**Family bereavement due to Covid-19 and its consequences for society: a new approach combining macro-level demographic estimations and micro-level analysis**

**Applicants**

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**In a Nutshell**

Much attention has been given to Covid-19 excess mortality rates, but little is known about how the pandemic will increase the exposure to the death of relatives (parents, siblings, etc.) and how this will affect people around the world. This project will produce the first estimates of family bereavement due to Covid-19 and quantify its consequence for the well-being of individuals. We do this by combining novel methods from mathematical and computational demography with sociological analysis on mental health outcomes using micro-level data.

**Project Description**

This project will combine existing and future data on Covid-19 excess mortality with pioneering demographic methods to estimate the indirect consequences of Covid-19 for individuals. We are interested in quantifying the number of people who will suffer the death of a relative (parent, grandparent, great-grandparent, uncle, cousin, nephew, sibling, or child) because of the disease. Timely and accurate information on how family bereavement affects the population by age and sex can help officials minimize the indirect public health consequences of the pandemic. Our project will use the latest available data to estimate the impact of bereavement on the well-being of people in different countries.

**Objectives**

1. Produce the first set of international estimates of family bereavement from Covid-19 using a novel methodology applied to existing data on Covid-19 excess mortality
2. Identify which demographic groups are at a highest risk of losing a relative to Covid-19 in different countries and how this varies by type of relative
3. Explore how family bereavement from Covid-19 will affect the mental health of grieving relatives and how this differs from bereavement from other causes of death

**Innovative aspects of the project**

Initiatives to understand the spread of the Covid-19 disease have focused on tracking excess mortality, number of cases, testing coverage, and government responses to the crisis. No attention has been given to the extent to which the pandemic will result in millions of individuals experiencing the death of a relative. This will be the first attempt to develop a new scientific approach to produce estimates of family bereavement attributable to Covid-19. Our interdisciplinary approach combines demographic methods, data science, and sociological theory to improve our understanding of the indirect effects of mortality crises. Our novel methodology can be used to estimate levels of bereavement in other mortality crises worldwide, such as natural disasters, famines, or wars (Alburez-Gutierrez 2019).

**Approach and methodology**

As a first step, we will build on previous work (Alburez-Gutierrez, Kolk, and Zagheni 2019; Nepomuceno et al. Forthcoming) to develop a methodology to estimate the probability of experiencing family bereavement given a set of age-specific Covid-19 mortality rates. We will obtain the population-level burden of family bereavement and the age distribution of the bereaved population using models that translate changes in mortality to prevalence of bereavement (Fig 1). Our method will be implemented in the R language for statistical programming. We will use demographic microsimulations to model family bereavement for complex kinship ties, such as cousins or in-laws by adapting a series of microsimulations we developed for a previous project (Mason and Zagheni 2014). Our models will initially be calibrated using data from 13 countries for which monthly data on Covid-19 death rates is already available ([www.mortality.org](http://www.mortality.org)). We will extend our analysis to other countries once reliable data on Covid-19 excess mortality becomes available (the PI is involved in a project attempting to do this: <https://github.com/timriffe/covid_age>). The current project will produce a range of estimates to reflect the uncertainty inherent in the Covid-19 mortality statistics. We expect the accuracy of our models to improve as more quality data becomes available.

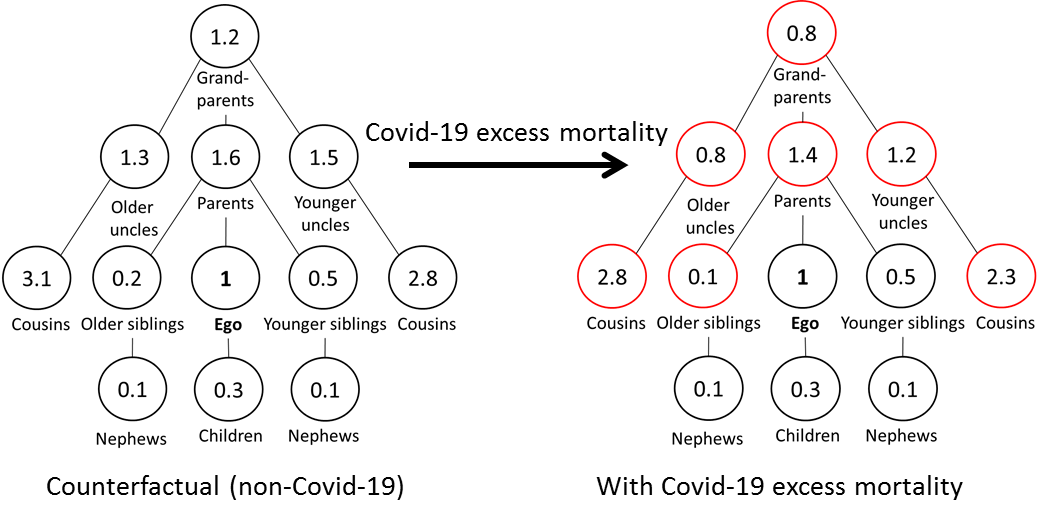


Fig 1. Expected number of living relatives for a man aged 45 (‘Ego’) in a hypothetical population without Covid-19 mortality (left, counterfactual scenario) and with Covid-19 mortality (right, observed values). The sum of the difference between the values in each diagram is the bereavement attributable to Covid-19. In our example, this is .4+.5+.2+.3+.3+.1+.5 = 2.3 ‘extra’ deaths that Ego would not have experienced in the absence of the pandemic. Later on, we obtain population-level estimates of bereavement by including weights in our estimation to represent the real size and structure of the population.

We will assess the impact of Covid-19 family bereavement on well-being using standard quantitative methodologies (Hendrickson 2009). We expect micro-level data on the health outcomes of the pandemic to become available soon mainly in the forms of surveys. In addition, the PI is an associated researcher at Stockholm University which has access to anonymized register data which could be used for this, once it is made available.

**Work plan**

Stage 1. Methodological development and empirical analysis

1. Develop a methodology to estimate excess bereavement and implement it in an open-source package in the R language
2. Estimate levels of bereavement for the 13 countries in the “Short-term Mortality Fluctuations” database and for other countries as quality data becomes available
3. Conduct statistical analysis to link the experience of bereavement to mental health outcomes using appropriate micro-level data

Stage 2. Science communication

1. Write academic papers to present the methodology and substantive results
2. Create digital dashboard for sharing datasets and visualization of family bereavement with academics and policy makers

**Expected Main Results and Achievements**

1. The first dataset of excess bereavement from Covid-19 by age and sex of the grieving population (in thousands or millions of bereaved individuals by country)
2. A flexible methodology to estimate excess bereavement caused by Covid-19 that can be used to analyze any past or future crisis for which mortality rates are known
3. A set of academic publications in high-impact journals describing the methodology and the main results of the project
4. A online platform for scientists and policy makers to explore and download the data (see this interactive app developed by the Principal Investigator for a previous project: <https://research-app.shinyapps.io/child_death_paa/>)

**Relevance of the topic for society in light of the Corona Pandemic**

Death and bereavement have come to the forefront of public debate as the world grapples with the global pandemic of Covid-19. The infectious disease has already caused the death of hundreds of thousands of mainly elderly people. Each death is meaningful in itself, but it also represents the loss of a parent, grandparent, great-grandparent, aunt, uncle, cousin, or child. Studies in sociology and public health have consistently shown the negative and long-term consequences of bereavement on mental, physical, and emotional health. An increased exposure to mortality poses a major societal challenge in the median and long term (Raker, Zacher, and Lowe 2020). Bereavement also matters because relatives are crucial providers of social and financial support, the loss of which affects the individuals left behind. However, there are currently no international estimates of the number of people who will lose a relative to the Covid-19 disease, in spite of the recognized importance of the problem (Verdery and Smith-Greenaway 2020).

Information on the expected number of bereaved relatives can help policy makers develop appropriate plans for supporting the grieving relatives. Data on the age gradient of bereavement is essential for targeting these programs more effectively. Orphaned children may need a different type of support than widowers or elderly parents who lose a middle-aged child. We expect levels of bereavement to vary by geographic region, reflecting population structure and the spread of the disease. For many people living in the Global North this will be their first close encounter with death, as historically low mortality rates have implied a reduction in the exposure to mortality at all ages in high-income countries (Alburez-Gutierrez, Kolk, and Zagheni 2019). For people in the Global South, it will add to an already high burden of bereavement (Smith-Greenaway and Trinitapoli 2020).

**Relevance of the topic for Science**

Methodologically, our project is the first to operationalize a set of demographic equations to estimate the expected number of surviving kin and the number of kin expected to die in the context of dramatic changes in mortality. By taking advantage of rapid advances in computational power to perform complex estimations and powerful microsimulations, our novel methodology can be used to understand the prevalence of bereavement in past and future global mortality crises worldwide, including epidemics, famines, wars, etc.

Empirically, we will produce the first set of estimates of excess bereavement during a global mortality crises. The question of kin survival is central to demographic theory and historical demographers draw liberally on assumptions about kin availability and individual's exposure to bereavement to explain human behavior, especially in the context of mortality crises but these assumptions are often untested given data scarcity. This project will produce reliable quantitative estimates about the exposure to mortality in the context of a current pandemic.

Substantially, this study will help elucidate the mechanisms linking bereavement and mental health. Previous studies have documented a negative relationship between the two (Raker, Zacher, and Lowe 2020), but we know nothing about how generalized increases in the frequency of death will affect the wellbeing of grieving relatives during a global pandemic.

**Details on collaboration**

Diego Alburez-Gutierrez will lead the project and contribute to the methodological and empirical work and to writing the final papers. Emilio Zagheni will provide methodological supervision and assistance for project management. We would like Ivan Williams (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina) to lead the formal methodological development working as a research assistant. A separate PhD student will conduct the empirical analysis including the analysis of the micro-data linking bereavement to health outcomes.

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