

Radically Modern? East German Youth After the German-German Unification

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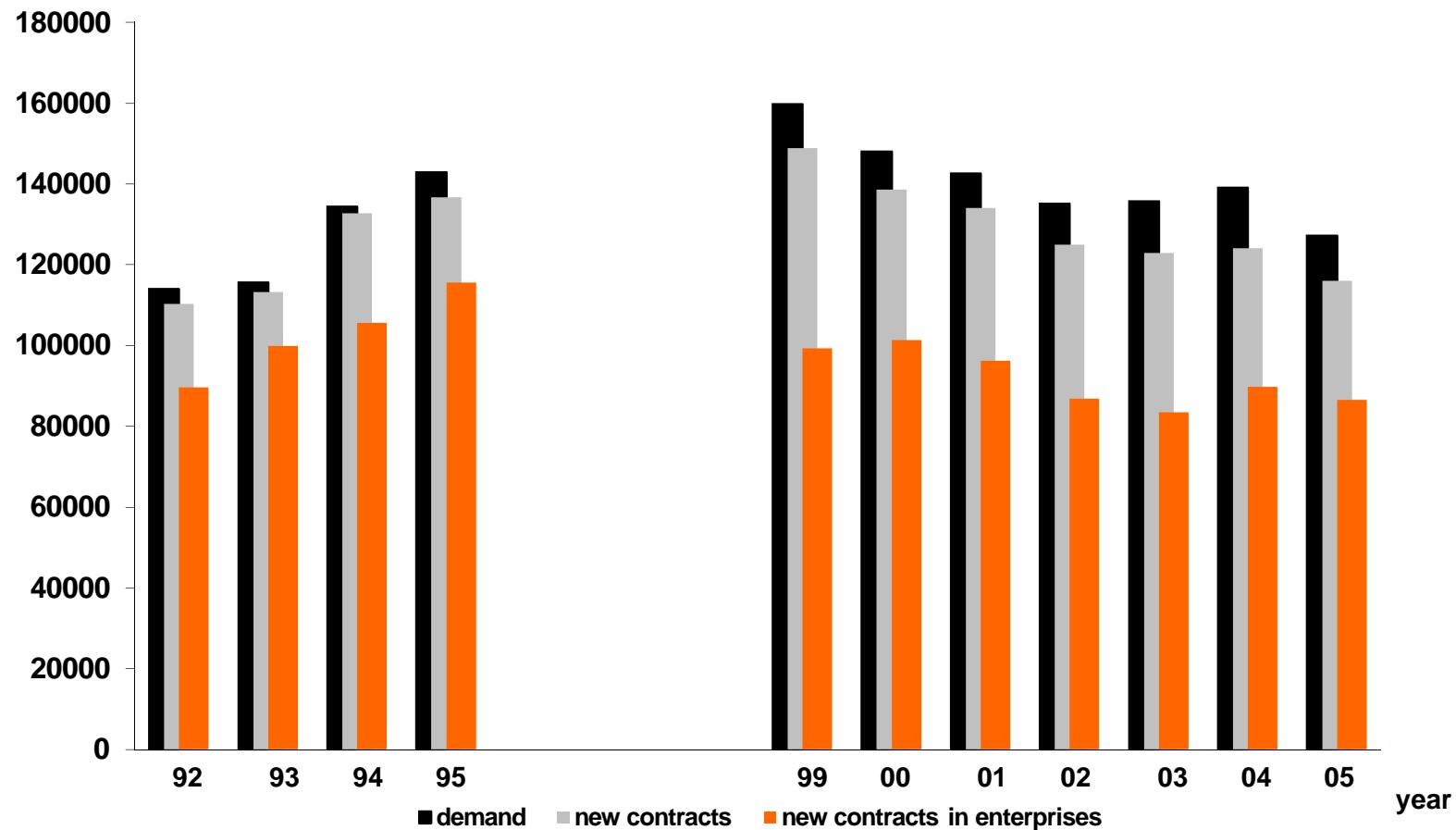
**Seminar
„Young People and Social Change after the Fall of the Berlin Wall“
Budapest, November 20, 2009**

What I will discuss

- I. Restructuring of institutional framework
- II. Growing biographical risks
- III. Growing risks for regions
- IV. Conclusion

I. Restructuring of Institutional Framework

Subsidized Vocational Training in Eastern Germany



Source: Berufsbildungsbericht 1996:162, Berufsbildungsbericht 2006:15,51 (Nationwide Vocational Training Report),
graphic: Christine Steiner

II. Growing Biographical Risks

Biographical Risks

East and West German Youth born in 1971

typical for the course of life of east Germans

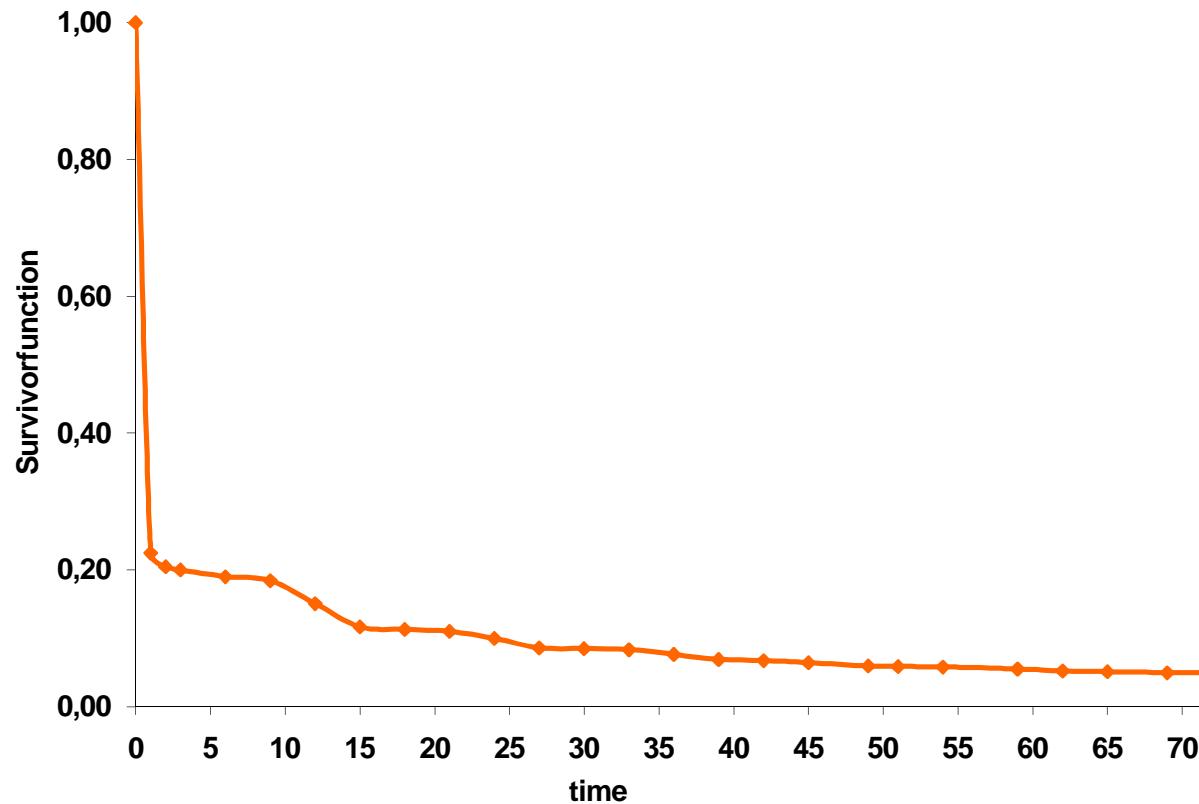
- (more) experience of unemployment (66 per cent vs. 33 per cent)
- (more) experience of regional mobility & job flexibility
- lower incomes
- lower rate of people with higher status jobs

typical for the course of life of east and west Germans

- addinoal training and investing in human capital
- feeling of uncertainty
- delay in starting a family

Transition into Vocational Training

(Junior Highschool Graduates, born in 1980, 1981 and 1982)

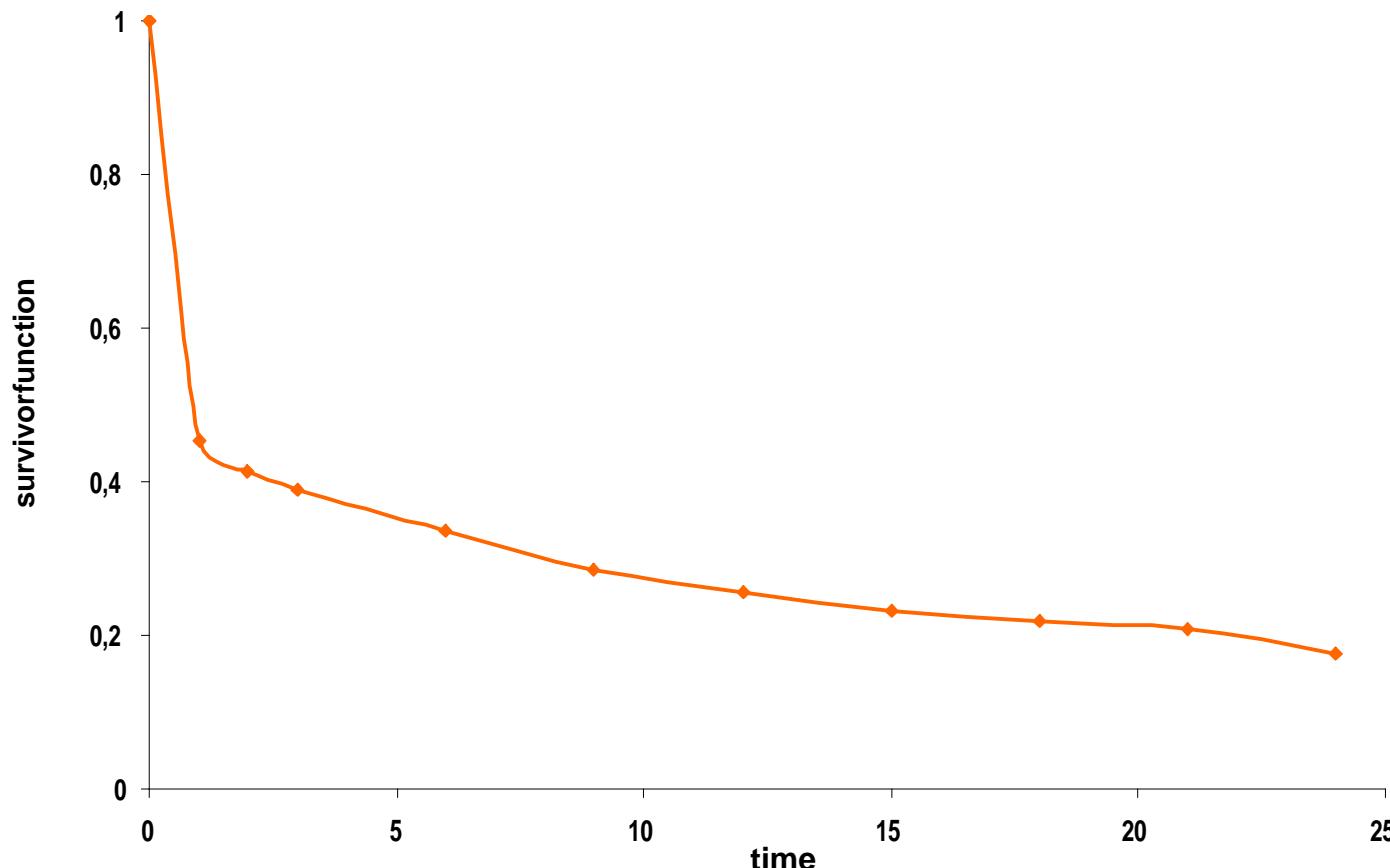


Source: Steiner, C.: Von Problemfällen und Hoffnungsträgern, in Grünert, H.; Berger, K.: Zwischen Markt und Förderung - Wirksamkeit und Zukunft von Ausbildungsplatzstrukturen in Ostdeutschland, Bielefeld:Bertelsmann, 2007, S.171,

ostmobil: Youth Panel of the Center of Social Research Halle , Wave 1-3.Kaplan-Meier-Estimation

Transition into the Job Market 1 (First Job)

(Vocational Training Graduates, born in 1980, 1981 and 1982)

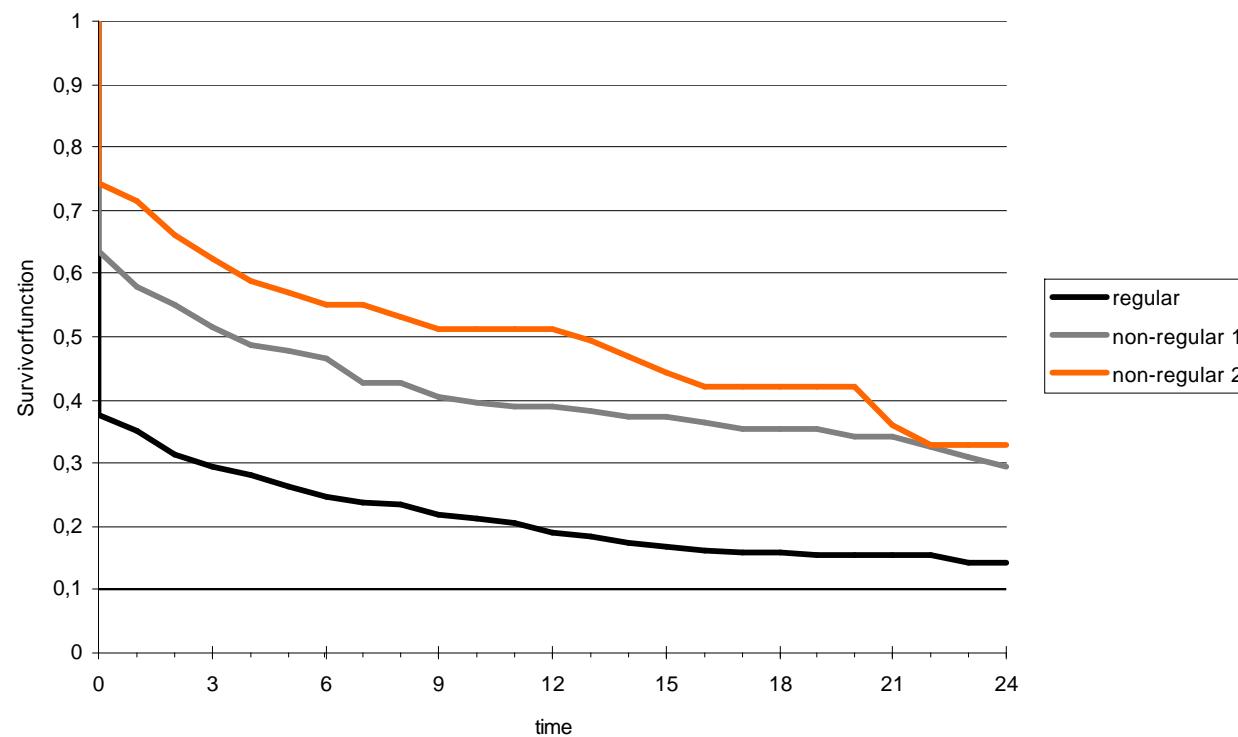


Source: Steiner, C.: Von Problemfällen und Hoffnungsträgern, in Grünert, H.; Berger, K.: Zwischen Markt und Förderung - Wirksamkeit und Zukunft von Ausbildungsplatzstrukturen in Ostdeutschland, Bielefeld:Bertelsmann, 2007, S.171,

ostmobil: Youth Panel of the Center of Social Research Halle , Wave 1-3.Kaplan-Meier-Estimation

Transition into the Job Market 2 (First Job)

(Vocationale Training Graduates, born in 1980 and 1981, „Regulares“ vs. „Subsidized“)



Source: Steiner, C./Prein, G.: Im Osten was Neues? Ausbildungs- und Erwerbseinstiege ostdeutscher Jugendlicher zwischen Normalität und Prekarisierung, WSI-Mitteilungen 57(2004)10, S.504
ostmobil: Youth Panel of the Center of Social Research Halle , Wave 1-3, Kaplan-Meier-Estimation

Transition into the Job Market 3 (First Job)

	First Job in the East	Sig.	First Job in the West	Sig.
lower school degree (Hauptschule) (ref.: Realschulabschluss)	0.67	*	0.60	+
anothergraduation ? (ref.: no)	1.10		0.87	
addional training? (ref.: no)	0.66		0.78	
addional training in the professional field? (ref.: no)	1.62	*	1.48	
subsidized vocational training (ref.: regular)				
non-regular 1	0.70	*	0.40	**
non-regular 2	0.57	**	0.94	
women (ref.: men)	1.89	**	1.89	*
profession (ref.: industrial based professions)				
construction	0.89		1.30	
other crafts	0.92		1.43	
technical oriented professions	0.45	*	0.86	
unspecified other	0.61		1.55	
trade	0.35	***	0.38	+
office	0.39	***	0.94	
health	1.80		3.90	*
social services and education	0.35	**	0.83	
other services	0.98		1.76	
constant	0.75	***	-1.22	***

Expectation for Individual Assistance

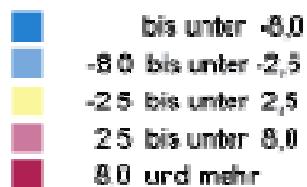
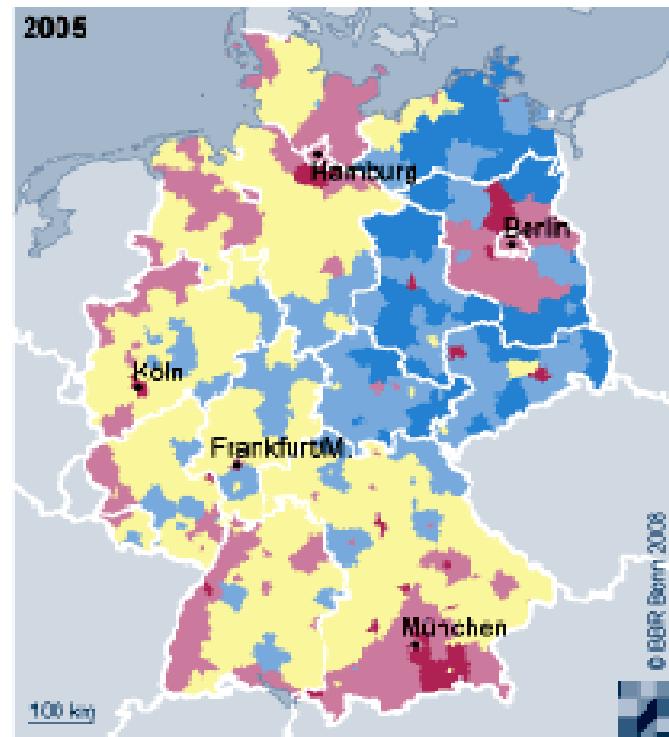
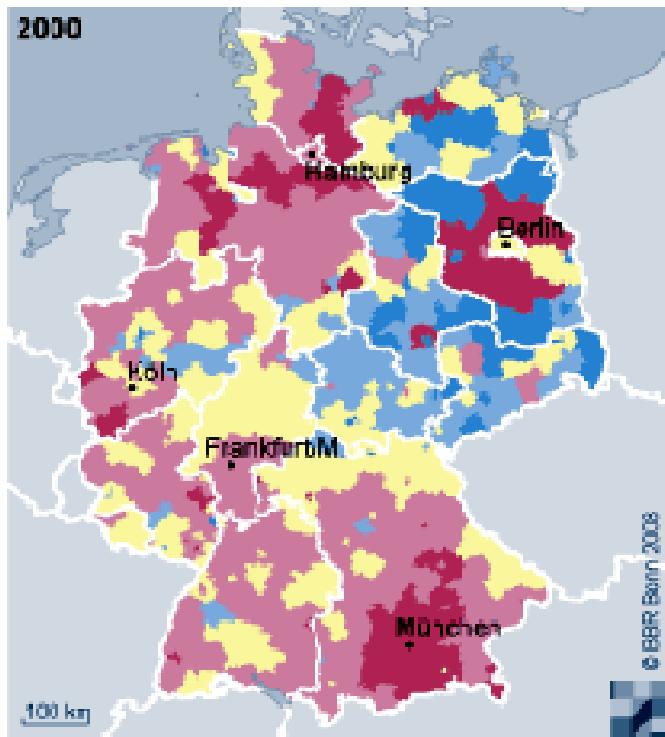
(Parents of 5th, 7th and 9th Graders)

		beta	sig.
school level			
	eastern Germany (without Berlin)	0.13	0.00
	city (≥ 100.000)	- 0.03	
schooltype (ref. IGS)			
	SMB	- 0.06	
	HS	- 0.05	
	RS	- 0.15	0.05
	GYM	- 0.17	0.00
individual level			
	9th grade	- 0.08	0.00
social status (ref. 2. Quartil)			
	lowest Quartil	- 0.01	
	3. Quartil	- 0.06	0.03
	highest Quartil	- 0.13	0.00
	father or mother with university degree	- 0.17	0.00
	single parents	0.03	
father or mother with migrationbackground		0.09	0.01
employment (ref. full-/parttime)			
	both fulltime	0.02	
	fulltime / housewife/-husband	- 0.09	0.01
	father or mother without a job	0.01	
	other constellations	- 0.02	
constant		3.52	0.00

Source: StEG Survey of parents 2005, Multi-Level-Model, schools: n=107, parents: n=2.360, ICC: 0.07, s_u : 0.008, residual: 0.27

III. Growing Risks for Regions

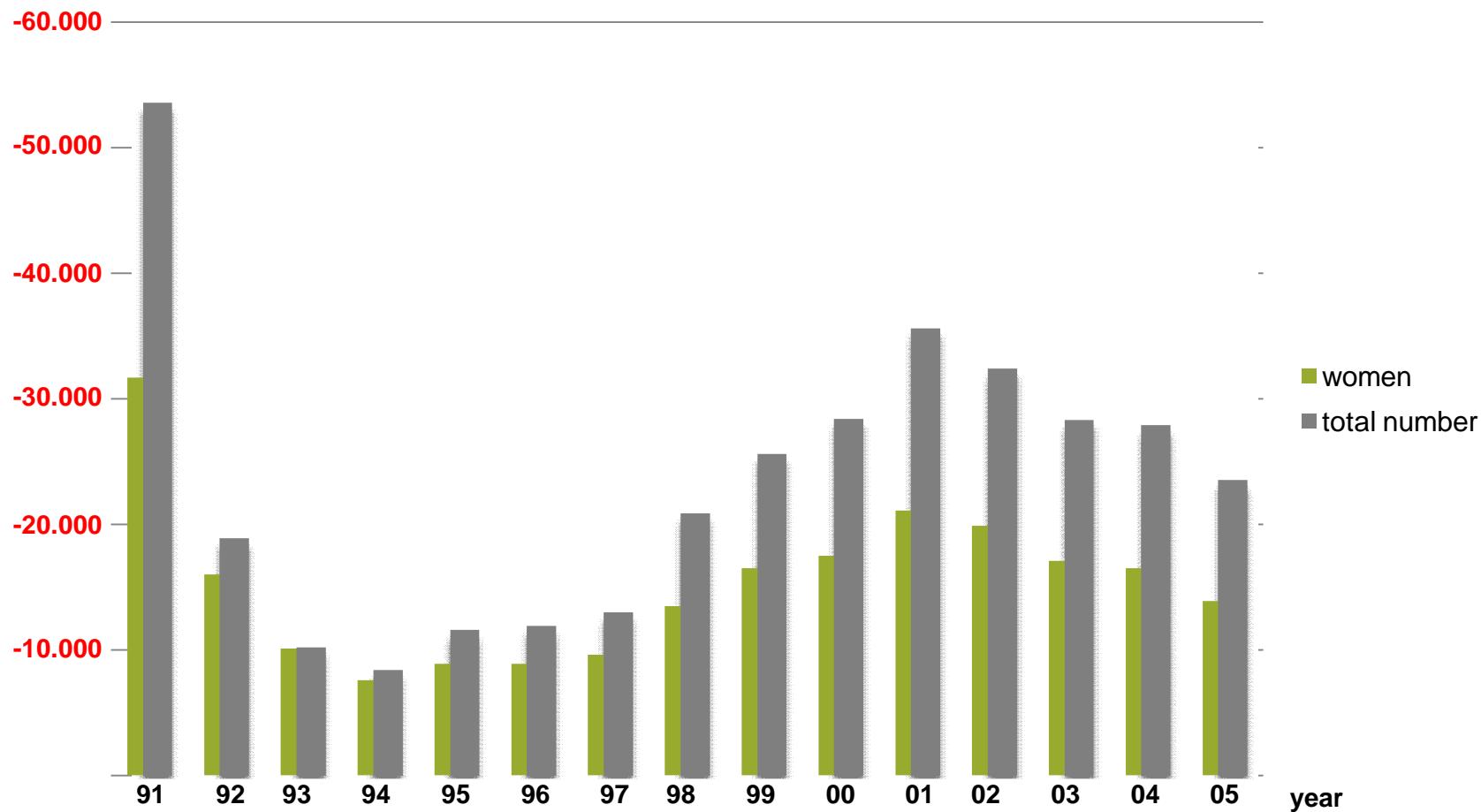
Migration Balance



Source: Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development

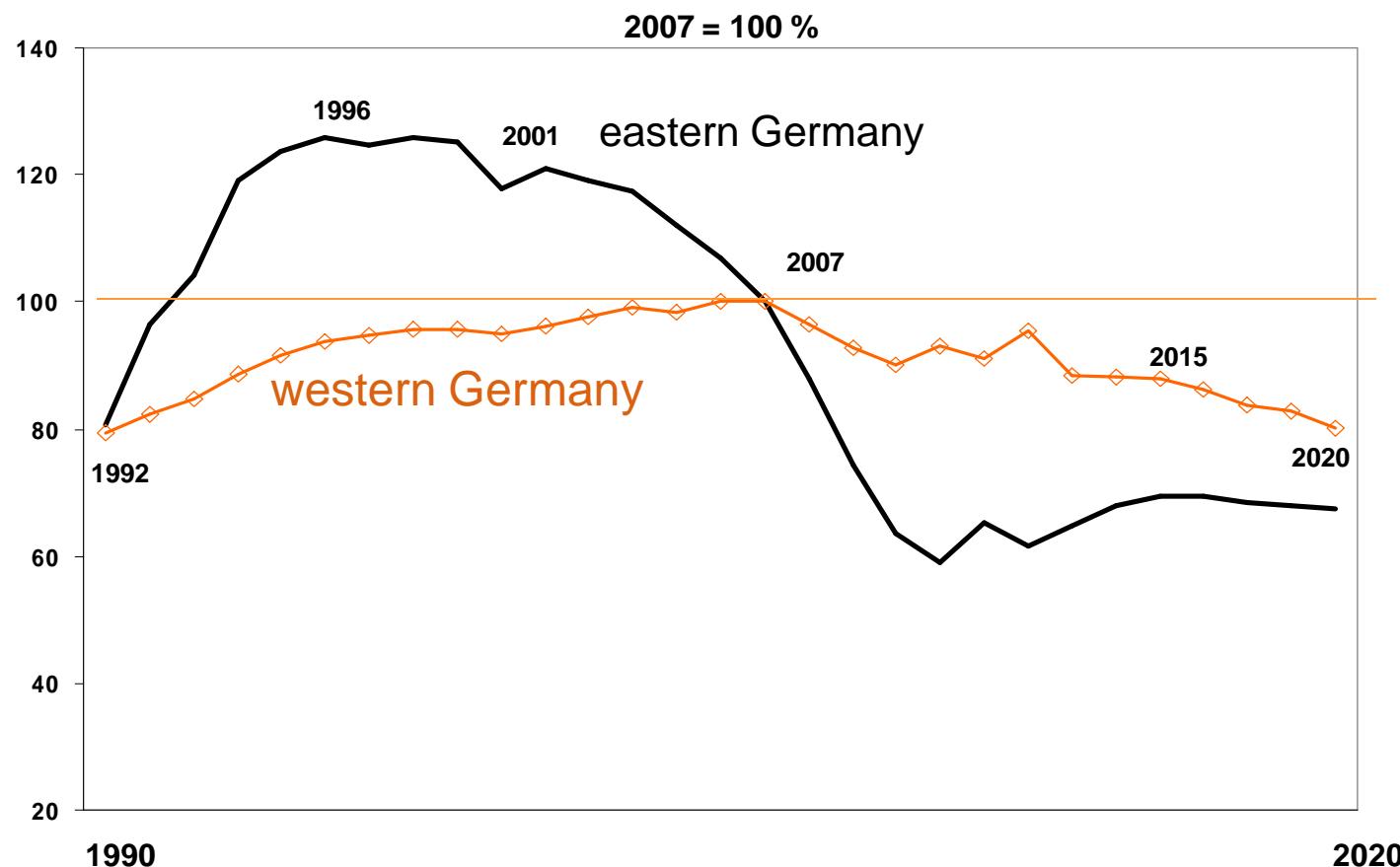
Migration Balance

Eastern States → Western States, 18 – 25 year olds



Source: Federal Statistic Office of Germany, 2004 und 2005, graphic: Christine Steiner

Numbers of School Graduates in Germany



Source: Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the Länder in the Federal Republic of Germany, 2007:63f., 2007> Estimation, graphic: Christine Steiner

IV. Conclusion

West Germany's typical safe passage into employment became in eastern Germany more market dependent. Given the relatively strong liberal economic tendencies, it seems that it will remain so, and not only in eastern Germany.

This had a strong influence on the courses of training and employment of young people: More flexibility and lower chances of recovery of investments in training.

The case of eastern Germany shows that when a population is shrinking, typical methods of coping with a crisis and tendencies to liberalization can quickly become a problem for regions and regional stakeholders.

Many thanks for your attention!