

Population Structure and Population Development in Germany

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Grundseminar

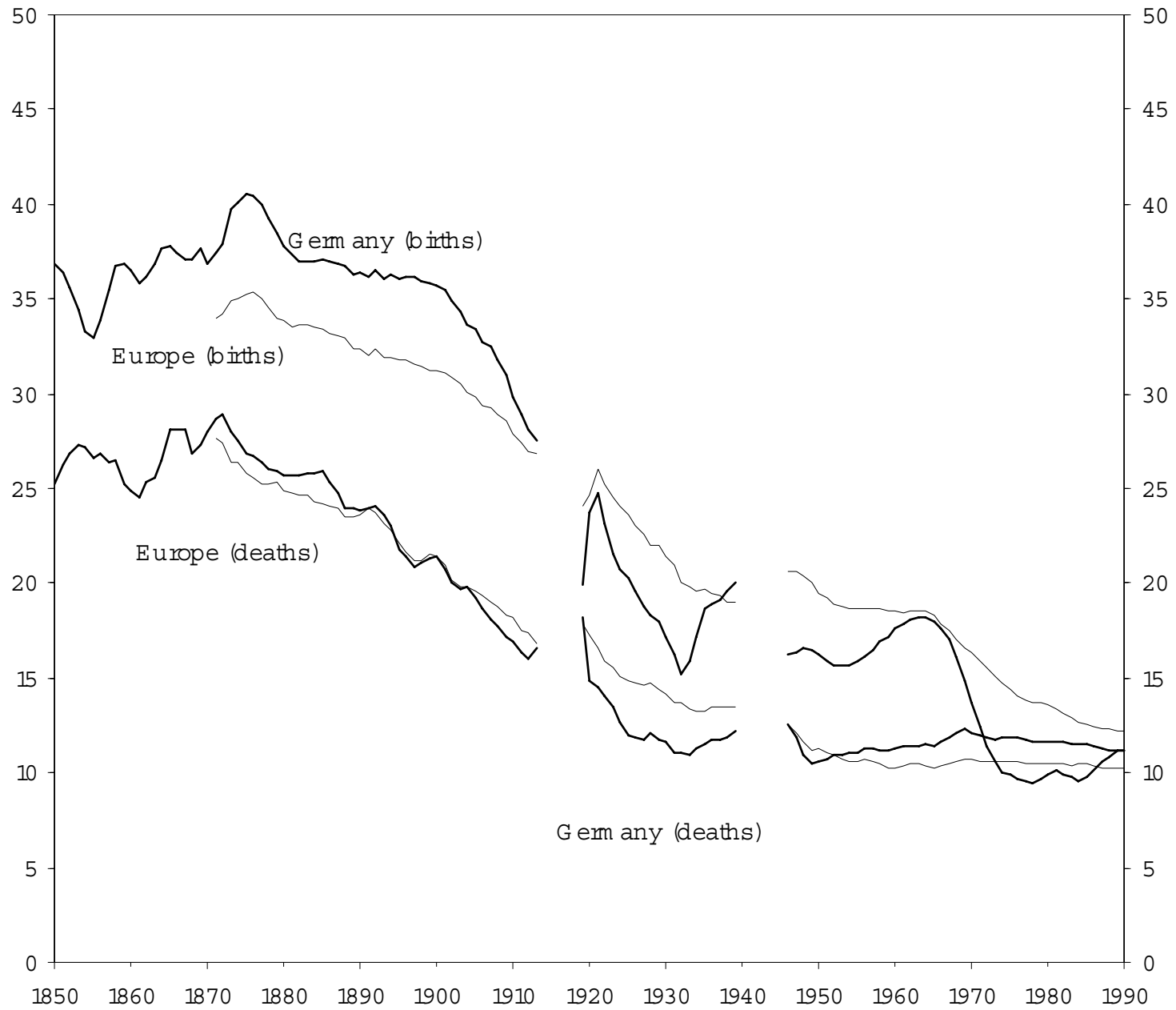
„Sozialstruktur der Bundesrepublik Deutschland“

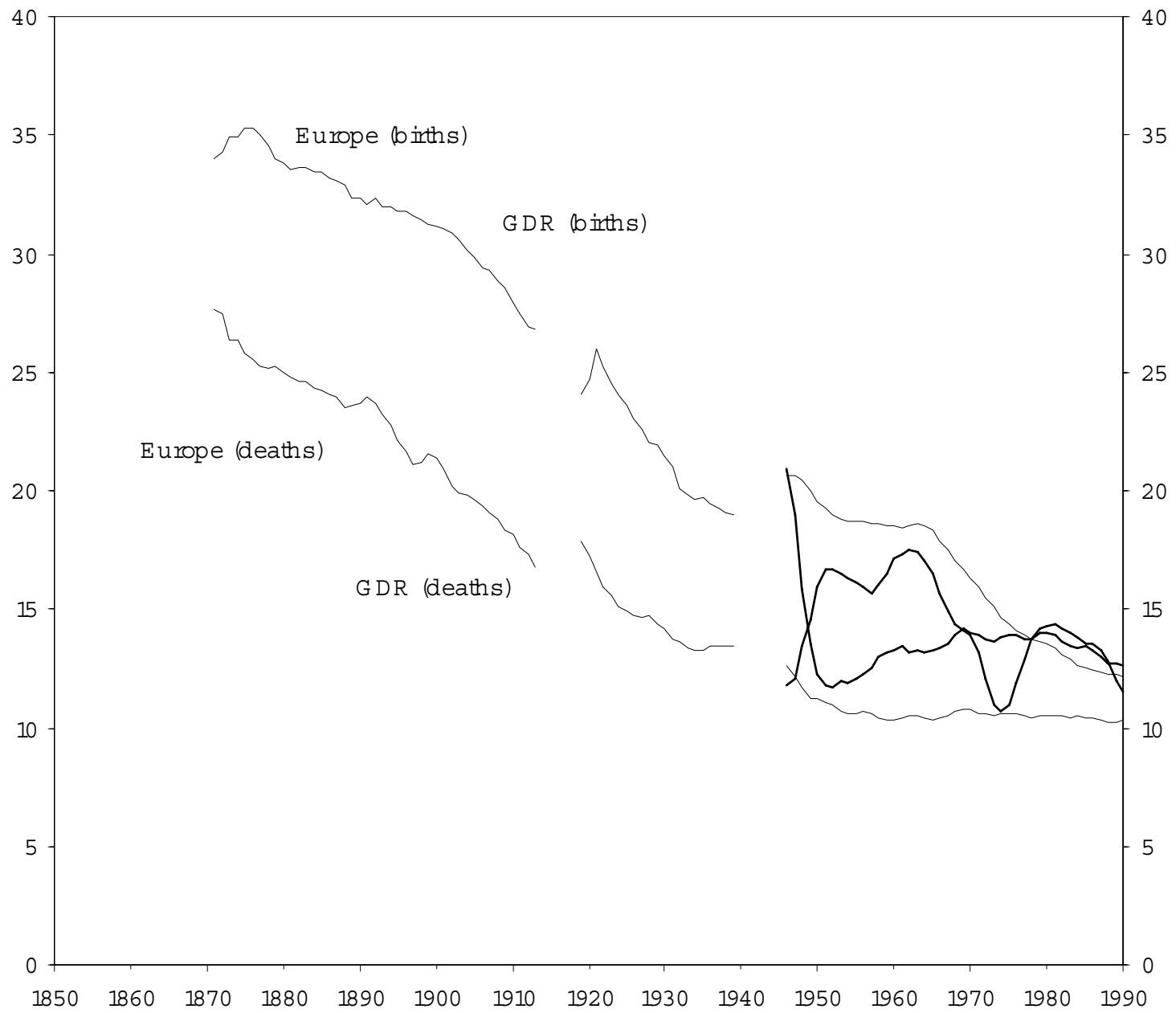
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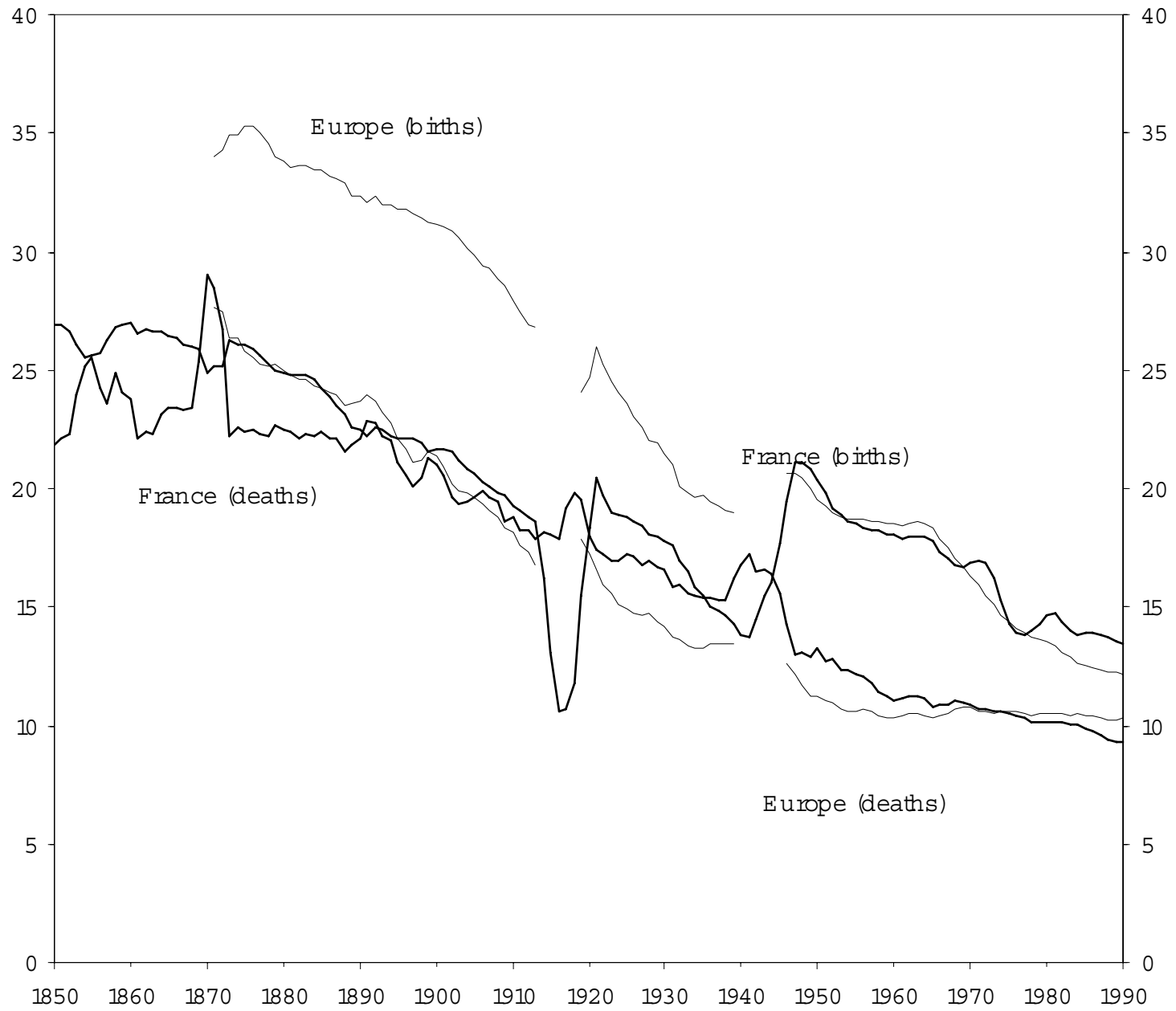
1. First and second demographic transition
2. Mortality
3. Fertility
4. Nuptiality
5. Divortiality
6. Remarriages
7. Population growth and migration
8. Population ageing

1. First and second demographic transition

- European average: 21 countries, whole Western Europe incl. Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary
- 19th century: Fertility in Germany higher than in Europe
- Interwar period: first strong birth decline; population policy of the Third Empire
- Since World War II: second demographic transition; mainly cohort and behavioural effects of the persons born in the interwar period
- Post 1970: birth decline below replacement level of the population
- GDR: population surplus in the 1950s and 1960s; decline ca. 1975; reincrease due to family policies in the 1980s; since 1990 „demographic revolution“ (W. Zapf) with strong birth decline
- France: exception to the model of the demographic transition; weak population growth during the 19th century; only family policy legislation in 1946 caused sufficient number of births



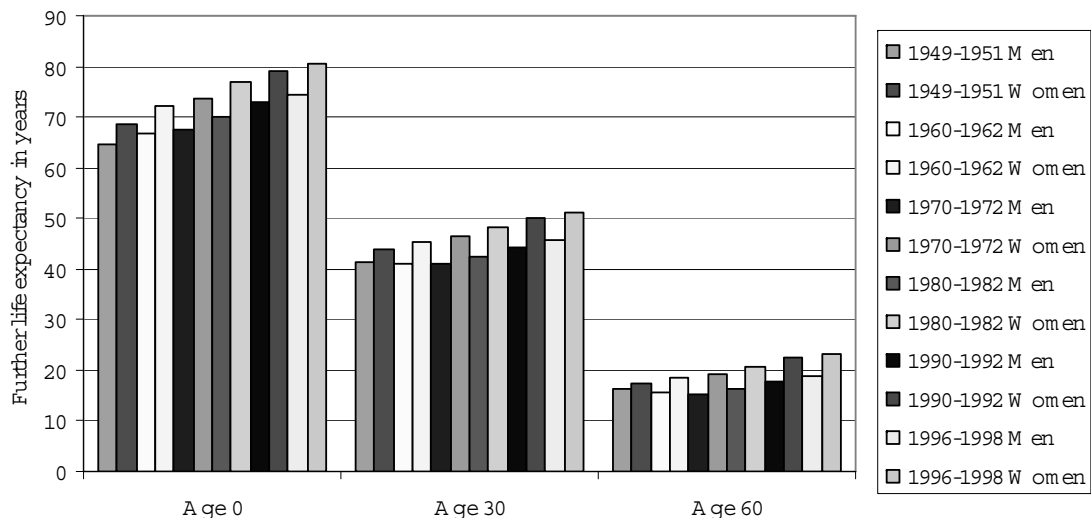




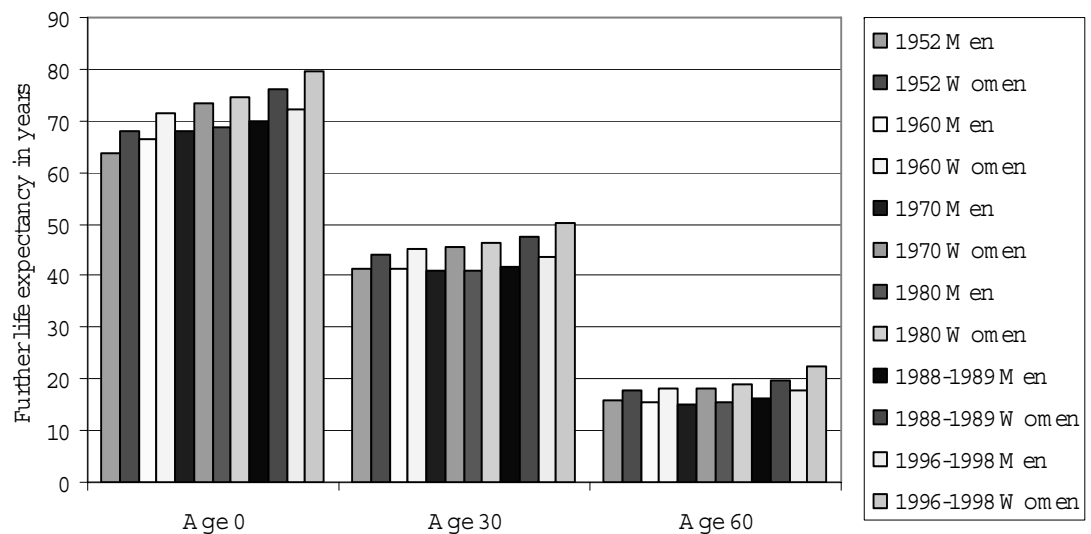
2. Mortality

- Long-term decline in infant mortality main cause of increase in life expectancy
- Fight against deaths of mothers at birth-giving increased life expectancy of females
- Since the 19th century mortality surplus of men increases; nevertheless divergence between sexes is slowing down due to slower improvements for women
- Most recent development: large gains in life expectancy for the oldest population
- In international comparison Germany is in the middle field with respect to life expectancy despite high health expenditures; Sweden is at the top in Europe with the best health status
- Life expectancy in the GDR and FRG more or less at the same level

Life expectancy, West Germany 1949/51-1996/98



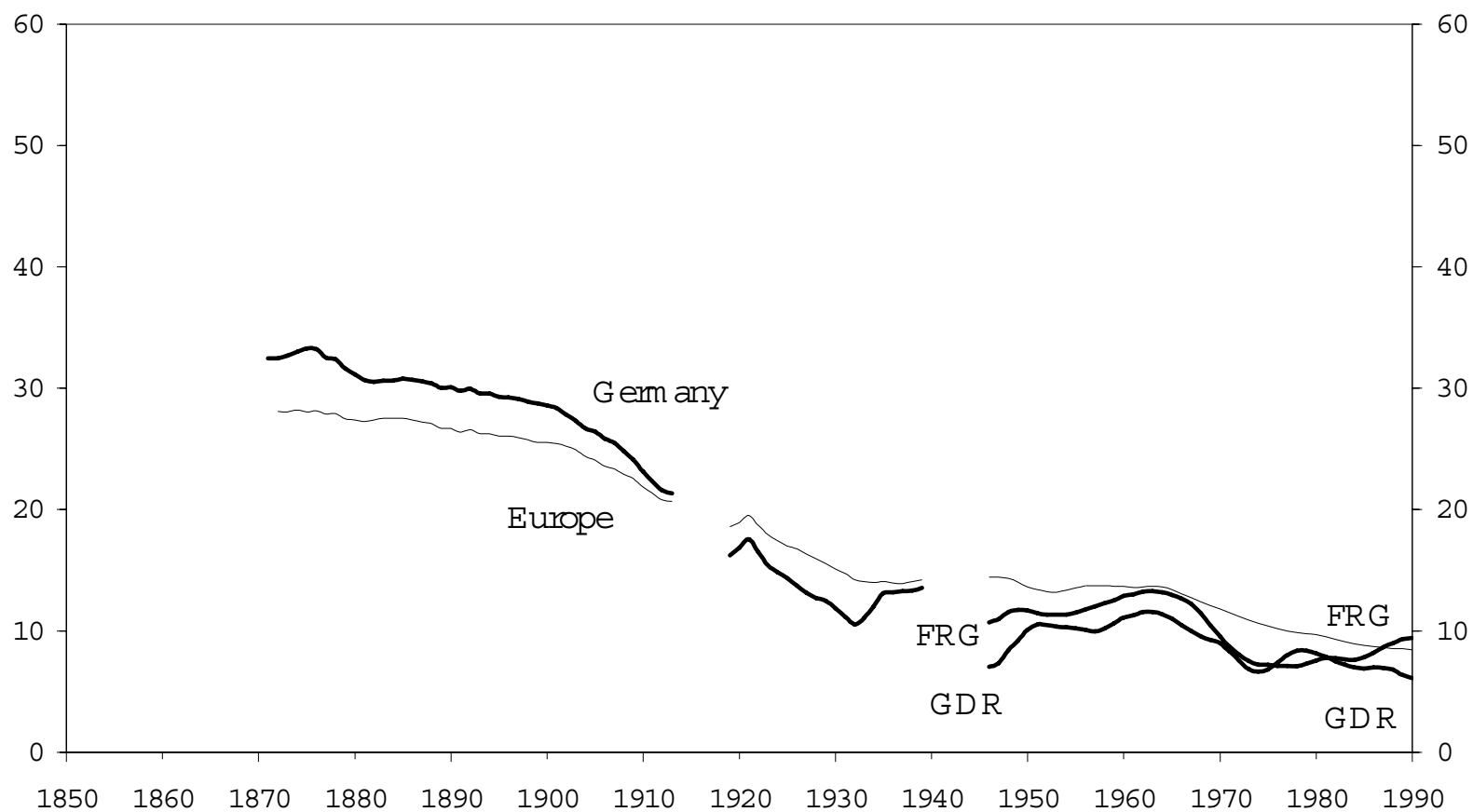
Life expectancy, East Germany 1952-1996/98



3. Fertility

- Legitimate fertility in Germany during the 19th century above the European average
- During the interwar period legitimate fertility was below the European average
- During the after-war period legitimate fertility below the European average as well
- The legitimate fertility in the GDR was lower than in the FRG; higher importance of the illegitimate fertility
- The illegitimate fertility in Germany was always high until the decline during the second demographic transition caused by the declining age at marriage; reincrease in the 1970s; deinstitutionalization of marriage
- In the FRG illegitimate fertility below the European average, in the GDR strongly above the European average; similarity to Scandinavia
- Illegitimacy-/legitimacy ratio shows the weight of illegitimacy in relationship to legitimacy

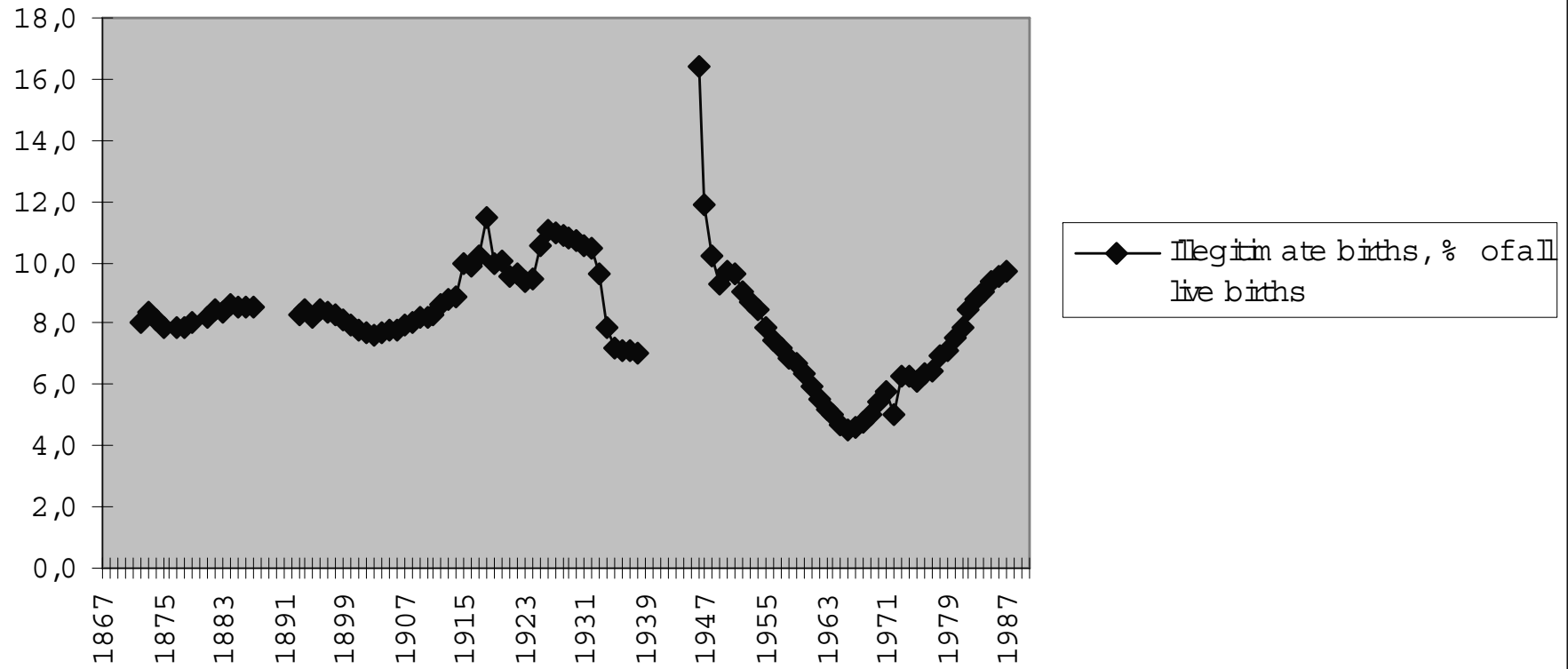
Legitimacy rate, Germany, Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, and Europe^a



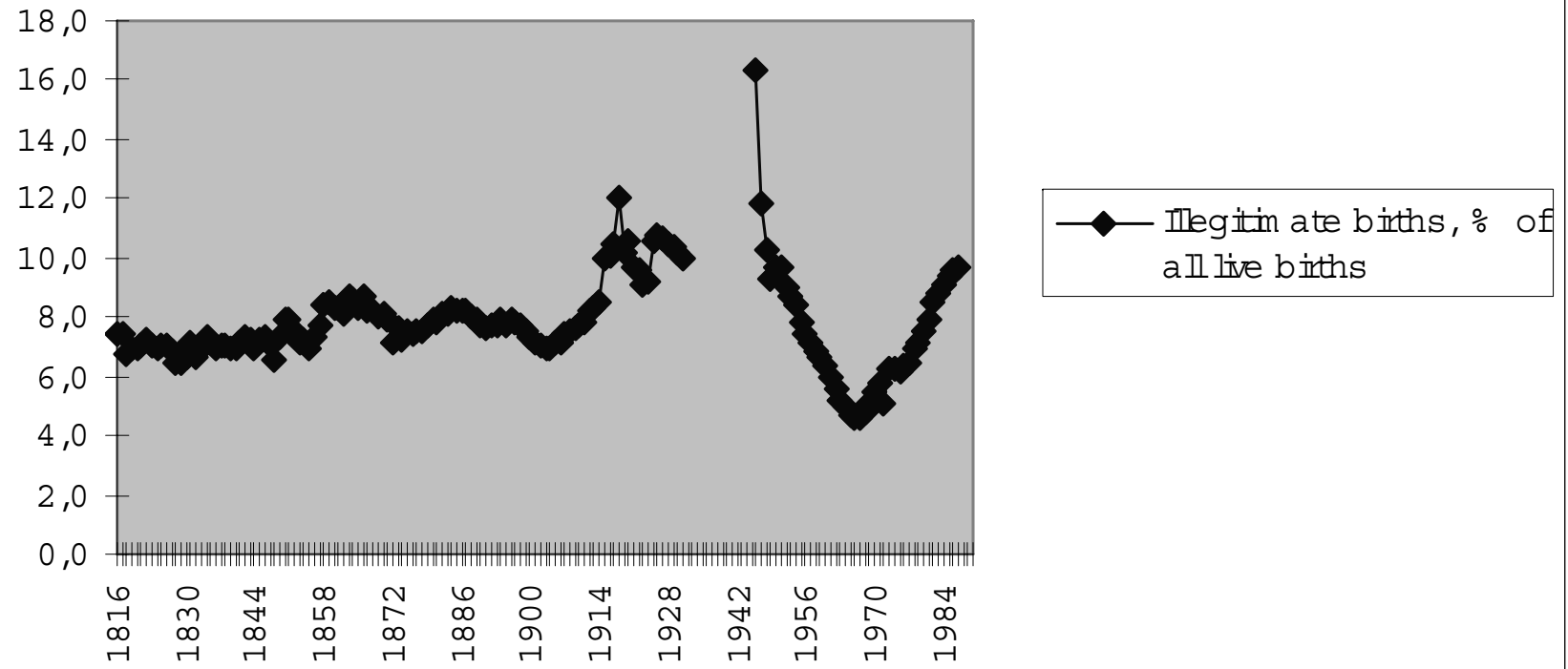
^a Live births within marriage per 100 married women 15-44; moving averages.

Source: Eurodata.

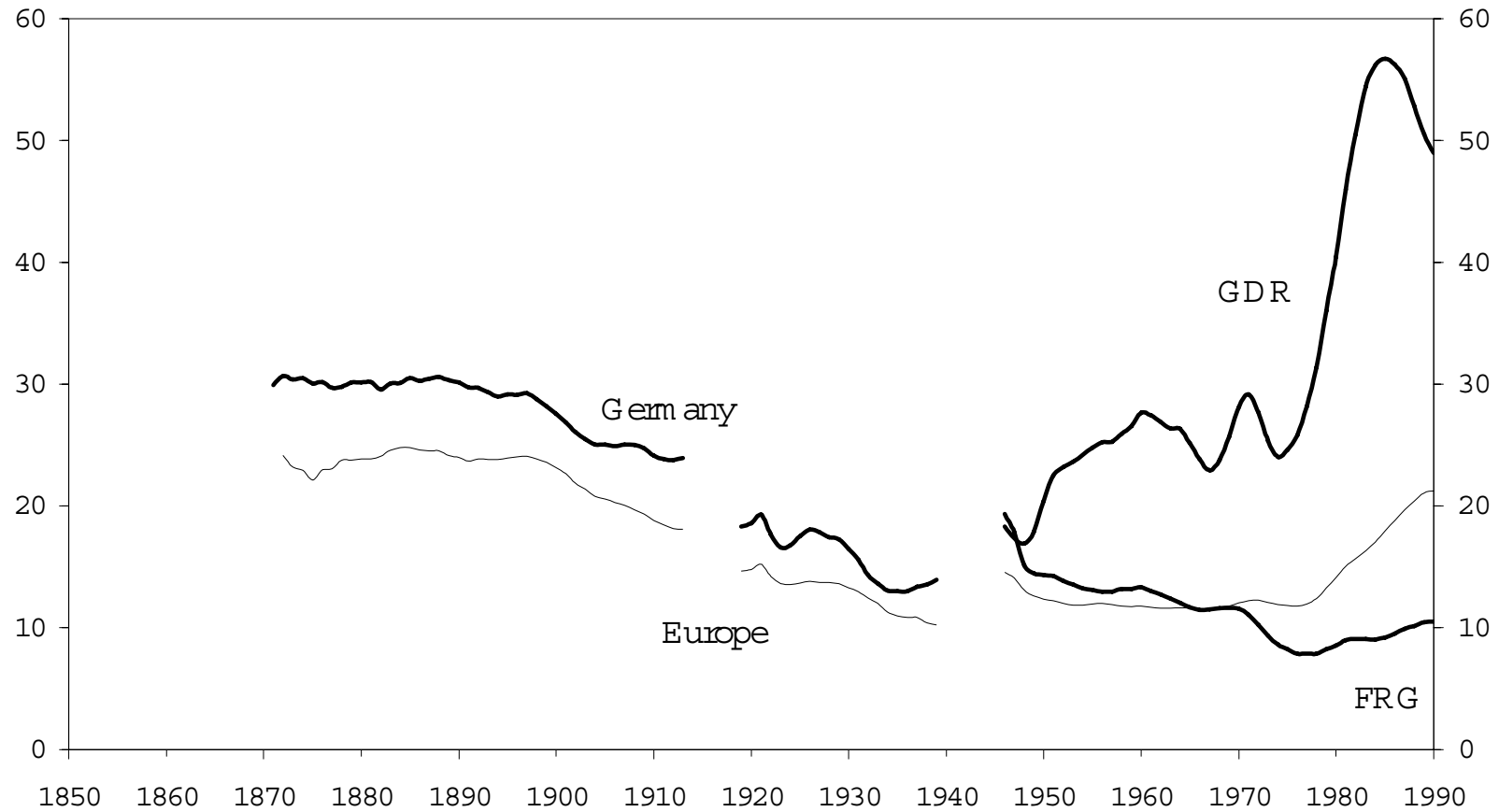
Illegitimate births rate, Germany (Empire and Federal Republic)



Illegitimate birth rate, Prussia and Germany (Federal Republic of)



Illegitimacy rate, Germany, Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, and Europe^a



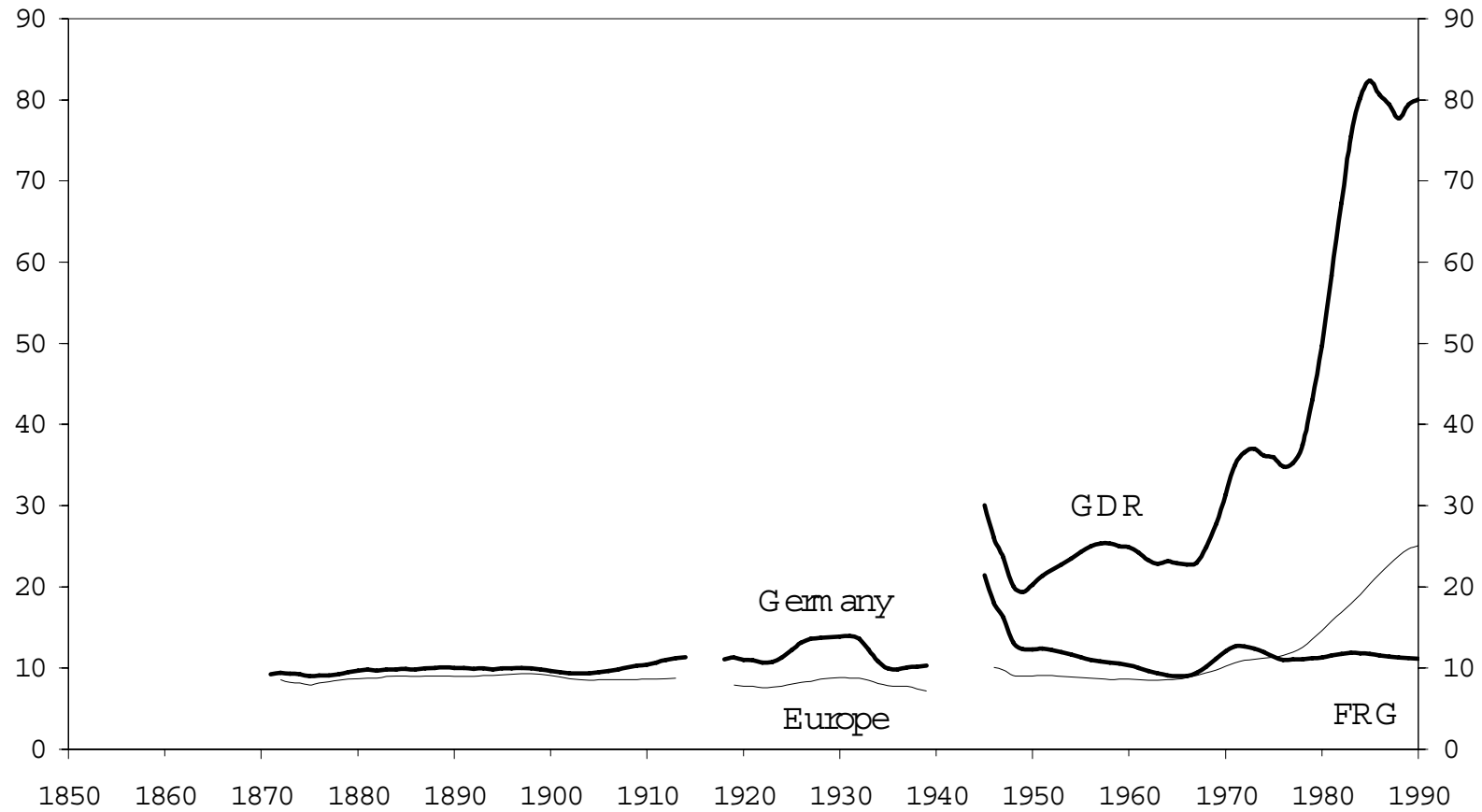
^a Live births out of wedlock per 1,000 unmarried women 15-44; moving averages.

Source: Eurodata.

4. Nuptiality

- Nuptiality in Germany during the 19th century and during the interwar period above the European average
- In the post-war period in the FRG nuptiality was high during the second demographic transition; afterwards marriage as an institution lost some importance; factors among others: rising age at marriage
- The celibacy rate in Germany was always high. John Hajnal's „European Marriage Pattern„
- The legitimacy rate only declined during the post World War II period with the „marriage boom“ of the 1960s
- Since that time reincrease of the celibacy rate
- Mean age at marriage in Germany was always high; exception: decline during the 1960s
- In the GDR the mean age at marriage and the mean age of women at first birth was strongly lower than in the FRG

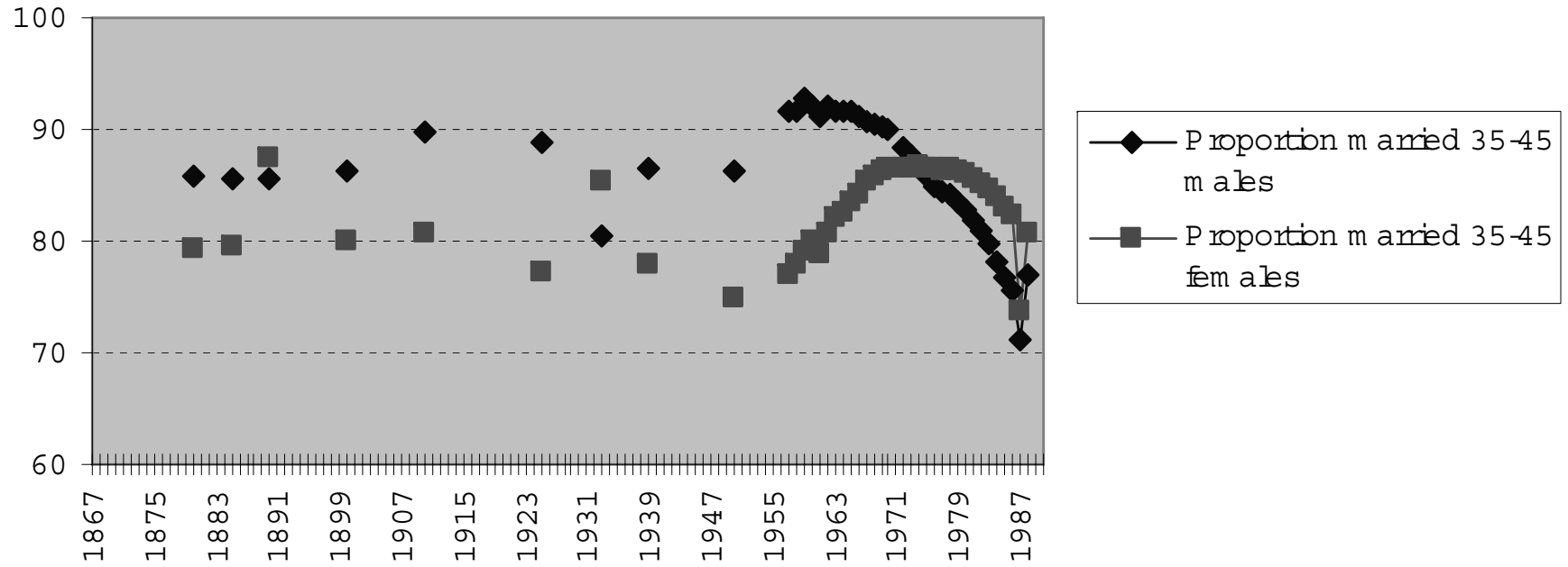
Illegitimacy/legitimacy ratio, Germany, Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, and Europe^a



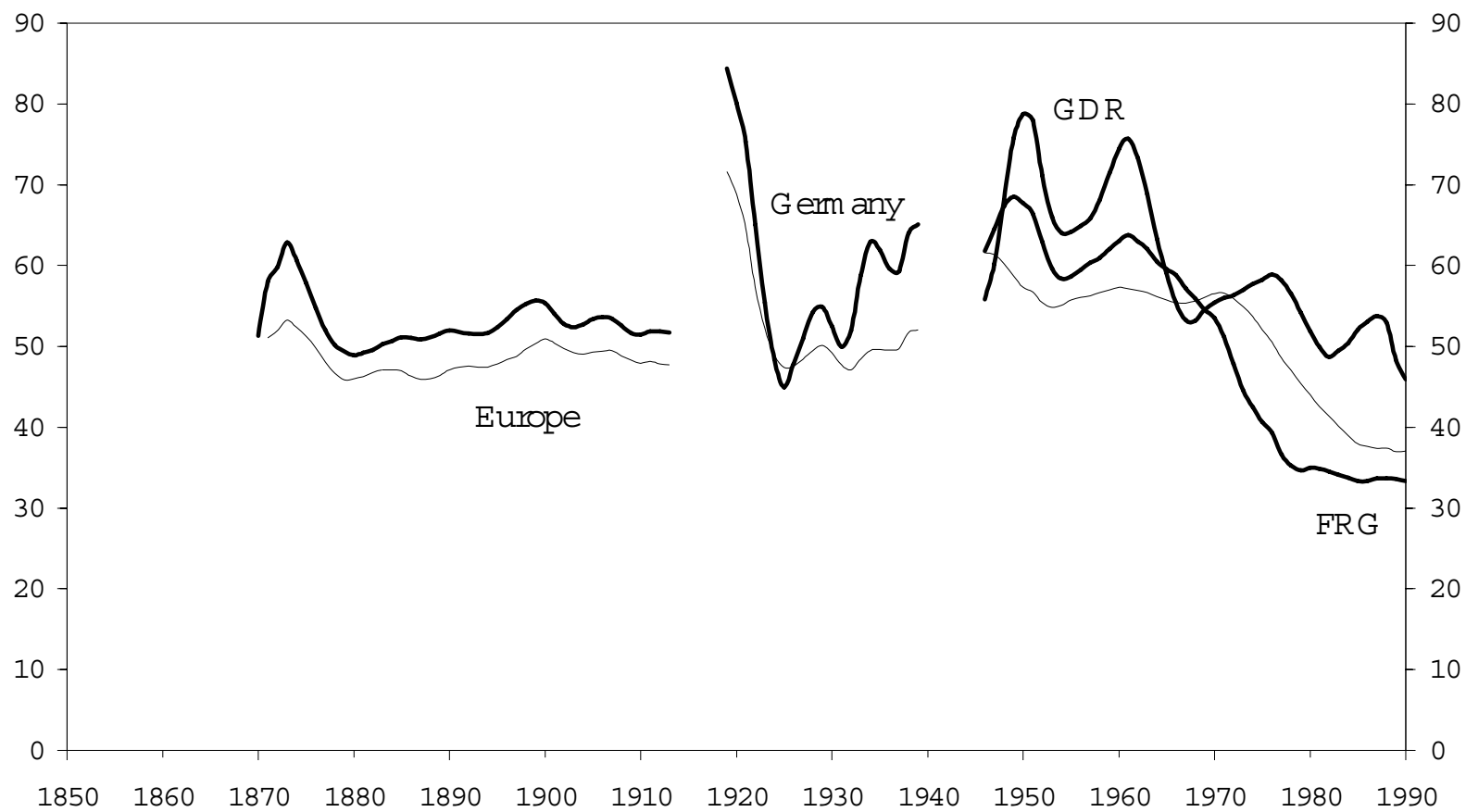
^a Illegitimacy rate / legitimacy rate x 100.

Source: Eurodata.

Proportion married, Germany (Empire and Federal Republic)



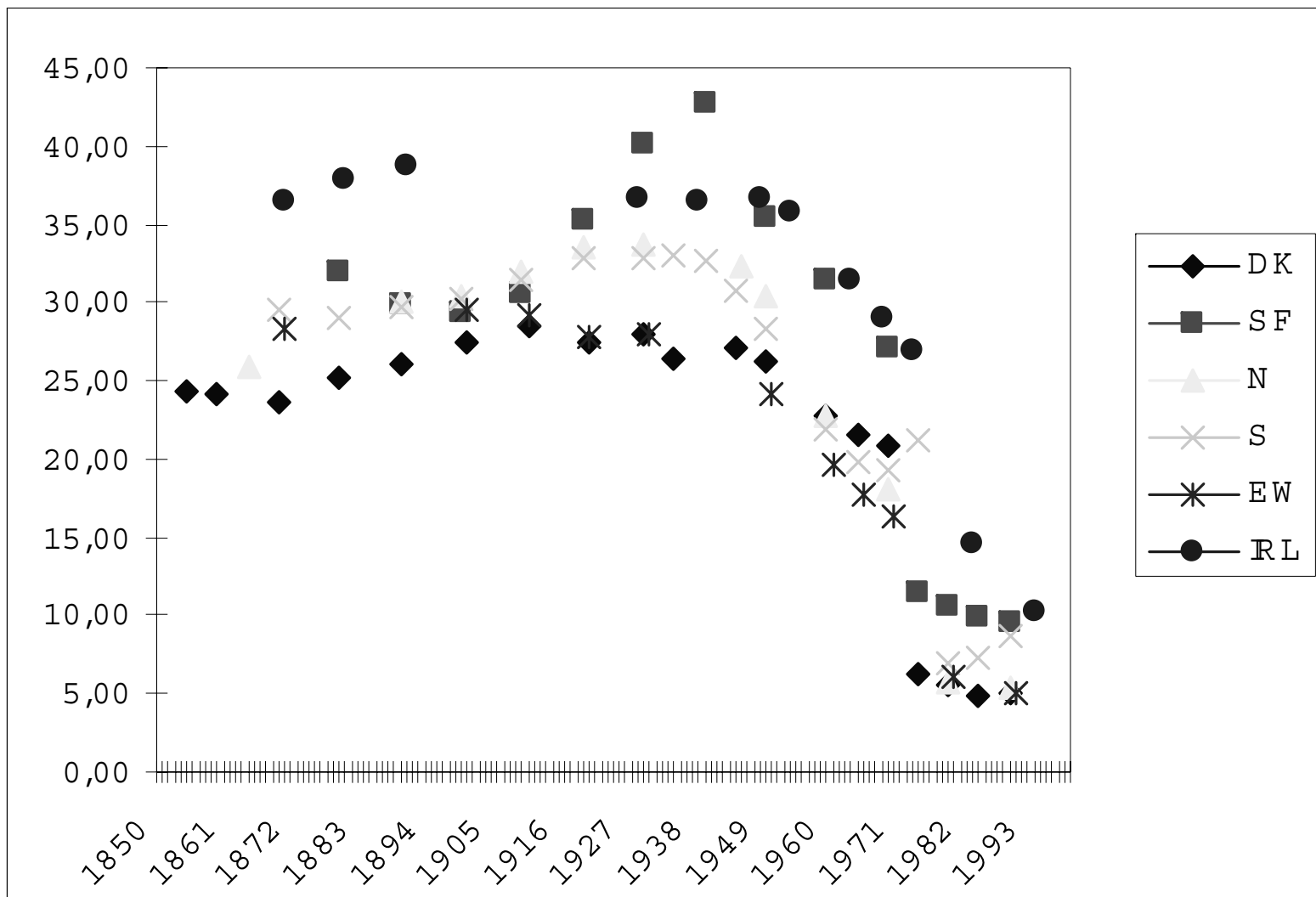
Marriage rate, Germany, Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, and Europe^a



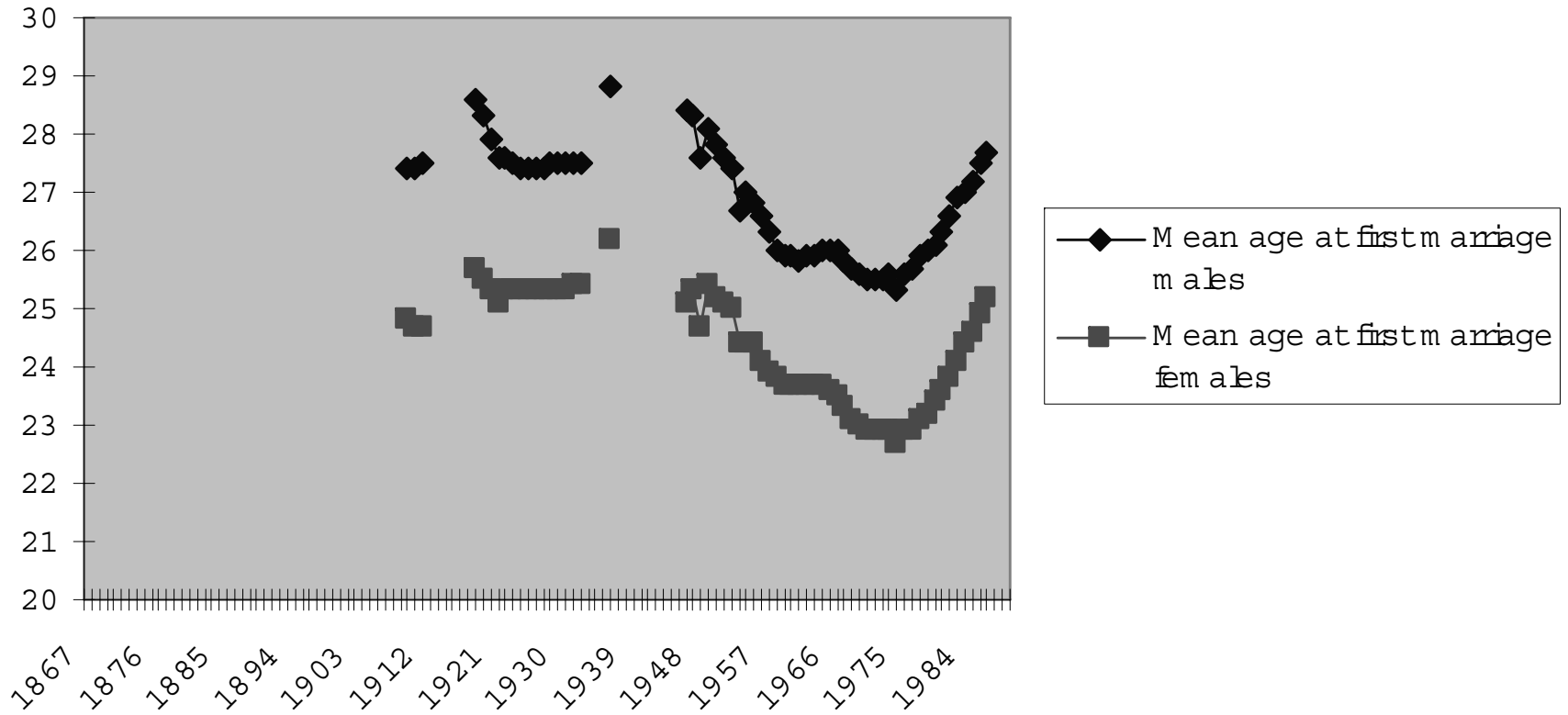
^a Number of persons marrying per 1,000 unmarried population 15 and over; moving averages.

Source: Eurodata.

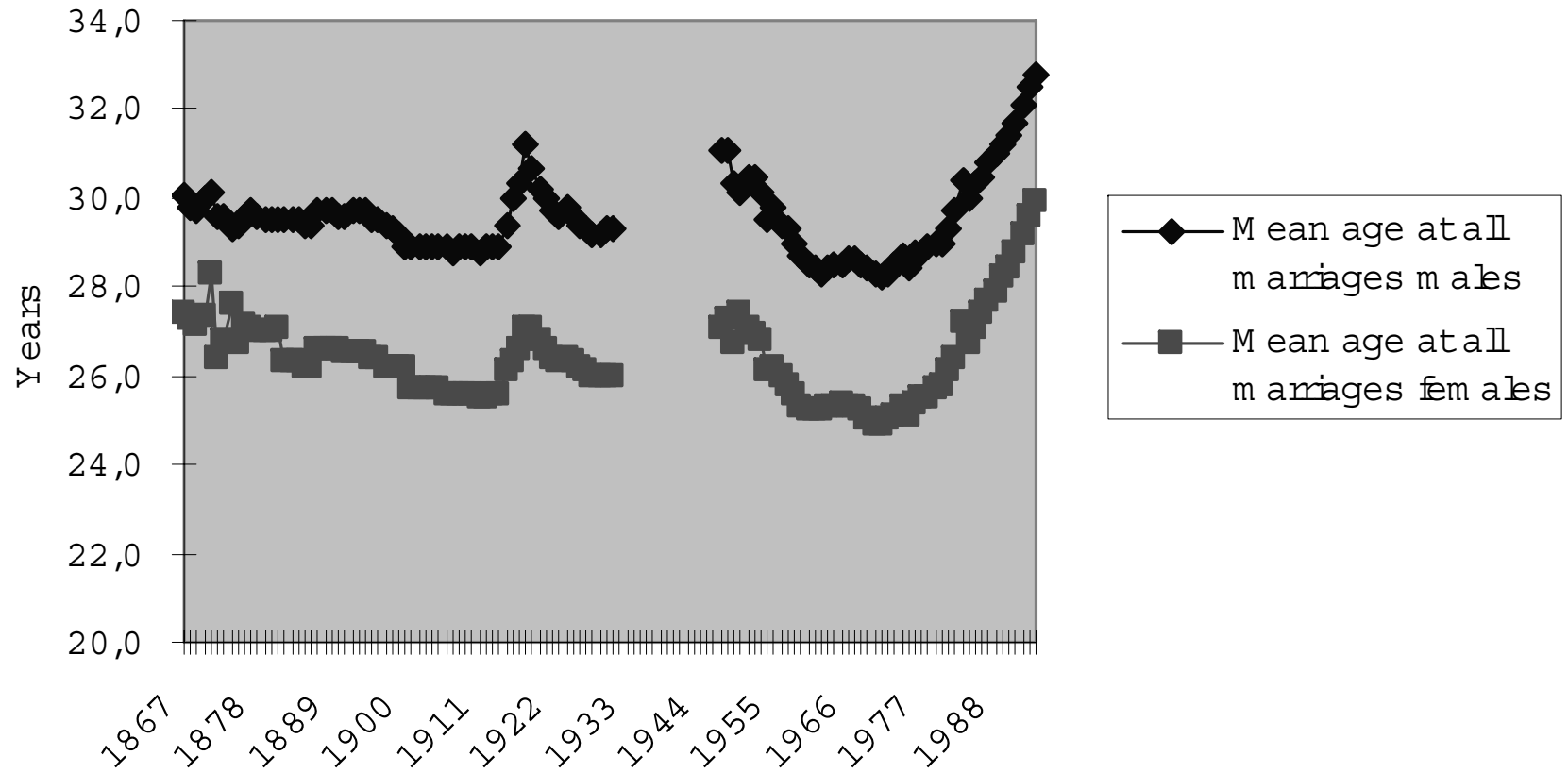
Celibacy rate (proportion of women aged 45-54 never married)



Germany (Empire and Federal Republic)

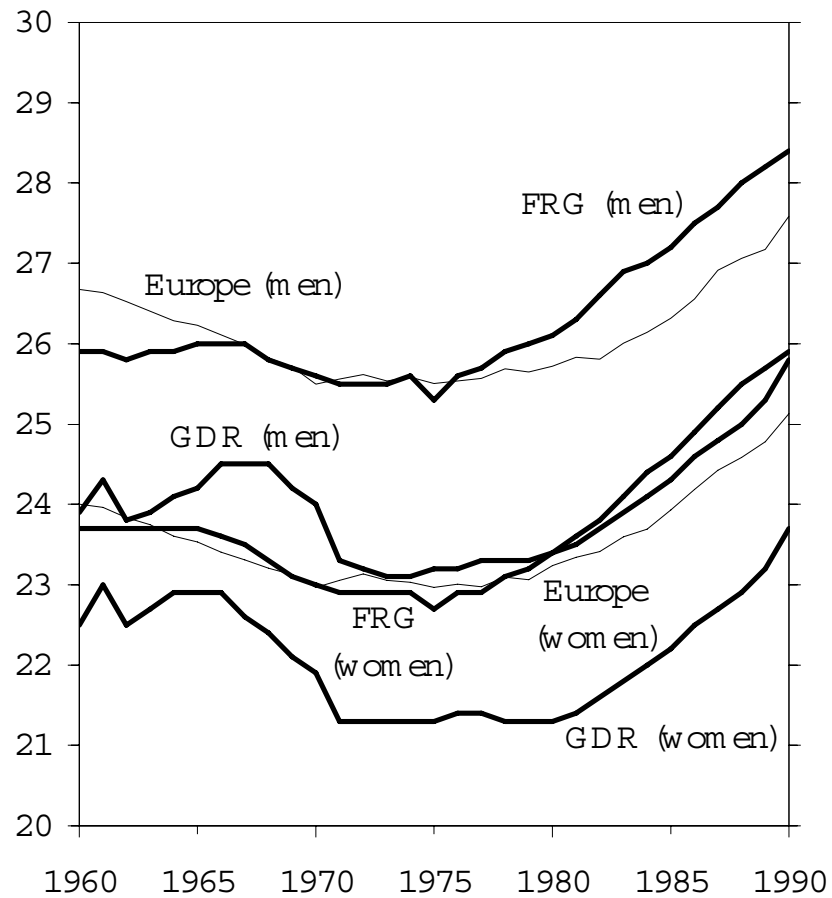


Mean age at all marriages, Prussia and Germany (Federal Republic)

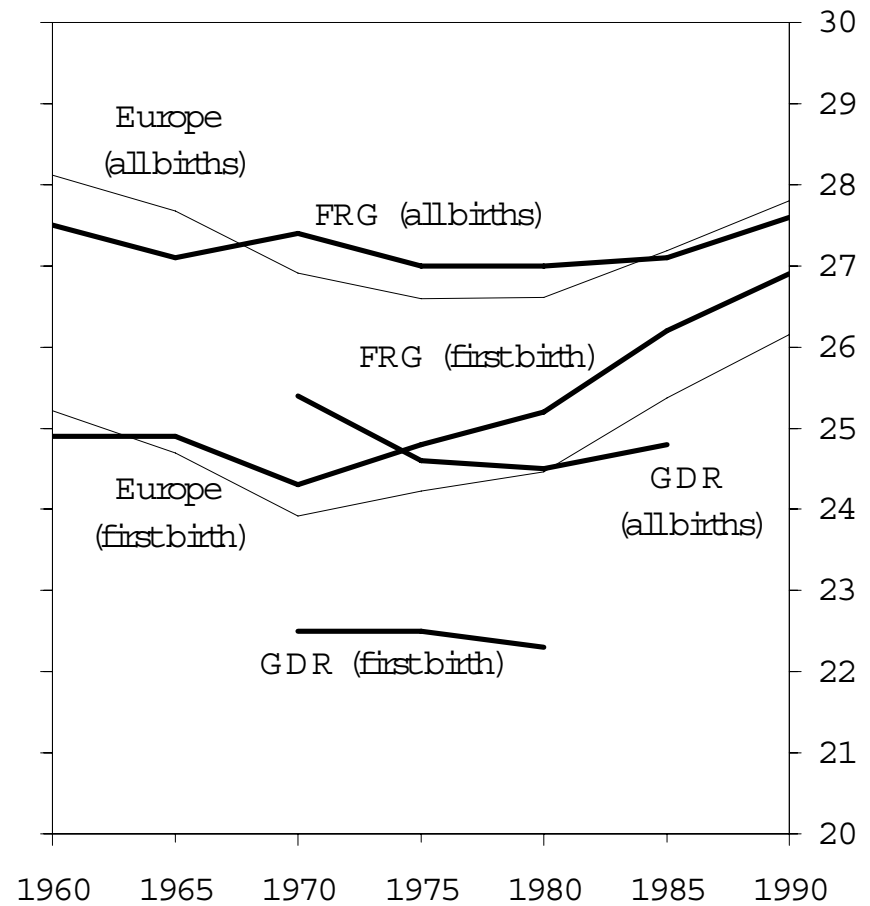


Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, and Europe

Age at first marriage

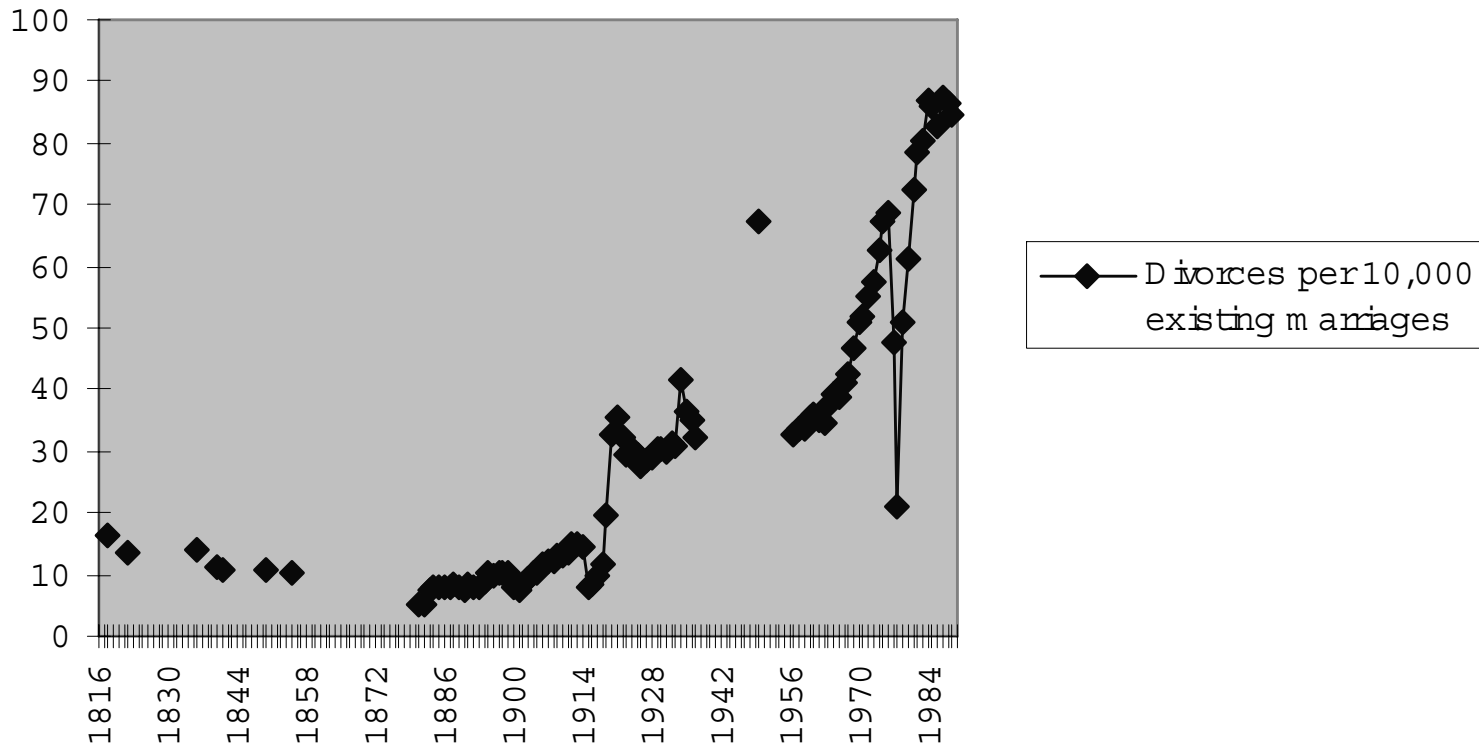


Mother's age at childbirth



Source: Eurodata.

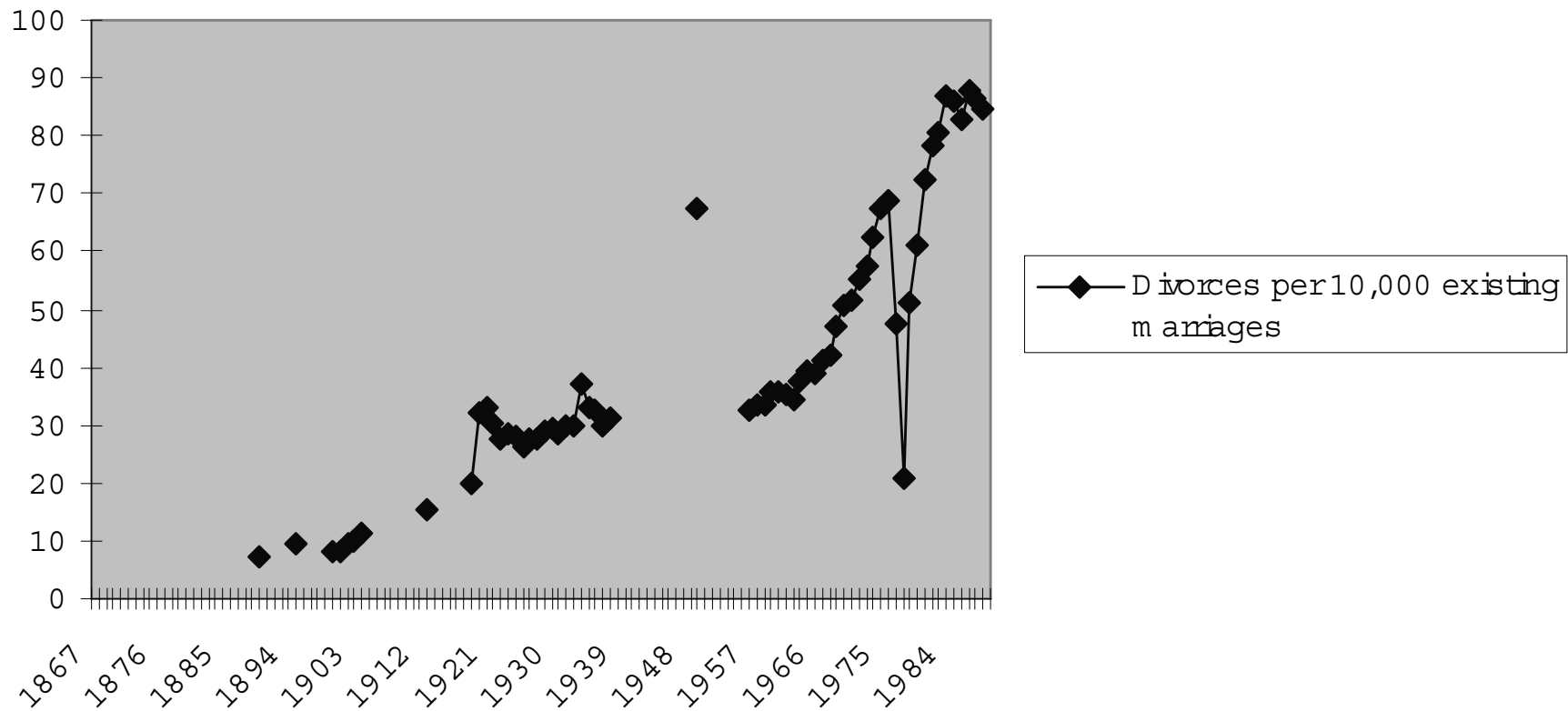
Divorces rate, Prussia and Germany (Federal Republic of)



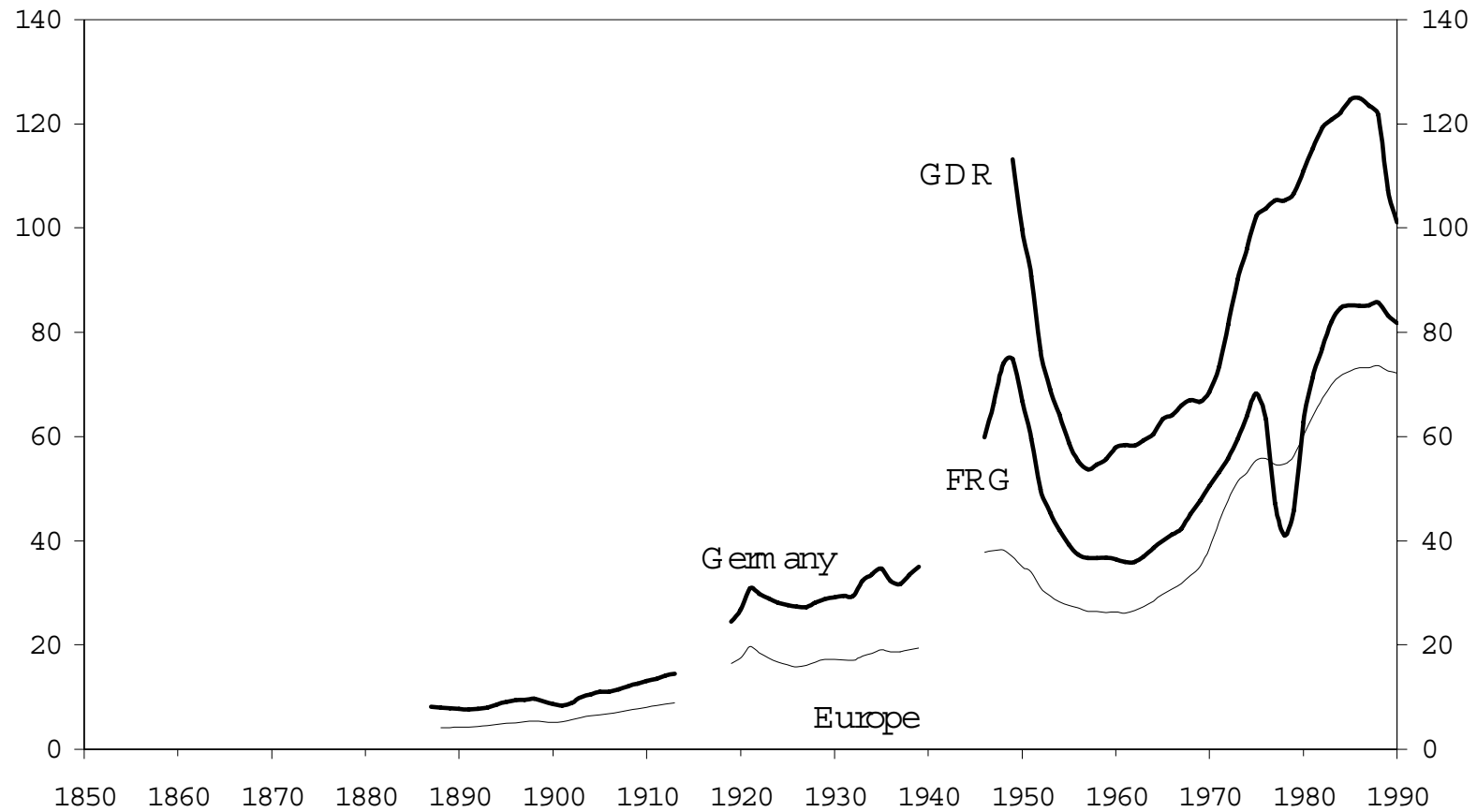
5. Divortiality

- Long-term logistic growth of divorces to an upper limit
- In Western Germany influence of the reform of the divorce law of 1977: principle of marriage breakdown introduced („incidence“)
- Divorces in Germany since the 19th century were more frequent than in the European average
- In the GDR divorces were very much more frequent than in the FRG
- Consequences of the increase in divorces: increase of lone parents
- In the 1990s saturation of the divorce rate

Divorce rate, Germany (Empire and Federal Republic)



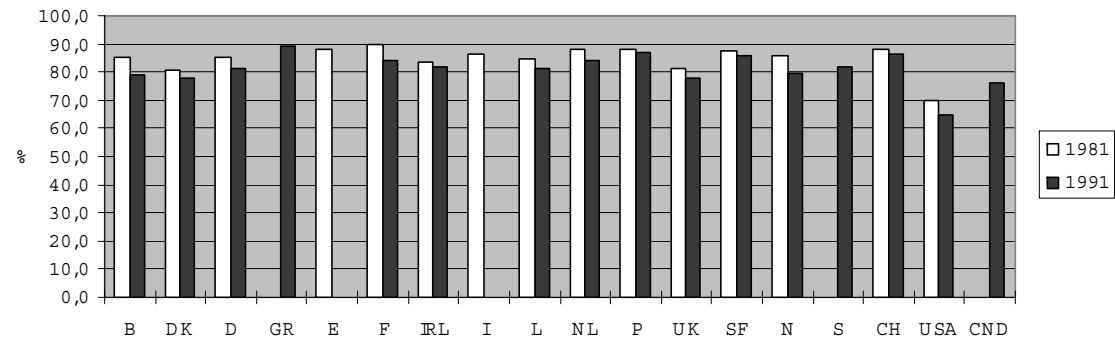
Divorce rate, Germany, Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, and Europe^a



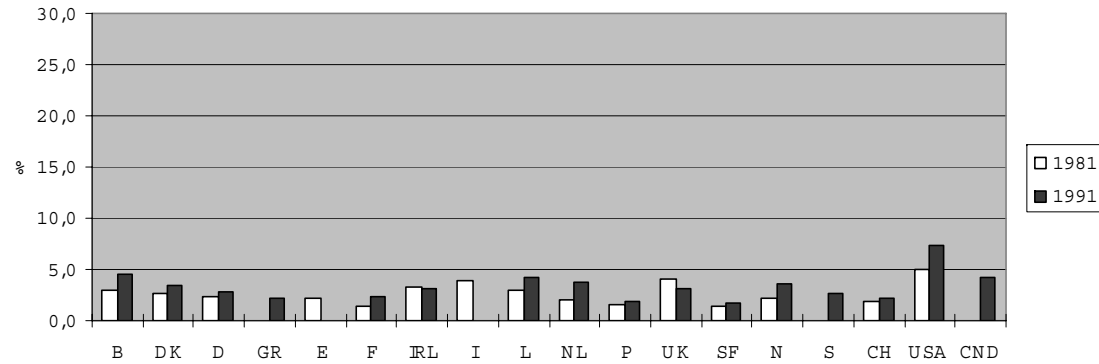
^a Number of persons divorcing per 10,000 married population 15 and over; moving averages.

Source: Eurodata.

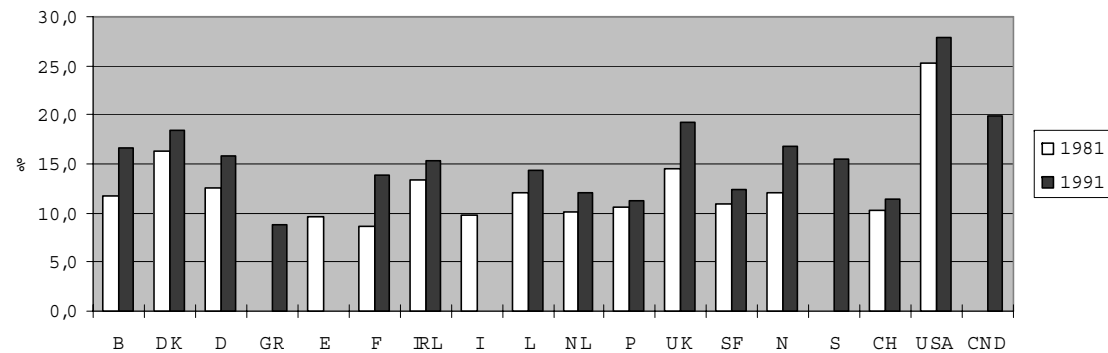
Couples with children as % of all families with children



Single men with children as % of all families with children



Single women with children as % of all families with children



6. Remarriages

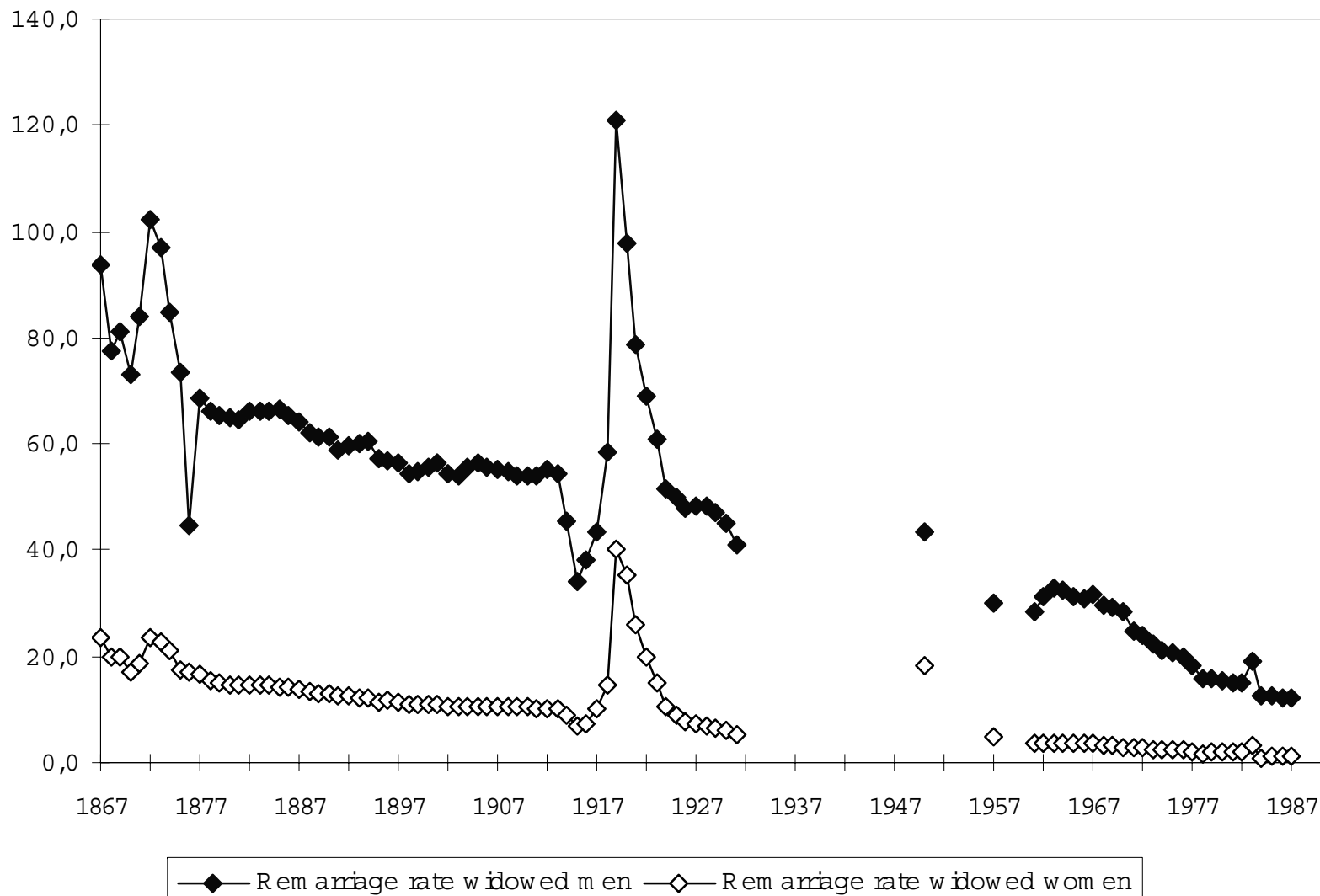
Widowed persons:

- Long-term decrease of remarriages of widowed persons
- Cause: increase in life expectancy
- Remarriages by men constantly more frequent than remarriages by women

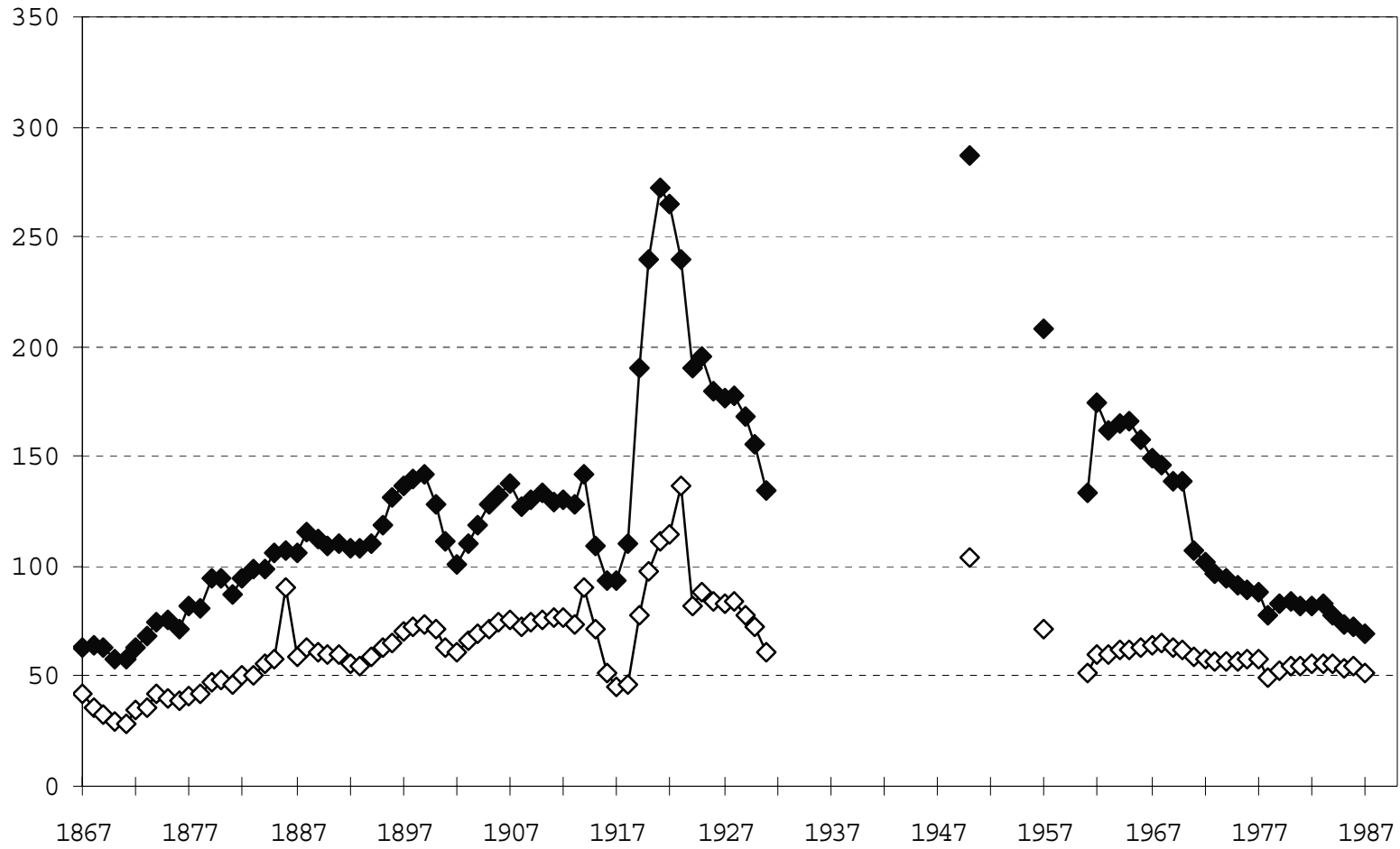
Divorced persons:

- Remarriages of divorced persons increased until 1945; since that time remarriages decline
- The chances of a remarriage are higher for men compared to women
- In international comparison the remarriage rate is high in those countries where there are few divorces: indicator for the social importance of the institution of marriage

Remarriage rate of widowed women/men, Prussia and Federal Republic of Germany 1867-1987

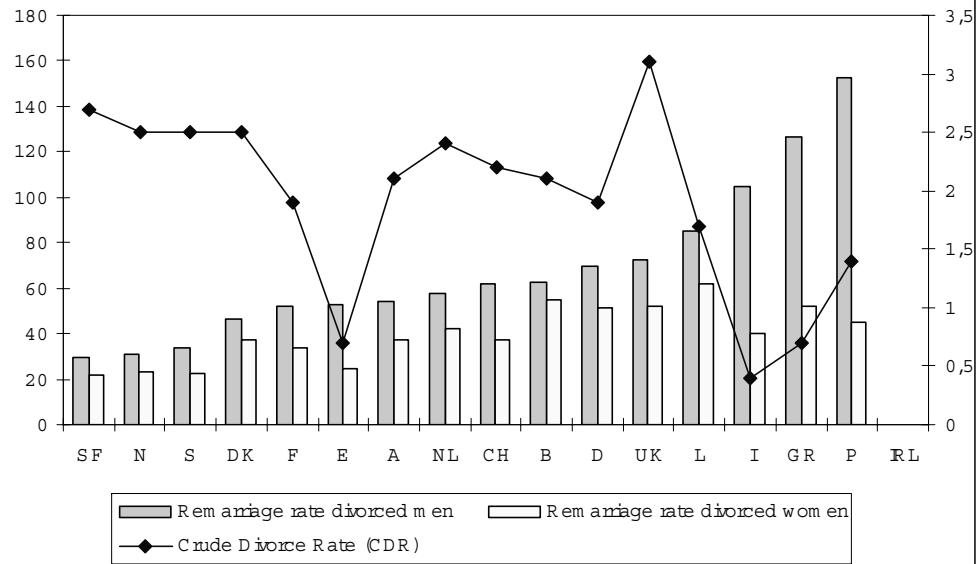


Remarriage rate of divorced women/men, Prussia and Federal Republic of Germany 1867-1987

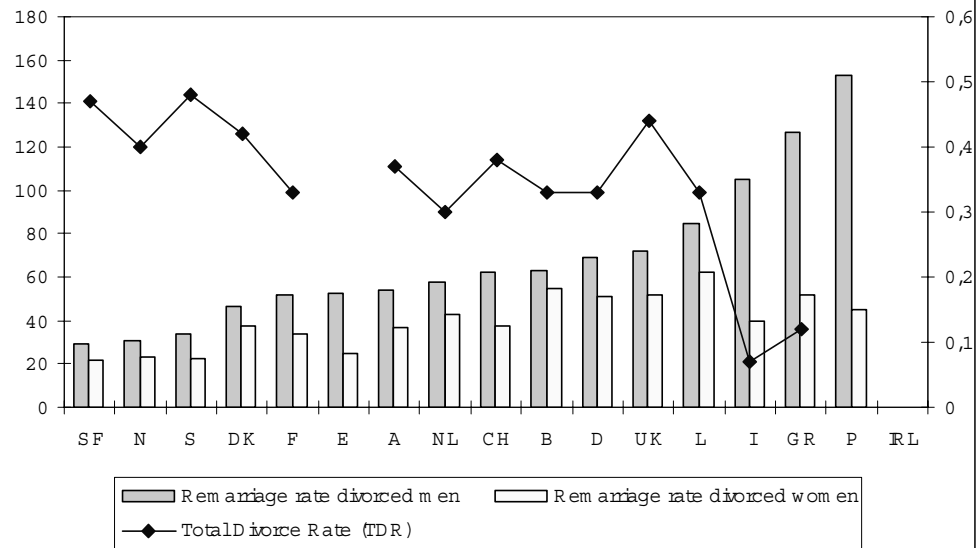


◆ Remarriage rate divorced men ◇ Remarriage rate divorced women

Remarriage rate of divorced women/men and Crude Divorce Rate
Rate 1990/91



Remarriage rate of divorced women/men and Total Divorce Rate
Rate 1990/91



7. Population growth and migration

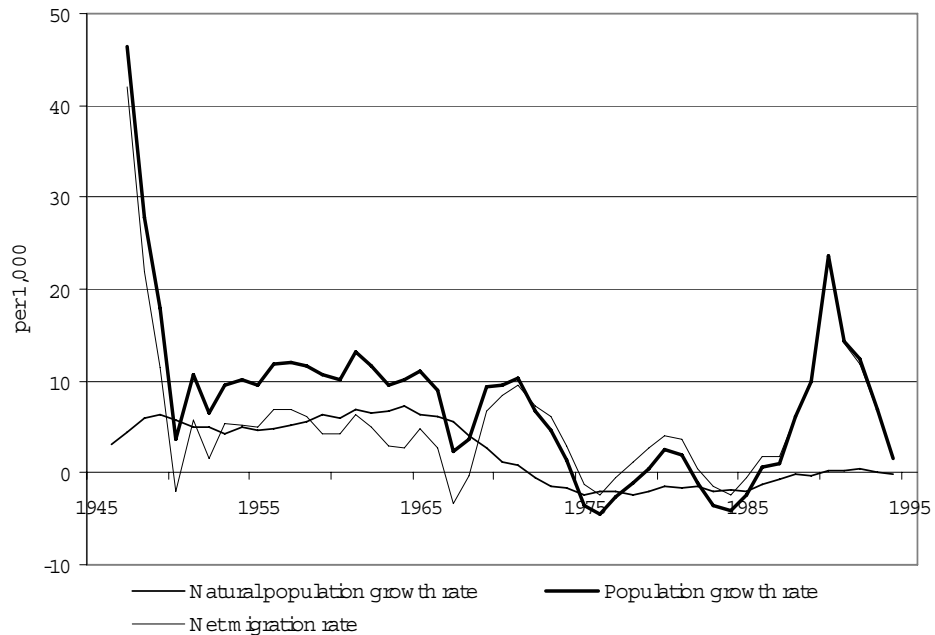
FRG:

- Population gains by positive net migration; until the 1960s mainly from the GDR
- During the 1960s guest workers; in the 1970er employment stop for guest workers; in the beginning of the 1980s asylum seekers; since 1990 strong immigration from the former GDR

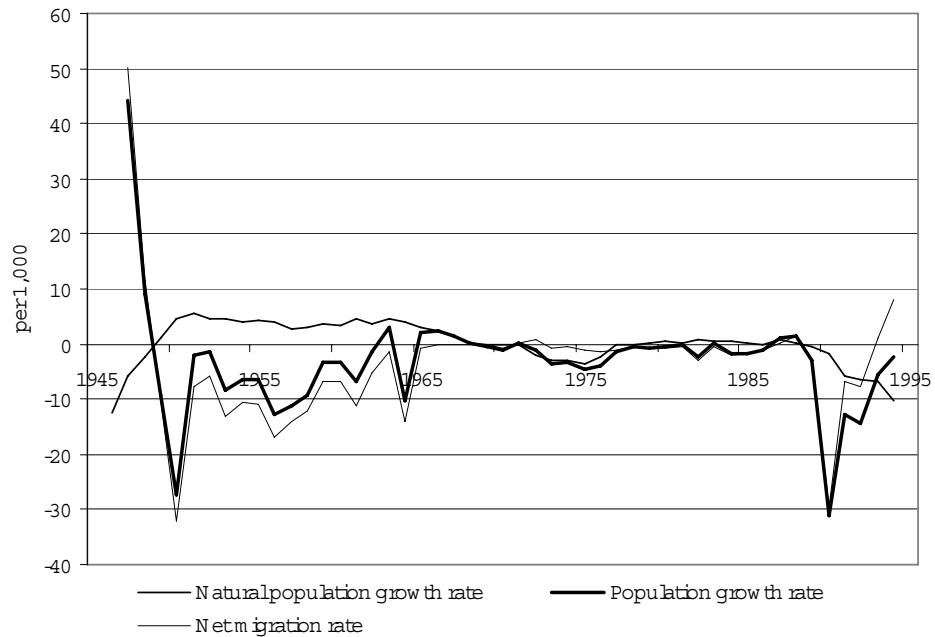
GDR:

- Zero population growth or even negative population growth, mainly caused by strong emigration; opposite development to West Germany
- Strong emigration after the reunification of 1990

Population growth and net migration, West Germany 1945-1995



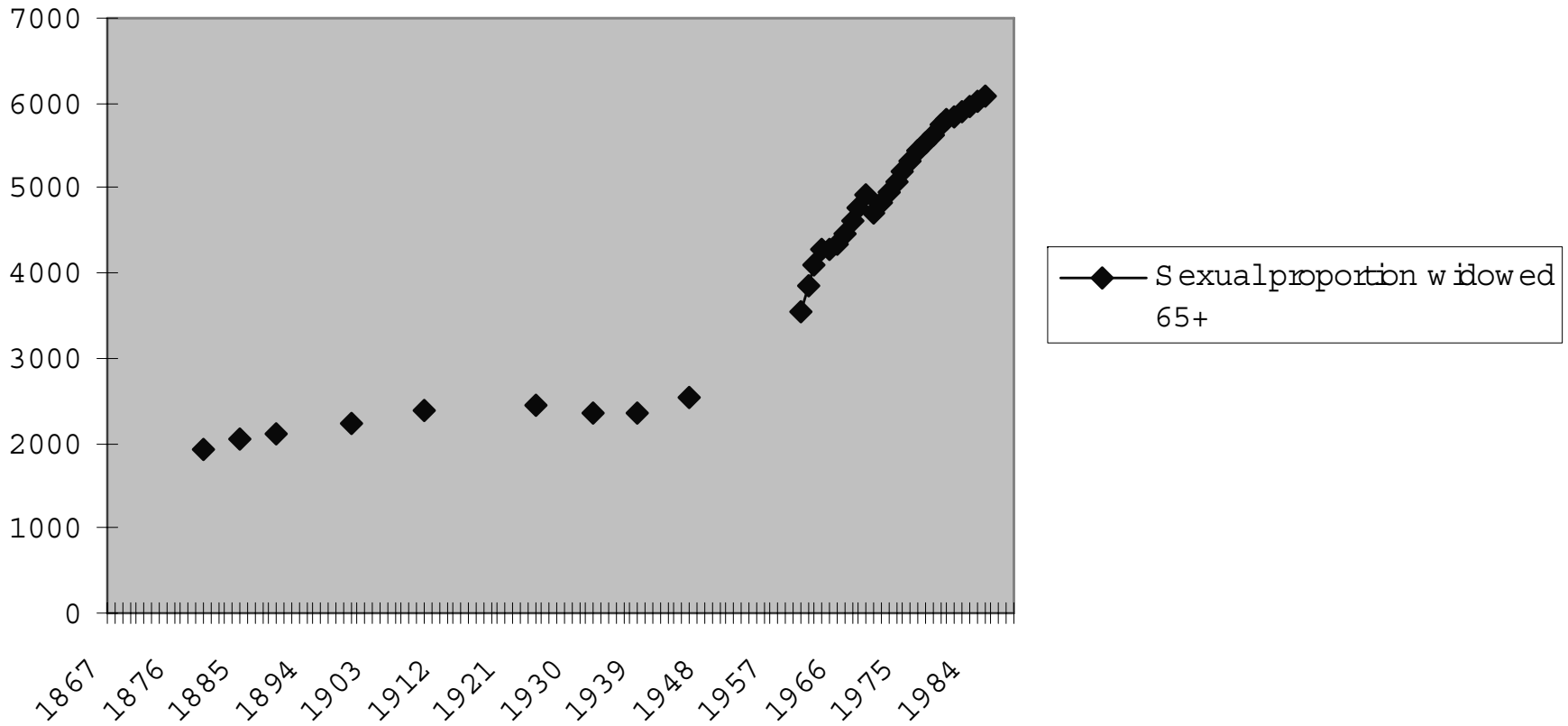
Population growth and net migration, East Germany 1945-1995



8. Ageing of the population

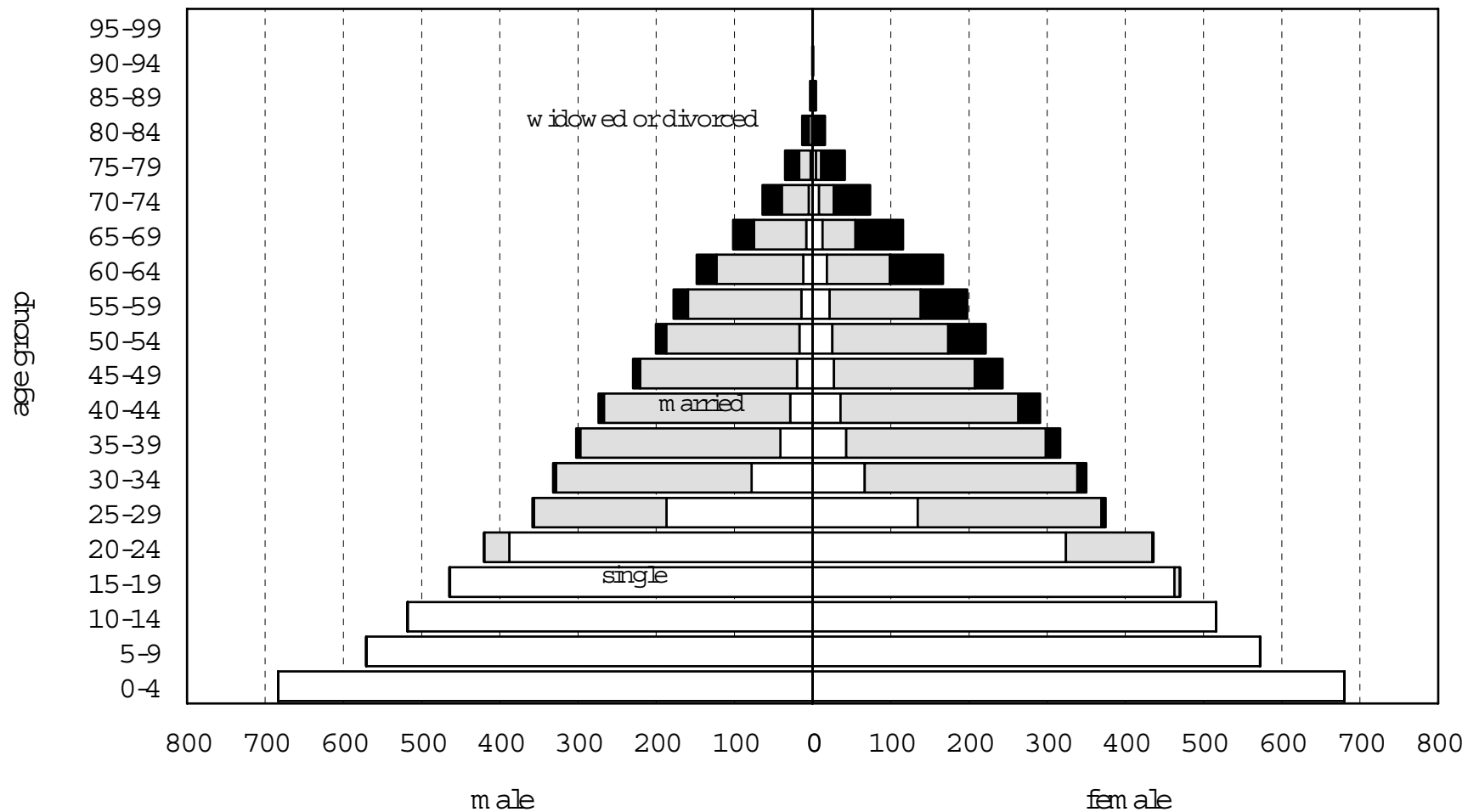
- Sexual proportion of widowed persons aged 65+ is constantly increasing („female surplus“)
- Ageing of the population: from the population pyramid to the population bell
- Change of the population by marital status caused by late age at marriage, frequent divorces and „surplus“ of widowed women
- In the GDR from the beginning big problems with a balanced age structure:
 - Emigration of the „young“ and the men
 - Small immigration
 - Strong fluctuations of the birth frequency
 - „Demographic revolution“ since the 1990s (W. Zapf)
- Consequence: in future strong ageing of the population in the new Federal States respectively their effects on the total German population

Sexualproportion widowed 65+ , Gem any (Em pire and FederalR epublic)



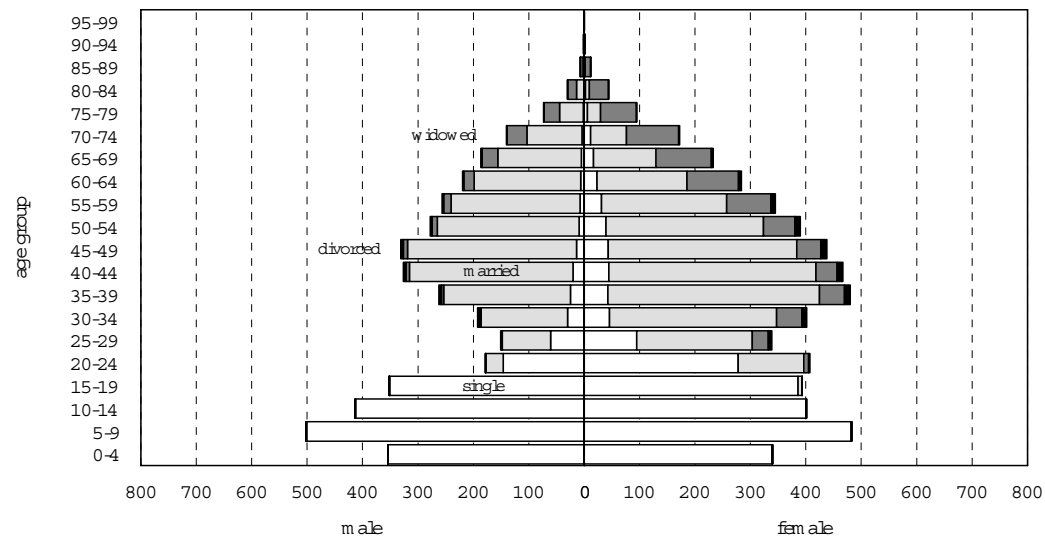
Population by age, sex and marital status (per 10,000 of total population)

Germany, 1880



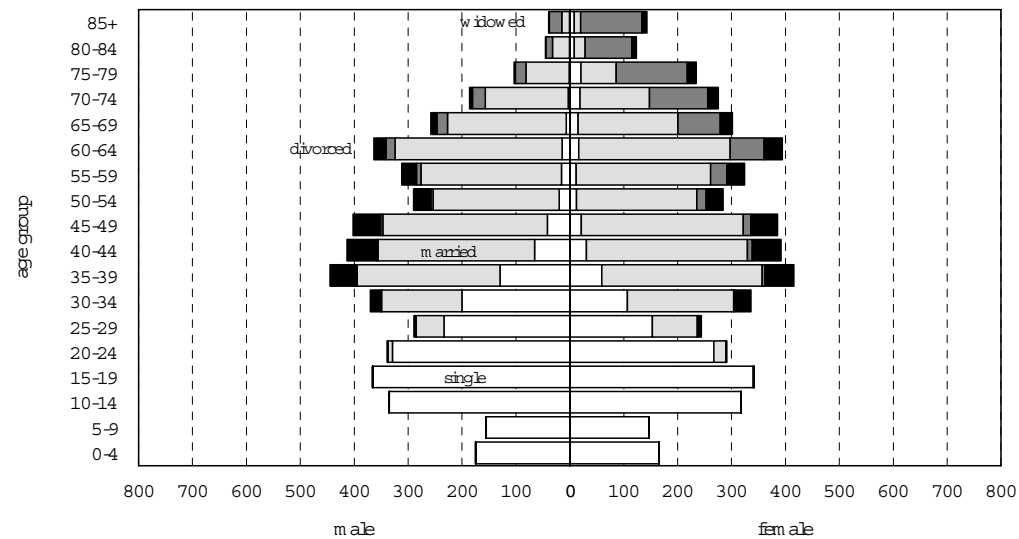
Population by age, sex and marital status (per 10.000 of total population)

East Germany, 1946



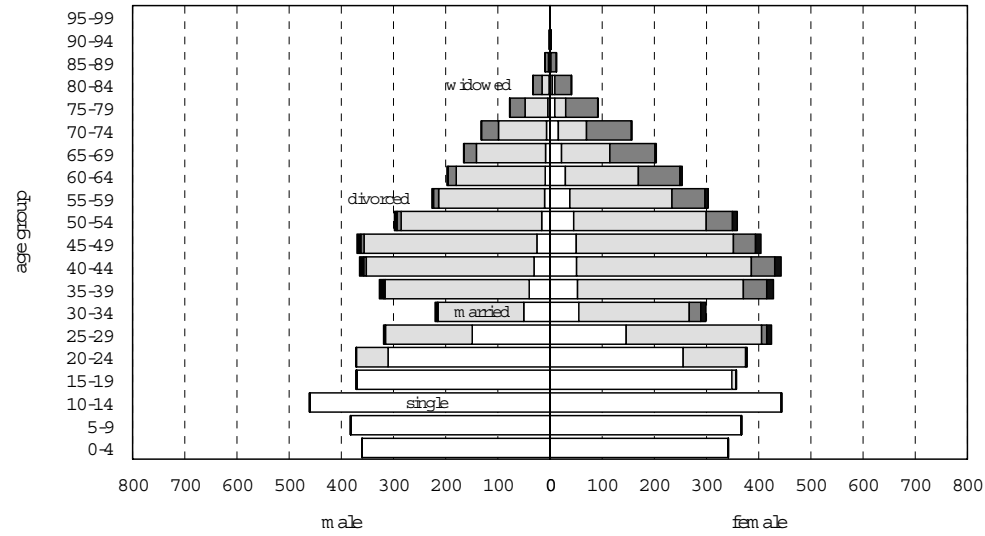
Population by age, sex and marital status (per 10.000 of total population)

East Germany, 2000



Population by age, sex and marital status (per 10.000 of total population)

West Germany, 1950



Population by age, sex and marital status (per 10.000 of total population)

West Germany, 2000

