

## **Outline of the case study 'North-Eastern Germany' (DE80 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern)**

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### **1. Introduction**

#### **1.1. Specification of the research questions and the aims**

The case studies contribute to improve the knowledge on and the understanding of demographic and migratory flows at the regional and local level. They focus on internal and international migration as the component with stronger links to the regional socio-economic situation and dynamics. In addition in the case studies the output of the policy oriented activities of the DEMIFER project are translated into specific regional settings.

The specific research questions and the specific aims of the case studies are:

- How are demographic and migratory flows affecting the entire case study area, its regional subdivisions and its cities?
- How do demographic change and migratory movements bring about population change – growth or decline -, population ageing and ageing of the working age population?
- What are the factors of attraction or the causes of interregional and international migration at the regional level?
- Is information regarding the skill level of interregional, intra EU and international migrants available?
- What are the economic and social consequences of migratory flows in the case study area, or, more in general, what are the links between 'demography' and 'economy' in the case study areas?

The interrelations between socio-economic and demographic trends are the focus of the case studies. The focus of the case studies is on the description of the socio-demographic structure, demographic and interregional and international migratory processes and their economic and social consequences. The sustainability of the demographic system and the migration process – migration gains and migration losses - at the sub-regional level will be considered in all case studies. The interdependence in the urban areas and between the urban areas and their hinterland is highlighted.

#### **1.2. Historical and economic background**

Mecklenburg-Vorpommern is the most North-eastern German state bordering the Baltic sea. The state was part of the German Democratic Republic and was during these years divided into 3 Bezirke. Mecklenburg- Vorpommern was re-founded in 1990 during the German reunification. Today 6 urban and 12 rural counties form the state. The capital is Schwerin, But Rostock, the Baltic seaport is with about 200,000 inhabitants the largest city of the state. Mecklenburg-Vorpommern is part of the Northern German plane, rich in lakes and forests and home to several national and regional parks. With a low population density and a very rural settlement structure agriculture plays in many parts of the state an important role. The lakes and the Baltic Sea shore attracts tourism. The Baltic Sea gives rise to a Maritime sector with shipping companies, ports facilities and shipyards. Rostock and Greifswald are two of the oldest German universities and should work as centres for future developments in the research sector. In recent years the renewable energy sector (wind energy) grew considerably in the state. Today Mecklenburg-Vorpommern has a total population of 1,???,??? inhabitants

and with a ... of .... (..% of the EU average) one of the lowest in Germany. is with about

### 1.3. Settlement structure

Map 1a Population in North-Eastern Germany (DE80 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern), 1.1.2008

Map 1b Population density in North-Eastern Germany (DE80 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern), 1.1.2008

### 1.4. Outline of the case study report

2. Review of existing analysis of demographic and migratory flows in the case study
3. Demographic stocks and flows of the case study region and its sub-divisions
  - 3.1. Age structure of the population (telling the story of the population pyramids)

Figure 1 Population pyramid of North-Eastern Germany (DE80 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern), 1.1.2005

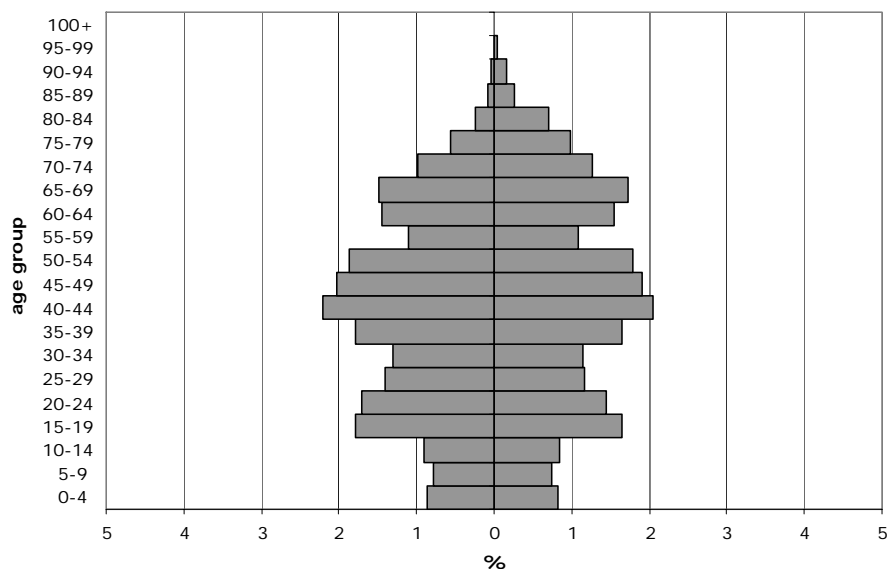


Table 1 Age structure of the population in North-Eastern Germany (DE80 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern), 31.12.2007

	Population by age groups 31.12.2007					
	Total	Under 18	18 to 24	20 to 39	25 to 64	65 and older
KS Greifswald, Hansestadt	53,845	12.3	14.9	33.1	54.1	18.7
KS Neubrandenburg, Stadt	66,735	12.5	11.4	26.2	55.8	20.4
KS Rostock, Hansestadt	200,413	11.6	11.9	29.3	54.1	22.4
KS Schwerin, Landeshauptstadt	95,855	12.4	10.1	25.5	54.7	22.7
KS Stralsund, Hansestadt	58,027	11.9	10.5	26.1	53.2	24.4
KS Wismar, Hansestadt	45,012	11.3	10.7	26.9	53.9	24.1
Bad Doberan	118,677	14.5	8.9	22.9	58.5	18.1
Demmin	83,500	13.8	8.9	22.0	55.0	22.3
Güstrow	102,762	14.3	9.3	22.9	54.9	21.6
Ludwigslust	126,099	14.7	9.3	24.0	56.7	19.3
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	80,924	13.5	8.9	22.1	56.5	21.1
Müritz	66,503	13.7	9.2	23.8	56.0	21.1
Nordvorpommern	109,448	13.5	8.6	22.1	56.4	21.5
Nordwestmecklenburg	118,677	15.6	8.8	24.3	57.4	18.2
Ostvorpommern	108,138	13.3	9.2	22.5	55.6	21.9
Parchim	99,959	13.8	8.8	22.1	56.7	20.8
Rügen	69,716	12.7	9.5	22.3	55.8	22.0
Uecker-Randow	75,392	13.0	9.1	22.3	55.3	22.6
Mecklenburgische Seenplatte	297,662	13.4	9.5	23.4	55.8	21.3
Mittleres Mecklenburg/Rostock	421,852	13.1	10.4	25.9	55.5	21.0
Vorpommern	474,566	12.9	9.9	24.0	55.3	21.9
Westmecklenburg	485,602	13.9	9.4	24.3	56.2	20.5
	1,679,682	13.3	9.8	24.4	55.7	21.1

Map 2 Population 65 and older in North-Eastern Germany (DE80 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern), 1.1.2008

### 3.2. Population change and its components

Table 2 Population change and its components in North-Eastern Germany (DE80 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern), 2000-2008

### 3.3. Natural change - fertility and mortality

Map 3 TFR in North-Eastern Germany (DE80 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern), 2007

Map 4 Life expectancy for men and women in North-Eastern Germany (DE80 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern), 2007

### 3.4. Net migration

Table 3 Interregional- and international migration in North-Eastern Germany (DE80 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern), 2000-2008

Map 5 Net interregional migration in North-Eastern Germany (DE80 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern), 2007

Map 6 Net international migration in North-Eastern Germany (DE80 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern), 2007

Map 7 Foreign population in North-Eastern Germany (DE80 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern), 1.1.2007

### 3.5. Age composition of migrants

Table 4 Interregional- and international age-specific migration rates in North-Eastern Germany (DE80 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern), 2007

Map 8 Net internal migration of the 18 to 24 years old population with North-Eastern Germany (DE80 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern), 2005-2007

Map 9 Net internal migration of the 25 to 64 years old population with North-Eastern Germany (DE80 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern), 2005-2007

Map 10 Net internal migration of the population 65 years and older with North-Eastern Germany (DE80 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern), 2005-2007

### 3.6. Other composition of migrants

Table 5 Foreign population by nationality in North-Eastern Germany (DE80 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern), 1.1.2006

Table 6 Population by migratory status in North-Eastern Germany (DE80 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern), 2005-2008

## 4. Economic change and population: the labour market of the case study region and its sub-divisions

### 4.1. Economic characteristics (GDP, unemployment)

Map 11 Unemployment in North-Eastern Germany (DE80 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern), 2007

### 4.2. Demographic and socio-demographic characteristics of the working age population

### 4.3. Changes in the working age population

Table 7 Working age population and its dynamic in North-Eastern Germany (DE80 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern), 2000-2007

### 4.4. Economic activity

### 4.5. The role of migration

Table 8 Foreigners employed and unemployed in North-Eastern Germany (DE80 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern), 2007

## 5. Economic change and population: other aspects of the case study region and its sub-divisions

The German unification process and its effects: the results of a field study "Über Leben im Umbruch" (<http://www.ueberlebenimumbruch.de/>) conducted by a

project group examining social transformation in the town of Wittenberge, situated in Brandenburg just South of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern.

6. Economic and social consequences of demographic change in the case study region and its sub-divisions
7. Population ageing at the regional level and the DEMIFER scenarios

Figure 2 Population change according to the DEMIFER scenarios in North-Eastern Germany (DE80 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern), 2005-2050

Figure 3 Population change according to the DEMIFER scenarios in North-Eastern Germany (DE80 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern), 2005-2050

Table 9 Population change according to the BBSR status-quo projection in North-Eastern Germany (DE80 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern), 2005-2025

8. Conclusions and the policy implications of demographic challenges in the case study region
9. References

Annex I: Data issues – characteristics, quality and timeliness of data at the national level and regional particularities

Annex II: Data reported in tables, graphs and maps in the report

NUTS3 regions of North-Eastern Germany (DE80 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern)

<b>Id NUTS3</b>	<b>Id County</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Regional planning region</b>
DE801	13001000	KS Greifswald, Hansestadt	Vorpommern
DE802	13002000	KS Neubrandenburg, Stadt	Mecklenburgische Seenplatte
DE803	13003000	KS Rostock, Hansestadt	Mittleres Mecklenburg/Rostock
DE804	13004000	KS Schwerin, Landeshauptstadt	Westmecklenburg
DE805	13005000	KS Stralsund, Hansestadt	Vorpommern
DE806	13006000	KS Wismar, Hansestadt	Westmecklenburg
DE807	13051000	Bad Doberan	Mittleres Mecklenburg/Rostock
DE808	13052000	Demmin	Mecklenburgische Seenplatte
DE809	13053000	Güstrow	Mittleres Mecklenburg/Rostock
DE80A	13054000	Ludwigslust	Westmecklenburg
DE80B	13055000	Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Mecklenburgische Seenplatte
DE80C	13056000	Müritz	Mecklenburgische Seenplatte
DE80D	13057000	Nordvorpommern	Vorpommern
DE80E	13058000	Nordwestmecklenburg	Westmecklenburg
DE80F	13059000	Ostvorpommern	Vorpommern
DE80G	13060000	Parchim	Westmecklenburg
DE80H	13061000	Rügen	Vorpommern
DE80I	13062000	Uecker-Randow	Vorpommern