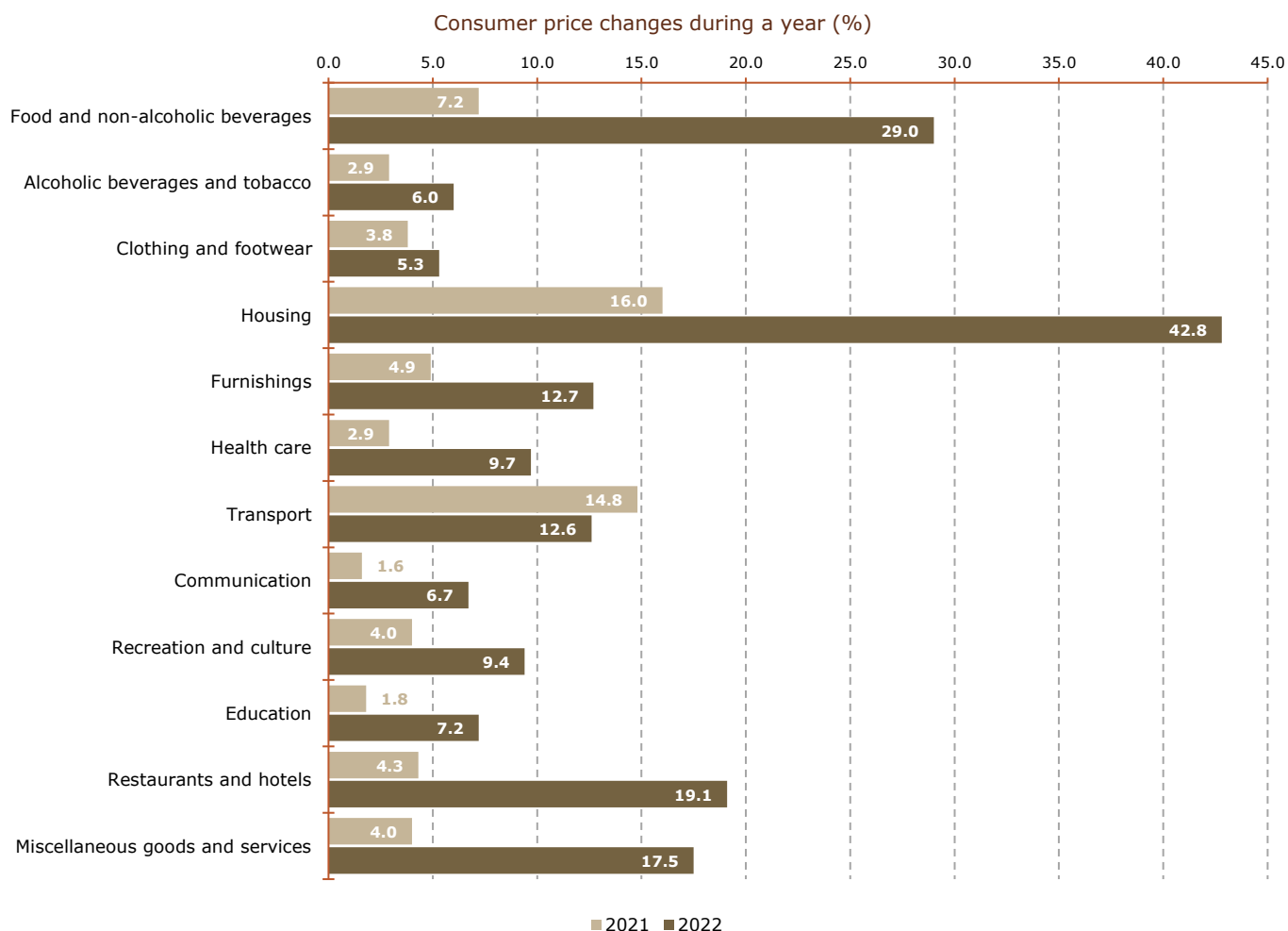
General government expenditure structure in 2022



Consumer prices

Over the year, the average level of consumer prices rose by 20.8 %

In December 2022, compared to December 2021, the average level of consumer prices increased by 20.8 %. The average level of consumer prices was mainly influenced by food and non-alcoholic beverages (7.4 percentage points), goods and services related to housing (7.3 percentage points), goods and services related to transport (1.7 percentage points), miscellaneous goods and services group (0.9 percentage points), restaurant and hotel services (0.7 percentage points), goods and services related to recreation and culture (0.7 percentage points).



Over the year, prices within the group of food and non-alcoholic beverages increased by 29.0 %. Price rise for bread (38.9 %), bakery products (26.4 %), flours and other cereals (43.9 %), pasta products (30.8 %), rice (35.4 %) and breakfast cereals (27.6 %) had the strongest upward influence on the average price level within the group. Upturn was recorded in prices of cheese and curd (34.9 %), milk products (33.5 %), milk (37.1 %), eggs (27.0 %), yoghurt (19.1 %). Prices of dried, salted or smoked meat (23.2 %), poultry (36.5 %), pork (26.2 %), meat preparations (25.4 %) and beef (31.9 %) also went up. During the year, prices increased for coffee (34.1 %), fresh fruit (27.8 %), fresh vegetables (17.6 %), sugar (81.8 %), butter (31.0 %), vegetable oil (43.1 %), chocolate (22.0 %), preserved or processed fish and seafood-based preparations (28.9 %), ice cream (18.7 %), sauces and condiments (43.7 %), fruit and vegetable juices (15.9 %). Rise was observed in prices of soft drinks (25.2 %), salt and spices (38.5 %), frozen fish (33.7 %), jams and honey (16.6 %), dried, other preserved or processed vegetables (22.4 %), sweets (22.2 %), potatoes (12.1 %), margarine (35.9 %), ready-made meals (26.1 %), olive oil (21.4 %), dried fruit and nuts (20.8 %), fresh or chilled fish (16.4 %), tea (18.7 %), crisps (37.3 %), dried, smoked or salted fish (22.9 %).

The average level of alcoholic beverage and tobacco product prices rose by 6.0 %. As prices of beer, spirits and wine went up alcoholic beverages became more expensive (6.7 %). Over the year average increase of 4.9 % was observed in prices of tobacco products.

Average level of prices of goods and services related to housing rose by 42.8 %. Over the year, the most significant rise in the prices was for heat energy, solid fuels, natural gas and electricity. Upturn was recorded in prices of water supply, sewage collection, refuse collection, materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling, services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling as well as maintenance charges in multi-occupied buildings. In turn, prices of rentals for housing reduced.

Within the furnishings group prices rose on average by 12.7 %, mainly due to the more expensive household cleaning and maintenance products, household furniture, major household appliances, non-electric kitchen utensils and articles as well as dishes.

The average level of health care prices grew by 9.7 %. Over the year, prices of pharmaceutical products, dental services, prices in medical specialist practice, services of medical analysis laboratories and x-ray centres, glasses and contact lenses went up.

Prices of goods and services related to transport increased by 12.6 %, which was determined by the rise in prices of fuels for transport by 17.9 %. Prices of diesel rose by 26.2 %, of petrol – by 9.0 %, but of auto gas – by 5.3 %. Upturn was recorded in prices of maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment, spare parts and accessories for personal transport equipment, passenger transport by air, second-hand motor cars, passenger transport by road as well as new motor cars.

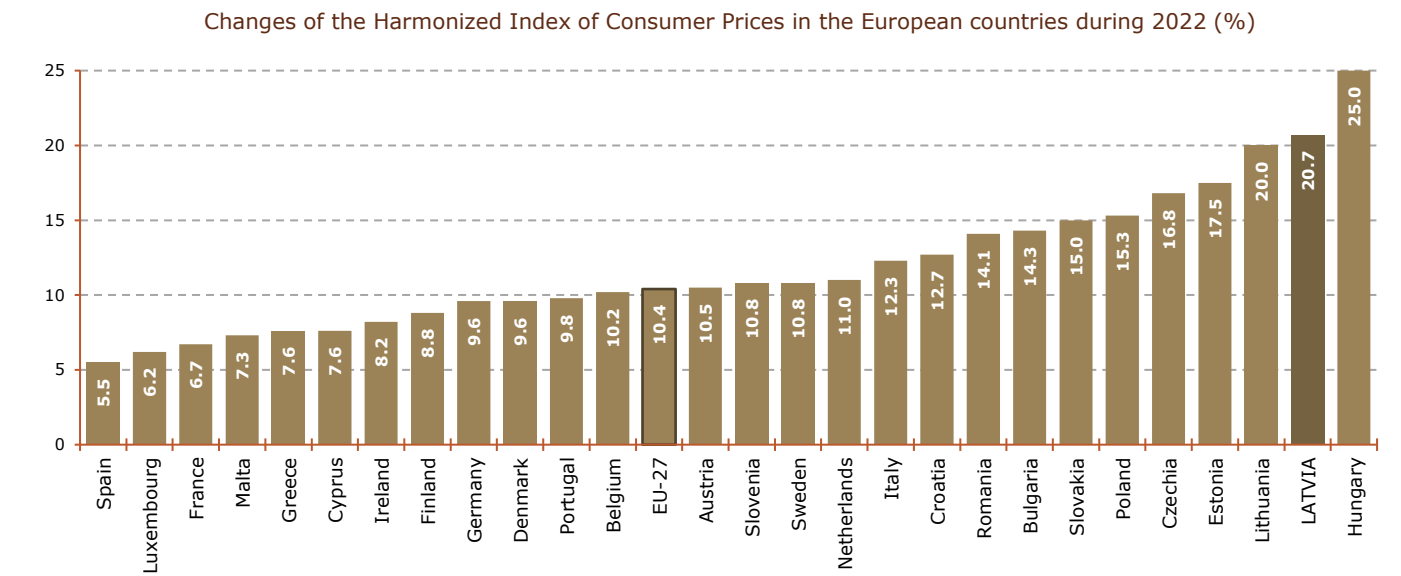
Prices of goods and services related to recreation and culture rose by 9.4 %. During the year, prices increased for pet food, recreational and sporting services, cultural services, flowers, stationery and drawing materials, newspapers and magazines, as well as package holidays.

The average level of restaurant and hotel service prices went up by 19.1 %. Increase was observed in prices of catering services, of which prices of restaurant and café services rose by 17.7 %, of canteen services – by 19.2 % and of fast food services – by 21.0 %. Over the year, prices of hotel services also went up.

Within the miscellaneous goods and services group, prices increased by 17.5 %, which was most significantly affected by the rise in prices of articles for personal hygiene and beauty products. Motor vehicle insurance, hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishment services, retirement home fee for elderly persons, financial services were more expensive as well.

Among other commodity groups, the most notable rise was registered in telecommunication services, prices of garments, footwear and pre-primary education.

In 2022 Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices in the European Union rose by 10.4 %. Latvia had the second largest increase during the year (of 20.7 %), while the fastest growth was in Hungary (25.0 %).

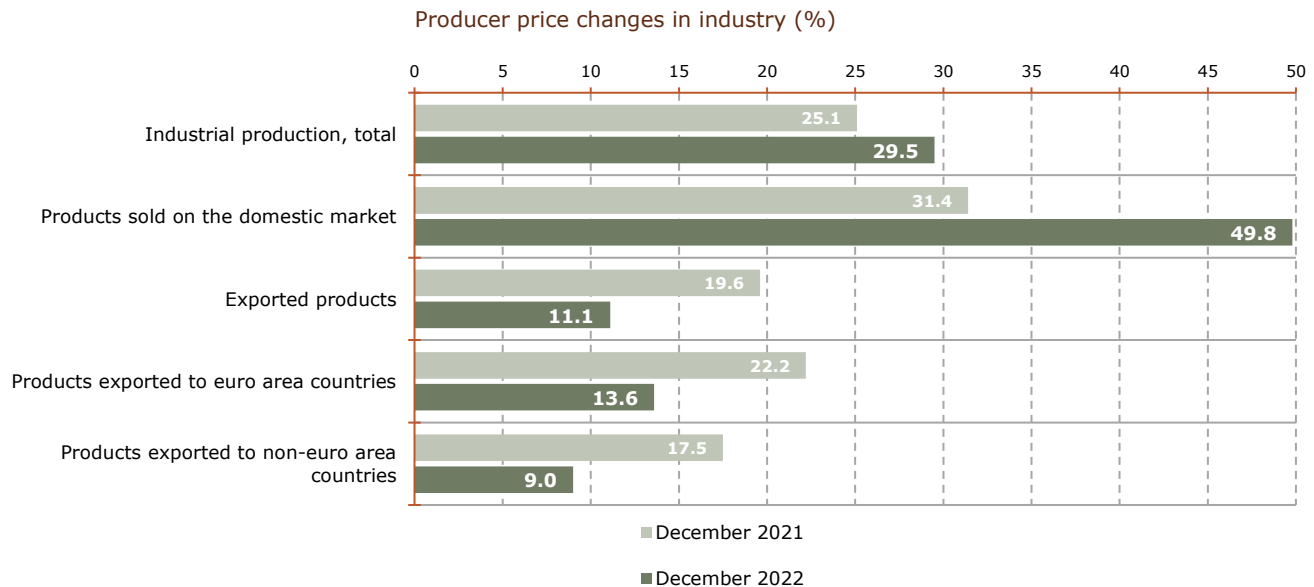


Producer prices

Over a year, producer prices grew by 29.5 %

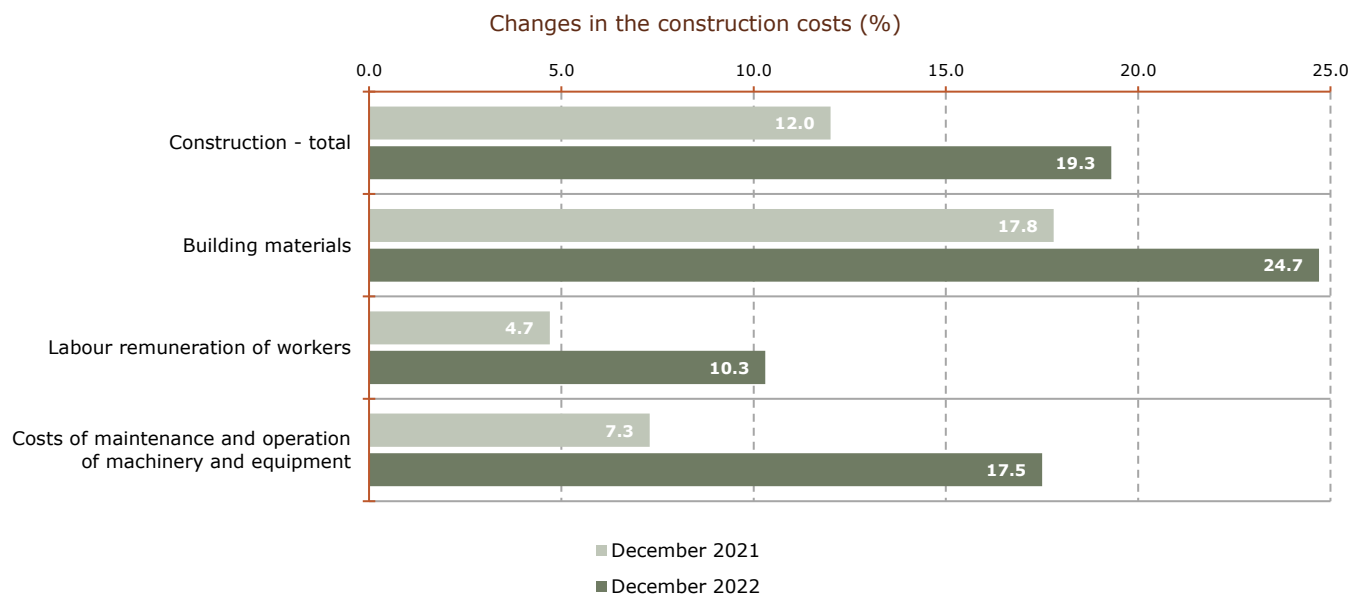
In December 2022, compared to December 2021, the average level of producer prices in Latvian industry rose by 29.5 %. The level of prices of products sold on the domestic market increased by 49.8 % and prices of exported products by 11.1 %. Prices of products exported to euro area countries increased by 13.6 % and of products exported to non-euro area countries by 9.0 %.

The price rise in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; manufacture of food; manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork (except furniture); manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products as well as manufacture of fabricated metal products (except machinery and equipment) had the most significant impact on the producer prices.



Over the year, the level of construction costs grew by 19.3 %

In December 2022, compared to December 2021, the level of construction costs increased by 19.3 %. Prices of building materials went up by 24.7 %, maintenance and operational costs of machinery and equipment by 17.5 %, and labour remuneration of workers by 10.3 %.

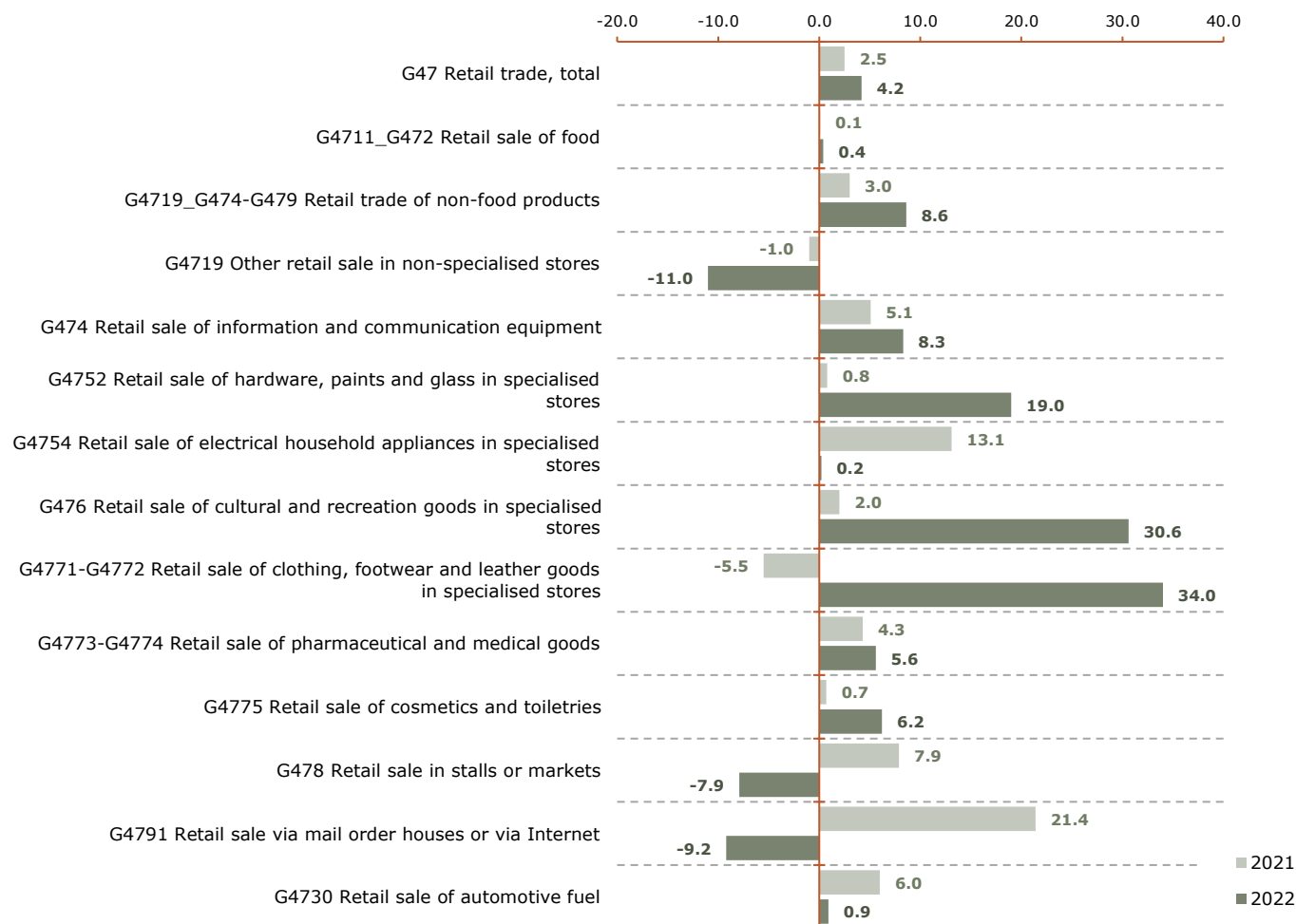


Retail trade

Retail trade turnover grew by 4.2 %

Compared to the previous year, in 2022 retail trade turnover rose by 4.2 % (in 2021 – by 2.5 %). Turnover of retail trade in food products grew by 0.4%, in non-food products (except for retail sale of automotive fuel) by 8.6 %, and of retail sale of automotive fuel by 0.9 %.

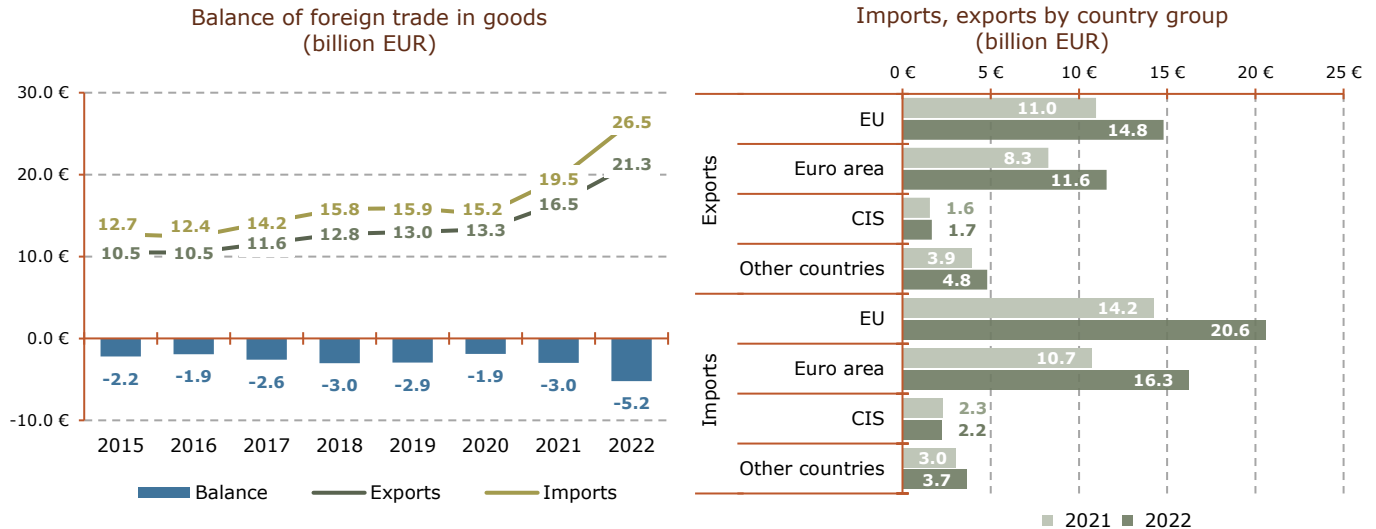
Turnover changes in retail trade enterprises
during a year (at constant prices, calendar adjusted) (%)



Foreign trade in goods

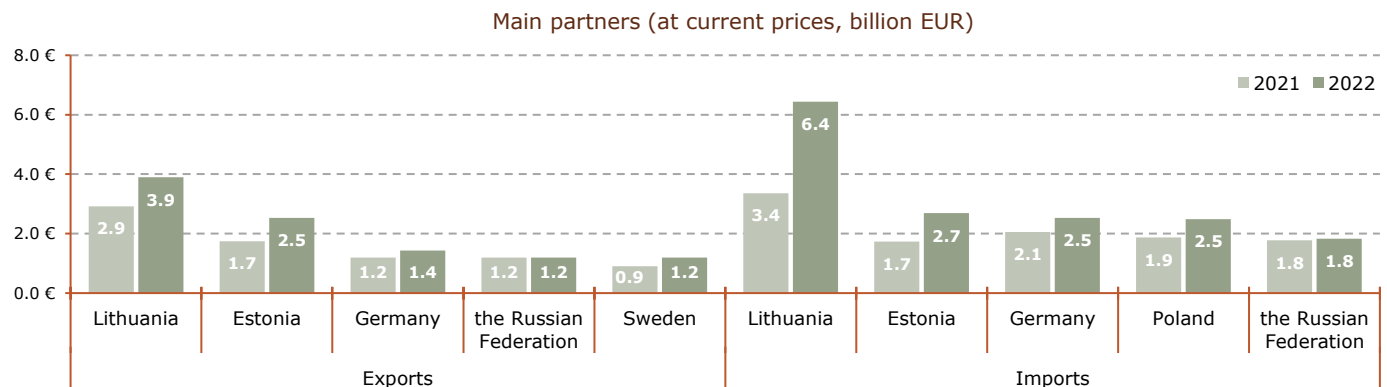
Rise in imports of foreign trade sharper than in exports

In 2022 total volume of foreign trade of Latvia at current prices was 32.8 % more compared to 2021. Exports value increased by 29.3 % and imports value by 35.8 %.



In 2022 the dispatch of goods to the European Union countries in total exports reached 69.6 %, of which to euro area countries 54.4 %, exports to CIS countries was 7.8 %, but to other countries 22.6 %.

In 2022 the arrival of goods from the European Union countries in total imports comprised 77.8 %, of which from euro area countries 61.3 %, imports from CIS countries was 8.4 %, but from other countries 13.8 %.



In 2022 goods were exported from Latvia to 199 countries and imported from 168 countries. In 2022 share of five greatest exports partners of Latvia comprised 48.1 % of the total exports value, but in 2021 share of these countries was 48.4 %. In 2022 share of five greatest imports partners of Latvia comprised 60.3 % of the total imports value, but in 2021 – 55.3 %.

Main commodities in 2022

Exports	million EUR	%	Imports	million EUR	%
TOTAL	21 268.6	100	TOTAL	26 499.9	100
Wood and articles of wood, charcoal	3 645.7	17.1	Mineral products	5 547.3	20.9
Mineral products	2 749.2	12.9	Electrical machinery and equipment	2 490.2	9.4
Electrical machinery and equipment	1 915.7	9.0	Machinery and mechanical appliances	2 078.5	7.8
Machinery and mechanical appliances	1 111.2	5.2	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	1 783.4	6.7
Cereals	987.2	4.6	Plastics and articles thereof	986.3	3.7
Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	858.1	4.0	Wood and articles of wood; charcoal	901.6	3.4
Articles of iron or steel	676.2	3.2	Pharmaceutical products	888.4	3.4
Beverages, spirits and vinegar	644.3	3.0	Aircraft, spacecraft and parts thereof	777.8	2.9
Pharmaceutical products	639.5	3.0	Iron and steel	738.8	2.8
Furniture, other furnishing articles; prefabricated buildings	531.5	2.5	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	633.2	2.4

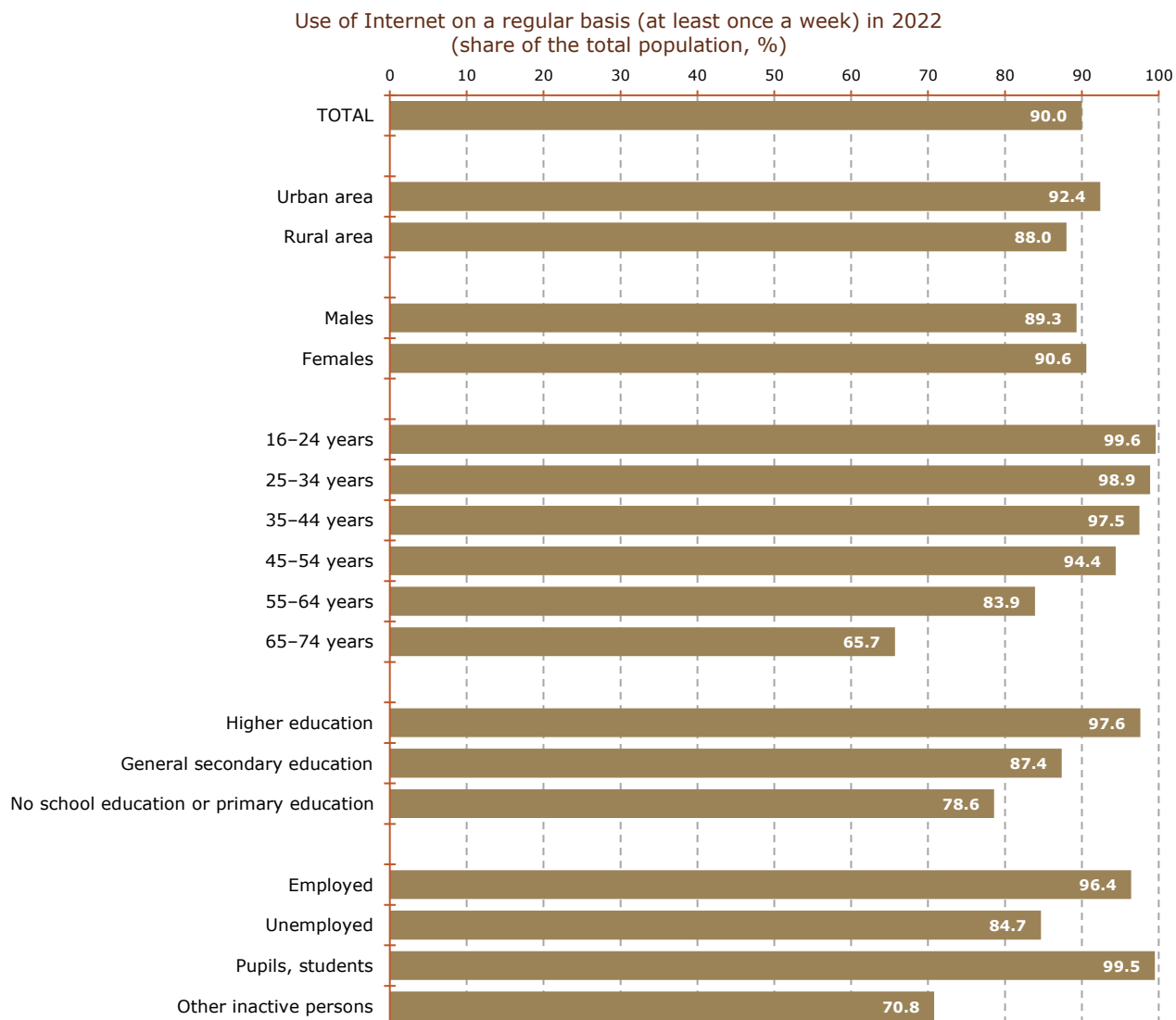
In 2022 wood, wood products and charcoal were mostly exported to the United Kingdom (22.6 %), Sweden (9.8 %), Germany (8 %), mineral products to Lithuania (38.3 %), Finland (20.5 %), Estonia (16.9 %), electrical machinery and equipment to Lithuania (27 %), Estonia (14.6 %), Germany (4.6 %).

In 2022 mineral products were mostly imported from Lithuania (55.5 %), Russian Federation (18.9 %), Estonia (18.3 %); electrical machinery and equipment from Lithuania (13.9 %), China (13.9 %), Poland (10 %); machinery and mechanical appliances from Germany (16.9 %), Lithuania (13.7 %), Poland (9.5 %).

Information technologies

The share of regular Internet users has reached 90 %

Share of households with Internet in 2022 has increased by 0.3 percentage points and reached 91.4 %. Mostly (99.2 %) Internet is available in households with children (in households without children – 90.1 %).



In 2022, as compared to 2021, the share of regular Internet users (use Internet at least once a week) increased by 0.3 percentage points, reaching 90 %. The largest share of regular Internet users is among population with higher education (97.6 %), while among population with secondary education – 87.4 %, but among population with basic education – 78.6 %.

The largest share of regular Internet users is in Riga (92.1 %) and Pierīga (91.8 %). In Zemgale and Kurzeme it is similar, 89.9 % and 89.6 %, respectively, in Vidzeme – 87.9 %, but in Latgale – 83.7 %. Urban population use Internet more often (91.3 %) than urban population (87.1 %).

In age group 16–24 years old 99.6 % of young people use Internet on a regular basis, in age group 25–54 years – 96.8 %, and in age group 55–74 years – 75.9 % of population.

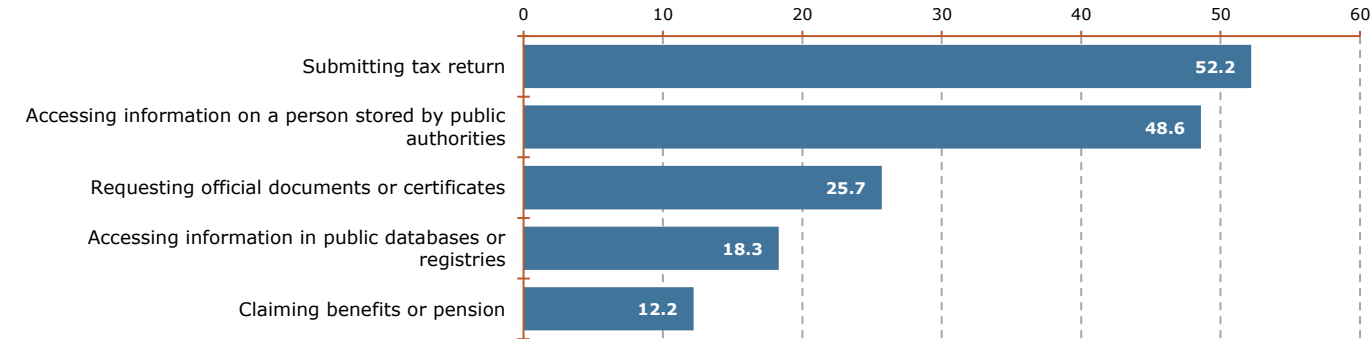
Most popular Internet usage activities, the same as in previous years, are internet banking and sending/receiving e-mails, which is used by 82.1 % and 78 % of population, but sending messages in texting apps is used by 77.6 % of population. Females search online for health-related topics more than males (51.1 % and 32.8 %, respectively), but males more commonly than females play games online (20.2 % and 12.1 %, respectively) or download them (14.1 % and 6 %, respectively).

The largest differences between urban and rural population appear in data on watching videos on sharing sites and access personal medical information. 66.6 % of urban population and 54 % of rural population are watching videos on sharing sites, but to access personal medical information online is used by 41.5 % of urban population and 29.6 % of rural population.

Differences can also be observed in the breakdown by education level – people with higher education are more likely to access personal medical information online (57.2 %), use e-mail more often (94.1 %) and search online for health-related topics (58.7 %), while people with basic education do that less often – 18.9 %, 59.5 %, 24.5 %, respectively.

Use of Internet also differs by age groups of population. Most popular activities of young people aged 16–24 include participating in social networks (94.7 %), sending messages in texting apps (94 %), as well as internet banking (91.8 %). Most popular activities of 65–74 years old seniors include internet banking (51.3 %), reading online news sites/newspapers/news magazines (48.5 %) and sending messages in texting apps (42.2 %). The largest differences between young people and seniors appear in the data on listening to music online – 79.1 % of young people have indicated that they carry out such activity, while the share of such population in the senior group is 12.7 %.

Contacting or interacting with public authorities in 2022
(as per cent of the total number of population in age group 16–74 years)



The share of population who bought goods or services on the Internet has remained at the level of the previous year. If in 2021 share of such population comprised 61.6 %, in 2022 it is 61.7 % (rise of 0.1 percentage point).

The share of population using internet-connected thermostats, energy meters or other devices regulating energy has increased from 3.4 % in 2020 to 4.7 % in 2022. Over the two years, use of alarms, smoke detectors or other security systems connected to the Internet has grown from 4.3 % to 5.4 %. The use of household appliances connected to the Internet, such as robot vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, stoves, has grown the most rapidly– from 3.4 % in 2020 to 8.6% in 2022 or by 5.2 percentage points.

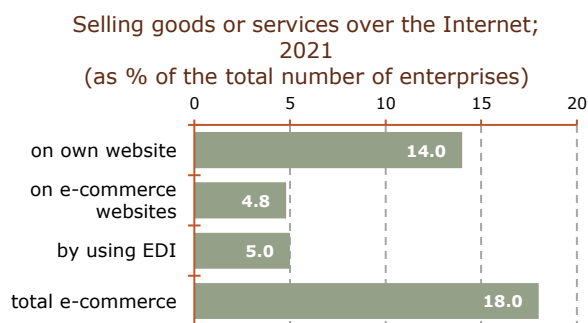
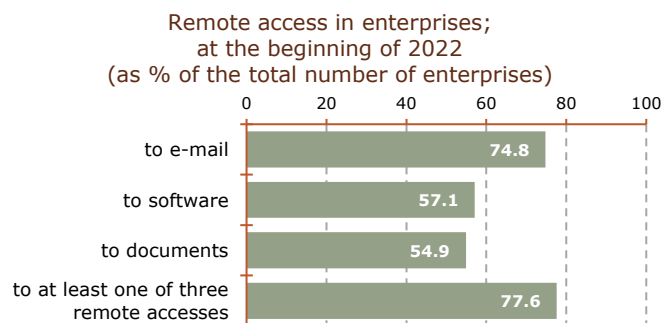
Remote access to ICT systems is provided by 77.6 % of enterprises

At the beginning of 2022, the same as during the last two years, almost all Latvian enterprises used internet (99.9 %). For work Internet was used by 55.4 % of all employees of enterprises, and that is 2.9 percentage points more than a year ago.

Fixed internet was used by 77.1 % of all enterprises, of which 99.0 % in large enterprises, 88.3 % in medium-sized enterprises, and 74.5 % in small enterprises.

88.1 % of all enterprises ensured their employees with portable devices for mobile internet use. In large enterprises this indicator comprised 99.5 %, in medium-sized enterprises 90.6 %, but in small enterprises 87.4 %.

77.6 % of all enterprises ensured part of employees with remote access to enterprise e-mail, documents or enterprise software: 98.0 % in large enterprises, 84.6 % in medium-sized enterprises, and 75.8 % in small enterprises group.



In 2021, 38.6 % of all enterprises held remote meetings over the Internet. In turn, 40.9 % of enterprises had developed guidelines to facilitate remote meetings instead of business trips.

In 2021, compared to 2020, selling goods or services over the Internet increased by 0.9 percentage points, reaching 18.0 %.

Almost one fifth or 18.7 % of the enterprises employ their own ICT specialists. In 2021, in 61.5% of enterprises responsibility for the ICT field was taken by enterprises' own employees. Over the two years, this indicator has increased more than two times.

In 2022, 4.0 % of enterprises use industrial robots and, compared to 2020, this indicator has grown by 1.5 percentage points. In turn, service robots are used by 2.3 % of enterprises. 77.5 % of enterprises using robots, use them to ensure compliance with the quality of enterprise processes or manufactured goods and services, and 66.1 % to improve work safety.

58.8 % of enterprises try to reduce the amount of paper used for printing and copying, thinking about the impact on the environment.

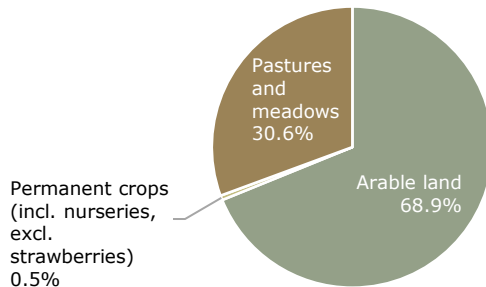
Business sectors

Agriculture

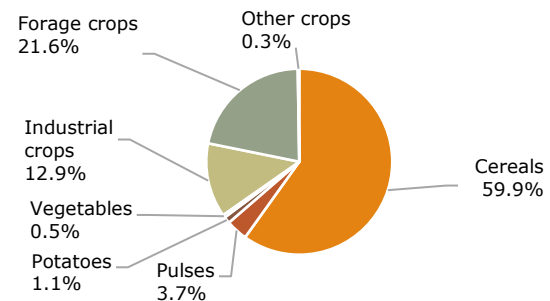
Average size of agricultural holding 45 hectares

At the end of 2022 there were 61.8 thousand economically active agricultural holdings in Latvia, which is 0.9 % fewer than in 2021 and 18.6 % fewer than in 2020. The average size of a holding was 44.7 ha, which is 0.4 ha or 0.9 % more than a year ago. In 2022, the total utilised agricultural area occupied 1 970.4 thousand ha (1 356.7 thousand ha of arable land, 603.4 thousand ha of pastures and meadows, 10.4 thousand ha of permanent crops).

Structure of utilised agricultural area, 2022



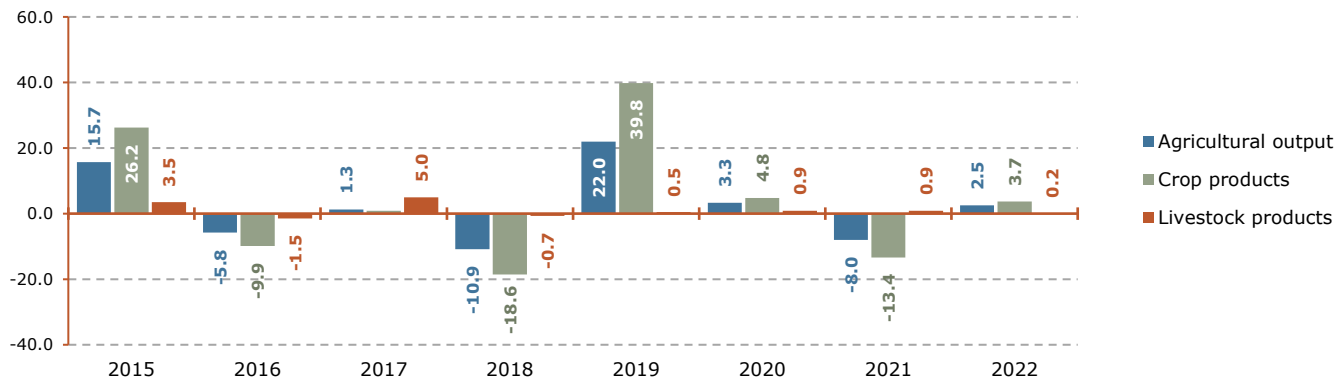
Structure of sown area, 2022



Agricultural output increased by 2.5 %

In 2022, compared to 2021, agricultural output at constant prices grew by 2.5 %. The increase in the value of agricultural products was mainly caused by the rise in prices in both crop and livestock sectors.

Change in agricultural output
(compared to the year before, at constant prices, %)



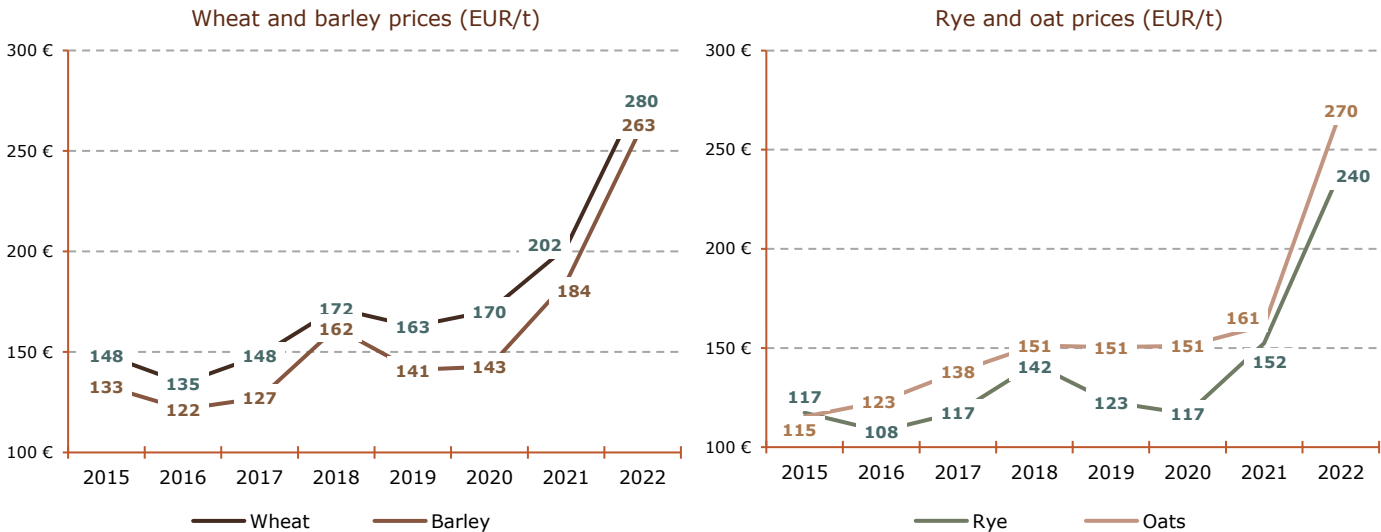
Crop production

In 2022, 3.2 million t of grain were harvested, which is 249.1 thousand t or 8.3 % more than in 2021 and 253.4 thousand t or 7.2 % fewer than in 2022 when the highest yield of grain recorded in Latvia was harvested (3.5 million t). In 2022, 780.1 thousand ha of land were covered with cereals, which is 3.7 thousand ha or 0.5 % more than a year ago and the largest cereal area recorded in national agriculture.

Sown area, harvested production and average yield of agricultural crops

	Cereals			Potatoes			Vegetables, harvested production, thousand t
	sown area, thousand t	harvested production, thousand t	average yield, q/ha	sown area, thousand ha	harvested production, thousand t	average yield, q/ha	
2020	753.7	3 497.1	46.4	18.1	377.5	208.0	159.1
2021	776.4	2 994.6	38.6	16.3	249.0	153.0	127.1
2022	780.1	3 243.7	41.9	14.9	246.7	166.1	113.6

In 2022, 2.8 million t of grain were purchased, which is 244.2 thousand t or 9.7 % more than a year ago. The average purchase price of grain grew significantly – from 196.84 EUR/t in 2021 to 278.19 EUR/t in 2022 or by 41.3 %.



In 2022, 246.7 thousand t of potatoes were harvested, which is 2.3 thousand t or 0.9 % fewer than a year ago. The average yield of potatoes from one hectare rose by 13.4 q or 8.8 % and reached 166 q/ha. In 2022, a total of 113.6 thousand t of vegetables were produced (incl. in greenhouses), which is 14.9 thousand t or 10.7 % fewer than in 2021. The volume of vegetables grown in greenhouses fell by 0.6 thousand t or 5.1 %.

Livestock production

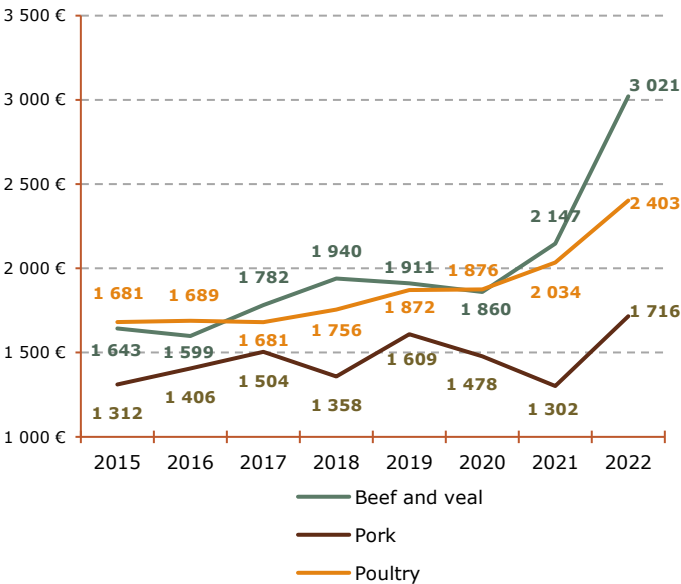
In 2022, compared to 2021, meat output increased by 0.8 %. The most significant rise was recorded in the output of pork (of 2.3 %). The average milk yield per dairy cow grew by 130 kg or 1.8 %, reaching 7 492 kg annually. Compared to the year before, 1.7 % fewer milk (incl. goat milk) were produced. The average egg production per laying hen constituted 307 eggs, and production of eggs increased by 5.6 %. Chicken eggs accounted for 98 % of all eggs produced (97 % in 2021).

Output of livestock products

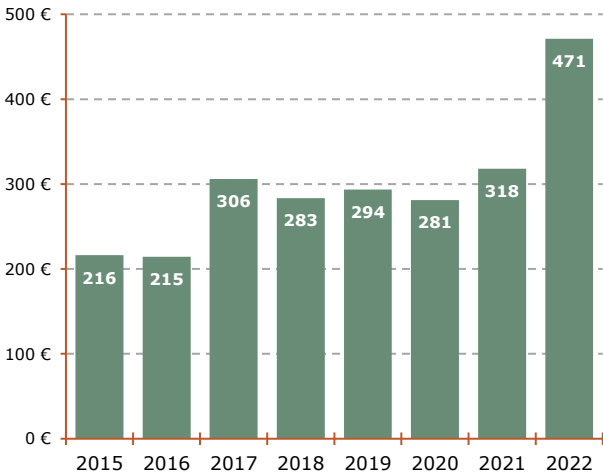
	Meat, thousand t			Fresh milk, thousand t	Eggs, million pcs	Wool, t	Honey, thousand t
	total	beef and veal	pork				
2020	91.9	16.0	37.3	990.1	801.8	260	1.7
2021	93.4	17.0	37.8	992.2	825.6	241	2.1
2022	94.2	15.9	38.7	975.3	872.2	254	2.3

At the end of 2022, the total number of cattle constituted 391.4 thousand heads, of which dairy cows accounted for 127.8 thousand. Compared to the end of 2021, the numbers have dropped by 0.5 % and 2.6 %, respectively. Over the year, the number of pigs fell by 3.9 % (to 307.9 thousand) and of poultry by 1.9 % (to 5.7 million). Downturn was also observed in the sheep number (of 3.3 %) and upturn in goat number (of 2.5 %).

Meat prices (EUR/t)



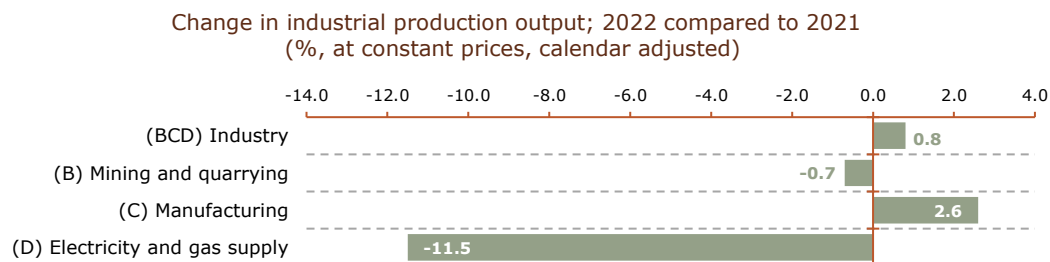
Raw cow's milk (EUR/t)



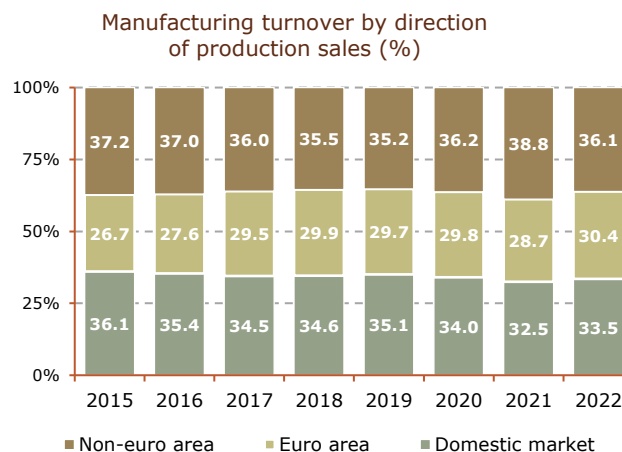
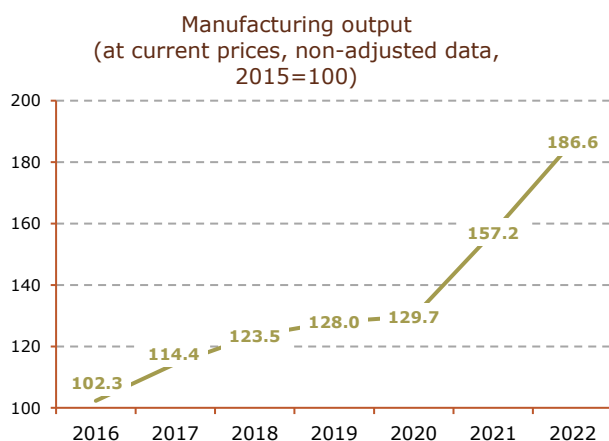
Industry

Industrial production output increased by 0.8 %

In 2022, compared to 2021, industrial production output at constant prices rose by 0.8 %. Output in manufacturing grew by 2.6 %, while in electricity and gas supply there was a drop of 11.5% and in mining and quarrying of 0.7 %.



Notable manufacturing output upturn, compared to the year before, was recorded in manufacture of basic metals (2.9 times), manufacture of beverages (of 18.8 %) and manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations. Production output also grew in manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (parts and accessories for motor vehicles) (13.4 %) and manufacture of electrical equipment (8.5 %). Industrial production output reduction, in turn, was registered in manufacture of machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified (12.3 %), manufacture of paper and paper products (9 %), as well as manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (5 %).



In 2022, compared to 2021, manufacturing turnover increased by 18.2 % (according to calendar adjusted data at current prices). The rise was due to the turnover upturn of 21.6 % on the domestic market and of 16.5 % in export (of which of 25 % in euro area and 10.2 % in non-euro area).

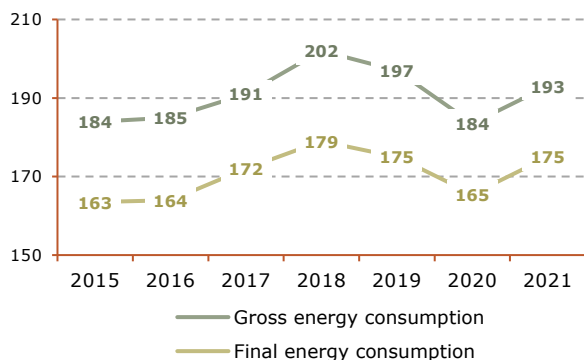
Energy

Gross energy consumption up by 4.9 %

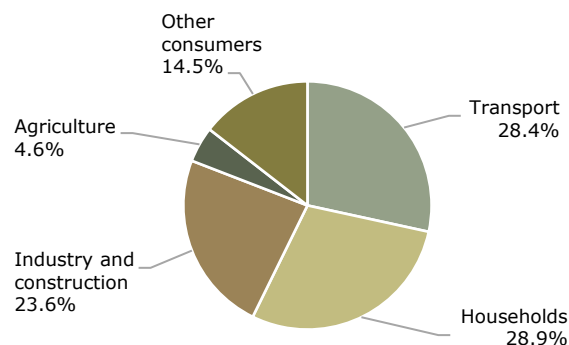
In 2021, gross energy consumption ⁽¹⁾ in Latvia constituted 193 PJ ⁽²⁾, which is 4.9 % more than in 2020. The share of renewable energy sources in gross energy consumption has been growing for several years while the share of fossil fuels declines. The share of natural gas in energy consumption constituted 21 % and of renewables 41.2 % in 2021.

As the gross consumption of renewables is increasing, Latvia is getting closer to the strategic objective aiming at reaching 50 % of the energy produced from renewables in the final energy consumption until 2030. In 2021 Latvia had the third highest share of renewables in the final energy consumption in EU (42.11 %, EU average 21.78 %).

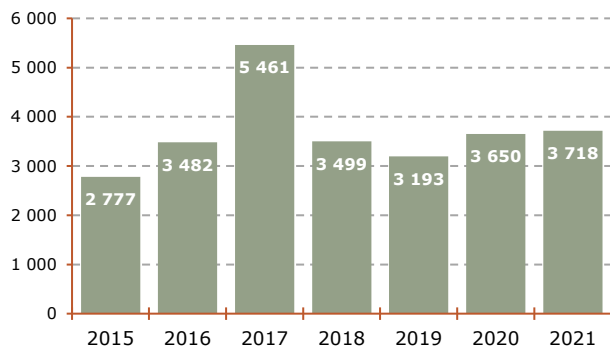
Energy consumption (PJ)



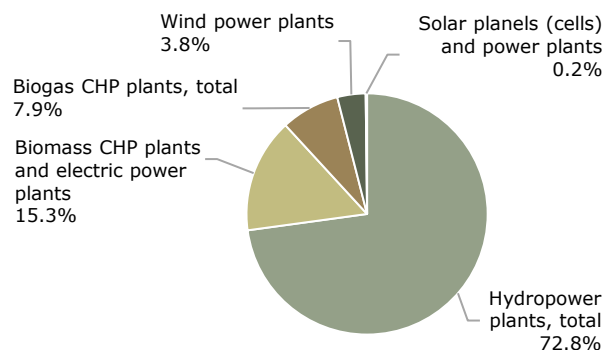
Final energy consumption by sector; 2021



Renewable energy (GWh)



Renewable energy by source; 2021 (GWh)



⁽¹⁾ Energy consumption in transformation sector and energy sector, all sectors of national economy, as well as households.

⁽²⁾ Energy balance recalculation into terajoules (TJ), based on the lower heating capacity of a energy resource, is performed by using conversion factors.

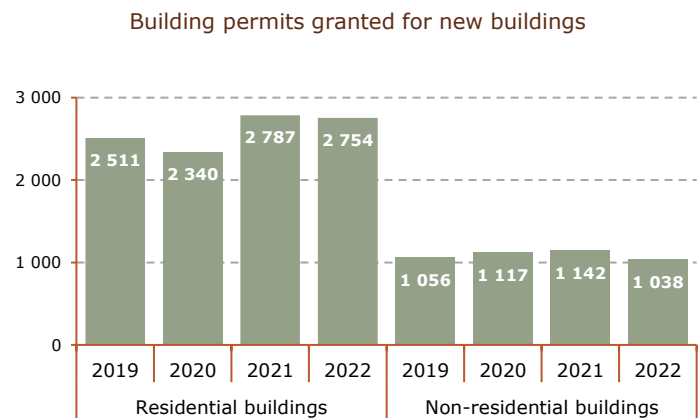
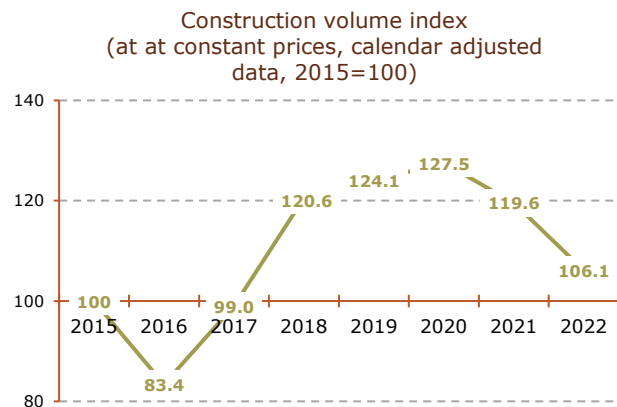
Construction

Construction output down by 11.3 %

Compared to 2021, in 2022 construction output reduced by 11.2 % (according to calendar adjusted data at constant prices). Output in civil engineering fell by 13.1 %, in specialised construction activities by 11.3 %, and in construction of buildings by 9.8 %.

The output downturn in civil engineering was caused by a drop in construction of other civil engineering projects (water projects and other civil engineering projects not elsewhere classified) (of 36.4 %), construction of utility projects (for fluids, electricity and telecommunications) (17.3 %) as well as construction of roads and railways (8.5 %, of which construction of roads and motorways fell by 10.5 % while construction of bridges and tunnels rose by 11.7 %).

Construction output declined in all specialised construction activities: in demolition and site preparation by 26.9 %, in building completion and finishing (plastering, joinery installation, floor and wall covering, painting and glazing, etc.) by 18 %, in electrical, plumbing and other construction installation activities by 7.8 %, and in other specialised construction activities (roofing activities and other specialised construction activities not elsewhere classified) by 7.8 %.



2.7 thousand building permits granted for new one-dwelling buildings

In 2022, 3 376 building permits were granted for the construction, capital repairs, reconstruction and restoration of residential buildings with the total floor space of 917 thousand m² (2 754 permits for construction of new buildings with the intended floor space of 702 thousand m²). Out of the number, 2 185 permits were granted for the construction of new one-dwelling buildings (intended floor space of 438 thousand m²).

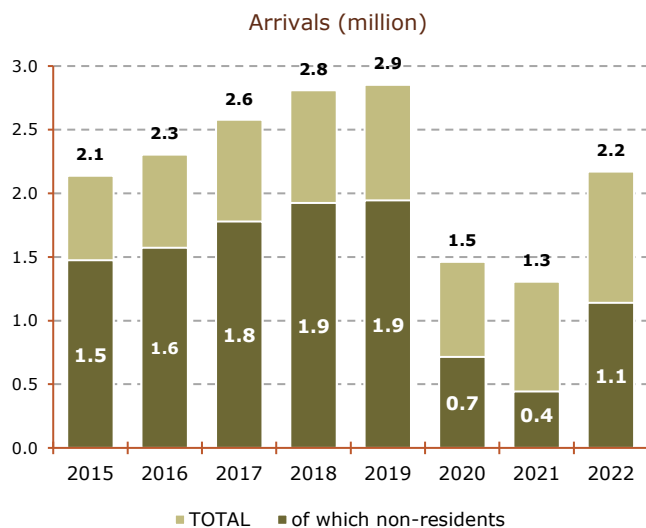
During the year, 1 408 building permits were granted for the construction, capital repairs, reconstruction and restoration of non-residential buildings with the total floor space of 1 046 thousand m² (1 038 permits for construction of new non-residential buildings with the intended floor space of 615 thousand m²). In its turn, 256 building permits were granted for construction of industrial buildings and warehouses with the total intended floor space of 436 thousand m² (174 permits for construction of new buildings with the intended floor space of 316 thousand m²).

Tourism

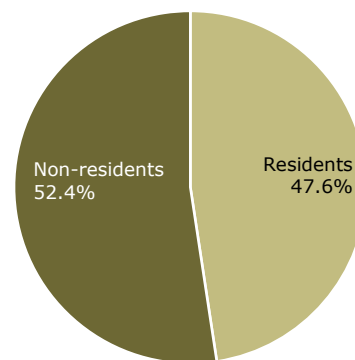
66 % more arrivals at tourist accommodation establishments than last year

In 2022 the number of non-resident and resident arrivals at tourist accommodation establishments accounted for 2.2 million, which is 66.2 % more than in 2021, but 23.9 % less than before the pandemic in 2019. Visitors spent 3.9 million nights at the establishments, which is 63.2 % more than a year ago.

In 2022 non-resident arrivals at the tourist accommodation establishments accounted for 52.4 % or 1.1 million people, which is 2.6 times more than in 2021.



Share of resident and non-resident arrivals;
2022



In 2022 priority tourism target markets of Latvia were Lithuania, Estonia, Germany, Finland, Sweden, Norway and United Kingdom. Secondary target markets were Poland, Netherlands, France, Belgium, Italy, Ireland, Austria, Denmark and Spain. Long haul markets are United States of America (USA), Japan, China and South Korea. In 2022 the number of non-resident arrivals has increased to 60.6 % from countries established as priority tourism target markets (in 2021 – 56.1 %). In turn, share of visitors from secondary target markets countries has reduced to 15.9 % (in 2021 – 17.4 %) of the total number of non-resident arrivals. Share of visitors from long haul target markets has risen, reaching 4 % (in 2021 – 3.1 %).

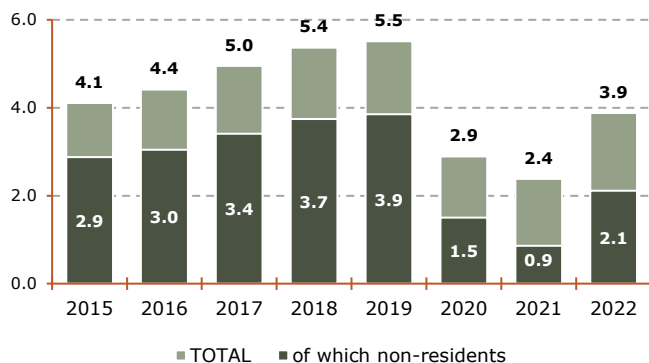
Breakdown of non-resident visitors by countries, 2022
(%)



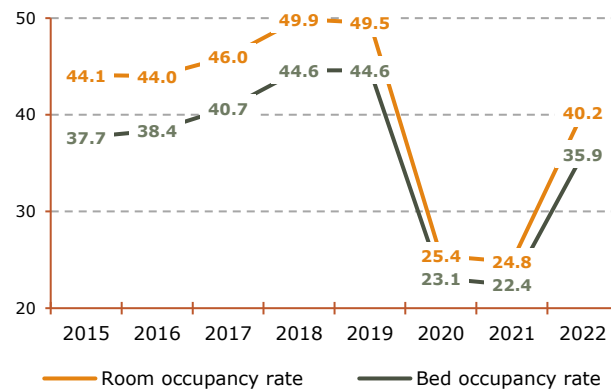
In 2022 non-resident visitors spent in Latvia 2.1 million nights. In 2022 average length of stay of non-resident visitors at tourist accommodation establishments in Latvia comprised 1.86 nights (in 2021 – 1.95 nights).

Average length of stay of visitors from priority markets was 1.85 nights (in 2021 – 1.93 nights), from secondary markets 1.94 nights (in 2021 – 1.92 nights), while from long haul markets 2.14 nights (in 2021 – 2.84 nights).

Nights spent (million)



Room and bed occupancy rate (%)



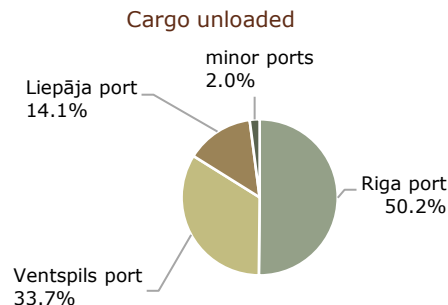
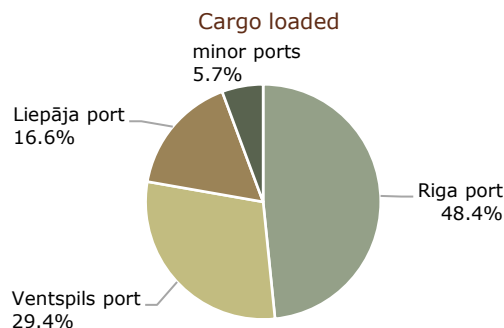
Before the pandemic, online booking of tourist accommodation in Latvia was increasing, however, in 2021 the number of nights booked on one of the online digital platforms comprised 700.9 thousand, which was 6.2 % less than in 2020. In 2021, half (50.5 %) of nights in accommodation establishments were booked by residents, half (49.5 %) by non-residents.

Transport

Cargo turnover at Riga port has gone up

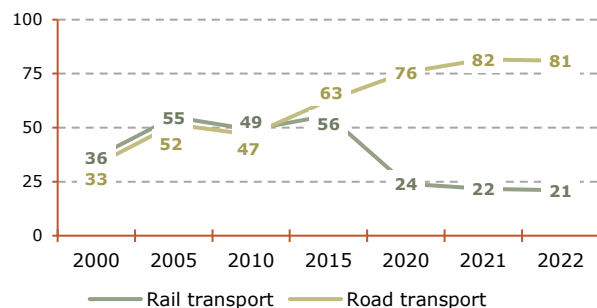
In 2022 cargo loaded and unloaded at ports comprised 48.1 million tonnes, which is 15.2 % more than in 2021. 14.4 million tonnes of cargo were unloaded at ports, a rise of 43.5 % compared to 2021. Cargo loaded at ports comprised 33.7 million tonnes, which is 6.3 % more than in the previous year.

Activity of Latvian ports in 2022

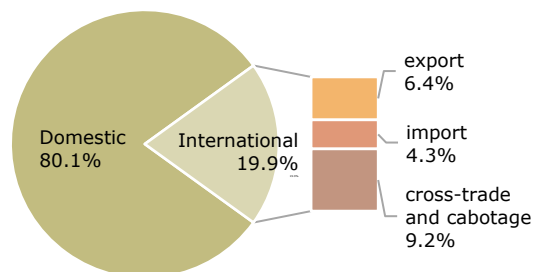


In 2022, 80.9 million tonnes of the freight were carried by road, which is a drop of 0.8 % compared to 2021. National freights rose to 64.8 million tonnes (1.4 % more). International freights accounted for 16.1 million tonnes (8.9 % less). Of which 5.1 million tonnes accounted for export freight (10.5 % more), but 3.5 million tonnes for import freight (3.4 % less). Cross-trade and cabotage freights comprised 7.5 million tonnes, which is 20.5 % less than in the previous year. Transportation for hire or reward decreased by 3.1 %, they comprised 77.6 % of total road freights.

Freight traffic (million tonnes)



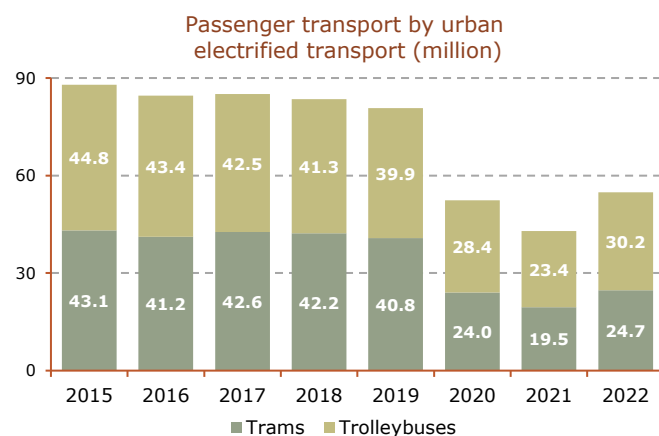
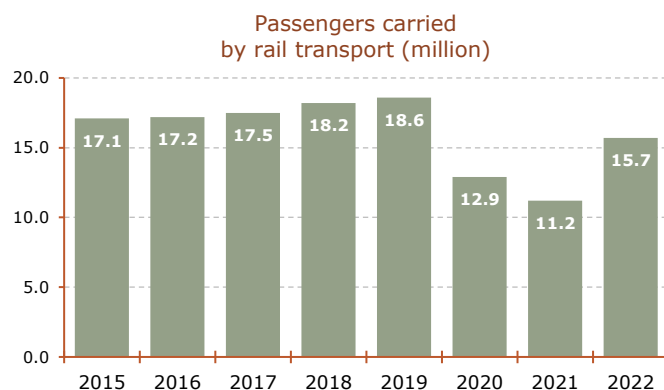
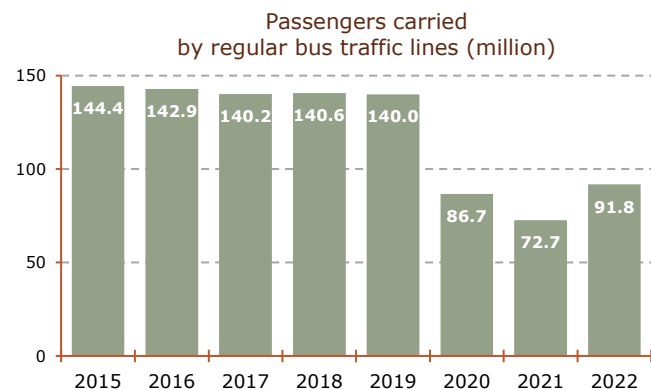
Freight transport by road in 2022



In 2022, 21.3 million tonnes of freights were carried in transport by rail, a decrease of 2.1 % compared to 2021. National freights by rail comprised 1.7 million tonnes (12.8 % less). International freights by rail accounted for 19.6 million tonnes (1.1 % less). Transport freights via Latvian ports comprised 14.6 million tonnes (23.9 % more).

Rise in passenger transport by all modes of transport

In 2022, the number of passengers carried by land passenger transport comprised 162.4 million passengers, which is 28 % more than in 2021. The number of passengers carried by regular bus traffic lines increased by 26.2 %, in rail transport by 40.2 %. The number of passengers carried by urban electrified transport comprised 54.9 million passengers (a rise of 27.7 %).



In 2022, 371.1 thousand passengers arrived at and departed from Latvian ports, which is 48.8 % more than in 2021. At Riga Passenger Terminal ferry traffic was closed, at Ventspils port passenger turnover comprised 289.9 thousand passengers (41.5 % more than in the previous year) and at Liepāja port 81.2 thousand passengers (1.8 times more).

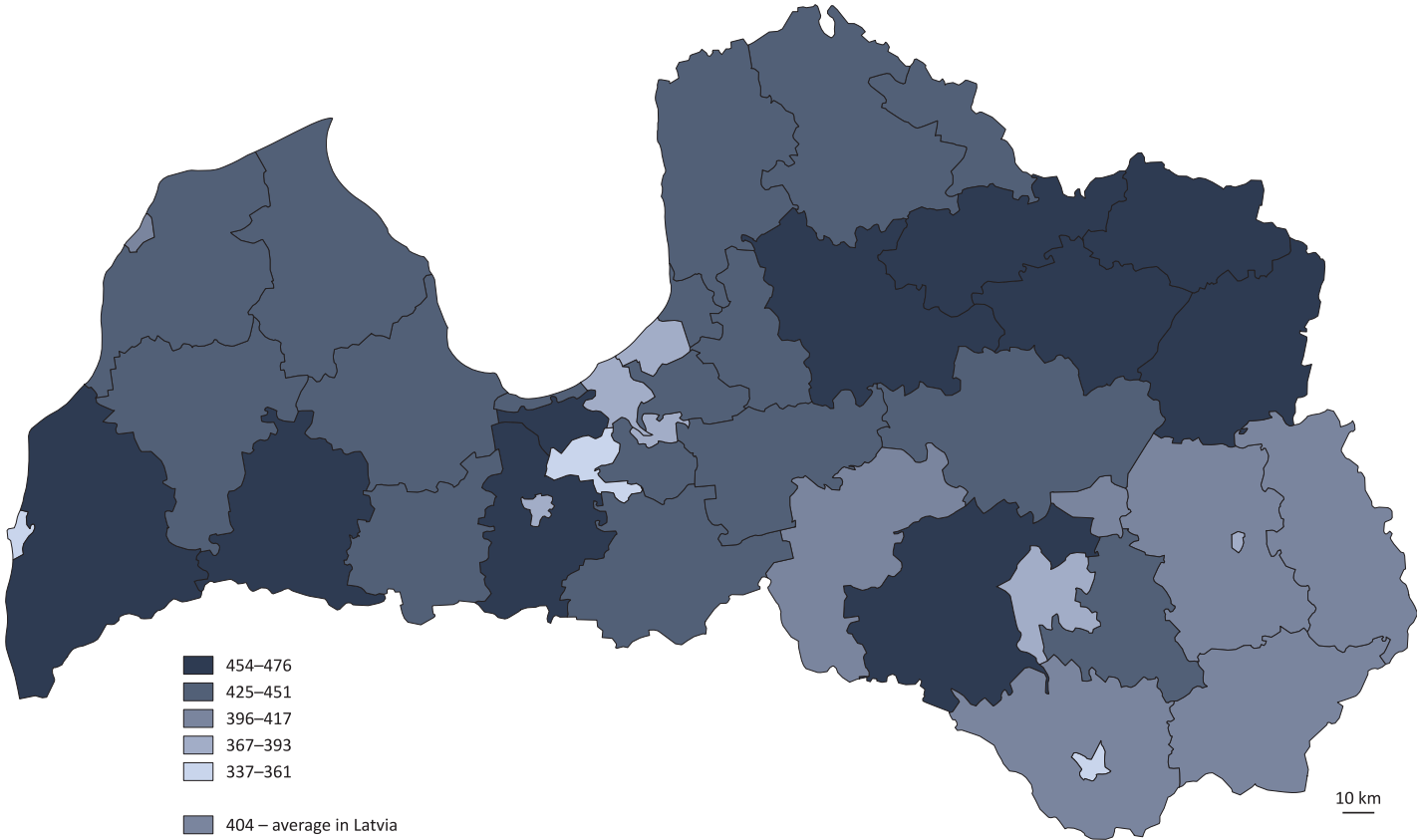
In 2022 total number of passengers at Riga International Airport comprised 5.4 million, which is 3 million or 2.3 times more than in 2021 and 2.7 times more than in 2020, however, that is 31 % less than in 2019. Latvian national airline carried 2.8 million passengers last year, which is two times more than in 2021.

Passenger arrivals at and departures from Riga International Airport; 2022

(Flows with at least 5 000 passengers. Records on passenger departures are maintained according to the first point of landing, whereas records on passenger arrivals – according to the last point of take-off)

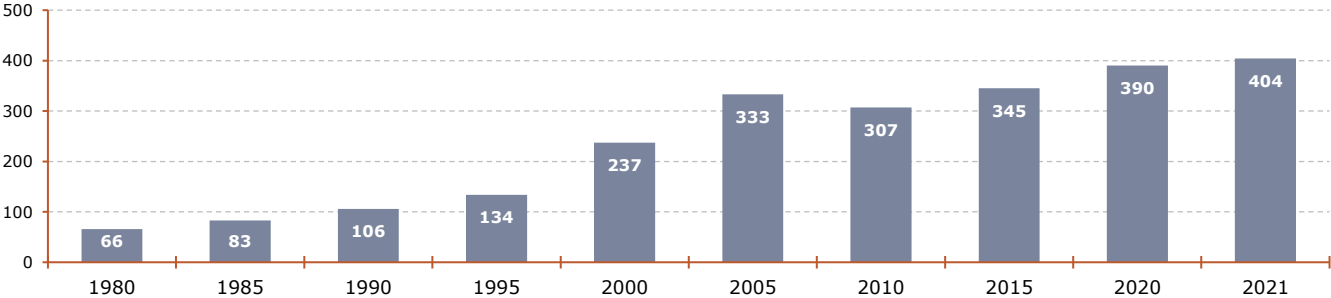


Number of registered passenger cars per 1 000 inhabitants by administrative territory at the end of 2021



Based on data of the Road Traffic Safety Directorate SJSC.

Number of passenger cars on average per 1 000 inhabitants in Latvia

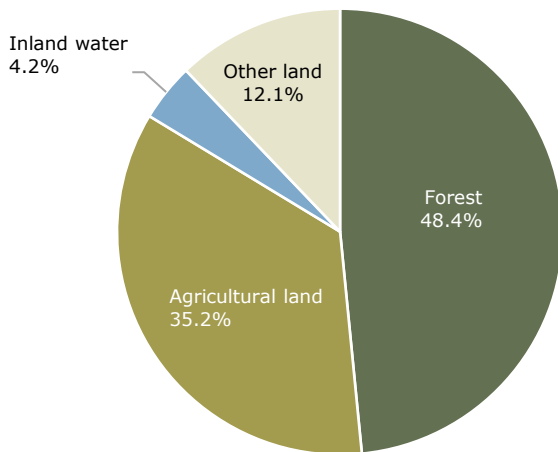


Environment

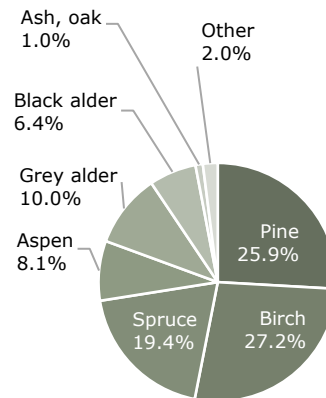
Forest is one of the key natural resources in Latvia

Territory of Latvia occupies 64.6 thousand km², of which 62.2 thousand km² or 96 % are taken by land and 2.4 thousand km² or 4 % by inland water. There are more than 12 thousand rivers and 2 thousand lakes. Forest occupying 32.9 thousand km² of the territory is the key natural resource of the country. Pine, birch, and spruce stands take up 72.5 % of the total forest area. The rest is covered by other deciduous trees.

Land cover in 2022



Forest area by tree species, 2022



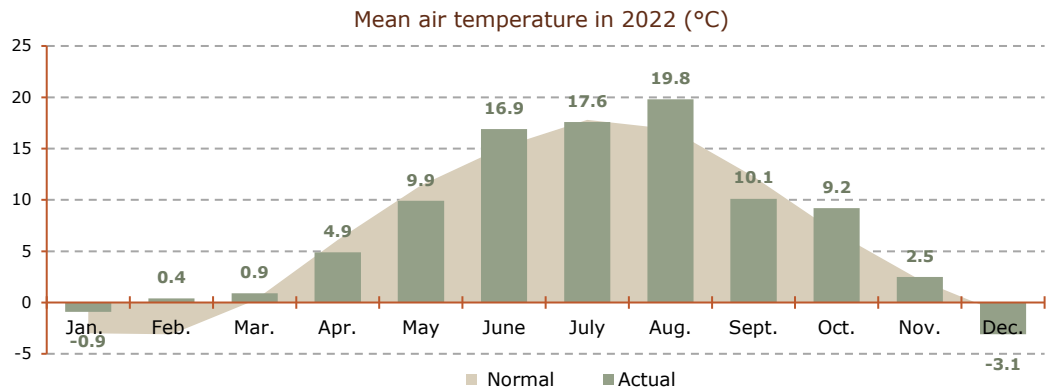
Aiming to preserve values of the nature, 683 specially protected nature territories have been created in Latvia. Protected areas occupy 11.6 % of the total territory, and part of them is included in the European network of protected areas *NATURA 2000*. Especially protected environmental territories (incl. North Vidzeme Biosphere Reserve) take 19 % of the land.

Roe-deer and wild boar are the most common game animals (207 thousand and 26 thousand animals, respectively). In April 2022, Hunting Regulations were amended, and hunting of lynx (1.4 thousand) was banned while wild boar and roe-deer were removed from the list of limited game animals.

Fishery activities of Latvia are concentrated in the Baltic Sea and Gulf of Riga. The total fish catches amounted to 103.1 thousand t in 2022.

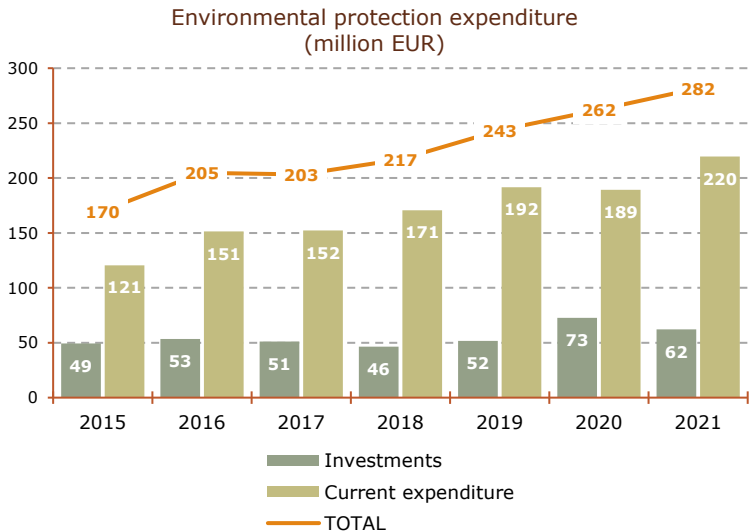
Air temperature

Latvia has mild and humid climate with four distinct seasons. In 2022 the average air temperature in August (the warmest month of the year) reached +19.8 °C while in December (the coldest month) –3.1 °C.

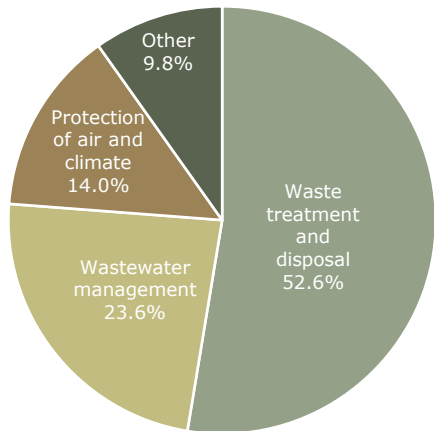


Environmental protection expenditure up by 7.6 % compared to 2020

Environmental protection expenditure includes investments in and current expenditure on environmental protection measures. Investments in environmental protection cover capital investment in environmental protection measures, while current expenditure on environmental protection involves total costs of materials used for operation and maintenance of environmental protection units, technologies, equipment (or parts thereof) decreasing environmental contamination caused by businesses (air emissions, wastewater discharge, waste, etc.).



Environmental protection expenditure by environmental domain; 2021





**CENTRAL STATISTICAL BUREAU
OF LATVIA**
Lāčplēša iela 1, Rīga
LV-1010, Latvia
www.csp.gov.lv