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**ANNUAL  
REPORT OF  
ACTIVITIES**

**&**

**PROGRAMME  
OVERVIEW**



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

EUROPÄISCHES ZENTRUM  
FÜR WOHLFAHRTSPOLITIK UND SOZIALFORSCHUNG  
IN ZUSAMMENARBEIT MIT DEN VEREINigten NATIONEN

CENTRE EUROPÉEN  
DE RECHERCHE EN POLITIQUE SOCIALE  
AFFILIÉ AUX NATIONS UNIES





2010

2011



**ANNUAL  
REPORT OF  
ACTIVITIES**

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**PROGRAMME  
OVERVIEW**

Publisher European Centre for Social Welfare  
Policy and Research  
Berggasse 17, A-1090 Vienna, Austria  
Tel +43-1-319 45 05-0  
Fax +43-1-319 45 05-19  
Email [ec@euro.centre.org](mailto:ec@euro.centre.org)  
<http://www.euro.centre.org>

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Policy and Research



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## **Activities and Overview 2010 / 2011**

**7**

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Status as of November 2010**

## Research Pillar “Work, Wealth, Welfare”

<b>Head of Research Pillar:</b>	<i>Asghar Zaidi</i>	<a href="mailto:zaidi@euro.centre.org">zaidi@euro.centre.org</a>
<b>Research Staff:</b>	<i>Michael Fuchs</i>	<a href="mailto:fuchs@euro.centre.org">fuchs@euro.centre.org</a>
	<i>Katrin Gasior</i>	<a href="mailto:gasior@euro.centre.org">gasior@euro.centre.org</a>
	<i>Frédérique Hoffmann</i>	<a href="mailto:hoffmann@euro.centre.org">hoffmann@euro.centre.org</a>
	<i>Orsolya Lelkes</i>	<a href="mailto:lelkes@euro.centre.org">lelkes@euro.centre.org</a>
	<i>Bernd Marin</i>	<a href="mailto:marin@euro.centre.org">marin@euro.centre.org</a>
	<i>Andrea Schmidt</i>	<a href="mailto:schmidt@euro.centre.org">schmidt@euro.centre.org</a>
	<i>Gabriele Schmied</i>	<a href="mailto:schmied@euro.centre.org">schmied@euro.centre.org</a>
	<i>Pieter Vanhuyse</i>	<a href="mailto:vanhuyse@euro.centre.org">vanhuyse@euro.centre.org</a>
	<i>Eszter Zólyomi</i>	<a href="mailto:zolyomi@euro.centre.org">zolyomi@euro.centre.org</a>

### *International Research Project and Network*

#### **EUROMOD: European Tax-Benefit Model**

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

### *International Research Project and Network*

#### **EUROMOD Update**

(funded by the European Commission,  
DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities)  
2009 – 2012

### *International Research Project*

#### **European Observatory on the Social Situation**

(funded by the European Commission,  
DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities)  
2005 – 2010

### *International Network*

#### **Net-SILC: EU-SILC EU-Expertise Network (ESSnet) on “Comparative Income and Living Conditions”**

(funded by Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities)  
2009 – 2010

### *International Research Project*

#### **Comparative Analysis of European Pension Policies and their Impact / Belgian EU Presidency 2010**

(funded by the Belgian Service Public Fédéral Sécurité Sociale –  
Direction Générale Politique Sociale)  
2009 – 2010

*Consultancy*

**Analysis of the Regional Situation Eight Years after the Implementation of MIPAA**

(in cooperation with United Nations Population Fund / UNFPA, HelpAge International)  
(funded by the United Nations Population Fund / UNFPA)  
2010

*National Research Project*

**Österreichischer Familienbericht 2009 / Austrian Family Report 2009**

(funded by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Economy, Family and Youth)  
2008 – 2010

*National / International Research Project*

**Analyse und Vergleich der Wohlfahrtssysteme ausgewählter europäischer Großstädte**

(Analysis and Comparison of the Welfare Systems of Selected Metropolises)  
(funded by the City of Vienna, MA 24)  
2009 – 2010

*National Expertise*

**Flexi-Pension: Modell eines neuen Pensionssystems für Österreich**

(Flexi-Pension: Model of a New Pension System for Austria)  
(funded by the Austrian Management-Club)  
2010

*National Expertise*

**Prämien-Anreizmodell zur längeren Erwerbsarbeit**

(Bonus-Incentive Model for Later Retirement)  
(funded by the Austrian Economic Chamber)  
2010

*National Expertise*

**Die weitere Erwerbsbiographie von ungelernten Arbeiter/Innen, deren Antrag auf Pension wegen geminderter Arbeitsfähigkeit abgelehnt wurde**

(Further Employment Biography of Unskilled Workers Whose Application for Invalidation Pension Was Rejected)  
(funded by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection)  
2010 – 2011

*National Research Project*

**Maßnahmen zur Belebung des Arbeitsmarktes für ältere Arbeitnehmer/Innen**

(Measures for the Stimulation of the Labour Market for Elder Employees)  
(funded by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection)  
2010 – 2011

## Research Pillar “Work, Wealth, Welfare”

Work, Wealth, Welfare is one of the two pillars within which the research programme of the European Centre has been organised. The research objectives for the pillar “Work, Wealth, Welfare” mentioned below continue to develop further, but the main work areas remain as those of the previous two years.

### *Overarching Aim*

To develop and take forward work in the overlapping research fields of **Work** (e.g. employment promotion; earnings differentials; social protection for labour market absences; in-work benefits and their usefulness for work incentives); **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 exclusion; social rights and entitlements). This research programme – 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 – helps us identify and advise on key social welfare policy reforms that are necessary within the wider bloc of 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 sustainable economic growth, with additional and better jobs and greater social inclusion of people at the margin of the labour market (in particular for persons with disabilities).
- Identify and explore sources of income and wealth generation within and across countries, and within and across generations, by studying key research issues and policy developments (such as women and pensions; intergenerational transfer of disadvantages; shifts in pension policies and their impact on pension wealth and retirement incomes; risks of poverty and social exclusions across countries 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 exclusion amongst vulnerable groups of societies); and
- To work out and support the development of the analytical tools that are required in assessing policy developments across different fields of social welfare policy and research (e.g. maintenance and extension of the microsimulation models and other such tools and data sources; and by developing social indicators so as to monitor progress and policies).

We 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.

The consultancy “Analysis of the Regional Situation Eight Years after the Implementation of MIPAA” aims to gather information on the status/availability of national data, research, policies and institutional arrangements implemented on ageing in the UNECE region since 2002, to review the progress and identify gaps, and to provide recommendations for the way forward in order to build a solid knowledge base to facilitate the formulation, implementation and monitoring of appropriate policies and programmes to address the challenges of population ageing.

Its detailed objectives are:

- To map existing data, research, policies and institutional arrangements implemented on ageing since 2002 in countries of the UNECE region.
- To undertake detailed analysis of the following five countries: Finland, Hungary, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation and Serbia.
- To provide a regional overview based on the evidence gathered from the countries and on the five detailed country case-studies.

The following three priority areas of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA) will be covered in the research:

- 1) *Older persons and development*, which will include such important issues as economic security, social protection, and eradication of poverty.
- 2) *Advancing health and well-being into old age*, which will address health issues and access to health-care services.
- 3) *Ensuring enabling and supportive environments*, which will include such issues as age-friendly physical environment; human rights; and neglect, abuse and violence.

This review is being carried out with the support of regional and national consultants and experts and the results will be compiled into a global report by the end of 2010. It will also form part of a global report on the “State of the World’s Older People 2012”. The project is being conducted by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), in partnership with HelpAge International.

Most notable work in this work area remains the project “Mainstreaming Ageing: Indicators to Monitor Implementation” (MA:IMI). All European Centre researchers provided work in many different forms for this project. The MA:IMI team has also been participating in international meetings and technical workshops, and in organising meetings of experts. The main task remains the construction and recommendation of a list of indicators and providing

analytical work that will support the Regional Implementation Strategy (RIS) of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA).

In 2008, the European Centre has embarked on the 2nd phase of the work programme within the MA:IMI project. A new Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between UNECE and EC has been signed in March 2009 and is concluded for the period from March 2009 to February 2014, after which the parties will undertake to review the results of the cooperation and decide upon its continuation. During 2009, the work on indicators has focused on the analysis of indicators already generated for the following four domains: Demography, Income and Wealth, Labour Market and Labour Market Participation, and Social Protection and Financial Sustainability. In addition, and more importantly, the 2nd phase of the MA:IMI project has started work towards designing and developing new indicators, collecting data on gender-specific Mainstreaming Ageing indicators, as well as on long-term care indicators. Also, in 2009, the Population Ageing Unit of the UNECE together with the European Centre sent out a data request to all Focal Points on Ageing in the UNECE region. The aim of this exercise is to update existing statistics and fill in the missing data in the European Centre's MA:IMI database with the help of UNECE's National Focal Points on Ageing. The European Centre's MA:IMI team has been responsible for compiling the templates for each UNECE Member State and for providing help and information on various methodological and technical issues.

The European Centre's MA:IMI team will expand the scope of indicators in 2011 and will explore new approaches to conceptualize and measure individual and social well-being (SWB).

A publication on "Ageing, Health and Pensions in Europe. An Economic and Social Policy Perspective" was prepared for Palgrave Macmillan. This book presents an engaging overview of the future research challenges for economists and social scientists concerning population ageing, pensions, health and social care in Europe. Various experts discuss how scientific research can provide cutting-edge evidence on income security of the elderly, well-being of the elderly, and labour markets and older workers: three themes dominating the current European economic and social policy debate. By adopting a forward-looking approach, the book discusses the remaining knowledge gaps and research opportunities. It also reviews data needs and other infrastructure requirements and explores the implications for research policy.

## **II. Childhood, Youth & Families**

During 2010, the main parts of the "Austrian Family Report 2009" were carried out by a research team coordinated by the European Centre. The contributions to this detailed report on the situation of families cover a wide range of topics, e.g. the features of families today, the reconciliation of family and work and the use of formal child care. The report was published mid-2010.

### 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 2010, the European Centre continued work within the European Observatory on the Social Situation, which provided insights into many different areas of poverty and social exclusion. The key examples are our work on the level of poverty across the EU countries, the trends over time and identifying high-poverty risk groups. We also continued an in-depth exploration of the poverty of migrants across Europe. The outcomes will be published on a newly established on-line knowledge base.

The European Centre participated in the EU-SILC EU Expertise Network (ESSnet) on "Comparative Income and Living Conditions" and contributed with a study exploring social isolation and social participation across Europe. The analysis found that 7% of EU citizens were socially isolated: never meeting friends or relatives or not being able to receive help if needed. Social isolation increases in old age and it is higher among those who are at risk of poverty. A number of ex-Communist countries tend to have a relatively small politically active population. People with more social engagements were found to report higher levels of happiness or life satisfaction. A brief version will be published as a *Statistics in Focus* by Eurostat at the end of 2010, while a more in-depth version will be part of a forthcoming book titled "Living Conditions in Europe and the Europe 2020 Agenda", edited by Anthony B. Atkinson and Eric Marlier.

The European Centre also published a book on "Well-being of Older People in Ageing Societies" (by Asghar Zaidi), that provides insightful analyses of income risks faced by older people.

The book provides new insights in three research themes. Under Theme I, multidimensional well-being of older people, it is demonstrated that with ageing, factors such as ill health and disability become ever more important in determining the personal well-being of older people, and these factors have financial bearings not captured by an analysis of income status alone. In Theme II, income experience in old age, the dynamics of older people's income is analysed, using descriptive statistics as well as econometric models. This approach broadens the conventional snapshot-type analyses and provides insights about income processes underlying the ageing experience. In Theme III, comparative perspective on income dynamics, the work reported in the book evaluates how the relative importance of individual attributes and life-course events differs 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). The evidence presented demonstrates that a careful scrutiny of existing state benefits designed to compensate for the extra "costs of disability" is essential, since

their levels fall short of the extra cost estimates obtained in this book. Moreover, these results present a strong case for developing robust disability-adjusted poverty and inequality statistics to present alongside official figures on pensioners' incomes. The empirical work reported also highlights the importance of comparative research on income dynamics during retirement.

#### **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.

One project for the European Commission, entitled "Study of the Compilation of the Disability Data from the Administrative Registers of the EU Member States", compiled statistics and analyses of the labour market integration of persons with disability into the formal labour market in Member Countries of the EU27.

Ongoing and planned research for Austria includes an analysis of measures for the stimulation of the labour market for elder employees and the further biography of unskilled workers whose application for invalidity pension was rejected, both commissioned by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection, as well as an expertise on a model of a new pension system for Austria ("Flexi-Pension") commissioned by the Austrian Management Club and an evaluation of a bonus-incentive model for later retirement commissioned by the Austrian Economic Chamber.

#### **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 the labour market, divorce, widowhood, and other forms of life-course disruptions. A particular focus is placed on how recent pension reforms in many countries are likely to impact on retirement incomes of future pensioners.

In a project with the Belgian Federal Social Security Office, i.e. "Comparative Analysis of European Pension Policies and their Impact", a special focus will be placed on the comparative social situation of Belgium. In particular, it will be assessed how resource-tested and minimum pensions schemes in Belgium fare in comparison to similar schemes in other European countries. What issues are particularly relevant in understanding and analysing the gender pension gap in Belgium. How poverty among older people in Belgium compares with the rest of EU Member States. How restrictions in early retirement provisions in Belgium compare with the similar pension policy changes in the rest of the EU. Whether coverage of voluntary pension arrangements in Belgium is on the rise and whether such trends in other countries are also observed.



The gender implications of social security reforms and pension policy are investigated in the European Centre's book publication *Women's Work and Pensions: What is Good? What is Best? Designing Gender-Sensitive Arrangements* (published end of 2009).

The book, edited by Bernd Marin and Eszter Zólyomi, aims to explore the difficulties women face during their working life and in retirement (i.e. disrupted working history due to caring responsibilities, labour market segregation, gender pay gap, old-age poverty) and the gender implications of recent social and pension policies. It attempts to provide some answers on how to design or adapt pension systems so as to better accommodate women's needs and achieve "fair" outcomes for all women. The book contains valuable contributions from international pension and social policy experts, and there is also a section on statistical information on a number of different indicators focusing on gender differences.

#### **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 on working with the international network that has developed EUROMOD, the European tax-benefit microsimulation model.

During 2010, the European Centre's researchers continued with the EUROMOD Update project, supported by the European Commission. The aim is to update and upgrade the computer-based research tool, and to extend it to cover the whole enlarged European Union over the next three years. The funds are used to raise awareness among researchers, international bodies and governments of how EUROMOD can be applied to measure the impact of tax and benefit policies on people's living standards and ultimately tackle inequality and poverty. Building upon the European Centre's experience within the I-CUE project, the Centre's team is responsible for the enlargement of the model to the New Member States of the EU, and collaborates closely with the project leader, Prof. Holly Sutherland from ISER.

#### **VII. Welfare Society**

Our focus here 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.

While the analysis of the distributional impact of tax and cash transfer changes in developed countries has for some decades been the "bread and butter" of microsimulation modelling, microsimulation is now expanding into new frontiers. These include geographic expansion

(into African countries and the countries of the former Soviet Union); subject area expansion (embracing such new topics as small area analysis, health care and child care); and breakthroughs in the technology associated with microsimulation (such as in behavioural and labour supply modelling).

A new book, *New Frontiers in Microsimulation Modelling* (edited by Asghar Zaidi, Ann Harding and Paul Williamson) contains selected papers from the 1st General Conference of the International Microsimulation Association, hosted by the European Centre Vienna in August 2007. As well as providing a useful introduction to the state of microsimulation internationally today, it contains a wide range of chapters illustrating the new applications and approaches being used across the world. This book, launched during the 2nd General Conference of the International Microsimulation Association in Ottawa (June 2009), is of particular relevance to government policy-makers, social policy planners, economists and those concerned with predicting the impact of public policy change. For those who live in countries that have already developed a sophisticated microsimulation modelling infrastructure, the volume will provide a highly relevant guide to the path-breaking directions being taken at the frontiers of this discipline. For researchers and policy-makers living in countries that have not yet developed microsimulation models, the volume will provide insights into the questions that can be addressed using these types of models.

The project “Analysis and Comparison of the Welfare Systems of Selected Metropolises”, contracted by the city of Vienna, evaluated the welfare and health systems of six European metropolises (Brussels, Hamburg, Lisbon, Prague, Stockholm, Vienna) representing the four main types of the continental welfare state on the city level.

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

In August 2010, the European Centre team presented its “Six Metropolises” study at a well-attended press conference at the Vienna City Hall, hosted by the Viennese Councillor Sonja Wehsely. The press conference was covered by Wien Heute TV and Ö1 radio, as well as by a wide range of daily and weekly newspapers, including Profil, Wiener Zeitung, Salzburger Nachrichten, Die Presse, Der Kurier, and Der Standard. The study has been published by the Vienna City Hall as the first volume of the Wiener Sozialpolitische Schriften (Michael Fuchs, Pieter Vanhuyse, Gabriele Schmied et al. 2010: *Städteportraits: Wien, Brüssel, Hamburg, Lissabon, Prag, Stockholm*).

<b>Head of Research Pillar:</b>	<i>Catharina Hjortsberg</i>	<i>hjortsberg@euro.centre.org</i>
<b>Research Staff:</b>	<i>Irmgard Eisenbach-Stangl</i>	<i>eisenbach-stangl@euro.centre.org</i>
	<i>Michael Fuchs</i>	<i>fuchs@euro.centre.org</i>
	<i>Frédérique Hoffmann</i>	<i>hoffmann@euro.centre.org</i>
	<i>Giovanni Lamura</i>	<i>lamura@euro.centre.org</i>
	<i>Kai Leichsenring</i>	<i>leichsenring@euro.centre.org</i>
	<i>Flip Maas</i>	<i>maas@euro.centre.org</i>
	<i>Bernd Marin</i>	<i>marin@euro.centre.org</i>
	<i>Ricardo Rodrigues</i>	<i>rodrigues@euro.centre.org</i>
	<i>Georg Ruppe</i>	<i>ruppe@euro.centre.org</i>
	<i>Andrea Schmidt</i>	<i>schmidt@euro.centre.org</i>
	<i>Gabriele Schmied</i>	<i>schmied@euro.centre.org</i>

*International Research Project*

**Quality Management by Result-oriented Indicators.  
Towards Benchmarking in Residential Care for Older People**

(funded by the European Commission, DG Employment,  
Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, PROGRESS Programme)  
2008 – 2010

*International Conference*

**Quality Management by Result-oriented Indicators – Final Conference:**

(funded by the European Commission, DG Employment,  
Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, PROGRESS Programme)  
3-4 November 2010, Brussels, Belgium

*International Research Project*

**Contracting for Quality**

(in cooperation with the European Social Network / ESN, Brighton UK)  
(funded by the ESN with funding from the European Commission, DG Employment / PROGRESS)  
2008 – 2010

*International Research Project*

**INTERLINKS. Health Systems and Long-term Care for Older People in Europe – Modelling the INTERfaces  
and LINKS between Prevention, Rehabilitation, Quality of Services and Informal Care**

(funded by the European Commission, DG Research, EU 7th Framework Programme for Research)  
2008 – 2011

*International Workshop***Long-term Care in Europe – Discussing Trends and Relevant Issues**

(in cooperation with SZMI / Szociálpolitikai és Munkügyi Intézet –  
Institute for Social Policy and Labour)  
22-23 February 2010, Budapest, Hungary

*International Workshop***Israel-Euro Seminar on Child Abuse**

(in cooperation with and funded by the Haruv Institute, Israel)  
3-8 April 2011

*International Research Project***EuroREACH – A Handbook to Access Health Care Data  
for Cross-country Comparisons of Efficiency and Quality**

(funded by the Commission of the European Communities, Seventh Framework Programme)  
2010 – 2013

*International Research Project***Evaluating Care across Borders / ECAB**

(funded by the Commission of the European Communities and co-funded by the EU  
through the FP7 Cooperation Work Programme: Health – contract number 242058,  
contract acronym EUCBCC 2010-2013 EUCBCC consortium)  
2010 – 2013

*International Research Project***Second Multi-City Study on Quantities and Financing of Illicit Drug Consumption**

(funded by the Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs,  
in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime / UNODC)  
2009 – 2011

*International Research Project***Senior Drug Dependents and Care Structures – SDD Care**

(funded by the European Union, under the programme “Public Health 2003-2008”  
of the Executive Agency for the Public Health Programme)  
2008 – 2010

*International Research Project*

**Alcohol Measures for Public Health Research Alliance (AMPHORA)**

(funded by the European Commission, DG Research, EU 7th Framework Programme for Research)  
2009 – 2012

*International Research Project*

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

(funded by the European Commission, DG Research, EU 7th Framework Programme for Research)  
2011 – 2014

*International Research Project*

**Boys and Girls. An Interactive Web-based Series  
to Promote Healthy Lifestyles among European Adolescents**

(coordinated by The Netherlands Institute for Health Promotion / NIGZ)  
(funded by the Executive Agency for Health and Consumers / EAHC)  
2010 – 2012

*International Research Project*

**Mobile Sexuality: Towards a New European Strategy in Sex Education  
and Prevention of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (SAFESEX)**

(coordinated by the Center for Sex og Sundhed / CSS, Denmark)  
(funded by the Executive Agency for Health and Consumers / EAHC)  
2010 – 2012

## Research Pillar “Health and Care”

### I. Alcohol, Drugs, Addiction

Two projects that had started in 2008 were finished. In cooperation with partners from Germany, Poland and Scotland, the European Centre participated in a project focusing on senior drug dependents and their care and treatment needs. National datasets and datasets of the project partner cities (Frankfurt, Glasgow, Vienna, Warsaw) were re-analysed to estimate the scope of the problem. Senior drug addicts were interviewed to assess their problems, needs and wishes. Furthermore, the legal and financial framework of each partner country was investigated with regard to the delivery of care for senior drug dependents. Finally, examples of good practice in caring for senior drug dependents were identified by interviewing experts in the field. On the basis of the results, recommendations for services and responses were formulated on EU and on national level. The results were presented in a final workshop in Frankfurt am Main in May 2010. The Austrian team works on a publication, further presentations and a workshop with the Austrian Interdisciplinary Platform on Ageing (ÖPIA). The project was commissioned by the Executive Agency for the Public Health Programme (PHEA).

Commissioned by the “Sucht- und Drogenkoordination Wien”, a one-year project analysed the number, fluctuations and socio-demographic profiles of addicted persons that are dwelling in the public area. Beside quantitative aspects qualitative aspects of the target group were investigated, such as drug consumption patterns, risk behaviour, health, psychosocial and medical resources, reasons for the non-utilization of services and dwelling habits in public areas. The project was finalized and accepted by the “Sucht- und Drogenkoordination Wien” and there are plans for publication.

In spring 2009 the follow-up project for the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (funded by the Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs) started: the “Second Multi-City Study on Quantities and Financing of Illicit Drug Consumption”. The second multi-city study covers three Nordic and four Eastern/South Eastern European cities and provides insight into drug consumption patterns in areas not thoroughly studied until present. As the results of the first multi-city study, the results of the second one will be relevant for drug policies on local, national and European levels. Moreover, the outcome of the project will provide an important input for the UNODC estimates and publications of trends in worldwide drug consumption.

In the same year work started on another international project, i.e. “Alcohol Measures for Public Health Research Alliance” funded by the European Commission, 7th Framework Programme for Research. The European Centre participates in the largest work package on “Cultural, Social and Demographic Determinants of Alcohol Consumption Change and Alcohol Policy”, together with researchers from 11 other European countries. The research group in this work package investigates reasons for changes in alcohol consumption in European countries during the period 1960 to 2005 and distinguishes between “unplanned” factors, such as e.g. changes in nutrition and family life and “planned” factors, such as e.g. price increases by the government aiming at the reduction of consumption or increases of

the BAC level for drivers. The results will be relevant for the formulation of alcohol control measures on EU as well as on national level.

In winter 2009/2010 the European Centre participated in a successful 7th Framework application on “Addictions and Lifestyle in Contemporary Europe – Reframing Addictions Project” that will start on 1 May 2011 and last for four years. The European Centre will mainly contribute to Workpackage 1 “Ownership of Addiction” and to Workpackage 5 “Governance of Addiction”. The project is commissioned by the 7th Framework Programme of the European Union.

## **II. Long-term Care & Personal Social Services**

Long-term care has continued to be a major focus of work of the Health and Care Pillar.

Since November 2008, a major new project “INTERLINKS: Health Systems and Long-term Care for Older People in Europe – Modelling the Interfaces and Links between Prevention, Rehabilitation, Quality of Services and Informal Care” was started, in cooperation with 16 partners from 14 European countries.

This large-scale project will further strengthen the role of the European Centre as research hub for policy ideas to improve quality and efficiency of care systems in Europe. An informed public (national experts from research and practice, high-level policy-makers, EU institutions and European level non-governmental organisations and providers) will be involved in the validation of findings and in the elaboration of model elements by means of National Expert Panels and two international Sounding Board Conferences. It is a specific aim of the project to identify and involve “change agents” in policy and practice – persons who are open for change and able to implement learning and evidence into practice – as much as possible in the gathering of data (evidence-based good practice), in the validation of findings and in the implementation of methods and instruments.

Following an initial meeting of the Scientific Management Team, the Kick-off Meeting was hosted by the European Centre in Vienna. During the first phase of the project, national teams have contributed information from their countries with respect to prevention and rehabilitation, quality assurance and informal care in relation to LTC and the health system. First results were discussed at the second project meeting in Athens (13-15 September 2009). At the third project meeting in Annecy (17-19 May 2010) and at the fourth project meeting in Berlin (19-22 September 2010), some crucial decisions concerning the INTERLINKS methodology were taken. In particular, the web-based model and the way in which practice examples will be described and analysed were mutually agreed. Furthermore, validation processes in relation to the model and practice examples through National Expert Panels and the European Sounding Board were prepared. A first draft of the web-based INTERLINKS model to describe, analyse and improve long-term care systems in relation to health care systems will be available by February 2011.

Apart from scientific coordination and management, the European Centre is mainly involved in the areas prevention and rehabilitation (Georg Ruppe), quality development and assurance (Kai Leichsenring) as well as governance and financing (Ricardo Rodrigues).

Final results of the PROGRESS project “Quality Management by Result-Oriented Indicators – Towards Benchmarking in Residential Care for Older People” will also be published. Since January 2009 colleagues from the Health and Care team have been working to construct an international framework of standards including a conceptual analysis for quality of life and quality of care and a set of result-oriented indicators to define, measure and assess quality in residential care for older people, based on an exchange of experiences with result-oriented indicators in selected EU Member States.

The objective is to move away from only having “clinical or health-related” indicators and to also focus on indicators of quality of life of residents in the broader sense such as the amount of choice they have in the nursing home, how much access to the external community they have, etc. This work is being carried out in the context of a project funded by the PROGRESS programme of the European Commission. Once the initial list of indicators had been selected, based on various quality frameworks available across Europe, the second phase of the project (September 2009 to April 2010) was dedicated to the application and validation of these indicators. This was achieved, on the one hand, by means of consensus building with experts in the field (Delphi method) and, on the other hand, by managers of and practitioners in care homes. Indicators for which no consensus was reached, neither during the three rounds of the Delphi process nor during the E-Qalin workshops in Austria, Germany and Luxembourg, were later discussed in a project meeting involving Delphi experts, participants of the E-Qalin workshops and the project team. Indicators for which no consensus had been reached in the validation phase as well as the ‘new’ indicators suggested during this phase were finally included/excluded during the project meeting which took place in June 2010. One of the main outputs of the project is a Handbook, which contains the validated list of 94 result-oriented quality indicators. It also contains hints and encouragements on how to use the indicators in practice, in particular on how to apply them with a focus on improving the quality of life of residents and other stakeholders in care homes. The handbook is thus directed at all relevant stakeholders who live, visit and work in and with care homes: management, staff, residents and their relatives, but also public authorities, inspection agencies and policy-makers. This Handbook will be presented during the Final Conference (see below).

The European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research, in cooperation with The North Rhine-Westphalia Government Offices in Düsseldorf and Brussels, organises the final conference (3-4 November) of the project “Quality Management by Result-Oriented Indicators – Towards Benchmarking in Residential Care for Older People”, which will take place at the Committee of the Regions’ conference facilities in Brussels; the participation of about 150 experts and policy-makers from all EU Member States is expected. The Final Conference will mainly serve as a platform to disseminate and discuss the obtained results of the project.

Dissemination work of the publication *Facts and Figures on Long-Term Care. Europe and North America* has taken place during 2010. The European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research, in cooperation with SZMI (Szociálpolitikai és Munkaügyi Intézet / Institute for Social Policy and Labour) in Budapest, organised the workshop “Long-Term Care in Europe – Discussing Trends and Relevant Issues” on 22-23 February 2010. It discussed several trends and issues that are relevant both for Western and Central and Eastern European countries.



Among the key issues discussed in the several sessions that composed the workshop were the coordination of health and social care services and challenges faced to increase the quality of long-term care services. Sessions were also devoted to discuss:

- different approaches to enhance consumer choice and their consequences;
- interdependent links between Western and Eastern Europe in what concerns both the workforce in long-term care and informal care, namely through the migration of care workers and informal carers.

The opening session included the presentation and discussion of the recent publication of the European Centre, i.e. *Facts and Figures on Long-Term Care. Europe and North America* by Huber, Rodrigues, Hoffmann, Gasior and Marin (2009), which provided some indicators that helped to frame the ensuing sessions. This event was part of the MA:IMI project.

Secondly, Frédérique Hoffmann and Bernd Marin were invited to present results of the Facts & Figures publication at a seminar organised by the DREES in Paris on Friday 16 April 2010 entitled “La prise en charge de la dépendance en Europe”, with a discussion led by Blanche Le Bihan-Youinou (École des Hautes Études en Santé Publique, EHESP). This event was also part of the MA:IMI project.

Finally, in the framework of the European Year of Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion 2010, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy of Poland held a conference on social exclusion of elderly people in Warsaw on 27-28 September. At the invitation of Ms. Jaroslaw Duda, the Secretary of State at the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, European Centre’s researchers Asghar Zaidi and Frédérique Hoffmann had the honour of participating in the event and in sharing their expertise. Asghar Zaidi provided a presentation on wider measures of poverty and deprivation of older people in EU countries. Frédérique Hoffmann provided a presentation on long-term care services for the elderly across the UN-European Region (based on the publication Facts & Figures).

The conference constituted a very good occasion to exchange experiences in the field of counteracting poverty and social exclusion among the elderly. The ageing of the population, together with the multidimensional consequences of that process, represent an important challenge for policy-makers of different levels as well as practitioners of social policies. The conference deliberations provided a good balance between theoretical and practical approaches and the presentation of successful activities from practice.

Finally, two *Policy Briefs* – part of the European Centre’s Series – came out in May 2010 and September 2010. The first Policy Brief entitled “Informal Carers: Who Takes Care of Them?” tries to shed light on this issue by using available data from (inter)national sources as well as qualitative information gathered in our recent publication *Facts and Figures on Long-Term Care. Europe and North America*. It seeks to increase knowledge on informal carers and discusses some of the implications surrounding social policies that impact them. The analysis is very much policy-oriented and takes a comparative view, focusing mostly on the wider Europe. The second Policy Brief entitled “Paying for Long-term Care” presents information from national and international sources on the current picture of public and private expenditure on long-term care for older people and discusses the challenges of financing care, taking a policy-oriented, comparative view on funding arrangements for long-term care in different countries.

The Health and Care team was awarded two 36-months projects by the Framework Programme 7 of the European Commission. Both projects are due to begin in the first trimester of 2010. The European Centre is the Coordinator for the following project:

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

The objective of EuroREACH is to provide tools to health care researchers to better enable them to access well-organised health care data that allow for comparability at European level. These tools will be made available in the form of a Handbook containing a toolbox of guidance to national and international health information systems, which will be one of the major tangible outcomes of the project. EuroREACH is a coordination action that aims to overcome the compartmentalisation of data collection and analysis of chronic diseases – both on a national and European level – in order to study the questions listed above in a cross-country, comparative perspective. European datasets for comparable health care data so far mainly have relied on strategies to make the best use of data originally produced at the national level. The Austrian Association for Support of Research (FFG) has provided seed money for the European Centre to bring this consortium together.

The European Centre is a partner for the following project:

- *Evaluating Care across Borders / ECAB*

The aim of ECAB is to facilitate a process whereby Europe's citizens can make informed choices about whether to seek health care in another Member State and, if they do so, to ensure that the administrative and clinical processes are straightforward and ensure continuity of care. It takes as its starting point the recent draft Directive on Patients' Rights, augmented by the existing body of research on cross-border care. It then focuses on those areas where the necessary information is incomplete and seeks to fill the gaps. It is equally important to state what it does not do. It does not seek to quantify the scale of movement because our earlier research reveals this to be a dynamic area where data are often unavailable and rapidly become out of date. ECAB firstly examines five aspects of health care delivery where it will be necessary for procedures to be compatible if patients are to be assured that the care they receive is safe, of adequate quality, and capable of providing continuity where some parts of the overall care process are provided in different Member States. These are:

- provisions with regard to the continuing quality of health professionals;
- treatment pathways;
- public reporting of quality;
- content and scope of medical records; and
- medical prescribing.

Secondly, it looks at three areas where there is already cross-border collaboration, to identify practical issues that have arisen and how they have or have not been addressed. These areas of practice are collaborations between hospitals in border areas, telemedicine, and dentistry. The research on the first set of topics generally takes place on two levels. The first involves a series of pan-European surveys to identify the nature of the phenomenon in, as far as possible, all Member States. The second involves focused studies in key subject areas that capture important issues. The methods used are both quantitative and qualitative and involve contributions from a broad range of disciplines. There is a strong emphasis on dissemination of policy-relevant findings, taking advantage of the strong existing links of the research team with national and European policy-makers. The London School of Economics and Political Science – Health Centre will act as the Coordinator.

<b>Heads of the Project at EC:</b>	<i>Eszter Zólyomi</i>	<i>zolyomi@euro.centre.org</i>
	<i>Bernd Marin</i>	<i>marin@euro.centre.org</i>
	<i>Asghar Zaidi</i>	<i>zaidi@euro.centre.org</i>
<b>Project Coordinator at EC:</b>	<i>Eszter Zólyomi</i>	<i>zolyomi@euro.centre.org</i>
<b>Research and Technical Staff:</b>	<i>René Czerny</i>	<i>czerny@euro.centre.org</i>
	<i>Michael Fuchs</i>	<i>fuchs@euro.centre.org</i>
	<i>Katrin Gasior</i>	<i>gasior@euro.centre.org</i>
	<i>Annette Hexelschneider</i>	<i>hexelschneider@euro.centre.org</i>
	<i>Frédérique Hoffmann</i>	<i>hoffmann@euro.centre.org</i>
	<i>Kai Leichsenring</i>	<i>leichsenring@euro.centre.org</i>
	<i>Orsolya Lelkes</i>	<i>lelkes@euro.centre.org</i>
	<i>Ricardo Rodrigues</i>	<i>rodrigues@euro.centre.org</i>
	<i>Sebastian Ruttner</i>	<i>ruttner@euro.centre.org</i>
	<i>Andrea Schmidt</i>	<i>schmidt@euro.centre.org</i>
	<i>Pieter Vanhuyse</i>	<i>vanhuyse@euro.centre.org</i>

*Expertise, Monitoring, and Evaluation*

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

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

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

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

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

12-13 July 2007, Geneva, Switzerland

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

8-9 October 2007, Geneva, Switzerland

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

27 October 2007, Vienna, Austria

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

6-8 November 2007, León, Spain

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

6-8 November 2007, León, Spain

**The Forum of Civil Society on Ageing**

6-8 November 2007, León, Spain

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

24-30 August 2008, Portoroz, Slovenia

**Follow-up and Meetings for the Second Review and Appraisal Cycle 2008 – 2012***High-Level Expert and Policy-Makers Conference***Reinventing Retirement: Reshaping Health & Financial Security for the EU 27 and Eastern Europe***(funded by AARP and the Austrian Federal Ministry of Science and Research)*

23-24 October 2008, Dürnstein, Austria

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

1-2 December 2008, Geneva, Switzerland

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

11-12 May 2009, Bratislava, Slovak Republic

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

6-9 September 2009, Jerusalem, Israel

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

23-24 November 2009, Geneva, Switzerland

**Workshop “Long-term Care in Europe – Discussing Trends and Relevant Issues”**

22-23 February 2010, Budapest, Hungary

**Workshop “The Gender Dimension of Poverty”**

8 March 2010, Paris, France

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

27-28 May 2010, Sliema, Malta

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

22-23 November 2010, Geneva, Switzerland

*Further Activities*

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

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

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

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

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

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**Continual Updating of the Monitoring RIS Website**

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*International Exchange*

**International Seminars**

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<http://www.euro.centre.org> (link homepage)

2006 – 2010

*Bernhard Casey*

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

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23 July 2010

*Robert Holzmann*

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

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29 June 2010

*Pieter Vanhuyse*

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

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22 July 2009

*Achim Goerres*

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

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8 October 2008

*Markus Tepe*

**Traveling without Moving? Pension Regime Change in Ageing Welfare States**

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3 October 2008

*Herwig Immervoll*

**Gender Inequalities and the Allocation of Market Work within Households**

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3 July 2008

*Robert Laslett*

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

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11 June 2007

*John Hills*

**Pension Reform in the UK: Challenges, choices and progress**

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2 March 2007

*Joshua M. Wiener*

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

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27 June 2006

*Robert Holzmann*

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

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8 June 2006

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The MA:IMI project successfully completed the first phase of the initial work programme (during 2003-2008). Taking forward the work generated during the 1st phase, the 2nd phase of the MA:IMI project started in 2008. Subsequently, a new Memorandum of Understanding between UNECE and the European Centre was signed to initiate this 2nd phase, in March 2009, to be concluded during the period from March 2009 to February 2014, after which the parties will review the outcomes of the cooperation and decide upon its continuation.

This continuation of work under the MA:IMI project has been foreseen as essential as it is linked with the second 5-year review and appraisal cycle of MIPAA and RIS (from 2008/09 to 2012). The second phase of the MA:IMI project also carries special significance for the fact that the challenges facing ageing societies are further pronounced with the end of the “demographic bonus” in many UNECE countries. The European Centre is recognized to be best placed to undertake this work given the work experience gained during the first phase and also due to its expertise in the ageing-related research and policy advice.

An overview of work planned for the 2nd phase extension of the MA:IMI project is summarised below together with the progress made in the period 2009-2010.

- **Work Package I:** This work package reports on the work for the collection of data on ageing-related indicators and the analyses based on these indicators. The work focuses on the analyses of indicators already generated for four main domains. In addition, and more importantly, the work during the 2nd phase has been designing and developing indicators and collecting corresponding data on gender-specific Mainstreaming Ageing indicators as well as on long-term care indicators.



*Progress in the period 2009-2010:*

Our work during this period has resulted in developing a list of gender-specific mainstreaming ageing indicators and a set of long-term care indicators. Data have been collected on these indicators and have also been graphically illustrated. Analyses based on these results have been published in European Centre publications (see Work Package IV.) and have been also disseminated in conferences and workshops organized by the European Centre and in external events (see Work Package III) as well as via the Monitoring RIS website and the Mainstreaming Ageing Newsletter. Progress has also been made in further updating existing mainstreaming ageing indicators.

- **Work Package II:** This work package undertakes further work in updating and improving the Monitoring RIS website. The Knowledge and Information Management and Support Unit (KIMSU) of the European Centre will be involved in the webpage development, its bi-monthly update and further dissemination steps to make stakeholders aware of the project knowledge on the website.

*Progress in the period 2009-2010:*

In 2009, the Monitoring RIS website was reorganized. The main element of this was the organization of all website contents to one navigation tree, which is organizing the material according to the needs of different user groups. The search functionality within the website was also improved. The overall goals are to make the website more user-friendly and to spread more research results in a higher frequency to more monitoring RIS stakeholders.

- **Work Package III:** This package is geared towards organization of seminars, workshops and international conferences. Each year, the MA:IMI team will help organize a technical workshop to bring international experts together. Additionally, at least two major international conferences will be organized and hosted by the European Centre to generate and disseminate scientific work for the MA:IMI project.

*Progress in the period 2009-2010:*

**Two international conferences on the topic of long-term care:**

An International Expert Meeting on “Monitoring Long-Term Care for the Elderly” was held by the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research, jointly with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Services of the State of Israel. The meeting took place in Jerusalem from the 6-10 September 2009, in cooperation with the Association for the Planning and Development of Services for the Aged in Israel. There were two days of plenary presentations and discussions in the meeting, with one day of on-site visits of long-term care facilities. The aim was to review policy developments on long-term care in Israel and the other 56 countries in the region of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE). The publication of the European Centre on *Facts and Figures on Long-term Care. Europe and North America* was presented for the first time at the meeting and served as a core background document for the discussion.

The European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research in cooperation with SZMI (Szociálpolitikai és Munkaügyi Intézet/Institute for Social Policy and Labour) organised a workshop “Long-term Care in Europe – Discussing Trends and Relevant Issues” on 22-23 February 2010, in Budapest, Hungary. As its main theme, the workshop addressed long-term care for dependent older people. It discussed several trends and issues that are relevant both for Western and Central and Eastern European countries.

**Workshop on the gender dimension of poverty:**

On 8 March 2010, DREES (Direction de la recherche, des études, de l'évaluation et des statistiques), COR (Conseil d'orientation des retraites), the OECD and the European Centre Vienna jointly organised a workshop on “The Gender Dimension of Retirement” in Paris, France. This closed event, attended by French Ministry officials and by international experts from Europe and the US, provided a platform for an exchange of views on the topic of gender and retirement with particular relevance to the French situation. The main findings of the European Centre's book on “Women's Work and Pensions” were presented for the first time.

- **Work Package IV:** The work in this package will put together publications on the basis of research and information generated during the project, essentially for the purpose of dissemination of information to a wider group of policy-makers and practitioners.

*Progress in the period 2009-2010:*

The main outcome of our work on long-term care indicators, the publication *Facts and Figures on Long Term Care. Europe and North America*, had been published in 2009. This publication covers all aspects relevant to care policy, namely demographic background; changing living arrangements and household patterns; trends in informal care-giving; as well as availability, quality and expenditure on professional long-term care services.

Furthermore, two Policy Briefs have been published on the topic of long-term care, one focusing on informal care, i.e. “Informal Carers: Who Takes Care of Them?” (by Frédérique Hoffmann and Ricardo Rodrigues), and the other on “Paying for Long-Term Care” (by Ricardo Rodrigues and Andrea Schmidt), on the financing of long-term care.

The book *Women's Work and Pensions: What is Good, What is Best? Designing Gender-Sensitive Arrangements* (edited by Bernd Marin and Eszter Zólyomi), was published in January 2010. The book provides analyses of the proposed gender-specific mainstreaming indicators, which are presented in a graphic format in a separate section of the report “Facts and Figures”. The book explores the difficulties women face during their working life and in retirement and the gender implications of social and pension policies. The book contains valuable contributions from international pension and social policy experts.

- **Work Package V:** This work further focuses on the dissemination of information, in particular using the tool of newsletters.

*Progress in the period 2009-2010:*

The first issue of the MA:IMI newsletter, titled “Mainstreaming Ageing – Supporting the UNECE Regional Implementation Strategy for the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing”, was published in December 2009. The newsletter has since then been published every three months with each issue focusing on a different topic. The newsletter is widely disseminated using proven European Centre partner channels and its aim is to provide a short, timely and precise way to disseminate relevant information to UNECE member countries.

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

The work proposed is being undertaken during the five-year period 2008-2012 and is coordinated by Eszter Zólyomi. The MA:IMI-II Team is supported by the advice and work of its Project Heads: Eszter Zólyomi, Prof. Dr. Bernd Marin (Executive Director) and Dr. Asghar Zaidi (Director Research).

<b>Head of Programme:</b>	<i>Annette Hexelschneider</i>	hexelschneider@euro.centre.org
<b>Publications:</b>	<i>Willem Stamatiou</i>	stamatiou@euro.centre.org
<b>Library:</b>	<i>Nikolaus Werle</i>	werle@euro.centre.org
<b>IT Staff:</b>	<i>Sebastian Ruttner</i>	ruttner@euro.centre.org
	<i>René Czerny</i>	czerny@euro.centre.org

*Knowledge and Information Services for the European Centre. Project and Dissemination Support*

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 together with the European Centre researchers to provide quality, in-depth information and knowledge to better serve the international social policy and welfare professional, i.e. policy-makers, researchers, social practitioners, international organisations as well as citizens.

In 2010 KIMSU:

- Facilitated the EC's national and international activities with books and other publications, databases, websites, dissemination and by maintaining and improving the IT and library support.
- These efforts included, among others, the dissemination of Mainstreaming Ageing results through the reorganized special website "Monitoring RIS" (<http://www.monitoringris.org>) and the quarterly Mainstreaming Ageing Newsletter.
- Continuously increased the visibility of the EC website through informative contents on interesting EC activities, with regular Newsletter issues, with Policy Briefs and via networking with and in international dissemination channels. Moreover, feedback on the usefulness of the EC website has been gathered in September/October 2010 to further improve the website according to the needs of the users.
- In the Policy Brief series, managed by KIMSU, the European Centre published the 35th issue in 2010. Policy Briefs are published in English and German. Some issues are available in Spanish as well, courtesy of IMSERSO – Instituto de Mayores y Servicios Sociales, facilitated by the organizers of the EU-Presidency event in Logroño (La Rioja, Spain).
- Supported the networking of the European Centre and its Board/NLOs with quarterly Newsletters and topical mails. After editorial changes, the Newsletter now visualizes more the NLOs and their work.
- Virtual project collaboration is being supported by means of internal project platforms.

*Research and Policy Advice*

**Policy Briefs**

<http://www.euro.centre.org> (link homepage, left column)

2006 –

**Research Pillar “Work, Wealth, Welfare”**

## EUROMOD: European Tax-Benefit Model

1999 – ongoing

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

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

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

- The initial model construction project covered all (pre-2004) 15 Member States of the European Union.
- The MICRESA project (“Micro-level Analysis of the European Social Agenda”) explored the impact of national, social and fiscal policies, and reforms of these policies, on poverty reduction in the original 15 Member States.
- The I-CUE project (Improving the Capacity and Usability of EUROMOD) expanded and enhanced EUROMOD to enable the incorporation of the 10 new Member States. The key results of the project are published in a book titled “Tax and Benefit Policies in the Enlarged Europe: Assessing the Impact with Microsimulation Models”, which is also one of the first systematic collections of studies based on the European tax-benefit microsimulation model, and thus a synthesis of the scientific work of researchers from more than a dozen of countries for over a decade.

Within the new EUROMOD Update project (see below), the Centre’s team will be responsible for the enlargement of the model to the New Member States of the EU.

2/2009 – 1/2012

- Aims**
- A major EUROMOD development project is being supported by the European Commission DG-EMPL, with the key objective to improve and extend EUROMOD's usefulness as a tool for policy-relevant research and policy monitoring. This will involve
- updating EUROMOD to cover recent policy systems;
  - enlarging EUROMOD from 19 countries to cover all 27 Member States;
  - upgrading EUROMOD to operate using EU-SILC (European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) data as the input database;
  - re-building the "old" EU-15 using the most recent version of EUROMOD software; and
  - developing methods and processes that facilitate the efficient updating of EUROMOD in the future.

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

The work is being carried out by the EUROMOD core developer team, based mainly at ISER, in collaboration with a group of national teams. The European Centre is responsible for establishing contacts and working relationships in the New Member States in order to explore the feasibility of bringing them into EUROMOD.

A project Steering Group has been established, under the chairmanship of Sir Tony Atkinson. More information on EUROMOD-based research can be found on: <http://www.iser.essex.ac.uk/msu/emod/workingpapers/>

**External**

**Project Director** Holly Sutherland, ISER

**External Project**

- Collaborators**
- *Bulgaria:* Venelin Boshnakov, University of National and World Economy  
Desislava Hristova Dimitrova, National Statistical Institute  
Dragomir Kolev Draganov, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy
  - *Latvia:* Alf Vanags, Baltic International Centre for Economic Policy Studies, BICEPS
  - *Malta:* Kevin Vella, Daniel Gravino, Godwin Mifsud, all Ministry of Finance  
Maya Miljanic Brinkworth, Ministry for the Family and Social Solidarity
  - *Romania:* Speranta Pirciog, Eva Militaru, Cristina Radu, Silvia-Florina Popescu,  
National Research Institute for Labour and Social Protection (INCSMPS)
  - *Slovakia:* Viktor Novyzedlak, Marek Porubsky, Jan Remeta, all Fiscal Policy  
Institute, Ministry of Finance; Silvia Gregorcova, Ministry of Labour

**Project Director EC** Orsolya Lelkes

**Project Team EC** Orsolya Lelkes, Frédérique Hoffmann, Michael Fuchs, Horacio Levy

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

## European Observatory on the Social Situation

4/2005 – 3/2012

### Aims

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

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

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

- Monitoring Report 2009 (3.5 MB), ECV contributed with chapters 2 and (parts of) chapter 7 – 2. Levels and trends of income poverty in the EU, 7. Material deprivation and access to services.
- *European Inequalities: Social Inclusion and Income Distribution in the European Union* (2009, edited by Terry Ward, Orsolya Lelkes, Holly Sutherland, István György Tóth, ISBN 978-963-7869-40-2. Budapest: TÁRKI Social Research Institute Inc.). This book summarizes four years of research. It gives an overview of the comparative information that is available for the EU Member States on income distribution, poverty and its causes, access to benefits and social services and material deprivation.
- Monitoring Report 2007 (2 MB), Executive Summary, ECV contributed with Chapter 2 – Who are the poor?
- Monitoring Report 2006 (2 MB), Executive Summary, ECV contributed with Chapters 1, 6 and 7 – 1. Income inequality and poverty in the EU: recent developments and trends, 6. Dynamics of poverty in the EU15 (1994-2001), 7. Why are the poor poor? The role of labour market and demographic factors, including health and immigration.
- Monitoring Report 2005 (2 MB), Executive Summary, ECV contributed with Chapters 1 and 3 – 1. Poverty levels of income: cross-country comparisons, trends and demographic factors, and 3. Poverty and the labour market: relationship between low incomes and poverty in the EU.
- Research Note 02/2009 “Quality of housing and the link to income”.
- Research Note 06/2008 “Preparation and analysis of Eurobarometer on social exclusion (Reflection paper)”.
- Research Note 03/2008 “Social inclusion of migrants and their 2nd generation descendants”.
- Research Note 2007 “Child poverty and ethnic minorities”.
- Research Note 2006. “Life course disruptions and their impact on income and living conditions”.



**External Project  
coordinator**

Terry Ward, Applica

**External Project**

**Collaborators**

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

**Project Team EC**

Orsolya Lelkes (team leader), Katrin Gasior, Eszter Zólyomi, Michael Fuchs

**Financed by**

European Commission, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities

## **Net-SILC: EU-SILC EU Expertise Network (ESSnet) on “Comparative Income and Living Conditions”**

1/2009 – 5/2010

- Aims**
- The aim of Net-SILC is to develop methodology for the analysis of EU-SILC data, covering both cross-sectional and longitudinal aspects, and to use the data to provide in-depth analysis of income and living conditions in Europe. This includes in particular:
- The scientific coordination of an international conference (Warsaw, 25-26 March 2010), where the socio-economic analysis papers and the methodological papers prepared by Net-SILC partners were presented.
  - The preparation of a monograph publication, to be issued in the second half of 2010. The publication will draw extensively though not solely on the conference papers. It will be fully edited and will have to meet the high-quality scientific standards required by Eurostat in the project’s technical specifications.

- Organisational structure**
- The Net-SILC consists of eight bodies belonging to the European Statistical System:
- the Centre, which has the overall financial responsibility of the project and is in charge of the sub-contracting matters with all the Network members and with Network sub-contractors; and
  - seven national statistical institutes (Austria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Italy, Norway and the United Kingdom).
  - It also has two associated members (the French National Statistical Institute and the Bank of Italy) and benefits from academic support provided through sub-contracts concluded with universities, research centres and individual experts.

- Tasks of the European Centre**
- The European Centre is responsible for the Net-SILC Work Package B3, which will analyse in depth the topic of “Social Participation in the EU”.

**External Project Director** Eric Marlier, CEPS/INSTEAD

**Project Director EC** Orsolya Lelkes

**Financed by** Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities

## Comparative Analysis of European Pension Policies and their Impact / Belgian EU Presidency 2010

2009 – 2010

**Aims** To investigate the outcomes of European pension policies and reforms, both in terms of social (adequate pensions) and financial sustainability of pension systems, as well as the complex interaction between various institutional actors. The European Centre team will develop a framework for comparative analysis. The framework will have a dynamic feature showing the direction in which reforms of the last decade or so have generally taken place. This framework will provide the basis for further evaluation of how policy responses to the current financial crisis both in the European and in a global context might affect future allocation of means and alter the balance of risks between individuals, employers and the State in securing retirement incomes.

Throughout the analysis, a special focus will be placed on the comparative situation of Belgium. In particular, it will be assessed how resource-tested and minimum pensions schemes in Belgium fare in comparison to similar schemes in other European countries. What issues are particularly relevant in understanding and analysing gender pension gap in Belgium. How poverty among older people in Belgium compare with the rest of EU member States. How restrictions in early retirement provisions in Belgium compare with the similar pension policy changes in the rest of the EU. Whether coverage of voluntary pension arrangements in Belgium is on the rise and whether such trends in other countries are also observed.

**Results** A final report with concrete policy suggestions will be prepared in the form of a Policy Brief. A particular focus will be placed on the analysis of low-income pensioners, presenting data on old-age poverty in Belgium and other EU countries. The prevalence of poverty will be compared between men and women, different age groups, various household types and over time. Using OECD data, the brief will summarise the impact of pension reforms on the pension entitlements of individuals with different levels of earnings.

During the Belgian Presidency of the European Union, the European Centre will help organise a high-level international conference to discuss salient issues faced by the pension systems and pensioners. The purpose of the conference will be to bring together international experts on pensions and poverty and debate future pension policy options in the European Union. High policy officials from all Member States of the European Union as well as experts from academia and international organisations (such as OECD and UNECE) will contribute to the proceedings of this two-day conference. The proposed EU Presidency event for Belgium will be a follow-up of the event organised by the European Centre under the Finnish EU Presidency: "Challenges in Combating Pensioner Poverty", 4-5 December 2006, Helsinki.

**Project Directors** Asghar Zaidi / Bernd Marin

**Project Team EC** Eszter Zólyomi, Katrin Gasior, Michael Fuchs, Asghar Zaidi, Bernd Marin

**Financed by** Service Public Fédéral Sécurité Sociale – Direction Générale Politique Sociale

## Analysis of the Regional Situation Eight Years after the Implementation of MIPAA

08/2010 – 10/2010

**Aims** The overall objective of this consultancy is to gather information on the status/availability of national data, research, policies and institutional arrangements implemented on ageing in the UNECE region since 2002, to review the progress and identify gaps, and to provide recommendations for the way forward in order to build a solid knowledge base to facilitate the formulation, implementation and monitoring of appropriate policies and programmes to address the challenges of population ageing.

*Detailed objectives:*

- To map existing data, research, policies and institutional arrangements implemented on ageing since 2002 in countries of the UNECE region.
- To undertake detailed analyses of the following five countries: Finland, Hungary, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation and Serbia.
- To provide a regional overview based on the evidence gathered from the countries and on the five detailed country case-studies.

The following three priority areas of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA) will be covered in the research:

- 1) *Older persons and development*, which will include such important issues as economic security, social protection, and eradication of poverty.
- 2) *Advancing health and well-being into old age*, which will address health issues and access to health-care services.
- 3) *Ensuring enabling and supportive environments*, which will include such issues as age-friendly physical environment; human rights; and neglect, abuse and violence.

This review is being carried out with the support of regional and national consultants and experts and the results will be compiled into a global report by the end of 2010. It will also form part of a global report on the “State of the World’s Older People 2012”.

The project is being conducted by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), in partnership with HelpAge International.

<b>Project Director EC</b>	Asghar Zaidi
<b>Project Team EC</b>	Asghar Zaidi, Eszter Zólyomi, Frédérique Hoffmann, Alexandre Sidorenko
<b>External Project Collaborators</b>	Lidija Kozarcanin, Eppu Mikkonen-Jeanneret, Ronald Wiman
<b>Project Partners</b>	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), HelpAge International
<b>Financed by</b>	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

## Ageing, the Crisis and Their Consequences for Fiscal Sustainability in Austria

Workshop Organised by the European Centre in Collaboration  
with the Austrian Federal Ministry of Finance

4 December 2009

### Aims

Public finances and social systems face considerable challenges in the coming decades. Currently prevailing are those arising from the present financial and economic crisis. As a result, public debt levels are expected to soar to new historic levels, as substantial fiscal measures for stimulating the economy and for stabilising financial markets are in place and as automatic fiscal stabilization leads to lower revenues and higher social expenditures. Moreover, the ageing of populations will exert a significant additional burden on future public budgets as age-related expenditures in Austria as well as in most other EU Member States are expected to increase. These circumstances call for intensified discussions: *How can we maintain fiscal sustainability of public finances and social systems whilst preserving the adequacy of social services?*

Giuseppe Carone of the European Commission presented the main findings of the report “The 2009 Ageing Report: Economic and Budgetary Projections for the EU-27 Member States (2008-2060)”. This presentation was followed up by a talk by Veli Laine who gave an overview of the main results of the recently published “Sustainability Report 2009: Sustainability of Public Finances for a Recovering EU Economy”. Finally, the European Centre team spoke about ageing, the crisis, and fiscal sustainability, by taking a special focus on Austria in a comparative perspective.

The European Centre presentation in the Forum consisted of three parts:

1. In **Part I**, we commented on the material included in the Sustainability Report 2009. Here, we highlighted the position of Austria in comparison to other European countries, and debated the conclusions drawn from the sustainability indicators (S1 and S2, for instance) as well as discussed the potential impact of the crisis on the fiscal sustainability of EU countries. Some discussions on methods used in this report were also provided.
2. In **Part II**, we commented on the 2009 Ageing Report. Here, we focused specifically on Chapter 3 (Healthcare Expenditure) and Chapter 4 (Long-term Care). We discussed the projected results, the methods used in obtaining these results and raised further questions about our knowledge, or lack of it, in this highly important work area.
3. In **Part III**, we synthesized the discussion and made policy recommendations – especially for Austria – towards how the sustainability gap can be closed off, what other policy concerns emerge in the current economic environment and also in addressing solely the fiscal sustainability concerns. The presentation covered several policy topics that were of particular concern for Austria, especially in the pension policy.

<b>Chair</b>	Alfred Katterl (Federal Ministry of Finance, Austria)
<b>Presenters</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Giuseppe Carone (European Commission, DG ECFIN)</li><li>• Veli Laine (European Commission, DG ECFIN)</li><li>• Bernd Marin (European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research)</li><li>• Ricardo Rodrigues (European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research)</li><li>• Asghar Zaidi (European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research)</li></ul>
<b>Discussants</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Margit Schratzenstaller (Austrian Institute of Economic Research)</li><li>• Caroline Haberfellner (Federal Ministry of Finance, Austria)</li></ul>
<b>Presentations</b>	see <a href="http://www.euro.centre.org/detail.php?xml_id=1599">http://www.euro.centre.org/detail.php?xml_id=1599</a>
<b>Project Team EC</b>	Bernd Marin, Asghar Zaidi, Eszter Zolyomi, Ricardo Rodrigues, Frédérique Hoffmann, Georg Ruppe, Michael Fuchs, Katrin Gasior
<b>Financed by</b>	Federal Ministry of Finance, Austria

2008 – 2010

**Aims and Results** In Austria, detailed reports on the situation of the family are being produced every 10 years (since 1969). The European Centre's contribution to the Austrian Family Report 2009, in collaboration with a number of partners, covers a wide range of topics:

- the impact of social change on families,
- discourses about family in politics, the media and research,
- features of families today (in the light of recent family and household data at the national and international level),
- familial relationships, with particular reference to generational relationships,
- causes and effects of divorce/separation on women, men and children,
- the use of time in Austrian families (e.g. taking into account gender differences of time use),
- child care facilities (e.g. accessibility, affordability, quality of early child care services),
- reconciliation of family and work (by taking into account recent developments and trends on the labour market),
- the interrelation between family and school.

The publication of the Family Report was launched in June 2010 at the occasion of the enquete "The Family on the Turnaround towards the 21st Century", hosted by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Economics, Family and Youth.

**Project Director EC** Renate Kränzl-Nagl

**Project Team EC** Michael Fuchs, Gabriele Schmied

**Partners /**

- Co-Organizers**
- Martina Beham, Johannes Kepler University Linz, Austria
  - Johann Bacher, Johannes Kepler University Linz, Austria
  - Ulrike Zartler, Austria
  - Liselotte Wilk, Austria
  - Andreas Lange, German Youth Institute, Munich, Germany
  - Karin Jurczyk, German Youth Institute, Munich, Germany

**Financed by** Federal Ministry of Economics, Family and Youth

## **Analyse und Vergleich der Wohlfahrtssysteme ausgewählter Großstädte**

### **Analysis and Comparison of the Welfare Systems of Selected Metropolises**

2009 – 2010

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

**Results** The administrative arrangements and the political status within the national structures as well as the position in the intra-state financial exchange and the ability to influence fiscal policy significantly determine the political power, the room for manoeuvre and the disposable resources of metropolises. Also changes in priority-ranked systems (social insurance, etc.) and in overall basic conditions (economic growth, unemployment, etc.) have an impact on (the requirements for) the benefit systems (e.g. social assistance, support for the homeless) of the metropolises.

When indicated, within the framework of their political powers the metropolises can place emphasis on certain aspects by adapting their welfare system to the increasing number of clients or to new clients. Moreover, the metropolises have some impact on employment and economic conditions, for example in the framework of their own labour market and location policies. Among others, one could mention employment foundations, measures for persons with problematic access to the labour market and trade-cycle packages. However, the prerequisites for those actions become more difficult in times of scarce budgets (on all political levels).

In comparison to the five other metropolises, the City of Vienna features a good performance (in terms of quality of life), high own input (expenditure levels, infrastructure, etc.) as well as favourable conditions and adequate efforts for the city development in the future. The difficult budget conditions and the economic crisis are not reflected in the social budget of the city so far – the benefits were rather increased. This is also accompanied by economic considerations to invest and create jobs during the crisis. However, there is also a political mandate to optimize benefits. One obvious area would be the hospital sector of the health system, which shows over-capacities in an international comparison (both for Vienna and Austria as a whole).



The results of the study were presented at a press conference mid-August 2010 and published as *Viennese Socio-Political Papers* no. 1.

**Project Director EC** Michael Fuchs

**Project Team EC** Michael Fuchs, Irmgard Eisenbach-Stangl, Katrin Gasior, Catharina Hjortsberg, Frédérique Hoffmann, Bernd Marin, Ricardo Rodrigues, Georg Ruppe, Andrea Schmidt, Gabriele Schmied, Willem Stamatiou, Pieter Vanhuyse

**Financed by** City of Vienna, MA 24

## **Flexi-Pension: Modell eines neuen Pensionssystems für Österreich**

**(Flexi-Pension: Model of a New Pension System for Austria)**

2010

**Aims** The aim of the expertise was to evaluate the need for action within the existing Austrian pension system. On the basis of central parameters like total costs of the pension system, subsidy requirements by the state, system dependency ratios etc. today and in the future, a new pension model should be developed. This model should, on the one hand, enable extensive flexibility for insured persons and, on the other hand, safeguard the financial sustainability of the pension system.

**Results** In 1970, 43 working years were followed by 15 pension years in Austria. In 2010 the figures are 35 working years and 25 pension years with an increasing tendency. More than 2.5 million pensions are paid out but the number of persons 65 years and older is less than 1.5 million. The pension payments in total amount to 42 billion EUR or 15% of the GDP per year (2010). Till 2014, the subsidy requirement by the state will increase to almost 16 billion EUR or 4.8% of the GDP. Almost every third pension will not be covered by contributions (all figures including civil servants).

In response to these (problematic) trends, the European Centre developed a “Flexi-Pension”-Model: Its main features are:

- Contributory-defined personal pension account.
- Flexible pension age if at least a pension above the amount of the minimum pension top-up has been accrued.
- For the annuities, the remaining life expectancy at retirement age is taken into account.
- After at least 7 working years, employed persons can take a paid sabbatical (for family reasons, etc.) of up to one year.

**Project Director EC** Bernd Marin

**Project Team EC** Michael Fuchs, Katrin Gasior

**Financed by** Austrian Management Club

**Prämien-Anreizmodell zur längeren Erwerbsarbeit**  
(**Bonus-Incentive Model for Later Retirement**)

2010

**Aims** The Austrian Economic Chamber has developed an incentive model for persons who fulfil the conditions for early retirement but do not draw their pension and continue to work. It foresees a payment of in total 50% of the amount of the pension entitled to (25% for the employee, 25% for the employer).

Thus, for both parties on the labour market there should be incentives to abide the employment contract. The target of the expertise is to evaluate the number of persons who will take up the model, the extent of dead weight losses (persons who would have continued with their job anyway) and resulting financing issues.

**Project Director EC** Bernd Marin

**Project Team EC** Michael Fuchs

**Financed by** Austrian Economic Chamber

## **Die weitere Erwerbsbiographie von ungelernten Arbeiter/Innen, deren Antrag auf Pension wegen geminderter Arbeitsfähigkeit abgelehnt wurde**

**(Further Employment Biography of Unskilled Workers,  
Whose Application for Invalidity Pension Was Rejected)**

2010 – 2011

**Aims** The research target is to survey the further employment biography of unskilled workers whose application for invalidity pension was rejected. The period of observation will be rejections in the year 2004 with a follow-up period till end of 2009. The further biography will be analysed according to its nature (employment episodes, unemployment episodes, etc.) and according to socio-demographic characteristics of people concerned, to elaborate certain profiles depending on these characteristics. For this, data on rejected applications (Pension Insurance Association) were linked with data on the further insurance history (Umbrella Organisation of the Austrian Social Insurance Associations).

**Project Director EC** Michael Fuchs

**Project Team EC** Michael Fuchs

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

**Maßnahmen zur Belebung des Arbeitsmarktes  
für ältere Arbeitnehmer/innen**  
(Measures for the Stimulation of the Labour Market for Elder Employees)

2010 – 2011

**Aims** With a European focus, the project looks at successful measures in the areas of labour law measures (regarding recruitment, dismissal, job protection, etc.), health, prevention, labour market measures and pension regulations (in particular: early retirement regulations) safeguarding continuation of working life and postponement of retirement. Rather than looking at single measures, which might be difficult to evaluate and difficult to translate to Austria, comprehensive measure packages in countries with high employment rates in the age group 55-64 (e.g. Sweden, Finland, Denmark, The Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, United Kingdom) will be evaluated.

**Project Director EC** Bernd Marin

**Project Team EC** Michael Fuchs, Katrin Gasior, Orsolya Lelkes, Andrea Schmidt, Pieter Vanhuyse, Asghar Zaidi, Eszter Zólyomi

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



**Research Pillar “Health and Care”**

## Quality Management by Result-Oriented Indicators

### Towards Benchmarking in Residential Care for Older People

2009 – 2010

**Aims** Care homes for older people are confronted with challenges of changing expectations from residents and their families for better quality of care and adequate staffing. In the past, quality standards in residential care have been set by professionals and have largely focused on non-quality of life/care issues such as the qualifications of staff and the structural standards of premises.

In several EU Member States, both regulators and providers have recently put in place better quality management systems and methods to advance the assessment, measurement and continuous improvement of long-term care services, partially following similar approaches.

The objectives of this project are:

- To construct an international framework of standards including a conceptual analysis for quality of life and quality of care and a set of result-oriented indicators to define, measure and assess quality in residential care for older people, based on an exchange of experiences with result-oriented indicators in selected Member States.
- To apply and validate this framework of standards in two ways: by consensus-building and by applying the framework of standards to an existing quality management system for residential care of older people.
- To develop guidelines for key stakeholders (management, staff, residents, relatives and regulators) on how to apply the validated framework of result-oriented quality indicators with a view to benchmarking and quality improvement.
- To produce a Policy Brief about benefits and opportunities of result-oriented governance in Member States' long-term care systems.
- To disseminate results and cater for further application of the end-products.

**Project Director EC** Flip Maas

**Project Team EC** Frédérique Hoffmann, Flip Maas, Ricardo Rodrigues, Andrea Hovenier

**Project Coordinator** European Centre

**Project Partners**

- City University, London, UK
- E-Qalin Ltd., Austria
- Ministry of Work, Health and Social Affairs (MAGS) of North-Rhine-Westphalia, Germany
- University of Dortmund, Germany
- Vilans, The Netherlands

**Financed by** European Commission, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities; PROGRESS Programme



## Quality Management by Result-Oriented Indicators – Final Conference

### Towards Benchmarking in Residential Care for Older People

3-4 November 2010, Brussels, Belgium

#### Background and Aims

The European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research in cooperation with the North-Rhine-Westphalia Government Offices in Düsseldorf and Brussels organizes the final conference of the project “Quality Management by Result-Oriented Indicators – Towards Benchmarking in Residential Care for Older People”, which will take place at the Committee of the Regions’ conference facilities in Brussels with the participation of about 150 experts and policy-makers from all EU Member States expected.

The European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research has been the coordinator of the project, in cooperation with the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs of North-Rhine-Westphalia, the University of Dortmund, Vilans (The Netherlands), the City University London and E-Qalin GmbH., Austria. The project is co-funded under the Progress Programme of the European Commission’s DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities and runs from December 2008 till December 2010. The main objective of the project has been the construction of an international framework of standards including a conceptual analysis for quality of life and a set of result-oriented indicators to define, measure and assess quality in residential care for older people. The Final Conference will serve mainly as a platform to disseminate and discuss the obtained results of the project.

**Project Director EC** Flip Maas

**Project Team EC** Frédérique Hoffmann, Flip Maas, Ricardo Rodrigues, Andrea Hovenier

**Financed by** European Commission, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities; PROGRESS Programme

## Contracting for Quality

10/2008 – 10/2010

**Aims** The social services sector today is, increasingly, a competitive environment in which care providers compete for public contracts or payments by service users. In this changing context, it is a growing challenge for social directors working in local authorities to find new ways of working with service users and providers to improve the quality of services. Quality assurance and quality development have been part of the discourse in the sector for some years: standards of various types have been set or are being developed. However, a dialogue between the different stakeholders, in particular between public purchasers and the different types of providers, has still not been installed.

The research question of this project, which has been commissioned by the European Social Network (ESN), is therefore of specific importance: How can a well-managed market and well-managed contract procedures contribute to improve the quality of care services, and therefore, the quality of life for service users, within an overall quality model?

The project is carried out in close cooperation with ESN staff and ESN Members (Directors of Social Service Departments) in selected EU Member States (BE, CZ, DE, ES, FR, IT, SE, UK). As a first step, questionnaires were sent to ESN Members to investigate on the different types of relationships among actors responsible for planning, managing and delivering social services at the local level. First results were presented and discussed at an ESN Workshop in Brussels (20-21 November 2008). Following further literature research and individual interviews, interim results were presented at the ESN Conference in Prague (22-24 June 2009). Country profiles have been drafted for each of the selected EU Member States and have been discussed and elaborated during a series of workshops with relevant actors from the different countries between Autumn 2009 and Spring 2010.

A final publication with country profiles and an overview of how the different relationships between purchasers and providers of long-term care services for older people are managed in terms of quality assurance and continuous improvement has been published by November 2010.

<b>Project Director EC</b>	Kai Leichsenring
<b>Project Team EC</b>	Kai Leichsenring, Ricardo Rodrigues
<b>Project Team ESN</b>	Stephen Barnett, Daniel Molinuevo, John Halloran
<b>Project Partners</b>	European Social Network
<b>Financed by</b>	European Social Network, with financial support from the Commission of the European Communities, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities

11/2008 – 10/2011

**Aims** The rising demand for long-term care calls for policy approaches to long-term care allowing for holistic and inclusive views that integrate the role of different public programmes, sectors of society, and private initiatives. Moreover, there is growing evidence about discrimination of dependent older people with respect to their access to mainstream health care and to prevention and rehabilitation that need to be addressed by health and long-term care reforms. The objective of this 3-year project is therefore to construct and validate a general model to describe and analyse long-term care (LTC) systems for older people from a European perspective. The particular aspects of the different emerging national models that currently address long-term care needs in Europe will be used to show how the links to health care services, the quality of LTC services, the incentives for prevention and rehabilitation, and the support for informal carers can be governed and financed to enhance structures, processes and outcomes of LTC systems.

Specifically, this project will:

- Develop a concept and methodology to describe and analyse long-term care and its links with the health system. This methodology is to facilitate cross-national comparisons and to enable individual Member States to compare their developmental status and to identify future areas for national development.
- Identify a set of practical tools that measure and support progress against evidence-based good practice, and can be used to guide the future in individual Member States.
- Identify acknowledged and established good practice that may help to inform the policy and practice of other Member States, particularly with respect to assessing and monitoring quality of care, promoting prevention and rehabilitation and supporting informal carers as well as addressing respective governance and financing issues.

**Project Director** Kai Leichsenring

**Project Team EC** Kai Leichsenring, Ricardo Rodrigues, Georg Ruppe, Andrea Hovenier

**Project partners** Haute École Spécialisée de Suisse occidentale; Syddansk Universitet; Institut de recherche et documentation en économie de la santé; Sosiaali- ja Terveysalan Tutkimus Ja Kehittämisskeskus; Institut für Soziale Infrastruktur; Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung; CMT Prooptiki Consulting Management Training; Universitat de Valencia; Studio Come Srl.; Stichting Vilans; Institut pre výskum práce a rodiny; Institut za varovanje zdravja; Stockholms läns landsting; University of Kent; University of Birmingham

**Financed by** Commission of the European Communities, Seventh Framework Programme

## **Workshop “Long-Term Care in Europe – Discussing Trends and Relevant Issues”**

22-23 February 2010, Budapest, Hungary

**Aims** The European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research in cooperation with SZMI (Szociálpolitikai és Munkaügyi Intézet / Institute for Social Policy and Labour) in Budapest organised the workshop “Long-Term Care in Europe – Discussing Trends and Relevant Issues”. This event was part of the MA:IMI project.

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As its main theme, the workshop addressed long-term care for dependent older people. It discussed several trends and issues that are relevant both for Western and Central and Eastern European countries. Among the key issues discussed in the several sessions of the workshop were the coordination of health and social care services and challenges faced to increase the quality of long-term care services.

Sessions were also devoted to discuss:

- different approaches to enhance consumer choice and their consequences;
- interdependent links between Western and Eastern Europe as concerns both the workforce in long-term care and informal care, namely through the migration of care workers and informal carers.

The opening session included the presentation and discussion of a recent European Centre publication, i.e. *Facts and Figures on Long-Term Care. Europe and North America* (Huber, Rodrigues, Hoffmann, Gasior and Marin, 2009), which provided some indicators that helped to frame the ensuing sessions.

**Project Team EC** Frédérique Hoffmann, Ricardo Rodrigues, Eszter Zólyomi, Kai Leichsenring, Bernd Marin

## Israel-Euro Seminar on Child Abuse

3-8 April 2011

**Aims** The Haruv Institute was established by the Schusterman Foundation / Israel in 2007, with the mission to enhance the knowledge-base, as well as to develop advanced educational programmes, for professionals and allied care-givers who work with abused and neglected children and their families. The institute is committed to high quality and excellence and endeavors to find solutions to the myriad challenges facing professionals who work with this population.

In the context of its activities, the Institute is planning to host a group of senior professionals and policy-makers from Europe in order to learn about Israel's unique services for abused and neglected children, in April 2011. Several on-site visits are planned during the week-long programme. The European Centre will locate and enlist 10-12 professionals who are directors of child welfare services or policy-makers in this field from throughout Europe to participate in the programme and Frédérique Hoffmann will join them in their visit to Israel.

We focus on conceptualization, research and implementation of tailor-made study programmes for senior professionals involved with helping these children and their families. The professionals are from the full range of government ministries, non-profit organizations and academic institutions in the area of child welfare, health, education, police and internal security and the judiciary system.

Further details can be found at: [www.haruv.org.il/eng](http://www.haruv.org.il/eng)

**Project Director EC** Frédérique Hoffmann

**Project Partner** the Haruv Institute in Israel

**Financed by** the Haruv Institute

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

3/2010 – 2/2013

### Aims

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

Disease level analysis has therefore been receiving increased attention (e.g. OECD, 2003). This approach is of particular interest when studying health care for chronic diseases. Indeed a large share of health care resources and public and private expenditure is presently spent on health care services for patients with a chronic illness, the majority of which are usually 50 years or older. Due to ageing populations and medical-technological progress, European countries have experienced a shift in the burden of disease towards chronic diseases.

The objective of EuroREACH is to provide tools to health care researchers to better enable them to access well-organised health care data that allow for comparability at European level. These tools will be made available in the form of a handbook containing a toolbox of guidance to national and international health information systems, which will be one of the major tangible outcomes of the project.

EuroREACH is a coordination action that aims to overcome the compartmentalisation of data collection and analyses of chronic diseases – both on a national and European level – in order to study the questions listed above in a cross-country, comparative perspective. European datasets for comparable health care data so far mainly have relied on strategies to make the best use of data originally produced at the national level.

The following approaches will be followed in order to link the various datasets of chronic patients who tend to slip “in and out of the health system”:

- Review of the health care information landscape in a selection of EU Member States, which have all approached the data challenges and performance management of health care for chronic care patients in innovative ways. These are represented by partners from six EU countries and Israel. The experience from other EU countries and from non-EU countries that are leading in the field of health information (Canada, US, and Australia) will be gathered with the support of External Expert Panels.
- Review of the results of relevant European projects and initiatives to improve the information base for these types of chronic conditions, and of data relevant for studying them.

- Review ways and best practice on how to make use of international frameworks, classifications, and European-level data systems. This includes coordinating and further developing strategies on how to link data from European data collections to metadata information including qualitative structural indicators. This will enable these data to be understood in their national context, such as by linking back to national sources that allow for a more detailed breakdown and by providing information on the context of national organisations of health care systems. A special consultation with leading experts on international comparisons will deal with the crucial question of how to link data analysis to a system of institutional indicators, which has been recommended as indispensable for cross-country comparisons (Häkkinen and Jourmard, 2007).
- The results of these coordination activities will be brought together in the form of a systematic synthesis of the findings on data domains needed, types of questions to be answered with these, types of linkages needed, including recommendations on how to make data accessible (based on best practice gathered from country examples and from European initiatives and projects). These will be brought together in a “Handbook to Access Health Care Data for Cross-Country Comparisons of Efficiency and Quality” (hereafter Handbook). The latter, which addresses the health data situation both in individual countries and on a European level, will be tested in a generic way by drafting pilot guides to accessing data for two to three pilot countries, following the blueprint and structure of the Handbook.
- The work sketched out above will be based on a methodological framework that will systematically address the question about which types of data sources and data linkages (including surveys) can be envisaged, and how these relate to a well-defined set of research questions of comparative performance measurement, with a focus on questions of efficiency and quality.

Although the focus will be on health care for chronically ill patients, many of the findings and recommendations, as well as the generic guidance that the Handbook will provide, will also be relevant and apply to other health services research and public health research more broadly. Indeed, the latter face similar data challenges and frequently use the same main data sources, such as patient registers and other administrative systems.

**Project Director EC** Catharina Hjortsberg

**Project Team EC** Catharina Hjortsberg, Frédérique Hoffmann, Andrea Hovenier

**Project Partners**

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

**Financed by** Commission of the European Communities, Seventh Framework Programme

## Evaluating Care across Borders (ECAB)

3/2010 – 4/2013

### Aims

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

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

It is equally important to state what it does not do. It does not seek to quantify the scale of movement because our earlier research reveals this to be a dynamic area where data are often unavailable and rapidly become out of date. ECAB firstly examines five aspects of health care delivery where it will be necessary for procedures to be compatible if patients are to be assured that the care they receive is safe, of adequate quality, and capable of providing continuity where some parts of the overall care process are provided in different Member States.

These procedures are provisions with regard to

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

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



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

<b>Project Coordinator</b>	The London School of Economics and Political Science, Health Centre
<b>Project Team EC</b>	Catharina Hjortsberg, Frédérique Hoffmann, Kai Leichsenring, Ricardo Rodrigues, Georg Ruppe, Gabriele Schmied, Andrea Hovenier, Andrea Schmidt
<b>Project Partners</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• London School of Economics and Political Science, Health Centre (UK)</li><li>• European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies (Belgium / Denmark)</li><li>• London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (UK)</li><li>• l'Observatoire Social Européen (Belgium)</li><li>• Universiteit Maastricht (The Netherlands)</li><li>• Technische Universität Berlin (Germany)</li><li>• University of Barcelona (Spain)</li><li>• Institute of Public Health of the Republic of Slovenia (Slovenia)</li><li>• PRAXIS Center for Policy Studies (Estonia)</li><li>• National Institute for Welfare and Health (Finland)</li><li>• Semmelweis Egyetem (Hungary)</li><li>• Regione del Veneto (Italy)</li></ul>
<b>Funding Scheme</b>	Collaborative Project (small or medium-scale focused research project)
<b>Financed by</b>	Commission of the European Communities, Seventh Framework Programme: Health

## **Second Multi-City Study on Quantities and Financing Behaviour of Illicit Drug Consumption (QUAF II)**

6/2009 – 12/2011

### **Aims**

The second multi-city study on behalf of UNODC assesses drug consumption patterns – with a focus on per capita consumption – and drug expenditures in an additional seven cities of the UN-European Region. The first “Multi-City Study on Quantities and Financing Behaviour of Illicit Drug Consumption” (QUAF I) covered Western and Central European cities. QUAF II will concentrate on Nordic, Eastern and South-Eastern European cities. Research teams of seven cities joined the study: Belgrade, Bucharest, Copenhagen, Helsinki, Moscow, Sarajevo and Stockholm. The city research teams are responsible for detailed city reports on the drug situation in their cities, besides other things on the basis of interviews with key informants, and for 200 face-to-face interviews with drug users. European Centre Researchers will work on the comparison of the data collected on city level.

As with the first multi-city study, research will focus on two main groups of drug users (marginalized and socially integrated drug users) and on five main drugs (heroin, cocaine, amphetamines, ecstasy and cannabis). The main instruments developed in the course of the first multi-city study – the questionnaire for drug users, the guidelines for interviews with key informants and the guidelines for the city reports – have been refined on the basis of the research experiences and they have been extended to cover central research questions more systematically. The instruments have been discussed during a first working meeting, taking place in June 2009 in Vienna, that proved to be very successful. The second working meeting took place at the end of November 2009 in Bucharest, the third one in September 2010 in Belgrade.

As with the first multi-city study, also the second one is carried out in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and representatives of the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction are present at the working meetings.

**Project Director** Irmgard Eisenbach-Stangl

**Project Team EC** Ricardo Rodrigues, Andrea Hovenier (organisation)

**Project Partners**

- Svetlana Vucetic-Arsic (Special Hospital for Addictions, Belgrade)
- Andrei Botescu and Paula Frusinoiu (National Antidrug Agency, Bucharest)
- Torsten Kolind (Centre for Alcohol and Drug Research, Copenhagen)
- Jussi Perälä and Tukka Tammi (A-Clinic Foundation, Helsinki)
- Konstantin Vyshinsky (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime / UNODC, Moscow) and Eugenia Koshkina (National Research Centre on Addictions, Moscow)
- Darko Datzler (Faculty of Crime Justice Sciences, University of Sarajevo)
- Filip Roumeliotis and Börje Olsson (Centre for Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs / SoRAD, Stockholm)
- Kamran Niaz (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime / UNODC, Research and Analysis Section, Vienna International Centre)
- Claudia Costa-Storti (European Monitoring Centre on Drugs and Drug Addiction / EMCDDA, Lisboa), Observer

**Financed by** Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs

## Senior Drug Dependents and Care Structures (SDDCare)

1/2008 – 12/2010

### Aims

At present, there is a growing population of senior drug dependents (35 years and older) in all European countries. Most elderly drug dependents are poly-drug users with a preference for opiates, which they often inject. As far as known, most of them have mental health problems, a significant proportion has dual diagnoses, and many suffer from chronic infectious diseases. So far, there has been virtually no action at European level and only a few actions at national level that focus on senior drug dependents and their care and treatment needs. This project concentrates on them as a special risk group who live at the margins of society.

The specific objectives of the project were to

- 1) Create a knowledge base regarding senior drug dependents by different age groups and gender as well as by their care and treatment needs.
- 2) Develop practical implementation tools in the form of guidelines, which can assist in the delivery of effective care in community and residential settings, taking account of gender mainstreaming principles.
- 3) Disseminate the project results.

The following steps were taken to achieve the objectives.

- National data sets (Germany, Austria, Poland and Scotland) and data sets of the project partner cities (Frankfurt, Vienna, Crakow, Glasgow) were re-analysed as a basis to estimate the scope of the problem and to explicitly describe the living and health care problems of male and female drug dependents at the age of 35+.
- Examples of good practice in caring for senior drug dependents in the partner countries were identified by interviewing experts in the field (in single interviews and focus-group interviews); results were published on the project's website.
- Senior drug dependents were interviewed and the perspective of the target group on preferred living and caring arrangements in old age were explored.
- The legal and financial framework of each partner country regarding the delivery of community-based and residential care for senior drug dependents was analysed.
- The results were summarized in guidelines for community-based and residential care services for senior drug dependents in Germany, Austria, Poland and Scotland as well as in a guideline framework for European countries in general.

At present, the research team at the European Centre is working on a book publication of the Austrian results subsidized by the Federal Ministry of Health, on a Policy Brief, on further presentations and on a workshop jointly organized by the European Centre and the Austrian Interdisciplinary Platform on Ageing (ÖPIA) in December 2010.

**External Project**

**Coordinator** • Irmgard Vogt, University of Applied Sciences, Institute of Addictions Research, Frankfurt/Main, Germany

**Project Partners** • Karin Stiehr, Institut für Soziale Infrastruktur, Frankfurt/Main, Germany  
• Harald Spirig, Schweizer Haus Hadersdorf, Vienna, Austria  
• Jacek Moskalewicz, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, Warsaw, Poland  
• David Liddell, Scottish Drugs Forum (Research), Edinburgh, Scotland

**Project Director EC** Irmgard Eisenbach-Stangl

**Project Team EC** Christine Reidl, Gabriele Schmied, Andrea Hovenier (organisation)

## Alcohol Measures for Public Health Research Alliance (AMPHORA)

2009 – 2012

**Aims** To add to European knowledge across a wide range of public health alcohol policy measures, and to disseminate this knowledge to those engaged in making policy. By enhancing cooperation among researchers and advancing research in Europe, AMPHORA will provide new scientific evidence for the best public health measures to reduce the harm done by alcohol. The European Centre is involved in Workpackage 3, i.e. “Investigating the Cultural, Social and Demographic Determinants of Alcohol Consumption Changes and Alcohol Policy”.

### External Project

**Coordinators** • Peter Anderson, Antonio Gual, Hospital Clinico i Provincial de Barcelona (HCPB), Spain

**Project Partners** • Centre for Applied Psychology, Social and Environmental Research (ZEUS), Germany

- Central Institute of Mental Health (CIMH), Germany
- Technische Universität Dresden (TUD), Germany
- Chemisches und Veterinäruntersuchungsamt Karlsruhe (CVUAKA), Germany
- Stockholms Universitet (SU), Sweden
- Swiss Institute for the Prevention of Alcoholism and Other Drugs (SIPA), Switzerland
- University of York (UoY), United Kingdom
- University of Maastricht (UniMass), The Netherlands
- Liverpool John Moores University (LJMU), United Kingdom
- Stichting Alcoholpreventie (National Foundation for Alcohol Prevention) (STAP), The Netherlands
- Generalitat de Catalunya (GENCAT), Spain
- King's College London (KCL), United Kingdom
- Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Rome (ISS), Italy
- Agenzia Regionale di Sanità della Toscana (ARS), Italy
- National Research and Development Centre for Welfare and Health (STAKES), Finland
- Anton Proksch Institut (API), Austria
- Anderson, Consultant in Public Health (PANCPH), Spain
- Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology (IPiN), Poland
- Azienda Sanitaria Locale della Citta Milano (ASL MILANO), Italy
- Eclectica snc di Amici Silvia Ines, Beccaria Franca & C. (ECLECTICA), Italy
- Nordic Council for Alcohol and Drug Research (NAD), Finland
- Asociación, Instituto y Red Europea para el Estudio de Factores de Riesgo en la Infancia y Adolescencia (IREFREA), Spain
- Inštitut za raziskave in razvoj UTRIP (Institute for Research and Development UTRIP), Slovenia

- University of Bergen (UiB), Norway
- Trimbos-instituut (TRIMBOS), The Netherlands
- University of Twente (UT), The Netherlands
- Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale (INSERM), France
- Budapesti Corvinus Egyetem (Corvinus University of Budapest) (BCE), Hungary
- Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research (SIRUS), Norway
- Alcohol and Health Research Unit, University of the West of England (UWE), United Kingdom
- State Agency for Prevention of Alcohol-Related Problems (PARPA), Poland

**Project Director EC** Irmgard Eisenbach-Stangl

**Project Team EC** Gabriele Schmied, Andrea Hovenier (organisation)

**Financed by** Commission of the European Communities

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

2011 – 2014

**Aims** In winter 2009/2010, the European Centre participated in a successful 7th Framework application on “Addictions and Lifestyle in Contemporary Europe – Reframing Addictions Project” that should start on 1 May 2011 and last for four years.

The European Centre will mainly contribute to Workpackage 1, “Ownership of Addiction” and to Workpackage 5, “Governance of Addiction”. The project is commissioned by the 7th Framework Programme of the European Union.

**Project Director EC** Irmgard Eisenbach-Stangl

**Financed by** European Commission, DG Research, EU 7th Framework Programme for Research



## Mobile Sexuality: Towards a New European Strategy in Sex Education and Prevention of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (SAFESEX)

6/2010 – 5/2012

- Aims** Youth empowerment and improved sexual education through the implementation of modern teaching techniques and mobile technology. Incorporating these methods of work, SAFESEX aims to achieve:
- a) *Sexual and reproductive health education*: using the highly acclaimed “young-to-younger” teaching method, the project will build independent teacher corps in every partner country.
  - b) *Education/information via new media platforms*: The mobile sex guide, for use on mobile phones and other hand-held platforms. The guide is a user-friendly sexual/reproductive health encyclopedia, available via the mobile phone.
  - c) *Research and evaluation*: Gathering data on best practices in sexual and reproductive health education and information dissemination, and on the young target group’s behaviour via questionnaires, with the aim of improving health and capabilities in these areas.

### External

**Project Director** Nathalie Cunin, Center for Sex og Sundhed (CSS) (Denmark)

- Project Partners**
- Center for Sex og Sundhed (CSS) (Denmark)
  - Associazione Nazionale Lotta AIDS (ANLAIDS) (Italy)
  - Agenzia per lo Sviluppo Empolese Valdelsa (Empolese Valdelsa Development Agency) (ASEV) (Italy)
  - Ceska Spolecnost AIDS pomoc (CSAIDSp) (Czech Republic)
  - Hellenic Regional Development Center (HRDC) (Greece)
  - Seimos Planavimo ir Seksualines Sveitakos Asociacija (FPSHA) (Lithuania)

**Project Director EC** Gabriele Schmied

**Project Team EC** Gabriele Schmied, Andrea Hovenier, Andrea Schmidt, Katrin Gasior, Catharina Hjortsberg

**Financed by** Executive Agency for Health and Consumers (EAHC)

## **Boys and Girls. An Interactive Web-based Series to Promote Healthy Lifestyles among European Adolescents**

9/2010 – 8/2012

**Aims** “Boys and Girls” is a project that aims to develop a web series that will tackle modern-day health issues in a way that resonates with young Europeans aged 15-18.

A web series is a series of episodes released on the Internet and/or on mobile devices like mobile phones, I-pods, laptops, notebooks (“content on the move”), and is part of the growing medium of interactive television (content that is accessible on the Internet and often promoted through social networking sites). The popularity of this form of series is significantly on the rise with young people from all backgrounds across Europe as it combines the allure of television programmes with the interactivity of the Internet, allowing for a completely new form of entertainment.

The series will be compelling, emotional and relevant and will focus on real-life health issues, specifically on:

- nutrition and healthy lifestyles;
- sex education;
- addiction prevention.

Interest will be drummed up in advance and during the series via the Internet and social networking sites such as YouTube, Facebook, Twitter and MySpace. The intention is for the series to get a significant following over the period as the series evolves and story lines and plots thicken.

### **External Project**

**Coordinator** The Netherlands Institute for Health Promotion / NIGZ

**Project Partners**

- Animation studios (Italy)
- Business Solutions Europa (Italy)
- EDEX Centro de Recursos Comunitarios (Italy)
- Medical University of Silesi – SUM (Poland)
- Poznan University of Medical Sciences – PUMS (Poland)
- Katholische Hochschule Nordrhein-Westfalen / KatHO (Germany)
- Center for Sex og Sundhed / CSS (Denmark)

**Project Director EC** Gabriele Schmied

**Financed by** Executive Agency for Health and Consumers / EAHC

**Special Activity “Mainstreaming Ageing:  
Indicators to Monitor Implementation” (MA:IMI)**

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

### Second Phase of the Work Programme

2008 – 2012

**Project Significance** The second phase of the MA:IMI project carries special significance since the challenges facing ageing societies are further pronounced with the end of demographic advantages in many UNECE countries. A last window of opportunity to implement the core measures to live up to the goals, objectives and commitments formulated in 2002 will open between 2007 and 2011.

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### Project's Work Programme

The European Centre has embarked on the 2nd phase of the work programme within the MA:IMI project. An overview of work planned for the 2nd phase extension of the MA:IMI project is described below, further divided into five work packages:

- **Work Package I** reports on the work towards the collection of data on ageing-related indicators and the analyses based on these indicators.
- **Work Package II** is about the further work to be undertaken on the Monitoring RIS webpage.
- **Work Package III** is geared towards organisation of seminars, workshops and international conferences.
- **Work Package IV** will be generating publications on the research undertaken during the project.
- **Work Package V** will generate information dissemination, e.g. publication of newsletters.

The work on indicators will focus on the analysis and updating of indicators already generated for the following four domains: *Demography, Income and Wealth; Labour Market and Labour Market Participation; Social Protection; and Financial Sustainability*. In addition, and more importantly, the 2nd phase of the MA:IMI project will design and develop indicators, collecting corresponding data on gender-specific indicators as well as on long-term care indicators.

Furthermore, the Knowledge and Information Management and Support Unit (KIMSU) of the European Centre is also involved in webpage development and in generating newsletter alerts. The MA:IMI team will help organise technical workshops to bring together international experts. Additionally, international conferences and seminars will be organised and hosted by the European Centre to generate and disseminate scientific work for the MA:IMI project. The newsletter alerts will be generated regularly and they will contain summaries of major pieces of ageing-related research as well as synopses of policy changes that affect older people of the present and future.

More information can be found on the MA:IMI website:  
[http://www.euro.centre.org/detail.php?xml\\_id=1415](http://www.euro.centre.org/detail.php?xml_id=1415)

**Project Directors EC** Eszter Zólyomi, Bernd Marin, Asghar Zaidi

**Project Team EC** Michael Fuchs, Katrin Gasior, Annette Hexelschneider, Frédérique Hoffmann, Kai Leichsenring, Orsolya Lelkes, Ricardo Rodrigues, Andrea Schmidt, Pieter Vanhuyse

**Partners /**

**Co-Organizers** UN-ECE

**Financed by** Austria, Belgium, France, Israel, Spain, Switzerland, UN-ECE, European Commission as well as the European Centre

## International Seminars

### **Bernard Casey**

“Are We All Confucianists? Similarities and Differences between European and East-Asian Policies for Care of the Frail Older People”, Friday 23 July 2010, 16:00, Seminar Room at the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research, Berggasse 17, 1090 Vienna

### **Speaker**

Bernard Casey, Institute for Employment Research, University of Warwick and Faculty of Finance, Cass Business School, United Kingdom

### **Highlights of the Seminar**

In Europe, frequent reference is made to the importance of the family in East Asia. Members of what are often described as extended families are seen to provide one another with support in times of need. With respect to older people, this explains the relatively underdeveloped nature of pension systems and of systems to care for the frail elderly. However, even in Europe, informal care is important and the sense of responsibility of the family is strong. Moreover, responsibilities towards parents (and other family members) are often codified in law. This is as much the case in the Confucianist societies of East Asia as in the “Catholic” countries of Europe. It is also the case in many “Protestant” and even in some avowedly atheist countries.

Admittedly, the Nordic and Anglo-Saxon countries do not impose the same responsibilities on their citizens. However, the latter operate means-tested benefit systems. The state does not directly make charges upon the adult children, but it does oblige recipients of formal care services benefits to run down their assets.

Other similarities must also be stressed. In all countries, modernisation, industrialisation and increased female labour force participation limit the ability of the family to provide informal care. Many countries had sought to deal with this by “socialising” the provision of care. However, attempts to control costs now lead them to re-emphasise the role of the family and the informal carer.

East-Asian countries have often sought to learn from the social policies of Europe. European countries have tended to point to the East-Asian practices when trying to reform their systems of long-term care. If the differences in approach are not so great, and the problems faced are common, there are limits to what can be learnt. Certainly, what needs to be learnt will have to be rethought.

More information about Bernard Casey can be found on <http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/soc/ier/people/bcasey>

**Robert Holzmann** “Portability of Pension, Health, and other Social Benefits: Facts, Concepts, Issues”, a seminar jointly organised by the European Centre and the Institute for Advanced Studies, Vienna, Tuesday, 29 June 2010, 14:00, Seminar Room at the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research, Berggasse 17, 1090 Vienna

**Speaker** Robert Holzmann, Marseille Center for Mediterranean Integration / MCFI

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**Highlights of  
the Seminar**

Portability of social benefits across professions and countries is an increasing concern for individuals and policy makers. Lacking or incomplete transfers of acquired social rights are feared to negatively impact individual labour market decisions with consequences for social and economic outcomes.

The presentation provides a fresh and provocative look on the international perspective of the topic that has so far been dominated by social policy lawyers working within the framework of bilateral agreements; the input by economists has been very limited. It offers a conceptual framework for portability analysis that suggests separating the risk pooling, (implicit or actual) pre-funding and redistributive elements in the benefit design and explores the proposed alternative approach to pensions and health care benefits.

More information about Robert Holzmann can be found on [http://www.euro.centre.org/data/1276264374\\_40103.pdf](http://www.euro.centre.org/data/1276264374_40103.pdf)

## International Seminars 2006 – 2010

*Bernard Casey*

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

23 July 2010

*Robert Holzmann*

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

29 June 2010

*Agota Scharle*

**Child Care Provision and Maternal Employment – Lessons from Hungary**

18 September 2009

*Pieter Vanhuyse*

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

22 July 2009

*Achim Goerres*

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

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*Markus Tepe*

**Traveling without Moving? Pension Regime Change in Ageing Welfare States**

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*Michael Förster*

**Increasing Employment among People with Disability: New Ways of Addressing Partial Work Capacity in OECD Countries**

7 July 2008

*Herwig Immervoll*

**Gender Inequalities and the Allocation of Market Work within Households**

3 July 2008

*Mona Sandbæk*

**The Implementation of Children's Rights; Challenges for Future Work.**

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*Pieter Vanhuysse*

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**Political Protests in Post-Communist Democracies**

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*Robert Laslett*

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*Johanna Mierendorff*

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*Robert Holzmann*

**Pension Reform in Europe: Need and Options**

**for a More Coordinated Reform Approach**

8 June 2006



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

### **Buchreihe “Wohlfahrtspolitik und Sozialforschung”**

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

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

### **Other Book Publications**

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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.

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### **Newsletter**

*English*

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

### **Programme Catalogue / Annual Report of Activities**

*English*

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

### **EUROSOCIAL Reports Series (1974-2003)**

*English / French / German*

This series exists since 1974. A report consists of 60 to 200 pages and may be a conference synthesis, a state-of-the-art document, may summarize the most significant of the contributions presented at an expert meeting, or be a national or regional report resulting from a particular project.

### **Journal für Sozialforschung (1989-1996)**

*German*

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

**Poverty among Older People and Pensions Policy in the EU**

**Asghar Zaidi**

Ashgate, forthcoming 2010

This book is based on author's research work under the European Commission project in their Community Action Programme to Combat Social Exclusions. It describes the situation with respect to poverty of older people across the 25 Member States of the European Union.

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In Part I, we discuss how we ought to measure the risk of poverty for older people. We review the European datasets that are currently available and point to their weaknesses and strengths. For the income-based measures of risk of poverty, we will report that as many as 13 million older people are at risk of poverty in EU25 (in the year 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 bloc of countries. The 10 new Member States are largely countries with the lowest risk of poverty among older people. 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 cohort aged 75+ in the early 2000s has a much higher poverty rate than younger cohorts of the elderly.

In Part II, we provide a detailed and systematic description of what pension reforms have recently been implemented. The analyses identify specific parameters of a pensions policy reform and then assess how they are likely to impact the income situation and poverty risks of future generations of older people. We will report that 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 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 in pension policy on particular groups, such as women and lower income earners, have not been assessed in great depth. This book offers a contribution in that direction.

*Asghar Zaidi* is Director Research at the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research in Vienna.

## Rescaling Social Policies: Towards Multilevel Governance in Europe

**Yuri Kazepov (Ed.)**

Ashgate, 2010

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Designing Gender-Sensitive Arrangements**

**Bernd Marin / Eszter Zólyomi (Eds.)**

Ashgate, 2009

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



## **New Frontiers in Microsimulation Modelling**

**Asghar Zaidi / Ann Harding / Paul Williamson (Eds.)**

Ashgate, 2009

During the past 15 years microsimulation models have become firmly established as vital tools for analysis of the distributional impact of changes in government programmes. Across Europe, the US, Canada and Australia, microsimulation models are used extensively to assess who are the winners and losers from proposed policy reforms. Encouraged by the ever-increasing complexity of social and economic programmes, microsimulation models have become an essential part of the policy reform process, allowing identification of the magnitude of gains and losses from policy changes in such areas as taxation, social security, pensions and social services.

While the analysis of the distributional impact of tax and cash transfer changes in developed countries has for some decades been the “bread and butter” of microsimulation modelling, microsimulation is now expanding into new frontiers. These include geographic expansion (into African countries and the countries of the former Soviet Union); subject area expansion (embracing such new topics as small area analysis, health care and child care); and breakthroughs in the technology associated with microsimulation (such as in behavioural and labour supply modelling).

This volume contains selected papers from the 1st General Conference of the International Microsimulation Association, hosted by the European Centre Vienna in August 2007. As well as providing a useful introduction to the state of microsimulation internationally today, it contains a wide range of chapters illustrating the new applications and approaches being used across the world.

This book will be of relevance to government policy-makers, social policy planners, economists and those concerned with predicting the impact of public policy change. For those who live in countries that have already developed a sophisticated microsimulation modelling infrastructure, the volume will provide a highly relevant guide to the path-breaking directions being taken at the frontiers of this discipline. For researchers and policy-makers living in countries that have not yet developed microsimulation models, the volume will provide insights into the questions that can be addressed using these types of models.

*Asghar Zaidi* is Director Research at the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research in Vienna. *Ann Harding* is Professor of Applied Economics and Social Policy and Director of the National Centre for Social and Economic Modelling (NATSEM) at the University of Canberra, Australia. *Paul Williamson* is a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Geography at the University of Liverpool in the UK.

## **Tax and Benefit Policies in the Enlarged Europe: Assessing the Impact with Microsimulation Models**

**Orsolya Lelkes / Holly Sutherland (Eds.)**

Ashgate, 2009

This book is based on selected papers from the final conference of a European Commission financed project on “Improving the Capacity and Usability of EUROMOD (I-CUE)”, and is one of the first systematic collections of studies based on the European tax-benefit microsimulation model, and thus a synthesis of the scientific work of a large international group of researchers for over a decade. It is the first to focus on the New Member States.

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The first chapter by Sir Anthony Atkinson sets a context for EUROMOD in EU policy-making and provides an insightful assessment of the policy processes. Prof. Holly Sutherland's contribution describes the past, present and future of EUROMOD. The book provides novel analysis on the impact of tax and benefit systems on individuals' incomes and work incentives. Not only actual policies are assessed, but hypothetical scenarios of interest to policy-makers as well, for example the introduction of flat taxes. The special feature of many chapters is that they are based on a comparative tax-benefit microsimulation model, EUROMOD, thus allowing a systematic and consistent comparison of countries. In addition to the 15 “old” Member States of the European Union, the model has been recently enlarged to Estonia, Hungary, Poland and Slovenia, thus allowing a wider range of comparisons. Another part of the chapters presents analysis based on national tax-benefit models in Cyprus and Lithuania, providing a selection of exemplary and innovative studies, and demonstrating the power of the microsimulation method for policy analysis. The concluding chapter by Herwig Immervoll and Orsolya Lelkes explores future priorities for tax-benefit modelling.

The central premise of the book is that more evidence is needed for an optimal policy decision, and it provides a powerful presentation on how complex information on the interaction of specific tax and cash benefit policy instruments can be presented in a concise and comprehensible way.

*Orsolya Lelkes* is Research Fellow and Economic Policy Analyst at the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research, Vienna. *Holly Sutherland* is Research Professor in the Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER) at the University of Essex, UK, and co-ordinator of EUROMOD projects.

## Two Worlds of Drug Consumption in Late Modern Societies

**Irmgard Eisenbach-Stangl / Jacek Moskalewicz / Betsy Thom (Eds.)**

Ashgate, 2009

This book reports on the findings of an empirical study on the situation of drug users, their consumption patterns and drug spending for the five most common illegal drugs, i.e. heroin, cocaine, amphetamines, ecstasy and cannabis.

The research is based on a newly created detailed survey instrument that was developed for the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC). A state-of-the-art review from additional sources complements this comparison of the drug situation in six European cities, which represent a wide range of drug problems and public policies. The cities studied are from West to East: London, Amsterdam, Turin, Prague, Vienna and Warsaw.

Per capita consumption and prices were assessed by face-to-face interviews with 100 frequent consumers of heroin, cocaine and amphetamines per city (so-called “marginalized drug users”) and 100 occasional consumers of cannabis, ecstasy, amphetamines and cocaine (so-called “socially integrated drug users”), including questions on the range of drugs and the drug combinations consumed, on the mode of consumption and on expenditures.

In order to select “typical” interview partners and to judge their responses, “thick city reports” on the respective local drug situation were compiled, beside epidemiological and other scientific studies based on expert interviews with up to 20 drug policy actors.

The final report includes the six “thick city reports” and five comparative chapters on the following topics: (1) social background of the two groups of drug consumers, (2) consumption patterns of socially integrated drug users, (3) consumption patterns of marginalized drug users, (4) consumption patterns of substituted and non-substituted drug consumers, (5) quantities, costs and sources of the drugs consumed.

*Irmgard Eisenbach-Stangl* (sociologist), European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research, Vienna, Austria. *Jacek Moskalewicz* (sociologist), Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, Warsaw, Poland. *Betsy Thom* (sociologist), Institute of Social and Health Research, School of Health and Social Sciences, Middlesex University, London, United Kingdom.

## **Activity, Incomes and Social Welfare**

**A Comparison across Four New EU Member States**

**Manuela Sofia Stanculescu / Tine Stanovnik (Eds.)**

Ashgate, 2009

The book's main aim is to describe and quantify the large socioeconomic changes which have occurred in four new Member States of the European Union (Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and Slovenia), since the early 1990s. Within the broad frame of socioeconomic change, a number of topics were explored in greater detail: changes in activity, occupational status and educational attainment, household income sources and income inequality, and risk of income poverty.

The analysis was based on household budget surveys, and complemented with other statistical sources, so that a coherent analysis and interpretation is offered. For example, the impact of large changes in social policy, such as changes in entitlements and amounts disbursed for child benefits and unemployment benefits is assessed at the household level. Similarly, changes in income inequality are analysed by income sources, documenting the important role of social benefits in decreasing overall income inequality. Risk of income poverty is analysed with particular emphasis on potentially vulnerable population sub-groups.

The value of this research lies not only in its "blend" of aggregate statistical data (published by national statistical offices) and micro-data (i.e. data from household budget surveys), but also in its methodological coherency. The country chapters are based on common methodological guidelines, with only very minor deviations; the methodological guidelines and technical issues (related to survey data) are thoroughly explained in the Technical Annex.

*Manuela Sofia Stanculescu* is Research Fellow at the Institute for the Study of the Quality of Life, Romanian Academy, and Associate Professor at the Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, University of Bucharest. *Tine Stanovnik* is Professor at the Faculty of Economics, University of Ljubljana, and Senior Research Fellow at the Institute for Economic Research in Ljubljana.

## Well-being of Older People in Ageing Societies

**Asgar Zaidi**

Ashgate, 2008

Great strides towards rising human longevity in recent times pose new challenges for policy-makers worldwide. Facing unprecedented rises in public social expenditures and needing to mitigate the moral hazard of poverty in old age, policy-makers require a holistic understanding of determinants of personal resources of older people. To this end, this book provides new insights by reporting research in three themes.

- In Theme I, Multidimensional well-being of older people, it is demonstrated that with ageing, factors such as ill health and disability 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 Theme II, Income experience in old age, the dynamics of older people's income have been analysed, using descriptive statistics as well as econometric models. This approach broadens the conventional snapshot-type analyses and provides insights about income processes underlying the ageing experience.
- In Theme III, Comparative perspective on income dynamics, the work reported in the book evaluates how the relative importance of individual attributes and lifecourse 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.

The results demonstrate that a careful scrutiny of existing state benefits designed to compensate for the extra "costs of disability" is essential, since their levels fall short of the extra cost estimates obtained in this book. Moreover, these results present a strong case for developing robust disability-adjusted poverty and inequality statistics to present alongside official figures on pensioners' incomes.

Perhaps the most important policy implication arising from this book is the extent to which people are exposed to income mobility risks in their retirement. While individuals and governments already safeguard against such hazards, this empirical research shows that these measures will need to be strengthened in light of the increasingly longer time spent in the post-retirement phase of life and in view of greater reliance by retirees on diverse and potentially volatile sources of income. Moreover, the evidence of high inequality amongst pensioners needs to be considered alongside the fact that older people observed considerable income mobility and that income mobility is less frequent for those observed in low incomes.

The empirical work reported also highlights the importance of cross-national research on income dynamics during retirement. The results provide important pointers towards how the different social security systems affect the income risks associated with various attributes and life-course transitions experienced by older people. A move towards the Dutch retirement income system in which entitlements to the basic state pension are not linked to the labour market association and means-testing is avoided will improve the relative status of the elderly and will reduce financial insecurity allied with income mobility during retirement.

*Asgar Zaidi* is Director Research at the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research, Vienna.

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

**Pieter Vanhuysse / Achim Goerres (Eds.)**

Routledge / ECPR Studies in European Political Science, *forthcoming 2011*

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

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

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

Ageing Populations in Post-Industrial Democracies website at Routledge:  
<http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780415603829/>

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

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

Palgrave Macmillan, *forthcoming 2010*

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

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

The research topics covered are organised in three broad themes:

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

(2) **Well-being of the Elderly:** This theme extends beyond the economic well-being, covering wider measures of well-being, as defined by family contacts and other social networks, inter- and intra-generational transfers, time use and satisfaction with daily activities, social exclusion, physical and mental health (and health behaviour and prevention), availability of formal and informal long-term care, and other aspects of the health and social care system.

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

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

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

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

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

**Michael Fuchs, Pieter Vanhuyse, Gabriele Schmied et al.**

Wien, 2010

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



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

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

## **European Inequalities**

### **Social Inclusion and Income Distribution in the European Union**

**Terry Ward / Orsolya Lelkes / Holly Sutherland / Istvan G. Tóth (Eds.)**

TÁRKI, 2009

95

This book summarizes four years of research on social inclusion and income distribution across the European Union carried out in the framework of the European Observatory on the Social Situation and Demography, which has been established by the Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities of the European Commission. It gives an overview of the comparative information that is available for the EU Member States on income distribution, poverty and its causes, access to benefits and social services and material deprivation. It also offers a good insight into the potential of European surveys and notably the EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), the main survey used for the analysis presented in this publication.

Authors of the book analysed various issues relating to income distribution and poverty, including the effect on inequalities of aspects other than income, such as benefits in kind, or social services more generally, or the need to cover essential costs like housing. It also examined non-monetary indicators of exclusion, such as material deprivation.

*Orsolya Lelkes* is Research Fellow and Economic Policy Analyst at the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research, Vienna.

## **Post-Communist Welfare Pathways: Theorizing Social Policy Transformations in Central and Eastern Europe**

**Alfio Cerami / Pieter Vanhuyse (Eds.)**

Palgrave Macmillan, 2009

This book was published to coincide with the twentieth anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall. It adopts a novel theoretical approach to study the systemic transformations of nine different CEE welfare states after 1989; an approach which acknowledges the merits of path-dependency and neo-institutionalist explanations, but goes beyond simple historical or institution-centred descriptions. The book discusses not only the specific social security culture of CEE countries, but also new and competing social policy ideas and discourses, as well as those endogenous and exogenous factors that are able to influence post-communist social policy reform processes.

Contributors to Post-Communist Welfare Pathways include: Claus Offe (Hertie School of Governance, Berlin), Robert Kaufman (Rutgers University, USA), Stephan Haggard (University of California at San Diego, USA), Tomasz Inglot (Minnesota State University, USA), Mitchell Orenstein (Johns Hopkins University, USA).

*Alfio Cerami* is Researcher at the Centre d'Etudes Européennes des Sciences-Po, Paris (France), *Pieter Vanhuyse* is Senior Researcher and Policy Analyst at the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research in Vienna.

Post-Communist Welfare Pathways website at Palgrave Macmillan:  
<http://www.palgrave.com/products/title.aspx?PID=356457>

## Other Books 2009 – 2011

Vanhuyse, P./Goerres, A. (Eds.) (forthcoming 2011)

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

Abingdon: Routledge

Bovenberg, L./van Soest, A./Zaidi, A. (Eds.) (forthcoming 2010)

**Ageing, Health and Pensions in Europe**

An Economic and Social Policy Perspective

Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan

Europäisches Zentrum für Wohlfahrtspolitik und Sozialforschung (Fuchs, M./Vanhuyse, P./Schmied, G.) (2010)

**Städteporträts. Wien, Brüssel, Hamburg, Lissabon, Prag, Stockholm**

Analyse und Vergleich der Wohlfahrtssysteme ausgewählter europäischer Großstädte unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der aktuellen sozialen und ökonomischen Herausforderungen

Wien: Magistratsabteilung 24, Gesundheits- und Sozialplanung

Ward, T./Lelkes, O./Sutherland, H./Tóth, I.G. (Eds.) (2009)

**European Inequalities**

Social Inclusion and Income Distribution in the European Union

Budapest: TÁRKI

Cerami, A./Vanhuyse, P. (Eds.) (2009)

**Post-Communist Welfare Pathways: Theorizing Social Policy Transformations in Central and Eastern Europe**

Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan

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

**Manfred Huber, Ricardo Rodrigues,  
Frederique Hoffmann, Katrin Gasior, Bernd Marin**

2009

The book displays new data on the countries of the UN-European region searching for answers to queries and puzzles such as ...

What health and social services belong to the broad array of long-term care for the elderly ? Where to draw lines between institutional / residential and home care, formal and informal care, public and privately financed care ? Will demographic ageing further accelerate – and to what an extent does living longer imply living healthier ? How many gains in life ahead at retirement age and during the decades of third age are actually observed and to be expected in the future ? Are there limits in shifting the oldest-old threshold – and correspondingly the increased dependency risks – upwards ? How conclusive or inconclusive is the evidence regarding improvements in old-age severe disability ? What are the typical living arrangements of older people, and how do they differ across the 56 countries of the UN-European region, across regions and cultures, and between women and men ? Where is old or oldest-old age to what extent a women's world ? What are the social implications of living alone, in couples, with children or others and where do we find which prevalent patterns ? How much (preferred, expected, [in]voluntary) mobility is there in later life ? Who provides care for dependent older people within the family and what are the features and challenges of informal carers ? How do adult children and dependent parents look at care arrangements, who shares which burdens, and how can work and family duties be balanced ? What are people's preferences and is formal home care coping well with an ageing society ? What are the differences between cash for care and attendance allowances, care leaves etc. and who are the main beneficiaries ? How do the roles and faces of institutional care change ? Who are their main beneficiaries of residential care and why does it everywhere cost most while serving a very small share of the needy elderly only ? What public / private mixes are to be found in long-term care spending ? How much are countries spending on long-term care and where is the money going to ? What do closer looks at country differences in expenditure levels, spending patterns and forms of generosity disclose ? What trade-offs are there between significantly different forms of generosity – and which ones are fiscally or socially sustainable ? What public policy strategies are used to keep expenditures under control ? What if...all countries would have different, more advanced age structures (e.g. EU-15) or spending patterns ?

*Manfred Huber* was Director Health and Care (now with WHO), *Ricardo Rodrigues* and *Frederique Hoffmann* are Researchers and *Katrin Gasior* is Graphics Designer at the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research in Vienna. *Bernd Marin* is Executive Director of the European Centre in Vienna.

## **Jugendliche Alkoholszenen. Konsumkontexte, Trinkmotive, Prävention**

**Irmgard Eisenbach-Stangl, Alexander Bernardis,  
Kurt Fellöcker, Judith Haberhauer-Stidl, Gabriele Schmied**

2008

Der Alkoholkonsum von Jugendlichen wird in der Öffentlichkeit seit geraumer Zeit heftig und kontrovers diskutiert. Dabei wird einerseits von der Annahme ausgegangen, dass die Trinkgewohnheiten junger Menschen exzessiver geworden sind, andererseits werden die veränderten Getränkepräferenzen und Konsumkontexte von Jugendlichen angesprochen. Anhand epidemiologischer Ergebnisse kann ein einheitlicher Anstieg jugendlichen Rauschtrinkens in europäischen Ländern allerdings nicht nachgewiesen werden, doch finden sich zahlreiche Hinweise, dass junge Männer und Frauen zunehmend nicht traditionelle Getränke an öffentlichen Orten konsumieren.

Die veränderten Trinkgewohnheiten junger Menschen werden in der vorliegenden Studie mit qualitativen Methoden in einem großstädtischen Raum – in Wien – und im kleinstädtischen und ländlichen Bereich – in Niederösterreich – untersucht. Im Zentrum der Untersuchung steht der gemeinsame Alkoholkonsum von Jugendlichen, der Konsum in Gruppen und Gruppierungen, die hier als „jugendliche Alkoholszenen“ bezeichnet werden. Die Studie konzentriert sich auf das Trinken in „öffentlichen“ Kontexten, wie in „halböffentlichen“ (also etwa in Lokalen, wie auch bei Veranstaltungen), doch wird auch auf den Alkoholkonsum in privaten Kontexten eingegangen.

Um einen ersten Überblick zu gewinnen, wurden zuerst Erwachsene, die beruflich mit (trinkenden) Jugendlichen zu tun haben, befragt – SozialarbeiterInnen, Angehörige der Sicherheitsexekutive, Lokal- und GeschäftsbesitzerInnen. In einem zweiten Erhebungsschritt wurden ausgewählte jugendliche Alkoholszenen beobachtet, im dritten und vierten Teil der Studie kamen die Jugendlichen in Gruppen- und Einzelgesprächen selbst zu Wort. Der größte Teil der Feldarbeit wurde von Studenten und Studentinnen der Sozialarbeit in Wien und St. Pölten durchgeführt.

Auf der Grundlage der vielfältigen Ergebnisse der Feldarbeit wurde eine Typologie jugendlicher Alkoholszenen entwickelt. Unauffällige Szenen wurden mit auffälligen verglichen und die Charakteristika der letzteren herausgearbeitet. Die Ergebnisse zeigen deutlich, dass sich Konsumkontexte und Trinkmotive nach sozialer Schicht und nach Geschlecht unterscheiden. Auf die Folgen des Konsums – wie schwere Rauschzustände und aggressive Handlungen – wird ebenso eingegangen wie auf den (zusätzlichen) Gebrauch illegaler Substanzen.

Nach der Sichtung der Präventionsprojekte, die in den letzten Jahren durchgeführt wurden, wurden Vorschläge für die Prävention entwickelt. So wäre es außerordentlich wichtig, die Interventionen den Zielgruppen und den mit ihnen verbundenen sozialen Milieus noch weitergehend anzupassen. Des weiteren wäre auf die Nachhaltigkeit der präventiven Maßnahmen zu achten, nicht zuletzt durch die bessere Koordination der einzelnen Initiativen und vor allem durch die Formulierung einheitlicher und nachvollziehbarer alkoholpräventiver Ziele.

*Irmgard Eisenbach-Stangl*, Senior Social Scientist am Europäischen Zentrum für Wohlfahrtspolitik und Sozialforschung, Wien. *Alexander Bernardis*, Geschäftsführender Obmann des Vereins Jugend und Lebenswelt, Lehrbeauftragter an der FH St. Pölten – Studiengang Soziale Arbeit. *Kurt Fellöcker*, Professor an der FH St. Pölten – Studiengang Soziale Arbeit. *Judith Haberhauer-Stidl*, Dozentin an der FH Campus Wien, Studiengang Sozialarbeit (im städtischen Raum). *Gabriele Schmied*, Researcher am Europäischen Zentrum für Wohlfahrtspolitik und Sozialforschung, Wien.

## **Männliche Jugendliche: Sexualität und Aufklärung**

**Gesundheitsförderung und Prävention im Bereich sexueller und reproduktiver  
Gesundheit für Burschen unterschiedlicher sozialer und kultureller Herkunft**

**Gabriele Schmied, Christine Reidl**

2008

In der Adoleszenz formt sich die sexuelle Identität und es finden wichtige Weichenstellungen für Einstellungen und Werte bezüglich Sexualität und Partnerschaft statt. Außerschulische sexualpädagogische Aufklärungsangebote können einen wertvollen Beitrag leisten, um junge Menschen in dieser Lebensphase zu unterstützen.

In den letzten Jahren hat sich die Erkenntnis durchgesetzt, dass eine gendersensible Sexualpädagogik mit spezifischen Strategien für beide Geschlechter sinnvoll ist. Während weibliche Jugendliche bereits gut durch Informationskampagnen, -materialien und Beratungsangebote angesprochen werden können, sind männliche Jugendliche schwerer zu erreichen. Sie suchen seltener Beratungsstellen auf und sind an schriftlichen Informationsmaterialien weniger interessiert als Mädchen. Diese Studie zeigt auf, von welchen Aufklärungsangeboten vor allem männliche Jugendliche profitieren und wie Sexualpädagogik in der außerschulischen Jugendarbeit optimal auf die Bedürfnisse dieser Zielgruppe zugeschnitten werden kann.

Die Studie wurde im Zeitraum 2006/07 durchgeführt. Einen Überblick zur aktuellen sexualpädagogischen Praxis der Jugend- bzw. Burschenarbeit bieten eine Literaturstudie und ExpertInnenbefragungen in den Bundesländern Wien, Steiermark und Tirol. Der Bericht analysiert ferner eine Auswahl an nationalen und internationalen Beispielen „guter Praxis“ zum Thema Sexuaufklärung und Prävention im Bereich der sexuellen und reproduktiven Gesundheit.

Die Sichtweise der Burschen wurde durch Interviews mit heterosexuellen Jugendlichen (49 Interviews) verschiedenen Alters und mit unterschiedlichen sozialen und kulturellen Hintergründen erhoben. Etwa die Hälfte der Befragten hat einen Migrationshintergrund. Ergänzend wurden drei Fokusgruppen mit insgesamt 19 Mädchen durchgeführt. Die Ergebnisse zeigen, welche Einstellungen zu Geschlechterrollen, Sexualität und Partnerschaft die jungen Menschen haben, welche Informationsquellen sie nutzen und wie sie diese bewerten. Soziale bzw. Bildungsschichten und kulturelle Prägnanzen spielen dabei eine wesentliche Rolle.

Auf der Grundlage dieser Ergebnisse wurden Richtlinien ausgearbeitet, die konkrete Anhaltspunkte für die sexualpädagogische Burschenarbeit liefern. Es werden dabei gesellschaftlich-institutionelle Rahmenbedingungen ebenso thematisiert wie methodisch-konzeptionelle Umsetzungsanforderungen. Um männliche Jugendliche bei der Entwicklung einer verantwortungsvollen und partnerschaftlichen Sexualität zu unterstützen, sie vor sexuell übertragbaren Krankheiten und ungewollter Vaterschaft zu schützen bzw. sie mit diesbezüglichen außerschulischen Angeboten überhaupt zu erreichen, bedarf es Initiativen auf vielen Ebenen. Die Investition in die Aus- und Weiterbildung von haupt- und ehrenamtlichen JugendarbeiterInnen ist hier ebenso wichtig wie die Entwicklung von Aufklärungsangeboten, die auf Multikulturalität und den Umgang mit daraus resultierenden widersprüchlichen Normen eingehen.

*Gabriele Schmied und Christine Reidl* sind Researcher im Bereich “Health and Care” am Europäischen Zentrum für Wohlfahrtspolitik und Sozialforschung, Wien.

## Wiener Drogenpolitik 1970 bis 2005. Außen- und Innenansichten

Irmgard Eisenbach-Stangl, Arno Pilgram, Christine Reidl

2008

Die Studie untersucht die Entwicklung der regionalen Drogenpolitik von Wien im Zeitraum von 1970 bis 2005. Die Untersuchung setzt zu der Zeit ein, als man auch in Österreich begann, auf die grundlegenden Veränderungen des Drogenkonsums zu reagieren, die in industrialisierten Ländern in den 1960er Jahren stattgefunden hatten: Die DrogenkonsumentInnen waren jünger, gebildeter und gesellschaftskritischer geworden und Cannabis war zur meistgebrauchten illegalen Substanz avanciert. Wie in anderen Ländern, so wurde auch in Österreich das strafrechtlich- „repressive“ drogenpolitische Instrumentarium durch „integrative“ Maßnahmen aus den Bereichen Gesundheit, Sozialhilfe und Bildung ergänzt, die auf regionaler Ebene ausgebaut wurden.

Die Studie betrachtet die Entwicklung der Wiener Drogenpolitik über einen Zeitraum von rund 35 Jahren aus verschiedenen Blickwinkeln: Aus einer wissenschaftlichen Beobachterperspektive und aus der subjektiven Perspektive zweier Gruppen von Betroffenen. Die „Innenansichten“ sind auch als – qualitative – Form der Evaluation der drogenpolitischen Aktivitäten der Gemeinde zu lesen.

Für die „Außenansicht“ wurde die Ausdifferenzierung des kommunalen drogenpolitischen Apparates auf der Grundlage von Berichten und Statistiken untersucht. Auf derselben Grundlage wurde der nationale Rahmen erkundet, insbesondere die Drogengesetzgebung und die Aktivitäten der Drogenexekutive, beide zentrale Bereiche der nationalen Drogenpolitik, die in die lokale hineinwirken und sie begrenzen.

Bei den Betroffenen handelt es sich zum einen um Professionelle, die in der Beobachtungsperiode mit der Umsetzung von regionaler und nationaler Drogenpolitik in Wien befasst waren – um drogenpolitische „AkteurInnen“ –, zum anderen um DrogenkonsumentInnen und Angehörige von DrogenkonsumentInnen – um drogenpolitische „AdressatInnen“. Insgesamt wurden über 90 Betroffene interviewt und die Interviews inhaltsanalytisch ausgewertet.

*Irmgard Eisenbach-Stangl*, Senior Social Scientist am Europäischen Zentrum für Wohlfahrts- politik und Sozialforschung, Programme Area „Alcohol, Drugs, Addiction“, davor Senior Researcher am Ludwig Boltzmann-Institut für Suchtforschung, Wien

*Arno Pilgram*, Senior Researcher am Institut für Rechts- und Kriminalsoziologie, Wien, Forschungsbereiche Rechtspolitik und Gesetzesimplementationen, soziale Interventionen in der Kriminaljustiz

*Christine Reidl*, Researcher am Europäischen Zentrum für Wohlfahrts- politik und Sozialforschung, vorher Researcher am Ludwig Boltzmann-Institut für Suchtforschung und am Institut für Rechts- und Kriminalsoziologie, Wien

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**Facts and Figures on Disability Welfare**  
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Vienna: European Centre, 104 pp.

### For Information:

Publications Officer, European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research  
Berggasse 17, A-1090 Vienna, Tel +43-1-319 45 05-27, Fax +43-1-319 45 05-19  
Email: [stamatiou@euro.centre.org](mailto:stamatiou@euro.centre.org)

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

Katrin Gasior is Researcher and Asghar Zaidi Director Research at the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research, Vienna.

The authors greatly appreciate the editorial help of Willem Stamatiou and the valuable comments of Pieter Vaalivouze. Any remaining errors are the sole responsibility of the authors.

Keywords: General Welfare, Non-Labour Market Discrimination, Disability, Social and Economic Stratification

Policy Briefs are a publication series providing a synthesis of topics of research and policy advice on which European Centre researchers have been working recently.

**1. Introduction**

One of the most apparent consequences of an ever-rising life expectancy observed in the European countries is that older persons now constitute a higher-than-ever fraction of European societies. Years gained in life are not matched equally by longer working lives and older people are enjoying a longer phase of life post retirement. The longevity gains offer the opportunity for new social and economic experiences for older people and many go on to enjoy their retirement in good economic and health conditions.

One other rather obvious phenomenon is that older people are far from being a homogenous group, and they differ *inter alia* with respect to social, economic and health status. Moreover, advances in medicine and rehabilitation methods have made the expectation of living to late life fairly reasonable, even for persons with a significant disability. Despite this, disability can be viewed as one of the most important factors determining the individual experience of ageing. For instance, many older people are restricted in their aspirations towards active ageing, due mainly to limitations linked with their ill-health and physical frailty.

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

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Asghar Zaidi

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**Tax Credit Policy in the UK and its Lessons for Austria**

Asghar Zaidi

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Kränzl-Nagl, Renate, with Stalford, Helen/ Sax, Helmut/ Wintersberger, Helmut/ Golden, Iris/ Drywood, Eleanor/ Barquero, Beatriz/ Alt, Christian/ Jones, Mike/ Dobson, Tony/ Ruxton, Sandy (2008)

**Study on Indicators Measuring the Implementation, Protection, Respect and Promotion of the Rights of the Child in the European Union, Mapping and Assessment of Available Relevant Data Resources**  
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Lelkes, Orsolya/ Zólyomi, Eszter (2008)

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Lelkes, Orsolya, with Márton Medgyesi, István György Tóth, Eszter Zólyomi, Terry Ward and Mayya Hristova (2008)

**'Income Distribution and the Risk of Poverty across the EU'**

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Lelkes, Orsolya, with Márton Medgyesi, István György Tóth and Eszter Zólyomi (2008)

**'The Factors Affecting the Risk of Poverty and Inequalities in Income Distribution'**

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Lelkes, Orsolya, with Terry Ward, Mayya Hristova, Fadila Sanoussi, Lucinda Platt and Eszter Zólyomi (2008)

**'Vulnerable Groups: The Situation of People with Migrant Backgrounds in the EU'**

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Lelkes, Orsolya, with Sutherland, H./ Figari, F./ Levy, H./ Lietz, C./ Mantovani, D./ Paulus, A. (2008)

**Improving the Capacity and Usability of EUROMOD - Final Report, EM04/08**

Shima, Isilda, with Colombino, U./Narazani, E. (2008)

**Labour Supply under Different Tax Regimes: Regional Differences in Italy**

EUROMOD Working Paper EM6/08

Shima, Isilda, with Colombino, Ugo/ Locatelli, Marilena/ Narazani, Edlira/ O'Donoghue, Cathal (2008)

**Behavioural and Welfare Effects of Basic Income Policies: A Simulation for European Countries**

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Stanciole, Anderson, with Siciliani, L./ Jacobs, R. (2008)

**Do Waiting Times Reduce Hospital Costs?**

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Zaidi, Asghar, with Whitehouse, Edward (2008)

**Socio-Economic Differences in Mortality: Implications for Pensions Policy**

OECD Social, Employment and Migration Working Papers, No. 71

## Conference Papers

Vanhuysse, Pieter (2010)

**'The Political Timing of OECD Pension Generosity Cutbacks'**

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

Vanhuysse, Pieter (2009)

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

Paper presented at the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR), 4th General Conference, Potsdam, Germany, September 2009 (with Markus Tepe)

Vanhuysse, Pieter (2009)

**'The Effect of Population Aging on Social Policy Effort in 21 Welfare States: A Total-Government Budget Approach'**

Paper presented at the Joint Sessions of the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR), workshop on "Generational Politics: The Political-Sociological and Policy Consequences of Population Ageing", Lisbon, Portugal, April 2009 (with Markus Tepe)

Vanhuyse, Pieter (2009)

**'Generational Politics: The Political-Sociological and Policy Consequences of Population Ageing'**

Director and organizer of a special five-day session at the ECPR Joint Sessions of the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR) in Lisbon, Portugal, 14-19 April 2009 (with Achim Goerres, University of Cologne)

Vanhuyse, Pieter (2009)

**'The Internal and External Consequences of EU Unification'**

Chair of Panel at the International Conference on "1989-2009: Taking Stock of East-West EU Unification", the Konrad Adenauer Conference Centre and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, June 2009

Vanhuyse, Pieter (2009)

**'Generational Politics from a Comparative Perspective'**

Convenor of Panel 218, Section 24 at the ECPR 4th General Conference, Potsdam, Germany, September 2009 (with Achim Goerres, University of Cologne)

Zaidi, Asghar (2009)

**'Poverty and Incomes of Older People in OECD Countries'**

Paper prepared for the 31st General Conference, St-Gallen, Switzerland, 22-28 August, 2010

Zaidi, Asghar, with Burchardt, Tania (2009)

**'Estimating the Extra Costs of Living for Disabled People in the EU'**

Paper presented at the Joint OECD/University of Maryland International Conference on Measuring Poverty, Income Inequality, and Social Exclusion – Lessons from Europe (OECD, Paris, 16-17 March 2009).  
Paper presented at the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR), 4th General Conference, Section 24 on "Generational Politics from a Comparative Perspective", Potsdam, Germany, September 2009 (with Markus Tepe)

Zaidi, Asghar, with Moreira, A./ Whelan, B. (2009)

**'The demand for older workers', Paper prepared for the final European Science Foundation's Forward Look Workshop "Ageing, Health and Pensions in Europe", April 22, The Hague**

Huber, Manfred (2008)

**Financing Long-term Care in Europe: How Will the Public-Private Mix Evolve?**

Paper presented at the 5th Health and Ageing Conference of The Geneva Association on Long-term care – Risk Profiles, Determinants and Financing, 6-7 November 2008, London

Huber, Manfred / Rodrigues, Ricardo (2008)

**A Framework for Measuring Long-term Care Expenditure in Europe**

Paper presented at the IARIW 30th General Conference, Portoroz, Slovenia, 24-30 August

Huber, Manfred/ Rodrigues, Ricardo/ Hoffmann, Frédérique (2008)

**Different Worlds of Long-term Care in Europe? A Comparison of EU and Other UN-ECE Countries**

Background Paper to the Joint AARP European Centre Workshop on Social Policies for Ageing Societies, Vienna, 23-24 October

Kränzl-Nagl, Renate, with Abela, Angela (2008)

**Parenting of Children at Risk of Social Exclusion – European Perspectives**

Poster Presentation at the International Conference "Child and Youth Research in the 21st Century: A Critical Appraisal", held in Nicosia/Cyprus, 28-29 May 2008

Vanhuyse, Pieter (2008)

**'Are Mature Welfare States on the Path to the Politics of Gerontocracy?**

**Evidence from 18 OECD Democracies, 1980-2002'**

Paper presented at the Foundational Workshop on Generational Politics in Ageing Societies, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies, Cologne, Germany, July 2008 (with Markus Tepe).

Vanhuyse, Pieter (2008)

**'Educational Business Cycles: The Political Economy of Teacher Hiring across German States,**

**1992-2004'**. Paper presented at the Midwest Political Science Association, Annual National Conference, Chicago, USA, April 2008 (with Markus Tepe).

Vanhuyse, Pieter (2008)

**'Educational Business Cycles: The Political Economy of Teacher Hiring across German States, 1992-**

**2004'**. Paper presented at the Foundational Workshop for the Network on Education and Skills, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies, Cologne, Germany, March 2008 (with Markus Tepe).

## Functional Responsibilities of Staff

**Functional Responsibilities of Core Staff  
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