Programm

Jahrestagung der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Demographie 2020

in Zusammenarbeit mit dem
Centrum für Demografie und Diversität der Technischen Universität Dresden

Program

Annual Conference of the German Society for Demography 2020

in cooperation with the
Center for Demography and Diversity at TU Dresden

11.-13. März 2020
11 – 13 March 2020

Technische Universität (TU) Dresden

Schwerpunktthema:

Demografischer Wandel in Mittel- und Osteuropa –
Demografisches Verhalten seit 1990

Main topic
Demographic change in Central and Eastern Europe –
Demographic behaviour since 1990

VERANSTALTUNGSORT / VENUE

Technische Universität Dresden
Von-Gerber-Bau
Bergstraße 53
01069 Dresden

Räume / Rooms: 038, 039, 049, 050, 051, 052, 054

TEILNAHMEGEBÜHREN / REGISTRATION FEES

15.01.2020 - 14.02.2020

	Mitglieder Members	Nichtmitglieder Non-Members
Student	40 €	40 €
Normal	80 €	140 €

15.02.2020 - 29.02.2020

	Mitglieder Members	Nichtmitglieder Non-Members
Student	50 €	50 €
Normal	100 €	160 €

ANMELDUNG / REGISTRATION

Online: https://dgd-online.de/jahrestagung/jahrestagung-2020-in-dresden/

Auf Wunsch senden wir Ihnen nach der Veranstaltung eine Teilnahmebestätigung zu. Nehmen Sie dazu gerne mit uns Kontakt auf.

On request we will send you a confirmation of participation after the event. Please don't hesitate to contact us for this purpose.

KONTAKT / CONTACT

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Demographie e.V.
Geschäftsführerin: Dr. Christina Westphal (westphal@demogr.mpg.de)
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Lehrstuhl für empirische Sozialforschung und Demographie
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18057 Rostock

German Society for Demography e.V.
Secretary General: Dr. Christina Westphal (westphal@demogr.mpg.de)
University of Rostock / Institute for Sociology and Demography
Chair for Empirical Research and Demography
Ulmenstr. 69
18057 Rostock

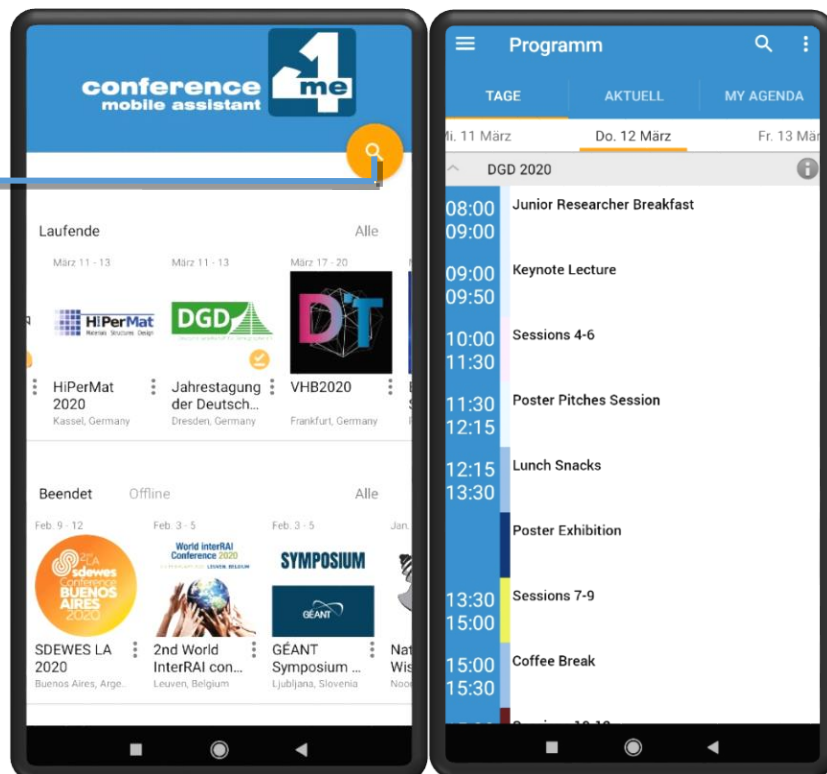**DGD-ANNUAL CONFERENCE AS APP**

This year you have the possibility to plan your participation via your mobile smart device. With the free Conference4me app, you can view the program and other information and create your own schedule.

Simply search for "Conference4me" in your App Store or scan the corresponding QR Code:

If not displayed, enter "Demographie" here

Or select the conference at *Laufende*

The program for the individual days is displayed in the DGD conference area.

You can select the individual lectures and sessions to get more information about the contents and speakers or to add them to your personal agenda.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to ask!
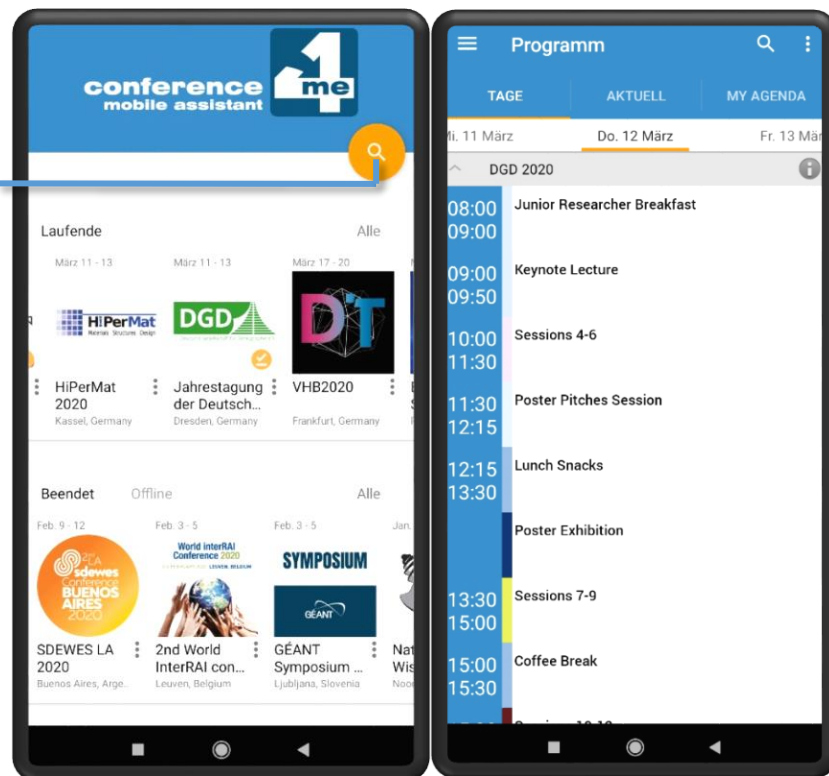
DGD-JAHRESTAGUNG ALS APP

Dieses Jahr haben Sie die Möglichkeit, Ihre Teilnahme an der DGD-Jahrestagung über Ihr mobiles Smartgerät zu planen. Mit der kostenlosen Conference4me-App können Sie das Programm und weitere Informationen einsehen und sich Ihren Zeitplan selbst zusammenstellen.

Suchen Sie dazu einfach in Ihrem App-Store die App "Conference4me"oder scannen Sie den entsprechenden QR-Code:

Wenn nicht angezeigt, geben Sie hier „Demographie" ein

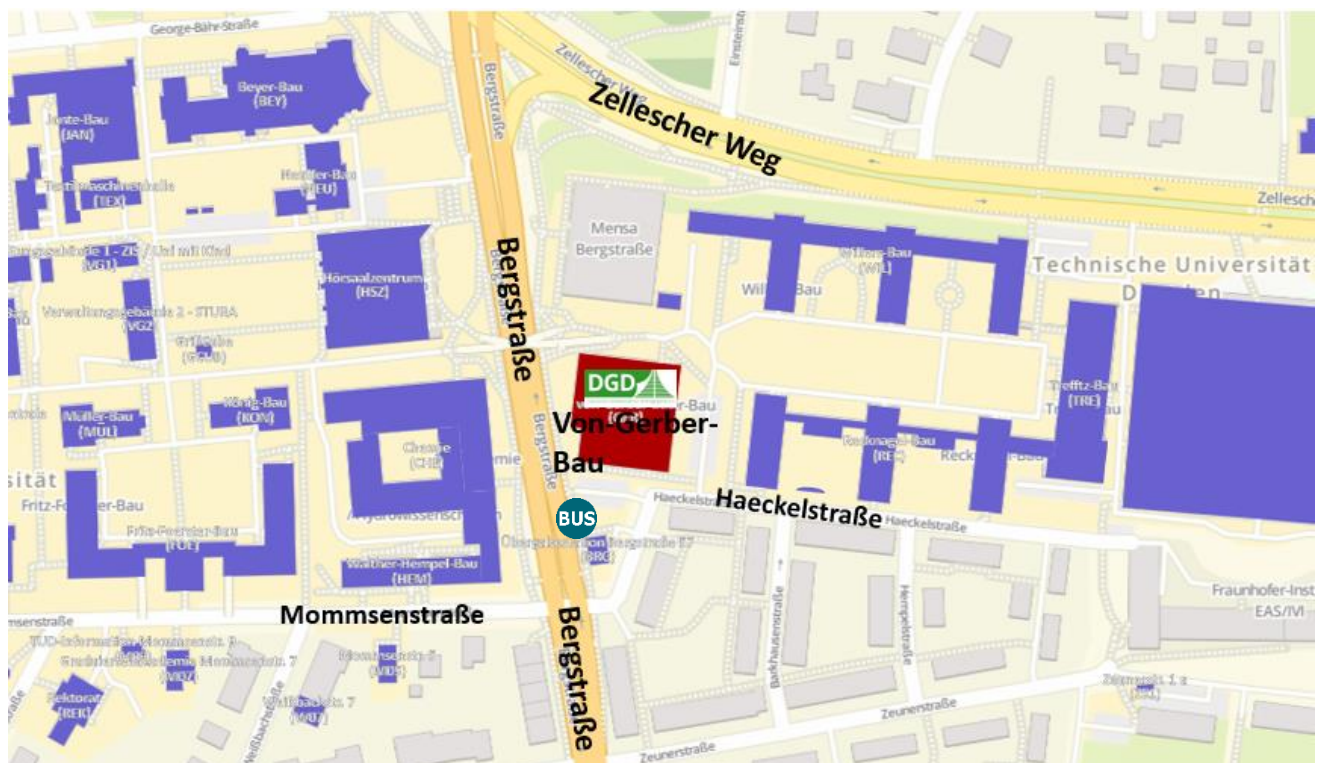Oder wählen Sie die Tagung unter *Laufende* aus

Im Konferenzbereich zur DGD wird Ihnen das Programm für die einzelnen Tage angezeigt.

Sie können die einzelnen Vorträge und Sessions auswählen, um nähere Informationen zu den Inhalten und Vortragenden zu erhalten oder um sie zu Ihrer persönlichen Agenda hinzuzufügen.

Wenn Sie Fragen haben, sprechen Sie uns gerne an!

LAGEPLAN / SITE MAP

BUS Bushaltestelle / Bus Stop: Mommsenstraße

EMPFANG IM RESTAURANT „DRESDNER AUSSICHT"

AM DONNERSTAG, 12. MÄRZ UM 19:30

Am Donnerstag, den 12.03. empfangen wir Sie ab 19:30 Uhr herzlich im Restaurant „Dresdner Aussicht". Damit wir ausreichend Plätze reservieren können, bitten wir Sie um Rückmeldung, ob Sie an dem Empfang teilnehmen möchten. Der Unkostenbeitrag beträgt 10€.
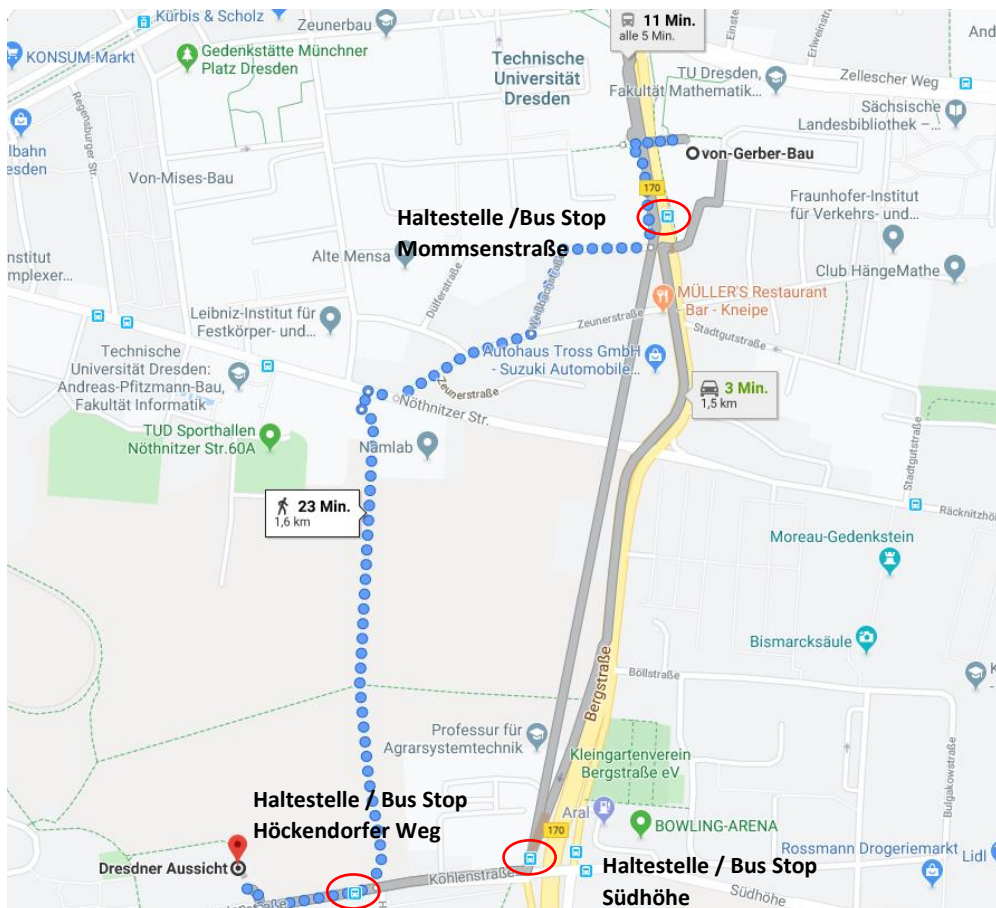
RECEPTION AT THE RESTAURANT „DRESDNER AUSSICHT"

ON THURSDAY, 12 MARCH, 7.30 PM

On Thursday, 12 March, 7.30 pm, we would like to welcome you at our reception in the restaurant "Dresdner Aussicht". To reserve enough seats, we kindly ask you to let us know if you would like to attend the reception. The contribution for participation in the social event is 10 Euros.

Wegbeschreibung / Directions:

<div align="center">

Dresdner Aussicht
Kohlenstraße 18, 01180 Dresden
Tel: 0351 / 452 0101

</div>

- Buslinie 66 (Richtung Freital-Deuben) von Mommsenstraße bis Höckendorfer Weg, ca. 3 min. Fußweg bis „Dresdner Aussicht"
- Buslinie 360 (Richtung Mockritz) von Mommsenstraße bis Südhöhe, ca. 7 min. Fußweg bis „Dresdner Aussicht"
- Bus line 66 (direction Freital-Deuben) from Mommsenstraße to Höckendorfer Weg, about 3 min. walk to "Dresdner Aussicht"
- Bus line 360 (direction Mockritz) from Mommsenstraße to Südhöhe, about 7 min. walk to "Dresdner Aussicht"

PROGRAMMÜBERBLICK / PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Mittwoch, 11.03.2020
Wednesday, 11 March 2020

13:00 - 14:00	**Registrierung / Registration**
14:00 - 16:00	**DGD Opening** *Prof. Dr. Gabriele Doblhammer* **Kurzpräsentationen der Partner / Short Presentations of Partners** - *Charles University/ University of Economics, Prague* - *Estonian Demographic Association/ Estonian Institute for Population Studies* - *Committee on Demographic Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences/ Warsaw School of Economics* - *Hungarian Demographic Research Institute* **Grußworte und Keynote Lecture / Greetings und Keynote Lecture** *Prof. Dr. Jürgen Wegge, TU Dresden, Institute of Work-, Organisational- and Social Psychology* Ageing and work **Keynote Lecture** *Dr. Tomas Sobotka, Vienna Institute of Demography, Austrian Academy of Sciences / Wittgenstein* Fertility in Central and Eastern Europe after 1989: The new diversity
16:00 - 16:30	***Kaffeepause / Coffee Break***
16:30 - 18:00	**Sessions 1-3** - Population and labour force trends in Central and Eastern Europe - Fertility in Central and Eastern Europe I - Mortality and morbidity within CEE countries
18:15 -19:45	**DGD Mitgliederversammlung / DGD Members' Meeting**
ab 20:00	**Sektempfang / Reception**

8:00 - 9:00	**Nachwuchsfrühstück / Junior Researcher Breakfast** *Dr. Eva Kibele, Statistisches Landesamt Bremen* *Prof. Dr. Christina Wilke, FOM Hochschule für Ökonomie und Management gGmbH*
9:00 - 09:50	**Keynote Lecture** *Dr. Vladimir Shkolnikov, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research* Life expectancy in Russia: Consequences of the long-term reversal and drivers of the recent improvement
10:00 - 11:30	**Sessions 4-6** - Living arrangements, values and wellbeing in Central and Eastern Europe - Migration in Europe since 1990 – Country of destination Germany - Mortality trends in the East and in the West
11:30 - 12:15	**Poster Pitches Session**
12:15 - 13:30	*Posterausstellung und Mittagsimbiss / Poster Exhibition and Lunch Snacks*
13:30 - 15:00	**Sessions 7-9** - Convergence or divergence? Data and methods for comparing demographic trends in Europe - Fertility in Central and Eastern Europe II (Determinants) - Migration in Europe since 1990 – Different regions of destination
15:00 -15:30	*Kaffeepause / Coffee Break*
15:30 - 17:00	**Sessions 10-12** - DGD Young Researcher Award Session - Family and family policies - Age and gender at work - Research overview of the Center for Demography and Diversity
17:10 - 17:40	**Preisverleihungen / Award Ceremony** - DGD – Nachwuchspreis /DGD Young Researcher Award - Best-Paper-Award
17:45-19:00	**Meeting des DGD-Vorstands und der Arbeitskreissprecher*innen /** **Meeting of the DGD executive board and working group spokespersons**
ab 19:30	**Empfang im Restaurant „Dresdner Aussicht" /** **Reception at Restaurant „Dresdner Aussicht"**

Freitag, 13.03.2020
Friday, 13 March 2020

9:00 - 09:50	**Keynote Lecture** *Nikola Sander, Federal Institute for Population Studies (BIB)* Quantifying internal migration in Germany and beyond
10:00 - 11:30	**Sessions 13-15** - Formation and dissolution of partnerships in Central and Eastern Europe - Der demografische Wandel in den Regionen Deutschlands. Ein Spiegelbild des deutschen Wiedervereinigungsprozesses - Social determinants of health and mortality
11:30 - 12:00	***Kaffeepause / Coffee Break***
12:00 - 13:30	**Podiumsdiskussion / Panel Discussion** **Schlussworte / Closing**
13:30 - 14:30	**Meeting Arbeitskreis Demografiepolitik /** **Meeting working group Demography Policy**

Ausführliches Programm

Mittwoch, 11.03.2020
Wednesday, 11 March 2020

Uhrzeit	Programm/ Program

| 13:00-14:00 | **Registrierung / Registration** |
| *(SR 049, 050, 051)* | |

| 14:00-16:00 | **DGD Opening** |
| *(HS 038)* | *Gabriele Doblhammer* |

Kurzpräsentationen der Partner / Short Presentations of Partners

Charles University/ University of Economics, Prague

Estonian Demographic Association/ Estonian Institute for Population Studies

Committee on Demographic Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences/ Warsaw School of Economics

Hungarian Demographic Research Institute

Grußworte und Keynote Lecture / Greetings und Keynote Lecture
Ageing and work
Jürgen Wegge, TU Dresden, Institute of Work-, Organisational- and Social Psychology

Keynote Lecture
Fertility in Central and Eastern Europe after 1989: The new diversity
Tomas Sobotka, Vienna Institute of Demography, Austrian Academy of Sciences / Wittgenstein

| 16:00-16:30 | *Kaffeepause / Coffee Break* |
| *(SR 049, 050, 051)* | |

| 16:30-18:00 | **Population and labour force trends in Central and Eastern Europe** |
| *(SR 039)* | Chair: Christina Wilke |

Deutschlands Osten, Deutschlands Westen – Bevölkerungsentwicklung 1990 bis 2060
Bettina Sommer

Population Ageing in Czechia during last decades and future prospects
Tomáš Fiala, Jitka Langhamrová

Workforce in Poland in view of population ageing
Elżbieta Gołata

Caring obligations and transition to retirement among people aged 50–69 in Poland
Anita Abramowska-Kmon

Mittwoch, 11.03.2020
Wednesday, 11 March 2020

16:30-18:00 (SR 052)	**Fertility in Central and Eastern Europe I** Chair: Anne-Kristin Kuhnt

Who can take advantage of Assisted Reproductive Technologies in Germany?
Katja Köppen, Heike Trappe, Christian Schmitt

Planned and unplanned fertility in Hungary
Zsuzsanna Makay

Unplanned postponement of childbearing in the context of transition towards the late childbearing pattern in Czechia
Anna Šťastná, Jirina Kocourkova, Jitka Slaba

Determinants of abortion in Germany
Lara Minkus, Sonja Drobnic

Realization of fertility intentions in a comparative perspective: Going beyond European West-East differences
Zsolt Spéder

16:30-18:00 (SR 054)	**Mortality and morbidity within CEE countries** Chair: Olga Grigoriev

Everyday activity limitations, death and social networks of middle-aged and older Estonians
Liili Abuladze, Luule Sakkeus

The use of the cause-of-death statistics to calculate the burden of disease in Germany: How to deal with invalid ICD-10 codes
Annelene Wengler

Regional disparities in dementia incidence in Germany: A study based on German health claims data
Daniel Kreft, Gabriele Doblhammer

Trends in regional variability of mortality from selected cardiovascular diseases and malignant neoplasms in Czechia and Slovakia: A comparative analysis
Ivana Kulhánová, Michala Lustigová, Klára Hulíková, Branislav Šprocha, Boris Burcin

18:15-19:45 (HS 038)	**DGD Mitgliederversammlung / DGD Members' Meeting**

ab 20:00 (SR 049, 050, 051)	**Sektempfang / Reception**

Uhrzeit	Programm/ Program

08:00-9:00
(SR 049, 050)

Nachwuchsfrühstück / Junior Researcher Breakfast
Dr. Eva Kibele, Statistisches Landesamt Bremen
Prof. Dr. Christina Wilke, FOM Hochschule für Ökonomie und Management gGmbH

9:00-9:50
(HS 038)

Keynote Lecture
Life expectancy in Russia: Consequences of the long-term reversal and drivers of the recent improvement
Dr. Vladimir Shkolnikov, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research

10:00-11:30
(SR 039)

Living arrangements, values and wellbeing in Central and Eastern Europe
Chair: Christina Wilke

Cohabitation behaviour of young adult migrants in Germany
Anne-Kristin Kuhnt, Sandra Krapf

Living arrangements of older people in Estonia through the transition: Findings from four consequent censuses
Anne Herm, Liili Abuladze, Michel Poulain, Allan Puur

Are values related to the Second Demographic Transition multidimensional? Evidence from the last three decades in Europe
Zuzanna Brzozowska

Demographic aspect of human wellbeing in Eastern and Central European countries
Natalija Miric

10:00-11:30
(SR 052)

Migration in Europe since 1990 – Country of destination Germany
Chair: Susanne Schmid

Perceived success during the transformation from central planning to markets and its effect on migratory intentions and behavior
Joachim Singelmann

Language acquisition, citizenship, and employment among Israeli immigrants in Germany
Uzi Rebhun

Religiosity of refugees and their labor market integration
Kamal Kassam

Determinanten der Zielortwahl von Erwerbsmigranten aus den neuen EU-Mitgliedsländern
Wido Geis-Thöne

Der Beitrag osteuropäischer Pflegemigration zur Aufrechterhaltung des deutschen Pflegesystems
Kristin Noack

Donnerstag, 12.03.2020
Thursday, 12 March 2020

10:00-11:30
(SR 054)

Mortality trends in the East and in the West
Chair: Eva Kibele

Is East-West life expectancy gap narrowing in the enlarged European Union?
Domantas Jasilionis, France Meslé, Jacques Vallin

Patterns of causes of death 2000-2013 in eastern and western European countries: Do mortality rates for coronary heart disease really reflect morbidity?
Susanne Stolpe, Bernd Kowall

East-West mortality gap among German men: Is there any contribution of mortality among severely disabled?
Olga Grigoriev, Rembrandt Scholz, Gabriele Doblhammer

Mortality trends in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) between 1992 and 2016 in former East and West German federal states
Henriette Steppuhn, Jens Baumert, Christa Scheidt-Nave

11:30-12:15
(HS 038)

Poster Pitches Session

12:15-13:00
(SR 049, 050, 051)

Posterausstellung *und Mittagsimbiss* **/ Poster Exhibition** *and Lunch Snacks*

13:30-15:00
(SR 054)

Convergence or Divergence? Data and methods for comparing demographic trends in Europe
Chair: Roland Rau

Male-female fertility differentials across 17 high-income countries
Christian Dudel, Sebastian Klüsener

Estimating the contributions of rising disease prevalence and improved survival after diagnosis to the change in life expectancy at the national level
Marcus Ebeling

Evolution of local population size distributions in Germany: A spatial analysis
Christian Oberst, Lorena Zardo Trindade

A Probabilistic Cohort-Component model for population forecasting – The case of Germany
Patrizio Vanella

Donnerstag, 12.03.2020
Thursday, 12 March 2020

13:30-15:00 (SR 039)	**Fertility in Central and Eastern Europe II (Determinants)**
	Chair: Anne-Kristin Kuhnt

Women's educational attainment and transition to second birth in Europe: The role of contextual factors
Martin Klesment, Allan Puur

Labor market regulation, fixed-term employment and family formation in East and West Germany and the UK
Christian Schmitt

Recent developments in fertility and fertility policies in Estonia
Mark Gortfelder, Allan Puur

Demographic integration of migrant population: The evidence from fertility and family change among Russian migrants in Estonia
Leen Rahnu, Allan Puur

Cohort fertility of Polish women, 1945–2017: The context of postponement and recuperation
Krzysztof Tymicki, Krystof Zeman, Dorota Holzer

13:30-15:00 (SR 052)	**Migration in Europe since 1990 – Different regions of destination**
	Chair: Sonja Haug

"Stuck at the gates of Europe": Transit African migrants in Turkey
Ronald Musizvingoza

Emigration from Lithuania to the United Kingdom, Norway, and Germany: an analysis based on census-linked data
Sebastian Klüsener, Domantas Jasilionis, Nikola Sander, Vlada Stankūnienė, Pavel Grigoriev

Human migration from Azerbaijan to the European Union
Rovshan Karimov

Immigration in Portugal - 1980-2018
Stella Bettencourt da Câmara, Luís Baptista

Migrationsbiographien Hochqualifizierter aus Ostmitteleuropa im Rahmen der Ost-West Wanderung
Thomas Franzl, Jürgen Oßenbrügge

15:00-15:30 (SR 049, 050, 051)	*Kaffeepause / Coffee Break*

15:30-17:00 *(SR 054)*	**DGD Young Researcher Award Session** Chair: Michaela Kreyenfeld

The complexity of family life courses in 20th century Europe and the United States
Zachary Van Winkle

Der Effekt des Klimawandels auf die Mortalität von Bevölkerungen – Ein internationaler Vergleich
Federico Filter

The care-wage penalty: The association between family care and wages
Ulrike Ehrlich, Lara Minkus und Moritz Heß

15:30-17:00 *(SR 039)*	**Family and Family Policies** Chair: Michael Feldhaus

The differences in the transition to adulthood and family formation across the Czech generations 1966–1990
Jitka Slabá

Changing patterns and pathways of the transition to adulthood in Hungary
Lívia Murinkó

Intergenerational solidarity negotiated? Migrant families in Poland in a quandary of providing elderly care
Magdalena Ślusarczyk

Family changes vs. policy responses in Poland
Irena Kotowska

Childcare in Lithuania and Belarus: How gendered is parenting in Eastern European countries?
Anja Steinbach, Aušra Maslauskaitė

15:30-17:00 *(SR 052)*	**Age and Gender at Work - Research Overview of the Center for Demography and Diversity** Chair: Anika Ihmels

Digitalisation and demographic change - Results of the GAP project on age-appropriate work design
Maximilian Bretschneider, Stephanie Drössler, S. Magister, Maria Zeiser, Daniel Kämpf, Andreas Seidler

Team work and leadership in an aging workforce: Problems and successful interventions
Jürgen Wegge

Age differentiated leadership: A promising approach for promoting work-ability and health in a shrinking and ageing work force
Anne Kemter, Robert Winkler, Heiko Kotte, H. Müller, Jürgen Wegge

Influence of gender quotas on the appointment of women to leadership positions in crises: Archival evidence for the glass cliff in Spain and Germany
Anika Ihmels, Meir Shemla, Jürgen Wegge

Donnerstag, 12.03.2020
Thursday, 12 March 2020

17:10-17:40 *(HS 038)*	**Preisverleihungen /Award Ceremony** Chair: Michaela Kreyenfeld DGD – Nachwuchspreis / DGD Young Researcher Award Best-Paper-Award

17:45-19:00 *(SR 049)*	**Meeting des DGD-Vorstands und der AK-Sprecher** **Meeting of the DGD executive board and working group spokespersons**

Ab 19:30	**Empfang im Restaurant "Dresdner Aussicht" /** **Reception at Restaurant „Dresdner Aussicht"**

Freitag, 15.03.2020
Friday, 15 March 2020

9:00-9:50 *(HS 038)*	**Keynote Lecture** Quantifying internal migration in Germany and beyond *Nikola Sander*

10:00-11:30 *(SR 039)*	**Formation and Dissolution of Partnerships in Central and Eastern Europe** Chair: Michael Feldhaus Partnership dynamics in Central and Eastern Europe *Katrin Schwanitz* Determinants of subjective well-being among partnered older individuals in Poland *Milena Chełchowska* Towards a better understanding of gender differences in divorce initiation and experience *Max Brüning* Relationship stability in Germany. What can we learn from comparing same- and different-sex relationships? *Sonja Bastin, Daniela Hög, Sonja Drobnic* Union stability and dissolution among German emigrants and remigrants *Lisa Mansfeld*

Freitag, 15.03.2020
Friday, 15 March 2020

10:00-11:30
(SR 054)

Der demografische Wandel in den Regionen Deutschlands. Ein Spiegelbild des deutschen Wiedervereinigungsprozesses
Chair: Steffen Maretzke

Der demografische Wandel in den ostdeutschen Regionen. Zwischen Aufbruch und Krise
Steffen Maretzke

Die Folgen der demographischen Entwicklung in Ostdeutschland für den Lehrkräftearbeitsmarkt – Eine regionale Untersuchung anhand Mecklenburg-Vorpommerns
Anja Vatterrott, Ivonne Driesner

Wachstum und Schrumpfung kommunal prognostizieren - Vorteile quantitativer Szenarien
Irene Iwanow

10:00-11:30
(SR 052)

Social Determinants of Health and Mortality
Chair: Enno Nowossadeck

Maternal health, well-being, and employment: A longitudinal comparison of partnered and single mothers in Germany
Mine Kühn, Christian Dudel, Martin Werding

How did the change in educational composition in Hungary influence life expectancy and suicide rate?
Lajos Bálint

Mortality differentials by education and marital status in Czechia: A record linkage study
Marketa Pechholdova

Social disparities in Healthy Life Years in Southern, Northern and Central-Eastern Europe
Markus Sauerberg, Marc Luy

11:30-12:00
(SR 049, 050, 051)

Kaffeepause / Coffee Break

12:00-13:30
(HS 038)

Podiumsdiskussion / Panel Discussion
Moderator: Andreas Edel

Generations beyond borders. Challenges of increasing mobility between EU member states
Lena Hipp, Irena Kotowska, Roland Löffler, Luule Sakkeus

Schlussworte / Closing
Gabriele Doblhammer

13:30-14:30
(SR 054)

Meeting Arbeitskreis Demografiepolitik
Meeting working group Demography Policy
Chair: Andreas Edel, Tilman Meyer

Podiumsdiskussion / Panel Discussion

Generations beyond borders. Challenges of increasing mobility between EU member states

Increasing mobility of workers within the EU, and especially between Germany and central and east European member states comes with opportunities, particularly for the working-age population and those living in less-developed and remote regions. But there are also great challenges, for example, in view of labour force shortages in both the receiving and sending country. Mobility can have effects on the reconciliation of family and work life on a daily basis, e.g. for parents commuting across borders as it influences their availability to provide care for their children and older relatives, and for families with members working abroad as it requires adaptations in family life due to their absence. The panel will discuss these and more demographic challenges of mobility with a focus on the situation of families and relationships within family networks, equal opportunities and care. Furthermore, it will focus on what labour mobility means for social cohesion in Germany, and central and eastern Europe.

Participants:

- Lena Hipp, Head of the Research Group "Work and Care", Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin / Social Science Research Center Berlin
- Irena Kotowska, Professor emer., Institute of Statistics and Demography, Warsaw School of Economics
- Roland Löffler, Director of the Saxon State Centre for Civic Education, Dresden
- Luule Sakkeus, Director of the Estonian Institute for Population Studies, Tallinn

Moderator:
Andreas Edel, Research Scientist at the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research / Executive Secretary of Population Europe, Berlin

Poster Pitches Session

Während der Poster Pitches Session werden die Referenten ihr Poster in einer 2-3-minütigen Kurzpräsentation vorstellen. In der anschließenden Posterausstellung besteht die Möglichkeit, die Poster anzusehen und mit den Referenten zu diskutieren. Wie in den vergangenen Jahren wird es einen Posterpreis für die besten Poster geben.

During the Poster Pitches Session presenters will introduce their poster in a 2-3 minutes short presentation. In the subsequent Poster Exhibition there will be the opportunity to view the posters and discuss them with the speakers. As in previous years, there will be a poster price for the best posters.

Trajectories of family policies in Lithuania and Belarus: from similarities to differences
Dovilė Galdauskaitė, Vlada Stankūnienė, Domantas Jasilionis

Intergenerationale Unterstützungsleistung. Ein Vergleich zwischen Deutschland, den Niederlanden und der Tschechischen Republik auf Basis des Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe 2013 (SHARE)
Sina Jankowiak

The socio-economic portrait of Latvian inhabitants in Population and Housing Census in 2011- how would we look like in the next Population and Housing Census in 2021
Anna Klusa

Family types at the largest risk of emigration and mortality: Latvia 2011-2018
Kristine Lece

Private and public transfers in households. The National Time Transfer Accounts and the Household Production Satellite Account for Poland
Marta Marszałek

„Nord-Süd" ist das neue „Ost-West": Sterblichkeit nach koronaren Gefäßeingriffen bei KHK in Deutschland
Sophia Nestler, Daniel Kreft, Gabriele Doblhammer

Some peculiarities in demographic development in Slovakia after 1990
Karol Pastor

Ethnic differentiation of fertility rates in Latvia
Denize Ponomarjova

Earnings declines of men around the time of divorce in West Germany
Anke Radenacker, Daniel Brüggmann, Michaela Kreyenfeld

Mothers' earnings trajectories after divorce in Sweden and Germany
Sarah Schmauk, Anna-Karin Nylin, Michaela Kreyenfeld, Ann-Zofie Duvander

Fairness trotz differenzieller Sterblichkeit – ein suffizientaristischer Ausweg
Elmar Stracke

ABSTRACTS

A

Caring obligations and transition to retirement among people aged 50–69 in Poland

Anita Abramowska-Kmon (Warsaw School of Economics, Institute of Statistics and Demography)

Transition to retirement is one of the crucial events in an adult's life that affects the subjective quality of life. The decision to retire depends on many factors both at the macro and micro levels. At the micro level, a family situation and caregiving duties may increase a propensity to retirement among people in older productive age groups, mostly among women, who take care of dependent family members or grandchildren more often than men. The purpose of the paper is to analyse determinants of retirement among Poles aged 50-69 taking into account their caring obligations. In particular, I would like to answer the following research questions: (1) Does (and if yes, how) caring for dependent adults affect the probability of the transition to retirement? (2) Does caring for grandchildren contribute to the retirement transition? (3) Does the relationship between caring obligations and retirement differ for women and men? To answer these research questions the data from the two waves of the Polish Generations and Gender Survey (GGS-PL) carried out in the years 2010-2011 and 2014-2015 have been used. The transition to retirement is captured by the data on the respondent's labour market status at the two waves: the dependent variable is coded into two categories: 0 – not retired and 1 – transition to retirement between the two waves. This approach allows for estimation of logistic regression models. The obtained results show that regular care provided to a dependent adult is negatively associated with the probability of retirement for men, while this relationship was positive for women, although not statistically significant. However, the co-residence with an older parent increases the likelihood of retirement for women which may be a proxy for providing care to a dependent adult. Moreover, caring for grandchildren increases the probability of retirement.

Everyday activity limitations, death and social networks of middle-aged and older Estonians

Liili Abuladze (Tallinn University), Luule Sakkeus (Tallinn University)

Larger and better quality social networks are related to better health and mortality outcomes. Networks are dynamic and might change according to changing life circumstances, e.g. in anticipation of a change in health status. Our main research question is: which network characteristics buffer mortality of middle-aged and older people according to the disability status? We make use of the Estonian SHARE data of Waves 4-7 including people aged 50+; information about deaths is complemented with the linked population register data. We analyse survival time of people according to their everyday activity limitations. We use Cox proportional hazards models to estimate the hazard ratio of survival, with centering everybody alive at baseline at the age of 50. Preliminary findings show that bigger networks are more favourable for survival among both those who are disabled as well as those without disability. However, those reporting zero network members are few in number, and hence the variation in results is large. Number of close network members was not significant in decreasing nor increasing the survival hazard. Similarly, the indicators of a network consisting mainly of family or mainly of friends did not show any effect in changing the survival hazard.

B

How did the change in educational composition in Hungary influence life expectancy and suicide rate?

Lajos Bálint (Director of International Relations at NIIFI/Hungarnet)

Educational attainment is linked to adult mortality risk because it helps individuals to acquire and use a set of flexible resources that improve health and mitigate age-specific mortality risk throughout the life course. People with higher education experience better health than the poorly educated, as indi-

cated by high levels of self-reported health and physical functioning and low levels of morbidity, mortality, and disability. In the state socialist system, studying was a privilege. This is well illustrated by the fact that only a small fraction of society had college or university degree. The educational distribution of society was extremely skewed. In 1990, nearly three quarters of the population aged 25 and over did not have a high school diploma or university degree. After the collapse of the socialist regime the educational composition of the population has changed dramatically: The number of people with university or college degree doubled, and high school graduates were 70 percent more in 2011 than in 1990. In this presentation we will shows how mortality inequalities by educational attainment have changed in the new epidemiological era in Hungary. Assessing the importance of human capital, Andreev's method was applied to determine how population structure change affected life expectancy. In the second part of the presentation we will focus on similar aspects of suicide mortality. Until the 1980s, Hungary was the world leader in completed suicides. The rate has been falling monotonously for decades, but the reasons for the improvement are less clear. We want to quantify how much the decline of suicide rate was due to improving educational level of society. In order to do this we decompose the suicide rate between 1990 and 2011 by DasGupta method. Our results highlight the significance of population effects. Facing enormous mortality differences by educational attainment in Hungary we should conclude that further improvements in life expectancy are highly depend on the success of further education policy.

Partnerschaftsstabilität in Deutschland heute – Was können wir aus der Betrachtung homosexueller Partnerschaftsverläufe lernen?

Sonja Bastin (SOCIUM, Universität Bremen), Daniela Hög (Universität Bremen), Sonja Drobniè (Universität Bremen)

Eine wenig erforschte Erscheinung der Pluralisierung von Lebensformen im Zuge der Modernisierung ist die Ausbreitung gleichgeschlechtlicher Lebensgemeinschaften. Nach Angaben des Mikrozensus ist in Deutschland ein Anstieg von 55 Prozent gleichgeschlechtlicher Partnerschaften zwischen den Jahren 2004 und 2014 zu verzeichnen. Während sich in Deutschland die Akzeptanz homosexueller Partnerschaften 2017 auch in der Legalisierung gleichgeschlechtlicher Ehen ausdrückte, sind homosexuelle Paare bis heute in keinem osteuropäischen Land zur Eheschließung berechtigt. In einigen Ländern gibt es die Institution der eingetragenen Partnerschaft (Kroatien, Tschechien, Estland, Ungarn, Slowenien). Eine dezidierte Untersuchung homosexueller Partnerschaftsdynamiken, auch in vergleichender Perspektive, verspricht wertvolle Einblicke in Mechanismen von Beziehungsübergängen, innerpartnerschaftliche Aushandlungsprozesse, Geschlechterrollen oder die Bedeutung von Netzwerkeinflüssen auf die Partnerschaftsstabilität. Gerade auch Länder, in denen keine Gleichstellung homo- und heterosexueller Partnerschaften existiert, können von diesen Erkenntnissen profitieren. Bislang liegen kaum, für Deutschland keine, quantitative Untersuchungen zur Stabilität homosexueller Partnerschaften vor. Die Forschung zeigt vereinzelt eine geringere Stabilität von homosexuellen im Vergleich zu heterosexuellen Paaren und verweist auf größere Belastungen dieser Beziehungen aufgrund sozialer Marginalisierung. Andererseits zeigen sich widersprüchliche Befunde. Eine nähere Betrachtung legt nahe, dass die Ergebnisse mit dem Institutionalisierungsgrad der Beziehung variieren. Dies impliziert, dass die Gruppe der heterosexuellen Personen, die einen partnerschaftlichen Haushalt gründet oder eine Ehe schließt, andere Eigenschaften aufweist als die Gruppe der homosexuellen Personen. Forschungsfragen: 1.) Sind homo- und heterosexuelle Partnerschaften unterschiedlich (in)stabil? Trifft dies sowohl auf die Betrachtung der Beziehung als Ganzes als auch auf die Episode des Zusammenwohnens zu? 2.) Lassen sich Hinweise darauf finden, dass soziale Marginalisierung homosexuelle Partnerschaften destabilisiert? 3.) Unterscheiden sich homo- und heterosexuelle Partnerschaften darüber hinaus in den Faktoren, welche die Stabilität beeinflussen? Auf Basis der Wellen 1-10 des deutschen Beziehungs- und Familienpanels pairfam und ereignisanalytischer Verfahren untersucht die Studie die Dauer homosexueller (N=158) und heterosexueller (N=11.531) Beziehungen – mit und ohne gemeinsamen Haushalt. Erste Ergebnisse zeigen, dass homosexuelle Partnerschaften

insbesondere im zweiten und dritten Beziehungsjahr eine geringere Stabilität aufweisen. Auch homosexuelle Kohabitationen sind instabiler und nach drei Jahren mit 30 Prozent dreimal häufiger beendet als heterosexuelle.

Immigration in Portugal - 1980-2018

Stella Bettencourt da Câmara (Lisbon University), Luís Baptista (Nova University Lisbon)

Over the centuries, Portugal has been a country of emigrants and immigrants. The different peoples that have Portugal as their destination leave marks. The last 30 years have been marked by the fall of the Berlin world, a full presence in the European Union and its enlargement to new countries, the opening of the Schengen area, the entry into the Euro and a financial crisis. All these factors were changing the profile of the immigrant who opts for Portugal as a destination. The purpose of this paper is to identify changes in the countries of origin of the immigrant community in Portugal and their distribution throughout the mainland between 2007 and 2018. This interval allows us to identify the situation before and after the 2010-2014 financial crisis. To this end, we analyzed the data provided by the National Institute of Statistics and the Services of Foreigners and Borders, regarding the assignment of Residence Permits, Permits to Stay and Long Term Visas to foreigners during this period. Immigration in Portugal has been on the rise since the 1980s, with breaks only in the years 2002-03 and 2009-2015, although the increase that followed has already surpassed pre-financial crisis figures. The 1980s and 1990s were marked by the immigration of former Portuguese colonies in Africa, followed by an increase of European, Brazilian and Asian countries, while African immigration began to decline. The temporal analysis of the countries of origin is marked by major changes in world geopolitics while their distribution in the territory allows the identification of specific community concentration poles that can be attracted either by common interests or by a pre-existing social network that supports the first years in a foreign country.

Digitalisation and demographic change - Results of the GAP project on age-appropriate work design

Maximilian Bretschneider (Technische Universität Dresden), Stephanie Drössler (Technische Universität Dresden), S. Magister (Technische Universität Dresden), Maria Zeiser (Technische Universität Dresden), Daniel Kämpf (Technische Universität Dresden), Andreas Seidler (Technische Universität Dresden)

The current world of employment is marked by the coincidence of demographic change and digitalisation processes, which are gradually taking effect in all areas of employment. The majority of the related changes in work organisation remain ambivalent in their effects and always offer starting points for measures of occupational health and safety and age-appropriate work design. The BMBF-funded joint project "Healthy Work in Pioneer Branches (GAP)" examined the influence of technological change on mental and physical health as well as structures and measures of occupational health and safety. The aim was also to derive initial recommendations for an "Occupational Health and Safety 4.0". Considering the early state of research, an exploratory approach was realised via company case studies. The case studies are based on semi-structured interviews with various experienced operational actors, as well as on operational documents and inspection protocols from the companies. The method of the explorative case study was explicitly chosen in order to consider different perspectives and to map complex structural relationships and process sequences. The case studies were carried out in four companies of different sizes and industries, ranging from highly automated mass production to classic SMEs with isolated applications and specialized companies that are currently in the first stages of digitalization. The overall picture shows that known hazards, especially physically hard work, can be reduced. At the same time, new hazards and the intensification of known hazards as well as a shift in work strain (e.g. known from office work to production) can be observed. In addition, a significant increase in mental stress in the work context is becoming apparent. For example, the fear of data-based monitoring and control is proving to be a new mental stressor, but also the handling of large amounts of data and the need for constant further training is proving to be a burden for the majority

of employees. For health-promoting design in general and with regard to demographic change in particular, technological changes such as digitalisation, automation and intelligent networking of production steps therefore present both opportunities and challenges.

Towards a better understanding of gender differences in divorce initiation and experience
Max Brüning (Maastricht Universität)

This study aims to contribute to our understanding of gender differences in separation and divorce outcomes by linking them to separation initiation. More specifically, I show that gender differences in the consequences of separation are partly predicted by the fact that women initiate separations more often than men. Studies of separation trajectories that do not take initiatorship into account effectively confound two different effects: the effect of leaving one's partner and the effect of being left by one's partner. However, a simple model of the decision to separate predicts that these two effects can be very different. Initiators (those who leave their spouse) should become better off compared to the counterfactual scenario of staying with their partner while non-initiators (those who are left) should become worse off. The empirical analysis is based on the pairfam dataset, a German panel survey with a focus on relationship and family dynamics that surveys 13,891 individuals over 10 yearly waves from 2008 to 2017. In a first step, I show that women are more likely to initiate separations than men, especially in more formalized relationships (going from living-apart-together to cohabitation to marriage). One might interpret this finding as evidence that a significant share of women gains less from their relationships than their male partners, in particular when the relationship is more formalized. In a second step, I demonstrate the predictive power of separation initiation for outcomes after the separation within an event-study framework. For this purpose, I use individual fixed effects regressions to estimate separation effects separately for male and female initiators and non-initiators. Analyzed outcomes include satisfaction with different life domains, the probability to re-partner as well as economic outcomes such as employment status, earnings and hours worked. The results indicate that gender differences in the reaction to separation are much smaller once initiation is accounted for, at least for non-economic outcomes. In the short run, initiators tend to do better than non-initiators across most outcomes, but non-initiators rebound from initial negative effects. Specifically, initiators do not experience a drop in life satisfaction like non-initiators do, they are faster to find a new partner and they report higher levels of satisfaction with family and sex life after a separation. These findings aim to improve our understanding of separation processes and gender differences therein.

Are values related to the Second Demographic Transition multidimensional? Evidence from the last three decades in Europe
Zuzanna Brzozowska (Masaryk University, Vienna University of Economics and Business)

The demographic changes in post-industrial societies are usually explained within the narrative of the second demographic transition (SDT): the cultural shift towards post-materialist values triggers childbearing postponement, sub-replacement fertility, low marriage and high divorce rates as well as high prevalence of non-marital childbearing. The SDT proponents claim the framework to be universal but the geographic spread of SDT-related family changes from Northern-Western Europe to post-socialist countries has revealed the concept's weak empirical underpinning. The weak empirical fit might partly arise from the way the SDT-related values are typically operationalised in demographic research: either very narrowly, as answers to single questions, or very broadly, as a combination of answers to a battery of more- and less-closely linked questions. The former approach lacks conclusive synthesis, whereas the latter is imprecise and probably gives distorted results: previous studies suggested that the SDT-related values consist of several dimensions changing at various pace. This paper uses four waves of the European Values Study (1990, 1999, 2008 and 2017) for 25 countries to answer the following questions: Q1: Do SDT-related values comprise separate dimensions? Q2: How biased is the prediction of family changes when using one single SDT-value index as compared to separate indices for each dimension? I address Q1 by performing factor analysis on a battery of atti-

tudinal SDT-related questions. This generates factor-analysis based indices of family values. To answer Q2, I apply OLS country-level regression models and compare the performance of two kinds of SDT-value indices as predictors of family changes: the one-dimensional (used in previous literature) and the multi-dimensional (as computed within Q1) ones. The family-change indicators come mostly from Eurostat. First results suggest that family values comprise several dimensions. Accounting for this multi-dimensionality substantially improves the predictive power of family value indices as predictors of family changes.

C

Determinants of subjective well-being among partnered older individuals in Poland
Milena Chełchowska (Warsaw School of Economics)

In recent decades, the issue of life satisfaction / subjective well-being and its determinants has been increasingly discussed in the scientific literature. One of the key determinants of life satisfaction is the fact of being in a relationship (formal or not) as well as its quality. The results of analyses for other countries show that people who have a partner have a higher life satisfaction than people who do not live with their spouse, while divorced people have the lowest (and the highest level of depression). In addition to being in a relationship, its quality is also important: people more satisfied with marriage declare greater life satisfaction / happiness than those less satisfied. The aim of the study is to analyze the life satisfaction (expressed in terms of well-being and depression) among older people in Poland, putting emphasis on their individual (e.g. age, sex, health status, level of education) and household (financial situation) characteristics. Importantly, the analysis takes into account the quality of the marriage approximated by the satisfaction of marriage declared by both spouses separately. For the purposes of this study I use data of 'Social Diagnosis' study carried out in 2015 in Poland. The final sample was limited to partnered older people aged 65+. Basic individual socio-demographic and economic as well as household (for couples) characteristics were controlled for. The results show that older partnered men in Poland have higher subjective well-being than older partnered women. Also, older partnered men report significantly higher levels of marital satisfaction than older partnered women do. Moreover, it should be underlined that higher levels of marital satisfaction among older spouses may be beneficial for their own subjective quality of life expressed by well-being and depression. Thus, better opinion about marriage may increase subjective well-being and decrease depression level. However, this relationship is different for older partnered men and women. Positive relationship between marital satisfaction and well-being is stronger for partnered women when subjective well-being is taken into account and is stronger for partnered men when well-being is understood as depression level. Furthermore, cohabiting older couples are less satisfied with life than spouses in formal marriages.

D

Male-female fertility differentials across 17 high-income countries
Christian Dudel (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research), Sebastian Klüsener (Federal Institute for Population Research)

Obtaining cross-country comparative perspectives on male fertility has long been difficult, as male fertility is usually less well registered than female fertility. Recent methodological advancements in imputing missing paternal ages at childbirth enable us to provide a new database on male fertility for 17 high-income countries, including Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Estonia. This new resource covers more than 330 million live births and is based on a consistent and well-tested set of methods. It is made available in the Human Fertility Collection and allows for the first time a comparative perspective on male fertility in high-income countries using high-quality birth register data. We analyze trends in male-female fertility quantum and tempo differentials, using descriptive and counterfactual analysis methods. The outcomes show substantial variation both across countries as well as over time. Related to the quantum we demonstrate that disparities between male and female period fertility rates are driven to a large degree by the interplay of parental age and cohort size differences.

For parental age differences at childbirth, we observe a development toward smaller disparities, except in Eastern Europe. This observation fits with expectations based on gender theories. Interestingly, trends in eastern Germany follow the Eastern European pattern. In contrast to trends over time variation across countries also seems to be driven by factors other than gender equality.

E

Estimating the contributions of rising disease prevalence and improved survival after diagnosis to the change in life expectancy at the national level

Marcus Ebeling (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research), Anna Meyer (Karolinska Institutet), Karin Modig (Karolinska Institutet)

For many diseases, survival has improved at a faster pace than the improvement in incidence. This led to increasing prevalence proportions, and a changing population composition. It is unclear how improved survival and prevalence proportions contributed to life expectancy change at the national level. Using Swedish register data, we decompose the change in remaining life expectancy at age 60 between 1994 and 2016 into the contributions of changing mortality after diagnosis and changing disease prevalence. We perform separate decompositions for myocardial infarction, stroke, hip fractures as well as colon and breast cancer, distinguishing also between recent patients and long-term survivors. Improved survival after diagnosis contributed to life expectancy increase for all diseases analyzed, and most strongly for stroke and myocardial infarction. However, combined evidence across the analyzed disease suggests that the overall compositional change slowed the increase of life expectancy. This dynamic might be considered "cost" of saving lives.

The care-wage penalty: The association between family care and wages

Ulrike Ehrlich (Deutsches Zentrum für Altersfragen), Lara Minkus (Universität Bremen), Moritz Heß (SOCIUM, Universität Bremen)

Against the background of demographic aging, the need for professional and private care will increase in the future. To contain costs many welfare states rely on the family as care provider and, in addition, people in need of care often prefer being cared for at home. Thus, the number of people who provide care privately and without pay in the home environment (referred to as family care in this article) is likely to increase. So far, however, research on the impact of family care on the labor market situation of caregivers in general and their wages in particular remains scarce. This article examines whether and if so to what extent, family care affects the wages of women and men. Using data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (2001–2017), fixed effects regressions were estimated separately for women and men, while accounting for important confounders. Results: Both women (2.4%) and men (3%) suffer wage losses because of family care activities. The results indicate that care- related wage losses, net of relevant controls, exist.

F

Population ageing in Czechia during last decades and future prospects

Tomáš Fiala (University of Economics, Prague), Jitka Langhamrová (University of Economics, Prague)

The paper brings an overview of the population ageing of the population of the territory of present Czechia during the last 100 years as well as the future development according to the medium variant of the last demographic projection of the Czech population published by the Czech Statistical Office in 2018. Development of the values of standard indicators of ageing of the population (e.g. average age, median age, proportion of persons aged 65 years and older, old-age dependency ratio, etc.) is supplemented by calculation of alternative corresponding indicators using the old age threshold based on the concept of so-called prospective age or relative prospective age. The population development in Czechia during the last 100 years was very uneven. The period of fertility decrease in the 20th and 30th of the last century was followed by the baby boom after the Second World War, the pro-natal measures introduced in the 70th of the last century also resulted in temporary fertility rise. On the other hand, the political, economic and social changes in the 90th were characterized by a

sharp drop of fertility which was compensated later only partially. The increase of life expectancy was interrupted in the early 60th by a period of stagnation lasting almost 30 years. International migration was relatively insignificant in the socialist era. Because of these circumstances, the ageing of the Czech population was uneven. The growths of the average age slowed down during the 70th an 80th, but accelerated after 1990. The proportion of seniors (65+) diminished a little bit in the 80th but grew very much in the present decade. The development of the old-age dependency ratio was similar. The consequences of the population ageing for the pension system are relatively very good eliminated by permanent increase of the retirement age in Czechia since 1995. The intended stopping of this growth since 2030 at the age of 65 years is expected to be a serious problem because from 2040 onwards, the numerous generations born in the 70th will gradually retire. Moreover, the expenses for the health care system as well as the social care system will grow due to continuing ageing of the Czech population.

Der Effekt des Klimawandels auf die Mortalität von Bevölkerungen – Ein internationaler Vergleich
Federico Filter (Leibniz Universität Hannover)

Der Klimawandel mit seinen Folgen ist eines der wichtigsten Themen in der öffentlichen und wissenschaftlichen Diskussion der letzten Jahre. Die wachsende Bedrohung durch Temperaturzunahme, Anstieg des Meeresspiegels und Naturkatastrophen gefährdet nicht nur den ökonomischen Wohlstand von Bevölkerungen, sondern auch deren Gesundheit. Vor diesem Hintergrund soll in der vorliegenden Arbeit der Frage nachgegangen werden, wie und in welchem Ausmaß der Klimawandel die Mortalität von Bevölkerungen beeinflusst und welche regionalen Unterschiede dabei auftreten können. Insbesondere werden dabei auch Temperatur-Mortalitäts-Beziehungen mit Hilfe von Distributed Lag Non-Linear Models, welche die in der Epidemiologie häufig auftretenden Lag-Effekte berücksichtigen, für fünf ausgewählte Orte aus Europa und Nordamerika untersucht. Um potenzielle zukünftige Auswirkungen des Klimawandels auf die temperaturbedingte Sterblichkeit aufzuzeigen, werden zudem basierend auf unterschiedlichen Klimaszenarien Projektionen bis ins Jahr 2099 durchgeführt. Dies erfolgt unter einer Abgrenzung von Kälte- und Hitzesterblichkeit. So können auch potenzielle positive Effekte in Form einer Reduktion der Kältesterblichkeit berücksichtigt und der Entwicklung der Hitzemortalität gegenübergestellt werden. Es zeigt sich, dass grundsätzlich wesentliche Unterschiede der möglichen Folgen des Klimawandels in Abhängigkeit von der geographischen Lage bestehen. Im Kontext der temperaturbedingten Sterblichkeit äußern sich diese in unterschiedlichen mortalitätsminimierenden Temperaturen sowie variierenden Risikoanstiegen in den Kälte- bzw. Hitzebereichen des Temperaturspektrums. Im Falle eines Klimaszenarios mit hohen Emissionen zeigt sich, dass eine reduzierte Kältesterblichkeit den hitzebedingten Mortalitätsanstieg in der Mehrzahl der Fälle nicht vollständig kompensieren kann. Die Ergebnisse der Arbeit legen daher nahe, die gesundheitlichen Folgen des Klimawandels für die Menschheit nicht zu unterschätzen und verstärkt klimaschützende Maßnahmen zu ergreifen.

Migrationsbiographien Hochqualifizierter aus Ostmitteleuropa im Rahmen der Ost-West Wanderung
Thomas Franzl (Universität Hamburg)

Der Beitrag thematisiert die innereuropäische Migration Hochqualifizierter aus Ostmitteleuropa (Polen, Tschechien und der Slowakei) im Zeitraum der drei abgelaufenen Dekaden seit 1990. Hierbei handelt es sich trotz seiner quantitativen aber auch qualitativen Bedeutung um einen nach wie vor unterforschten Bereich innerhalb der Ost-West-Migration. Der Beitrag schlüsselt zunächst mit Hilfe der klassischen Migration-of-Brains-Forschung - genauer gesagt der Demographie des Brain Drains - unter Berücksichtigung der Bildungsselektivität und des kumulativen Verlustes die Migrationsströme Hochqualifizierter aus diesen drei Staaten mit dem Ziel Westeuropa auf. Neben der ökonomischen Bedeutung des Verlustes an Hochqualifizierten für die betreffenden drei Länder werden einzelne Phasen dieses Abflusses innerhalb der vergangenen drei Jahrzehnte seit dem Fall des Eisernen Vorhangs in ihren unterschiedlichen Intensitäten dargestellt, wobei auch Rückkoppelungseffekte be-

rücksichtigt werden. Trotz einer Verbesserung der Berechnungsverfahren stellt der Beitrag die Problematik unzureichender Datensätze und der nach wie vor vorhandenen Unzulänglichkeit der Berechnungsverfahren heraus, die sich im Wesentlichen auf die ökonomische neoklassische Theorie stützen. Herausgearbeitet wird insbesondere der Aspekt, dass die quantitative Messung der Migrationsströme trotz verbesserter Zensusdaten und Zeitreihen stets nur eine punktuelle Abbildung im Raum-Zeit-Kontinuum darstellt und dabei die Dynamik der reellen Migration Hochqualifizierter vor dem Hintergrund der zirkulären Migration bzw. der Beschreibungen der Modelle einer Liquid Migration nicht erfassen kann. Darüber hinaus beschäftigt sich der Beitrag mit Migrationsentscheidungen Hochqualifizierter innerhalb dieses Raum-Zeit-Kontinuums von drei Jahrzehnten der Ost-West-Migration. Dies wird exemplarisch an der Gruppe ehemaliger slowakischer Auslandsstudierender aufgezeigt. Als nicht-Demograph (Geograph) zeige ich alternative Möglichkeiten zur Analyse zirkulärer und liquider Migrationsformen auf. Unter Verwendung der biographischen Methode liegt der Fokus dabei auf Prozessen, die zu internationalen Migrationsentscheidungen von Menschen aus Ostmitteleuropa innerhalb zweier Statuspassagen, zum einen zur Hochschule und zum anderen in den Arbeitsmarkt, stattfinden. Die biographische Methode ermöglicht so die alternative Erfassung der Migration als dynamischen Prozess, in welchem die Individuen aufgrund von Erfahrungen und Lebensumständen ihre Entscheidungen treffen.

G

Trajectories of family policies in Lithuania and Belarus: From similarities to differences

Dovilė Galdauskaitė (Vilnius University), Vlada Stanūnienė (Lithuanian Demographic Association), Domantas Jasilionis (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Vytautas Magnus University)

Until 1990, family policies in Lithuania and Belarus were similar due to their dependence on the Soviet legislation and decisions by the central government of the USSR. After regaining independence in 1990 (Lithuania) and 1991 (Belarus), the trajectories of family policy development have varied considerably between the two countries in terms of the goals, power of social actors, measures and priorities. The aim of this study is to perform a systematic comparison of development of family policies in Lithuania and Belarus during the post-soviet period. Since the late 1980s, Lithuania has been changing the objectives of family policy by putting more focus on ensuring work-family balance, gender equality, and wellbeing of families and children. The objective of increasing fertility has been rarely explicitly mentioned. The policy measures designated to support work-family balance have mostly been identified as childcare leave and have focused too less on the development of childcare services and supporting flexible employment. Government, municipalities, and market have been playing an important role in designing and implementing family policy in Lithuania and recently, importance of market has been increasing. Meanwhile, Belarus has consistently pursued an explicit pro-natalist family policy. The main objectives of Belarusian family policies have been directed towards stimulating fertility increase and preservation of traditional family values. Policy measures have been mainly centered on direct and/or indirect financial support (benefits, "family capital", housing support). The Belarusian childcare leave system has maintained the same principles inherited from the soviet era, while childcare services and flexible forms of employment have remained underdeveloped. The main social actor in the development of family policy in Belarus has been the central government. Although many elements of family policy systems in Lithuania and Belarus have been quite different, the packages of measures are quite similar. The most obvious similarities are in the specifics of childcare leaves, which are long and quite generous in both countries. It is striking that despite quite different family policy systems and its development trajectories in both countries and explicit pro-natalist measures in Belarus, period fertility levels in both countries have remained nearly identical.

Determinanten der Zielortwahl von Erwerbsmigranten aus den neuen EU-Mitgliedsländern
Wido Geis-Thöne (German Economic Institute)

In den letzten Jahren sind viele Arbeitskräfte aus den der EU seit 2004 beigetretenen Länder nach Deutschland gekommen. Allein zwischen dem 31. März 2015 und dem 31. März 2019 hat die Zahl der sozialversicherungspflichtig Beschäftigten mit Staatsangehörigkeiten dieser Länder um rund 590.000 oder 76 Prozent zugenommen. Allerdings fielen die Anstiege in den einzelnen Regionen Deutschlands unterschiedlich stark aus. Besonders profitieren konnten etwa Niederbayern und die Region um Osnabrück. Auch finden sich verschiedene regionale Muster, wenn man die Herkunftsländer getrennt betrachtet. So konzentriert sich die Erwerbsmigration von Kroaten sehr stark auf Baden-Württemberg und Bayern, wohingegen sich die Polen vergleichsweise häufig in den ostdeutschen Bundesländern und im nördlichen Niedersachsen finden. Diese regionalen Verteilungen werden im ersten Teil des Vortrags mittels Karten im Detail dargestellt. Neben den Veränderungen bei den Zahlen der sozialversicherungspflichtig Beschäftigten werden dabei auch die Ergebnisse der Ausländerstatistik präsentiert, da sich nur so zeigen lässt, dass der Beschäftigungsaufbau tatsächlich in einem engen regionalen Zusammenhang mit der aktuellen Zuwanderung steht. Im zweiten Teil des Vortrags wird betrachtet, welche Faktoren, die Zielortwahl der Erwerbsmigranten aus den neuen EU-Mitgliedsländern erklären können. In einigen wenigen Fällen erschließt sich das auf den ersten Blick. So sind die Tschechen zu großen Teilen in die Gebiete in Bayern und Sachsen zugewandert, die eine starke geografische Nähe zur tschechischen Grenze und damit auch zu ihren Heimatregionen aufweisen. Wo die Lage nicht so offensichtlich ist, werden die Ergebnisse multivariater Analysen auf Kreisebene präsentiert. Als erklärende Variablen werden dabei unter anderem der Ausgangsbestand an Personen aus den jeweiligen Ländern, als Maß für die Bedeutung sozialer Netzwerke, sowie das Bruttoinlandsprodukt und die Arbeitslosenquote, als Maße für die Erwerbsperspektiven, verwendet. Als erklärte Variablen werden sowohl Absolutwerte zu den Anstiegen der Zahlen der sozialversicherungspflichtig Beschäftigten und zur kumulierten Nettozuwanderung als auch Werte relativ zur Größe der Kreise betrachtet. Abschließend wird dargestellt, welche Bedeutung diese Ergebnisse für die Migrations- und Regionalpolitik haben können.

Workforce in Poland in view of Population Ageing
Elżbieta Gołata (Poznań University of Economics and Business)

In the second decade of the 21st century, the aging of European population became a key demographic problem to global and local authorities, social and health-care institutions and organizations. According to the UN, in 2017, 25% of Europeans were at least 60 years old and it is expected that this proportion will increase to 35% in 2050. Aging is analysed in relation to economic issues, living conditions, welfare state, pension security, consequences for the labour market. A separate, very important group of considerations are issues of social welfare, health care, and disability. The aim of this study is to show aging of the Polish population against the background of European Union countries. The empirical study used statistical data presenting the degree of advancement of the aging process on the regional basis during the transformation period. When conducting a comparative analysis, a number of traditional measures showing the severity of aging as a result of extending the life expectancy, reducing the intensity of births and migration were used. The consequences of population aging are also presented in a prospective approach with the use of alternative measures. Particular attention was paid to the ageing of the labour force. Economic activity of older people, work time and the average effective age of retirement is analysed. The demographic forecast data were used as the basis for presenting a simulation of the workforce perspective. Various scenarios regarding increasing labour force participation were adopted. Consequences of the demographic changes are presented by the analysis of dependency ratios.

Recent developments in fertility and fertility policies in Estonia

Mark Gortfelder (Estonian Demographic Association), Allan Puur (Tallinn University)

The 1990s brought about a steep decline in Estonian period fertility, which has remained substantially below replacement levels ever since. This, combined with the emigration wave, has resulted in a population decrease and ignited fears of existential nature. Against this background, the consecutive governments in Estonia have initiated pro-natalist policies. The presentation investigates the outcomes of the two most significant policy changes. The first is the introduction of a long (18 months) and well-remunerated (100% of previous pay) parental leave in the mid-2000s. The second is the hike in child allowance in 2017 that specifically focused on the third child. Together with the benefits for children of lower parities, a family with three children started to receive a monthly allowance of 500 euros which is a considerable amount given that the median monthly wage before tax at the time was just under 1000 euros.

East-West mortality gap among German men: Is there any contribution of mortality among severely disabled?

Olga Grigoriev (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research), Rembrandt Scholz (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research), Gabriele Doblhammer (Universität Rostock)

While East German life expectancy improved rapidly after reunification, life expectancy among East German males continues to lag behind that of West German males. The paper assesses mortality trends among men with severe disabilities in relation to overall mortality, measures the effects of the changes in the proportion of men receiving disability pension benefits (EMRB) on the East-West mortality gap and determines differences in the population receiving these benefits in two regions. The analysis relies on data from the German Pension Fund (1995–2013). It is restricted to the male population aged 30–59 who were receiving EMRB. The data on the entire population of this age group come from the Human Mortality Database. We estimate mortality indicators and compare trends among populations who were or were not receiving EMRB. By applying decomposition methods, we quantified the effects of changes in mortality and population composition on the East-West mortality divide. Using the German Socioeconomic Panel data (1995–2013) and Cox proportional hazard models, we evaluate if the risk of receiving disability pension benefits differs in the two regions. While the population receiving EMRB made up 3-4% in the total population, it accounted for about 40% of all deaths at ages 30-59. There was no East-West difference in mortality for this group. The differences in the prevalence of EMRB and in mortality levels among men who were not receiving EMRB are equally important in explaining the East-West mortality gap. The risk of transitioning to receiving EMRB was similar in two regions. The larger proportion of men with disabilities in the East, and the absence of an East-West mortality difference in this group require further investigation. These results might be caused by selective migration from East to West after reunification and the higher numbers of relatively healthy foreigners living in the West.

H

Living arrangements of older people in Estonia through the transition: Findings from four consequent censuses

Anne Herm (Tallinn University), Liili Abuladze (Tallinn University), Michel Poulain (Tallinn University), Allan Puur (Tallinn University)

This study intends to identify if and which changes occurred in living arrangements of older people through the period of transition from soviet to current socio-political environment. The literature reveals relatively small interest in living arrangements of older people in post-soviet European countries specifically whereas, in general, the rapid changes in family composition and behaviour in 1990s has been closely followed since the beginning. For example, Thornton & Philipov (2009) analysed changes occurring in family and demographic behavior after Soviet regime collapsed. Iacovou & Skew (2011) assessed whether it is possible to integrate Eastern Europe typologies of family to the structure used in countries of Western Europe, or, at contrary, whether family behavior in these countries differs from

the one in the West. Nevertheless, even if mostly development of family structures concerned younger adults, the effects of these changes will reach directly or indirectly currently elderly people as well. In general, dynamics of living arrangements are largely studied in Europe and elsewhere, yet even in these studies few distinguished older people more specifically (e.g. Fokkema & Liefbroer 2008). In the Eastern part of Europe topics like financial situation of households in general, poverty and living standards have been quite extensively investigated and among these, some included the role of living arrangements (Steinführer & Haase, 2007; Ahmed & Jean Emigh, 2005; Wagner & Valdés Cifuentes, 2014). Unfortunately, only few of them considered older people more specifically (e.g. De Jong Gierveld, Dykstra & Schenk 2011).

I

Influence of gender quotas on the appointment of women to leadership positions in crises: Archival evidence for the glass cliff in Spain and Germany

Anika Ihmels (Technische Universität Dresden), Meir Shemla (Rotterdam School of Management), Jürgen Wegge (Technische Universität Dresden)

Past studies of female leadership appointments in the UK and the US indicate that women are more likely than men to be appointed to leadership positions in times of crisis – a phenomenon called the glass cliff. The present studies empirically examine whether the glass cliff can also be found in Spain (Study 1) and Germany (Study 2) – countries that differ in governance structures and the advancement of gender representation. In addition, it considers the public discourse on political measures promoting more women into higher leadership ranks (e.g., female quotas) as an important contextual factor for the glass cliff. We collected archival data on stock-exchange-listed companies in Spain (IBEX35, IBEX Medium Cap, IBEX Small Cap) and Germany (DAX, MDAX, SDAX, TecDAX) and tested for the existence of the glass cliff using time-lagged correlational analyses and a matched sample approach with stock-based company measures (Tobin's Q, stock price development) as performance indicators. The results provide some evidence for the existence of the glass cliff in Germany. Women were more likely to be appointed to leadership positions only until and not after 2011. In Germany, the year 2011 marks the onset of heated public debates on national diversity policies such as a female quota for executive boards. Our findings suggest that the glass cliff phenomenon varies across nations and that socio-political context factors can further offset the effect.

Wachstum und Schrumpfung kommunal prognostizieren - Vorteile quantitativer Szenarien
Irene Iwanow

Die Fachbereiche der Kommunalplanungen benötigen für viele ihrer Aufgaben detaillierte Angaben zur zukünftigen Einwohnerzahl und ihrer altersstrukturellen Entwicklung. Dabei geht es beispielsweise um die Planung der erforderlichen Angebote zur Kinderbetreuung, um die Schulplanung, um die Gewährleistung angemessener medizinischer, verkehrlicher, kultureller Angebote ebenso wie um eine ausreichende Wohnungsversorgung etc. Abschätzungen der kommunalen Bevölkerungsentwicklung bilden für alle diese Planungsprozesse eine wichtige Grundlage und fordern sowohl wachsende als auch schrumpfende Kommunen international heraus. Da die für Bevölkerungsprognosen erforderlichen traditionellen Parameter wie Geburten- und Sterberaten, Zu- und Fortzugsraten auf der kommunalen Ebene besonders stark schwanken, sind Trendprognosen wegen ihrer hohen Unsicherheiten oft sehr gewagt und eher weniger zu empfehlen. Im Vortrag wird gezeigt, welche methodischen Wege gegangen werden können, um diese Hindernisse zu minimieren und dennoch aussagefähige Grundlagen für eine flexible Kommunalplanung zu liefern. Beispiele aus schrumpfenden Kommunen und Regionen Ostdeutschlands werden die Aussage- und Diskussionskraft kommunaler Szenarien zur künftigen Bevölkerungsentwicklung mit ihren Vor- und Nachteilen demonstrieren.

J

Is East-West life expectancy gap narrowing in the enlarged European Union?

Domantas Jasilionis (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Rostock, Germany / Demographic Research Centre, Vytautas Magnus University, Kaunas, Lithuania), France Meslé (French Institute for Demographic Studies), Jacques Vallin (French Institute for Demographic Studies)

The fall of the Berlin wall in 1990 and the EU enlargement in 2004 have been two major political events in the recent history of the Central and Eastern European region. This study attempts to explore life expectancy and age- and cause-specific mortality trends in the seven new EU member states focusing on prospects of convergence towards the levels of the fifteen older EU member states. Our findings suggest that the two political events brought very different consequences for the three Baltic countries on the one hand and the four Central European countries on another side. The collapse of communism led to immediate positive changes in the Central European countries and sudden worsening and persisting huge health disadvantage in the Baltic countries. At the same time, the positive effects of joining the EU in 2004 seem to be more pronounced in the three Baltic countries. In contrast, such impacts are hardly observable in the initially better performing four Central European countries. The Czech Republic, Poland, and (more recently) Estonia are clear vanguards in the health convergence towards the EU-15 levels. However, further progress requires much more systematic efforts directed towards combatting cardiovascular system diseases (all countries) and persisting burden of excess male mortality at adult ages due to external causes of death (Baltic countries).

Intergenerationale Unterstützungsleistung. Ein Vergleich zwischen Deutschland, den Niederlanden und der Tschechischen Republik auf Basis des Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe 2013 (SHARE)

Sina Jankowiak

Der demographische Wandel stellt die gesundheitliche Versorgung und die Pflegedienstleister vor eine Herausforderung. Mit zunehmendem Alter leidet die Bevölkerung an chronisch degenerativen Krankheiten, welche Einschränkungen des täglichen Lebens und einen Bedarfsanstieg von Langzeitpflege und Unterstützung bedürfen. Das Generationsspektrum innerhalb einer Familie stellt in diesem Kontext eine soziale Konstellation mit einem hohen Potential dar. Ein Ländervergleich bietet die Möglichkeit, unterschiedliche institutionelle Rahmenbedingungen bei der Analyse zu beachten und herauszustellen. Als europäische und benachbarte Länder ähneln sich die Tschechische Republik, die Niederlande und Deutschland zwar im Aufbau des wohlfahrtstaatlichen Systems, unterscheiden sich jedoch aus der historischen Entwicklung heraus in ihrem Fokus der Sozialleistungen. Die Arbeit analysiert ältere Befragte des SHARE (Welle 5) und Determinanten, die einen Einfluss auf den Erhalt von zeitlichen Unterstützungsleistungen durch ihre Kinder haben. Diese Leistungen umfassen beispielsweise das Arbeiten im Haushalt oder die Hilfe bei der Hygiene. Das Analysesample setzt sich aus Personen ab 50 Jahren zusammen, die in einem der genannten Länder leben und mindestens ein Kind haben (n= 4584). Die Querschnittsanalyse beschränkt sich auf die Baseline-Interviews des Erhebungszeitraumes. Es werden logistische Regressionen gerechnet. Die Ergebnisse zeigen im Ländervergleich einen deutlichen Unterschied: befragte Tschechen haben gegenüber Personen der anderen beiden Länder eine deutlich höhere Chance auf Unterstützungsleistungen. Ebenso alle Befragte mit Einschränkungen bei den Aktivitäten des täglichen Lebens, wie Waschen oder Essen (74%). Damit verbunden, erhöht die Inanspruchnahme professioneller Hilfeleistungen zusätzlich die Chance, Unterstützungsleistungen durch ihre Kinder zu erhalten. Eine schlechte wirtschaftliche Lage der Eltern geht ebenfalls mit einer Erhöhung einher.

K

Human migration from Azerbaijan to the European Union

Rovshan Karimov (Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences)

Since the early 90s, emigration from the Azerbaijan Republic is directed mainly to the Russian Federation and other post-Soviet countries. Meanwhile, a significant share of them also migrates to Western and (other) Eastern European countries. This study deals with the emigration of citizens of Azerbaijan from their homeland to the countries of the European Union during the last 30 years. Our study focuses on: 1) statistical analysis of migration flows from Azerbaijan to EU from early 90s up to modern times; 2) citizens of Azerbaijan who have migrated to EU and live in this region with various statuses; 3) those Azerbaijanis considered as potential emigrants, eager to move to EU. With respect to Azerbaijanis living in Europe, the addressed issues include the analysis of changes in number, geographical distribution, education and employment features, based on relevant literature, the results of our online surveys, and official statistical data. This study also aims at learning of the social status and motives of potential Azerbaijani migrants, who, as they express, may migrate or are going to migrate to the countries of EU in the future. For this purpose, results of survey conducted among potential Azerbaijani migrants, including among those willing to enter European universities are considered, with taking into account their sex and age composition, marital status, education level, specialty, employment, income etc. In this study, it is in particular widely analyzed that Azerbaijani migrants, pulled to EU, are attracted mostly (at 40%) by Germany as a more suitable and larger labor market for them due to certain economic, sociopolitical and cultural factors. Increasing interest to German universities, which account for the largest portion of Azerbaijani students studying in the EU region, as well as relatively broader job opportunities and adaptable environment, and other factors define their decisions of migrating to this country.

Religiosity of refugees and their labor market integration

Kamal Kassam (Federal Institute for Population Research)

Recently, a growing number of asylum seekers has arrived in Europe. Both migrants and their host societies face serious challenges regarding the integration process. When it comes to integration, the role of migrants' socio-cultural values is crucial. However, academic literature provides a mixed picture of associations between religiosity and the integration process. Yet, in the case of Europe – where predominantly Christian societies have experienced a large influx of mostly Muslim refugees – the role of religiosity for successful labour market integration remains to be examined and discussed. For the empirical analysis, a new quantitative dataset is used to examine refugees who have arrived in Germany between 2013 and 2016 (IAB-BAMF-SOEP Refugee Survey). A series of logistic regressions are carried out, examining the likelihood of being employed. The models are assembled based on the refugees' religiosity as the main independent variable, measured by faith, praying and religious apparel. Furthermore, interaction effects between religiosity and religious affiliations, gender, and country of origin are calculated. The empirical results of this paper support earlier European studies. A negative correlation between refugees' religiosity and their labor market integration can be confirmed. Moreover, religiosity strongly interacts with religious affiliations. In fact, the negative effect holds true only for the group of Muslim refugees, while other religious affiliations do not show any statistical significance. More precisely, being a religious Muslim refugee in Germany is clearly associated with disadvantages in the labour market. For the group of religious Muslim women refugees, a threefold disadvantage can thus be conjectured. This paper offers several explanatory approaches and possible causes for the integration gap among Muslim refugees and contributes to the debate of reconsidering European integration policies.

Age differentiated leadership: A promising approach for promoting work-ability and health in a shrinking and ageing work force

Anne Kemter (Technische Universität Dresden), Robert Winkler (Technische Universität Dresden), Heiko Kotte (AOK PLUS, Dresden), H. Müller (AKO PLUS, Dresden), Jürgen Wegge (Technische Universität Dresden)

Due to the demographic changes in Germany the number of employees is shrinking and the proportion of elderly employees is increasing. Therefore, organisations – especially small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) - face several challenges: SMEs have to develop strategies for gaining new employees and keeping all available workers healthy and committed to the enterprise until retirement. The approach of age differentiated leadership is one effective strategy to meet these challenges (Wegge & Schmidt, 2015), offering a corresponding 2-day training for supervisors that was successfully tested in two larger organizations (production & administration). In our study we report the results of a collaboration project between the TU Dresden and AOK-Plus seeking to adapt this training to the specific needs and demands of SMEs. The new training consisted of an Online Warm Up to introduce supervisors to the issues of age differentiated leadership and a one-day face-to-face training. Supervisors had to apply the learned knowledge in practice with several transfer tasks the following weeks. Related questions and problems were answered in an additional half day training four weeks later. The new, shorter training was subsequently evaluated. The results show that the majority of the 74 trained supervisors were satisfied or very satisfied with the training regarding the content and the organisation. Further, it was found that the training increased knowledge regarding age-stereotypes and yielded in more age-differentiated leadership. Moreover, age-differentiated leadership was strongly correlated to employee's health ($r = .61$, $p < .01$) and work-satisfaction ($r = .57$, $p < .01$). Additional analyses are carried out currently and will also be presented. Based on these encouraging findings, it was decided to convert the training completely into an Online-Training. This Online-Training is currently evaluated in a new study.

Women's educational attainment and transition to second birth in Europe: The role of contextual factors

Martin Klesment (Estonian Institute for Population Studies), Allan Puur (University of Tallinn)

This study analyses the role of macro-level contextual factors that modulate the association between the educational attainment of women and the transition to second birth. There are noticeable differences between European countries in second birth rates and previous studies have shown that women's educational gradient in second birth varies from negative to positive. However, in single country studies it is not possible to ascertain the extent to which the observed educational gradient may be related to contextual factors. To assess the role of context, it is necessary to employ comparative analysis. In this study, we use EU-SILC survey data that cover 27 European countries to estimate multi-level transition rate models for second birth. The main objective is to investigate whether the association between women's educational attainment and second birth interacts with contextual variables that relate to work-family reconciliation, gender equality and macro-economic conditions. We find that arrangements of work-family reconciliation and economic uncertainty rather strongly modulate the association between women's education and second births. Also, country-level attitudes towards gender equality seem to have a strong positive association with educational gradient in second childbearing.

The socio-economic portrait of Latvian inhabitants in Population and Housing Census in 2011- how would we look like in the next Population and Housing Census in 2021

Anna Klusa (University of Latvia)

Changes in socio-economic indicators and their regional differentiation give an important insight into human development and national growth. One of the most important sources of these indicators is the Population Census, where data are collected every 10 years, and the Labour Force Survey, where data are explored every year. In the year 2021 it is planned to conduct a next Population and Housing Census (hereinafter – Census) in Latvia, which will be carried out according to the method that Latvia has not used so far. There will be used only administrative data as well as the results of statistical

surveys carried out by the Central Statistical Bureau of the Republic of Latvia. Cross-regional socio-economic portraits of inhabitants of Latvia in the previous Census 2011 is a topical issue in analysis of preparing data for the next Census or how the data would look like in 2021. Aim of this study is to analyse and compare socio-economic indicators of the previous Census held in 2011, with the data collected on January 1, 2017 and prepared by Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia that are taken from administrative data sources and statistical surveys, and determine drawbacks in forming employment data for the next Census. Data on gender, main age groups and employment/unemployment, data on the highest level of education obtained, as well as data of the State Revenue Service and the State Employment Agency are used in the analysis. Results of the previous 2011 Census will be compared with the results of data from January 1, 2017, that are collected by Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia with the aim to prepare for the next Census. Indicators from the Labour Force Survey are used in the comparing analysis. Methodological differences make the gaps in employment/unemployment and educational data of 2011 Census and data on January 1, 2017 collected for preparation needs for the next 2021 Census. Administrative data has no information on illegal workers who do not pay taxes. Practical implications of the study: The use of data comparison on employment and educational level helps to reveal and understand flaws of administrative data. It can help to find other solutions to upgrade the process of data collection for the next Census in 2021.

Emigration from Lithuania to the United Kingdom, Norway, and Germany: An analysis based on census-linked data

Sebastian Klüsener (Federal Institute for Population Research), Domantas Jasilionis (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research; Vytautas Magnus University), Nikola Sander (Federal Institute for Population Research), Vlada Stanūnienė (Lithuanian Demographic Association), Pavel Grigoriev (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research)

Lithuania represents a rare case of an emigration country in which international migration flows are captured quite effectively for the entire population by official statistics. The reliability of the data is partly due to the introduction of compulsory health insurance contributions for all permanent residents in 2010. The mandatory contributions typically result in deregistration upon emigration. We use a custom dataset linking census with register data. The data cover the whole working-age population of Lithuania and allow us to investigate in detail emigration from Lithuania to a number of main destination countries. For this study, we chose the United Kingdom, Norway, and Germany. Our analysis looks at the period from 2011 until 2014, and focuses on longer-term emigration. Our results indicate that the United Kingdom is more attractive among younger Lithuanians seeking experience abroad, while Norway and Germany seem to attract slightly older emigrants who have already acquired some skills. This is paralleled by the fact that at least among males knowledge of English is a much more important determinant for emigration to Norway than for emigration to the United Kingdom. While women are generally more likely to register a migration event, this is not true for emigration to Norway, which is clearly male-dominated. We also observe spatial variation within Lithuania in the preference for specific emigration countries as e.g. emigration to Norway is particularly likely in the western and central part of the country. Emigration to countries other than the main destination countries originates predominantly from the three biggest cities of Lithuania. Overall, our study provides rare insights into international migration from a country experiencing high emigration intensities. As a next step, we intend to investigate to what degree our findings are sensitive to the way we define emigration in terms of the duration of stay abroad.

Who can take advantage of Assisted Reproductive Technologies in Germany?

Katja Köppen (Universität Rostock), Heike Trappe (Universität Rostock), Christian Schmitt (Stadt Leipzig; DIW Berlin; Universität Rostock)

Compared to other European societies, access to assisted reproductive technologies (ART) is rather restrictive; treatments are relatively expensive and less common in Germany (Präg/Mills 2017). The legal framework in Germany prohibits certain procedures, such as egg cell donations and surrogate motherhood but allows the donation of sperm and of embryos. The access has been considerably

restricted for the vast majority of women and men under statutory health insurance with legal changes introduced in 2004. While private health insurance covers most of the costs, statutory health insurance only covers half of the costs of assisted reproduction and only for three attempts. To qualify for coverage, couples must be married, at a certain age range, and heterosexual (Trappe 2017). Given the rather restricted access to ART, surprisingly little is known about its actual utilization in Germany and its social selectivity, primarily due to a lack of appropriate data (Kuhnt et al. 2018). Most of our knowledge on the use of reproductive medicine derives from the German IVF-Registry (DIR). However, data is only available for IVF, ICSI and Cryo-treatments: we have no information on less invasive treatments such as insemination, no possibility to connect these data with socio-structural characteristics and no information on persons who are infertile but do not make use of ART. We aim to close this research gap by exploring the social determinants that facilitate or prevent the usage of ART. Using ten waves of the German Family Panel (pairfam), we explore a more detailed picture of the factors underlying the take-up of ART, estimating pooled discrete-time logistic regression for whether ART has been used. Our preliminary findings suggest an exceptional degree of social stratification, particularly in the take-up of the more costly measures of ART. Preliminary findings show that around 7 percent of all 2,850 respondents (with 5,815 person-years) that reported a pregnancy at the time of interview or that have tried to become pregnant since last interview have used ART (IVF, ICSI, surgery, or Intrauterine Insemination) over the course of ten years. More than half of the users of ART were using In-vitro fertilization (IVF) or Micro-fertilisation (ICSI). Being married and having a higher than average income facilitates the usage of ART. We also found a moderate association between poor subjective health and the usage of ART. Couples who perceive themselves as infertile are much more likely to seek medical help. In sum, the allocation of access to services of ART in Germany privileges particular living arrangements. There is still the cultural idea of linking children's welfare to both biological and married parents. The acceptance of the freedom of procreation is restricted by the definition of criteria of access to ART. Economically disadvantaged groups as well as sexual minorities are disadvantaged in their right to procreate.

Family changes vs. policy responses in Poland

Irena Kotowska (Committee on Demographic Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences)

The rapid fertility decline starting in the 1990s and persisting low fertility in Poland (TFR below 1.5 since 1998) put fertility in the top of demographic changes discussed by scientists, policy makers and mass media and reflected in some policy measures. A fertility growth has become the increasingly highlighted goal of family policy. The paper describes main fertility developments over the three decades in the context of overall changes in the family related behaviours, making distinction between subsequent decades and developments observed in urban and rural areas. Next, some explanations based on selected theoretical concepts and empirical studies are discussed. Both theoretical concepts and empirical evidence lead to some policy recommendations continuously formulated by experts. How are these reflected in policy responses? The second part of the paper focuses on the family policy reforms and their adequacy to the ongoing fertility and family changes and experts' recommendations. Finally, some remarks about some research challenges and further policy family reforms are presented.

Regional disparities in dementia incidence in Germany: A study based on German health claims data

Daniel Kreft (Universität Rostock), Gabriele Doblhammer (Universität Rostock)

Dementia is one of the most severe types of cognitive impairments and thus a very high burden for persons at older ages, their partners and families and the society in total. This study aimed to reveal disparities between the regions of Germany and to investigate the influence of characteristics of the living region on the incidence of dementia in persons of older ages by using latest longitudinal individual-level routine data. Based on a random sample of 250.000 members of the largest German public health insurance, the Allgemeine Ortskrankenkasse (AOK), at age 50+ in 2014, we analysed quarterly data about diagnoses, biographic information like age, sex, and place of residence over the period 2015

to 2017. By using five-digit post zip codes, we added external data about the regional wealth status and the regional grade of urbanisation offered by the German National Statistical Office. We used competing risk regressions to consider mortality. We further adjusted for removals within a quarter and multi-morbidity to control for health-related mobility and compositional disparities of the regions. The analyses revealed the highest incidence of dementia in the West (NRW, NI, SL, RP, HE), East (TH, SN), and Berlin, while there was the lowest incidence in the South (BY, BW) and Northwest (HH, HB, SH) of Germany. After adjusting for multi-morbidity, the disparities levelled up, but remained statistically significant. The inclusion of the contextual factors showed a 10% lower risk of dementia for persons living in the wealthiest regions compared to persons in low-wealth regions. There was no association of the risk of dementia and urbanity. The used data source allowed to investigate the role of contextual factors on the incidence of dementia, while adjusting for the composition of the population and changes of the context of the individuals due to removals. We revealed a lower incidence of dementia in wealthy regions which may be a result of unequal effects of mortality and mobility (selection) as well as a consequence of different health-related life styles and living conditions.

Maternal health, well-being, and employment: A longitudinal comparison of partnered and single mothers in Germany

Mine Kühn (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research), Christian Dudel (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research), Martin Werding (Ruhr-Universität Bochum)

Challenges with balancing the different roles of motherhood and employment are assumed to affect maternal distress which further might cause health problems. For single mothers, time allocation in general and combining family and employment in particular is more challenging, because single mothers cannot rely on intra-household division of labor. In this paper, we investigate differences between partnered mothers' and single mothers' well-being and health associated with employment. Using longitudinal information from the German Socio-Economic Panel (1984-2016), we apply panel regression techniques that address the potential endogeneity of maternal employment, as well as the dynamic nature of the relationship between maternal employment, well-being and health. The results show that single mothers benefit more than partnered mothers from employment. Considering that single mothers have a poorer health than partnered mothers, the beneficial effect of employment on single mothers' well-being and health is of great importance for health researchers and policy makers.

Cohabitation behaviour of young adult migrants in Germany

Anne-Kristin Kuhnt (Universität Duisburg-Essen), Sandra Krapf (Universität Tübingen)

International migration is an event that affects each life domain of an individual. Many studies have focused on the economic sphere of migrants' lives, while less is known about the occurrence of cohabitation among migrants in the country of destination. Cohabitation is a widespread phenomenon that has established mainly in post-materialist societies. Analysing whether migrants engage in this behaviour will shed light on adaptation processes, especially if they come from countries with more traditional family values. This study aims to identify the partnership living arrangements of migrants and non-migrants aged 18 to 40 years in Germany based on data from the German Microcensus 2009 and 2013. This dataset allows distinguishing between Ethnic German migrants (Spätaussiedler) and Turkish migrants as single groups. The first and second generations of Turkish migrants are investigated separately, while the second-generation Ethnic German migrants only starts to reach the age in which their partnership formation evolves. We present descriptive findings and Average Marginal Effects of multinomial logistic regression models to test whether the effect of country of origin on partnership arrangement is robust when education and age are controlled for. The vast majority of the three migrant groups are married (at least 87 percent). Among first and second-generation Turkish migrants cohabitation is virtually inexistent (2 percent). The pattern of Ethnic German migrants lies in-between (5 percent). By contrast, among non-migrants cohabitation is a common phenomenon (25 percent). Multiple regression analyses support these results. We propose two reasons for the dominance of marriage among migrants: First, among persons with Turkish roots and also among Ethnic German migrants, traditional family values are still widespread, and unmarried cohabitation

is less accepted. Second, marriage might be a precondition for the partner's migration (especially if family reunion is the reason for migration), preventing cohabitation from spreading among migrants.

Trends in regional variability of mortality from selected cardiovascular diseases and malignant neoplasms in Czechia and Slovakia: A comparative analysis

Ivana Kulhánová (Charles University, Prague), Michala Lustigová (Charles University, Prague), Klára Hulíková (Charles University, Prague), Branislav Šprocha (Demographic Research Center, Bratislava), Boris Burcin (Charles University, Prague)

Although Central and Eastern Europe underwent a period of stagnation or even worsening of health from the 1960s to 1980s, since the beginning of the 1990s an evident mortality decline was observed. After the collapse of the communist regime, the most favourable mortality development was observed in Czechia and Slovakia. Czechia and Slovakia underwent similar demographic and socioeconomic changes during the transition period. The mortality has rapidly improved in both countries, however with a different speed in Czechia and Slovakia. The aim of this study was to analyse and to compare the trends in mortality from selected cardiovascular diseases (CVD) and cancer between the years 1995 and 2018 in the regions of Czechia and Slovakia. The number of CVD and cancer deaths and population size by sex, age and region were obtained from the Czech and Slovak Statistical Offices for the years 1995-2018. We calculated the age-standardised mortality rates per 100,000 person-years using direct method of standardisation. The mortality rates from CVD were much higher compared to mortality rates from cancer in both countries, with higher mortality rates in Slovakia than in Czechia. The improvements in health care and prevention and changes in lifestyle significantly contributed to decline in CVD mortality. In contrast, the mortality from cancer rarely improved in Slovakia. A regional variability for both CVD and cancer mortality was observed in Czechia and Slovakia. From the preliminary results, it is evident that there is still a scope for further improvements of CVD and cancer mortality in both countries.

L

Family types at the largest risk of emigration and mortality: Latvia 2011-2018

Kristine Lece (University of Latvia)

One of the major problems in Eastern Europe and the Baltic States is emigration, which leads to the loss of a significant part of the population. With the decline in the birth rate in Latvia in the 1990s and, consequently, population in the younger age groups, special attention should be paid to families with children. The aim of this study is to identify family types at the largest risk of emigration and mortality by analyzing the relationship between emigration/mortality and family type / place of residence. Data and methodology: The census 2011 data at the individual level prepared by the Central Statistical Bureau (CSB) are used as a cohort for the study. 181 904 families with at least one child between the ages of 0 and 12 are considered. The study uses the cohort method, analyzing whether this individual was a resident in Latvia on 01.01.2019. The databases prepared by the CSB are used - population assessment data of 01.01.2019, migration and mortality data for 2011-2018. Results: In 11.7% of the families, one or both parents do not live in Latvia on 01.01.2019 due to emigration (9.5%) or mortality (2.3%). Preliminary results show that, depending on the type of family, families with the highest risk of losing their parents are "cohabiting partners with children" and "father with children". Depending on the place of residence, families at highest risk of emigration live in several large towns, but families at highest risk of mortality - in rural regions.

M

Planned and unplanned fertility in Hungary

Zsuzsanna Makay (Hungarian Demographic Research Institute)

The use of modern contraceptive methods enables couples to choose the timing and the number of their children. These methods, if well used, prevent them indeed completely from having an unwanted pregnancy. Still, in most Western countries the number of abortions is not negligible: the

planning and timing of pregnancies is not completely achieved. Using data form the Hungarian Birth Cohort Study (Cohort'18) our aim is to quantify the proportion of non-planned births in Hungary in 2018. Data were collected among almost 9,000 women during the 7th month of their pregnancy. Questions related to reproductive health and fertility plans before the pregnancy were asked that makes it possible to distinguish the planning and the timing of the current pregnancy: did it occur when the couple desired a child, later or earlier than that? The circumstances of data collection – during the 3rd term of pregnancy – are susceptible to underestimate non-planned pregnancies. Still, about 6% of the pregnancies turn out to be unplanned and less than half of them occur at the moment the couple wished it. Differences between these pregnancies are explored with regard to women's and couples' characteristics and contraceptive use.

Union stability and dissolution among German emigrants and remigrants
Lisa Mansfeld (Universität Duisburg-Essen)

With the introduction of the life course perspective to migration research, scholars increasingly assess the link between family events and migration (Kulu and Milewski 2007; Kley 2011). While the dominating perspective focuses on family events as determinants of migration decisions, I take a different perspective: migration and the following settlement process are both potentially stressful and challenging. Thus, migration might affect partnership stability and result in changes in family life (Boyle et al. 2008; Cooke 2008). Research concerning partnership stability among migrants is surprisingly limited. Thus, I assess the effect of migration on partnership dissolution. Doing so, I focus on the direct interplay of the partnership and the migration event. In particular, the research question asks how a) the decision to migration (i.e. one partner being the driving force vs equal decision) and b) the actual course of migration (i.e. transnational partnership vs subsequent migration vs migration at the same time) affect union stability after migration. I base my analysis on the first two waves of the German Emigration and Remigration Panel Study (GERPS). The sample includes 5703 individuals in partnerships who either left Germany and moved to another country (including Eastern European countries) or remigrated to Germany in 2017 / 2018. Estimating logit models, I find that one partner being the driving force (vs an equal decision) and both transnational and subsequent migration (vs migration at the same time) increase the likelihood of union dissolution. Furthermore, the likelihood of union dissolution differs by sex and migration status (emigrants vs remigrants). Implications concerning future research and social policy are discussed.

Der demographische Wandel in den ostdeutschen Regionen. Zwischen Aufbruch und Krise
Steffen Maretzke (Bundesinstitut für Bau-, Stadt- und Raumforschung im BBR)

Der ostdeutsche Transformationsprozess wurde nach 1990 von einem flächendeckenden demografischen Wandel begleitet, der sich in den Regionen relativ einheitlich gestaltete. Enorme Binnenwanderungsverluste an die alten Länder und ein drastischer Einbruch des Geburtenniveaus beförderten kurzfristig drastische Bevölkerungsverluste, die im Umland größerer Städte zumindest teilweise durch Suburbanisierungsprozesse kompensiert werden konnten. Auch die realisierten Außenwanderungsgewinne lagen auf einem deutlich niedrigeren Niveau, als in den westdeutschen Regionen. Einzig bei der Lebenserwartung zeigten sich von Beginn an positive Trends, insbesondere bei den ostdeutschen Frauen, die inzwischen das Niveau der Lebenserwartung westdeutscher Frauen erreicht haben. Mit der allmählichen Normalisierung des wirtschaftlichen Lebens in Ostdeutschland haben sich auch die demografischen Prozesse etwas stabilisiert. Das Geburtenniveau konnte sich vom historisch nahezu einmalig niedrigen Niveau an das Niveau der alten Bundesländer angleichen und auch die Binnenwanderungsverluste gestalten sich nicht mehr so einseitig wie in den ersten 20 Jahren nach der deutschen Einigung. Allerdings haben die Geburteneinbrüche und die langfristigen selektiven Binnenwanderungsverluste an die alten Länder in nahezu allen ostdeutschen Regionen tiefgreifende Spuren in der Altersstruktur der Bevölkerung hinterlassen, die nun selbst eine wichtige Determinante anhaltender Schrumpfungsprozesse und regional differenzierter Bevölkerungsentwicklung sind. Im Zuge der Normalisierung der wirtschaftlichen und sozialen Entwicklung kam es auch zu einer zunehmenden Verstärkung regionaler Disparitäten in Ostdeutschland. Neben wenigen "boomenden" Regionen gibt es

viele strukturschwache, oft peripher gelegene Regionen, auf die sich weiterhin demografische Schrumpfungsprozesse und die höchste Intensität demografischer Alterung konzentrieren. Das sind auch die Regionen, die aktuell vor besonders großen Herausforderungen bei der Sicherung gleichwertiger Verhältnisse stehen. Der Vortrag wird zeigen, dass sich diese unterschiedlichen demografischen Strukturen und Trends in starker Abhängigkeit von ökonomischen Rahmenbedingungen gestalten und die betroffenen Regionen aktuell und künftig vor immensen Herausforderungen bei der weiteren Gestaltung ihrer wirtschaftlichen und sozialen Entwicklung stehen.

Private and public transfers in households. The National Time Transfer Accounts and the Household Production Satellite Account for Poland

Marta Marszałek (Warsaw School of Economics)

Households carry out the dual role in home and in the national economy in general. On the one hand, it is a production function and the other hand is a consumption. Only a small part of total household production is observed and registered in the public official statistics, e.g. GDP, value added. The 80% of that production is a non-market household production which is generated for own use and other household members. Moreover, the private transfers of the home production for children, elder family members or outside the household (neighbors, grandparents) have a crucial impact on the economy, e.g. public transfers offer to the households, entrepreneurs' portfolio of market good and services dedicated to the families. The integrated private and the public transfers across the life cycle (in the National Transfer Accounts and in the National Time Transfer Accounts) and the monetary estimation of the unpaid work and the non-market home production (in the Household Production Satellite Account) provide the total overview of the real socio-economic household situation. The NTTA and the HPSA ensure not only the information of the economic indicators but also they enable forecast of the impact of household decisions to the demographic processes, e.g. aging of the society.

Childcare in Lithuania and Belarus: How gendered is parenting in Eastern European countries?

Anja Steinbach (Universität Duisburg-Essen), Aušra Maslauskaité (Vytautas Magnus University)

Research shows that even though the time women and men spend on housework has slowly converged in recent decades, the time mothers and fathers invest in childcare has not changed as much. This paper aims to contribute to the literature on childcare by focusing on the two neglected Central Eastern European (CEE) countries of Lithuania and Belarus, which took very different development paths after seceding from the Soviet Union in 1990. For our analysis, we use two recent datasets: the Families and Inequalities Survey from 2019 for Lithuania, and the Generations and Gender Survey 2020 Belarus Wave 1 from 2017. The analytic sample consists of 2,114 mothers and fathers born between 1970 and 1984 with children under age 14. Our results reveal that in both Lithuania and Belarus, mothers perform more childcare tasks than fathers; and that, in line with theoretical expectations, gendered parenting is more prominent in Lithuania than in Belarus.

Determinants of abortion in Germany

Lara Minkus (Universität Bremen), Sonja Drobnic (Universität Bremen)

Abortion has always been the subject of heated debates in contemporary societies. The decision to terminate a pregnancy in an abortion, however, has rarely been subjected to careful scrutiny in the social sciences. Therefore, the social processes and determinants behind abortion decisions have largely been neglected in the literature thus far. Using the life course approach as a theoretical framework to empirically model abortion decisions, we aim to fill this gap. We use the German Family Panel (pairfam) and linear probability models, separate for men and women, to estimate why pregnancies are terminated in an abortion. Women are most likely to obtain an abortion if they carry a teenage (younger than 20 years) or risk pregnancy (older than 35 years) or have experienced a separation from their partner in the past year. Furthermore, financial problems increase women's probability of obtaining an abortion. For men, the most crucial life course event leading to their partner obtaining an abortion is unemployment experience in the immediate past. Critical life events matter when it

comes to the decision of terminating a pregnancy in an abortion. Thus, aiming for a better understanding of abortion decision, social scientists need to pay more attention to those decisions as a social process shaped by critical live events.

Demographic aspect of human wellbeing in Eastern and Central European Countries

Natalija Miric (University of Belgrade)

The aim of this paper is to point to different segments of human wellbeing with a demographic perspective and answer the question what the most appropriate indicators of human wellbeing are and whether there exist differences in this sense between Eastern and Central European countries (Bulgaria, Czechia, Estonia, Croatia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Serbia). For this purpose, the author proposes "Satisfied Life Years" (SLY) which presents the average number of years a person lives in a state of satisfaction with different areas of life: overall satisfaction (SLY-O), satisfaction with health (SLY-H), satisfaction with financial situation (SLY-F), satisfaction with living environment (SLY-E), satisfaction with personal relationships (SLY-R), and satisfaction with presence of happiness (SLY-Hp). Based on the date from the Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC survey) and WHO life tables, the author uses the well-established Sullivan method. „Satisfied Life Years" are calculated by weighting in a life table the age-specific person years lived with age-specific proportions of men and women who have certain chosen features of satisfaction. The main conclusion of the analysis is that the economic dimension (satisfaction with finance situation) has the biggest impact on overall wellbeing in Eastern and Central European countries. Inequalities in terms of socio-psychological wellbeing as well as economic wellbeing between countries are very pronounced.

Changing patterns and pathways of the transition to adulthood in Hungary

Lívia Murinkó (Hungarian Demographic Research Institute)

We analyse the changing process of the transition to adulthood (TTA) in Hungary. First, we look at how the timing and sequencing of major life course events of the TTA has changed since 1980. Second, we identify the typical pathways of the TTA of one cohort, describe them in terms of role transitions, socio-economic background and outcomes. We use longitudinal data from five waves of the Hungarian Generations and Gender Survey (2001–2016). We use retrospective data for the analysis of the timing and sequencing of major events that are usually associated with the TTA (finishing education, leaving the parental home, entering employment, starting living with a partner or spouse, and becoming a parent). For the analysis of typical pathways, we follow the 1981–1983 birth cohort between ages 18–20 and 29–31 with using the method of two-step latent class analysis. Our results pinpoint the importance of prolonged education and delayed childbearing in the changing process of the TTA that started for cohorts born after 1965 and intensified after 2000. Our results on pathways indicate that the transitory period between adolescence and adulthood can be characterised by quite different role configurations. The most common pathway is characterized by prolonged education and delayed family formation (51%). 24% of young people become employed early and form their own family late; 17% belongs to the "early family formation" group. Interestingly, the pathway that resembles the traditional, linear model of TTA the most (educated pathway with family) is the least frequent (9%). The four different pathways differ regarding their precursors and outcomes. Our results suggest that both becoming independent "too early" and "being stuck" in the post adolescent life phase may be associated with social disadvantage, while the standard "educated pathway with family" is most common among the most advantaged.

"Stuck at the gates of Europe": Transit African migrants in Turkey

Ronald Musizvingoza (Bursa Uludağ University)

International migration in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) is increasing and becoming more complex, diversified and heterogeneous. One dimension of this complexity is the increasing feminisation and spatial diversification of migration routes and destinations. In recent years, African migrants have attempted

to reach the EU via the Eastern Mediterranean route through Turkey, Greece, and the Balkans. Migrants crossing through this route often suffer from exploitation, abuses and rampant human trafficking. The EU and Turkey reached an agreement in 2016 to stem the flow of migrants to the EU through Turkey resulting in large numbers of African migrants being trapped in Turkey or deported from EU. Therefore, most African migrants in Turkey continue to live on the margins of society due to their irregular status. Using an intersectional approach, this paper discusses the multiple vulnerabilities faced by African migrants in transit in Turkey and the strategies they employ to become resilient. The study explores migrants' daily experiences with Turkish society and institutions and how they perceive or experience discrimination or lack of it. The research is based on ethnographic interviews conducted within May and July 2018 in Istanbul. The study is based on an ethnography study with twenty eight sub-Saharan African migrants in transit in Istanbul over a 13-month period. Findings show that SSA migrants are exposed to multiple vulnerabilities compounded by policy, institutional and interpersonal discrimination. African migrants have a sense of living in the shadow of the society and views themselves as not a priority like other refugees such as Syrians. African migrant identities produced through the intersection of migrant status, nationality, gender, race, social class and religion compound the inequalities they face. On the other hand, Africans have developed various coping and resilience strategies. This study demonstrates how African migrants survive in the context of institutional forms of vulnerabilities and how they develop to become more resilient. This study has policy implications on the future of migration to EU especially in light of the increasing importance of Turkey as a country of transit.

N

Der Beitrag osteuropäischer Pflegemigration zur Aufrechterhaltung des deutschen Pflegesystems
Kristin Noack (Universität Bremen)

Der demografische Wandel stellt europäische Wohlfahrtsstaaten vor neue Herausforderungen. In den letzten Jahrzehnten hat sich daher Pflegeerbringung in Deutschland grundlegend verändert: Pflegeverpflichtungen werden neu in Familien ausgehandelt; Mit der Einführung der Pflegeversicherung kam es zu neuen Regelungen und private Anbieter wurden wichtige Akteure in der Pflege; Vermittlungsagenturen von 24-Stunden-Pflege sind aus dem Boden geschossen. Es lässt sich beobachten, dass Pflege in Deutschland vermehrt auf Migration baut, um bestehende und zukünftige Versorgungslücken zu schließen – sowohl intendiert in Form von staatlich geförderter aktiver Rekrutierung ausländischer Pflegefachkräfte in der professionellen Pflege als auch bottom-up vonseiten der von Pflege betroffenen Haushalte, die selbst Hilfskräfte als live-ins anstellen, um Familienpflege zu bewältigen. Dieser Beitrag beleuchtet letzteres Phänomen der 24-Stunden-Pflege. Bisher hat die Interaktion von formeller und informeller Pflege nicht genügend Aufmerksamkeit in der Erklärung dieser transnationalen Arrangements in deutschen Haushalten erhalten. Diese Lücke möchte ich mit diesem Beitrag schließen. Welche institutionellen Faktoren – sowohl in Deutschland als auch in den osteuropäischen Herkunftsländern – begünstigen die Entstehung und Perpetuierung dieses Pflegearrangements? Welche Rolle spielt dabei das Zusammenspiel von formeller und informeller Pflege? Die Analyse basiert auf qualitativen Experteninterviews, die zwischen November 2019 und Februar 2020 in Berlin geführt wurden.

„Nord-Süd" ist das neue „Ost-West": Sterblichkeit nach koronaren Gefäßeingriffen bei KHK in Deutschland
Sophia Nestler (Universität Rostock), Daniel Kreft (Universität Rostock), Gabriele Doblhammer (Universität Rostock)

Bedingt durch die demographische Alterung und der damit einhergehenden Zunahme von Multimorbidität in der Bevölkerung, ist zukünftig eine steigende Zahl von Personen mit koronaren Herzerkrankungen (KHK) zu erwarten. Seit Jahrzehnten gehören die Herz-Kreislauf-Erkrankungen sowohl zu den häufigsten Todesursachen in Deutschland als auch zu den höchsten Ausgabenfaktoren im Gesundheitssystem. Die Sterblichkeit infolge von KHK konnte in den vergangenen Jahren deutlich gesenkt

werden, was nicht zuletzt auf die medizinische Innovationsforschung im Bereich der Stent-Technologien zurückzuführen ist. Nichtsdestotrotz zeigen sich weiterhin ausgeprägte Disparitäten von KHK zwischen neuen und alten Bundesländern. Die Studie hat das Ziel, das Sterblichkeitsrisiko von Patienten ab 50 Jahren und inzidenter KHK-Diagnose zwischen den verschiedenen Regionen Deutschlands zu vergleichen sowie die Rolle der Art des Gefäßeingriffs (Stent versus Bypass) zu untersuchen.

O

Evolution of local population size distributions in Germany: A spatial analysis

Christian Oberst (German Economic Institute), Lorena Zardo Trindade (Antwerp University)

The purpose of this paper is to examine the relationship between population distribution and the size of German districts and municipalities. We revisit the traditional rank-size rule and Markov chain approaches to understand how German districts and municipalities of different sizes evolved over the past decades. Initially, we consider annual data from 401 German districts for the period 1980 to 2017. Later, we focus on the particular experience of 394 municipalities in the state of North Rhine-Westphalia (NRW) between 1963 and 2018. Assuming that the distribution of the NRW population follows a Pareto distribution, a Pareto exponent is estimated to serve as a convergence indicator for cities' size distribution. Tests and specifications for spatial dependence are used to capture the influence of space on convergence. When the cities' size distribution is described as a non-parametric Markov chain process, we verify if bigger municipalities tend to attract relatively more population at the expense of medium and small-sized ones. We test the sensitivity of results for different areal unit definitions, including administrative spatial units and functional delineated housing markets that can be aggregated from the original data. We expect the results to show that the population is concentrated in a small number of districts/municipalities which are growing at a greater rate than smaller ones. Further, we expected significant and relevant spatial effects and relatively high sensitivity for areal unit delineation. The results could be used in insights for regional population projections, providing input for the planning of local public services and infrastructure.

P

Some peculiarities in demographic development in Slovakia after 1990

Karol Pastor (Comenius University Bratislava)

The demographic development in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) after 1990 may be identified as the beginning of the Second Demographic Transition (SDT). This has been previously described by many authors (especially Sobotka 2008). The aim of this paper is to point out some particularities of this development in Slovakia. The paper is based on older findings of the author himself and some other Slovak demographers as well (Matulník, Potanèoková, Šprocha, Vaòo etc.). The data used come from official sources (Statistical Office) and sociological surveys, respectively. In contrast to the West, the onset of SDT in CEE was preceded by a massive spread not contraception but abortion. Therefore, the order of steps of SDT in CEE differs from that stated in van de Kaa (1998). In Slovakia, political liberalization after 1990 allowed to publicly speak about moral reservations against abortion, what (together with the newly introduced fee) led to a reduction the number of abortions, and consequently to a rise of demand for contraception. This, however, together with drastic economic shocks and other factors, resulted in postponing family formation for later, and the decrease in nuptiality and fertility. At the same time, the intended TFR in 90-th remained still over 2.1. Despite of increasing number of cohabiting pairs and extramarital births, age-specific fertility rates of married and unmarried women, respectively, have changed only slightly. Thus, the main cause for decline in birth rate is the decline in nuptiality. As follows from more sociological surveys in Slovakia, behavioral changes were the first, often accelerated by external stimuli, and after them ideational changes followed, including changes in religiosity. This, supported by prevailing "developmental idealism" (Thorton and Philipov 2007), suggests that convergence tendencies will prevail in the European future.

Mortality differentials by education and marital status in Czechia: A record linkage study

Marketa Pechholdova (University of Economics, Prague)

Socioeconomic variables in death records are often biased by incompleteness and imprecision. Additionally, in the Czech Republic, the information about education of the deceased has been provided on a voluntary basis since 2005. As a result, the share of missing information has increased rapidly up to 66% (in 2013). In the Census 2011, only 5% of records have missing information about education. We have conducted a record linkage of deaths occurring 1 year after the census. For legal reasons, we could not use the unique personal identifier. Instead, we used a combination of year of birth, sex, citizenship, exact address and marital status. Deterministic linkage on this combination yielded 85% of matches. Further 6% were matched using probabilistic techniques. Linked and unlinked estimates of mortality differentials were compared. The linked records were then used to evaluate mortality differentials by education and marital status, with respect to cause of death. The mortality differentials were assessed using life table methods and additionally using Poisson regression. The results showed striking differences between highly educated/married compared to never married low educated. Moreover, the group of divorced men appears particularly disadvantaged with respect to premature mortality.

Ethnic differentiation of fertility rates in Latvia

Denize Ponomarjova (Universitiy of Latvia)

Latvia is a country with one of the most ethnically and culturally diverse population in Europe. According to the Central Statistical Bureau (CSB, 2018), today Latvian population makes nearly 1,92 million and 38% out of it is represented by ethnic minorities. The numerically largest ethnic groups are Russians, Belarusians, Ukrainians, Poles and others. Although the total number of population has been decreasing since the end of 1990s, the share of titular ethnicity (Latvians) has a tendency to increase and ethnic minorities. The dropping tendency is partially caused by the negative natural increase, which is specifically high among Russian ethnicity. Previous studies (Krumins, Ponomarjova, 2017; Zvidriņš, Atis Bērziņš 2015, 2018 & others) shows that the Latvian ethnic group has higher fertility and lower mortality rates comparing to the Russian ethnic group. The aim of the study is to analyse and compare fertility rates among titular population and Russian ethnic minority groups. The study focuses on the period after regaining the independence in the 1990s and more detailed on the last decade. Based on the data obtained from the Central Statistical Bureau and the Population Register (Birth Register), an average age of mother for the first and second birth by ethnicity as well as age-specific-fertility rates by ethnicity, marital status, birth order of child and other possible factors will be calculated. Statistics on the "ethnicity" in Latvia are formed based on the information obtained from the population censuses ("self-declared ethnicity") and administrative registers ("registered ethnicity"). When registering birth fact in Latvia, "ethnic origin" of a child and parents is recorded in the Birth Registry. As documented prove, ethnic origin of child and parents is indicated in the Birth Certificate. Parents should decide about 'ethnicity' entry – ethnic background of at least one parent or grandparent should be chosen.

R

Earnings declines of men around the time of divorce in West Germany

Anke Radenacker (Hertie School of Governance), Daniel Brüggmann (Hertie School of Governance), Michaela Kreyenfeld (Hertie School of Governance)

This paper examines the earnings trajectories of divorced men in West Germany. It explores earnings changes around the time of divorce, and investigates how health and prior labor market performance affects the post-divorce earnings of men. The data come from the German Statutory Pension Registry, which provides monthly employment and earnings histories as of age 14, as well as complete marriage histories for the divorced men we study. The analytical sample of this study contains 6,852 West German men who entered the divorce process between 1992 and 2013. We assigned these

men to three divorce cohorts: 1992-1999, 2000-2007 and 2008-2013. For the time being, our descriptive findings show that overall men's earnings decreased around the time of divorce. However, the overall earnings level of divorced men has increased across divorce cohorts. Despite the decreases around the time of divorce, men earned on average around 90 per cent of average earnings. Men's marital earnings explain a large share of their earnings patterns after divorce. Men with low marital earnings even increased their earnings during the divorce process, though on an extremely low level. Furthermore, across all groups of marital earnings, men of the most recent divorce cohort experienced lower relative earnings declines than the two preceding divorce cohorts. A possible explanation for this finding is that the maintenance reform of 2008 may have affected men's labor supply and earnings since the reform lowered men's obligations to pay ex-spousal support.

Demographic integration of migrant population: The evidence from fertility and family change among Russian migrants in Estonia

Leen Rahnu (University of Tallinn, Estonian Institute for Population Studies), Allan Puur (University of Tallinn)

Increasing shares of migrants have turned receiving countries demographically heterogeneous. This has inspired researchers to pose a question: To what extent do fertility and family changes that occur among native populations emerge within migrant populations? The comparative research on fertility and family patterns among migrant populations rarely draws on evidence from the former eastern bloc of Europe. However, a closer look at people who moved between various parts of eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union enhances our understanding of migrant communities given the large-scale population moves in the region. In our presentation we discuss insights from a series of studies that follow family change among native Estonians, migrants from Russia living in Estonia and Russians in Russia. All studies derived data from the first wave of the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS) that covered generations born between 1924–1983. Although it appeared that modern family patterns, like low fertility, non-marital cohabitation and childbearing were spreading among all population groups, we also saw that family outcomes of Russian-origin migrants resembled more the patterns prevalent in their country of origin. This was only to some extent mitigated by contacts with the host population, which increased their similarity with Estonians. These results demonstrate that linguistically, spatially or functionally segregated migrant populations might evolve in parallel to mainstream society – particularly if the social or cultural exchange with the host population is limited. We compared populations whose demographic distance was relatively small, still their integration appeared a lengthy process that extended over generations.

Language acquisition, citizenship, and employment among Israeli immigrants in Germany

Uzi Rebhun (Hebrew University of Jerusalem)

This study explores the determinants of German-language proficiency among Israeli Jews who have immigrated to Germany since 1990 and further asks how language is channeled into two complementary dimensions of integration: citizenship and employment. It is based on an internet survey conducted in 2014/2015. Our sample is comprised of 603 native-born Israeli Jews. Descriptive findings show that approximately one-fifth speak German very well and another one-quarter speak it well. German-language proficiency increases commensurate with tenure in the country. Results from multivariate analysis (ordinary logistic regression) suggest that immigration variables (tenure, age at immigration, and German citizenship) are positively associated with proficiency in the vernacular. Likewise, Israelis who emigrated due to push factors of inability to progress professionally in Israel, were likely to learn German more rapidly than those for whom the professional consideration was not important. Economic push and pull factors did not play a significant role in learning the host language. Among various socio-demographic characteristics only marital status of having a German spouse or being single exhibited a significant and positive effects. All other things being equal, strong fluency in German enhances the probability of having German citizenship. Likewise, having good proficiency in German enhances the likelihood of working. Israeli immigrants' adaptation to German society is a well-structured and consistent process. It emphasizes the importance of exposure to the

German language and the long-range expectation of using it in expediting its study; the role of language proficiency, concurrent with duration, in acquiring German citizenship and finding a job; and the role of family (in Israel and in Germany) in inhibiting social integration. Overall, different but complementary factors including reasons for migration, immigration characteristics, and family are significant for understanding integration into the host society. The findings are discussed in relation to the theoretical literature on the topic.

S

Social disparities in healthy life years in Southern, Northern and Central-Eastern Europe

Markus Sauerberg (Vienna Institute of Demography), Marc Luy (Vienna Institute of Demography)

European countries can be grouped into three regions of life expectancy (LE) levels: western Europe with the highest LE, eastern Europe with the lowest, and central-eastern Europe in between. An interesting question would be whether this regional pattern exists also for healthy life years (HLY). Unfortunately, the HLY indicator depends strongly on the characteristics of the underlying health data, which varies considerably between countries. To overcome this problem, we estimated country-specific inequalities in HLY by education level. Education is a strong determinant of LE and HLY, and thus, the observed gaps in education-specific HLY might serve as a proxy for total HLY levels. We used Eurostat data for LE by education, which is available for 16 countries. We grouped these countries into the three regions Northern Europe (Norway, Finland, Sweden, Denmark), Southern Europe (Portugal, Greece, Italy) and Central-Eastern Europe (Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Croatia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia). Since Eurostat publishes only values for LE by education level for different ages, we reconstructed the corresponding life tables by using the mathematical relationships between LE and the other life table functions. The resulting age- and education-specific person-years lived were then used to estimate HLY with the Sullivan method. Data on health by age, sex and education was taken from EU-SILC. We defined health on the basis of the GALI question on long-standing activity limitations. Estimates were carried out for the years 2008-2016. For men, we found that the education gap in HLY was on average 6.2 years for countries from Northern Europe, 6.6 years for countries from Sothern Europe, and 7.7 years for countries from Central-Eastern Europe. Data for women are difficult to interpret because they do not show a homogenous HLY gradient by education level. Nonetheless, the results suggest that the regional differences in LE exist equivalently for HLY. It is important to note, however, that the HLY indicator is extremely sensitive to both education-specific mortality and health data. We will demonstrate these sensitivities and discuss to what degree the obtained results can be reliable.

Mothers' earnings trajectories after divorce in Sweden and Germany

Sarah Schmauk (Hertie School of Governance), Anna-Karin Nylin (Stockholm University), Michaela Kreyenfeld (Hertie School of Governance), Ann-Zofie Duvander (Stockholm University)

This study uses large scale register data from Germany and Sweden to examine mothers' earning trajectories after divorce. In particular it is investigated how pre-birth earnings and labour market behaviour determine earnings trajectories after divorce. We explore how patterns differ between East Germany, West Germany and Sweden and how they vary by pre-birth earning quantiles. Our preliminary investigations shows large differences in women's labour market attachment before and around childbirth in the three regions. As expected, West German women are the least likely to be working around childbirth. In all regions, divorced women expand their labour market participation after childbirth. This particularly pertains to West German women, who nevertheless remain far below their pre-birth income. However, there are large differences by pre-birth earnings quantiles. It seems that divorced women in the lowest earning quantile experienced rather flat earning trajectories compared to women in the other earning brackets. This finding is consistent across countries.

Labor market regulation, fixed-term-employment and family formation in East and West Germany and the UK

Christian Schmitt (Stadt Leipzig; DIW Berlin; Universität Rostock)

This study investigates how job stability and predictability in employment contexts affects the propensity to have a first child. The underlying idea is that fixed-term employment undermines the ability to make lasting commitments, e.g. in financial matters by getting a long-term loan to become a homeowner, or in the private domain when starting a family, as one's employment outlook does not suggest a continuous and sound economic backing. The goal of this study is to investigate the proposed mechanism by focusing on the transition to parenthood in relation to one's employment context, and job permanence in particular. I compare selected institutional contexts and cultural framings by differentiating between the transition to parenthood in West Germany, East Germany - which still reflects traits of Central European institutional patterns, particularly in the labor market and in fertility behavior - , and the UK. The analytical focus rests on investigating the relation between job stability and the willingness to make lasting commitments in the life course in different cultural contexts and welfare state setting, as represented by these three regions. In detail, I contrast a highly de-regulated labor market of the UK with the German labor market that developed quite differently in East and West throughout the 199ies, and that was characterized by moderate levels of employment protection until the Agenda 2010's liberalization efforts expanded legal options of limiting the duration of working contracts in Germany. Germany and the UK pose an interesting case for comparison since striking cross-national differences in labor market regulation and employment protection legislation (EPL) are contrasted by many similarities, including a high share of female part-time work, and a still quite traditional ascription of work-family roles along gender lines, which is again contrasted by female employment careers in East Germany. Investigating how holding either a permanent or a fixed term job affects the speed up or delay of family formation in the life-course, the cross-national comparison aims to further disentangle what job permanence means in different settings of labor market related security and uncertainty. The study utilizes longitudinal data from the SOEP, and the British Household Panel Study for the period 1991 to 2015. The analyses rely on discrete-time-frailty models of transition to first-parenthood with a cubic consideration of the baseline hazard. The analyses take into account the individual labor market context of both men and women. Aside from fixed-term work as key indicator, this includes variations of net-income, work-time and overtime work, as well as wages (the latter indicator in a separate strand of models) and partnership context. Preliminary findings suggest that holding a temporary job leads to a pronounced postponement in the transition to parenthood among both German men and women. This behavior is particularly pronounced among East German women. In the UK, in contrast, fixed-term contracts do not significantly differ from permanent jobs in their impact on family formation. This is likely related to the generally lower levels of welfare state support and regulation in employment relations.

Partnership dynamics in Central and Eastern Europe

Katrin Schwanitz (Tallinn University)

Remarkable changes in partnership formation and dissolution have occurred in the last decades across Europe – marriage is being postponed or even replaced by cohabitation (as an alternative living arrangement for unmarried adults), divorce is increasing, and more individuals now re-enter the partner market and eventually re-partner. Prior research has noted that levels of union formation and dissolution have not been increasing uniformly across countries and instead appear to be diverging. This divergence in behaviors across countries underscores the importance of the socio-economic, socio-cultural, policy, and institutional context for understanding changes in partnership formation and dissolution. However, only few comparative studies examine how partnership formation and dissolution patterns differ across countries. And if they do, studies tend to focus more strongly on the United States and Western European countries than on Central and Eastern European countries. Against this background, I will first examine holistic partnership trajectories between ages 15 and 45 using cohabitation and marriage histories for 117,571 respondents in 10 Central and Eastern European countries. This approach allows examining the complexity of relationship transitions across the

life-course by simultaneously investigating the timing and sequencing of partnership formation, as well as union dissolution and re-partnering. Second, I will examine cross-national differences in the timing and duration of the partnerships and whether or not the relationship between socio-demographic characteristics and partnership formation, as well as union dissolution and re-partnering are similar or different across countries. Using the Harmonized Histories database and selecting all available Central and Eastern European countries (Bulgaria, Belarus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, and Russia), I apply sequence analysis to identify typical and atypical patterns in partnership histories, as well as discrete-time hazard models to investigate the timing and duration of partnerships. Preliminary results: There are considerable differences in levels of re-partnering across the Central and Eastern European countries in the sample, at the same time however, associations between socio-demographic characteristics and partnership formation (of first or higher order partnerships) are similar. Age at union dissolution is negatively associated with re-partnering in almost all countries. Next steps: I will conduct sensitivity analyses and investigate further to what extent both country context and individual-level characteristics play a role in union formation and dissolution across Central and Easter European countries. Prospectively, this study will contrast with findings for the United States and Western Europe and provide insights into whether the underlying reasons for family change are universal.

Perceived success during the transformation from central planning to markets and its effect on migratory intentions and behavior

Joachim Singelmann (University of Texas at San Antonio)

This paper tries to understand the extent to which the migration from eastern Germany after unification is related to perceived success in the transformation process from central planning to markets. Earlier results showed that perceived, as well as real, success and failure are associated with support for the new political system. The present paper relates being a winner/loser of the transformation to intentions to migrate from their place of origin as well as to the actual migratory move. The overriding research question of the paper is "Does a perceived decline in socioeconomic status increase the odds that a person intends to migrate from her/his place of origin?" The analysis is based on a five-year longitudinal research project in Thuringia that included a panel survey of high-school students and their parents conducted by the author. Previous analyses showed that the parental data are representative for the region in terms of standard socioeconomic factors. This panel survey is one of the few longitudinal datasets existing for the early period of the transformation process. The longitudinal design allows for a temporal ordering of the independent and outcome variables. The analysis will be carried out for two panels: adults (parents of the high school students) and the students themselves. For the students, the parental perceptions of being a winner/loser of the transformation will be the key independent variable of interest.

The differences in the transition to adulthood and family formation across the Czech generations 1966–1990

Jitka Slabá (Charles University, Prague)

Since the 1990s, the East European countries have followed the fertility behavior trends of West European countries, which are described by the concept of Second demographic transition (SDT). As the previous studies showed, the postponement of first birth fertility is not always a voluntary decision. The first birth fertility itself is one of the main life-events in young adulthood, which in some way enclose the transition from childhood to adulthood. Using Czech Women 2016 survey data, the changes in important life-events' timing and sequencing concerning successfulness of fertility plans are analyzed. The sample is divided into two cohort groups: women born between 1966–1976 (representing the earlier period of SDT) and 1977–1990 (representing the later period of SDT). Additionally, three groups according to the successfulness of the first birth fertility plan are considered: postponers, those who have a first child according to plan, and those who have a first child earlier than they planned. The observed life events are: finishing of education, the beginning of the economic

activity, first partner cohabitation, first marriage, and first childbearing. The relation between marriage timing and childbearing is closer among the older generations. As expected, the intensity of marriages has declined between the generational groups, and the observed life events are situated in later ages for the younger generational group. The most interesting is the spread of these events during the life course. While the women who have a first child earlier than planned have all relevant events within the five years, the postponers need more than two times more years to experienced observed life events. To sum up, the year of birth influences the timing of live events, but the success of fertility planning differs by the complete duration of experiencing these events.

Intergenerational solidarity negotiated? Migrant families in Poland in a quandary of providing elderly care

Magdalena Ślusarczyk (Jagiellonian University)

The assumption that people live in one place with their lives guided by a singular set of national and cultural norms no longer holds true. The same applies for migrating due to various reasons with an aim to find a better place to settle, or to earn enough for a better life and return. Conversely, contemporary, transnational migrants operate in several contexts of employment, leisure and political interests that extend beyond the nation-state. At the same time, state borders, legal and market regulations as well as the majority/minority relations cut through the very core of the family life. They hence force difficult decisions about leaving, separation or arranging the care for children and elderly, but also, secure certain degree of choice between two socio-political social and cultural contexts of the origin and host societies.

Deutschlands Osten, Deutschlands Westen – Bevölkerungsentwicklung 1990 bis 2060

Bettina Sommer (Statistisches Bundesamt)

Die ehemalige DDR und das frühere Bundesgebiet unterschieden sich 1989/90 auch in demografischer Hinsicht. Dann schlug sich im Osten Deutschlands die tiefgreifende Veränderung der Lebensverhältnisse in der Bevölkerungsentwicklung nieder. Geburtenzahl und Fertilität sackten vorübergehend ab, die Lebenserwartung stieg langfristig gesehen, die Migration war geraume Zeit durch Abwanderung in den Westen bestimmt. Die Bevölkerung ging zurück. Welche Folgen dieser Veränderungen zeigen sich in der aktuellen Bevölkerungsstruktur? Welche Entwicklungen zeichnen sich für die weitere Zukunft ab? Bleiben Unterschiede zwischen Ost und West erkennbar? Diesen Fragen wird anhand der 14. koordinierten Bevölkerungsvorausberechnung des Statistischen Bundesamtes nachgegangen. Dabei wird auf die Annahmen und das Design der Vorausberechnung eingegangen und einige Ergebnisse, auch für Deutschland insgesamt und den Westen Deutschlands, werden präsentiert.

Realization of fertility intentions in a comparative perspective: Going beyond European West-East differences

Zsolt Spéder (Hungarian Demographic Research Insitute)

Previous research clearly showed the effects of different individual factors (age, partnership, parity, labour market position, attitudes) on the realization of short term (within three years) fertility intentions. On the other hand, comparative analyses revealed that after controlling individual factors (compositional effects) country differences remain, furthermore there is significant difference between post-communist and western countries in the risk of realization and non-realization. Our related key question is as follows: what kind of macro level factors may explain differences in realization of fertility intentions. Based on the pooled data of 11 European countries in the Generation and Gender Survey, encompassing different kinds of macro-level indicators and employing multilevel approach we seek for macro conditions that contribute to the realization of fertility intention. Among the macro level factors we consider such often explored indices as unemployment rates, extension of the welfare state; but we also experiment with some unusual societal level factors as economic dynamism or value orientations towards having children.

Unplanned postponement of childbearing in the context of transition towards the late childbearing pattern in Czechia

Anna Šťastná (Charles University, Prague), Jiøina Kocourková (Charles University, Prague), Jitka Slabá (Charles University, Prague)

Childbearing postponement constitutes a key demographic change that has been experienced by most European countries. One of the countries that experienced the most dynamic changes in the age profile of fertility is Czechia. There is a vast body of literature dealing with the reasons for family planning to older age; however, childbearing postponement can also be the result of a failure of the original individuals' plans. Research shows that in Czechia nearly a third of women who carried out the transformation of reproductive behaviour towards an older age pattern indicated that their first child was born or would be born later than they had originally planned. In this paper, the unplanned postponement of both first and second births is analysed since the two-child family constitutes the most common family model in Czechia. We analyse the reasons behind women postponing childbirth to later ages than originally planned and the effects of the various factors behind this unplanned postponement on the length of the birth interval. Employing survey data, we focus on the individual level of fertility postponement and the main emphasis is placed upon subjective interpretations. The Czech survey "Women 2016" (N=1257 women born 1966-1990) includes information on childbearing plans and timing, the subsequent realisation of these plans and reasons for timing plans not being fulfilled. Binary logistic regression is employed to identify the unplanned postponers, and factor analysis is used to assess reasons for the unscheduled delay in childbirth. Kaplan-Meier survival analysis is employed to assess how the unplanned childbirth postponement and different factors behind the unplanned postponement influence second birth timing.

Mortality trends in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) between 1992 and 2016 in former East and West German federal states

Henriette Steppuhn (Robert Koch-Institut), Jens Baumert (Robert Koch-Institut), Christa Scheidt-Nave (Robert Koch-Institut)

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) ranks among the leading causes of disease burden and premature mortality. In Germany, smoking still is the most important modifiable risk factor for COPD. For the years 1992 through 2016, sex-specific temporal development of COPD mortality rates is compared between former East and West German federal states, as smoking habits among these population subgroups have developed differently over time. For the period 1992-2016, we calculated age-standardized COPD mortality rates as the number of cases per 100,000 population. We used the standard European population as a reference and limited the analyses to people aged 40 years and over. We estimated sex-specific average annual percentage change in COPD mortality rates among former East compared to former West German federal states obtained from Joinpoint regression analyses. Among women, age-standardised COPD mortality rates rose from 20.5 to 34.3 in former West and from 23.4 to 28.6 in former East German federal states while there was a reduction in COPD mortality rates among men from 85.7 to 58.9 in former West and from 99.6 to 58.7 in former East German federal states. The corresponding average increase in COPD mortality rates of 1.9% per year among women from former West German federal states was more pronounced compared to an increase of only 0.7% among women from former East German federal states. Among men, by contrast, the average decline in COPD mortality was less noticeable in former West compared to former East German federal states (-1.6% vs. -2.3%). Overall, differing time trends between women and men has resulted in further narrowing of the gender gap in death rates for COPD. Moreover, sex-specific differences in the temporal development of COPD mortality between former East and West German federal states appear to reflect preceeding time trends in smoking habits.

Patterns of causes of death 2000-2013: Do mortality rates for coronary heart disease correctly reflect morbidity in eastern and western European countries?

Susanne Stolpe (University Hospital Essen, Center of Clinical Epidemiology), Bernd Kowall (University Hospital Essen, Center of Clinical Epidemiology)

Mortality from ischemic heart diseases (IHD) is an important health indicator. Risk factor control and better treatment has been claimed responsible for its longstanding decline worldwide. But, potential national particularities in diagnosing underlying causes of death that might impact IHD mortality rates have not been investigated so far. Using the WHO Detailed European Mortality Database we investigated the patterns of causes of death in the population ≥35 years for 23 European countries in 2000 and 2013. Among all deaths, we calculated the proportion of potentially competing causes of death for IHD as unspecified or ill-defined causes ('garbage codes'), dementia, and other specific cardiovascular diseases. From 2000 to 2013, IHD mortality rates declined in Western Europe between 40% (Germany, Spain) and 60% (the Netherlands), and between 10% (Czech Republic, Lithuania) and 55% (Estonia) in Eastern Europe. IHD mortality rates varied strongly between countries reporting similar cardiovascular mortality. It is questionable if these disparities result from differences in morbidity alone. The mortality patterns were divers. Overall, proportions of deaths from IHD declined since 2000. In 2013, 6% of all deaths were attributed to IHD in France, but 37% in Lithuania. Proportions of ill-defined causes among all deaths were <4% in Lithuania and Finland, 15% in France and 37% in Poland – with disparate trends since 2000. Dementia accounted in 2013 for 15% of all deaths in Finland, but for only <1% in Poland, Hungary, Estonia and Latvia. Larger proportions of competing causes of death lead to lower proportions of deaths potentially diagnosed with IHD as cause of death, and, consequently, to lower IHD mortality rates. National particularities in diagnosing causes of death strongly influence IHD mortality rates, which therefore do not necessarily reflect underlying morbidity. This has to be taken into account in analyzing causes of decreasing IHD mortality rates.

Fairness trotz differenzieller Sterblichkeit – ein suffizientaristischer Ausweg

Elmar Stracke (Universität Bayreuth)

Die Rentenversicherung soll unter anderem vor Armut oder Statusverlust im Alter schützen. Eine Grundannahme der Versicherungsnehmer/-innen ist dabei die Fairness der Versicherung, was unter anderem ein stabiles Verhältnis zwischen Einzahlungen und Chancen auf Auszahlungen voraussetzt Dies wird als Tauschgerechtigkeit oder Leistungsgerechtigkeit bezeichnet, welche sich über die gesamte Lebensspanne erstrecken soll. Durch häufig universelle Altersgrenzen in Rentenversicherungen hängt die zu erwartende Anzahl von Monatsrenten von der Lebenserwartung der Individuen ab. Allerdings sind diese nicht gleichmäßig verteilt, sondern variieren mit dem sozioökonomischen Status der Individuen (z.B. Einkommen, Bildung, Geschlecht), was als differenzielle Sterblichkeit bezeichnet wird. Durch einheitliche Altersgrenzen gibt es daher eine implizite Umverteilung von arm (kurzlebig) zu reich (langlebig), was einer zusätzlichen „Steuer" auf die Rentenbeiträge von Geringverdiener/-innen von bis zu 20% entsprechen kann. Dies verletzt die Tauschgerechtigkeit als konstitutiven Faktor der Fairness eines Rentensystems. Um sie mit differenzieller Sterblichkeit zu versöhnen gibt es verschiedene Lösungsansätze wie entsprechend differenzielle Renteneintrittsalter (z.B. je nach Einkommen). Basierend auf den bisherigen Ergebnissen meiner Promotion zum Thema Ethik von Rentensystemen halte ich es aber für praktikabler und fairer, im Kern des Rentensystems auf Tauschgerechtigkeit schlichtweg zu verzichten. Stattdessen sollte es auf suffizientaristische Verteilungsgerechtigkeit ausgerichtet werden, wie wir es auch zum Beispiel in der Gesundheitsversorgung tun. Ziel im Suffizientarismus ist keine individuelle Leistungs- oder Tauschgerechtigkeit, sondern dass alle genug haben. Das Erreichen der Suffizienzschwelle ist ein moralisches Ziel, sobald aber alle genug haben, sind Verteilungsunterschiede moralisch irrelevant. Die suffizientaristische Rente entspricht einem uniformen und leistungsunabhän-

gigen Rentenniveau für alle, welches beispielsweise an den Mindestlohn gekoppelt werden kann. Haben dadurch alle Individuen ein ausreichend hohes Rentenniveau, fließen Tauschgerechtigkeit und differenzielle Sterblichkeit nicht mehr in die moralische Bewertung der Situation ein. Faktisch sorgen die uniformen Auszahlungen bei mit höherem Einkommen anwachsenden Einzahlungen allerdings für besonders progressive Rentenleistungen, welche die Konsequenzen differenzieller Sterblichkeit sogar dämpfen können, weil die Lebenszeiteinkommen armer (kurzlebiger) Menschen gegenüber reichen (langlebigen) Menschen aufgewertet werden. Tauschgerechtigkeit kann dennoch Bestandteil des Rentensystems bleiben, aber nicht mehr in dessen Zentrum stehen. Denkbar wäre zusätzlich zu einer ersten suffizientaristisch geprägten Säule des Rentensystems eine zweite Säule einzurichten, die beitragsäquivalente Rentenleistungen bietet und damit Tauschgerechtigkeit ermöglicht – wenngleich diese irrelevant oder zweitrangig ist.

T

Cohort fertility of Polish women, 1945–2017: The context of postponement and recuperation

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The analysis uses data from registration of births acquired form Polish CSO and data from two waves of Polish GGS survey in order to comprehensively account for changes in cohort fertility of Polish women in the context of postponement and recuperation. The approach applied to the fertility postponement and recuperation on the cohort data refers to the method, which was originally proposed by Frejka (2011), Lesthaeghe (2001) and Sobotka et al. (Sobotka et al., 2011). This method allows for calculation of fertility postponement and recuperation measures with respect to a benchmark cohort chosen as the one that first experiences an onset of the increase in the mean age of motherhood at first birth. The results show the remarkable changes in the fertility patterns in Poland. The main driving forces behind the change in fertility patterns in Poland are related to the postponement of first births along with a relatively good recuperation. The magnitude of recuperation for Polish cohorts dropped significantly for second births and was almost non-existent for third and higher births. Therefore, the pattern of fertility in Poland observed till 2017 could be characterized by postponement and recuperation of first births along with a significant decrease in second births with perpetual postponement of third and higher births. Additionally, we present context of biological consequences of fertility postponement and reproductive ageing. Using aforementioned set of questions, we estimate a drop in age specific fecundity with use of waiting time to pregnancy. Our study reveals that more than 70% of couples conceive within 3 ovulatory cycles of unprotected intercourse, although we observe a significantly lower rate of success (longer duration) for females over age of 30. Discussion of the results includes considerations concerning the effects of sub-fertility and reproductive failure on the increase in rates of involuntary childlessness and decrease in parity progression ratios.

V

A probabilistic cohort-component model for population forecasting – The case of Germany

Patrizio Vanella (Helmholtz-Zentrum für Infektionsforschung), Philipp Deschermeier (Institut Wohnen und Umwelt)

The future development of population size and structure is of importance since planning in many areas of politics and business is conducted based on expectations about the future makeup of the population. Countries with both decreasing mortality and low fertility rates, which is the case for most countries in Europe, urgently need adequate population forecasts to identify future problems regarding social security systems as one determinant of overall macroeconomic development. This contribution proposes a stochastic cohort-component model that uses simulation techniques based on stochastic models for fertility, migration and mortality to forecast the population by age and sex. We specifically focused on quantifying the uncertainty of future development as previous studies

have tended to underestimate future risk. The model is applied to forecast the population of Germany until 2045. The results provide detailed insight into the future population structure, disaggregated into both sexes and age groups. Moreover, the uncertainty in the forecast is quantified as prediction intervals for each subgroup.

The complexity of family life courses in 20th Century Europe and the United States

Zachary Van Winkle (University of Oxford)

Scholars contend that modern family life courses are becoming more complex, unstable, and unpredictable. Since the mid-20th century marriage and fertility has declined in the US and several European countries, while cohabitation, non-marital fertility, divorce, and remarriage have become more common. The increase in the number of family events and unpredictability that individuals experience over the course of their lives has resulted in more complex family trajectories. Although complexity is tightly intertwined with the production of social inequalities, there is little comprehensive research on the subject. Therefore, the aim of my dissertation is to systematically study the complexity of family life courses in 20th century Europe and the US. I conceptualize and present a measure of complexity based on metrics developed in sequence analysis. I then build on three family demographic theoretical perspectives – cultural, economic, and institutional – as well as an emerging biodemographic perspective to formulate hypotheses on how and why family life course complexity varies across countries, birth cohorts, and individuals. These hypotheses are tested using data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe, the 1979 and 1997 US National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth, and the US Health and Retirement Study (HRS) with advanced statistical methods, such as cross-classified random effects modelling and genomic-relatedness-based REML models. I find that the Second Demographic Transition theory has little empirical validity. The increase in complexity, even in the US, is small and cross-national variation seems to be more important. Rather than ideational change, increasing economic uncertainty and differences in national institutional arrangements are the most important factors for cross-national and cross-cohort differences in complexity. In addition, I demonstrate that genetic factors matter for the complexity of individuals' family trajectories. Future research on family life course complexity should assess its consequences for individuals and societies more systematically.

Die Folgen der demographischen Entwicklung in Ostdeutschland für den Lehrkräftearbeitsmarkt – Eine regionale Untersuchung anhand Mecklenburg-Vorpommerns

Anja Vatterrott (Universität Rostock), Ivonne Driesner (Universität Rostock)

Der Geburteneinbruch, der in den ostdeutschen Bundesländern infolge der deutschen Einigung auftrat, hatte gravierende Auswirkungen auf das Schulsystem. Dies zunächst dadurch, dass die Zahl der Schüler*innen drastisch abnahm. Damit einher gingen Schulschließungen und ein geringerer Bedarf an Lehrkräften in den ostdeutschen Bundesländern. Um Entlassungen zu vermeiden, wurden Lehrerpersonalkonzepte entwickelt, um möglichst viele Lehrer*innen in (verminderter) Beschäftigung zu halten. Diese Strategie führte jedoch auch zu einem Aufschub der Verjüngung der Lehrkräftekollegien, da keine neuen, tendenziell jüngeren Lehrer*innen eingestellt wurden. Im Ergebnis alterten die Kollegien in den neuen Bundesländern seit der Wende kontinuierlich und erreichen nun verstärkt die Pensionsgrenze, ohne dass genügend junge Lehrer*innen die ausscheidenden Lehrkräfte ersetzen könnten. Damit weisen die neuen Bundesländer im Vergleich zu den alten einen verschobenen Trend in der Altersstruktur der Lehrer*innen auf. Während bundesweit der Anteil der Lehrkräfte, die das 50. Lebensjahr überschritten haben, zwischen den Schuljahren 2010/11 und 2016/17 kontinuierlich von 47,3% auf 40% abnahm, stieg dieser in den ostdeutschen Bundesländern im gleichen Zeitraum auf zwischen 59% in Brandenburg und 65% in Thüringen an. In Mecklenburg-Vorpommern war diese Entwicklung mit einem Anstieg von 48% auf 61% besonders deutlich. Einen zusätzlichen regionalen Aspekt stellen die Unterschiede in der Attraktivität städtischer und ländlicher Regionen für junge Lehrer*innen dar. Diese sorgen dafür, dass durch weniger Neueinstellungen junger Lehrer*innen die Lehrkräftekollegien in ländlichen Regionen Ostdeutschlands im Durchschnitt noch einmal älter sind als in den Städten. Dies kann anhand amtlicher Daten für Mecklenburg-Vorpommern aufgezeigt werden. Angesichts des Lehrkräftemangels und nicht besetzter Stellen ist die verzögerte Verjüngung der

Schulkollegien im ländlichen Raum ein Hinweis darauf, dass regionale Aspekte bei der Erstellung von Lehrerbedarfsprognosen über die Bundeslandebene hinaus Berücksichtigung finden sollten.

W

Team work and leadership in an aging workforce: Problems and successful interventions
Jürgen Wegge (Technische Universität Dresden)

The demographic change in most industrialized countries has increased both the average age of employees and the age diversity of the workforce. As a consequence, organizations and managers are keen to find new strategies that help promoting health and performance of older workers as well as the effective cooperation between young and old employees in increasingly age-diverse work teams. I briefly present a theoretical model that explains why and under which conditions age-diversity is indeed a problem for effective team work. Next, I summarize key findings of corresponding leadership trainings conducted in a large administration and the manufacturing industry. The results show, inter alia, the expected positive impact on performance and health of employees. We therefore produced an on-line version of this training that is currently evaluated across all industries.

The use of the cause-of-death statistics to calculate the burden of disease in Germany: How to deal with invalid ICD-10 codes?
Annelene Wengler (Robert Koch-Institut)

The German cause-of-death statistics are often used to draw conclusions about the health status of the population and the significance of certain diseases. Unfortunately, cause-of-death statistics - not only in Germany - often show a relatively high proportion of invalid ICD-10 codes. Invalid ICD codes are those that are not informative in the context of a burden of disease calculation. These ICD codes do not adequately reflect the underlying cause of death. This may be the case when the indicated ICD code is intermediate (e.g. heart failure) or non-specific (e.g. unspecified cancer). The Global Burden of Disease Study (GBD) of the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) classifies certain ICD codes as invalid for the description of the underlying cause of death. Following this classification and using the most recent data from the cause-of-death statistics (2017), the proportion of invalid codes in Germany is 26.0%. In the BURDEN 2020 project – Burden of disease in Germany at the national and regional level –we want to use the cause-of-death statistics to calculate the years of life lost (YLL) due to premature mortality. For this purpose, it is necessary to process those invalid ICD codes. We do so by redistributing invalid codes to valid ICD codes. The method of redistribution and the resulting changes in the German cause-of-death statistics form the center of this presentation. For some diseases (e.g. diabetes) we see that the number of deaths manifolds after the adjustment process. The exact number of deaths and the age at death are of central importance for the burden of disease calculation. Furthermore, after the redistribution of data, conclusions drawn from the cause-of-death statistics, which may form the basis for public health strategies, may change. Knowing precisely what people die off and in what number is of great importance when analyzing the health of a society.