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Activities 2006 / 2007

Completed, Ongoing and Planned
Status as of November 2006
Research Pillar
“Work, Wealth, Welfare”

Head of Research Pillar: Asghar Zaidi
Research Staff: Michael Fuchs
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International Research Project
Poverty of Elderly People
(funded by the European Commission,
DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities)
2005 – 2006

International Research Project
European Observatory on the Social Situation
(funded by the European Commission,
DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities)
2005 – 2007

International Networking and Consultancy
ChildONEurope.
European Network of Observatories, Centres and Places of Observation of Children
(coordinated by the Istituto degli Innocenti, Florence)
2002 –

International Networking and Consultancy
Parenting of Children at Risk of Social Exclusion
(coordinated by the Council of Europe)
2005 – 2006

National Research Project
Evaluation des Kindschaftsrechtsänderungsgesetzes 2001, insbesondere der Obsorge beider Eltern
(Evaluation of the Children’s Rights Amendment Act 2001, in particular of joint custody after divorce)
(funded by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Justice)
2005 – 2006
National Research Project

PISA & Patchwork-Kindheit. Zeit für Kinder und Schülerfolg
(PISA & Patchwork-Childhood. Parents’ Time Use and Children’s School Achievement)
(funded by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Social Security, Generations and Consumer Protection)
2005 – 2006

National Research Project

Zählen Kinder? Zeitverwendung von Eltern mit Schulkindern
(Do Children Count? Time Use of Parents with School-aged Children)
(funded by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Social Security, Generations and Consumer Protection)
2006

National Research Project

Kinderbetreuungsplätze: “Zwischen 10.000 und 100.000”
(Demand for Formal Child Care in Austria: “Between 10,000 and 100,000 Places”)
(funded by the Federation of the Austrian Industry)
2005 – 2006

International Research Project

AIM-AP: Accurate Income Measurement for the Assessment of Public Policies
(funded by the European Commission, DG Research, 6th Framework Programme)
2005 – 2008

International Research Project and Network

I-CUE: Improving the Capacity and Usability of EUROMOD
(funded by the European Commission, DG Research, 6th Framework Programme)
2005 – 2008

National Research Project

(funded by the Austrian National Bank / ONB)
2005 – 2007
Research Pillar
“Health and Care”

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International Research Project
Study on the Situation of Social and Health Services of General Interest in the European Union
(funded by the European Commission,
DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities)
2006 – 2007

International Research Project
International Comparisons of Prices and Volumes in Health Care among OECD Countries
(funded by the OECD)
2006

International Research Project
Rescaling of Social Welfare Policies – A Comparative Study
on the Path towards Multi-level Governance in Europe
2005 – 2008

International Research Project
Multi-City Study on Quantities and Financing Behaviour of Illicit Drug Consumption
(funded by and in cooperation with the United Nations
Office for Drugs and Crime / UNODC)
2005 – 2007

National Research Project
Qualitative Erforschung jugendlicher Alkoholszenen zur Entwicklung effektiver Präventionsinstrumente
(Qualitative Research on Juvenile Alcohol Scenes to Develop Effective Prevention Instruments)
(funded by the Fonds Gesundes Österreich / Austrian Health Fund)
2006 – 2008
International Research Project
Female Drug Users in European Prisons – Follow-up Based Guidelines for Relapse Prevention
(funded by the European Commission, AGIS Programme)
(Austrian Partner)
2005 – 2006

National Research Project
Gesundheitsförderung und Prävention im Bereich sexueller und reproduktiver Gesundheit: Entwicklung von Strategien zur Förderung der Teilnahme männlicher Jugendlicher
(Health Promotion and Prevention in the Area of Sexual and Reproductive Health: Developing Strategies to Enhance Adolescent Boys' Participation)
(funded by Fonds Gesundes Österreich / Austrian Health Fund)
2006 – 2008

International Research Project
Improving the Sexual and Reproductive Health of Persons Living with HIV in Europe (EUROSUPPORT V)
(funded by the European Commission, DG Health and Consumer Protection)
(coordinated by the Institute of Tropical Medicine, Belgium)
(Austrian Partner)
2005 – 2008

Technical Assistance and Consultancy
Wissenschaftliche Begleitung zur Einführung einer Pflegeversicherung in Südtirol
(Introduction of Care Insurance in South Tyrol / Alto Adige)
(funded by the Province of Bozen / Bolzano)
2000 – 2006
Mainstreaming Ageing: Indicators to Monitor Implementation (MA:IMI)

Heads of Programme: Barbara Lipszyc
                     Bernd Marin
Research Staff:     Michael Fuchs
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                     Kai Leichsenring
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                     zaidi@euro.centre.org

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)
2003 – 2008 (Follow-up and Monitoring)

■ Launch
  Monitoring RIS Website
  9 February 2006, worldwide

■ International Expert Workshop
  Madrid Indicators
  (closed workshop)
  24-25 February 2006, Vienna

■ Task Force Meeting
  Monitoring RIS
  (hosted by DaneAge,
  under the auspices of the Austrian Federal Ministry of
  Social Security, Generations and Consumer Protection)
  29 May 2006, Copenhagen, Denmark

■ International Expert Workshop
  Care Indicators
  (closed workshop)
  26-27 June 2006, Vienna
Head of Programme: Annette Hexelschneider  hexelschneider@euro.centre.org
Research Staff: Yitzhak Berman  berman@euro.centre.org
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IT Staff: Sebastian Ruttner  ruttner@euro.centre.org
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Knowledge and Information Services for the European Centre. Project and Dissemination Support
Programme Overview 2006 / 2007:
Review and Outlook
Programme Overview 2006 / 2007: Review and Outlook


Work, Wealth, Welfare is one of the two pillars within which the research programme of the European Centre has recently been organised, and the staff allocation and recruitment have been underway during the course of 2006. The second pillar is Health and Care. The research objectives mentioned below are for the first pillar only, and they are likely to develop further during the course of the year as they will be further clarified and agreed.

Overarching aim:

To develop and take forward work in the overlapping research fields of Work (e.g. employment generation; earnings differentials; social protection for labour market absences, etc.); Wealth (including income maintenance; accumulated income; physical as well as pension wealth; impact of 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 exclusions; social rights and entitlements). This research programme – to be undertaken by working closely with national policy-makers and international (research) organisations, and with the help of the commissioned research, internal research as well as conferences and seminars – will help us identify and advise on key social welfare policy reforms that are necessary within the European 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 capability of sustainable economic growth, with additional and better jobs and greater social inclusion.

• Identify and explore sources of income and wealth generation within and across countries, by studying key research issues and policy developments (such as home ownership and its impact on the improvement of relative income status of home owners; shifts in pension systems and their impact on pension wealth and retirement incomes; risks of poverty and social exclusions across countries 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 had resulted in reducing poverty and social exclusions 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 Europe-wide microsimulation model EUROMOD and other such tools and data sources; and by developing social indicators so as to monitor progress and policies).

We anticipate organising 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 demographic changes that European countries are experiencing. Within this research area, work in understanding linkages across different stages of life has also been envisaged.

Most notable work during 2006 includes the work under the project Mainstreaming Ageing: Indicators to Monitor Implementation (MA:IMI). We supported their team in participating in the Focal Points meetings and the technical workshops, and in organising meetings of experts on indicators, we supported in constructing and recommending a list of indicators that will support the Regional Implementation Strategy (RIS) of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA). In addition, our work for the European Commission in the project Poverty of Elderly People reported on the current poverty situation amongst the elderly, on recent developments in the pension policy in EU25 countries and on the likely impact of pension reforms on retirement incomes and poverty risk amongst the future generation of the elderly. Our work for the European Observatory on the Social Situation provided insights into how the employment situation amongst the older workers is changing and what policy developments might still be necessary in extending working lives of current generations of working age populations. Our presentation to the Intergroup on Ageing (in the European Parliament) and our organisation of the conference Challenges in Combating Pensioner Poverty are key examples of events organised within this research area.

II. Childhood, Youth & Families

New family structures and parental roles, the welfare state modernisation, the growing influence of the market and the media are impacting on children’s (and parent’s) everyday lives in families, schools, pre-school institutions and leisure areas. Recent social developments and trends present new challenges to children’s material and social welfare and well-being, their access to space and use of time and the question of distribution
of resources and rights between the generations makes this research area timely and important. Against this background (and in accordance with the UN-Convention on the Rights of the Child), activities within this research area are turning the attention to the changing position of children and young people as far as their welfare situation is concerned. From the point of view of the family as a whole, policies for the reconciliation of work and family life gain more and more in importance given demographic and socio-economic changes under way.

During 2006, three empirical studies in this research area were completed: (1) Evaluation Study on the Effects of the Implementation of the Children’s Rights Amendment Act 2001, with Particular Reference to Joint Custody after Divorce; (2) The study “PISA & Patchwork-Childhood. Parents’ Time Use and Children’s School Achievement”, which contains the results of survey data from 1,500 families. Final reports of these studies were submitted to the commissioning agencies by end of April 2006; (3) The European Centre also finished a project on the demand for child care facilities in Austria with a view on increasing the labour market participation of women and enabling the reconciliation of work and family life. The results of the project were highly discussed in the media and at several workshops with policy-makers involved.

In March 2006, a follow-up activity on the topic “The interplay between family and school” has started, also requested by the European Centre’s host country in light of the rather poor PISA results for Austria. This study, entitled “Do Children Count? Time Use of Parents with School-aged Children” contains a comprehensive review of literature and research findings at the international level as well as secondary analyses of available data-sets on this topic (e.g. PISA 2003 data, Young Voices data from UNICEF). The results of both studies dealing with the impact of parents’ time use (and other family factors such as family structure) on children’s school achievement will serve as basis for policy recommendations, jointly developed with external experts. The submission of the final report is scheduled for November 2006.

Also, we continued our work for the Working Party “Parenting of Children at Risk of Social Exclusion”, initiated by the Council of Europe. In 2006, the following output has been generated in collaboration with external experts: firstly, a contribution to the report on “Positive Parenting” and secondly, draft guidelines for providing support in parenting for families at risk of social exclusion. In the next step, key points will be condensed into a draft recommendation for submission to the Committee of Ministers Responsible for Family Affairs, through the CS-EF and the CDCS (Directorate General III, Social Cohesion, Social Policy Department). We also participated in the conference called “Children’s Welfare in Aging Europe – Challenges and Opportunities”. In addition, the European Centre is still an active member of the European Network of National Observatories on Childhood, called ChildONEurope (on behalf of the European Centre’s host country), which is coordinated by the Istituto degli Innocenti in Florence, Italy. With respect to future plans, we will concentrate on the dissemination of research findings.
(e.g. writing articles, giving papers etc) and also on the preparation of proposals for new research projects and events.

III. Incomes, Poverty & Social Exclusions

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.

During 2006, the European Centre embarked on the international project AIM-AP financed by the European Commission DG Research, which is a programme of interlinked activities aiming to improve the comparability, scope and applicability of methods for the measurement of income and the analysis of the effects of policies on inequality and poverty. The project includes (1) the distributional effects of non-cash incomes (such as health, education, home production and imputed rents) and the implementation of a more comprehensive income definition; (2) the implications of (and methods to account for) errors in targeting social benefits, tax evasion, and measurement error in income data; and (3) incorporation of the effects of indirect, as well as direct taxes and social benefits in redistribution analysis. Initial work within the project reported on the attributes linked with low take-up of the social assistance benefit in Austria. During 2007, the European Centre’s researchers will complete their work within the project, using the case studies of Austria, Hungary, Italy and Finland. We also worked in the field of conceptualizing social exclusion in Central and Eastern Europe, at the request of the STEP programme of the International Labour Organization. The report has been published as a joint publication of ILO and the European Centre.

IV. 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.

V. 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 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.
During 2006, the Centre completed the project Poverty of Elderly People, which provided a systematic review of what pension reforms have been implemented in recent times in the Member States of the European Union. The research also reported how these reforms will result in a more restrictive redistribution of resources towards population groups who would have low lifetime employment. Two policy briefs were produced which included synthesised analyses derived from the work of the elderly poverty project. The conference Challenges in Combating Pensioner Poverty, organised in collaboration with the Finnish National Research and Development Centre for Welfare and Health (STAKES), the Social Insurance Institution of Finland (KELA), the Finnish Centre for Pensions (ETK) and the European Commission, will address this issue further and help identify key future policy options. Moreover, an international seminar given by Robert Holzmann of the World Bank discussed the pros and cons of a pan-European approach on the design and implementation of pension policy.

VI. 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 in working with the international network that has developed EUROMOD, the European tax-benefit micro-simulation model.

During 2006, the European Centre’s researchers continued working on the new EUROMOD-related project I-CUE, that started in May 2005 and is supported by the FP6 Research Infrastructures Action as a design study. The work included the expanding of EUROMOD to cover the 10 new Member States, to establish the feasibility of bringing them into EUROMOD. After reviewing the Feasibility Studies written by the country teams and discussions with them in workshops in Tallinn and Vienna, four countries have been selected (Estonia, Hungary, Poland and Slovenia) in order to integrate their tax-benefit systems into EUROMOD as part of I-CUE. The Feasibility Studies are published on the website of the European Centre. They contain (1) key features of national tax-benefit systems, (2) identification of appropriate data sources which meet the data requirements for tax/benefit-micro-simulation, (3) considerations of specific modelling issues (e.g. tax evasion, non take-up of benefits, etc.). As a number of other countries have also expressed interest in collaboration, we are seeking ways of funding future work in this field. In the meantime, these countries are offered training and scientific collaboration. Some of them have ventured on developing a national micro simulation model, which we regard to be a positive spill-over effect of this project.

The tax-benefit model EUROMOD is also used for a project which assesses the distributional effects of implemented and hypothetical tax-benefit policy changes in
The impact of policy changes implemented between 1998 and 2005 (e.g. introduction of a universal child-care benefit, tax reform 2004/5) on the one hand and of proposed measures to combat poverty (e.g. harmonisation of social assistance benefits) on the other, with a focus on income distribution, poverty and inequality, is analysed. First results show that changes were clearly redistributive and were especially in favour of single parents and families with three or more children.

The European Centre also collaborated in policy analysis in Hungary, using the national tax-benefit micro-simulation model. Results included the first journal publication on this topic in Hungarian, describing the technique as such, and the likely redistributive impacts of the introduction of a hypothetical flat tax scheme in the country.

VII. Welfare Society

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

Research Pillar “Health and Care”

The focus of work on health policy topics continued to be on health promotion and disease prevention, covering a range of topics on addiction and drug policies, health behaviour research, and on socio-economic determinants of health. A new area of work, on health economics and indicators, was added in 2006.

In the framework of the implementation of the Austrian Strategy for Sustainable Development the “Ökosoziales Forum Österreich” compiled a position paper that came up with a list of policy recommendations. Within this project, the European Centre was responsible for the module “social inequalities and health”. The position paper has been published in the beginning of 2006.

The Health and Care pillar participates as a partner in a one-year project on “Female Drug Users in European Prisons – Follow-up Based Guidelines for Relapse Prevention”. This project is coordinated by the Centre for Interdisciplinary Addiction Research of Hamburg University (ZIS-Hamburg) and will be completed by the end of 2006.

The European Centre is the Austrian Partner in a three-year international research project titled “Improving the Sexual and Reproductive Health of Persons Living with HIV in Europe” (EUROSUPPORT V), which received funding from the European Commission, DG Health and Consumer Protection. The project is coordinated by the Institute of Tropical Medicine in Antwerp, Belgium.
In 2006 a new project titled “Health Promotion and Prevention in the Area of Sexual and Reproductive Health: Developing Strategies to Enhance Adolescent Boys’ Participation” has started, which is jointly funded by the “Fonds Gesundes Österreich” (Austrian Health Fund), the Federal Ministry of Social Security, Generations and Consumer Protection and the provinces of Vienna, Styria and Tyrol. A main outcome of this project will be guidelines for the development and implementation of projects outside of the school education sector to facilitate adolescent boys’ access to health prevention and promotion services will be developed. A pilot project in the area of sexual and reproductive health together with a service provider will be designed.

The two-year project in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) entitled “Multi-City Study on Quantities and Financing Behaviour of Illicit Drug Consumption”, having been started in autumn 2005, was successfully continued. During the last year the international literature review was mostly finished and “thick city reports” were compiled for the six cities participating in the study (Amsterdam, London, Prague, Torino, Vienna and Warsaw). Furthermore the first 100 interviews with frequent drug consumers of “hard substances” (heroin, cocaine and amphetamines) were completed at each site. By the end of 2006 an Interim Report will become available.

In 2006 a new project finally started in the field of alcohol and youth policy. It focuses on youthful binge drinking – a topic of growing importance in Austria as well as in other European countries during past years. Groups of excessively drinking youth will be studied in the capital of Vienna as well as in the surrounding rural state of Lower Austria by diverse qualitative methods (face to face and telephone interviews with police and youth workers, observations of selected juvenile alcohol scenes, group discussions with selected groups and narrative interviews with selected youth).

On the basis of the results, preventive measures will be developed. The project is funded by the Austrian Health Fonds, the Addiction and Drug Coordination Office of the City of Vienna and the Government of Lower Austria. It will be carried out in cooperation with the Universities of Applied Sciences in St. Pölten (Lower Austria) and Vienna, Study Programme Social Work. The project on youthful binge drinking attracts interest of researchers in other European countries and it is hoped that this may lead to further work, namely into an international comparative project.

In the new research area of health economics and indicators, a paper was prepared in 2006 on “International Comparisons of Volumes and Prices in Health Care among OECD Countries” as input for an OECD initiative to improve health-specific purchasing power parity indices for improved comparison of health expenditure between countries. A possible continuation of this research in 2007 is under discussion.
Among the fundraising activities in the area of health policy, for 2007 and beyond, a proposal for work on “Quality in, and Access to Health Care” was submitted in cooperation with the European Health Management Association and other partners, in response to a tender issued by the European Commission, DG Employment, Social Affairs, and Equal Opportunities.

In area of care and social services, work has continued to provide support for introducing long-term care insurance in the Autonomous Province of Bolzano-Alto Adige (Italy).

Issues of long-term care policy are also prominent in the ongoing project on “Rescaling Welfare Policies”.

Moreover, a major new research project has started in 2006 on “The Situation of Social Services of General Interest in the European Union”, which besides long-term care for older persons will cover four additional sectors of social services: social housing, labour market integration for disadvantaged persons, integration services for migrants, and child care services. This study provides input to the first report of a new biennial monitoring and dialogue tool of the European Commission, to be published from 2007 onwards. The study maps the situation of social services in eight EU Member States, including trends of modernisation, quality assessment, and the interplay with EU-level legislation and case law. Best practice examples are collected for all of these areas.

After the finalisation, already in 2005, of a number of projects (“Providing Integrated Health and Social Care for Older Persons – PROCARE”, “Health and Social Care Services for People with Disabilities”, and of the MERI-project on mapping research on the situation of older women), work on long-term care will in the first half of 2007 have a focus on fund-raising activities, including under the 7th framework programme of the European Community, DG Research.

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

This specific Programme exists since 2004 and has been shifted from the core topic of the Regional Follow-Up to the UN-World Summit for Social Development (WSSD), namely “Innovative Employment Initiatives”, to that of the Second World Assembly on Ageing (Madrid) and the Ministerial Conference on Ageing (Berlin). Thus, issues of ageing, in particular Transforming Welfare in Ageing Societies have become the key concern for the years to come.

Most important on an international level of UN-related activities was the work towards the global Second World Assembly on Ageing (WAA-2) in Madrid (April 2002), the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA) as well as the regional...
implementation strategy (RIS) and the regional Ministerial Conference on Ageing (MiCA) in Berlin (September 2002). The Executive Director served as the Rapporteur to the Expert Seminar on “Economic Security and Sustainable Growth in an Ageing World”, in Burgos, Spain; the European Centre assisted UN-ECE in the Secretariat Drafting Group, participated in the Open-Ended Working Group, and – at the Ministerial Conference in Berlin – finally also chaired a high-level decision-maker panel on “Exchange of Best Practices – Sharing Experiences” with the UK Minister of State Pensions, the Albanian Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, the Former Director and Special Advisor of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the Director of the UN Division of Social Policy and Development (DESA), Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

In the future implementation and monitoring process after MiCA, UN-ECE leads the requested promotion of the follow-up of the RIS through regional cooperation. There is consensus that the systematic review of implementation of the MIPAA by the Member States is essential for its success. The United Nations Regional Commissions have responsibility for translating MIPAA into regional action such as RIS. The UN-ECE secretariat provides government delegations with information on relevant implementation activities within the region; it can suggest to Member States specific priority issues to be analysed in depth and, when appropriate, guidelines for reporting requirements in the follow-up process and it assists Member States upon request with implementing the RIS and in their evaluation of the achievements of the RIS at the national level, "supported by the experts of the intergovernmental organisations ... relevant in the field of ageing" (RIS, Par. 99). "This process should rely basically on work carried out by all relevant institutions, particularly those in the area of statistics, indicators, training and research" (Par 102), such as, for instance, the European Centre. Consequently, collaboration between the European Centre and the UNECE, whose main goal is to scientifically and "technically assist governments in the monitoring of the RIS", was laid down in the so-called "Memorandum of Understanding". The Memorandum of Understanding specifies the role of the European Centre and its specialized Programme. The first priority is to promote an exchange of experiences in the field of ageing-related policies. Second, to carry out and foster data collection, research and analysis, including in collaboration with other organizations (in particular UN agencies, ISSA, the European Community, OECD), national authorities, other concerned bodies and individuals. Third, to maintain in this context a network of organizations, national authorities, and other concerned bodies and individuals, active in the field of ageing.

This series of activities illustrates the continuing importance of the Centre’s UN-affiliation: the work towards Madrid and Berlin (2002) sets itself in the long-standing tradition starting with the Second Conference of European Ministers Responsible for Social Affairs in Warsaw (1987), the Inter-Governmental Consultation in Vienna (1987), the Third Conference of UN-European Ministers Responsible for Social Affairs in
Bratislava (1993), for which the European Centre wrote the scientific background report on “Welfare in a Civil Society”, which also served as an UN-European contribution to the World Summit on Social Development / WSSD in Copenhagen (1995), and the regional follow-up to the WSSD in Vienna (1998) on “Innovative Employment Initiatives”. Madrid and Berlin 2002 continued this cycle of more active and intensive UN-commitments over a 15-year period, during more than the second half of the European Centre’s existence.

A key outcome, as well as a key instrument to perform the tasks attributed to the European Centre in the Memorandum of Understanding, is the set-up, launch (in February 2006), and from then on regular update, of the Monitoring RIS website, dedicated to the knowledge and information about the follow-up to the RIS (www.MonitoringRIS.org).

As mentioned in the Memorandum of Understanding, the European Centre also has to offer support to the follow-up work by developing and monitoring a set of agreed-upon “indicators of achievement”. In this regard, a first follow-up Technical Workshop was held in Madrid, 14-16 April, 2004, at the invitation of IMSERSO. It aimed at the discussion of meaningful and feasible indicators, focusing on three broad ageing-related areas: income and well-being of the elderly, social security and financial sustainability, and labour market issues. Based on this Workshop’s outcome, a closed Expert Meeting was organized at the European Centre in February 2006, where a set of indicators on the four topics was finalized. The list of “Madrid Indicators” is now available on the Monitoring RIS website, at disposal for policy-makers, in order to allow them to systematically monitor the implementation of active and sustainable ageing policies while mainstreaming ageing in all policy areas. A second Technical Workshop was held in Malta, 19-21 May 2005, on care provision issues. Related indicators were proposed at a second closed Expert Meeting in Vienna, in June 2006. When finalised, this list will also be available on the web page. Further technical workshops on different ageing-related issues (e.g. Quality of Life, Disability, Employability) will be organized, and related indicators will be proposed consequently.

Besides the specific mandate given to the European Centre, the Memorandum of Understanding also agreed that the Austrian Government and the UN-ECE would establish a Task Force, whose function is “to offer guidance and advise to the contents and priorities of the follow-up”. This Task Force was constituted in Madrid in April 2004, during the days preceding the first Technical Workshop. Since then, three other Task Force meetings were held, approximately once a year, the last one being in Copenhagen, end of May 2006.
The Knowledge and Information Support Unit / KIMSU

The Knowledge and Information Support Unit / KIMSU supports the researchers as well as the Centre’s clients by increasing the efficiency in the acquisition, organisation and distribution of the Centre’s information and knowledge.

KIMSU aims in cooperation with the experts in the field to provide quality, in-depth information and knowledge with a view to better serve the international social policy and welfare professional, i.e. policy-makers, researchers, social practitioners, international organisations as well as citizens.

In 2006 KIMSU
- facilitated EC’s projects and publications,
- improved the Centre’s IT infrastructure,
- developed a dissemination matrix. It will act as overview and checklist for dissemination as well as dissemination channel inventory,
- re-launched the EC website,
- publishes the monthly EC Newsletter,
- established the series of Policy Briefs. Policy Briefs provide syntheses of issues of research and policy advice on which the European Centre’s researchers have been working recently,
- started the Monitoring of the EC website and the dissemination efforts,
- aimed to inform Board/NLO with a special Newsletter about internal and external EC activities,
- developed country reports of EC activities.

In addition to the ongoing project, publication and dissemination facilitation in 2007 KIMSU will
- further improve dissemination to and networking with our audiences,
- define the Corporate Identity,
- finish the realignment of the library structure and information.
Poverty of Elderly People

**Type of Activity**  
International Research Project

**Research Areas**  
Incomes, Poverty & Social Inclusion; Pensions & Social Security

**Status**  
Completed

**Duration**  
2005 – 2006

**European Centre Involvement**  
Exclusive Responsibility

**Project Directors**  
Asghar Zaidi  
Bernd Marin

**Project Team at the EC**  
Michael Fuchs  
Annette Hexelschneider  
Orsolya Lelkes  
Barbara Lipszyc  
Mattia Makovec  
Marius Rummel  
Willem Stamatiou

**Working Language**  
English

**Financed by**  
European Commission, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities (the project was supported under the Community Action Programme on Combating Social Exclusions).

**Aims of the Project**  
The project covered the following research tasks:

1. A study of the degree of comprehensiveness of available data sources to study elderly poverty in 25 EU countries as well as the degree of international comparability of results drawn from these data sources.
2. An up-to-date account of incidence, depth and persistence of monetary poverty as well as the identification of high poverty risk groups amongst the elderly in each country.
3. A concise account of trends of poverty amongst the elderly by using consensus measures of monetary poverty (such as using 60% of the median poverty line).
4. The analysis of different sources of income of poor elderly people.
5. An outlook on the expected evolution of poverty of elderly people for the coming decades – by analysing the possible effects of policy reforms and of common socio-economic trends on poverty of elderly people in each country.

6. The analysis of different sources of income of poor elderly people.

7. Analyses of what pension reforms have taken place in the EU during recent times.

8. How these pension reforms are likely to affect retirement incomes and risk of poverty amongst future populations of elderly people.

Results

The research undertaken in this project is included in two reports: the first report, "Poverty of Elderly People in EU25", provided a concise description of poverty risks faced by the current populations of elderly people, and the second report, "Pension Policy in EU25 and its Possible Impact on Elderly Poverty", analysed the possible impact of recent pensions reforms on the future elderly populations. In addition to this, a report including a country profile for the majority of 25 EU Member States provides in-depth analyses of the elderly poverty situation in individual countries.

First Report: Poverty of Elderly People in EU25
Asghar Zaidi, Mattia Makovec, Michael Fuchs, Barbara Lipszyc, Orsolya Leilkes, Marius Rummel, Bernd Marin and Klaas de Vos, 64 pp.

Asghar Zaidi, Bernd Marin, Michael Fuchs, 109 pp.

The European Centre has also initiated a publication series of Policy Briefs, which provides a synthesis of issues of research and policy advice on which the European Centre researchers had been working recently. The first two Policy Briefs arose out of the Centre’s research within this project.

An international conference, hosted by the Finnish Presidency of the EU, will take place in December 2006 to disseminate the results of this research and also debate what are the alternative options for a policy direction in combating poverty of the elderly in EU member countries (please refer to the following two pages).
Challenges in Combating Pensioner Poverty. What Alternative Options for A Policy Direction in EU

**Type of Activity**
International Conference under the Finnish EU Presidency

**Research Areas**
Incomes, Poverty & Social Inclusion; Pensions & Social Security

**Status**
Ongoing

**Duration**
2006

**European Centre Involvement**
Joint Responsibility

**Partners / Co-Organizers**
- National Research and Development Centre for Welfare and Health (STAKES, contact Marjaliisa Kauppinen, marjaliisa.kauppinen@stakes.fi),
- The Social Insurance Institution of Finland (KELA)
- The Finnish Centre for Pensions (ETK)
- European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research and European Commission, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, contact Olivier Bontout, olivier.bontout@ec.europa.eu.

**Project Director**
Asghar Zaidi

**Project Team at the EC**
Andrea Hovenier

**Contact Email**
zaidi@euro.centre.org

**Working Language**
English

**Date / Location of Meeting**
4-5 December 2006, Helsinki, Finland

**Financed by**
European Commission

**Aims of the Project**
The purpose of the conference will be to bring together international experts on poverty and pensions and debate future pension policy options in combating the risk of poverty amongst pensioners.

High policy officials from all Member States of the European Union as well as experts from academia and other non-government organisations will attend the above two-day conference “Challenges in Combating Pensioner Poverty” in Helsinki.
On the first day of the conference, the discussions will highlight the key policy developments in the pension system across EU countries, such as the strengthening of the minimum income guarantee for pensioners, reforms in earnings-related public pensions, introduction of statutory funded pensions. It will also be discussed how these reforms are likely to impact on retirement incomes and poverty risk amongst pensioners.

On the second day, experts will present the synthesis of the discussion from the first day, outlining policy options for tackling the risk of poverty amongst future pensioners. These policy options will then be discussed by selective groups of international experts and other participants. The conference will be concluded by a roundtable discussion, which will revolve around a list of questions arising from issues such as:

• What policy choices towards a fiscally as well as socially sustainable Europe?
• What lessons can Member States draw from pension policy experiences of other countries? What role of the Open Method of Coordination in the field of pensions?
• What role for international organisations in ensuring that good practices are identified and lessons learned are disseminated?
• What future research agenda to address the issue of how pension policy affects poverty risk of pensioners?

For more details, please refer to the conference programme.

Registration and Further Information

The conference is by invitation only and there are only a limited number of places available for those who were invited to register. For information pertaining to the conference, please contact the conference coordinator, Asghar Zaidi by email.

For further information, the conference programme and background reading material please visit: http://www.euro.centre.org/pensionerpovertyconference
### European Observatory on the Social Situation

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<td>Project Directors</td>
<td>Terry Ward</td>
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<td>European Commission, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities</td>
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### Aims of the Project

The European Centre is one of four partners in the Social Inclusion Network of The European Observatory on the Social Situation managed by the European Commission. The general task of the network is to monitor and report on trends in income distribution and social inclusion, i.e. the overall inclusiveness of European society, which incorporates the situation in terms of income and wealth, the impact of tax/benefit systems, the access to services, questions related to poverty and population groups facing a higher risk of exclusion.
The Centre undertakes the leading role in particular as regards monitoring developments and trends in social inclusion and income distribution in the 25 Member States, and in conveying new research results in the area of social inclusion and income distribution.

Results

In 2006:

- Completion of the draft report (final report will be completed by 31 December 2006).
- Presentation of preliminary results to the European Commission and representatives of other networks within the Social Observatory in September 2006 in Brussels.
Children's Welfare

**Type of Activity**
International Research Network and Working Group Meetings

**Research Areas**
Childhood, Youth & Families; Welfare Society

**Status**
Completed

**Duration**
2001 – 2006

**European Centre Involvement**
Joint Responsibility

**Partners / Co-Organizers**
Martina Beham (Johannes Kepler University Linz)
Helmut Wintersberger (University of Vienna)
Karl Wörister (Arbeiterkammer Wien)

**Project Directors**
Anne Trine Kjørholt, Norwegian Centre for Child Research, Norway (Chair)
Thomas Olk, Martin Luther-University of Halle-Wittenberg, Germany (Vice-Chair)
Helmut Wintersberger, University of Vienna, Austria (Head of WG 1: Economic and Social Welfare)
Helga Zeiher, Berlin, Germany (Head of WG 2: Time and Space)
Jens Qvortrup, Norwegian Centre for Child Research, Norway (Head of WG 3: Rights and Discourses)
Karin Ekberg, Norwegian Centre for Child Research (Action Secretary)

**Project Team at the EC**
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Renate Kränzl-Nagl

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**Working Language**
English

**Date / Location of Meetings**
- 8–11 November 2001, Cost meeting in Trondheim, Norway
- 3–4 May 2002, Expert meeting of WG 2 in Berlin, Germany
- 14–16 June 2002, Cost meeting in Pühajärve, Estonia
- 7–10 November 2002, Cost meeting in Florence, Italy
- 6–9 November 2003, Cost meeting in Paphos, Cyprus
- 17–20 June 2004, Cost meeting in Norrköping, Sweden
- 28–31 October 2004, Cost meeting in Zagreb, Croatia
- 2–4 July 2005, Cost meeting in Oslo, Norway
- 18–20 November 2005, Cost meeting in Freising, Germany
- 16–17 June 2006, Cost meeting and final conference “Children's Welfare in Aging Europe – Challenges and Opportunities” in Roskilde, Denmark
Financed by
European Commission, Action COST A 19

Aims of the Project
The main objective of the Action is to enhance the knowledge of children’s welfare in both private and public realms in terms of their access to and use of material resources, services, space, and time by employing a generational and a comparative perspective. Further objectives of the Action are to share ideas across national borders, to improve the basis for political action and to establish networks among researchers interested in these issues. The Action aims at promoting comparative research about the proposed research issues in order to reflect national conditions and policies.

The specific aim of the working group “Children’s Access to Space and Use of Time” is to explore the understanding of seemingly contradictory trends where children, on the one hand, expand their spatial areas (e.g., travelling long distances to visit non-custodial parents, exposure to and active use of the “virtual” world through the internet), while on the other hand they are confined to particular spaces and kept out of others (e.g., growing domestication of children’s life worlds, in Germany noted as “Verhäuslichung”). While such developments open children’s life worlds they may also represent a new control over children. Concerning the time patterns children experience, it is common knowledge that children are using their time within more or less obligatory forms – consequences of broad social changes for children’s lives. One of the aims of this COST Action is the analysis and interpretation of these changes.

Further specific objectives of the COST A19 Action are:
- To enhance international efforts in childhood research by means of network activities.
- To improve the basis of collecting information about children’s lives from a child-centred perspective.
- To improve the understanding of children’s welfare under the impact of globalization, internationalization, and the market as growing factors in children’s lives.
- To improve the understanding of differences in welfare, space and time use between children and between generations.
- To improve the understanding of children’s provision from public budgets.
- To make children’s welfare transparent as far as intergenerational distribution of resources and children’s use of space and time are concerned.
Results

In 2003, a Country Report summarizing the findings of the two working groups “Children’s Access to Space and Use of Time” and “Children’s Economic and Social Welfare” has been prepared in collaboration with our Austrian partners. At the Cost meeting in Cyprus (held in November 2003) the outcomes of the Country Report were discussed and the preparation of the planned publication Children’s Welfare in Ageing Europe started (to be published by the Norwegian Centre of Child Research, NOSEB).

In 2004, the book contribution for Volume I, entitled “Childhood in Austria. Cash and Care, Time and Space, Children’s Needs, and Public Policies” has been revised and submitted to the editorial board. In the meantime, both volumes of Children’s Welfare in Ageing Europe have been published (in total 833 pages). This publication pictures childhood through a set of country studies. Building upon a common framework the country reports reflect the country-specific variation as well as basic commonalities in children’s welfare. Ageing societies, new family structures and parental roles, the new precariousness of the welfare state and the growing influence of the market are impacting on children’s life worlds, their everyday lives in families, schools, kindergartens and leisure areas. These are the new challenges to children’s material and social welfare, their access to space and use of time which make this publication so timely. The 13 country studies represent a cross-section of European countries and Israel.

In 2005, members of the Cost A 19 concentrated on the preparation of the final conference and the edition of the second volume (to be published in 2006).

In June 2006, the final conference “Children’s Welfare in Aging Europe – Challenges and Opportunities” took place at the Roskilde University Centre in Denmark, with 120 participants from 21 European countries. During the conference, the editorial board introduced the draft of the second volume, which should be published in autumn 2006.

Publications

“ChildONEurope”
European Network of Observatories, Centres and Places of Observation of Children

Type of Activity: International Networking and Consultancy

Research Areas: Childhood, Youth & Families

Status: Ongoing

Duration: 2002 –

European Centre Involvement: Joint Responsibility

Partners / Co-Organizers:
- Maria Orthofer, Austrian Federal Ministry of Social Security, Generations and Consumer Protection (national partner)
- Italian National Childhood and Adolescence Documentation and Analysis Centre, Italy (Secretariat)

Project Directors:
- Joseph Moyerson, Erika Bernacchi, Roberta Ruggiero
  (Italian National Childhood and Adolescence Documentation and Analysis Centre, Florence, Italy)

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Working Languages: English / French

Date / Location of Meetings:
- 28 June 2002, Preparatory Meeting in Madrid, Spain
- 27 September 2002, preparatory meeting in Florence, Italy
- 24 January 2003, ChildONEurope Assembly in Florence, Italy
- 4 July 2003, ChildONEurope Assembly in Florence, Italy
- 4 December 2003, Seminar “Unaccompanied Foreign Children” in Florence, Italy
- 5 December 2003, ChildONEurope Assembly in Florence, Italy
- 28 May 2004, ChildONEurope Assembly in Florence, Italy
- 3 December 2004, ChildONEurope Assembly in Florence, Italy
- 17 June 2005, ChildONEurope Assembly in Florence, Italy
- 27 January 2006, ChildONEurope Assembly in Florence, Italy
- 9 June 2006, ChildONEurope Assembly in Florence, Italy
- 18 January 2007, European Seminar on “National Monitoring Systems of Child Abuse” and meeting of the Working group on Adoption in Florence, Italy
- 19 January 2007, ChildONEurope Assembly in Florence, Italy
Aims of the Project

ChildONEurope was created after two years of preparatory work in the context of the Permanent Intergovernmental Group L'Europe de l'Enfance and held its first official meeting on 24 January 2003.

ChildONEurope is an institutional Network composed of the National Observatories or institutions on childhood indicated by the national ministries composing the Intergovernmental Group L'Europe de l'Enfance. It pursues the following aims:

- Exchanging knowledge and information on laws, policies, programmes, statistics, studies, research, best practices regarding childhood and adolescence.
- Supporting the development of measures and actions to promote the rights and well-being of the child as defined by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the other international standards in force.
- Realising surveys, studies and research mainly through a multidisciplinary and comparative approach on specific issues related to childhood.
- Disseminating the results achieved among the partners and also outside the network including to other national and international organizations dealing with childhood.
- Identifying, sharing and promoting good practices from the results achieved through comparison and analysis also in support of a reflection on national and European policies.
- Developing and exchanging knowledge on indicators and methodologies in order to obtain the comparability of data and information.
- Organising conferences, seminars and mutual training to share experience with a view to the use of minimum common tools in the process of data and information collection.

Results

As of September 2006, ChildONEurope is composed of 9 Members (Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal and Spain) and 14 Associated Members (Austria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovak Republic, Sweden, The Netherlands and United Kingdom). The latter may decide to form part of the Network at any given time by nominating a national institution able to furnish official public data on the condition of children and adolescents. In 2002, the European Centre has been nominated as national institution by the Federal Ministry of Social Security, Generations and Consumer Protection.
Since May 2004 the new EU Member States are invited to participate in the network assemblies and join the network as members or observers. In addition, national and international, governmental and non-governmental organizations or individual experts are invited to some specific network initiatives.

Up to now ChildONEurope has prepared analyses and reports, normally through the compilation of questionnaires submitted to ChildONEurope Members and Observers, on the following issues: activities of National Observatories, data on demography and family composition, on family mediation and on unaccompanied foreign children. In 2005, a compilation of statistical data and legal information on the issues “adoption” and “child abuse” has been prepared. In 2005, a Working Group on Adoption has been established and first results (e.g. guidelines on post adoption services) have been discussed at the General Assembly in June 2006. In January 2007, a European Seminar on national monitoring systems of child abuse and a meeting of the working group on adoption will be held, followed by the general assembly of this network in Florence.
Parenting of Children at Risk of Social Exclusion

**Type of Activity**  
International Networking and Consultancy

**Research Areas**  
Childhood, Youth & Families; Ageing & Generations; Incomes, Poverty & Social Inclusion

**Status**  
Ongoing

**Duration**  
2005 – 2006

**European Centre Involvement**  
Joint Responsibility

**Partners / Co-Organizers**
- Elena Kremenlieva, Unit for Social Protection and Social Integration of Risk Groups, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Sofia, Bulgaria
- Katre Pall, Ministry of Social Affairs, Department of Social Protection, Tallinn, Estonia
- Marie-Cécile Renoux, ATD Quart Monde, France
- Audra Mikalauskaite, Child and Youth Division, Ministry of Social Security and Labour, Vilnius, Lithuania
- Majerus Mill, Ministère de la Famille, de la Solidarité sociale et de la jeunesse, Luxembourg
- Angela Abela, Department of Psychology, Malta
- Marina Gordeva, Department of Family, Maternity and Childhood, Medical and Social Problems, Ministry of Health and Social Development, Moscow, Russian Federation
- Yuliya Galustian, International Relations Department, Ministry for Family, Children and Youth, Kiev, Ukraine
- Vera Kucharova, Research Institute for Labour and Social Affairs, Prague, Czech Republic
- Gilbert Berlioz, Grenoble, France
- Maria Kolankiewicz, Faculty of Pedagogy, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland

**Project Director**  
Vladimir Tchernega, Secretary to the Working Party, Council of Europe

**Project Team at the EC**  
Renate Kränzl-Nagl

**Contact Email**  
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**Working Languages**  
English / French
**Date / Location of Meetings**

- 3-4 March 2005, 1st Meeting of the Working Party at the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, France
- 22 February 2006, Meeting with parents at risk of social exclusion (organized by the Council of Europe), Strasbourg
- 10 October 2006, 4th Meeting of the Working Party at the Council of Europe in Strasbourg
- 10-11 October 2006, Meeting of the Committee of Experts on Children and Families (CS-EF) of the Council of Europe

**Financed by**
Council of Europe

**Aims of the Project**

With respect to the Terms of Reference, the working party will look into parenting problems where children are at risk of social exclusion and how such problems affect the child-parent relationship and the child’s relations with the outside world, and school in particular. A particular effort will be made to clarify the connections between the individual children’s needs, interests, rights and creating equal opportunities and a favourable environment for children’s personal development.

The working party will go on to consider what short-, medium- and long-term measures should be recommended to Member States in various fields (social assistance and security, social services, health, etc.) for helping parents in their parenting functions with the aim of giving children a future outside poverty.

Taking as its starting point a basic aspect of the Revised Strategy for Social Cohesion, namely support for families and encouraging family solidarity as a way of counteracting the risk of social exclusion of children, the working party will decide by what practical means families and children should be assisted. With the assistance of Member States and NGOs, the working party will identify and assemble research material on the subject. It will study examples of good practice and examine a range of projects. It will likewise endeavour to obtain information about unsuccessful initiatives so as to draw conclusions from their mistakes.
The working party will closely work together with the European Health Committee (CD-SP), the Committee of Experts on Standard-Setting Instruments in the Social Security Field (CS-CO), the European Population Committee (CAHP), the European Steering Committee for Youth (CDEJ) and the Steering Committee for Education (CD-ED). It should develop its work in connection with the 28th session of the Conference of European Ministers Responsible for Family Affairs (Portugal, May 2006).

Results

During the first meeting of the working party in 2005, rough guidelines for reports on the situation of parents and children at risk of social exclusion in the respective countries have been developed. After the meeting, a compilation of data and research findings on this topic and models of good practice has been prepared by the members of the Working Party. These reports as well as the next steps have been discussed intensively at the second meeting of the Working Party which took place in September 2005.

In 2006, a contribution to the report on “Positive Parenting” has been developed in collaboration with the consultants and the Secretariat. Moreover, based on a meeting with parents from different European countries who have been faced with social exclusion as well as on the exchange of views during the 3rd Meeting of the Working Party, draft guidelines for providing support in parenting for families at risk of social exclusion have been prepared. Both products will be discussed at the last meeting of the Working Party and introduced to the Committee of Experts on Children and Families in October 2006. As a next step, key points will be condensed into a draft recommendation for submission to the Committee of Ministers, through the CS-EF and the CDCS.
Evaluation of the Children’s Rights Amendment Act 2001, in particular of Joint Custody after Divorce

Type of Activity  National Research Project
Research Areas  Childhood, Youth & Families; Ageing & Generations
Status  Completed
Duration  2005 – 2006

European Centre Involvement  Exclusive Responsibility
Partners / Co-Organizers  Christa Pelikan, Institute for the Sociology of Law and Criminology, Vienna
Herbert Gluske, Vienna

Project Director  Renate Kränzl-Nagl
Project Team at the EC  Renate Kränzl-Nagl
Ulrike Zartler

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Working Language  German

Date / Location of Meetings  15 April 2005, 1st meeting of the Steering Committee
17 May 2005, 2nd meeting of the Steering Committee
25 October 2005, 3rd meeting of the Steering Committee
28 February 2006, 4th meeting of the Steering Committee

Financed by  Austrian Federal Ministry of Justice

Aims of the Project  This project aims at evaluating the Children’s Rights Amendment Act which was introduced in 2001. The Children’s Rights Amendment Act 2001 continued the implementation of the UN Children’s Rights Convention in Austria. The legal position of young people has been strengthened, e.g. by the reduction of the age of legal majority from the 19th to the 18th birthday, or by the increased consideration given to their wishes in questions of upbringing and by extended rights to file petitions and the ability to independently take part in legal proceedings for minors under 14. “Visiting rights” after divorces were also standardised as a right of the child. The possibility to enforce this right was improved and it was also made possible for both parents to be legal guardians after divorce. Furthermore, the possibility for accompanied visits has been introduced.
It was the primary objective of this study to gauge the professionals' perceptions of and experience with the Children's Rights Amendment Act 2001, with particular reference to joint custody after divorce.

In 2005, a standardised questionnaire was sent out to judges, advocates, notaries, representatives of the youth welfare authorities, staff of counselling centres, court surveyors and mediators (in total 1,900 persons). In addition to the questionnaire, oral interviews have been carried out with judges and then qualitatively evaluated. Finally, we asked the Austrian Children's ombudspersons and women shelters for statements concerning the achievement of the objectives of the Children's Rights Amendment Act 2001.

A Steering Committee, consisting of representatives of the ordering party, the Ministry of Justice, and representatives of umbrella organisations of occupational groups dealing with divorce, was established to support the completion of the study.

Results

The estimations of the professionals lead to the conclusion that currently, at least 50% of the parents want joint custody. This result, which was confirmed in the survey of parents, points to the fact that joint custody has become "normal" and has achieved equal status with sole custody. Nevertheless the representatives of the seven professional groups are somewhat reserved about the Children's Rights Amendment Act 2001 and the newly introduced tools.

Based on the empirical results of the evaluation, the following policy recommendations have been drawn in order to improve the implementation of the Children's Rights Amendment Act 2001: more consciousness-building methods (parents must be conscious of the responsibility they bear after separation and/or divorce and of the special needs of their child/ren), more matter-of-fact information for parents on the legal regulations in case of a divorce (in particular of joint custody), development of counselling and support facilities for affected persons (in particular for children and adolescents and in the run-up to a divorce), reduction of financial restrictions when taking mediation and/or reduction of costs for parents seeking to take mediation, establishment of support for the affected children during the proceedings and/or advocates for children and adolescents in tutorship/guardianship proceedings, more training for all professionals dealing with divorce, in particular those who hear children and adolescents, and support for the exchange of opinions among and between the professions dealing with divorce.
**Type of Activity**  National Research Project

**Research Areas**  Childhood, Youth & Families; Ageing & Generations

**Status**  Completed

**Duration**  2005 – 2006

**European Centre Involvement**  Exclusive Responsibility

**Partners / Co-Organizers**  Martina Beham, Johannes Kepler University Linz  
Herbert Gluske, Vienna

**Project Director**  Renate Kränzl-Nagl

**Project Team at the EC**  Renate Kränzl-Nagl  
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**Working Language**  German

**Date / Location of Meetings**  11 October 2005, Workshop  
7 December 2005, 2nd Workshop, Vienna

**Financed by**  Austrian Federal Ministry of Social Security, Generations and Consumer Protection

**Aims of the Project**  In the public discussion of the rather poor results of Austrian children in the two PISA studies of the OECD, growing interest has been expressed in the share of the parents. Fears exist that parents do not dedicate enough time to their children in general and specifically do not satisfyingly support or supervise their children in school matters. Against this background, the study aims to increase knowledge on the role of the family with regard to children’s school achievement. Based on a literature review, a randomised letter survey was sent out to interview approx. 4,000 parents about the following issues:

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**PISA & Patchwork-Kindheit. Zeit für Kinder und Schulerfolg**

**Pisa & Patchwork-Childhood. Parents’ Time Use and Children’s School Achievement**
• Parental time use
• Family structure
• Child care facilities for school-aged children
• Private lessons, tutoring and other learning support
• Demographic and socio-economic variables

In a next step, these groups of variables were screened as regards their correlation with children’s school achievement.

Results

The review of literature and statistics on parents’ time use showed clearly that despite the increase in women’s labour force participation, and despite the time pressures from work, today’s parents appear to be devoting more time to child care than they were 40 years ago. Moreover, the analyses of the survey data (from 1,500 Austrian families with school-aged children) indicate that Austrian parents, in particular mothers, do spend a lot of time to support their children’s school achievement, regardless of different family structures and employment of (both) parents.
In addition to the parents’ survey on their time use and the analysis of its impact on the school achievement of their children (see project “PISA & Patchwork-Childhood”), a comprehensive review of literature and available statistics on this topic will be carried out. Moreover, secondary analyses of the following data-sets will be undertaken:

- Data of the two PISA Studies (OECD).
- Data of the Young Voices opinion poll of young people (aged 9-17) in 35 countries which we obtained from UNICEF.
- Available Austrian data on parents’ time use, in particular data on time use with children under 14 years of age.

The findings of the international literature review, the results of the secondary analyses as well as the findings of the analysis of the parents’ survey will serve as a basis for recommendations that will be developed jointly with experts in the fields of family research and policy.
**Demand for Formal Child Care in Austria: “Between 10,000 and 100,000 Places”**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Type of Activity</th>
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<td>Research Areas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Status</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Coordinator</td>
<td>Michael Fuchs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Team at the EC</td>
<td>Michael Fuchs, Renate Kränzl-Nagl, Bernd Marin</td>
</tr>
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<td>Project Partners</td>
<td>Martina Beham-Rabanser, Christopher Prinz</td>
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<tr>
<td>Working Language</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financed by</td>
<td>Federation of Austrian Industry (Industriellenvereinigung)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aims of the Project</td>
<td>A sufficient and adequate supply with child-care facilities is very important in the context of enabling economic growth, employment and the reconciliation of family and working life. In Austria there has been a long-standing discussion on the additional need for child-care places for children below 15 years. Different studies using different methods (e.g. interviews with parents vs. determining the need via increasing the child-care quota to a district average where the quota is below that average) show different results. The aim of this project was to review and assess the methods used in the different studies and to combine the results with other data (e.g. on children with an employed mother without formal child care) to estimate the “real” demand for child-care places in 2005 and 2015.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Results  Status Quo 2005

In 2005 in total 357,000 children below 15 years (27% of all children in this age group) are in formal child care (incl. childminders). Divided by age groups this figure comprises:

• 30,000 children below 3 years (13%),
• 204,000 between 3 and 5 years (85%) and
• 122,000 between 6 and 14 years (15%).

Looking at the Provinces, Vienna reaches the highest care quota with 44% followed by Vorarlberg with 28%. The lowest rates are to be found in Styria (21%) and Tyrol (22%).

During the last decade, improvements in the supply of care places were reached especially for small children and pupils. In the future, an increase in (afternoon) care places in schools is to be expected as beginning with September 2006 each school is obliged to enable daily care if a demand for at least 15 children is announced. However, in rural regions this limit is not likely to be reached and therefore no afternoon care will take place.

In the OECD comparison Austria is placed in the bottom third with its care quotas for children below 3 (to fulfil the Barcelona target of 33% by 2010, around 50,000 places are lacking), for children between 3 and 5 in the middle range (to fulfil the Barcelona target of 90%, around 10,000 places are lacking). Again underdeveloped is the afternoon care of pupils: here Austria lags behind not only the Scandinavian and Anglo-Saxon countries but also behind some South-European countries.

Opening hours, employment, costs

Taking into account opening hours, substantial shortcomings can be observed, which hamper the reconciliation of work and family life: only 42% of all institutional child care facilities keep open until 5 p.m.; among Kindergartens even only 25% while 27% close at 2 p.m. at the latest. On average an institutional child care facility features 34 closing days per year (Kindergartens: 41). Thus, Kindergartens as the only form of care with a more or less area-wide supply also outside Vienna, show serious shortcomings if qualitative criteria are applied.
In Austria, in the first instance children with employed mothers are cared for outside the family (62% of all children in institutional child care), the care quota increases with increasing employment of the mother. However, on the other hand more than 50,000 children below 3 years with an employed mother are not in formal child care. Among all children below 15 years with a mother even working full-time, around 200,000 are not cared for outside the family.

In an international comparison the private costs for child care can be considered as more or less affordable for all population groups (parents with low incomes are largely exempted from charges and also full contributors don’t pay more than around one quarter of an average net income for the full-day care of two children). However, taking into account also possible withdrawn transfers and tax credits, with the employment of the 2nd partner the family can end up with an only marginal higher or even lower total net income than before.

**Demand for child care places**

Based on the national and international data reviewed, it can be assumed that a quantitative demand is to be located especially among children below 3 years (at least 10,000-15,000 places) and among children in school age. For the latter group it remains to be seen if the promised additional supply in schools is able to cover the existing need. Among children between 3 and 5 years, i.e. in Kindergartens, the enlargement of opening hours seems already to be the highest priority as care quotas are already relatively high in this age group.

However, it has to be pointed out that measured in terms of international benchmarks (see also the Barcelona targets above) or best practices as in France, Denmark or Sweden the lack of places would be much higher. Based on Scandinavian care quotas more than 650,000 places would be lacking for children below 15 years in total. Although these quotas cannot be translated to Austria 1:1, microcensus data over time (1995 vs. 2002) show that the demand for child care places for children below 6 years has increased despite a massive extension of the quantitative and qualitative supply. Thus, it can be assumed that only a corresponding supply of child care places generates the related demand.
OECD-data documents the importance of the further extension of care-places for children in all age groups: higher care quotas for children below 3 years enable an earlier re-entry of mothers into working life and increase also the employment rates of mothers with children aged 3 to 5 years in the long run. Even stronger is the correlation between the care quota of children in school age and the share of full-timers among employed mothers with children in this age group.

Today there is no question that parents should have the possibility to reconcile work and family life according to their perceptions. Furthermore, there is no doubt that the securing of a sufficiently large labour supply in all populations groups, especially by women with children, will be essential due to demographic changes. None of the two aspects is secured in Austria. Thus a quantitative and qualitative extension of child care possibilities – as the government has in principle also committed itself in the framework of the Barcelona targets of the European Union – is essential.

The results of the study were highly discussed in the media. In cooperation with the Federation of Austrian Industry the European Centre organised a press conference on the topic. The European Centre participated also in workshops where the topic was discussed with different stakeholders involved, like family policy-makers, social partners, representatives of the Provinces, etc. The general strategy to increase the number of child-care places and to extend the opening hours of the facilities is now supported by all social partners.

AIM-AP: Accurate Income Measurement for the Assessment of Public Policies

**Type of Activity**  
International Research Project

**Research Areas**  
Tax/Benefit Policy Modelling; Incomes, Poverty & Social Inclusion

**Status**  
Ongoing

**Duration**  
2005 – 2008

**European Centre Involvement**  
Joint Responsibility

**Partners / Co-Organizers**  
University of Essex  
Centre for Economic Research and Environmental Strategy  
Katholieke Universiteit Leuven  
Economic & Social Research Institute  
Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung Berlin e.V.  
Universiteit van Tilburg  
Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona  
Luxembourg Income Study Asbl  
National University of Ireland, Galway  
Universiteit Antwerpen

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**Working Language**  
English

**Financed by**  
European Commission, DG Research, 6th Framework Programme
**Aims of the Project**

This programme of activity will improve the comparability, scope and applicability of tools, methods and data for the measurement of income and the analysis of the effects of policies on inequality, poverty and social inclusion. It includes three linked projects on:

a) The distributional effects of non-cash incomes and the implementation of a more comprehensive income definition.

b) The implications of (and methods to account for) errors in targeting social benefits, tax evasion, and measurement error in income data.

c) Incorporation of the effects of indirect, as well as direct taxes and social benefits in redistribution analysis.

All three projects are designed to improve the degree of comparability of measurement and analysis across countries. Each project will develop methodologies within a cross-national perspective and demonstrate their applicability to a wide range of research questions in diverse scientific fields. The resulting data and method enhancements will be made generally accessible and re-useable by implementing them within the EU tax-benefit model EUROMOD, an existing research infrastructure used for policy analysis and evaluation.

**Results**

In 2006:

- Data acquisition, first results.
- Discuss methodology and present research results in workshops in Athens, Greece, and Antwerp, Belgium.
I-CUE: Improving the Capacity and Usability of EUROMOD

Type of Activity: International Research Project and Network
Research Areas: Incomes, Poverty & Social Inclusion; Tax/Benefit Policy Modelling
Status: Ongoing
Duration: 2005 – 2008
European Centre Involvement: Joint Responsibility
Partners / Co-Organizers: University of Essex
Project Directors: Orsolya Lelkes
Holly Sutherland
Project Team at the EC: Michael Fuchs
Herwig Immervoll
Mattia Makovec
Contact Email: lelkes@euro.centre.org
Working Language: English
Financed by: European Commission, DG Research, 6th Framework Programme
Aims of the Project:
The aim of this project is to upgrade an existing European social science research tool, the tax-benefit simulation model EUROMOD, in order to:

1) enhance its geographical coverage, from EU-15 to EU-25,
2) increase its capacity,
3) make it more accessible through improving ease-of-use,
4) improve the quality of results through enhancing comparability across countries,
5) make it easier to maintain and update,

and to do this in such a way as to take account of
6) inter-dependencies and synergies between the various tasks and
7) the needs of users and potential users of EUROMOD.

The European Centre has a main responsibility in (1).
Results

In 2006:

- Preparation of Feasibility Studies, which explore the feasibility of introducing EUROMOD in the new Member States, and thus provide the basis for enlarging the current EUROMOD which covers the 15 Member States before May 2004. Most studies contain sections on (1) the key features of national tax-benefit systems, and (2) the identification of appropriate data sources which meet the data requirements for tax/benefit micro-simulation.
- Workshops in Tallinn and Vienna, discussing the Feasibility Studies and future work with research partners in nine countries.
- Selection of prototype countries, who would be part of the second, in-depth phase of the project: Estonia, Hungary, Poland, Slovenia.

**AUSTROMOD/EUROMOD: An Adaptation of the Tax/Benefit Microsimulation Model EUROMOD to Austria. Distributional Effects of Implemented and Hypothetical Tax-benefit Policy Changes in Austria 1998-2005**

**Type of Activity**
National Research Project

**Research Areas**
Incomes, Poverty & Social Inclusion; Tax/Benefit Policy Modelling

**Status**
Ongoing

**Duration**
2005 – 2007

**European Centre Involvement**
Joint Responsibility

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**Working Language**
English

**Financed by**
Austrian National Bank (ÖNB)

**Aims of the Project**
The project consists of two major parts. In a first step the impact of policy changes implemented in Austria between 1998 and 2005 (e.g. introduction of a universal child-care benefit, tax reform 2004/5), with a focus on income distribution, poverty and inequality are analysed. Questions to be addressed are:

- Who benefited most from changes in taxes and benefits, and who lost ground?
- In particular, did specially vulnerable groups such as children or the elderly gain from these reforms?
- How did the distribution of social insurance contributions and income tax paid as well as benefits received change according to income quintiles?
- What have been the effects on people living in different household constellations (e.g. couples with and without children, single parents, singles)?
- What were the budgetary consequences of the policy changes?
In a second step we aim to answer “What, If” questions on hypothetical policies targeted at poorer population groups and their potential distributional effects, for example measures discussed in the public such as an increase in the negative income tax and staggered social insurance contributions in case of earnings between the limit for minor occupation (*geringfügige Beschäftigung*) and e.g. 1,000 Euro per month.

**Results 2006**

To carry out the study, EUROMOD – an EU(15)-wide tax-benefit micro-simulation model – was adapted in two ways. Firstly, the latest available household micro-data for Austria (EU-SILC 2004) was integrated. Secondly, the tax-benefit rules for the additional policy years 2003 and 2005 were implemented.

It is planned to publish the results of the study in two EUROMOD working papers to be edited by the University of Essex.
Research Pillar “Health and Care”
Study on the Situation of Social and Health Services of General Interest in the European Union

Type of Activity: International Research Project

Research Areas:
- Long-term Care & Social Services; Childhood, Youth & Families;
- Alcohol, Drugs, Addiction

Status: Ongoing

Duration: 2006 – 2007

European Centre Involvement: Joint Responsibility

Partners / Co-Organizers:
- Belgium
  - International Centre of Research and Information on the Public, Social and Cooperative Economy (CIRIEC), Liège
- Germany
  - Monitoring Unit of the Observatory for the Development of Social Services in Europe at the Institute for Social Work and Social Education (ISS), Frankfurt/Main

Project Directors:
- Manfred Huber (European Centre)
- Barbara Sak (CIRIEC)
- Mathias Maucher (ISS)

Project Team at the EC:
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- Michael Fuchs
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- Flip Maas
- Bernd Marin

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Working Language: English

Financed by:
- European Commission, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities

Aims of the Project:
To improve the knowledge of both operators and the Commission of the situation of social and health services of general interest in the EU and the application and impact of Community rules on the development of these services, the European Commission intends to establish a monitoring and dialogue tool in the form of biennial reports.
Results

The study will contribute to this initiative by:

- Mapping the situation of social and health services of general interest within the European Union; this core element comprises the tasks of fact-finding and analysis with regard to the organisation, regulation, delivery and financing of social services and of reporting on major employment trends related to them.
- Describing the ongoing evolutions within these services across the European Union; this mainly refers to trends of modernisation in social services, the changing role of public authorities and modes of governance.
- Reporting on the uncertainties and debates on Community legislation and European Court of Justice case law, and its application.
- Contributing to an exchange of innovative practices within the European Union.
- Reporting on strategies and procedures for improving and monitoring quality assessment and quality management in social services, including a mapping exercise of initiatives regarding the establishment of quality standards throughout the European Union.

Social service sectors in focus

The study has a focus on the following five social service sectors:

- Long-term care, care for the elderly, care for disabled persons.
- Social integration and re-integration (with a focus on migrants).
- Labour market services focusing on disadvantaged and disabled persons.
- Child care (with a focus on services offered to families for children, including afternoon care for children of school age).
- Social housing.

Main Activities

- Identification of the state-of-the-art of social and health services of general interest with respect to modernisation and employment issues, debates regarding the application of Community law and policy, and the development of quality criteria.
- In-depth analysis of these issues in eight selected Member States, demonstrated and analysed on the basis of developments in different fields (e.g. long-term care, child care services, and social housing).
• Comparative analysis of modernisation trends and modes of governance in the field of social services of general interest.
• Bringing in expert views and reviewing debates on the application of Community rules, the impact of European Court of Justice jurisprudence and related policy issues, with a focus on missions of general interest and public service obligations, as well as on the modes of organisation and financing of social and health services of general interest.
• Comparative analysis of the development of quality criteria and exchange of good practice examples.

In-depth Country Studies
The study comprises eight in-depth country studies covering the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. These country studies have been conferred to experienced experts or expert teams from research institutes in the countries covered.

Inquiry Addressed to European-level Stakeholders
In order to obtain up-to-date information and opinions, a questionnaire has been distributed that addresses a broad range of EU-level stakeholders. These have been invited to activate and take on board the broad knowledge and experience available in their respective networks, i.e. within their national, topic- or group-specific member organisations.

Final Conference
The final report in English (with an executive and a more comprehensive summary in English, French and German) will be presented and discussed at a conference in Brussels, in mid 2007.
### International Comparisons of Prices and Volumes in Health Care among OECD Countries

<table>
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<th><strong>Type of Activity</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project Director</strong></td>
<td>Manfred Huber</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project Team at the EC</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Working Language</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Financed by</strong></td>
<td>Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Directorate for Employment and Social Affairs</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Aims of the Project</strong></td>
<td>To develop indicators for the international comparison of volumes and prices of health care services in OECD countries, and to advance the methodology for health-specific purchasing power parities for international comparisons of real health care spending.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Results</strong></td>
<td>A draft paper has been presented 4-5 October at a conference in London that was jointly organised by the OECD, the UK ONS, and the Government of Norway. It is planned to publish the final paper as a joint OECD/European Centre publication in the OECD Health Policy Working Series.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conference Webpage</strong></td>
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Rescaling of Social Welfare Policies – A Comparative Study on the Path towards Multi-level Governance in Europe

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<tr>
<td>Partners / Co-Organizers</td>
<td>Hochschule für Soziale Arbeit Luzern (Switzerland)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Institut d’études Politiques de Strasbourg and Centre d’étude de l’emploi (France)</td>
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<td>National Research and Development Centre for Welfare and Health (Finland)</td>
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<td>The Gdansk Institute for Market Economics and the Institute for the Development of Social Services (Poland)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The Institute for Future Studies and Stockholm University (Sweden)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project Manager</td>
<td>Kai Leichsenring</td>
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<td>Yuri Kazepov</td>
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<td>Kai Leichsenring, Flip Maas, Mattia Makovec, Bernd Marin, Peter Melvyn, Asghar Zaidi</td>
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Aims of the Project

The aim of this project is to improve the information and knowledge base for assessing intended and unintended consequences of policies concerning multi-level governance (centralization/decentralization) in social welfare domains such as social assistance and local policies against poverty, employment policies, care for the elderly, and inclusion policies for migrants. The project is to describe different strategies and solutions in European countries which are facing similar challenges and could thus learn from each other.

A team of experts from 8 European countries, representing different welfare regimes and geographical areas, was gathered by July 2005 (kick-off meeting, Vienna).

The project then started on 1 September 2005 and is designed for a period of 30 months.

Results

During the first project period, the following tasks have been fulfilled:

- An internal website that serves as a database and a source for mutual exchange.
- National reports describing changes in multi-level governance and respective realities in the participating countries since the late 1980s. Different approaches, traditions and meanings of decentralization and governance structures in the context of welfare policies were identified as well as the different stakeholders (central state, regional, local, private, non-profit) and their role in financing (taxation, purchasing), decision-making, planning and providing.

During the second phase of the project (July 2006 – March 2007) teams are to investigate on single results of these processes (shifts in responsibilities between different governance levels). Case-studies (vignettes) are being used to retrieve changes and their impact on welfare state clients in different policy areas.

In the last phase (2007/2008) results will be exhibited in a final publication to discuss changes in social welfare policies, participation and rights of clients, working conditions of professionals, and equality/inequality with respect to particular groups at risk (stakeholders): How can democracy, regional equality, effectiveness, efficiency and user-friendliness be guaranteed in the context and by means of multi-level governance?
### Multi-City Study on Quantities and Financing Behaviour of Illicit Drug Consumption

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<tr>
<th>Type of Activity</th>
<th>International Research Project</th>
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<td>Partners / Co-Organizers</td>
<td>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Director</td>
<td>Irmgard Eisenbach-Stangl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Team at the EC</td>
<td>Benno Patsch, Gabriele Schmied</td>
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<tr>
<td>Working Language</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financed by</td>
<td>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aims of the Project</td>
<td>The aim of the project is to assess the per capita consumption of five main drugs (heroin, cocaine, amphetamines besides ecstasy, ecstasy and cannabis) and the respective financing behaviour in six European cities. In order to increase variability, six cities perceived to be heterogeneous were selected: Vienna, London, Amsterdam, Prague, Turin and Warsaw. Per capita consumption is assessed by face-to-face interviews with 100 “frequent” consumers of heroin, cocaine and amphetamines and 100 “frequent” consumers of cannabis and ecstasy including questions on the range of drugs and the drug combinations consumed, on the mode of consumption and on expenditures. In order to select representative or “typical” interview partners and to judge the quality of their responses, “thick city reports” on the respective local drug situation have been compiled, beside epidemiological and other scientific studies based on expert interviews with up to 20 drug policy actors. In the end of the study the results of the interviews will be discussed with selected experts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The study started in July 2005, the first working meeting took place in September 2005 in Vienna, the second one in April 2006 in Prague. In November 2006 an third one will be organised in Warsaw. Members of UNODC regularly participate in the working meetings and closely accompany the project. In April 2006 also a representative of EMCDDA was invited to the project meeting.
Qualitative Erforschung jugendlicher Alkoholszenen zur Entwicklung effektiver Präventionsinstrumente

Qualitative Research on Juvenile Alcohol Scenes to Develop Effective Prevention Instruments

Type of Activity
National Research Project

Research Areas
Alcohol, Drugs, Addiction; Health Promotion & Disability Policy

Status
Ongoing

Duration
2006 – 2008

European Centre Involvement
Exclusive Responsibility

Partners / Co-Organizers
• St. Pölten University of Applied Sciences, Programme Social Work
• Campus Vienna University of Applied Sciences, Programme Social Work

Project Director
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Working Language
German

Financed by
Fonds Gesundes Österreich, Sucht- und Drogenkoordination Wien, Niederösterreichische Landesregierung and other sources

Aims of the Project
Juvenile binge drinking is a phenomenon increasingly observed in all European countries. An explorative study for the EU-project MEGAPOLES on behalf of the health administration of the city of Vienna indicated that a part of juvenile binge drinking in Vienna takes place in public: Groups of youth meet in highly frequented places such as shopping malls and courts of apartment blocs, drinking excessively and repeatedly exhibiting violent behaviour within the group and against “strangers”.

The project aims to collect information on these juvenile alcohol scenes by different qualitative methods (mapping of the alcohol scenes on the basis of face-to-face and telephone interviews with police and youth workers, observations of selected scenes, group discussions with selected groups, interviews with selected youth) and to develop effective prevention measures on that basis. The study is carried out in Vienna and in the surrounding Province of Lower Austria to deal with the question how the alcohol scenes in metropolitan and rural areas differ.
The European Centre will closely collaborate with the Social Work Programmes of the Universities of Applied Sciences in Vienna and Lower Austria for two reasons: The juvenile alcohol scenes are better approached by (younger) social workers than by researchers (the social work students will carry out most of the field work) and besides professional strategies, social workers have professional knowledge about prevention instruments and their adaptation to new social problems. There are plans to extend the study to other cities and regions.
**Female Drug Users in European Prisons – Follow-up Based Guidelines for Relapse Prevention**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Activity</th>
<th>International Research Project</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Research Areas</td>
<td>Alcohol, Drugs, Addiction; Health Promotion &amp; Disability Policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Status</td>
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<tr>
<td>Duration</td>
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<td>European Centre Involvement</td>
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<tr>
<td>Partners / Co-Organizers</td>
<td>• Zentrum für interdisziplinäre Suchtforschung (ZIS), Hamburg, Germany</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• BISDRO, Bremen, Germany</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• General Directorate of Substance Abuse and AIDS</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Glasgow Caledonian University, Scotland, UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology (IPiN), Warsaw, Poland</td>
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<tr>
<td>External Project Director</td>
<td>Heike Zurhold</td>
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<td>Project Director EC</td>
<td>Gabriele Schmied</td>
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<td>Working Language</td>
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<tr>
<td>Financed by</td>
<td>European Commission, AGIS Programme for Police and Judicial Cooperation in Criminal Matters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aims of the Project</td>
<td>The research project is a follow-up to the international research project “Female Drug users in European Prisons – Best Practice for Relapse Prevention and Reintegration”. It aims to evaluate different prevention interventions with regard to their impact on legal probation and relapse of female drug users after prison release.</td>
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<td>An investigation of female drug users in the local prison in order to gain detailed information about their drug and crime history and their utilisation of treatment will be carried out. Interviews with former inmates will be carried out in the participating countries and a local project conference will be organised. Practicable and solid recommendations to optimise relapse prevention activities will be developed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Type of Activity**  National Research Project  

**Research Areas**  Health Promotion & Disability Policy  

**Status**  Ongoing  

**Duration**  2006 – 2008  

**European Centre Involvement**  Exclusive Responsibility  

**Project Director EC**  Gabriele Schmied  

**Project Team at the EC**  Christine Reidl  

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**Working Language**  German  

**Financed by**  
- Fonds Gesundes Österreich, Vienna, Austria  
- Federal Ministry of Social Security, Generations and Consumer Protection  
- Provinces of Vienna, Styria and Tyrol  

**Aims of the Project**  
Research in the area of health and gender shows that women and men are different in their health behaviour. They differ in their knowledge and interest in health issues, their health-seeking behaviour, and their relationship to their bodies. It is therefore important to adopt a gender perspective when planning and implementing prevention measures. However, according to WHO, gender-specific determinants of men’s health behaviour (especially young men) have not been given enough attention. While a number of health promotion and prevention projects for men have been developed lately, experiences with programmes addressing young men, particularly in the area of sexual and reproductive health, are scarce.
The aims of the project are to:

1) Enhance the understanding of adolescent boys’ needs in the area of sexual reproductive health, taking into consideration their gender-specific potentials, problems and risks, their attitudes towards and experiences with counselling and health services as well as prevention programmes. This includes insights into the sexual identity of adolescent boys and their perception of respectful and equal relationships.

2) Develop guidelines for the development and implementation of non school-based projects to facilitate adolescent boys’ access to health prevention and promotion services and increase their knowledge. Sexual orientation and ethnicity will be taken into consideration.

3) Develop a pilot project in the area of sexual and reproductive health together with an interested service provider.
**Implementation of the Austrian Strategy for Sustainable Development**

*Implementierung der österreichischen Strategie für nachhaltige Entwicklung*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Type of Activity</strong></th>
<th>Expert Working Group</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Research Areas</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Status</strong></td>
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<td>Joint Responsibility</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project Director</strong></td>
<td>Nicola Oberzaucher</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project Team at the EC</strong></td>
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</table>

**Aims of the Project**

The expert group “Forum Sustainable Austria” is an interdisciplinary group of scientists and NGO representatives. It provides expertise to the Austrian government in the implementation of the Austrian Strategy for Sustainable Development and sees itself as a critical counterpart to the public actors.

Sustainable development means the long-term integration of social, economic and environmental policies with the aim of securing a high standard of living for future generations. The “Ökosoziales Forum Österreich” was compiling a position paper and policy recommendations. The Programme Area Health and Welfare is responsible for the module “social inequalities and health”.

**Results**

Enhanced health risks within lower socio-economic groups are linked to bad living conditions in several ways. These groups are less integrated into social networks and suffer from higher stress levels. Social policy measures should fight poverty, reduce unemployment (especially long-term unemployment), improve the social security for atypical work contracts, enhance housing conditions and improve the living and environmental conditions. Barriers to education should be reduced. Health policy measures should make health services easily accessible and establish cooperation of medicine and social work. The position paper has been published.
Improving the Sexual and Reproductive Health of Persons Living with HIV in Europe (EUROSUPPORT V)

**Type of Activity**
International Research Project

**Research Areas**
Health Promotion & Disability Policy

**Status**
Ongoing

**Duration**
2005 – 2008

**European Centre Involvement**
Joint Responsibility

**Partners / Co-Organizers**
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**Project Director EC**
Gabriele Schmied

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**Working Language**
English

**Financed by**
European Commission, DG Health and Consumer Protection

**Aims of the Project**
The project’s general objective is to promote the sexual and reproductive health (SRH) of persons living with HIV (PLWH) and to prevent further transmission of HIV to their sexual partners by addressing health determinants that contribute to adopting healthy sexual lifestyles. The project aims at preventing transmission of HIV and other STIs from PLWH to their sexual partners by

- improving current strategies of secondary prevention targeting PLWH;
- supporting PLWH in adopting safer-sex practices;
- empowering PLWH to take informed choices about fertility issues (such as family planning and contraception), pregnancy-related issues and sexual problems related to HIV.

The general objectives can be seen as a contribution to further increasing the quality of life of PLWH. In addition, improving secondary prevention will also significantly enhance current primary prevention efforts and thus curb the spread of HIV and other STIs in Europe.
The specific objectives are set out at four measurable levels:

- Identifying SRH needs of men/women living with HIV using sound scientific and gender-sensitive methodologies. Target groups are men having sex with men, ethnic minorities, heterosexual men and women, and PLWH with a current or past (IV-)drug use history. Areas to be covered are: secondary prevention, sexual problems, fertility, and pregnancy-related issues.

- Identifying, analysing and disseminating models of best practice across Europe on the basis of the needs identified. Identifying existing barriers to the integration of HIV and SRH on a policy level.

- Developing policy recommendations and guidelines on the basis of the available best-practice evidence for an integrated field of HIV/Aids and SRH and to disseminate them among the Member States.

- Setting up a network of experts in an integrated area of SRH and HIV/Aids in Member States of the European Union that actively promotes the SRH of PLWH.
Wissenschaftliche Begleitung zur Einführung einer Pflegeversicherung in Südtirol

Introduction of Care Insurance in South Tyrol / Alto Adige

Type of Activity
Technical Assistance and Consultancy

Research Areas
Long-term Care & Social Services

Status
Ongoing

Duration
2000 – 2006

European Centre Involvement
Joint Responsibility

Partners / Co-Organizers
Autonomous Province of Bolzano-Alto Adige, Italy

Project Director
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Project Team at the EC
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Herbert Gluske
Kai Leichsenring

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Working Languages
Italian / German

Financed by
Autonomous Province of Bolzano-Alto Adige, Italy

Aims of the Project
The Autonomous Province of Bolzano-Alto Adige is more than ever determined to introduce a long-term care fund in order to improve the existing schemes in this area of social protection. The European Centre has accompanied the respective reform process since the year 2000, in particular to elaborate on the existing bill concerning needs assessment, entitlements and organizational issues.

The fifth phase of this consultancy project in 2005/06 serves
• to realize an ultimate test of the newly-developed assessment scheme (V.I.T.A. – an integrated tool to assess individual needs in terms of time for care) and its application for EXCEL in the Province of Bolzano-Alto Adige;
• to finalize forms, schedules and the IT-version of the new assessment tool (V.I.T.A.) for regular use;
• to train several assessment teams, consisting of nursing care and community care staff, in order to increase assessment reliability and long-term care planning capacities;
• to thus prepare a training module to be introduced in relevant education and training programmes for health and social care professions; and

• to provide consultancy in the drafting of the legislative framework of the future long-term care insurance.

Results

Long-term care needs of 831 persons with an invalidity of at least 50% living in a chosen area of the province (Südtiroler Unterland) were assessed with the new instrument VITA 1.0. These assessments were carried out by five assessment teams each of them consisting of a health care professional (e.g. home nurses) and a social care professional (e.g. social worker). From the most interesting results the following should be highlighted:

• In the future, the number of persons entitled to long-term care provisions will more than double, in particular favouring those persons who suffer from dementia, learning difficulties and mental health problems. The aim of the newly-developed instrument has thus been accomplished so that it can now be prepared for its general application.

• Assessment teams reported high satisfaction with this kind of assessment process, offering opportunities for confronting and exchanging different professional perspectives. It is most important, however, to train team members’ communication and social skills, rather than just their technical capability to apply VITA 1.0.

• In the future, 20-30 assessment teams will be trained and established in different parts of the province to assess altogether the care needs of about 10,000 persons (about 2.3% of the Province’s population). The training programme will be developed with support from the European Centre during winter 2005/2006.

The technical and organizational framework for the introduction of a long-term care fund in the Autonomous Province of Bolzano-Alto Adige has been realized. Due to the political process, however, the introduction is still pending and now foreseen for 2006/2007.
### Mainstreaming Ageing: Indicators to Monitor Implementation (MA:IMI)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Type of Activity</th>
<th>Expertise, Monitoring, and Evaluation</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Research Areas</strong></td>
<td>Ageing &amp; Generations; Pensions &amp; Social Security; Welfare Society; Health Economics &amp; Indicators; Incomes, Poverty &amp; Social Inclusion; Long-term Care &amp; Social Services; Labour Market &amp; Social Policy</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>External Project Partner</strong></td>
<td>Andres Vikat (UN Economic Commission for Europe)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project Directors EC</strong></td>
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<td>Federal Ministry of Social Security, Generations and Consumer Protection Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs</td>
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Preparatory and Conference Phase: 2001 – 2002

History of the Project

The European Centre was invited to have its Executive Director serve as the Rapporteur to the Expert Seminar on “Economic Security and Sustainable Growth in an Ageing World”, Burgos, Spain, 10-12 September 2001. This meeting, at the invitation of the Spanish Government, was one of three expert seminars in preparation for the Ministerial Conference on Ageing (MiCA) in Berlin (September 2002), which adopted the Regional Implementation Strategy (RIS) for the revised International Plan of Action on Ageing (IPAA), which was adopted by the Second World Assembly on Ageing (WAA-2) in Madrid (April 2002). In addition, the European Centre assisted UN-ECE in the Secretariat Drafting Group, participated in the Open-Ended Working Group, and – at the Ministerial Conference in Berlin – chaired a high-level decision-maker panel on “Exchange of Best Practices – Sharing Experiences” with the UK Minister of State Pensions, the Albanian Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, the Former Director and Special Advisor of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the Director of the UN Division of Social Policy and Development (DESA), Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

At the Ministerial Conference in Berlin, 51 out of 55 Member Countries of the UN-European Region participated, the great majority at ministerial or cabinet level, and a great number of intergovernmental organisations and NGOs.

The UN Economic Commission for Europe (UN-ECE) is in charge of supporting the global process of action on ageing on a European regional level. At the pre-conference preparation stage, it

- identified the issues and policy challenges related to ageing that are of particular relevance for the ECE region;
- made proposals to Member States on the main themes and issues to be addressed by the Conference;
- organised expert seminars to address each of the themes;
- and prepared, during the first half of 2002, a draft of the Regional Implementation Strategy for the revised MIPAA and developed it further by an open-ended working group in July 2002.

The European Centre, through its Executive Director, served as a junior partner to UN-ECE; it will also do so in the future, based on a Memorandum of Understanding with UN-ECE and based on earmarked funding provided by the Austrian Federal Government as a sponsor.
Since MiCA Berlin 2002, UN-ECE leads the requested promotion of the implementation and follow-up of the RIS through regional co-operation. There is consensus that the systematic review of implementation of the MIPAA by the Member States is essential for its success. The United Nations Regional Commissions have responsibility for translating MIPAA into regional action such as RIS. The UN-ECE secretariat

- provides government delegations with information on relevant implementation activities within the region,
- could suggest to Member States specific priority issues to be analysed in depth and, when appropriate,
- provides guidelines for reporting requirements in the follow-up process, and it
- assists Member States upon request with implementing the RIS and in their evaluation of the achievements of the RIS at the national level, “supported by the experts of the intergovernmental organisations relevant in the field of ageing” (RIS, Par. 99). "This process should rely basically on work carried out by all relevant institutions, particularly those in the area of statistics, indicators, training and research” (Par. 102), such as, for instance, the European Centre.

The Berlin Ministerial Declaration (“A Society for All Ages in the UNECE Region”) also stresses “co-operation among the UNECE Member States in implementing the Regional Implementation Strategy. Such co-operation could be further enhanced by active collaboration among relevant United Nations departments and agencies and other intergovernmental organisations and institutions active in the field of ageing in the UNECE region” (Statement / Paragraph 10) and the Berlin Ministerial Declaration underlines “productive exchange of information, experience and best practices. This process would benefit as much as possible from adequate collaboration and active participation of relevant organisations of the region” (Statement / Paragraph 11), which provides future opportunities for the European Centre in assisting UNECE in the review and monitoring of the implementation process.

Responsible Persons at the European Centre

At the European Centre in Vienna, a new professional has been recruited as Coordinator of this newly-established programme; she directly reports to UN-ECE and to the Executive Director of the European Centre, who also actively take part in knowledge delivery. Furthermore, other researchers and professional staff members at the EC also collaborate on this programme when the specific topic addressed matches their expertise.
Date / Location of Meetings
in the Preparatory and
Conference Phase

- 9-12 September 2001, Burgos, Spain,
  Expert Seminar on “Economic Security and Sustainable Growth
  in an Ageing World”, Report (Rapporteur: Prof. Marin)
- 8-10 October 2001, Vienna, Austria,
  Expert Seminar on “Age Integration, the Changing
  Life Course and Intergenerational Solidarity”
- 10 October 2001, Vienna, Austria,
  Start of the Secretariat Drafting Group
- 5-6 November 2001, Geneva, Switzerland
- 18-20 December 2001, Geneva, Switzerland,
  OEWG Meeting and Secretariat Drafting Group
- 10-12 April 2002, Madrid, Spain,
  Second World Assembly on Ageing (WAA-II), adopted the
  Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA)
- April – July 2002 (Open-ended Working Group)
- 6-15 September 2002, Berlin, Germany,
  UN-ECE Ministerial Conference on Ageing (MICA), adopted the
  Regional Implementation Strategy (RIS) for the MIPAA

Follow-up and Monitoring Phase: 2003 – 2008

Establishment
In this follow-up project, collaboration between the European
Centre and the UNECE, under the auspices of the Austrian Federal
Ministry of Social Security, Generations and Consumer Protection,
was laid down in January 2004 in the so-called “Memorandum of
Understanding”. The Memorandum of Understanding specifies the
role of the European Centre and its specialized MA:IMI Programme in
this collaboration, whose main goal is to scientifically and “technically
assist governments in the monitoring of the RIS”.

Besides the specific mandate given to the European Centre, the
Memorandum of Understanding also agreed on the establishment
by the Austrian Government and the UNECE of a Task Force,
whose function is “to offer guidance and advice to the contents and
priorities of the follow-up”. This Task Force was constituted in Madrid
in April 2004, and has met three times since then. The European
Centre reports on the actual and expected outcome of the project to
each of these meetings. From May 2005 on, the Task Force works as
six Functional Working Groups on the different parts of the Project:
“Communication, Information, Exchange of Experience via Website”,
“Network Strategy”, “Indicators”, “Priority Theme for UNECE Annual
Session 2006”, “Capacity Building”, and “Research Agenda”.

Mainstreaming Ageing
Aims of the Project

The first follow-up phase is a 5-year project, whose first priority is to promote an exchange of experiences in the field of ageing-related policies. Second, to carry out and foster data collection, research and analysis, including in collaboration with other organizations (in particular UN agencies, ISSA, European Commission, OECD), national authorities, other concerned bodies and individuals. The third priority is to maintain in this context a network of organizations, national authorities, and other concerned bodies and individuals, active in the field of ageing.

Results

The European Centre also offers support to the follow-up work by developing and monitoring a set of agreed-upon "indicators of achievement". In this view, follow-up Technical Workshops are organized, aiming at the discussion of meaningful and feasible indicators. Each workshop deals with various age-related topics, as addressed in the UNECE RIS. Closed Expert Meetings are also organized to discuss further the outcome of these workshops, in order to propose a finalised list of indicators.

First Technical Workshop on
"Sustainable Ageing Societies: Indicators for Effective Policy-Making", at the invitation of IMSERSO, 14-16 April 2004, Madrid, Spain

Besides a short introduction on the demographic process, our first technical Workshop focused on three broad areas: income and well-being of the elderly, social security and financial sustainability, and labour market issues.

The workshop brought together some of the foremost experts in the field of ageing involved in research and policy advice, representing different perspectives on and approaches to the issues discussed. Staff of international organizations active in the ageing field, as well as observers from UNECE Member States also attended.

Related Expert Meeting, 24-25 February 2006, Vienna

Based on the Technical Workshop’s (and further) outcome, a list of indicators has been set up. The international experts present at the February Meeting had to finalise the list of the so-called “Madrid Indicators”, to be proposed to policy-makers, in order to allow them to systematically monitor the implementation of active and sustainable ageing policies while mainstreaming ageing in all policy areas. The next (on-going) step is to gather missing data, in order to be able to illustrate proposed indicators for a wide range of the 55 UNECE/ European Centre member states.
Second Technical Workshop on
“Care Provision in Ageing Societies: What Are the Policy Challenges and How to Address Them”,
19-21 May 2005, Malta

This second workshop dealt with care provision issues, from prevention to a continuum of care, including specific needs of people with mental illnesses. As is the case with the Madrid Workshop, the work in Malta will be followed by further work on the indicators themselves.

Related Expert Meeting, 26-27 June 2006, Vienna

A first brainstorming meeting helped to elaborate indicators on care issues, starting from the indicators suggested in Malta. The list will be finalised further during the course of 2007.

Related Website

The Monitoring RIS Website, launched in February 2006, is dedicated to the knowledge and information about the follow-up process to the RIS. It supports and facilitates all the tasks attributed to the European Centre in this project. In a first step, the website informs the audience about the political process regarding Mainstreaming Ageing and Monitoring RIS, offering access to the main documents related to the RIS, but also on the main partners and actors in the process, be it Task Force Member, NGO or Focal Point. Furthermore, the site aims at giving an overview of tools for analysis, figures and indicators, instruments and activities. Our target is that all interested actors, from governmental to local authorities, as well as NGOs partners will be able to find information catering to their needs:
www.MonitoringRis.org

Publications

In 2007, we will finalize the editing, and will publish a book based on the contributions prepared for the Madrid Workshop: “Mainstreaming Ageing. Indicators to Monitor Sustainable Progress and Policies”. Besides revised or original contributions from international high-level experts, it will also include an updated list of Madrid indicators and illustrations for each of them. A first booklet of indicators, addressing the demographic issue, should also be published.
Date / Location of Meetings

2003 – 2006

- 16-21 January 2003, Geneva, Switzerland, UN ECE Informal Consultations on the Follow-up to the Berlin Conference
- 13-14 April 2004, Madrid, Spain, Task Force Meeting
- 14-16 April 2004, Madrid, Spain, First Technical Workshop on “Sustainable Ageing Societies: Indicators for Effective Policy-Making”, hosted by IMSERSO
- 8-9 November 2004, Vienna, Austria, Task Force Meeting
- 18-19 May 2005, Malta, Task Force Meeting
- 19-21 May 2005, Malta, Second Technical Workshop on “Care Provision in Ageing Societies: What Are the Policy Challenges and How to Address Them”, co-organized by the UNECE and INIA, in cooperation with IMSERSO
- 24-25 February 2006, Vienna, closed Expert Meeting on “Madrid Indicators”, hosted by the European Centre
- 29 May 2006, Copenhagen, Denmark, Task Force Meeting
- 26-27 June 2006, Vienna, closed Expert Meeting on Care Indicators, hosted by the European Centre
- 13-15 November 2006, Segovia, Spain, UNECE – Focal Point Meeting, hosted by IMSERSO
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Overview

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Book Series “Public Policy and Social Welfare”
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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.

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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.

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Occasional Reports Series

*English / French / German*

This recently established series is an outlet for 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.


*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.

**Grey Literature: Unpublished Research Reports and Expertises**

*English / German*

Often, (interim) results from projects and expertises do not get published in book form and are only provided as so-called “Grey Literature”, i.e. as research reports, working and background documents.

**Programme Overview / 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.
Great strides towards rising human longevity in recent times now pose new challenges for policy-makers worldwide. Facing unprecedented rises in social expenditures and needing to mitigate the moral hazard of poverty in old age, policy-makers require a holistic understanding of personal resources of older people. To this end, this work provides new insights by undertaking research in three themes: (a) the conceptualisation and measurement of the multidimensional measures of older people’s well-being, (b) the income experience of older people during the ageing process, and (c) the comparative analysis of income dynamics for older people who live in different institutional arrangements for pensions and social assistance (viz. Great Britain and the Netherlands).

Part I of the book sets out the broader context for all the empirical work carried out. It assesses the relative strengths of various conceptual approaches, by presenting a systematic appraisal of the orthodox utility from consumption, income entitlement and standard of living approaches and the comparatively novel capability approach. Then, it outlines specific methodological choices for the purpose of the empirical implementation of the standard of living measure of older people’s well-being. This contextual information base is further strengthened by a schematic description of the British social insurance and social assistance system.

Part II reports on the empirical work, further organised in three streams of research:
• In Theme I: Multidimensional well-being of older people, we demonstrate that with ageing, factors such as health become ever more important in determining the personal well-being of older people, and these factors have financial implications not captured by an analysis of income status alone. In obtaining the multidimensional measure, we estimate the extra costs of living associated with disability. We find these costs are substantial, and income not adjusted for them significantly understates the problem of low income amongst the older people.
• In Theme II: Income experience in old age, we investigate the dynamics of older people’s income using descriptive statistics and econometric models. This approach broadens the conventional snapshot-type analyses and provides insights about income processes underlying the ageing experience. We capture the extent of income mobility experienced and also identify the personal attributes and lifecourse transitions that trigger income mobility during old age. Significantly, and contrary to conventional wisdom, old age is revealed as a period of sizeable income mobility, while other attributes – such as widowhood, changes in living arrangements and composition of pension income – influence the extent of that mobility. Notably, the revealed degree of mobility is found to be sensitive to both the concept of mobility employed and its empirical operationalisation.
• In Theme III: Comparative perspective on income dynamics, we evaluate how the relative importance of individual attributes and life-course events differ in determining the income experience of older people who live in different systems of social insurance and old-age social provisions in Britain and the Netherlands. Results show that British older people are not only worse-off compared to their Dutch counterparts, they also observe a greater extent of income mobility. The income mobility differential between the two countries is observed for both upward and downward income mobility, although the differential is particularly noticeable for long-range upward income mobility.

Part III provides the synthesizing discussion, which sets out policy implications of the research and recommendations for future research.

Asghar Zaidi is Director Research at the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research, Vienna.
Mainstreaming Ageing
Indicators to Monitor Sustainable Progress and Policies

Bernd Marin / Asghar Zaidi / Barbara Lipszyc / Mattia Makovec (Eds.)
Ashgate, 2007

Two key approaches are in place in monitoring the implementation of the UN Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing: the qualitative bottom-up participatory approach and the indicators approach to monitor sustainable progress and policies using quantitative indicators. The UNECE region was the first to adopt a Regional Implementation Strategy (RIS) to monitor MIPAA, and the European Centre, through its MA:IMI project, is responsible for "technically and scientifically" supporting the monitoring RIS process. One of its key tasks is to develop a list of "indicators of achievement". In this view, many international experts contributed with policy briefs and background papers in the April 2004 workshop "Sustainable Ageing Societies: Indicators for Effective Policy-Making", held in Madrid.

The book Mainstreaming Ageing: Indicators to Monitor Sustainable Progress and Policies is a compilation of these papers to the workshop, which were extended and revised by their authors during the past two years. In line with the topics covered in the Madrid workshop, the chapters are organised into six parts:

1. Part I reviews the changing demographic contexts;
2. Part II examines income and wealth indicators;
3. Part III assesses the quality of life considerations;
4. Part IV looks into labour market participation and early retirement issues;
5. Part V reviews the social protection sustainability issues; and
6. Part VI examines economic growth and financial sustainability.

The analyses included in these chapters make concrete suggestions towards quantitative indicators, with an aim to assist national governments in mainstreaming ageing in their policies and in monitoring this process. Many of these chapters provide an overview of the current situation and provide projections for the future. The book will also include an insertion of the final list of quantitative indicators that arise out of consultations with many international experts, related to the four topics addressed in Madrid: demography, income and wealth, labour market participation, and social protection and financial sustainability.

Bernd Marin is Executive Director of the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research, Vienna. Asghar Zaidi is its Director Research, Barbara Lipszyc is Researcher and Project Director of MA:IMI and Mattia Makovec is a Research Affiliate.
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Robert Holzmann / Edward Palmer (Hg.)
Campus, 2007


Die vorliegende Publikation enthält 18 hochkarätige Beiträge zur aktuellen Diskussion von IPU: die konzeptuellen Grundlagen und reformpolitischen Fragestellungen; Darstellungen und Analysen zur Implementierung von IPU in vier Ländern (Italien, Lettland, Polen und Schweden); sowie Fallstudien von Ländern in denen IPU Teil der Reformdebatte ist. Die Beiträge möchten als Handbuch für Politikverantwortliche und Forscher dienen, die sich über IPU informieren und über die Vor- und Nachteile dieser attraktiven Pensionssystem- und Reformalternative erfahrbar wollen.

Edward Palmer leitet die Forschungsabteilung von Riksförsäkringsverket, dem schwedischen Sozialversicherungsträger, und ist Professor an der Universität von Uppsala.
Die Wiener Drogenpolitik im Urteil ihrer Adressaten und Akteure

Irmgard Eisenbach-Stangl, Arno Pilgram, Christine Reidl, Irene Berlach-Pobitzer

Campus, 2007

Ziel des Projektes war es, die Entwicklung regionaler Drogenpolitik in einer Periode der “Europäisierung” nationaler Drogenpolitiken und -kontrollen zu untersuchen und die Wahrnehmung der regionalen Maßnahmen durch jene zu erfassen, die unmittelbar von ihnen betroffen sind: die DrogennutzerInnen und ihre Angehörigen einerseits, jene die die drogenpolitischen Maßnahmen durchsetzen – die drogenpolitischen Akteure – andererseits.


Anhand der Ergebnisse konnte die Wiener Drogenpolitik in 5 Phasen eingeteilt werden. Die erste Phase war durch die Drogenpolitik auf nationaler Ebene und die Vorherrschaft der strafrechtlichen Maßnahmen bestimmt. In der zweiten Phase wurden gesundheitliche Interventionen in den Maßnahmenkatalog aufgenommen und damit die regionale Politikebene ins Spiel gebracht. Die gesundheitlichen Maßnahmen wurden in der dritten Phase zur leitenden drogenpolitischen Intervention, was die regionale Politik weiter stärkte. Dies führte in der vierten Phase zur Einrichtung einer speziellen Wiener Drogenverwaltung, die – außer den strafrechtlichen – alle drogenpolitischen Initiativen reguliert und professionelle Suchtprävention etablierte. Die fünfte Phase ist schließlich durch die Integration der regionalen Drogenpolitik in die regionale Sozialpolitik und deren beschränktes Budget gekennzeichnet.

Aus der Sicht der Betroffenen stellt sich die Entwicklung zusammengefasst so dar: Konnten die DrogennutzerInnen zu Beginn der 70er Jahre kaum mit Betreuung und Behandlung rechnen, haben sie Anfang des dritten Jahrtausends Mühe unter allen Angeboten das Geeignete auszuwählen, was unter anderem dazu führt, dass einige Freiheitsstrafen den Vorzug geben. Die Eltern von DrogennutzerInnen, die nach wie vor auf die Heilung ihrer Kinder von der Sucht hoffen, sind durch die Ersatzdrogenprogramme irritiert, die im letzten Jahrzehnt zur leitenden drogenpolitischen Initiative anwuchsen. Die drogenpolitischen Akteure schließlich, die am Beginn der Untersuchungsperiode passionierte Neuerer waren, sind zu Bürokreaten geworden, die in begrenzten und voneinander getrennten Subbereichen tätig sind.

Die Empfehlung lautet: Die Drogenpolitik sollte über die zahlreichen Diversifikationen auf nationaler und regionaler Ebene hinweg, wieder als Gesamtes wahrgenommen, und als sozialpolitischer Antwort auf genuin psychosoziale Probleme gesehen werden.
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• Wie sehr unterscheidet sich das Betreuungsangebot nach Altersstufen? Wo sind Schwachstellen an Unterversorgung? Wie gut ist der Betreuungsschlüssel?
• Wie stellt sich die Betreuungssituation in Österreich im internationalen Vergleich dar? Wie hoch wäre der Betreuungsbedarf nach besten internationalen Benchmarks (wie den Barcelona-Zielen) oder nach Ländern mit hohen Betreuungsquoten? Inwieweit stimmt das mit den Wünschen der Eltern in österreichischen Bundesländern überein?
• Was sind die Stärken und Schwächen des österreichischen Kinderbetreuungssystems aus OECD-Sicht? Gibt es Ungleichgewichte zwischen Geld- und Sachleistungen? Ist das System treffsicher – oder bevorzugt es bestimmte Gruppen wie Besserverdienende? Worin ist Österreich Vorreiter, worin Nachzügler, wo liegt der größte Nachholbedarf?

Michael Fuchs, Researcher am Europäischen Zentrum für Wohlfahrtspolitik und Sozialforschung, Wien
Poverty of Elderly People in EU25 and its Link with Pension Policy

Asghar Zaidi (Ed.)
Occasional Report 3, 2007

This report is based on the research undertaken in the project “Poverty of Elderly People”, financed by the European Commission under their Community Action Programme to Combat Social Exclusions. The report analyses the situation with respect to poverty of elderly people across 25 Member States of the European Union. The research reported is included in two parts: the first part provides a concise description of poverty risks faced by the current populations of elderly people, and the second part analyses the possible impact of recent pension reforms on the future populations of the elderly.

In Part I, we discuss how we measure risk of poverty for the elderly. We review the data sets that are used and point to their weaknesses and strengths. For the income-based measures of risk of poverty and using the country-specific 60%-of-median poverty threshold, we find that as many as 13 million elderly people are at risk of poverty in EU25 (around 2003), amounting to as many as one-in-six elderly living in private households. With the exception of Cyprus, all countries with high poverty risk come from the former EU15 block of countries. The 10 newly accessed Member States are largely countries with the lowest risk of elderly poverty. As for the concentration of the elderly poor, about three out of four elderly who are at risk of being poor live in five large countries of EU15: Spain, the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Italy. In the majority of countries, the cohorts aged 75+ in the early 2000s have much higher poverty rates than younger cohorts of the elderly. We discuss what might be the factors underlying high poverty risk amongst females aged 75 or more in the majority of countries.

In Part II, we provide a detailed and systematic description of what pension reforms have recently been implemented (and also those already legislated). The analyses identify specific parameters of a pension policy reform and then assess how they are likely to impact the income situation of future generations of pensioners. While in 1995, nearly all the Member States of the EU had an earnings-related DB PAYG scheme as the main centrepiece of their pension system, by 2005 a majority of the Member States had shifted towards other pension models, notably personal accounts or NDC schemes. Moreover all countries had, or considered, changes to various different parameters in their state pension schemes during this time. In most cases the reforms were mainly driven by fiscal sustainability concerns and the impact of these reforms on income adequacy and pensioner poverty do not appear to have been given significant consideration. In particular, the effects of systematic shifts on particular groups, such as women and lower income earners, have not been assessed in great depth. The current report takes a first step in that direction. Our analyses show that there are many countries that are projecting a decline in the relative public pension benefit generosity. In some cases the magnitude of the decline is quite worrying, cases in point being most of the new Member States but also Germany, Austria, France Italy and Sweden. In some of the Eastern European countries, the reforms appear to reduce the redistributive element that was present in these former socialist systems. The reduction of the redistributive element is consistent with the fact that in the reformed systems benefits are closely linked with the contributory record of the individual in question. These analyses provide useful pointers towards how we foresee that the elderly poverty situation is likely to change in these countries in the future.

With contributions from Klaas de Vos, Michael Fuchs, Aaron Grech, Orsolya Lelkes, Barbara Lipszyc, Mattia Makovec, Bernd Marin and Marius Rummel
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*) Part-time; **) Left as of 30 September 2006; ***) On parental leave till 31 July 2007
As “Research Affiliates” we list, in alphabetical order, all members of the primary research network within the research pillars of the European Centre involved in its regular production or key activities.

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
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<td>Angela Abela</td>
<td>Dep. of Psychology</td>
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<td>Andy Alaszewski</td>
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<tr>
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<th>Institution</th>
<th>Location</th>
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