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Book of Abstracts

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

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

Abstracts of Keynote Speakers

Home Office as a Game Changer? Internal Migration in the post-Covid World

Nikola Sander (Bundesinstitut für Bevölkerungsforschung)

The Covid-19 pandemic has changed the way we work in fundamental ways. Working from home has been mandatory for many employees across Europe since the pandemic started, and a full reversal to pre-pandemic levels appears unlikely. Does the growing popularity of remote and hybrid work change residential preferences and migration decision making? This talk discusses the short and longer-term impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on internal migration. During the pandemic, the spatial patterns and intensities of internal migration changed in response to the labour market situation, the widespread shift to remote learning at universities, and the desire to live in a greener environment. For example, data for Germany has shown that the intensity of internal migration declined by 5 per cent in 2020 compared to the previous year, and that the drop was most pronounced among young adults. With regards to shifts in spatial patterns, the pandemic was associated with an upsurge in net migration losses for the largest cities in Germany, driven by fewer inflows of young adults and continuing outflows of families. Prior to the pandemic, the main drivers of internal migration were related to education, (entry into) the labour market, family formation and housing. COVID-19 has added a new driver to the list that might be here to stay: working from home. The rapid increase in working from home during the pandemic has raised questions about the necessity of working in city offices and daily commuting to the place of work. This lecture discusses the ways in which the new flexibility of working from home might impact on internal migration in the future, and whether we will see a revival of the rural lifestyle.

Three decades of shifts in fertility in Central and Eastern Europe: trends, drivers and the new politics of reproduction

Tomas Sobotka (Vienna Institute of Demography, Austrian Academy of Sciences / Wittgenstein)

Fertility trends in Central and Eastern Europe have been characterised by huge instability. Political and social transformation of the 1990s, followed by economic ups and downs, changes in family policies and rising social status differences in income and wellbeing have strongly contributed to this instability and to the shift of family formation to much later ages. This talk aims to provide an up-to-date picture of fertility change and variation in the region. First I discuss data issues and limitations: incomplete data on outmigration in many countries of the region imply inaccurate population estimates and unreliable data on fertility rates. Then I give an overview of changes in period fertility level and timing, showing a strong impact of the postponement of childbearing on driving period fertility rates to very low levels, especially in the late 1990s and early 2000s. By contrast, cohort fertility rates depict a gradual decline in family size among women born in the late 1960s and 1970s, which was stabilising in the younger cohorts. Next I cover rising differences in parity-specific fertility trends, characterised especially by rising childlessness and higher share of one-child families. I illustrate huge cross-country differences in educational gradient in fertility and the rapidly changing family context of childbearing. I discuss the importance of family policies, also in political discourses on “demographic security” in some countries of the region. Subsequently, I revisit the research on explanations and interpretations of fertility change and variation in the region and look at the issue of European-wide convergence in reproduction and fertility patterns. I conclude by suggesting that countries of Central and Eastern Europe have moved further apart in their fertility and reproduction, forming more distinct sub-regional clusters. Most countries in Central and Eastern Europe still share more traditional perceptions of motherhood and gender roles and, accordingly, family policies are often strongly focused on financial benefits. This might be the limiting factor in supporting long-lasting fertility recovery in the future.

Family well-being in the pandemic and what it has to do with demographics

Katharina Spieß (Federal Institute for Population Research (BIB))

There is now a considerable body of research on family well-being in the COVID-19 pandemic. Many studies show that, on average, there is an overall decline in well-being. However, there is considerable variation across families and over the course of the pandemic. In addition, the differences are related to regional differences in daycare and school closures, which can be considered a "disruptive exogenous shock" to family life. Using unique data that allow families to be followed up to the year 2022, these differences are elaborated. It is shown that the pandemic reduced the well-being of individuals with children, especially those with young children, women, and those with lower secondary education. In addition, what these results mean given the structure and composition of the (German) population is discussed. It is argued that this could be important not only for quantitative but also for qualitative aspects of a society's human resources. The effect is not only direct, but also indirect. Indirectly if the intergenerational transmission of well-being is also taken into account. This is illustrated with examples, such as new findings from ongoing work on maternal well-being and skill formation in children. In summary, policy implications are drawn.

Abstracts of the Oral and Poster Presentations (sorted alphabetically by last name)

A

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

Lilli 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

The dynamics of health transition in Hungary – the evolution of regional mortality inequalities after the regime change

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

Introduction: To understand well-being, the allocation of health care resources and the dynamics of health inequalities, it is important to know whether regional mortality inequalities have decreased or not. The convergence of health status has been rarely investigated in former communist countries. Method: Convergence was tested using sigma and beta methods. Sigma convergence characterises the evolution of dispersion over time. Different dispersion indices (Sd, Coefficient of Variation, Gini and Theil-indices) and their population-weighted versions were applied. Beta-convergence examines whether regions with lower life expectancy have experienced faster growth than regions where the initial level was inherently higher. Different OLS models have been applied to deal with the problem of different population size of small regions (weighted OLS) and strong autocorrelation of the error terms (Eigenvector Spatial Filtering). The convergence tests were carried out for men and women separately. Results: Life expectancy has improved significantly over the 25 years in Hungary. The improvement affected all regions, but not to the same extent. Beta convergence models support the catching-up hypothesis of regions with poor initial conditions for both sexes. Beta convergence might be caused by diminishing returns of the input factors in the health production function, which might lead to convergence in general conditions (e.g. education and income). Changes in lifestyle, in particular a reduction in alcohol consumption, healthier diets, better health care could also contribute to catching up in more disadvantaged regions. As regards sigma convergence, the results are mixed. I found no evidence of convergence of regions for men, while for women there is strong evidence of divergence.

Female breadwinners: Empowerment at a cost? Female economic empowerment and intimate partner violence in Colombia

Adelaida Barrera (Hertie School)

Improving women's education and participation in the labor force has been part of the strategies against intimate partner violence (IPV), based on the hypotheses that economic empowerment decreases the power imbalance within couples that leads to abuse, and that women are more likely to leave abusive relationships if they have the means to live independently. Although this hypothesis has been widely adopted and resonates with common sense, it has not been fully backed by evidence, and more research is needed to better understand this link in different economic and cultural contexts and prevent unintended consequences on the road to gender equality. Focusing on violence inflicted by men over women in heterosexual couples, this study uses data from the Demography and Health Survey from Colombia (DHS) from 2015, first, to address the question of whether economic empowerment shields or exposes Colombian women to IPV. Secondly, I address the question of whether male partners' gender attitudes play a moderating role on the effect of empowerment on IPV. Using logistic regression, I test four hypotheses on the effect of men's gender attitudes, women's educational attainment and relative income on the likelihood of four types of intimate partner violence. The results show strong support for the relative resource theory, meaning that female breadwinners (women who earn more than their partners) have higher odds of experiencing all four types of intimate partner violence, than those who earn about the same or less than their male counterparts. Men's traditional gender attitudes do not seem to have any exposing effect, but they do act as a moderator on the effect of being a female breadwinner on experiencing coercive control. The exposing effect of being a female breadwinner for women with traditional partners is larger than the effect of being a breadwinner for women with more egalitarian partners. This study contributes Colombian evidence to the body of research on the unforeseen negative consequences that female empowerment may have and calls for more attention to the unintended consequences of policies improving women's economic situation.

The valuation of benefits from health risk reduction in three-generation households – the role of reciprocity

Anna Bartczak (University of Warsaw), Wiktor Budziński (University of Warsaw), Anna Nicińska (University of Warsaw)

In this study, we investigate people's preferences for family resource allocation on health in three-generation families. Our main objective is to examine whether reciprocity attitudes influence preferences and willingness to pay (WTP) for health risk reduction. We focus on the three-generation family situation in which the grandparent and the child live with the family. They are assumed to be the household members financially dependent on 'squeezed parent' hence, the estimated WTP represents the household value from the perspective of the middle generation. To test the impact of reciprocity on the WTP, we conduct a choice experiment (CE) survey in which individuals' choices indicate the value they place on reducing the lifetime risk of developing coronary artery disease (CAD). The CE is a stated preference non-market valuation method based on the Consumer Theory of Lancaster and the Random Utility Theory. In this study, we combine the CE with the information obtained from respondents' answers to a positive reciprocity scale. The data is obtained from a large sample of the Polish population. The sample consists of the middle generation members of three-generation households. The current structure of Polish households provides a useful opportunity to conduct this study, as the share of three-generation households in Poland is relatively large compared to other European countries. To carry out our analysis, we apply a hybrid mixed logit (HMXL) model. Attitudes, which are often directly measured in studies, are actually unobservable and can only be approximated through various indicators. The HMXL model uses latent variables to simultaneously explain individuals' choices (the CE part) and individuals' answers to attitudinal questions (the reciprocity scale). The obtained results

imply that a typical parent would pay approximately 7 Euro annually to reduce the lifetime risk of CAD by 10% for himself, whereas his WTP to reduce the risk of CAD for the child, or for the elderly parent is approximately equal to 8 Euro per year. Additionally, we find that attitudes regarding reciprocity have distinct effects on the middle generation preferences concerning the reductions in the lifetime risk of CAD for the family members. The results indicate that the latent attitudes concerning reciprocity significantly impact the WTP for the health risk reduction for the child, the respondent, and the elderly parent. While the impact of reciprocity on the valuation of the CAD risk reduction for the respondent and the elderly parent is similar, in the case of the child is significantly higher. This can be explained as that children may be seen as an investment in old-age care, while the reciprocity effect of elderly parents may be perceived as paying off debt. The positive impact of the latent attitudes concerning reciprocity on the WTP for the respondent's own health risk reduction may arise from a correlation between the reciprocity attitude and the risk avers.

Economic crisis during childhood and adolescence in post-reunification East Germany, and physical and mental health in early adulthood

Lara Bister (University of Groningen), Tobias Vogt (University of Groningen / Prasanna School of Public Health), Jeroen Spijker (CED Centre for Demographic Studies), Fanny Janssen (University of Groningen)

Existing research suggests negative short-term effects of economic crises for child and adolescent health; yet, the long-term health effects of economic crises during early life are understudied. We studied the early-adult health implications of being exposed to an economic crisis in-utero, during childhood and adolescence in the context of the post-reunification economic crisis in East Germany in the early 1990s. Since previous research has focused on the health of adult East Germans, we aimed to provide more insight into this association in younger East German cohorts. Using the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP), we applied propensity score matching and logistic regression analysis to assess the physical and mental health risks (measured by the SF-12[®] summary score) in early adulthood (ages 17-29) of the exposure to the economic crisis in early life (ages 0-17). Basing our research on the theoretical frameworks of family economic stress and the life course approach, we aimed to identify vulnerable ages for physical and mental health risks as well as mechanisms in the relationship between the general and more direct exposure to an economic crisis in early life and young adult health. Our results indicated significantly higher long-term physical and mental health risks for individuals exposed to the economic crisis in East Germany ($p < 0.01$). We also found increased mental vulnerability for younger exposure ages (0-9). Moreover, parental unemployment in East Germany was associated with significantly higher physical ($p < 0.05$) as well as mental health risks. We conclude that the exposure to economic crisis in early life seems to have lasting health effects. Our findings emphasise the role of family stress – induced by economic insecurity, parental unemployment, and family economic hardship – for long-term health outcomes, which is of great relevance for the political agenda to protect vulnerable individuals, such as children and adolescents, from great economic stress.

Deciding to Divorce: Separation Initiation and Experience

Max Brüning (Maastricht University)

At the heart of economic and sociological thinking on divorce lies the idea that a couple divorces if at least one spouse expects to improve their life in doing so. De facto, divorces are predominantly initiated by one spouse alone. This might suggest that one spouse typically benefits from divorce (the initiator), while the other is disadvantaged (the non-initiator). At the same time, empirical research on the consequences of divorce commonly focuses on the average effect for both partners. In contrast, I estimate separation trajectories individually for initiators and non-initiators of formerly cohabitating or married couples. The analysis covers a wide range of outcomes and a long period of time surround-

ing the separation. I employ an event-study design based on individual fixed effects, thereby accounting for time-invariant individual heterogeneity that could be linked to initiator status and the outcomes. The results reveal substantial differences in separation trajectories between initiators and non-initiators. Initiators indeed improve their subjective well-being after a separation and also see gains in other life domains, with the exception of the economic domain. Non-initiators experience significant short-term losses in subjective well-being and varying trajectories in other aspects of their life. These findings lend support to the theoretical notion that the expected consequences of divorce drive the decision to initiate divorce. Moreover, they indicate that, depending on the outcome, analyses of the average consequences of divorce provide only limited information on the causal effects for individuals because they do not disentangle the opposing trajectories of initiators and non-initiators.

D

Re-Partnering and Single Mothers' Health and Life Satisfaction Trajectories

Philipp Dierker (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research), Mine Kühn (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research)

Despite a great amount of research on family and health, the impact of single mothers' re-partnering transitions and their health and life satisfaction has been largely disregarded. Thus, it remains unclear whether health and life satisfaction increase due to additional resources the new partner provides, or whether the new family constellation causes additional stressors resulting in decreasing health and life satisfaction. The few studies that have been examined lack longitudinal data and thus causally robust results. This problem can be addressed by considering health and life satisfaction trajectories across the entire re-partnering transition. In our work, we rely on longitudinal data to trace an overall picture of the re-partnering transition of single mothers. Specifically, we apply fixed effects models based on data of the German Socio-economic panel to assess effects on trajectories of life satisfaction, self-rated health, and SF-12 scores of mental and physical health during the whole transition period. Our preliminary findings show a positive effect of re-partnering on life satisfaction, while less evidence is suggested across all health measures. While mental health also shows a slightly positive trend in the course of re-partnering, self-rated health and physical health indicate a pattern of decreasing health. Thus, no consistent impact of re-partnering on different dimensions of health and life satisfaction among single mothers is evident. In our next analytical step, we seek to explore potential confounders as well as the mediating effect of the socio-economic characteristics of the new partner and institutional conditions and constraints.

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

The urban-rural mortality crossover in Germany and its links to mortality after hospitalization

Marcus Ebeling (Karolinska Institutet / Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research)

Previous research found an urban-rural mortality crossover at older ages for NUTS-3 regions in Germany. The pattern even persists after controlling for interregional differences in the general level of mortality. The mortality crossover is characterized by lower average mortality in rural regions at ages below 75 but lower average mortality in urban regions at ages above 75. Several different explanations have been suggested. However, the causes of this pattern are still unknown. Despite differences in the population composition, it has been hypothesized that regional differences in the treatment of health conditions primarily prevalent below and after the crossover may be responsible. Particularly regional differences in the treatment of acute health conditions, such as myocardial infarctions, have been discussed as potential driver of the rural mortality excess at highest ages. In this study, we use the German Diagnosis-Related Groups Statistic (DRG-Statistic) for the years 2010 to 2018 to assess rural-urban differences in the number of acute hospital admissions by different diagnosis. We also analyze how age-specific mortality of these cases differs across rural and urban regions and if the emerging age patterns resemble those of the mortality crossover? The DRG-Statistic is case-based, and thus, does not allow any longitudinal considerations. It however contains detailed information on patient characteristics such as age and home region, disease diagnoses, procedure codes and further medical variables for each case that has been admitted to a hospital in a specific calendar year. It thus provides a rich data source for analyzing the distribution of population health and potential differences in health care. The data structure however restricts our analysis to health conditions that can be identified as first time or recurrent acute events with a reasonable precision. We expect that results provide new insights into the dynamics that drive rural-urban mortality differences in Germany.

F

Differences in Late-Life Depression of intra-European Migrants

Maximilian Frentz-Göllnitz (Universität Rostock), Benjamin Aretz (Universität Rostock), Gabriele Doblhammer (Universität Rostock)

Research shows that migrants are more vulnerable to mental health problems. However, previous studies used different approaches to examine health differences between migrants and non-migrants; either from the perspective of the country of origin or the country of destination. Furthermore, it is unclear whether different migrant groups, as well as men and women in Europe, suffer equally from poorer mental health. To investigate inequalities in late-life depression between female and male intra-European migrant groups and non-migrants using the destination and origin perspective. We used longitudinal data from the SHARE (2004-2015, age 50+) from 16 countries. In separate analyses, migrants from Eastern/ Southern Europe living in Central Europe were compared with (1) non-migrants from Central Europe (destination perspective: 12,830 respondents) and with (2) non-migrants from Eastern/ Southern Europe (origin perspective: 13,524 respondents). We estimated logistic GEE models to assess the risk of late-life depression. Compared to both the destination and the origin populations (non-migrants), migrants from Southern Europe living in Central Europe showed a higher risk of depression. In contrast, for migrants from Eastern Europe there were no differences. Interaction models

revealed that migrant women have a higher risk of depression than non-migrant women. Among men, migrants from Southern Europe showed a higher risk of depression than non-migrant men, while migrants from Eastern Europe had a lower risk. We found significant differences between migrant groups in Europe in terms of late-life depression, with migrants from Southern Europe and women being particularly disadvantaged. These differences were coherently visible when applying the country-of-destination and the country-of-origin approaches. Our findings argue for social and public health policies to support migrant groups at high risk of depression, which may help reduce mental health inequalities among older adults in Europe.

G

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 aktuelleren 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.

The Effect of Informal Caregiving on Physical Health among Non-Migrants and Ethnic German Immigrants in Germany. A Cohort Analysis Based on the GSOEP 2000-2018

Daniela Georges (Universität Rostock)

The number of people in need of care in Germany has been rising since decades. Likewise, the number of people with a migration background has been increasing, and these, too, are gradually reaching care-relevant ages. In Germany, informal care provided by relatives and acquaintances is essential to cover the need for care. Since studies indicate health disadvantages among informal caregivers this represents an additional challenge for the healthcare system. However, so far little is known about this association in the context of the migration background. This study aims to analyse the impact of informal caregiving on physical health in comparative perspective for Ethnic German Immigrants (EGI) and

non-migrant Germans (NMG). EGI are the largest and oldest immigrant group in Germany, and mostly immigrated from Eastern European countries, but are very similar to NMG in terms of demographic structure, social and cultural aspects, and legal situation. Based on a sample of the German Socio-Economic Panel from the years 2000 to 2018 (n=26,354; of which 24,634 NMG, and 1,720 EGI; respectively 24,379 non-caregivers, and 1,975 informal caregivers) Generalized Estimating Equations were applied to examine main effects and the interaction effects of caregiving status and migration background for changes in physical health (n=102,066 observations). Adjusting for socioeconomic, household related, and individual characteristics, NMG and EGI had similar caregiving patterns and physical health. However, the interaction between migration background and caregiving revealed significantly higher declines in physical health for currently caregiving EGI. Sensitivity analyses indicated that particularly socioeconomic resources moderated this effect. These findings illustrate that caregiving is associated with declines in physical health, particularly in the long term and for EGI. This implies that care-related disadvantages accumulate over time and that the association of caregiving, health and associated determinants are shaped by migration background. Both the health disadvantages of caregivers and EGI might be mitigated by a positive social and socioeconomic setting, which highlights the relevance of supporting structures and benefits for these subgroups.

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 and 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.

Die EU-Binnenmigration nach Deutschland im letzten Jahrzehnt

Johannes Graf (Federal Office for Migration and Refugees)

Mit der Erweiterung der Europäischen Union ab 2004 und der damit einhergehenden, sukzessive eingeführten Arbeitnehmerfreizügigkeit für die neuen (süd-)osteuropäischen Mitgliedstaaten setzte eine dynamische Entwicklung der innereuropäischen Zuwanderung nach Deutschland ein. Dies ging sowohl mit einer starken Veränderung in der Gesamtzuwanderung einher, als auch mit wechselnder Bedeutung einzelner Herkunftsländer. Ab März 2020 führten dann die veränderten Rahmenbedingungen im Zuge der COVID-19-Pandemie zu grundlegenden Einschnitten auch für die EU-Binnenmigration. In diesem Vortrag werden Migrationsbewegungen ausländischer Personen nach bzw. von Deutschland auf Basis von Auswertungen aus dem Ausländerzentralregister (AZR) analysiert. Mithilfe dieser Datengrundlage kann einerseits der Umfang der Zu- und Fortzüge ausländischer EU-Staatsangehöriger sowie der daraus resultierende Wanderungssaldo dargestellt werden. Daneben sind auch Aussagen über die

soziodemographische Struktur der zugewanderten Personen möglich. Basierend auf diesen Erkenntnissen wird zudem auch die quantitative Entwicklung der in Deutschland aufhältigen ausländischen EU-Staatsangehörigen betrachtet. Die Analysen zeigen, dass die Zuwanderung aus der EU nach Deutschland in den letzten Jahren wesentlich durch polnische, bulgarische und v. a. rumänische Staatsangehörige geprägt war. Seit 2011 führte dies zu einem Anstieg der in Deutschland wohnhaften ausländischen EU-Bevölkerung von fast 80 %. Die neu einreisenden Personen waren dabei vornehmlich männlich und zu 90 % im erwerbsfähigen Alter. Jedoch war bereits vor der Pandemie eine sinkende Tendenz hinsichtlich der EU-Zuwanderung zu beobachten, was unter anderem auch Auswirkungen für den deutschen Arbeitsmarkt zur Folge hat.

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, measure the effects of the changes in the proportion of men receiving disability pension benefits (EMRB) on the East-West mortality gap and determine 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.

Why Rural and Urban Sex Ratios among Young Adults Are Skewed in Most Countries of the World

Michał Gulczyński (Bocconi University in Public Policy and Administration)

Skewed sex ratios at birth (SRB) have raised questions about marriage squeeze prospects in 12 countries, most notably including China and India (Chao et al. 2019). Here, we argue that international and, particularly, internal migration have an impact of a similar, or in some cases even much larger, magnitude on sex ratios among young adults (SRYA) at the national level. Central and Eastern Europe is one of the regions where this problem has been persistent, particularly after the collapse of communist regimes. The study comprises three parts distinguished by the geographical level of analysis. First, we use World Population Prospects data produced by the United Nations Population Division (UNDP) to decompose the sex ratios at age 30 at the national level into three factors: SRB, probability of survival of men relative to women and net international migration of men relative to women. We conduct this exercise for all countries and territories of the world with total population larger than 90 thousand for the cohort born from 1980 to 1990. Second, we use Urban and Rural Population by Age and Sex estimates by UNDP to look at the rural and urban sex ratios for the age group 25–34 for the same set of

countries. We also show how they changed over time for this age group and for the cohort born between 1980 and 1990. Third, we focus on the European Union Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics 3 (NUTS3) regions, employing Eurostat data. We discuss the results for the six biggest countries which ever joined the EU: France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Spain, United Kingdom. This allows us to show that the local imbalance of SRYA is not related to SRB but to population density, implying a large effect of internal migration. In consequence, in most of the investigated cases, relatively more men live in the least densely populated regions. Setting the threshold at the minimal SRB considered as skewed by previous studies, we find that while 44 countries have imbalanced country-level sex ratios, as much as 108 of the 201 investigated countries have either rural or urban imbalanced sex ratios among young adults in 2015. We also find a strong log-linear relationship between sex ratios and population density in sub-national regions in Europe. Overall, this study offers the first global view on rural and urban sex ratios among young adults and reveals the strong relationship between population density and sex ratios. Although geographical analysis of sex ratios has been a basis for research on internal migration as early as in the 19th century (Ravenstein 1889), mapping of sex ratios by age group has been very rare and focused on individual countries (e.g. Edlund 2005). Relevant exceptions are the papers by Menashe-Oren and Stecklov (2018) on the relationship between demographic transitions and migration in Sub-Saharan Africa and by Wiest et al. (2012) on the masculinization of rural Europe.

H

Labour Market Adjustments to Population Decline: A Historical Macroeconomic Perspective, 1875-2016

Timon Hellwagner (Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung (IAB))

According to demographic projections, advanced economies will face negative population growth in the decades to come (e.g. UN 2019). Despite this impending profound transition, there is little evidence of the labour market consequences of a declining population, both in the theoretical and empirical literature. Given this apparent shortcoming in the literature, we strive to investigate empirically detectable labour market adjustments in macroeconomic time series of advanced economies. However, periods of population shrinkage have occurred comparatively rarely in the recent past, and, even if one takes a more historical perspective, barely in the same country. To this end, we compiled a new historical dataset for nine advanced economies, covering demographic and labour market variables on an annual basis from 1875 to 2016, and exploit the cross-country variation in our data collection to identify the effects of population growth and decline. Given the scope of the paper, an appropriate econometric strategy must allow to model the economic dynamics following a population shock in general while simultaneously, and more specifically, adequately addressing possibly non-linear responses to population growth and decline, such as distinct labour market adjustments. Thus, in general, we use a panel VAR (PVAR), and in doing so, we contribute to a growing body of literature making use of panel VARs in macroeconomics (e.g. Aksoy et al. 2019). Applying a vector autoregressive structure allows to flexibly analyse macroeconomic interdependencies without a priori imposing assumptions on the directions of effects. More specifically, that is to account for possibly different adjustments in times of growth and decline, we draw on a panel smooth transition VAR (PSTVAR). Here, we contribute to growing bodies of literature which use regime-dependent methods (e.g. Auerbach/Gorodnichenko 2012) to analyse (non-linear) macroeconomic interdependencies. Using our flexible PSTVAR framework, we identify population shocks by IV estimation and derive corresponding regime-dependent impulse response functions. This way, we analyse different labour market adjustments to a negative population shock during periods of shrinkage compared to adjustments to a positive population shock in times of growth.

Ostdeutsche Regionen im Spiegel der Raumordnungsprognose des BBSR 2040

Jana Hoymann (Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development), Steffen Maretzke (Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development), Claus Schlömer (Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development)

Der demografische Wandel vollzieht sich kontinuierlich. Entsprechend änderten sich in den letzten Jahren – teilweise auf beachtliche Weise – die wesentlichen Einflussgrößen der regional differenzierten Bevölkerungsentwicklung. Diese wiederum setzt wesentliche Rahmenbedingungen für die künftige Entwicklung u. a. der regionalen Wohnungs- und Arbeitsmärkte. Grund für die Autoren 2020 aktualisierte Prognosen der Bevölkerungs-, Haushalts- und Erwerbspersonenentwicklung bis 2040 vorzulegen. In diesem Beitrag werden zentrale Ergebnisse der Raumordnungsprognose des BBSR 2017 bis 2040 (Bevölkerungs-, Haushalts- und Erwerbspersonenprognose) vorgestellt. Basierend auf einer Kurzdarstellung der demografischen Situation in den ostdeutschen Regionen zu Prognosebeginn 2017 werden je Prognose kurz die zugrundeliegenden Annahmen skizziert. Bei der sich anschließenden Diskussion wesentlicher quantitative und qualitativer Veränderungen, die sich für die einzelnen Prognosen zusammenfassen lassen, wird ein besonderer Blick auf die sich ändernden Strukturen und Trends in den ostdeutschen Regionen gerichtet. Über eine Zusammenfassung der Ergebnisse der Raumordnungsprognose des BBSR wird zum einen gezeigt, wie sich die regionalen Disparitäten im Bereich der Demografie, des Arbeits- und Wohnungsmarktes in Deutschland entwickeln. Zum anderen werden konkrete Handlungsempfehlungen abgeleitet, die sich aus dem Wandel der regionalen Strukturen und Trends in den jeweiligen Teilprognosen, insbesondere für die ostdeutschen Regionen ableiten lassen.

A European Minimum Pension and mortality convergence: a counterfactual scenario analysis of post-2004 Czechia, Estonia, Poland, and Slovenia

Rok Hrzic (Maastricht University), Domantas Jasilionis (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research), Tobias Vogt (University of Groningen / Prasanna School of Public Health), Helmut Brand (Maastricht University), Fanny Janssen (University of Groningen)

There has been only limited convergence in life expectancy between Central East European countries that joined the European Union in 2004 (CEE) and older EU member states (EU-15). The mortality gap in the EU originated in the past and may be related to various factors, including different social welfare systems. While a divergence in pension incomes occurred between the CEE countries, and between CEE and EU-15 country groups, its role in mortality convergence has not yet been examined, whereas higher minimum pension incomes are related to lower old-age mortality. We, therefore, aim to examine whether a European Minimum Pension (EMP) could have supported convergence in life expectancy between age 65 and 90 between selected CEE countries (Czechia, Estonia, Poland, and Slovenia) and the EU-15. Data on pension income, self-perceived health, and death for persons aged 65-90 were extracted from the SHARE survey. Age-mortality schedules were extracted from the Human Mortality Database. These data were used to calibrate a microsimulation model of health transitions and mortality. To model the effects of an EMP, hypothetical income distributions were imposed for each country, and counterfactual mortality rates estimated using the simulation model. Preliminary results show that an EMP would primarily benefit younger male retirees in good health and would have significantly sped up mortality convergence between the four countries and the EU-15 average since the 2004 enlargement. Alignment in minimum pension incomes may be an effective policy option to reduce current life expectancy differences across the EU.

Long-term trends and contextual determinants of district-level mortality convergence in reunified Germany

Rok Hrzic (Maastricht University), Tobias Vogt (University of Groningen / Prasanna School of Public Health), Helmut Brand (Maastricht University), Fanny Janssen (University of Groningen)

The mortality gap between east and west Germany closed rapidly in the decade following the reunification in 1990. However, no study so far estimated period life expectancy at birth (e_0) over time for

all German districts, making the extent of district mortality convergence and its determinants largely unknown. We used a novel relational Bayesian model to estimate district e_0 in Germany during 1997–2016, examined mortality convergence using a novel convergence groups approach, and explored the role of district characteristics in the process. All districts experienced improved e_0 while dispersion in district e_0 decreased for both sexes. This overall convergent trend was mainly driven by rapid mortality improvements in most east German districts. We also highlight important heterogeneity in district e_0 trajectories within federal states. This heterogeneity mainly manifests as district clusters with increasing e_0 disadvantage in north-west Germany and contributes to an emerging north-south mortality divergence. A multinomial regression analysis showed a robust association between district e_0 trajectories and the district tax base and long-term unemployment but not for district hospital density. Our results show that a process of equitable ‘levelling up’ of health is possible through policies that invest in both places and the populations that inhabit them.

When does employment insecurity affect women's childbirth? The moderating role of family policies in 24 European Countries

Chen-Hao Hsu (Universität Bamberg)

Why women in some countries are more likely to postpone childbirth when facing employment insecurity, including being unemployed or fixed-term employed compared to permanent employment, but less so in other countries? While previous studies in specific countries claimed that governments' provisions of welfare and family policies may alter people's fertility reactions to employment insecurity, such an argument is rarely tested from a comparative perspective. Moreover, studies on how family policies moderate the relationship between employment insecurity and fertility usually exclude Eastern European countries, although these countries have some of the most advanced parental leaves or childcare provisions in the world. Theoretically speaking, different constellations of family policy measures benefit different employment groups to a different extent, either mitigating or intensifying the fertility gaps between permanent and insecure employment groups. For example, the provision of early childcare services may support working mothers the most by eliminating their role conflicts between being a parent and a worker, which enlarges the childbirth disadvantage particularly for unemployed women compared to permanently employed women because the fertility obstacles (i.e., work-family conflicts) of the latter group have been largely addressed. Drawing on these debates, this study uses comparative micro-data from the 2009–2019 EU-SILC panel files to explore whether the impacts of unemployment and fixed-term employment on women's first- and second-birth transitions differ in 24 European countries across Western, Southern, Nordic, and Eastern Europe. Using multilevel analyses, we evaluate how governments' provisions of paid parental leaves and institutional childcare moderate such a relationship. Results show that comparing to permanent employment, unemployment and fixed-term employment decrease women's first- and second-birth transition probabilities across Europe. Countries with higher childcare coverage rates associate with a less negative effect of unemployment on women's first-birth, but a more negative effect on the second-birth transition. Moreover, longer parental leaves buffer the negative effects of fixed-term employment, especially on the second-birth transition. These findings highlight the important role of family policies in filtering the negative impacts of employment insecurity on childbirth.

J

Population aging and Migration of EU-28 and both Near Neighborhood regions from 1950–2050

Mihajlo Jakovljevic, Kristijan Krstic, Mirjana Varjagic, Ronny Westerman

There is an opening in understanding the long-term tempo of population aging and associated net-migration adjustments in the WHO European Region and bordering MENA countries. By analyzing the correlation between the European Union region (EU28), EU Near Neighborhood Policy Eastern Region

(ENP East) and EU Near Neighborhood Policy Southern Region (ENP South) relating to these two key characteristics of third demographic transitions. A hundred-year outlook has been observed based upon both historical data and reliable predictions for the future. Evaluation of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs of indicators of society growing older and migration have been observed. The assumed period time was from 1950.-2050. The 44 selected countries belong to one of the three territories identified by EU diplomacy as EU-28, ENP East and ENP South. The European Union region is currently going through the most advanced stage of demographic aging. In the ENP East area, monopolized by Slavic nations, the fertility rate has continued to drop since the late 1980s, in the USSR Era. Compared to its northern counterparts, the EU Near Neighborhood Policy Southern Region, monopolized by the Arab League nations, society remains youthful. Anyhow, as the Third Demographic Transition surely hits these societies, they still remain positive net emigration rate. The most notable change will be the acute decrease in the total fertility rate (children per woman). The expected drop of total fertility rate in ENP Southern region (Arab League nations) is from 6.72 back in 1950, to an anticipated 2.10 in 2050. However, at the same time, in the EU28 region, the number of migrants will exponentially advance from -91.000 in 1950 to +394.000 in 2050. If we take a deeper look into the Cold War Era (from approximately 1945 until 1991), we could conclude that migration from Eastern Europe towards the west, as well as from the MENA region towards the north has been historically presented for decades. The Third Demographic Transition is taking its toll on modern-day societies by a progressive decrease in fertility rates and population aging. The sustainability of migration is in a very debatable state.

K

Human Migration from Azerbaijan to the European Union

Rovshan Karimov (Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences)

Since early 90s, emigration from the Azerbaijan Republic is directed mainly to the Russian Federation and other post-Soviet countries. Meanwhile, significant part 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 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.

Tracking excess mortality across countries during the COVID-19 pandemic with the World Mortality Dataset

Ariel Karlinsky (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem), Dmitry Kobak (Universität Tübingen)

Comparing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic between countries or across time is difficult because the reported numbers of cases and deaths can be strongly affected by testing capacity and reporting policy. Excess mortality, defined as the increase in all-cause mortality relative to the expected mortality, is widely considered as a more objective indicator of the COVID-19 death toll. However, there has been no global, frequently updated repository of the all-cause mortality data across countries. To fill this gap, we have collected weekly, monthly, or quarterly all-cause mortality data from 103 countries and territories, openly available as the regularly updated World Mortality Dataset. We used this dataset to compute the excess mortality in each country during the COVID-19 pandemic. We found that in several worst-affected countries (Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Mexico) the excess mortality was above 50% of the expected annual mortality (Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Mexico) or above 400 excess deaths per 100,000 population (Peru, Bulgaria, North Macedonia, Serbia). At the same time, in several other countries (e.g. Australia and New Zealand) mortality during the pandemic was below the usual level, presumably due to social distancing measures decreasing the non-COVID infectious mortality. Furthermore, we found that while many countries have been reporting the COVID-19 deaths very accurately, some countries have been substantially underreporting their COVID-19 deaths (e.g. Nicaragua, Russia, Uzbekistan), by up to two orders of magnitude (Tajikistan). Our results highlight the importance of open and rapid all-cause mortality reporting for pandemic monitoring.

Gender Gap, Intra Household Bargaining and Sex Selective Abortion in Albania

Kondi Keiti (Université catholique de Louvain)

Among European countries Albania has by far the highest sex ratio at birth with 1.12 boys per girls, compared to the European average of 1.058. Considering this disbalance, the aim of this paper is to analyze a mechanism that can lower the sex ratio by implementing policies that eliminate the sex bias in parents preferences for children and the gender gap in intra-household bargaining. We focus on the reasons behind parent's choice for the sex of their children by considering different preferences for each of them. We try to solve the problematic of sex selective abortion by developing a parsimonious model which incorporates different utilities for boys and girls, the bargaining between family members and the decision about abortion dependent on its cost. We calibrate the model using data of the Demographic and Health Survey dataset on Albania for the year 2008 by measuring the preference for children for both sexes by the time invested in the child, education, violence, and women empowerment by how independent are women in taking decisions. Furthermore we find that if we increase gender empowerment and equalize preference in children sex ratio decreases by 0.04. To conclude we propose different policies that can help in the decline of the sex ratio disparity.

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), Nikola Sander (Federal Institute for Population Research), Vlada Stanūnienė (Lithuanian Demographic Association), Pavel Grigoriev (Federal Institute for Population 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.

Sex and gender differences in environmental influences on dementia incidence in Germany 2014-2019: An observational cohort study based on health claims data

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

There is an ongoing debate about whether environmental characteristics influence dementia risk like individual traits do, and whether these differ by sex and gender. This study examines the influence of regional characteristics on the incidence of dementia and explores sex and gender differences using individual-level health information and objective regional characteristics. Using a random sample of 250,000 people aged 70 and above insured through Germany's largest German public health agency, we analyzed quarterly data about diagnoses and place of residence from 2014 to 2019. Using five-digit postal codes, we added data on various dimensions of regional characteristics offered by the INKAR database and the 2011 Census database. We used multilevel survival regressions to tease out regional incidence differences while accounting for spatial clustering. After adjusting for multi-morbidity and relocation-related selection bias, we saw that people living in regions with the highest tertile of income (HR=0.87, $p<0.001$), and who had the highest tertile of remaining life expectancy at age 60 (HR=0.93, $p=0.012$) had lower dementia risks. There was no gender difference in the regional income effect, but the effect of education (HR=0.91, $p=0.015$) was significant only for men and remaining life-expectancy was significant only for women (HR=0.93, $p=0.026$). Environmental characteristics related to wealth and health resources of a region influence the risk of dementia among the elderly in Germany. This effect is independent of the health profiles of the individuals and differs between the two genders. Health policies need to acknowledge these modifiable risk factors and consider how they affect men and women differently.

Divorce and Diagnosis

Michaela Kreyenfeld (Hertie School), Daniel Brüggmann (Hertie School), Martin Brünger (Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin), Paul Gellert (Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin)

There is strong public and scholarly interest in how divorce and separation impact men, women as well as children's well-being (Amato, 2014). A large body of sociological research has amassed on this topic which has shown that divorce strongly affects subjective measures of health and well-being (Bowen & Jensen, 2017; Gardner & Oswald, 2006; van Scheppingen & Leopold, 2020). However, only few studies have differentiated between different types of health outcomes. If the outcome was distinguished, the focus has largely been on mental health, measured over scales of depression and mental wellbeing (Leopold, 2018; Tosi & Broek, 2020). Only few studies have examined other outcomes, such as cardiovascular diseases (Zhang & Hayward, 2006). It is mainly in the area of medical research

that scholars have casted a more nuanced light on the impact of divorce on health outcomes by differentiating how divorce affects the types of diseases or the length of recovery from an illness (Molloy, Stamatakis, Randall, & Hamer, 2009; Neuman & Werner, 2016). While medical research has, thus, adopted a more fine-grained approach to health outcomes, 'divorce' was treated in an often simplified manner in these studies. Differences by age at divorce, the duration since divorce or the duration of marriage were not accounted for in these medical investigations. With our project, we seek to bridge the medical and sociological strands of literature by examining how the marital history impacts health outcomes of divorcees in Germany. We investigate how the age at marriage, the duration of marriage as well as the 'earner model' during marriage impact the 'type of diagnosis' and whether the effect differs by gender.

Cohabitation behaviour of young adult migrants in Germany

Anne-Kristin Kuhnt (Universität Rostock)

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.

M

Mothers' employment after childbirth and parental leave policies in Hungary in the 1990s and the 2000s

Zsuzsanna Makay (Hungarian Demographic Research Institute)

In the second half of the 20th century women's employment rates were relatively high in Hungary compared to Western European countries. Most women worked in the industrial sector, and the labour market was near saturation since the desired full employment resulted in hidden unemployment. At the mean time fertility rates were among the lowest in the world. To treat these issues, from the 1960s' the aim of parental leave policies was to encourage women to withdraw from the labour market for around 3 years after childbirth. As a result, the norm of mothers staying at home for several years while caring for their child established itself in the society. After the regime change and the transition to capitalism important changes occurred on the labour market (unemployment, growth of the service sector, etc.) and it became the more and more difficult for women to leave the labour market for

several years after childbirth; and to be sure that they may return to it. Still, parental leave policies continued to encourage women to leave temporary the labour market. The aim of the study is to analyse mothers' employment after childbirth during the 1990s, a period of important transformations and uncertainties on the labour market, and the 2000s, after the consolidation of capitalism. These changes will be studied together and in connection with 1) the changes of parental leave policies 2) labour market developments and 3) attitudes towards external childcare. The main question is how did these economic, policy and social changes influence mothers' labour market participation after childbirth? The Hungarian Generations and Gender Survey will be used in the study. The second wave of the data collection (which took place in 2004) included a retrospective employment history table with all periods where the respondent did not take part in the labour market between January 1989 and the time of the survey. These periods will be connected to the childbirth history of the respondent in order to calculate the length of inactivity periods related to the birth of children. Around 2,000 births can be analysed. Background characteristics (related to the respondents and to their employment) can also be taken into account. This makes it possible to study employment breaks around the regime change and during the decade following the regime change. In a second step, changes in mothers' labour market participation after childbirth during the 2000s will be studied using waves 2 – 5 of the Hungarian Generations and Gender Survey. Prospective data are used here, since there was a follow-up of the respondents up to 2016. Survival analysis methods will be applied: Kaplan-Meier Survival curves will describe the time until mothers return to the labour market after childbirth; and Cox proportional hazard models will be used to include explanatory variables which might influence mothers' activity after childbirth. Results will be discussed in relation to changes on the labour market and parental leave policy measures and in interaction with social norms concerning mothers' employment and their role in providing childcare after birth.

International migration and its short-term effect on fertility

Lisa Mansfeld (Universität Duisburg-Essen)

Migration implies far-reaching consequences in different areas of life. Considering migration of couples, these areas of life do not only refer to the couple's surroundings (i.e., extradyadic effects) but also include changes within the couple such as the household division of labour or partnership quality (i.e., intradyadic changes). Both areas of changes are known to influence fertility decision-making. In this context, I assess the question whether migration affects the timing of first birth. In particular, I look at the effect in the short-term (i.e., a time interval of about 3 years after migration) and thus do not consider socialization or adaption arguments. Instead, I refer to the timing of fertility, regarding which two contrasting hypotheses exist: the disruption hypothesis poses lower fertility rates after migration (i.e., a delay of first birth), while the hypothesis of interrelated events suggests higher fertility rates for migrants. In order to test these conflicting hypotheses, I take on the "context of origin perspective". In particular, I compare first birth rates of German non-mobiles with that of German emigrants as well as German remigrants (German citizens who emigrated previously but then returned to Germany). To do so, I use data from the German Emigration and Remigration Panel Study (GERPS, providing information on internationally mobile Germans) plus the German Family Panel (pairfam, providing information on the non-mobile German population). In order to account for systematic differences between the groups, entropy balancing is applied, and the resulting weights are used to estimate complementary log-log regressions on the risk of first birth. These multivariate results allow crucial insights into the interaction between migration and fertility and, consequently, should be considered for migration policies.

A Population Based Regional Dynamic Microsimulation of Germany: The MikroSim Model

Jannek Mühlhan (Federal Statistical Office of Germany), Simon Schmaus (Universität Trier), Sebastian Dräger (Universität Trier)

Microsimulation models are widely used to evaluate the potential effects of different policies on social indicators. Most microsimulation models in use operate on a national level, disregarding regional variations. We describe the construction of a national microsimulation model for Germany, accounting for local variations in each of the more than 10,000 communities in Germany. The database used and the mechanisms implementing the population dynamics are described. Finally, the further development of the database and microsimulation programs are outlined, which will contribute towards a research lab that will be made available to the wider scientific community.

“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 with 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

Differences in the perception of the division of care in couples

Tabea Naujoks (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin)

The division of care in couples has been a popular topic of social research for the last decades. Research on this topic has often only analyzed responses from either women or men without adopting a dyadic approach. However, the individual perspective might lead to a systemic bias since responses on the division of labor care and household tasks often differ within couples (Kamo 2000). Empirical studies have reported that women tend to underreport their contributions, in particular when the housework burden is high, and men who are contributing few hours are more likely to overestimate their housework (Kan 2008). In this study, I ask a) What is the share of couples who perceive the division of child-care differently? b) What determinants drive the differences in couples' perceptions of the division of care (perception gap)? Besides well-established explanations about the accuracy of the measurement, the level of communication within the couple is expected to reduce the likelihood of exhibiting a perception gap. This study aims to provide new evidence on the determinants of the perception gap in

couples by using dyadic data. Logistic regression results using the German PAIRFAM data show that higher levels of communication decrease the likelihood of a perception gap within couples.

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.

Migrationsbiographien Hochqualifizierter aus Ostmitteleuropa im Rahmen der Ost-West Wanderung

Jürgen Oßenbrügge (Universität Hamburg), 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 Drain, die Migrationsströme Hochqualifizierter aus diesen drei Staaten mit dem Zielregion Westeuropa auf. Hierbei werden sowohl die Bildungselektivität als auch der kumulative Verlust in den Fokus genommen. 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. Dabei werden jedoch auch Rückkoppelungseffekte wie die Remigration abgebildet. Trotz einer Verbesserung der Berechnungsverfahren stellt der Beitrag die Problematik der unzureichenden Datensätze und der nach wie vor vorhandenen Unzulänglichkeit der Berechnungsverfahren heraus, die sich im Wesentlichen auf die ökonomische neoklassische Theorie stützen. Herausgearbeitet wird hierbei 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 realen Migration Hochqualifizierter vor dem Hintergrund der zirkulären Migration bzw. der Beschreibungen der Modelle einer Liquid Migration (Glorius et al., 2013) nicht erfassen kann. Darüber hinaus beschäftigt sich der Beitrag intensiv mit Migrationsentscheidungen Hochqualifizierter innerhalb dieses Raum-Zeit-Kontinuums von drei Jahrzehnten bei der Ost-West-Migration. Dies wird exemplarisch an der

Gruppe ehemaliger und derzeitiger slowakischer Auslandsstudierender aufgezeigt. Als nicht-Demograph (Geograph) zeige ich alternative Möglichkeiten zur Abbildung heutiger zirkulärer und liquider Migrationsformen auf. Unter Verwendung der biographischen Methode fokussiere ich mich dabei auf Prozesse, die zu internationalen Migrationsentscheidungen von Menschen aus Ostmitteleuropa innerhalb der zwei bedeutenden Statuspassagen von der Oberschule zur Hochschule und von der Hochschule in den Arbeitsmarkt führen. Die Verwendung der biographischen Methode ermöglicht so eine alternative Erfassung zur Migration als dynamischer Prozess, bei dem die Individuen aufgrund von Erfahrungen und Lebensumständen ihre Entscheidungen treffen. Um drei Jahrzehnte der Ost-West Migration abzubilden erfolgt dabei eine Aufteilung von drei Samples in drei deutlich voneinander liegenden Alterskohorten, um die sehr unterschiedlichen politischen Rahmenbedingungen vergangener Dekaden abzubilden.

R

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

Leen Rahnu (University of Tallinn), 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.

Subjective Economic Uncertainty and Fertility

Vincent Ramos (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin)

A large body of research exists that examines how objective measures of uncertainty (such as unemployment, term-limited working contracts or low earnings) relate to fertility behaviour. Recent research has pointed out that future expectations on the course of the economy as well as the personal economic situation may be more influential than present objective conditions (Guetto, Vignoli, & Bazzani, 2021; Vignoli, Guetto, Bazzani, Pirani, & Minello, 2020). This study adds to this body of research by examining how objective and subjective measures of economic uncertainty relate to first and higher order birth decisions in Germany. Data for this investigations comes from the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP) that includes prospective data on subjective measures of economic uncertainty that span a period of more than 30 years. Being a household panel, the data contains information on the respondents as well as the co-residing partner. This enables us to examine how individual fertility choices are influenced by the own, but also partner's subjective and objective economic situation.

The Gender Pension Gap in East and West Germany from a life course and gender sensitive perspective

Carla Rowold (University of Oxford)

Recently, literature has started to focus on the high level of gender inequalities in pension income across Europe. Using a novel methodological approach this paper contributes to the emerging field threefold. First, while the importance of considering the interdependences of employment and family life course complexities has been highlighted for analysing Gender Pensions Gaps (GPG), most studies decomposed GPGs based on one-dimensional summary measures (e.g., number of years worked full-time) and focussed on the employment sphere. I argue that this approach does not capture the complexity and multidimensionality of life courses and apply a more gender and life course sensitive procedure by combining the Multichannel Sequence Analysis with the Kitagawa-Blinder-Oaxaca decomposition. This reveals which share of the GPG is due to gender-specific work-family life courses and which share is due to unequal pension rewards for men and women with the same life course pattern. Secondly, linking survey data with register data from the German public pension insurance (SHARE-RV) this paper is the first that decomposes GPGs in Germany not only considering the annual employment status, but also earning positions. Lastly, I make use of the unique context in Germany comparing cohorts that lived in the two separated states of the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany during their pre-retirement life but are rewarded through the same pension system in the unified German Republic. This allows me to discuss how different welfare regimes at early life stages interact with the same pension system at later life in shaping different levels of GPGs across both German regions. Demonstrating how to reveal through which mechanisms group-specific trajectories drive inequalities between groups in life course sensitive outcomes this paper can set the starting point for future analyses of association between other demographic trajectories and group-specific outcomes.

S

Der Effekt der Bildungsstruktur einer Bevölkerung für die Bestimmung von gesunden Lebensjahren in Europa

Markus Sauerberg (Vienna Institute of Demography)

Der Gesundheitszustand eines europäischen Landes wird von der EU anhand des demografischen Indikators der gesunden Lebensjahre gemessen. Diese Maßzahl deutet auf erhebliche gesundheitliche Ungleichheiten zwischen den Ländern Europas hin. Diese Unterschiede reflektieren jedoch nicht ausschließlich Ungleichheiten im Gesundheitswesen, sondern könnten auch durch Unterschiede in der Bildungsstruktur zustande gekommen sein. Da Menschen mit höherem Bildungsniveau in der Regel länger und gesünder leben als Personen mit niedrigerer Bildung, spielt die Bevölkerungszusammensetzung eine entscheidende Rolle für die Bestimmung von Gesundheit und Sterblichkeit in einem Land. Das Ziel dieser Arbeit ist dementsprechend den Zusammenhang zwischen der Bildungsstruktur und dem Gesundheitszustand in Europa zu untersuchen. Die empirische Analyse basiert auf Schätzungen für die gesunden Lebensjahre nach Geschlecht und Bildungsstand für 16 europäische Länder. Der Effekt der Bevölkerungszusammensetzung wird mithilfe von Standardisierung geschätzt. Als Standardbevölkerung dient die Bildungsstruktur der EU-28 Länder. Die Ergebnisse zeigen zum einen, dass die bildungsspezifischen Unterschiede stärker in den gesunden Lebensjahren als in der gesamten Anzahl an Lebensjahren (der Perioden-Lebenserwartung bei Geburt) ausgeprägt sind. Des Weiteren unterscheiden sich die standardisierten Werte für die gesunden Lebensjahre nur wenig von den konventionellen Werten. Trotzdem gibt es einzelne Fälle in denen die Bildungsstruktur einen starken Effekt auf die gesunden Lebensjahre besitzt. Zum Beispiel führt in Portugal ein vergleichsweise hoher Anteil an niedrig gebildeten Personen zu einer geringen Anzahl an gesunden Lebensjahren. Dieses Beispiel zeigt,

dass der Indikator bei Ländervergleichen von Bevölkerungen mit großen Ungleichheiten in der Bildungsstruktur zu irrtümlichen Schlussfolgerungen führen kann.

Labor Market Regulation, Fixed-Term-Employment and Family Formation in East and West Germany and the UK

Christian Schmitt (Stadt Leipzig)

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 1990s, 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.

Why do women have their children later and later? Survey based measurement of the fertility postponement.

Jitka Slabá (Charles University, Prague), Jiřina Kocourková (Charles University, Prague), Anna řastná (Charles University, Prague)

The postponement of fertility to later age is a significant part of reproductive behaviour changes since the 70s of 20th century. We suggest that fertility postponement is not a single component process, and it can be divided at least into two parts – planned and unplanned components of postponement. The planned postponement mirrors the social norms and it reflects individual conscious decision, while the unplanned postponement is unwanted, and its elimination can partially reduce the currently high age at entry parenthood. We quantified the planned and unplanned component of the fertility postponement for the first as well as for the second childbirth. The planned postponement is measured by direct questions on planned age at the first and the second childbirth. The unplanned postponement is measured in two ways: by observing the difference between planned and real age at childbirth; and by declaration that the child is born later compared to the respondent's plan. For analysis is used Kaplan-Meier survival analysis and binomial logistic regression. Regarding changes of fertility timing in Czechia, four groups of female birth cohorts are compared. The fertility is consciously planned at later age (the planned component: median age at the first childbirth shifted from 22.8 to 27.5 years between women born in 1966–1970 and 1983–1990). The older groups of cohorts (1966–1982) met their plan, but the most recently born cohorts (1983–1990) did not (median planned age at the first childbirth: 27.5; median real age: 33.5). The association between the education length and planned postponement is observed. Selected reasons for unplanned postponement seem to be related to different lengths of unplanned postponement. While short unplanned postponement (one year and less) is more often related to career and study, the long unplanned postponement (three years and more) is more often partner and health related. The paper contributes to the research on the topic of fertility postponement by highlighting the fact that the fertility postponement is not a single component process, since the more recently born women are facing the unplanned postponement of fertility, which pushes them to enter parenthood even later than they initially plan.

Intergenerational solidarity revisited? Migrant families in a quandary of providing family and elderly care

Magdalena řlusarczyk (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 (Federal Statistical Office of Germany)

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 Institute)

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 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.

Childcare in Lithuania and Belarus: How Gendered is Parenting in Eastern European Countries?

Anja Steinbach (Universität Duisburg-Essen), Aušra Maslauskaitė (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 Eastern European 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, however, gendered parenting is more prominent in Lithuania than in Belarus.

Regionaler demographischer Wandel in den neuen Bundesländern und Polen im Vergleich

Frank Swiaczny (Federal Institute for Population Research), Stefania Środa-Murawska (Nicolaus Copernicus University), Elżbieta Grzelak-Kostulska (Nicolaus Copernicus University)

Die postsozialistische Transformation von Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft hat sowohl in den neuen Bundesländern als auch im benachbarten Polen seit den 1990er Jahren zu einer einschneidenden Veränderung regionaler demographischer Trends geführt. Weite Teile der ehemaligen DDR und Polens waren und sind z.T. noch heute von Abwanderung betroffen und weisen, bei stark gesunkener Fertilität, einen negativen natürlichen Saldo auf, der nicht durch Zuzüge kompensiert wird. In den neuen Bundesländern erfolgte die Abwanderung überwiegend in die alten Bundesländer, in Polen in die europäischen Nachbarländer – vor allem nach dem Inkrafttreten der EU-Binnenfreizügigkeit. Hierdurch – und durch nachholende Suburbanisierung – haben sich die regionalen demographischen Trends im Vergleich zur sozialistischen Zeit deutlich verändert. In jüngster Zeit haben die neuen Bundesländer die Wanderungsverluste gegenüber dem Westen verringern und in einen leichten Überschuss umkehren können. Parallel hierzu konnten Berlin und die anderen Großstädte Bevölkerungszuwächse verzeichnen, während für periphere Regionen ein weiteres Fortschreiten von Schrumpfung und Alterung der

Bevölkerung prognostiziert wird. In Polen herrscht in den letzten Jahren, nach einem erheblichen wirtschaftlichen Aufholprozess, praktisch Vollbeschäftigung und Arbeitskräfteknappheit. Vom Auswanderungsland hat sich Polen zum Ziel von legaler und grauer Zuwanderung hauptsächlich aus der Ukraine (und Belarus) gewandelt. Mit dieser nachholenden Entwicklung hat schließlich auch die Bedeutung regionaler Disparitäten bei der Bevölkerungsentwicklung und demographischen Alterung in Polen zugenommen.

Der Beitrag vergleicht die entsprechenden räumlichen Trends im Zeitverlauf auf der Basis der deutschen Kreise und polnischen Poviaty - die Analyse fokussiert besonders auf die Wanderungsbilanzen und die räumliche Verteilung junger Menschen.

V

Assessing excess mortality in times of pandemics based on principal component analysis of weekly mortality data—the case of COVID-19

Patrizio Vanella (Helmholtz Centre for Infection Research), Ugo Filippo Basellini (Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research), Berit Lange (Helmholtz Centre for Infection Research)

The COVID-19 outbreak has called for renewed attention to the need for sound statistical analyses to monitor mortality patterns and trends over time. Excess mortality has been suggested as the most appropriate indicator to measure the overall burden of the pandemic in terms of mortality. As such, excess mortality has received considerable interest since the outbreak of COVID-19 began. Previous approaches to estimate excess mortality are somewhat limited, as they do not include sufficiently long-term trends, correlations among different demographic and geographic groups, or autocorrelations in the mortality time series. This might lead to biased estimates of excess mortality, as random mortality fluctuations may be misinterpreted as excess mortality. We propose a novel approach that overcomes the named limitations and draws a more realistic picture of excess mortality. Our approach is based on an established forecasting model that is used in demography, namely, the Lee-Carter model. We illustrate our approach by using the weekly age- and sex-specific mortality data for 19 countries and the current COVID-19 pandemic as a case study. Our findings show evidence of considerable excess mortality during 2020 in Europe, which affects different countries, age, and sex groups heterogeneously. Our proposed model can be applied to future pandemics as well as to monitor excess mortality from specific causes of death.

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 Lehrpersonalkonzepte 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

Onward (Im)Mobilities and Integration Processes of Refugee Newcomers in Rural Bavaria, Germany

Tobias Weidinger (Friedrich-Alexander-Universität)

Deutschland wurde im letzten Jahrzehnt zum zahlenmäßig bedeutendsten Aufnahmeland für Geflüchtete in Europa, wobei die Freizügigkeit und Weiterwanderung von Asylbewerber:innen als auch anerkannter und umgesiedelter Flüchtlinge aufgrund einer Verteilungspolitik und einer Wohnsitzregelung eingeschränkt ist. Dies führte dazu, dass Geflüchtete nicht nur in städtischen Gebieten angesiedelt wurden, sondern zunehmend auch als ländliches Phänomen betrachtet werden müssen. Während die Bevölkerungsentwicklung in ländlichen Räumen über viele Jahre mit den Attributen ‚Alterung‘ und ‚Bevölkerungsabnahme‘ beschrieben wurde und mit der Notwendigkeit der Sicherung und Anpassung der Infrastruktur- und Dienstleistungsangebote einherging, wurde die An- bzw. Umsiedlung von Geflüchteten in diese(n) Regionen in den letzten Jahren von vielen Akteur:innen als Chance gesehen. Aufgrund der zu erwartenden Weiterwanderung in die Städte blieb jedoch unklar, ob Geflüchtete in der Lage sind, den Bevölkerungsrückgang nachhaltig umzukehren und dem Arbeits- und Fachkräftemangel sowie dem Rückgang von Infrastrukturen und Dienstleistungen entgegenzuwirken. Vor diesem Hintergrund zielte die Dissertation darauf ab, Weiterwanderungen, (Im)Mobilitäten und Integrationsprozesse geflüchteter Neuzugewanderter in ländlichen Räumen besser zu verstehen. Dazu analysierte die Arbeit die diskursive Rahmung von Ansiedlungsprozessen von Geflüchteten in ländlichen Räumen. Mithilfe empirischer Forschung im ländlichen Bayern wurden zudem Wohn- und Alltags(im)mobilitäten von geflüchteten Neuzugewanderten sowie Charakteristika von Mechanismen der sozialräumlichen Exklusion und Inklusion von Geflüchteten in ländlichen Räumen in Bezug auf Alltagsmobilität und Zugang zu Wohnraum identifiziert. In methodischer und ethischer Hinsicht wurden bestehende Erhebungsinstrumente (weiter)entwickelt, die geflüchteten Neuzugewanderten eine Stimme geben und sie stärker in Forschungsprozesse einbindet. Dadurch sollte ein besseres Verständnis ihrer Lebenswelten im Allgemeinen und ihrer erlebten sozialräumlichen Exklusion und Inklusion im Besonderen erreicht werden.

Years of Life Lost at different life stages. Results from the German Burden of Disease Study BURDEN 2020

Annelene Wengler (Robert Koch Institute)

Within the scope of the BURDEN 2020 project carried out by Robert Koch Institute, the German Environmental Agency, and the Scientific Institute of AOK burden of disease estimates for Germany at the national and regional level become available for the first time. Focussing on Years of Life Lost to death (YLL) and comparing age cohorts we want to illustrate how these data can be put to use for public health analysis. YLL for specific causes of death are calculated by combining the number of deaths and the residual life expectancy at the time of death. For the analyses recent data for Germany (year 2017) and the maximum German life expectancy across the federal states are used. YLL are estimated by

cause, age, sex, and spatial planning regions. Causes of death (CoD) vary largely across the life course. Self-harm accounts for almost one third of YLL between the age of 15 to 29, especially for men, followed by transport injuries as the second leading CoD in this age group. For the middle-aged (40 to 69) neoplasms are the most important CoD causing almost half of all YLL in some age groups. For the elderly (above age 80) cardiovascular disease are most relevant CoD. Additionally, YLL through neurological disorders, especially dementias, increase with age. Further emphasis will be put on presenting relatively large regional variations. All data is available online and hence can be a of great use for research and public health authorities.