

PROGRAMME OVERVIEW



EUROPEAN CENTRE
FOR SOCIAL WELFARE POLICY AND RESEARCH
AFFILIATED TO THE UNITED NATIONS

EUROPÄISCHES ZENTRUM
FÜR WOHLEAHTSPOLITIK UND SOZIALFORSCHUNG
IN ZUSAMMENARBEIT MIT DEN VEREINTEN NATIONEN

CENTRE EUROPÉEN
DE RECHERCHE EN POLITIQUE SOCIALE
AFFILE AUX NATIONS UNIES



ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTIVITIES



PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

Publisher European Centre for Social Welfare

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Design Reproduction Bernd Marin Willem Stamatiou Barbara Waldschütz Stefan Kehrer

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Activities and Overview 2013 / 2014

Completed, Ongoing and Planned Status as of October 2013

Activities and Overview 2012/ 2013: WORK, WEALTH, WELFARE

Research Programme "Work, Wealth, Welfare"

Head of Research Programme

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International Research Project and Network EUROMOD: European Tax-Benefit Model

(funded by the European Commission, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion) 1999 –

International Research Project and Network **EUROMOD Update 2**

(funded by the European Commission, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion) 2012 – 2015

National Research Project

SORESI

Developing a web based tool for policy makers and the broader public to simulate policy reforms and to analyse their social impact

(funded by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection) 2012 –

International Research Project

Corridor Studies on Portability of Social Benefits

(funded by The World Bank) 2013 – 2014

International Research Project

European Observatory on the Social Situation

(funded by the European Commission, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion) 2005 – 2013

International Research Project Social Situation Monitor

(funded by the European Commission, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion) 2013 – 2016

International Research Project

Mobilising the Potential of Active Ageing in Europe (MOPACT)

Aiming to provide the research and practical evidence upon which Europe can make longevity an asset for social and economic development

(funded by the European Commission, Seventh Framework Programme) 2013 – 2017

Expertise

Central European Ageing Strategy

External expertise on the Central European Ageing Strategy developed by the Central European Knowledge Platform for an Ageing Society

(funded by EU Regional Development Fund) 2012 – 2013

Consultancy

Winners and Losers of the Crisis in Latvia

(funded by The World Bank) 2013

International Research Project

Public Employee Lab-in-the-Field Experimental Study

(funded by The Fritz Thyssen Stiftung) 2013 – 2014

International Research Project

Intergenerational Justice in Aging Societies

2013

Research Programme "Work, Wealth, Welfare"

Work, Wealth, Welfare is one of the two programmes within which the research programme of the European Centre has been organised. The research objectives for the programme "Work, Wealth, Welfare" have continued to develop, but the main work areas remain as those of the previous two years.

Overarching Aim

To develop and take forward work in the overlapping research fields of **Work** (e.g. employment promotion; earnings differentials; social protection for labour market absences; in-work benefits and their usefulness for work incentives; ageing and employment; employment of people with disabilities); **Wealth** (including income maintenance; accumulation of income; physical as well as pension wealth; impact of income and wealth on personal welfare, etc.); and **Welfare** (e.g. design and implementation of social security and welfare programmes and their impact on reduction of poverty and social exclusion; social rights and entitlements; poverty and social exclusion among migrants and people with disabilities). This research programme – undertaken by working closely with national policymakers and international (research) organisations, and with the help of the commissioned research, internal research as well as conferences and seminars – enables us to identify and advise on key social welfare policy reforms that are necessary within the wider bloc of European countries, including not just the EU Member States but also Central Asian and Balkan countries.

Specific Objectives

- To improve our understanding of the working of the labour market, and drawing out the
 implications for future policy developments, so as to achieve a more flexible and better
 performing labour market, which supports goals such as achieving sustainable economic
 growth, with additional and better jobs and greater social inclusion of people at the
 margin of the labour market (in particular for persons with disabilities and migrants).
- Identify and explore sources of income and wealth generation within and across
 countries, and within and across generations, by studying key research issues and policy
 developments such as women and pensions; intergenerational transfer of disadvantages;
 shifts in pension policies and their impact on pension wealth and retirement incomes;
 risks of poverty and social exclusions across countries, in particular among older people,
 and the mainstreaming of ageing and social inclusion policies and their impact).
- Inform future policy developments by understanding the design, implementation and impact of social welfare policies; and by identifying good policy practices across countries (in particular those which resulted in reducing poverty and social exclusion amongst vulnerable groups of societies); and
- To work out and support the development of the analytical tools that are required in
 assessing policy developments across different fields of social welfare policy and research
 (e.g. maintenance and extension of the microsimulation models and other such tools and
 data sources; and by developing social indicators so as to monitor progress and policies).

We organise our work programme within various research areas. The broad description of the research areas is set out below.

I. Ageing & Generations

This research area seeks to facilitate a dialogue across generations within a multidisciplinary setting so as to study implications of ageing of societies. The intergenerational and interdisciplinary perspective allows us to better understand and prepare for challenges and opportunities associated with the demographic shift of population ageing that European countries are experiencing.

Most notable work in this work area remains the project "Mainstreaming Ageing: Indicators to Monitor Implementation" (MA:IMI). All European Centre researchers continue to provide work in many different forms for this project. The MA:IMI team has also been participating in international meetings and technical workshops, and in organising meetings of experts. The main task remains the construction and recommendation of a list of indicators and providing analytical work that will support the Regional Implementation Strategy (RIS) of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA).

In 2008, the European Centre embarked on the 2nd phase of the work programme within the MA:IMI project. A new Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between UNECE and EC has been signed in March 2009 and is concluded for the period from March 2009 to February 2014, after which the parties will undertake to review the results of the cooperation and decide upon its continuation.

The key outcome of the MA:IMI project in 2012 was the book "Facts and Figures on Healthy Ageing and Long-term Care".

Building on the indicators presented in the first (2009) edition of *Facts and Figures on Long-term Care*, the second edition aims to:

- consolidate a conceptual framework for care indicators in Europe;
- undertake a comprehensive stock-taking of available data and recent research on international comparisons of long-term care systems;
- and provide a comprehensive picture on indicators relevant for long-term care policy analysis.

The publication provides a picture of the demographic indicators relevant for long-term care, but also of the health and well-being of older people. This includes such information as income and living conditions of older people, well-being and social participation, burden of disease, hospital discharges, health inequalities and prevalence of loneliness and depression. It gives an overview as detailed as possible of the evolution and current provision of care, either by family members, migrant carers, formal providers of care services at home or in institutions, and related subjects such as care workforce or public policies to support carers.

Available data on public and private expenditure was analysed, aiming to present a more coherent picture of the public resources devoted to long-term care.

The book, which was published in December 2012, is a joint work of the European Centre and the WHO Regional Office for Europe (EURO). It has been financed by the French Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

Within the framework of the 2012 European Year on Active Ageing and Solidarity between Generations, the UNECE, the European Commission DG Employment, Social Protection and Inclusion, and the European Centre were undertaking a research project "Active Ageing Index". The aim of this project was to develop and launch an Active Ageing Index that would help to measure national progress in ensuring activity and quality of life of ageing populations in the EU and other UNECE countries. The index is a tool to measure and monitor active ageing outcomes at the country level, with a breakdown by gender. The index measures the extent to which older people have and can realise their potential with respect to employment and other unpaid family, social and cultural activities as well as in independent and autonomous living, and in terms of total and healthy life expectancy. The European Centre project team has been benefiting from the advice of an international expert group, put together by the UNECE, which includes many distinguished international experts on active ageing and intergenerational relationships, from academia as well as from Eurostat, and national statistical agencies and policy-makers.

MOPACT – Making Longevity an Asset for Economic and Social Development – is a four-year European research project (2013-2017) involving various universities, institutes, public authorities and the European Centre. The joint research intends to create a high-quality, multi-disciplinary critical mass of leading researchers in the closest possible partnership with stakeholders. Through a carefully planned iterative process, MOPACT will build a compendium of essential state-of-the-art and foresight intelligence upon which to develop the policy, practice, service and product developments and innovations required to make longevity an asset for social and economic development. The "Work, Wealth, Welfare" team participates in WP1 (Realising Active Ageing) and WP3 (Extending Working Lives).

Pieter Vanhuysse published a paper on 'Measuring Intergenerational Justice' (2013) in which a snapshot synthetic measure of intergenerational justice for 29 OECD countries is proposed. Sustainability is the underlying notion: 'enough and as good' ought to be left by each generation for the next. The measure is composed of four dimensions, three of which capture policy outcomes that leave legacy burdens towards future generations, and one of which captures bias in social policy spending efforts towards elderly age groups. The paper also discusses cross-national results and provides a number of policy conclusions for boosting intergenerational justice, ranging from the obvious (early childhood investment) to the radical (Demeny votes).

Two further papers were published in the *Israel Studies Review* (2012) and *International Journal of Social Welfare* (2013) on the subject of intergenerational and pension system justice perceptions in two most-different cases: Germany and Israel. These studies analyse

a nationally representative sample of 3,000 respondents from the 2006 wave of the International Social Justice Project to investigate the determinants of citizens' perceptions of the injustice of the prevalent pension system (PPI). It is found that age is negatively and social status positively associated with reported levels of PPI. Moreover, PPI is higher both when citizens lack intra-familial social solidarity and when they more strongly endorse pro-state welfare attitudes. Distinct culture-specific patterns, such as the stronger effect of subjective class position and pro-social family norms in Israel, are explained by reference to, respectively, the institutional characteristics of the Israeli pension system and the particularly dominant normative position of the family in Israeli-Jewish culture. Pieter Vanhuysse is currently engaged in further research on intergenerational injustice.

Pieter Vanhuyse has finished an expertise contract as External Expert on the Central European Ageing Strategy developed by the Central European Knowledge Platform for an Ageing Society. The project was funded by the EU's Regional Development Fund and run by a consortium of 13 partners from 8 CE countries.

In addition, the Centre has hosted four International Seminars on ageing and generations by Louis Chauvel (University of Luxembourg), Dimiter Philipov (Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital), Roland Sigg (ex ILO) and Ariela Lowenstein (University of Haifa) and will be hosting two forthcoming seminars by Christiane Spiel (University of Vienna) and Marius M. Busemeyer (University of Konstanz).

II. Incomes, Poverty & Social Exclusion

This research area addresses the following analytical questions: How best to improve income measurement for the assessment of public policies; How to improve our understanding of people's experiences of poverty and social exclusions; What are good policy practices in combating risk of poverty and social exclusions; and what recommendations can be made for policy reforms that will help countries improve incomes and combat poverty and social exclusions.

Until March 2013, the European Centre continued work within the European Observatory on the Social Situation, which provides insights into many different areas of poverty and social exclusion. The key examples are our work on the level of poverty across the EU countries, the trends over time and identifying high-poverty risk groups. The special focus of the past year included the analysis of the 2010 ad hoc EU-SILC module on the intrahousehold sharing of resources and the analysis of the social inclusion of young migrants, which were both published as Research Notes by the European Commisson.

The Research Note titled "The 2010 Ad hoc EU SILC module on the intra-household sharing of resources" is based on a sample with around 150,000 European couples. Lelkes shows that poor couples tend to pool all their resources. At the same time, it is more likely that one partner takes the lead in decision-making. In Austria, men are more likely to be the main decision-makers (related to expensive purchases of consumer durables) among poor couples, but there is no general gender pattern across all EU countries.

The Research Note "Inclusion of young migrants", by Orsolya Lelkes, Eva Sierminska and Eszter Zólyomi (2012) finds that about 1.8 million young non-EU-born migrants are at risk of poverty or social exclusion, implying that around one in three of them live in a household at risk of poverty. It examines the situation of the migrant population in terms of their risk of poverty and social exclusion, as well as their wealth, and compares this with those of the non-migrant majority population. The focus, in particular, is on young people with migrant parents (in terms of their country of birth) -- i.e. on second-generation young migrants and specifically on those with parents born outside the EU. Based on the findings of this Research Note, Orsolya Lelkes and Eszter Zólyomi published an article in the inaugural issue of the new *Voice* magazine, a global bi-monthly youth magazine in 2013.

After a successful tender the European Centre is now partner in the new Social Situation Monitor, which builds upon the European Observatory in the Social Situation, but has a wider focus. The Social Situation Monitor analyses trends in income distribution, poverty, social exclusion and material deprivation as well as health across the European Union. In 2013, the team of the European Centre is responsible for the tasks of (1) monitoring patterns and trends of poverty across the EU, (2) completing a Research Note on "Unmet needs and access to healthcare in the crisis", and (3) completing a further Research Note on "Indirect costs of long term care". The research findings of the SSM, including an on-line resource of the most recent findings, are found at the website of the European Commission.

The European Centre team has completed an analysis on "Winners and Losers of the Crisis in Latvia" for the World Bank. Our team explored how poverty and income inequality changed in Latvia during the financial and economic crisis also drawing on comparison with other EU Member States. In particular, we identified the specific social groups, which were most affected by the crisis in order to raise awareness among policy-makers. The results were compiled into a World Bank report, which is planned to be published in 2013.

In addition, the Centre hosted an International Seminar on incomes, poverty and social exclusions by István György Tóth (TARKI).

III. Labour Market & Social Policy

This research area focuses on the analysis of the functioning of the labour market, and reviewing of the labour market and other social policies to boost employment and incomes. A particular focus is placed on the understanding of the institutional set-up within which labour market and social policies are implemented.

During 2013, Orsolya Lelkes was an external consultant for the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (Eurofound) related to their report titled "Families in the Economic Crisis – An Analysis of Risks of Poverty and Exclusion". The main aim of the report is to deliver a cross-European, comparable analysis of how the economic

crisis is affecting the quality of life of different types of families across Europe. The report examines, for instance, how different families are coping with unemployment and how the crisis is affecting their ability to make ends meet. Using data from the 3rd European Quality of Life Survey, carried out in 2011, the analysis will include examinations of, among other things, the work-life balance of different families and their subjective wellbeing. In order to get an idea of the impact of the crisis, the 2011 survey results will be compared to those obtained in 2007, just before the financial crisis led to the economic downturn that Europe is currently experiencing. The report aims to help policy-makers identify the groups that need particular attention. Lelkes gave comments and detailed suggestions related to the relevant literature, the methodological and analytical framework, and the draft report, and contributed to the policy pointers. These issues were also discussed during a meeting with Eurofound experts in Dublin in September 2013.

Pieter Vanhuysse is currently undertaking further research on the political economy of employment policies in the public sector across various institutional settings. This research includes an article on police employment policy patterns in the German states, published in the *Journal of Public Policy* (2013) entitled 'Cops for Hire', and a working paper on the cultural sector public employment policies entitled 'A Vote at the Opera?'. 'Cops for Hire' hypothesizes that policy-makers hire more police officers during election periods as these are "street-visible" jobs dealing with highly salient issues, and that competence signalling makes such hiring more attractive for conservative parties. Using data for all the German states between 1992 and 2010, the article finds evidence for both these hypotheses, though population density is more important still. Subjectively immediate forms of crime (including petty, street-level crimes) and popularly if often wrongly perceived causes of crime (such as immigration) also increase employment. The *Journal of Public Policy* has also devoted an entry to this article on its scientific blog [Public Policy.

In 2013, Pieter Vanhuysse has published the lead article in a special section on "The New Politics of Welfare Reform" of the journal Political Studies, entitled 'Parties, Unions, and Activation Strategies: The Context-Dependent Politics of Active Labor Market Policy Spending' (with Professor Markus Tepe, University of Oldenburg). This article explores the diverging roles of left-wing parties and trade unions in determining ALMP spending. It argues that unions today increasingly take into account the distinct re-employability worries of their members: they now consider ALMPs as their second-best or first-best feasible priority. In countries where high job protection levels (the first-best goal) have not been achieved, more powerful unions will promote ALMP spending as an alternative way to offer their members some measure of desired labour market security. The article tests these arguments on a sample of 20 OECD countries between 1986 and 2005. Using a brand-new measure of leftness, it finds that left party power has no effect on ALMP spending generally and even a negative effect on job creation programmes. But larger and more strike-prone unions are today associated with higher ALMP spending overall, and specifically on those programmes most directly benefiting their own membership. Moreover, union strategies are contextdependent: more powerful unions push for more activation spending especially in those welfare states where jobs are not yet well protected.

A new research project was started in collaboration with the University of Oldenburg and funded by the Thyssen Stiftung, to use Lab-in-the-Field Experiments to study subject pool effects in the orientation of business administration as compared to public administration students towards social norms such as altruism, fairness, trustworthiness, as well as towards free-riding and risk aversion. These experimental data will be used to test a wide range of hypotheses regarding the predictive power of public service employee motivation theories.

In addition, the Centre will host an International Seminar on labour market and social policy by Raanan Sulitzeanu-Kenan and Reimut Zohlnhöfer (Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg) (Hebrew University of Jerusalem).

IV. Pensions & Social Security

This research area looks into how pensions and other forms of social security provisions ensure income protection against common social risks such as absences from the labour market, divorce, widowhood, and other forms of life-course disruptions. A particular focus is placed on how recent pension reforms in many countries are likely to impact on retirement incomes of future pensioners.

In a project on Corridor Studies on Portability of Social Benefits funded by the World Bank the European Centre is responsible for the corridors Austria/Turkey and Germany/Turkey. An increasing share of the world population will spend some time of working life outside their home country. Lacking portability of acquired social rights threatens human rights, deteriorates individual life cycle planning and social risk management, negatively affects labour mobility, and creates fiscal costs for at least one of the countries. In the country coordination of portability, bilateral (and multilateral) agreements play the key role. However, what they are able to achieve with regard to human rights and economic and social outcomes remains largely unknown. Against this background the project sets up corridor studies as an instrument of knowledge gathering and result analysis. The two bilateral social security agreements (BSSAs) Austria/Turkey and Germany/Turkey may bring substantial experiences, as they have existed for many years in a migration intensive corridor. A second set of corridor studies focuses on Belgium/Morocco and France/Morocco.

A chapter entitled 'Accelerating Smaller Cutbacks to Delay Larger Ones? The Politics of Timing and Alarm Bells in OECD Pension Generosity Retrenchment' was contributed to the volume Ageing Populations in Post-Industrial Democracies: Comparative Studies of Policies and Politics (2012) by Pieter Vanhuysse, together with Professor Markus Tepe (University of Oldenburg). The chapter shows that while institutional veto points and political business cycles have little influence on the timing of pension generosity cutbacks, more right-leaning governments tend to implement such cuts significantly earlier than leftleaning governments. Moreover, both population aging and rising unemployment levels are found to delay large-size pension cutbacks, but to accelerate medium-size cutbacks in pension generosity, possibly because they function as alarm bell signals urging policy-makers to take still feasible

incremental action through 'muddling-through type' retrenchment in order to delay more radical and politically highly risky retrenchment.

In addition, the Centre has hosted two International Seminars on pensions and social security by Markus Knell (Austrian National Bank), Alexia Fürnkranz-Prskawecz (Technical University of Vienna), Robert Ivan Gal (Hungarian Demographic Institute) and will host a forthcoming seminar by Achim Kemmerling (Central European University).

V. Tax/Benefit Policy Modelling

Here, we focus on our specific research interest of developing tax-benefit types of models as analytical tools to evaluate ex-ante the impact of policy reforms. The most salient aspect of these so-called microsimulation models is that they analyse the redistributive impact of taxes or benefits on individuals or households, answering questions such as "Who are the winners and losers?" of a particular policy reform. Emphasis has been placed on working with the international network that has developed EUROMOD, the European tax-benefit microsimulation model.

During 2013, the European Centre's researchers continued with the EUROMOD Update project, supported by the European Commission. The aim is to update and upgrade the computer-based research tool, and to extend it to cover the whole enlarged European Union. The funds are used to raise awareness among researchers, international bodies and governments of how EUROMOD can be applied to measure the impact of tax and benefit policies on people's living standards and ultimately tackle inequality and poverty. In 2013, the focus of the European Centre's team is on modelling the policy system 2013 for Austria, based on national SILC data for 2010.

Based on EUROMOD and funded by the Austrian Federal Ministry for Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection the European Centre (together with the project partners ISER/ Essex, FLEMOSI, BRZ and Statistics Austria) developed a web-based tool for policy-makers and the broader public to simulate policy reforms and to analyse their social impact in Austria. It offers the opportunity to play around with potential tax and benefit reforms and to see their effects on the national poverty rate, income inequality indicators and different income groups. The web application can be accessed via http://soresi.bmask.gv.at/Mefisto/.

VI. Happiness, Personal and Social Well-being

Our focus here is to evaluate different types of welfare societies and their success in addressing social issues that a country is facing. Emphasis is placed on the analysis of attributes of the European Social Model and how it offers lessons for countries to reform their welfare states.

It has become customary to judge the quality of a society by the use of objective indicators, predominantly socio-economic ones. Yet in most developed nations in Europe and elsewhere, increases in income, health and education have not produced comparable increases in happiness or life satisfaction. To address this issue, we aim to evaluate the success of European countries in promoting the personal and social well-being of their citizens. During recent years, significant progress has been made in the development of high-quality subjective measures of personal and social well-being and the production of cross-national, comparable datasets. Our focus is to understand social patterns and trends of happiness or other indicators of wel-being, the links between objective circumstances and their subjective assessment. We also aim to explore the implications of these issues for policy-makers.

The economic and social crisis highlights the importance of social connections, as they could potentially function as a sort of "personal safety net". The article by Orsolya Lelkes titled 'The Loneliness of the Unemployed: Social and Political Participation in Germany in a European Context' focuses on social and political participation indicators, including trust, social meetings, political activities and social isolation. It presents Germany in a European context, and also compares the situation of specific social groups in Germany. The unemployed are particularly exposed to social isolation: about one out of eight German unemployed have no close friend at all. In addition, they are less likely to be politically active, which reduces their interest representation potentials. (Social Indicators Information Service (ISI), No. 50. August 2013, pp. 7-11)

Orsolya Lelkes in her book chapter on 'Measuring Happiness on a National Level' argues that there is an emerging consensus that "well-being measures" need to be a primary focus of policy-making. This consensus appears to be explicit on an international level, including the OECD, the UN, the World Bank and the European Commission and Eurostat, and more prevalent in national politics in some countries, including e.g. France and the UK. This policy effort is supported by available large-scale data of ever higher quality. The chapter presents evidence on the level of self-reported happiness across European countries based on a sample with around 50,000 individuals, and also variation of happiness levels across groups. Lelkes argues that the social patterns of happiness provide a useful basis for the assessment of public policies. (Lelkes. O., 2012, 'Measuring Happiness on a National Level', in: E. Kapferer, A. Koch and C. Sedmak (eds.), Logics of Change. Poverty, Place, Identity and Social Transformation Mechanisms. Cambridge: Cambridge Scholars Publishing)

Orsolya Lelkes, in her article titled 'Minimising Misery: A New Strategy for Public Policies Instead of Maximising Happiness?', raises the issue whether public policy should focus on minimizing unhappiness rather than maximizing happiness. Using a cross-sectional multicountry dataset with 57,000 observations from 29 European countries, she shows that unhappiness varies a great deal more across social groups than (high levels of) happiness do. While misery appears to strongly relate to broad social issues (such as unemployment, poverty, social isolation), bliss might be more of a private matter, with individual strategies and attitudes hidden from the eye of a policy-maker. (*Social Indicators Research*, October 2013, Volume 114, Issue 1, pp 121-137)

Internet may be a source of happiness, as argued by Orsolya Lelkes in her article, titled 'Happier and less isolated: internet use in old age', published in the *Journal of Poverty and Social Justice*. She found that internet use may be a useful way of reducing social isolation in old age, and it does not crowd out face-to-face contacts. The results, based on a European multi-country cross-sectional dataset with over 11,000 observations suggest that social isolation is lower among internet users aged 65 or over. The author also found a positive relationship between regular internet use and self-reported life satisfaction, all else being equal.

VII. Welfare Society

A book by Bernd Marin titled Welfare in an Idle Society? Reinventing Retirement, Work, Wealth, Health and Welfare. A Primer on Re-Designing Social Security to Cope with Global Ageing and 21st Century Pension, was published in 2013 by Ashgate. This ground-breaking book demonstrates how countries are addressing population-ageing challenges in depth, using the case-study of Austria to gain the required complexity and differentiation in a comparative European framework of empirical evidence. Though focusing on pensions, it centres on the (im)balance between work and non-work, issues of health, work ability, employability, and benefit receipt from old-age security to disability allowance.

Pieter Vanhuysse presented at a paper at the CEPR General Conference entitled 'Taking Social Policy Personally', in which a new direction is proposed for welfare attitudes research. This research introduces the 'Big Five' personality traits central in psychological research to social policy studies in order to explore the direct and conditional relationships between these traits and five different areas or needs contexts for welfare provision. The findings show that, for instance, neuroticism is systematically associated with stronger support for the welfare state's financial responsibility when unemployed, when sick, and for the family. The substantive effect of personality traits in predicting welfare attitudes is often as large as that of education, employment status, or partisan ideology. This indicates that personality traits are a promising avenue for advancing the understanding of individual preferences in welfare societies.

Together with the International Social Security Association (ISSA), the European Centre was one of just two European social policy institutes to be invited to present at the 27th General Assembly of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security in San Salvador, which assembled high level social security administrators and social policy professionals from Canada, the USA, and the Latin-American countries. Pieter Vanhuysse gave a European perspective on new developments in pensions, long-term care and intergenerational justice policies.

In addition, the Centre has hosted four International Seminars on welfare society by Christopher Prinz (OECD), Frank Vandenbroecke (Universities of Leuven and Amsterdam), Stein Ringen (University of Oxford) and Steve Saxonberg (University of Brno).

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International Research Project

Addictions and Lifestyle in Contemporary Europe - Reframing Addictions Project (ALICE RAP)

Analysing the place and challenges of addictions (substances and gambling) and lifestyles to the cohesion, organization and functioning of contemporary European society

(funded by the European Commission, Seventh Framework Programme and the TOP.EU programme of the Austrian Federal Ministry of Science and Research) 2011 - 2016

National Research Project

Wie lässt sich die Öffentlichkeit für Jugendliche und Erwachsene gesundheitsfördernd gestalten? (AGORA)

(How to Build a Health-promoting Public Sphere?)

(coordinated by the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research, in cooperation with the Universities for Applied Sciences in Vienna and St. Pölten, Austria) (funded by the Austrian Health Promotion Fund / FGÖ, the Viennese Institute for Health Promotion / WIG and the Lower Austrian Health and Welfare Fund / NÖN) 2012 - 2015

International Research Project

EuroREACH - A Handbook to Access Health Care Data for Cross-country Comparisons of Efficiency and Quality

Providing tools to health care researchers to better access well-organised health care data that allow for comparability at European level (developing a web-based handbook)

(funded by the European Commission, Seventh Framework Programme) 2010 - 2013

International Research Project

Evaluating Care across Borders / ECAB

Analysing arrangements of cooperation between actors located in different EU countries that aim to transfer patients, providers, products, services, funding or knowledge across the border

(funded by the European Commission, Seventh Framework Programme and the Austrian Federal Ministry of Science and Research) 2010 - 2013

^{*} from September 2013; ** until September 2013

International Research Project

Mobilising the Potential of Active Ageing in Europe (MOPACT)

WP 5 (Health) and WP 8 (Social Support and Long-term Care)

(funded by the European Commission, Seventh Framework Programme) 2013 – 2017

International Research Project

Novel Policy Framework for Active, Healthy and Dignified Ageing and Provision of Health and Long-Term Care Services

(funded by the European Commission, PROGRESS Programme) 2012 – 2013

National Research Project

Pflegebedarf und Versorgungsmix in Wien

(Demand for Long-term Care and Supply Mix) (funded by the City of Vienna, MA 24) 2012 – 2013

National Fast-Track JPI Research Project

JPI 'More Years, Better Lives'

A data mapping project in the context of the Joint Programming Initiative (JPI) "More Years, Better Lives"

(funded by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Science and Research) 2013

National Research Project

"Make or Buy?" Long-term Care Services in Sweden

Lessons for policy

(funded by the Swedish Ministry of Health and Social Affairs) 2013 - 2014

Research Programme "Health and Care"

The Health and Care programme of the European Centre has long carried out research in the fields of long-term care and public health, specifically in the latter case substance addiction. In the last two years, however, there has been a broadening of the scope of research to include other areas of health care. Examples of this include the EuroREACH project, MOPACT and the collaboration with the WWW programme on the Research Note on the Impact of the Financial Crisis on Unmet Needs for Health Care for the SSM.

Overarching Aim

To contribute to the establishment of evidence-based policies in the field of health and long-term care by carrying out multidisciplinary research of outstanding quality and/or in areas less explored by mainstream research, thus assisting policy-makers at the national and international level to make informed decisions concerning public policy. Examples of this have been first and foremost the emphasis on research in long-term care — an area that until recently attracted less attention than other social policy issues — and within long-term care the research on emerging areas such as quality of care (e.g. Measuring Progress: Indicators for Care Homes) and the links between health and long-term care (e.g. previous FP7 funded project INTERLINKS).

Recognising the role played by actors besides public decision-makers, particularly in long-term care, the Health and Care programme also seeks to incorporate contributions from various stakeholders in the research that it carries out.

In 2013 in particular, the Health and Care programme developed research in Public Health and Health and Long-term Care provision.

Public Health

ALICE RAP

In winter 2009/2010 the European Centre participated in a successful 7th Framework application on "Addictions and Lifestyle in Contemporary Europe – Reframing Addictions Project" (ALICE RAP). The project started on May 1, 2011 with a first meeting of the partners in the same month. Annual plenary meetings followed and will continue until 2015, the project's last year.

The project is commissioned by the 7th Framework Programme of the European Union. Its structure consists of 7 working areas each composed of work packages whose participants meet separately from the plenary meetings. The European Centre mainly contributes to Working Area I "Ownership of Addiction", i.e. to Work Packages I ("Addiction through Ages") and 2 ("Stakeholder Analysis") and it will provide expertise for Working Area 5, "Governance of Addiction".

AGORA

The project "How to Build a Health-promoting Public Sphere" (AGORA) started in May 2012 and will run through April 2015. The project is the successor to a study on "Juvenile Alcohol Scenes" carried out by the European Centre in collaboration with the Universities for Applied Sciences of Vienna and St. Pölten a few years ago. It aims to put policy-relevant results of the first study into practice and to contribute to the establishment of sustainable structures of collaboration between the stakeholders shaping the public sphere, i.e. mainly the police and mobile social services but also gastronomy and the media. The focus of interest is collaboration with regard to consumption of illegal and legal psychoactive drugs including tobacco and the consequences of consumption such as intoxication, nuisance, and violence. The latter will also be tackled without relation to drug consumption.

To achieve these aims a mix of qualitative methods is used that is altered and extended according to field experiences and research questions that come up during the course of the study. The conference organised after the first year in August 2013 attracted a lot of public attention and interest and was attended by more than 100 participants representing mostly the stakeholder organisations addressed by the study.

Health and Care Provision

EUROREACH

Funded by the European Commission's 7th Framework Programme and coordinated by the European Centre, the EuroREACH project aims to improve access to and use of healthcare data to enhance cross-country comparisons of health system performance. In 2013, the project came to an end and results were presented at a final conference in Vienna.

Throughout a broad consultation and reviewing process including Sounding Board Meetings and Expert Panels, a digitised handbook – the Health Data Navigator (www. healthdatanavigator.eu) – was developed by the European Centre and its 8 project partners. The Health Data Navigator provides access to a comprehensive inventory of major health databases and information sources on the national and international level, caters to people with different research needs and gives meaningful guidance for comparative analysis of health system performance including information on data protection, data linkage and data comparability.

Within the project a case-study on diabetes care in three partner countries was conducted in order to develop and test tools for comparison of performance of health systems between countries using person-level administrative health service utilization data.

ECAB

The European Centre is a partner in the FP7 research project "Evaluating Care across Borders / ECAB", coordinated by the London School of Economics (UK), which runs between May 2010 and autumn 2013. The aim of ECAB is to support Europe's citizens in making informed choices about whether to seek health care in another EU Member State and, if they do so, to ensure that the administrative and clinical processes are straightforward and ensure continuity of care. Augmented by the existing body of research on cross-border care, the project builds upon the recently published Directive on Patients' Rights (2011/24/EU) – to be fully implemented in 2013 in most Member States.

ECAB examines issues of health care delivery that are crucial if patients are to be assured that the care they receive is safe, of adequate quality and able to guarantee continuity of care. Also, the project looks at three areas where cross-border care collaboration already exists to identify practical issues that have arisen and how they have or have not been addressed, e.g. collaborations between hospitals in border areas, telemedicine, and dentistry.

The European Centre was involved in ECAB both as (i) a coordinator of the work on quality management in long-term care (WP 6), as well as (ii) a partner in several other sections of the project. In the former context, a mapping exercise was carried out in 12 European countries and a book chapter is expected to be published by late 2013 with Prof. Vincent Mor from the Alpert Medical School, Brown University (USA). Furthermore, a case-study on providers in long-term care (LTC) was finalised for which more than 30 interviews have been carried out with providers and public stakeholders of LTC institutions, mobile home care, and 24-hour care. In the latter context, the European Centre carried out – among others – a case-study on cross-border patient movements for dental treatments between Austria and Hungary (WP 9), a case-study on movements of medical doctors from Germany to Austria (WP I), and a data analysis on hospital quality in Austria using vector autoregression models (WP 5). The links for the publications in the project ECAB will be made available via the European Centre's website.

MOBILISING THE POTENTIAL OF ACTIVE AGEING IN EUROPE (MOPACT)

Long viewed as placing a burden on the future economic growth of Europe, demographic ageing can also be an important asset if the right conditions are created that allow older people to actively participate in society. MOPACT aims to provide evidence-based research to turn demographic ageing into an asset. The Health and Care programme coordinates WP8 on Long-term care and is actively involved in WP5 on Health and Well-being. The project started in 2013 with a preliminary gathering of evidence and data on the health factors driving healthy life expectancy and social participation of older people (WP5), and by gathering good practices on ageing-related social support (WP8).

NOVEL POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR ACTIVE, HEALTHY AND DIGNIFIED AGEING AND PROVISION OF HEALTH AND LONG-TERM CARE SERVICES

In the context of a cooperation with the Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic with regard to an EU-funded project dealing with "Active Healthy and Dignified Ageing and the Provision of Long-term Care Medical Services", the European Centre prepared a policy paper on 'Active, Healthy and Dignified Ageing in Europe'. In addition, a workshop on "best practice models" in developing active ageing policies on the regional level was proposed and organized over the course of 2012. The project will come to an end in 2013, with a conference attended by relevant stakeholders to be organised in Prague in late 2013.

PFLEGEBEDARF UND VERSORGUNGSMIX IN WIEN / DEMAND FOR LONG-TERM CARE AND SUPPLY-MIX

In 2013, the European Centre will complete the project which concerns "Demand for Long-Term Care and Supply-Mix", funded by the City of Vienna. Data from different sources have been matched and linked to inform a comprehensive evaluation of the current landscape of long-term care in Vienna. On the basis of a secondary analysis of survey and administrative data the aim was to analyse demand-related factors (socio-demographic characteristics, available support, housing environment, etc.), which impact specific supply-settings (inpatient care, mobile services, benefits in kind only, no benefits in kind at all). These findings were then used as input to simulate different scenarios of future demand and related costs.

JPI 'MORE YEARS, BETTER LIVES'

The Austrian Ministry of Science and Research commissioned the European Centre to lead a data mapping project in the context of the Joint Programming Initiative (JPI) "More Years, Better Lives" which aims to enhance the understanding of opportunities and challenges related to demographic change. The objective of this Fast-Track JPI 'More Years, Better Lives' project is to describe and assess currently available national and EU-wide data sources used for identifying demographic change. In a national workshop the results of the Austrian data mapping exercise were presented and data stakeholders were informed about current data sources and implications of ageing societies in data collection.

'MAKE OR BUY?' LONG-TERM CARE SERVICES IN SWEDEN

The Swedish Ministry of Health and Social Affairs has commissioned the European Centre to implement a project analysing the decision to make or buy in long-term care. The project started in 2013 with the selection of relevant countries to use as case-studies on the functioning of quasi-markets in long-term care. The selection of countries followed a literature review on the subject of the make or buy decision that drew on contributions from transaction costs economics, new public management, contract theory, social policy and disability critique. Interviews with experts and key stakeholders will still take place in 2013 in order to collect information for a first workshop, to be held at the beginning of 2014.

Mainstreaming Ageing: Indicators to Monitor Implementation (MA:IMI / II) 2008 – 2012

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Expertise, Monitoring, and Evaluation

Mainstreaming Ageing: Indicators to Monitor Implementation (MA:IMI) Monitoring the Regional Implementation Strategy (RIS) for the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA)

(in cooperation with the UN Economic Commission for Europe / UN-ECE)

Phase I: 2003 – 2008 (Follow-up and Monitoring)

Phase II: 2008 – 2012 (Second Review and Appraisal Cycle)

The 1st Meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the 2007 UNECE Ministerial Conference on Ageing

12-13 July 2007, Geneva, Switzerland

The Meeting of the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee for the 2007 UNECE Ministerial Conference on Ageing

8-9 October 2007, Geneva, Switzerland

A Special Session during European Centre's GAM on the Review and Progress of the 1st Phase of the MA:IMI Project and Its Continuation into the 2nd Phase

27 October 2007, Vienna, Austria

The 2007 Ministerial Conference on Ageing: "A Society for All Ages: Challenges and Opportunities"

6-8 November 2007, León, Spain

Special Side Event on the Progress and Future of the MA:IMI Project during the 2007 Ministerial Conference on Ageing

6-8 November 2007, León, Spain

The Forum of Civil Society on Ageing

6-8 November 2007, León, Spain

Special Session on Pension Issues at the 30th General Conference of the International Association of Research in Income and Wealth

24-30 August 2008, Portoroz, Slovenia

Follow-up and Meetings for the Second Review and Appraisal Cycle 2008 - 2012

High-Level Expert and Policy-Makers Conference

Reinventing Retirement: Reshaping Health & Financial Security for the EU 27 and Eastern Europe

(funded by AARP and the Austrian Federal Ministry of Science and Research) 23-24 October 2008, Dürnstein, Austria

First Meeting of the UNECE Working Group on Ageing

1-2 December 2008, Geneva, Switzerland

First Meeting of the Bureau of the UNECE Working Group on Ageing

11-12 May 2009, Bratislava, Slovak Republic

International Expert Meeting - Monitoring Long-Term Care for the Elderly

6-9 September 2009, Jerusalem, Israel

Second Meeting of the UNECE Working Group on Ageing

23-24 November 2009, Geneva, Switzerland

Workshop "Long-term Care in Europe - Discussing Trends and Relevant Issues"

22-23 February 2010, Budapest, Hungary

Workshop "The Gender Dimension of Poverty"

8 March 2010, Paris, France

Second Meeting of the Bureau of the UNECE Working Group on Ageing

27-28 May 2010, Sliema, Malta

Third Meeting of the UNECE Working Group on Ageing

22-23 November 2010, Geneva, Switzerland

Workshop "Ageing - Community Services for the Elderly"

20 February – 3 March 2011, Haifa, Israel

Third Meeting of the Bureau of the UNECE Working Group on Ageing

24-25 March 2011, Madrid, Spain

Fourth Meeting of the UNECE Working Group on Ageing

21-22 November 2011, Geneva, Switzerland

Workshop "Community Services for the Elderly"

5-14 March 2012, Haifa, Israel

Fourth Meeting of the Bureau of the UNECE Working Group on Ageing

22-23 March 2012, Brussels, Belgium

UNECE Ministerial Conference "Ensuring a Society for All Ages: Promoting Quality of Life and Active Ageing"

18-20 September 2012, Vienna, Austria

Fifth Meeting of the UNECE Working Group on Ageing

22-23 November 2012, Geneva, Switzerland

Fifth Meeting of the Bureau of the UNECE Working Group on Ageing

21-22 May 2013, Belgrade, Serbia

Further Activities

Support in Preparing the Austrian UNECE Conference Room Paper for UNECE's 60th Anniversary, Presented at the 62nd Annual Formal Meeting

Editing and Dissemination of the Madrid Book "Mainstreaming Ageing: Indicators to Monitor Sustainable Progress and Policies" (finalising authors' contributions to the book; drafting lead chapter 'Trends and Priorities of Ageing Policies in the UN-European Region', etc)

Editing and Dissemination of the Book "Well-being of Older People in Ageing Societies"

Editing and Dissemination of the Book "New Frontiers in Microsimulation Modelling"

Editing and Dissemination of the Book "Women's Work and Pensions: What is Good, What is Best?"

Editing and Dissemination of the Book "Facts and Figures on Long-Term Care"

Editing and Dissemination of the Book "Facts and Figures on Healthy Ageing and Long-Term Care"

Updating of the Monitoring RIS Website

International Exchange

International Seminars

http://www.euro.centre.org (link homepage) 2006 – 2011

Robert Holzmann

Severance Pay Programmes across the World: History, Rationale, Status, and Reforms

8 April 2011

Judit Vall Castello

Business Cycle Effects on Labour Force Transitions for Older People in Spain

I February 2011

Bernhard Casey

Are We All Confucianists? Similarities and Differences between European and East-Asian Policies for Care of the Frail Older People

23 July 2010

Robert Holzmann

Portability of Pension, Health, and other Social Benefits: Facts, Concepts, Issues

29 June 2010

Pieter Vanhuysse

Elderly Bias, New Social Risks, and Spending Priorities: Investigating Change and Timing in Eight Programs across Four Worlds of Welfare, 1980-2003

22 July 2009

Achim Goerres

The Political Participation of Older People in Europe: The Greying of Our Democracies

8 October 2008

Markus Tepe

Traveling without Moving? Pension Regime Change in Ageing Welfare States

3 October 2008

Herwig Immervoll

Gender Inequalities and the Allocation of Market Work within Households

3 July 2008

Robert Laslett

Personal Accounts to Improve Pension Coverage and Adequacy: The UK's Proposed Pension Reforms and Lessons for other EU Countries

11 June 2007

John Hills

Pension Reform in the UK: Challenges, choices and progress

2 March 2007

Joshua M. Wiener

Quality Assurance Systems for Long-Term Care: An International Perspective

27 June 2006

Robert Holzmann

Pension Reform in Europe: Need and Options for a More Coordinated Reform Approach

8 June 2006

Mainstreaming Ageing: Indicators to Monitor Implementation (MA:IMI)

First Phase of the MA:IMI Project: Follow-up and Monitoring of MIPAA / RIS

The European Centre has been mandated to undertake various follow-up activities of the so-called "Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing" since 2002. In the first phase, this work was supported by the Austrian Government (through the Ministry of Social Security, Generations and Consumer Protection and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs). The work had been undertaken with a formal collaboration and the assistance of the UNECE, Geneva, and the newly defined Task Force.

In the first review and appraisal cycle of MIPAA and RIS in the period between 2003 and 2007/2008, the European Centre provided technical support and helped to review the implementation of the Plan by the UNECE's Member States, by a monitoring process based on effective exchange of information, experiences and best practices. The European Centre provided keynote speeches and discussions during several specialised sessions of the 2007 UNECE Ministerial Conference on Ageing in León, Spain. This conference was attended by ministers and high-level officials from 45 UNECE Member States and the European Commission, international organizations, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders. Discussions included progress achieved in the implementation of the Regional Implementation Strategy for the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing adopted at the 2002 Ministerial Conference in Berlin. The Conference also adopted the Ministerial Declaration "A Society for All Ages: Challenges and Opportunities".

The European Centre's project "Mainstreaming Ageing: Indicators to Monitor Implementation" was specially staffed for this work programme and in the course of the project many additional researchers, administrative and technical staff contributed to the work programme. While this programme of work would not have been possible without the generous support of the Austrian host Government as well as that of the Spanish authorities and of UNFPA, the major part of the human resources operating was provided by the European Centre itself, requiring a doubling of the basic endowment offered by the Republic of Austria to the European Centre.

Briefly, the European Centre had undertaken the following tasks during the 1st phase of the MA:IMI project:

- Prepared annual reports and conference room papers for the UNECE Secretariat.
- Promoted exchange of information among experts, policy-makers and civil society by (co-)organizing and participating in various international conferences, workshops, expert and Task Force meetings. For example, the MA:IMI team contributed towards the preparation of the 2007 Ministerial Conference on Ageing: "A Society for All Ages: Challenges and Opportunities" (6-8 November 2007, León, Spain). Also, contributions were made during the 3-day conference, including a special side event, i.e. "Progress and Future of the MA:IMI Project", disseminating information about the work programme of the project.

- Developed a set of agreed-upon "indicators of achievement" (in particular in the areas of demographic changes, income and wealth, labour market and early retirement, sustainable social security, as well as economic growth, financial and social sustainability); collected and analysed data for these "indicators of achievement" and visualized the findings by charts.
- Created "country profiles" using the indicators of achievement, so as to translate MIPAA
 and RIS objectives into operational measures and standards by which monitoring of
 progress in goal achievement can be assessed.
- Organized the dissemination of Mainstreaming Ageing results by the creation and dissemination of a special Website "Monitoring RIS" (http://www.monitoringris.org).
- Produced many "Mainstreaming Ageing" and "A Society of All Ages" publications, including 12 book publications, 2 special reports, 6 policy briefs, and dozens of contributions to books and refereed economic and social science professional journals; also disseminated findings through newspapers, journals, magazines, radio, TV and press conferences.
- Created, together with UNECE, several networks where experts, policy-makers and civil society could meet, such as, for instance, the "National Focal Points on Ageing", the "Task Force", the "NGO Network on Monitoring RIS", several European Centre External Expert Networks for Mainstreaming Ageing Indicators Work, etc.

Second Phase of the MA:IMI Project: Second Review and Appraisal Cycle of MIPAA / RIS

The second phase of the MA:IMI project started in 2008. Subsequently, a new Memorandum of Understanding between UNECE and the European Centre was signed to initiate this 2nd phase, in March 2009, to be concluded during the period from March 2009 to February 2014, after which the parties will review the outcomes of the cooperation and decide upon its continuation.

This continuation of work under the MA:IMI project was foreseen to be particularly important because it was linked with the second review and appraisal cycle of MIPAA and RIS with the period between 2008 and 2012 presenting a last window of opportunity for countries to implement the core measures to live up to the goals, objectives and commitments formulated in 2002.

As a member of the UNECE Working Group on Ageing since 2008, the European Centre has over the past four years provided technical assistance and expertise to UNECE to review the implementation of MIPAA and RIS in UNECE Member States. The principal goal of the review was to evaluate how much progress has been made since 2002, where there is still room for improvement, and how to approach the challenges that still remain. The regional report, prepared by UNECE, was presented at the Ministerial Conference in September 2012 in Vienna.

I The Working Group on Ageing was established in 2008 with the aim to better integrate country-level expertise on ageing into UNECE work and to ensure that UNECE activities in this field continue to correspond to the needs of Member States. The Working Group is an intergovernmental body and a subsidiary of the UNECE Executive Committee and its members include representatives of national authorities dealing with ageing in the UNECE Member States, as well as representatives of international governmental and non-governmental organisations.

The European Centre's MA:IMI team also provided help and information on various methodological and technical issues. One notable example for this was a 2009 data collection exercise covering all 56 UNECE member countries. It was undertaken by UNECE in collaboration with the European Centre and National Statistical Offices and aimed to update existing statistics and fill in missing data.

In addition, each year, the MA:IMI team prepared an annual report and presented key findings emerging from the MA:IMI project at the Meeting of the UNECE Working Group on Ageing in Geneva.

An overview of work undertaken in the 2nd phase of the MA:IMI project is summarised below:

- Prepared annual reports and provided technical assistance to UNECE to help to review and evaluate the implementation of MIPAA / RIS in UNECE Member States.
- Promoted exchange of information among experts, policy-makers and civil society by (co-)organizing and participating in various international conferences, workshops, and expert meetings.
- Developed a comparative set of gender-specific mainstreaming ageing indicators and longterm care indicators, and collected and analysed data for these two sets of indicators.
- Produced a number of publications, including 3 book publications, 2 EU Presidency papers
 and several policy briefs, conference papers as well as journal articles, and disseminated
 findings through the website, newsletters, journals and at international conferences and
 workshops.
- · Reorganised and updated the "Monitoring RIS" website.

The European Centre undertook these tasks in continuous collaboration with the UNECE Secretariat and with support from Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, France, Hungary, Israel, Spain and Switzerland.

The work was carried out by the European Centre MA:IMI team (René Czerny, Michael Fuchs, Katrin Gasior, Annette Hexelschneider, Frédérique Hoffmann, Kai Leichsenring, Orsolya Lelkes, Ricardo Rodrigues, Andrea Schmidt, Pieter Vanhuysse and Asghar Zaidi) and has been coordinated by Eszter Zólyomi, with support and advice from Prof. Dr. Bernd Marin (Executive Director).

Research Programme "Work, Wealth, Welfare"

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VORK, WEALTH, WELFARE

EUROMOD: European Tax-Benefit Model

1999 – ongoing

Contact

Orsolya Lelkes (lelkes@euro.centre.org)

Aims

EUROMOD is a multi-country European-wide tax-benefit model. This network, coordinated by the Microsimulation Unit at the University of Essex, includes 18 institutions from 15 EU member countries.

EUROMOD provides estimates of the distributional impact of changes to personal tax and transfer policy on either national or European level. Thus, EUROMOD is of value both in assessing the consequences of consolidated social policies and in understanding how different policies in different countries may contribute to common objectives. It is of as much significance in evaluating national policies within a European perspective as in evaluating policies at the level of the European Union.

The European Centre has participated in various EUROMOD-related projects:

- The initial model construction project covered all (pre-2004) 15 Member States of the European Union.
- The MICRESA project ("Micro-Level Analysis of the European Social Agenda") explored the impact of national, social and fiscal policies, and reforms of these policies, on poverty reduction in the original 15 Member States.
- The I-CUE project (Improving the Capacity and Usability of EUROMOD) expanded and enhanced EUROMOD to enable the incorporation of the I0 new Member States. The key results of the project are published in a book titled "Tax and Benefit Policies in the Enlarged Europe: Assessing the Impact with Microsimulation Models", which is also one of the first systematic collections of studies based on the European tax-benefit microsimulation model, and thus a synthesis of the scientific work of researchers from more than a dozen of countries for over a decade.

Within the new EUROMOD Update project (see below), the Centre's team is responsible for providing an annual update of policy parameters, the Austrian input data (EU-SILC national data) for the model, as well as validation.

WORK, WEALTH, WELFARE

Contact Michael Fuchs (fuchs@euro.centre.org), Orsolya Lelkes (lelkes@euro.centre.org)

Aims

A major EUROMOD development project has been supported by the European Commission DG-EMPL, with the key objective to improve and extend EUROMOD's usefulness as a tool for policy-relevant research and policy monitoring. This will involve

- updating EUROMOD to cover recent policy systems;
- enlarging EUROMOD from 19 countries to cover all 27 Member States;
- upgrading EUROMOD to operate using EU-SILC (European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) data as the input database;
- re-building the "old" EU-15 using the most recent version of EUROMOD software; and
- developing methods and processes that facilitate the efficient updating of EUROMOD in the future.

In doing so the project will encourage the widest use of EUROMOD in research and policy analysis at the national and international levels. The project began in February 2009. The aim is to upgrade or newly construct in EUROMOD a selection of 9 or 10 countries each year, and to then update them in subsequent year(s).

The work is being carried out by the EUROMOD core developer team, based mainly at ISER, in collaboration with a group of national teams. The European Centre is responsible for establishing contacts and working relationships in the new Member States in order to explore the feasibility of bringing them into EUROMOD. In 2013, the focus of the European Centre's team is on modeling the policy systems 2013 for Austria, based on national SILC data for 2010.

A project Steering Group has been established, under the chairmanship of Sir Tony Atkinson.

Project

• Country Report Austria (tax-benefit systems 2007-2013)

External

Head of Project Holly Sutherland, ISER

Head of Project EC Michael Fuchs (national tasks)

Project Team EC Michael Fuchs, Katrin Gasior

Financed by European Commission, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion

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DRK, WEALTH, WELFARE

SORESI

Developing a web-based tool for policy-makers and the broader public to simulate policy reforms and to analyse their social impact.

09/2012 - ongoing

Contact Michael Fuchs (fuchs@euro.centre.org)

Aims SORESI is a web application based on the microsimulation model EUROMOD.

The aim is to develop a web-based tool for policy-makers and the broader

public to simulate policy reforms and to analyse their social impact.

What would you do if you became the minister of finance or social affairs?

... Would you implement a flat-tax model?

... Would you increase family benefits?

... Would you change employer's social insurance contributions?

SORESI offers the opportunity to play around with such ideas and to see their effects on the national poverty rate, income inequality indicators and different

income groups.

Head of Project EC Michael Fuchs

Project Team EC Michael Fuchs, Katrin Gasior

External Project

Collaborators ISER, FLEMOSI, BRZ

Financed by Austrian Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection

Corridor Studies on Portability of Social Benefits

2013 - 2014

Contact

Michael Fuchs (fuchs@euro.centre.org)

Aims

An increasing share of the world population will spend some time of working life outside their home country. Lacking portability of acquired social rights threatens human rights, deteriorates individual life cycle planning and social risk management, negatively affects labour mobility, and creates fiscal costs for at least one of the countries. In the country coordination of portability, bilateral (and multilateral) agreements play the key role. However, what they are able to achieve with regard to human rights and economic and social outcomes remains largely unknown.

Against this background the project sets up corridor studies as an instrument of knowledge gathering and result analysis. The two bilateral social security agreements (BSSAs) Austria/Turkey and Germany/Turkey may bring substantial experiences, as they have existed for many years in a migration intensive corridor. A second set of corridor studies focuses on Belgium/Morocco and France/Morocco. The European Centre is responsible for the corridors Austria/Turkey and Germany/Turkey.

Head of Project

Michael Fuchs

Project Team

Michael Fuchs, Bernd Marin, Juliane Winkelmann

Financed by

The World Bank

European Observatory on the Social Situation

4/2005 - 3/2013

Contact

Orsolya Lelkes (lelkes@euro.centre.org)

Aims

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The Observatory consists of three multi-disciplinary networks of independent experts established for the European Commission in 2005: Demography, Social Inclusion & Income Distribution, and Health Status & Living Conditions. Its aim is to analyse demographic and social trends and to assist the Commission in its duty to report on the Social Situation.

The European Centre participates in the network of Social Inclusion & Income Distribution (coordinated by Applica), which monitors and reports on trends in income distribution and social inclusion, i.e. the overall inclusiveness of European society. It monitors the situation regarding income and wealth, the impact of tax-benefit systems, the access to services, questions related to poverty, and population groups particularly at risk of exclusion.

The following book, reports and research notes are currently available from this network:

- Online knowledge database with continuously updated content
- Monitoring Report 2009, ECV contributed with chapters 2 and (parts of) chapter 7: 2. Levels and trends of income poverty in the EU; 7. Material deprivation and access to services.
- European Inequalities: Social Inclusion and Income Distribution in the European Union (2009, edited by Terry Ward, Orsolya Lelkes, Holly Sutherland, István György Tóth, ISBN 978-963-7869-40-2. Budapest: TÁRKI Social Research Institute Inc.). This book summarizes four years of research. It gives an overview of the comparative information that is available for the EU Member States on income distribution, poverty and its causes, access to benefits and social services and material deprivation.
- Monitoring Report 2007, Executive Summary, ECV contributed with Chapter 2: Who are the poor?
- Monitoring Report 2006, Executive Summary, ECV contributed with Chapters I, 6 and 7: I. Income inequality and poverty in the EU: recent developments and trends; 6. Dynamics of poverty in the EUI5 (1994-2001); 7. Why are the poor poor? The role of labour market and demographic factors, including health and immigration.
- Monitoring Report 2005, Executive Summary, ECV contributed with Chapters
 I and 3: I. Poverty levels of income: cross-country comparisons, trends and
 demographic factors; and 3. Poverty and the labour market: relationship between
 low incomes and poverty in the EU.
- Research Note 07/2011: "Active ageing"
- Research Note 06/2011: "The situation of working-age people with disabilities across the EU"

RK. WEALTH, WELFARE

WORK, WEALTH, WELFARE

- Research Note 01/2010: "Detailed analysis of the relative position of migrants"
- Research Note 02/2009: "Quality of housing and the link to income"
- Research Note 06/2008: "Preparation and analysis of Eurobarometer on social exclusion (Reflection paper)"
- Research Note 03/2008: "Social inclusion of migrants and their 2nd generation descendants"
- Research Note 2007: "Child poverty and ethnic minorities"
- Research Note 2006: "Life course disruptions and their impact on income and living conditions"

Website http://www.socialsituation.eu/research-notes/

External Project

Coordinator Terry Ward, Applica

External Project

Collaborators

- Holly Sutherland, ISER, UK
- István György Tóth, TARKI, Hungary
- · Manos Matsaganis, Athens University of Economics and Business, Greece
- Eva Sierminska, CEPS/INSTEAD, Luxembourg

Project Team EC Orsolya Lelkes (Team Leader), Eszter Zólyomi, Michael Fuchs, Katrin Gasior,

Asghar Zaidi

Financed by European Commission, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion

ORK, WEALTH, WELFARE

Social Situation Monitor

4/2013 - 3/2016

Contact

Orsolya Lelkes (lelkes@euro.centre.org)

Aims

Ensuring continuity of the European Observatory on Demography and Social Situation, this project aims at providing policy-relevant analytical and methodological support on the developments in income distribution, poverty, social exclusion and material deprivation as well as health, helping the Commission in its efforts to monitor living standards and life chances across the EU and across different groups in society, and to evaluate how policies affect them.

We analyse issues related to living conditions and its various determinants and aspects such as income, wealth, poverty, taxes and benefits, consumption, access to health, long-term care and other services, time use, social mobility, social inclusion and social participation. It helps identify socio-economic groups (such as the elderly, families with children, youth, ethnic minorities, migrants etc.) which may be at a particular disadvantage and would need to be targeted by policies.

External Project

Coordinator

Terry Ward, Applica

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Project Team EC

Orsolya Lelkes (team leader), Katrin Gasior, Ricardo Rodrigues, Eszter Zólyomi

Financed by

European Commission, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion

WORK, WEALTH, WELFARE

Mobilising the Potential of Active Ageing in Europe (MOPACT)

Aiming to provide the research and practical evidence upon which Europe can make longevity an asset for social and economic development

3/2013 - 2/2017

Contact

Orsolya Lelkes (lelkes@euro.centre.org)

Aims

The starting point for MOPACT is the ambitious goals set by Horizon 2020 and the European Innovation Partnership Pilot Project on Active and Healthy Ageing (EIPAHA). Our response is ambitious too: we aim to provide the research and practical evidence upon which Europe can make longevity an asset for social and economic development.

MOPACT will create a high quality, multi-disciplinary critical mass of leading researchers and, in the closest possible partnership with stakeholders and through a carefully planned iterative process, build a compendium of essential state-of-the-art and foresight intelligence upon which to develop the policy, practice, service and product developments and innovations required to meet the goals of Horizon 2020 and, in particular, the EIPAHA. Active and healthy ageing is the primary focus of MOPACT and it will build on the momentum created by EY2012.

Kai Leichsenring is leading WP8 on Social support and long-term care. The European Centre team participates in WPI (Realising active ageing), WP3 (Extending working lives), WP5 (Health and well-being) and WP8 (Social support and long-term care).

External Project

Coordinator

Alan Walker, University of Sheffield

Project Team EC

Orsolya Lelkes, Katrin Gasior, Kai Leichsenring, Ricardo Rodrigues, Andrea Schmidt, Eszter Zólyomi

Project Partners

University of Sheffield (UK) (coordinator), CEPS (Belgium), Stichting Katholieke Universiteit Brabant Universiteit van Tilburg (Netherlands), Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation (Netherlands), CCA (Italy), ETLA (Finland), University of Kent (UK), CASE (Poland), NIESR (UK), INCRA (Italy), Kopint-Tarki (Hungary), Age Platform Europe AISBL (Brussels), ICS-UL (Portugal), UNINA (Italy), RUB (Germany), UWUERZ (Germany), University of Oslo (Norway), Cranfield University (UK), UNISA (Italy), MTA TK (Hungary), IAT (Germany), Stichtung VU-VUMC (Netherlands), University of Innsbruck (Austria), University of Technology Braunschweig (Germany), University of Southampton (UK), TUD/IFG (Germany), PRAXIS (Estonia), INCSMPS (Romania)

Financed by

European Commission, Seventh Framework Programme

ORK, WEALTH, WELFARE

Expertise Central European Ageing Strategy

2012 - 2013

Contact Pieter Vanhuysse (vanhuysse@euro.centre.org)

Aims Pieter Vanhuysse has been appointed for 2012-2013 as External Expert on

the Central European Ageing Strategy developed by the Central European

Knowledge Platform for an Ageing Society.

The project is funded by the EU's Regional Development Fund and run by a consortium of 13 partners from 8 CE countries, including Austria and Italy. The expertise is funded to contribute between March and September 2012 to develop trends and scenarios for the CE region until 2050, and by December 2012 to the 'CE-Ageing Strategy' document to be published as a Green Paper which will provide links between most central policies and recommend measures/actions to enable CE regions in managing and adapting to demographic change.

The "Green Paper of the CE-Ageing Strategy" was approved at the Age Steering Group (ASG) Meeting in Szekesfehervar/Hungary on December 12th, 2012. A consultation process with broad public and other relevant stakeholders will commence at the beginning of March 2013 until the end of August 2013.

Head of Project Pieter Vanhuysse

Weblinks On the Central European Knowledge Platform for an Ageing Society see:

website, http://www.ce-ageing.eu/

On the CE Ageing Strategy see: website, http://www.ce-ageing.eu/index.php?

option=com_content&view=article&id=113<emid=344

Financed by EU Regional Development Fund

Winners and Losers of the Crisis in Latvia

Consultancy for the World Bank

2013

Contact

Orsolya Lelkes (lelkes@euro.centre.org)

Aims

The Baltic States have been amongst the worst hit by the global financial crisis. In 2007, the Latvian unemployment rate stood at 6% and by the fourth quarter of 2009, the figure had risen to 20%, and the youth unemployment rate to 43%, giving Latvia the highest rate of unemployment growth in the EU. In 2010, 38% of the population was at risk of poverty.

In the course of the consultancy, the European Centre team will explore how poverty and income inequality have changed in Latvia during the financial and economic crisis also drawing on comparison with other EU Member States. In particular, we aim to identify the specific social groups which were most affected by the crisis in order to raise awareness among policy-makers.

The results will be compiled into a World Bank report, which is expected to be published in 2013.

Head of Project

Orsolya Lelkes

Project Team EC

Orsolya Lelkes, Eszter Zólyomi, Katrin Gasior

Financed by

The World Bank

Public Employee Lab-in-the-Field Experimental Study

3/2013 - 9/2014

Contact Pieter Vanhuysse (vanhuysse@euro.centre.org)

Aims This policy-relevant research project in collaboration with the University of

Oldenburg aims to study the social, political and motivational drivers of public

employment hiring and joining decisions in the German states.

Its main goal is to use Lab-in-the-Field Experiments to study subject pool effects in the orientation of business administration as compared to public administration students towards social norms such as altruism, fairness, trustworthiness, as well as towards free-riding and risk aversion.

These experimental data will be used to test a wide range of hypotheses regarding the predictive power of public service motivation theories and to develop the micro-foundations of public employee-specific behaviour and

attitudes.

Head of Project EC Pieter Vanhuysse

External Project

Coordinator Professor Markus Tepe, University of Oldenburg

Financed by The Fritz Thyssen Stiftung

Contact

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Aims

Population aging wide across the OECD has led to a renewed popular and theoretical interest in the notion of justice between the generations. But efforts to measure this notion empirically have lagged behind. How can we improve policies when we do not know the state of affairs in terms of intergenerational justice in practice? At the request of the Bertelsmann Stiftung, Pieter Vanhuysse has developed a simple four-dimensional snapshot indicator to improve the cognitive toolkit of academics, journalists and policy-makers: the Intergenerational Justice Index, or IJI. The aim is pragmatic and empirical: to compare intergenerational justice in practice across OECD Member States. The unit of analysis is countries, and the IJI is a macro-level snapshot based on data availability, around the end of the 2000s or the start of the current decade.

Three of the *IJI* dimensions measure policy outcomes that leave legacy burdens towards younger and future generations: the ecological footprint created by all generations alive today; early-life starting conditions as measured by child poverty levels; and the public debt burdens on the shoulders of currently young generations. A fourth dimension presents a measure of welfare states' overall pro-elderly bias in social spending. These four dimensions are then aggregated into an overall *IJI* value, using a 'benefit-of-the-doubt' weighting method to respect the (revealed) preferences of democratically elected governments. Among the most intergenerationally just OECD countries were Estonia, South Korea, New Zealand and all of Nordic Europe. By contrast, among the least intergenerationally just countries were the USA, Japan, Italy, Greece and Canada.

Head of Project

Pieter Vanhuysse

Weblinks

The paper: http://www.sgi-network.org/pdf/Intergenerational_Justice_OECD.pdf

Summaries at the scientific blogs EUROPP (London School of Economics) and Openpop (Oxford University):

http://www.openpop.org/?p=583

http://blogs.lse.ac.uk/europpblog/2013/08/05/spain-performs-poorly-on-two-measures-of-intergenerational-justice-but-is-close-to-the-oecd-average-overall/

Contribution in Spanish newspaper El Diario:

 $http://www.eldiario.es/agendapublica/impacto_social/Justicia-intergeneracional-sociedades-envejecidas-Espana_0_I\,52935245.html$

Research Programme "Health and Care"

HEALTH AND CARE

Addictions and Lifestyle in Contemporary Europe – Reframing Addictions Project (ALICE RAP)

4/2011 - 3/2016

Website Official ALICE RAP Website (http://alicerap.eu)

Contact <u>Irmgard Eisenbach-Stangl</u> (eisenbach-stangl@euro.centre.org)

Aims ALICE RAP is a five-year Europe-wide project consisting of a large number of

researchers and research institutions from 25 European countries that endeavours to analyse the place and challenges of addictions and lifestyles with regard to the cohesion, organization and functioning of contemporary European society. The scope of addictions is substances and gambling. The work is organised in

seven working areas, each split into work packages.

The project started in May 2011 with a first meeting of partners that same month. The main aim of the first meeting was to integrate the numerous topics and research, and to start discussion and work in the working areas and work packages.

The European Centre is mostly involved in Working Area I "Ownership of Addiction" and will contribute to its work package I "Addiction through Ages" and work package 2 "Stakeholder Analysis". Furthermore, it will also contribute to Working Area 5 "Governance of Addiction", and work package 13 "Governance View".

In work package I it was decided that a comparative study on the evolution of concepts of addiction in selected European countries will be carried out: in the UK, Italy, Austria, Poland and also in all Scandinavian countries. The study is restricted to alcohol and drug addiction concepts and it focuses on the media discourse between 1860 and 1990. It is based on quantitative and qualitative content analysis of material collected according to an overall strategy developed by the research group. The first part of the study covered the years between 1860 and 1930 and looked at the discourse in selected relevant medical journals. It will be published in winter 2013/2014. The second part covering the post-war period until 1960 is under preparation.

The research group of work package 2 decided to study stakeholder on addiction in one comparative case study and in a second one whose theme was open for decision of the country teams. The first case study investigated major changes in opioid substitution treatment during the last decade in the UK, Italy, Austria, Poland, Denmark and Finland and it identified the main interest groups and their interplay. It was based on a review of relevant documents and literature and on qualitative interviews carried out according to guidelines developed by the research team. The case studies were published in summer 2013. Work on the second case study will start in autumn of the same year.

External Project
Author and
Head of Project
Peter Anderson, Newcastle University

External Project
Coordinator
Antoni Gual, Fundació Clínic per a la Recerca Biomèdica, Barcelona, Spain

Project Team EC (in alphabetical order) Irmgard Eisenbach-Stangl, Maria M. Hofmarcher

Financed by
Commission of the European Communities, Seventh Framework Programme, and the TOP.EU programme of the Austrian Federal Ministry of Science and Research

Wie lässt sich die Öffentlichkeit für Jugendliche und Erwachsene gesundheitsfördernd gestalten? (AGORA) How to Build a Health-promoting Public Sphere?

5/2012 - 5/2015

Contact

Irmgard Eisenbach-Stangl (eisenbach-stangl@euro.centre.org)

Aims

The project is the successor to a study on "Juvenile Alcohol Scenes" carried out by the European Centre in collaboration with the Universities for Applied Sciences of Vienna and St. Pölten some years ago. It aims to put policy-relevant results of the first study into practice and to contribute to the establishment of sustainable structures of collaboration between the stakeholders shaping the public sphere, i.e. mainly the police and mobile social services but also gastronomy and the media.

The focus of interest is collaboration with regard to the consumption of illegal and legal psychoactive drugs including tobacco and its consequences such as intoxication and nuisance, and violence – also when unrelated to drug consumption. The study is carried out in two Austrian Provinces – in Vienna and in Lower Austria – allowing for the possibility to compare urban and rural settings of collaboration.

The mix of qualitative methods as foreseen is continuously expanded in response to field experiences and to new research questions emerging over the course of the study. During the first year a content analysis of relevant articles published in selected local and national media was completed. A literature review and reviews of related practice projects will continue until the end of the 2nd year. Participant observations of relevant activities of stakeholders in the public sphere are also still going on and are complemented by interviews with selected stakeholders and a mapping of relevant organizations. The discussion groups of stakeholders on the local and state level planned for the coming year will be extended to representatives of relevant organizations and to relevant politicians.

The international workshop planned for the beginning of the second year was successfully carried out on August 27, 2013. It attracted more than 100 participants, mostly representatives of relevant professions, politicians and scientists. The first part of the workshop consisted of lectures on German, Swiss and international experiences with collaboration of police and social work in the public sphere; during the second part the participants met in discussion groups to focus on best practices. The workshop was concluded by a plenary session focusing on the change brought about through collaboration and exploring interprofessional training modules.

Head of Project EC Irmgard Eisenbach-Stangl

Project Team EC (in alphabetical order) Irmgard Eisenbach-Stangl, Katrin Gasior

Project Partners • Kurt Fellöcker (University for Applied Sciences St. Pölten, Study Programme Social Work)

• Judith Haberhauer-Stidl (University for Applied Sciences Vienna, Study Programme Social Work)

Financed by • Austrian Health Promotion Fund (FGÖ)

• Viennese Institute for Health Promotion (WIG)

• Lower Austrian Health and Welfare Fund (NÖN)

EuroREACH - A Handbook to Access Health Care Data for Cross-Country Comparisons of Efficiency and Quality

3/2010 - 5/2013

Contact

Juliane Winkelmann@euro.centre.org)

Aims

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The last ten years have witnessed an increased investment in European and international initiatives and projects to improve health data for cross-country research. The major goals have been to help national policy-makers to, on the one hand, better assess the health status of their populations and, on the other hand, to monitor how the health care systems of their countries perform compared to those of other countries. There are, however, limits to what can be learned from comparisons at the aggregate, health care system level of analysis. Disease level analysis has therefore been receiving increased attention (e.g. OECD, 2003).

EuroREACH is a coordinated action that aims to overcome the compartmentalisation of data collection and analysis of chronic diseases – both on a national and European level – in order to study the questions listed above from a cross-country, comparative perspective. The objective of EuroREACH is to provide tools to health care researchers to better enable them to access well-organised health care data that allow for comparability at European level.

The following approaches were followed in order to link the various data sets for patients who tend to slip 'in and out of the health system':

- Review of the health care information landscape in a selection of EU Member States, which have all approached the data challenges and performance management of health care in innovative ways. These are represented by partners from seven EU countries and Israel.
- Review of the results of relevant European projects and initiatives to improve the information base for these types of chronic conditions, and of data relevant for studying them.
- Review of ways and best practice on how to make use of international frameworks, classifications, and European level data systems. This includes coordinating and further developing strategies on how to link data from European data collections to metadata information including qualitative structural indicators.
- The results of these coordination activities were brought together in the form
 of a systematic synthesis of the findings on data domains needed, types of questions to be answered, types of linkages needed, including recommendations on
 how to make data accessible (based on best practice gathered from country
 examples and from European initiatives and projects). These were brought
 together in a "Handbook to access health care data for cross-country comparisons of efficiency and quality".
- The work described above was based on a methodological framework that systematically addresses the question about what types of data sources, data linkages (including surveys) can be envisaged, and how these relate to a welldefined set of research questions of comparative performance measurement with a focus on questions of efficiency and quality.

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A particularly important outcome of this coordination action is the creation of the Handbook, consisting of a digitised web-based health care data monitoring tool, the Health Data Navigator (www.healthdatanavigator.eu). This resource is intended to be a scientifically validated toolbox to foster data access and research that allows countries to learn from the experience of other health systems, providing guidance in cross-country research by:

- Identifying international and national information sources of patient-level, disease-based data allocated on the basis of the EuroREACH performance dimen-
- Presenting in a systematic way relevant EU projects, international databases and health system profiles.
- Offering guidance on key data challenges such as data access, linkage and comparability.
- Highlighting gaps in existing data to encourage data collection in underrepresented areas.

The EuroREACH creation of this toolbox is an important endeavour for promoting good practice in data use in the area of health. It seeks to add value to existing initiatives and increases transparency in objectives and results of EU funded projects through the analytic presentation of relevant EU projects in the area of health. On the basis of the objectives of this coordinating action EuroREACH encourages exchange of best practices to improve comparative assessment of health system performance and inform visitors of the appropriateness and quality of data they may want to use. Finally, it will help in understanding issues related to privacy and security when using such data for policy purposes.

Project Coordinator Maria M. Hofmarcher

Project Team EC

(in alphabetical order) Maria M. Hofmarcher, Flip Maas, Juliane Winkelmann

Project Partners •

- CEPS/INSTEAD, Luxemburg
- Institut de Recherche et Documentation en Economie de la Santé, France
- London School of Economics and Political Science, Health and Social Care, UK
- Imperial College London, UK
- Maccabi Institute for Health Services Research, Israel
- National Institute for Welfare and Health, Finland
- Department of Health Care Management, Technical University Berlin, Germany
- University of Tartu, Department of Public Health, Estonia
- Imperial College London (UK)

Financed by

Commission of the European Communities, Seventh Framework Programme

HEALTH AND CARE

Evaluating Care Across Borders (ECAB)

Analysing arrangements of cooperation between actors located in different EU countries that aim to transfer patients, providers, products, services, funding or knowledge across the border

3/2010 - 10/2013

Contact

Andrea Schmidt (schmidt@euro.centre.org)

Aims

To identify and analyse arrangements of cooperation between actors of the health and long-term care sectors located in different EU countries that aim to transfer patients, providers, products, services, funding or knowledge across the borders which separate them. Current gaps in documentation of already existing cross-border collaboration activities as regards geographical coverage, availability and quality of data need to be addressed. On this basis, a systematic in-depth analysis of the potential impact of cross-border collaboration on the wider healthcare system should be undertaken. Primary data collected during this project aims to close existing gaps, and the findings of this research could enable national and European decision-makers to correctly assess the scale of existing cross-border care cooperation and its potential implications for the national healthcare system.

The overarching goal of ECAB is to facilitate a process whereby Europe's citizens can make informed choices about whether to seek health care in another Member State and, if they so choose, to ensure that the administrative and clinical processes are straightforward and secure continuity of care. It takes as its starting point the recent draft Directive on Patients' Rights, augmented by the existing body of research on cross-border care. It then focuses on those areas where the necessary information is incomplete and seeks to fill the gaps.

Firstly, ECAB examines five aspects of health care delivery where it will be necessary for procedures to be compatible in order to assure patients seeking cross-border care that the care they receive is safe, of adequate quality, and capable of providing continuity. These are provisions with regard to:

- · the continuing quality of health professionals,
- treatment pathways,
- · public reporting of quality,
- content and scope of medical records, and
- · medical prescribing.

Secondly, it looks at three areas where there is already cross-border collaboration in order to identify practical issues that have arisen and how they have, or have not been addressed. These areas of practice are collaborations between hospitals in border areas, telemedicine, and dentistry. The research on the first set of topics generally takes place on two levels. The first involves a series of pan-European surveys to identify the nature of the phenomenon in, as far as possible, all Member States. The second involves focused studies in key subject

areas that capture important issues. The methods used are both quantitative and qualitative and involve contributions from a broad range of disciplines. There is a strong emphasis on the dissemination of policy-relevant findings, taking advantage of the strong existing links of research team members with national and European policy-makers.

External

Head of Project The London School of Economics and Political Science, Health Centre

Internal

Project Coordinator Andrea Schmidt

Project Team EC

(in alphabetical order) Maria M. Hofmarcher, Kai Leichsenring, Flip Maas, Ricardo Rodrigues, Andrea Schmidt, Gabriele Schmied, Pieter Vanhuysse, Juliane Winkelmann

Project Partners •

- London School of Economics and Political Science, Health Centre, UK
- European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies, Belgium / Denmark
- · London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, UK
- · l'Observatoire Social Européen, Belgium
- Universiteit Maastricht, The Netherlands
- · Technische Universität Berlin, Germany
- University of Barcelona, Spain
- · Institute of Public Health of the Republic of Slovenia
- · PRAXIS Center for Policy Studies, Estonia
- · National Institute for Welfare and Health, Finland
- Semmelweis Egyetem, Hungary
- · Regione del Veneto, Italy

Funding Scheme

Collaborative Project (small or medium-scale focused research project)

Financed by

Commission of the European Communities, Seventh Framework Programme and the Austrian Federal Ministry of Science and Research

Mobilising the Potential of Active Ageing in Europe (MOPACT)

WP 5 (Health) and WP 8 (Social Support and Long-term Care)

2013 - 2017

Contact

<u>Kai Leichsenring</u> (leichsenring@euro.centre.org) WP8; <u>Andrea Schmidt</u> (schmidt@euro.centre.org) WP5

Aims

56

The ambitious goals set by Horizon 2020 and the European Innovation Partnership Pilot Project on Active and Healthy Ageing (EIPAHA) are the starting point for MOPACT. The project aims to provide the research and practical evidence upon which Europe can make longevity an asset for social and economic development. The project will build a compendium of essential state-of-the-art and foresight intelligence upon which to develop the policy, practice, service and product de-velopments and innovations required to meet the goals of Horizon 2020.

The European Centre is involved in several work packages of this project (see also the research pillar "Work, Wealth, Welfare"). The work package 'Health and well-being' (WP 5) aims to provide insights and propose innovations in the factors driving both healthy life expectancy and social engagement of older people. It has a particular focus on mechanisms at the micro, meso and macro level that are likely to foster socially productive and satisfying lives of older people in poor health:

- healthy lifestyles and psychosocial conditions during the life course and in the present (micro);
- availability and accessibility of health care services such as post-acute care and rehabilitation services, and the physical environment (meso);
- policies and social innovations that facilitate effective social engagement and inclusion (macro).

These mechanisms will be examined for specific population groups according to socio-economic status, marital status and gender, and for older people with specific disabling diseases such as osteo-arthritis.

The work package on 'Social Support and Long-term Care' (WP 8) will develop future scenarios on how integrated, age-friendly approaches can be realistically implemented to ensure active ageing in the context of long-term care needs. It will build these future scenarios first by understanding the key, innovative factors which can transform ageing-related social support and long-term care into crucial drivers of sustainable socio-economic progress. Secondly, by systematically involving relevant stakeholders in identifying relevant drivers for policy change, social capital-building and innovation in the delivery of social support and long-term care.

External

Head of Project Ur

University of Sheffield

Project Partners •

- The University of Sheffield, United Kingdom
- Centre for European Policy Studies, Belgium
- Stichting Katholieke Universiteit Brabant, Universiteit van Tilburg, Netherlands
- Ministerie van Economische Zaken, Landbouw en Innovatie, Netherlands
- Collegio Carlo Alberto Ventro di Ricerca e Alta Formazione, Italy
- Elinkeinoelaemen Tutkimuslaitoksen Kannatusydistys, Finland
- University of Kent, United Kingdom
- Centrum Analiz Spoleczno Ekonomicznychfundacja Naukowa, Poland
- · National Institute of Economic and Social Research, United Kingdom
- Istituto Nazionale di Riposo e Cura per Anziani, Italy
- KOPINT-TARKI Konjunkturakutat Intezet ZRT, Hungary
- AGE Platform Europe, Belgium
- Instituto de Ciencias Sociais da Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal
- Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II., Italy
- · Ruhr Universität Bochum, Germany
- Julius-Maximilans Universität Würzburg, Germany
- · Universitetet i Oslo, Norway
- · Cranfield University, United Kingdom
- Univerità degli Studi di Salerno, Italy
- Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Tarsadalomtudomanyi Kutatokozpont, Hungary
- Westfälische Hochschule Gelsenkirchen, Bocholt, Recklinghausen, Germany
- Stichting VU-VUMC, Netherlands
- · Universität Innsbruck, Austria
- Technische Universität Braunschweig, Germany
- · University of Southampton, United Kingdom
- Forschungsgesellschaft für Gerontologie e.V., Germany
- Sihtasutus Poliitikauuringute Keskus Praxis, Estonia
- Institutul National de Cercatere Stiintifica in Domeniul Muncii si Protectiei Sociale, Romania

Project Team EC

(in alphabetical order) Maria M. Hofmarcher, Kai Leichsenring, Ricardo Rodrigues, Andrea Schmidt, Katharine Schulmann, Juliane Winkelmann

Financed by

Commission of the European Communities, Seventh Framework Programme (Grant Agreement No. 320333) and TOPEU programme of the Austrian Federal Ministry of Science and Research

Novel Policy Framework for Active, Healthy and Dignified Ageing and Provision of Health and Long-term Care Services

2012 - 2013

Contact

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Aims

The project aims to develop a modern policy framework to improve quality, accessibility and financial sustainability of health and long-term care services, while increasing the economic potential of the elderly through active and healthy ageing. The project will enable this through the implementation of four interlinked key activities (Data collection and analyses, Debate and exchange of experience, Policy-making and Dissemination).

Firstly, extensive analytical studies will provide relevant data on the current situation in provision of health and long-term care services and measures for active healthy and dignified ageing in both the Czech Republic and selected European countries.

Secondly, expert and public debate and exchange of experience comprised of best practice identification at municipal and national levels, through site visits and workshops; public and expert debate will be carried out to gain sufficient experience for designing new policies. This will consist of development of the National Policy Framework "Strategic plan for active, healthy and dignified ageing and provision of long-term care services" and the "Toolkit for Municipalities". The Plan will provide specific objectives and tools at the national level for adaptation of health and social systems to the needs of the elderly, and policies increasing integration of the ageing people in the economy and into the community in general. The Toolkit – based on best practice identification – will provide European municipalities with practical tools supporting active ageing and coordination of services which will respond to the needs of the community, while maintaining their accessibility, quality and sustainability.

External

Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic **Head of Project**

Project Partners • Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic

> Centre of Excellence in Longevity and Long-term Care, Faculty of Humanities of Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

(in alphabetical order) Maria M. Hofmarcher, Kai Leichsenring, **Project Team** Ricardo Rodrigues, Juliane Winkelmann

Commission of the European Communities, PROGRESS Programme Financed by

(Grant Agreement No. VS/2011/0058)

Pflegebedarf und Versorgungsmix in Wien

Demand for Long-Term Care and Supply-Mix

2012 - 2013

Contact Andrea Schmidt (schmidt@euro.centre.org) and

Michael Fuchs (fuchs@euro.centre.org)

Aims The project aims to identify patterns of use of care in Vienna based on a series

of different assumptions on future developments in the long-term care sector. For that purpose, a number of factors for which data are available are being analyzed. These include information about the type and hours of care used, health status (e.g. level of care need), socio-demographic information (e.g. age, gender), information about socio-economic status (e.g. personal income, district of residence), and contextual factors (e.g. household size, informal carers). The study

builds primarily on administrative data for the years 2011 and 2012.

In total, five different groups of users can be distinguished and evaluated: users of residential care services, users of publicly subsidized 24-hours care, users of assisted living facilities, users of home or day care services, and persons receiving cash benefits but no services. The second part of the study builds on the findings from the data analysis to suggest scenarios of long-term care

developments in Vienna until 2030.

Head of Project Andrea Schmidt

Project Team (in alphabetical order) Michael Fuchs, Maria M. Hofmarcher,

Kai Leichsenring, Andrea Schmidt

Financed by City of Vienna, MA 24

EALTH AND CARE

Fast-Track JPI Project 'More Years, Better Lives'

A data mapping project in the context of the Joint Programming Initiative (JPI) "More Years, Better Lives"

1/2013 - 6/2013

Contact

<u>Juliane Winkelmann</u> (winkelmann@euro.centre.org)

Aims

The Austrian Federal Ministry of Science and Research commissioned a data mapping project in the context of the Joint Programming Initiative (JPI) "More Years, Better Lives", which aims to enhance the understanding of opportunities and challenges of demographic change. The objectives of this Fast-Track JPI "More Years, Better Lives" project are: to map the range of data sources on ageing at the European and national levels; examine whether there are major gaps in the available data infrastructure; as well as provide statistical agencies with user-driven feedback on standard data sources. The data map will inform future research agendas as well as data agencies that have not always considered the implications of ageing societies in data collection.

As a whole, the JPI data mapping project seeks to inform the development of the Strategic Research Agenda of the European Union and any calls or research proposals that will follow from it. By identifying relevant sources the JPI initiative, a member-state driven activity, helps to avoid repetition of work by individual projects and thus seeks to enhance better coordination between European and national research programmes.

External

Project Coordinator Austrian Federal Ministry of Science and Research

External Project

Collaborators

- Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research (Germany)
- German Centre of Gerontology (Germany)
- National Institute for Health and Welfare (Finland)
- Lulea University of Technology (Sweden)
- National Institute of Adult Continuing Education (UK)
- Andrija Stampar Institute of Public Health (Croatia)
- Statistics Netherlands
- Catholic University Leuven (Belgium)
- London School of Economics and Political Science (UK)
- VDI/VDE-IT (Germany)

Project Team EC

(in alphabetical order) Maria M. Hofmarcher, Ricardo Rodrigues, Katharine Schulmann, Juliane Winkelmann and Eszter Zólyomi

Financed by

Austrian Federal Ministry of Science and Research

"Make or Buy?" Long-term Care Services in Sweden Lessons for policy

2013 - 2014

Contact Ricardo Rodrigues (rodrigues@euro.centre.org)

Aims This project investigates the conditions that shape the decision to deliver or

outsource long-term care services by public authorities by drawing on theoretical insights (e.g. transaction costs economics, disability critique) and also on the experiences of several European countries. Among the more operational aims of this project are identifying and discussing findings on differences in provider quality between types of ownership (public, private, private non-for-profit) based on a literature analysis and expert interviews. Furthermore, concepts of quality and approaches to quality assurance in LTC will be discussed as well as future challenges of market-oriented governance in LTC at the different government levels: How do different 'make or buy' solutions impact on the supply with services within and between different jurisdictions? What kind of choice do users expect? How can contractual relationships be used to promote quality

development?

Head of Project Ricardo Rodrigues

Project Team (in alphabetical order) Kai Leichsenring, Ricardo Rodrigues, Juliane Winkelmann

Financed by Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Sweden

AINSTREAMING AGEING

MA:IMI - Mainstreaming Ageing: Indicators to Monitor Implementation (II)

Second Phase of the Work Programme

2008 - 2014

Background

The European Centre has been mandated to undertake various follow-up activities of the so-called "Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing" since 2002. This work was supported by the Austrian Government (through the Ministry of Social Security, Generations and Consumer Protection and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs). The work has been undertaken in collaboration with and with the assistance of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Secretariat and its Population Ageing Unit (PAU) and the newly established UNECE Working Group on Ageing. This formal collaboration between the European Centre and UNECE, originally under the auspices of the Austrian Federal Ministry of Social Security, Generations and Consumer Protection, was laid down in 2004 in form of a "Memorandum of Understanding". A new Memorandum of Understanding between UNECE and EC has been signed in March 2009 extending the project until February 2014, after which the parties will undertake to review the results of the cooperation and decide upon its continuation.

Aims

The main goal of the MA:IMI project is to provide scientific and technical assistance to governments in implementation and monitoring of their actions on ageing within the UNECE region (56 Member States) by the following steps:

- To promote an exchange of information, experiences and good practices in ageing-related policies;
- To carry out and foster data collection, research and analysis;
- To maintain a network of organisations, national authorities, NGOs and other concerned bodies and individuals active in the field of ageing; and
- To disseminate results.

For the second phase of the project work has been divided into the following five work packages:

- Work Package I: This work package reports on the work for the collection
 of data on ageing-related indicators and the analyses based on these indicators.
 The work focuses on the analyses of indicators already generated in the 1st
 phase of the project. In addition, and more importantly, the work during the 2nd
 phase is geared towards developing indicators and collecting corresponding data
 on gender-specific mainstreaming ageing indicators as well as on long-term care
 indicators.
- Work Package II: This work package undertakes further work in updating and improving the MonitoringRIS website.
- Work Package III: This package is geared towards organisation of seminars, workshops and international conferences to bring international experts together, and to generate and disseminate scientific work for the MA:IMI project.

- Work Package IV: The work in this package focuses on preparing publications
 on the basis of research and information generated during the project,
 essentially for the purpose of dissemination of information to a wider group of
 policy-makers and practitioners.
- Work Package V: This work further focuses on the dissemination of
 information, in particular using the tool of newsletters to disseminate
 information on major pieces of ageing-related research as well as a synopsis of
 policy changes that affect older people of the current and future generations.

Heads of Project EC Eszter Zólyomi, Bernd Marin

Project

Coordinator EC Eszter Zólyomi

Project Team EC René Czerny, Michael Fuchs, Katrin Gasior, Kai Leichsenring, Orsolya Lelkes,

Ricardo Rodrigues, Andrea Schmidt, Pieter Vanhuysse

Partners /

Co-Organizers UN-ECE

Financed by Austria, Cyprus, Belgium, France, Israel, Spain, Switzerland, UN-ECE,

European Commission as well as the European Centre

International Seminars

International Seminars 2010 - 2014

The International Seminars of the European Centre provide a forum for top-Aims

level experts to present new research on current topics in social policy and

welfare states, broadly defined.

Pieter Vanhuysse (vanhuysse@euro.centre.org) Contact

Marius Busemeyer (University of Konstanz)

Education and the Welfare State: Partisan Politics. **Economic Coordination and the Reform of Education** and Training Systems in Western Europe 9 January 2014

Achim Kemmerling (Central European University)

The Politics of Reversing Pension Reforms: Why Do Some Countries Renationalize and What Does it Imply for Policy Diffusion Research?

5 December 2013

Raanan Sulitzeanu-Kenan (Hebrew University of Jerusalem) and Reimut Zohlnhöfer (Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg)

Commenter: Bernhard Kittel (University of Vienna)

The Politics of Reversing Pension Reforms: Why Do Some Countries Renationalize and What Does it Imply for Policy Diffusion Research?

7 November 2013

Christiane Spiel (University of Vienna)

Future Education: The School of Tomorrow 3 October 2013

Louis Chauvel (University of Luxembourg)

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13 June 2013

Steve Saxonberg (Masaryk University)

Culture or Institutions? What Influences the Caring Choices of Young Families?

23 May 2013

Markus Knell (Austrian National Bank)

Increasing Life Expectancy and Self-stabilizing Pension Systems 30 April 2013

István György Tóth (TARKI Social Research Institute)

Cross-national and Intertemporal Variations in Income Inequalities: What Do the Available Data Say?

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Ageing Dynamics of a Human-Capital-Specific Population: The Case of Italy

24 January 2013

Frank Vandenbroucke (Universities of Amsterdam, Antwerp and Leuven)

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Roland Sigg (ex ILO and ISSA)

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19 November 2012

Alexia Fürnkranz-Prskawetz (Vienna Institute of Demography and TU Vienna) & Robert Ivan Gal (Demographic Research Institute, TARKI Social Research Institute and Corvinus University Budapest)

The Sustainability of the Austrian and Hungarian Welfare State: An Application of National Transfer Accounts

15 November 2012

Stein Ringen (Green College, Oxford)

What Kind of Welfare State Is Emerging in China?

27 September 2012

Ariela Lowenstein (University of Haifa)

Generational Intelligence

21 September 2012

Rocio Fernández-Ballesteros (Autonomous University of Madrid)

Active Ageing. Conceptual and Methodological Issues

7 September 2011

NTERNATIONAL SEMINARS

Lucy Burns (University of New South Wales) **Drug Use by Older Australians**9 May 2011

Judit Vall Castello (Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona)

Business Cycle Effects on Labour Force Transitions for Older People in Spain

I February 2011

Bernard Casey (University of Warwick and Cass Business School, UK)

Are We All Confucianists? Similarities and Differences between European and East-Asian Policies for Care of the Frail Older People 23 July 2010

Robert Holzmann (Marseille Center for Mediterranean Integration – MCMI)

Portability of Pension, Health, and other Social Benefits:
Facts, Concepts, Issues

29 June 2010

uropean Centre Publications 2010-2013

Publications Officer: Willem Stamatiou
Graphics & Design: Barbara Waldschütz
Internet: http://www.euro.centre.org

Book Series "Public Policy and Social Welfare" (1990-2010)

(Ashgate, Farnham UK) English

Started in 1990, it contains monographs and collected volumes focusing on outcomes of the Centre's research projects or expert meetings. Studies published in the series are mostly cross-national and comparative, interdisciplinary, and empirical, with both a theoretical and a policy orientation.

Buchreihe "Wohlfahrtspolitik und Sozialforschung"

(Campus Verlag, Frankfurt / New York) *German*

Started in 1993 for German publications or translations of important books into German. It covers welfare policy and links it to both political and social theory as well as to social research.

Other Book Publications

Various Publishers and Languages

Several books or special reports produced by European Centre researchers and collaborating scholars have been, and continue to be, published outside the above series, with a variety of established publishing houses.

Occasional Reports Series

English / French / German

This series presents the results of European Centre projects that have high relevance for ongoing policy discussions and therefore need speedy publication possibilities. Occasional Reports support decision-making processes and policy formulation and inform a wider public about empirical findings in areas under current media discussion.

Policy Briefs

English / French / German / Spanish

Policy Briefs are a publication series that provides a synthesis of issues of research and policy advice on which the European Centre researchers have been working. All Policy Briefs are accessible on the website of the European Centre, http://www.euro.centre.org

Other Publications by EC Researchers including Books, Journal Articles, Review Articles, Chapters in Books, Working Papers and Reports, Conference Papers, i.e. "Grey Literature".

English / German / Various Languages

Newsletter

English

Published in the middle of each month, it reports on recent activities and publications within the European Centre's programme of research.

Programme Catalogue / Annual Report of Activities

English

Published in Autumn, it comprises approximately 200 pages, and provides very detailed information about the European Centre's programme activities and publications.

EUROSOCIAL Reports Series (1974-2003)

English / French / German

A report consists of 60 to 200 pages and may be a conference synthesis, a state-of-the-art document, may summarize the most significant of the contributions presented at an expert meeting, or be a national or regional report resulting from a particular project. This series has been discontinued in 2003.

Journal für Sozialforschung (1989-1996)

German

Beginning with the year 1989, the European Centre started to publish the "Journal für Sozialforschung", until 1992 in cooperation with Campus Verlag. The "Journal" was issued quarterly and was one of the widely read and reputed social science journals in German-speaking countries, regions and communities throughout Europe. It was the only social science journal in Europe that continuously reported on international public opinion poll data in politics, economy and society, by multicoloured pictorial statistics (pictograms). The Journal für Sozialforschung was closed down in 1996.

Rescaling Social Policies: Towards Multilevel Governance in Europe

Yuri Kazepov (Ed.)
Ashgate, 2010

"Rescaling Social Policies: Towards Multilevel Governance in Europe" was an international research project that aimed at disentangling the complex relations between changes taking place in the territorial organisation of social policies and the increasing number of actors involved in policy design, management and delivery.

The book presents results of this 3-year project focusing on the relations between the vertical rescaling and the horizontal governance arrangements emerging from change processes since the 1990s. It provides the analytical tools to understand these changes by outlining the different scenarios in Finland, France, Italy, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

The empirical results consider three areas of study: a) social assistance; b) activation policies on the labour market; c) care for older people. The book is not organised around national chapters dealing with these policies from the national point of view, but transversally taking into consideration how, within each policy area, the analytical dimensions of the processes at stake are addressed in the different countries comparatively. It provides:

- A unique general overview on the implicit and explicit changes taking place in the vertical and horizontal dimensions of social policies in eight European countries.
- Empirical evidence for the comparison of key changes in three social policy areas in eight European countries, modelling trends and possible outcomes.
- Better understanding of the meaning of rescaling and multilevel governance from the point of view of social policies in the different countries and their implications.
- Pros and cons of decentralisation processes in Europe, considering their potential impact framed by existing differences and timing.
- Lessons to learn, problems and solutions to be identified concerning the processes of territorial reorganisation of social policies and regulation and coordination issues of a multitude of actors.

Yuri Kazepov is Professor of Comparative Social Policies at the University of Urbino (Italy), Faculty of Sociology, Institute of Sociology.

Women's Work and Pensions: What is Good, What is Best?

Designing Gender-Sensitive Arrangements

Bernd Marin / Eszter Zólyomi (Eds.)

Ashgate, 2010

The book aims at exploring difficulties women face in working life and retirement – and what could be done to achieve more gender equality and fairness for women and men alike.

It starts out with simple, radical queries: How different are fe/male life courses, and why? And what is good, bad, best for women under these or probable future circumstances? It leads to complex, subtle, often ambiguous, and sometimes quite surprising policy conclusions.

Based on the empirical evidence at hand and using tools of economics and social science, it adresses design choices in public policies. They arise from converging but continuously different lives and risks of women and men, in gainful work and unpaid household labour.

It gives an overview on trends in population ageing and pension reforms around the Millenium – and the gender impact of demographic and socio-economic changes and main policy measures.

Distinguishing between equality of opportunity, gender equality/-equity/-neutrality/-specificity, the book opts for gender sensitivity: using gender-neutral devices (like unisex life tables, equal retirement eligibility age, childcare credits, minimum income schemes) to compensate women to the extent of gender-specific work and career patterns and living conditions.

In short: How not to be "gender-blind" to gendered contexts and outcomes, while maintaining general principles of individual and actuarial fairness, contributivity and gender-neutral social justice. Neither discriminating against male workers, nor locking women into traditional subordinate positions by ambivalent protection schemes of benevolent welfare paternalism.

This book also shows that women's life courses have become more masculinized than men's feminized, at the overall disadvantage of women as losers of incomplete modernization. Under these transitory conditions, women today are less women than men are men – and women are more different among themselves (in education, qualification, income, class and family status) than they are different from men.

As a consequence, what is good for most still lower skilled women today may be bad for the great majority of more qualified women tomorrow, or for professional women today. The book carefully investigates the diversity of gender impact for different occupations or time horizons used.

Leading pension experts, predominantly women, from East and West, North and South of Europe analyse the basic challenges through single and comparative country studies. The editors provide facts and figures on women's lives, work and pensions and draw theoretical lessons and practical policy conclusions from the studies and gendered statistical indicators.

Bernd Marin is Executive Director, Eszter Zólyomi Researcher and Coordinator of the MA:IMI / II Project at the UN-affiliated European Centre in Vienna.

Book Series "Public Policy and Social Welfare", vols. 30-39

Edited by the European Centre Vienna with Ashgate, Farnham UK (http://www.ashgate.com)

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pp. 504, c. £35.00

Vol. 37: Marin, B., Zólyomi, E. (Eds.) (2010)

Women's Work and Pensions: What is Good, What is Best?

Designing Gender-Sensitive Arrangements

pp. 322, c. £30.00

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Vol. 32: Marin, B., Zaidi, A. (Eds.) (2007)

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Indicators to Monitor Sustainable Progress and Policies

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Vol. 31: Billings, J., Leichsenring, K. (Eds.) (2005)

Integrating Health and Social Care Services for Older Persons.

Evidence from Nine European Countries

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Das österreichische Gesundheitssystem

Akteure, Daten, Analysen

Maria M. Hofmarcher

MWV Medizinisch Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft 2013

In her new book Maria M. Hofmarcher comprehensively describes the current structure of the Austrian health care system with its economic and political contexts. In addition, current and planned reform initiatives are described and analyzed. The book is a comprehensive reference work on the health care system in Austria written for all stakeholders, decision- and policy-makers in health care and health industry. It provides extensive data on the health care system and the impact of reforms including an analysis of legislation and reform initiatives in Austria.

Das Werk stellt die aktuelle Struktur des österreichischen Gesundheitssystems mit den ökonomischen und politischen Zusammenhängen umfassend dar. Zudem werden die laufenden und geplanten Reforminitiativen in Österreich beschrieben und analysiert. Das Buch enthält umfangreiche Daten, Fakten, Definitionen und Analysen zum österreichischen Gesundheitssystem und ist eine einmalige Informationsquelle für alle Akteure, Entscheider und Gestalter im Gesundheitswesen und in der Gesundheitswirtschaft.

- umfassendes Nachschlagewerk über das Gesundheitssystem in Österreich
- umfangreiche Daten über das Gesundheitsversorgungssystem und die Auswirkungen von Reformen
- einmalige Informationsquelle für alle Beteiligten im Gesundheitssystem
- mit Analysen der Gesetzgebung und Reforminitiativen in Österreich

Aus dem Inhalt: Einführung und Historischer Hintergrund; Struktur des Gesundheitssystems; Planung, Regulierung und Management; Dezentralisierung des Gesundheitssystems; Finanzierung und Ausgaben des Gesundheitssystems; Die soziale Krankenversicherung; Gesundheitsleistungen und Rationierung; Zusätzliche Finanzierungsquellen; Gesundheitsausgaben; Leistungserbringung im Gesundheitssystem; Öffentlicher Gesundheitsdienst; Prävention und Gesundheitsförderung; Ambulante Gesundheitsversorgung; Stationäre Gesundheitsversorgung; Ambulante und stationäre Langzeitversorgung; Integration der Leistungserbringung; Gesundheitspersonal und Ausbildung; Arzneimittel; Technologiebewertung im Gesundheitssystem und eHealth; Verwendung der Finanzmittel im Gesundheitssystem; Budgetsetzung und Ressourcenallokation; Vergütung von Krankenhäusern; Vergütung von Ärzten; Reformen im Gesundheitssystem; Zielvorgaben; Inhalte von Gesundheitsreformen.

Maria M. Hofmarcher is Head of Health and Care Programme at the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research in Vienna, Austria.

Welfare in an Idle Society? Reinventing Retirement, Work, Wealth, Health, and Welfare

Bernd Marin

Ashgate 2013

This book is about making welfare society sustainable for the 21st century. What design is required to turn social security into a lasting human institution and civilizing achievement? It attempts at reinventing rather than privatizing social security in general, and pensions in particular.

The key aim of welfare through social insurance is eradicating the five giant social ills of Want, Ignorance, Disease, Squalor and Idleness, providing a minimum standard of living. All people of working age pay regular contributions; in return, benefits are awarded to anyone who is sick, unemployed, retired or widowed. The modern welfare state, therefore, is about maintaining a delicate equilibrium between dependent social groups on the one hand and the active working classes on the other. In the case of old-age security, this balance is being achieved (or not) by the so-called Generation Contract. This social pact is more of an implicit, unwritten and unspecified social compact, or "contracting without contract".

The book sees the welfare state as one of the great achievements of the post-war 20th century, albeit one greatly in need of a profound overhaul. This modernization of welfare amounts to nothing less than re-thinking its basic philosophy, core concepts, fiscal base, organizing principles, policies and programmes. Notably, this applies to the pension schemes and their manifold and intricate interfaces with labour markets, health insurance, disability welfare, social policies, and other social security institutions.

The focus is on re-designing social security to cope with global ageing and to guarantee a viable 21st century pension future. In many European countries, the most imminent menace is neither financial market risks nor population ageing (whether deriving from longevity, low fertility, or scant immigration). To the contrary, demographics per se presents many more opportunities than threats and dangers. Pensions and social security systems are eroded, instead, by insufficient activity and employment rates to adjust for accelerating demographic and economic challenges.

Thus, the focal point of this book is less on imbalances between old and young, but on imbalances between the active and the inactive, between work and non-work over the lifetime, and between working, earning and contributing classes and dependent groups (Karl Renner's "Erwerbsklassen" vs. "Versorgungsklassen") at any given point in time. Its "leitmotiv" running through is in the main title: "Welfare in an Idle Society?" How generous and sustainable is a welfare state with low levels of activity? How petty must a pay-as-you-go pension and social security system turn with insufficient paid work, when dependent population groups constitute a majority, and most people now spend most of their lifetime out of work?

Correspondingly, the book centres on work and welfare. To work – or not to work enough. How much idleness is sustainable within an advanced welfare society? How many years of unemployment, non-employment, long-term sickness, disability or invalidity pensions or other paid and unpaid, voluntary and involuntary out-of-work periods are consistent with what welfare standards and pension duration? How much social insurance and old-age pension is affordable with more than 18 years of non-contributing periods during working age and more than 25 years of retirement on average, as is the case in Austria? For the EU-28, more than 100 million non-employed people need to be added to the 27 million unemployed to make up the overall pool of out-of-work potential or labour slack.

The book concentrates on single cases such as Austria or Sweden, but in a comparative UN-56 (not just EU-28) European and global OECD perspective. It deals with the countries chosen as cases in point of some general challenges and efforts to cope with them effectively. It tries to determine the specificity and, at times, the exceptionalism of single cases, and analyses the respective strengths and weaknesses of different national approaches and their organizing principles. Apart from analytical concepts and empirical investigations for knowledgeable observers, it pursues a didactic approach and also aims to communicate to the general reader and citoyen, who is interested in public affairs.

And it sets out the main public choices countries in the heart of the continent are confronted with. In a first choice, Continental Europe may be moving towards either a North-Western or a South Eastern and Mediterranean Europe. North-Western Europe has much more in common than is conventionally perceived by frequent accounts of an alleged antagonism between Anglo-Saxon liberalism and Nordic Social Democratic hegemony, both deeply rooted and independent from changing government complexions. Indeed, there is what is called an underlying "liberal-socialist consensus", an "Anglo-Scandinavian" or Swiss way of "work and welfare societies", though with quite different work and welfare mixes. Later, a second choice between "going Swedish" or "going British" with respect to pensions presents itself.

Work societies are characterised by a primacy of formal market (system of national accounts/SNA) production and paid work, creating ample riches in order to aliment more or less generous welfare and social security "from cradle to grave". But providing safety nets and minimum living standards "below which no one should be allowed to fall" in the sense of William Beveridge can only be sustained if the animal spirits of entrepreneurship, capitalist enterprising, pervasive innovation and productivity increases are left unfettered, and if economic competitiveness and high employment rates are maintained. The alternative for Continental Europe to this highway towards North-Western Europe would be drifting even further towards the low-work country profiles of South-Eastern, Balkan, and Mediterranean societies, with a prevalence of informal and household (non-SNA) production, early labour market exit pathways – and correspondingly shabby – or shady – benefit regimes.

This ground-breaking book demonstrates how countries are addressing population-ageing challenges in depth, using single case studies to gain the required complexity and differentiation in a comparative European framework of empirical evidence. This is a broad social science study in political economy and sociology, not an economic analysis. It has been widely endorsed by leading scholars in the field of ageing and welfare as required reading for all social scientists, economists and social policy experts working within this areas.

Content Overview: Part I Global Challenges and 21st Century Austrian Pension Future: Introduction: the policy issues at stake and the task in hand; Sustainable welfare societies: new guiding principles; What is a 'pension'?; Why are 'pensions' so crucial?; Why do pensions urgently need to be consolidated? Austriaka continued: the national context of pension consolidation in a comparative perspective; Pension consolidation in a low-work country? What is to be done? Strategic perspectives on a new model of pension consolidation. Part II Doomed to Fail – or Robust, Fair, and Sustainable? Reinventing Social Security, Welfare and Self-Governance: Demographic transition and marginalization, migration and social (dis)integration; living longer, working shorter – or longer? The limits of sustainable welfare societies; Extending working life incentives for companies: conventional and innovative approaches; Close to 'best practice'? The Swedish NDC model as a yardstick for pension modernization and social progress?; NDC – a magic all-European pension reform and coordination formula? Part III Invalidity Pensions – or Disability Insurance?: What does invalidity/disability mean? Mainstreaming invalidity/disability from destiny to self-determination? And from 'bone-rates' of

'abnormality' to normalcy? The ambiguity of modern disability welfare: success story or political fiasco? Towards an employment-oriented equal opportunity model: a second or completed paradigm shift? Cautionary postscript as an appendix: forever beyond the Dark Ages of sin, stereotypes, stigma, sanitizing - and medical killing? Appendix: facts and figures on invalidity and disability welfare. Part IV Women's Work and Pensions: Gender-Sensitive Arrangements; Recent pension reforms – and their impact on women; General gender and pension analyses; Single and comparative country studies; What is good, bad, best for women? Some preliminary conclusions; Appendix: some facts and figures on women's lives, work and pensions; Bibliography.

Bernd Marin is Executive Director of the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research in Vienna, Austria.

Das Buch adressiert die theoretisch wie praktisch-politische Kernfrage, wie man moderne Wohlfahrtsgesellschaften nachhaltig macht, indem man soziale Sicherheit in eine dauerhafte Humaninstitution und selbsttragende zivilisatorische Errungenschaft weiterentwickelt.

Wohlfahrtsgesellschaft ist eine große historische Errungenschaft des 20. Jahrhunderts und keineswegs per se überholt, aber – angesichts (selbst)zerstörerischer Tendenzen dringend überholungsbedürftig. Ihre Modernisierung erfordert eine Neudefinition der Philosophie, Schlüsselkonzepte, Finanzierungsbasis, Organisationsprinzipien, Sozialpolitiken und Programme. Re-Design sozialer Sicherheit bedeutet Neuerfindung von Ruhestand, Arbeit, Wohlstand, Gesundheit und Wohlfahrt.

Dabei geht es nicht um Ungleichgewichte zwischen "jung und alt", sondern zwischen aktiv und inaktiv, Arbeit und Nicht-Arbeit, produktiv berufstätigen Arbeiterklassen und beitragenden "Erwerbsklassen" und abhängigen "Versorgungsklassen" (Karl Renner). Das Kernproblem Europas sind die 127 Millionen out-of-work im besten Erwerbsalter: rd 100 Millionen Erwerbslose zusätzlich zu den zuletzt fast 27 Millionen Arbeitslosen.

Kontinentaleuropa kann sich strategisch nach Nord-West-Europa oder nach Südost-Europa und den Mittelmeerraum orientieren: anglo-sächsischer Liberalismus und nordische sozialdemokratische Hegemonie in Skandinavien haben miteinander (und mit der Schweiz, Holland) mehr gemeinsam als mit dem Rest Europas, man könnte von "anglo-skandinavischen Arbeitsgesellschaften" sprechen. 70 Jahre nach Beveridge und 140 Jahre nach Bismarck muss soziale Sicherheit neu erfunden werden – so radikal wie von Beveridge selbst.

Schon EU-Kommissar Verheugen bestritt, dass es ein "europäisches Sozialmodell" in Europa gäbe. Seit 1973 sind die drei großen Wohlfahrtsversprechen – Vollbeschäftigung, produktivitätsorientierte Einkommenszuwächse und sichere Pensionen bzw. soziale Sicherheit und Humandienstleistungen für Bildung, Gesundheit, Pflege und Soziales – trotz höchster und teilweise weiter steigender Sozialausgaben ständig gebrochen bzw. schrittweise widerrufen worden. Derzeit haben wird das Paradox einer neuen "misère du monde" (Bourdieu) – auf den höchsten Stufen je erreichten sozialen und zivilisatorischen Fortschritts – und messbar sinkende Lebenszufriedenheit selbst bei steigendem Wohlstand und Wohlfahrt. Ist daher das EU-"europäische Sozialmodell" nur eine rhetorische Fiktion wie etwa der Wachstums- und Beschäftigungspakt, der Europäische Wirtschaftsraum – oder dysfunktional wie die Euro-Zone? Ganz offensichtlich stimmen Worte, Taten und Resultate des "europäischen Sozialmodells" nicht zusammen.

Sozialstaatsdefekte wie Inaktivität und Abhängigkeit einer Mehrheit von Versorgungsempfängern gemahnen mitunter an selbstnegatorische Eigendynamiken (wie KIKS, kopfschmerzmedikamenteninduzierte Kopfschmerzen), wo bei "Arbeit lohnt nicht" Markt- und Staatsversagen ineinander greifen und einander wechselseitig verstärken. Das lässt sich an der bestürzenden und die längste Nachkriegszeit für "unmöglich" gehaltenen Massen- und Langzeitarbeitslosigkeit ebenso zeigen wie an massenhafter Invalidität und Berufsunfähigkeit. Bereits am Beispiel der sog. Stockholm-, Lissabon- und Barcelona-Ziele der EU lassen sich die "low future"-Aspirationen, die inzwischen in Südeuropa in katastrophische "no future"-Resignation für die jüngeren Generationen gekippt sind, ablesen. Hat das "europäische Sozialmodell" vergleichbare Konstruktionsfehler wie die Euro-Zone? Gibt es dieses "europäische Sozialmodell" nur für 3-10% der Europäer (Schweden, Finnen, Dänen, Norweger, Isländer, Holländer, Luxemburger, Schweize, Österreicher und evv. Deutsche?) Bereits in der EU-27 gibt es derzeit fast unüberbrückbare wirtschaftliche Heterogenität, sozio-kulturelle Diversität und unterschiedliche gesellschaftspolitische Visionen, das UN-"Europa der 56" Länder wächst noch weniger zusammen, sondern droht weiter auseinander zu driften.

Das Buch analysiert welfare-mixes als politische Gesamtkunstwerke und europäische Governance durch "soft law" wie die OMK-Praxis. Dabei ist der West/West-Glaubenskrieg zwischen Anhängern des traditionellen "Sozialstaats" und "freier Märkte" ebenso überholt wie der Ost/West-Gegensatz zu Zeiten des "Ostbock"-Kommunismus: im Kontrast zu den vorgestrigen ideologischen Gegensätzen entwickeln sich seit Mitte der 1990er Jahre neue Konvergenzen und ein neuer Konsens. Jenseits von Sozialstaats-Paternalismus und Laissez-faire Darwinismus entsteht ein neues Konzept von "welfare mix" und "Wohlfahrtsgesellschaft". Ein 5-Sektor-Modell der Wohlfahrts-Produktion und 12 Grundsätze einer neuen Wohlfahrts-Philosophie in einer Human-Investitions-Perspektive werden entworfen, wobei Sozialpolitik in einer sozialen Marktwirtschaft sowohl mit dem Markt wie auch mitunter gegen den Markt entwickelt wird. Mit einem sozialverträglichen Sozialumbau entstehen neuen Konfliktlinien wie auch neue Kompromisspotenziale.

Das Buch zeigt auch, weshalb sich unsere Gesellschaften verjüngen und nicht altern, an Hand der Schlüsselbegriffe "Altersinflation" und "Lifetime Indexing". "Jung" und "alt" sind weder unabhängig von Raum und Zeit, noch von Konzepten und objektiven Messmethoden des Alters, noch von subjektiven Wahrnehmungen. In der Öffentlichkeit herrscht große Verwirrung über grundlegende Begriffe wie individuelle und kollektive Alterung, Verjüngung, Langlebigkeit, (gesunde) Lebenserwartung in unterschiedlichen Lebensaltern, über chronologisches, prospektives, soziokulturelles, psychologisches, kognitives, biometrisches usw. Alter. In den letzten Jahren wurden in der Demographie bahnbrechend neue, dynamische Altersdefinitionen und -Maße entwickelt, die veränderte Gesundheit, Sterblichkeit, Überlebenswahrscheinlichkeiten, kognitive und Arbeitsfähigkeit sowie Lebenslaufmuster berücksichtigen. Damit erweisen sich ausschließlich herkömmliche, chronologische, statische Altersmaße und darauf aufbauende Kennzahlen als gefährlich irreführend. Wer die Altersinflation, den Unterschied von nominalem und realem Alter als Stadium im Lebenszyklus nicht durch Lifetime Indexing berücksichtigt, versteht "(aktives) Altern" nicht. Es wird gezeigt, wo und wie "40 das neue 30", "73 das neue 65" ist, was Wiedergeburt mit 38 oder 50 oder 82 bedeutet – und dass sich unsere Gesellschaften (etwa Wien) tatsächlich "verjüngen" statt zu "altern".

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Long-Term Care in Europe Improving Policy and Practice

Kai Leichsenring / Jenny Billings / Henk Nies (Eds.)

Palgrave Macmillan, 2013

This book challenges the prevailing discourse centred on the problems of demographic change and long-term care provision for older people by focusing on solutions emerging from progression and improvement in policy and practice. Building on ample research in 13 European countries, evidence is provided for how the construction of long-term care systems can be taken forward by practitioners, policymakers and stakeholder organisations. By focusing on prevention and rehabilitation, the support of informal care, the enhancement of quality development as well as decent governance and financing mechanisms for long-term care, stakeholders my learn from European experiences and solutions at the local, regional and national levels.

Kai Leichsenring is Associate Senior Researcher at the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research in Vienna, Austria; Jenny Billings is a Reader in Applied Health Research at the Centre for Health Service Studies (CHSS) at the University of Kent, UK; Henk Nies is CEO of Vilans, The Netherlands Centre of Expertise for Long-term Care. He is also Zonnehuis Chair and Professor of Organisation and Policy Development in Long-Term Care at VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

Can Technology-based Services Support Long-term Care Challenges in Home Care?

Analysis of Evidence from Social Innovation Good Practices across the EU: CARICT Project Summary Report

Stephanie Carretero / James Stewart / Clara Centeno / Francesco Barbabella / Andrea Schmidt / Frédérique Lamontagne-Godwin / Giovanni Lamura

European Commission, Joint Research Centre Scientific and Policy Reports, 2012

Deployment and use of technological services for informal carers is still limited, mainly due to users' low digital skills, the lack of demonstrated business cases, and the poor evidence of the impact and sustainability of these services. The CARICT project aimed to collect evidence-based results on the impact of ICT-enabled domiciliary care services, and to make policy recommendations to develop, scale and replicate them in the European Union. The methodology was based on a mapping of 52 ICT-based services for informal carers developed in Europe, and a cross–analysis of 12 of these initiatives to get data on their impacts, drivers, business models, success factors, and challenges.

The main results show that there is a wide range of successful, not very costly and beneficial examples of ICT-based support for carers across Europe. The cross-analysis indicated that these services had positive impacts on the quality of life of elderly people and informal carers, the quality of care and the financial sustainability of the health and social systems.

The data also confirm that policy at European, national, regional and local levels can promote the successful development, implementation and transferability of these services through funding, policy leadership and by promoting stronger cooperation among stakeholders including end-users, mainly from the third sector and informal carers, to create a new value chain in the provision of long-term care. These findings help to achieve the objectives of European policy defined by the 2020 Strategy, and more specifically the Digital Agenda for Europe (DAE) and the European Innovation Partnership on Healthy and Active Ageing (EIP AHA).

Geld- versus Sachleistungen

Wirkungsweisen und Effekte von Geldleistungen und Sachleistungen im Sozialbereich

Michael Fuchs / Kai Leichsenring / Bernd Marin / Georg Ruppe / Pieter Vanhuysse

Magistratsabteilung 24 – Gesundheits- und Sozialplanung, Wiener Sozialpolitische Schriften Band 5, 2012

Zur Planung und Ausrichtung von Sozialleistungen ist ein fundierter Überblick über deren Wirkungsweisen und Effekte gemessen an den Zielsetzungen unumgänglich. Ob eine Leistung als frei verfügbare Geldsumme oder als Sachleistung effizienter und nachhaltiger wirkt, sollte wissenschaftlich fundiert und abseits ideologischer Mythen diskutiert werden.

Die vorliegende Studie beleuchtet den empirischen und theoretischen Hintergrund der Fragestellung anhand einer tiefgehenden Literaturanalyse und diskutiert und bewertet sozialpolitische Konzepte hinsichtlich der jeweiligen Realisierungspotenziale ihrer Zielsetzungen sowie möglicher intendierter und nicht intendierter Effekte.

Weiters werden auf Basis sozialpolitisch wirkungsrelevanter Kriterien ausgewählte Wiener Sozialleistungen analysiert und alternative Angebotsoptionen besprochen. Dem Bereich der Pflege ist ein gesondertes Kapital gewidmet, da hier die gewachsenen Strukturen sowohl eine Geldleistung (mit dem Pflegegeld durch den Bund) als auch eine Sachleistung (durch die stationären und mobilen Pflegeangebote der Länder) vorsehen. Die Studie beleuchtet die derzeitige Versorgungssituation und die Anforderungen an neue und innovative Konzepte angesichts der demografischen Herausforderungen.

In Österreich wird ein Mix aus Geld- und Sachleistungen angeboten, wobei Geldleistungen, wie auch in anderen kontinentaleuropäischen Wohlfahrtsstaaten, den deutlich überwiegenden Anteil darstellen. Die Nordischen Staaten tendieren hingegen stärker zu Dienst- bzw. Sachleistungen. Generell ist in den OECD-Staaten ein aktueller Trend in Richtung Sachleistungen festzustellen. Während die Literatur zur Wohlfahrtsökonomie im Allgemeinen nahelegt, dass Geldtransfers aus Gründen der Effizienz unter regulären Marktbedingungen zu bevorzugen sind, spezifiziert sie mit theoretischen Ansätzen auch ein breites Spektrum von Argumenten, die für Sachleistungen sprechen: Das Samariter-Dilemma thematisiert das potentielle Anreiz-Defizit bei Geldleistungen, Bedürftigkeit zu überwinden. So könnten zum Beispiel bei der Weiterentwicklung der Bedarfsorientierten Mindestsicherung vermehrte Arbeitsintegrationsangebote für bestimmte Zielgruppen den Ausstieg erleichtern. Zusätzlich könnten die Wirkungsweisen von Sozialleistungen genauer überprüft werden, sodass negative Anreize vermieden werden.

"Paternalistische" Interventionen durch Sachleistungen werden bei Leistungen für Kinder zur Verbesserung der Chancengerechtigkeit und der innerfamiliären Umverteilung auf breiter Ebene akzeptiert, bei anderen Zielgruppen jedoch auch kritisch diskutiert.

Mit Sachleistungen können weiters multiple politische Ziele verfolgt werden, die über das direkte Ziel der Unterstützung bedürftiger Personen hinausgehen. Durch öffentlich finanzierte Angebote, etwa im Pflegebereich, können zum Beispiel auch Erwerbsquoten erhöht werden. Es können aber auch nicht intendierte Effekte eintreten, wenn, wie in den USA, Lebensmittelprogramme zur Agrarförderung mutieren.

Der Mix an Geld- und Sachleistungen für Wienerinnen und Wiener gewährleistet einen hohen sozialen Versorgungsgrad. Dabei werden die Bundesleistungen wie Pensionen, Arbeitslosenbezüge oder Pflegegeld als Geldleistungen, die Landesleistungen wie Wohnungslosenhilfe, Behindertenhilfe, stationäre und mobile Pflegedienste als Sachleistungen zur Verfügung gestellt.

Eine wichtige Geldleistung des Landes stellt die Bedarfsorientierte Mindestsicherung dar. Die Pflegegeldergänzungsleistung für persönliche Assistenz bietet Wahlfreiheit und Autonomie bei der Einteilung der Assistenz und garantiert durch genaue Abrechnungskontrolle auch eine widmungsgemäße Mittelverwendung.

Im Pflegebereich wird besonderes Augenmerk auf Angebote der integrierten Versorgung sowie die Unterstützung der informellen Pflege zu legen sein. Durch den Ausbau professioneller, ergänzender mobiler und teilstationärer Betreuungsdienste können Angehörige entlastet und Akzente zur Steigerung der Erwerbsquote gesetzt werden.

Zusammenfassend kann aus den Studien-Ergebnissen bei bestimmten Fragestellungen eine Empfehlung in Richtung Sachleistungen – trotz zum Teil höherer administrativer Kosten – abgeleitet werden. Diese wirken tendenziell nachhaltiger, treffsicherer, effizienter und erhöhen das sozialpolitische Steuerungspotential. Allerdings muss bei der Implementierung das Risiko einer (zu weit gehenden) "paternalistischen" Bevormundung der Klientinnen und Klienten sowie anderer nicht intendierter Nebeneffekte berücksichtigt werden.

Ageing Populations in Post-Industrial Democracies: Comparative Studies of Policies and Politics

Pieter Vanhuysse / Achim Goerres (Eds.)

Routledge / ECPR Studies in European Political Science, 2012

Most advanced democracies are currently experiencing accelerated population ageing. This fundamentally changes not just their demographic composition: it also can be expected to have far-reaching social, political and public policy consequences. This book brings together an array of comparative empirical analyses dealing with generational politics and public policies. It examines changing electoral policy demands due to demographic ageing and shifting lifestyles. It presents a theoretically unified, case study approach.

Contributors to Ageing Populations in Post-Industrial Democracies include: Stefan Svallfors (Umea University, Sweden), Sean Hanley (University College London, UK), Andrej Kokkonen (Gothenburg University, Sweden), Jennifer Sciubba (Rhodes College, USA), Martin Hering (McMaster University, Canada), Juan Fernandez (Max Planck Institute, Cologne), Robert H. Hudson (Boston University, USA)

Pieter Vanhuysse is Deputy Director and Head of Research at the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research in Vienna; Achim Goerres is Assistant Professor of Research Methods at the University of Cologne (Germany).

Ageing Populations in Post-Industrial Democracies websites European Centre & Routledge: http://www.euro.centre.org/detail.php?xml_id=1925 http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780415603829/

This book has been reviewed thus far in the following 11 journals: Ageing & Society, Bulletin of Italian Politics, Canadian Journal of Political Science, Canadian Journal of Sociology, Canadian Public Policy, Intergenerational Justice Review, Journal of European Social Policy, Journal of Turkish Social Policy Conferences, Political Studies Review, Swedish Political Science Review, and Swiss Political Science Review.

Notquartier und Spritzentausch

Die Wiener Drogenszene im Gespräch

Irmgard Eisenbach-Stangl / Christine Reidl / Gabriele Schmied

LIT Verlag, 2011

Die gesellschaftlich dominierende Vorstellung von Suchtkranken ist seit vielen Jahren dieselbe: Sie werden als sozial isolierte, desintegrierte, teils verwahrloste Personen wahrgenommen.

Ein wesentlicher Teil der Alkoholkranken und von illegalen Substanzen abhängigen Personen ist aber für die Bevölkerung unauffällig weil wohnversorgt, gesellschaftlich integriert und berufstätig.

Die vorliegende Studie untersucht charakteristische Merkmale der Suchtkranken im öffentlichen Raum, ihre Lebenssituation und wie man sie im Sucht- und Drogenhilfenetzwerk gezielter erreichen kann. Zu Wort kommen nicht nur Expertlnnen, sondern auch die Klientlnnengruppe selbst.

Irmgard Eisenbach-Stangl ist Senior Researcher, Gabriele Schmied Researcher am Europäischen Zentrum für Wohlfahrtspolitik und Sozialforschung in Wien. Christine Reidl ist Forscherin und Mitarbeiterin von Prospect Unternehmensberatung Wien.

Ageing, Health and Pensions in Europe An Economic and Social Policy Perspective

continue and social Foncy Ferspective

Lans Bovenberg / Arthur van Soest / Asghar Zaidi (Eds.)

Palgrave Macmillan, 2010

This book aims to improve our understanding of the key relationships between demographics, welfare regimes, pension provision, public health, employment, income security, and well-being in a cross-national framework from a broad economic perspective, accounting for insights from other social sciences. It intends to stimulate scientific research that will add cutting-edge scientific evidence on the core topics within the European economic and social policy debate.

Moreover, the chapters set out a research agenda that exploits the diversity of European pension and health systems to study causal links between institutional arrangements, individual decision-making, labour force transitions, financial security and general well-being of the elderly, and health outcomes. A key feature is to integrate economic, psychological, sociological and epidemiological approaches to individual decision-making related to health and pensions, and the implications of this for financial and labour markets, financial institutions, and public policy.

The research topics covered are organised in three broad themes:

- (1) Income Security of the Elderly: This theme includes topics related to defined-benefit and defined-contribution type pension systems, intergenerational risk sharing, individual decisions on pensions and other retirement savings, consumption patterns before and during retirement, decisions to annuitize or not, and financial knowledge. The insights about the economic well-being are drawn using the disciplines of micro-economics, finance, psychology, and public policy. The role of health is also emphasised, mainly through the financial risks of health shocks and health and work-related disability insurance.
- (2) Well-being of the Elderly: This theme extends beyond the economic well-being, covering wider measures of well-being, as defined by family contacts and other social networks, inter- and

intra-generational transfers, time use and satisfaction with daily activities, social exclusion, physical and mental health (and health behaviour and prevention), availability of formal and informal long-term care, and other aspects of the health and social care system.

(3) Labour Markets and Older Workers: This theme focuses on the concern of European policy makers to raise the labour-force participation of older workers, which is an important requirement to achieve the fiscal sustainability of pension and health insurance systems. The labour force participation of older workers is a core issue in micro-economic research, but the role of health, psychological and social factors has also been studied. The role of human capital, individual decision making towards labour supply as well as that of labour demand factors is also discussed at length.

By adopting a forward-looking approach, the book discusses the remaining knowledge gaps and research opportunities. It also reviews data needs and other infrastructure requirements and explores the implications for research policy.

Lans Bovenberg is Professor of Economics at Tilburg University, The Netherlands. Arthur van Soest is Professor of Econometrics at Tilburg University, The Netherlands. Asghar Zaidi is Director Research at the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research, Vienna.

Städte-Portraits Wien, Brüssel, Hamburg, Lissabon, Prag, Stockholm: Analyse und Vergleich der Wohlfahrtssysteme ausgewählter europäischer Großstädte unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der aktuellen sozialen und ökonomischen Herausforderungen

Stadt Wien: Wiener Sozialpolitische Schriften, Vol. 1, 315 pp.

Michael Fuchs, Pieter Vanhuysse, Gabriele Schmied et al.

Wien, 2010

The target of the expertise was to compile a substantial empirical analysis of the welfare and health system of the City of Vienna in comparison to five other European metropolises (Brussels, Hamburg, Lisbon, Prague, Stockholm). Both the current status as well as the ability to react to changes and challenges in the future were investigated. The analysis is based on significant indicators, which according to the different regional and national contexts do not represent pure quantitative output indicators only. Rather, socio-economic background factors as well as impact spheres, areas of responsibility, degree of autonomy, expenditure levels, etc. of the metropolises were considered and related to the output. Thereby, both the unique and the common features of the metropolises were elaborated.

Developing a simple model of the city policy process in order to compare the policy environment (city challenges), policy efforts (city inputs) and policy performance (city outputs) in terms of social and health policy and quality of living for six European metropolises, the study finds that Brussels and especially Vienna perform very well given the constraints they face, while Prague and even more so Lisbon perform less well.

Michael Fuchs, Pieter Vanhuysse and Gabriele Schmied are Researchers at the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research, Vienna.

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Geld- versus Sachleistungen

Wirkungsweisen und Effekte von Geldleistungen und Sachleistungen im Sozialbereich

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Facts and Figures on Healthy Ageing and Long-Term Care. Europe and North America

Editors: Ricardo Rodrigues, Manfred Huber, Giovanni Lamura

Authors: Katrin Gasior, Manfred Huber, Giovanni Lamura, Orsolya Lelkes, Bernd Marin, Ricardo Rodrigues, Andrea Schmidt, Eszter Zólyomi

2012

This publication from the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research (Vienna) is the result of the joint effort of a group of authors from the ECV, Istituto Nazionale di Ricovero e Cura per Anziani (INRCA) and WHO Regional Office for Europe.

What is it about?

The 2nd edition of the Facts and Figures on Healthy Ageing and Long-term Care provides information on the ageing phenomenon across the UNECE region. It covers data and information on demography, social situation of older people, health, informal care, migrant care workers, public long-term care policies and expenditure for the countries of the UNECE.

Why is it important?

It is meant as a tool to inform policy debate and inform decision-making by policy-makers. It provides easily accessible information on data and facts for academic experts and researchers to aid comparative analysis of healthy ageing and long-term care. It hopes to foster debate and raise awareness of the differences in ageing across the UNECE region and what they entail for citizens.

What to find?

Demography, Social connectedness, Income and housing situation, Health status, Risk factors and prevention, Informal care, Migrant care work, Long-term care services, Expenditure on long-term care.

Authors in alphabetical order: Katrin Gasior, Manfred Huber, Giovanni Lamura, Orsolya Lelkes, Bernd Marin, Ricardo Rodrigues, Andrea Schmidt, Eszter Zólyomi

Auch Drogenabhängige werden älter... Zur Lebenssituation einer Randgruppe

Irmgard Eisenbach-Stangl, Harald Spirig

2010

Mit dem Ausbau der Drogenhilfe und der Einführung von schadensmindernden Angeboten wurden die Lebensbedingungen und Überlebenschancen von drogenabhängigen Frauen und Männern verbessert. Die Zahl älterer Drogenabhängiger ist folgerichtig in vielen europäischen Ländern gestiegen. Gestiegen ist jedoch auch die Zahl hilfsbedürftiger "Drogensenioren", was zur Frage ihrer angemessenen Versorgung führt.

Das europäische Forschungsprojekt "Senior Drug Dependents and Care Structures", das aus Mitteln der Europäischen Union gefördert wurde, hat sich zum Ziel gesetzt das Wissen über die Lebenssituation von älteren drogenabhängigen Frauen und Männern zu verbessern und Grundlagen für ihre Versorgung im Alter auszuarbeiten. Es wurde zwischen 2008 und 2010 in vier Ländern durchgeführt: in Deutschland, Österreich, Polen und Schottland. Beim österreichischen Projekt kooperierten das "Europäische Zentrum für Wohlfahrtspolitik und Sozialforschung" und das "Schweizer Haus Hadersdorf".

Das Projekt besteht aus fünf lose verbundenen Teilstudien: (I) Einer Sekundäranalyse von Datensätzen auf nationaler Ebene wie auf der Ebene ausgewählter Städte – in Österreich Wien – um u.a. Aussagen über die Größe und Entwicklung der Zielgruppe zu ermöglichen; (2) Interviews mit älteren Drogenabhängigen, um der subjektiven Sicht Raum zu geben und das Verständnis der Bedürfnisse und Probleme der Zielgruppe zu erweitern; (3) Experteninterviews, um die derzeitige und geplante Versorgung von Drogensenioren zu erfassen und gegebenenfalls "best practices" zu beschreiben; (4) Analyse der gesetzlichen und finanziellen Rahmenbedingungen für die Versorgung der Zielgruppe; (5) Zusammenführung der Ergebnisse in nationalen Richtlinien für die optimalen Versorgungsstrukturen älterer drogenabhängiger Männer und Frauen.

Die vorliegende Publikation enthält die Berichte über die österreichischen Teilprojekte. Sie versteht sich als Beitrag zur Verbesserung der Lebenssituation älterer Drogenabhängiger und zur Erweiterung ihrer Möglichkeiten in Würde zu altern.

Irmgard Eisenbach-Stangl, Senior Social Scientist am Europäischen Zentrum für Wohlfahrtspolitik und Sozialforschung, Wien. Harald Spirig, Soziologe, Geschäftsführer des "Schweizer Haus Hadersdorf" (Therapieeinrichtung für Drogenabhängige).

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Zur Lebenssituation einer Randgruppe

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For Information:

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Social Well-being of **Disabled Older Persons** An Evidence of Unequal Ageing in Europe by Katrin Gasior and Asghar Zaidi

I. Introduction

Aughar Zaidi Disector Research is
the European Cores de Saidi Welfer
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The authors greatly apprecises the
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and the valuable comments of Printry

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One other rather obvious phenomenon is that older people are far from being a homogenous group, and they differ inter die with respect to social, economic and health status. Moveover, advances in medicine and social economic templesses rehabilitation methods have made the expectation of living to late life fairly reasonable, even for persons with a significant disability. Despite this, disability can be viewed as one of the most important factors determining the individual experience of ageing. For instance, many older people are previous of the processor to even the processor covers acrease ageing, due mainly to limitations for the processor covers acrease ageing, due mainly to limitations for the processor covers acrease ageing, due mainly to limitations.

Important research questions are therefore What arene the perceptions, feelings and experiences of the diabled older persons Are these persons also enjoying and beenefting from a longer phase of old-age life! How to best capture these unequal experiences of ageing of older people! Whether institutional differences across European countries play a role in mitigating the perverse effects of diability during old age! This Brief examines this phenomenon of unequal ageing of older people in European countries by looking into how diability alone has an influence on the well-being off diabled older persons, covering several different domains of social well-being.

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Leichsenring, Kai (2013)

'Integrated long-term care for older people living at home: theory and innovative practice' Key-note address at the Second International Meeting on Long-Term Care, Madrid, Spain, 25-26 June 2013

Leichsenring, Kai (2013)

'Integrating long-term care in Europe – Improving policy and practice' Book launch (with Jenny Billings, Henk Nies and Susanne Kümpers) at the 13th International Conference on Integrated Care, Berlin, 11-12 April 2013

Vanhuysse, Pieter, with Markus Tepe (2013)

'A Vote at the Opera? The Political Economy of Public Theaters and Orchestras in the German States'

Paper presented at the International Conference on Public Policy, Grenoble, June

Vanhuysse, Pieter, with Markus Tepe (2013)

'Taking Social Policy Personally: The Effect of Personality Traits and Regime Socialization on Welfare State Attitudes'

Paper presented at the European Consortium for Political Research General Conference, Bordeaux, September

Leichsenring, Kai (2012)

'Economia politica della famiglia: modelli europei e prospettive'

Paper presented at the 'Festival della famiglia', Riva del Garda, Italy, 27 October 2012

Leichsenring, Kai (2012

'Prevention & rehabilitation through health, social and informal care'

Paper presented at the ESN Autumn Seminar 'Retaining and regaining independence and inclusion in later life', Stuttgart, Germany, 24-25 October 2012

Leichsenring, Kai (2012)

'International perspectives on integrating health and social care services -

Towards integrated long-term care systems'

Paper presented at the 'Encuentro ETORBIZI de Innovación Sociosanitaria', Bilbao, Spain, 8-10 October 2012

Leichsenring, Kai (2012)

'Partnership Working to Overcome Barriers in Research, Policy and Practice – Towards integrated long-term care systems'

Paper presented at the Fourth EAHSA Conference, Malta, 27-28 September 2012

Leichsenring, Kai (2012)

'I cambiamenti nei sistemi dei paesi del centro Europa', Paper presented at the Conference 'Il cambiamento dei sistemi di welfare: quali politiche e processi di governance?'

Università Cà Foscari, Venice, Italy, 17-18 May 2012

Leichsenring, Kai (2012)

'Constructing long-term care systems in Europe – Theoretical considerations and examples of innovative practice'

Paper presented at the 'Third National Home Care Conference', Kusadasi, Turkey, 12-14 April 2012

Leichsenring, Kai (2012)

'Trends towards integrated long term care for older people in Europe – Harnessing the knowledge base'

Paper presented at the 12th International Conference on Integrated Care, San Marino, 28-29 March 2012

Leichsenring, Kai (2012)

'Performance measurement in long-term care in Austria'

Paper presented at the 'International Conference on Evidence-based Policy in Long-term Care', London, UK, 5-8 September 2012

Leichsenring, Kai (2012)

'Politiche di welfare e crisi economica: il quadro comunitario'

Paper presented at the regional conference 'Stati generali del welfare Trentino: quali prospettive e cambiamenti possibili?', Autonomous Region Trentino, Trento, Italy, 12 March 2012

Rodrigues, Ricardo / Schmidt, Andrea E. (2012)

'The impact of cash or services on equitable use of care by older people'

Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Austrian Economic Association, May 2012, Vienna, Austria

Rodrigues, Ricardo / Leichsenring, Kai / Schmidt, Andrea E., with Lisa J. Trigg (2012)

'Public reporting of quality in long-term care in Europe: a mapping exercise across six countries'

Paper presented at the International Conference on Evidence-based Policy in Long-term Care, International Long-term Care Policy Network, September 2012, London School of Economics, UK.

Schmidt, Andrea E. (2012)

'Kampf der Generationen oder Solidarität zwischen Jung und Alt?

Das österreichische Pflegesystem aus europäischer Perspektive'

Paper presented at Momentum Kongress, September 2012, Hallstatt, Austria

Schmidt, Andrea E., with Irini Papanicolas and Alistar McGuire (London School of Economics) (2012)

'Hospital quality in Austria'

Paper presented at European Conference on Health Economics, July 2012, Zurich, Switzerland

Schmidt, Andrea E. / Winkelmann, Juliane, with Eszter Kovacs (2012)

'Is the grass always greener on the other side? Mobility of patients, and health and long-term care professionals to and from Eastern European countries'

Various papers presented in an organised session at the International Conference on Challenges for Health and Healthcare in Europe, November 2012, Aalborg, Denmark

Vanhuysse, Pieter, with Markus Tepe (2012)

'The Political Economy of Population Aging and OECD Pension Generosity Retrenchment: The Different Logics and Timing of Small and Large Cutbacks'

Paper presented at the 'Economics of Ageing' conference, Annual Meeting of the Austrian Economic Association, Vienna University of Technology, May 2012

Vanhuysse, Pieter, with Markus Tepe (2012)

'Cops for Hire: The Political Economy of Police Hiring across German Länder'

Paper presented at the Joint Sessions of the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR), workshop on "Time and Temporality in Politics", Antwerp, Belgium, April 2012

Fuchs, Michael, with Bauernberger, J. (2011)

'Comment Paper Austria on Peer Review "Effects of Life Courses on Women's Pension" '3-4 November, Berlin

Lamura, Giovanni (2011)

'The Result of the Futurage Consultation in the Field of Social and Economic Resources'

IAGG's VII European International Congress - Healthy and Active Ageing for All Europeans, Bologna, 14-17 April

Lamura, Giovanni (2011)

'Long Term Care (LTC) in Italy: Recent Trends in Policy and Practice'

IAGG's VII European International Congress – Healthy and Active Ageing for All Europeans, Bologna, 14-17 April Leichsenring, Kai (2011)

'The social innovation potential by developing long-term care systems – The INTERLINKS Framework' Paper presented at the 14th European Health Forum Gastein, Bad Hofgastein, Austria, 5-8 October 2011

Leichsenring, Kai (2011)

'Contracting for quality. Findings from six European countries'

Paper presented at the Socialchefsdagarna 2011, Gävle, Sweden, 28-30 September 2011

Leichsenring, Kai (2011)

'Contracting for quality'

Paper presented at the 19th European Social Services Conference 'Building an Active and Caring Society: Innovation, Participation, Community', Warsaw, Poland, 6-8 July 2011

Leichsenring, Kai (2011)

'Langzeitpflege im europäischen Vergleich – Wer ist zuständig und wer trägt die Verantwortung?' Paper presented at the, 61. Österreichischer Städtetag, St. Pölten, Austria, 25-27 May 2011

Leichsenring, Kai (2011)

'Politiche familiari in Europa'

Paper presented at the Conference 'Oltre l'Isee: politiche tariffarie e familiari a confronto', Municipality of Vicenza, Italy, 6 May 2011

Leichsenring, Kai (2011)

'The present and future of quality management: Long-term care for older people in Europe'

Paper presented at the 'International Forum on Quality and Safety in Healthcare',

Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 5-8 April 2011

Vanhuysse, Pieter (2011)

'Pathways towards Gerontocracy: The Politics of Pro-Elderly Policy Bias in Central and Eastern Europe, 1990-2030'

Paper presented at the Council for European Studies conference, Barcelona, June 2011

Vanhuysse, Pieter (2011)

'Aging and Social Expenditure'

Keynote Address at the International Social Security Week 2011, Mexico City (Mexico), to the conference jointly organized by the International Social Security Association (ISSA), the International Labor Organization (ILO), and the Inter-American Conference on Social Security (CISS), april 2011, http://www.issa.int/News-Events/Events/Social-Security-Week-2011-Promoting-a-Global-Prevention-Culture/Documents

Vanhuysse, Pieter, with Markus Tepe (2011)

'Expanding in Hard Times: The Context-Dependent Politics of Active Labor Market Spending, 1986-2005'

Paper presented at the Joint Sessions of the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR), workshop on "Distributive Politics of Welfare", Sankt Gallen, Switzerland, April 2011

Lamura, Giovanni (2010)

'Intergenerational Relationships in Italy: Main Features and Trends in a Comparative Perspective' Oxford Institute of Ageing Workshop on "Changing Intergenerational Relationships as Europe and Asia", 9-10 Dec.

Lamura, Giovanni (2010)

'Elder Abuse and Social Support - Selected Findings from the ABUEL Project'

Final Conference of the EUSTACEA Project, 17 November, Brussels

Lamura, Giovanni (2010)

'Migrant Long-term Care Workers: What Role, What Challenges, What Policies?'

OECD Expert Meeting on Long-term Care Workforce and Training, 15-16 November, Paris

Lamura, Giovanni (2010)

'Migrant Workers in Long-term Care'

LSE-PSSRU International Conference on Evidence-based Policy in Long-term Care, 9-11 September, London

Lamura, Giovanni (2010)

'Interaction among Migrant Workers, Family Carers and Professional Services in the Italian Elder Care Sector'

8th ESPAnet Conference, 2-4 September, Budapest

Lamura, Giovanni (2010)

'Elder Abuse and Social Support'

International Conference on "Quality of Life and Maltreatment of Elderly in Europe", 28 June, Madrid

Lamura, Giovanni (2010)

'Migrant Care Workers: When "Normal" Care is not Enough -

Trend of Migrant Care and Implications for European Policy'

EUROCARERS International Conference on "Does Europe Care? The Future of Carer Support in Europe", 17-19 May, Edinburgh

Lamura, Giovanni (2010)

'The Role of Migrant Care Workers in Europe'

MA:IMI Conference on "Long-term Care in Europe - Discussing Trends and Relevant Issues", 22-23 Feb., Budapest

Vanhuysse, Pieter (2010)

'The Political Timing of OECD Pension Generosity Cutbacks'

Paper presented at the 8th Annual Conference of the European Social Policy Association Network (ESPAnet), Stream 18 on "Financing the Welfare State", Budapest (Hungary), 2-4 September 2010 (with Markus Tepe)

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Spain

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Switzerland

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