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Status as of July 2012
# Research Pillar

**“Work, Wealth, Welfare”**

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## International Research Project and Network

**EUROMOD: European Tax-Benefit Model**
- (funded by the European Commission, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities)
- 1999 –

**EUROMOD Update**
- (funded by the European Commission, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities)
- 2009 – 2015

## International Research Project

**European Observatory on the Social Situation**
- (funded by the European Commission, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities)
- 2005 – 2013

## International Research Project

**Active Ageing Index. International Research Project in the Framework of the European Year on Active Ageing and Solidarity between Generations 2012**
- (in cooperation with UNECE, Geneva)
- (funded by the European Commission, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities)
- 2012

## National / International Research Project

**Wirkungsweisen und Effekte von Geldleistungen und Sachleistungen im Sozialbereich**
- (Outcomes and Effects of Social Benefits in Cash and in Kind)
- (funded by the City of Vienna, MA 24)
- 2011 – 2012
National Research Project
“Vergleichende Analyse der Teilhabechancen in Europa” – Social Inclusion in Europe
(funded by the German Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs)
2011

National Research Project
Maßnahmen zur Belebung des Arbeitsmarktes für ältere Arbeitnehmer/innen
(Measures for the Activation of the Labour Market for Older Workers)
(funded by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection)
2010 – 2012

National Research Project
Maßnahmen zur Arbeitsmarktintegration von Personen mit Behinderungen
(Measures for the Labour Market Integration of Persons with Disabilities)
(funded by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection)
2012

Consultancy
Consultancy to the Government of Ukraine on Pension Reform Issues
(funded by UNDP)
2011

Expertise
Central European Ageing Strategy
(funded by EU Regional Development Fund)
2012

Expertise
Population Ageing and Intergenerational Solidarity
(funded by Government of Cyprus, Social Welfare Services Department, Nicosia)
2012

Expertise
Advanced Course on Population Ageing and Public Policy
(by the Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon)
2012

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” have continued to develop, but the main work areas remain as those of the previous two years.

Overarching Aim

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

Specific Objectives

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

I. Ageing & Generations

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

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

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

The key outcome of the MA:IMI project in 2012 will be the book “Facts and Figures on Healthy Ageing and Long-term Care”.

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

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

The publication will set out to provide a picture of the demographic indicators relevant for long-term care, but also of the health and well-being of older people. This includes such information as income and living conditions of older people, well-being and social participation, burden of disease, hospital discharges, health inequalities and prevalence of loneliness and depression. It will provide an overview as detailed as possible of the evolution and current provision of care, either by family members, migrant carers, formal providers of care services at home or in institutions, and related subjects such as care workforce or
public policies to support carers. Available data on public and private expenditure will also be analysed, aiming to present a more coherent picture of the public resources devoted to long-term care.

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

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

An edited book volume entitled *Ageing Populations in Post-Industrial Democracies: Comparative Studies of Policies and Politics* was published by Pieter Vanhuysse together with Professor Achim Goerres (University of Duisburg-Essen) with Routledge and the European Consortium for Political Research, in their ECPR Studies in European Political Science series. Timed to coincide with the start of the European Year of Active Aging and Solidarity between the Generations on January 1st, 2012, this volume brings together an expert set of scholars from Europe and North America to investigate generational politics and public policies within an explicitly comparative political science approach. The book examines changing social and public policy demands due to ageing electorates and features analysis of USA, UK, Japan, Germany, Italy and all major EU countries. It studies government reforms that have often hurt the interests of growing elderly voting blocs in order to safeguard macro-fiscal viability, and looks at the political drivers behind highly topical responses such as pension generosity cuts and retirement age increases. It also examines the social policy attitudes of younger and older generations, as well as the emergence of ‘grey’ or pensioner parties across 31 democracies. The editorial introductory chapter to this volume is entitled ‘Mapping the Field: The Comparative Study of Generational Politics and Policies’, and it provides a broad overview of the book and the major themes and challenges in the comparative politics and policies of population aging.

In the wake of the publication in early 2012 of the European Commission’s White Paper on Pensions, Pieter Vanhuysse has been invited by the European Social Observatory/Observatoire Social Européen to contribute to its OSE Research Papers Series with an essay entitled ‘Does Population Aging Drive Up Pro-Elderly Social Spending?’. The working paper
summarizes his recent research on the effects of population aging on social spending and his keynote address at the International Social Security Week 2011 in Mexico City, organized by the International Social Security Association (ISSA), the International Labor Organization (ILO), and the Inter-American Conference on Social Security (CISS). Pieter Vanhuysse is currently engaged in further research on intergenerational injustice.

A chapter ‘Armut und Deprivation älterer Menschen in Europa. Muster und Entwicklungstendenzen’ (‘Poverty Risk and Material Deprivation of Older People. Patterns and Trends’), is contributed by Asghar Zaidi and Katrin Gasior in the book edited by Lutz Leisering, title: Die Alten der Welt. Neue Wege der Alterssicherung im globalen Norden und Süden (Old People of the World. New Ways of Security in Old-Age in the Global North and South). This contribution focuses on the poverty risk of older people in EU countries. It provides evidence on how EU countries differ in terms of poverty risks for older people, which is on average higher than that of the total population. The higher poverty risks of older people are seen to be often the result of pension system inadequacies but they are also linked to the gender- and cohort-specific labour market histories. In general, countries with low poverty risk rates for older people have a good social safety net in the form of a basic pension (such as Denmark and the Netherlands) and/or they offer strong redistribution in the earnings-related contributory pension schemes in the form of minimum guaranteed pensions (such as Belgium and Austria). A broader picture is furthermore provided by the wider measure of material deprivation rate, which measures deprivation in more absolute terms, and it depicts the countries in Central and Eastern European countries more often poor.

A journal article entitled, ‘Population Ageing and Intergenerational Solidarity: International Policy Frameworks and European Public Opinion’, will be published in the Journal of Intergenerational Relationships, in the upcoming September 2012 issue: ‘Active Ageing and Intergenerational Solidarity between Generations in Europe: Celebrating the European Year 2012’, edited by Mariano Sanchez and Alan Hatton-Yeo. The paper stipulates that the population ageing challenges facing the EU countries have been generally articulated in two ways: the financial sustainability of public welfare systems and the pension income adequacy. The ideas underlying social sustainability, though less clearly defined, encompass not just both these challenges but also address the need to ensure intergenerational solidarity, formally or informally, in countries experiencing an ageing population. This paper identifies policy challenges put forward by the UN and by the EU regarding that need while also reporting on the opinion of EU citizens on various aspects of intergenerational solidarity.

A paper ‘Active Ageing: What Differential Experiences across EU Countries?’ is published by Asghar Zaidi and Eszter Zólyomi in the journal European Papers on the New Welfare, No. 17, ‘The Counter Ageing Policies’, reproduced from the Research Note produced for the European Commission (under the European Observatory on the Social Situation project) in their preparation for the European Year of Active Aging and Solidarity between the Generations. The paper is geared towards providing empirical evidence on different aspects of active ageing across EU Member States using the most suitable comparative datasets available: the Harmonised European Time Use Surveys; the Survey of Health and Retirement in Europe; and the European Union Labour Force Survey. Two aspects are covered: the formal labour market engagement of older workers and the nature of non-paid productive
activities such as volunteering. It analyses variations across countries (so as to explore the extent to which country differences could be associated with differences in public policies and institutions), and between subgroups of individuals (so as to analyse the differential experiences of ageing for those who differ in their needs and aspirations, on the basis of age, gender and employment status as well as marital status and educational attainment).

II. 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 2011, European Centre researchers produced two Research Notes as part of the European Observatory on the Social Situation. The Research Note on the socio-economic situation of people with disabilities, by Asghar Zaidi, analyses the way disability varies between men and women and across age groups, and those with different levels of educational attainment, living in 27 EU Member States. It goes on to examine how employment and the risk of poverty and material deprivation differ between people with and without disabilities. It reviews literature on disability policy initiatives and also discusses various important methodological issues, such as the definition and measurement of disability and the comparability of data used. In addition to bivariate descriptive analyses, the multivariate regression methods are used to disentangle the independent impact of disability on the probability of being employed and at risk of poverty. Moreover, information from the SHARE dataset has been used to gain further insights into the proportion of people of 50 and over with disabilities in the EU countries and their employment situation.

During 2012, the European Centre continues work within the European Observatory on the Social Situation, which provides insights into many different areas of poverty and social exclusion. The key examples are our work on the level of poverty across the EU countries, the trends over time and identifying high-poverty risk groups. The special focus this year includes the analysis of the 2010 ad hoc EU-SILC module on the intra-household sharing of resources and the analysis of the social inclusion of migrants. The outcomes are published on a newly established on-line knowledge base (http://www.socialsituation.eu/).

A chapter 'Exclusion from Material Resources: Poverty and Capability Deprivation among Older People in EU Countries', is also contributed to the 2012 book From Exclusion to Inclusion in Old Age: A Global Challenge, edited by Nora Keating and Thomas Scharf, Policy Press, UK. The focus of this chapter is the exclusion from material resources that older people experience in the EU countries, while picking through the conceptual, measurement and policy issues that help, and sometimes hinder, the realisation of the goal of enhancing social inclusion of older people.
In the recently completed project titled “Vergleichende Analyse der Teilhabechancen in Europa – Social Inclusion in Europe”, financed by the Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Soziales (BMAS), the European Centre team compiled a comprehensive study on social inclusion in Europe, which serves as the fourth edition of the “Armuts- und Reichtumsberichterstattung (ARB)” for the Deutsche Bundestag. The report describes the social inclusion of the population of EU countries in various dimensions, including income, health, housing, education, social participation, and subjective well-being. It compares the situation of specific social groups, based on gender, age, and for some issues, migrant status. The report has a strong focus on empirical analysis, but it also covers the conceptual underpinnings of social inclusion, including the philosophical background, and the measurement issues. The policy implications of the presented evidence are discussed, including best practices across selected European countries and policy areas, with policy recommendations for Germany.

III. Labour Market & Social Policy

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

Ongoing research for Austria includes an analysis of measures for the labour market integration of persons with disabilities, commissioned by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection.

Pieter Vanhuysse has finished an article on the politics of labour market policy for publication in the journal Political Studies, entitled ‘Parties, Unions, and Activation Strategies: The Context-Dependent Politics of Active Labor Market Policy Spending’ (with Professor Markus Tepe, University of Oldenburg). This article explores the diverging roles of leftwing parties and trade unions in determining ALMP spending. It argues that unions today increasingly take into account the distinct re-employability worries of their members. Rather than as a labour market outsider programme, unions now consider ALMPs as their second-best or first-best feasible priority. Specifically, in countries where high job protection levels (the first-best goal) have not been achieved, more powerful unions will promote ALMP spending as an alternative way to offer their members some measure of desired labour market security. The article tests these arguments empirically on a sample of 20 OECD countries between 1986 and 2005. Using a brand-new measure of leftness, it finds that leftwing party power has no effect on ALMP spending generally, and even a negative effect on job creation programmes. But larger and more strike-prone unions are today associated with higher ALMP spending overall, and specifically on those programmes most directly benefiting their own membership: employment assistance, and labour market training. Moreover, union strategies are context-dependent: more powerful unions push for more activation spending especially in those labour markets where jobs are not yet well protected. Pieter Vanhuysse is currently also undertaking further research on the political economy of employment policies in the public sector across various institutional settings.
IV. Pensions & Social Security

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

In a project with the Belgian Federal Social Security Office, i.e. "Comparative Analysis of European Pension Policies and their Impact", a special focus has been placed on the comparative social situation of Belgium. In particular, it was assessed how poverty among older people in Belgium compares with the rest of EU Member States, and what are the implications of pension reforms on poverty risks for the future generation of older people.


Asghar Zaidi, Bernd Marin and Alexandre Sidorenko have worked as consultants to the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, to serve as experts on pension systems, in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) project “Support to the Social Sector Reform in Ukraine”, involving home-based research and missions to Ukraine, Kiev, during September – November 2011. The consultancy developed a strategic paper with recommendations to the Ministry of Social Policy regarding the further reform of the pension system. The research was undertaken in close coordination with UNDP, which funds the work of the consultants.

V. Tax/Benefit Policy Modelling

Here, we focus on our specific research interest of developing tax-benefit types of models as analytical tools to evaluate ex-ante the impact of policy reforms. The most salient aspect of these so-called microsimulation models is that they analyse the redistributive impact of taxes or benefits on individuals or households, answering questions such as “Who are the winners and losers?” of a particular policy reform. Emphasis has been placed on working with the international network that has developed EUROMOD, the European tax-benefit microsimulation model.
During 2012, the European Centre’s researchers continue with the EUROMOD Update project, supported by the European Commission. The aim is to update and upgrade the computer-based research tool, and to extend it to cover the whole enlarged European Union. The funds are used to raise awareness among researchers, international bodies and governments of how EUROMOD can be applied to measure the impact of tax and benefit policies on people’s living standards and ultimately tackle inequality and poverty. In 2012, the focus of the European Centre’s team is on modelling the policy systems 2011-2012 for Austria, based on national SILC data for 2010.

In 2011, Orsolya Lelkes, together with Dóra Benedek, has published an article ‘The Distributional Implications of Income Under-Reporting in Hungary’ in the journal *Fiscal Studies*. The article uses a novel methodology to calculate the fiscal and distributional implications of income tax evasion. The paper takes advantage of access to a random sample of income tax returns for nearly 230,000 individuals, or 5% of all taxpayers, which are then compared with incomes stated in a nationally representative household budget survey. A tax-benefit microsimulation model is used to calculate the distributional implications of income underreporting. The authors argue that the ability and inclination of specific social groups to evade tax varies widely, and this leads to a considerable variation in the actual tax burden on individuals with similar levels of income. Thus, ignoring tax evasion can be seriously misleading in terms of the distributive and fiscal effects of the tax system.

During 2011, an article ‘The European Network for Dynamic Microsimulation (EURODYM) – A Vision and the State of Affairs’ is contributed to the International Journal of Microsimulation by Gijs Dekkers (Federal Planning Bureau, Belgium) and Asghar Zaidi. This paper presents plans to initiate a European network for dynamic microsimulation, one of whose tasks will be to facilitate and stimulate exchange of research ideas and researchers working on dynamic microsimulation. EURODYM aims to serve as a platform for researchers to bid for and generate research funds to enhance the development and use of the dynamic microsimulation models, with a particular focus on research funds available in Europe. The comments and support from the microsimulation community have been received during the European Workshop on Dynamic Microsimulation Modelling in Brussels (2010) and also during the 3rd General Conference of the International Microsimulation Association in Stockholm (2011).

**VI. 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 is 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).

The project “Outcomes and Effects of Social Monetary Benefits and Benefits in Kind”, contracted by the City of Vienna, evaluated the effects of the different benefit types based on targets and their degree of realization as well as intended and non-intended outcomes. The study consisted of three main parts: an international literature analysis on theoretical and empirical backgrounds, the development of a comparative framework of the effects of monetary benefits and benefits in kind, and the detailed analysis of benefits in the long-term care sector offered by the City of Vienna.


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

The European Centre also had a representation in the Polish EU Presidency Event: First Annual Convention of the European Platform against Poverty and Social Exclusion. Asghar Zaidi acted as a rapporteur of a workshop (Workshop 4: Ageing and Intergenerational Solidarity – Breaking the Vicious Circle of Poverty and Social Exclusion of Older People) to the plenary session of the Convention, combining the recommendations from Workshop 4 with his own research on older people poverty in European countries.

A paper was contributed to the publication of the NGO Committee on Ageing, NY, called ‘Issue of Ageing and Disability: International Perspectives’, edited by Mary Mayer and Florence Denmark and produced in the memory of Ruth Begun, who was a lifelong advocate of equality and dignity of persons ageing with disabilities. The paper ‘Social Well-being of Disabled Older Persons: An Evidence of Unequal Ageing in Europe’, by Katrin Gasior and Asghar Zaidi, reports on quantitative measures of social well-being that provide insights into differential experiences of older people with and without disabilities across European countries.
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 Workshop
Comparing European Alcohol Policies
(coordinated by the European Centre in collaboration with the Region of Tuscany Health Agency)
(subsidised by the European Forum for Responsible Drinking / EFRD)
2011

International Research Project
Experiences with Coherent / Integrated Policies for Licit and Illicit Drugs
(coordinated and funded by the Groupe Pompidou / Council of Europe)
2011

National Research Project
Wie lässt sich die Öffentlichkeit für Jugendliche und Erwachsene gesundheitsfördernd gestalten? (AGORA)
(How to Build a Health-promoting Public Space?)
(coordinated by the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research, in cooperation with the Universities for Applied Sciences in Vienna and St. Pölten, Austria)
(funded by the Austrian Health Promotion Fund)
2012 – 2014

International Research Project
Second Multi-City Study on Quantities and Financing of Illicit Drug Consumption (QUAF 2)
(funded by the Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs, in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime / UNODC)
2009 – 2012
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
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

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
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
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 Conference
INTERLINKS. Final Conference
12-14 October 2011, Baden, Austria

International Research Project
CARICT – ICT-based Solutions for Caregivers: Assessing Their Impact on the Sustainability of Long-term Care in an Ageing Europe
(funded by the Institute for Prospective Technology Studies and the Directorate General for Information Society and Media / DG INFSO)
2010 – 2011
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 EU-CBCC 2010-2013 EU-CBCC consortium)
2010 – 2013

International Research Project
Facts and Figures on Healthy Ageing and Long-term Care

(funded by the French Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs – part of MA:IMI)
2011 – 2012

International Expertise and Workshop
Active, Healthy and Dignified Ageing in Europe

(in cooperation with the Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic / HACzechR)
(funded by the EU)
2012

National Research Project
Pflegebedarf und Versorgungsmix in Wien

(Demand for Long-term Care and Supply Mix)
(funded by the City of Vienna, MA 24)
2012
Research Pillar “Health and Care”

Public Health

ALICE RAP

In winter 2009/2010 the European Centre participated in a successful 7th Framework application on “Addictions and Lifestyle in Contemporary Europe – Reframing Addictions Project” (ALICE RAP). The project started on 1 May 2011 with a first meeting of partners in the same month. It will last for four years and is commissioned by the 7th Framework Programme of the European Union. The structure of the project consists of 7 working areas each composed of work packages. The European Centre mainly contributes to Working Area 1 “Ownership of Addiction”, i.e. to Work Packages 1 (“Addiction through Ages”) and 2 (“Stakeholder Analysis”) and it will provide expertise for Working Area 5, “Governance of Addiction”.

COMPARING EUROPEAN ALCOHOL POLICIES

In February 2011 the European Centre, in collaboration with the Region of Tuscany Health Agency, organized a workshop on “Comparing European Alcohol Policies”. Fourteen researchers from 11 countries with experience in alcohol policy research participated and topics such as advantages, shortcomings and lacks in the comparison of European alcohol policies during the last 50 years and the improved comparison with country experts using a range of different and also qualitative methods, were framed.

EXPERIENCES WITH COHERENT/INTEGRATED POLICIES FOR LICIT AND ILLICIT DRUGS

In spring 2011 the European Centre joined the “Integrated Policy Expert Group” of the Groupe Pompidou / European Council on the invitation of the Executive Secretary. The project that the expert group is working on already since the beginning of the year, following an initiative of Switzerland, is called “Experiences with Coherent/Integrated Policies for Licit and Illicit Drugs” – a topic of interest for drug policies and therefore taken up by the Groupe Pompidou several years ago. The substances dealt with are alcohol, illicit drugs and tobacco. The main outcome of the project will be a publication of reports on 8 European countries. Continuation of the project and extension to other substances/substance groups is planned.

AGORA

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

To achieve these aims a mix of qualitative methods will be used, among them: participant
observations of relevant activities of selected stakeholders in the public; content analysis
of relevant articles published in selected local and national media; literature review and
reviews of related practice projects; working groups of stakeholders on local and state level.
Moreover, after the first year a public conference will be organised.

QUAF 2

In spring 2009 the follow-up project on behalf of 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” (QUAF 2). 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 with 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, too. Moreover, the outcome of the project will provide an important input to the
UNODC estimates and publications of trends in worldwide drug consumption.

AMPHORA

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.

SAFESEX

“Mobile Sexuality: Towards a New European Strategy in Sex Education and Prevention of
Sexually Transmitted Diseases (SAFESEX)” is funded by the European Commission’s health
programme EAHC. “SAFESEX” is a cooperation of seven European health and education
organizations from six countries (Austria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Greece, Italy and
Lithuania). Its objective is to promote youth empowerment and to improve sexual education
through the implementation of modern teaching techniques and mobile technology. At schools, using the tried and trusted Young-to-Younger teaching method, the project built independent teacher corps in every partner country. The mobile sex guide for use on mobile phones was providing user-friendly sexual/reproductive health information and personal advice by experts.

**BOYS AND GIRLS**

“Boys and Girls – An Interactive Web-Based Series to Promote Healthy Lifestyles among European Adolescents” is an international cooperation of partners from eight European countries (Austria, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, United Kingdom). The project is funded by the European Commission’s health programme EAHC. “Boys and Girls” develops a web series (series of episodes released on the Internet and/or on mobile devices) that will tackle modern-day health issues in a way that resonates with young Europeans aged 15-18. The project benefits from the expertise of experts as well as from the input of young people who are consulted all over the project period. The web series will reach and sensitize young people to some of today’s most pressing public health concerns including nutrition, alcohol and drug abuse, and sexual health. The final event “Public Health Issues and Online Communication to Adolescents: Challenges and Opportunities” took place on 5 June 2012 in the European Parliament, Brussels.

**Health and Care Provision**

**EUROREACH**

Funded by the European Commission’s 7th Framework Programme and coordinated by the European Centre, the EuroREACH project aims to improve access to and use of healthcare data to enhance cross-country comparisons of health system performance. The final outcome of the EuroREACH project will be a digital Health Data Navigator that will feature as a compendium of international and national health data sources. In 2012, the project has entered its third phase and will end in Spring 2013.

In November 2011 the first Sounding Board Meeting took place where esteemed experts reviewed progress and gave advice on the development of the project including the recommendation to produce a digitised handbook and to ensure sustainability of such a web tool through efforts to link with information systems which have “real” data, e.g. HEIDI, Eurostat database. A working group on the web platform met in January 2012 where a skeleton for a web portal was developed. Late February 2012 an expert panel reviewed progress in particular on the case study “Diabetes Care” which uses patient-level data in Israel, Finland and Estonia to assess performance. Experts advised that the project should identify key issues for preparing the data and solving obstacles in defining indicators and that derived indicators should be mapped to the conceptual framework of performance assessment as proposed by EuroREACH. In the 3rd project meeting that took place in March 2012 and involved international experts, the project was advised to focus on performance
assessment by linking databases and mainly by giving interpretations of databases for researchers to understand their limitations. With regard to the case study recommendations focus on efforts to improve comparability by providing a list of key issues encountered when comparing performance by using patient-level data across countries.

INTERLINKS

The FP7 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”, coordinated by the European Centre, was terminated by December 2011. Results were made available to a larger public by means of an interactive website (http://interlinks.euro.centre.org) that also contains all national reports and European overview papers produced by the 15 partners from 13 European countries. A final publication will be presented by autumn 2012.

The expertise gained during this project fuelled an ample range of presentations and publications by Kai Leichsenring, Ricardo Rodrigues and Georg Ruppe on national and European levels with the aim to involve the wider public in the further development of the Framework and the website, e.g. by adding own examples and exchanging experiences in relation to their transferability and adaptation to the various developmental stages of LTC in European countries.

CARICT

Between December 2010 and December 2011 the European Centre coordinated the project “CARICT – ICT-Based Solutions for Caregivers: Assessing their Impact on the Sustainability of Long-Term Care in an Ageing Europe”. Including the European Centre, five partners were involved; funding was split between the Joint Research Centre (JRC) / Institute for Prospective Technological Studies (IPTS) and the Directorate General for Information Society and Media (DG INFSO). The main goal of CARICT was to demonstrate the potential impact of information and communication technologies (ICTs) on informal carers of older people living in the community (e.g. relatives and friends) as well as on paid assistants employed in private households. As shown, such ICT-based initiatives can be effective and efficient tools in supporting these categories of carers, but scientific evidence in this respect is currently lacking in Europe. The CARICT project started to fill this gap, by describing the impact of these ICT-based services and developing guidelines for using appropriate impact assessment methodologies (IAMs) in this field.

A mapping exercise identified 52 ICT-based initiatives in 12 European countries belonging to five distinctive care regime models (Anglo-Saxon, Continental, Scandinavian, Mediterranean, and Eastern European), demonstrating how they allow informal carers and privately paid assistants to better interact with the dependent older persons they care for, to increase family carers’ quality of life, to increase social inclusion and integration into the labour market as well as to improve quality of care.
Furthermore, an impact assessment methodology (IAM) for evaluating the multidimensional effects of ICTs in home care was developed. Recommendations for experts and policy-makers were developed to show how IAM can contribute to produce results to guide policy and practice in the fields of long-term care and ICT. Insights into the results of the project can be gained from the following publication: Barbabella, F., Schmidt, A., Lamontagne-Goodwin, F., Rodrigues, R., Ruppe, G., Lamura, G. (2012) Assessing the impact of ICT-based solutions for carers in Europe: Preliminary findings from the CARICT project, ZSI Discussion Paper Nr. 14, https://www.zsi.at/attach/DP14_Barbabella_et_al.pdf

ECAB

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

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

The European Centre is involved in the project ECAB both as (i) a coordinator of the work on quality management in long-term care (WP 6), as well as (ii) a partner in several other sections of the project. In the former context, a mapping exercise has been carried out in 12 European countries, and a book chapter is waiting to be published by late 2012 with Prof. Vincent Mor from the Alpert Medical School, Brown University (USA). Furthermore, a case study on providers in long-term care (LTC) is being finalised, for the purpose of which more than 30 interviews have been carried out with providers and public stakeholders of LTC institutions, mobile home care, and 24-hours-care in May 2012. In the latter context, the European Centre carried out – among others – a case study on cross-border patient movements for dental treatments between Austria and Hungary (WP 9), a case study on movements of medical doctors from Germany to Austria (WP 1), and a data analysis on hospital quality in Austria using vector auto-regression models (WP 5). The links for the publications in the project ECAB will be made available via the European Centre’s website.
FACTS AND FIGURES ON HEALTHY AGEING AND LONG-TERM CARE

The European Centre and the World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe (EURO), jointly work on a publication titled “Facts & Figures on Active Ageing and Long-term Care”. This publication is part of MAIMI (Mainstreaming Ageing: Indicators to Monitor Implementation) and has been financed by the French Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. The foreseen release date of the English version is set for September 2012.

By building on the findings and indicators presented in a first edition (i.e. Facts and Figures on Long-Term Care), the second edition will seek to broaden the scope of the indicators presenting a more holistic approach to long-term care that is reflected in the title. The publication provides a picture of the demographic indicators relevant for long-term care, but also of the health and wellbeing of older people. This includes such information as income and living conditions of older people, wellbeing and social participation, burden of disease, hospital discharges, health inequalities and prevalence of loneliness and depression. It will provide an overview as detailed as possible of the evolution and current provision of care, either by family members, migrant carers, and formal providers of care services at home or in institutions, and related subjects such as care workforce or public policies to support carers. Finally, available data on public and private expenditure will also be analysed, aiming to present a more coherent picture of the public resources devoted to long-term care.

HACZECHR

In the context of a cooperation with the Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic (HACzechR) with regard to an EU-funded project dealing with “Active Healthy and Dignified Ageing and the Provision of Long-term Care Medical Services”, the European Centre prepared for producing a policy paper on ‘Active, Healthy and Dignified Ageing in Europe’. In addition, a workshop on “best practice models” in developing active ageing policies on the regional level was proposed and will be organized in the course of 2012.

LONG-TERM CARE IN VIENNA

In 2012 the European Centre started a project which concerns “Demand for Long-Term Care and Supply-Mix”, funded by the City of Vienna. Data from different sources will be matched and linked to inform a comprehensive evaluation of the current landscape of long-term care in Vienna. On the basis of a secondary analysis of survey and administrative data the aim is to analyse demand-related factors (socio-demographic characteristics, available support, housing environment, etc.), which provoke specific supply-settings (inpatient care, mobile services, benefits in kind only, no benefits in kind at all). These findings will be used as input to simulate different scenarios of future demand and related costs.
Mainstreaming Ageing: Indicators to Monitor Implementation (MA:IMI / II)
2008 – 2012

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Expertise, Monitoring, and Evaluation
Mainstreaming Ageing: Indicators to Monitor Implementation (MA:IMI)
Monitoring the Regional Implementation Strategy (RIS)
for the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA)
(in cooperation with the UN Economic Commission for Europe / UN-ECE)

Phase I: 2003 – 2008 (Follow-up and Monitoring)
Phase II: 2008 – 2012 (Second Review and Appraisal Cycle)

The 1st Meeting of the Preparatory Committee
for the 2007 UNECE Ministerial Conference on Ageing
12-13 July 2007, Geneva, Switzerland

The Meeting of the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee
for the 2007 UNECE Ministerial Conference on Ageing
8-9 October 2007, Geneva, Switzerland

A Special Session during European Centre’s GAM on the Review and Progress
of the 1st Phase of the MA:IMI Project and Its Continuation into the 2nd Phase
27 October 2007, Vienna, Austria

The 2007 Ministerial Conference on Ageing: “A Society for All Ages: Challenges and Opportunities”
6-8 November 2007, León, Spain

Special Side Event on the Progress and Future of the MA:IMI Project
during the 2007 Ministerial Conference on Ageing
6-8 November 2007, León, Spain
Activities and Overview 2012/2013: MAINSTREAMING AGEING

The Forum of Civil Society on Ageing
6-8 November 2007, León, Spain

Special Session on Pension Issues at the 30th General Conference of the International Association of Research in Income and Wealth
24-30 August 2008, Portoroz, Slovenia

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

High-Level Expert and Policy-Makers Conference
Reinventing Retirement: Reshaping Health & Financial Security for the EU 27 and Eastern Europe
(funded by AARP and the Austrian Federal Ministry of Science and Research)
23-24 October 2008, Dürnstein, Austria

First Meeting of the UNECE Working Group on Ageing
1-2 December 2008, Geneva, Switzerland

First Meeting of the Bureau of the UNECE Working Group on Ageing
11-12 May 2009, Bratislava, Slovak Republic

International Expert Meeting – Monitoring Long-Term Care for the Elderly
6-9 September 2009, Jerusalem, Israel

Second Meeting of the UNECE Working Group on Ageing
23-24 November 2009, Geneva, Switzerland

Workshop “Long-term Care in Europe – Discussing Trends and Relevant Issues”
22-23 February 2010, Budapest, Hungary

Workshop “The Gender Dimension of Poverty”
8 March 2010, Paris, France

Second Meeting of the Bureau of the UNECE Working Group on Ageing
27-28 May 2010, Sliema, Malta

Third Meeting of the UNECE Working Group on Ageing
22-23 November 2010, Geneva, Switzerland

Workshop “Ageing – Community Services for the Elderly”
20 February – 3 March 2011, Haifa, Israel
Third Meeting of the Bureau of the UNECE Working Group on Ageing
24-25 March 2011, Madrid, Spain

Fourth Meeting of the UNECE Working Group on Ageing
21-22 November 2011, Geneva, Switzerland

Workshop “Community Services for the Elderly”
5-14 March 2012, Haifa, Israel

Fourth Meeting of the Bureau of the UNECE Working Group on Ageing
22-23 March 2012, Brussels, Belgium

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

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

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

Editing and Dissemination of the Book “New Frontiers in Microsimulation Modelling”

Editing and Dissemination of the Book “Women’s Work and Pensions: What is Good, What is Best!”

Continual Updating of the Monitoring RIS Website

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

Robert Holzmann
Severance Pay Programmes across the World: History, Rationale, Status, and Reforms
8 April 2011

Judit Vall Castello
Business Cycle Effects on Labour Force Transitions for Older People in Spain
1 February 2011
Bernhard Casey
Are We All Confucianists? Similarities and Differences between European and East-Asian Policies for Care of the Frail Older People
23 July 2010

Robert Holzmann
29 June 2010

Pieter Vanhuysse
22 July 2009

Achim Goerres
The Political Participation of Older People in Europe: The Greying of Our Democracies
8 October 2008

Markus Tepe
Traveling without Moving? Pension Regime Change in Ageing Welfare States
3 October 2008

Herwig Immervoll
Gender Inequalities and the Allocation of Market Work within Households
3 July 2008

Robert Laslett
Personal Accounts to Improve Pension Coverage and Adequacy: The UK’s Proposed Pension Reforms and Lessons for other EU Countries
11 June 2007

John Hills
Pension Reform in the UK: Challenges, choices and progress
2 March 2007

Joshua M. Wiener
Quality Assurance Systems for Long-Term Care: An International Perspective
27 June 2006

Robert Holzmann
Pension Reform in Europe: Need and Options for a More Coordinated Reform Approach
8 June 2006
Mainstreaming Ageing: Indicators to Monitor Implementation (MA:IMI)

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

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

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

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

Briefly, the European Centre had undertaken the following tasks during the 1st phase of the MA:IMI project:
• Prepared annual reports and conference room papers for the UNECE Secretariat.
• Promoted exchange of information among experts, policy-makers and civil society by (co-)organizing and participating in various international conferences, workshops, expert and Task Force meetings. For example, the MA:IMI team contributed towards the preparation of the 2007 Ministerial Conference on Ageing: “A Society for All Ages: Challenges and Opportunities” (6-8 November 2007, León, Spain). Also, contributions were made during the 3-day conference, including a special side event, i.e. “Progress and Future of the MA:IMI Project”, disseminating information about the work programme of the project.
• Developed a set of agreed-upon “indicators of achievement” (in particular in the areas of demographic changes, income and wealth, labour market and early retirement, sustainable social security, as well as economic growth, financial and social sustainability); collected and analysed data for these “indicators of achievement” and visualized the findings by charts.

• Created “country profiles” using the indicators of achievement, so as to translate MIPAA and RIS objectives into operational measures and standards by which monitoring of progress in goal achievement can be assessed.

• Organized the dissemination of Mainstreaming Ageing results by the creation and dissemination of a special Website “Monitoring RIS” (http://www.monitoringris.org).

• Produced many “Mainstreaming Ageing” and “A Society of All Ages” publications, including 12 book publications, 2 special reports, 6 policy briefs, and dozens of contributions to books and refereed economic and social science professional journals; also disseminated findings through newspapers, journals, magazines, radio, TV and press conferences.

• Created, together with UNECE, several networks where experts, policy-makers and civil society could meet, such as, for instance, the “National Focal Points on Ageing”, the “Task Force”, the “NGO Network on Monitoring RIS”, several European Centre External Expert Networks for Mainstreaming Ageing Indicators Work, etc.

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

The 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.

The work proposed for the 2nd phase extension of the MA:IMI project is divided into five work packages:
• **Work Package I:** This work package reports on the work for the collection of data on ageing-related indicators and the analyses based on these indicators. The work focuses on the analyses of indicators already generated 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.

• **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.

• **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.

• **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.

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

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).
**EUROMOD: European Tax-Benefit Model**

1999 – ongoing

**Contact**

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

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

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

The work is being carried out by the EUROMOD core developer team, based mainly at ISER, in collaboration with a group of national teams. The European Centre is responsible for establishing contacts and working relationships in the new Member States in order to explore the feasibility of bringing them into EUROMOD. In 2012, the focus of the European Centre’s team is on modeling the policy systems 2011-2012 for Austria, based on national SILC data for 2010.

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

**Project Deliverables**

- Feasibility Study, Bulgaria (tax-benefit systems 2007-2010)
- Feasibility Study, Latvia (tax-benefit systems 2006-2009)
- Feasibility Study, Malta (tax-benefit systems 2007-2010)
- Feasibility Study, Romania (tax-benefit systems 2007-2010)
- Feasibility Study, Slovakia (tax-benefit systems 2006-2009)
External Head of Project

Holly Sutherland, ISER

Country Teams for the New Member States

- **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 Novysedláčik, Marek Porubský, Jan Remeta, all Fiscal Policy Institute, Ministry of Finance;
  Silvia Gregorcova, Ministry of Labour

Head of Project EC

Orsolya Lelkes (international tasks), Michael Fuchs (national tasks)

Project Team EC

Orsolya Lelkes, Michael Fuchs, Katrin Gasior, Frédérique Hoffmann

Financed by

European Commission, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities
European Observatory on the Social Situation


Contact

Orsolya Lelkes (lelkes@euro.centre.org)

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, questions related to poverty, and population groups particularly at risk of exclusion.

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

- Online knowledge database with continuously updated content
- Monitoring Report 2009, ECV contributed with chapters 2 and (parts of) chapter 7: 2. Levels and trends of income poverty in the EU; 7. Material deprivation and access to services.
- Monitoring Report 2007, Executive Summary, ECV contributed with Chapter 2: Who are the poor?
- Monitoring Report 2006, 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, 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 07/2011: “Active ageing”
- Research Note 06/2011: “The situation of working-age people with disabilities across the EU”
- Research Note 01/2010: “Detailed analysis of the relative position of migrants”
• Research Note 02/2009: “Quality of housing and the link to income”
• Research Note 06/2008: “Preparation and analysis of Eurobarometer on social exclusion (Reflection paper)”
• Research Note 03/2008: “Social inclusion of migrants and their 2nd generation descendants”
• Research Note 2007: “Child poverty and ethnic minorities”
• Research Note 2006: “Life course disruptions and their impact on income and living conditions”

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

External Project Coordinator
Terry Ward, Applica

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

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

Finance by
European Commission, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities
Many European labour markets have long been characterised by low employment rates among workers aged 55 and over. In the last decades, active labour market policies, of which activation programmes for elderly workers are a key component, have become an increasingly central part of the labour market strategies of EU and OECD Member States. With a European focus, the project describes measures implemented to activate older workers in Germany, the Netherlands, Finland and Sweden, and draws lessons for the Austrian situation. Specifically, measures in the field of labour markets, pensions and health policies are discussed, with a specific focus on their joint effects as comprehensive policy packages.
“Vergleichende Analyse der Teilhabechancen in Europa” –
Social Inclusion in Europe

2011

Contact
Orsolya Lelkes (lelkes@euro.centre.org)

Aims
The research project aims to compile a comprehensive study on social inclusion in Europe, which would serve as the fourth edition of the “Armut- und Reichtumsberichterstattung (ARB)” for the Deutsche Bundestag. The research project is commissioned and financed by the Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Soziales (BMAS), the German Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

The report will describe the social inclusion of the population of EU countries in various dimensions, including income, health, housing, education, social participation, and subjective well-being. It will compare the situation of specific social groups, based on gender, age, and for some issues, migrant status. The report will have a strong focus on empirical analysis, but it will also cover the conceptual underpinnings of social inclusion, including the philosophical background, and the measurement issues. The policy implications of the presented evidence will be discussed, including best practices across selected European countries and policy areas, with policy recommendations for Germany.

Head of Project
Orsolya Lelkes

Project Team
Orsolya Lelkes, Katrin Gasior, Pieter Vanhuysse, Ulrike Waginger

Financed by
Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Soziales, Germany
Contact

Michael Fuchs (fuchs@euro.centre.org)

Aims

The project will evaluate the effects of the different benefit types based on targets and their degree of realization as well as intended and non-intended outcomes. The study will comprise of three main parts: an international literature analysis on theoretical and empirical backgrounds, the development of a comparative framework of the effects of monetary benefits and benefits in kind, and the detailed analysis of benefits in the long-term care sector offered by the City of Vienna.

Results

Empirical and theoretical background

The comparative social policy literature has traditionally argued that the continental European welfare states tend to be rather transfer(cash)-heavy whereas Nordic Europe is typically more service-oriented. However, in the last three decades there has been a clear and steady, if slow-moving, shift in social spending approaches everywhere in the OECD, whereby in-kind spending has gained ground in the expenditure mix of welfare states. Population aging, the move towards active rather than passive welfare measures, increased labour force participation among women and calls for gender equality have all contributed to this shift towards service spending.

While the literature in welfare economics generally suggests that social cash transfers are preferable for efficiency reasons in normal market settings, it also specifies a wide range of specific exceptions to this rule. Moreover, once considerations of social justice (equity) and political economy come into play, in-kind transfers may sometimes be the preferred mechanisms. Thus, there are a number of theoretical justifications for in-kind approaches. Below we review what we consider to be the most plausible theories.

The Samaritan’s dilemma was further developed with the example of poverty traps and similar welfare traps. When cash transfer recipients are entitled to receive cash benefits (such as poverty assistance, unemployment assistance, different kinds of subsidies, and so on) only if and when they are poor, this inherently undermines recipients’ incentives to work and raise their income: since they bear the costs of such efforts but not the benefits, they will implicitly face very high marginal tax rates. Since the city or state often cannot credibly commit to end benefits for the poor altogether, or does not want to do so for solidarity or charity reasons, this can lead to an undesirable “no-work, continuous-transfers” equilibrium. One solution to this Samaritan’s dilemma could be to invest directly in the education of the poor in an attempt to enhance their human capital.
Perhaps the most plausible explanation for the existence and widespread use of in-kind benefits can be subsumed under the term of paternalism. Such paternalistic arguments are most relevant when the in-kind benefit recipients are under-age children, and consequently the actual welfare benefit goes to parents. Parents may under certain circumstances not take full account of the utility of their children, and they will, almost by definition, not internalize the positive externalities deriving from the social returns to their children’s education or health. Suboptimal spending on children’s education may lead not only to poorer prospects for these children, but also to slower future economic growth for society. This provides a strong rationale for in-kind intervention by the state or city on both efficiency and equity grounds. In-kind transfers can then also be a means for the state or city to implement intra-family redistribution from parents to children, by providing benefits to children in amounts greater than those that would have been purchased by parents out of the equivalent cash transfer. Key to the notion of paternalism is therefore the existence of so-called inter-dependent preferences and negative consumption externalities. If a social planner (the city or the state) or a group of social security contributors (the rich), meaningfully cares also about the consumption patterns of the poor, then the unconstrained consumption choices of the latter group may under certain circumstances create negative externalities for the former group.

In addition, in-kind benefits can have significant price effects – in both directions. The state or city can lower the price of the publicly provided good by pushing up its supply, and it may actively wish to do this in order to achieve policy objectives other than redistribution. Public housing policies that aim to preserve low or moderately priced housing even in expensive city environments are one example. However, in-kind benefit programmes may also increase prices. For instance, programmes that purchase and then redistribute food may be seen as a form of agricultural price support. The very existence of social services can at a later stage in the policy process also create important political feedback effects, essentially because in-kind programmes can create specific constituencies for these programmes above and beyond their immediate recipients, such as the producers or providers. For example, proposals to restructure or cut back the notorious US Food Stamp Program or to transform it from an in-kind to a cash transfer programme have been unsuccessful due to the opposition of a political coalition of agricultural interests (who have always supported the programme) and advocacy groups for the poor.
Evaluation of alternatives to specific benefits offered by the City of Vienna

The theoretical analysis indicates that there are very plausible rationales for the existence – and persistence over time – of in-kind transfers in real world policy settings. The different parameters spelled out in this analytical framework provide an analytical reference point for discussing the pros and cons of cash versus in-kind benefits in specific cases of social policy that are most prominent in the welfare provision of the City of Vienna.

The standard rates for the Minimum Income Benefit (“Bedarfsorientierte Mindestsicherung”) in Vienna (as in other Federal States in Austria) are relatively high in an international comparison. Beside material safeguarding also support for labour market (re)integration is offered within the framework of the Mindestsicherung. Potential alternatives towards more benefits in kind would be measures which provide increased work offers for special target groups as well as public support for access to cheap products of daily living. Measures of work integration are often used to avoid the trade-off between work incentives and material safeguarding as an alternative to a reduction of the benefit generosity. In principle, the introduction of increased work offers would be suitable, also employment potentials could be boosted with this measure. However, there is the risk of crowding out effects as well as of further exclusion of particularly disadvantaged groups. In contrast, the public support for access to products of daily living (by cutting monetary benefits at the same time) does not seem to be sustainable and does not cause any steering effects.

Within the framework of the Minimum Income Benefit in Vienna there are also increased standard rates for minor children in comparison to the other Federal States. In addition, with the Viennese Family Bonus (“Wiener Familienzuschuss”) as in other Federal States a means-tested supplementary monetary benefit for families with small children (aged 1 and 2 years) is available. An alternative would be more child-focused benefits in kind (e.g. special support, free lunch in schools, activity card for children, etc.). Basically, within the family area in Austria in an international comparison there would be backlog demand with regard to benefits in kind. For the United States several studies show that benefits in kind targeted at children show a number of positive effects. The empirical evidence available suggests that the most targeted programmes (educational promotion, school lunch programme, etc.) feature the best cost-benefit ratio. However, a potential risk for stigma and increased administrative efforts should be kept in mind.
The heating allowance in Vienna represents an optional one-time monetary benefit within the heating period. The target group consists of low-income people. The benefit amounts to €100 per household. An alternative towards benefits in kind would be energy vouchers or long-distance heating and energy counseling for free. In order to avoid “heating cost traps” (additional fees due to switching on and off energy supply, too little resources and information for investments in energy-saving systems) and to reach further political targets (saving energy, environment), the introduction of benefits in kind seems to be worth considering. A high participation of entitled persons should be secured via personal visits and advisory service. The additional administrative efforts should be compensated by the given potential savings.

The area of benefits for people with long-term care needs is specifically challenging as the bulk of care is currently provided by informal carers, and both cash benefits and services in-kind are eventually facilitating a care arrangement that may or may not be supported by professionals.

The strengths of cash benefits, in particular if they provide relevant means to pay market prices, consist in high flexibility and independence of beneficiaries who are able to cope with personal assistants and related organisational tasks. However, it depends on definitions and accompanying measures to realise defined objectives and, in particular, support for informal carers. A specific challenge concerns quality assurance and control to avoid the main threat related to cash benefits as these may fuel the emergence of ‘black markets’ of care provision.

Strategies that point at boosting services in kind embrace the possibility to steer care processes by means of individual care planning (targeting) and related professional services. The latter may be adapted to the individual needs of users as well as to expectations of the informal care system. In any case, the service strategy creates a high demand of labour force that may be difficult to obtain in a short-term perspective. Another inconvenience consists in additional costs for organisation and management, and in the fact that structures, not only in residential care, are relatively difficult to adapt to changing needs and expectations of users.

Head of Project
Michael Fuchs

Project Team
Michael Fuchs, Kai Leichsenring, Bernd Marin, Georg Ruppe, Pieter Vanhuysse

Financed by
City of Vienna, MA 24
Maßnahmen zur Arbeitsmarktintegration von Personen mit Behinderungen
(Measures for the Labour Market Integration of Persons with Disabilities)

2012

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

Aims  Target of the project is to analyse selected blocks of measures on the part of employees, employers and relevant institutions, which could reduce barriers to employment for disabled persons. Especially comprehensive measure packages in European countries with high employment rates of disabled persons (e.g. Sweden, Denmark, United Kingdom, the Netherlands) will be evaluated – also on the possibility of being transferred to Austria.

Head of Project  Michael Fuchs

Project Team  Michael Fuchs, Bernd Marin, Asghar Zaidi, Eszter Zólyomi

Financed by  Austrian Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection
External Expertise awarded: Central European Ageing Strategy

2012

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

Aims
Pieter Vanhuysse has been appointed as External Expert on the Central European Ageing Strategy developed by the Central European Knowledge Platform for an Ageing Society.

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

Head of Project
Pieter Vanhuysse

Weblinks


Financed by
EU Regional Development Fund
Aims

Within the framework of the 2012 European Year on Active Ageing and Solidarity between Generations, the UNECE, the European Commission DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities and the European Centre are undertaking a project ‘Active Ageing Index’.

The aim of this project is to develop and launch an Active Ageing Index that would help to measure national progress in ensuring activity and quality of life of ageing populations in European Union and other UNECE countries. The index would allow to measure and monitor active ageing outcomes at the country level with a breakdown by gender and (possibly) other socio-economic groups have also to be envisaged.

The index would measure the extent to which older people can realise their full potential in terms of total and healthy life expectancy, participation in the economy, in social and cultural life and in terms of independent living. The project team would also analyse the gap between the actual situation and an ideal state, where the latter would be based on empirical observations of best performing countries.
Research Pillar “Health and Care”
**Addictions and Lifestyle in Contemporary Europe – Reframing Addictions Project (ALICE RAP)**

2011 – 2014

**Website**

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

**Contact**

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

**Aims**

ALICE RAP is a four-year Europe-wide project of a large number of researchers and research institutions from 25 European countries, which endeavour to analyse the place and challenges of addictions and lifestyles with regard to the cohesion, organization and functioning of contemporary European society. The scope of addictions is substances and gambling. The work will be organised in seven Working Areas, each split into work packages.

The project started on 1 May 2011 with a first meeting of partners in the same month. The main aim of the first meeting was to integrate the numerous topics and researches, and to start discussion and work in the working areas and work packages.

The European Centre is mostly involved in Working Area 1 “Ownership of Addiction” and will contribute to its work package 1 “Addiction through Ages” and work package 2 “Stakeholder Analysis”. Further, it will also contribute to Working Area 5 “Governance of Addiction”, work package 13 “Governance View”.

**External Project Author and Head of Project**

Peter Anderson, Newcastle University

**External Project Coordinator**

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

**Head of Project EC**

Irmgard Eisenbach-Stangl

**Financed by**

European Commission, DG Research, EU 7th Framework Programme for Research
Research on the Comparison and Policy Effectiveness of Indicators of Coherent Drug Policies

2011

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

Aims

The overall aim was to answer the following questions: “Which are the best structures to reach coherent drug policies?”, and “Which types of models could be used to test whether a coherent policy could reach the expected results?”

The objective was to set up an ad-hoc group with a minimum of five participating states and to analyse this type of policies in order to make an international comparison of the structures and to establish a list of test indicators to measure the results of an effective drug policy.

Finally far more than five countries participated, among them Austria, Belgium, Ireland, Malta, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal and Switzerland. Besides the national case-studies the final report included an analysis of the current systems in place in several countries and a discussion of the effectiveness of the present national drug policies.

External Project Organisation  
Richard Muscat, Florence Mabileau, Florence Mansons

Head of Project EC  
Irmgard Eisenbach-Stangl

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

5/2012 – 4/2015

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

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

The focus of interest is the collaboration with regard to the consumption of illegal and legal psychoactive drugs including tobacco and its consequences such as intoxication and nuisance; and with regard to violence, also if it is not related to drug consumption.

To achieve these aims a mix of qualitative methods will be used, among them participant observations of relevant activities of selected stakeholders in the public; content analysis of relevant articles published in selected local and national media; literature review and reviews of related practice projects; working groups of stakeholders on local and state level. Moreover, after the first year a public conference will be organised.

**Head of Project EC**  
Irmgard Eisenbach-Stangl

**Project Team EC**  
Irmgard Eisenbach-Stangl, Katrin Gasior

**Project Partners**  
- Kurt Fellöcker (University for Applied Sciences St. Pölten, Study Programme Social Work)
- Judith Haberhauer-Stidl (University for Applied Sciences Vienna, Study Programme Social Work)

**Financed by**  
- Austrian Health Promotion Fund (FGÖ)
- Viennese Institute for Health Promotion (WIG)
- Lower Austrian Health and Welfare Fund (NÖN)
Second Multi-City Study on Quantities and Financing of Illicit Drug Consumption (QUAF II)

Aims

The second multi-city study on behalf of UNODC assessed consumption patterns and respective expenditures in 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 concentrated on Nordic, Eastern and South-Eastern European cities. The project team consisted of research teams from seven cities: Belgrade, Bucharest, Copenhagen, Helsinki, Moscow, Sarajevo, and Stockholm.

The research teams were 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. Researchers at the EC were responsible for the comparison of the data collected. The final report was delivered in spring 2012, a book publication will follow in 2012.

Research focussed on two groups of drug users – marginalized and socially integrated drug users – and on five main drugs (heroin, cocaine, amphetamines, ecstasy and cannabis). The main instruments used were a questionnaire for drug users, guidelines for interviews with key informants and guidelines for the city reports. Altogether four working meetings took place, jointly organised by the EC team and the city partners.

The study was 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 were present at the working meetings.

Head of Project EC

Irmgard Eisenbach-Stangl

Project Team EC

Ricardo Rodrigues, Pieter Vanhuysse, Andrea Hovenier (organisation)

Project Partners/Researchers

• 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 Tuukka Tammi (National Institute for Health and Welfare – Alcohol, Drugs and Addiction, Helsinki)
• Konstantin Vyshinsky (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime – UNODC, Moscow), Eugenia Koshkina (National Research Centre on Addictions, Moscow)
• Darko Datzer (Faculty of Crime Justice Sciences, University of Sarajevo)
• Börje Olsson and Filip Roumeliotis (Centre for Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs – SoRAD, Stockholm)
• Angela Me and Kamran Niaz (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime / UNODC, Research and Analysis Section, Vienna International Centre)
• Claudia Costa-Storti accompanies the study as Observer (European Monitoring Centre on Drugs and Drug Addiction / EMCDDA, Lisbon)

Financed by

Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs
Alcohol Measures for Public Health Research Alliance (AMPHORA)

2009 – 2012

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

Aims
To add European knowledge across a wide range of public health alcohol policy measures, and to disseminate this knowledge to those engaged in policy-making. 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 Work Package 3, “Investigating the cultural, social and demographic determinants of alcohol consumption changes and alcohol policy”. Researchers from 12 European countries participate in the work package and they agreed to collect predefined quantitative and qualitative data in three areas from 1960 to 2005:

1) data on alcohol consumption and alcohol-related problems,
2) data on alcohol policy – so-called planned determinants – and
3) data on unplanned determinants, i.e. factors that are supposed to change consumption patterns but that did not come into effect intentionally for this purpose.

The data are used for country reports as well as for cross-country comparisons identifying the weight of selected determinants and of determinant clusters for national consumption changes and changes in alcohol-related harm.

External Heads of Project
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 (UJMU), United Kingdom
• Stichting Alcoholpreventie (National Foundation for Alcohol Prevention) (STAP), The Netherlands
• Generalitat de Cataluña (GENCAT), Spain
• King’s College London (KCL), United Kingdom
• Istituto Superiore di Sanità (ISS), Rome, 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

Head of Project EC  Irmgard Eisenbach-Stangl

Project Team EC  Gabriele Schmied

Financed by  Commission of the European Communities
Mobile Sexuality: Towards a New European Strategy in Sex Education and Prevention of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (SAFESEX)


Contact

Gabriele Schmied (schmied@euro.centre.org)

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:

1) 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.

2) 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.

3) 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

Head of Project

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 Sveikatos Asociacija (FPSHA), Lithuania

Head of Project EC

Gabriele Schmied

Project Team EC

Gabriele Schmied, Florentina Plesu, Andrea Schmidt, Katrin Gasior

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

Contact

Gabriele Schmied (schmied@euro.centre.org)

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

Head of Project EC

Gabriele Schmied

Project Partners

• Animation Studios, Italy
• Business Solutions Europe, United Kingdom
• EDEX Centro de Recursos Comunitarios, Spain
• 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

Financed by

Executive Agency for Health and Consumers / EAHC
EuroREACH – A Handbook to Access Health Care Data for Cross-Country Comparisons of Efficiency and Quality


Contact

Maria M. Hofmarcher (hofmarcher@euro.centre.org)

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 the health care systems of their countries perform compared to those of 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 of age 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 web-based 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 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 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 web-based “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 Coordinator  Maria M. Hofmarcher

Project Team EC  Maria M. Hofmarcher, Leslie Tarver, Flip Maas, Eva Festl, Mercedes Gonzalez-Quijano

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
INTERLINKS: Final Conference

12-14 October 2011, Baden, near Vienna (Austria)

Contact
Kai Leichsenring (leichsenring@euro.centre.org)

Aims
INTERLINKS was a three-year project with eight work packages within three main research phases. The project was designed in a spiral configuration in order to elaborate on the INTERfaces and LINKS between the work packages, and to guarantee the confluence of the single elements in a general framework for describing and analysing long-term care (LTC). The project was coordinated by the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research (Vienna) with a consortium of 15 partners from 12 EU Member States (AT, DE, DK, EL, ES, FI, FR, IT, NL, SE, SK, UK) and Switzerland.

The project was completed by a final conference with three main targets:

• To present key results of the project “INTERLINKS – Health Systems and Long-Term Care for Older People” to experts and key stakeholders in the area of LTC.
• To involve these stakeholders in describing, analysing and improving long-term care for older people in European states, regions and municipalities.
• To network on a European level, to learn from each other and to plan future exchange with the INTERLINKS framework for long-term care.

The programme included presentations in plenary and interactive sessions (working groups, market-place) as well as reflections on how to further work with the results of the project.

The conference started on 12 October 2011 with a Welcome Reception (offered by the Convention Bureau Niederösterreich) at 8 p.m. at the conference venue – the Schlosshotel Weikersdorf in Baden near Vienna.

On Thursday, 13 October 2011, the conference started at 9 a.m. at the conference venue. In the evening, a joint dinner (“Heuriger”) served to celebrate and network.

On Friday, 14 October 2011, the conference continued from 9 a.m. and finished with a joint lunch at 1 p.m.

Head of Project EC
Kai Leichsenring

Project Team EC
Kai Leichsenring, Mercedes Gonzalez-Quijano

Interactive Website
http://interlinks.euro.centre.org
CARICT – ICT-based Solutions for Caregivers: Assessing their Impact on the Sustainability of Long-term Care in an Ageing Europe


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

Aims
The main goal of CARICT was to investigate the potential impact of information and communication technologies (ICTs) on informal carers of older people living in the community (e.g. relatives and friends) as well as on paid assistants employed by private households. Such ICT-based initiatives might be effective and efficient in supporting these categories of carers, but scientific evidence in this respect is currently lacking in Europe. The CARICT project aimed at starting to fill this gap, by describing the impact of these ICT-based services and developing guidelines for using appropriate impact assessment methodologies (IAMs) in this field.

In particular, the objectives of the study were:

a) to map the most relevant ICT-based initiatives existing in Europe to support carers of older people living in the community;
b) to review impact assessment methodologies (IAMs) for home care and make a first attempt to build an IAM for evaluating the multidimensional effects of ICTs in such contexts;
c) to analyse in-depth 12 good practices in order to present results of positive effects of ICT-based initiatives;
d) to identify the most relevant policy challenges and options to achieve sustainable ICT solutions to support informal home care in Europe.

The mapping exercise (point “a” above) identified 52 ICT-based initiatives in 12 European countries belonging to five distinctive care regimes models (Anglosaxon, Continental, Scandinavian, Mediterranean, and Eastern European ones). Through a literature review, an internet-based search and interviews with key actors of the selected initiatives, evidence has been gathered that shows how some of these initiatives allow informal carers and privately paid assistants to better interact with the dependent older persons they care for, increasing family carers’ quality of life, social inclusion and integration into the labour market as well as the care quality. Using both qualitative and quantitative methods, the analysis found commonalities and differences in the challenges faced and in the success factors when developing ICT-based services for caregivers. This will contribute to better understand their set-up and the actors involved as well as their different features in terms of complexity level, local-national-international coverage and technologies involved.

Furthermore, a first attempt to build an IAM for evaluating the multidimensional effects of ICTs in home care has been made. This will refer to a comprehensive instrument built on the background of a coherent conceptual framework able to take into account the multidimensional impact of these technologies on individuals (micro-level), on social relationships and organisations like local care providers and employers (meso-level), as well as on the overall care and social protection systems (macro-level). Such IAM was built upon seven main
dimensions of impact concerning the quality of life of the carer (both informal and formal) and of the care recipient, the quality of care provided, the care efficiency and sustainability, the acceptability of the ICT tools, and the infrastructure and accessibility.

Guidelines have been prepared in order to identify how further developments of IAMs in this field can be facilitated, underlining the methodological issues to be solved to properly face such a challenge and the requirements for building adequate assessment tools. Also recommendations for experts and policy makers have been presented in order to show how IAM can contribute to produce results that can guide policy and practice in the field of long-term care and ICT for inclusion (points “c” and “d”).

The project, which began in December 2010 and ended in December 2011, was based on three meetings: a kick-off meeting, held in Vienna (February 2011); an Expert Validation Workshop, held in Brussels (June 2011), which involved over 30 international experts and practitioners in the fields of informal caregiving, research, and long-term care policies to validate intermediate results of the project; and a Policy Makers’ and Experts’ Validation Workshop, held in Brussels (November 2011) to validate the final CARICT outcomes.

The project consortium included, besides the European Centre, four national partners: the Centre for International Research on Care, Labour and Equalities (CIRCLE) of the University of Leeds; the Italian National Institute of Health and Science on Aging (INRCA); the Institute of Sociology of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; and the Swedish National Family Care Competence Centre (SNFCCC). Also Carers UK, on behalf of EUROCARERS, participated to the study as international advisor.

**Head of Project EC**
- Giovanni Lamura

**Project Team EC**
- Giovanni Lamura, Andrea Schmidt, Frédérique Hoffmann, Georg Ruppe, Ricardo Rodrigues, Francesco Barbabella

**Project Partners**
- Gary Fry and Sue Yeandle, CIRCLE, University of Leeds, UK
- Carlos Chiatti and Marco Socci, INRCA, Ancona, Italy
- Zsuzsa Széman, Institute of Sociology, Hungarian Academy of Sciences
- Elizabeth Hanson and Lennart Magnusson, Swedish National Family Care Competence Centre
- Madeleine Starr and Imelda Redmond, Carers UK/Eurocarers

**Financed by**
- Institute for Prospective Technology Studies (IPTS)
- Directorate General for Information Society and Media (DG INFSO)
Evaluating Care Across Borders (ECAB)


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

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 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.

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

**Project Team EC**  
Maria M. Hofmarcher, Pieter Vanhuysse, Kai Leichsenring, Ricardo Rodrigues, Gabriele Schmied, Andrea Schmidt, Flip Maas, Juliane Winkelmann

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

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

**Financed by**  
Commission of the European Communities; this project is co-funded by the EU through the FP7 Cooperation Work Programme: Health (contract number 242058; contract acronym EUCBCC) 2010-2013 EUCBCC consortium
Demand for Long-Term Care and Supply-Mix

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

Aims
Based on secondary analysis of survey and administrative data the aim is to analyse which factors (socio-demographic characteristics, available support, housing environment, etc.) lead to certain supply-settings (stationary, mobile services, receipt of care benefit only, no benefit receipt at all). The results of the secondary analysis will be used as input for differentiated demand and cost estimations for the future.

Head of Project	Maria M. Hofmarcher

Project Team	Michael Fuchs, Maria M. Hofmarcher, Andrea Schmidt

Financed by	City of Vienna, MA 24
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.

Project 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.
Heads of Project 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 Vanhuysse

Partners / Co-Organizers  UN-ECE

Financed by  Austria, Belgium, France, Israel, Spain, Switzerland, UN-ECE, European Commission as well as the European Centre
Rocio Fernández-Ballesteros
“Active Ageing. Conceptual and Methodological Issues”,
Wednesday 7 September 2011, 10-12:00, Seminar Room at the
European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research, Vienna, Austria

Speaker
Rocio Fernández-Ballesteros, Professor Emeritus of Social Psychology and
GeroPsychology, Department of Biopsychology, Autonomous University of
Madrid, Spain

Highlights of the Seminar
Active ageing and other related terms (healthy, successful, productive, optimal,
positive ageing) are viewed as scientific concepts, most of them operationally
described by a broad set of bio-psycho-social factors, assessed through objective
and subjective indicators and referred to a certain unit (that is, at different levels,
from individuals to populations). Although there is a large corpus of empirical
data coming from cross-sectional and longitudinal studies, there is no consensus
about whether these concepts refer to the same or to different conceptual
entities. Moreover, there is major confusion with other concepts such as quality
of life. In addition there is no clear distinction between predictors and outcomes
of active ageing, among other problematic issues.

After a historical review of these concepts, their empirical support (mainly at a
European level), and the most important problematic issues, a set of indicators
and measures of active ageing (mainly developed from Geropsychology) will be
proposed trying to outline their basic methodological conditions.
International Seminars 2006 – 2011

Rocio Fernández-Ballesteros
Active Ageing. Conceptual and Methodological Issues
7 September 2011

Lucy Burns
Drug Use by Older Australians
9 May 2011

Judit Vall Castello
Business Cycle Effects on Labour Force Transitions for Older People in Spain
1 February 2011

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
29 June 2010

Agota Scharle
Child Care Provision and Maternal Employment – Lessons from Hungary
18 September 2009

Pieter Vanhuysse
22 July 2009

Achim Goerres
The Political Participation of Older People in Europe: The Greying of Our Democracies
8 October 2008

Markus Tepe
Traveling without Moving? Pension Regime Change in Ageing Welfare States
3 October 2008

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.
8 May 2008

Pieter Vanhuysse
Are Mature Welfare States on the Path to the Politics of Gerontocracy?
Evidence from 18 OECD Democracies, 1980-2002
8 May 2008

Andrew Clark
Happiness, Habits and High Rank: Comparisons in Economic and Social Life
25 January 2008

Pieter Vanhuysse
Divide and Pacify – Strategic Social Policies and Political Protests in Post-Communist Democracies
30 November 2007

Robert Laslett
Personal Accounts to Improve Pension Coverage and Adequacy:
The UK’s Proposed Pension Reforms and Lessons for other EU Countries
11 June 2007

Johanna Mierendorff
‘Western Childhood’ and the Welfare State
23 May 2007

Herwig Immervoll
Can Parents Afford to Work?
20 April 2007

John Hills
Pension Reform in the UK: Challenges, Choices and Progress
2 March 2007

Tania Burchardt
Modelling the Capability to be Free of Time and Income Poverty
26 January 2007

Joshua M. Wiener
Quality Assurance Systems for Long-Term Care: An International Perspective
27 June 2006

Robert Holzmann
Pension Reform in Europe: Need and Options for a More Coordinated Reform Approach
8 June 2006
Overview

Book Series “Public Policy and Social Welfare”
(Ashgate, Farnham UK)
English

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

Buchreihe “Wohlfahrtspolitik und Sozialforschung”
(Campus Verlag, Frankfurt / New York)
German

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

Other Book Publications

Various Publishers and Languages

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

Occasional Reports Series

English / French / German

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

Policy Briefs

English / French / German / Spanish

Policy Briefs are a publication series that provides a synthesis of issues of research and policy advice on which the European Centre researchers have been working. All Policy Briefs are accessible on the website of the European Centre, http://www.euro.centre.org
Other Publications by EC Researchers including Books, Journal Articles, Review Articles, Chapters in Books, Working Papers and Reports, Conference Papers, i.e. “Grey Literature”.

English / German / Various Languages

Newsletter

English

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

Programme Catalogue / Annual Report of Activities

English

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


English / French / German

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


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.
This book is based on author’s research work under various European Commission and national government’s projects, but in particular the projects under the 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 and reflects on pension policies underlying the patterns and trends of poverty and deprivation among older people.

In Part I, the book discusses how we ought to measure the risk of poverty for older people. It reviews the European datasets that are currently available and points to their strengths and limitations. For the income-based measures of risk of poverty, it will use the number of older people at risk of poverty across 27 member States of the EU (in the years since 2003), among those 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, a great majority of those 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+ during the 2000s has a much higher poverty rate than younger cohorts of the elderly.

In Part II, the book provides a detailed and systematic description of which pension reforms have recently been implemented across EU countries. 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. It 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 2012 the majority of the Member States had shifted towards other pension strategies, most notably personal accounts or NDC schemes. Moreover, all countries had, or considered, changes to various different parameters in their public pension schemes during this time. In most cases, the reforms were mainly driven by financial 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 details. This book offers a contribution in that direction as well as provides pointers to the likely impact of recent recession and fiscal austerity measures on future generations of workers and retirees.

Asghar Zaidi is Director Research at the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research in Vienna, Austria, and Professor of International Social Policy at the University of Southampton, UK.
“Rescaling Social Policies: Towards Multilevel Governance in Europe” was an international research project that aimed at disentangling the complex relations between changes taking place in the territorial organisation of social policies and the increasing number of actors involved in policy design, management and delivery.

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

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

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

Yuri Kazepov is Professor of Comparative Social Policies at the University of Urbino (Italy), Faculty of Sociology, Institute of Sociology.
Women’s Work and Pensions: What is Good, What is Best?
Designing Gender-Sensitive Arrangements

Bernd Marin / Eszter Zólyomi (Eds.)
Ashgate, 2010

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

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

Based on the empirical evidence at hand and using tools of economics and social science, it 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 Millennium – 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.
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.

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

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

Bernd Marin
forthcoming 2012

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

A Primer on Re-Designing Social Security
to Cope with Global Ageing and
21st Century Pension Future:
Austria as a Case in Point

Bernd Marin
It is undisputed that the health and social care needs of older people across Europe are set to rise, and that there is an urgent need for policy and practice to respond to this demand. Against this backdrop, long-term care of older people remains in general fragmented, and in many EU countries is only just beginning to emerge as an idea. A number of key challenges facing policy and practice in this area have been well-documented, focusing for example on the lack of clear governance and finance mechanisms, dwindling availability of resources and increasing reliance on untrained migrant workers, poor-co-ordination between services, the burden on informal carers, and the lack of user involvement in care.

However, evidence of progression and innovation in a number of crucial areas is beginning to surface within the EU, notably with a central theme of addressing the links and interfaces between and within policy and practice concerning health/social care as well as concerning formal/informal care.

The aim of this book therefore is to ‘invert’ the negativity inherent within the well-articulated challenges by constructing innovative cases within long-term care in Europe that focus on progression and improvement for policy and practice. These cases build on the state of the art and harness the most current evidence in Europe to describe how the construction of long-term care systems can be taken forward. The cases include examples of the contextual conditions under which good practice can be transferred between countries and sustained, in order to ensure that those working in this field will benefit from the necessary knowledge and techniques discussed to influence and improve care of older people.

The work undertaken within the EU-funded project ‘INTERLINKS’ (Seventh Framework Programme) has acted as a catalyst for the production of this book. This project has assembled a publically accessible web-based database with over a hundred examples of validated practice in long-term care for older people, and will allow those working in this field to assess and develop their own practice using this evidence. By clustering the examples, INTERLINKS has brought into sharp focus key innovations and forward movements in how services for older people are developing and being provided across the EU, and this analysis will service as a building block for the issues studied within this book:

- a debate concerning what is currently understood by the ‘identity’ of long-term care and its relationship to progressing policy and practice in care of older people in the coming years;
- a focus on descriptions and critical analysis of new ways of overcoming the divisions between health and social care services and formal and informal care, including improvements in different types of partnerships, user-centred care, support for informal carers and care co-ordination;
- a description and critical review of innovative cases in the construction of long-term care, introducing fresh topics such as prevention and rehabilitation, volunteering, advancements in quality and information technology, good practice regarding migrant workers as well as issues within governance and finance.

Perspectives on long-term care must always marry the health and social service aspects in equal parts and in their entirety, and this has often not been sufficiently addressed, yet interdisciplinary working is the cornerstone of progression in this area. Thus this book has a firm grip...
on how these perspectives merge within the descriptive cases. On the other hand, the book makes visible the situation of the user and the informal carer, where carers are acknowledged both as co-care providers and as clients with their own needs for support, and provide a holistic outlook in this regard. This is a necessary step to gain insight into ‘whole systems’ construction with respect to long-term care for older people. Geographically, empirical evidence with respect to descriptive examples is drawn from 15 countries but includes literature from across the EU.

This book will be relevant to practitioners and managers working in the health and social services, gerontology, geriatrics, public health and health economics as well as policy-makers. These audiences will benefit from critically reviewed, evidence-based descriptions for practice improvement that have the potential to be transferable to their own settings. Academics working as applied researchers in long-term care of older people will also benefit in knowledge relating to evaluation and what constitutes evidence in long term care.

Kai Leichsenring is Associate Senior Researcher at the European Centre; Jenny Billings is Reader in Applied Health Research at the University of Kent (CHSS); Henk Nies is Director of Vilans – Knowledge Centre for Long-Term Care.

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

*Pieter Vanhuysse / Achim Goerres (Eds.)*

Routledge / ECPR Studies in European Political Science, 2012

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

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

*Pieter Vanhuysse is 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 websites European Centre & Routledge:

http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780415603829/
Die gesellschaftlich dominierende Vorstellung von Suchtkranken ist seit vielen Jahren dieselbe: Sie werden als sozial isolierte, desintegrierte, teils verwahrloste Personen wahrgenommen.

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

Die vorliegende Studie untersucht charakteristische Merkmale der Suchtkranken im öffentlichen Raum, ihre Lebenssituation und wie man sie im Sucht- und Drogenhilfensystem laden erreißen kann. Zu Wort kommen nicht nur ExpertInnen, sondern auch die KlientInnengruppe selbst.


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

Lans Bovenberg / Arthur van Soest / Asghar Zaidi (Eds.)
Palgrave Macmillan, 2010

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

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

The research topics covered are organised in three broad themes:

(1) Income Security of the Elderly: This theme includes topics related to defined-benefit and defined-contribution type pension systems, intergenerational risk sharing, individual decisions on pensions and other retirement savings, consumption patterns before and during retirement, decisions to annuitize or not, and financial knowledge. The insights about the economic well-being are drawn using the disciplines of micro-economics, finance, psychology, and public policy. The role of health is also emphasised, mainly through the financial risks of health shocks and health and work-related disability insurance.
(2) Well-being of the Elderly: This theme extends beyond the economic well-being, covering wider measures of well-being, as defined by family contacts and other social networks, inter- and intra-generational transfers, time use and satisfaction with daily activities, social exclusion, physical and mental health (and health behaviour and prevention), availability of formal and informal long-term care, and other aspects of the health and social care system.

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

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

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

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


*M. Fuchs, Pieter Vanhuysse, Gabriele Schmied et al.*

Wien, 2010

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

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

*M. Fuchs, Pieter Vanhuysse 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

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 Vanhuysse (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 Vanhuysse is Senior Researcher and Policy Analyst at the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research in Vienna.

Other Books 2009 – 2012

Leichsenring, Kai/Billings, Jenny/Nies, Henk (forthcoming 2012)
**Long-Term Care in Europe – Improving Policy and Practice**
Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan

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Reinventing Retirement, Work, Wealth, Health, and Welfare

Vanhuysse, P./Goerres, A. (Eds.) (2012)
**Ageing Populations in Post-Industrial Democracies: Comparative Studies of Policies and Politics**
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van der Veen, R./Versteeg, M./Mak, S./Bodnarova, B./Selestiaková, K./Hanson, E./Andersson, G./Santini, S./Quattrini, S./Lamura, G. (2011)
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Dublin: Eurocarers

**Ageing, Health and Pensions in Europe**
An Economic and Social Policy Perspective
Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan

Europäisches Zentrum für Wohlfahrtspolitik und Sozialforschung (Fuchs, M./Vanhuysse, P./Schmied, G.) (2010)
**Städteporträts. Wien, Brüssel, Hamburg, Lissabon, Prag, Stockholm**
Analyse und Vergleich der Wohlfahrtsysteme 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./Vanhuysse, P. (Eds.) (2009)
**Post-Communist Welfare Pathways: Theorizing Social Policy Transformations in Central and Eastern Europe**
Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan

Hänel, Kerstin/Thenner-Elßkuchen, Monika/Fux, Beat (2009)
**Generationenpolitik – Internationale Ansätze und Entwicklungen**
Bern: Bundesamt für Sozialversicherungen
Auch Drogenabhängige werden älter…  
Zur Lebenssituation einer Randgruppe

Irmgard Eisenbach-Stangl, Harald Spirig
2010


Das Projekt besteht aus fünf lose verbundenen Teilstudien: (1) Einer Sekundäranalyse von Datensätzen auf nationaler Ebene wie auf der Ebene ausgewählter Städte – in Österreich Wien – um u.a. Aussagen über die Größe und Entwicklung der Zielgruppe zu ermöglichen; (2) Interviews mit älteren Drogenabhängigen, um der subjektiven Sicht Raum zu geben und das Verständnis der Bedürfnisse und Probleme der Zielgruppe zu erweitern; (3) Experteninterviews, um die derzeitige und geplante Versorgung von Drogensenioren zu erfassen und gegebenenfalls „best practices“ zu beschreiben; (4) Analyse der gesetzlichen und finanziellen Rahmenbedingungen für die Versorgung der Zielgruppe; (5) Zusammenführung der Ergebnisse in nationalen Richtlinien für die optimalen Versorgungsstrukturen älterer drogenabhängiger Männer und Frauen.

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

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 Frédérique 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.
Occasional Reports Series 2004 – 2010

Auch Drogenabhängige werden älter...
Zur Lebenssituation einer Randgruppe
Wien: Europäisches Zentrum / Schweizer Haus Hadersdorf, 162 S.

Facts and Figures on Long-term Care: Europe and North America
Vienna: European Centre, 150 pp.

Jugendliche Alkoholszenen.
Konsumkontexte, Trinkmotive, Prävention
Wien: Europäisches Zentrum, 214 S.

Vol. 4: Schmied, G., Reidl, Ch. (2008)
Männliche Jugendliche: Sexualität und Aufklärung
Gesundheitsförderung und Prävention im Bereich sexueller und reproduktiver Gesundheit für Burschen unterschiedlicher sozialer und kultureller Herkunft
Wien: Europäisches Zentrum, 220 S.

Wien: Europäisches Zentrum, 328 S.

Kinderbetreuungsplätze in Österreich
“Fehlen keine oder bis zu 650,000?” Bedarfsanalysen 2005 – 2015
Wien: Europäisches Zentrum, 152 S.

Vol. 1: Marin, B., Prinz, Ch. (2004)
Facts and Figures on Disability Welfare
A Pictographic Portrait of an OECD Report
Vienna: European Centre, 104 pp.

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Email: stamatiou@euro.centre.org
Social Well-being of Disabled Older Persons
An Evidence of Unequal Ageing in Europe
by Katrin Gasior and Asghar Zaidi

1. Introduction

One of the most apparent consequences of an ever-rising life expectancy observed in the European societies 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 persons are entering a larger phase of life post-retirement. The longevity gives older persons 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 that different sub-groups may require special economic and social measures. Moreover, advances in medicine and rehabilitative methods have made a representation of being in fairly reasonable shape for persons with a significant disability. Despite this, disability can play an important role in the unequal experience of social, economic and health status. Moreover, advances in medicine and rehabilitative methods have made it possible for persons with a significant disability to enjoy their retirement in good economic and health conditions.

Important research questions are therefore: What are the perceptions, feelings and experiences of the disabled older persons? Are there differences in social, economic and health status between persons with and without disability? Are persons with a mild disability in any way also enjoying and benefiting from a longer phase of life? How do different subgroups cope with the crucial transition of leaving work? Another important question is whether institutional differences across European countries play a role in mitigating the perverse effects of disability during old age? This Brief examines the phenomenon of unequal ageing of older persons in European countries by looking into how disability alone has an influence on the well-being of disabled older persons, among several different domains of social well-being.

Policy Briefs on "MA:IMI - Mainstreaming Ageing: Indicators to Monitor the Implementation. Follow Up Phase of the "Monitoring RIS for the MIPAA""
By Asghar Zaidi and Michael Fuchs, December 2006, 20 pages.

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The Implementation of EU Social Inclusion and Social Protection Strategies in European Countries with Reference to Equality for Disabled People  
Report prepared for the Academic Network of European Disability Experts (ANED)

Shima, Isilda, with Narazani, E. (2009)  
The Effect of Income Support Policies on Labour Supply at Pre-Retirement Age in Austria  
EUROMOD Working Paper EM1/09

Vanhuysse, Pieter, with Gamliel Yehoshua, Haya/ Doron, Israel (2009)  

Vanhuysse, Pieter, with Sabbagh, Clara (2009)  
Intergenerational Justice Perceptions and the Role of Welfare Regimes: A Comparative Analysis of University Students

Vanhuysse, Pieter, with Tepe, Markus (2009)  
Vanhuysse, Pieter, with Tepe, Markus (2009)

**Institutional Vulnerabilities and Old Age Security Reform in Ageing Societies: Trajectories and Redistributive Consequences in 18 OECD Countries**

Zaidi, Asghar, with Whitehouse, E. (2009)

**Should Pension Systems Recognise Hazardous and Arduous Work?**


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**Conference Papers**

Vanhuysse, Pieter, with Tepe, Markus (2012)

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


Vanhuysse, Pieter, with Tepe, Markus (2012)

‘*Cops for Hire: The Political Economy of Police Hiring across German Länder*’


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

‘*Comment Paper Austria on Peer Review “Effects of Life Courses on Women’s Pension”*’

3-4 November, Berlin

Lamura, Giovanni (2011)

‘*The Result of the Futurage Consultation in the Field of Social and Economic Resources*’

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

Lamura, Giovanni (2011)

‘*Long Term Care (LTC) in Italy: Recent Trends in Policy and Practice*’

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

Vanhuysse, Pieter (2011)

‘*Pathways towards Gerontocracy: The Politics of Pro-Elderly Policy Bias in Central and Eastern Europe, 1990-2010*’


Vanhuysse, Pieter (2011)

‘*Aging and Social Expenditure*’

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

Vanhuysse, Pieter, with Tepe, Markus (2011)


Lamura, Giovanni (2010)

‘*Intergenerational Relationships in Italy: Main Features and Trends in a Comparative Perspective*’

Lamura, Giovanni (2010)
‘Elder Abuse and Social Support – Selected Findings from the ABUEL Project’
Final Conference of the EUSTACEA Project, 17 November, Brussels

Lamura, Giovanni (2010)
OECD Expert Meeting on Long-term Care Workforce and Training, 15-16 November, Paris

Lamura, Giovanni (2010)
‘Migrant Workers in Long-term Care’
LSE-PSSRU International Conference on Evidence-based Policy in Long-term Care, 9-11 September, London

Lamura, Giovanni (2010)
‘Interaction among Migrant Workers, Family Carers and Professional Services in the Italian Elder Care Sector’
8th ESPAnet Conference, 2-4 September, Budapest

Lamura, Giovanni (2010)
‘Elder Abuse and Social Support’
International Conference on “Quality of Life and Maltreatment of Elderly in Europe”, 28 June, Madrid

Lamura, Giovanni (2010)
‘Migrant Care Workers: When “Normal” Care is not Enough – Trend of Migrant Care and Implications for European Policy’
EUROCARERS International Conference on “Does Europe Care! The Future of Carer Support in Europe”, 17-19 May, Edinburgh

Lamura, Giovanni (2010)
‘The Role of Migrant Care Workers in Europe’

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 (ESParnet), Stream 18 on “Financing the Welfare State”, Budapest (Hungary), 2-4 September 2010 (with Markus Tepe)

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

Vanhuysse, Pieter (2009)

Vanhuysse, 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)

Vanhuysse, Pieter (2009)
‘The Internal and External Consequences of EUification’
Chair of Panel at the International Conference on “1989-2009: Taking Stock of East-West EUification”, the Konrad Adenauer Conference Centre and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, June 2009
Vanhuysse, 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’

Zaidi, Asghar, with Burchardt, Tania (2009)
‘Estimating the Extra Costs of Living for Disabled People in the EU’
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)
Functional Responsibilities of Staff
# Functional Responsibilities of Core Staff

(As of July 2012)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Executive Director</td>
<td>Bernd Marin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Head of Administration &amp; Finance</td>
<td>Judith Schreiber</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director Research</td>
<td>Asghar Zaidi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assistant to the Executive Director &amp; Administration / Finance</td>
<td>Werner G. Bregar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director “Work, Wealth, Welfare”</td>
<td>Asghar Zaidi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Director “Health and Care”</td>
<td>Maria M. Hofmarcher</td>
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<td>Senior Advisors</td>
<td>Alexandre Sidorenko</td>
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<td>Ina Wagner</td>
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<td>Researchers</td>
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<td>Leslie Tarver**</td>
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