

**DRV-Booklet**

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**Gender Pension Gaps Across Europe From A Life Course Perspective – how work and family life courses and pension systems are related with the Gender Pension Gap**

Author: Carla Rowold

Location: Oxford

The contribution analyses to what extent work and family life courses as well as different pension systems are associated with the differently pronounced Gender Pension Gaps in Italy, West Germany, East Germany and the Czech Republic. By combining multichannel sequence analysis and decomposition techniques, it demonstrates which part of the pension gap can be attributed to gender-specific work and family biographies. Only in Italy and West Germany a significant portion of the Gender Pension Gaps is due to a high degree of gender segregation in certain types of biographies. This is due to a lower proportion of mothers being constantly full-time employed compared to fathers. This underlines the significance of equal opportunities for reconciling the family with the working life course to realise a better old-age provision of women. Currently, women are often inadequately financially secure in old age due to the insufficient recognition of care work in pension system.

## **The impact of widowhood on accommodation cost load in old age**

Authors: Alberto Lozano Alcántara, Heribert Engstler,  
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Locations: Berlin, Neubrandenburg

The present study examines the changes that occur in household incomes, accommodation costs and accommodation cost load when people become widowed. It determines which people bear an increased risk of financial overburdening due to the cost of accommodation. The results are based on multivariate longitudinal analyses of the German socio-economic panel (SOEP). It becomes clear that someone's household income decreases when they become widowed while accommodation cost hardly decreases at all. This leads to an increased risk of financial overburdening due to the higher accommodation cost load a widowed person is subjected to. The financial implications of widowhood are heterogeneous and depend to a large extent on the sex, the income level before the spouse's passing and if someone owns or rents a property. When people in the middle- and lower-income brackets who are renting a property become widowed, they often face financial overburdening due to accommodation cost policy.

## **Old-age pension schemes and abnormalities – universal or path-dependent? A systematic review of literature**

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Locations: Landau, Weingarten

In welfare state research, it is generally assumed that countries draft political reforms based on their welfare state cluster. This article follows that notion and assumes that the development of reforms as

well individual behaviour depends on context in the sense of behavioural economics. Taking a systematic approach, the aim of this article is to find out if correlations between welfare state reforms and behavioural abnormalities have already been covered by current research findings. It can be concluded that path-dependency plays an important role in all studies which were found. The traditional paths as regards individual behaviour are mostly confirmed. However, the current information available on the correlation between path dependency and behavioural abnormalities is insufficient. The desideratum of research to verify the correlation which has been evoked is taken up by numerous papers from various disciplines.

### **Impact of the SARS-CoV-2-Pandemic on medical rehabilitation in 2020**

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Locations: Berlin, Lübeck

Having to provide additional personnel, spatial and financial resources for the diagnosis and treatment of COVID-19 during the SARS-CoV-2-Pandemic imposed restrictions on health care provision for persons with chronic health problems. We examined in our analyses to what extent the provision of medical rehabilitation measures has decreased during the first year of the pandemic in 2020. The data reflect the medical rehabilitation treatments provided by the German pension insurance institutions in the years 2019 and 2020. We applied a difference-in-differences model to determine the pandemic-related decline in medical rehabilitation measures. The number of medical rehabilitation measures provided for adults decreased by an average of 16,4 per cent from April 2020 onwards.

The decline was more pronounced in the case of women, inpatient rehabilitation and rehabilitation measures that followed the general application procedure than it was for men, outpatient rehabilitation and follow-up rehabilitation measures.