



MAX-PLANCK-GESELLSCHAFT



REPORT 2015 – 2017

Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy



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REPORT

2015 – 2017

Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy

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P R E F A C E

This Report provides information about the activities performed by the Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy during the past three years. It depicts the multifaceted research projects and activities carried out by the Institute's staff members and describes the developments experienced by the Institute over the three-year period 2015 – 2017. In presenting this Report, we hope to be able to not only supply an account of the Institute's activities, but also to give our readers an insight into the various developments of social law and social policy, and to promote interest in research related to these fields.

Our Institute – founded in 1980 under the name Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Social Law and later renamed Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy in the course of its enlargement in 2011 – hosts two departments and one Max Planck Fellow Group. The Report starts with a chapter on common projects and then follows the organisational structure of the Institute.

Common projects encompass three broad areas. The first area is migration. Several projects study the legal, economic and social implications of the huge migration wave into Germany that peaked in 2015. A second broad area creates a knowledge base for social law and social policy, called SPLASH (Social Policy and LAw SHared data base). It describes the legal and institutional background of social policy, collects macro data characterizing the economic and social environment for social law and social policy, and provides a host of

quantitative indicators that can be used in relating social policy outcomes to policy parameters. A third area of collaboration focuses on inclusion and is undertaken together with the Max Planck Fellow Group “Dis[cover]ability and Indicators for Inclusion”. In this context, the potential of social diversification and corresponding enabling approaches are being explored.

The Department of Foreign and International Social Law, headed by Ulrich Becker, investigates social law as an instrument for the implementation of social policy measures and as a special field of administrative law. The Department for Social Policy, i.e. the Munich Center for the Economics of Aging (MEA), under the leadership of Axel Börsch-Supan studies demographic change and the socio-political impacts, macroeconomic implications and social transformation processes resulting from the former. The projects carried out by the two departments during the period under review and their promotion of young researchers are briefly described in the following parts of the Report; the events hosted and publications produced in the reporting period are listed thereafter (II. and III.). The fourth part (IV.) contains an overview of the activities of the Fellow Group, which is headed by Elisabeth Wacker and focuses on the transformation of social systems and the participation of persons with disabilities.

As a rule, the different departments at the Institute pursue their own research programmes. However, the fact that related topics are being dealt with under one roof opens up opportunities for

interdisciplinary exchange; this is an added value for the individual departments and has resulted in the joint projects described in Part I.

During the period 2015 – 2017 the Institute has again enabled scholars to conduct social law and social policy research in a first-rate environment whose resources are unrivalled inside and outside Germany. Excellent work facilities as well as the expertise of its staff have made the Institute an internationally recognised centre for social law and social policy research that continues to attract researchers from all over the world. SHARE, the Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement in Europe, provides a huge collection of micro data in 28 countries that enables the Institute's researchers to study the interactions among health, economic and social circumstances as demographic change takes its path. The Institute's library offers a unique basis for comparative research in social law and social policy (cf. V.3). The promotion of visiting scholars and the organisation of guest lectures, workshops and conferences, as well as the reception of visiting guests foster both international and interdisciplinary exchange.

Besides conducting its own research projects and promoting junior researchers, the Institute also strives to communicate its findings on social law and social policy at home and abroad. For this purpose, its staff regularly participates in diverse conferences, workshops and lecture events and also maintains a constant dialogue with politicians and experts from practice working in min-

istries, associations and social service institutions. This exchange is important. It helps to take practice-related issues as an opportunity for further in-depth study or for the reconsideration of hypotheses. And it takes the relevant issues, often also issues of significance in terms of social policy, from the research sphere of the Institute to the outside world.

I wish to take this opportunity to once more express my sincere thanks to all staff members of the Institute for their great commitment during the reporting period: Thanks, not only to the research staff, but also to those working in the administration, the secretariats, the IT division, the library, and those looking after our guests or processing our texts, without the assistance of whom our projects could not have been accomplished. My thanks also extend to the members of our Scientific Advisory Board and our Board of Trustees, who continue to provide valuable support to our work in various ways.

Munich, January 2018
Axel Börsch-Supan



I JOINT PROJECTS



Dr. Julia Hagn



Dr. Constantin
Hruschka



Dr. Christian
Hunkler

1 LOST POTENTIALS? THE RIGHTS AND LIVES OF THE EXCLUDED

*Julia Hagn, Constantin Hruschka,
Christian Hunkler, Romuald Méango
and Tim Rohmann*

In the recent debates on migration to Europe, researchers as well as policy makers have placed a great deal of emphasis on pathways to successful integration of immigrants and asylum seekers into the host societies. It was often highlighted, for example, that the recent immigration wave, consisting of predominantly young persons, bears the potential to absorb some of the economic challenges posed by demographic ageing. This relies, however, on the key question of how to achieve a smooth and rapid integration into the labor market and into regular employment. For integration to succeed, however, it is necessary to know the reasons that impede it. Therefore, the Max Planck Society initiated the multidisciplinary research project "The Challenges of Migration, Integration and Exclusion" that places a focus on patterns and mechanisms of exclusion. The collaborative project, planned for three years (2017 – 2020), involves researchers from six Max Planck Institutes who bring in expertise from various disciplines: law, demography, public health, economics, social anthropology, political science, sociology, and history.

The MPI for Social Law and Social Policy is contributing to this initiative with the interdisciplinary project "Lost Potentials? The Rights and Lives of the Excluded" that aims at gaining insights into the legal and political factors that create and

solidify mechanisms of exclusion, as well as into the socioeconomic consequences of exclusion for migrants.

Taking the migration to Germany since 2012 as a case study, we seek to answer a complex set of questions for which the expertise of the legal and political/economic sciences is equally necessary: What rights are assigned to different types of migrants? How do these rights affect their integration or marginalization? For example, do they have a right to social assistance? If not, how do they make ends meet? Are they allowed to work? Or do they engage in irregular employment? Are they given access to the health system in a country? Do extended periods of limited access to medical care have effects on their health? Moreover, we seek to uncover the possible "trajectories to exclusion" and their empirical prevalence, e.g., who did plan to migrate illegally and who became "illegal" after migration.

The legal part of the project will carve out how German law classifies different groups of migrants. A systematic analysis of existing legal statuses and corresponding social rights will uncover the normative trajectories of exclusion. In addition, it will provide the comparative background for those migrants who have entered the country illegally, who have exhausted the legal possibilities to stay or who fall through the cracks otherwise. The following research questions are of particular interest: (1) Which categories of migrants does German law define? (cf. Art. 18a, 23, 23a, 24, 25 para 5, 25a, 60a, 104a and 104b AufenthG) (2) Which rights do the so categorized groups of migrants receive? (3) Which consequences do legal provisions entail in case of violations of obligations (e.g. the obligation to register)?

As the relevant legal provisions create a spectrum of possibilities and restrictions for the different types of migrants in Germany, conclusions will be derived with regard to the chances of integration for each group. They will also serve as hypotheses for the empirical part of the study that will allow to compare the relevance of these degrees of exclusion for integration.



The researchers of the interdisciplinary science initiative "The Challenges of Migration, Integration and Exclusion" at a meeting in Berlin.

The empirical part of the study is based on a quantitative survey that entails collecting data on both documented and undocumented migrants in order to create an empirical basis for comparison. The sampling procedure will be based on the method of Respondent-Driven Sampling, which is particularly suited to identify a "hidden population". The topics to be covered in the survey include current demographic information and approximate place of residence, living conditions, motivations and perceived opportunities, brief retrospective life histories on selected domains (education, work experience, family formation), prospective life histories (intention to stay, to bring family members etc.), current health status and access to health care,

educational plans and abilities (cognitive, non-cognitive) as well as education of children. The data gained will show the pathways that result in exclusion. A particular focus will be placed on carving out the skills and integration investments of migrants, and how these are affected by their prospects in Germany. Those empirical findings will, in turn, be aligned with the conclusions drawn from the legal analysis. Furthermore, they will be used to elaborate alternative policy approaches which are to prevent the uncovered exclusion mechanisms.

In the context of the research initiative several workshops took already place that served the aim of providing a broad overview of the diverse legal statuses in European and German migration law for the researchers of the participating MPI's and of specifying and coordinating the different research focuses of the contributing projects, as well as of identifying possible synergies and opportunities for collaboration. Moreover, one of the workshops served the development of a common conceptual framework on exclusion and the design of methodological tools.

To prepare the data collection operation, an expert meeting took place on 28 October 2016 in Munich with a keynote lecture delivered by Prof. Christian Dustmann (University College London). Its main aims were to identify the most relevant research avenues and to benefit from the past experiences of the participants with regard to the innovative sampling technique and on surveying hidden populations. Following the insights from this meeting, we have initiated the questionnaire development. In addition to usual socio-demographic character-



Romuald Méango, PhD



Tim Rohmann



Dr. Diana
López-Falcón

istics, we are developing survey instruments to elicit subjective expectations of migrants regarding their prospects in Germany. Furthermore, in cooperation with the Institute for Educational Quality Improvement (IQB), we will develop cognitive skill test instruments tailored at this specific population. Preliminary versions of these instruments have been successfully tested in the framework of the MEA Migrant Study on a population of Syrian asylum seekers in Germany. The next steps consist of preparing the sampling procedure for the field operation scheduled for the last quarter 2018.

As for the legal part of the project we started to conduct an in-depth analysis of the legal residence statuses and the corresponding social rights. For instance, we examined the eligibility for social benefits to secure the existence minimum under special consideration of the Asylum Seekers Benefits Act ("Asylbewerberleistungsgesetz - AsylbLG"). The AsylbLG comprises provisions to regulate claims of migrants with insecure legal statuses and therefore pertains to a set of people, who are likely to suffer from exclusion. As we move on with our research by focusing on further social rights and recent changes in German legislation, we will be able to identify other marginalized groups of migrants and uncover various exclusion mechanisms.

The results of the interdisciplinary project will be presented in various formats, e.g. journal articles and working papers. Moreover, the results will be fed into the PERFAR database.

2 POPULATION AND POLICIES IN THE BALTIC SEA STATES

Diana López-Falcón

In times of economic and political crisis, many people tend to further postpone major life course transitions. Adverse economic conditions thus affect the life opportunities of people, not only with regard to the entry of the young into the labour market and their career development, but also as concerns family biographies and health status in later life. As a result, the recent economic crisis has led to the further increase in socio-economic inequalities having an impact on divergences in demographic trends between and within countries.

For researchers in the social sciences, the Baltic Sea region is of particular interest as it represents a unique "laboratory" where demographic, socio-economic and political developments can be studied with a focus on various welfare regimes and value systems, in situations of socio-economic stability as well as in times of economic crisis and political pressure. While Northern Europe has mostly remained under comparatively stable conditions and developed strong welfare state regimes under the prerequisites of market-driven economies, most East European states went through dramatic changes during Soviet times and, even more so, after the fall of the Iron Curtain in 1989/1990. Analysing the rapid changes since 1990 of the political, social and economic systems as "critical junctures" allows us to specify which policy interventions have been responsible for effective changes – i.e. identify which reforms directly affected population developments – and to nar-

row the scope of future political action. Besides, changing demographic patterns during the economic crisis are indicators of the extent to which economic drivers may or may not influence population developments.

The interdisciplinary project aims to shed light on the issues raised above with a particular focus on the Baltic Sea states. Therefore, it will include population developments in Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, the Russian Federation and Sweden. Furthermore, Iceland and Norway will be considered, forming part of the Northern European hemisphere and the Nordic welfare model.

The Baltic Sea States Project is funded by the Max Planck Society and will be developed in collaboration with the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research in Rostock and the network Population Europe.

While considering the life course as a process, we will first start to fill research gaps with regard to discontinuities and how they affect life opportunities, not only in a short- and mid-term perspective, but also in the long term, which includes issues such as discontinuous education and career paths, deterioration of the health status, and migration. Secondly, we are interested in the question of how policy interventions can mitigate the consequences and possible negative effects of life course discontinuities at the micro level.

One of the research lines that will be pursued at the Institute is working life and retirement. Current policy interventions aimed at extending working lives are also likely to have broader social

impacts, notably on health. Thus, policy reforms have to take into account, among other things, the health status of people around the time of retirement. While disability retirement is typically preceded by a period of ill health, the relationship between other types of work exits and health remains more elusive. The investigation of changes in retirement policies in comparative settings will provide further indicators for policy evaluation.

The financial situation after retirement is another important aspect for the quality of life of older persons that will be considered in this research line. Pension systems in many countries have a balancing effect on incomes and consequently, economic inequalities between different groups are generally less severe among retirees than among the working-age population. Nevertheless, there are substantial inequalities in retirement income, even in the traditional social democratic Nordic countries. In this context, the legal background is of particular importance, since it not only regulates retirement age and possibilities for early retirement, but also the pension level.

In this regard, the richness of the longitudinal microdata provided by SHARE will be key for studying not only discontinuous and broken employment biographies as well as the issues of work exit and retirement, but also for the comparative analysis of less explored groups such as aging migrants. More specifically, the research will shed light on the well-being of older migrants in the Baltic and other European states by exploring the determinants of material deprivation, health status and general well-being, and the effect of adverse life events. Of the project countries mentioned above, SHARE currently covers Denmark, Estonia, Ger-

many, Poland and Sweden; Finland, Latvia and Lithuania will be covered in Wave 7 that is currently ongoing.

Moreover, within the framework of the project, information on the institutional background of the project countries which the respective social policies are embedded in will be carved out and linked to other resources in the Social Policy and Law Shared Database – SPLASH (www.splash-db.eu). The portal will provide access to a comprehensive collection of social policies and their supporting legislation regarding relevant demographic issues. In addition, the SPLASH Database will provide access to datasets of contextual indicators for longitudinal micro-data analysis and a data map of external quantitative and qualitative data sources. Therefore, SPLASH will facilitate the conducting of comparative analyses of social policies over space and time. Moreover, it will represent a contextual data source for SHARE: While SHARE provides micro data at the individual level, the SPLASH Database allows users to gain access to macro and contextual data, e.g. with regard to political, economic and societal environments.

In addition to the research carried out as part of the project, the Institute will contribute to the pool of knowledge on the Baltic Sea states by making accessible various research findings from both departments. This will include, for example, the results of studies on the social rights of migrants, unemployment benefits in Russia or long-term care in Europe, conducted by the Social Law Department, as well as the findings on precarious employment and retirement systems across Europe from members of MEA.

3 SOCIAL POLICY AND LAW SHARED DATABASE (SPLASH)

Diana López-Falcón

After four years of successful collaboration with the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, in September 2016 the Institute became the sole coordinator of the Population Europe Resource Finder and Archive (PERFAR). Up to now, the data portal offers a broad collection of legal documents supporting national social policies throughout Europe, a catalogue with links to socio-economic and demographic data, and an online repository for related research results.

The ongoing re-vamping of the project is a unique opportunity for strengthening the collaboration and exchange between departments, but also for disseminating the research results of the Institute.

On the basis of a thorough evaluation of the previous results and impact of the PERFAR portal, and recommendations provided during the last meeting of its Scientific Advisory Board, the Institute defined a new strategy that would strengthen the collaboration and exchange between departments, and help with the dissemination of the findings of the different research groups in a financially sustainable way.

The new portal named "Social Policy and Law Shared Database" (SPLASH) will offer the option to access contextual data in a user-friendly and interactive environment through the development of two substantive sections: Data and Policy.

More specifically, in the Policy section, users will be able to find a collection of

legal documents and research findings supporting social policies related to population developments throughout Europe. This section will be developed by the Department of Foreign and International Social Law under the leadership of Prof. Ulrich Becker. Presently, the Policy section provides information on up to 19 European countries in the fields of education, family, migration, health and retirement. Initially, the research will pay special attention to the cross-national analysis of social security laws across Europe.



The Munich Center for the Economics of Aging (MEA) will be in charge of the development of the Data section, as well as of the overall coordination of SPLASH carried out by Dr. Diana López-Falcón. In this section, users will be able to access a collection of quantitative indicators and statistics developed by national statistical offices and international data providers, as well as unique indicators developed at MEA. One of the main contributions of the Data section is the provision of contextual datasets to facilitate the analysis of micro-data sources such as – but not limited to – the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). Moreover, users will also have access to original indicators based on SHARE data. The development of the Data section of SPLASH will be overseen by Prof. Axel Börsch-Supan.

To promote exchange and collaboration between departments, the main lines

of development of SPLASH will focus on the fields of retirement, pension systems, and access to health and care services. Data will be updated on a regular basis in order to avoid the obsolescence of the contents. Regarding the spatial dimension, to promote the cross-national analysis priority will be given to the national level.

The cooperative efforts of the two departments will encompass quantitative indicators derived from legal documents to be used in statistical and economic models, as well as indicators derived from SHARE data that are to contribute to measure the impact from specific social policies and laws targeting the population 50+.

Therefore, one of the main benefits of this joint project is the interdisciplinary research exchange among the Institute's members. Moreover, the flexible and interactive environment will facilitate the exchange of resources with other research centers and infrastructures, as well as promote the use of research findings from collaborative projects like the Max Planck Research Initiative "The Challenges of Migration and Integration" (WiMi).

To ensure ease of use and high quality of information, the coordination will promote direct exchange with users and data providers. This will particularly benefit the national data collection as working with external partners facilitates the decreasing of administrative and language barriers, as well as eases the identification of suitable sources for national and regional analysis. The first round of discussions will take place on December 4, 2017 in the "Contextual Indicators



Prof. Axel
Börsch-Supan,
PhD



Prof. Dr. Ulrich
Becker, LL.M.
(EHI)

for Microdata Analysis: SPLASH Database" working meeting. Here, a panel of experts will discuss and define the most suitable dataset for the analysis of microdata that will be available in the Data section of SPLASH.

All information collected will be freely available on the SPLASH website (www.splash-db.eu). The new database platform was programmed in 2017 and aims to facilitate the access and navigation of collected information throughout the project. The website will offer metadata, provide depiction tools, such as graphs and tables, an interactive data map, and information about our partners and collaborators.

The overall activities of SPLASH will be overseen by the Scientific Advisory Board appointed in 2013 which includes leading researchers in the fields covered by the project, as well as representatives of the main European research infrastructures, OECD and Eurostat. The development of SPLASH is funded by the Max Planck Society collaborative project "On the Edge of Societies: New Vulnerable Populations, Emerging Challenges for Social Policies, and Future Demands for Social Innovation. The Experience of the Baltic Sea States".

4 PORTABILITY CORRIDOR STUDY

Axel Börsch-Supan with Ulrich Becker

Portability is defined as the ability to preserve, maintain and transfer vested social security rights or rights in the process of being vested, independent of profession, nationality and country of residency. Bilateral or multilateral social security agreements usually include provisions on non-discrimination between nationals and migrants with respect to social security and rules of cooperation between the social security institutions of the signatory countries.

This project will answer the following questions: How effective is the process of coordination and what are the key issues? What is the share of processed requests compared to potentially eligible beneficiaries? What is the magnitude of portability loss prevented by the agreements? How do migrants evaluate the redemption of benefits? Do they have sufficient knowledge about the agreements? What is known about migrants who claim benefits? Filling these knowledge gaps requires a comprehensive and well-structured framework and in-depth study of existing agreements on different levels, i.e. the legal, the administrative and the migrant level.

To do so, MPISOC participates, together with the World Bank, in a set of corridor studies between countries of long-established migration flows. Appropriate corridors need to be characterized by migration flows that have followed this corridor traditionally and over many years, and by the presence of elaborate social security agreements. Specifically, the

project involves migration from Turkey to Germany and Austria. The two bilateral social security agreements with Turkey may bring substantial experiences, as they existed for many years in a migration-intensive corridor. The pool of migrants is likely to include young migrants as well as migrants who are about to or have retired and who intend to move back to Turkey. In addition, the agreement with Austria includes health benefits, a case that is rare and of great relevance to other countries.

This project has been successfully completed with a book edited by Robert Holzmänn and associates from the World Bank.

5 1ST SOUTH-EAST AFRICAN AND EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON REFUGEES AND FORCED MIGRANTS: SOCIAL RIGHTS – CARE – MUTUAL BENEFITS?

Katharina Crepaz

Aims and Background of the Conference

The "1st South-East African and European Conference on Refugees and Forced Migrants: Social Rights – Care – Mutual Benefits?" was held in Kilifi, Kenya on August 2-3, 2016. The conference was a joint project of the Fellow Group "Dis[cover]ability and Indicators for Inclusion" led by Prof. Dr. Elisabeth Wacker, the Department for Foreign and International Social Law headed by Director Prof. Dr. Ulrich Becker, LL.M. (EHI), the Chair of Sociology of Diversity at the Technical University of Munich, and Pwani University in Kenya.

The so-called "refugee crisis" has been an ongoing topic for national and European political discussion since 2015. Public discourse in Europe often focuses on the impact of refugee movements on Europe, largely disregarding similar developments in other states as well as the situation in the countries of origin. The conference therefore aimed to close these gaps by supplying the often Eurocentric scientific discourse on refugees with African perspectives and by fostering the connection of research activities and the exchange of best practices. In order to reach this objective, researchers from Africa and Europe were invited to examine the topic from historical, legal, political and cultural perspectives. The conference's workshop format allowed for in-depth discussion and dialog.

Conference Topics and Contents

In her introductory remarks, Prof. Dr. Elisabeth Wacker underlined the South-East African countries' expertise in dealing with flight and (forced) migration, as well as the conference's aim to foster international scientific discussion and the exchange of best practices. The following first conference panel dealt with historical perspectives on flight and refugees. Dr. J. Olaf Kleist from the Institute for Migration Research and Intercultural Studies, University of Osnabrück, looked at universal norms in the history of migratory movements, while Dulo Nyaoro from the Peace Institute of Moi University, Kenya analyzed the development of refugee protection in Africa under the influence of strengthened nationalist movements.



Dr. Katharina
Crepaz

The following panel covered legal questions. Prof. Dr. Letlhokwa George Mpedi from the University of Johannesburg, South Africa, reported on the impact of the "refugee crisis" on different African states and examined the fundamental and human rights of refugees as well as international protection instruments. Prof. Dr. Ulrich Becker explained the EU asylum system and its weaknesses, while also looking at the European Commission's reform proposals and their legal feasibility as well as their potential for political consensus.



The discussions offered an interdisciplinary view on the topic of refugees and (forced) migration.

Political solutions and policy approaches were also the focus of the following panels on migration policy and on social policy and protection mechanisms. Prof. Dr. Ruud Koopmans from WZB Berlin Social Science Center and Humboldt University Berlin, Germany, spoke about more efficient and just alternatives to the current European asylum system. Susan Mwangi Waiyigo from the UN Mission then offered a comparative perspective on the "refugee crisis" in Africa and Europe. Hawa Noor (Institute for Security Studies, University of Nairobi, Kenya; since January 2017 PhD Candidate at the Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences) opened the social and health care policy panel, with an analysis of the

impact of migration on mental health. Dr. Arshad Isakjee from the University of Birmingham, England then presented a study on living conditions and health risks representing a form of structural violence in the Calais refugee camp.

The panel on cultural perspectives followed up on the analysis of the current state and tried to highlight possible benefits – and also pitfalls – of living together in societies characterized by diversity. Dr. Tabea Scharrer from the Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology in Halle an der Saale, Germany, spoke about the "art of living together" and its different manifestations in urban contexts, while Hassan Mudawi from the University of Khartoum, Sudan, presented an analysis of the integration efforts made by Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees in South Sudan in the context of increased terror threats.

The final panel focused on exchanging the dominant deficit-oriented perspective on migration and diversity for a more favorable approach. Monika Weissensteiner, former NGO worker and now PhD Candidate at the University of Kent, England, reported on the experiences and expectations of refugees crossing the Brenner Pass border, one of the most important inner-European migration routes leading north. A changed perspective on "the refugees" as a diverse group consisting of individuals is necessary to implement an "empowerment" approach rendering refugees capable subjects instead of passive objects. Prof. Dr. Halimu Shauri from Pwani University, Kenya, also spoke about aspects of diversity, namely about the situation of refugees with disabilities in Kenyan refugee camps and their lack of visibility. Finally, Isabella Bertmann from the Chair



The conference was held in 2016 at Pwani University in Kilifi, Kenya.

of Sociology of Diversity at the Technical University of Munich, Germany, analyzed the interplay between migration, diversity and vulnerability.

Results and Outlook

The conference offered an interdisciplinary view of the topic of refugees and (forced) migration. It generated new outcomes by combining European and African lenses for analysis and therefore creating new levels of comparison. The coming-together of experts from different disciplinary and geographical contexts made for a fruitful scientific debate and fostered the exchange between researchers. Besides legal and political strategies for the current crisis situation and strategies for dealing with societal diversity, the need for a changed perspective on the refugees themselves was also highlighted: their individual abilities and potentials (resources) should

be better acknowledged and supported. Conference results and selected papers will be published in the form of an edited volume, which is currently in preparation and is expected to be released in 2018. A follow-up conference is planned, as a European-African exchange offers the possibility for common research projects and mutual learning processes on a topic that continues to be very relevant.

6 JOINT SEMINARS

In order to promote research co-operations between the two departments, the Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy organizes a joint seminar series where researchers from the two departments as well as external researchers present work that is related to both departments' research agendas. During the reporting period, we had 5 talks, 1 from external, 3 from Social Law and 1 from both departments presenting research projects.

The discussions in these seminars were particularly prolific as both sides benefitted from the – at times – entirely disparate perspectives and approaches of the respective other discipline. This clash of cultures is not always smooth and harmonious but, ultimately, both sides learn a lot from each other, both in terms of substantive knowledge and in terms of methodology.

Below is the list of seminars of the reporting period.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 16 Sep 2015 | Melanie Regine Hack:
Mandatory Retirement –
Recent Legal Developments in
Norway |
| 20 Apr 2016 | Hans-Joachim Reinhard:
Long-Term Care Dependency |
| 5 Oct 2016 | Sergio Mittlaender Leme De
Souza:
The Price of Exclusion and the
Value of Inclusive Policies |
| 1 Mar 2017 | Diana López-Falcón:
Developing a Contextual
Database for Policy-related
Research: The PERFAR Data
Portal |
| 29 Nov 2017 | Monika Queisser (OECD):
Preventing Ageing Unequally |

6.1 MANDATORY RETIREMENT – RECENT LEGAL DEVELOP- MENTS IN NORWAY

Melanie Regine Hack

The use of mandatory retirement provisions has also been subject to debate in Norway, not only from the perspective of labour law, but also from that of social law and social policy. In view of the estimated dramatic increase in pension expenditure for the Norwegian National Insurance Scheme, Norway reformed its pension system in 2011. One of the reform's key objectives has been to increase work incentives and to facilitate work opportunities for retirees, inter alia by introducing more flexibility, making it possible for persons between the ages of 62 and 75 to draw on old age pensions. While social law thus allows for and explicitly encourages older persons to continue working until 75 years of age, Norwegian labour law still operates an age limit in its dismissal law set at 70 (since the recent reform: 72), according to which the employment relationship may be terminated without a just cause. The current legal challenge therefore is to harmonise labour law and pension law in Norway in order to address the central aim of the pension reform. *De lege ferenda*, the creation of flexible pathways for older employees to transition from working life to retirement might be a solution, and could be facilitated in such a way that the potential of older employees and the valuable contributions they can make is fully acknowledged.



In a joint seminar, Dr. Monika Queisser, Head of the Department of Social Policy at the OECD, and her colleague Dr. Christian Geppert presented findings from the new report „Preventing Ageing Unequally“.

6.2 LONG-TERM CARE DEPENDENCY

Hans-Joachim Reinhard

One of the demographic challenges which is addressed in the research of both departments is the provision of long-term care. It is a rather recent issue, since providing for long-term care dependency does not count among the "classical" measures taken such as those adopted to provide for old-age security or medical care in the case of illness. Only in the 1990s of the last century did long-term care dependency start to be

conceived as a social risk of its own that was not sufficiently covered by the existing social security systems. The ways different states in Europe deal with this new task was presented and discussed at the seminar.

At European Union level, the provision of social security against the risk of long-term care dependency is, along with provision for old age, considered to be one of the great social challenges of the coming years. Meanwhile, several countries have included social security schemes against the risk of long-term care dependency in their political agendas and passed

specific statutory regulations. However, these regulations vary greatly.

Unlike with provision for old age, it is not only financial feasibility that is to be guaranteed, as long-term care is very labour-intensive and, as it is, qualified carers are rare. A considerable proportion of care services is provided through unqualified carers, illegal immigrants or family members struggling to cope with the situation. The issue of long-term care dependency is thus not only linked to social questions, but also touches upon questions pertaining to aliens law or, respectively, immigration law and to some originally non-juridical aspects like quality assurance and organisation.

The comparison of systems shows that the European Union has two very different implementation approaches regarding long-term care insurance. In some countries, social security is primarily linked to paid employment. Insurance against the risk of long-term care dependency is, on principle, only granted to gainfully employed persons. Persons who are not economically active are insured under derivative systems (e.g. family insurance). This socio-political approach views long-term care dependency as an individual problem which is to be solved, first and foremost, at the private level.

Other countries, in contrast, consider protection against the risk of long-term care dependency as a social task. For this reason, tax-funded support on the part of the state is required. This kind of support ties in with the status of legal citizenship, but is not connected to previous employment or to any contributions, respectively premium payments.

The presentation was followed by a lively discussion about the legal and political aspects that currently are of relevance with regard to the risk of long-term care.

6.3 THE PRICE OF EXCLUSION AND THE VALUE OF INCLUSIVE POLICIES

Sergio Mittlaender Leme De Souza

The seminar provided an exciting and unique opportunity to explain the proposed experiment, its objectives, research questions, and hypotheses to be tested empirically to colleagues from other disciplines, with different backgrounds and interests, and to obtain important feedback which was especially valuable before the implementation of the experiment. The chance to discuss the project before the final collection of the data proved crucial for the internal and external validity of the obtained results. The suggestions made included the need to examine the effect of group identity on the subject's behavior, as it might promote cooperative behavior of excluded or included individuals; as well as to consider the implications of the results for the labor market.

The discussion led to the development of a new treatment in the experiment, and to the adaptation of the control treatment in a way that allowed for a clear identification of the effects of exclusion and inclusion, and therefore enhanced the quality of the empirical work. Literature recommendations and concerns regarding the external validity of the results further contributed to the interpretation of the effects. The interdisciplinary enterprise, crucial for empirical

work in law and economics, is very beneficial for any project with implications for social law and social policies.

6.4 DEVELOPING A CONTEXTUAL DATABASE FOR POLICY-RELATED RESEARCH: THE PERFAR DATA PORTAL

Diana López-Falcón

In this seminar the contextual database project "Population Europe Resource Finder and Archive" (PERFAR) was introduced and future development strategies were outlined to the members of the Institute. The data portal, which was developed in collaboration with the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research and members of the network Population Europe, was transferred to the Institute in September 2016.

During this joint seminar, members of both departments discussed potential lines of collaboration based on current research projects and interests. One of the main points of the discussion was how to develop and maximize the usability of a contextual database for multidisciplinary research. Therefore, the meeting was key in the consolidation and development of a joint strategy for the development of this overarching project, now renamed as "Social Policy and Law Shared Database" (SPLASH).

6.5 POPULATION AGEING AND RISING INEQUALITY WILL HIT YOUNGER GENERATIONS HARD

Julia Hagn

According to the new report "Preventing Ageing Unequally" released by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) younger generations will face greater risks of inequality in old age than current retirees. Moreover, with family sizes falling, higher inequality over working lives and reforms that have cut pension incomes, some groups will face a high risk of poverty. The study is part of the OECD's inclusive growth agenda and was presented by Monika Queisser, Head of the Social Policy Division at the OECD and member of the Board of Trustees of the Institute, and her colleague, Christian Geppert, at the joint Social Law-MEA seminar.

Queisser highlighted that thanks to the SHARE study there was now better information available on life course ageing. The issue was not only relevant for European countries like Germany, but posed an increasing problem also to South Korea, for instance, a country which faces rapid ageing in combination with relatively low fertility rates.

One of the main findings Geppert conveyed was that employment and real income growth in recent decades was faster for old age groups than for young people. As a result, poverty risks have shifted from the old to the young generation, which will also experience higher inequality in their societies. Inequalities are aggravated by the causal links between education, health and the

labour market. At all ages, people in bad health work less and earn less. They are also often the ones with a low level of education. Throughout a person's professional life, bad health reduces the lifetime earnings of poorly educated men by 33%, while the loss is only 17% for highly educated men.

Moreover, gender inequality in old age is likely to remain substantial: annual pension payments to persons over 65 years of age today are, on average, about 27% lower for women, and old-age poverty is much higher among women than men. The pension gap between men and women among OECD countries is largest in Germany with up to 50% pension level differences at the highest level. The reasons for this can be found in a substantial gender pay gap and the fact that part-time work is more widespread among women. Hence, inequality in wages will ultimately and inevitably lead to inequality in pensions, unless policy interventions manage to tackle the problem.

In order to reverse the trend, Queisser recommended taking a life course approach focusing on three areas: 1. Prevention of inequality before financial losses cumulate over time. Measures should include providing good quality childcare and early education, helping disadvantaged young persons into work and expanding health spending on prevention for risk groups. 2. Mitigation of entrenched inequalities. Health services should take on a more patient-centred approach and employment services should boost efforts to help the unemployed back into work, as well as remove barriers in order to retain and hire older workers. 3. The various countries will have to cope with inequalities among

their elderly population. Well-designed statutory pensions can limit the negative impact of socio-economic differences on pension benefits. Some countries run the risk of not being able to grant adequate pensions, especially to women. In addition, making home care affordable and providing better support to informal carers would also help reduce inequalities in long-term care.

7 EVENTS

2 – 3 Aug 2016

Conference: 1st **South-East African and European Conference on Refugees and Forced Migrants: Social Rights – Care – Mutual Benefits?**, organized by the Department of Foreign and International Social Law and the Fellow-Group of the Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, the Chair of Sociology of Diversity, Technische Universität München, and Pwani University, Kilifi, Kenya

Elisabeth Wacker: Welcome Address and Introduction

I. Historical Perspectives: Migration in a Globalized Society

J. Olaf Kleist: Refugee protection from a European past? Universal norms in global migration history

Dulo Nyaoro: The Development of Refugee Protection in Africa, from Cooperation to Nationalistic Prisms

II. Legal Perspectives: Social Rights of Refugees: Current Challenges? Future Outlook?

Dilek Kurban: Chair

Letlhokwa Mpedi: Africa and the refugee crisis: a socio-legal inquiry

Ulrich Becker: EU 'Asylum System': elements, failure and reform prospects

III. Political Perspectives I: Migration Policy Migration Governance between Treating Symptoms and Combating Causes

Ruud Koopmans: The breakdown of the European asylum regime: is a more efficient and just alternative possible?

Susan Mwangi Waiyigo: A comparative analysis of the refugee crisis in Africa and Europe – lessons and prospects

IV. Political Perspectives I: Social Policy & Protection

Leah Kimathi: The politics of refugee management in Kenya: between encampment and settlement

Arshad Isakjee: Structural violence of migration policy: environmental health in a European refugee camp

V. Cultural Perspectives: Dealing with Differences in Urban Environments

Tabea Scharer: Conviviality, cohabitation and cosmopolitanism. The art of living together

Hassan A. Mudawi: Tagging and challenge of integration of Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees in South Sudan in the context of increased terror threats

VI. Challenging the Deficit Perspective: Benefits and Pitfalls of Diversification

Monika Weissensteiner: “What European Union is this?” – “Freedom, Justice... and Democracy?” Experiences and perceptions of forced migrants and refugees aiming to cross an inner-European border

Halimu Shauri: Life in refugee camps: the challenge and coping strategies of refugees with disability

Isabella Bertmann: Migration, diversity & vulnerability

16 Sep 2015

Seminar: **Mandatory Retirement – Recent Legal Developments in Norway**, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich.

20 Apr 2016

Seminar: **Long-Term Care Dependency**, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich.

5 Oct 2016

Seminar: **The Price of Exclusion and the Value of Inclusive Policies**, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich.

1 Mar 2017

Seminar: **Developing a Contextual Database for Policy-related Research: The PERFAR Data Portal**, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich.

26 – 27 Oct 2017

Herbsttagung 2017 der Bibliothekarinnen und Bibliothekare der GSHS-Institute der Max-Planck-Gesellschaft, Max Planck Institute für Social Law and Social Policy, Munich.

I. Begrüßung

Henning Frankenger: Welcome Address

Simone von Hardenberg: Vorstellung eines gesundheitsrechtlichen Forschungsprojekts

II. Sprecherrat

Karin Kastens: Moderation

Issues: Vorstellung neuer Kolleginnen und Kollegen; Sprecherrat Quo Vadis – Vorstellung des Papiers und Diskussion zur Neuausrichtung des Sprecherrates; Wahl/Akklimation der Interimsvertreterinnen und Interimsvertreter

III. Management von Zeitschriften, Abonnements und E-Books

Henning Frankenger: Moderation

Julia Graepel: Absicherung von Abonnements-Vorauszahlungen

Florian Karl: Inventur von E-Books

IV. Max Planck Digital Library

Karin Kastens: Moderation

Julia Graepel, Sandra Vengadasalam: Neues aus der MPDL

Inga Overkamp: Die neue Wunschliste für Bibliotheken

Further Issues: Bedarfsabfrage der Grundversorgungsprodukte; Warum und Wozu brauchen wir Identifier?, Bericht über die MPDL-Kurzpraktika; Zugriffsliste für Taylor & Francis

V. Gesundheit im Betrieb

Henning Frankenger: Moderation

Karin Gmelch, Johannes Kohl: Gesundheit im Betrieb/Betriebliches Gesundheitsmanagement

VI. Die Bibliothek innerhalb der Institution

Karin Kastens: Moderation

Issues: Organisatorische Einbindungen der Bibliothek in die Institutsstruktur; Stand der OA-Aktivitäten in der GSHS

**Sandra Vengadasalam, Henning Frank-
berger:** Führung durch die MPDL und das
MPISOC

VII. Technische Innovation

Henning Frankberger: Moderation

Regina Goldschmitt: Personalisierte Ange-
bote für die Wissenschaft

Susanne Hilbring: Was kommt nach OPAC,
VuFind oder was auch immer?

Sandra Vengadasalam: Good tools –
Happy Scientists. Happy Scientists – Good
Research

Sandra Vengadasalam: Workshop: Mögliche
Zukunftsvisionen für GSHS-Bibliotheken

VIII. Bibliothekstagungen

Karin Kastens: Moderation

Issues: Vorbereitung Bibliothekstagung 2018;
Künftige Tagungsformate

IXI. Resümee und Ausblick

Karin Kastens, Henning Frankberger:
Moderation

29 Nov 2017

Seminar: **Preventing Ageing Unequally**, Max
Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy,
Munich.



II FOREIGN AND INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL LAW



Prof. Dr. Ulrich
Becker, LL.M.
(EHI)

1 OVERVIEW

Ulrich Becker

1.1 TASKS AND STRUCTURES

Although the research of the Department of Foreign and International Social Law concentrates on different forms of social benefits, it tries to understand these benefits as a core area of social policy and to analyse the welfare dimension of states and political communities in general.

This overall aim leads to a broad access to knowledge, both concerning the substance as well as the organisation of our research. It is based on a wide concept of social law, avoiding close restrictions to single areas of welfare state even if this used to be the most common approach, but with an openness to taking in new developments and reflections as far as the welfare state and welfare state research are concerned.

Objectives, Methods and Approaches

As already underlined in the previous activity reports, the Department follows three general guidelines concerning the objective and the methods of its research activities as well as the approaches used.

(1) Social law is regarded as an instrument for the implementation of social policy measures and as a special field of administrative law. It can be identified by a particular social objective. The social objective of these benefits is to help, to support and to secure individuals, by way of provision of benefits, adjustment of unequal opportunities and the

compensation for social disadvantages. In substance, it is characterised by a set of general principles: security, solidarity, self-responsibility and accessibility (see Becker et al. (eds.), *Security: A General Principle of Social Security Law in Europe*, 2010).

- Understanding it as an instrument of social policy means that legal research has to take into account a specific functionality of social law and to include questions of effectivity in its research design on the one hand. On the other, we are convinced that legal research is particularly capable of providing precise and complete information on the institutional conditions and particularities of a specific social policy and, therefore, to contribute to a better understanding of social policy.
- Understanding it as a special field of administrative law means using the knowledge of its governing principles and the general rules on administrative actions in order to explain how social administrations work. This also includes normative guidelines, especially those derived from constitutional law.

(2) As for the methods, the Department's research first includes interdisciplinary knowledge and interests even when it concentrates on legal questions (see e.g. the project on in vitro diagnostics [2.4.1]). Second, the Department puts much emphasis on using a comparative perspective. Comparison is one of the most basic methods in order to gain knowledge, and this holds true for every social science discipline. Legal compari-

son is a way to learn more about existing legal provisions, to discover alternative legal solutions and to identify general principles underlying laws of different jurisdictions.

- By way of comparison, research projects in social law can aim at illustrating the effects of legal interventions by way of single case studies examining particular forms of interventions or particular steering instruments.
- By way of overall studies or macro-comparisons including jurisdictions with different basic normative concepts, they are capable of reflecting the complexity of welfare state interventions and the interplay between different benefits systems as well as between governmental and societal actions.

(3) Social law is a law of changes. It is aimed at reacting to societal needs. It interacts with societal actions. It tries to give answers to specific social problems, and at the same time it reshapes social relations. Changes in those relations cause challenges to social benefits systems and those systems have to be adapted in an on-going process. This is why social law is subject to continuous change. Changes, and in particular alterations of laws and other institutions, also create challenges as concerns knowledge about these institutions as updating is, also in this regard, a never ending necessity. At the same time, changes can be used to better understand the characteristics of social law. An analysis of processes of change can reveal specific core fundamentals as well as explain how political and legal systems interact.

At the beginning of our research activities, we identified three processes of change which still deserve our attention. Of course, they are interrelated and even intertwined with each other, but their identification hints to particular drivers and mechanisms and, at the same time, to the explanation of welfare state developments:

- Europeanisation and Internationalisation of social law which are characterised by the increasing significance of supranational and international provisions. Both lead to an interplay between national levels on the one hand and regional or international levels of government on the other. The outcome for the legal system is more plurality with more possible conflicts of laws, which are sometimes difficult to solve because of the asymmetric structure of the two different kinds of governmental levels involved: whereas national governments have a comprehensive responsibility for guaranteeing welfare, powers and democratic legitimisation of governmental actions on supra and international levels are restricted. The respective legal outcomes put into a hierarchy of norms lead to the danger of fragmentation and disorder.
- Modernisation of social benefits systems in post-modern times, and in particular in developed countries, which is characterised by adaptation to societal changes, in particular the deployment of new forms of steering and of action, alterations of the ways social benefits are granted and provided, but also by

the underlying concepts of the role of governments and the interrelation between political community and the individual. Comparative studies help to understand these processes. In times of intensified information exchange, a frequently posed question is whether and which national regulatory patterns can be transferred to other countries' social benefits schemes – either because reform needs are similarly embedded in different states in that, say, demographic developments threaten the fundamentals of pay-as-you-go risk coverage schemes; or because increasing economic interpenetration and migration calls for a greater convergence of social benefits schemes; or because in the course of societal developments and transformations traditional security options are to be replaced with new forms of security.

- Transformation of social benefits systems in developing countries or emerging nations. Particularly in threshold countries, the societal change which is connected to rapid economic growth leads to the necessity of setting up new and more comprehensive social benefits systems that are to contribute to the support and completion of the traditional forms of security.

Organisation of Research and Personalia

It follows from the observations mentioned above that social law is more and more influenced by European Union law and social policy as well as by international human rights law, and that more

and more common principles, in the sense of interjurisdictional general principles, become visible and play an important role. Yet, the responsibility for establishing and managing social benefits systems still rests with national legislators. They choose between different types of social benefits systems, they decide on the level and the conditions of social benefits at least generally speaking, and they have to look after the actual functioning of benefits systems. Thus, country-specific investigations by no means become obsolete through processes of Europeanisation and Internationalisation. This explains why comparison of different jurisdictions remains the methodological instrument of core importance in social law even in an era of renewed globalisation; and it also explains why it can make sense to organise research carried out by the Department at least partly in the form of so-called country sections.



Prof. Dr. Ulrich Becker with his senior research staff.

The research staff of the Department of Social Law observe and analyse developments in social law and social policy in a number of European and non-European countries. Research is in most cases country-based and includes further assignments for specific subjects and for the observation of international

organisations. This enables us to bring to fruition the essential social, economic and cultural backgrounds necessary to understand law, which may however vary significantly depending on the country. Nevertheless, long-term employment relations and the establishment of country sections devoted to specific single countries for decades have ceased to be a goal of major concern for years now. This is partly due to external circumstances, partly due for the sake of more flexibility. Therefore, the staff of our Department have to gain the relevant expertise during their years of research. It goes without saying, that owing to its limited size, the Department cannot cover every single development in social law throughout the world. A chief policy in engaging new research staff has been to seek experts on national social law regimes which are of particular interest in order to analyse processes of development and reforms. And national jurisdictions which are suitable for particular comparative projects are chosen on a case-to-case strategy. All the same, staff changes sometimes pose challenges that make it hard to preserve a continuous workflow. The Department tries to cope with this by following another strategy, namely by enhancing its knowledge of foreign law by including scholars from abroad in individual projects or by conducting projects with foreign cooperation partners.

Within the reporting period, the Department has, as usual, seen several staff changes. Dr. Daniela Schweigler left the Institute in March 2015. Her research had focused on the modernisation processes of social benefits systems. Dr. Lorena Ossio, who had investigated the implementation of social rights, left

in August 2015. Dr. Otto Kaufmann left the Institute in September 2015. He had conducted research on social protection in France as well as on the European Union level. Dr. Philipp Wien, who had formed part of the research group engaged with health law left the Institute on 31 August 2017. Dr. Tineke Dijkhoff, who had concentrated her research on Dutch and international social security including social protection floors, left the Institute in September 2017. On the other hand, the Institute has taken on several new researchers during the period under review. Dr. Anastasia Poulou took over a post-doc position in April 2016, concentrating on European Union law as well as on Greek social security law; with her help, the Department's work on Europeanisation (see below, 1.2.1) will receive further enrichment. With the appointment of Dr. Tania Abbate (joined the Institute on 1 May 2016) and Dr. Kangnikoé Bado (joined the Institute on 1 March 2016) the Department has started to deepen its research on social protection in developing countries. A focus of their work lies on the situation in Africa, and both researchers will take up relevant questions from different perspectives (see also below, 2.5). Dr. Sergio Mittlaender started working with the Department in February 2016; he is particularly interested in law and economics, and although his research is mainly based on experiments in the line of behavioural economics (see below, 1.2.5), he helps to bridge the two Departments of the Institute and contributes to the intra-Institute inter-disciplinary activities. Similarly, Dr. Roman Grinblat (joined in March 2017) brings an economic perspective to the Department through his interest in health economics and social law. Dr. Constantin Hruschka joined the

Institute in November 2017. His research focus lies in the field of asylum law, particularly the Dublin system, as well as the externalisation of migration control. Sociologist Dr. Simone Schneider (joined in November 2017) will add a new and very important perspective to our interest in describing and analysing social protection schemes through her focus on quantitative empirical research.

1.2 MAIN AREAS OF RESEARCH

1.2.1 EUROPEANISATION

(1) At the Social Summit for fair jobs and growth in Gothenburg, Sweden, taking place in November 2017, European Union leaders have solemnly proclaimed the "European Pillar of Social Rights" (EPSR). The document is interinstitutional, as it is a joint declaration by the European Parliament, the Council and the European Commission. It has been prepared by communications from the European Commission, first presenting a preliminary outline and launching a public consultation in March 2016 (COM[2016] 127 final), then summing up its results and presenting a final proposal in April 2017 (COM[2017] 250 final). According to its authors, the pillar consists of 20 "principles and rights essential for fair and well-functioning labour markets and welfare systems in 21st century Europe" (preamble par. 14), grouped in three categories, namely "Equal opportunities and access to the labour market", "Fair working conditions" and "Social protection and inclusion".

The EPSR is not based on a legal act in the sense of Art. 288 TFEU. The inter-institutional proclamation may have a

binding effect as far as the EU organs are concerned but it certainly does not create any direct obligations for the EU Member States. This is the reason why the use of the term "rights" might be at least misleading: on the one hand, the EPSR aims at addressing EU citizens directly; on the other hand, no subjective rights in the sense of enforceable individual legal positions can be derived from the Pillar. The concept of "social rights" is being used in a mere programmatic way. Such rights try to describe specific tasks of the EU as a complex political community, addressing EU organs as well as the Member States. In this regard, the EPSR follows an approach which is also pursued by the sometimes comprehensive catalogues of social rights in the national constitutions of most Member States (see Becker, *Der europäische soziale Rechtsstaat: Entstehung, Entwicklung und Perspektiven*, in: J. Iliopoulos-Strangas (ed.), *Die Zukunft des Sozialen Rechtsstaates in Europa*, 2015, pp. 101–120). In this sense, the EPSR is a political document: it intends to set up a social policy agenda which is more comprehensive, and also partly more concrete, than the already existing political EU instruments in this field. This agenda needs implementation through binding acts, be it at the European or at the national level. It is important to know that the EPSR does not widen the powers of the EU in any case. The sharing of competences and legal responsibilities as laid down in the EU treaties has to be observed without allowing for any deviation. It is clear that this also creates a certain danger and some delusion: EU citizens who take the so-called "booklet" of social rights and read the catalogues of "rights" may expect much more from it than it can actually guarantee.



As far as the substance of the Pillar is concerned, there is a remarkable mixture of general clauses like "Everyone has the right to timely access to affordable, preventive and curative health care of good quality" (No. 16) and quite concrete benefits, e.g. "Young people have the right to continued education, apprenticeship, traineeship or a job offer of good standing within 4 months of becoming unemployed or leaving education" (No. 4b). The reason for that is twofold. First, the EPSR covers all areas of established welfare state interventions although sometimes with a certain overlap that raises questions regarding the scope of the application of single "rights". In particular, it remains open how "social protection" (No. 12) relates to the specific sections dealing with traditional benefits such as "unemployment benefits" (No. 13), "old age income and pensions" (No. 15) or "long-term care" (No. 18). At

the same time, a new wording is being used in order to address minimum subsistence, namely "minimum income" (No. 14). The European Commission has decided to use this term "explicitly for the first time, replacing more generic terms such as "social assistance" or "sufficient resources" (see SWD [2017] 201 fin., p. 56). Clearly, the idea was to refer to a particular function of social benefits instead of the way in which the provision of benefits is being organised in the Member States.

Second, the EPSR tries to also take up all the already existing social policy initiatives, e.g. the "Youth Guarantee" or the recommendation on the active inclusion of people excluded from the labour market, as well as international agreements, e.g. the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It is sometimes the combination of general and

concrete statements which causes serious doubts. No objection can be raised to the goal of providing support for dependent persons as it is laid down in No. 18 EPSR: "Everyone has the right to affordable long-term care services of good quality". But the wording of this "right" does not end there and it is accompanied by the following sub-phrase: "in particular home-care and community-based services". To put emphasis on "home-care" might still seem sensible as the distinction between ambulatory and stationary services is basic, and there are good reasons to make an effort to provide dependent persons with necessary care at their homes. Yet, the reference to "community-based services" does not make sense to the same extent. It hints at a specific form of administration, although it should be left to the discretion of every legislator to choose the most appropriate way to organise effective benefits systems. This holds especially true if one takes into account the huge varieties and the often existing fragmentation of long-term care benefits systems in EU Member States (cf. below, 2.2.1).

Two particular points deserve attention. The right to a minimum subsistence, the "minimum income" mentioned above ("Everyone lacking sufficient resources has the right to adequate minimum income benefits ensuring a life in dignity at all stages of life, and effective access to enabling goods and services"), does not only play a crucial role in guaranteeing human dignity to every EU citizen. Its EU-wide realisation is also a very important condition for the actual freedom to move within the EU without giving room for social benefits-based migration incentives which might jeopardize the whole

process of European integration (see Becker, *Migration und soziale Rechte*, ZESAR 2017, pp. 101-108). Therefore, the present process to introduce universal social assistance, where such benefits have not been granted so far, merits support. Yet, its successful completion lies in the hands of national governments. The power of the EU is restricted to the "social protection of workers" (Art. 153 par. 1 lit c, par. 2 lit b TFEU), whereas the "combating of social exclusion" may only lead to the adoption of "measures designed to encourage cooperation between Member States" (Art. 153 par. 1 lit j, par. 2 lit a TFEU).

The division of powers and the restricted competences of the EU in the field of social policy also play a role when it comes to the implementation of the "right" to "social protection". This right is designed to protect not only employed earners but also the self-employed: "Regardless of the type and duration of their employment relationship, workers, and, under comparable conditions, the self-employed, have the right to adequate social protection." Reasons for this are the changes in the labour markets, especially due to digitalisation, and new forms of employment (cf. also below, 2.2.4). Again, it should be a common goal to react to these changes in all EU Member States as far as the necessary adaptation of social protection systems is concerned. Yet, it remains not only questionable whether the EU is competent to enact legally binding measures based on Art. 352 TFEU in this respect. It will also be very difficult to formulate an EU directive in such a way that the provisions are clear and detailed enough to lead to enforceable obligations of the Member States on the one hand, and



that they are, on the other hand, flexible enough to solve all problems of coverage through, and coordination between, systems without undermining the existing national responsibilities.

(2) As foreseen in the last activity report, the outcomes of the financial crisis have been an important issue for further research in the Department. Its impact on social rights and the mechanisms which are used to find a balance between economic pressure and social protection both at European as well as at national level deeply affect the welfare state and give, at the same time, hints on how a European Social Market Economy could and should work and what the basic principle of security in social law means (see Becker, Security from a Legal Perspective, *Rivista del Diritto della*

Sicurezza Sociale 3/2015, pp. 515-524). In this context, the role of social law is of particular importance, as has been made clear by Dr. Anastasia Poulou both in her recent articles (Financial Assistance Conditionality and Human Rights Protection: What is the Role of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights?, *Common Market Law Review* 54/2017 991-1026; The Liability of the EU in the ESM framework, Case Note on Joined Cases C-8/15 P to C 10/15 P *Ledra Advertising and Others v. Commission and ECB*, *Maastricht Journal of European and Comparative Law* 24/2017, 127-139) as well as, in a very fundamental way, in her prize-winning dissertation (*Soziale Unionsgrundrechte und europäische Finanzhilfe: Anwendbarkeit, Gerichtsschutz, Legitimation*, 2017). The reactions of the Greek courts concerning the first wave of cut-backs in pension rights have been analysed and critically assessed from a human rights and constitutional law perspective in another dissertation thesis by Dafni Dilagka (*The Legality of Public Pension Reforms in Times of Financial Crisis: The Case of Greece*, 2017). Moreover, the overall process of crisis-driven reforms of social benefits systems is subject to a project in which researchers from nine EU Member States take part (see below, 2.1.1).

Another major focus in research activities was on the failures and the future prospects of the so-called Common European Asylum System (see below, 1.2.4).

1.2.2 MODERNISATION

(1) The welfare state continues to be in a phase of adjusting to economic and societal changes. This phase marks the third stage of the development of social law: Following the first phase of seminal achievements in social insurance legislation which was adopted in the 1880s during the Bismarck era, and the second phase of extension of the welfare state particularly between the 1950s and the 1970s, the task is now to find new answers to a changing environment: to

quality assurance are becoming more significant. At the same time, the concept of self-responsibility is experiencing a renaissance. One may call the social policy concept behind these developments an investment state policy, and respective reforms are often criticized as being "neo-liberal". However, they are by far more complex and differentiated than what those statements make us believe. Looking at the overall range of social state intervention, it is hardly appropriate to speak of an extensive decrease in state responsibility as regards social pro-



new household patterns and new social roles within families; to changes in the labour markets brought about by growing internationalisation and automatisa- tion; to the outcomes of demographic processes and migration.

Behind the on-going reforms of social benefits systems is, on the one hand, the endeavour for more efficiency and better targeting. In this context, it is not by chance that both in health care and in employment promotion attempts at

tection. The activation strategy adopted in employment policy is, rather, highly ambitious and characterised by the endeavour to integrate all employable persons into the labour market. In family policy, too, the state is now trying to exert a stronger influence on societal processes. It is based on the expectation that the protecting and supporting state may, in return for his services, expect a certain degree of personal efforts taken on the part of its citizens, as well as some input in order to increase the ben-

efits to society. The emphasis on self-responsibility in the welfare state cannot do without a considerable degree of paternalism, at least if we look at it in the context of the on-going demographic and societal changes. True, it is uncertain how much involvement of the so-called civil society is possible and desirable without this compromising the reliability of necessary social corrections, and how much competition and how many alternatives social benefits systems can take in order to continue to fulfil their functions.

(2) Several of the aforementioned changes have been significant for the research work of the Department.

Social Security and Long-Term Care Dependency: Germany is considered a pioneer in establishing social insurance against the risk of long-term care dependency. Because of that, several guest researchers have visited the Institute to draw on the expertise available. Through this, the Institute has been considerably involved in the introduction of a similar insurance in Japan by supporting the Japanese guests through descriptive publications. However, there exists rather little comparative literature on the legal aspects of long-term care dependency. This gave reason to conduct a project assessing the juridical aspects of long-term care dependency in a comparative analysis including twelve country reports (see below 2.2.1). The focus of the study lies on service provision law, the quality of the services and the measures taken to ensure the independence of the parties involved. The comparative analysis reveals different approaches to the implementation of long-term care services across the countries. The findings are currently being published as a book.

Ageing of the Workforce: The ageing of the workforce due to increased life expectancy poses new challenges for the provision of adequate social protection in European welfare states. In cooperation with the Institut de l'Ouest: Droit et Europe, IODE of Université de Rennes 1 the Institute organised and hosted an international and interdisciplinary workshop on "Longevity and Employment Biographies: The Challenges of Social Protection in Europe" in June 2017. The project has looked into fundamental issues regarding the modernisation of social security and protection in the working environment in both social and labour law. It comprises national case studies for the purpose of comparison. An edited volume of the revised contributions was prepared at the Institute in 2017 and will be published in 2018 (below 2.2.2).

Family: An on-going research interest at the Institute lies in the social law provisions and family policies for lone parent families. Within the reporting period the research activities in this field focused on the social protection for fragmented families and poverty risks of lone mothers (see below 2.2.3). The project included participation in a symposium on single parent families in Valencia, Spain, in February 2015 and a follow-up publication of the contribution in the conference volume in 2016 (Obiol Francés/di Nella [eds.], *Familias monoparentales en transformación. Monoparentalidades transformadoras*). Further presentations were held at the colloquy of the Institute for Social Science Research in Munich and at the professional seminar of the 5th Japanese-German Conference "Decent Education and Work for All. Why Families in Germany and Japan are reliant?"

in Japan (both 2015). The article "Addressing Poverty Risks of Lone Mothers in Germany: Social Law Framework and Labour Market Integration" was submitted for the edited volume "Family Realities in Japan and Germany. Challenges for a Gender-Sensitive Family Policy" (Meier-Gräwe/Motozawa/Schad-Seiffert [eds.]) and will be published in 2018.

Work 4.0: In the context of the digitalisation of the workplace and new forms of work the challenges for the social security systems are being investigated in a new project on "The Digital World of Work 4.0 – Challenges for Social Security Systems" which started in January 2017 (see below 2.2.4). The project includes topics such as crowd work and work on demand via apps. While research in the related labour law is well underway, the social law perspective has rather been neglected. The current research project is aiming to provide responses to the current challenges connected to the platform economy through a comparative analysis of the social protection of digital workers in Europe, Russia and the US. Apart from

that, the project will examine cross-border challenges and possible regulatory options at European and international levels. The project was presented at scientific talks and congresses throughout 2017.

1.2.3 TRANSFORMATION

In emerging countries characterized by rapid economic growth and growing social inequality, the development of social security systems as an instrument of social integration and stabilization is of fundamental importance. This concerns a process of transformation: from traditional forms of social protection to modern or new forms that are to keep pace with the social, economic and ecological consequences of development.

From a legal perspective, research on transformation in this sense must be centred on exploring both the universal legal order behind social protection and the problems related to its implementation by way of well-functioning social benefits systems.



(1) It is an increasingly important task of the international community to provide normative guidelines, a legal framework based on common values and consisting of universal regulatory models which may ease orientation for national legislators concerning the setup and maintenance of social protection systems. An important part of such systems, naturally, are benefits schemes, and their creation is of core significance in countries that lack such structures. In this regard, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the norm setting initiated by it in the field of social security continues to deserve attention – and particular attention at that, since its role to contribute on a worldwide basis to the setting of social norms is and continues to be a precarious one in view of the dissimilar pace of development at national level on the one side and that at international level on the other side.

Yet, human rights gain more and more importance also in this regard as they are assumed to be both comprehensive and universal and as social rights form part of international human rights law. The orientation of the ILO towards the recommendation of social protection floors can also be understood in this context, since it seeks to establish comprehensive social protection that is dissociated from the traditional organisational structures of the developed welfare states, even if this means that such protection can only be developed gradually. Nevertheless, the problem with universal approaches, and also with human rights in this context, is that they need to be implemented within the particular environment of national legal and social norms, and other actual circumstances. Against this background, the project on "Recommendation on Social Protection Floors: Basic

Principles for Innovative Solutions" led by Dr. Tineke Dijkhoff aimed at investigating in how far the ILO recommendations have actually been met by those social protection schemes which were set up in different developing countries and can be regarded as innovative as they do not just follow the traditional social security path (see below 2.1.3).



(2) Quite obviously, the lack of resources and bureaucratic infrastructures in developing countries limits their possibilities for building up adequate social protection systems in the short range. Yet even where economic power is growing and where precisely this fast pace of growth is heightening social inequalities and risks, thus representing a possibility and need for state intervention, there are many reasons why the mere adoption of certain models will not readily meet with success. An important reason tends to be the existence of a large informal sector, another is weak governmental structures.

A lack of comprehensive formal social protection may be a reason to involve non-governmental organisations in the provision of social benefits. The regulation of these organisations has become an issue of considerable concern as

many states try to control their activities in order to restrain potential political influence from abroad. This does not only interfere with the freedom of associations but also raises the by far more innovative question dealt with by the dissertation project of Jihan Kahssay (see below 3.5.2): In which manner do such restrictions also pose legal problems with regard to social rights?

In the same context, social security in developing and threshold countries has come into the focus of several research projects regarding the state of social security in Africa (see below 2.5), in particular the formalisation of social welfare, public participation in African constitutionalism, free movement of persons and access to health care within ECOWAS countries and the responsibilities of Member States and UN agencies for African social protection.

1.2.4 MIGRATION ISSUES

(1) In December 2014, the Department launched a project on the social protection of asylum-seekers in European countries. The resulting studies were published in *Zeitschrift für ausländisches und internationales Sozialrecht* in 2015, at the same time when Germany had opened the frontiers and took up a great number of asylum seekers (see below, 2.1.4). The results show a patchwork of regulations and provisions across the EU Member States with a wide range of services varying according to type, modality and scope as well as the stage or type of the asylum procedure. The so-called refugee crisis and the intensive discussions on the accommodation of refugees have not only provoked a statement on

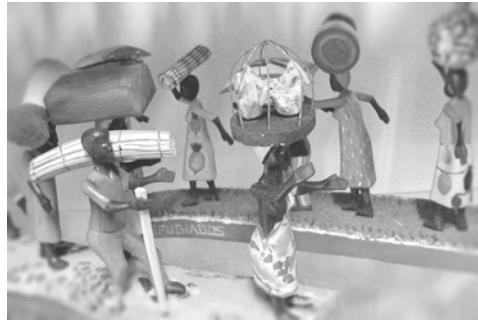
the way how to react to the challenges (Becker/Kersten, *Demokratie als optimistische Staatsform*, *Neue Zeitschrift für Verwaltungsrecht* 2016, pp. 580-584), but have also lead to an article which, by taking up own scientific work from the last century, deals with the fundamental questions at stake (Becker, *Die Zukunft des europäischen und deutschen Asylrechts*, in: Walter/Burgi [eds.], *Die Flüchtlingspolitik, der Staat und das Recht*, 2017, pp. 55-116). In particular it raises and answers three questions: Who to protect? How to protect? Who should be responsible for protection?

(a) As regards the first question, the EU has refined the conditions for protection. Besides the traditional approach as laid down in the Geneva Convention on Refugees, it has introduced subsidiary protection for those individuals who are at a "real risk of suffering serious harm", including victims of civil wars who were, in terms of the right of residence, in legal limbo before. In a way, this also incorporates the principles of non-refoulement applicable in current human rights law into a more comprehensive right to asylum. We only may ask whether this development goes far enough. Should we not also have to include those who cannot, in their home countries, lead a humane life due to the lack of any means to establish a materially sound basis of existence? And would we not also have to acknowledge a legal responsibility for those who have to flee because of natural disasters if we take into account that those catastrophes have, with good reason, to be seen as resulting from the existing economic world order? Both questions have, although raised with all justifications, to be denied as we have to accept some very fundamental ele-

ments of a global political community. One reason is that if we linked eligibility for asylum solely to the need for protection, those states that have succeeded in ensuring an adequate standard of life to their citizens would generally have to open their borders. In doing so, they would be held liable for the failure of other states. Not only factually would this be too much to handle. Such an obligation would contradict the basic assumption that all states enjoy autonomy and their own right to existence. The other is that legal and moral responsibilities are different. The current state of the law and its general (international) legislation does not substantiate any state liability for the outcomes of natural disasters or of other crises worldwide. Rather, it leaves room for political and ethical debates on the assumption of further-reaching responsibilities which can only be developed into binding guidelines by way of contractual agreements.

(b) As for the two other questions, it has to be stressed that we should not turn away from the right to asylum as a human right despite its undeniable particularities. First, it is important for every political community to become clear about, and to define, its own and specific responsibility with regard to the accommodation of refugees. Second, international cooperation is necessary in order to shoulder the huge task of reacting in a proper way to major migration flows resulting from civil wars or other existential crises in many parts of the world. In Europe, the European Union has to take a leading role. Despite all difficulties, this also offers an opportunity for the future of European integration, at least if this integration should not only aim at allowing short-term economic advantages for

a good number of Member States but at maintaining common constitutional values, in particular the rule of law and the protection of human dignity.



Of course, considerable efforts will be necessary, and it is obvious that serious challenges have to be met. The EU has to speak with one voice as far as its external relations with home countries of refugees and third countries able to provide protection are concerned. Within the EU, external borders need to be controlled effectively and this has to be understood as a common task financed by all Member States together. Conditions for granting the refugee status or subsidiary protection as well as the procedural provisions for those decisions have to be harmonised further, common standards for the accommodation of refugees have to be developed. This goal will not be attainable without a minimum level of pressure, and not without central decisions on the distribution of those who need protection, combined with appropriate economic incentives. It is true that the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU speaks of "solidarity" as a basis of the so-called Common Asylum Policy. Nevertheless, we cannot simply expect solidarity to be a given fact. Solidarity needs to be realised by law, be it solidarity between the members of the

European societies or solidarity between the Member States.

(2) In the context of migration issues and in addition to research on the general relation between migration and social rights and the particular relation between the right to free movement within the EU and the granting of social benefits (see 1.2.1), two new projects have been taken up in the reporting period dealing with the reception of crisis migrants across several countries in Africa, Europe and Latin America and with the legal rights and living situations of excluded migrants.

(a) Out of the study on social protection of asylum seekers in European countries (below 2.1.4) emerged the research project on "Crisis Migrants", an international collaborative undertaking organized with the University Of California Davis School Of Law (UC Davis) (see below 2.1.5). The project, which was initiated in April 2016 examines how national and regional laws deal with the political tension between the pressure to admit crisis migrants and the reluctance to integrate them due to societal concerns. The main interest lies in how the law accommodates crisis migrants by investigating the legal categorization of crisis migrants, their rights to remain and work in the receiving state and their entitlement to social benefits. The regional contributions cover Africa, Europe and Latin America. Workshops were held both at UC Davis, California, in March 2017 and at the Institute in Munich in December 2017. The findings will ultimately be published in an edited book.

(b) The second project on the challenges of migration is set out as an interdisciplinary study in cooperation with MEA.

The project "Lost Potentials? The Rights and Lives of the Excluded" is part of the research initiative "The Challenges of Migration, Integration and Exclusion" of the Max Planck Society. It aims at gaining insights into the legal and political factors that create and solidify mechanisms of exclusion, as well as into the socioeconomic consequences of exclusion for migrants. Taking the migration to Germany since 2012 as a case study the legal part of the project will provide a systematic analysis of legal statuses and corresponding social rights in order to derive conclusions as to the chances of integration for each group of migrants. The results of this analysis are planned to be published as an article. The results drawn from the legal part of the project will also serve as hypotheses to be tested in the empirical study, which will be conducted by MEA. Together with the conclusion from the legal part the results from the quantitative study will be used to elaborate alternative policy approaches.

1.2.5 EMPIRICAL RESEARCH

Over the recent years, the Department has been pursuing own empirical studies from time to time. Examples are the project on mediation in social jurisdiction (completed in 2011) and the project on "The Right to Hear a Specific Physician (Section 109 SGG) – Dogmatic Classification of a Controversial Procedural Instrument with regard to Social Court Practice" (Dr. Daniela Schweigler, completed in 2013). A new dissertation project continues this line of research and studies the role and function of intra-administrative appeal proceedings (Widerspruchverfahren) in social law cases, both thero-

etically as well as in its actual application (Nina Schubert, see below 1.3).

Equally, Dr. Sergio Mittlaender adds to the Institute's activity in empirical research through his focus on experimental research in the area of behavioural economics. His projects comprise an experiment investigating the effect of exclusion and inclusion of less skilled individuals on their cooperative behaviour followed by a comparison of inclusion policies (below 2.5.1). A second experiment building on the prisoners' dilemma game explores the aspect of cooperation as a foundation for community insurance and protection in countries where social security insurance is not yet well-developed (below 2.5.2).

Apart from that, the Institute hosts and maintains SPLASH (Social Policy and Law Shared Database; formerly PER-FAR, Population Europe Research Finder and Archive, see I. 1.3). This data portal launched in January 2015 allows users to explore the linkages between policies and population developments by offering a broad collection of policies related to population developments throughout Europe, a catalogue with links to socio-economic and demographic data, and an online repository for related research results. We intend to use SPLASH as a tool for the systematic analysis of social benefits schemes and the identification and coding of relevant indicators, thereby combining qualitative and quantitative methods.

1.2.6 HEALTH LAW

The Department has always been following a number of projects on health law issues – be it different doctoral projects (e.g. Ilona Vilaclara, *Kooperative Kostensteuerung in der Versorgung mit medizinischen Hilfsmitteln*, 2015, or: Julia Peterlini, see below 1.3), be it a scientific commentary on the German Statutory Health Insurance system (Ulrich Becker/Thorsten Kingreen [eds.], *SGB V, Kommentar*, 5th edition 2017) or a comparative project on the right to health in emerging countries (see below, 13.7).

From 2010 to 2014, a project on personalised medicine has laid the organisational and topical fundament for a small health law unit within the Department. Researchers forming part of this unit are Dr. Simone von Hardenberg and Dr. Roman Grinblat, Dr. Philipp Wien was part of it from 1 September 2015 to fall 2017. The interdisciplinary exchange on ethical, economic and legal questions concerning stratifications and individualisation of medical treatments within the framework of the cooperative project on "Individualised Health Care" (see report 2012-2014, 2.2.2) led to new research questions. One is how innovative methods can be introduced to the public health system by way of "managed entry agreements" (see below, 2.4.2). Another project addresses the question how to coordinate access of pharmaceuticals on the one hand, and of medical products on the other if both are combined, e.g. if a specific use of a pharmaceutical depends on a specific diagnostic tool (Becker/v. Hardenberg, *Companion Diagnostics in der GKV*, MedR 2016, pp. 104-109).

The Department also takes part in a joint project on the demand planning concerning ambulatory medical care within the German Statutory Sickness Insurance. The statutory instruments laying down relevant factors such as the number of physicians, the different groups of physicians and the design of planning areas have to be adopted by the Joint Federal Committee (Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss). This committee is obliged by law to reform the existing instruments and has, therefore, awarded a contract to different scientific institutions in order to gain external expertise. Part of this care research study is to analyse the legal framework and the legal validity of possible innovative approaches.

1.3 PROMOTION OF JUNIOR RESEARCHERS

Doctoral Research

The promotion of junior researchers is assigned a special rank among the activities of the Department. This applies both to university teaching and to the mentoring of doctoral candidates, who are furnished with excellent working conditions at the Institute. The latter are, as a rule which enjoys some exceptions, brought together in doctoral groups. A doctoral group is a group of four or more doctoral candidates who are engaged in specific dissertation projects within the overall frame of a more or less broad principal topic to start out from. A group of this sort may be joined by doctoral students who work on separate, topically different research projects. The aim of such cooperation in the context of a doctoral group is to create an intensive exchange of

views on common methodological foundations as well as on issues relating to academic work procedures and individual thematic problems. In this way, these groups are designed like small, informally organised graduate schools. During the early stages, the general, theoretical and methodological principles are provided, along with the basics of social law as well as the essentials of academic work procedures including issues of form and content. This includes the methodology of comparison, the peculiarities of social law, and the significance of social policy for the development of social law. At a later stage, the focus usually lies on the respective projects, both with regard to conceptional questions and to individual problems that might occur in the course of the research process.

The work of a new doctoral group is launched in a brief retreat of one or two days. Regular meetings at the Institute are organised in order for the group members to keep updated on their progress. These activities are sometimes rounded off by workshops, organised by the group members themselves or by other institutions, with doctoral students from other universities for the purpose of discussing their theses within a larger circle of junior researchers, thus also becoming familiar with other work styles.

During the reporting period four doctoral groups as well as five individual projects have been supervised at the Institute. In 2015 a new group started research on the "Adjudication of Social Rights" (see below 3.1) investigating various aspects of the enforcement of social rights. The group comprises comparative projects as well as empirical research. The second doctoral group on "The Triangular Benefit



Delivery Relationship in Social Law" has started in 2007 and continues with two remaining projects taking a comparative approach towards the topic (see below 3.2). Another doctoral group on-going since 2012 is the group on "Social Law as a Specific Field of Administrative Law" (see below 3.3). The members address social law issues in connection with problems inherent to general administrative law. As for the fourth group on "Social Security and Long-Term Care Dependency" (see below 3.4), which started in 2010, the final project was published in 2016.

Thematically independent dissertations (see below 3.5) include research papers on the legality of public pension reforms, the regulation of non-profit service providers, health promotion and disease prevention policies, the post-licensing evaluation of pharmaceuticals and the history of social insurance.

Within the reporting period several of these dissertations have been completed, most recently Stefan Stegner's work on "The Welfare State Constructing Citizens and Transnational Social Rights: Poland and the German Social Insurance from 1918 to 1945" (see below 3.5.5). Dafni Diliagka's dissertation procedure was concluded in November 2017. The publication of her thesis with the title "The Legality of Public Pension Reforms in Times of Financial Crisis: The Case of Greece" is scheduled for 2018 (see below 3.5.1). In 2016, Dr. Marko Urban's dissertation on "Quality Assurance in Home Care in Germany and Austria" was published (see below 3.4.1). Dr. Iris Meeßen's work on "State Support for Further Education Measures in Germany and Sweden" (see below 3.2.1) was published in 2017. Maximilian Kreßner's thesis on "Controlled Health - Reasons and Limitations of Behaviorally Informed Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Policies" (see below 3.5.3) is currently being assessed.

Lectures and Courses

In the period under review, the director of the Department of Social Law continued his teaching activities at the Faculty of Law at Ludwig Maximilian University, Munich. He holds seminars each term and teaches social law on a regular basis within the framework of different elective courses (labour and social law; health law). In this context, he participates in the preparation and correction of written examinations. Furthermore, he regularly acts as an examiner in the First State Exam in Law. Several staff members of the Department have also been employed at the Faculty of Law at Ludwig Maximilian University Munich as session leaders of study groups and as correctors. The participation of Department members in academic teaching is to serve both the promotion of young scientists as well as to contribute to the training of legal scholars with expert knowledge in social law.

Lectures and courses were also held abroad in different parts of the world. The director of the Department contributed, for instance, within the framework of visiting professorships in Belgium (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Institute for Social Law), at the Pontificia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul in Porto Alegre, Brazil, and at the Hokkaido University (Sapporo, Japan). In addition, he and other researchers gave presentations in the context of international seminars, symposia and conferences (see below 6, 7).

1.4 OTHER ACTIVITIES

Transfer of Knowledge and Counselling

Besides conducting its own research projects and promoting junior researchers, the Institute also strives to communicate its findings on German, European and international social law at home and abroad, especially by participating in diverse conferences, workshops and lecture events. This very often also involves exchanges with experts from practice working at ministries, associations and social benefits institutions, as well as with politicians (see below 12). In this way, the Institute also enables its staff to take practice-related issues as an opportunity for further in-depth study or for the reconsideration of hypotheses.

At the same time, the exchange serves to offer counselling in a broad sense. This service constitutes an important opportunity for the Department to convey the contents of its research and to make it available for practical application. This is true both for involvement in the preparation of legislative measures in Germany (e.g. in connection with the reform of old age pensions – "Rentendialog" – in the context of work-level discussions at the federal ministry involved) and for talks with foreign members of the public service or researchers who visit the Institute in order to learn about the developments in social law.

A Meeting Place for Dialogue

The Institute enables scholars to conduct social law and social policy research in a first-rate environment whose resources are unrivalled inside and outside Ger-

many. One significant factor in this context is its library, which holds the largest collection of literature on social law and social policy worldwide (see below, V.3). These work facilities as well as the expertise of its staff have made the Institute an internationally recognised centre for social law studies and a meeting place for researchers interested in social law and social policy. This again attracted many guest scholars from Germany and abroad in the period under review – some of whom received financial support from the Institute, while most had come to carry out differently timed studies sponsored by other institutions (see below 12.1).

Publications

The findings of scholars employed by the Institute are not only published in German and foreign scientific journals. The Institute also offers its own channels for social law publications. It publishes the *Zeitschrift für ausländisches und internationales Arbeits- und Sozialrecht* (ZIAS), its own journal for foreign and international labour and social law. In addition, the Institute puts out two serials entitled *Studien aus dem Max-Planck-Institut für Sozialrecht und Sozialpolitik* (formerly: *Studien aus dem Max-Planck-Institut für ausländisches und internationales Sozialrecht*) and *Schriftenreihe für internationales und vergleichendes Sozialrecht*. Five new volumes of the *Studien* were published in the period under review. The Institute's former *working papers series* has been renamed and is now published under the title *working papers law*. Two new papers were issued in 2015 and in 2016 respectively. A new series of working papers called *Social Law Reports* was launched in 2015 in order to publish

reports on the development of national social laws worldwide. Five volumes were published in 2015, another two in 2016. Worth mentioning also is the series *Schriften zum Sozialrecht* (Nomos Verlag, Baden-Baden), a monograph series on German and European social law edited by a large group of (initially) German professors of social law and initiated by the director of the Department under the title *Schriften zum deutschen und europäischen Sozialrecht*.



It has meanwhile established itself as one of the most widespread series for monographs and, particularly, dissertations related to social law in Germany. Eleven new volumes were released in this series during the period under review.



Dr. Anastasia
Poulou

2 RESEARCH PROJECTS

2.1 EUROPEANISATION AND INTERNATIONALISATION

2.1.1 SOCIAL PROTECTION LAW AFTER THE EUROPEAN FINANCIAL CRISIS – A CONSTITUTIONAL APPROACH

Anastasia Poulou

The research project "Social Protection Law after the European Financial Crisis: A Constitutional Approach" started in January 2017 and shall be completed by the end of 2018. The outcome of the project shall be an edited collection on the reforms of social security benefits in European countries that were strongly affected by the financial crisis. The book is expected to be published by the end of 2018. In December 2017, the Institute organised a workshop for the presentation of the different contributions and the preparation of the book. Until March 2017, Dafni Diliagka, research fellow at the Institute, contributed significantly to the realisation of the project.

Background and Research Objective

Affected by the European financial crisis that erupted in 2008, a number of member states of the European Union (EU) asked for financial assistance from other members of the European Monetary Union (EMU), from the newly created European assistance mechanisms (EFSM, EFSF, ESM) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). In order to meet the conditions of financial assistance and to unlock successive tranches of the bail-out funds, the member states in question had to adopt structural adjust-

ment programmes aiming, inter alia, at the reduction of public expenditures. As a consequence, a number of social security benefits were reduced and a great number of structural reforms were introduced, since expenditures on social security benefits and public healthcare were considered to have a strong impact on the public budget's macroeconomic balances. The far-reaching reforms in the field of social security and social assistance were in many cases experienced as violations of human rights by the respective right-holders, who sought for legal protection in national and international courts. As a result, many national constitutional courts, the Court of Justice of the EU, as well as the European Court of Human Rights issued a series of rulings on the conformity with human rights of reforms in social protection initiated during the Eurozone crisis.

Given the mounting concern about the implications of the reductions in social security benefits for the enjoyment of human rights, the Department of Foreign and International Social Law of the Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy is preparing an edited volume which shall offer a systematic analysis of the impact of the recent financial crisis and the conditionality set by international creditors on the national social security systems. The edited collection shall serve as a helpful tool for legal scholars interested in the challenges to constitutional and social law initiated by financial assistance conditionality, to advocates in quest of sound legal bases for the protection of individuals affected by social security reforms, and to national and international judges, who are confronted with cases that question the legality and legitimacy of the reforms.

The purpose of this work is threefold: (a) to describe the reforms of social protection systems of nine European countries which have been strongly affected by the crisis, and to analyse the distinctive elements of these reforms introduced under the pressure of the financial crisis (element of conditionality, problems in attributing ownership and accountability, procedural particularities, justification of retrogressive measures) (b) to analyse the compatibility of the reforms in the social security systems with constitutional, European and international law and (c) to provide recommendations for the implementation of common constitutional principles and standards which shall ensure the observance of human rights in times of financial crisis.

Structure and Research Questions

The book encompasses nine country reports which present the structural reforms of social protection systems and the cuts introduced after the crisis in the fields of old-age benefits, social assistance, family allowances, unemployment benefits, and healthcare. For the realisation of this project, we have invited a group of distinguished legal scholars, experts in social security law and human rights from the respective nine European countries affected by the financial crisis. The final collection aims to include three groups of national country reports. First, the country reports of the reforms in the social security systems of Hungary, Latvia and Romania are presented. As non-Eurozone member states these countries received financial assistance from the EU, the IMF and the World Bank in the form of balance of payments support tied to the conditionality of the structural reforms. These

countries are of particular interest, since to a great extent they served as precedent cases for the bail-out of Eurozone members. Second, the country reports of the bail-out countries that are member states of the EMU and entered into an economic adjustment programme will be included, namely Greece, Ireland, Portugal and Cyprus. Third, the country reports of Italy and Spain are also of significant interest. Although in the case of Italy and Spain crisis management measures were not officially prescribed by supranational organisations, their national governments received instructions with regard to the reduction of social security benefits. For example, Italy experienced strong informal pressure from the ECB to introduce reductions of public expenditures, while Spain received financial assistance from the ESM for the recapitalisation of its banking sector.

In order to achieve the objectives of the planned comparative legal work, the edited collection addresses four distinct legal research questions: (1) What were the most important reforms introduced in national social security systems after the economic and financial crisis (2) What was the background of the reforms and how were they influenced by crisis management measures? (3) Which human rights and constitutional principles were affected by these legislative reforms and how did national courts deal with fundamental rights issues during the crisis? (4) Has the financial crisis and the conditionality set by the creditors influenced the constitutional doctrine of the countries affected and if so, to what extent?

By highlighting the national experiences, the edited collection aims to contribute to the ongoing global discussion about the strong impact of the financial crisis and the measures to combat it on the social security systems. In addition, the ultimate aim of the proposed book is to learn from the recent financial crisis and identify whether and how social security benefits can legally and legitimately be reduced in times of crisis, so that human rights are not infringed. An outstanding feature of the book is its timely nature, since it presents the recent and still ongoing reforms of social security systems in the European countries affected by the financial crisis. Furthermore, all participants are leading scholars in their respective countries and national experts in the field of social security law. This ensures a scientifically accurate and high-quality outcome. Last but not least, by covering a wide range of national social security reforms as well as national case law, the edited collection offers a rich comparative study and can serve as a legal platform for the assessment of the different national reactions to the financial crisis.

2.1.2 SOCIAL RIGHTS AND EUROPEAN FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE – APPLICABILITY, JUDICIAL PROTECTION, LEGITIMACY

Anastasia Poulou

To what extent are social rights threatened by the conditions of European financial assistance? The book "Social Rights and European Financial Assistance – Applicability, Judicial Protection, Legitimacy", published by Mohr Siebeck

in 2017, answers this question by examining the applicability and scope of the social rights of the EU and introducing a concept for the judicial protection of social rights in times of crisis.

"The European social model has already gone!" said Draghi, President of the ECB, in 2012 in view of the euro crisis and the reforms introduced as a reaction to it. The euro crisis has indeed challenged the traditional assumptions of European constitutional law. It has led to changes in EU law, but even more to the development of instruments outside the EU treaties. In view of the acute threat of state bankruptcy with immeasurable consequences for the stability of the Eurozone, macro-financial assistance has been provided to Greece, Ireland, Portugal and Cyprus. In return, the beneficiary countries accepted a great number of conditions, the so-called financial assistance conditionality. These regulate the entire spectrum of social relations within the recipient countries: labor markets and collective bargaining systems, social security services and health systems.

The deletion of 20% of jobs in the public sector, the restructuring and privatization of state institutions and enterprises, and substantial cuts in the monthly salaries of public servants were part of the labor market reforms that Greece and Portugal had to implement. In the field of social insurance, the number of pension funds had to be reduced, early retirement had to be limited, and the standard retirement age had to be increased. In addition, a progressive reduction of all pensions was foreseen in the crisis countries. As part of fiscal consolidation, the conditionalities also increasingly focused on health care systems. In Greece, the

number of doctors had to be reduced by 20% within two years, and co-payments had to be introduced for hospital visits and medicines.

After implementing this austerity policy, the crisis countries recorded the highest regression rates in the EU in the 2010 - 2012 period. The changes in the collective bargaining structures of the crisis states led to a dramatic decline of collective bargaining agreements. In Portugal, the total number of registered collective bargaining agreements fell from 295 in 2008 to 85 in 2012. The lack of adequate social services has also been illustrated by the fact that 23.3% of the population in Greece, 18.7% in Portugal and 15.3% of the population in Cyprus are at risk of poverty even after state transfers.

The EU is by no means limited to defining itself as a purely economic union. It is a legal community which, according to the treaties, protects civil, political and social rights. Against this background, how are the above-mentioned findings assessed from a human rights perspective and who would be responsible in case of human rights violations? The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights and the International Labor Organization warned the beneficiary countries against violating international human rights when implementing austerity measures. The European Committee of Social Rights issued decisions against Greece after finding several violations of the European Social Charter.

However, the focus on the sole responsibility of the beneficiary countries does not take into account the shared respon-

sibility with regard to austerity measures. Financial assistance conditions are the outcome of negotiations between the "Troika", i.e. representatives of the Commission, the ECB and the IMF, and domestic authorities. As an informal cooperation, the Troika does not constitute an official legal institution. To what extent, however, are fundamental rights relevant for the EU institutions involved? Do the Commission and ECB fall under the scope of the Charter of Fundamental Rights when they set, approve and monitor the conditions of financial assistance? If this is the case, were the conditions of financial assistance so detailed that they can be regarded as an intervention by the EU institutions? Or did they leave some leeway to the respective Member State, making the latter responsible for a potential violation of social rights?



The euro crisis has challenged the traditional assumptions of European constitutional law.

After a review of the financial assistance conditions and the national implementing measures, the book systematically examines the extent to which the EU



Dr. Tineke
Dijkhoff

institutions and the Member States have complied with their basic obligations under EU law for the protection of labor and collective rights and rights to social security and health care. The assessment is made on the basis of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU and the social rights enshrined in it. Through this approach, the book strives to uncover the shortcomings in the attribution of responsibility between the EU and its Member States.

In addition, the book develops a concept for the judicial protection of social rights, which becomes relevant when it is necessary to decide whether the austerity measures implemented within the complex system of European financial assistance have respected the minimum social rights standards. The enforcement of social rights is, in fact, very often seen as a conflicting interface between the parliamentary definition of social policy and the judicial protection of social interests. This is even more important given the fact that financial assistance conditions are the result of negotiations between different actors, namely the Commission, the ECB and the IMF, on the one hand, and the recipient countries on the other. It can therefore hardly be assumed that, in the context of the crisis, the courts are simply entitled to abolish complex majority decisions on the basis of social rights. In order to meet these challenges, the book presents a concept for the democratic legitimacy of courts when protecting social rights, based on procedural theories of adjudication, and elucidates its usefulness for the judicial protection of social rights in times of crisis.

2.1.3 RECOMMENDATION ON SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOORS: BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS

Tineke Dijkhoff

The Project

This comprehensive research project was led by Tineke Dijkhoff, senior researcher at the Institute, in cooperation with George Mpedi, professor at the Centre for International and Comparative Labour and Social Security Law (Johannesburg, South Africa). The project started in 2015 and was successfully completed in 2017. The results of this project have been bundled in a volume published by Kluwer Law International within the series "Studies in Employment and Social Policy". It builds on a previous study of the Institute on international social security standards that was published within the same series in 2013 (Becker/Pennings/Dijkhoff, *International Standard Setting and Innovation in Social Security*, Kluwer Law International 2013).

The project focused on the necessity of extending social security in developing and emerging countries. Despite the international community's recognition of social protection as a human right, the vast majority of the world's population still has no access to social protection. This is particularly true for informal workers and other vulnerable groups of persons such as children and the elderly. In a major effort to address this situation, the International Labour Conference unanimously adopted the Social Protection Floors Recommendation No. 202 of 2012.

This Recommendation was critically reviewed via in-depth analysis of the text and an exploration of implementation practices at the respective national levels. To assess the implementation, eight case studies were carried out, covering social security schemes of countries with large numbers of informal workers in different parts of the world.

Framework of Principles

The focus of the project was on the fundamental principles, the implementation and application of which are prerequisites for the establishment of a social protection floor. A practicable set of principles was composed and assessed (Chapter 2) in order to create a clear framework of principles for the creation, implementation, maintenance and supervision of national social protection floors. The project addressed, among other things, the following questions: What is the meaning of the principles in the context of an extension of social protection to informal workers? How and to what extent are these principles implemented in national schemes? What are the legislative deficits and/or implementation failures facing social protection schemes that are pertinent to the establishment of social protection floors? What are the lessons to be learnt from the experiences of schemes discussed in the case studies?

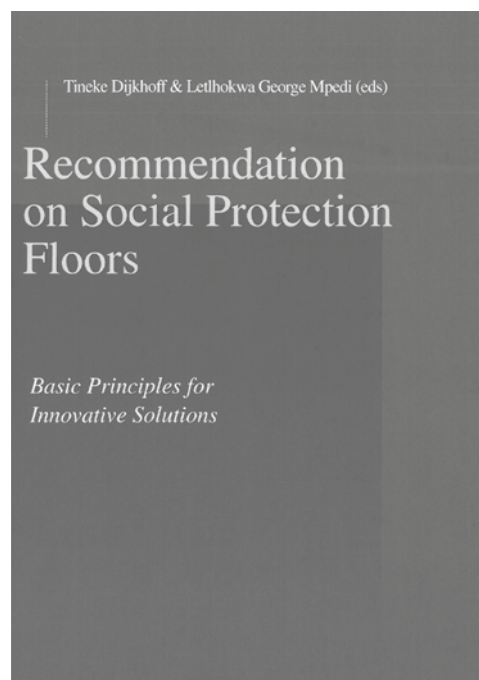
Interdisciplinary Approach

The case studies were conducted from a legal perspective and focus primarily on the regulatory framework of social protection floors. Without a sound legal framework social protection schemes cannot be operationalised and, most importantly, a basic floor cannot be constructed. Furthermore,

the Recommendation is, despite being soft law, a legal instrument that requires incorporation into national laws and regulations. At the same time, the subjects of "social protection" and "social security" are closely intertwined with economics, public finances, social policy, and development studies. By involving in the project not only lawyers, but also economists with different backgrounds, the book takes an interdisciplinary approach towards social protection floors. Thus, in addition to the legal examination of the social protection system, each case study addresses the financial costs of the system, its impact in terms of poverty reduction, and implementation issues.

Test Cases

The primary aim of the case studies was to test the application of the defined principles in practice. The set of princi-





In 2016, a workshop was held in Johannesburg to discuss the structure and focus of the case studies.

ples elaborated was used as an assessment framework. It was deduced from the long list of principles included in the Recommendation as well as from other important human rights instruments such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the General Comment No. 19 on the right to social security; as well as ILO Convention No. 102 on minimum standards of social security.

The following principles were deduced and used as an assessment framework:

- state responsibility
- universality of protection
- entitlement based on law
- adequacy and predictability of benefits
- non-discrimination
- financial solidarity
- good governance
- coherence of policies and
- social participation

The selected cases (social protection schemes) reflect the context within which these principles are meant to support and safeguard basic social protection for

all. The case studies provide an in-depth insight into how and to what extent these fundamental principles were and/or are being applied in the development, regulation, administration and supervision of the schemes under review.

Workshop in Johannesburg

To discuss and refine the structure and focus of the case studies, a workshop was held in Johannesburg on 12 and 13 September 2016. The workshop was jointly organized by Tineke Dijkhoff and George Mpedi and kindly sponsored by the South African Research Chair in Social Protection and Food Security, hosted by the Centre of Excellence in Food Security at the University of the Western Cape (Cape Town, South Africa), and the Fritz Thyssen Foundation (Cologne, German). Thanks in part to the financial support, most authors of the case studies were able to present their work, either in person or through skype.

The Book

The inspiring meeting resulted in a deeply informed and coherent volume that can serve as a practical guide to



Dr. Julia Hagn

ways in which states can (and do) establish and maintain a social protection floor as a fundamental element of their national social protection systems. This book provides up-to-date input for the current political and academic discourse on social protection floors and thereby fills the existing gap in this field of literature. Thus, it helps jurists, academics, government agencies, and non-governmental organizations to identify deficits and implementation failures and to solve complex problems concerning social protection floors.

2.1.4 SOCIAL PROTECTION OF REFUGEES: COMMON STANDARDS FOR ASYLUM SEEKERS?

Julia Hagn

In 2015, the high number of refugees seeking asylum in Germany spurred questions of how to accommodate them, as well as regarding the scope and level of social benefits they ought to receive. The Department of Foreign and International Social Law contributed to the discussions by issuing the results of a research project on the social rights of persons seeking protection during the recognition procedure in several European countries. The comparative legal analysis, headed by Ulrich Becker and conducted by 16 scientists, aimed, firstly, at carving out the normative basis for the reception of refugees and, secondly, at elaborating common standards for the social protection of refugees. Included in the study are the southern European border states of Spain, Italy and Greece, two states located on the so-called Balkan route (Hungary and Bulgaria), Germany's most important neighbouring

states (France, Austria, Poland and the Netherlands), as well as the United Kingdom, Sweden and Turkey. The reception standards in the USA in terms of a territory that is comparable to the EU both as regards its size and its pull effect, and in the Russian Federation – a target country for hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians fleeing civil war conditions – serve as a further comparative yardstick.

The legal analysis gives particular attention to four areas: accommodation, ensuring the means of subsistence, healthcare and access to the labour market. In order to examine already existing common standards in the EU, the reports on the EU Member States concentrate on an evaluation of the implementation of the EU Directive laying down standards for the reception of applicants for international protection (asylum seekers) (Directive 2013/33/EU) that was to be transposed into national law by 20 July 2015. The Reception Directive sets, among other things, minimum standards for social rights, including legal protection, with the aim of guaranteeing humane treatment of asylum seekers. Compliance with the standards by EU Member States is of particular importance in cases where an asylum seeker is to be transferred back to a previously traversed Member State, as existing regulations oblige the latter to complete the determination of the asylum seeker's status. Returning an asylum seeker is legally invalid, though, if a responsible Member State cannot guarantee refugees a dignified standard of living while they undergo the asylum procedure.

However, the results show that a veritable patchwork of regulations and provisions prevails in the Member States. The range of services provided by national

legal orders is rather wide and varies according to type, modality and scope. Services also vary in accordance with the stage of the asylum procedure or the type of procedure in question (accelerated procedure, regular procedure, Dublin procedure).

Regarding accommodation, it is common for Member States to restrict the residency or movement modalities of asylum seekers during their asylum procedures. Countries vary in their use of the three accommodation options provided for in the EU legislation, namely the "premises used for the purpose of housing applicants during the examination of an application for asylum lodged at a border or in transit zones", "accommodation centres" and private or "other premises adapted for housing applicants". Although some specifications govern the quality of accommodations, practical difficulties remain with regard to providing suitable accommodation for all asylum seekers. In almost all countries, and particularly in those receiving higher influxes of refugees, the quantity of accommodation is insufficient. This is due to inadequate preparation in many countries for the high volume of claims for international protection.

Concerning the material conditions of reception, an "adequate standard of living" is the requirement applicable under EU law. Compliance with this standard presupposes that asylum seekers are guaranteed an adequate standard of living along with the protection of their physical and psychological health. In ensuring subsistence, a considerable number of countries tend to make use of the possibility of establishing different levels of support for their own and foreign nationals. In many



places, this practice is evidently linked with the risk of failing to comply with the subsistence level.

The provision of healthcare services appears to be more favourable. Different regulatory approaches can be observed here, which are based on residency and ultimately give rise to three different situations. First, under some legal orders, asylum seekers can claim the same services in terms of medical treatment as the citizens of the country in question (for example in Italy, Poland and the United Kingdom). Second, in the provision of basic services, asylum seekers have access only to basic medical care, which is not necessarily equivalent to the national catalogues of basic services, as is the case in Bulgaria. Third, in some countries the right to treatment is limited to acute care (for example in Germany and Sweden). Furthermore, access



Jihan Kahssay

to the healthcare system depends on the proper registration of asylum seekers, which was – and still is – not always guaranteed in some countries. Consequently, some asylum seekers are not in a position to claim health services for which they would otherwise be eligible.

As for access to the labour market, obstacles clearly exist in most Member States. EU law currently offers many options to the Member States in this regard: access must be provided to asylum seekers only after nine months and only if no decision has yet been made on their application for protection. The priority given to EU citizens and third-country nationals with rights of residence is understandable in terms of labour market policy. However, carrying out the priority review is often a very long-winded procedure, thus the obligation under EU law to provide asylum seekers with "effective access to the labour market" remains unfulfilled in all too many cases. Further aggravating this situation is the practice of some states to permit asylum applicants to work only in certain occupations, for example as seasonal workers or in selected industries that suffer from a shortage of labour. Although asylum applicants may work in the asylum accommodation where they live, the number of such employment opportunities remains extremely limited, and the earning potential from such employment is very modest.

The comparative legal analysis concludes that even though the EU Member States comply with the EU minimum standards, they do not go far beyond them. The leeway that the Reception Directive grants to Member States as regards the arrangement of reception conditions for refugees is considerable.

For this reason, it is not astonishing that the establishment of common reception standards is still in its very early stages. Most importantly, a European asylum policy that actively works towards claiming the "fair sharing of responsibility" between Member States, as called for in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, is urgently required. The study was published in 2015 in the journal *Zeitschrift für ausländisches und internationales Arbeits- und Sozialrecht* (ZIAS). The findings were also presented in an article for the *CESifo DICE Report* in 2016. Moreover, the ongoing research project on "Crisis Migrants" emerged from this analysis.

2.1.5 CRISIS MIGRANTS

Jihan Kahssay

Over the past two decades, global migration has intensified and become both the result and cause of crises. Political, economic and environmental circumstances have generated much of the world's real (and perceived) crises. In addition to the last few years marking the world's most violent period since the end of the Cold War era in terms of conflicts, markets plummeted around the globe in the late 2000s, thereby threatening the stability of many economies, and international concerns about climate change continue to grow as global temperatures rise to record-breaking numbers. In the wake of such crises, global migration flows remain high and place immense political pressure on receiving states. On the one hand, there is pressure to admit and integrate migrants who flee crises. On the other hand, the state is reluctant to integrate large numbers of migrants very quickly, due to concerns about whether

its social institutions and societal order are sufficiently robust to do so. Our study on crisis migrants, an international collaborative undertaking organized with the University Of California Davis School Of Law (UC Davis), examines how national and regional laws deal with this political tension. The terms "crisis migration" and "crisis migrants" are used to evoke the acuteness of this political tension and the urgency often associated with attempts to relieve it. Since much literature has already been dedicated to the legal status of refugees and asylum seekers (as defined by the 1951 UN Refugee Convention), we narrow the scope of our investigation so as to focus on the more nuanced yet underexamined issue of how law integrates non-refugee crisis migrants.

"Crisis migrants" can be characterized from two perspectives. From the migrant's perspective, a "crisis migrant" is a person who moves across an international border because a difficult or dangerous situation in her home country has created great uncertainty about the future of her security. From the perspective of the state, "crisis migrants" signify an intense influx of migrants whose arrival creates a "crisis" by threatening to overwhelm institutional stability and societal order within the receiving state. Our main research interest is in the way that laws accommodate crisis migrants. To that end, we examine how legal measures categorize crisis migrants as per their right to remain and work in the receiving state, as well as their entitlement to social benefits. Once a state admits crisis migrants or permits them to stay within its territory, it must decide which social rights to grant them. In this regard, we begin from the normative

position that the degree to which public support integrates a migrant should relate to the length of her stay. Specifically, the longer a migrant remains within a receiving state, the more inclusive social measures should be so as to integrate her into society. Does national law follow this normative position, or does the regulation and categorization of crisis migrants circumvent it in order to relieve the political tension that crisis migration generates? Our preliminary results suggest that the latter is most evident at the juncture of immigration law and social law, where ambiguities may reveal themselves in the legal statuses and social entitlements assigned to various groups of crisis migrants.



Arabic native speakers at the German course
– not every migrant has access to integration measures.

When the political tension cannot be resolved in accordance with the normative position, we expect that certain legal categories may understate the duration of the migrants' stay within the state by treating long-term migrants as temporary migrants. Doing so legitimizes attempts by lawmakers to reduce social entitlements for long-term migrants, thereby circumventing the normative position that the longer a person stays within a country, the more integrative and inclu-

sive their support from the state should be. A good example of such ambiguity is the deferred action status in U.S. law, which represents a temporary immigration status that may be extended indefinitely but is not associated with social benefits entitlements. Migrants with deferred action status are barred from receiving federal public benefits, regardless of how long they live in the United States. If migrants are allowed to remain in such ambiguous statuses for long durations, then the normative position has been sidestepped.

This research project was initiated in April 2016 by a team of researchers from the Max Planck Institute and UC Davis. Contributors examine how crisis migrants are categorized and the extent to which social measures support the integration of various crisis migrant categories. Preliminary findings were presented in March 2017 during a workshop held in Davis, California. A follow-up workshop was held in Munich in December 2017. The ultimate aim of the project is to publish our findings in the form of an edited book.

The book will begin with an introductory chapter that lays out the conceptual and theoretical background. The following two chapters will contribute political and historical insight, and build upon the foundations set by the introductory chapter. The remaining chapters exhibit various regional and national perspectives. The regional contributions cover Africa, Europe and Latin America. Africa and Latin America represent regions with high flows of crisis migration within a developing context. These regions are interesting because regional treaties define refugees more expansively than

the 1951 Refugee Convention, thereby effectively extending protection to more crisis migrants under the term "refugee". In contrast, Europe, which similarly experiences high migration flows, represents a region with highly developed welfare institutions.

The national chapters consist of country reports from Germany, Greece, Italy, Kenya, Mexico, Slovenia, South Africa, Tunisia and the United States. The country studies thus represent a mixture of various historical, political, legal and economic backgrounds. Each chapter provides insight into the different ways that states respond to crisis migration, depending on their particular circumstances. Most notably, the chapters take a deeper look at how national laws deal with the integration of crisis migrants and the political tension that crisis migration generates. Together, they paint a broad picture about different strategies that states use to integrate (or resist integrating) crisis migrants.

In Africa, Kenya represents a developing country south of the Sahara that receives high numbers of crisis migrants each year and hosts one of the world's largest refugee camps. Tunisia and South Africa represent higher-income countries in Africa, while Tunisia also represents a North African state. In Latin America, Mexico represents a sending country, a receiving country and a transit country within the region. Within Europe, Germany represents a country situated well within external European borders that has recently accepted a very large number of migrants. Greece and Italy are countries sitting on external European borders that serve as the first point of contact for most crisis migrants entering the region, and which face addi-



Prof. Dr.
Hans-Joachim
Reinhard

tional political pressures under the Dublin Agreement. Slovenia represents a transit country, where migrants tend not to settle for very long. Finally, the United States represents a major receiving country that, unlike the European countries under examination, is characterized by liberal social policies, and unlike the African and Latin American studies, is a high income and highly industrialized country.

2.2 MODERNISATION OF THE WELFARE STATE

2.2.1 SOCIAL SECURITY AND LONG-TERM CARE DEPENDENCY

Hans-Joachim Reinhard

Insurance against the risk of long-term care dependency in Germany had been regarded as a great new socio-political reform. For this reason, during the years after the introduction of Social Code Book XI, the Institute was visited by numerous foreign guest researchers and experts from practice who sought to benefit from the expertise available at the Institute. Thus, the Institute was, for instance, considerably involved in the conception and introduction of insurance against the risk of long-term care dependency in Japan. The publications issued in this context to support the Japanese colleagues were rather descriptive and primarily referred to the German law pertaining to long-term care insurance.

A subsequently completed Institute project elaborated in cooperation with the German Ministry for Family Affairs (BMFSFJ) was specifically devoted to the issue of social security for persons who

provide long-term care to family members. In this context, additional information gained through Institute research on the social protection of carers was also included in foreign legal systems. Yet, the topic was narrowly restricted to one closely defined area and mainly also aimed at the provision of advisory support within the framework of planned normative changes and improvements.

A possible reason for the circumstance that the issue of social protection against the risk of long-term care dependency has so far rarely found its way into scientific research may be the fact that – although there had always been a need for long-term care services – providing for long-term care dependency does not count among the "classical" measures taken such as those adopted to provide for old-age security or medical care in the case of illness. Only since the 1990s has long-term care dependency been conceived as a social risk of its own that was not sufficiently covered by the existing social security systems.

German long-term care insurance in its pioneering role, while just about 20 years in operation, has already been subject to several amendments and reforms. The most significant amendments took effect on 1 January 2017 in the context of the introduction of a new definition of long-term care dependency. It had also become apparent that protection against the risk of long-term care dependency must be supported by regulations, for instance, pertaining to the field of labour law, that address the issue of combining work and family life.

Long-term care dependency is, furthermore, no firmly defined risk, since it can be based on various factors and can have various implications. The line dividing the risk of long-term care dependency from the risks of illness, disability or the general aging process is blurred, often precluding precise classification. True, the risk of becoming dependent on long-term care increases with age; however, it is not limited to the elderly. In extreme cases, people may be dependent on long-term care from birth, or become dependent due to an accident without them having suffered from any pre-existing condition.

Meanwhile, several countries have included social security schemes against the risk of long-term care dependency in their political agendas and passed specific statutory regulations. However, these regulations vary greatly. At European Union level, the provision of social security against the risk of long-term care dependency is, along with provision for old age, considered to be one of the great social challenges of the coming years. Unlike with provision for old age, it is not only financial feasibility that is to be guaranteed, as long-term care is very labour-intensive and qualified carers are rare as it is. A considerable proportion of care services is provided through unqualified carers, illegal immigrants or family members struggling to cope with the situation. The issue of long-term care dependency is thus not only linked to social questions, but also touches upon questions pertaining to aliens law or, respectively, immigration law and to some originally non-juridical aspects like quality assurance and organisation. However, the last-mentioned areas, too, must be given a legally comprehensible and litigable form.

The comparative literature on long-term care dependency mainly focuses on medical-gerontological or sociological aspects. So far, very little literature has been written on long-term care dependency under juridical aspects. It therefore represented an appropriate task for Institute research to examine the risks of long-term care dependency by way of a comparative analysis. After a general introduction to the problematic nature of long-term care dependency, insight into the primary national norms implemented to insure against the risk of long-term care dependency is given via 12 country reports, as information on the legal status quo is to be gained first. The participating countries were selected in accordance, on the one hand, with the level of juridification of long-term care dependency in the respective country and, on the other hand, with the staff resources available at the Institute as half of the reports on foreign law were elaborated by Institute researchers. It is also for the first time that this aspect of German social law on long-term care has been illustrated to such extent in English on the basis of very recently reformed law. The reports must not, however, confine themselves to the provisions stipulated in social law. On the contrary, further fields of social law (e.g. pension law), as well as norms pertaining to labour law and family law, are also included.

With respect to the comparison, the study focuses on the so-called service provision law, and therefore on the question as to who precisely will provide the services in the case of long-term care dependency and in which legal relationship this shall be effected. Examining the quality of the services and ensuring the independence of the parties involved are



Dr. Eva Maria
Hohnerlein

further topics of investigation. Additionally, the deliberations on European coordinating social law explain the legal problems that migrants with long-term care needs are faced with and that require legal reviewing.

The comparison of systems in the study shows that the European Union has two very different implementation approaches regarding long-term care insurance. In some countries, social security is primarily linked to paid employment. Insurance against the risk of long-term care dependency is, on principle, only granted to gainfully employed persons. Persons who are not economically active are insured under derivative systems (e.g. family insurance). This socio-political approach views long-term care dependency as an individual problem which is to be solved, first and foremost, at the private level. This concept places great demands on the family of the person in need of long-term care.

Other countries consider protection against the risk of long-term care dependency as a social task which individuals and their families cannot cope with on their own. For this reason, tax-funded support on the part of the state is required. This kind of support ties in with the status of legal citizenship, but is not connected to previous employment or to any contributions, respectively premium payments.

The study will be published in English in 2018.

2.2.2 AGEING OF THE WORKFORCE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION IN EUROPE

Eva Maria Hohnerlein

Within the framework of a cooperation agreement between the Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy and the Institut de l'Ouest: Droit et Europe, IODE of Université de Rennes 1 an international and interdisciplinary workshop entitled "Longevity and Employment Biographies: The Challenges of Social Protection in Europe" was organized in Munich on 9 to 10 June 2016. In 2017, an edited volume comprised of the revised contributions and additional input in three languages (German, English and French) was prepared at the Institute and will be published by Springer in 2018 under the title "Employment Biographies and Social Protection in Europe" (editors: E.M. Hohnerlein, S. Hennion and O. Kaufmann).

The workshop and the edited volume are the output of a research project of high complexity. It is aimed at analysing the challenges to social protection schemes in Europe provoked by two intertwining developments: on the one hand, the profound changes in career patterns marked by discontinuities, flexibilisation and new production modalities in the context of digitisation, compounded by an on-going erosion of labour law standards; and the ever increasing life expectancy on the other, that is impacting on the duration of working lives. Due to such flexible employment patterns and the emergence of an ageing workforce, European welfare states are confronted with new challenges they must overcome in order to ensure that everybody may participate in gainful activities during his or her life

course while also guaranteeing social rights through adequate social protection.

Thus, the special focus of the social law research project relates to the adaptation and modernisation of social protection schemes that are needed in order to maintain the work ability and employability of an ageing workforce throughout the life course, while also cushioning the requirements linked to an extended working life in a socially acceptable way.

The project takes up fundamental issues concerning the modernisation of social security and social protection in a work environment subject to profound epochal changes in accelerated rhythms, encompassing both social law and labour law. The social security systems had originally – in all Member States, albeit to a different extent – been designed for a society engaged in industrial work and full employment. Thus, the risks covered today often do not sufficiently match with changing employment patterns or the requirements concerning extended working lives: Are these schemes able to contribute to the maintenance of the work

ability and labour market participation of individuals that are required to postpone their retirement decisions? To what extent do they allow for flexible transitions between phases of employment and other phases in the life course (such as longer periods of ill health or periods dedicated to family responsibilities)?

Besides, the research project also seeks to shed light on the interplay of the various instruments of social protection involved, including public schemes and the measures adopted at company level (including age management initiatives). Do the existing instruments contribute to the realisation of consistent interactions between the systems involved, and do they concur in reaching the overall objective of promoting extended working lives? Or do they, on the contrary, pursue conflicting aims, thus provoking inconsistent or paradoxical effects and creating poverty traps? The main focus of the analyses is on Germany and France. Yet, the cases of Norway and the Netherlands, and to a minor extent Italy, also provide insights into reform tendencies in social protection, in particular with



An international and interdisciplinary workshop on “Longevity and Employment Biographies: The Challenges of Social Protection in Europe” was organized at the Institute in Munich.

a view to long-term illness, reduced work ability and unemployment.

The research project addresses the newly emerging "career risks" at first by looking at the overall European context and the legal and socio-political framework given by both the European Union and the Council of Europe. This ranges from impulses under Union law for social cohesion, via European perspectives for a common old-age pension policy, on the perspectives of a gender and life course sensitive European labour market and social policy agenda, through to issues related to the qualification of social rights in EU law and in the case law of the European Court of Human Rights and, finally, to European anti-discrimination law on grounds of (old) age, including the consequences of the European ban on discrimination in private insurance law in France.

The main part of the project is dedicated to the answers that various European States have adopted at national level to cope with the combined challenges of longevity and changing realities in employment careers. The national case studies allow a comparison of the measures and reform experiences in three career-related risk categories throughout the employment biography: health-related risks and corresponding interventions during an employment relationship; interventions before or after dismissal or collective redundancies, with a special focus on the protection of senior unemployed persons and their right to work; and finally the management of transition towards retirement and protection during the post-retirement phase.

The first topical issue deals with measures and instruments aimed at keeping an ageing workforce in good health, in

particular by preventive and rehabilitative measures. Attention is also paid to measures seeking to prevent early labour market exits due to health problems, including schemes to support job stability in case of long-term illness and reduced work ability and capacity. The country studies are complemented by an analysis of the factor 'health', among other factors, that may influence decisions to withdraw from the labour market (or not) from the perspective of occupational medicine. It shows that impaired health alone is not the main factor for early labour market exits, and that a positive work environment can compensate for impaired health conditions. The second topical issue relates to a vast spectrum of measures to retain and promote employment among senior workers, although in general, dismissal of senior workers continues to be associated with long-term unemployment throughout Europe. The analyses present incentives for the prevention of unemployment at company level (age management initiatives) as well as labour market policies targeted at the re-integration of senior workers or workers with reduced work capacities. Again, the national legal analyses are complemented by an empirical study comparing positive and less promising labour market instruments introduced for an ageing work-force. The last topical issue takes up the protection of social rights in the transition to and during the post-retirement phase. In this context, it is worth mentioning the French example as France introduced labour law legislation (2003/2010) that prohibits employers to end open-end employment contracts before the age of 70 without the consent of the employee. Even before the age of 70, the termination of such contracts requires the fulfillment of all

eligibility requirements for the future retiree to be able to access an old-age pension without deductions under the French basic scheme. At the same time, by means of collective agreements, the legislator continues to support age management programmes for senior workers to exit the labour force. This is seen as problematic, not only because access to such provisions has proved to be distributed rather unequally, but above all because such provisions tend to devalue the expertise and potential of senior workers.

The workshop held in 2016, as well as the forthcoming publication are the last events in a series of four scientific cooperation projects over a time span of more than a decade, aimed at furthering the mutual exchange on social policy issues of a common European interest within the framework for cooperation between the Institut de l'Ouest : Droit et Europe (IODE, UMR CNRS 6262) of Université de Rennes 1 and the Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy. Thanks to the former long-term senior researcher on French social law, Otto Kaufmann, this cooperation has led to the production of several multilingual publications, including the topic of occupational pensions in Europe (2007 and 2011) and the topic of free movement of patients in Europe (2014).

2.2.3 SOCIAL PROTECTION FOR FRAGMENTED FAMILIES AND POVERTY RISKS OF LONE MOTHERS

Eva Maria Hohnerlein

Social law provisions and family policies for lone parent families have been on the research agenda of the Institute at various occasions.

In Germany, there are currently about 1.6 million lone mothers and fathers living with their children under age. They account for 20% of all families with children under age, with an incidence of 27% in Eastern Germany. More than 90% of lone parents are lone mothers who continue to feature prominently among the families at high risk of poverty. During the reported period, research activities concentrated on the overall social law framework and the interaction of several social law and family policy reforms impacting on the financial well-being of lone mother families in Germany. The main objective was to shed light on the pitfalls of social law provisions in the interaction with maintenance law on the one hand, and on the attempts to open pathways for economic self-sufficiency for lone mothers, on the other.

The research project can be divided into two parts. In Germany, the risk of poverty in general does not relate to extreme forms of poverty (lack of provision of essential goods). Still, relative income poverty and, above all, striking income inequalities may hamper social participation, educational outcomes and life chances of children growing up in a lone mother family. This is, in part, the consequence of an unfair distribution of



Lone mothers have a particularly high risk of poverty.

burdens following divorce and separation. According to the Federal Statistical Office, one third of lone mother families were at risk of poverty in 2015, while even more (40%) had to rely on basic income support for jobseekers under Social Code Book II in 2011. And poverty risks in lone mother households have increased during the past 20 years, more than for other household types.

The first sub-project dealt with overarching legal developments that expressly assigned to lone mothers the role of the "bread-winner" or family earner. These developments have been prompted not so much by the idea of modernized gender role models, but by other objectives that are not linked to the well-being of lone parent families. Due to the characteristics of the involved benefit schemes, specific shortcomings in the socio-legal framework conditions and structural dis-

advantages, lone mother families remain under persisting financial pressure. In the period 2000 – 2015 this pressure even increased, due to a variety of reforms, in particular in the field of maintenance law, tax law, restrictions for the benefit on the advance of maintenance, and for the basic income support scheme. The main drivers for increased financial pressure were two major transformations: the introduction of a revised basic income support scheme as part of the Hartz reforms in 2005, and the maintenance law reform of 2008, both relying on the principles of enhanced self-reliance and self-responsibility imposed on jobseekers and on divorced mothers. As a consequence of restricted access to maintenance for ex-spouses (and the interaction between maintenance law and income tax law) lone mothers can become dependent on income support very quickly.

As a general rule, the entitlement to maintenance from the ex-spouse terminates as soon as the youngest child turns three provided adequate child-care is available. In principle, mothers of a child aged three or older are expected to work full-time, and the ex-spouse is liable only for child maintenance. Because of family responsibilities lone mothers are facing high barriers in accessing employment providing economic self-sufficiency. Although general family benefits are relatively generous in Germany, many lone mothers cannot increase their family budget because all family benefits as well as any private maintenance payments are set off against benefits paid under the basic income support scheme, or because some family benefits are intended expressly only for families not reliant on basic income support. In addition, working lone parents face a relative high burden under income tax law and are subject to high social taxes.

Only very recently, some progress has been made in the area of the benefit for the advance of child maintenance. Until summer 2017, the scheme that was to provide a minimum maintenance for children in lone parent families was paid only for children under the age of 12 and only for a maximum period of six years. The benefit can now be paid up to the age of 18 and without any limitation in the maximum duration.

The second sub-project dealt with the legal framework for the labour market participation of lone mothers. This framework can be divided into measures for employment promotion under SGB II or SGB III on the one hand, and access to childcare facilities as a precondition for reconciling work and family obligations.

The structural disadvantages that hamper labour market participation are numerous, encompassing segregated female labour markets with low salaries and a relatively high gender pay gap, prejudices of employers to hire lone mothers, as well as the preference of job centers to assign lone mothers to short-term employment programmes with reduced chances of achieving economic self-sufficiency at a later stage.

The framework conditions in the field of daycare provision for children have improved to some extent over recent years, at least up to school age, yet there are still many shortcomings as regards availability and quality that infringe on the employment chances of lone mothers. A possible consequence of such restrictions is that lone mothers may be inclined to turn to illegal labour markets or to generate income by undeclared work of even prostitution. It might well be one of the factors contributing to the fact that lone mothers are overrepresented among the female prison population.

The research projects were developed through the following activities:

- 1) Presentation "Social and Legal Protection for One-Parent Families in Germany. The Pitfalls of Law Reforms and Recent Case Law Developments", at the 4th Symposium about Single Parent Families, organized in Valencia by the International Research Network on Lone Parent Families (Red Temática Internacional de Investigación sobre Familias Monoparentales, TIIFAMO) and the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Valencia (Spain), 5 – 6 February 2015, under the title "Single Parenthood under Transformation".



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2) Publication of the revised contribution in the conference volume "Familias monoparentales en transformación. Monoparentalidades transformadoras" (2016), edited by S. Obiol Francés and D. di Nella.

3) Presentation "Alleinerziehende Mütter und ihre Kinder in Deutschland – sozialrechtliche Rahmenbedingungen für Erwerbsteilhabe und Sorgeverantwortung" at the Colloquy of the Institute for Social Science Research (Institut für Sozialwissenschaftliche Forschung e.V. – ISF) in Munich on "Prison Work in a Global Context", 26 March 2015.

4) Presentation "Poverty Risks of Lone Mothers in Germany – Social Law Framework for their Labour Market Participation and Care Responsibilities", at the professional seminar of the 5th Japanese-German Conference "Decent Education and Work for All. Why Families in Germany and Japan are reliant?", organised by the University of Tsukuba, University of Giessen and the Japanese-German Center Berlin, 23 – 24 October 2015 in Tsukuba.

5) Article "Addressing Poverty Risks of Lone Mothers in Germany: Social Law Framework and Labour Market Integration" submitted for the edited volume "Family Realities in Japan and Germany. Challenges for a Gender-Sensitive Family Policy" (eds. U. Meier-Gräwe, M. Motozawa; A. Schad-Seiffert), to be published by Springer (2018).

2.2.4 NEW FORMS OF EMPLOYMENT IN TIMES OF DIGITIZATION AND PLATFORM ECONOMY – CHALLENGES FOR SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEMS

*Olga Chesalina and Melanie
Regine Hack*

The new research project "The Digital World of Work 4.0 – Challenges for Social Security Systems" started in January 2017. The project deals with the very topical theme of the digitization of labour, which is characterized by crowd work and work on demand via apps. For those new forms of employment the terms platform economy/work 4.0 have become common. While the challenges for labour law which go along with this development have led to lively discussions and research, so far only a few studies have been conducted on the challenges posed by the platform economy and possible approaches/solutions for the social security systems.

Based on the current legal framework in many countries, the new forms of employment are generally classified as "self-employment". As a consequence, the so-called "digital workers" have to pay social insurance contributions themselves (partly from low income). For this reason, from the point of view of social law, the central problems are the lack of social security for these workers and, finally, the endangering of the financial stability of the social security systems. Particularly problematic is the fact that companies, by means of digitization, can "hire" people from any country – including developing and emerging countries – at the lowest wages, without any social obligations and without any trans-

action costs. Any conceivable variant of involving crowd workers in social insurance (e.g. by extending the scope of social insurance for home workers) also reaches "its limits" when platform operators or their clients are based in foreign states. In such cases, the only way to include crowd workers in the social insurance system would be to make them pay the social insurance contributions themselves. However, for low-income crowd workers this would only lead to a further reduction of their net income and worsen their precarious situation.

The possible responses to these challenges for social security systems are identified in two steps: As a first step it is investigated which measures are taken on the national level in countries with different social security systems, especially concerning the legal classification of digital workers and their social protection. Hereby it is examined from a comparative perspective whether countries with a universally developed, tax-financed social security system (such as the Nordic Welfare Model) can cope more easily with the challenges posed by the platform economy to social security systems than countries with a contribution-financed social insurance system.

Therefore, the following countries should be involved in the comparative legal study:

- a) Germany, England and Russia, which in Europe belong to countries with a high number of digital workers;
- b) Austria as one of the countries that includes all self-employed in its social security scheme;
- c) the US as a pioneer of digital work;

d) countries that represent the Nordic Welfare Model. In this group of countries, the main focus will be on Norway, because it has the leading role when it comes to digital performance.

Even in social security systems like that of Norway that are not primarily contribution-based, the fact that work is – to an increasing extent – detached from classic employment relations has an impact on the coverage of social security. By making use of the existing legal loopholes in social protection, digital employers abdicate responsibility for insuring their employees against social risks. *De lege ferenda*, one solution might therefore be to deliberately separate social security protection from employment relations. The introduction of a basic income like the one on trial in the Finnish pilot project on a universal basic income could be one solution in this regard that needs to be discussed.

The second step is to examine whether there is need for action at European and international level in the light of cross-border challenges and, if this is the case, to develop possible regulatory options.

The platform-based work usually has a three-sided construction (client, platform, digital worker). This construction has become possible only through digitization and the use of "cyber-physical systems". The special feature of the three-sided construction is that the client is not directly related to the crowd worker/worker on demand, but only interacts with an internet platform. Platform operators, on the other hand, do not regard themselves as employers, but as mere agents, facilitating market transactions. Although they are able to control the work of the digi-



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tal workers in various ways (e.g. through ratings, technical devices or regulations in the GTC), and the digital workers are thereby at least in the position of a structural subordination to the platform, they are in legal terms usually classified as a self-employed persons.

The following questions therefore need to be clarified: Does the concept of the employment relationship need to be reinterpreted with regard to the three-sided construction of the platform-based work and the control mechanisms of platforms or clients? Is an obligation of platform operators or of their clients to pay social insurance contributions dogmatically justifiable? In addition, a discrimination law perspective shall be part of future research. Also here, the applicability of laws on anti-discrimination depends on the classification of the digital worker and the identification of legal responsibilities within the abovementioned three-sided construction. *De lege lata*, there is often a legal limbo when it comes to identifying the legally responsible person for discrimination that may, for example, have taken place through ratings and algorithms or may have been effected by the respective client himself.

Olga Chesalina und Melanie Hack presented the project at the Meeting of the Board of Trustees on 1 April 2017, and at the Scientific Talk at the Institute on 19 July 2017. Furthermore, they contributed with presentations on this topic to the ILO conference termed "Fifth Conference of the Regulating for Decent Work Network: The future of work" in Geneva (3 – 5 July 2017).

In addition, Olga Chesalina held a presentation at the "International Congress on Labor in the Gig Economy and Crowd Workers" in Valencia (28 - 29 September 2017, Valencia) and lectures on the topic at the Higher School of Economics in Moscow and the Kutafin Moscow State Law University (7 April 2017), and in Minsk at MITSO International University (26 October 2017). She also published two articles on the topic.

2.2.5 EMPLOYERS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION IN RUSSIA: COMPARATIVE LEGAL ASPECTS

Olga Chesalina

Topic, Objectives and Methods

The Russian social security system and the Russian labour law impose on the employer numerous obligations concerning the social protection of employees. On the one hand, this situation reflects a continuity of a USSR tradition, in which "employers" were state-owned and therefore administrative state duties could be delegated to the "employers" at any time. On the other hand, the delegation of administrative duties to employers is also a well-known construction of German administrative law, including social law. However, the justifications for such a delegation differ considerably in both countries.

The main objective of the project was to examine the interrelationship between the fulfilment of employers' obligations in the fields of social insurance and occupational safety law on the one hand, and the

enforcement of employees' entitlements to social benefits on the other hand. In the course of the examination the advantages and disadvantages of the delegation of state duties to employers were outlined. The practical relevance of this issue is illustrated by the fact that in Russia the provision of social benefits to employees often depends on the fulfilment of employer obligations. In Russia, employers are not only required to pay social insurance contributions and fulfil the corresponding notification obligations; they also have to pay out social insurance benefits after the occurrence of an insured event (maternity, illness, accident). Benefits paid out by the employer to an insured employee are deducted from the total sum of the employer's social insurance contributions. Russia is one of the few countries in which social insurance contributions are paid exclusively by the employer.

Furthermore, the question was investigated as to whether and how the role of the employer in the social security system has changed compared to the situation in the USSR, and to what extent the current Russian legislation takes into account that the employer has become a non-public actor. Hereby, the project also deals with the following questions: Has the transformation process to market economy in Russia already been completed? Has a real social security system been built up in lieu of the state-organized and state-funded system of social care which characterized the soviet era? What is the role of non-state public actors, in particular employers, in the modern Russian social security system? The main focus of the project was on Russian law. However, the project also included comparative aspects. In particular, regulatory mechanisms applied



Senior researcher Olga Chesalina co-chaired the discussion with Prof. Dr. Evgenii Khokhlov who holds the Chair of Labour Law and Occupational Health and Safety at the Saint Petersburg State University, and Alexander Kurennoy, expert for Labour Law at the Moscow State Lomonossov University.

in Germany (e.g. to ensure the employers' payments of contributions to social insurance and concerning the reintegration of sick employees) were analyzed.

Activities and Results

A German-Russian workshop on "The Responsibility of the Employer for Social Protection in Russia: Comparative Aspects" was held with support of the IRZ on 9 December 2016 at the Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy in Munich.

Eight leading experts in the fields of Russian labour and social law gave lectures at the event, representing the following prestigious institutions: Lomonossov University in Moscow, National Research University "Higher School of Economics" in Moscow, State University of St. Petersburg, State University of Perm and the All-Russian Economic Research Institute for the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Russian Federation. From the German side, Director of the Institute and Head of Department Prof. Ulrich Becker, as well as Prof. Fuchs from the Catholic University of Eichstätt-Ingolstadt, Prof. Giesen from Ludwig Maximilian University in Munich and Prof. Nebe from Martin Luther University of Halle-Wittenberg participated with lectures. The project also gave an overview of recent developments in the Russian social security legal framework, in particular the transfer of the competence to collect insurance contributions from the Social Insurance Fund of the RF to the Federal Tax Service from 1 January 2017, the introduction of a criminal liability for the non-payment of social insurance contributions from 10 August 2017, as well as the current case law on

the enforcement of social benefits entitlements in case of violation of employer's obligations.

The results of the project show that, in Russia, the Soviet social security system was partly replaced by completely new regulations and structures (e.g. by the foundation of extra-budgetary funds, the recognition and involvement of non-public actors and the creation of a legal framework for additional private and occupational pension schemes. However, many elements of the old system were merely adapted and the system was not fundamentally changed. The state still plays a crucial role in the determination of the contents and in the management of the social security system. The obligations of the employer in the field of social security have not been significantly altered compared with the time of the USSR.

The delegation of duties related to social protection to employers undoubtedly reduces the financial burdens of the Social Insurance Fund or social insurance institutions. However, in Russia, under the new economic conditions the delegation of state duties to employers rather tends to endanger the provision of social insurance benefits than to improve it. Cases of evasion of social insurance contributions, non-payment of social benefits or omission of the investigation of accidents at work etc. have occurred frequently since the employers stopped being part of the state system, especially in times of economic crises. This situation has undermined the guarantee of the provision of social insurance benefits and finally the stability of the social security system because as it has become too dependent on the fulfilment of the

obligations imposed on the employers. These disadvantages inherent to the delegation of state duties to employers have led the Russian legislator to reconsider the delegation to employers of the duty to pay out social benefits and to gradually proceed to direct benefits payment by the Social Insurance Fund.

As regards the evasion of social insurance contributions by the employer, the primary consequence in both Russia and Germany is that the debts shall be enforced. In addition, wilful non-payment of social insurance contributions is a criminal offense in both countries. Furthermore, in a decision of 2007, the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation derived from the constitutional right to social security and the equality principle a state obligation to pay unpaid contributions instead of the employer if enforcement of the contributory debt was not possible. This decision shows that a social security system that makes itself dependent on the fulfilment of employers' duties related to social protection requires accompanied support through state guarantees.

The results of the project will be published in German in 2018 in a book by Nomos publishing house (editors Ulrich Becker and Olga Chesalina).

2.2.6 INSTRUMENTS IN LABOR AND SOCIAL LAW TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGES OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE IN NORWAY

Melanie Regine Hack

The project examines to what extent the Norwegian legislator has addressed the challenges posed by demographic change by way of recent law reforms and whether Norway, in this regard, may from a legal comparative point of view serve as a role model for countries like for example Germany. The analysis takes into account both labour law and social law. Societies in Europe, including that of Norway, are currently facing a major challenge: demographic change or, more precisely, a so-called double demographic change; that is, the ageing of the population due to a longer life expectancy, on the one hand, and the shrinking of the population on the other caused by low birth rates, all of which leads to an increased number of older people in relation to younger people. Despite comparatively high fertility rates this also holds true for Norway.

In view of the fact that the combination of an increasing number of older people and higher average pensions will lead to a dramatic increase in pension expenditure for the Norwegian National Insurance Scheme, the folketrygden, Norway was forced to fundamentally reform its pension system. The reform process started already more than a decade ago with the establishment of a governmental Pension Committee in 2001, which had to identify the main objectives and principles for a future pension system that would first and foremost be eco-



In light of demographic change Norway fundamentally reformed its pension system.

nomically sustainable in the long run. As part of the reform, the mandatory occupational pension had been introduced in 2006. The most central amendments, however, entered into force on 1 January 2011. The pension reform's central instrument is the introduction of flexibility, so called *fleksibel alderspensjon*. It allows persons between the ages of 62 and 75 to draw old-age pensions. Work income and a pension may be combined without leading to deductions in the pension, as was the case prior to the reform, which also creates incentives for retirees to re-enter the labour market. In case of extended working careers additional pension entitlements may be earned, up to and including the year in which the respective person reaches the age of 75. Moreover, a so-called life expectancy adjustment (*levealderjustering*) was introduced for retirement pensions from the National Insurance and public

occupational pensions. Pensions will be adjusted to the development of the population's life expectancy, meaning that as people live longer than previously, the pension will be distributed over several payment years. As a consequence of the new pension calculation mechanism, the annual pension amount will be higher the longer the drawing of the pension is postponed.

Taking a glance at the labour law perspective, the following paradox becomes apparent: While the pension reform encourages older employees to continue their working careers, Norwegian employment law still operates with both direct and indirect age limits to end employment after a certain age. In the aftermath of the pension reform the provisions on dismissals in the Working Environment Act (WEA) were reformed and the highly debated age limit of 70

years (an indirect mandatory age limit), at which dismissals were allowed without the need to have an objective reason as otherwise required, was raised to 72 years of age in 2015. The pension reform's aim to extend working lives is to be reconciled with the stipulations set by labour law. In order to cope with the pension reform's central aim of enhancing and facilitating the participation of older persons in working life, both areas of law need to go hand in hand. This not only affects age limits, but also the so-called *seniorgoder*, which are special rules in labour law that specifically apply to older workers and are based on the employee's age. Particularly controversial is the right to an extra week of holiday from the age of 60, which was already enshrined in Norwegian law over 40 years ago. Special rights also include the right to reduce the weekly working hours, which was implemented in the WEA in 2008 and was intended to support the intended flexibilisation of the new pension system. In addition, the WEA provides for the right to modify the working situation for reasons of age. The current labour law discussion in Norway also concerns the question of whether the existing age limits should be raised or not with regard to the *seniorgoder*. Or whether, instead of relying on chronological age only as the decisive reference mark, one should rather focus on the individual needs of the employee.

To tackle the challenges of demographic change, not only instruments in pension and employment law that focus on older employees are taken into account; rather following a holistic approach, the whole life and work cycle is considered in the analysis. It is essential to allow for a working life that accommodates the

different individual phases of a person's life, which means in particular the possibility for individuals to flexibly and in a gender-equal way organise their working lives, in order to ensure labour force participation throughout the life course. This is another key factor in ensuring the stability of the pension system. Particularly in phases where employees also need extra time for their children or for reasons of caring responsibilities for relatives, it is important for the law to provide flexible answers. A crucial push factor to be analysed in this context is the increasing digitisation, which can facilitate women's participation in working life in particular. Digitisation can be seen as an opportunity to at least partially counter demographic change and the resulting decline in workforce participation.

When it comes to combining work and private life and to promoting (gender) equality, the Nordic countries are typically referred to as pioneers, be it e.g. on grounds of the introduction of quotas in company boards, regulations on paternity leave, the right to return to a full-time position or, in general, the very well-developed care infrastructure of publicly financed childcare facilities. However, the flexibilisation of working life is an important instrument not only during a person's working life, but also at its end or, more precisely, during the transition from working life to retirement. Also in this regard, Norway may take a pioneering role par excellence, as the pension reform's key instrument is flexibility, as outlined before, by explicitly allowing a flexible transition to retirement for the age groups of 62 – 75 years of age.



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Dr. Kangnikoé
Bado

Activities

Several talks on the topic have been given, such as during the joint seminar with the Social Policy Department at the Institute entitled "Mandatory Retirement – Recent Legal Developments in Norway" (16 September 2015). Moreover, I have been invited by the Norwegian Department for Labour and Social Affairs to give a talk, as an expert for the Norwegian Governmental Committee, on age limits (aldersgrenselovutvalg) entitled "(Absolutte) aldersgrenser og alternativer til det" (2 February 2016); furthermore, I gave a talk at the 14th Forum on Labour Law in Göttingen dealing with demographic change in the world of work and the challenges posed to labour and social law [Vierzehntes Göttinger Forum zum Arbeitsrecht, Der demographische Wandel in der Arbeitswelt Herausforderungen für das Arbeits- und Sozialrecht] (27 October 2016) entitled "Der Umgang mit dem demographischen Wandel in Norwegen." Among the relevant publications to be named are "Flexibilisierung des Erwerbslebens – Segen oder Fluch? Beispiele aktueller Gesetzesentwicklungen in Norwegen", in: SUI GENERIS, Festschrift til Stein Evju, Universitetsforlaget 2016, and, finally, the article "Wahlarbeitszeit und Arbeitszeitflexibilisierung. Modelle einer selbstbestimmten Erwerbsbiografie in Deutschland und Norwegen", published in the *Zeitschrift für europäisches Sozial- und Arbeitsrecht* (written together with Annemarie Aumann).

2.3 SOCIAL SECURITY IN DEVELOPING AND THRESHOLD COUNTRIES

2.3.1 THE FORMALISATION OF SOCIAL WELFARE IN AFRICA

Tania Abbiate, Kangnikoé Bado, Jihan Kahssay and Ulrich Becker

The research project examines the formalization of social protection in Africa. The regulation of social welfare systems is primarily the responsibility of the state. The constitutions of various African states confirm this assumption. However, formal social protection systems, many of which constitute colonial legacies, cover only a small percentage of the population that is employed in the formal labor market (around 5 – 10%). On the contrary, the large majority of people in sub-Saharan Africa continue to rely on informal social protection schemes characterized by fragmentation and some bias towards, for example, gender. These are organized at the level of family, kinship, and community and provide some forms of protection in case of sickness, inability to work and other negative contingencies that might occur during the life cycle. The situation has been described as a patchwork due to the presence of multiple normative orders (including customary norms) within one society. This is characterized by the coexistence of social protection based on customary law (which is described as an informal system) on statutory laws (formal system).

Although there is no univocal definition of formal and informal social protection schemes, some authors distinguish formal social protection from informal social

protection on the basis that the former is guided by economic and social principles and the latter by religious and cultural principles, as well as community and family values. However, this assumption has been criticized for overlooking the fact that informal social protection is embedded in social relations guided by social principles, underestimating that it is also guided by norms and economic principles.

As a matter of fact, it appears that the line between formal and informal social protection schemes is blurred. Without a clearly distinguishable boundary to separate informal schemes from formal schemes, many social protection programs in Africa – such as those that are operationalized via collective mechanisms yet nonetheless involve some degree of state intervention – fall in between the two categories. Indeed, some authors have spoken about semi-formal schemes. Nonetheless, social risks in African countries are not sufficiently addressed and access to basic services like health care, education and minimum subsistence remains elusive. Widespread poverty exacerbates the low coverage of formal social protection.

The contrast described raises some questions: assuming that social protection ultimately aims at alleviating poverty, how can African states eradicate poverty? How can the states organize more inclusive development and ensure decent living conditions for all? We depart from the assumption that the formalization of social protection may be a possibility. According to our understanding, formalization is a process in which a state intervenes by guaranteeing social

protection. State intervention constitutes any state action to take responsibility for the social security and wellbeing of its people. A state takes responsibility by creating norms, extending public institutions, creating entitlements and subjective rights. In short, formalization connotes the emergence or expansion of formal social protection schemes within a society.

Our definition of formalization distinguishes itself from the consolidated one prevalent in the literature, according to which formalization must be intended as a transition from the informal economy to the formal economy.



The large majority of people in sub-Saharan Africa, like here in Niger, continue to rely on informal social protection schemes.

There are many variables of formalization. Chief among them are political, economic and social conditions within a society. Formalization, understood as the emergence or expansion of formal social protection schemes, can be explained through demand-side and supply-side theories, which examine the demand for and supply of formal social protection schemes. Demand-side theories suggest that the breakdown of familial and communal institutions, which was precipitated by colonialization, industri-

alization, urbanization, globalization and modernization (westernization), and the inability of markets to provide certain public goods, have debilitated the informal structures of social protection. This can lead to a greater demand in society for formal systems of social protection as people turn to the state apparatus for support. However, this could also lead to an increased demand for better informal systems, thus the variables that distinguish one consequence from the other will be examined closely. Another challenge of using demand-side theories in Africa is that the demanding parties are not necessarily only citizens. Many countries are dependent on foreign aid and assistance, state sovereignty continues to shrink against the backdrop of a growing global order, and non-state actors are gaining greater prominence and influence. It seems in some cases that external actors can have enough influence within African states to sway the demand for formalization.

On the other hand, supply-side theories contend that unless there is a ready and willing supplier of formal social protection schemes (i.e., the state), formalization will not occur even when there is a strong demand for formal schemes within society. For social protection to be formalized, the state must be willing and able to take responsibility for social protection through the creation or expansion of formal schemes. For this to happen, certain political, economic and legal conditions must be in place before the state is willing and able to orchestrate or expand social protection. The willingness of the state to formalize social protection depends upon its legal obligations and political incentives. Currently a legal framework is in place to bring about

formalization because legal obligations bind the state to take responsibility for social protection. The political incentive to formalize will depend on the interests of those groups who wield power within the society, namely political elites, certain foreign and international actors, and the degree to which government is accountable to those who demand formalization. Even if the state is willing to formalize, there is still a question as to whether the state is capable of doing so. The ability or capacity of the state will depend on the availability of those resources needed to establish or expand formal social protection, such as financial and technical resources.

Lastly, the examination of supply-side issues cannot ignore path dependency. There is a tendency among institutions to resist radical change because it is often costly to do so, and it can challenge the status quo. Thus, institutions tend to develop along the path of least resistance, without disturbing their structural framework. Since formalization is necessarily an institution-driven process, path dependency is expected to affect the depth and scope of formalization within a society. In the African context, path dependency implies that one variable for formalization might be a state's colonial administrative legacy. Indeed, according to scholarship, states that inherited strong centralized administrative structures after decolonization are more inclined to establish formal social protection schemes than states that inherited weak or decentralized administrative apparatuses.

Based on this theoretical background the research project aims at testing two hypotheses.

Hypothesis 1: urbanization results in the breakdown of informal protection through the institution of the family, thus we can expect that urbanization coupled with a constitutional commitment to "social welfare for all" should result in the expansion of institutional and normative framework for social welfare within an African state.

Hypothesis 2: if the political incentives and state capacity do not support the supply of formal social protection schemes, then the coverage of social welfare by public social institutions will be rather low in countries that have enacted social protection legislation and policies.

By testing these two hypotheses, a systematic analysis of formalization processes will be produced. The goal of the analysis is to show under which condition formalization takes place. Connected to this, it will be examined whether and to what extent formalization brings about better social protection.

The final output of the analysis will be the publication of an edited volume, which will benefit from contributions from different disciplines, such as law, anthropology, political science, history, sociology, and economics. The inclusion of different disciplines finds its justification in the consideration that social protection is an interdisciplinary matter.

The volume will be articulated into three parts: the first part will point out the normative background of the book and will define formalization processes by determining who the drivers of these processes are, when state intervention takes place and what the effects of for-

malization are. The contribution to this part will come from the team of the project who will submit the introductory chapter.

The central part of the book will be dedicated to the description and analysis of case studies. Through the identification of emblematic experiences an overall picture of formalization of social protection in Africa will be depicted. The introduction of national health care insurance in Ghana will, for example, be examined. Moreover, the specific case of formalization of informal social protection schemes will be analysed. As a matter of fact, it is possible to recognize some forms of hybridization between informal and formal social protection schemes, such as in the case of rotating savings and credit associations which are widespread in many African countries and assume different forms. In this specific case, the trigger for formalization can come from above (state actors) or from below (users themselves) and some chapters will provide an insight into the issue.

This part will also contain an investigation of the role of the judiciary with regard to customary practices, provided by Tania Abbiate, as well as an examination of the role of NGO laws as vehicles of formalization or tools of political control provided by Jihan Kahssay.

The third part will be dedicated to assessing whether formalization advances the normative goals of social protection, such as alleviating poverty and institutionalizing the concept of solidarity; and, if so, under which conditions. This section will also look at the existence of prerequisites and of obstacles for for-

malization processes. Moreover, from a comparative perspective, Kangnikoé Bado will discuss, theoretically, the institutionalization of the concept of solidarity in western countries and the lessons that can be learnt from this experience for modern African states.

2.3.2 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN AFRICAN CONSTITUTIONALISM

Tania Abbiate

Since the 1990s of the last century, public participation in constitution-making has been glorified by civil society, scholarship and the international community primarily as a tool to promote the legitimacy of the constitution and for the citizen to acknowledge the latter. Moreover, participatory processes are considered educational exercise in democracy and a means to promote the growth of a democratic political culture in a society; they are also supposed to provide an arena in which to collectively address past deficiencies and structural inequities that stand at the heart of a given conflict. All these arguments have been particularly pivotal for the African countries, which have been characterized by intense waves of constitutional reforms in the last decades.

Public participation has become a "must-have" for almost all constitution-making processes of the continent. But what does public participation really mean? Which mechanisms does it entail? Are there minimum standards in terms of timing, openness of the political system, accessibility of participatory mechanisms, inclusiveness, etc. for participation to be an effective tool in the hands of the peo-

ple and so that constitutions are drafted in a manner that will make a difference? Which are the topics of public engagement? Should all constitutional contents be open for participation or should specific fields – such as the rights of minorities or the death penalty, for example – be excluded from public participation? To what extent have processes been framed to ensure that the presumed positive dimensions are realized? And in cases in which the processes have effectively been designed to ensure just this, has the result nevertheless been one of ambitious but unfulfilled promises?

The research project tackles these fundamental questions by providing a systematic overview of participation forms and mechanisms across the continent, seeking to provide a more nuanced understanding of the impact of public participation in constitution-making processes, digging beneath the rhetoric of public participation as a simple panacea for any successful process. Despite growing international support for public participation in constitution-making, in fact, what is still lacking in comparative research is solid empirical evidence regarding the merits of public participation as well as a critical theoretical discussion about its potentiality and impotence to ensure better democratic performance and the emergence of constitutionalism. The research project aims at filling this gap by publishing an edited volume which provides a conceptualisation of the term "public participation" and empirical evidence of 14 recent, or even still ongoing, constitution-making processes in Africa, namely in: Central African Republic, Egypt, Kenya, Libya, Malawi, Morocco, Senegal, Somalia, South Sudan, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

The fourteen case studies provide an insight into public participation in the field and are guided by four common questions: (1) How was participation envisaged in the drafting process?; (2) How did it translate into practice? - highlighting whether the model was followed, and what the most relevant discrepancies were; (3) What role did the international community and foreign countries play in terms of shaping participation in the constitution-making processes?; and (4) What influence did previous or contemporary experiences of other countries have?

The volume, published in early 2018 by Routledge, is structured into three parts: the first part is dedicated to a theoretical conceptualization of public participation in constitution-making; the second part focuses on country studies, organized along two categories of accomplished and ongoing processes; the third part explores some controversial issues that have emerged out of participatory constitutional experiences, as well as the role that was played by specific stakeholders in the processes. The co-editors are both authors of the introductory chapters and of single chapters dedicated respectively to the controversial issue of referendum (Markus Böckenförde), to the ideological conflict that arose in the Tunisian constitution-making process about how the state accommodates religious beliefs in the new constitutional order (Tania Abbiate), and to the issue of Lesbian-Gay-Bisexual and Transgender Rights in the South African Constitution (Veronica Federico).

The endeavour to conceptualize public participation in constitution-making is carried out by considering what it means to participate, and whether different

types of participation exist. At the end of the investigation it remains vague as to what participation actually means. The absence of a conceptual definition has made it convenient to focus on quantity, implying that the more people take part in the constitution-making process, the more participatory it is. This indicates a certain extent of public engagement in the process, but at the same time it leaves many questions unanswered, especially how much influence the participation of the people exerts on the overall process. In this regard, the volume presents a typology of public participation based on four qualitative indicators (the initiators of the process, the forms of communication, the degree of inclusion and the question of final authority) that contributes to clarifying the notion of public participation and can be helpful for analyzing participatory constitution-making processes.

Another relevant contribution to the conceptualization of public participation comes from the analysis of referendum processes in constitution-making. The investigation concludes that referenda are one among many admissible participatory instruments and its use in African constitution-making processes has had its merits and pitfalls. Remarkably, a suggestion is put forward: the experimentation of referendum for a specific question at an intermediate stage of the process could be successful serving as a fallback option when broad consensus cannot be achieved in the constituent assembly.

Although each case shows its peculiarities, it appears that participation in all examined case studies matters, but with very diverse effects and implications.

The high diversity ascertained in the investigation is due to several factors:

First of all, diversity depends on the respective socio-political, economic, cultural and historical contexts. It is self-evident that participation in Somalia and Libya experiences more obstacles than in Tunisia, Senegal or South Africa. However, research shows that, for example, the failure of participatory mechanisms in Somalia is, by and large, due to a tension between internal and international stakeholders, the fragmentation of the territory, and, last but not least, the intrinsic characters of Somali political culture that struggles with the very concept of representative democracy. Secondly, diversity depends on the very nature of participatory mechanisms, which are at times more or less inclusive; and which are, in some cases, defined by specific targets. In relation thereto, the accessibility of those mechanisms and processes plays a role – taking into consideration the urban-rural divide, the issue of illiteracy, the extent and effect of media reach and the lack of reliable web connections. Thirdly, diversity depends on the different points in time during which public participation is promoted. Informing people of the contents of the constitution, distributing constitutional drafts, collecting submissions and organizing hearings requires an adequate time span that should, however, not be too long either. When the timing is too tight, the risk of mere façade participation is very high; but if the deadlines are too far in the future – as was the case in Tanzania – participation loses its momentum. Fourthly, diversity depends on people's willingness to engage in the constitution-making processes and on their commitment to participate. It is a question of

whether people's participation is fueled by their interest in democratization, and effort to advance and enforce constitutionalism, or whether it rather comes to be defined by very specific stakeholders, to the detriment of social cohesion.

To conclude, the impact of public participation on African constitutionalism remains critical, for several reasons, including the fact that the adoption of a new constitutional text does not, once and for all, resolve the political struggles that characterize a constitution-making process and the fact that constitutions are to be implemented and interpreted in terms of their function to ensure democracy, social justice, the quality and effective enhancement of the fundamental rights and freedoms.

2.3.3 CAN DECENTRALIZATION ENHANCE SOCIAL RIGHTS? THE CASE STUDY OF UGANDA

Tania Abbiate

In the past decades, the great majority of African states have promoted the decentralization of governmental powers and functions as a vehicle through which to foster democracy and better governance, to empower communities and to bring services closer to the people. Decentralization has also been viewed as a way of promoting rural development and introducing checks and balances that minimize the possibility of a tyranny of the majority. Finally, it has been introduced as an instrument to reduce conflicts, this representing a remarkable objective where ethno-linguistic pluralism has boosted a lot of conflicts. The expected results are par-

ticularly attractive for the "African State" as an institution, which has been one of the most vilified concepts on the continent because of its general inability to provide institutional answers to the multiple needs and claims of its citizens: in many cases, the deficits are a result of the non-enforcement of constitutional provisions. Transferring power to sub-national units is therefore supposed to enhance responsiveness, accountability, transparency, and participation.

Despite the multiple theoretical arguments supporting this kind of institutional reform in Africa, many studies point out the existence of a gap between the institutional blueprints and the facts on the grounds. In many cases, a significant discrepancy between the rhetoric of autonomy and its real implementation has been noted: as a matter of fact, decentralization in Africa mostly entails a deconcentration of powers – which is the weakest form of decentralization – implying the mere execution at local level of decisions taken within the central governments. Moreover, in some cases, such as in South Africa, re-centralization processes promoted by courts or central governments have been noted. In other cases, such as in Ethiopia, the lack of proper implementation has promoted a resurgence of traditional authority structures in local governments, which has proved to be problematic in terms of compliance with the fundamental rights enshrined in the respective constitution. In yet other cases, such as in Malawi, Uganda and Sudan, the decentralization of powers has resulted in an exacerbation of conflicts over resource control and use, thus provoking ethnic conflicts. Finally, the studies on the effects of decentralization on service delivery and governance show

differentiated performances according to the services taken into consideration and the contexts. In general, it is possible to argue that most of the expectations regarding decentralization have not been met, but despite the poor results, decentralization continues to be promoted as a preferred institutional reform. Moreover, a number of different terms are used to describe this institutional design, thus creating conceptual confusion.

Whatever the term used to describe this kind of institutional reform, it appears unlikely that decentralization will effectively promote democracy and better governance, and consequently an effective guarantee of social rights. The aim of the research is to test this hypothesis by focusing on the experience of Uganda, where a vast programme of decentralization of power of local governments was introduced in the '90s of the last century. According to Art. 189 of the 1995 Constitution, social rights are a matter of the central government's competence, but they can be delegated to local governments, as it has indeed happened in the field of education, for example. After more than 20 years of the implementation of decentralization, it is now possible to carry out an evaluation of its impact on social rights, and in particular on a specific social right that will be identified during the first phase of the research. The selection of this right will be carried out considering the delegated matters of competence to subnational entities and the existence of judicial litigation concerning the specific right. In some cases, in fact, such as with the judgment *Center for Health, Human Rights and Development & 4 others v. Nakaseke District Local Administration*, the judiciary has pronounced a decision

on the enjoyment of social rights within a decentralized system of government.

The research project will tackle the following questions: 1) Does decentralization in Uganda promote a better enjoyment of social rights? 2) Does decentralization in Uganda lead to more inequality?

In order to give answers to these questions the research project will go through three main phases in which different aspects will be analyzed:

1) The first phase (first six months) will focus on the legal framework of decentralization in Uganda as well as its implementation. Attention will be given not only to its several legal dimensions, such as the constitutional framework and the ordinary legislation that implements constitutional provisions, but also to the social implications, such as the inclusion or non-inclusion of traditional authorities and the effects of this on vulnerable members of society, such as women. Crucial in this phase will also be the identification of a significant social right in order to evaluate the effect of decentralization on the enjoyment of this right.

2) The second phase (second six months) will focus on the assessment of the effects of decentralization on the selected social right. Methodologically, this assessment will be made through qualitative research: by interviewing crucial stakeholders at national, district and sub-county level, information about the enhancement of the social right(s) will be collected. Moreover, attention will also be given to several indicators, such as socio-economic indexes, policy papers and the jurisprudence of courts in this regard.

3) The third phase (last six months) will be dedicated to the analysis of data collected and to the writing of a monograph on the capacity of decentralization in terms of promoting enhanced access to social rights.

In total, the project will have a lifespan of one year and a half and will delve into three main theoretical conceptualizations: one concerning governance and decentralization, one concerning the welfare state in Africa and one concerning, more specifically, the protection and promotion of social rights in African constitutionalism.

2.3.4 THE PROTOCOL ON FREE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS AND ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE WITHIN ECOWAS COUNTRIES

Kangnikoé Bado

The Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, which consists of 15 Member States, adopted a free movement agreement in 1979. Since the Protocol relating to Free Movement of Persons, Residence and Establishment came into force, the provision of occupational and personal mobility within ECOWAS Member States, whose population is estimated at 362 million people, has been simplified in accordance with Article 3. Although freedom of movement and residence within the region is guaranteed, there is currently no corresponding regulation to coordinate the social protection systems of the contracting states, such as is provided for in the EU via the EU Coordination Regulation (Regulation (EC) No. 883/2004). Health care for citizens, for

instance, is regulated nationally and lies in the responsibility of each Member State. It has not yet been clarified whether patients benefit from health care provisions in exercising their freedom of movement rights in a Member State other than their own. There are many reasons for using cross-border health care: quality of health care, better specialisation of health services, or proximity to family members across the border. Since citizens of the Community may be concerned about their access to health services in other ECOWAS States, the supra-regional regulation on the provision of services should serve to prevent restrictions on mobility within the ECOWAS Community. The aim of this research work is to fill a legal gap between the Agreement on the Free Movement of Persons and different health insurance systems within ECOWAS in order to avoid obstacles to the freedom of movement within the Contracting States.

The most common problems in practice arise when nationals of a contracting party receive health care services in the territory of another Member State that does not have a comparable health insurance scheme. As a consequence, Member States with inclusive insurance systems have to carry higher costs. By contrast, in states without inclusive systems, patients of cross-border health care services have to assume a higher financial burden. Therefore, access to health services should be guaranteed according to the principles of equal treatment set out in Art. 59 of the Revised ECOWAS Treaty. In principle, in accordance with Article 59 of the Revised ECOWAS Treaty, the states parties are called upon to take all measures neces-

sary for the effective implementation of the Agreement on the Free Movement of Persons within the region.



Poor quality of health care services is one of the reasons for which patients in the ECOWAS countries make use of cross-border health care.

The National Health Insurance Act of Ghana and the Togolese National Compulsory Insurance Act shall illustrate the regulation gap: For the implementation of the National Health Insurance Act Ghana set up an administration that shall ensure general health insurance and access to health services for persons residing in the country and persons who are not resident in the country, but are visiting (§ 2). This law therefore addresses the possibility of cross-border health care in relation to free movement within the ECOWAS Community. However, the law does not say anything about possible differences between the Member State of affiliation and the Member State of treatment. In addition, there is no provision at regional level for the reimbursement of health care services provided in another Member State during the exercise of the freedom of movement of insured persons.

As far as the group of insured persons is concerned, differences in the Community's regulations are obvious. In this respect, two categories of health care systems with different normative structures can be identified. On the one hand, there are Member States that have effected a general obligation for all to be covered under the national health insurance scheme. This is the case in Ghana, for example, where every resident is a member of the national health insurance scheme in accordance with § 27 of the National Health Insurance Act. On the other hand, in some Member States health insurance is only compulsory for employees and certain privileged groups. This category of Member States includes, for example, Togo, where, according to Art. 3 of the National Compulsory Insurance Act, only members of the public administration and of public institutions of administrative character are subject to compulsory insurance.

Also the legal relationships between service providers and beneficiaries are conceived differently. Examples are Art. 7 of the Togolese National Compulsory Insurance Act and § 39 and 40 of the Ghanaian National Health Insurance Act. According to § 39 and 40 of the Ghanaian National Health Insurance Act, a national health insurance fund is to be established. The purpose of the health insurance fund is to cover the costs of health care and benefits for the members of the statutory health insurance scheme. In contrast, according to Art. 44 of the Compulsory Insurance Act in Togo, the costs of health care abroad and for a number of health services are not covered. In addition, Art. 7 of the Togolese Health Act stipulates that health care and health services in the pri-

vate sector be provided on a fee basis. In the public and private non-profit sector, patients availing themselves of these services are required to pay a contribution. Against this background, the limitation of expenditure has to be regarded as particularly problematic.

The situation described above raises several legal questions: How can the ECOWAS Member States organise the compatibility of the guarantee of freedom of movement with the different health care systems? Particularly, how can cross-border health care services be integrated into the different health insurance systems? How can negative financial consequences in the light of implementing the provisions of Art. 59 of the Revised Treaty be prevented or dealt with? In order to answer these legal questions, it has been proposed to implement Art. 61 Sentence 2 (b) of the Revised Treaty. This regulation calls on the Member States to promote cooperation on health issues between them. One possible way to advance such cooperation would be to coordinate the various health benefits systems. In this context, the coordination of health care systems is addressed (Part I). In addition, cross-border health care services are analysed in the light of the Agreement on the Free Movement of Persons. Finally, solutions to some practical problems such as the repayment of health care services within the states parties are outlined (Part II). To this end, some regional instruments such as the Charter of Fundamental Social Rights in the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the Code on Social Security of the SADC, the Protocol on Health in the SADC and relevant European Union instruments such as the Directives

on the exercise of patients' rights in cross-border health care will be used.

2.3.5 A NEW LOOK ON AFRICAN SOCIAL PROTECTION: RESPONSIBILITIES OF MEMBER STATES AND UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATIONS

Kangnikoé Bado

According to classic international law, social security is primarily the responsibility of each sovereign state. This view has evolved since the experience of the two world wars in the 20th century. In accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the development of international law, the stability and well-being of every human being are conditions for peaceful and friendly relations between nations. To this end, the United Nations has a responsibility, in support of Member States, to ensure better living standards, full employment and the conditions for good economic and social progress. In order to implement these goals effectively, all Member States have committed themselves to working together and in cooperation with the United Nations.

Nonetheless, some of the results of this cooperation are undisputedly negative: according to estimates by the World Bank, some 400 million people in sub-Saharan Africa continue to live below the poverty line. Because of the weakening of the social protection systems of these countries, every small incident can lead to drastic humanitarian disasters. In recent years, several thousand Africans have left their homes because of poverty and lack of opportu-

nities. During life-threatening journeys across the Mediterranean to Europe, they have risked their lives. Looking at the living conditions of many people in sub-Saharan Africa, it seems clear that the countries of origin have failed to fulfil their primary duty to ensure a decent life.

The main objective of the study is to establish a new definition of development aid, based not only on the general obligations of international law, but also on a new category of legal obligations and its implementation, to improve social welfare in Africa.

With regard to the history and development of international law, there are a number of legal questions: What specific responsibilities do the Member States of the United Nations have in view of the current deficits in social security in sub-Saharan Africa and the development of international law? With regard to history, are all Member States of the United Nations equally responsible for social security in Africa? If not, what are the sources of different attributions of responsibility? Finally, the study examines whether international organisations have a legal obligation to contribute to social security in Africa.

To answer these questions, this research takes into account relevant sources of international law, most notably Art. 55 and 56 of the United Nations Charter. Essentially, Art. 55 states that, in order to achieve the state of stability and welfare necessary for peaceful and friendly relations between nations based on respect for the principle of equality and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall inter alia promote improve-

ments in living standards, full employment and the conditions for economic and social progress and advancement. For the implementation of Art. 55, Art. 56 of the United Nations Charter recommends that all Member States cooperate jointly and individually with the Organisation in order to achieve the objectives set out in Article 55.

At first glance, the need to provide development aid seems to apply equally to all Member States. However, some States Parties to the United Nations are more or less responsible for the current weakness of the social situation in African countries. An essential rule of international law is that each state has and exercises full and permanent sovereignty. This means that each state decides on its own wealth, natural resources and economic activities. This rule was defined in Art. 2 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States. However, this has not always been the case in an African context. During and after colonisation, African countries were exposed to exploitation by some European countries. Moreover, after independence, African states continue to be victims of what the former Ghanaian politician Kwame Nkrumah called the last stage of imperialism. This type of exploitation essentially destroys the economic and social structures of African states. In other words, the current weakness of social protection systems in Africa can find an explanation from this colonial and neo-colonial history. Consequently, this article should show how colonial history has represented a behaviour of the responsible states in colonial and neo-colonial history that is contrary to international law.

In order to eliminate this historical injustice, this research focuses on the duty of reparation for the affected Member States of the United Nations under the law of state responsibility. For this purpose, the provisions of Art. 55 and 56 and other relevant provisions of international law constitute a legal basis for the implementation of this reparation. It is clear that the provisions of Art. 55 and 56 of the Charter do not provide any redress for violations of international law. However, the two provisions and other relevant sources of international law should serve to implement the reparation of violations of international law during the colonial and neo-colonial period in Africa.

In addition to the states, the international organisations also have a responsibility to contribute to social protection in Africa. This can be derived from Art. 57 of the United Nations Charter. According to this provision, the various specialised agencies set up in the context of inter-governmental agreements shall carry out wide-ranging international tasks, as set out in their authoritative framework, in the fields of economy, social services, culture, education, health and related areas. In accordance with this rule, many special organizations were established in the United Nations system after the Second World War. For example, the World Bank, then known as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, has made a decisive contribution to the reconstruction of the systems of some European countries destroyed by the Second World War, in the context of its task and responsibility.

The study will be divided into three parts. The first part deals with the general commitment to development aid (Part I). A special obligation is derived from

the exploitation of African countries by some European countries from the 19th century onwards. After exposing the different violations of international law through this exploitation, the reparation of those violations should be addressed (Part II). Finally, it will be shown that, on the basis of the UN Charter and special mandates, some international organisations have an obligation to ensure social security in Africa (Part III).

2.4 HEALTH LAW

2.4.1 AVAILABILITY OF INNOVATIVE IN VITRO DIAGNOSTICS IN HEALTHCARE – REGULATION OF ACCESS ON THE BASIS OF A COMPARATIVE LAW STUDY

Simone von Hardenberg and Philipp Wien

The project "Innovative In Vitro Diagnostics in Healthcare – Regulation of Access on the Basis of a Comparative Law Study" is supported by the Fritz Thyssen Stiftung (duration: 1 September 2016 – 31 August 2019).

One drop of blood to reveal cancer? Research in biomedicine offers new application fields for innovative diagnostics. Besides "Gene Editing via CRISPR/Cas9", there is hardly a topic in biomedicine at the moment that receives as much attention as liquid biopsy. Liquid biopsy can be used for finding cancer cells of a tumor that circulate in the blood, urine or saliva. Via this method, screening and early diagnosis of cancer, stratification of patients and therapy monitoring are supposed to be made easier. Already

today, modern analytical processes such as gene expression tests give important information about a tumor cell in order to decide if adjuvant chemotherapy should be part of the therapy plan or not. New multigene analyses allow for the identification of relevant mutations as a precondition for individualized therapy decisions for more and more indications. Such molecular diagnostic tests in the form of in vitro diagnostics are the focus of this research project.

The integration of innovative in vitro diagnostics is crucial for the future of the German healthcare system. Integration means formal access as such, as well as stipulation of the necessary conditions for it (like price regulation), as both aspects belong together. Besides, integration has to be seen in the context of the general healthcare market, where a new product first gets accessible, and in terms of the national statutory health insurance [Gesetzliche Krankenversicherung (GKV)] as a special healthcare market with its own conditions. The majority of the German population is insured in the GKV. For this system, we need a better legal regulation regarding access to new innovative diagnostic tests in order to harmonize the different interests: On the one hand, the patients should profit from early access to innovative products, and this is also in the interest of the manufacturers. On the other hand, the GKV has to ensure a certain quality level and has to be able to finance such innovation. However, German law is still lacking a suitable legal regulation to address this challenge.

The aim of this project is to propose a better legal regulative framework for the integration of innovative in vitro diagnostics into the benefits catalogue of



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the German statutory health insurance. The proposal is to balance the differing interests. It is based on an analysis of the current regulations in Germany and the European Union. Besides, the relation between health policy and the different interests of the stakeholders are taken into account. Further, the proposal is grounded on a comparative law study: The first part will give an overview of the different national legal systems in order to identify those countries which have already established legal access to innovative in vitro diagnostics in their healthcare systems. The second part deals with the relevant regulations to find out whether and how the latter cope with the different interests and conditions in the different healthcare markets. It will be reviewed whether and how they can be used for the German legal framework. In Germany, there is, as yet, no current comparative legal study about the integration of new in vitro diagnostics into our healthcare system; there-

fore, the project will also close a gap in legal research.

During the first period of the research project, a theoretical model for the regulation framework was developed. The model distinguishes, on the one hand, between the product level, laboratory level and therapy level and, on the other hand, between the different directions taken by the general health market and by the social insurance market. Contact with medical practitioners has helped to understand the medical aspects of the regulation system and to give the model an empirical basis.

The research results were discussed with experts from the medical sector, the diagnostics industry and the self-administration bodies of the German healthcare system at an interdisciplinary workshop held on 23 November 2017 focusing on the hurdles to be taken with regard to molecular diagnostics within



The integration of innovative in vitro diagnostics is crucial for the future of the German healthcare system.



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the GKV [Molekulare Diagnostik in der GKV: Was ist zu tun?]. In addition, the results have been published in interdisciplinary journals in order to support a dialogue across disciplinary boundaries. The project seeks to generate a greater scope of attention for questions of implementing medical research into clinical application, not only in the scientific sector, but also in the public one. After all, broad attention is required to carry out important legal reforms. Therefore, an interdisciplinary symposium has been scheduled to conclusively discuss the developed proposal with experts from the different healthcare sectors.

2.4.2 MANAGED ENTRY AGREEMENTS IN GERMANY

Nikola Wilman

Jointly executed with the German Research Centre for Environmental Health at the Helmholtz Centre Munich, this project had two main research foci: (1) to analyse the social law framework for the integration of so-called Managed Entry Agreements (MEAs) into the German Statutory Health Insurance (SHI) and (2) to determine, on the basis of a systematic database search, the current state of literature regarding the actual use of MEAs in Germany.

In Germany's SHI, newly licensed pharmaceuticals and diagnostic or therapeutic methods are regulated in different ways. In simplified terms, the central condition for the adoption of innovative methods into the (outpatient) benefits catalogue of the German SHI is the demonstration of their additional therapeutic benefit. In addition, the method has to be medically

necessary and economically efficient. However, the evidence base available at the time of the assessment is often insufficient to accurately estimate the clinical and cost effectiveness of the treatment method or its real life budget impact. This uncertainty may delay reimbursement decisions and patient access. As a possible solution, so-called Managed Entry Agreements allow for more differentiated evaluations of benefit and cost effectiveness to be integrated into the health care supply management.

In a narrow sense, Managed Entry Agreements (MEAs) can be understood as contractual agreements between service providers and purchasers which allow a technology to be made available under specific conditions, usually for a predefined period, after which the benefits of the technology are reviewed. The term "agreement" can, in a broader sense, be understood as an "arrangement", which encompasses not only selective agreements between providers and purchasers but also collective, and in particular statutory, provisions.

Despite the diversity in the different models of MEAs they can be divided into two main types: health outcome-based and non-health outcome-based or cost-based agreements. An example of the former is a so-called "coverage with evidence development" agreement where continued coverage is dependent upon the generation of further evidence through formal studies to address the sources of uncertainty regarding clinical effectiveness and/or cost effectiveness. Another example is a so-called "price linked to outcome" scheme where reimbursement is directly linked to a specified outcome for each patient (either

clinical or other). Cost-based MEAs can for example take the form of "price-volume" agreements where the price paid per unit for a health care technology is linked to the total number of units purchased or "expenditure caps" which limit the total expenditure by a health system on a treatment without limiting the total quantity of the treatment available. A "fixed cost per patient" scheme involves a set price for an entire course of a patient's treatment regardless of the number of treatments actually received.

The early access to innovative methods in the SHI through the usage of MEAs depends on the type of health care service concerned (e.g. pharmaceutical or diagnostic/therapeutic method) as well as on the concrete healthcare setting into which the method is to be integrated. Reimbursement regulation differs significantly between the in- and outpatient care settings. Under Sec. 135 Social Code Book V (SGB V) new diagnostic and therapeutic methods intended for use in the outpatient care setting are only added to the benefit basket if their therapeutic benefit has been sufficiently proven. In contrast, in the inpatient care setting all methods, including new ones, can be used without any acknowledgement of benefit as long as they have not been explicitly excluded by the Federal Joint Committee (FJC) (Sec. 137c SGB V).

On the regulatory level, there are currently two options to implement MEAs into the SHI: (1) contractual (selective) agreements: e.g. rebate agreements, agreements according to Sec. 103c SGB V, integrated care agreements (Sec. 140a SGB V) as well as pilot projects (Sec. 63 SGB V) and (2) statutory regulations to investigate potentially beneficial meth-

ods (Sec. 137e and Sec. 139d SGB V). For the pharmaceutical sector, for example, Sec. 130c SGB V contains a non-exhaustive list of contractual designs for selective agreements between health insurance funds and manufacturers: price-volume agreements, expenditure caps and pay-for-performance models. Also, since 2011, pharmaceutical manufacturers can participate in integrated care agreements (Sec. 140a Para. 3 Sent. 1 Nr. 5 SGB V). Within these types of agreements there is the possibility, and in pilot projects the mandatory obligation (Sec. 65 SGB V), to condition coverage upon the collection of additional evidence. Concerning the non-medicinal sector, in January 2012 a new Sec. 137e was added to SGB V, allowing for the inclusion of innovative and potentially beneficial diagnostic and therapeutic methods in the SHI benefit basket, during which additional evidence regarding their effectiveness and safety must be gathered. This new approach can be considered as "coverage with evidence development".

In order to determine the current state of the literature regarding the use of MEAs in the German SHI a comprehensive literature search was conducted, including relevant databases as well as the subject-specific websites of 53 stakeholders (e.g. health insurance funds and pharmaceutical companies). Only 23 MEAs (10 health outcome-based, 13 cost-based) could be identified, of which only 13 provided adequate information to differentiate them from other types of established contract models such as "traditional" rebate agreements. These findings also coincide with the literature according to which the market is dominated by "traditional" rebate agreements (usually for

generics), whereas innovative rebate agreements for branded medicines or agreements with a "quality or supply component" according to Sec. 130a Para. 8 Sent. 2 SGB V are considered rare. The majority of the MEAs identified (17) concerned pharmaceuticals, thus covering a broad range of indications.

Due to the confidential nature of many MEAs, a systematic review of published sources can only provide an incomplete picture of the current situation of MEAs in Germany. On the one hand, this is understandable as selective agreements constitute a significant and politically intended competition parameter for health insurance funds. On the other hand, the publication of evidence generated in the course of a MEA could be, in particular for reasons of quality assurance, of undoubted advantage. In this respect the establishment of a directory of MEAs could foster their transparent documentation and evaluation.

2.4.3 ADVANCEMENT OF DEMAND PLANNING IN GERMAN OUTPATIENT MEDICAL CARE

Ulrich Becker

"It is a central concern of health policy to ensure that medical care is available to the population throughout the country in line with demand and close to the place of residence" – this is what the legislator wrote in the explanatory statement (Bundestag document No. 17/6906, p. 1) on the draft of an "Act for the Improvement of Care Structures in Statutory Health Insurance" (GKV-Versorgungsstrukturgesetz). Less than four years later, he sub-

mitted a draft bill for a "Law to Strengthen Care in Statutory Health Insurance" (GKV-Versorgungsstärkungsgesetz) stating that the "demographic development, new treatment options arising from medical and technical progress, as well as different care situations in metropolitan areas and structurally weak regions" created the "need for further legislative action" (Bundestag document No. 18/4095, p. 1). In fact, there is clearly a distribution problem in outpatient medical care, which is closely linked to the spatial consequences of demographic developments: while fewer and fewer doctors want to settle in rural areas, the density of doctors in cities is increasing – at least this is true for some categories of doctors and in some regions. And the legislator is quite obviously trying hard, but so far with little success, to solve this problem.

Investigation Mission

For a long time now, the statutory health insurance scheme (GKV) has been trying not to leave the distribution of contract physicians to the market, but to control it by means of demand planning. However, the instruments intended for this purpose are apparently not very effective to this day. With the aid of the "Law to Strengthen Care in Statutory Health Insurance", the legislator has put the task of ensuring improvements into the hands of the Joint Federal Committee (Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss – GBA). The GBA is the central player in the neo-corporatist negotiation and regulation arrangement that still characterises the German healthcare system today. It is responsible for issuing the demand planning guideline, which specifies all relevant and very openly defined legal

provisions for demand planning. The GBA was obliged to "make the necessary adjustments to ensure that demands are met" with effect from 1 January 2017. In May 2016, it had invited tenders for an external evaluation regarding the implementation of changes made, but it was not awarded until January 2017; its completion is planned for February 2018. The preparation thereof is the responsibility of a consortium that includes researchers from the Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, as well as researchers from Ludwig Maximilian University Munich, the University of Bonn, the University of Greifswald and the Scientific Institute for Health Economics and Health System Research in Leipzig.

The legal part of the evaluation deals with three main topics: (1) the description, systematisation and analysis of existing instruments and steering options resulting from Social Code Book V, the Medical Practitioners' Authorisation Regulation and the Demand Planning Directive, (2) the elaboration of the legal requirements for the positive legal design of demand planning and their concrete significance; (3) the legal assessment of possible reform options as they result from the other parts of the evaluation dealing with the supply-policy-related, geographical, medical and economic aspects. At this point, its results cannot and must not be anticipated, but the individual investigation steps shall be briefly described.

Investigation Steps and Significance

Since their inclusion in Social Code Book V, the regulations on demand planning have undergone numerous and far-reaching changes. They illustrate the changes in the legislator's objectives from the former attempts to avoid oversupply ("glut of doctors") to the fight against undersupply in rural areas. To this end, a number of parameters are defined with a view to demand planning. However, the actual goal to be achieved, namely "demand-oriented care provision", is not defined by law. This is left to the two-tier process of demand planning. In a first step, the Demand Planning Directive determines the uniform ratios specific to each physician category, and forms the physician categories relevant to planning as well as the planning areas. In a second step, the planning specifications are implemented. First of all, the responsible actors have to determine a shortage or an oversupply in order to effect medical licence restrictions (§ 103 Para. 1, Sent. 2 SGB V) and further steering instruments. The steering instruments can be systematized in various ways, namely in relation to (1) steering intensity, steering programmes and modes; (2) the players involved, differentiated according to actors and addressees; (c) legal structures, forms of action, and effects.

The maintenance of an effective health care system is a social welfare state obligation and is therefore a constitutionally prescribed task that is to include adequate medical care provision. In fulfilling this obligation, both the basic rights of insured persons and those of service providers must be observed. In line with decisions made by the Supreme Court, it is permissible to intervene to a reason-



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able extent in order to enforce demand planning, whereby the GBA shall be given discretion as to defining the conditions to be observed for this purpose. However, its decisions do not only require substantiation, but must also be based on a sound foundation of sufficient data and expertise. In addition, its role in demand planning has also been called into question by two recent decisions of the Federal Constitutional Court, in which constitutional limitations of the GBA's involvement as a standard-setter are pointed out. All of this is related to the density of legal requirements, whose configuration and interpretation are essential for the legal assessment of development options.

The legal part of the evaluation contributes to the further development of demand planning at several levels. Systematization, analysis, and assessments help to understand existing instruments and steering options for outpatient medical care in the overall context of demand planning. At the same time, it sets out the legal framework in which the proposals for the further development of medical requirements planning drawn up in the other parts of the evaluation can operate. Finally, it is intended to contribute to further improving the basis for the decision making of the GBA and to developing steering instruments for better requirements planning regarding the distribution of contract physicians' in order to ensure a comprehensive supply of contract physician services throughout Germany that is accessible to all insured persons.

2.5 LAW AND ECONOMICS

2.5.1 THE PRICE OF EXCLUSION AND THE VALUE OF INCLUSIVE POLICIES

Sergio Mittlaender Leme de Souza

The exclusion of less educated, skilled, or talented individuals from a social group unfortunately up to the present day pervades across societies and countries. Migrants and refugees that join another society, often in poverty and without the same level of education as the other citizens, are often relegated by the latter to groups and neighborhoods composed mostly – if not exclusively – of excluded individuals. Governments have attempted different policies that aim at integrating the excluded, and at creating a society in which rich and poor, skilled and less skilled individuals all contribute to the common good and have an equal share of its benefits, but often with very limited success. Empirical evidence identifying the effects of exclusion and inclusion, and of different types of inclusive policies can inform policy-makers and contribute to the effectiveness of social policy measures.

This project investigates, in its first part, the effect of exclusion of less skilled individuals on their cooperative behavior, with the aim of shedding light on the unresolved debate of whether exclusion promotes prosocial or antisocial behavior. There is, in effect, an ongoing debate in the behavioral sciences between supporters of the reconnection hypothesis and those of the antisocial hypothesis, the two which predict opposing effects, albeit no definite evidence for the effect of exclusion on the subsequent behavior.

ior of the excluded exists. Secondly, the project investigates the effect of inclusion of less skilled individuals on their cooperative behavior, and studies how less skilled individuals that are included in the group by the wholehearted decision of high skilled individuals will reciprocate to the favorable treatment they receive by seeking to cooperate and to integrate with those that included them.

It does so in a controlled, laboratory environment in which individuals participate in a public good game. This game is the benchmark for the study of cooperative behavior of individuals in groups, and allows for the identification of those effects, *ceteris paribus*, in isolation. It hence abstracts from, and controls all other possible confounding factors that might affect behavior of individuals in the field, and which make the identification of those effects especially difficult with the use of field data.

The second part of the experiment studies the capacity of two different policies that aim at re-including previously excluded individuals into society. It compares a policy that re-includes them back into the group from which they were excluded, together with those individuals that decided to exclude them, with a policy that includes them into a different group. The effect of reciprocity, in its negative form, is predicted to hamper the positive effects of inclusion in the first case, as individuals tend to reciprocate negatively against those that treat them unfairly. This is expected to be different in the second case, in which excluded individuals are included in a group that does not encompass those that mistreated them.

Results indicate, somehow surprisingly, that exclusion promotes prosocial behavior by the excluded, increasing their cooperative behavior among each other, and consonant with the reconnection hypothesis. This, however, does not imply that exclusion – with respect to its capacity to induce cooperation – is desirable *per se*, because one also has to consider the effect of inclusion on prosocial behavior. In fact, inclusion also promotes prosocial behavior, consonant with reciprocity theories, and at a comparatively higher rate. While exclusion increased the observed rate of cooperation in public good games by around 15%, inclusion increased it by roughly 30%.

The real danger of either inclusion or exclusion lies, with respect to cooperation among members of a group, in the reaction of those that decide to include or to exclude others, for there is often disagreement and dissent on whether they should exclude low-skilled individuals or rather include them. High-skilled members that voted for inclusion, but who were outvoted by a majority that decided to exclude the less skilled ones, subsequently refused to cooperate with the majority. Their rates of cooperation dropped by roughly 50%, a major and very strong effect that leads to high social losses.

This insight highlights an often neglected effect that is, however, of major importance in the debate regarding inclusion or exclusion of particular individuals in a society: the need to promote agreement on the path ahead, and to avoid disagreement among citizens. Otherwise, there is the real danger that this type of conflict will hamper cooperation and prosocial behavior not of the excluded, but rather

of other citizens whose prosocial vote is overridden. The polarization of a politically controversial issue, followed by a policy that includes or excludes a certain group of people, is capable of hampering cooperation and prosocial behavior among the members of a society.



Does exclusion promote prosocial or antisocial behavior?

The experiment further provides evidence of the perverse effect of reciprocity that inclusive policies may unleash in certain circumstances, and for the need to take its effect into consideration when designing and implementing them. When inclusive policies re-include the excluded back into the same group from which they were excluded, and together with those that voted for their exclusion, then rates of cooperation between the members of the group decreased considerably. In contrast, a policy that re-includes the excluded into another, different group, does not have such an effect, and is capable of restoring the initial levels of cooperation between the members of the group as if exclusion had not taken place.

Courts, in providing a remedy for victims of discrimination and exclusion, shall consider the consequences of their decision for the victim as well as for the environment into which the victim will

be integrated after the legal decision. In the labor market, an injunction ordering a firm to reintegrate victims of discrimination into the very same position they occupied before, forcing them to work again together with the same colleagues responsible for discrimination, will most often lead to aggrievement and low rates of cooperation within the team. Courts should instead allow victims to choose whether they want to be reintegrated into the same team, with the same colleagues, or rather into a new team, with other colleagues who were not responsible for the discrimination they suffered, for this remedy, in contrast with the first one, does not involve negative reciprocal behavior. If this is not possible, then monetary compensation, or substitutive relief for the victim might provide a superior remedy than injunctive relief.

2.5.2 WINNERS DON'T CHEAT – MORALITY, PUNISHMENT, AND THEIR EFFICIENT INTER-ACTION IN SOCIAL DILEMMAS

Sergio Mittlaender Leme de Souza

Human cooperation is enigmatic, for it is predicted by rational-choice theories not to occur in any situation in which there is a tension between what is best for the individual and what is best for society – i.e. in social dilemmas. Still, it is widespread and pervasive, and individuals often sacrifice their own gains for another's benefit, behaving thereby in a prosocial manner. Several factors have been proposed by theory, and backed up by empirical evidence, for this phenomenon, among which sanctions and moral norms play a preponderant role.

In effect, humans can commit to a future course of action by the making of a promise. In real-life social dilemmas, we rely on agreements in which we promise to each other to cooperate, imposing upon ourselves a moral obligation to cooperate. While promises without sanctions are very often broken, it is our human tendency to punish violations of moral norms – such as breach of promise – more fiercely than mere defections. In the absence of such a moral obligation, the level of individual punishment against defection is lower. Promises induce cooperation not only because they signal willingness to cooperate, but mainly because they trigger higher levels of punishment in case they are broken, and the moral norm of keeping promises is thereby violated, which in turn induces higher cooperation.

The institutions of promises and punishment, largely unique to humans, might hence lead to the preponderance of cooperation even in single, anonymous interactions in which rational-choice theories predict pervasive defection. Existing studies, however, consider the effect of such institutions monolithically, and without considering which types of individuals are affected by them. Individuals can be categorized, according to the well-established social values orientation scale, into (i) altruists, (ii) prosocial, (iii) individualists, and (iv) competitive types. This project studies the heterogeneous effects of punishment and moral norms on the behavior of prosocial and individualist types of individuals, and focuses on the potentially efficient interaction between those institutions on those individuals less likely to cooperate.

A controlled laboratory experiment was implemented in which subjects play single prisoners' dilemma games, the prototype of a social dilemma game, in four different conditions: without the possibility to promise to cooperate or to punish defectors, in the presence of only one of these institutions, and finally in the presence of both of them. Subsequently, individuals were classified according to the above-mentioned social-value orientation scale, with virtually all of them being either prosocial or individualist types, in a roughly equal proportion.

Results reveal that sanctions and moral commitment induce cooperation only in prosocial types, but not in individualist persons. When the prosocial individuals exchanged promises to cooperate with others, rates of cooperation roughly doubled compared to the cases in which they could not make promises, and a similar result is observed when prosocial individuals could be punished for defection. For individualist persons, however, it required both institutions to induce cooperation, as they did not change their behavior on grounds of a promise they gave, or on grounds of prospective punishment by their counter-parties.

When both types are considered together, results reveal that the possibility to promise or to punish each increases cooperation, in isolation. However, it is only the efficient interaction between the moral commitment and punishment of wrongdoers that leads most people to cooperate. Observed rates of cooperation increased from 25% to 55% as a result of those institutions. The profit-maximizing strategy was to cooperate, and to suppress the temptation to defect after a successful exchange of

promises to cooperate. Cheaters, in contrast, were harshly punished, and their earnings were almost zero. Those that made and kept promises avoided punishment, and achieved the highest gains.

In countries where social insurance systems are not especially well-developed, and where enforcement mechanisms are weak, non-legal forms of community insurance and benefits provide some protection for its members. Several examples of communal systems are found in African and Asian countries in which the state lacks the resources and expertise to maintain a well-functioning social insurance system. There is the need, for these systems to function well, not only to create a commitment between the members to provide their contributions to the financing of the system, but also to create and establish decentralized punishment mechanisms which can be implemented by the members of the community, and without the need for state intervention. These involve, as observed in communities that rely on these mechanisms, ostracism, reputational harm, withdrawal from mutual cooperation, and other non-legal sanctions against those who cheat. They are crucial for the well-functioning of those systems, for without a punishment mechanism, commitment and promises to comply are not enough to lead most individuals to abide.

2.6 SPORTS LAW

2.6.1 VOLUNTARY WORK AND MINIMUM WAGE IN SPORT

Julia Hagn

The Minimum Wage Act (MiLoG) has not only raised a number of new questions in Germany. It has also revived old questions. In particular, the meaning and concept of honorary office has once again become the focus of many discussions. It is specifically not just a question of whether the Minimum Wage Act should apply to voluntary work or not. It is also about how voluntary work and labour law relate to each other, as well as voluntary work and social law. One cannot be resolved without the other. However, as honorary posts play an important role in Germany, the Minimum Wage Act reminds us of issues that are of great importance in many areas of society: the cultivation of customs and traditions, nature and environmental protection, participation in the fulfilment of communal and religious tasks, as well as in sport. And a lot depends on how these questions are answered. That is to say, how volunteering can be exercised, what costs it entails and when it conveys which social protection. Getting clarity about this is anything but easy.

For this reason scientists, judges and representatives from the area of sport met in Munich in the summer of 2016 to seek answers to the abovementioned questions from different perspectives. Prof. Dr. Ulrich Becker explained first of all whether and how social law regulates voluntary work and the minimum wage in sport. Pursuant to § 22 Para. 3 MiLoG, "honorary workers" do not fall

within the scope of its regulations. However, according to Becker, the law does not specify what is to be understood by "honorary workers". It is true that in the German Social Code (SGB), honorary workers are mentioned in several places (§ 2 Para. 1 Nos. 9, 10, § 12 SGB VII, § 73 SGB VIII and § 82b SGB XI). However, even these provisions do not clarify the relationship between voluntary work and the applicability of general labour and social law. In view of this regulatory loophole, Becker proposed to determine the decisive criteria of what is regarded as honorary office, namely the general interest orientation of the activity and the consequences for the payment of expense allowances, the limitation of the scope of activity and the corresponding authority to issue directives.

Labour law expert Prof. Dr. Richard Giesen from Ludwig Maximilian University Munich, pointed out two major problems in connection with the Minimum Wage Act: Firstly, sports activities are often carried out in personal independence. In this case there is no employment relationship. Secondly, activities related to sports can be carried out outside a reciprocal relationship within the meaning of §§ 320ff. of the German Civil Code (BGB). Where, according to the contract, a service is not rendered for the sake of a service in return, an employment contract according to §§ 611 ff. of the German Civil Code and thus also an employment relationship is out of the question.

For this reason, honorary work in sport is often not carried out on an employment basis, even where it is subject to directives. Accordingly, an employment relationship may not be established in

this case, especially if the pay involved is low. However, this does not mean that the Minimum Wage Act is not applicable, since not every payment that is too low leads to an elimination of the conditions for a reciprocal relationship. On the contrary, according to Giesen a reciprocal relationship exists even in the case of inadequately remunerated work activities if they are carried out specifically on grounds of low remuneration. Accordingly, low payment can only result in the non-existence of an employment relationship if, for example, the activity is carried out in the form of voluntary work, as confirmed by § 22 Para. 3 MiLoG. This also corresponds to the judicature of the Federal Labour Court. For the field of sport, Giesen concluded that smaller auxiliary activities of club members, the deployment of low-paid contract players, and also the work of directive-dependent trainers and coaches should, as a rule, be classified as honorary work.



Voluntary work in sport plays an important role in Germany. However, there is great need for regulations in this regard.

Dr. Rainer Koch, President of the Bavarian Football Association [Bayerischer Fußballverband] explained the view of the clubs. He referred, in particular, to the questions of whether contract play-

ers were employees within the meaning of the Minimum Wage Act and whether amateur clubs therefore had to pay their players a minimum wage of 8.50 EUR per hour. In this context, it was also discussed how the legal situation affects coaches in the club.

Benjamin Folkmann, Club Secretary of FC Bayern Munich, particularly criticized the absence of a definition of the term "honorary activity" as well as the documentation duty for marginally employed persons. In practical terms, this means that all association employees who receive more than 60 EUR or, respectively 200 EUR (fixed rate for honorary activity or, respectively, trainers) and less than 450 EUR per month, are to be considered as employees and must document their hours in writing in line with the Minimum Wage Act. Further questions arise, such as that of a possible entitlement to holidays. To cope with the high administrative burden, it would be necessary to create new personnel resources, Folkmann said.

Dr. Christian Zieglmeier, judge at the Bavarian Higher State Social Court [Landessozialgericht], referred to the clubs' contribution risk arising from the social security audit of the German pension insurance scheme [Deutsche Rentenversicherung]. Apart from additional demands for contributions, which in some cases may jeopardise the existence of the honorary management board, the latter also run the risk of criminal liability (§ 266a of the German Criminal Code (StGB)) and unlimited personal liability (§ 823 Para. 2 BGB in conjunction with § 266a StGB). Violation of the provisions of the Minimum Wage Act could also result in the with-

drawal of non-profit status. The coordination problems between the concept of "employee" under labour law, the concept of "employee" under social law and "honorary worker" must at least be mitigated, Zieglmeier demanded, and in this context suggested an "assessment procedure for honorary activities". Finally, it should be discussed from a legal point of view whether the unlimited personal liability of honorary board members in their external relations, e.g. towards the tax authorities and the social security agencies, should be limited.

In conclusion, Stephan Rittweger, Presiding Judge at the Bavarian Higher State Social Court, explained the social security effects of the new Minimum Wage Act on football and sports clubs and made specific proposals for the creation of greater legal certainty for clubs. In this sense, it would be helpful, for example, to add a new paragraph 5 to § 22 MiLoG, that is to stipulate that this law does not apply to contracted amateurs.

The various presentations and the subsequent discussion have shown that there is a great need for regulations on honorary work. It has not been easy to find concrete legal answers to the open questions. Ulrich Becker, Richard Giesen and Stephan Rittweger have made suggestions on this subject within the framework of this meeting, which have also been published in volume 5 (2016) of the Institute's *Working Papers Law series*.

2.6.2 SOCCER RIOTS AND THEIR LEGAL CONSEQUENCES – 12TH SPORTS LAW SYMPOSIUM 2016

Julia Hagn

Riots in and around the stadium are becoming a more and more concomitant phenomenon of German football. The associations, however, want peaceful football matches and therefore hold the clubs liable for their fans. For their part, the clubs concerned have started to seek redress under private law from the perpetrators. The mixture of an

increasing willingness to use violence, sanctions from associations and redress procedures does not only affect the difficult balancing act between the development of a fan culture and ensuring that major events run smoothly. It also raises legal questions that have only partially been legally clarified. The 12th Sports Law Symposium, which took place in Hamburg on 14 November 2016, was therefore dedicated to these issues. The symposium is organized annually in joint efforts by Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. mult. Reinhard Zimmermann, Director at the Max Planck Institute for Comparative and International Private Law, and Prof. Dr.



Participants of the 12th Sports Law Symposium (from left to right): Jochen Grotepaß, fan community "Unsere Kurve"; Prof. Dr. Ulrich Becker, Director at the Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy; attorney Tobias Nikolas Westkamp; Prof. Dr. Marc-Philippe Weller, University of Heidelberg; Hans E. Lorenz, Chairman of the Sports Court of the German Football Association (DFB); Andreas Rettig, Commercial Director of FC St. Pauli, and Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. mult. Reinhard Zimmermann, Director at the Max Planck Institute for Comparative and International Private Law.

Ulrich Becker, Director at the Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy.

After Zimmermann had introduced the topic, Prof. Dr. Marc-Philippe Weller from the University of Heidelberg explained four different cases of liability in connection with riots in football. This includes the liability of the hosting association towards an aggrieved party with respect to the failure to exercise due diligence, as well as the liability for discrimination, e. g. in the case of discriminatory singing. A distinction has to be made between this and the penalty imposed on a club by DFB, the German Football Association (penal liability). Finally, the possibility of recourse of the club against a specific troublemaker was mentioned.

Under the chairmanship of Becker, Hans E. Lorenz, Chairman of the Sports Court of the German Football Association (DFB), kicked off the round of comments on the main lecture. Lorenz emphasized that constant efforts were made to work towards amicable solutions. Increasing focus was also put on preventive measures. If clubs took security measures, fines could also be imposed. The money accrued from the fines was transferred to special funds for foundations established by the German Football Association. Overall, the DFB Sports Court has a less rigorous sentencing policy than UEFA or FIFA.

Following this, Andreas Rettig, Commercial Director of FC St. Pauli, gave a practical experience account with regard to football. He argued against the effectiveness of ever-increasing penalties. Pyrotechnics in particular could never be completely prevented. Lump-sum sanctions would often lead to frustra-

tion among the uninvolved and to counterproductive solidarisation effects. He called for a departure from the previous system and for bilateral agreements between clubs and spectators.

Jochen Grotepaß of the fan community "Unsere Kurve" [our curve] complained that some of the punishments were arbitrary. He regretted the lack of connection between the sports jurisdiction and the clubs. As for the penalty imposed on a club, the frequency of incidents and the economic capacity of the club played a role. It would be inappropriate to pass any undiminished punishment on to the fans.

Attorney Tobias Nikolas Westkamp finally described the problem from a legal perspective. He, too, emphasized the counterproductivity of the sanctions, which only led to solidarisation against the DFB and thus counterbalanced expedient processes. He also stated that the system of association penalties was not compatible with the Basic Law. The principle of liability as a manifestation of the rule of law was opposed to a penalty imposed by an association independent of fault.

Following this contribution, the discussion was opened to the public, whose overwhelming majority also rejected sanctions. It was particularly their meaning and purpose that was called into question by those who commented.

2.6.3 EXCLUSION OF ENTIRE FEDERATIONS FROM INTERNATIONAL SPORTS COMPETITIONS – 13TH SPORTS LAW SYMPOSIUM 2017

Julia Hagn

Since the Russian state-run doping program was found out and made public by the publication of the McLaren Report in 2016, the sports world has been discussing the question of how to properly deal with the Russian sports federations: only doping offenders who had been convicted were excluded from the 2016 Summer Olympic Games, while the entire Russian Sports Federation was excluded from the Summer Paralympic Games. Recently, the International Biathlon Union – the umbrella organisation of the national biathlon federations – rejected a complete exclusion of Russia.

Here, the interest in a clean sport and effective anti-doping measures obviously collides with the presumption of innocence in favour of clean athletes who have not (yet) been convicted of a doping offence. At the legal level, however, another question arises as a matter of priority: Do the statutes at all contain a solid legal basis for the exclusion of an entire federation with all its athletes? How could such a collective punishment be reconciled with the principle of the presumption of innocence in favour of the individual athlete? Under the chairmanship of Prof. Dr. Ulrich Becker, Director at the Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, lawyers, officials and athletes discussed these and other questions, e.g. with regard to the availability of legal protection mechanisms for

federations and athletes, at the 13th Symposium of the Forum for International Sports Law, which was held in Hamburg on 13 November 2017.

After an introduction was given by Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. mult. Reinhard Zimmermann, Director at the Max Planck Institute for Comparative and International Private Law, Prof. Dr. Klaus Vieweg from the University of Erlangen provided an overview of the legal situation and related intersecting problems. He noted that the rules of the national federations differentiated between suspension as a temporary measure and exclusion as a permanent measure. Within the framework of national and international regulations, he had identified six prerequisites which could lead to the exclusion of a federation. An expulsion could be effected if the following infringements were found: 1. human rights violations, 2. state/political interference in the autonomy of the federation, 3. violations of the territoriality principle, 4. state-organized doping, 5. corruption or 6. technological doping.

The primary aim both of federations and individual athletes was to lift the suspension or exclusion, Vieweg said. Possible bases for such a claim were § 826 of the German Civil Code (BGB), § 19 of the (German) Act against Restraints of Competition (GWB) and the legal concept of *culpa in contrahendo*. On closer inspection, antitrust law was proving to be the ideal solution. This conclusion was also based on his own positive experience with the application of § 19 GWB to participation requirements in sports law – although this approach had not been successful in the Pechstein case.

In his comment following the lecture, Dr. Clemens Prokop, President of the German Athletics Association, spoke in favour of a complete exclusion of Russia from the 2018 Winter Olympics in Pyeongchang. The Olympic Charter authorized the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to impose such a penalty on the state-run doping program described in the McLaren Report.



Prof. Dr. Klaus Vieweg from the University of Erlangen provided an overview of the legal situation and related intersecting problems as regards the exclusion of entire federations from international sports competitions. In her comment, the Russian lawyer Natalia Kisliakova pointed out that the ban on Russian athletes was not necessarily lawful.

"I believe that if we take seriously the first fundamental principle of sport – namely equal opportunities in competition – we will not be able to avoid making use of these clauses in sport, which provide for the exclusion of national federations," said Prokop. In the case of state-coordinated violations of the WADA Code, a collective exclusion must be effected. Not doing so

would mean that systematic fraud would have to be tolerated permanently.

The former German long-distance runner Jan Fitschen, also a supporter of collective exclusions, added that the real problem was the still not functioning control mechanisms. Scandals were only revealed by journalists in isolated cases, while the actual supervisory bodies and institutions – federations, WADA, etc. – failed in their actual purpose. Moreover, the current measures did not address the problem comprehensively enough. Convicted athletes were blocked, but no specific measures against doctors, coaches, consultants, in short, the system behind it were taken.

IOC member Patrick Baumann replied that the decision must be made in terms of a compromise between the fundamental right to individual justice and the interest in collective punishment. The Swiss official emphasized that the IOC's decisions were made independent of attempts at political influence or media campaigns. Judgment was made via a "constitutionally sound procedure based exclusively on the applicable rules and regulations". Already in 2016, therefore, after McLaren's publication of the interim report, two IOC commissions had been appointed to decide on possible sanctions. While the Schmid Commission deals with the systemic question of doping, the Oswald Commission deals with allegations concerning individual athletes.

The Russian lawyer Natalia Kisliakova concluded the statement round with a description of the incidents from a Russian perspective. The ban on Russian athletes was not necessarily lawful. This

was demonstrated by the success of Russian athletes before the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS). An example to be mentioned was the action by Russian rowers Anastasia Karabelshikova and Ivan Podshivalov brought against their ban on starting at the Olympic Games. The CAS had qualified this ban as an illegal double punishment. In addition, Russian athletes were likely to be subjected to prejudgment as a result of their being named in the McLaren Report. Substantial progress had also been made in the meantime. In particular, coaches and physicians now made themselves punishable if they forced their athletes to take drugs. In addition, in these cases the trainer contract could be terminated and, if necessary, the trainer's license could be withdrawn for life.

In the open discussion that followed, Dr. Lars Mortsiefer, CEO of the German National Anti Doping Agency (NADA), sharply criticized the IOC's resolution to leave the decision on the exclusion of Russia to individual sports federations. The credible fight against doping had become considerably more difficult since then.

Dr. Dominik Kocholl, CAS judge and lawyer in Austria, raised the question of whether antitrust law really was the ideal way to derive participation rights for individual athletes. He doubted that national legislation such as the GWB was capable of addressing the international problem of doping. Vieweg explained that a right to compete under a neutral flag could also be derived from the *actus contrarius* idea of Rule 44 of the Olympic Charter: If it is at the discretion of the IOC to ban athletes, the IOC must also have the right to allow, at its own discretion, athletes

to compete. Alternatively, the possibility of allowing athletes to compete under a neutral flag could be derived from the philosophy of the IOC or, respectively, the Olympic movement in general, to admit the best athletes in the world to the Olympic Games. This was independent of their nationality or the recognition of national sports federations.

Kisliakova added at this point that starting under a neutral flag regularly failed for practical reasons. Since, as a rule, expulsion took place only shortly before the Games, it was virtually impossible to apply for the right to start under a neutral flag.

3 PROMOTION OF JUNIOR SCIENTISTS

3.1 DOCTORAL GROUP "ADJUDICATION OF SOCIAL RIGHTS"

Having a right does not necessarily mean to get a right. This requires institutions and a legally regulated procedure which guarantees access to these institutions and determines their actions. In order for substantive law to be enforced, legal proceedings must be pursued. Accordingly, the procedure is a necessary prerequisite for legal enforcement. It is therefore crucial to deal with the respective institutions and their procedures. The enforcement of social rights in particular, with a view to its fundamental importance for citizens, is a very significant and challenging topic.

In their dissertation projects, the members of the PhD group founded in September 2015 are investigating various aspects of the enforcement of social rights: Ya-Chu



Andreja Bogataj

Tsai focuses on access to social rights in Taiwan; Nina Schubert researches social-legal opposition proceedings from an empirical perspective; Francisca Salih-Sánchez del Hierro explores the question of the enforcement of social rights in Latin America from a comparative legal perspective; and Andreja Bogataj analyzes, also in a comparative analysis, the peculiarities of social court disputes in Germany and Slovenia.

3.1.1 JUDICIAL ENFORCEMENT OF SOCIAL RIGHTS – PRINCIPLE OF PLAINTIFF-FRIENDLY PROCEDURE FROM A COMPARATIVE LEGAL PERSPECTIVE

Andreja Bogataj

The doctoral thesis focuses on individual applicants who seek to enforce their social rights. Social rights are intended to ensure a decent standard of living, protection against social risks and, ultimately, equal access to social participation. Accordingly, the objects of the proceedings touch highly personal spheres of life, which are often of existential importance for citizens seeking legal protection. Furthermore, social rights require intervention on the part of the state and its institutions. Therefore, the basic constellation of a social law dispute, in which a citizen files a complaint against a social security authority, is characterized by a structural imbalance. Due to the personal and financial resources at its disposal, the highly specialized social security administration has a huge advantage over the often technically and legally ignorant individual. The initial thesis of the dissertation project is based on the assumption that, due to the special features described, court

procedures in social law matters take greater account of the plaintiff, thereby supporting the structurally disadvantaged and securing effective legal protection. Such procedural rules should be seen as an expression of the principle of plaintiff-friendly procedure and are at the centre of this work. The principle of plaintiff-friendly procedure manifests itself in procedural rules that allow for deviations from mandatory formal requirements in favour of the citizen or the healing or correction of faulty procedural actions of the plaintiff. Furthermore, the court procedure in social security matters is characterized by the fact that it is, on principle, free of charge. The second thesis of the dissertation is that the principle of plaintiff-friendly procedure is a common principle of the fundamentally different judicial proceedings in social law matters of the selected European countries, Slovenia and Germany.

In Europe, there are various models of judicial redress in social law matters. In a systematizing examination, it is possible to differentiate between two contradictory models for the organisation of judicial remedies in matters of social law. On the one hand, legal protection may be granted through a special administrative jurisdiction. Germany is investigated as a prototype for this model. As opposed to this, some legal systems assign social law disputes to the same courts as labour law disputes. The analogue country Slovenia stands for the model of the assignment of social law disputes to labour courts. Therefore, the work focuses on the comparison between Germany and Slovenia as prototypes for two contrary models. The dissertation project examines the judicial proceedings of the two selected countries on the basis of the principle of



Nina Schubert

plaintiff-friendly procedure as a *tertium comparationis* defined in the context of the work. The method of functional legal comparison (functional principle) is used to search for the rules that fulfil the same function in all selected procedures. The comparative method represents a systematic sequence of steps to determine the similarities and differences between the procedures to be compared. Therefore, the procedure of the two countries of investigation is presented in terms of the three relevant phases: access to court, trial before the court and termination of the trial. For each country of investigation, an internal legal comparison is also carried out with a view to the General Code of Civil Procedure and the General Administrative Court Rules in order to ascertain whether and to what extent the procedural rules investigated constitute a deviation from the general procedural rules and whether the judicial proceedings in social law actually take greater account of the plaintiff than other judicial proceedings.

3.1.2 EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF SOCIAL RIGHTS THROUGH ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL? AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF OPPOSITION PROCEEDINGS IN SOCIAL LAW

Nina Schubert

Legal protection in social law is traditionally guaranteed not only by the courts, but also internally in administrative opposition proceedings. This is of immense social-political importance. Every year, 1.5 million opposition proceedings are conducted in the social insurance agencies alone. In general, legal recourse to the social court

is only possible if opposition proceedings were lodged before the action. The opposition procedure as a special preliminary procedure before the lawsuit is thus an additional obstacle for citizens in the enforcement of their social rights. From the administration's point of view, it ties up resources and represents a significant cost factor. While in the course of the abolition and limitation of preliminary proceedings in administrative law the effectiveness and usefulness of opposition proceedings in some federal states have been actively discussed and questioned, there was no such discussion in social law in academia and practice. It goes widely undisputed in all procedures. Whether it serves to protect citizens' rights, relieves the courts and ensures self-regulation for the administration remains open, however.

The dissertation examines the question of whether opposition proceedings in social law fulfil their functions and are thus justified both as a hurdle on the way to the social court and as a cost factor for the administration. This will be examined in two parts - an analytical-dogmatic and an empirical one. The work thus differs methodologically from the mostly purely dogmatically designed work in legal scholarship.

The analytical-dogmatic part deals with the constitutional and historical foundations and peculiarities of opposition proceedings in social law. Although the Social Courts Act has, in principle, regulated opposition proceedings in a similar way to the Code of Administrative Court Procedure, it does provide for significant differences in some areas. For example, committees of the social insurance institutions, which are usually composed partially of laypersons, are responsible for deciding on the oppo-

sition. These differences are presented in the dissertation. Furthermore, the functions of the preliminary procedure in social law are worked out. Classically, the functions are assigned to the categories of relief of the courts, self-regulation of the administration and legal protection of citizens. The question arises as to whether the functions assumed in literature and jurisprudence can be transferred to the opposition procedure in social law in the same way or whether the opposition procedure in social law follows its own dogmatic. Special features such as the participation of laypersons in the proceedings are taken into account here. The legal materials and judgments are the primary source of information.

The following empirical part is based on the dogmatic preliminary work and is the main focus of the dissertation. Central to the empirical part is a survey conducted with appellants within the statutory pen-

sion insurance scheme. The survey is carried out in standardised, written form with the help of a pre-tested questionnaire. A sample of appellants selected according to statistical principles at the German Pension Insurance will receive the questionnaire together with their review decision. Thus, the dissertation takes a viewpoint that the relevant research in administrative law is not able to perform: it examines the opposition proceedings not from the court's or the administration's, but from the appellant's point of view. The study takes into account in particular why many earlier protestors seemed to shy away from legal action, despite unsuccessful appeals.

The thesis that the opposition proceedings are appealing the parties involved is called into question and supplemented by other explanatory approaches. Is the small number of appeals brought into



Doctoral candidates of the Institute took part in the young research school in Ljubljana together with other PhD students.



Ya-Chu Tsai

the proceedings due to the fact that the appellants do not see themselves in a position to go to court or are unwilling to make the effort of an action before the social court? In addition to the data obtained from the survey, data collected from other sources on opposition proceedings in social law are evaluated and analysed. The data collected by the social courts and administrative bodies provide information on other aspects of the procedure, such as the self-monitoring function. Both the data collected by the applicant and the secondary data are used to answer the question of whether the opposition procedure fulfils its functions.

3.1.3 ACCESS TO SOCIAL RIGHTS IN TAIWAN

Ya-Chu Tsai

Access to social rights is determined by different criteria. As a result, all access criteria must be met for an entitlement to claim social benefits. Not all of these criteria are closely linked to the purpose of claiming social benefits. Access criteria that are not linked to the purpose of claiming social benefits constitute an additional restriction by which the State can control the number of beneficiaries.

For example, the foreign wife of a Taiwanese, even if she has lived in Taiwan for many years, is not allowed to enter the national pension insurance scheme and therefore has no pension entitlement, even though she is not insured under any of the other four Taiwanese statutory pension insurance schemes and her pension entitlement should be covered by the national pension insurance. Membership

as one of the access criteria to national pension insurance requires Taiwanese nationality. This example shows that certain persons in Taiwan are excluded from social benefits on grounds of access criteria that are not linked to the purpose of claiming social benefits, even though there is a real need to be covered by insurance. It is therefore questionable whether access criteria of this sort are constitutionally compliant in terms of social law.

Access criteria not linked to the purpose of claiming social benefits, such as nationality, length of stay or period of employment, etc., are laid down in various laws found, inter alia, in social legislation, in labor law, immigration law and family law. Particularly access criteria which are not exclusively related to social legislation and the resulting barriers in the Taiwanese social law system, have only been researched to a limited extent. Thus, this dissertation examines the question of whether access criteria that hinder the use of social rights are even in accordance with the Taiwanese constitution.

In order to examine the constitutionality of access criteria in Taiwanese social law, an overview of the social law system shall first be established as an essential basis for research. In addition, the labor law, immigration law and family law relevant to the access criteria will be presented and discussed. Subsequently, the access criteria used in the Taiwanese social law system and the resulting barriers will be examined.

In the next step, the constitutional principles, in particular the social state principle and the rule of law, will be used to examine to which extent access to social



Yifei Wang

rights in Taiwan is protected by the constitution. In order to be able to answer the central question of this dissertation, the social state principle and the rule of law must be taken into account as the theoretical bases. Although Taiwan is recognized as a social state by the relevant articles of the constitution, the social state principle is very openly formulated and requires interpretation for clarification. The rule of law is the constitutional principle which includes e.g. the protection of fundamental rights, the principle of equality and the principle of proportionality, and it establishes the constitutional framework for state power. Based on the constitutional principles, an analysis of the guarantee of social rights and of actual access to social rights will be then conducted.

Finally, this research will examine the constitutionality of the access criteria used in Taiwanese social law. This examination will be carried out according to the different types of social benefits by means of the above-mentioned constitutional principles. Wherever access criteria which are not linked to the purpose of claiming social benefits create barriers to the enforcement of social benefits that contradict constitutional principles, they should be considered unconstitutional.

3.1.4 LEGAL PROTECTION IN CASE OF EMPLOYER'S NON-COMPLIANCE TO PAY SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS IN CHINA

Yifei Wang

The social insurance for employees in the People's Republic of China (PRC) currently insures a large number of employees. For example, in 2015, 262 million employees were insured in the pension insurance system. A serious problem is that employers often fail to fulfill their obligation to pay social insurance contributions. Although many legal regulations have already been adopted, they have only limited effect. The refusal of employers to pay social insurance contributions is the most common case of impairment of the social rights and interests of the insured, because if contributions are not legally paid by the employer, employees will not be able to qualify for any corresponding social benefits. As a result, most of the social insurance-related cases that the courts deal with are disputes in which employees appeal for legal relief if employers do not fulfill their obligation to pay social security contributions.

The problem of the non-compliance of the employer's obligation to pay social insurance contributions is a good example of the difficulties that exist in the Chinese social insurance system. During the reform from the planned economy to the market economy, the roles of the state, of society, of enterprises and of individuals were fundamentally transformed. During the planned economy, social insurance benefits were granted mainly by the state enterprises. As "work

units" they were given resources directly from the state according to plans, and they provided their employees with all the means necessary for social, political, economic and cultural life. With the introduction of the market economy, the enterprises were freed from their extensive social tasks, and their provisionary tasks were transferred to the state-built, contribution-financed social insurance. Due to restructuring measures, Chinese social insurance has experienced fundamental structural problems. There is no clear understanding of the purpose and the legitimacy of social insurance. The content and function of social rights for citizens between the conflicting priorities of provisionary self-responsibility and state responsibility also requires a clear specification.

A noticeable phenomenon in China is that in cases of non-compliance of the employer's obligation to pay social insurance contributions, the state has withdrawn from its responsibility to collect the contributions; and in order to protect the rights affected and thus to ensure social security, the courts are mainly concerned with civil liability of employers for compensation to cover the damages.

Such a design or institution is problematic, however, in that the primary claims under public law are replaced by secondary claims under private law. The goal of protection through social insurance and the specific responsibilities of the state for the implementation of social rights are thus not fulfilled.

The core thesis of this work is, therefore, that the state does not fulfill its obligation to protect because of its ineffectiveness in collecting social insurance contributions. Accordingly, this work seeks to answer three questions: 1. Does the state violate its obligation to protect? This includes three sub-questions, namely, whether the state has an obligation to protect, whether the state acts ineffectively, and whether the state violates the obligation to protect through this ineffectiveness. 2. Should the state be directly held liable? 3. If so, can and should state liability be enforced by courts?

This study is divided into four parts. The first part presents the changed basis for the implementation of the social insurance system in the PR China. This part discusses the transformation of the relations between the state, enterprises



A serious problem to employees in China is that their employers often fail to fulfill their obligation to pay social insurance contributions.



Francisca
Salih-Sánchez
del Hierro

and individuals under the reform from planned economy to market economy; and how this transformation as a challenge to the social insurance system affects the law.

The second part deals with the normative foundations. It discusses the derivation of the state's obligation to protect in general and the content of the obligation to protect with regard to the social insurance contribution system in the PR China. The obligation to protect aims at a specific "goal", which means that it calls for actions targeted at a desired success or status. The state has broad discretion in choosing the actions, or the "way". Therefore, the study firstly focuses on the protected goods of the fundamental social rights in the Chinese context. Then, the effectiveness principle is introduced as a test measure regarding the fulfillment of the obligation to protect. Under certain conditions, the discretion of the state to choose the actions can decrease (even to zero) and thus effective protection can be achieved.

The third part describes the social insurance law of the PR China. The legislative, administrative and judicial arrangements of the contribution system are described in detail, including the material aspect of the legal consequences in cases of contributory deficiencies in the respective insurance branches and the procedural aspect with regard to the collection of contributions and legal remedies.

Finally, the fourth part deals with the implementation of the rules set out above. First, the fulfilment of the obligation to protect via collection of contributions is examined; this is followed by the discussion concerning state liability

and its enforcement. It is to be shown that the state's obligation to protect in respect of the social insurance contribution system in the PR China can be effectively met on the basis of the existing legal institutions. The prerequisite for this would be for the state to be held directly liable if it does not meet its obligation to collect social insurance contributions. The role of the courts in the state system, in particular their function as guarantors for constitutional application of the law, is discussed in order to clarify the issue of judicial enforceability of state liability.

3.1.5 JUDICIAL ENFORCEMENT OF SOCIAL BENEFITS PROVISION IN LATIN AMERICA

Francisca Salih-Sánchez del Hierro

In response to the increase in poverty and inequality in Latin America, social assistance programmes for the direct support of poor households were introduced in the nineties. Social assistance in this region is considered to be the primary instrument of social protection against poverty due to the low level of coverage of the working population through social security systems and the large differences in the access to basic services. In fact, a significant proportion of workers and their families are engaged in marginal and informal employment and have no access whatsoever to social benefits. The development of social assistance schemes is an important issue in the current social law of Latin America. The focus is on the realisation of what is the central goal of any social benefit system: to provide the individual with the necessary means to secure his or her

existence. In fact, through international human rights conventions, all compliant states have committed themselves to the provision of basic social services that ensure a minimum subsistence level and a decent life. These services differ in the various national legal systems of the region. In most Latin American countries, they are anchored in social assistance programmes at the legal level and include a commitment by the State to provide services to ensure a decent standard of living. Nevertheless, most Latin American countries only partially fulfil this obligation, taking into account the differing degrees of institutionalisation of social assistance programmes.

The structure of the current social assistance schemes exhibits obstacles with a view to the procedural mechanisms for the enforcement of social benefits. The special rules on accessibility, procedure and representation in judicial enforcement may present barriers to effective legal protection. It is also controversial to what extent the traditional procedural mechanisms are appropriate for the enforcement of social benefits and whether the absence of concrete procedural instruments causes difficulties for the beneficiaries. In particular, the question of their adequacy in the event of violations of social rights has only been researched to a limited extent for this region. Therefore, this dissertation focuses on the analysis of whether the procedural mechanisms envisaged allow for an effective enforcement of social benefits that secure a minimum subsistence level.

First of all, it should be theoretically clarified what is meant by the terms "minimum subsistence level" and "judicial enforcement" with regard to social

benefits in order to provide a dogmatic basis for the investigation. In addition, the existing social benefits in the Latin American legal systems to ensure the minimum subsistence level are to be presented and evaluated on a theoretical basis. The mechanisms for the enforcement of such social benefits will then be presented and discussed.

Taking into consideration that international law has developed standards for effective legal protection in the event of violations of social rights, it will be examined to what extent the proposed enforcement mechanisms are appropriate for enforcing social security claims. To this end, the standards of the inter-American human rights system will first be analyzed, presented and then evaluated with a view to the legal mechanisms of the selected countries. Finally, the question of effective access to justice is to be examined by an analysis of the case law of the selected countries in order to determine whether the State has fulfilled its obligation to remove obstacles that prevent or limit access to justice. In countries where this is not the case, the effective realization of social benefits provision for securing a minimum subsistence level is simply not made possible.



Dr. Iris Meeßen

3.2 DOCTORAL GROUP "THE TRIANGULAR BENEFIT DELIVERY RELATIONSHIP IN SOCIAL LAW"

In general, the state or, respectively, the public funding agencies do not deliver social services or benefits in kind themselves. Rather, third parties are entrusted with these tasks, acting as service providers vis-à-vis the individual beneficiary. The organisation and governance of service provision within this multiple benefit delivery relationship constitute the research subject of the doctoral group.

Law as the essential governing instrument of service provision must answer the questions which ensue from this particular feature of state responsibility, and which have required solutions on the part of social law well before the model of the enabling state was born. The provision of social benefits and services requires both the involvement of suitable service providers and, particularly, quality control and price regulation. If required, service provision and an appropriate, efficient infrastructure must be arranged for in the first place.

In their dissertation projects the remaining members of the doctoral group that was founded in October 2007, Iris Meeßen and Michael Schlegelmilch, take a comparative legal approach to investigate different aspects of service provision.

Meanwhile, the doctoral examination procedure of Iris Meeßen was successfully completed.

3.2.1 STATE SUPPORT FOR FURTHER EDUCATION MEASURES IN GERMANY AND SWEDEN

Iris Meeßen

Gainful activity is a precondition for participation in economic life and a criterion relevant for many regulations pertaining to social law. However, in order to be able to keep up with technical, economic, demographic and sociocultural changes, gainfully active persons are required to continuously upgrade their qualifications. This can be achieved by means of further education. Both Sweden and Germany support lifelong learning and, in doing so, not only promote economic objectives but, above all, also objectives in terms of social law.

The targeted promotion of further education programmes by means of benefits in kind and cash benefits granted by the state makes sense in cases where a structural or individual deficit is to be compensated. An individual deficit on the part of the benefit recipient exists if the latter is – either due to current or imminent unemployment, or due to lack of financial means and/or of personal interest – in a specific situation of need that might be remedied through further education in the form of vocational training measures. A structural deficit exists if the market conditions do not allow a self-sustained form of competition resulting, for instance, from a lack of demand or poor price levels.

The book was published within the Institute's publishing series in December 2017. Its first part examines the cash benefits and benefits in kind granted by

the two countries under comparison for the purpose of supporting further education measures. It examines the different types of deficits used by legal statutes that are to be counterbalanced by the respective benefits and the goals that are to be accomplished by means of these benefits.

The promoted further education programmes in this context are largely provided by third parties, much like many other social services. For this purpose, an actual framework and certain legal structures are essential, and these are often competitive structures, given the fact that the system of further education has evolved historically. It is not necessarily so that the objective of the educational measure supported by a specific benefit is attained as intended.

Therefore the second purpose of the examination is to find out how the state ensures fulfilment of the objectives of the supporting measures. In order to determine whether this is the case particularly with regard to the provision of services by third parties, the two legal systems are compared. It is the normative framework of further education programmes at the international and the respective national level on the one hand, and the elaboration of steering instruments and forms of action in the context of political steering on the other that shall be used as a common analytical framework.

Taking an overall look at the benefits for the promotion of further education and at the regulatory instruments relevant for service provision, both countries divide their executive competencies into further education for the promo-

tion of employment and further education within the wider framework of educational policy. Fact is that Swedish law is characterised by a different legal culture, with the degree of regulation being lower than in Germany. Moreover, Sweden has much more intensively than Germany incorporated its further education programmes in an overall education system, meaning that the number of legal references between the two areas of competence is much greater.

The Swedish system of employment promotion is – probably also due to the superimposition by European law effected only a few years ago – characterised to a greater extent by procurement by way of allocation and thus by steering through competition. Both systems allow for the possibility of authorising the service provider by way of accreditation and of leaving the choice of the specific further training measure to the beneficiary. However, unlike in Germany, in Sweden it is not the participant but the employment agency involved in promoting employment that is charged with the potential risk of choosing an ineffectual education measure or with the problem that the participant might lack the ability to make a choice. Clearly, greater emphasis is in this case placed on social law aspects.

Finally, different social support benefits and different degrees of incorporation also have an impact within the context of quality assurance with a view to the further education measures. The different objectives have an influence on the quality standards. This is because the standards are shaped according to the different objectives and because the promotion of these objectives is pursued in



Michael
Schlegelmilch

the context of different systems. What is more, greater incorporation in the overall education system in Sweden results in the fact that the existing quality assurance mechanisms of the above system are used; in Germany, by contrast, purpose-built quality assurance systems are developed or certification programmes of private providers are resorted to.

3.2.2 DRUG PRICES AND DRUG PRICE COMPETITION – THE STRUCTURES OF DRUG PRICING UNDER SERVICE PROVISION LAW IN GERMANY AND SPAIN

Michael Schlegelmilch

The regulations pertaining to the remuneration of services provided by third parties should be designed in a way as to offer service providers incentives to ensure needs-based, qualitative and economically efficient benefits and services. The legislator has, for good reasons, decided to leave the remuneration of many social services exclusively to the market. But also regulated pricing that is not determined by supply and demand but by state regulation does not always produce best results, as expenditure developments in the area of public health care show. Especially the supply of pharmaceuticals has for years been considered to be one of the cost drivers in German statutory health insurance, with the structure of the drug portfolio – particularly the segment of non-substitutable patented drugs – and, related thereto, the prices demanded by the drug companies being one of the main reasons for the additional costs. Due to this development, which is not limited to

Germany, the national legislators have been attempting to cut costs through various price regulation measures with respect to pharmaceuticals. Increasing focus is put on solutions which make use of the economic conditions of the pharmaceutical market for the benefit of the service providers or, respectively, which are to alter the conditions to that effect (e.g. pharmaceutical discount agreements, benefit assessment of drugs with new active ingredients).

The aim of the study is, first and foremost, to systematically describe the pricing instruments used in the supply of pharmaceuticals in the German statutory health insurance and the Spanish national health care system and to evaluate them from a legal point of view. Pricing on the basis of service provision law is, in this context, seen as the generic term for all legal instruments which serve to influence the invoicing amount and its components paid to the pharmacies by the service providers. Within the framework of the study the relevant regulations are grouped by instrument according to the respective economic pricing mechanism. The legal basic structures of the pricing regulation for pharmaceuticals are identified and linked to the general (financing) structures of service provision law as elaborated by the Institute's doctoral group focusing on "The Triangular Benefit Delivery Relationship in Social Law". Furthermore, the legal framework conditions of the pricing instruments used in competition are examined more closely, particularly against the background of the discussion on procurement law and the repeatedly demanded development of independent provisions for the different sectors.

A comparison with Spanish service provision law is suitable not only because of its diverging approach in price regulation. For, in Spain, the manufacturers' selling price is subject to mandatory regulation and predefined for all recoverable pharmaceuticals as soon as the products are authorised for marketing. Competitive instruments are also used more and more in the Spanish health care system, such as the introduction of prices determined via bidding process for selected pharmaceuticals or the possibility of concluding discount agreements as created by the Autonomous Community of Andalusia. This development must also be viewed in light of the fiscal crisis, which has posed serious challenges to the Spanish national health system in the past years.



The supply of pharmaceuticals has for years been considered to be one of the cost drivers in German statutory health insurance.

After analysing the problem in the general part of the dissertation, the legal situation in Germany and Spain is highlighted and compared. The legal comparison shows that the regulatory instrument in the pharmaceutical sector features a number of distinctive characteristics. It represents a special form of product law whose focus of regulation under social law is clearly on the financing of pharma-

ceutical services, and not, for instance, on the quality of the services provision or quantity management. Classification of the different instruments and subsequent comparative legal analysis provide an overall picture of the possible ways of pricing regulation under service provision law; this picture can, at the same time, be embedded in the general financing structures of service provision. It also reveals to what extent the deployment of innovative competitive pricing instruments, such as discount agreements, creates room for price adjustments for German and Spanish service providers, and to what extent such leeway is actually used. Of particular interest for the legal comparison are the sectoral special arrangements regarding procurement in the context of discount agreements in the Spanish legal system. The dissertation concludes by presenting a comparative analysis of the legal limits posed to price regulation by the respective constitutional law of each country, and in particular by the fundamental rights of the service providers, as well as by European Union law.



Annemarie
Aumann, LL.M.

3.3 DOCTORAL GROUP "SOCIAL LAW AS SPECIFIC FIELD OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW"

The fact that social law is a specific branch of administrative law is often neglected in scholarly debate due the particular set of issues inherent to this field of law, the constant changes it is subject to and the often very detailed regulations it is based on. It is not only the study of social law, however, that may benefit from a reversion to general administrative law; general administrative law itself in its function to govern all administrative processes also – and even to a particular degree – feeds off the scholarly interaction with the mentioned specific form of administrative law. Only in this way can it evolve and meet new challenges.

This mutual interdependency is investigated by the doctoral group focusing on "Social Law as a Specific Form of Administrative Law". The group started its research work at the Institute's Department of Social Law in October 2012. In their dissertation projects, Annemarie Aumann, Lilia Medvedev and Julia Peterlini address social law issues in connection with problems inherent to general administrative law. The projects specifically deal with direct allocations in accident liability law and the challenge of blurring work-life-boundaries (Aumann), administrative contracts in social and administrative law (Medvedev), as well as with the concept of subjective law in the two branches of law (Peterlini).

A more detailed account of the four projects shall be given below.

3.3.1 WORK-RELATED ACCIDENTS AND THE DIFFUSION OF WORK-LIFE-BOUNDARIES

Annemarie Aumann

Allocating an Accident to the Work Sphere or the Private Sphere of the Aggrieved Party

The German Social Accident Insurance today still builds upon the same valuations it was based on in 1884. Its extended cover (as compared to the Statutory Health Insurance) is granted for accidents that have been qualified as work-related. This means – according to the wording of § 8 Para. 1 Social Code Book VII – that coverage is provided for any accident that happens "as a result of employment on the basis of which the employee is insured". Since potential hazards at work are generally considered to be under the employer's influence, damages resulting from occupational accidents are qualified as the employer's business risk. Consequently, all costs for comprehensive insurance cover are borne by the employers, who in return are exempt from all civil liability.

The quoted definition of occupational accidents rides de lege lata on the allocation of the accident to either the work sphere or the private sphere of the aggrieved party. Demarcating the two areas of life has always been difficult. Above all, cases in which the employee had been eating at the staff restaurant or using the company's restroom when the accident occurred have been the subject of scientific discussion.

However, in recent times the boundaries between the two spheres have blurred further. The expansion of digital communications and the change in work structures, which are dubbed "Work 4.0", noticeably challenge the law's allocation mechanisms.

Blurring of Work-Life-Boundaries as a Challenge for Social Accident Insurance

Digitization and tertiarization have made it even more difficult to categorize activities as private or work-related. This is due to the fact that the two notions that have traditionally been used to make that distinction – i.e. place of work and working time – are losing their importance. An increasing number of employees are subject to the phenomenon of blurred boundaries: They set their own hours, work from home or on-the-go and are allowed or forced to blur the lines between private life and business life. Working arrangements such as teleworking, "anywhere working", flexitime, constant availability, constant access to work-related communication or the permission to take care of private errands during working time and/or at the place of work render the concept of strict differentiation between private and work-related areas of life out of touch with most employees' living situations.

Furthermore, it has to be debated whether it is still adequate to base allocation mechanisms on the principles of the employers' business risk and duties of care. Considering the employees' growing autonomy, this is at least doubtful.

Cognitive Objections of the Dissertation

These developments in mind, it shall be explored to what extent employees who work with blurred boundaries are covered by the German Social Accident Insurance.

It will be shown that it is necessary to modernize the way risks are allocated in order to not discriminate against those who have jobs beyond traditional parameters. A comparison of these findings with both the laws governing accident insurance cover for civil servants and the treatment of military service accident victims provides insight into a different approach to risk allocation. Within these fields of law, every accident that occurs during working hours at the place of work is considered a work-related accident. This renders the distinction between private and job-related activities obsolete. Use of the same principle has always been categorically dismissed within the interpretation of § 8 Para. 1 Social Code Book VII, but it is worth a closer look.

The dissertation aims to propose a solution that dissolves current uncertainties and is implementable without an adaptation of the legislative text.



Lilia Medvedev

3.3.2 THE CONTRACT AS A MANAGEMENT TOOL IN COMPULSORY HEALTH INSURANCE – A COMPARISON OF GERMAN AND RUSSIAN LAW

Lilia Medvedev

The state cooperates with private actors in different ways. For instance, it is not the state itself that provides the necessary social services and benefits to the insured persons but it rather entrusts private third parties with this task. The relations between thus created multilateral relationships can be designed with the help of different instruments. In the compulsory health insurance the legislator opted for the contract as the instrument for regulating those relationships.

The dissertation examines the contracts between service providers and health insurers in the system of compulsory health insurance in Germany and Russia in a comparative manner. In particular, it focuses on the relationship of the public law contract in general administrative law to the public law contract in social law. Which are the common elements, which can be consolidated for the public contract, and which are the distinctive elements of the social law contracts? By answering this question it is intended to clarify that, by using the legal form of contract as an instrument social law may be regarded as specific field of administrative law.

Russia is a suitable country for comparison because of the affiliations of Russian administrative law with German administrative law on the one hand, and the organizational and structural differences on the other. As a result, knowledge

gained in this comparison may contribute to the German legal dogmatic of the social contract, where there is still need for research.

The dissertation first explores the system of Russian compulsory health insurance. On the one hand, the legal framework of the Russian statutory health insurance including its structural principles is explained. On the other hand, the economic, social and political framework conditions of the statutory health insurance are described. In doing so, the work focuses on the role of private service providers. The increased involvement of private service providers and the related hope for improvement of medical assistance was a declared aim of the Russian legislature for the adoption of the last reform law on compulsory health insurance. Previously, they were more likely to compete with the state health system and were regarded as an alternative to it.

In the further course, the dissertation examines the different types of contracts in the German and Russian legal systems of statutory health insurance. Both systems of statutory health insurance cover a complex structure of contracts. In Germany, the diversity of the types of contracts leaves nothing to be desired. For example, the health insurance physician law consists of a hierarchical system of "multi-stage contract collectivism". There is also a differentiated contractual arrangement in Russia, which, however, is intertwined with executive legislation.

The historically developed differences are shown in the classification within the respective national dogmatic context. There are certain parallels in the devel-



Julia Peterlini

opments of Russian and German administrative law in general, and in the case of the public law contract in particular. In Germany, for example, the issue of delimitation of the public law contract from the private law contract reflects the general delimitation problem between public and private law. These delimitation questions have an impact on the relevant legal action, and on the applicability of procedural law and competition law.

In Russia, on the other hand, the law is systematised according to legal branches. The contract has been seen as an exclusively civil law instrument and the horizontal relations in administrative law have been put in question. The dominant opinion in legal theory of the public law contract was rather critical, and the public law contract as such appears to be one of the most controversial figures of Russian administrative law. Despite practical relevance, doctrinal determination has not yet taken place. The work will show whether or not the public law contract may be seen as a full-fledged legal form of administrative action in Russia.

3.3.3 IMPLEMENTING AND JUSTIFYING THE RIGHT TO MEDICAL TREATMENT IN GERMANY AND ITALY

Julia Peterlini

As Cicero put it: "Salus civitatis in legibus sita est". According to Cicero, the citizens' health is placed in the law.

It also raises the fundamental question of how the law filters, from a multitude of potential medical treatments, those an individual may claim at the expense of society. This question is based on the

assumption that contrary to conventional individual subjective rights, general administrative law justifies and protects the right to medical treatment in a "special way".

In order to be able to answer this question, the legal mechanisms in place for selecting medical treatments to be covered by the health services in Germany and Italy must first be analysed. The first objective of this study is to systematically illustrate and analyse the legal structures and regulatory mechanisms chosen by the legislator for selecting medical services. Even though the two health systems fundamentally differ in their organisational structure, they pose the same challenge to the legislator. As the benefits-in-kind and the services principles are inherent to both systems, it is necessary to determine the range of eligible medical services.

However, the analysis of the health systems is limited to the process of selecting medical services eligible for reimbursement, i.e. to be borne by society. Due to its particular effects on the German legal system, this paper will also focus on how medical treatments and examination methods covered by statutory health insurance are chosen. This limitation is reasonable, as it centres on services requiring specification in both systems and offers a sufficiently wide field of research. This paper illustrates the differences and similarities between the regulatory decision-making processes with reference to statutory objectives and medical treatment requirements, the distribution of competences and the evaluation procedure for selecting the range of services.

For the sake of completeness, this paper will also focus on the eligibility criteria and the review standard set by the respective constitution for introducing treatments at society's expense with the aim of outlining and comparing the cognitive processes in court leading to decision-making.

Moreover, the legal foundations in place for determining the range of medical treatments available will be subject to an evaluation based on legal doctrine. The comparison between the legal systems of the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy is an exciting comparative law exercise in terms of assessing the current legal situation as well as in terms of the doctrinal conclusions for individual legal positions in general administrative law. In fact, the legal systems under scrutiny comprise different subjective legal positions in general administrative law. For instance, Italy is the only European country whose legal system makes a distinction between individual rights and legitimate interests.

Moreover, the Italian doctrine has at times held a very critical stance against the legal institution of individual public law as defined by the German legal system. Some attempts to compare the Italian legitimate interest with the individual public law of the German legal system have already been made. However, with reference to the previous level of knowledge, it really is the different and partly contrasting results obtained which shed new light on the question. An issue of practical importance is the subsequent analysis of the legal protection available, as Italy has no social or "special administrative courts".

The aspects discussed aim at uncovering new insights in the field of social law of relevance for the doctrine to be applied to general administrative law. To this end, this research will initially assess previous attempts of doctrinal categorisation and then try to provide a new explanation and categorisation based on the substantiation of the right to medical treatment analysed in previous chapters. This research project is being supervised by Prof. Dr. Ulrich Becker and Prof. Dr. Erminio Ferrari within the framework of a bi-national dissertation programme offered by Ludwig Maximilian University Munich and Università degli Studi, Milan (Italy).

3.4 DOCTORAL GROUP "SOCIAL SECURITY AND LONG-TERM CARE DEPENDENCY"

In July 2010, a doctoral group was set up working on "Social Security and Long-Term Care Dependency", of which Marko Urban was a member: together with Vera Hansen, Carlos Schneider and Luise Lauerer.

Although there has always been a general need for long-term care services, long-term care dependency did not count among the so-called "classical" social risks. It has been conceived as a social risk of its own only in recent years. In Germany, long-term care dependency was given a legal basis only 20 years ago in terms of long-term care insurance. Due to deficiencies, this insurance was subject to several amendments and reforms already during its first years.



Dr. Marko
Urban

The research focus of this doctoral group was put on the specific social situation of long-term care dependency, the social protection of which was examined from a comparative law perspective.

Urban's dissertation was published in 2016.

3.4.1 QUALITY ASSURANCE IN HOME CARE IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

Marko Urban

In order to be able to cover the rising demand for long-term care services brought about by demographic developments, new social security benefits and services have been created in Germany and Austria, and the infrastructure of facilities providing in- and outpatient care has been expanded. After initiating the essential measures required to cover the demand for long-term care services in quantitative terms, the qualitative aspect came to the fore. Naturally, both can generally only be seen in the context of the limited means available.

It is especially the limited means, but also the applicability of the freedom of choice on the part of the person dependent on long-term care with regard to the place of care provision, that make in-home care the core focus of attention. As a rule, care provision in the dependent person's home is not only less costly, but it is also given personal preference over inpatient care and made use of for as long as possible. However, limited means and freedom of choice have not only resulted in a prioritisation of in-home care provision on the part of

those who need it; also on the part of political actors, long-term care provision through relatives and other non-professional caregivers has received increased appreciation and emphasis. The focus of the study was therefore on quality assurance in non-professional care service provision, an aspect often neglected in legal studies. Potential solution strategies centring on quality assurance in non-professional care were identified by means of two comparisons: the first comparison was to assess quality assurance in professional and non-professional care within Germany; the second was to compare the legal situations in Germany and Austria by taking under review the exact same conditions, i.e. long-term care provision at home.

The theoretical framework developed in the general part of the study was laid out according to the concept of what is known in economics as the quality cycle, as well as to findings obtained in the legal discussion on governance. The objective of this theoretical framework has been to systematise the legal instruments used for quality assurance in Germany and Austria so as to facilitate the two aforementioned comparisons.

The next task of the study was to analyse the entire German law with a view to quality assurance in the context of professional and non-professional home care by means of the framework developed in the general part of the study. Differences between professional and non-professional long-term care were identified in this context due to the various ways in which home care can be provided and depending on the different objectives the legislator may pursue with the aid of quality assurance regulations.

Professional long-term care is provided in the form of benefits in kind, with quality assurance being exercised essentially within the legal relationship between the social benefit institution and the respective service provider (care service). No equivalent of this legal relationship can be found in non-professional care. The objective of the legislator is clearly for the quality of professional long-term care to be continuously upgraded, and this also requires a continuous upgrading of standards. In non-professional care, however, a fixed basic quality level is intended to suffice.

After looking at the situation in German law, the Austrian legal system was examined with regard to provisions pertaining to quality assurance in home care; the relevant norms were systematised with the aid of the framework elaborated in the general part.

This is followed by the two comparisons. Here, the respectively deployed quality assurance instruments were compared at the individual levels of the quality cycle. The aim of the dissertation was to find a legal possibility to make use of the particular capabilities of family caregivers as well as of upgraded standards in professional care within the framework of service provision for individuals in need of long-term care. In practice, this is possible if professional and non-professional caregivers cooperate. On a legal level, efforts have been undertaken to incorporate such cooperation into the German system – where benefits in kind for professional care provision are combined with cash benefits for non-professional care provision – by means of a model whose origins are found in Austrian professional law. For this purpose,

a concrete proposal regarding the amendment of Social Code Book XI has been put forward. The last step in the analysis is to examine whether and to what extent such a sanction for more intensive quality assurance of non-professional care provision is required in terms of constitutional law and whether the latter allows for it in the first place.

Doctoral Seminars

15 – 16 Oct 2015

Seminar for the doctoral group on “Adjudication of Social Rights”

Abtei St. Mauritius, Niederaltaich

Participants: Ulrich Becker, Andreja Bogataj, Maximilian Kreßner, Francisca Salih-Sánchez del Hierro, Nina Schubert, Ya-Chu Tsai, Yifei Wang

Ulrich Becker: Academic working methods

Maximilian Kreßner: Experience report

The doctoral seminar concentrated on the basic dissertation requirements, the precise definition of the topics as well as the methodology of legal comparison.

27 – 28 Oct. 2016

Doctoral Retreat

Kloster Weltenburg, Kehlheim

Participants: Ulrich Becker, Andreja Bogataj, Francisca Salih-Sanchez del Hierro, Nina Schubert, Ya-Chu Tsai, Yifei Wang

Presentation of the individual dissertation projects and discussion of further procedure.

26 – 28 Jun 2017

Doctoral Retreat

Schloss Ringberg, Kreuth

Participants: Ulrich Becker, Andreja Bogataj, Jihan Kahssay, Ya-Chu Tsai, Yifei Wang, Hungshen Shan, Laura Thormeyer, Anastasia Poulou, Sergio Mittlaender

The main focus of the seminar was on the presentation and discussion of the progress of the individual dissertation projects.



Dafni Diliagka

3.5 INDIVIDUAL DISSERTATION PROJECTS

3.5.1 THE LEGALITY OF PUBLIC PENSION REFORMS IN TIMES OF FINANCIAL CRISIS: THE CASE OF GREECE

Dafni Diliagka

Since the end of 2009, Greece has been suffering from an unprecedented financial crisis. In an attempt to contain the crisis, Greece signed financial facility agreements with the member states of the Economic and Monetary Union and the International Monetary Fund. According to these agreements, Greece has inter alia had to reduce its public deficit in order to ensure release of financial support. As a result, it has restructured its public pension system and reduced the old-age pension benefits of the current pensioners.

The key focus of this dissertation, which was submitted in November 2016, is to assess the legal implications of the reductions in old-age pension benefits for the prospective pensioners, that resulted from the long-term redevelopment of the public pension system, as well as the legal implications of the reductions in the old-age pension benefits of current pensioners, that resulted from the reductions that took place within the period of 2010 – 2012. I chose the period of 2010 – 2012 because it exemplifies the first reaction to the financial crisis. The first reaction is of great importance, since it took place in times of financial emergency. This dissertation aims to contribute to the legal academic knowledge regarding the role and influence of the financial crisis in the restriction of pension rights. In order to

achieve the objectives of this dissertation, three legal research questions are examined: (1) which legal provisions may protect the pensioners' legal positions in case of public pension reforms and cuts in pension payments?; (2) which aims of the public pension reforms and reductions may be used as "public interest" justification in times of financial crisis and to what extent do the financial crisis and the conditional financial assistance determine the legitimacy of the aims, i.e. of meeting the fiscal interests of the state?; (3) which principles, rules and criteria must the legislature take into account when reforming the public pension system and reducing the old-age pension benefits in times of financial crisis?

The dissertation is divided into five chapters. The first chapter gives a short account of the background regarding the internal and external factors that necessitated pension reforms prior to and after the fiscal crisis. This chapter clearly shows that ground-breaking pension reforms were not introduced prior to the crisis, despite the fact that they would have been necessary. However, after the financial crisis, significant pension reforms were introduced. This indicates that the severity of the financial crisis and the subsequent need for financial assistance acted as the major driving forces for cuts in public pension expenditure. Showing the influence of these two forces is important for the examination of the legitimacy of potential restrictions in pension rights. The more urgent the need for restrictions in pension rights, the more likely it is for such restrictions to be classified as legitimate.



Jihan Kahssay

The second chapter provides a detailed overview of the new legal framework of the Greek statutory pension system, as well as a description of the specific reductions in old-age pension benefits which were undertaken progressively by the Greek Parliament since the beginning of the crisis until the year 2012. Through this systematic presentation, this chapter seeks to detail the provisions that recognise the old-age pension benefits of the public pillar as full-fledged rights.

The third, fourth and fifth chapters focus on the compatibility of the public pension reforms and reductions in old-age pension benefits with the Greek Constitution and international law. The assessment is achieved using as balancing concept the principle of proportionality. The restricted pensioners' rights are described in chapter three. The legal provisions examined are the right to property, the principle of legitimate expectations (or protection of confidence) and the right to equality and non-discrimination, as well as the social rights guaranteed under domestic constitutional and international law.

The fourth chapter examines the role of the financial crisis under the view of the legitimate aims pursued (the sustainability of the public pension system, the fiscal interests of the State and the proper functioning of the EMU). The fifth and last chapter examines the legality of three specific group cases of public pension reforms that have interfered with specific legal provisions: a. reductions in old-age pension benefits; b. cases of progressive reductions in pension benefits of high amount; and c. age discrimination cases. In each case, this chapter addresses the question, whether, in times of economic and financial crisis, the aims pursued by

the legislature can constitute overriding aims that are able to outweigh the restricted legal provisions.

The dissertation procedure was concluded in November 2017. The publication of the book is scheduled for 2018.

3.5.2 WHO NEEDS NGOS? REGULATING NONPROFIT SERVICE PROVIDERS IN LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES IN AFRICA

Jihan Kahssay

This dissertation is concerned with the legal obligations of low-income least developed countries (LDCs) in Africa with regard to regulating non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that are service providers. African LDCs do not provide adequate social services, and thereby generate service gaps. Primarily with the support of foreign aid, NGOs have flourished across the continent since the 1980s and filled such service gaps without needing to draw on the scarce financial resources of African governments. Today, NGOs continue to be prominent service providers throughout the continent. They promote the realization of social rights through service provision and advocacy. Considering that social indicators remain low in the African LCDs, the contribution of NGOs is vital for the people who seek assistance from them ("beneficiaries"). This dissertation examines whether, and to what extent, low-income African LCDs may restrict NGOs that provide essential social services to beneficiaries when the state is unwilling or unable to ensure the provision of those essential services by other means.

Certain NGOs, such as some in South Africa, deliver complementary services whereby they serve in partnership with, and with the financial support of, the government. This study is not concerned with such arrangements because the legal obligations of the state are far more apparent since it explicitly enters into a partnership with the NGOs. Instead, the dissertation focuses on an area that is underdeveloped in legal scholarship, namely the legal relationships involved when NGO services extend (supplementary services) or step in for (substitutional services) vital state services. In complementary relations, the NGO functions as an instrument of the government; in supplementary relations, the NGO extends the functions of the government; and in substitutional relations, the NGO takes on the role of government.

The substitutional relation is perhaps the most interesting arrangement because it is both a commonly occurring phenomenon (in low-income African LDCs) and the object of sparse legal analysis (in the literature). In the substitutional relation, NGOs serve as the sole providers of essential social goods to a substantial segment of the population, and do so without financial or technical assistance from the host state. This suggests that NGOs are performing, in lieu of the state, one of the state's conventional functions. For beneficiaries of substitutional NGOs, the realization of social rights is entangled with the ability of NGOs to provide services. Depending on whether the state is capable of replacing the NGOs' services, restricting the activities of functionally equivalent NGOs gives rise to legal problems between the state and the beneficiaries of those services. This conundrum

raises two legal questions: what legal obligations, if any, do the social rights of beneficiaries impose upon low-income African LDCs regarding the regulation of substitutional NGOs? To what extent may NGO laws restrict the activities of substitutional NGOs that provide social services in these states?

The nature of the state's obligations is expected to be somewhat different for the regulation of supplementary NGOs. The key distinguishing characteristic of supplemental NGOs is that their social services go above and beyond those essential levels that the state must provide. As such, it is not clear whether the state was obliged to provide those services in the first place. The legal issues are as follows: whether the social rights of beneficiaries impose upon the state any legal obligations regarding the regulation of supplemental NGOs, and what those obligations might be.

The dissertation uses international and regional human rights law as the normative framework for its analysis. Every person is guaranteed social rights related to health, housing, education, nourishment, social security, and an adequate standard of living. According to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, states must take steps, to the maximum of available resources, toward the progressive realization of these rights. Although states retain the primary obligation to bring about the realization of social rights, they often do not do so through direct state action. Rather, private actors are involved at every stage of the realization process. NGOs are particularly important actors for the realization of social rights in low-income African LDCs due to their

widespread presence and the low coverage of state-sponsored service provision, even if they do not enter into contractual or otherwise formal partnerships with the state.

To analyze the regulation of NGOs in low-income African LDCs, the dissertation examines empirical evidence from constitutional, legislative and jurisprudential sources. Despite the significance of NGOs in service provision, African states that seek to maintain power and ward off political interference have been developing constraining regulatory environments primarily through the enactment or proposal of restrictive NGO laws. In addition to tightly monitoring and regulating the operations of NGOs, many of these laws create entry barriers for new NGOs through complicated registration requirements, and limit operational capacity for registered NGOs by severely restricting access to foreign funding. Others forbid NGOs from engaging in human rights advocacy, and at least one state prohibits them from conducting any development work at all without prior state approval. Notably constraining laws have been enacted in Eritrea (2005), Uganda (2006, with amendments added in 2009), Ethiopia (2009), Sierra Leone (2009) and Egypt (2014). Likewise, Zimbabwe (2004), Angola (2007), Burundi (2009), Kenya (2013, 2014) and Uganda (2015) have attempted to pass similarly restrictive legislation.

Highly restrictive NGO laws will likely have the effect of substantially limiting the quantity and quality of services provided to beneficiaries. At present, Ethiopia has enacted one of the most restrictive NGO laws in Africa. Since 2009, NGOs receiving more than 10% of their funding from a foreign source may

not engage in any human rights advocacy. For NGO service providers, this restriction considerably weakens the link between a human rights approach and social provisioning. If, as some jurists posit, social provisioning without a human rights approach is a less protective way to realize social rights of beneficiaries, there may be a legal problem with the Ethiopian NGO law. Many Ethiopians rely upon NGOs for the realization of their social rights. For these intended beneficiaries, the NGO law jeopardizes access to aid and social goods. The case of Ethiopia exemplifies how critical it is, when considering low income countries that depend on NGO services, to ask: how far can a state go to constrain an NGO sector that is essential for the realization of social rights in its country, when that state struggles to fulfill the basic social needs of its people?

Most analysts who evaluate the legality of these NGO laws have directed their attention to the possible infringement of the rights of NGOs. Their literature focuses predominately upon whether restrictive NGO laws violate the rights to associate and to speak freely. Considering, however, the significant role that NGOs play in providing welfare services in many low-income African LDCs, there ought to be a thorough and systematic legal examination into the *social rights* obligations of states. This dissertation aims to fill that gap in the literature by examining systematically how the triangular legal relations involving the state, beneficiaries, and NGOs might affect the state's regulatory obligations toward supplemental and substitutional NGOs.



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3.5.3 CONTROLLED HEALTH - REASONS AND LIMITATIONS OF BEHAVIORALLY INFORMED HEALTH PROMOTION AND DIS- EASE PREVENTION POLICIES

Maximilian Kreßner

Good health is valuable. As the common saying goes, health is not everything, but without health everything is nothing. From a constitutional point of view, since good health is an indispensable prerequisite for exercising the rights of a liberal and democratic constitutional order, and for leading an autonomous life, it is arguable that good health is also a valuable individual and common good that needs to be protected by the state.

When a person's health is not at its best, the culprit seems to be quickly identified: it is the individual himself who eats unhealthily, does too little exercise, smokes, drinks too much alcohol, and hence causes damage to himself through his own actions. On closer inspection however, there may be external factors that can lead to a higher risk or incidence of disease. Genetics, environmental conditions, socio-economic determinants (such as unequal access to resources) can also have a major impact on an individual's health and susceptibility to disease.

It is accepted that successful health-promoting and preventative policies can significantly contribute to improving the general health of the entire population and – contrary to the "medicative" system of treatment in the medical-curative system – also inhibiting the development of diseases in general. However, there are constitutional limitations to the

health-promoting state. It is the aim of this dissertation to explore the individual rights limitations and the overall constitutional framework of legitimate public health promotion.

Analysing health promotion and disease prevention from a constitutional point of view raises classical questions of preventative state activity. At first sight, the advantages of preventative state activity may seem very obvious, but these do not come without costs. Preventive state activity is no longer characterised by concrete dangers but by abstract risks. This inevitably implies that the state's control and regulation of the citizen and their behavior expands. As a result, the negative effects of preventative measures are mostly reflected in a restriction of the personal freedom of the individual and a decreasing liberality of the whole system.

In addition to the general challenges regarding preventative state activity, there are also specific problems linked to the control of "healthy behavior". These problems result from the choice of control measures, the general approach of a morally superior attitude and the limited choice of possible justifications for public health promotion. In order to capture the specificities from a legal perspective, this dissertation examines and categorises the various regulatory instruments with which the health-promoting state tries to nudge its citizens towards a healthier lifestyle, thus promoting a healthier life in general.

With regard to the possible justifications of public health policy, this dissertation also discusses the reasons why the state should actually promote health. Also, it

will assess to what extent government measures are truly aimed at and are suitable to improve the health of individuals and of the population as a whole. In this context, it concludes that a public health policy that focuses on the citizen understands health-promoting behaviour primarily as the duty of the individual. This leads to the public and political opinion that a lack of healthy lifestyle has to be regarded as a "disobedience" of the individual to further the common good. As a result, "unhealthy" individuals are likely to face legal sanctions and social stigmatisation, regardless of the reasons for their health status and lifestyle choices. In conclusion, public health measures that correspond to this policy approach appear to be clearly contradictory to a policy which strengthens the individual's autonomy and capability of self-determination. It is the aim of this dissertation to demonstrate that with regard to the fundamental freedoms enshrined in the German Constitution a justifiable public health policy can only be one that strengthens the individual's capability of self-determination. Hence, legal instruments that can combine public health goals with respect for autonomy of the individual will be shown.

3.5.4 POST-LICENSING EVALUATION OF PHARMACEUTICALS AS A BASIS FOR COVERAGE DECISIONS – THE GERMAN SHI AND THE ENGLISH NHS IN COMPARISON

Nikola Wilman

Pharmaceutical innovations contribute substantially to progress in medicine and hence to a rise in life expectancy and quality of life, but at the same time, they represent a significant cost factor for modern (public) health care systems. The (institutional) design of the system of pharmaceutical care is thus a major political as well as research topic in all modern health care systems. In many countries the assessment of pharmaceuticals as part of the licensing procedure is followed by an evidence-based evaluation informing reimbursement and/or pricing decisions (so-called post-licensing evaluation).

What these national regulatory systems have in common is an assessment of the innovative content and medical benefit of the pharmaceutical in comparison with alternative interventions. This assessment goes beyond that carried out by the market approval authority, and also determines economic consequences of introducing the product to the public healthcare market. Moreover, many regulatory systems provide for an assessment of cost-effectiveness (in terms of the cost-benefit ratio) either explicitly via pre-defined decision-making criteria or implicitly via negotiation.

The German legislator has, for the Statutory Health Insurance (SHI), adopted the criteria of medical benefit and cost-ef-

fectiveness. The medical benefit assessment of pharmaceuticals by the German Institute for Quality and Efficiency in Health Care (IQWiG) was introduced in 2004. In addition, the cost-benefit assessment of pharmaceuticals became mandatory in 2007. The Act on the Reform of the Market for Medicinal Products (AMNOG) in 2011 moved the determination of an appropriate cost-benefit ratio to the negotiation level following on from an intensive, but unresolved discussion of methodology. However, the law continues to stipulate (Sec. 139a Para. 4 Sent. 1, Sec. 35b Para. 1 Sent. 5 Social Code Book V) that the assessment of the (additional) medical benefit is to be conducted in accordance with the internationally recognised standards of evidence-based medicine while the economic evaluation must obey the relevant internationally recognized standards, in particular those of health economics. This explicit reference thus extends the discussion on methodology and procedure of assessment beyond national borders and suggests reference to the often greater experience gained by other countries regarding the systematic Health Technology Assessment (HTA).

One of the most renowned foreign HTA institutions is the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE). Set up in 1999 it assesses, on behalf of the English National Health Service (NHS), new as well as already existing health technologies and develops corresponding guidance.

HTA outcomes and subsequent coverage recommendations for the same health technology can vary markedly between HTA institutions (as is the case for NICE and the IQWiG and Federal

Joint Committee, FCJ). Therefore, at the international and European level, the varied national approaches to HTA have produced calls for the harmonisation of methods and processes in the name of reducing expenditure and producing nationally transferable results. However, this approach to harmonisation of HTA outcomes could prove too narrow. The international divergence of HTA outcomes, despite an identical evidence base (particularly for pharmaceuticals), indicates that similar appraisals are not purely technocratic or value-neutral. Instead, they represent complex decision-making procedures in which normative and ethical aspects play a significant role in the assessment and interpretation of the relevant evidence. Therefore the production of internationally transferable results first requires the identification and analysis of the underlying normative principles before any attempt at harmonising processes and methodology can be made.

Based on a systematic review of the German and English national HTA systems, in the context of the respective health care systems, this project aims to identify the underlying (joint) normative principles, and to analyse how they are operationalized.

First research results indicate that joint normative principles, which underlie both HTA systems, exist. These are of a procedural (e.g. transparency, participation) as well as a substantive nature (e.g. non-discrimination, economic efficiency, scientific integrity). However, a partly diverging interpretation and weighting of those principles can have a significant influence on their operationalization. The interpretation of the principle of scientific



Stefan Stegner

integrity, for example, has an impact on what constitutes admissible scientific evidence and how to deal with evidential gaps and uncertainties. It is also possible to identify hierarchies of principles within which common principles are partly suppressed by principles unique to one system. The principle of patient relevance underlying the SHI assessment system, for example, often counters the common principle of economic efficiency.

3.5.5 THE WELFARE STATE CONSTRUCTING CITIZENS AND TRANSNATIONAL SOCIAL RIGHTS: POLAND AND THE GERMAN SOCIAL INSURANCE FROM 1918 – 1945

Stefan Stegner

When, under the aegis of Bismarck, German social insurance was created in the 1880s, nobody ever thought – neither during the legislative process nor during the socio-political debate – about whether special laws should apply to non-national workers within social insurance. It was only in around 1900 that first attempts in accident insurance could be observed in terms of providing non-national workers with fewer rights than nationals. Polish agricultural seasonal workers were even completely excluded from accident insurance. As the Polish state did not exist, the exclusion of those workers was not compensated for by bilateral agreements as was the case between some Western European countries. After the First World War, old-age pension insurance was nationalised, too, and the export of benefits to foreign countries was made more and more dependent on the beneficiary's nationality.

In light of the fact that a special treatment of non-nationals in German social insurance did not exist from the very start, the present study addresses the development of special rights for Polish workers in Germany during the period between the end of the First and the end of the Second World War. Fact is that until 1939, a gradual inclusion of Polish migrant workers into German social insurance could be observed, which is to be attributed to diplomatic initiatives on the part of the Polish state, which had come into existence after the end of the First World War. Also the problematic situation of minorities promoted by the Treaty of Versailles provided a basis for comprehensive mutual understanding between the two countries with a view to social insurance.

Against the background of the history of social law coordination, the study inquires the political functionality and rationality of the nationalisation and, subsequently, transnationalisation of social rights. In doing so, it seeks to describe the attribution of social rights as a means to express belonging to a body politic and thereby inform the present debate about the social rights of migrants, which often draws on human rights. The knowledge gained in that regard is of topical concern, since the implementation of social human rights often meets with politically and economically motivated resistance which reflects those historically evolved rationalities.

The study is divided into three conceptual steps. The first chapter points to legal and socio-philosophical approaches regarding the assignment of the individual to a body politic or an organisation of solidarity that can be used for an analysis of the devel-

opment of positive law during the period under investigation. In this context, the modern nation state is understood as a risk insurance association that is determined by the political rationality regarding the efficient administration of human life. In order to define and consolidate this risk association, the nation state applies exclusive practices against migrants, on which the present study will focus in its empirical-historical part.

The historical part addresses, in two chapters, the legal history of the exclusion and inclusion of Polish migrant workers from/in German accident and old-age insurance. The first chapter deals with the period of the German Empire and the First World War as background history, and puts the focus on the social insurance diplomacy that originated in the Weimar Republic, as well as on the subsequent agreements. Their genesis is investigated via the appraisal of archive material of the Reich Ministry of Labour and the German Foreign Office. The second chapter focusses on the situation of Polish workers in social insurance under National Socialism. In this context, the emphasis is on the objective of implementing the "völkisch"-racialized rule in Europe through social insurance, thus turning social insurance into an instrument of population policy.

Based on the findings obtained, the last chapter attempts to make new suggestions regarding the present debate on social human rights. In this context the study understands human rights as a moral framework which is unable to fully capture the economically and politically motivated opening and closing processes of welfare states. The study thus concludes that the human rights discussion regarding social rights is rather to

focus on regulatory attribution problems characteristic to social law instead of concentrating on the definition of hardly justiciable minimum standards. Controlling the arbitrariness on the part of the state as to giving and taking social rights could be an important task and also a major opportunity for the legal debate on social human rights.

Doctorates

Supervision: Ulrich Becker

2015 **Wackerbeck, Philipp**
"Die Investition Dritter in Transferrechte an Lizenzfußballspielern", Ludwig Maximilian University Munich

Urban, Marko
"Die Qualitätssicherung in der häuslichen Pflege in Deutschland und Österreich", Ludwig Maximilian University Munich

2017 **Meeßen, Iris**
"Staatliche Förderung beruflicher Weiterbildung in Deutschland und Schweden – Strukturen der Einbindung Dritter bei der Zwecksicherung von Leistungen zur Förderung beruflicher Weiterbildungsmaßnahmen", Ludwig Maximilian University Munich

Diliagka, Dafni
"The Legality of Public Pension Reforms in Times of Financial Crisis: The Case of Greece", Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München Stegner, Stefan, "Zwischen Souveränität und Ökonomie: Die Konstruktion von Zugehörigkeit im modernen Staat", Ludwig Maximilian University Munich

4 ALUMNI

IN SEARCH OF SOCIAL LAW – 6TH ALUMNI-MEETING

Julia Hagn

Irrespective of whether their professional path has led them into practice or academia – the interest in social law issues unites the former employees of the Department of Foreign and International Social Law to this day. At the 6th Alumni Meeting held in autumn 2015, the focus was on "Making the Leap into Practice: From the Max Planck Institute into International Organisations".

Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Angelika Nußberger, herself a former researcher at the Institute and now a judge at the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR), took personal stock of her search for social law in the activities of three international organisations she worked for: the Council of

Europe, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the ECHR in Strasbourg. Nußberger's conclusion: Social standards are a "hot topic" and touch upon highly controversial political issues. She cited examples of ECHR decisions on the refugee situation and the rights of prisoners, as well as controversial cases concerning the granting of social benefits.

Prof. Dr. Ulrich Becker recalled Hans F. Zacher's tireless research in social law. The founding director of the Institute and former president of the Max Planck Society (1990 – 1996) died on 18 February 2015, after a very successful scholarly life. Zacher, who decisively influenced social law, was the intellectual father of the Social Code and co-founder of the German Social Law Association [Deutscher Sozialrechtsverband]. Until the end of his career, he remained in the constant search for a concept of the welfare state that can rise to current challenges.



Keynote speaker Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Angelika Nußberger (first row, third from left), judge at the European Court of Human Rights, was herself a former researcher at the Institute.

THE FUTURE OF THE TEACHING AND DISCIPLINE OF SOCIAL LAW – 7TH ALUMNI MEETING

Julia Hagn

Social law is given little attention in the university landscape. The number of permanent posts in the areas of social law and social policy is stagnating or even decreasing. In view of this development, the presentations held at the 2017 Alumni Meeting looked into the scope of significance that the universities of applied sciences have and, from their perspective, could take on with regard to the teaching and discipline of social law.

Prof. Dr. Yasemin Körtek reported on her experiences at the University of Applied Sciences of the Federal Employment Agency [Hochschule der Bundesagen-

tur für Arbeit - HdBA]. Around 1,500 students are studying there in two study programmes with an interdisciplinary orientation. In addition to law, the curriculum also includes the political, economic and educational sciences as well as psychology. In the field of law, the main areas of focus include social benefits systems, social administration procedures and measures to promote employment. Interdisciplinarity is both an opportunity and a challenge for teaching and research: On the one hand, facts and circumstances can be examined from several perspectives; on the other hand, this makes it more difficult to examine them in depth.

Research work at universities of applied sciences is also made more difficult due to two components: the high teaching load compared with universities, and the lack of funds for basic research.



Prof. Dr. Ulrich Becker reported on the latest developments at the Department of Foreign and International Social Law.



Participants of the Alumni-Meeting 2015: Their interest in social law issues unites the former employees of the Department of Foreign and International Social Law to this day.

Therefore, professors at universities of applied sciences generally focus on application-oriented research that is supported via third-party funds. In 2016, the professors at HdBA were able to raise 1.9 million euros for research projects, said Körtek, naming the following priorities: 1. Governance of labour market services, 2. employment and transitions in a changing labour market, and 3. social protection and the legal context in which the effects of economic, social and political developments on social security systems are analysed.

By contrast, two study programmes at the Fulda University of Applied Sciences, which are offered in cooperation with the University of Kassel, have a narrower structure: The Bachelor's programme "Social Law", which was launched as early as 2003, as well as the Master's programme "Social Law and Social Economy", launched in 2010 and led by Prof. Dr. Hans-Joachim Reinhard, Dean of the Faculty of Social and Cultural Sciences at Fulda University of Applied Sciences and until recently an employee of the Max Planck Institute. Reinhard emphasized that the training for social lawyers offered in Fulda was unique in Germany.

Thus, the students also had a genuine interest in legal matters, whereas the subject of law was rather unpopular in interdisciplinary study programmes. Master's graduates also had the opportunity to do a doctorate at the faculty.

In summary, it could be concluded that the universities for applied sciences play an important role in application-oriented teaching and research. However, despite all efforts made, they cannot close the gaps left open by the universities in the field of social law.

ALUMNI NETWORK

The alumni network serves to foster the exchange of ideas among current and former Institute members as well as guest researchers, and provides an opportunity to keep in contact with one another and with the Institute.

Therefore, an alumni meeting is held every two years at the Institute. In the years between, a newsletter is sent out to inform the alumni about the latest developments and research results of the Department. The alumni network is managed by a specifically appointed alumni representative (e-mail address: alumni-beauftragte@mpisoc.mpg.de).

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6 PRESENTATIONS

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Women's political participation in Tunisia.

Nordic African Days: "Gender and change: global challenges for Africa?", Uppsala Universitet, Uppsala, Sweden (22/23 Sep 2016)

Tunisia. La speranza del Mediterraneo. Conference organized by the Craxi Foundation, Ufficio d'informazione in Italia del Parlamento europeo e dalla Rappresentanza in Italia della Commissione Europea, Rome, Italy (4 May 2017)

An Overview of Social Rights Adjudication in Africa. ICON's Conference: "Courts, Power, Public Law," University of Copenhagen, Denmark (5 – 7 Jul 2017)

Sviluppi giurisprudenziali nazionali e sovranazionali nel continente africano in tema di diritti sociali. III. World Congress of Constitutional Law, University of Bologna, Italy (10 – 13 Oct 2017)

Federalismo e decentramento in Africa tra aspettative e realtà: esperienze a confronto. Conference: "Il federalismo in tempi di transizione," University of Torino, Italy (16 – 17 Oct 2017)

La condizione femminile in Tunisia: la lunga tradizione di emancipazione alla prova nel processo costituente. Conference: "Le pari opportunità nelle diversità culturali : la condizione femminile tra diritti fondamentali e diritti negati," organized by the Fondazione per la formazione forense and Ordine degli Avvocati di Arezzo, Arezzo, Italy (14 Dec 2017)

Bado, Kangnikoé

Legal Framework of Social Protection within ECOWAS Countries, Law for Development. "Strengthening the Social Protection Systems in Africa", BMZ, Berlin (10/11 Nov 2016)

Becker, Ulrich

The most recent reforms of social security and the question in how far they are triggered by the financial crisis. International Seminar: "Welfare State, Constitution and Poverty", Universidade de Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal (29 Jan 2015)

Teilhabe durch Recht. Welcome address and speech. Official 60th Anniversary Event for Prof. Dr. rer. soc. Elisabeth Wacker: "Meilen- und Stolpersteine auf dem Weg zu einem Teilhabegesetz", Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich (13 Feb 2015)

Die europäische Union, die Freizügigkeit und das deutsche Sozialleistungssystem. Introduction. 47th Contact Seminar DSRV 2015: "Die europäische Union, die Freizügigkeit und das deutsche Sozialleistungssystem", Kassel (23 Feb 2015)

Forschungsexzellenz in einer globalisierten Welt – Erfahrungen und Herausforderungen aus brasilianisch-deutscher Perspektive. Moderation of the expert group "Staatsmodernisierung", Colloquium of the Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung, São Paulo, Brazil (27 Feb 2015)

Das Sozialrecht und seine Nachbardisziplinen. Welcome address and chair of discussion. Sozialrechtslehrtagung 2015, Kassel (26/27 Mar 2015)

Ehrenamtliche Tätigkeit und Mindestlohngesetz. Round-table discussion: "Bürgerschaftliches Engagement", Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Arbeit und Soziales, Familie und Integration, Munich (27 Apr 2015)

L'Incarnation de l'idée de sécurité sociale dans la diversité des systèmes: Le système allemand. International Symposium "Social Security: a 70-year old new idea", Bordeaux, France (28/29 May 2015)

Die gesetzliche Rentenversicherung in Deutschland — Bilanz der Bewährung und Herausforderungen heute. 9th Representatives' meeting of the Deutsche Rentenversicherung Rhein in celebration of its 125th anniversary, Dusseldorf (12 Jun 2015)

Das Gesundheitswesen zwischen Selbstverwaltung und Staatsmedizin — künftige Aufgaben und Herausforderungen der Selbstverwaltung im Gesundheitswesen. Ceremony commemorating the 60th anniversary of the KZBV, Berlin (1 Jul 2015)

Hans F. Zacher und die rechtliche Ordnung des Sozialen. Commemoration Symposium for Hans F. Zacher, Munich (14 Jul 2015)

Wissenschaftliches Symposium aus Anlass des 70. Geburtstags von Prof. Dr. Dagmar-Coester-Waltjen. Welcome address, Carl Friedrich von Siemens Stiftung, Munich (9 Jul 2015)

Gedenken an Hans F. Zacher. 6th Alumni meeting: "Der Sprung in die Praxis: Vom MPI in internationale Organisationen", Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich (4 Sep 2015)

Wissenschaftliches Symposium zu Ehren des 65. Geburtstags von Prof. Dr. Makoto Arai. Welcome address and introduction, Presentation of

the "Liber amoricum" published on this occasion, Carl Friedrich von Siemens Stiftung, Munich (23 Sep 2015)

**50 Jahre Deutscher Sozialrechtsverband –
Zugleich über Leben und Werk von Prof. Dr.**

Hans F. Zacher. Federal Congress "50 Jahre Deutscher Sozialrechtsverband und Inklusion behinderter Menschen als Querschnittsaufgabe", Hamburg (8/9 Oct 2015)

Social Security Rights of Turkish People in the EU. Conference on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the Social Security Agreement between Turkey and Germany, Ankara, Turkey (16 Nov 2015)

The Right to Health in Germany: Constitutional Adjudication and its Twofold Institutional Background. Pontificia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil (24 Nov 2015)

Das Sozialstaatsprinzip und seine Bedeutung für die deutsche gesetzliche Krankenversicherung. Symposium: "Verfassungsrechtliche Vorgaben für den Aufbau von Systemen der Gesundheitsfürsorge in Deutschland und Polen", Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza w Poznaniu, Poznań, Poland (11 Dec 2015)

Sozialtourismus in der Europäischen Union? – Freizügigkeit und soziale Rechte. Lecture series at Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Munich (15 Dec 2015)

Asylrecht als kritische Praxis: Juristische Arbeit in einer Menschenrechtsorganisation. Introduction to the presentation of Maximilian Pichl, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Munich (16 Dec 2015)

Kinder auf der Flucht. Introduction and discussion, Max-Planck-Forum, Max Planck Society, Munich (17 Dec 2015)

Welfare beyond the State – The Role of Private Actors in and the Europeanisation of Social Protection. Universidade de Coimbra/Faculdade de Direito, Coimbra, Portugal (15 Jan 2016)

Dublin Revisited – Options for a European Approach to Asylum. Population Europe Tandem Talk, Brussels, Belgium (26 Jan 2016)

Sozialpolitikforschung in der Krise? Stand

und Perspektiven. Panel discussion: Conference of the Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Soziales, Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities, Berlin (23 Feb 2016)

Security as a Principle of Social Security Law from a Legal Perspective. St. Petersburg State University, St. Petersburg, Russia (25 Feb 2016)

Welchen Beitrag kann ein Einwanderungsgesetz leisten? Professorate talk 2016 during the Deutscher Landkreistag: "Flüchtlingsunterbringung und -integration als kommunale Herausforderung", Munster (15 Mar 2016)

Europäische Säule sozialer Rechte. Keynote speech, Meeting of the Committee of Experts "Internationale Zusammenarbeit und europäische Integration" des Deutschen Vereins für öffentliche und private Fürsorge e.V., Berlin (4 May 2016)

Financial Crisis and Social Security Reforms in Germany. Conference: "Labour Law Reform", Vilniaus universitetas, Vilnius, Lithuania (13 May 2016)

Die Zukunft des europäischen und deutschen Asylrechts. Lecture series within the framework of the Munich Talks on the Science of Public Law: "Die Flüchtlingspolitik, der Staat und das Recht", Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Munich (30 May 2016)

Migration and Social Rights. International Panel, Law Faculty, Univerza v Ljubljani, Ljubljana, Slovenia (2 Jun 2016)

Organisation and Financing of German Health Insurance. XV. Slovenian Conference on Labour and Social Law, Portorož, Slovenia (3 Jun 2016)

Longevity and Employment Biographies: the Challenges of Social Protection in Europe. Opening of the workshop. Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy – IODE/Université de Rennes 1, Rennes, France (9 Jun 2016)

Die Integrationsleistungen der gesetzlichen Rentenversicherung in Vergangenheit und Zukunft. XI. Representatives' meeting of the Deutschen Rentenversicherung Westfalen, Bad Driburg (29 Jun 2016)

125 Jahre DRV Bayern-Süd – Ein geschichtlicher Rückblick. Ceremony for the 125th anniversary

sary of the Deutsche Rentenversicherung Bayern Süd, Munich (6 Jul 2016)

EU "Asylum System": Elements, Failure and Reform Prospects. 1st South-East-African & European Conference on Refugees and Forced Migrants: "Social rights – care – mutual benefits?", Pwani University College, Kilifi, Kenya (2 Aug 2016)

Die stationäre Versorgung in Deutschland – Rechtlicher Rahmen der Krankenhausversorgung und Steuerungsinstrumente für Effizienz und Qualität. Workshop: Hospital system of the Hokkaido University, Graduate School of Law, Sapporo, Japan (25 Sep 2016)

Die Krankenversicherung in Deutschland – Einführung und Wettbewerb zwischen den Krankenkassen. Workshop: Health insurance of the Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan (1 Oct 2016)

The Importance of Europe for Social Security. International Seminar of Social Security (Education) in Europe: "Challenges, Innovation and Best Practices", EFSE Events Groningen, Groningen, the Netherlands (10 Oct 2016)

Migration und soziale Rechte. Celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Institute for Austrian and European Labour Law and Social Security Law Vienna, Vienna, Austria (21 Nov 2016)

Refugees in Europe and South Africa: The Failure & the Prospects of Asylum Systems (with Letlhokwa Mpedi), Workshop: "Crisis Migration: An International Perspective", in cooperation with the University of California Davis School of Law, University of California, King Hall, Davis, California, USA (16 Mar 2017)

Europäische Säule sozialer Rechte. Working Conference of the Ministries of the Federal States on European labour and social policies, Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Arbeit und Soziales, Familie und Integration, Munich (4 Apr 2017)

Social Rights and Economic Development. Plenary session of the Moscow State Law Academy within the IV. Moscow Law Forum "Recht und Wirtschaft: Interdisziplinäre Betrachtung in der Wissenschaft und in der Ausbildung", Moscow, Russia (6 Apr 2017)

Innovations in social security. Presentation of the book "International Standard-Setting and Inno-

vation in Social Security", section meeting of the Moscow State Law Academy: "Neuerungen bei der Entwicklung der grundlegenden internationalen Prinzipien im Bereich der Arbeit und sozialen Sicherheit", Moscow, Russia (7 Apr 2017)

Änderungen auf dem Arbeitsmarkt und deren Einfluss auf die Altersrentensysteme. Moderation of the Conference: "Angemessenheit der Altersrentensysteme" on the occasion of 40 years of application of the German-Polish agreement on pension and accident insurance, Deutsche Rentenversicherung in cooperation with the ZUS, Warsaw, Poland (25 Apr 2017)

Europäische Säule sozialer Rechte: Der zweite Akt. Meeting of the expert committee: "Internationale Zusammenarbeit und europäische Integration", Deutscher Verein für öffentliche und private Fürsorge e.V., Berlin (3 May 2017)

Migration und soziale Rechte. National Open University, New Taipei City, Taiwan (23 May 2017)

Rentenreform und Vertrauensschutz. National Chengchi University, New Taipei City, Taiwan (23 May 2017)

Rentenreform und Vertrauensschutz. Tunghai University, Taichung City, Taiwan (24 May 2017)

Rentenreform und Vertrauensschutz. National Chinan University, Puli Township, Taiwan (25 May 2017)

Die Europäische Säule sozialer Rechte – Überblick und Ausblick. Expert discussion at Deutscher Verein für öffentliche und private Fürsorge e.V., Berlin (30 Aug 2017)

Die Bedeutung der Fachhochschulen für die Sozialrechtslehre und -wissenschaft, welcome address and chair of discussion. 7th Alumni Meeting, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich (8 Sep 2017)

New forms of Social Security: Needs and Options for Reform in a National and Supranational Perspective. XII. European Regional Congress ISLSSL 2017, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic (22 Sep 2017)

Sharing Power with Employers and Employees: A Tried and Proven Form of Functional Decentralisation in Europe. EISS Conference

2017, Amsterdam, the Netherlands (28 Sep 2017)

Die Auswirkungen des Brexit auf die europäische Sozial- und Gesundheitspolitik. Meeting of the Standing Committee on European Affairs within the Gesellschaft für Versicherungswissenschaft und -gestaltung e.V., Berlin (5 Oct 2017)

Selbstverwaltung zwischen Anspruch und Wirklichkeit. Keynote speech. 17th Platform Health: "Selbstverwaltung auf Abruf Legitimation oder Beschneidung?", IKK Gemeinsame Vertretung der Innungskrankenkassen e.V., Berlin (8 Nov 2017)

New Social Vulnerabilities, Social Law and Welfare State. Baltic Sea States Project Stakeholder Workshop: "New Social Vulnerabilities in the Baltic Sea Region", Swedish Embassy, Berlin (14 Nov 2017)

Die Europäische Säule sozialer Rechte – Instrument zur Stärkung der sozialen Dimension der EU? Fachgespräch beim BMAS, Berlin (11 Dec 2017)

Bogataj, Andreja

Peculiarities of Social Court Procedures in Comparative Perspective. 2nd Max Planck Young Legal Scholars' Meeting, Max Planck Institute for Comparative and International Private Law, Hamburg (12-13 May 2016)

Presentation of the Dissertation Project: Peculiarities of Judicial Enforcement of Social Rights: Principle of Plaintiff-Friendly Procedure from a Comparative Legal Perspective. EFES Young Researchers School on Research Methodology in Comparative Social Security, Faculty of Law Univerza v Ljubljani, Ljubljana, Slovenia (6-10 Jun 2016)

Crisis Migrants – The Legal Situation in Slovenia. Crisis Migration, an International Perspective, University of California, Davis, USA (16 Mar 2017)

Social Security Disputes and Fair Trial under Article 6 of European Convention on Human Rights. ICON S Conference: "Courts, Power, Public Law", Faculty of Law, Københavns Universitet, Copenhagen, Denmark (5-7 Jul 2017)

Chesalina, Olga

Transfer of parts of undertakings/organizations: definition and legal consequences for individual labour relations in the Russian Federation and the European Union (with Andre Scharer). Labour Law Research Network Conference (LLRN), Hugo Sinzheimer Institute, Faculty of Law, Universiteit van Amsterdam, Amsterdam, the Netherlands (25-27 Jun 2015)

О влиянии трудового законодательства и законодательства о социальном обеспечении на уровень безработицы в России [About the influence of labour law legislation and social law legislation on the unemployment rate in the Russian Federation]. International Scientific and Practical Conference: "From social rights to social law: VII Pashkov's Readings", St. Petersburg State University, St. Petersburg, Russia (24-26 Feb 2016)

Ответственность работодателя за социальное обеспечение в России: проблемы взаимодействия трудового права и права социального обеспечения [Employer's responsibility for social security in Russia: problems of interaction of labour law and social security law]. International scientific-practical conference "Labour law, social security law and market economy: problems of interaction", Kutafin Moscow State Law University, Moscow, Russia (30 Jun-1 Jul 2016)

Protection in case of unemployment during the crisis in Russia and in Belarus. International Conference "Development of Russian Law-IX: Russian Law and Globalization", Faculty of Law, Helsingin Yliopisto, Helsinki, Finland (6-7 Oct 2016)

Crowdwork – вызов трудовому праву и праву социального обеспечения [Crowdwork as a challenge for labour and social law]. International Conference: "Legal problems of labour migration and flexible forms of employment: contemporary challenges and search for decisions", International University MITSO, Minsk, Belarus (21-22 Oct 2016)

Обязанности работодателя в области социального страхования и трудо-правовые обязанности работодателя, оказывающие влияние на реализацию работником права на социальное обеспечение в России [The obligations of the employer in the area of social insurance and employment contracts, which influence performance on employee's rights to social

insurance in Russia]. International Scientific-practical Conference: "Law and social policy", Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski", Sofia, Bulgaria (21-22 Nov 2016)

Digitale Arbeitswelt 4.0 - Herausforderungen für die Systeme der sozialen Sicherheit (with Melanie Hack). Meeting of the Board of Trustees, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich (1 Apr 2017)

Глобальные тенденции на рынке труда: от нестандартных форм занятости до работы на основе интернет-платформ [Global trends in the labour market: from non-standard forms of employment to work on the basis of internet platforms]. International Scientific-practical Conference: "Innovations in the development of fundamental international principles in the field of labour and social security", Kutafin Moscow State Law University, Moscow, Russia (7-8 Apr 2017)

Platform economy as a challenge for social security in Germany. 5th Conference of the Regulating for Decent Work Network at the International Labour Office Geneva, Switzerland (3-5 Jul 2017)

Judicial protection of social rights in Russia in times of financial crises. ICON S Conference "Courts, Power, Public law", Københavns Universitet, Copenhagen, Denmark (5-7 Jul 2017)

"Much ado about nothing?" How digitalization of working life impacts social security systems – an example from Norway and Germany (with Melanie Hack). Internal lecture, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich (19 Jul 2017)

Access to social security for digital platform workers in Germany and in Russia: a comparative study. International Congress: "Labor in the Gig Economy and Crowd Workers", Law Faculty, Universitat de Valencia, Valencia, Spain (28-29 Sep 2017)

Исторический экскурс обязанностей работодателя в области социальной защиты: от СССР до современности [Historical digression of the employer's responsibilities in the field of social protection: from the USSR to the present]. International University MITSO, Minsk, Belarus (27-28 Oct 2017)

Dijkhoff, Tineke

Social Protection Floor Recommendation: A Critical View on Its Principles. Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich (10 Jun 2015)

The New Dutch Act on flexible work. Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich (1 Jul 2015)

The Use of Labour Law in Pursuit of a Better Work-Life Balance; The Example of the Netherlands. Fifth International Japanese-German Conference "Decent Education and Work for All - Why Families in Germany and Japan are Reliant?" University of Tsukuba, Universität Giessen, Japanese-German Center Berlin, University Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Japan (23 Oct 2015)

New Dutch Act on Limiting Sickness Absence and Instream from the Sickness Benefit Act to the Disability Act: More Responsibilities for the Employer. Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich (24 Feb 2016)

Free Market Economy and Human Rights: Enemies or Allies? An Assessment of Labour Activation Policies in the Netherlands (with Melanie Hack). Remarklab Final Conference "New Foundations of Labour Law in the Globalised Market Economy?", Stockholms Universitet, Stockholm, Sweden (19-20 May 2016)

Social Protection of Workers in Case of Long-Term Sickness or Invalidity: Replacement Income and Employment Protection in the Netherlands. Workshop: "Longevity and Employment Biographies: the Challenges of Social Protection in Europe", Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy – IODE/Université de Rennes I, Munich (9-10 Jun 2016)

Basic Principles for Social Protection Floors. International Workshop: "The ILO Recommendation on Social Protection Floors: Basic Principles for Innovative Solutions", Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy – CICLASS, Faculty of Law, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg, South Africa (12-13 Sep 2016)

Hack, Melanie Regine

Nord eller sør – ja takk, begge deler; Wie gewinnt man junge Talente in Deutschland bzw. Norwegen zum Wohl von Firmen im bilateralen Wirtschaftsverkehr? Meeting: German-Norwegian Economic Council, Munich (15 Apr 2015)

Aldring og aldersgrenser. Faculty of Law, Universitetet i Oslo (UiO), Oslo, Norway (15 Jun 2015)

Mandatory Retirement – Recent Legal Developments in Norway. Joint Seminar: Social Law/Social Policy, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich (16 Sep 2015)

(Absolutte) aldersgrenser og alternativer til det. Norwegian Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Oslo, Norway (2 Feb 2016)

(Re-)Integration in den Arbeitsmarkt. Scientific conference: Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich (17 Feb 2016)

Taking age equality seriously. Presentation of PhD-Thesis: Norwegian Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Oslo, Norway (22 Apr 2016)

Free Market Economy and Human Rights: Enemies or Allies? An Assessment of Labour Activation Policies in the Netherlands (with Tineke Dijkhoff). Remarklab Final Conference "New Foundations of Labour Law in the Globalised Market Economy?", Stockholms Universitet, Stockholm, Sweden (19/20 May 2016)

Taking Age Equality Seriously – The Example of Mandatory Retirement. Symposium on the occasion of the inaugural lecture by Prof. Dr. med. H. M. Hasselhorn, Universität Wuppertal, Wuppertal (21 Sep 2016)

Der Umgang mit dem demographischen Wandel in Norwegen. 14th Goettingen Forum for Employment Law, "Der demographische Wandel in der Arbeitswelt Herausforderungen für das Arbeits- und Sozialrecht", Gottingen (27 Oct 2016)

Skandinavien als Forschungsgegenstand – Einblicke in die Arbeit des Skandinavienreferates am Max-Planck-Institut für Sozialrecht und Sozialpolitik. Meeting of the German-Norwegian Network: Max Planck Society, Munich (4 Nov 2016)

Digitale Arbeitswelt 4.0 - Herausforderungen für die Systeme der sozialen Sicherheit (with Olga Chesalina). Meeting of the Board of Trustees, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich (1 Apr 2017)

"Much ado about nothing?" How digitalization impacts social security systems in Norway and Sweden. Regulating for Decent Work Conference: ILO and University of Amsterdam, Geneva, Switzerland (4 Jul 2017)

"Much ado about nothing?" How digitalization of working life impacts social security systems – an example from Norway and Germany (with Olga Chesalina). Internal lecture, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich (19 Jul 2017)

Hagn, Julia

Die UN-Kinderrechtskonvention – Segen und Fluch für UNICEF. Internal Lecture, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich (4 Nov 2015)

Die Okonomisierung der Profession Soziale Arbeit – Holzweg in die Dienstleistung? Colloquium Soziale Arbeit der Fakultät für angewandte Sozialwissenschaften, Hochschule für angewandte Wissenschaften München, Munich (19 May 2016)

Die Modernisierung der kommunalen Sozialverwaltung. Internal Lecture, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich (15 Jun 2016)

Lost Potentials? The Rights and Lives of the Excluded (with Christian Hunkler). Board of Trustees Meeting, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich (1 Apr 2017)

The Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy – History and Research. Presentation at the Workshop "Arbeitsrecht" organized by the Headquarters of the Max Planck Society, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich (8-9 Nov 2017)

The Contribution of the Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy to the Baltic Sea States Project (with Christian Hunkler and

Diana López-Falcón). BSS Advisory Board Meeting, Population Europe, Berlin (14 Nov 2017)

Hardenberg, Simone von

Individualisierte Medizin aus rechtlicher Sicht: Sind meine genetischen Gesundheitsdaten ausreichend geschützt? Symposium: "Biologie & Gesellschaft", Johannes Gutenberg-Universität, Mainz (1 Jul 2016)

Vorstellung des Instituts und Vortrag: **Medizinische Innovationen in der GKV.** Herbsttagung der Bibliothekarinnen und Bibliothekare der Max-Planck-Gesellschaft der GSHS, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy Munich (26 Oct 2017)

„Molekulare Diagnostik in der GKV: Was ist zu tun? Expert Meeting, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy Munich (23 Nov 2017)

Hohnerlein, Eva Maria

Social and Legal Protection for One Parent Families in Germany – the Pitfalls of Law Reforms and Recent Case Law Developments. IV. Simposio: "I. Congreso Internacional sobre familias monoparentales", TIIFAMO, Copolis und Facultat de Ciencias Socials, Universitat de Valencia, Campus dels Tarongers, Valencia, Spain (5 Feb 2015)

Alleinerziehende Mütter und ihre Kinder in Deutschland – sozialrechtliche Rahmenbedingungen für Erwerbsteilhabe und Sorgeverantwortung. Colloquium of the Institut für Sozialwissenschaftliche Forschung e.V. – ISF München: "Gefangenearbeit im globalen Kontext", IBZ, Munich (26 Mar 2015)

Ist die Abschiebung von Flüchtlingen nach Italien menschenrechtswidrig? Internal lecture, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich (13 May 2015)

Recht auf Care? Internationale Perspektiven auf Care-Krisen (with Dr. des Emilia Roig, Prof. Dr. Eva Senghaas-Knobloch and Suzanne Bruins – Ärzte der Welt). Moderation of the Discussion, Conference: "Was ist Care? Zwischen privater

Liebestätigkeit und globaler Ausbeutung", Evangelische Akademie Tutzing, Tutzing (12 Jun 2015)

Poverty Risks of Lone Mothers in Germany: Social law framework for their labour market participation and care responsibilities. Workshop at the fifth International Japanese-German Conference "Decent Education and Work for All - Why Families in Germany and Japan are Reliant?" University of Tsukuba, Universität Giessen, Japanese-German Center Berlin, University Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Japan (23 Oct 2015)

Rechte und Förderung von Kindern in Europa als Aufgabe des Staates. Fifth International Japanese-German Conference "Decent Education and Work for All - Why Families in Germany and Japan are Reliant?" University of Tsukuba, Universität Giessen, Japanese-German Center Berlin, University Tsukuba, Campus Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan (24 Oct 2015)

Sozialrechtliche Entwicklungen in Italien – Eine vorläufige Bilanz nach zwei Jahren Amtszeit der Regierung von Matteo Renzi (2014-2015). Internal lecture, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich (16 Mar 2016)

Rechtliche Anerkennung für gleichgeschlechtliche Partnerschaften – demnächst auch in Italien. Internal Lecture, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich (4 May 2016)

Europäische Diskriminierungsverbote bei Diskriminierung aufgrund von Alter, Behinderung und Geschlecht. International Workshop of the Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy and the Université de Rennes 1 (IODE) "Langlebigkeit und Erwerbsverlauf: Herausforderungen für die soziale Sicherung in Europa", Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich (9 Jun 2016)

Italienische Rentenreformen im Zeichen der Krise. Conference of the Deutsche Rentenversicherung: "Alterssicherung im internationalen Vergleich und europäische Sozialpolitik", Erkner (20 Oct 2016)

Anspruch auf deutsches Kindergeld bei grenzüberschreitenden Sachverhalten im Zusammenspiel zwischen nationalem und europäischen Sozialrecht, Internal Lecture, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich (26 Oct 2016)

Die sozialen Rechte der „Anderen“ in Italien im Spiegel legislativer und judikativer Tendenzen.

Internal lecture, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich (18 Jan 2017)

Die Dynamisierung gesetzlicher Renten in Europa im internationalen Vergleich.

Annual Conference: "60 Jahre dynamische Rente", Deutsche Rentenversicherung Bund und Gesellschaft für sozialen Fortschritt, Berlin, (18 Sept 2017)

Hruschka, Constantin

Lost Potential? The Rights and Lives of the Excluded (with Christian Hunkler). Meeting "The Challenges of Migration, Integration and Exclusion", Wissenschaftsinitiative Migration and Integration of the Max Planck Society, Harnack-Haus, Berlin (6 November 2017)

Der Vorschlag der EU-Kommission zu "Dublin IV" vom 4. Mai 2016 – Aktueller Stand. Public Event: "Flüchtlingsrechtliche Entwicklungen auf EU-Ebene" of the Freiplatzaktion Zürich, Zurich, Switzerland (15 November 2017)

Aktuelle Rechtsprechung des Europäischen Gerichtshofs (EuGH) zum internationalen Schutz. Seminar: "Grundlagen und aktuelle Fragen des materiellen Asylrechts. Der Rechtsschutz im neuen Asylverfahren – ein Grundlagenkurs" of the Swiss Refugee Council, Berne, Switzerland (17 November 2017)

Kahssay, Jihan A.

Regulating Institutions: State Interference and Human Vulnerability. Panel: "Workplace crime, immigrant victims and justice" within the conference: "XXXIVth International Congress on Law and Mental Health", International Academy of Law and Mental Health, Sigmund Freud Privatuniversität, Vienna, Austria (15 Jul 2015)

Crisis Migrants and Parental Deportation in the United States. Workshop panel: "Crisis Migrants and Public Welfare Policies as Immigration Enforcement: The United States" within the workshop "Crisis Migration: An International Perspective", UC Davis School of Law, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Davis, USA (16 Mar 2017)

The Regulation of NGOs in Ethiopia. Presented for the Aoki Center for Critical Race and Nation Studies, UC Davis School of Law, Davis, USA (28 Mar 2017)

Kaufmann, Otto

Remarques prospectives (with Gabrielle Clotuche), 41e Rencontre Ipse: Les acteurs de la protection sociale en Europe face aux grands mutations de ce XXIème siècle, Lisbonne, Portugal (23-24 Apr 2015)

L'arrêt de la Cour constitutionnelle sur le port du foulard: motif de licenciement?, Université de Rennes I (2 Apr 2015)

Kreßner, Maximilian

Public Health Promotion as a Challenge to Personal Autonomy. Hong Kong University, Centre for Comparative and Public Law, Hong Kong (22 Mar 2016)

Mittlaender Leme de Souza, Sergio

Retaliation, Remedies, and Contracts. European Master in Law & Economics Midterm Meeting, Universität Hamburg, Hamburg (10 Feb 2016)

Condemning Corruption While Condoning Inefficiency. Annual Conference of the European Public Choice Society, Albert-Ludwig-Universität Freiburg, Freiburg (31 Mar 2016)

Morality, Compensation, and the Contractual Obligation. Annual European Conference of the Society for Empirical Legal Studies, Universiteit van Amsterdam, Amsterdam, the Netherlands (21 Jun 2016)

The Price of Exclusion, and the Value of Inclusive Policies. Research Seminar, Max Planck Institute for Tax Law and Public Finances, Munich, (14 Sep 2016)

Morality, Compensation, and the Contractual Obligation. Annual Conference of the European Association of Law & Economics, Università di Bologna, Bologna, Italy (16 Sep 2016)

The Price of Exclusion, and the Value of Inclusive Policies. Internal lecture, Max Planck

Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich (20 Sep 2016)

The Price of Exclusion, and the Value of Inclusive Policies. MEA Seminar, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich (5 Oct 2016)

The Price of Exclusion, and the Value of Inclusive Policies. BEWIP Research Seminar, Technische Universität München, Munich (8 Nov 2016)

Winners don't Cheat. BEWIP Research Seminar, Technische Universität München, Munich (2 May 2017)

Winners don't Cheat. Research Seminar, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Munich (22 Jun 2017)

Morality, Compensation, and the Contractual Obligation. Annual Conference of the Spanish Association of Law & Economics, Universidad Carlos III, Madrid, Spain (30 Jun 2017)

The Price of Exclusion, and the Value of Inclusive Policies. Research Seminar, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, School of Economics, Munich (30 Nov 2017)

The Price of Exclusion, and the Value of Inclusive Policies. Workshop "Experiments at the Crossroads in Law & Economics", Erasmus University Rotterdam, School of Law, Rotterdam (1 Dec 2017)

Peterlini, Julia

Inklusion zwischen Rechtsstatus und gelebtem Schulalltag – Einblicke in die inklusive Schule Südtirols (FO) (with Evi Agostini and Hans Karl Peterlini). OEFEB KONGRESS 2017 of the Österreichische Gesellschaft für Forschung und Entwicklung im Bildungswesen (ÖFEB) and the Pädagogische Hochschule Vorarlberg, Inklusion zwischen Rechtsstatus und gelebtem Schulalltag, Feldkirch, Austria (22 Sep 2017)

Poulou, Anastasia

Adjudicating social rights as a question of legitimacy: Lessons from the Eurozone crisis. Workshop "The Rise of International Courts:

Normative and Sociological Approaches" at the European University Institute, Florence, Italy (17 May 2016)

What potential for the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights in European financial assistance? 10th Max Weber Fellows June Conference "Dimensions of Equality, Effectiveness and Efficiency – Past and Future" at the European University Institute, Florence, Italy (8 Jun 2016)

Financial assistance conditionality and human rights protection. ICON-S Conference "Borders, Otherness and Public Law", Berlin (17 Jun 2016)

Strengths and Limitations of the European Pillar of Social Rights. Conference "European Pillar of Social Rights: From theory to practice", organised by the European Parliament, Brussels, Belgium (28 Sep 2016)

Social Protection of Crisis Migrants in Greece. Workshop on "Crisis Migration: An International Perspective", UC Davis, Davis, USA (16 Mar 2017)

Can social rights adjudication be neutral? Developing a democratic path to adjudicating social rights in Greece. Conference on "The Neutrality of International Law: Myth or Reality?" organised by ESIL Research Forum, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain (31 Mar 2017)

Judicial Responses to Austerity Measures: The Case of Greece. Conference on "The European Union and Fundamental Rights in Times of Austerity", Università degli Studi di Padova, Italy (6 Apr 2017)

Public vs Private: Overcoming the distinction through Solidarity Economy. 1st National Conference on "Commons and Social and Solidarity Economy in Greece", Thessaloniki, Greece (4 May 2017)

European protection of fundamental rights in times of crisis. Conference of the Greek association of Greek constitutional lawyers "Omilos Manesis", Athens, Greece (6 Jun 2017)

Der Schutz sozialer Grundrechte in Zeiten der Krise – Zur Rekonzeptualisierung der sozialen Dimension Europas. Club griechischer Akademiker, Munich (23 Jun 2017)

The judicial protection of social rights in times of crisis. The Portuguese and Greek example. ICON-S Conference on "Courts, Power and Public Law", Copenhagen, Denmark (6 Jul 2017)

Social rights adjudication and democracy: an insuperable tension? ICON-S Conference on "Courts, Power and Public Law", Copenhagen, Denmark (6 July 2017)

Schneider, Simone

Quantifying Social Security Systems (with Carlo Knotz). Internal lecture, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich (13 Dec 2017)

Schubert, Nina

Opposition Proceedings in Social Law: An Empirical Analysis. PhD@maxlaw Workshop, Second Max Planck Young Legal Scholars' Meeting, Max Planck Institute for Comparative and International Private Law, Hamburg (12 May 2016)

Opposition Proceedings in Social Law: An Empirical Analysis. Young Researchers School of the European Format for Exchange of Social Security Education (EFESE), Univerza v Ljubljani, Ljubljana, Slovenia (7 Jun 2016)

Tsai, Ya-Chu

Implementation of Social Rights of the Foreigners in Taiwan. Young Researchers School of the European Format for Exchange of Social Security Education (EFESE), Univerza v Ljubljani, Ljubljana, Slovenia (7 Jun 2016)

Subsistence Minimum for Refugees in Taiwan — Focus on Article 7 of the Draft Refugee Act. 2017 Conference of current issues in social change, Taipei, Taiwan (16 May 2017)

Access to Social Services in Taiwan. Young Researchers School of the European Format for Exchange of Social Security Education (EFESE), Spetses, Greece (6 Jun 2017)

Wien, Philipp

Challenges of Personalised Pharmaceutical Therapy in German Social Law. International Conference: "Personalized medicine: determination of normative criteria in law and economy in the light of new knowledge", Sveučilište u Rijeci, Croatia (13-14 November 2015)

Wilman, Nikola

Der Care Act 2014 – eine Abkehr vom Konzept der (Housing) Asset-Based Welfare? Internal lecture, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich (13 Apr 2016)

Health-related benefits and the "capacity" of seniors to work: Prevention and rehabilitation in Germany. Workshop: "Langlebigkeit und Erwerbsverlauf: Herausforderungen für die soziale Sicherung in Europa" in Cooperation with IODE/ Université de Rennes 1, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich (9 Jun 2017)

"Onko-Exzeptionalismus" – Der NHS Cancer Drugs Fund. Internal lecture, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich (8 Mar 2017)

7 TEACHING

7.1 REGULAR COURSES

Winter Term 2014/15

Lecture "Grundlagen des Sozialversicherungsrechts" (elective subject area 5)
Ulrich Becker
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Seminar "Ausländer- und Asylrecht"
Ulrich Becker
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Tutorial "Grundkurs Öffentliches Recht"
Lilia Medvedev
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Tutorial "Grundkurs Zivilrecht für Bachelorstudierende, Recht als Nebenfach"
Stefan Stegner
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Summer Term 2015

Seminar "Sportrecht" (elective subject area 5 and fundamentals seminar)
Ulrich Becker
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Examinatorium "Arbeits- und Sozialrecht" (elective subject area 5)
Ulrich Becker
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Education of lawyers (CRFPA): "Droit du travail – Arbeitsrecht"
Otto Kaufmann
Faculté de Droit, Institut d'Études Judiciaires, Université de Poitiers, France

Cours "Introduction au droit allemand – Einführung in das deutsche Recht" (Master 1)
Otto Kaufmann
Faculté de Droit et de Sciences Politiques, Laboratoire d'Étude du Droit Public, Université de Rennes I

Seminar "La Cour constitutionnelle allemande: recours et contrôle – les droits fondamentaux"
Otto Kaufmann
Master 2 Droit privé général, Université de Rennes I

Lectures "Deutsches Recht, Rechtsvergleichung und Sprache" (Programme of the German-French legal training)
Otto Kaufmann
Université de Rennes I

Lecture "Histoire du droit social allemand"
Otto Kaufmann
Centre de droit comparé du travail et de la sécurité sociale (COMPTRASEC), Université de Bordeaux

Tutorial "Grundkurs Zivilrecht für Bachelorstudierende (Recht im Nebenfach)"
Maximilian Kreßner
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

Tutorial "Grundkurs Öffentliches Recht"
Lilia Medvedev
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Tutorial "Grundkurs Öffentliches Recht für Bachelorstudierende, Recht als Nebenfach"
Stefan Stegner
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Winter Term 2015/16

Lecture "Grundlagen des Sozialversicherungsrechts" (elective subject area 5)
Ulrich Becker
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Lecture Series "Migration – zwischen Hoffnung und Wagnis"
Ulrich Becker
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Seminar "Sozialrecht" (elective subject area 5 and fundamentals seminar)
Ulrich Becker
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Course "Common Law Torts"
Jihan A. Kahssay
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Course "Jurisprudence and Judicial Interpretation"
Jihan A. Kahssay
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Course "American Legal Terminology 1"
Jihan A. Kahssay
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Course "Civil Procedure"

Jihan A. Kahssay
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Education of lawyers (CRFPA): "Droit du travail – Arbeitsrecht"

Otto Kaufmann
Faculté de Droit, Institut d'Etudes Judiciaires,
Université de Poitiers, France

Tutorial "Grundkurs Zivilrecht für Bachelorstudierende (Recht im Nebenfach)"

Maximilian Kreßner
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

Tutorial "Grundkurs Öffentliches Recht"

Lilia Medvedev
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Tutorial "Grundkurs zum Öffentlichen Recht I – Staatsorganisationsrecht"

Nina Schubert
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Tutorial "Grundkurs Zivilrecht für Bachelorstudierende, Recht als Nebenfach"

Stefan Stegner
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Summer Term 2016

Examinatorium (elective subject area 5)

Ulrich Becker
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Seminar "Ausländer- und Asylrecht"

Ulrich Becker
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Seminar "Sozialversicherungsrecht" (elective subject areas 5 and 10)

Ulrich Becker
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Course "Due Process and Fundamental Liberties in U.S. Constitutional Law"

Jihan A. Kahssay
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Tutorial "Grundkurs Zivilrecht für Bachelorstudierende (Recht im Nebenfach)"

Maximilian Kreßner
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

Tutorial "Grundkurs zum Öffentlichen Recht II – Grundrechte"

Nina Schubert
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Winter Term 2016/17

Lecture "Grundlagen des Sozialversicherungsrechts" (elective subject area 5)

Ulrich Becker
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Seminar "Öffentliches Recht und Sozialrecht" (concomitant to the lecture)

Ulrich Becker
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Seminar "Sozialrecht" (elective subject areas 5 and 10)

Ulrich Becker
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Course "Due Process and Fundamental Liberties in U.S. Constitutional Law"

Jihan A. Kahssay
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Tutorial "Grundkurs Bürgerliches Recht"

Nina Schubert
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Summer Term 2017

Examinatorium (elective subject area 5)

Ulrich Becker, Martin Franzen
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Seminar "Sportrecht" (elective subject areas 5 and 10, fundamentals seminar)

Ulrich Becker
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Course "Due Process and Fundamental Liberties in U.S. Constitutional Law"

Jihan A. Kahssay
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Tutorial "Grundkurs Zivilrecht für Bachelorstudierende (Recht im Nebenfach)"

Maximilian Kreßner
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

Tutorial "Übung im Sozialversicherungsrecht"

Simone von Hardenberg

Hochschule für angewandte Wissenschaften
München

Winter Term 2017/18

Lecture "Grundlagen des Sozialversicherungsrechts" (elective subject area 5)

Ulrich Becker
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Seminar "Öffentliches Recht" (elective subject areas 5 and fundamentals seminar)

Ulrich Becker
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Course "Due Process and Fundamental Liberties in U.S. Constitutional Law"

Jihan A. Kahssay
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Lecture "Personalführung und Organisationsmanagement"

Roman Grinblat
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Lecture "Personalführung und Organisationsmanagement"

Simone von Hardenberg
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Lecture "Sozialrecht II"

Simone von Hardenberg
Hochschule für angewandte Wissenschaften
München

Course "Europäisches Asylrecht" (Master)

Constantin Hruschka
Universität Bielefeld

7.2 GUEST LECTURES

6 Feb 2015

L'assurance maladie sociale en Allemagne et ses mécanismes de tarification

Ulrich Becker
Université Paris, Panthéon-Sorbonne, Droit social
et Administration économique et sociale, Paris,
Frankreich

28 – 29 May 2015

Lecture "Histoire du droit social allemand"

Otto Kaufmann
Centre de droit comparé du travail et de la sécurité sociale (COMPTRASEC), UMR 5114 CNRS/
Université de Bordeaux

11 Jun 2015

Ageism beyond employment - the relevance of EU legislation (with reference to proposal COM (2008) 426)

Melanie Regine Hack
Trial Lecture, Faculty of Law, Universitetet i Oslo (UiO), Oslo, Norway

19 Mar 2016

Demografischer Wandel und Arbeitsrecht – Altersgrenzen auf dem Prüfstand

Melanie Regine Hack
Evangelische Hochschule Nürnberg

6 Jun 2016

Introduction to Comparison in Social Law

Ulrich Becker, Gijsbert Vonk
EFESE Program/PhD students, Univerza v Ljubljani, Slovenia

26 Sep 2016

Introduction to German Constitutional Law – General Aspects, State Principles and Fundamental Rights

Ulrich Becker
School of Law, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan

13 Jan 2017

Challenges to the Welfare State in European Constitutionalism

Anastasia Poulou
Universidade de Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal

3 Apr 2017

Protecting Social Rights in Europe: the EU and the CoE Legal Systems

Anastasia Poulou
European Judicial Training Network, Centro de Estudos Judiciários, Lisbon, Portugal

6 Apr 2017

Social Rights in Times of Economic Crisis

Ulrich Becker
Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia

6 Apr 2017

Tunisia between Success and Challenges

Tania Abbiate
Università di Siena, Italy

8 Apr 2017

Работа на основе интернет-платформ (crowd work and work on-demand via apps) как вызов трудовому праву и праву социального обеспечения [Crowd work and work on-demand via apps as a challenge for labour law and social law]

Olga Chesalina
National Research University "Higher School of Economics", Faculty of Law, Department of Labour and Social Welfare Law, Moscow, Russia

8 Apr 2017

Работа на основе интернет-платформ (crowd work and work on-demand via apps) как вызов трудовому праву и праву социального обеспечения [Crowd work and work on-demand via apps as a challenge for labour law and social law]

Olga Chesalina
Kutafin Moscow State Law University, Department of Labour Law and Social Security Law, Moscow, Russia

10 Apr 2017

Lecture "I processi costituenti partecipati"

Tania Abbiate
Università di Verona, Italy

24 – 30 Jun 2017

Metodologia della comparazione. La risoluzione dei conflitti: giustizia, diritti culturali e plurinazione

Tania Abbiate
Università di Bologna, Italy

26 Oct 2017

Глобальные тенденции на рынке труда: от нестандартных форм занятости до работы на основе интернет-платформ [Global trends in the labor market: from non-standard forms of employment to work on the basis of internet platforms]

Olga Chesalina
International University MITSO, Minsk, Belarus

26 Oct 2017

Diritto internazionale e Sponda sud del Mediterraneo, Corso di alta formazione "Costruire la Cittadinanza"

Tania Abbiate
Firenze, Italy

31 Oct 2017

Le transizioni costituzionali delle Primavere Arabe

Tania Abbiate
Università degli Studi Firenze, Italy

8 MEMBERSHIPS, EDITORSHIPS AND AFFILIATIONS

Abbiate, Tania

Editorial Board of Revista Eletrônica Ballot, Faculdade de Direito da UERJ

Becker, Ulrich

Honorary Professor at the Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

Editorships

Neue Zeitschrift für Sozialrecht (NZS) (co-editor)

Schriften zum Sozialrecht, Baden-Baden (until 2011: Schriften zum deutschen und europäischen Sozialrecht)

Kommentar zum SGB I (editor of the volume), editorial director: W. Noftz, Berlin

Schriftenreihe für internationales und vergleichendes Sozialrecht, Berlin

Studien aus dem Max-Planck-Institut für ausländisches und internationales Sozialrecht, Baden-Baden

Zeitschrift für ausländisches und internationales Arbeits- und Sozialrecht (ZIAS), Heidelberg (co-editor)

Zeitschrift für europäisches Sozial- und Arbeitsrecht, Wiesbaden (ZESAR) (co-editor)

MPISoc Working Papers
Social Law Reports

Committee Activities

Executive Board of the Social Insurance Division of Deutscher Verein für Versicherungswissenschaft
Executive Board, Gesellschaft für Rechtsvergleichung

Executive Board (Chairman) at the German Section of the International Society of Labour and Social Security Law (ISLSSL)

Executive Board (Vice President), Deutscher Sozialrechtsverband

*

Selection Committee of the Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung

Advisory Board (Vice President) of the research network on old-age pensions (FNA), DRV Bund

Research Advisory Board of the journal "ZFSH/ SGB Sozialrecht in Deutschland und Europa"

Editorial Advisory Board of the International Social Security Review

ISSA Advisory Board on Social Security Policy and Research

Research Advisory Board of the journal "Social Security Studies" (Shehui baozhang yanjin), Beijing

Research Advisory Board of the journal "Revue de droit comparé du travail et de la sécurité sociale", Bordeaux

Board of Trustees, Institut für europäische Verfassungswissenschaften, FernUniversität Hagen

Board of Trustees, Katholische Stiftungshochschule München

Main Committee, Deutscher Verein für öffentliche und private Fürsorge e.V.

Expert Committee "Internationale Zusammenarbeit und europäische Integration", Deutscher Verein für öffentliche und private Fürsorge e.V.

*

Academia Europaea (The Academy of Europe), London, United Kingdom

Disciplinary Committee of the German Athletics Association (DLV)

Selection Committee for the conferral of the dissertation award of Gesellschaft zur Förderung der sozialrechtlichen Forschung e.V.
Arbitrator at the German Court of Arbitration for Sport of the German Institution of Arbitration (DIS)

Frankenberger, Henning

Representative of the spokesmen of librarians in the Max Planck Society

Member of the Standing Committee of the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA), Law Libraries Section – Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany

Executive Board Member and Chairman of the Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Spezialbibliotheken e.V. (AspB) (until 30 Sep 2015)

Chairman of the of the 5th section of Deutscher Bibliotheksverband (dbv) – Spezialbibliotheken (until 30 Sep 2015).

Advisory Board Member of Deutscher Bibliotheksverband (dbv) (until 30 Sep 2015)

Hohnerlein, Eva Maria

Member of the Red Temática Internacional de Investigación sobre Familias Monoparentales, Tiifamo, Universitat de Barcelona

Hruschka, Constantin

Editorial Board of the journal "Asyl. Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Asylrecht und Asylpolitik"

Member of the Swiss Commission on Migration

Advisory Board of the Refugee Law Clinic Munich e.V.

Advisory Board of the Refugee Law Clinics Deutschland e.V.

Kaufmann, Otto

Deputy Chairman of the Institut de la Protection Social Européenne
Scientific Member of EUROPA, Centre d'Etudes sur la Protection Sociale en Europe

Poulou, Anastasia

Assistant Editor for International Journal of Constitutional Law (ICON)

Regional Correspondent for Europe, Oxford Human Rights Hub Blog (OxHRH)

Member of the Academic Network on the European Social Charter and Social Rights (ANESC)/ Réseau Académique sur la Charte Sociale Européenne et les Droits Sociaux (RACSE)

Member of the Scientific Committee of the 10th anniversary MW Fellows June Conference: Dimensions of Equality, Effectiveness and Efficiency – Past and Future

Reinhard, Hans-Joachim

Editor of Hauck/Noftz EU-Sozialrecht Kommentar (since 2017)

Co-representative for Germany: European Institute of Social Security (EISS)

Member of the Comité Científico Congreso Internacional 1492-2017 – Un puente jurídico entre dos mundos

Member of the Network of Excellence: "La coordinación de Sistemas de Seguridad Social en la Unión Europea e Iberoamérica: los desafíos del Brexit y del Pilar Europeo de Derechos Sociales"

9 HONOURS, AWARDS AND APPOINTMENTS**Becker, Ulrich**

Visiting Professorship: Europeanisation of Social Security, Global Law Program, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Institute for Social Law, Leuven, Belgium, 17 Mar – 1 Apr 2015

Visiting Professorship: Introduction to German Constitutional Law, Pontificia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil, 24-26 Nov 2015

Hagn, Julia

Deputy Professorship: Social Policy, Hochschule für angewandte Wissenschaften München, Summer Term 2017

Poulou, Anastasia

Dissertation Award: *Deutscher Studienpreis 2016* awarded by the Koerber Foundation for her dissertation entitled "Soziale Unionsgrundrechte und europäische Finanzhilfe - Anwendbarkeit, Gerichtsschutz, Legitimation", 2016

Dissertation Award: *Preis der Deutsch-Griechischen Juristenvereinigung (DGJV)* for her dissertation entitled "Soziale Unionsgrundrechte und europäische Finanzhilfe - Anwendbarkeit, Gerichtsschutz, Legitimation", 2017

Reinhard, Hans-Joachim

Dean of the Faculty of Social and Cultural Sciences, Hochschule Fulda, 2017

Tsai, Ya-Chu

Award: *Outstanding Research Prize awarded to Master's and Doctoral students of the College of Law, National Taiwan University* for her master thesis entitled "The Study on the Drafts of Taiwan's Long-term Care Dual Acts and Relating Legal Issues – Extended Study on the Long-term Care Insurance System of Germany", 2015

10 EXPERTISES

Like most of the legal Max Planck Institutes, the Department of Foreign and International Social Law also delivers expert opinions on behalf of courts in matters of foreign law, e.g. for the Fiscal Court of Baden-Wuerttemberg on the German-French tax treaty with a focus on social security issues and for LG Trier Pennings/Signal Iduna Versicherung on the question of applicability of Luxembourgian law in a cross-border work accident.

During the reporting period the Department was also engaged in the evaluation of research projects at national and international research institutions such as the research evaluation of the Faculty of Law of the University of Antwerp, the Netherlands.

Expertises were also provided as regards switching temporary staff to permanent positions limit and the promotion of academic staff at German and foreign universities.

Moreover, scientists of the Department conducted several reviews for scientific journals, e.g. European Journal of International Law (EJIL) and European Journal of Legal Studies (EJLS).

11 EVENTS

11.1 SYMPOSIA, CONFERENCES, WORKSHOPS

13 Feb 2015

Event in honour of the 60th birthday of Prof. Dr. rer. Soc. Elisabeth Wacker: **Diversität weiter denken – Impulse für die Teilhabeforschung**, Max Planck Institute für Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Ulrich Becker, Wolfgang Herrmann, Reinhold Stöppler, Rainer Wetzler: Welcome address

Hans Förstl: Teilhabe neurobiologisch

Hans Werner Wahl: Diversität im höheren Lebensalter – Alte und neue Fragen

Ulrich Becker: Teilhabe durch Recht

Iris Beck: "Lebenswelten behinderter Menschen" – zur Untersuchung lebensweltlicher Bezüge in institutionellen Settings am Beispiel der Sozialen Netzwerke von geistig beeinträchtigten Menschen

Markus Dederich: "Nature loves diversity – society hates it" Wertschätzung von Vielfalt zwischen Wunsch und Wirklichkeit

Markus Schäfers: "One Size Fits All?" – Individuelle Bedarfslagen und institutionelle Lösungsmuster des Rehabilitationssystems

Gudrun Wansing: Über Teilhabe berichten: Diverse Lebenslagen beeinträchtigter Menschen

Rainer Wetzler: Elisabeth Wacker – Wirken und Werk in Wort und Bild

25 – 26 Jun 2015

Doctoral Seminar 2015 held by Deutscher Sozialrechtsverband e.V., Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Philipp Weiß: Leistungserbringung durch Apotheken in der gesetzlichen Krankenversicherung

Stefan Stadelhoff: Rechtsprobleme der frühen Nutzenbewertung nach § 35a SGB V

Ulrike Vossieg-Hillers: Die Rechtsstellung des Arbeitgebers in der Sozialversicherung

Monique Amoulong: Honorarverteilung im Vertragsarztrecht

Dorothea Dettling: Arzneimittelausschlüsse im SGB V (§ 34 SGB V)

Nina-Claire Himpe: Die Universalisierung sozialer Menschenrechte am Beispiel sozialer Grundsicherung

Timo Kirmse: Der Regress nach § 110 SGB VII bei arbeitsschutzwidrigem Verhalten

Julia Dietrich: Bestandskraft von Dauerverwaltungsakten

Sandra Pfeifenbring: Erziehungsrente im gesellschaftlichen Wandel

Marc Reuter: Ghettorenten

Saskia Maierhof: Der generative Beitrag: Verfassungsrechtliche Gleichbehandlung oder verfassungsrechtlicher Fortpflanzungsauftrag als Ausweg aus der Demographiekrise der Rentenversicherung?

Jana Schäfer-Kuczynski: Rationierung von Gesundheitsleistungen im System der gesetzlichen Krankenversicherung

Theresa Rammelt: Die Anforderungen der gesundheitlichen Eignungsprüfung im Beamtenrecht für Menschen mit Behinderung

16 Jul 2015

German-Brazilian Workshop: **Soziale Rechte und gerichtliche Durchsetzung des Rechts auf Gesundheit in Brasilien**, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Ulrich Becker: Welcome address and introduction

Ingo Sarlet: Soziale Rechte in der brasilianischen Verfassung

Karl-Peter Sommermann: Die Subjektivierung sozialer Verfassungsverbürgungen

Amaldo Godoy: Beschreibung der Problematik der Finanzierung der sozialen Sicherheit in Brasilien

Gilmar Mendes: Die gerichtliche Durchsetzung des Rechts auf Gesundheit in der Rechtsprechung des Obersten Gerichtshofs in Brasilien

4 Sep 2015

6th Alumni Meeting: **Der Sprung in die Praxis: Vom MPI in Internationale Organisationen**, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Ulrich Becker: Welcome address; zum Gedenken: Hans F. Zacher auf der Suche nach dem Sozialrecht

Angelika Nußberger: Das Sozialrecht in der Arbeit internationaler Organisationen. Persönliche Bilanz einer Spurensuche

17 Dec 2015

Max Planck Forum: **Kinder auf der Flucht. Kindeswohl in kommunaler Hand – wohin geht die Reise für minderjährige Flüchtlinge?**, in cooperation with the Administrative Headquarters of the Max Planck Society, Administrative Headquarters, Munich

Panel discussion with **Ulrich Becker, Markus Schön, Tobias Klaus and Hans Artschwager**

2 May 2016

Conference: Ehrenamt und Mindestlohn im Sport, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Ulrich Becker: Welcome address; sozialrechtliche Grundlagen

Richard Giesen: Arbeitsrechtliche Grundlagen

Rainer Koch: Vereine zwischen Sport und Recht

Benjamin Folkmann: Eckpunkte und Klärungsbedarf im Amateursport

Christian Zieglmeier: Beitragspflicht und Arbeitgeberprüfung

Stephan Rittweger: Gesetzliche Unfallversicherung und Haftungsrecht

9 – 10 Jun 2016

International Workshop: **Langlebigkeit und Erwerbsverlauf – Herausforderungen für die soziale Sicherung in Europa**, in cooperation with the University of Rennes 1, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Ulrich Becker, Marion del Sol: Welcome address

I. Introductory Remarks - the General Framework

Otto Kaufmann: Chair

Claude Blumann: The Challenges of Social Cohesion in the European Union

Thorsten Kneip: Economic Challenges for Social Protection Systems due to Human Longevity

II. The Challenges of Adjusting Social Protection to the Needs of Beneficiaries in the European Union

Otto Kaufmann: Chair

A. **Sylvie Hennion**: The Qualification of Beneficiary's Rights in Social Protection Schemes

B. Employment Biographies and Social Protection: Economic and Social Policy Perspectives

Tabea Bucher-Koenen: Economic Implications of Flexible Retirement: A European Perspective

Ute Klammer: Gendered Employment Biographies in Light of EU Employment and Social Policies

C. Non-Discrimination under European Law

Eva Maria Hohnerlein: Non-Discrimination on Grounds of Age, Disability and Gender

Philippe Pierre: Non-Discrimination in Private Insurance

III. Adjusting National Social Protection Schemes to Match Employment Biographies in Europe

A. Health-Related Benefits and the "Capacity" of Seniors to Work

Gerhard Igl: Chair

Hans Martin Hasselhorn: The Differentiated Role of Health for Employment Participation of Seniors

Nikola Wilman: Prevention and Rehabilitation in Germany

Francis Kessler: Prevention and Rehabilitation in France

Tobias Blaut, Markus Oberscheven: Comments

Melanie Hack: Social Protection of Workers in Case of Long-Term Sickness or Invalidity: Replacement Income and Employment Protection in Norway

Tineke Dijkhoff: Replacement Income and Employment Protection in the Netherlands

B. Unemployment and the Re-Integration of Senior Workers into the Labour Market: the Interactions of Social Security Schemes

Heinz Stapf-Finé: Chair

Minou Banafsche: Re-Integration of Unemployed Senior Workers in Germany

Sylvie Moisdon-Chataigner: Re-Integration of Unemployed Senior Workers in France

Tove Midtsundstad: Re-Integration of Unemployed Senior Workers in Norway

Regina Konle-Seidl: Comment

C. Adjusting Old Age Pension Schemes

Eva Maria Hohnerlein: Chair

Marion Del Sol: Adjusting Old Age Schemes to Match Employment Biographies in France

Hans-Joachim Reinhard: Adjusting Old Age Schemes to Match Employment Biographies in Germany

Josef Kress-Del Bondio: Comment

Ulrich Becker: Conclusions

12 – 13 Sep 2016

International Workshop: **The ILO Recommendation on Social Protection Floors: Basic**

Principles for Innovative Solutions, in cooperation with CICLASS, Faculty of Law, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg, South Africa

I. Opening session

George Mpedi Letlhokwa: Welcoming Remarks

Tineke Dijkhoff: Basic Principles for Social Protection Floors.

Christine Behrendt (Skype session): Implementation of the Social Protection Floors

Stephen Devereux: Social Protection Floors and the right to food

Case Studies: Assessments on the Basis of the Principles

II. Children/families

Gabriela Mendizábal Bermúdez: Opportunities, Mexico; means-tested conditional cash transfer scheme and benefits in kind
Letlhokwa George Mpedi: Child Support Grant, South Africa; means-tested targeted scheme

III. Old Age

Mathias Nyenti: National Pension, Namibia; universal cash transfer scheme

Worawet Suwanrada: 500 Bath Pension Scheme, Thailand; universal cash transfer scheme

IV. Working Age

Pablo Arellano Ortiz: Chile Solidario, Chile; conditional cash transfer scheme

Babu P. Remesh: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, India; conditional work guarantee scheme

V. Final

Tineke Dijkhoff: The way forward

14 Nov 2016

12th Sports Law Symposium: **Ausschreitungen beim Fußball – Sanktionen der Verbände gegenüber Vereinen und Haftung der Zuschauer**, co-organised with the Max Planck Institute for Comparative and International Private Law and the Forum on International Sports Law, Hamburg

Reinhard Zimmermann: Welcome Address

Marc-Philippe Weller: Ausschreitungen beim Fußball – Sanktionen der Verbände gegenüber Vereinen und Haftung der Zuschauer

Hans E. Lorenz, Andreas Rettig, Jochen

Grotepaß, Nikolas Westkamp: Comments

Ulrich Becker: Chair of Discussion

9 Dec 2016

German-Russian Workshop: **Die Verantwortung des Arbeitgebers für den sozialen Schutz in Russland: Rechtsvergleichende Aspekte**, supported by the German Foundation for International Legal Cooperation (IRZ), Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Ulrich Becker: Welcome address and opening of the Workshop

I. Grundlagen

Olga Chesalina: Chair

Alexander Kurennoy: Die soziale Funktion des russischen Arbeitsrechts

Evgenii Khokhlov: Die sozialen Pflichten des Arbeitgebers: von der UdSSR bis heute

Marina Fedorova: Verpflichtungen des Staats bei Nichterfüllung der Arbeitgeberpflicht zur Abführung von Sozialversicherungsbeiträgen

Maximilian Fuchs: Sozialversicherungspflichten der Arbeitgeber und die staatliche Reaktion auf ihre Nichterfüllung – eine historisch-dogmatische Betrachtung

II. Pflichten des Arbeitgebers zur Auszahlung bestimmter sozialer Leistungen und Auswirkungen ihrer Verletzung

Ulrich Becker: Chair

Elena Gerasimova: Praktische Probleme der Durchsetzung eines Anspruchs gegenüber dem Arbeitgeber auf Unterstützungsleistung während der Schwangerschaft, nach der Geburt und während vorübergehender Arbeitsunfähigkeit

Marina Filippova: Verantwortung des Arbeitgebers als Versicherer im Zusammenhang mit der Übertragung der Befugnisse zur Einziehung von Versicherungsbeiträgen an den föderalen Steuerdienst

Katja Nebe: Soziale Absicherung bei Krankheit – Entgeltfortzahlung, Krankengeld und Eingliederungsmanagement

III. Pflichten des Arbeitgebers im Bereich des Arbeitsschutzes und bei Arbeitsunfällen und Auswirkungen ihrer Verletzung auf sozialrechtliche Leistungsansprüche

Olga Chesalina: Chair

Valentin Roik: Frühverrentung wegen Beschäftigung unter gefährlichen oder sehr gefährlichen Arbeitsbedingungen: historische Entwicklung und aktuelle Probleme

Julia Vasileva: Pflichten des Arbeitgebers nach der Gesetzgebung über die spezielle Begutachtung der Arbeitsbedingungen und Anspruch des Arbeitnehmers auf Frühverrentung: Praktische Probleme

Daria Chernyaeva: Praktische Probleme bei der Auszahlung von Versicherungsleistungen bei einem Arbeitsunfall

Richard Giesen: Anreize und Zwänge zur Erfüllung von Beitragspflichten zur gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung

Ulrich Becker: Concluding remarks

16 Mar 2017

Workshop: **Crisis Migration: An International Perspective**, in cooperation with the University of California Davis School of Law, University of California, King Hall, Davis, California, USA

I. What is a Crisis Migrant?

Leticia Saucedo: Presenter

Ulrich Becker: Commentator

Sylvia Cunningham: Commentator

Robyn Rodriguez: Commentator

II. Crisis Migrants, Regional Agreements and the Case for Expanding the Refugee Designation

Tania Abbate: Presenter (Africa)

Kangnikoé Bado: Presenter (Africa)

Stephanie Medina: Presenter (Latin America)

Jeannette Money: Commentator

Lethokwa George Mpedi: Commentator

Sara Ehsani-Nia: Commentator

Lesley Sedano: Commentator

III. California International Law Center Lunch-time Lecture

Ulrich Becker & Letlhokwa George Mpedi: Refugees in Europe and South Africa: The Failure and the Prospects of Asylum Systems

IV. Crisis Migrants, Transit/Border States and the Case for Restricting the Refugee Designation

Anastasia Poulou: Presenter (Europe and Greece)

Andreja Bogataj: Presenter (Slovenia)

Brian Soucek: Commentator

Rose Cuisson-Villazor: Commentator

V. Crisis Migrants and Public Welfare Policies as Immigration Enforcement: The United States

Jihan Kahssay: Presenter

Kevin R. Johnson: Commentator

Raquel Aldana: Commentator

Kyle Edgerton: Commentator

VI. Immigration and Nationality Law Review and Aoki Center Lecture on Immigration Law

Margaret Stock: Refugees and National Security

29 – 30 Jun 2017

Doctoral Seminar 2017 held by Deutscher Sozialrechtsverband e.V., Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Antje Weihrauch: Die Absicherung von Ehrenamtlichen aus arbeits- und sozialrechtlicher Sicht

Sophie Charlotte Bahr: Die soziale Sicherung der Pflegepersonen

Viktoria Mittelbach: Die versicherungsrechtliche Absicherung von Blut- und Organspendern

Nikolaus Goldbach: Die sozialrechtliche Stellung von Flüchtlingen nach Kapitel IV der Genfer Flüchtlingskonvention

Eva Koch: FlüGe- Herausforderungen und Chancen globaler Flüchtlingsmigration für die Gesundheitsversorgung in Deutschland

Carolin Duda: Die Selbstverwaltung im Krankenversicherungsrecht

Henriette Marcus: Systemversagen in der gesetzlichen Krankenversicherung

Anja Karsten: Probleme der vertragsärztlichen Sicherstellung

Luise Steinkröger: Ein Streikrecht für Vertragsärzte

Josephine Mutzek: Das Recht auf eine ärztliche Zweitmeinung zur Krankenbehandlung im Rahmen der gesetzlichen Krankenversicherung

Philipp Voigt: Die Rolle des MVZ bei der Sicherstellung der Kontinuität der Gesundheitsversorgung – vertragsärztliches Zulassungsrecht de lege lata und de lege ferenda

Ludger Kämper: Die Ärztliche Leitung

Christian Gebert: Verhaltens- und verhältnisbezogene Primärprävention und Gesundheitsförderung im Recht der Gesetzlichen Krankenversicherung

Wiebke Lemmer: Rechtliche Grundlagen und Grenzen der Prävention im Gesundheitswesen

8 Sep 2017

7th Alumni Meeting: **Die Bedeutung der Fachhochschulen für die Sozialrechtslehre und die Sozialrechtswissenschaft**, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Ulrich Becker: Welcome Address

Yasemin Körtek: Sozialrecht als Teil der Lehre und der Forschung an der HdBA

Hans-Joachim Reinhard: Sozialrecht als eigenständiger Studiengang - Erfahrungen und Perspektiven

13 Nov 2017

13th Sports Law Symposium: **Der Ausschluss ganzer Verbände von internationalen Sportwettbewerben – Notwendigkeit, Zulässigkeit, Rechtsschutzmechanismen**, in cooperation with the Max Planck Institute for Comparative and International Private Law and the Forum on International Sports Law, Hamburg

Reinhard Zimmermann: Welcome Address

Klaus Vieweg: Der Ausschluss ganzer Verbände von internationalen Sportwettbewerben – Notwendigkeit, Zulässigkeit, Rechtsschutzmechanismen

Patrick Baumann, Clemens Prokop, Jan

Fitschen: Comments

Ulrich Becker: Chair of Discussion

23 Nov 2017

Expert Workshop: **Molekulare Diagnostik in der Gesetzlichen Krankenversicherung – Was ist zu tun?**, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Ulrich Becker: Welcome address

Simone von Hardenberg: Vorstellung des Forschungsprojekts

I. Innovative molekulare Diagnostik in der Patientenversorgung

Thomas Duell, Andreas Jung, Holger Sültmann: Keynote speeches

II. Integration innovativer molekularer Diagnostik in die GKV

Regina Klakow-Franck, Daniel Fleer, Roman Schiffner: Keynote speeches

III. Hersteller molekularer Diagnostik in regulierten Märkten

Martin Walger, Ruedi, Stoffel, Lucas Dürsen: Keynote speeches

Ulrich Becker: Chair of Discussion

7 Dec 2017

Workshop: **Crisis Migrants**, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Ulrich Becker, Leticia Saucedo: Theoretical, conceptual and normative dimensions

Tania Abbiate, Kangnikoé Bado, Andreja Bogataj, Julia Hagn, Eva Maria Hohnerlein, Jihan Kahssay, Anastasia Poulou, Nina Schubert: Presentation of draft reports

14 – 15 Dec 2017

Expert Workshop: **Social Protection Law after the European Financial Crisis – A Constitutional Approach**, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Ulrich Becker: Welcome address

Anastasia Poulou: Financial assistance conditionality under the lens of EU and international human rights law

József Hajdú: Country Report on Hungary

Kristine Dupate: Country Report on Latvia

Luminita Dima: Country Report on Romania

Konstantinos Kremalis: Country Report on Greece

Elaine Dewhurst: Country Report on Ireland

José Carlos Loureiro: Country Report on Portugal

Athena Herodotou: Country Report on Cyprus

Andrea Pin, Matteo De Nes: Country Report on Italy

Juan Romero Coronado: Country Report on Spain

Ulrich Becker, Anastasia Poulou: Closing session

11.2 GUEST PRESENTATIONS

8 Jan 2015

Prof. Dr. **Rebhahn, Robert**, Institut für Arbeitsrecht und Sozialrecht der Rechtswissenschaftlichen Fakultät, Universität Wien, Austria: "Solidarität in der Wirtschafts- und Währungsunion"

14 Apr 2015

Dr. **Iliadou, Ekaterini N**, University of Athens, Greece: "Die normative Kraft der verfassungsrechtlich verankerten sozialen Grundrechte in der neuen Rechtsprechung in Griechenland"

5 May 2015

Doležal, Tomáš, PhD, LL.M., Akademie věd České republiky, Ústav státu a práva, Praha, Czech Republic: "Krankenversicherung und Pflichtimpfungen – Problem der Solidarität"

7 Jul 2015

Prof. Dr. **Piovesan, Flávia**, Pontificia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo, Brazil: "Measuring Social Rights: Experience in the Inter-American Human Rights System"

9 Jul 2015

Prof. Dr. **Saucedo, Leticia**, University of California, School of Law, Davis, USA: "Creating Undocumented Immigrant Categories in the United States: Rights, Responsibilities, and Incorporation into the Polity"

28 Jul 2015

Prof. Dr. **Kessler, Francis**, Université Paris 1, Panthéon Sorbonne, France: "Die neue Pflicht-Zusatzkrankenversicherung in Frankreich"

6 Oct 2015

Shumylo, Mykhaylo, PhD, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Kiev, Ukraine: "Soziale Sicherheit in der Ukraine: Stand und Perspektive der Entwicklung"

12 Nov 2015

Prof. **Pin, Andrea**, Università di Padova, Italy, with Prof. **Longo, Erik**, Università di Macerata, Italy:

"The Age of Proportionality in the Recent Italian Constitutional Litigation: Is There Still a Lesson to Be Learned?"

17 Mar 2016

De Becker, Eleni, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium: "The right to social security at EU level: the Role of the CFEU and Fundamental Rights as General Principles of Union's Law"

22 Jun 2016

Prof. Dr. **Kaltenborn, Markus**, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Germany: "Globale soziale Sicherung – Neue Impulse durch die 2030-Agenda für nachhaltige Entwicklung"

27 Jun 2016

Prof. **Schoukens, Paul**, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium: "Hidden Social Model in the EU".

7 Jul 2016

Prof. **Molaschi, Viviana**, Università degli Studi di Bergamo, Italy: "Some Insight into the Italian Social Welfare System. The Issue of the Essential Levels of Social Services and Benefits"

14 Jul 2016

Prof. Dr. **Lach, Daniel Eryk**, LL.M., Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza w Poznaniu, Poland: "Sozialleistungen für Flüchtlinge nach dem polnischen Sozialrecht"

19 Oct 2016

Dr. **Bazzani, Tania**, Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, Germany: "The Implementation of the EU Employment Policies in Germany, Italy and Denmark"

16 Feb 2017

Prof. Dr. **Tavits, Gaabriel**, Tartu University, Estonia: "Aktuelle Entwicklungen des Sozialrechts in Estland unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Rentenversicherung"

22 Feb 2017

Prof. Dr. **Kanté, Babacar**, Centre for Global Cooperation, Duisburg, Germany: "La Prestation du Service Public de Santé en Droit Sénégalais - Public Health Service in Senegalese Law"

13 Apr 2017

Prof. Dr. **Elliesie, Hatem**, Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology, Halle/Saale, Germany: "Traditional Forms of Social Protection in Africa: Selected Examples from Ethiopian and Eritrean Societies"

11 May 2017

Prof. Dr. **van Meerten, Hans**, Universiteit Utrecht, School of Law, the Netherlands: "EU Law and Individualization: IORPs and PEPPs in a Changing EU Law Environment"

22 Jun 2017

Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. em. **Eichenhofer, Eberhard**, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, Germany: "Geschichte des Max-Planck-Instituts für ausländisches und internationales Sozialrecht von seiner Gründung bis 2002"

6 Sep 2017

Prof. Dr. **Machulskaya, Elena**, Lomonossow-University Moscow, Russia: "Current Developments in the Russian Social Security Law"

16 Nov 2017

Prof. Dr. **Bakavou, Maria**, Greek Council of State, Athens, Greece: "The Greek Social Security System: Reforms, Legislation and Jurisprudence"

6 Dec 2017

Prof. Dr. **Saucedo, Leticia**, University of California, School of Law, Davis, United States: "The Legacy of the Immigrant Workplace: Lessons for the 21st Century Economy"

13 Dec 2017

Dr. **Knotz, Carlo**, Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences (BIGSSS), Bremen, Germany, with

Dr. **Schneider, Simone**, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich, Germany: "Quantifying Social Security Systems"



Prof. Dr. Babacar Kanté gave an overview on the public health service in Senegalese law.

12 GUESTS AND DELEGATIONS

12.1 GUESTS

8 Aug 2013 – 8 Feb 2015

Dr. **Cha, Sung-An**, Regional Court, Seoul, Republic of Korea: "Funktion und Rolle des Sozialgerichts", "Barrierefreiheit am Gericht und Gleichstellung behinderter Menschen in Gerichtsverfahren", "Schwarzarbeit und Rentenversicherung"

1 Jul 2014 – 30 Jun 2015

Kilichaya, Güldane Zeynep, Bilkent Üniversitesi, Ankara, Turkey: "The Right to Work in International Labour Law: Within the Framework of Economic and Social Foundations"

1 Jan 2015 – 31 Jan 2015

Przybyłowicz, Ariel, Uniwersytet Wrocławski, Poland: "Die Pflegeversicherung im Sozialrechtssystem der Bundesrepublik Deutschland"

25 Jan – 31 Jan 2015

Dr. Dr. **Lin, Kuyen**, National Open University Taipei, Taiwan

1 Jan 2015 – 30 Apr 2015

Dr. **De Nes, Matteo**, Università Ca' Foscari di Venezia, Italy: "Il diritto all'istruzione nella crisi economica. Quale ruolo per la scuola non statale?" ("The Right to Education and the Economic Crisis: the Role of Private Schools")

25 Jan 2015 – 31 Jan 2015

Dr. Dr. **Lin, Kuyen**, National Open University Taipei, Taiwan

2 Feb 2015 – 29 May 2015

Filchtiner Figueiredo, Mariana, Pontificia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo, Brazil: "The Right to Health and the Public-Private Relations in Healthcare Systems"

2 Feb 2015 – 6 Feb 2015

Prof. Dr. **Kuo, Ming-Cheng**, National Chengchi University Taipei, Taiwan

12 Feb 2015 – 20 Feb 2015

Prof. Dr. **Matsumoto, Katsuaki**, Japan: "Einbeziehung von Sport und Bewegung in die Prävention und Gesundheitsförderung: Vergleich zwischen Japan und Deutschland"

12 Feb 2015 – 20 Feb 2015

Dr. **Matsumoto, Yumi**, Japan: "Einbeziehung von Sport und Bewegung in die Prävention und Gesundheitsförderung: Vergleich zwischen Japan und Deutschland"

21 Feb 2015 – 22 Feb 2015

Dr. Dr. **Lin, Kuyen**, National Open University Taipei, Taiwan

2 Mar 2015 – 31 Mar 2015

Prof. Dr. **Radwan, Arkadiusz**, Instytut Allerhanda, Kraków, Poland: "Die Rechtsnatur obligatorischer privater Altersvorsorge sowie der verfassungsrechtliche Prüfstand bei gesetzlichen Umgestaltungen des Pensionssystems und beim Eingriff des Staates"

16 Apr 2015 – 21 May 2015

Choi, Kyung, Seoul, Republic of Korea: "Krankenversicherung"

1 Jun 2015 – 31 Jul 2015

He, Ruixuan, Université Paris 1, Panthéon Sorbonne, France

1 Jun 2015 – 31 Jul 2015

Prof. Dr. **Guerra, Giorgia**, Università degli Studi di Padova, Italy: "The Ongoing Formation of the European Health Law: a Comparative Analysis of Selected Case Studies"

1 Jul 2015 – 31 Aug 2015

Prof. Dr. **Kessler, Francis**, Université Paris 1, Panthéon Sorbonne, France: "Aktuelle Entwicklungen hinsichtlich der Preisbildung von Arzneimitteln im Rahmen des deutschen Gesundheitssystems"

1 Jul 2015 – 31 Aug 2015

Prof. Dr. **Achson, Tulia**, University of Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania: "Social Security Provision to the Informal Sector Workers and its impact on poverty eradication in Tanzania"

4 Jul 2015 – 9 Jul 2015

Dr. Dr. **Lin, Kuyen**, National Open University Taipei, Taiwan

6 Jul 2015 – 14 Jul 2015

Prof. Dr. **Sun, Na Yi**, National Chengchi University Taipei, Taiwan

28 Jul 2015 – 24 Aug 2015

Prof. Dr. **Motozawa, Miyoko**, University of Tsukuba, Institute of Social Science, Japan: "Familienpolitik – Kindererziehung und Altenpflege"

1 Aug 2015 – 30 Sep 2015

Prof. Dr. **Arai, Makoto**, Chuo University, Tokyo, Japan: "Verbindung des Sozialrechts mit dem Betreuungsrecht"

14 Aug 2015 – 14 Aug 2015

Fu, Yue, Ibaraki University, Japan: "The right to nationality for a child"

20 Aug 2015 – 31 Aug 2015

Prof. Dr. **Bodiroga-Vukobrat, Nada**, Sveučilište u Rijeci, Rijeka, Croatia: "Perspectives of Maintaining the Social State: Towards the Transformation of Social Security Systems for Individuals in Personalized Medicine"

20 Aug 2015 – 31 Aug 2015

Prof. **Horak, Hana**, Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Zagreb, Croatia: "Cross Border Health Care Services: Impact on National Regulatory Systems, Obstacles and Restrictions"

24 Aug 2015 – 9 Sep 2015

Prof. Dr. **Matsumoto, Katsuaki**, Japan: "Die Krankenhausreform in Deutschland", "Die Freizügigkeit der Arbeitnehmer und die soziale Sicherheit"

24 Aug 2015 – 9 Sep 2015

Fu, Yue, Ibaraki University, Mito, Japan: "The right to nationality for a child"

30 Aug 2015 – 9 Sep 2015

Dr. **Matsumoto, Yumi**, Japan: "Maßnahmen zur Prävention und Gesundheitsförderung"

1 Sep 2016 – 30 Sep 2016

Prof. **Takizawa, Hitohiro**, Momoyama Gakuin University, Osaka, Japan: "Rechtsstellung der Menschen mit Behinderung in Deutschland und Japan"

1 Sep 2015 – 13 Sep 2015

Prof. Dr. **Mendizábal Bermúdez, Gabriela**, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos, Cuernavaca, Mexico: "Mobbing"

1 Sep – 31 Oct 2015

Apàez, Oskar, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos, Cuernavaca, Mexico: "La seguridad social de los jóvenes mexicanos en la globalización"

1 Sep – 31 Dec 2015

Prof. Dr. **de la Caridad Velarde Queipo de Llano, Maria**, Universidad de Navarra, Spain: "Social Reality and Law"

2 Sep – 13 Sep 2015

García Delgadillo, Juan Netzahualpilli, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos, Cuernavaca, Mexico: "Responsabilidad laboral y de seguridad social de los riesgos psicosociales en el trabajo en el marco de la globalización"

2 Sep – 13 Sep 2015

Prof. Dr. hab. **Ślebza, Krzysztof**, LL.M., Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza w Poznaniu, Poland: "Das deutsch-polnische Sozialversicherungsabkommen von 1975 und 1990 und dessen Verhältnis zum koordinierenden EU-Sozialrecht im Bezug auf den Erwerb der Altersrenten"

1 Nov 2015 – 29 Feb 2016

Machado, Gabriel Ducatti Lino, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen, Germany: "Verhältnismäßigkeitsprinzip vs. Willkürverbot: der Streit um den allgemeinen Gleichheitssatz"

2 Nov – 30 Nov 2015

Fletscher, Michael, AUT University, School of Social Science and Public Policy, Auckland, New Zealand: "Financial consequences of divorce and separation among New Zealand parents with dependent children and impacts of the Child Support (child maintenance) regime"

1 Jan – 8 Jan 2016

Prof. Dr. **Toscani Giménez, Daniel**, Universidad de Valencia, Spain: "Standard Mobility and Road Safety Plan for Small and Medium Companies"

22 Feb – 22 Mar 2016

De Becker, Eleni, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Faculteit Rechtsgeleerdheid, Leuven, Belgium: "The right to social security at EU level: the role of the CFEU and fundamental rights as general principles of European Union law"

1 Apr – 30 Apr 2016

Dr. hab. **Babińska-Górecka, Renata**, Uniwersytet Wrocławski, Wrocław, Poland: "Pflegeversicherung – ein polnisch-deutscher Vergleich"

14 Apr – 16 Apr 2016

D'Alfonso Masarié, Edoardo, Universität Regensburg, Germany

11 May – 25 May 2016

Zolea, Sirio, Università di Macerata, Italy: "Elderly and access to green building"

1 – 2 Jun 2016

Dr. **Borelli, Silvia**, Università degli Studi di Ferrara, Italy: "Labour and Legality in Italian Social Services".

22 Jun – 31 Aug 2016

Michoud, Adeline, Université de Genève, Switzerland: "Securing the Individual's Access to Justice and Effective Enforcement of Social Security Rights: a comparative European and International Law Study"

27 Jun – 28 Jun 2016

Prof. **Schoukens, Paul**, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium: "Hidden Social Model in the EU"

29 Jun – 29 Dec 2016

Gao, Yuan, East China University of Political Science and Law (ECUPL), Shanghai, China: "Das Rechtssystem der Beteiligung von Non-Profit-Organisationen (NPO) an der Sozialhilfe – eine vergleichende Untersuchung in Deutschland und China", "Die Genese der Idee des Sozialstaats und der sozialen Sicherheit im Kaiserreich"

4 Jul – 3 Aug 2016

Bojic, Filip, University of Belgrade, Serbia: "Right to Social Pension in the Modern Social Security System of Serbia"

4 Jul – 12 Aug 2016

Prof. Dr. **Zeranski, Dirk**, HAW Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany: "Schutz von Arbeitnehmern bei betrieblich veranlassten Personen- und Sachschäden"

8 Jul – 17 Jul 2016

Viirsalu, Mari-Liis, Tartu University, Estonia: "Konsensuale Ausgestaltungsformen des Sozialleistungsverhältnisses – rechtssystematische Überlegungen im Rahmen der Kodifikation des estnischen Sozialrechts"

25 Jul – 31 Aug 2016

Dr. Dr. **Lin, Kuyen**, National Open University Taipei, Taiwan: "Die Finanzierung der Renten-, Kranken-, und Pflegeversicherung in Deutschland"

1 Aug – 23 Aug 2016

Prof. Dr. **Escajedo San-Epifanio, Leire**, Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea/Universidad del País Vasco, Bilbao, Spain: "Urban ELILKA, towards a better use of food resources in EU urban environments: Focusing on Decision Making Processes"

2 Aug – 14 Dec 2016

Zheng, Ziqing, Renmin University of China, Peking, China: "Community Governance in Germany"

9 Aug – 31 Aug 2016

Prof. Dr. **Arai, Makoto**, Chuo University, Tokyo, Japan

22 Aug – 30 Aug 2016

Prof. Dr. **Matsumoto, Katsuaki**, Japan: "Die Wahlmöglichkeit und der Wettbewerb in der GKV – Vergleich zwischen Japan und Deutschland"

22 Aug – 30 Aug 2016

Dr. **Matsumoto, Yumi**, Japan: "Prävention und Gesundheitsförderung – Vergleich zwischen Japan und Deutschland"

26 Sep – 11 Oct 2016

Zolea, Sirio, Università di Macerata, Italy: "Elderly and access to green building"

23 Sep – 31 Oct 2016

Nedi, Rahel, LL.M., Universität Zürich, Rechtswissenschaftliches Institut, Schweiz: "Vaterschafts- und Elternurlaub"

1 Oct – 31 Oct 2016

Hermes, Manuelita, Università degli Studi di Roma, Italy: "Free movement of workers and social rights in EU and Mercosul"

4 Oct – 31 Dec 2016

Dr. **de le Court, Alexandre**, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, Spain: "Collective bargaining on social protection in the context of employment strategies"

17 Oct – 28 Oct 2016

Dr. **Bazzani, Tania**, PhD, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany: "The Implementation of the EU employment policies in Germany, Italy and Denmark"

1 Dec 2016 – 28 Jul 2017

Prof. Dr. **Mendizábal Bermúdez, Gabriela**, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos, Cuernavaca, Mexico: "Social Security Law"

9 Jan – 15 Feb 2017

Bojic, Filip, University of Belgrade, Serbia: "Right to Social Pension in the Modern Social Security System of Serbia"

26 Jan 2017 – 15 Feb 2018

Dr. **Li, Yan**, School of Humanities and Law, South China Agricultural University, Guangzhou, China: "Research on the housing right", "Research on the peasant's citizenisation during the urbanization"

20 Feb – 21 Feb 2017

D'Alfonso Masarié, Edoardo, Universität Regensburg, Germany

19 Mar – 28 Mar 2017

Prof. Dr. **Matsumoto, Katsuaki**, Japan: "Die Gesundheitsreform – Vergleich zwischen Japan und Deutschland"

19 Mar – 28 Mar 2017

Dr. **Matsumoto, Yumi**, Japan: "Die Gesundheitsreform – Vergleich zwischen Japan und Deutschland"

24 Mar – 31 Mar 2017

Prof. **Yu, Shaoxiang**, Institute of Social Development, Chinese Academy of Social Science, Beijing, China: "The origin and historical developments of German social law, the current situation of the research, including the main theoretical perspectives, the most important academic works and academic achievements"

27 Mar – 28 April 2017

Hermes, Manuelita, Università degli Studi di Roma, Italy: "Free movement of Workers in the European Union: The application of EU law regulation and implementation of social rights by Member States in comparison with Mercosul's regulatory frameworks and the Brazilian experience towards intra-immigrants from Mercosul Members"

3 Apr – 19 Apr 2017

Kéri, Judit, University of Szeged, Hungary: "The regulation of German unemployment insurance and the characteristics of youth unemployment in Germany"

1 Jun – 30 Jun 2017

López Pérez, Emmanuel, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos, Cuernavaca, Mexico: "Social Protection Floors in Mexico"

1 Jun – 15 Jul 2017

García Delgadillo, Juan Netsahuelpilli, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos, Cuernavaca, Mexico: "Psychosocial Risks at work in the context of globalisation"

1 Jul – 30 Jul 2017

Tufino Gómez, Brenda, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos, Cuernavaca, Mexico: "The Family Social Law"

5 Jul – 12 Sep 2017

Prof. em. **Motozawa, Miyoko**, University of Tsukuba, Japan: "Pflegeversicherung und Wohnen im Alter"

3 Jul – 14 Aug 2017

Kaspar, Marina, Wirtschaftsuniversität Wien, Austria: "Diskriminierungsfreien Zugang von Nicht-ÖsterreicherInnen zur bedarfsorientierten Mindestsicherung aus verfassungs-, unions- und völkerrechtlicher Perspektive"

1 Aug – 18 Aug 2017

Saccaggi, Maddalena, Università degli Studi di Bergamo, Italy: "The Italian Social Security Law with a comparative perspective"

3 Aug – 31 Oct 2017

Prof. Dr. **Szurgacz, Herbert**, Uniwersytet Wrocławski, Wydział Prawa i Administracji, Poland: "Rechtliche Lage der polnischen Arbeitnehmer in Deutschland 1880-2004"

14 Aug – 29 Aug 2017

Prof. Dr. **Matsumoto, Katsuaki**, Japan: "Die Wahlmöglichkeiten und der Wettbewerb in der GKV – Vergleich zwischen Japan und Deutschland"

14 Aug – 29 Aug 2017

Dr. **Matsumoto, Yumi**, Japan: "Die Prävention und Gesundheitsförderung – Vergleich zwischen Deutschland und Frankreich"

23 Aug – 9 Sep 2017

Dr. Dr. **Lin, Kuyen**, National Open University Taipei, Taiwan: "Präventionsgesetz in Deutschland"

8 Sep 2017 – 31 Sep 2018

Prof. Dr. **Herrmann, Peter**, Istituto di Studi Politici, Economici e Sociali (EURISPES), Rome, Italy: "Wandel des Wirtschaftens – Wandel des Rechts"

1 Oct 2017 – 31 Jan 2018

Dr. **Bazzani, Tania**, PhD, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany: "The implementation of the EU employment policies in Germany, Denmark and Italy"

2 Oct – 9 Nov 2017

van Ooij, Eva, Universiteit Maastricht, the Netherlands: "Employment and Social Security of Patchwork-Workers in a de-territorialized Labour Market in the EU"

6 Nov – 10 Nov 2017

Knoben, Mayke, LL.M., Universiteit Maastricht, the Netherlands: "Compensation and Reintegration in the Case of Work-Related Mental Injury"

15 Nov 2017 – 15 Feb 2018

Pawlowski, Szymon, Uniwersytet Kardynała Stefana Wyszyńskiego w Warszawie, Warsaw,

Poland: "Verfassungs- und völkerrechtliche Grenzen der gesetzgeberischen Gestaltungsfreiheit des Rechts auf Altersrente – eine Vergleichsanalyse des deutschen und polnischen Rechtssystems"

27 Nov – 8 Dec 2017

Lorenzoni, Roger, Center for German and European Studies (CDEA), Porto Alegre, Brazil: "Globalization, economic migration and social security systems: the contribution of social sciences to understanding the evolution and diversification with other countries of Brazilian international social security agreements and Brazilian foreign policy (2003-2016)"

12.2 VISITORS AND DELEGATIONS

12 Mar 2015

Delegation of the Thai Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, expert exchange on the protection of patients in need of care. Participating government officers: Thumrong Tawatwachum, Sripen Wechapant, Pornnipa Onkerd, Priya Lertmongkhonnam, Panida Nanudorn, Samer Panpun, Yupin Kaipimai, Keerathika Keerathiphongphisan, Somsak sinamnong, Worawut Phungphak, Mongkon Dasri, Parumpueng Ariya, Achara Surakul, Iranat Likhitrakankul, Peerapa Limpanawas, Ilada Mano, Saisunee Ounjai. Participants from Thammasat University Thailand: Decha Sungkawan, PhD, Dean of the Faculty of Social Administration, Prof. Sasipat Yodpet, Aecjitar Kummessrisuk
Support: Ulrich Becker, Tineke Dijkhoff, Eva Maria Hohnerlein

31 Jul 2015

Chang, Hyekyung, PhD, Director of the Department of Family and Social Cohesion Policy Research, Korean Women's Development Institute, Seoul. Interview on questions of Germany's policy on women and family in connection with the German reunification.
Support: Eva Maria Hohnerlein

12 Oct 2015

Delegation of the People's Republic of China, in cooperation with Friedrich-Ebert-Foundation. Participants: Prof. Gongcheng Zheng, President of the Chinese Association of Social Security and Member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, Prof. Wen-

jiang, Vice President of the Chinese Association of Social Security and Director of the Social Security Research Center in Zhejiang University, Prof. Shuguang Shen, Vice President of the Chinese Association of Social Security and Director of the Social Security Research Center in Sun Yatsen University of China, Prof. Heng Xi, Managing Director of the Chinese Association of Social Security, Prof. Lianbin Qing, Member of the Academic Committee of Chinese Association of Social Security, Prof. Jun Yang, Deputy Secretary-General of the Chinese Association of Social Security, Prof. Quan Lu, Deputy Secretary-General of the Chinese Association of Social Security, Yitian Zhang, Senior Editor, People's Daily
Support: Hans-Joachim Reinhard

18 Dec 2015

Delegation from the People's Republic of China, Ministry of Land and Resources, expert exchange on social security issues in Germany. Participants: Xia Jun, Deputy Director-General at the General Office of Ministry of Land and Resources (MLR); Gui Mei, Deputy Director-General at the Publicity and Personnel Education Center of MLR; Mao Donglin, Division Chief at the General Office of MLR; Gao Yingjun, Director at the General Office of Beijing Land and Resources Administration Bureau; Yin Changbing, Director at the General Office of Human Resources Development Center of MLR; Wu Nan, Staff Member at the General Office of MLR
Support: Eva Maria Hohnerlein, Hans-Joachim Reinhard

10 Mar 2016

Delegation of the Japanese Ministry of Finance, expert exchange on reforms of insurance systems on statutory pension, health and care. Participants: Takaaki Hirabayashi, Research Division, Budget Bureau, Ministry of Finance; Goya Kobayashi, Embassy of Japan; Mana Nakazora, BNP Paribas
Support: Eva Maria Hohnerlein, Tabea Bucher-Koenen

7 Sep 2016

Prof. Shimizu, Tokiyo, Konan Law School, Kobe, Japan, expert exchange on maintenance and social security law
Support: Eva Maria Hohnerlein

13 Mar 2017

Japanese Delegation, expert exchange on issues relating to the enforcement of decisions on the issue of child abduction, in particular in connection with the Hague Convention on Child Abduction.

Participants: Prof. Hajime Sakai, Nagoya University; Prof. Masako Murakami, Nagoya University; Prof. em. Satoshi Watanabe, Osaka University; Prof. em. Dagmar Coester-Waltjen; Prof. em. Michael Coester

Support: Eva Maria Hohnerlein

5 Jul 2017

Taiwanese Delegation, expert exchange, coordinated by the Taiwan Long-Term-Care Quality Association and the National Open University. Participants: Shiao-Chi Wu, Institute of Health and Welfare Policy, National Yang Ming University; Yee Yung Ng, Section of Nephrology, Department of Medicine, Taipei Veterans General Hospital; Chao-Feng Chen, Taipei Medical University, College of Nursing; Hsiang-Ju Hsu, Ju-Yi LOHA Company Ltd.; Ling-Chu Chen, Department of Elderly Welfare and Business, HungKuang University; Ying-Chih Chen, Department of Elderly Welfare and Business, HungKuang University; Hsing-Ju Lin, Graduate Institute of Financial and Economic Law, Feng Chia University; Ju-Shan Chen, National Open University; Syuan Hong Chu, Chinese St. Nicholas of Wealth Society Caring Association; Fang Li Lee Chi, National Open University; Wen Liu, National Open University; Yu-Wen Hsu Chen, Taiwan Regenerative Association; Ku-Yen Lin, National Open University

Support: Ulrich Becker

13 COOPERATIONS

13.1 A LOOK AT DEVELOPMENTS IN LABOUR LAW IN ITALY AND BEYOND IN 2014

Comparative thematic analysis of selected articles on labour and social law published in the 27 journals of the International Association for Labour Law Journals in 2014.

Cooperation Partners:

Borzaga, Matteo, Università di Trento, Italy

Hohnerlein, Eva Maria, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

13.2 INTERNATIONAL THEMATIC RESEARCH NETWORK ON ONE PARENT FAMILIES (TIIFAMO)

Collaboration in the research network with regular exchange and joint interdisciplinary conferences, e.g. "Monoparentalidades en transformación" in Valencia, 2015

Cooperation Partners:

Hohnerlein, Eva Maria, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Samaranch, Elisabet Almeda, Universitat de Barcelona, Spain

Pumar Beltrán, Nuria, Instituto Interuniversitario de Estudios de Mujeres y Género (IIEDG), Universitat de Barcelona, Spain

13.3 THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIAL RIGHTS

Investigation of the enforcement and implementation of social rights in Latin American countries such as Brazil and Colombia as well as in European countries such as Germany and Spain.

Cooperation Partners:

Becker, Ulrich, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Ossio Bustillos, Lorena, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Sarlet, Ingo, Pontifícia Universidade Católica Porto Alegre, Brazil

13.4 SOCIAL SECURITY AND LONG-TERM CARE DEPENDENCY

Description and comparison of the coverage for long-term care dependency in 13 European countries, in particular with regard to the provision of services law (see 2.2.1).

Cooperation Partners:

Becker, Ulrich, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Hajdu, Jozsef, University of Szeged, Hungary

Kerschen, Nicole, CNRS-Université Paris Ouest-Nanterre-La Défense, France

Koldinsk, Kristina, Univerzita Karlova, Prague, Czech Republic

Landolt, Harry, Universität St. Gallen, Switzerland

Pfeil, Walter, Universität Salzburg, Austria

Reinhard, Hans-Joachim, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Štefko, Martin, Univerzita Karlova, Prague, Czech Republic

Strban, Grega, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

13.5 COMPARISON OF BASIC SOCIAL SECURITY ISSUES IN CHINA AND GERMANY

The project focuses on reforms and further developments of the social security system in Germany and China, taking into account the particularities of both countries. Notably the transformation of the planned economy into a market economy in China raises many questions pursuant to insurance law.

Cooperation Partners:

Becker, Ulrich, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Zheng, Gongcheng, Renmin University of China, Beijing, People's Republic of China

13.6 RIGHT TO HEALTH

From a comparative legal perspective, the study examines the tension between collective rights and individual rights in Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, South Africa and India. It is about the fundamental question of whether there is a right to health care and what role it should play in making jurisdiction, particularly constitutional jurisdiction, more specific.

Cooperation Partners:

Becker, Ulrich, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Olivier, Marius, International Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, South Africa

Ossio Bustillos, Lorena, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Sarlet, Ingo, Pontifícia Universidade Católica Porto Alegre, Brazil

13.7 GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL SECURITY LAW IN EUROPE

In a comparative legal analysis the project examines the basic principles for ensuring social security in the legal systems of various Member States of the European Union, the EFTA States and the EU candidate countries. The test points relevant for the investigation were determined by the partners and are examined by the country rapporteurs for their respective legal systems and recorded in country reports. In addition to the Catholic University of Leuven, social law experts from 25 countries are also involved: Bulgaria, Croatia, Austria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

Cooperation Partners:

Becker, Ulrich, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Pieters, Danny, Research Unit on European Social Law (RUESS), Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium

Schoukens, Paul, Research Unit on European Social Law (RUESS), Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium

13.8 SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOORS

Investigation of new developments in social security in industrialised and developing countries as well as examination of their compatibility with international social standards (see 2.1.3).

Cooperation Partners:

Becker, Ulrich, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Dijkhoff, Tineke, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Mpedi, George L., Centre for International and Comparative Labour and Social Security Law (CICLASS), University of Johannesburg, South Africa

13.9 SOCIAL LAW AND SOCIAL POLICY IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Research on the coordination of social security systems in SADC and on the institutional framework for extending access to social security for non-citizens and informal sector workers in Germany and South Africa.

Cooperation Partners:

Becker, Ulrich, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Mpedi, George L., Centre for International and Comparative Labour and Social Security Law (CICLASS), University of Johannesburg, South Africa

Olivier, Marius, International Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, South Africa

13.10 GERMAN-CZECH LEGAL DIALOGUE: SOCIAL RIGHTS OF THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONALS

Cooperation Partners:

Becker, Ulrich, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Kaufmann, Otto, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Štefko, Martin, Univerzita Karlova, Prague, Czech Republic

13.11 LONGEVITY AND EMPLOYMENT BIOGRAPHIES: THE CHALLENGES OF SOCIAL PROTECTION IN EUROPE

The research project highlights the importance of longer working lives for European social security systems. In addition, the challenges with regard to the risks of health, unemployment and old age will be examined (see 2.2.2).

Cooperation Partners:

Becker, Ulrich, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Hennion, Sylvie, Institut de l'Ouest: Droit et Europe, Université de Rennes I, France

Hohnerlein, Eva Maria, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Kaufmann, Otto, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

13.12 EMPLOYERS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION IN RUSSIA: COMPARATIVE LEGAL ASPECTS

From a comparative legal perspective, the study examines the interrelationship between the fulfilment of employers' social security obligations and the enforcement of an employee's entitlement to social benefits (see 2.2.5)

Cooperation Partners:

Becker, Ulrich, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Chesalina, Olga, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Gerasimova, Elena, Chair of Labour Law and Social Security Law, National Research University "Higher School of Economics" Moscow, Russia

Khokhlov, Evgenii, Chair of Labour Law and Occupational Health and Safety, Saint Petersburg State University, Russia

Kurennoy, Alexander, Chair of Labour Law, Moscow State Lomonossov University, Russia

13.13 FAMILY POLICY IN AN AGEING SOCIETY

Continuation of the previous book project on family policy in an ageing society. It provides for a contribution on the rights and promotion of children in Europe as a task for the state.

Cooperation Partners:

Becker, Ulrich, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Hohnerlein, Eva Maria, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Motozawa, Miyoko, University of Tsukuba, Japan

13.14 CRISIS MIGRANTS

On the basis of several countries in Europe, Latin America, Africa and the United States, the study investigates how national, regional and international law constructs specific groups of Crisis Migrants. In particular, the focus is on the property rights associated with the respective residence status. The project has an interdisciplinary orientation (see 2.1.5).

Cooperation Partners:

Becker, Ulrich, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Saucedo, Leticia, UC Davis School of Law, University of California, USA

13.15 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN AFRICAN CONSTITUTIONALISM

The research project aims at providing a systematic overview of participation forms and mechanisms across the African continent. In particular, it seeks to arrive at a more nuanced understanding of the impact of public participation in constitution-making processes, digging beneath the rhetoric of public participation as a simple panacea for any successful process. The research results will be published by Routledge in an edited volume which provides a conceptualisation of the term "public participation" and empirical evidence of 14 recent, or even still ongoing, constitution-making processes in Africa, namely in: Central African Republic, Egypt, Kenya, Libya, Malawi, Morocco, Senegal, Somalia, South Sudan, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia, Zambia, Zimbabwe (see 2.3.2).

Cooperation Partners:

Abbate, Tania, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Markus Böckenförde, Käte Hamburger Kolleg/Centre for Global Cooperation Research, Duisburg

Veronica Federico, University of Florence, Italy

Dupate, Kristīne, University of Latvia

Hajdú, József, University of Szeged, Hungary

Herodotou, Athena, University of Cyprus

Kombos, Constantinos, Associate Professor, University of Cyprus

Kremalis, Konstantinos, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece

Maldonado Molina, Juan Antonio, University of Granada, Spain

Pin, Andrea, Associate Professor, University of Padua, Italy

Poulou, Anastasia, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Romero Coronado, Juan, University of Granada, Spain

Simões Loureiro, João Carlos, University of Coimbra, Portugal

Tavares da Silva, Suzana, University of Coimbra, Portugal

Vieira de Andrade, José Carlos, University of Coimbra, Portugal

13.16 SOCIAL PROTECTION LAW AFTER THE EUROPEAN FINANCIAL CRISIS: A CONSTITUTIONAL APPROACH

The project aims at describing the reforms of social protection systems of nine European countries, which have been strongly affected by the crisis, and to analyse the distinctive elements of these reforms introduced under the pressure of the financial crisis (element of conditionality, problems in attributing ownership and accountability, procedural particularities, justification of retrogressive measures). Moreover, the compatibility of the reforms in the social security systems with constitutional, European and international law will be analysed. Finally, the project seeks to provide recommendations for the implementation of common constitutional principles and standards, which shall ensure the observance of human rights in times of financial crisis (see 2.1.1).

Cooperation Partners:

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Dewhurst, Elaine, University of Manchester, United Kingdom

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III MUNICH CENTER FOR THE ECONOMICS OF AGING (MEA)



Prof. Axel-
Börsch-Supan,
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1 OVERVIEW

Axel Börsch-Supan

This introductory section begins with MEA's mission (Subsection 1.1) and the organizational structure that harnesses the combination of analytical work and data collection characteristic for MEA (Subsection 1.2). Subsection 1.3 summarizes the main achievements during the 2015-2017 reporting period. It is structured by the analytical and infrastructural research units that make up MEA. In addition, we briefly describe the support for junior researchers and summarize our public policy advice and media impact. Both are detailed later. We conclude this overview with a research outlook and a long-term agenda (Subsection 1.4). Section 2 describes all research projects in detail, and Section 3 details the support for junior researchers. These introductory sections are substantiated by a long series of lists: publications (Section 4), presentations given (Section 5), teaching (Section 6), refereeing (Section 7), memberships, editorships and affiliations (Section 8), honors, awards and appointments (Section 9), public policy advice and media impact (Section 10), events organized by MEA (Section 11), invited guests (Section 12), cooperations with other academic institutions (Section 13) and, finally, third-party funding (Section 14).

1.1 MISSION

Demographic change is one of the grand challenges of the 21st century. Its sheer dimension is historically without precedence: the number of older individuals in relation to the number of young and middle-aged individuals will double in almost

all European countries and the US, and will increase even faster in Asia. The implications for our social systems (public and private pensions, health care, long-term care, and in a broader sense also social cohesion and intergenerational exchange) are complex and require formal analyses to be correctly understood. While social, economic and health care reforms have addressed some of the implied challenges, backlashes have also occurred and are an important subject for analysis.

Against this background, MEA was founded to help evaluate, anticipate and accompany the micro- and macroeconomic aspects of this historical demographic change. MEA's mission is to develop and administer models that predict the underlying developments and provide a scientific framework to analyze policy measures that strengthen the positive and mitigate the negative aspects of these developments. Empirical work is central. MEA's models are based on German, European and global data. They are to a significant extent collected by MEA itself. In this sense, MEA resembles more the Max Planck Institutes in the natural sciences than their sister institutes in the human sciences section since MEA builds up a large research infrastructure for data on aging – SHARE, the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe – and uses it for its analytical research. Models at MEA that use these data include overlapping generation models on the macroeconomic level, simulation models of the dynamics of pay-as-you-go pension systems and microeconomic models of economic, health and social behavior. While the work at MEA is primarily targeted at scientific publications, its mission includes communicating its

research results to the policy community and the public at large, including substantial efforts of scientific consulting for governments in Germany, in the European Union and elsewhere, the OECD, the WHO and the World Bank.

A central research strategy of MEA is to exploit the international variation in policies and historical experiences in order to better understand the effects of social and labor market policies geared at addressing demographic change. This is why MEA is designing SHARE as an international research infrastructure, although it is a major enterprise which takes up about two thirds of MEA's human resources, and why MEA is a member of so many international research networks. This strategy has given MEA great international visibility.

As MEA's name suggests, the Center's core analytical work is geared to economics. Interdisciplinary collaboration, however, with empirical sociology, cognitive psychology and epidemiology has grown extensively since MEA was first founded. Cooperation with the social law department adds depth to MEA's institutional modelling. The huge immigration wave of 2015 and the increase in immigration since have brought new challenges that MEA and the social law department are addressing jointly. MEA also undertakes methodological research to accompany its various data collection efforts, especially in SHARE. MEA and SHARE have intensified cooperation with the field of biology of aging by finishing the largest collection of Dried Blood Spots which promises new insights into the social determinants of chronic diseases, especially diabetes, cognitive decline and dementia.

1.2 STRUCTURE

MEA is structured into four research units: **Social Policy and Old-Age Provision**, Macro Implications of Demographic Change, Health Econometrics, and SHARE.

The research unit Social Policy and Old-Age Provision is the closest to actual policy, especially to public pension policy in Germany. We study the reform process towards a demographically more stable multi-pillar public pension system and its recent backlashes in Germany. We use a detailed simulation model (MEA-Pensim) to analyze policy reforms of the German public pension system. We also exploit multiple data sets, many of which are collected by MEA (e.g. SAVE, SHARE and the record matched SHARE-RV data) to monitor households' reactions to pension reforms, for example in terms of expectation formation, retirement behavior, adaptation of savings behavior, and the prospect of future pension adequacy.

A second pillar of this research unit is our work on international comparisons. We exploit the SHARE data to study retirement behavior, especially the interaction between work and health. MEA has also taken the lead of the International Social Security project, formerly led by Jon Gruber and David Wise, together with Courtney Coile, under the auspices of the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) in Cambridge, Mass., USA.

In its recent theoretical and econometric work, researchers study the advantages and dangers of so-called flexible retirement reforms which have received much prominence in order to spare politicians

the hard decision to increase retirement ages – unsuccessfully, as we will argue below.

The research unit **Macro Implications of Demographic Change** has undergone a major change towards migration analysis in responding to the huge immigration wave in 2015. We have started several new projects including an effort to collect data among documented and undocumented migrants. The free movement of persons within the EU and the refugee influx made Germany the second most important immigration country within the OECD after the USA (OECD Migration Outlook 2017). MEA's work concentrates on the question in which dimensions the demographic change associated with the recent immigration will impact the social systems. This depends on who is actually immigrating; whether these immigrants can be integrated into the labor market and social security systems; how long they want and will be able to stay; and how this interacts with the complex legal system of immigration in Germany. The latter question is tackled together with our Institute's Department of Social Law.

The unit continues to construct dynamic general equilibrium models. This work centers on the consequences of demographic change for growth, capital accumulation and returns on investment, international capital movements, consumer demand and productivity as a function of social policies. Our main work horses are several variants of overlapping generation models which are calibrated to historical data of the three major European economies – France, Germany and Italy – with their strong variation in demography and social pol-

icy. Our recent work has introduced elements from behavioral economics into these models such as households that are myopic, time-inconsistent and procrastinating. This has far-reaching implications for pension policy and welfare analyses.

The third analytic research unit is devoted to **Health Econometrics**. It adds health and life expectancy to the abstract figures of modern economics. Key economic decisions taken by individuals, such as labor force participation and savings behavior, depend on their health status – just as, vice-versa, people's economic and social status will influence their health and longevity. This correlation is based on numerous – partly self-reinforcing, partly countervailing – mechanisms such as the effect of education on health behavior; the potentially rationing effect of the health care system and its financing; the design of insurance systems; the design of the workplace with a view to occupational health and ergonomics; the effect of serious illness on performance ability, often already experienced by school children; and the effect of the general macroeconomic environment on long-term health outcomes.

Measuring and identifying the importance of these mechanisms in each individual case with its life circumstances constitutes a difficult empirical task which is supported by SHARE, especially its life histories, and other data sources. Specific projects on which we are currently working include the effects of retirement on health and cognitive abilities, and the long-term effects of fertility and labor market choices on parental health. Their analyses are diffi-

cult due to the various selection effects in observed populations. Hence, our focus is on exploiting specific "historical experiments" and advancing econometric methods which permit a clean identification of causal effects.

SHARE, the "Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe", is a major investment into a research infrastructure by MEA. As already emphasized, this makes MEA very different from other Max Planck Institutes in the Human Sciences Section. SHARE is the counterpart of the US Health and Retirement Study (HRS) but now encompasses 28 European countries rather than one single country. One of the major achievements in the reporting period was the extension of this sample to all 26 Continental European Union member countries plus Israel and Switzerland. SHARE's objective is to provide a sound scientific basis for empirical analyses in the research units on social policy, macro implications and health econometrics.

SHARE uses strictly harmonized methods to collect data on the health, economic status and social integration of persons aged 50+ in a large sample of more than 80,000 individuals. The focus is on the interdependence of these characteristics. SHARE is based on (a) an extensive thematic and multidisciplinary scope with measurements that are as objective as possible, (b) longitudinality, and (c) strict cross-national comparability with ex-ante harmonized survey tools and methods. This setup enables the users of SHARE at MEA and in the worldwide research community to perform comparative analyses of the causes for, and the effects of, social, economic and health-related developments in the course of demographic change on an international scale.

The micro data of SHARE are complemented by the institutional and context data provided by a new joint project with this Institute's other department of Social Law: the Social Policy and Law Shared Database (SPLASH). This data base includes quantitative and qualitative institutional information about the welfare states in Europe. SPLASH is designed to help researchers to perform policy analyses with SHARE and other micro data, especially to perform comparative analyses of social policies over space and time.

Analytical research and data collection are tightly linked in MEA as can be seen by the following matrix (Figure 1.1) which indicates the number of projects in each research unit (see Section 2 for a complete list) and the data sources used. "Survey Methodology" refers to the methodological research mainly done by the SHARE unit, and "Aging and Society" to projects that span across the four research units described above. Note that the migrants' database and SPLASH are still under construction.

Figure 1.1 shows how important MEA's data collection is for its analytical work, especially SHARE, on which almost half of all projects rely. For instance, the research unit "Social Policy" has worked on a total of 44 research projects, see Section 2. 17 of these projects use SHARE data, 15 projects use the SAVE panel that was discontinued in 2014, 22 projects employ external data, e.g. the German Socio-Economic Panel, and the 12 projects using "other MEA data or infrastructures" mainly refer to the "MEA-Pensim" simulation model. The research unit "Macro Implications" uses

SHARE for calibration. We expect intensive use of the SPLASH policy database once the life histories of Wave 7 will be released.

The combination of data collection with its professional and routine tasks which require a strict organization and long-term experienced staff with analytical research which requires spontaneity, a high turnover of fresh minds and lots of freedom makes for a very complex organization which is highly challenging both for the internal administration in this Institute and the general administration of the Max Planck Society. This has absorbed much more energy than expected and takes time away from the research programs. As of November 2017, MEA employs 46 members including the director and administrative staff (the latter comprising 10 FTEs, mainly

for SHARE). Excluding the infrastructure tasks (again mainly SHARE), this leaves a research capacity of 19.4 FTEs of which 12 are the department's core scientific staff and almost 8 financed by third-party funds. During the reporting period, MEA members published 149 papers (see Section 4), which corresponds to 2.6 papers per year per researcher on an FTE basis. MEA currently has 14 members actively writing a dissertation, most of them with external supervisors. All of them also have infrastructure tasks and are therefore employed as full-time researchers rather than doctoral fellows. This status is currently challenged by the general administration. Three MEA members left the Institute in order to assume professorships during the reporting period. One head of unit is currently a substitute professor at the University of Mannheim.

		thereof using					
	Number of projects	SHARE	save	Migrants	SPLASH	other MEA data + infra-structures	external data
Social Policy	44	17 39%	15 34%	0 0%	0 0%	12 27%	22 50%
Macro Implications	21	8 38%	1 5%	2 10%	0 0%	9 43%	9 43%
Health Econometrics	32	16 50%	1 3%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	17 53%
Survey Methodology	17	13 76%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	4 24%
Aging & Society	7	2 29%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	5 71%
All areas	121	56 46%	17 14%	2 2%	0 0%	21 17%	57 47%

* projects may use several data sources, hence row percentages do not add up to 100%.

External data are often used in combination with MEA data, e.g. combined analyses of SHARE and HRS or ELSA.

Figure 1.1: Number of Projects in Each Research Unit and Data Sources Used

1.3 MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS

1.3.1 SOCIAL POLICY AND OLD-AGE PROVISION

As described above, this unit mainly analyses pensions, social security and old-age provision in Germany, Europe and the world.

(a) Pension policy in Germany

MEA-Pensim continues to be a central work horse of research of the social policy unit. It is the only non-government pension simulation model that allows for the simulation of the future development of the German public pension system. MEA-Pensim takes into account the current population structure and allows for different alternative demographic and labor market scenarios in the future. Despite the complexity of the model it is easy to handle so that reform options that are being discussed can be implemented in the model and their consequences be analyzed at relatively short notice.

During the reporting period, MEA-Pensim has been continually updated with respect to changes in the underlying model parameters. For instance, we considered the large migration inflow into Germany for the future development of the labor market and its consequences for the pension system and updated the population forecast in accordance with the German Federal Statistical Office. We also included the latest pension reforms in 2014 and their impact on the labor force participation and pension claiming behavior. We ran various simulations related to the reform

discussions in the context of the "Dialog Alterssicherung" – a round table of pension experts that met regularly during 2016 with German Labor Minister Andrea Nahles. The results were published very timely in the ifo Schnelldienst in September 2016 (Börsch-Supan et al. 2016) and picked up prominently in the public media, see Section 4.

Outcomes from MEA-Pensim entered various other projects, for example the pension gap projections (Börsch-Supan et al. 2016 MEA Discussion Paper 02-2016) where we estimated the effect of the recent pension reforms on individuals' future pension income and the risk of old-age poverty. We estimated how individuals can fill the emerging pension gap based on their current wealth, income and savings behavior. The results were part of an expertise for the German Council of Economic Advisors (Börsch-Supan et al. 2016, 15 Years of the Riester Pension Scheme – Taking Stock, MEA Discussion Paper 06-2016). A hallmark of this research unit is the combination of policy consulting and academic research. MEA's Social Policy Unit has continuously been an important consultant for pension reforms independent of the governing coalition. After a consultancy project on flexible pathways to retirement, conducted for the German Ministry of Finance at the end of 2014, a scientific paper was presented at the 6th Economic Policy Panel Meeting in Malta and accepted for publication in Economic Policy (Börsch-Supan et al. 2017). We compared the effects of flexible retirement rules – including the abolition of earnings tests – in various OECD countries using a synthetic control group approach in order to identify causal effects of such reforms on total

labor supply. The results were sobering. In most countries, flexibility meant less total working hours since more relatively young workers reduced their working hours before statutory retirement age than relatively older workers continued to supply labor after statutory retirement age. Figure 1.2 shows the results of a so-called Synthetic Control Model which compares the actual outcome of flexibility reforms in six countries measured as total hours of labor supply by men aged 55-64 and the counterfactual without a reform. Except for Belgium, all reforms resulted in a decrease of labor supply, and even in Belgium, the increase appears to be temporary.

Another subject where government consulting and academic research were cross-fertilizing each other was the uptake of private and occupational saving instruments as a response to the declining replacement rate of public pensions. We analyzed the recent reforms in Sweden and the UK in generating higher old-age incomes with a focus on both the uptake and the governance of supplementary funded pension pillars. Part of the work was consultation for the German Ministry for Economic Affairs and the German Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs. It also resulted in several academic studies on procrastination and financial illiteracy, see below.

(b) The International Social Security Project

The Unit for Social Policy and Old-Age Provision is also the lead and German participant in the International Social Security Project (ISSP), formerly led by David Wise and Jon Gruber, now led by Axel Börsch-Supan and Courtney Coile.

Main focus of the current phases is an analysis of the striking reversal of labor force participation among older men and, overlayed by the secular increase, also of women. Phase 8 of the project ruled out most of the potential macroeconomic causes, such as the increases in productivity and better health. The current Phase 9 computes time series of incentive variables akin to the cross-sectional analysis in Phase 1 of the project. These variables will be used for microestimation in Phase 10, largely based on SHARE data. MEA is now delivering not only the German contribution to the project but also the summary papers for Volumes 9 and 10. This work is funded jointly by the US Social Security Administration and the Sloan Foundation.

(c) Financial planning and transparency

In addition to the many projects based on established MEA infrastructures (MEA Pensim, SAVE and SHARE), researchers in the Social Policy research unit followed a major data collection effort during 2016 and 2017 to better understand how to increase pension transparency. The introduction of multi-pillar pension systems has made financial planning for old age much more complex. The annual financial statements that pension providers send to their clients are not standardized and often unintelligible for normal households. This project develops an app that provides an internally consistent overview of future pension claims from all state, occupational and private pension contracts. We cooperate with researchers from Frankfurt University and several financial service companies which provide pseudonymized account and transaction data.

(d) Health, disability and retirement behavior

Some work of the unit overlaps with the research unit on health econometrics. Most prominently, this includes our work on disability which is part of the NBER's Disability Research Center (DRC), funded by the US Social Security Administration. The first part of this work juxtaposes health measures of work disability (WD) with the uptake of disability insurance (DI) benefits in the US and Europe. It is based on an internationally harmonized data set assembled from SHARE, ELSA and HRS. Particular attention is given to life-time health using life history data from SHARE and ELSA plus comparable early childhood and life-course data from

HRS. We find that while our large set of health measures explains a substantial share of the within-country variation in WD and DI, this is not the case for the variation across countries. Rather, most of the variation between countries is explained by differences in DI policies.

The second part of this project evaluates the effectiveness of DI benefit programs in delivering protection by following people's health and financial well-being after the take-up of DI benefits. Again, we take advantage of internationally harmonized panel data and the differences across DI programs in Europe and the United States, as well as their changes over time. We use several econometric approaches to account for the potential

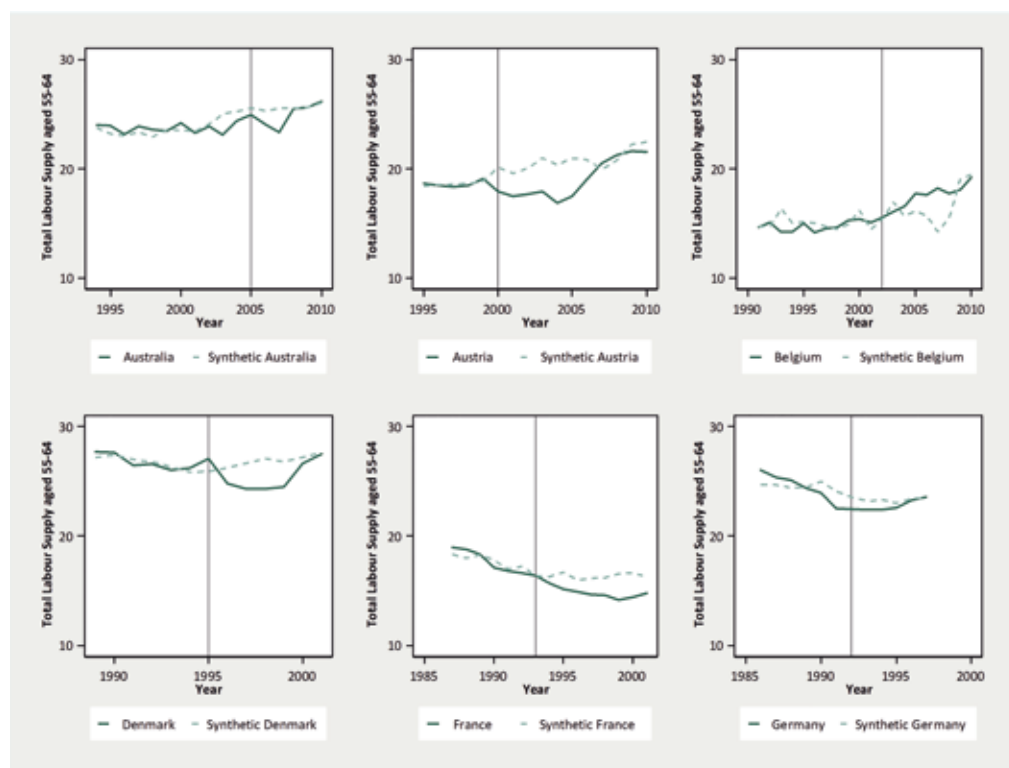


Figure 1.2: Results of Flexibility Reforms in Six Countries

endogeneity of DI enrollment and sample selectivity. We find that self-reported health stabilizes after DI benefit receipt. Mental health improves more for DI benefit recipients than non-recipients relative to the beginning of DI benefit receipt. This effect is stronger in countries with more generous DI systems. The effects on objective health measures are positive but largely insignificant. The Social Policy research unit uses SHARE data also regarding other health-related domains. For example, an investigation of the long-term health consequences of recessions on health and the mediating effects of leaving the labor market early were published in *Social Science and Medicine* (Antonova et al. 2017). MEA researchers also used the record-linked SHARE-RV on various occasions, for example, to identify those workers who benefit from the early retirement pathway "retirement at 63" that was established in 2014. The results were statistically and politically quite significant: beneficiaries of the reform are not the underprivileged as claimed by the government – they actually have a higher average net household income and are significantly healthier than their longer working counterparts (Börsch-Supan et al. 2015).

Publications by the research unit appeared in *Economic Policy*, the *Journal of Pension Economics and Finance*, the *Journal of Economic Surveys*, and the *Journal of Consumer Affairs*, among others, see Section 4. Researchers have contributed to many academic conferences, among them the annual NETSPAR Pension Workshops, the Royal Economic Society Annual Conference, the Spring Meeting of Young Economists, and an invited presentation at the "Women and

Finance" Conference at Columbia University in New York, see Section 5. Irene Ferrari has been selected to be the chair of the program committee of the Spring Meeting for Young Economists 2018.

1.3.2 MACRO IMPLICATIONS OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE

This unit has undergone a major change in response to the huge immigration wave in 2015. While the macro unit continued its core focus on aging based on MEA's computational general equilibrium models, the second research area that has focused on age and productivity is in the process of being phased out while financial resources have been shifted towards research on migration and integration.

(a) Age and productivity

We successfully published the research on age and productivity of work teams in a truck assembly plant (Börsch-Supan & Weiss 2016, *Journal of the Economics of Ageing*). We also finished the paper on the second application using big data on productivity in a financial services provider as a MEA Working Paper. Neither study found evidence that productivity declines up to the age of 65, using high-powered econometric approaches to take care of the many selection effects that have marred earlier measurements of the age-productivity profile. Both studies point out that experience is playing a crucial role, either in avoiding mistakes that result in high costs in the truck assembly plant or in compensating for the decline in physical and cognitive abilities in more complex tasks typical for the insurance industry. However, the

extent to which this is the case depends on the work context and content.

(b) Migration and integration

The new research area on migration and integration has successfully acquired additional funding for two data collection projects and completed the first smaller study on Syrian migrants in Bavaria in 2017. The research area also integrates several pre-existing projects of individual researchers at the Institute. One project analyzed differences in subjective well-being between older migrants and natives in Europe using SHARE data; the paper was recently published in the *Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health*. It is described in more detail in Section 1.3.4 on SHARE. Two projects analyzed ethnic differences regarding vocational degrees in Germany and educational choices and were published in leading journals (*Social Science Research* and the *British Journal of Sociology of Education*).

(c) Labor supply

The macro group has continued its core focus on aging and its threat for pension systems, but added aspects of time-inconsistent behavior and its implications. As for the core focus, MEA's computational general equilibrium model was further developed during the reporting period. It was expanded in order to include a more refined depiction of modern pension systems that no longer include just a typical defined benefit/defined contribution pay-as-you-go system (DB/DC PAYG) but, instead, reflect the move to more hybrid PAYG systems. Moreover, labor supply behavior was better modeled to include fully endogenous decisions regarding separate decisions

on (a) claiming benefits, (b) exiting the labor force (extensive margin of labor) and (c) the number of hours supplied to the market (intensive margin).

This gave origin to two main projects that have been developed and are close to completion. The first project focuses on the effects of flexibility reforms and the abolition of earnings tests on claiming and exit ages of individuals. The project provided evidence that abolishing an earnings test as part of a "flexibility reform" creates more labor supply but at the same time reduces the average claiming age when adjustments of benefits to claiming age remain less than actuarial, thereby worsening rather than improving the sustainability of public pension systems. This project was published as a MEA Discussion paper and will be soon submitted to an international journal.

The second project concentrated on defining a unified framework for retirement decisions which enables us to compare and evaluate pension reforms considering both direct and backlash effects in a life-course setting. This unified framework is then used to analyze the sustainability of various pension systems in light of the incentives created by recent pension reforms on individuals' retirement decisions and their savings and consumption behavior. This project will be published as a MEA discussion paper in early 2018.

(d) Macroeconomics of time-inconsistent behavior

Another line of research started with a project on social security and public insurance that was published in the

Handbook of Population Economics (2017). The handbook chapter provides a thorough analysis and depiction of the main debates in aging economics and macroeconomic effects, and moreover adds an analysis of the impact of the existence of time-inconsistent individuals on the macroeconomy. This laid ground to further research time-inconsistent decisions in a more deep and concrete analysis. The follow-up project focusses on several aspects of pension economics when the assumptions of time-consistency do not hold using – to our knowledge – the first multi-country model of procrastinating households. The focus is on the interaction between the share of procrastinators in a country, the speed and extent of population aging, and the size of an existing DB PAYG pension system. The paper originated by this project was presented in the Asian Development Bank Institute and Asian Growth Research Institute Workshop and was accepted for publication in the Review of Development Economics.

Further projects are ongoing regarding retirement and savings decisions of time-inconsistent individuals. One of these projects examines, empirically and theoretically, retirement expectations and actual retirement behavior in conjunction with savings behavior and old age poverty, comparing both time-consistent and time-inconsistent individuals. SHARE data will be a source for the empirical analysis that is being undertaken. Another project examines, using the OLG model with hyperbolic agents, labor supply differences between time-consistent and time-inconsistent individuals at young ages. This idea is further extended to evaluate this difference in the light of reform proposals for pension systems.

1.3.3 HEALTH ECONOMETRICS

The focus of the research unit is on applying and advancing state-of-the-art statistical and econometric methods to applied questions with focus on health and labor economics. Both topics already enjoy significant policy interest, which is to become even greater in light of the challenges posed by a rapidly changing nature of the labor market, the need for life-long learning, and an aging society. In most of our work, we combine empirical questions with theoretical contributions in terms of novel identification strategies or advances in econometric modelling.

(a) Causal effects of fertility on mothers' economic outcomes

A perfect example of this is the development of an improved strategy to study the causal effect of fertility on mothers' economic outcomes, such as labor market participation (Farbmacher et al., 2017, forthcoming in the Journal of Applied Econometrics). A simple comparison between mothers with different numbers of children does not deliver a causal effect, as mothers differ also in other, potentially unobservable dimensions, e.g. preferences for careers, which could drive the observed relation between fertility and employment. Therefore, most papers use instrumental variable (IV) techniques.

One commonly employed instrument is the birth of twins. A twin birth has often been interpreted as a natural experiment which randomly increases some mothers' number of children, independent of their unobserved preferences. Our work however, questions if having twins is really a random event. In particular, dizzy-

gotic (fraternal) twinning depends on, for example, maternal age, height, weight, race, and the use of fertility treatments, such as in-vitro fertilization (IVF). On the other hand, monozygotic (identical) twin births are considered a random event. Figure 1.3 illustrates the argument:

The figure shows trends in twinning rates by maternal age and twin types in Sweden. The overall rate remains fairly constant between 1950 and 1980 but increases thereafter. While the steady but mild rise in the twin rate of younger mothers from 1980 onwards can be attributed to delayed child bearing, the steep increase in the twin rate of older mothers since 1990 mainly follows the availability of in-vitro fertilization. As a consequence, dizygotic (fraternal) twins became much more common, which threatens the use of twin births as a natural experiment, which relies on twin birth occurring randomly in the population. The trends are estimated from Swedish register data covering the whole population.

We construct a new instrument which corrects for the selection bias introduced by dizygotic twins, although monozygotic twinning is usually unobserved in survey and administrative datasets. Using administrative data from Sweden, we show that the usual twin instrument (which includes both types of twins) is related to observed and unobserved determinants of economic outcomes, while our new instrument is not.

In our applications we find that the classical twin instrument underestimates the negative effect of fertility on labor income. This finding is in line with the observation that high earners are more

likely to delay childbearing and hence have a higher risk to get dizygotic twins.

(b) Demand for health services

A second methodological advancement considers the estimation of the demand for health services (Bach et al., 2017, forthcoming in *Econometrics and Statistics*). This is a major field of application of count data regression, since the observed outcome variables of interest only take on non-negative integer values, for instance the number of visits to a doctor or hospitals stays.

Studies in this discipline of health economics aim at assessing the impact of health-related, socio-economic or insurance-related characteristics on individuals' demand for health care. The predominant regression techniques for modelling health service demand are entirely parametric, for example, the Poisson, negative binomial, zero-inflated, and hurdle regression models. Being typically estimated by maximum likelihood, these models incorporate potentially restrictive assumptions which may prevent the analysis of heterogeneous effects. Heterogeneous effects are prevalent in many economic settings.

As the functional form between outcomes and regressors is unknown a priori, we propose a semiparametric negative binomial count data model based on the local likelihood approach and generalized product kernels, and apply the estimator to model the demand for health care. The local likelihood framework allows us to leave unspecified the functional form of the conditional mean, while still exploiting basic assumptions in the count data literature (e.g., non-nega-

tivity). The generalized product kernels allow us to simultaneously model discrete and continuous regressors, which reduces the curse of dimensionality and increases the applicability as many regressors in the model of the demand for health care are discrete.

We illustrate our estimator in a simulation study and analyze data from the Oregon Health Insurance Experiment. The results from the Oregon health experiment data favor the use of the local likelihood method in estimating the demand for health care. Our local likelihood negative binomial model has been found to be superior to its parametric alternative in terms of in-sample model fit. Moreover, the local likelihood negative binomial model was able to reveal heterogeneity of the intent-to-treat effect according to the individual level of income. The detected patterns are in line with economic intuition and the institutional settings, which suggest that the

intent-to-treat effect reasonably differs according to individuals' eligibility. Using the parametric negative binomial model, the heterogeneity in the data would have been missed.

(c) Early childhood investments

As a third topic, we consider how early childhood investments influence adult outcomes (Guber, 2016, MEA DP 1732, submitted to Labour Economics). Experimental evidence demonstrates that early childhood interventions at school entry age are followed by huge benefits later in life. However, there exist few studies that exploit naturally occurring interventions and that are able to look at long-term effects.

We study forced right-hand writing of left-handers, called switching from now on, as a case where parents invest in their children at an early age. We analyze the long-run consequences on

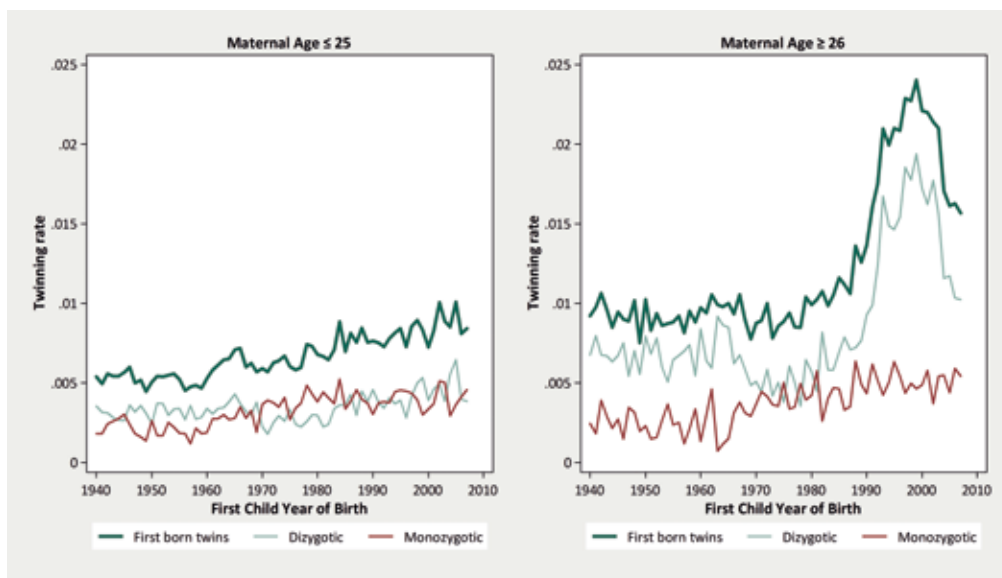


Figure 1.3: Frequency of Twin Births

labor market outcomes in adulthood and investigate a set of potential channels, ranging from human capital accumulation to cognitive and non-cognitive skills. Forced right-hand writing is motivated by stigma against left-handedness which varies by cohort. To address potential selection bias, we employ a difference-in-differences approach, exploiting the variation in switching across cohorts and handedness. In effect, cohort trends of the outcome variables of right-handers, who were never switched, are used as a counterfactual for left-handers, thus allowing for a time-constant difference between left- and right handers.

Left-handers are a particularly interesting population for an early childhood intervention, as they also significantly differ from right-handers with respect to cognitive and non-cognitive skills caused by different brain structures. Recent literature finds that, on average, left-handers experience deficits in skills and human capital accumulation when compared to right-handers. Whether switching increases or compensates for such innate deficits is highly informative for other early childhood interventions which also target vulnerable populations.

Surprisingly, we find that switched left-handers perform equally well or even better than right-handers in terms of labor market outcomes and human capital accumulation, while non-switched left-handers exhibit the previously documented deficits of lefties. These findings are consistent with switching as a compensatory investment for the innate deficits of left-handers.

1.3.4 SURVEY OF HEALTH, AGEING AND RETIREMENT IN EUROPE (SHARE)

SHARE is by far the largest research unit of MEA and combines infrastructural work to collect and disseminate data, survey methodological research, substantive research in domains covering economics, health and sociology, and policy support for the European Commission, the OECD and other international organizations.

(a) Infrastructure development

The reporting period from 2015 to 2017 has been characterized by an exceptional expansion both in terms of SHARE's scientific breadth and the number of countries involved:

- In Wave 6, carried out in 2015, Dried Blood Spots (DBS) were collected in most SHARE countries. The DBS samples are being analysed with regard to biomarkers that are shown to be related to (i) the ageing process, (ii) to age-related diseases as well as (iii) to diseases highly influenced by life style and social environment such as cardiovascular diseases or diabetes.
- In Wave 7, carried out in 2017, full coverage of the EU was achieved by including 8 new countries at once in SHARE, on proposal of the European Commission. Thus, pan-European research on effects of our ageing societies and their implications can be extended to all EU countries.

- In Wave 7, retrospective data on life histories were collected in combination with the traditional panel approach of SHARE. This extended the life history data collected in Wave 3 by including all new countries and all refreshment samples which were added since then thus giving a detailed picture of the current status of individuals in the complete EU with a view across their entire life courses
- The project of linking survey and administrative data within the German subsample was expanded to eight additional countries. Austria, Estonia, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, the province of Girona in Spain, Belgium, and Finland started preparations for record linkage as well, whereas a successful linkage has already been executed in Denmark now.

These expansions presented exceptional challenges to the SHARE coordination and stretched the capabilities of the internal administration. Some of these administrative challenges will require deep structural change such as the foundation of a private company. The director has been part of a commission established by the German National Academy of Science to address these challenges on a national level.

The six SHARE departments at MEA worked in close cooperation to respond to these demanding innovations. The fieldwork for the exceptional and unprecedented DBS data collection in Wave 6 was closely monitored and extensively managed by the department **SHARE Operations**, producing 19 fortnightly

reports sent to over 130 scientists and survey agency colleagues across Europe. Furthermore, in order to prepare all "old" and new survey agency representatives for the challenging seventh wave, the department SHARE operations prepared and conducted six Train-the-Trainer (TTT) sessions covering 2 full days each. A total of about 340 people received in-depth, hands-on training by attending these six sessions. As a result, SHARE life-history data and SHARE panel data were, in Wave 7, collected in thirty-nine country-specific languages (among them 7 bi-lingual and 2 tri-lingual instruments).

To enable the fast integration of eight new countries into the data processing routines, the department **SHARE Data Base Management (DBM)** revised and improved all programs – from raw data extraction, data checks and corrections to the scientific release programs. In parallel, DBM updated the scientific released data of SHARE, improved the user friendliness of the data, and enabled the inclusion of essential information about the children of the panel members, facilitating research on family related issues such as intergenerational support.

Team members of the newly founded department **SHARE Survey Methodology** coordinated the Wave 6 DBS data collection, including the evaluation of laboratory validation studies and field results, the preparation and distribution of all needed material to the participating SHARE countries as well as the selection of an appropriate way to having the DBS samples sent to the central biobank in Denmark. The department Survey Methodology also coordinated the sam-

pling process and documentation of the gross sample files, which in Wave 7 in particular guaranteed the consistent and uniform sampling quality across all the newly included countries.

In close cooperation with the department of SHARE Survey Methodology, the **SHARE Germany country team** implemented in Wave 6 and 7 a response stimulating program in the German SHARE substudy, which serves as a testbed for the other SHARE countries. The program implements a variety of motivational measures that addresses the heterogeneity of the SHARE panel members, especially its large age range.

The variety of communication materials used in the response stimulating program was designed by the PR team of the department **SHARE European Relations and International Management**. This department consists of three main pillars: SHARE-ERIC governance/funding, SHARE-ERIC legal affairs/research ethics and SHARE-ERIC PR. The PR team of this department implemented in this reporting period a comprehensive PR strategy, including press conferences, newsletters for different target groups, and a modernized website. The legal affairs/research ethics team of this department addressed all legal and ethical challenges related to the collection of the Dried Blood Spots in 19 countries in Wave 6, and set up the contracts of the SHARE Biobank. Based on this unique experience, the team provided a synopsis of policy rules for collecting biomarkers in social surveys in Europe which provide a useful resource for other researchers.

The SHARE-ERIC governance/funding team secures the long-term sustainability for SHARE in view of political developments on the European and national level, together with the department SHARE Financial Affairs. SHARE's unique value has been widely recognized by funders and was in this reporting period supported by grants from the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) and the Max Planck Society for the international coordination of SHARE in Munich; to the European Commission's Horizon 2020 framework program for the international coordination of SHARE taking place outside Germany (SHAREDEV3 grant n°: 676536); for a cluster project with other social science research infrastructures (SERISS grant n°654221); to DG Employment, Social Affairs & Inclusion within the Modernization of Social Protection Systems Unit's program ("Extending the coverage of the SHARE survey to all Member States with a minimum sample size", VS 2016-0135); to the US-American Institutes of Health for the sub-projects "Enhancing the comparability of SHARE with HRS and ELSA" (R01AG052527) and "Bio-medical and socio-economic precursors of cognitive decline in SHARE" (R01AG056329). All grant applications were coordinated by the **SHARE Financial Affairs** department, which after grant attribution also operates as administrator and financial coordinator for all grants. In addition, the department gives administrative support to SHARE countries (Croatia, Greece, Spain and Poland) that receive part of their national funding from EU structural funds or other public institutions.

An important prerequisite for the far-reaching harmonization of the SHARE study is the centrally conducted procurement process, in contrast with most other cross-European surveys where this is done de-centrally. The department SHARE Financial Affairs carried out the procurement for Wave 7 in 23 European countries in the SHARE-ERIC, while closely following the procurement process in all other SHARE countries, and restructured, together with the department SHARE European Relations and International Management, the central SHARE-ERIC procurement into a modern and highly effective process.

(b) User uptake and publications

This large infrastructural effort has paid off. As measured by user uptake, published scientific articles and policy reports, SHARE has been an even larger success than in the previous reporting period. Our expectations of the number of users, based on related surveys in the US and UK, have been surpassed by far. During the three years of this reporting period, SHARE has almost doubled its users. As of this writing (November 2017), SHARE has more than 7,400 registered users from all over the world and from a broad range of organisations and disciplines (see <http://www.share-project.org/share-publications/user-publications-statistics.html>). Moreover, it has done so at an increasing rate reflecting the potential of the data growing with the number of available waves, see Figure 1.4.

SHARE is currently used in 77 countries (36 European, 6 North and Central American, 5 South American, 5 African, 23 Asian, and 2 Oceanian). The largest user

groups (see Figure 1.5) are located in Germany, followed by the Netherlands and the United States as second and third largest user groups. It is remarkable that two non-SHARE countries (US and UK) are among the heaviest user nations of the SHARE data. 55% of users are affiliated to a university, 38% to non-university research institutes, and 5% to policy and other institutions, among them the European Commission as single-largest user and several central banks.

SHARE has led to a large number of fundamental and application-oriented research results, see Figure 1.6. SHARE has by now generated nearly 2000 publications (as of October 2017), again surpassing what could be expected when comparing SHARE to e.g. the US sister study HRS after having run for a similar time. Publications include contributions to leading international journals such as the American Economic Review, the American Journal of Public Health, British Journal of Psychiatry, Demography, Economic Journal, Economic Policy, the European Journal of Public Health, the European Sociological Review, the Gerontologist, Health Affairs, Health Psychology, the International Journal of Epidemiology, the Journal of Economic Perspectives, the Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, the Journal of Health Economics, the Journal of Marriage and Family, Lancet, Occupational and Environmental Medicine, Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, the Review of Economics and Statistics, and Social Science & Medicine, many of them by MEA researchers. The multidisciplinary study of individual and population ageing has become a top scientific field in Europe, not least due to

the rich multidisciplinary data provided by SHARE.

(c) Scientific achievements by the SHARE staff

All members of the departments SHARE Operations, SHARE Survey Methodology and all PhD students in the department DBM team managed to submit scientific papers to peer-reviewed journals. Many attended trainings to expand their scientific skills and qualifications. Most of these papers were accepted in the reporting period. Two dissertations were completed and three dissertations are scheduled to be finished in the beginning of 2018. A selection of some scientific papers from the SHARE teams is:

- Franzese, Fabio (2015): "Slipping into Poverty: Effects on Mental and Physical Health", In: Börsch-Supan, Axel, Thorsten Kneip, Howard Litwin, Michał Myck, and Guglielmo Weber, Ageing in Europe – Supporting Policies for an Inclusive Society, De Gruyter, pp. 139-148
- Sand, Gregor, and Stefan Gruber (2016): "Differences in Subjective Well-Being Between Older Migrants and Natives in Europe". In: Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health, online first, DOI: 10.1007/s10903-016-0537-5
- Schuller, Karin (2017): "Trends in Ethnic Inequality in the Attainment of Vocational Degrees: A Cohort Study

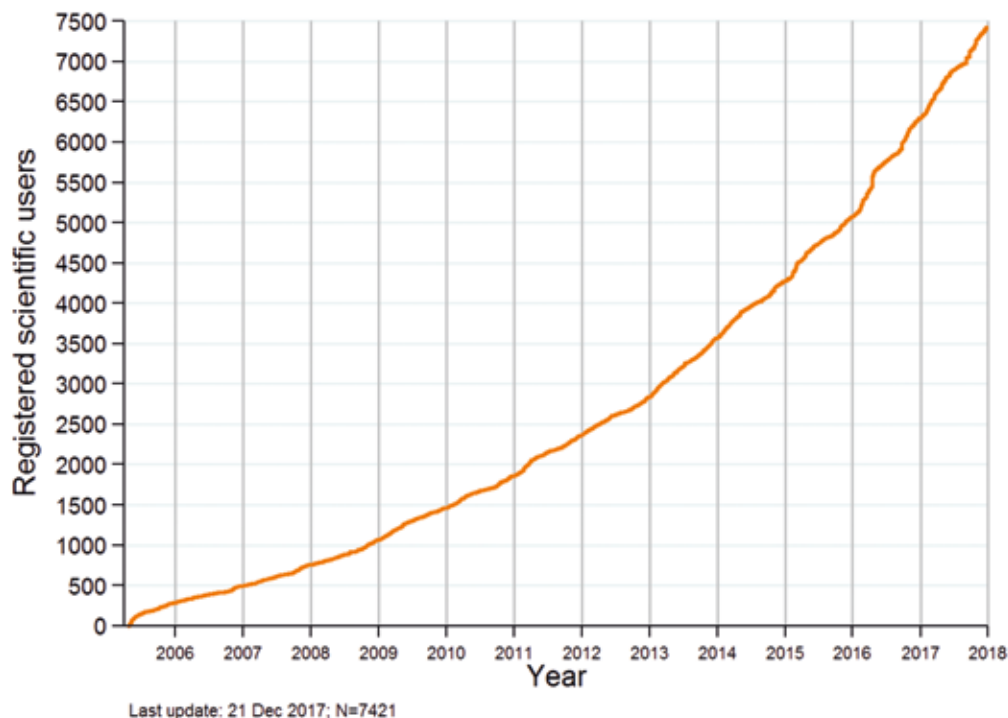


Figure 1.4: Increase in SHARE Registrations

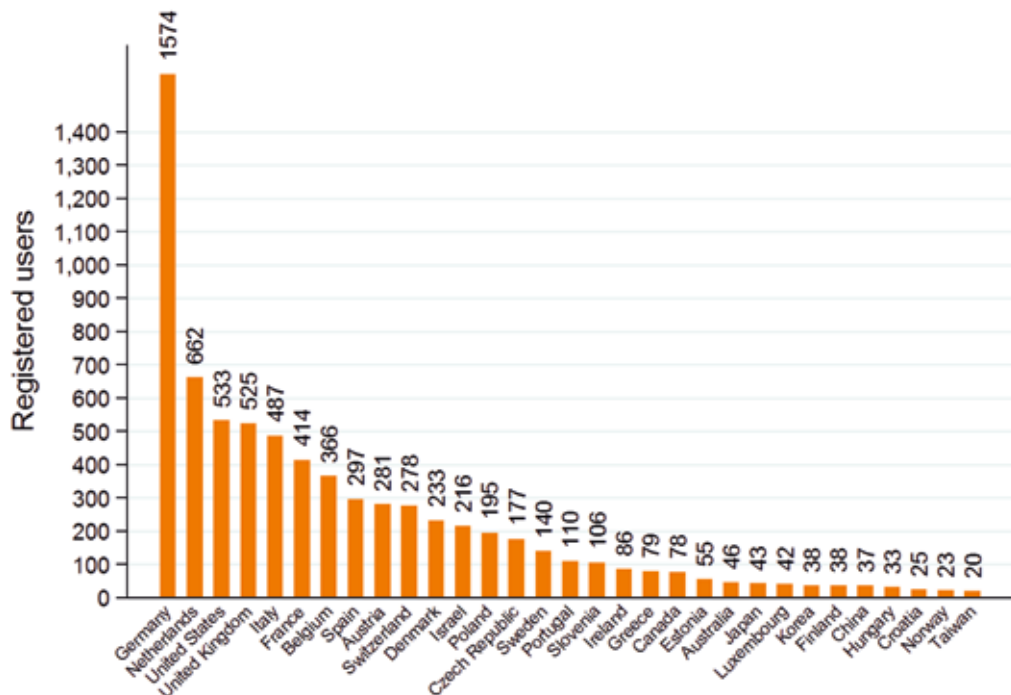


Figure 1.5: Number of SHARE Registrations by Country

in Germany". In: British Journal of Sociology of Education, online first, DOI: 10.1080/0142569.

- Wagner, Melanie, and Martina Brandt (2017): "Long-term Care Provision and the Well-Being of Spousal Caregivers: An Analysis of 138 European Regions". In: Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences, online first, DOI:10.1093/geronb/gbx133.
- Yuri Pettinicchi, and Baptiste Massenot (2017): "Can Firms See Into the Future? Survey Evidence from Germany". In: Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization.
- Olderbak, S. G.; Malter, Frederic; Wolf, P.; Jones, D. ; Figueredo, A. J. (2017): "Predicting Romantic Interest at Zero Acquaintance: Evidence of Sex Differences in Trait Perception but Not in Predictors of Interest.". In: European Journal of Personality, 31 (1), pp. 42-62.
- Weiss, Luzia; Sakshaug, Joe W.; Börsch-Supan, Axel (2017): "Collection of Biomeasures in a Cross-National Setting: Experiences in SHARE.", In: Johnson, TP, BE Pennel, I Stoop, B Dorer, Advances in Comparative Survey Methods: Multinational, Multiregional and Multicultural Contexts (3MC), John Wiley & Sons, Inc, Hoboken, NJ

(d) Research based on SHARE data

The SHARE data have received widespread attention; more than two new publications based on SHARE data are published every week. The following examples may show the breadth and quality of successful SHARE-based research by us and by users from all over the world:

- In response to demographic ageing and its consequences, European governments have started to raise pension ages beyond 65. However, recent studies using SHARE data have shown that this can put

pressure on specific groups of men and women who are working under unfavourable conditions. Whereas voluntarily continued working is already quite common among high-skilled workers and people in good mental and physical health, this is different for persons working in elementary occupations with physical strain (Wahrendorf et al. 2017, *Journal of Population Ageing*). Moreover, mental health and cognitive abilities can improve or deteriorate after a person retires, depending on the working circumstances before the retirement. For example: retiring from their work

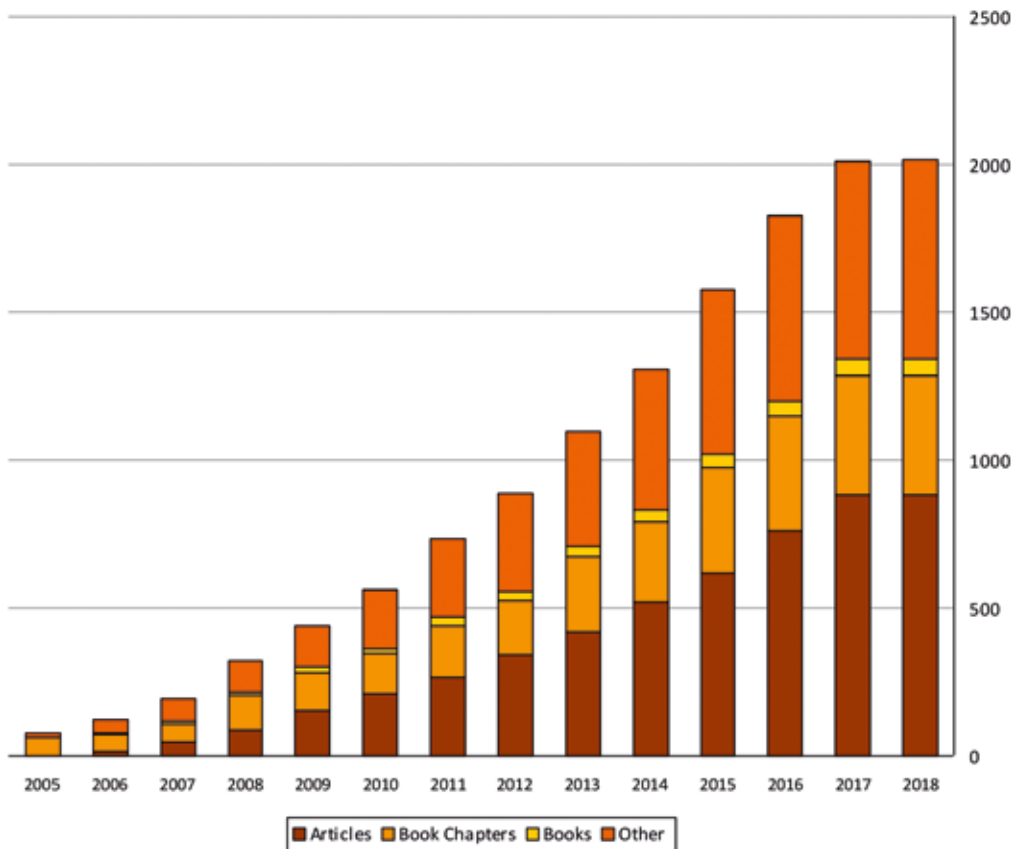


Figure 1.6: Cumulated Number of Publications Using SHARE

simply meant a relief for blue-collar workers who experienced a deterioration of working conditions during the European economic crisis, and their mental health improved after retirement (Belloni, Meschi and Pasini, 2016, *Health Economics*). This effect was not found for white-collar workers or for people who retired before the economic crisis. The long-term effects of retirement on cognitive abilities also differ markedly between those who retire as soon as possible and those who instead retire as late as possible (Celidoni, Dal Bianco and Weber, 2017, *Journal of Health Economics*). For the former, there are no adverse effects of retirement over and above the natural decline associated with ageing. For the latter, retirement has negative effects that cumulate over time and reinforce the age-related decline. Hence, the international variation of the SHARE data show that retirement policies must take into account the difference in occupation and work circumstances rather than extend working life in a general way. These analyses required policy variation across countries; they could not have been done without data such as provided by SHARE.

- Many migrants have lived in European countries for a long time and have become an integral part of society. But how does it feel to grow old in a country you were not born in? The migrant population included in SHARE mostly migrated a long time ago and can shed light on this question. The data show a significant subjective well-being

gap between migrants and non-migrants: Compared to natives, older migrants have lower levels of subjective well-being (Sand and Gruber, 2016, *Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health*). At the individual level, these differences decrease with increasing age. Other relevant factors for reducing the immigrant-native gap in well-being are holding of citizenship of the country of residence as well as a secure financial situation. Existing studies have found that subjective well-being is not just influenced by individual factors but also by the institutional context of the destination country. The results illustrate that there are large variations concerning the size of the immigrant-native gap across countries. While there is no significant SWB difference between migrants and natives in Spain and Italy, it is largest in Denmark and the Netherlands. Using the Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX), Sand and Gruber point out that the divergence between countries is associated with their family reunion policies. In countries with restrictive policies the SWB gap is larger than in countries with open policies. This is illustrated in Figure 1.7:

The slope of the graph clearly shows a positive association: The immigrant-native gap is comparably large in countries with rather restrictive family reunion policies and smaller among countries with more open family reunion policies. Sand and Gruber's most recent work compares migrants into one SHARE country from another SHARE country and natives in that country of origin. This shows the value of strictly harmonized

international data such as collected in SHARE.

- A special feature of SHARE is the inclusion of retrospective biographies (SHARELIFE). They contribute significantly to the understanding of long-term consequences of childhood conditions. For example, a report by UNICEF in 2012 states that "failure to protect children from poverty is one of the most costly mistakes a society can make." According to the organization, child poverty reduces the skills and productivity within a society, causes lower levels of health and educational achievement, increases likelihood of unemployment and welfare dependence and contributes to the loss of social cohesion. This is a worrying perspective, considering that child poverty is a growing problem even in Europe. However, researchers using the SHARELIFE data on individual trajectories found out that child poverty is not a pre-destination to unfavourable living conditions in adulthood and old age. It can be compensated in particular by good education, which has a big impact on the socioeconomic situation across the life span (Pakpahan, Hoffmann and Kröger, 2017, *Advances in Life Course Research*). In contrast, this finding is not true for health. SHARELIFE respondents who reported health problems during their childhood were more likely to rate their health as poor at the time of the interviews – there was no compensatory effect found during adulthood. The importance of childhood, especially concerning the health conditions must be recog-

nized. However, children growing up in unfavourable socioeconomic conditions are not doomed to keep on living the same way until old age – if they receive adequate support.

- A remarkable finding, which the SHARE data are showing over and over, is the importance of social networks for health and well-being after retirement. Social capital (for example the size of one's social network and frequency of contacts) has a strong positive association with people's self-perceived health in SHARE, especially social relations with people outside the closest "inner circle" (Arezzo and C. Giudici, 2017, *Social Indicators Research*). Social networks can even compensate for having children, in old age. The SHARE data show that on average ten percent of the generation over 50 years in Europe have no children, although variation is large between countries (from less than six percent in Israel and the Czech Republic to over 15 percent in Switzerland). This percentage is expected to generally increase. And children are important: they provide most of the care and help to elderly persons. In addition, childless people more often live without a partner. Still, SHARE data show that childless elderly people receive enough help and support from friends, neighbours and other family members, as long as intensive care is not needed, and their quality of life is not lower (Brandt and Deindl, 2016, *Ageing and Society*). These findings show the importance to study the subject of loneliness among elderly people.

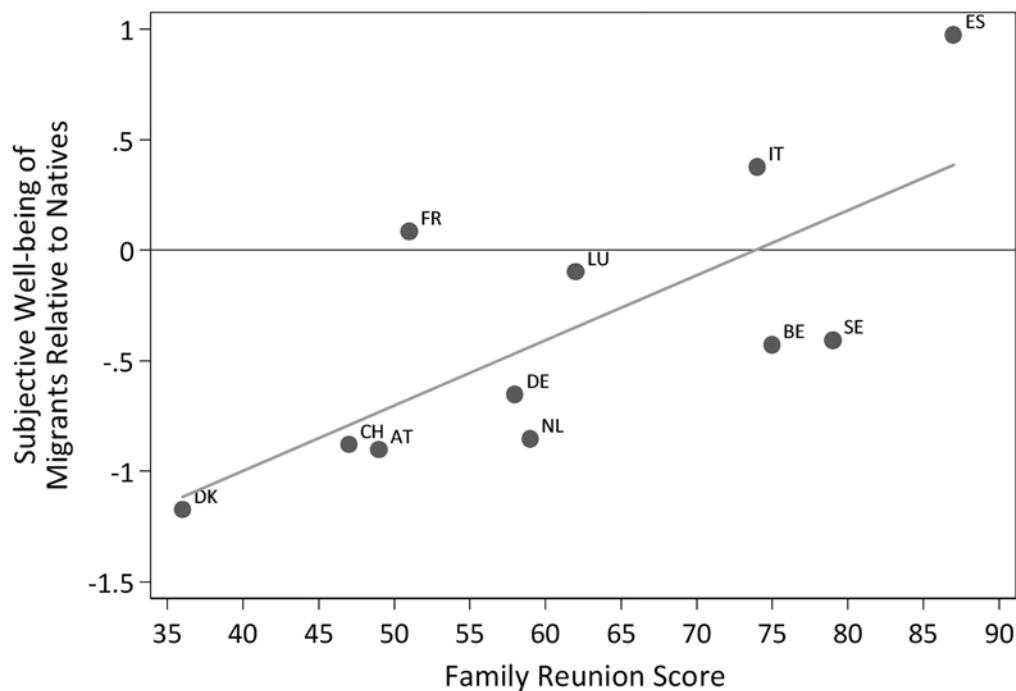


Figure 1.7: Wellbeing and Integration Policies

Especially the least wealthy experience the highest risk of loneliness (Niedzwiedz et al., 2016, Preventive Medicine). This can be compensated by social activities, but precisely social participation is much less common among the poorest, often due to the lack of financial resources. Increasing social participation among the least wealthy may fight inequalities in loneliness among older people in Europe, as SHARE data suggest. Again, it is the international comparability of the SHARE data which makes these analyses possible.

(e) Policy relevance

SHARE is an important instrument for the European Commission, especially

for economic and social benchmarking exercises as part of the European Semester. For example the European Commission's Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs (DG ECFIN) used the SHARE data to add detail for its long-term projections of pension and health care expenditures; the Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety (DG SANTE) uses SHARE data for computing health-adjusted life expectancies in Europe; and the Directorate-General for Social Affairs and Inclusion (DG EMPL) uses SHARE data to shed light on precarious employment histories and their implications for old-age poverty. SHARE is currently the only EU-wide data source to study pension claims and access to social protection among the self-employed and workers without long-term contracts. Conse-

quently, SHARE provides much-needed input for the "Pension Adequacy Report" of the Commission that will be published in May 2018.

Furthermore, SHARE has been intensely used by other international organisations, such as the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (e.g. "Preventing Ageing Unequally", OECD 2017, Paris), the World Health Organization (e.g. World Report on Ageing and Health", WHO, 2015, Geneva) and the World Bank (e.g. "Reducing the Burden of Care in Estonia", World Bank Group, 2017).

1.3.5 PUBLIC POLICY ADVICE

The 2015-2017 reporting period has been particularly intense in policy advice at the German Federal level. We advised in parallel the German president, the office of the Chancellor, the Council of Economic Advisors, the Ministry for Economic Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, and the Ministry of the Interior. The intensity was partially due to the large migration wave in 2015 and its implications for the social security systems in Germany, and partially due to an attempt by the grand coalition to close the remaining gaps in making the German public pension system at the same time more sustainable and ascertain pension adequacy. Some of this advisory work was formal and resulted in expertises and subsequent scientific papers as described e.g. in Subsection 1.3.1. In addition, there were many informal meetings, many of them relating to public pension sustainability (with the Federal Ministry of Finance)

and others relating to the "Dialogue Old-Age Provision" (initiated by the Federal Minister of Labour and Social Affairs).

Besides dealing with the implications of the large migration wave, topics included more flexibility in choosing the pension claiming age including a partial abolition of the strict German earnings test, strengthening the occupational and private pillars of old-age provision in order to close the remaining public pension gap, here especially learning from the Swedish and recent UK experiences, and combatting old-age poverty among the self-employed, work disabled and the long-term unemployed.

All MEA research units provided input to Axel Börsch-Supan in his function as one of the nine members of the Expert Council on Demography ("Expertenrat Demografie"), instituted by the German Federal Government. This body meets regularly at the Federal Ministry of the Interior in order to analyze the ramifications of demographic change.

We have developed several models which project the implications of abolishing the earnings test in Germany while pension benefits are still not actuarially delated to the claiming age. The related academic work has been described in Subsections 1.3.1 and 1.3.2. We have been in intense contact with the Ministry of Finance to demonstrate that the negative implications on the claiming age predicted by our model may outweigh the positive effects of higher labor force participation by older individuals.

MEA has also been successful in providing help for evidence-based policy making on the international level, often

based on the SHARE data as described in Subsection 1.3.4. This work was particularly tailored for the European Commission, specifically the Directorate General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (DG EMPL). SHARE is also intensely used by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the World Health Organisation (WHO).

Axel Börsch-Supan was a member of the Global Council on Aging and the Global Council on Social Security advising the World Economic Forum. He is a member of the Aging Societies Network (ASN) which is financed by the MacArthur and the Hartford Foundations. This network aims "to help the [US American] nation prepare for the challenges and opportunities posed by an aging society." He prepared a report on the implications of the recent productivity slowdown on pension adequacy and financial sustainability for the Peterson Institute for International Economics.

All of these public policy consulting activities have resulted in MEA Discussion Papers. Most of the Germany-related activities produced academic publications in German-speaking journals, see Section 4. The international work was published in journals such as *Economic Policy* and *Journal of Economic Surveys*. Some of these studies precipitated a large media echo, especially on old-age poverty and the recent pension reform package, see Section 10.

1.3.6 PROMOTION OF YOUNG RESEARCHERS

MEA takes great efforts to promote young researchers. We have developed a sophisticated strategy which encompasses several stages. An important part of the strategy is that we have given all researchers, pre- or post-docs, full contracts rather than stipends as a matter of principle and involve them immediately in the projects of the Institute. Exceptions are very rare and short-term only. This differs from other Max Planck Institutes.

Some Ph.D. students in economics are supervised by MEA's director in his function as professor of the Technical University of Munich, but most Ph.D. students at MEA have a supervisor at different universities.

We have established a two-pillar mentoring program for both junior and post-doctoral researchers. During the very first weeks at MEA, each junior researcher is assigned to a more senior researcher who acts as a mentor during the entire doctorate. Additionally, we have initiated a program to involve internationally recognized researchers to support the advancement of our team (see Subsection 3.1). Dissertations are usually tightly linked with one or several projects at MEA (Subsection 3.2). From the very beginning, all researchers present their work periodically in our weekly MEA Seminar (Subsection 3.3). Once a year, we all retreat for a couple of days to a quiet location to discuss and reflect on our research and to foster interaction between research units (Section 3.4).

In order to improve their research skills, we encourage our researchers to make

use of the many courses offered at Munich's two universities (Departments of Economics, Social Sciences, and Statistics). In addition to these course programs, we have set up a MEA Course Program "Empirical Methods", which is tailored to the needs of the MEA researchers (Subsection 3.5). We also co-organize the weekly research workshop "Empirical Economics", together with the faculty from the Economics Department of Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU), a further possibility for our researchers to meet other researchers, learn about related research and how to discuss academic issues (Subsection 3.7).

Beyond Munich, we encourage our researchers to take part in courses that are offered elsewhere (Subsection 3.6), prompt them to present their work at international conferences and workshops (Section 5) and encourage them to visit other researchers abroad (Subsection 3.8). In turn, we have a guest program (Section 12) in which guests are explicitly prompted to interact with the young researchers and comment on their research. We also host internees from other universities and research institutes who perform as part of their dissertation work autonomous research projects at MEA and interact with MEA researchers (Subsection 3.9).

The success of our strategy is documented, e.g., in best dissertation prices, best paper prices, and the excellent placements of researchers who leave MEA (Section 9). 3 MEA researchers could accept professor positions during the reporting period. We are also proud that MEA has a balanced gender composition, has become more diverse with

regard to its team members' nationalities and offers a family-friendly environment for young fathers and mothers.

1.4 RESEARCH OUTLOOK

MEA as part of the Max Planck Society has a finite life which currently is slated to end in 2022. The Society still believes in mandatory retirement, a major failure of MEA's internal convincing power since MEA has shown in several publications that mandatory retirement is not to the advantage of a society. With the retirement of the director – another rule of the Max Planck Society – MEA will have to close down. We are currently working on alternative institutional arrangements to continue MEA's work past 2022, especially since SHARE's contract includes 10 waves of data collection which will last until 2024. This is reflected in our research outlook which extends beyond 2022.

1.4.1 SOCIAL POLICY AND OLD-AGE PROVISION

The reform agenda in Germany is still uncompleted, and there are new challenges at the horizon. As just mentioned, Germany still has a very rigid retirement regime with little flexibility; some of this flexibility is even backwards-oriented. Retirement and saving behavior under non-neutral pension policy and non-neoclassical preferences will therefore be part of our future agenda. Moreover, the recent increase of precarious jobs (self-employed, gig economy) poses new challenges to the access to social protection at older ages. The social policy trade-off between flexible labor markets

and social policy coverage at older ages is an under-researched field in Europe. In this context, it remains to be seen whether the likely new government consisting of an unusual coalition will pursue new avenues in pension policy. The Social Policy Unit will therefore keep monitoring Germany pension policies, commenting on the ups and downs of the pension reform process, and accompanying this process with new empirical and theoretical models of labor supply and savings behavior.

This work will become especially interesting in Germany during the coming decade. The baby boom is particularly sharp and pronounced in Germany due to the postponement of births during the hunger years 1945 – 1949 after World War II. The coming decade will thus be a historically unique chance to observe a very sharp increase in retirement events with a much larger impact on pensions, health care and economic growth than in other countries. MEA with its analytical tools is well equipped to benefit from this unique setting.

The Social Policy research unit has started to put more emphasis on international comparisons and econometric analyses. One step was to hire two international post-docs with micro econometric expertise, another step to assume the leadership in the well-known International Social Security project of the NBER originally led by Jon Gruber and David Wise. This comparative work will increasingly be based on the SHARE data and data from associated aging surveys such as HRS, ELSA, JSTAR and CHARLS. We will focus on comparative analyses of retirement and saving behavior in Europe, the US, Japan

and China, exploiting the network of international researchers that has been formed through these surveys. We are particularly interested in how individuals react to the pension reforms which are gradually phased in in many countries. How are expectations about retirement and pension income updated and how does this vary within and between countries? What is the role of information and in particular pension communication for individuals' reactions to changing institutions? Who reacts to reforms? And which consequences does this have for future inequality?

1.4.2 MACRO IMPLICATIONS OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE

The macro group now has two distinctive directions: migration & integration and macroeconomic modelling. The **migration & integration group** will be further expanded to tackle the pressing research questions posed by the recent wave of immigration. The main research questions will be: Which migrants will continue to seek Germany as a destination? Can these migrants sufficiently be integrated into the labor market such that they will profit from Germany's social security systems or will they become precarious workers unprotected by this system? And, how long will they stay? Since official and research data focus solely on regular immigrants, we will focus our data collection efforts and complement the 2017 survey on Syrian migrants with comparable data on irregular migrants using sampling techniques for hidden populations. This project will be the first large-scale survey on this population in Germany.

Using the data collected at MEA and other sources, our research will be structured along the three core questions. With respect to the selectivity and potentials of the new immigrants, our contribution will be a more inclusive description with regard to labor market potentials. To that end extensive tests have already been developed in cooperation with the German Institute for Educational Quality Improvement (IQB) and will be added to the survey. Concerning the second question, we will especially focus on the structural integration of migrants into the education and labor markets. We will put special emphasis on frictions in language acquisition since language is crucial not just for structural but also for cultural, social and emotional integration. Regarding the question on how long the new migrants will be able and want to stay in Germany, we distinguish two dimensions. In collaboration with the social law department we already started analyzing the complex legal provisions. These, among other things like conditions in the country of origin, will shape the second dimension: the expectations of migrants. We will refine tailored survey instruments to collect information on expectations to stay or re-migrate. The individual's expectations are expected to play a pivotal role for receiving country specific activities that in turn help integration.

The **macroeconomics group** will further develop its OLG model in three directions. First, regarding our new strand of research on time-inconsistent decision making, we will construct a model of endogenous retirement decisions for time-inconsistent individuals. It models jointly the decision to claim a pension, to remain in or exit from the

labor market (extensive margin of labor supply) and how many hours of labor will be supplied (intensive margin). This will open new perspectives on the efficacy of flexible retirement policies and their implications for pension sustainability. Such models are much more complex when preferences are time-inconsistent than in the neo-classical case. Equilibria may not exist or may not be unique, not even partial equilibria for a given wage and interest rate. We will calibrate these models with the help of SHARE data to several European countries.

A second expansion concerns education choices. Initial research will address how education can hinder the negative effects of demographic change; focus will be on the impacts of incentives on endogenous education decisions. This initial model will then be expanded to include a dynamic approach on the relation between human capital, technology and growth, following on group member's earlier work on development economics.

A third line of work concerns monetary policy and aging, following up on some initial work on this topic. The main point of analysis will be on the question whether and how inflationary pressures emerge (or not!) as a function of the pension system's characteristics in a rapidly aging population.

1.4.3 HEALTH ECONOMETRICS

Technological developments in the last years, especially the increasing digitalization of many areas of life, have generated data on human behavior in size and quality that have never been seen before. While on the one hand these datasets enable new insights and allow addressing new research questions, they on the other hand impose new methodological challenges. Machine learning is therefore an increasingly important toolkit. Future projects will focus on a particular machine learning technique: the Least Absolute Selection and Shrinkage Estimator (Lasso). This technique is particularly promising in economic applications as its selection part simplifies the interpretation of complex models. In our future research we will contribute to the literature by enhancing the theoretical properties of such estimation procedures and also by applying these methods to a variety of applications in economics.

A first application is the use of genetic variants as instrumental variables to draw causal inference on the effect of health on socioeconomic outcomes. More and more surveys nowadays collect a variety of biomarker and even genetic information. For instance, the Health and Retirement Study (HRS) has now genotyped almost 20,000 respondents. SHARE Wave 6 includes biomarkers of an even greater number of individuals. A fundamental problem in studies using genetic variants as instrumental variables is that these not only affect the exposure but also have a direct effect on the outcome. To overcome this problem, we propose an estimation procedure based on the Lasso, which allows causal estimation even if some of the instruments are invalid.

A second application of the Lasso is to improve predictions on health care costs and utilization. Models of the determinants of individuals' health care costs can, for example, be used to set capitation payments to providers or to balance the risk structure between the statutory health insurers in Germany, so called "Risikostrukturausgleich" (RSA). There exist several "competing" morbidity descriptive systems which vary in their complexity and precision in which they describe the true underlying health diseases. Insurance companies collect a huge amount of very detailed diagnosis data. Using all these diagnoses and their interactions to predict health care costs or utilization is impossible with standard regression techniques as the number of potential predictors is too large. In future research, we will apply the Lasso to determine a payment scheme that provides better predictions of expected future health care costs than the current RSA.

Another machine learning technique is trees and random forests. We plan to use these tools in at least two applications. The first concerns a recent strand of literature interested in the causal consequences of poor financial circumstances. So far, this literature has focused on outcomes related to cognition and decision-making and has found mixed evidence on whether poor financial circumstances can have detrimental effects. Using a tree algorithm adapted to the estimation of treatment effects, we plan to study heterogeneity in the effects of poor financial circumstances on cognition and decision-making, based on experimental data and data from the HRS. In the second application, we improve existing test procedures that

are able to refute the validity of instrumental variables in the local average treatment effect framework.

Together with our colleague, Martin Spindler, formerly at MEA and since recently full professor at the University of Hamburg, we are also currently organizing a workshop on "Machine Learning in Economics" in Munich. The aim of the conference is to bring together economists, econometricians, statisticians and social scientists using big data methods for their applied and/or theoretical research.

1.4.4 SURVEY OF HEALTH, AGEING AND RETIREMENT IN EUROPE (SHARE)

SHARE will remain the most labor-intensive data collection project with more than 30 scientists working on SHARE in Munich. MEA and the SHARE network have developed a 10-wave plan until 2024 for data collection and research. It addresses the most urgent issues as demographic change proceeds:

Wave 7: Life histories were, as foreseen in the previous report, collected in Wave 7, which ended in October 2017. They were also collected for the 8 new countries that were added to SHARE in this wave, thus covering the full EU, Israel and Switzerland. We will now construct context data which permits policy and other analyses, the SPLASH database ("Social Policy and Law SHARED database"). While SHARE provides micro data at the individual level, the SPLASH Database allows users to gain access to macro and contextual data, e.g. with regard to political, economic and societal environments. Moreover, SPLASH

will provide access to indicators related to the population 50+ based on SHARE data. SPLASH will collect quantitative indicators as research by the SHARE community produces them; in addition, the Social Law Department will provide qualitative data on rules and regulations. Wave 8 (2019-20) will include, in addition to the regular core panel instrument, four add-ons:

- An extension of the **cognitive function** module by adding further tests in tight coordination with the US Health and Retirement Study. This addition is a precursor for the in-depth measurement of cognitive impairment planned for Wave 9.
- A **time expenditure** module, measuring how much time people over 50 years spent on different activities and keeping track of changes in their time expenditure, after retirement or after changes in their living situation or health.
- Collection of physical activity data using **accelerometry**. The objective accelerometer measures facilitate the comparison across countries and permit adjustments of self-reported measures of activity. Furthermore, it can reliably measure sleep patterns and sedentary behaviour, which is currently considered a major determinant of health and mobility in old age.
- A **saving regrets** module, asking panel members of 65 and older whether they regret the savings paths they have taken earlier in life and which saving choices they would have made on hindsight.

This will shed light on the question whether old age provision interventions like "opting out" and similar nudges are justified.

- The longitudinal version of the **social network** module which tracks changes in respondents' social networks over time. The longitudinality of this module will enable cohort analyses of network changes as individuals age.

Wave 9 (2021-22) will include the in-depth measurement of cognition and mild, moderate and severe cognitive impairment, following the **Harmozed Cognition Assessment Protocol** (HCAP) developed by the US Health and Retirement Study. The in-depth measurement, financed by a large NIA grant, will be devoted to two distinctive aspects:

- The decline of cognition at relatively early ages (age 50-70) and its relation to concurrent activities (e.g., work for pay, volunteer work, help for family and friends, physical activity), and
- The onset of dementia at later ages and its relation to early life characteristics, especially education and parental socio-economic status. This feature is important in the light of the large expected increase in the prevalence of Morbus Alzheimer and similar severe cognitive impairments.

Wave 10 (2023-24) will be devoted to the **retirement of the baby boom** since during those years the peak baby-boom cohorts of the participating SHARE countries will have entered the retire-

ment window. Topics will include how health and well-being will change in the years immediately before and after retirement, how consumption and time use will adapt to the respondents' new financial and social situation after retirement, and which level and distribution of living standards will emerge from the combination of private and public pension resources.

DBS analyses: The Dried Blood Spot samples that were, following the plan described in the previous report, collected in Wave 6 (2015) will be analysed in two laboratories: at the Staten Serum Institute (SSI) in Copenhagen, Denmark, and at the Department of Laboratory Medicine of the University of Washington (UW) in Seattle, USA. Specific contracts have been drawn up with these laboratories. The selection, shipment, analyses and linkage of the results is tracked and coordinated centrally at MEA.

SHARE Research by the team in Munich will continue despite the highly demanding infrastructural workload. The time expenditure and accelerometer additions were initiated by members of the team and will be pursued by them as substantive research projects after the data collection. Four more PhD projects were started recently by SHARE staff members. In addition, a host of new research projects using the SHARE data were started by project teams across the SHARE units in Munich. Selected examples are: panel attrition and survey nonresponse and their effects on substantive results; obesity as an important health threat in aging societies in Europe; health inequalities in Europe; the use of paradata to improve data qual-

ity; a comprehensive program studying interviewer behaviour and interviewer effects; the use of statistical machines for translation verification; the interrelation among workplace training, self-efficacy beliefs and early retirement decisions.



Dr. Tabea
Bucher-Koenen



Nicolas Goll

2 RESEARCH PROJECTS

2.1 OLD AGE PROVISION

2.1.1 ENTITLEMENT REFORMS IN EUROPE

Axel Börsch-Supan

Many European countries have large entitlement programs, in particular public pensions, especially when compared to the United States. Current costs are high, and the pressures will increase due to population aging and negative incentive effects.

This project is part of a NBER initiative led by Alessandro Alesina and Francesco Giavazzi and focuses on the pension reform process in Europe. It links the causes for current problems to the cures required to make the pay-as-you-go entitlement programs in Continental Europe sustainable above and beyond the financial crisis. It discusses examples which appear, from a current point of view, to be the most viable and effective options to bring entitlement systems closer to fiscal balance and still achieve their key aims.

There is no single policy prescription that can solve all problems at once. Reform elements include a freeze in the contribution and tax rates, an indexation of benefits to the dependency ratio, measures to stop the current trend towards early retirement, an adaptation of the normal retirement age to increased life expectancy, and more reliance on private savings – elements of a sustainable but complex multi-pillar system of pensions and similar entitlement programs.

The project has been successfully completed with the publication of a paper in an NBER volume edited by Alesina and Giavazzi.

2.1.2 RIESTER PENSIONS – TAKING STOCK AFTER 15 YEARS

Axel Börsch-Supan with Tabea Bucher-Koenen and Nicolas Goll

15 years after the introduction of the Riester pension, we take stock of what the Riester pension has achieved and assess reform options. Since its introduction, the Riester pension has been met with a broad response. For instance, on the supply side more than 5,000 different Riester contracts are available, and on the demand side 16.5 million contracts were concluded until 2016. We use household-specific data from the survey "Saving and Old-Age Provision in Germany" (SAVE) and find that 44 percent of the subsidy-eligible households own at least one Riester contract – pensions are particularly popular among families with children. While only about 20 percent of the households in the lowest income quintile hold Riester contracts the share is around 60 percent among those in the highest income quintile. Nevertheless, Riester pensions are by far the most common form of supplemental pension provision among low-income households.

However, the Riester scheme is being criticized for not having reached universal coverage. Additionally, the pension scheme is criticized for a lack of market transparency, high average costs and the use of specific mortality tables. The

low interest rate policy of the ECB and the associated warranty costs are also increasingly blamed for market stagnation. Reform options range from establishing general rights for obtaining subsidies to providing better information and the introduction of standard products and obligatory supplementary savings.

In cooperation with Christina Maier an expertise was submitted to the German Council of Economic Experts. It was published as a working paper in both the MEA discussion paper series and the Council of Experts' working paper series. The results were partially incorporated into the German Council of Economic Experts' annual report 2016/17 and presented to the Federal Government in November 2016.

2.1.3 FINANCIAL LITERACY AND PRIVATE PENSION PROVISION

Tabea Bucher-Koenen

The objective of this project is to determine the relationship between financial literacy and savings behavior for retirement. State-subsidized Riester pensions prove to be particularly beneficial for individuals with a lower income and for families with children. Lower income groups including single mothers have been identified to be at risk of low financial literacy. Thus, the central question arising is: Is the Riester scheme successful at targeting individuals at risk of low financial literacy and low retirement savings in order for them to provide privately for their old age income?

Hypotheses regarding the relationship between financial literacy and private old age provision and Riester savings in particular have been developed. In the empirical part of the paper, the relation between financial knowledge and ownership of state-subsidized Riester and other non-subsidized private old age savings contracts is analyzed. The analysis is based on SAVE 2009.

Financial literacy is positively related to private pension savings behavior. This is true for standard private pensions as well as state-subsidized Riester contracts. Levels of private pension coverage are particularly low among individuals in the lowest income quartile, even though it is they that would profit most from the state subsidies. At the same time they show the lowest levels of financial literacy.

The results have been summarized in a working paper. For a revision of the paper precise subsidy rates have been calculated and the analysis will be refined.

2.1.4 RIESTER PENSIONS AND LIFE EXPECTANCY

Tabea Bucher-Koenen

One important parameter in the decision process when buying private annuity is individuals' subjective life expectancy, because it directly influences the expected rate of return. We examine the market for private annuities in Germany and evaluate potential selection effects based on subjective life expectancy. First, individuals are pessimistic about their life span compared to the official life tables. Second, we find a significant

selection effect based on subjective life expectancy for women who invest in private annuity contracts – so called Riester pensions. For men, there seems to be no difference in subjective life expectancy by Riester ownership. Comparing the size of this selection effect with the underlying loading in life expectancy charged by the insurance industry shows that the latter appears to be in line for women but very high for men. Our findings have strong policy implications. On the one hand misperceptions about longevity risk might prevent individuals from providing sufficiently for retirement. On the other hand, mandated unisex tariffs might especially discourage men from investing in Riester pensions, for their premiums in life expectancy are particularly high compared to subjective expectations.

The results from this project have been documented in a MEA discussion paper and presented at various conferences. The paper has been revised and submitted for publication.

2.1.5 DO SMARTER CONSUMERS GET BETTER ADVICE? AN ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK AND EVIDENCE FROM GERMAN PRIVATE PENSIONS

Tabea Bucher-Koenen

The existing theoretical and empirical literature considers expert advice to be a substitute for the information consumers can obtain themselves: More informed consumers should ignore the advice given to them, but the advisor does not (or cannot) take this into account. We show in a simple analytical framework

that higher signals of consumer information should indeed lead advisors to provide better services. The model also suggests an identification strategy, i.e. to focus on consumers with bad signals (proxied by low education and being female) but high financial literacy and vice versa.

To verify our main hypotheses, we choose a two-pronged approach using data from the SAVE-panel. First, we show that individuals with higher financial literacy are more likely to solicit financial advice. Conditional on financial advice those with lower signals and high actual levels of financial literacy are less likely to follow it, on average. Then, we turn to data on the market for subsidized private pension plans in Germany. The data is uniquely suited to our investigation, as we observe whether consumers buy a contract with the firm employing their financial advisor. We show that individuals are strongly influenced by their source of advice – with dependent and independent financial advisors steering customers towards choice options yielding higher kickbacks. We finally demonstrate that individuals with higher financial literacy are less susceptible to this effect.

This is a joint project with Johannes Koenen (ifo). The discussion paper has been presented at various conferences. A revised version is currently submitted for publication.

2.1.6 FINANCIAL LITERACY, CONFIDENCE AND GENDER

Tabea Bucher-Koenen

The literature documents robust evidence of a gender gap in financial literacy: Women consistently show lower levels of financial literacy than men. The gender gap in financial knowledge persists even after taking into account education, income, and labor market participation. The objective of this project is to systematically examine the mechanisms that lie behind the gender differences in financial literacy for a representative set of adult women and link these differences to financial decision-making.

We designed a set of questions that were added to the Dutch DNB household panel (DHS) to understand what is driving the gender gap in financial literacy, and in particular what is driving the gender difference in the "do not know" responses. For this purpose, we have devised two surveys to investigate whether this gender gap is the result of lack of knowledge or lack of confidence. We use the data from the two survey waves to disentangle knowledge and confidence and develop an empirical estimation strategy based on a latent class model to consistently estimate whether the respondent knows the correct answer.

Our findings show that women are less confident in their knowledge than men. However, about one third of the gender gap is due to differences in confidence, i.e. women disproportionately more often answer "do not know" even if they know the correct answer. The corrected measure of financial literacy is important

for the explanation of important household financial behaviors such as stock market participation and planning for retirement.

This project is conducted in cooperation with Prof. Annamaria Lusardi, PhD (George-Washington-University, Washington, USA), Prof. Dr. Rob Alessie (University of Groningen, Netherlands) and Maarten van Rooij, PhD (De Nederlandse Bank, Netherlands). It is financed by the European Investment Bank Research Sponsorship Programme on Financial Literacy. The results have been documented in a discussion paper and are currently being presented at seminars and conferences.

2.1.7 HOW FINANCIALLY LITERATE ARE WOMEN? PERSPECTIVES ON THE GENDER GAP

Tabea Bucher-Koenen

Levels of financial literacy are low in many developed countries. One group that shows consistently low levels of financial literacy across countries is women. Because of lower incomes during their working lives, interrupted employment histories, and longer life expectancies, women are increasingly at risk of not having enough resources to support themselves in retirement. In this project we document gender differences in financial literacy in several countries, including the United States, the Netherlands, and Germany. When asked to answer questions measuring knowledge of basic financial concepts, women are not only less likely to answer correctly, but they are also more likely to indicate

that they "do not know" the answer to the financial literacy questions. This is an important finding as financial literacy has been linked to economic behavior, including retirement planning and wealth accumulation. In addition to providing information about the respondents' demonstrated financial knowledge, we offer data on the respondents' self-assessed knowledge. We have found significant gender differences in self-assessed knowledge as well; women give themselves lower scores than men and the mismatch between actual and self-assessed knowledge also differs between women and men.

We investigate reasons for the gender differences in financial literacy. We discuss the role of specialization within the family, the traditional roles of women in society, and the effect of framing and confidence in financial knowledge. As individuals are increasingly being put in charge of their financial well-being before and after retirement, it is critically important to enhance women's financial knowledge to equip them with the tools that are needed to make informed saving decisions. Several studies show that financial education programs can be an effective way to promote financial well-being among women.

This project is conducted in cooperation with Prof. Annamaria Lusardi, PhD (George Washington University, Washington, USA), Prof. Dr. Rob Alessie (University of Groningen, Netherlands) and Maarten van Rooij, PhD (De Nederlandsche Bank, Netherlands) and funded by Netspar and the European Investment Bank Institute. This paper has been published in the *Journal of Consumer Affairs* in 2016.

2.1.8 SAVINGS IN TIMES OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE: LESSONS FROM THE GERMAN EXPERIENCE

Tabea Bucher-Koenen with Axel Börsch-Supan

Pension reforms in many developed countries make individuals shoulder a bigger share of longevity and income risks. The desired response is that individuals accumulate private assets for retirement. Whether this actually takes place, is of paramount relevance for scientists and policy makers. We take Germany as an example: Twenty years of pension reform have transformed the monolithic German pension system into a multi-pillar system. Formerly generous public pension benefits are gradually being reduced, while substantial incentives are granted to occupational and private saving schemes. Has this transition worked out? We survey the reform steps and household's reactions: How did individuals adjust their labor market behavior? How did private and occupational pension plans take off? How do behavioral adjustments vary in the population?

Most Germans adapted to the new situation. Both actual and expected retirement decisions changed and the share of households without supplementary pensions decreased from 73% to 39% in little more than a decade. This is a remarkable success. Nonetheless, households with low education, low income and less financial education did neither adjust their retirement behavior nor pick up supplementary pension plans and are thus likely to face difficulties in bridging the gap arising in future pension income.

This project covers a review of the work done at MEA, mainly based on the 10 waves of SAVE data. A survey paper, coauthored by Michela Coppola and Bettina Lamla, has been published in the *Journal of Economic Surveys*.

2.1.9 DO YOU KNOW HOW MUCH PENSION YOU WILL GET? A FIELD EXPERIMENT

Tabea Bucher-Koenen

Recent pension reforms in Germany have contributed to a shift in responsibility for a sufficient retirement income from the state to the individual level and the resulting task of pension planning is a new challenge for many households. Roughly ten years after the introduction of the pension reforms the fraction of households without supplementary private or occupational old-age provision has decreased from over 70% to less than 40%. Annual statements that pension providers send to their clients informing them about the state of their pension savings are not standardized and in many cases unintelligible and full of small print.

FinTechs promise to reduce the information acquisition and processing cost for their clients. For this reason, studying the effects of FinTech companies for lowering the information cost in the context of pension planning is particularly relevant and interesting.

We conduct a large field experiment in Germany to test this conjecture in the area of pension planning. In a nutshell, we offer participants in the study to get an APP-based overview of their future pension claims from different state,

occupational and private pension contracts to facilitate their pension planning.

For the purpose of our field experiment, we cooperated with a German FinTech company that offers online insurance management to its clients. We developed a Pension Dashboard that allows participants to get an overview of all their pension claims from different sources. Participants fill out a questionnaire and are then encouraged to upload all their available pension documents – either by photographing hardcopies of their pension records, by uploading electronic versions or by sending us the hardcopies via postal mail. The back-office team enters the relevant data points from the user documents into the backend of the system which then computes aggregate pension claims for each user based on actuarial algorithms. When users view their personal dashboard they are prompted to take a second questionnaire. Additionally, participants were re-contacted after about 6 months to fill in a third questionnaire.

We cooperate with Andreas Hackethal, Christine Laudenbach, and Johannes Kasinger (Goethe University Frankfurt) and with two German banks that help us acquire participants for the study and provide us with pseudonymized account and transaction data on each participating client. Data from all phases of the project have been collected during 2017 and are now being analyzed.

Additional funding is received from Netspar via the project "Preparing for Retirement: Tailoring, Literacy, and Effective Pension Communication", project members are Leo Lentz and Adriaan Kalwij (Utrecht University) and Rob Alessie (University of Groningen).



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PhD



Vesile Kutlu
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Dr. Johannes
Rausch

2.1.10 THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PENSION GAP AND GERMAN HOUSEHOLDS' SAVING BEHAVIOR

Irene Ferrari with Axel Börsch-Supan, Tabea Bucher-Koenen, Vesile Kutlu Koc and Johannes Rausch

The recent shift in responsibility for retirement income to the individual level in many countries has put the question about the adequacy of pensions high on the agenda. The debate is very often closely linked to the fear of old age poverty if individuals fail to prepare for their own retirement. We ask whether German households save enough – and to what extent they do so – in order to fill the reduction in retirement resources that is arising due to a number of pension reforms implemented in Germany between 2001 and 2014. We calculate the "pension gap" as the difference between the accrued public pension calculated according to the rules in place before the 2001 pension reform and the pension calculated according to the current regulatory framework.

This project has two major parts. In a first step we use MEA-Pensim to calculate the pension gap and the filling of this gap under different assumptions for the so-called "standard pensioner". Based on stylized working and savings histories, we analyze, for example, the effects of interrupting the savings period, and the effects of low interest rates on the standard pensioner's ability to fill the pension gap. Second, we examine the savings behavior of German households and the individual possibilities to close the pension gap using data from SAVE and from SHARE-RV.

The projections for the "standard pensioner" as well as the calculations based on household data show that a funded supplementary pension can buffer the future reductions of the public pensions. On average, German households can fill the pension gap even if the interest rates remain on a low level: Based on current net total wealth, a nominal interest rate of 2%, and current saving behavior, 78% of German households would fill the pension gap by more than 100%. Nevertheless, about 8% of the households will arrive at their pension age with negative wealth and around 15% can only partially fill the pension gap based on current saving behavior. Higher interest rates would make it easier for wealthy households but harder for households carrying debt to close the gap: Raising interest rates up to 4.5% would only increase the fraction of households filling the pension gap by 4 to 6 percentage points.

We received financial support from the Bundesverband der Deutschen Volksbanken und Raiffeisenbanken e.V. Results were documented in a working paper and entered the expertise on the Riester pensions submitted to the Expert Council of Economic Advisors in September 2016.

2.1.11 THE NATIVITY WEALTH GAP IN EUROPE: A MATCHING APPROACH

Irene Ferrari

This paper seeks to answer the question of how older migrants fare financially as compared to natives. The paper uses SHARE data and exploits a matching method to provide a first estimate of the

nativity wealth gap between older native and immigrant (or mixed) households in Europe, across their wealth distribution. This approach does not require imposing any functional form on wealth and avoids validity-out-of-the-support assumptions; besides, it allows estimating not only the mean of the wealth gap but also its distribution for the common-support sub-population.

The results confirm that the average gap may be misleading: although it is positive and significant, the distribution of the gap reveals that immigrant households in the upper part of the wealth distribution are better off, and those in the lower part of the wealth distribution are worse off than comparable native households. The characteristics of the former group suggest a potential role of cultural and geographic vicinity, and of the rules for economic integration in the EU, in favoring the formation of a wealth advantage. However, the presence of a majority of households experiencing a positive gap suggests the existence of social and institutional factors dampening wealth accumulation, especially for those migrating from outside Europe and with a poorer family background. A detailed decomposition analysis is also proposed, which reveals the crucial role of early childhood conditions.

The paper has been presented at the Spring Meeting of Young Economists (Halle, 2017) and at the Royal Economic Society Annual Conference (Bristol, 2017).

2.1.12 HOUSEHOLD FINANCE AND CONTRACTUAL SAVING IN GERMANY

*Axel Börsch-Supan with Tabea
Bucher-Koenen*

The idea that households smooth their consumption in order to keep its marginal utility constant over time is a cornerstone of the life-cycle model of consumption and saving. Within this framework, household saving represents just a residual leftover after all the expenditures have been subtracted from current income. As such, saving is passive and should react more strongly to transitory changes in household income whereas temporary shocks should have only a very small effect on consumption. The empirical evidence, however, shows that this is not the case. Household consumption tracks current income more closely than household saving, which reacts only modestly even to big shocks. A possible explanation for this puzzle is that household finances are dominated by contractual saving which is relatively stable over long time periods.

In this project, we provide empirical evidence for this explanation, using several waves of the SAVE study, a survey focused on household savings behavior in Germany. The panel character of the data will allow us to measure how much saving has reacted to shocks at the micro and macro level, and to test if the presence of contractual saving has significantly contributed to explain the low elasticity of savings to micro and macro shocks. The SAVE study has four particularly interesting features which we will exploit to shed new evidence on this old puzzle: first, the panel character of the

data exhibits within-individual variations of current income as well as changes in household composition ("micro shocks"); second, the data span the financial crisis of 2008/2009 as an example of a large macro shock; third, the data distinguish various forms of discretionary and contractual saving; and fourth, the data contain information which allows us to see whether saving is an independent object of active decision-making rather than a passive residual.

2.1.13 THE LONG SHADOW TO SOCIALISM: PUZZLING EVIDENCE ON EAST-WEST GERMAN DIFFERENCES IN FINANCIAL LITERACY

Tabea Bucher-Koenen

We use the German reunification as a natural experiment to understand drivers of financial literacy accumulation. With the transformation from a planned to a market-based economy in 1990, the incentives to invest in financial literacy were changed exogenously for East Germans and remained the same for West Germans. Our results show that even 20 years after reunification there is evidence for a significant financial literacy gap between East and West. While some groups, for instance women and those who have migrated from the East to the West, show similar levels of financial literacy compared with their West German peers, others do not. Differences in financial literacy are present across all educational groups and at the top and the bottom of the income distribution. We decompose the financial literacy gap taking account of factors commonly integrated into theoretical models of finan-

cial literacy. Most of the gap remains unexplained. Thus, even if the socio-demographic differences between East and West were to vanish, differences in financial literacy would remain. Extending empirical and theoretical models by including differences in attitudes and values might improve our understanding of financial literacy acquisition.

In cooperation with Bettina Lamla, the empirical results have been summarized in a discussion paper and presented at conferences. The paper has been accepted for publication in a special issue of *Economic Notes* during 2018.

2.2 SOCIAL POLICY

2.2.1 MAINTAINING SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL STABILITY IN TIMES OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE

Axel Börsch-Supan

The above project is sponsored as a sub-project by the MacArthur Foundation under the "Aging Societies Network" (subproject: "Social Cohesion" in collaboration with Dr. Lisa Berkman, Harvard University, and Prof. James Jackson, PhD, University of Michigan). It spotlights the individual, social, political and economic adjustments required to strengthen intergenerational solidarity in the wake of demographic change and to avoid generation conflicts. With the help of international comparisons, MEA tests economic hypotheses about potential losses of social cohesion on account of demographic change. These premises refer to politico-economic aspects, intergenerational networks, economic con-

sequences and behavioral changes. One question is whether today's sense of responsibility vis-à-vis other generations has waned and, if so, what institutions (general statutory requirements, taxation and transfer schemes, or financial markets) might have brought this about. In conjunction with the analysis of fiscal transfers and non-monetary assistance between generations, a special focus is on whether state interventions tend to encourage or stifle private intergenerational support.

The project has been successfully completed with a publication in the *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health*.

2.2.2 INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY PROJECT (ISSP)

Axel Börsch-Supan

This is actually a sequence of projects under the auspices of the National Bureau of Economic Research, (NBER) based in Cambridge, Massachusetts. This long-term international research program had initially been led by Prof. Dr. Jon Gruber (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) and Prof. David Wise, PhD (Harvard University), and is currently led by Prof. Börsch-Supan and Prof. Courtney Coile (Wellesley College), with the aim of scrutinizing interaction between social security schemes and retirement behavior. Researchers from altogether 12 western industrialized countries (nine EU states, United States, Canada and Japan) are involved in the study, with MEA representing Germany. One of the venture's central objectives is to present comparable surveys for each of the participating countries.

2.2.3 ISSP6: DISABILITY, PENSION REFORM AND EARLY RETIREMENT IN GERMANY

Axel Börsch-Supan

The aim of this project is to describe for (West) Germany the historical relationship between health and disability on the one hand and old-age labor force participation or early retirement on the other hand. We explore how both are linked with various pension reforms. To put the historical developments into context, the paper first describes the most salient features and reforms of the pension system since the 1960s. Then we show how mortality, health and labor force participation of the elderly have changed since the 1970. While mortality (as our main measure of health) has continuously decreased and population health improved, labor force participation has also decreased, which is counterintuitive. We then look at a number of specific pension reforms in the 1970s and 1980s and show that increasing or decreasing the generosity of the pension system has had the expected large effects on old-age labor force participation. Finally, we explore the possible link between early childhood environment and early retirement by analyzing the retirement behavior of cohorts born during World War I, a period of harsh living conditions among the civilian population in Germany. Our data show higher early retirement rates among those cohorts, presumably because those cohorts still suffer from worse health on average many decades after their birth.

The project, conducted in cooperation with Hendrik Jürges (Wuppertal), was successfully completed with a publication in an NBER volume edited by David Wise.

2.2.4 ISSP7: HEALTHY, HAPPY AND IDLE: ESTIMATING THE HEALTH CAPACITY TO WORK AT OLDER AGES IN GERMANY

Axel Börsch-Supan

After two decades of reforms that have tightened eligibility for early retirement and the generosity of social security payments, the German government has begun to turn back time and re-introduce more generous disability and early retirement benefits. Often, poor health is cited as the main reason why workers cannot work until the regular retirement age. In this chapter, we try to answer a seemingly simple question: what is the proportion of older individuals who could work in the labor market if they wanted to and if they were not limited by poor health? To answer this question, we follow two different empirical approaches with a similar logic: we estimate the link between health and labor force participation in a population whose employment patterns are or were hardly affected by the current (early) retirement incentives. Using these "pure health effects" on labor force participation to extrapolate to a population that is currently strongly affected by legislation informs us how many could not work for health reasons and how many could work. We find substantial capacity to work among the older population. We estimate that two thirds of the population would be capable of working in the labor market until they turn 70 if they wanted to.

The project, conducted in cooperation with Hendrik Jürges and Lars Thiel (Wuppertal), has been successfully completed with a publication in an NBER volume edited by David Wise.

2.2.5 ISSP8: OLD-AGE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION IN GERMANY: WHAT EXPLAINS THE TREND REVERSAL AMONG OLDER MEN? AND WHAT THE STEADY INCREASE AMONG WOMEN?

Axel Börsch-Supan with Irene Ferrari

The aim of the current project is to explain a common finding among most industrialized countries, namely the increase in older men's labor force participation since around the late 1990s, which is a stunning reversal from the long declining trend that began in the early 1970s. There are many factors that have been mentioned in the literature that may help explaining this U-shaped pattern.

In the eighth phase of the project, we try to give an overall assessment of the relative contribution of these factors. We first provide graphical evidence of the trends of various variables which may be relevant, with the aim of investigating the presence or absence of common patterns between these factors and labor force participation. Then, through a decomposition analysis, we provide an empirical estimate of the contribution of some of the most prominent drivers – education, health and spouse's employment – to the overall evolution of labor force participation. Given the evidence presented in this work and the results of the previous papers in this series, we believe that, at least as regards Germany, much of the change in the trend of older men's labor force participation registered in the mid-90s may be explained by changes in public pension regulations, and in particular by the phasing in of actuarial adjustments

for early retirement. In fact, even if many of the variables studied may have contributed to the overall level of labor force participation, their trend does not show the u-shaped pattern observed for labor force participation. The eighth phase started with a project kick-off meeting in Paris in December 2015, and results were presented in Paris in September 2016.

2.2.6 ISSP9: SOCIAL SECURITY REFORMS AND RETIREMENT INCENTIVES IN GERMANY

Axel Börsch-Supan with Johannes Rausch and Nicolas Goll

The ninth phase of the project therefore focuses on the role of public pension rules in explaining the trend reversal among older men's labor force participation. Starting point for the analysis is an inventory of all policy changes that occurred since 1980 and are salient for changes in retirement patterns, including changes in eligibility ages, closure of early retirement pathways, reduction of benefit generosity or the introduction of flexible retirement pathways and actuarial adjustments. Based on this development we calculate afterwards the course of the implicit tax, a well-known measure for the monetary incentive to postpone retirement by one year, representative individuals faced at retirement. The novelty of this project is that we cannot only do cross-national analyses for selected points in time, but also analyze longitudinal developments. We find that the changes in the labor force participation correspond well with the changes in the implicit taxes. For instance, the increase in the labor force

participation falls together with a drop in the incentive to leave the labor market immediately. The drop itself results from the introduction of actuarial adjustments for early retirement. We even find signs for a strong relation between the changes of the relevance of certain pension claiming ages and the development of the implicit taxes. However, there are also changes which cannot be explained by the implicit tax's development alone, like the quite large pension claiming rate of women at age 65. The ninth phase started with a project kick-off meeting in September 2016. First results were presented in Venice in April 2017 and the presentation of the final drafts to the Social Security Administration will take place in May 2018.

2.2.7 THE SOCIAL WELFARE STATE DURING THE DEMOGRAPHIC REVOLUTION: THE REFORM PROCESS OF THE GERMAN PENSION SYSTEM

Axel Börsch-Supan

This project, commissioned by the Bundessozialgericht (German Federal High Court for Social Law), has evaluated the 2001 – 2007 reforms of the German public pension system. It analyzed three conceptionally distinct transitions which have been bundled in several reform steps: (a) a gradual transition from defined benefits to defined contributions in the public pension system, effectively creating a version of the Swedish Notional Defined Contribution (NDC) system, (2) a gradual transition from a declining life-time work phase to a substantially later retirement age, and (3) a gradual transition from an almost monolithical pay-as-you-go pen-



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Klaus Härtl

sion system to a much higher share of prefunded pension income.

This project has been successfully completed with a paper published as part of the "Denkschrift" (memorandum) for the Bundessozialgericht.

2.2.8 LESSONS FROM THE HISTORICAL REFORM PROCESS IN GERMANY

Axel Börsch-Supan

This project extends the preceding project and evaluates the development of the German public pension system between 1972 and 2014. In addition to the 2001 – 2007 sustainability reforms, this evaluation includes the large expansion of the system in 1972 which introduced flexible retirement age without actuarial adjustments, the 1992 reform which introduced actuarial adjustments and changed the indexation of pensions to net rather than gross wages, and the re-introduction of early retirement in 2014. The project looks at the economic as well as the political dimensions of these ups and downs in pension policy. The project will serve as the foundation for several newspaper articles and a scientific paper in the German Wirtschaftsdienst.

This project has been successfully completed with a paper published in the German Wirtschaftsdienst and several newspaper articles.

2.2.9 SOCIAL SECURITY AND PUBLIC INSURANCE

Axel Börsch-Supan with Duarte Nuno Leite and Klaus Härtl

This project is devoted to an article in the Handbook of the Economics of Population Aging edited by John Piggott and Alan Woodland. It brings out three main points: (a) Public pensions have large positive/negative impacts on macroeconomic performance: If well-designed, they prevent poverty, yield incentives for labor force participation and stabilize consumption in times of crises; if ill-designed, the opposite is possible. The macro implications are still underestimated in actual international pension policy decisions. (b) The main channels for large macro impacts are behavioral impacts on labor supply, saving and intergenerational exchange. We know a lot about these micro implications; often, they are nevertheless ignored in policy decisions. (c) The underestimation/ignorance of micro/macro implications is an example why economic design cannot abstract from political economy aspects.

This project has been successfully completed with a chapter published in the Handbook of the Economics of Population Aging edited by John Piggott and Alan Woodland.

2.2.10 DANGEROUS FLEXIBILITY – RETIREMENT REFORMS RECONSIDERED

Axel Börsch-Supan with Tabea Bucher-Koenen, Vesile Kutlu Koc and Nicolas Goll

Flexible retirement is supposed to increase the labor supply of older workers without touching the third rail of pension politics, the highly unpopular increase of the retirement age. While this may have intuitive appeal, this paper shows that it might be wishful thinking. Economic theory tells us that flexible retirement policies can have a zero or positive effect on labor force participation while the effect on hours worked can be positive or negative depending on the distribution of leisure preferences. Thus, the overall effect is ex ante unclear. Empirical results from nine OECD countries show that the effect on labor force participation is ex post small and positive while the effect on hours worked is negative. Overall, there is no evidence of the desired positive effect on total labor supply. We conclude that the flexibility reforms enacted so far are dangerous instruments if one wants to increase total labor supply because they postpone or even replace the installment of more effective policies and may, even worse, reduce total labor volume.

The paper was presented at the 65th Panel Meeting of Economic Policy in April 2017 and has been accepted for publication in Economic Policy.

2.2.11 FLEXIBLE RETIREMENT

Tabea Bucher-Koenen with Axel Börsch-Supan, Nicolas Goll, Felizia Hanemann and Vesile Kutlu Koc

The reform discussions during the winter of 2014/2015 in German pension policy focused on making retirement more flexible by making part-time work and part-time retirement more attractive. While gradual retirement appears to be a sensible institution both from an economic and social point of view and is a popular demand in opinion polls, it is highly controversial because it might be used as a path to early retirement.

This project evaluates various reform proposals. It employs data by the German pension insurance as well as SAVE and SHARE data linked with these administrative data. We analyzed who is eligible for certain reform proposals and their distributional impact.

Three working papers were published covering various aspects of the discussion. The reform that was implemented as of July 2017 followed an earlier proposal made by MEA researchers (see MEA Discussion Paper 243–2011).

Inspired by the debate we started the project on international experiences in flexible retirement rules (see project 2.2.10).



Felizia Hanemann

2.2.12 EARLY RETIREMENT FOR THE UNDERPRIVILEGED? USING THE RECORD-LINKED SHARE-RV DATA TO EVALUATE THE MOST RECENT GERMAN PENSION REFORM

*Tabea Bucher-Koenen with Axel
Börsch-Supan*

In most aging countries, reforms have increased the statutory retirement age, closed early retirement pathways, and/or reduced other incentives to retire early. Recently, however, several countries have experienced backlashes to such reforms – among others Germany. In 2014, Germany re-introduced early retirement at age 63 without actuarial adjustments (down from age 65) for workers with 45 years of contributions to the pension system. This very popular move by the then new government was motivated by the desire to help underprivileged workers who are more likely to be worn out by long work histories, typically in less well-paid and physically demanding jobs. The subject of this paper is whether the reform achieved this aim.

The analysis is based on the German "SHARE-RV" data which links German SHARE data with the employment and earnings records of the German public pension system. Administrative data carry very precise information on employment and contribution histories. This permits the identification of eligible retirement pathways and the computation of pension claims. In turn, SHARE offers data on socio-demographics not available in administrative data. For retirement analyses, for instance, SHARE contains information about the household context, rich

socio-economic characteristics, education, and very detailed health measures.

Our results indicate that the beneficiaries of the reform are not the underprivileged as claimed by the government – they actually have a higher average net household income. Moreover, there is no evidence that the beneficiaries are more often ill than non-beneficiaries. Thus, if the aim of the new German early retirement pathway was to target the underprivileged with bad health, then the SHARE-RV data provides no evidence that the policy has achieved that aim – rather, the contrary appears to be the case.

This project was in cooperation with Benedikt Alt. The paper was published in the SHARE Wave 5 first results book.

2.2.13 THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INCENTIVES TO POSTPONE RETIREMENT: EVIDENCE FROM ITALY

Irene Ferrari

This paper investigates whether financial incentives may be used as an effective device to induce workers to postpone retirement by evaluating the Italian so-called "super-bonus" reform. The bonus consisted in economic incentives given for a limited period to private sector workers who had reached the requirements for seniority pension but who chose to postpone retirement. Using data from the Bank of Italy Survey on Household Income and Wealth, this paper assesses the effect of the bonus on the decision to postpone retirement, by comparing private and public work-

ers before and after the reform. Results suggest a 30% reduction in seniority retirement probability, despite the fact that, when changes in social security wealth are taken into account, the bonus actually provided a negative incentive for most workers. Results also suggest that the effect of the reform was driven by low-income workers. Some evidence is presented showing that factors like liquidity constraints and financial (il)literacy may help in the interpretation of these results.

The paper has been accepted for publication in the *Journal of Pension Economics and Finance*.

2.2.14 THE COSTS OF FIRM EXIT AND LABOR MARKET POLICIES: NEW EVIDENCE FROM EUROPE

Irene Ferrari

This paper explores the factors which shape the re-employment prospects of displaced workers who lost their job due to business closure. While the "creative destruction" process – that is, the churning process of firms and jobs – is often welfare-enhancing, it will also necessarily entail some degree of job destruction, via the downsizing of inefficient incumbents and exit of failing firms, in order to accommodate the growth of productive firms.

Thus, a key question is what happens to workers who lose their jobs due to this process and what are the policies that minimize the costs of worker displacement? Accordingly, this paper exploits the SHARE retrospective panel of work-

ers in 13 European countries over the period of 1986–2008 to explore the factors which shape the re-employment prospects of workers displaced due to business closure. The results suggest that higher spending on active labor market policies (ALMPs) can aid the re-employment prospects of the unemployed, particularly those displaced by business closure. On the contrary, there is evidence of a negative (and sizable) impact of passive labor market policies. Finally, the effectiveness of ALMPs is significantly enhanced by lower entry barriers in product markets, likely reflecting the stimulatory effects of such reforms on labor demand.

This paper has two external coauthors: Dan Andrews (Economics Department, OECD) and Alessandro Saia (Dept. of Economics, University of Lausanne). The paper has been submitted for publication to a peer reviewed economics journal.

2.2.15 FINANCIAL INCENTIVES AND HETEROGENEITY IN RETIREMENT BEHAVIOR

Nicolas Goll with Felizia Hanemann

Demographic change is a challenge for many European countries. This prognosis puts pressure on the pay-as-you-go public pension system. Over the past few decades, different reforms have come into force that aim at keeping older workers longer in the labor market, such as the increase of statutory eligibility ages, the abolishment of early retirement pathways, or the introduction of actuarial adjustments for early or late retirement. The purpose of this project is to investigate the individual response in



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retirement behavior with respect to varying financial incentives in the German public pension system. In more detail, we analyze the gradual introduction of actuarial adjustments for early retirement with the 1992 pension reform in Germany. The central research question of this project is whether individuals postponed their retirement entry as a reaction to the introduction of the adjustments factors. In addition, we want to find out whether there are differences in the retirement responses for individuals with different occupation types. We use SHARE-RV data, which offers a direct linkage of high-quality administrative data from the German public insurance with the survey data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE).

2.2.16 VACATION, SICK LEAVES AND THEIR EFFECT ON PRODUCTIVITY

Christian Hunkler with Matthias Weiss

Using the data described in "Age and Labor Productivity in Services" (see project 2.3.11) we focus on whether older workers need more vacation to recover, i.e. recover their full productivity, than younger workers in service occupations. At this stage we consider various specifications to find effects of duration and frequency of vacation on productivity.

2.2.17 EMPLOYMENT AFTER RETIREMENT IN GERMANY

Sebastian Kluth

Increasing the employment rate of older citizens is one of the major remedies to mitigate the negative effect caused by the shift in the population structure which will affect most OECD countries in the coming decades. Germany has experienced a steep increase in the labor force participation rates of older workers. However, despite this major behavioral change, not much is known about people's motives to extend their working lives. This paper sheds some light on different reasons for remaining in the workforce beyond retirement. Looking at workers and retirees alike by using the SAVE dataset as a representative cross-section of German households allows for an ex-ante as well as an ex-post perspective on this topic.

From an ex-ante perspective, the active workforce shows a trisection with one third aiming to work after retiring, one third aiming to ultimately quit work when retiring, and one third that is still undecided. When looking at the motives of those who claim to remain working after retirement, one half states financial needs as the main reason whereas the other half declares that they simply enjoy their work. This picture changes when looking at the ex-post perspective, where around 15.6 % of the respondents still at least occasionally work after retirement. At this moment, positive associations with employment, like enjoying work and being of use for society, outmatch the pure monetary reasons to remain in the workforce by two to one. These findings have the strong policy implication



Dr. Sebastian
Kluth

that pension regulations should facilitate the combination of work and retirement. This project is currently evaluated using the latest SAVE wave of 2013.

2.2.18 THE RETIREMENT-CONSUMPTION PUZZLE AND UNRETIREMENT

Vesile Kutlu Koc

This project uses data from the Health and Retirement Study which represents the population of Americans over age 50 and their spouses. We investigate the drop in consumption at retirement, i.e. the so called retirement-consumption puzzle by taking into account the fact that individuals may go back to work after retirement. Evidence from the United States shows that about 26 percent of Americans re-enter the labor force following a retirement spell. Focusing on the consumption drop at retirement only may be misleading while unretirement among retirees is so prevalent. For example, those who retired earlier than expected due to unemployment may experience a negative income shock at retirement and therefore may choose to re-enter the labor force to finance their consumption after retirement. Therefore, in this project we investigate the consumption behavior of retirees also after they re-enter the labor force.

The findings show that moving back to the labor force after retirement is very common among older Americans and most of the unretirement transitions are anticipated before retirement. We also find that the amount of individuals' accumulated savings at the time of retirement plays a role in the decision of

unretirement, suggesting that arrival of new information after retirement regarding the financial situation may cause individuals to update their expectations of work during retirement. In contrast to earlier studies in the literature, we do not find a significant drop in consumption at retirement when retirement is fully anticipated. Similarly, consumption does not respond to unretirement if it is fully anticipated. One of the reasons for this finding could be that post-retirement jobs pay much less than pre-retirement jobs and therefore individuals' income does not increase significantly when they unretire. Overall, this project concludes that individuals are forward-looking and they have saved enough to smooth their consumption around retirement.

The results of this project were presented at a number of conferences and published as Netspar Discussion paper No. DP 11/2014-049.

2.2.19 CONSUMPTION BEHAVIOR, ANNUITY INCOME AND MORTALITY RISK OF THE ELDERLY

Vesile Kutlu Koc

Previous empirical studies have found that individuals do not draw down their assets after retirement which is at odds with the predictions of a simple life cycle model without uncertainty. Hurd (Econometrica 57(4):779-813, 1989; Mortality risk and consumption by couples, 1999) explains such savings behavior of retired singles and couples by adding lifetime uncertainty to the simple life cycle model. In this project we tested whether predictions about consumption during

retirement of this extended life cycle model hold for a sample of older Americans. For this purpose we used data from the Health and Retirement Study supplemented with data from the Consumption and Activities Mail Survey. In line with theory we found that, on average, total consumption is greater than their annuity income after retirement and that this difference increases with the level of initial wealth. For older singles but not for couples our results suggest that, as predicted by the extended theoretical model of Hurd, the on-average negative consumption growth decreases with higher mortality rates.

This project is conducted in cooperation with Prof. Dr. Rob Alessie (University of Groningen, The Netherlands) and Adriaan Kalwij, PhD (Utrecht University, The Netherlands). Results were published in *De Economist*.

2.2.20 INDIVIDUAL SURVIVAL EXPECTATIONS AND ACTUAL MORTALITY

Vesile Kutlu Koc

Because of the important role that survival expectations play in individual decision making, in this project we investigate the extent to which individual responses to survival probability questions are informative about actual mortality. In contrast to earlier studies, which relied on the Health and Retirement Study (HRS) of US individuals aged 50 and over, we combine household survey data on subjective survival probabilities with administrative data on actual mortality for Dutch respondents aged 25 and over. Our main finding is that in our sample, individual life expectancies

(measured as subjective survival probabilities) do predict actual mortality even when we control for a large set of health indicators. Our results further suggest that, on average, women underestimate their remaining life duration, whereas men tend to predict their survival chances more realistically. Both sexes, however, tend to overestimate the age gradient in mortality risk and underestimate the health risks of smoking.

This project is conducted in cooperation with Adriaan Kalwij, PhD (Utrecht University, The Netherlands). The results were presented at a number of conferences and published in the *European Journal of Population*.

2.2.21 DOES RESPONDENT'S KNOWLEDGE ON POPULATION LIFE EXPECTANCY INFLUENCE THE ACCURACY OF SUBJECTIVE SURVIVAL PROBABILITIES?

Vesile Kutlu Koc

Life expectancy plays a role in many decisions individuals take. Previous studies have shown that, on average, individuals underestimate their remaining life expectancy and this could yield suboptimal outcomes. Using a Dutch Household Survey supplemented with administrative data on mortality in this project we find that individuals predict significantly more accurately their remaining life expectancy when they have better knowledge of population remaining life expectancy. This suggests that informing individuals about population remaining life expectancies may help them make better long term decisions.

This project is conducted in cooperation with Adriaan Kalwij, PhD (Utrecht University, The Netherlands). The results were presented at a number of conferences and published as Netspar Discussion paper No. DP 02/2017–004.

2.2.22 EARNINGS TEST, (NON-)ACTUARIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND FLEXIBLE RETIREMENT

Duarte Nuno Leite with Klaus Härtl and Axel Börsch-Supan

In response to the challenges of population aging, many countries have introduced gradual increases of the statutory eligibility age and shut down pathways to early retirement. There are, however, many incentives left which create early retirement, in particular less than actuarial adjustment factors and earnings tests, both of which are still frequent in Europe. Making adjustment factors actuarial and abolishing earnings tests are therefore often proposed as policies to strengthen the sustainability of public pension systems.

This paper employs a life-cycle model of consumption and labor supply with an endogenous choice of retirement (better: labor force exit) and, separately from this, choice of benefit claiming age to study the interaction between earnings tests and actuarial adjustments during the window of retirement. Earnings tests force workers to exit the labor market when claiming a pension. After abolishing the earnings test, workers can claim their benefits and can keep on working, potentially increasing labor supply. We show that the difference

between exit and claiming age strongly depends on the preference for consumption versus leisure and can become very large. Moreover, we show that abolishing an earnings test as part of a so-called "flexibility reform" is likely to reduce the average claiming age when adjustments remain less than actuarial, hence worsening rather than improving the sustainability of public pension systems.

This project has resulted in a MEA Discussion Paper, which is currently being circulated among researchers working on this topic, and has been submitted for publication to a scientific journal.

2.2.23 WHAT WOULD BE IF WE WERE SWEDEN?

Johannes Rausch

Time and again, the well performing Swedish Notional Defined Contribution (NDC) pension system is mentioned as a model of how the German pension system could possibly be reformed. However, these suggestions normally do not take into account the demographic differences between the two countries in an appropriate way. In this project we analyze the meaning of these differences for the development of a PAYG pension system exemplified by the German public pension insurance (GRV). Thereby, we want to show that the German Pension System would perform considerably better under the Swedish population. Additionally, we evaluate whether or not the Swedish NDC system represents an alternative to the actual GRV-system. A NDC system is a PAYG system which is designed like a fully funded pension system. Normally, it has a constant con-

tribution rate, thus the budget restriction has to be guaranteed by adjusting the pension level in an appropriate way (this is also the case in Sweden). We answer the questions of this project by using the pension simulation model MEA-Pensim. First, we simulate the development of the GRV using population forecasts of both the German and Swedish population. In a second step, we replace the German Pension System through the Swedish NDC system and analyze its behavior under different assumptions.

In fact, we observe, on the one hand, a better performance of the German Public Pension System under a Swedish population forecast. On the other hand, we see that the Swedish NDC system with its constant contribution rate would lead to unacceptable pension levels in Germany. Hence, the good performance of the Swedish NDC system is a result of the less severe demographic challenges in Sweden and not a result of the differences in both pension systems. It makes no sense to define a system with a constant contribution rate in Germany.

The results of the project have been summarized in a discussion paper and were published in "Sozialer Fortschritt".

2.2.24 DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONTRIBUTION RATE IN THE GERMAN STATUTORY HEALTH INSURANCE (GKV) AND THE SOCIAL CARE INSURANCE (SPV) – PROJECTIONS AND DETERMINANTS

Johannes Rausch

It is assumed that the contribution rate will increase for both the German Statutory Health Insurance and the Social Care Insurance. While the determinants for this development are mostly known, their isolated quantitative effects are not explicitly analyzed yet. Therefore, the goal of this project is to isolate and quantify the determinants of the development of the contribution rates. We split the development of the contribution rate of the GKV and SPV analytically into a demographic effect, an expenditure effect and an income effect. It appears that in the medium term the demographic effect represents a considerable factor for both insurances. However, due to the steeper expenditures' profiles the effect of the demographic development is much larger in the SPV compared to the GKV. Actually, the contribution rate of the SPV is mainly driven by the demographic development, while the GKV contribution rate is mainly determined by the expenditure effect. Due to its characteristics of a partially comprehensive insurance with given flat service charges the expenditure effect plays only a minor role in the SPV. In a flat-rate contribution system the demographic effect becomes smaller while the relevance of the expenditure effect remains unchanged and the income effect disappears completely. A higher fertility rate leads to a temporary larger increase of the GKV contribu-

tion rate due to higher expenditures for children. However, until 2060 this effect will be compensated by the increasing number of contributors. For the empirical analysis we use an expanded simulation model MEA-Pensim.

The results of the project are summarized in a discussion paper and are published in "Zeitschrift für Wirtschaftspolitik".

2.2.25 THE GERMAN PENSION REFORM PACKAGE 2014: CONSEQUENCES OF THE "MÜTTERRENTE" AND "RENTE MIT 63"

*Johannes Rausch with
Axel Börsch-Supan*

The great coalition's pension reform of 2014 includes two controversially discussed components: the so-called "Mütterrente" (additional pension benefits for mothers who gave birth before 1992) and "Rente mit 63" (early retirement without actuarial reductions at age 63 for individuals with a contribution history of at least 45 years). This project analyzes the reforms' effects on the contribution rate and pension level as well as the employment effects due to the changed contribution rate. We assume that all individuals eligible for the "Rente mit 63" will take it up. The size of this group before and after the reform is then estimated using the scientific use file of the pension systems administrative data called "Versichertenkontenstichprobe" (VSKT). The effects on the contribution rate and the pension level are calculated with the pension simulation model MEA-Pensim, the employment effects with the micro simulation model STSM of the DIW Berlin.

On average, we find that the contribution rate will increase by 0.3 percentage points until 2035. At the same time, the pension level will decrease on average by 0.6 percentage points. The change in behavior due to the "Rente mit 63" will reduce the labor force on average by 120,000 persons. However, all effects will decrease in the long run. The higher contribution rate would lead to a loss of about 25,000 full-time positions.

The results of this project are summarized in a report for "Initiative Neue Soziale Marktwirtschaft GmbH – INSM" which partially financed this project. Additionally, the isolated effects of the "Mütterrente" were presented in a discussion paper (MEA Discussion Paper 08–2014).

The isolated effects of the "Rente mit 63" as well as a more detailed analysis of the eligible and non-eligible group before and after the reform are summarized in another discussion paper (MEA Discussion Paper 17–2014) and was published in "Perspektiven der Wirtschaftspolitik".

This is a joint project with Stefan Bach und Peter Haan (both Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (DIW) Berlin).

2.2.26 RETIREMENT DECISIONS IN GERMANY REVISITED – EVIDENCE FROM AN OPTION VALUE MODEL

*Johannes Rausch with Tabea
Bucher-Koenen and Axel Börsch-Supan*

For the evaluation of pension reforms and reform options it is necessary to understand their effect on retirement behavior. A common method used for estimating retirement behavior is the option value model of retirement. The probability to retire at a given age is estimated by using a probit model with an option value reflecting the financial incentives as explanatory variable. Specifically, the option value describes the utility gains from retiring now versus in the future.

Using administrative data from the German public pension provider (Versichertenkontenstichprobe) this project has two major objectives. First, the effects of the option value on both the labor market exit and the pension claiming decision are estimated. Thus, we are the first to extend the option value model by separately determining the optimal pension claiming and the optimal labor market exit age. Second, in addition to the Stock and Wise utility function which is the standard utility function used in this literature we use the Cobb–Douglas utility function following the argumentation of Börsch-Supan (MEA–DP 27–2014) that the Stock and Wise utility function is degenerated.

Additionally, we control for individuals' eligibility for specific pathways into retirement directly. We therefore deal with the strong correlation observable between the early/normal entitlement

ages and actual labor market exit and pension claiming behavior. Former studies, which used age (group) dummies instead, linked pronounced labor market exit/pension claiming ages to the respective ages.

We find a strong relation between the option value of retirement and a person's labor market exit and pension claiming behavior. We find furthermore that the labor market exit behavior reacts stronger to changes in the financial incentive than the pension claiming behavior. In contrast, the pension claiming behavior is adapted more to changes in the early entitlement ages.

Unfortunately the simultaneous estimation of all preference parameters fails for both utility functions. Overall, the Cobb-Douglas utility function provides better convergence properties and the parameter estimation succeeds if additional assumptions are made. The findings so far are therefore not entirely satisfying and leave room for future research. There are several possibilities to proceed. First, we could reconsider the design of our utility function by e.g. using age-specific leisure preferences. Second, we could use a data set (e.g. SHARE-RV) which includes additional information on individuals' household context and wealth other than social security wealth. Another route would be to develop a full dynamic optimization model.

The current findings are summarized in a chapter which is part of the dissertation of Johannes Rausch.

2.2.27 SCENARIOS OF A SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GERMAN PUBLIC PENSION INSURANCE

Johannes Rausch with Axel Börsch-Supan and Tabea Bucher-Koenen

During 2016 a new policy debate about the German public pension system started. The focus of the discussion has been the intergenerational distribution of the financial burden arising from demographic change. Among other things, it has been suggested to fix the pension level (defined as the pension of a standard pensioner relative to the average income) at a rate higher than the current minimum level of 43%. This project has three objectives. First, we will provide long-term projections of the contribution rate and the pension level, which are the most important determinants of the German Public Pension Insurance (GRV). Second, we will calculate the consequences of several pension reform proposals which are debated. Third, we will present several alternative reform options targeted at adjusting the development of the GRV to future demographic challenges.

The main findings of the project are: up to the year 2030 – which is the time horizon of the official pension forecast – the development of the GRV is within the targets prescribed by law (§154 SGB IV). Following the current legal situation the contribution rate will, however, exceed the threshold of 22% in 2031 shortly after the official forecast ends. The net pension level before taxes will be lower than the prescribed minimum of 43% after 2036. Fixing the net pension level at 46% (50%) would result in

additional costs of about 17.5 (38) billion EUR each year and a contribution rate of 24% (26%) by 2040. On the other hand, a pension level above 43% could be reached without increasing the contribution rate above 23% by adapting the age-specific parameters of the GRV automatically to changes in life expectancy. In the end, there is consequently no leeway to increase the generosity of the pension system now. Instead, reform steps working towards the long-term sustainability of the system should be taken.

The results of the project are summarized in a discussion paper and were published in "ifo Schnelldienst" in September 2016. The results of our forecast entered the policy debate during 2016 on various occasions and were picked up in public media.

2.2.28 EARLY DETERMINANTS OF WORK DISABILITY IN AN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

Axel Börsch-Supan with Tabea Bucher-Koenen and Felizia Hanemann

Work disability is the (partial) inability to engage in gainful employment due to physical or mental illness, resulting in early retirement and/or uptake of disability insurance benefits. This study juxtaposes health measures of work disability (WD) with the uptake of disability insurance (DI) benefits in the US and Europe. It is based on an internationally harmonized data set assembled from SHARE, ELSA and HRS. Particular attention is given to life-time health using life history data from SHARE and ELSA plus comparable early childhood and life-course



Yuri Pettinicchi,
PhD



Jeny Tony Philip

data from HRS. The core of the paper relates reported WD status and DI benefit receipt to country-specific DI, pension and labor market policies. We also evaluate the DI systems' efficiency by comparing how well they provide benefits to individuals in need without being misused by individuals who are healthy. We find that while our large set of health measures explains a substantial share of the within-country variation in WD and DI, this is not the case for the variation across countries. Rather, most of the variation between countries is explained by differences in DI policies.

The project was funded by the US Social Security Administration. A discussion paper has been submitted to the SSA and is currently presented at conferences.

2.2.29 ACCESS TO SOCIAL PROTECTION AMONG PRECARIOUS WORKERS IN THE EU

Axel Börsch-Supan with Yuri Pettinicchi

This project – in cooperation with the DG for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion of the European Commission – will evaluate the unique data of the 7th wave of SHARE with its life histories in order to assess who has access to social protection (especially claims on public, occupational and private pensions) among precariously employed workers (especially self-employed, part-time and on fixed-term contracts). It creates life-course sequences of employment by type of employment among retirees who were on precarious jobs and compares pension income and assets with that of formerly non-precariously employed workers.

The project will contribute to the Pension Adequacy Report of the European Commission.

2.2.30 WORKPLACE TRAINING, SELF-EFFICACY BELIEFS AND EARLY RETIREMENT DECISIONS

Jeny Tony Philip with Felizia Hanemann, Yuri Pettinicchi

Life-long learning is important to prevent transitions out of the labor force, especially against the background of demographic change. This disproportionately affects older workers who have to compete with younger, recently trained workers. The key aim of this study is to explore modes to mitigate these inequalities and retain more of these older cohorts in the labor force. In this context, we examine the relationship between work-related training and labor force participation of older workers in a cross-country setting. Further, we are interested in how confidence in one's own ability – also known as self-efficacy – impacts work-related training and labor force participation.

We use three waves of the Survey of Health Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) for the period 2011–2015.

Preliminary results indicate a positive effect of training on labor force participation. Moreover, we find that the higher the self-efficacy is, the higher is the probability to remain in the labor force. However in the case of the latter, the statistical significance is low.

The results hold once we control for eligibility for early retirement and for normal

old age pension. Early retirement can be seen as an attractive, but nevertheless costly, pathway out of the labor force for those with lower self-efficacy.

2.3 MACROECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF AN AGING SOCIETY

2.3.1 THE IMPACT OF A PRODUCTIVITY SLOW-DOWN ON PENSION SYSTEMS IN EUROPE

Axel Börsch-Supan with Johannes Rausch

This project – together with the Peterson Institute of International Economics – takes the productivity slowdown during the past decades and its direct effects on wages and interest rates as a given. From this somewhat pessimistic perspective, we analyze how pension systems will be affected. Key questions are whether declining wage growth and capital returns in the wake of declining productivity growth will undermine the financial sustainability of pension systems and/or the adequacy of pensions as an important social program.

The first part of the project uses the Pensim simulation model to compute the quantitative impacts of a stylized productivity slowdown on the level of pension-benefit income for retirees and the balanced-budget contribution rates for workers. These trajectories serve as indicators of the financial situation of a pension system and the adequacy of pension benefits. The second part of the project is concerned with policy actions. While we do not cover policy

actions that mitigate the causes of the productivity decline, we will analyze five types of adaptation based on increasing the quantity of labor and capital in order to offset the lower-than-previously-expected value of labor and capital precipitated by the productivity slowdown.

A first version of the paper was presented at the Peterson Institute in November 2017.

2.3.2 THE LUMP OF LABOR FALLACY

Axel Börsch-Supan

This project, commissioned by the World Economic Forum, summarizes the evidence against the lump of labor fallacy. It exploits international comparisons based on OECD employment data and German time series evidence based on data from the German Bureau of Labor Statistics. The identifying instruments used are labor market and pension policies from 1972 through to 2007 which sometimes increased and at other times reduced the employment of older individuals. We do not find a systematic negative (positive) correlation between the observed changes in older-age employment with employment (unemployment, respectively) of younger individuals but rather the opposite: in most cases, policy interventions either strengthened employment for all ages or reduced it for all ages.

This project has been successfully completed with a report published by the World Economic Forum.

2.3.3 MYTHS, SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE AND ECONOMIC POLICY IN AN AGING WORLD

Axel Börsch-Supan

There are many myths about individual and population aging that are not backed and often squarely contradicted by evidence. Demystifying aging by juxtaposing the myths with sober scientific evidence on the challenges and chances of aging is, as we claim, therefore one of the most important tasks of the economics of aging. This task is important since population aging requires adaptation through economic policy reforms which are frequently obstructed by such myths.

The aim of this project is therefore threefold: to collect scientific evidence from the economics of aging in order to demystify popular fallacies; to review where we stand in the more subtle mechanisms behind these fallacies and where more data and research is needed to fully understand the economics of aging; and to emphasize the link between theory, evidence, and political economy in the economics of aging.

Demystifying aging is doable since there is a growing body of data at the macro and micro level, some specific to certain countries, but many also internationally comparable. The international dimension is especially valuable since learning about aging requires variation in aging and aging-related policies.

We find ample evidence that health at older ages has improved to support increasing labor force supply at these ages. There is even some evidence

– although not uncontroversial – that health is positively related to active aging beyond current retirement ages. The evidence does not support the myth of quickly falling productivity after youth. Finally, there is no evidence that older regions and countries have less of the intergenerational cohesion that is so important to make economic policy reforms feasible.

This project has been successfully completed and resulted in two prominent publications, one in English and one in German, each in a new (or newly set-up) journal: the *Journal of the Economics of Aging* and the *Perspektiven der Wirtschaftspolitik*.

2.3.4 POPULATION AGING AND INTERGENERATIONAL COHESION

Axel Börsch-Supan

As the US undergoes a dramatic demographic transformation, the question frequently arises as to whether the US can learn important lessons from Europe, which has "aged" ahead of America. Such lessons might be helpful in predicting social changes as well as indicating which policies might be more or less effective.

This project relates to the concern regarding future tension between generations. Population aging changes the fabric of the entire society. It puts strain on the pay-as-you-go financed social security systems and is likely to lead to higher contributions and lower implicit rates of return for the younger generation. At the same time, it moves the political power

towards the elderly as the median voter's age rises. Will such strains tear the social fabric apart? Is the horrible vision of "generational warfare" coined by the media a realistic one?

If we want to test whether the horrible vision of "generational warfare" or a breakdown of intergenerational cohesion has at least some truth to it, we should see it in "Old Europe". Our approach is to investigate several dimensions of intergenerational cohesion, e.g. family relations, non-family ties, values, and political preferences. We measure these dimensions by variables collected in the European Social Survey (ESS) and the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). We analyze the relation between intergenerational cohesion and aging on the regional level in order to exploit as much variety as possible.

Our findings suggest that intergenerational cohesion is not systematically and significantly related to the age structure of European regions. Both positive and negative interrelations between the old age dependency ratio and our measures of intergenerational cohesion can be found. Some aspects of intergenerational cohesion fare better in older societies, like trust in older and younger family members or the fact that fewer people experience age discrimination. On the other hand, there are fewer people having young friends or meeting socially in older regions. We conclude that the fear in the US about aging populations becoming gerontocracies in which the old exploit the young is highly exaggerated.

This project, conducted in cooperation with Anette Reil-Held and Gabriel Heller, has been successfully completed with a publication in a Public Policy and Aging Policy Report.

2.3.5 PENSION AND LABOR MARKET REFORMS, BEHAVIORAL ADAPTIONS AND MACROECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS

Axel Börsch-Supan with Duarte Nuno Leite and Klaus Härtl

The pressing demographic transition and the negative effects of early retirement urged countries to take reforms that could no longer wait to be implemented, given the risk of unsustainability and the financial crisis that undermined the budgets of countries in the last decade. Facing this challenge, numerous reforms have been put forward by policy makers to promote more active aging and a longer working life.

We build a rich overlapping generations (OLG) model in order to quantify the effects of pension reforms on retirement ages and macro-economic indicators in the face of demographic change. An endogenous retirement decision is explicitly modeled within a public pension system. Heterogeneity with respect to consumption preferences, wage profiles and survival rates is embedded in the model. By combining confluent strands in literature on micro incentives for retirement, life-cycle behavior and OLG models with population aging, we examine the macro-economic impact of different reform scenarios of the pension system. Besides the expected direct

effects of these reforms on the behavior of households, we observe that feedback effects occur.

Results suggest that individual retirement decisions are strongly influenced by numerous incentives produced by the pension system and macro-economic variables: the statutory eligibility age, adjustment factors, the presence of a replacement rate and interest rates influence retirement decisions made by households. Those decisions, in turn, have several impacts on the macro-economy which can create feedback cycles.

Taken together, these reform scenarios have strong implications for the sustainability of pension systems. It is essential to understand reactions of households to pension reforms and the possible endogenous equilibrium effects to evaluate pension reforms. Because of the rich nature of our unified model framework, we are able to rank the reform proposals according to several measures and draw policy recommendations.

This project will result in a MEA Discussion Paper and is currently being circulated among researchers working on this topic.

2.3.6 IMPLICATIONS OF HYPERBOLIC DISCOUNTING ON RETIREMENT DECISIONS

Duarte Nuno Leite with Irene Ferrari

When evaluating present and future plans we usually tend to enter into a conflict with our own selves. When looking at the distant future we promise to accomplish all the difficult goals previously established but when the time comes and we face our duties, we just tend to leave them for tomorrow and procrastinate just a little bit longer. Much research has been presented on the implication of hyperbolic discounting preferences on savings. These modeling approaches are by no means new but have only recently found widespread attention when they were applied to retirement saving. Nevertheless, retirement decisions themselves have been not been subject to such a thorough examination. Endogenous retirement decisions under hyperbolic discounting have only recently been an object of analysis and fail to lead to clear conclusions.

The myriad of outcomes left by the theoretical literature leaves this field of study with an increasing number of questions and few answers. And here is where our paper takes the stage and tests, empirically, the interplay between hyperbolic discounting and retirement decisions.

In order to detect hyperbolic discounting behavior, we will use the conscientiousness questions on the big -5 questionnaire as a measure for the level of procrastination. In a first step, we will show that procrastination and conscientiousness are strongly inversely related, in

order to make the case that a "conscientiousness index" can be used as a measure for time inconsistency/procrastination to be used in the main model. From here, we depart to our main model that examines retirement expectations and actual retirement behavior in conjunction with savings behavior and old age poverty. To accomplish this, we will use the Health and Retirement Study data. Preliminary results show that average retirement age is lower for hyperbolic individuals who also tend to revise their age of retirement downwards as they get older. Savings tend to be lower for hyperbolics even if they retire earlier.

2.3.7 PENSION ISSUES WHEN HOUSEHOLDS ARE MYOPIC OR TIME INCONSISTENT

Duarte Nuno Leite with Axel Börsch-Supan and Klaus Härtl

Pension economics has traditionally guided pension policy with the help of formal models based on individuals who think in a life cycle context with perfect foresight, full information and in a time-consistent manner. This paper sheds light on selected aspects of pension economics when these assumptions do not hold. We focus on three aspects which are particularly relevant for the quickly aging Asian economies: the volume of savings for old-age provisions, international diversification of retirement savings, and global spillover effects of pension reforms.

The results of this project have been presented at a conference in Kitakyushu, Japan. The resulting paper has been revised and resubmitted to the Review of Development Economics.

2.3.8 SOCIAL SECURITY AND PUBLIC INSURANCE

Duarte Nuno Leite with Axel Börsch-Supan and Klaus Härtl

When the challenges of population aging are being debated, the uncertain future of pension systems is a topic of high priority and large controversy. The aim of this chapter is not to provide a "consensus view" on social security and public insurance in aging populations but to put structure on these debates. We formulate a large set of models which we use for simulation exercises to make the challenges and controversies more transparent.

The chapter begins with an institutional view of pension systems and population aging which defines the fundamental accounting restrictions which population aging imposes on individual behavior and policy actions. We also provide a brief survey of pension systems in the real world. We then take a behavioral view and study saving and labor supply decisions in an aging population. The third viewpoint is from macroeconomics and focuses on the feedback effects that occur in general equilibrium. We demonstrate that market reactions to population aging significantly reduce the burden of parametric or systemic pension reform. The chapter ends with a short summary of the main lessons and an outlook where further research is most urgently needed.

2.3.9 INFLATION IN AN AGING SOCIETY: IMPACTS ON THE MACROECONOMY

Klaus Härtl with Duarte Nuno Leite

Declining fertility and mortality rates are changing the age structure of modern societies. In turn, this changes the distribution of wealth and the savings and consumption patterns within the economy. Since young and old cohorts respond differently to interest rates, the transmission mechanisms of monetary policy may depend on the age structure of the economy. The two channels which we want to address in our study are the interest rate and the wealth channel. The novelty of our study is the international dimension. When two economies with different age structures interact, monetary policy in one country may affect the transmission mechanisms and therefore inflation also in the other economy.

Our theoretical setup uses an overlapping generations (OLG) model with money supply. Following our earlier research, we juxtapose an aging and a young economy to model the different outcomes arising from different age structures. Some key questions are: How does the aging of an economy affect monetary transmission mechanisms and therefore inflation? Can monetary policy attenuate the effects of population aging? How does this work in an international setting and what are the spillovers between young and aging economies?

2.3.10 AGE AND LABOR PRODUCTIVITY IN MANUFACTURING

Matthias Weiss with Axel Börsch-Supan

Demographic change will bring in its wake a massive aging of manpower over the next 20 years. Against this background, we have set out to explore the relation between worker age and labor productivity. For this, we have compiled a unique data from a truck assembly plant owned by a large German car manufacturer with plants in Asia, Europe and the U.S. At this plant, trucks are assembled by work teams on an assembly line. We have selected this plant because it features a tailored production process typical for the manufacturing industry, and because it stacks our cards against finding flat or increasing productivity with age. Compared to many service-sector jobs, productivity in this plant requires more physical strength, dexterity, agility etc. (which tend to decline with age) than experience and knowledge of the human nature (which tend to increase with age).

These data permit us to overcome the above-mentioned methodological problems in an unprecedented way. The data have three innovative elements. First, we measure productivity in an assembly line environment in which the time to produce a unit of output is as standardized as the quality of the final product. As the assembly line has the same speed for all work teams and the design of the trucks is pre-defined, more productive work teams are not able to produce more or better output than less productive work teams. Workers, however, make errors which are detected

at end control. More productive work teams differ from less productive work teams only in the errors they make. We therefore use the number and severity of production errors during the assembly process as a precise and well-observed measure of productivity. We exploit the daily variation in the team composition of work teams over four years to identify the age-productivity profiles.

Second, we have merged the daily production error data (almost 1000 days) with longitudinal personnel data (3,800 workers in 100 work teams). This permits us to hold a broad range of workers' characteristics constant. In addition, and most importantly, by differencing out worker-workplace fixed effects we are able to correct for the selection effects marring so many earlier studies due to the endogeneity of early retirement and team composition.

Third, we measure the joint productivity of workers in a work team. This takes into account the individual workers' contribution to their co-workers' productivity. Particularly the contribution of older workers may be underestimated if productivity is measured at an individual level. Examples for such potential contributions to a team's productivity are the instruction of younger workers, being relaxed in tense or hectic situations, and contributing positively to the work climate. We think that our approach solves the major aggregation problems in earlier studies.

Our results are striking. Due to the very large number of observations and our identification strategy, we are able to estimate rather precise age-productivity profiles at the individual level and at the

level of a work team. These profiles do not show a decline in the relevant age range between 25 and 65 years of age. On the individual workers' level, our average productivity measure actually increases monotonically up to age 65.

This project has been successfully completed with a paper published in the *Journal of the Economics of Aging*.

2.3.11 AGE AND LABOR PRODUCTIVITY IN SERVICES

Matthias Weiss with Axel Börsch-Supan, Christian Hunkler

This project likewise employs empirical methods to investigate the relation between employee age and labor productivity. The modus operandi corresponds to that used in the study "Age and Labor Productivity in Manufacturing", but is applied to the service industry instead. To that end, we approached a large insurance company for the collection of data appropriate to the subsequent statistical analysis.

To measure productivity, performance indicators are determined for 11,143 workers in 1,623 in-house task groups on 908 days (3 years, unbalanced). Examples for such performance indicators are the number of new policies entered into the system, the number of claims processed, or the number of phone calls made. These indicators are then linked up with personnel data. Preliminary results suggest that on average over the entire firm the age productivity profile is flat. If we look at profile for different tasks separately, however, we find considerable differences: At workplaces

with rather simple tasks, productivity significantly declines with age while at workplaces with more complex tasks, productivity increases slightly (albeit not significantly) with age.

The project is close to completion with the final data analysis done and a manuscript in preparation.

2.4 MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION

2.4.1 HUMAN CAPITAL OR DISCRIMINATION? LABOR MARKET ENTRY DISADVANTAGES OF SECOND- GENERATION TURKISH MIGRANTS IN GERMANY

Christian Hunkler

Earlier studies disagree over whether average differences in human capital endowments or employer discrimination explain second-generation migrants' disadvantages at labor market entry. I use data from the German Socioeconomic Panel Study to comprehensively test the human capital mechanism as well as corollary hypotheses derived from statistical and taste discrimination theory. I find human capital, including receiving-country-specific resources as e.g. German language abilities or the ethnic composition of networks, to not fully explain the ethnic penalties Turkish migrants experience when entering the labor market. When analyzing who starts and completes a vocational education, significant residual effects for the Turkish remain. Estimating labor market entry models, I find vocational education to be one of the strongest predictors of

a successful transition into paid labor. Finally, interaction models show that a completed vocational education pays off less for Turkish migrants as compared to German graduates. The latter finding can be interpreted as evidence for statistical discrimination.

2.4.2 IMMIGRANT OPTIMISM, INFORMATION DEFICIT OR ANTICIPATED DISCRIMINATION

Christian Hunkler

Immigrant children's ambitious educational choices have often been linked to their families' high levels of optimism and strive for upward mobility. However, previous research has mostly neglected alternative explanations such as information asymmetries or anticipated discrimination. Moreover, their higher dropout rates at the higher secondary and university level suggest that low-performing migrant students may have benefited more from pursuing less ambitious tracks, especially in countries with stratified education systems that offer viable vocational alternatives. We address both gaps using a sample of academically low performing, lower secondary school students in Germany's highly stratified education system. We find that their optimism diverts migrant students from viable vocational alternatives. Information asymmetries and anticipated discrimination do not explain their high educational ambitions. While our findings further support the immigrant optimism hypothesis, we discuss how its effect may have different implications depending on the education system.

2.4.3 QUALIFICATIONS, POTENTIALS AND LIFE COURSES OF SYRIAN REFUGEES IN BAVARIA

Christian Hunkler with May Khourshed and Romuald Méango

This project aims to help fill the gap in present research on the potentials of refugees' integration outcomes in reference to their abilities and expectations. The survey focuses on educational and labor market integration of Syrian refugees, including an assessment of starting conditions, i.e. potentials. Those being: basic demographic information, life history before migration to Germany (i.e. living arrangements, marital status, childhood situation), education, details on the actual flight out of origin country, future plans, health status, attitudes and beliefs, and traumatic experiences (witness to violent acts of terrorism or war). Potentials will be assessed by detailed life histories on past work experience, language skills, and work related motivation and expectations of employment and educational outcomes. We cooperate with the Institute for Quality Development in Education in Berlin (IQB) and moreover include two of their tests on crystalline and fluid cognitive abilities in the survey. We also collect information on traumatic experiences that may affect the mental fortitude of an individual in their ability to fully integrate, or rather be able to take part in the social and economic life of the German society. Foreseeably, this is also the case in terms of health, education and other selected topics. We expect that the data collected will be used in academic and policy discourse.

2.4.4 DOES MIGRATION PAY OFF IN THE LONG RUN? INCOME AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING OF EASTERN EUROPEAN MIGRANTS AGED 50+

Stefan Gruber with Gregor Sand

Most studies exploring the well-being of migrants are confined to their destination countries and use the native population as a reference group. However, the classical comparison with the native reference group does not provide sufficient information on the consequences of migration itself. Stayers in the country of origin present a potentially more fruitful comparison group for addressing the question of how migration influences migrants' well-being.

Our research contributes to the existing literature by asking: Does migration from an Eastern European country (Czech Republic and Poland) to a wealthier Western European country (Austria, Germany and Sweden) pay off in the long run in respect to both income and well-being?

Applying propensity score matching with data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), our analysis can be divided into two steps: First, we compare the income of older migrants to both stayers in the origin country and to natives in the destination country. Second, we relate this to our central outcome variable subjective well-being measured by the CASP-12 index, an abridged version of CASP-19.

We observe an income gain of Eastern European migrants compared to stay-



May Khourshed



Romuald Méango, PhD



Stefan Gruber



Gregor Sand

ers in all three destination countries. However, the relative income position of migrants compared to natives differs between the destination countries. Austria is the only country with a favorable income position of migrants. It is also the only country in which a positive and statistically significant gain in well-being is observed. In the cases of Sweden and Germany, it can be seen that migration does not necessarily lead to gains in well-being. Our results indicate that, in the long run, migrants tend to compare their economic situation to similar natives in the destination country rather than to their native counterparts in the origin country.

2.4.5 DIFFERENCES IN SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING BETWEEN OLDER MIGRANTS AND NATIVES IN EUROPE

Gregor Sand with Stefan Gruber

This study examines disparities in subjective well-being (SWB) among older migrants and natives across several European countries using data from the Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). Our results show a significant SWB gap between migrants and non-migrants that diminishes with increasing age. While migrants from Northern and Central Europe have similar SWB levels as natives, Southern European, Eastern European, and Non-European migrants have significantly lower levels of SWB than the native population. The immigrant–native gap becomes smaller but remains significant after controlling for sociodemographic characteristics and health, the financial situation, citizenship, age at migration, and length

of residence. Additionally, we find that the size of the SWB gap varies largely across countries. Current family reunification policies as measured by the Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX) correlate with these country differences. The immigrant–native gap is bigger in countries with restrictive and smaller in countries with open policies.

2.4.6 MIGRATION AND COGNITIVE FUNCTIONING

Stefan Gruber

By investigating the long-term effect of migration for cognitive abilities in later life, this project combines two important developments, both with growing importance for Europe. The first one is intra-European migration. Of the more than 500 million inhabitants of the 28 EU member states, 19.3 million persons were born in a different EU member state than the one they are residing (Eurostat 2016). This makes the European Union "[...] the world's best research laboratory on legal, transnational migration" (Migration Policy Institute 2017). The second one is cognitive ageing as a fundamental aspect of the ageing process. Cognitive ability levels are of growing importance especially in ageing societies as they predict individual productivity better than any other observable individual characteristics (Skirbekk et al. 2011).

The classical comparison with the native reference group in the destination country does not allow for measuring the effect of migration itself. Therefore, this project compares migrants to stayers in the respective origin country. Using an index combining the different measures

for cognitive functioning available in the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), an instrumental variable approach (IV) is applied to deal with endogeneity in the first analytical step. The instrument uses the exogenous variation in the outflow of emigrants between countries and across time. In the second analytical step I take advantage of the available panel data structure and apply an individual level fixed-effect model (FE) to observe possible differences in the process of cognitive decline between migrants and stayers.

The results of the IV models indicate that in the long-run migration turns out to have a negative effect on cognitive functioning. The negative effect gets weaker but remains significant when excluding the language sensitive verbal fluency test from the analysis. Running separate models for men and women brings effect heterogeneity to light: The negative effect of migration is larger for women. Regarding the process of cognitive decline the individual fixed effect models do not show significant differences between migrants and stayers. Here, other factors seem to be more relevant.

2.4.7 THE IMPACT OF LARGE-SCALE IMMIGRATION ON THE WELL-BEING OF OLDER NATIVES IN EUROPE – THE EXAMPLE OF THE REFUGEE CRISIS IN 2015

Gregor Sand

In recent years, immigration has become a prominent topic on the political agenda in many countries, especially in times of large migration flows. The impact of migratory waves on the welfare of the native population is hard to assess and adequate data is hard to find. Most of the extant literature explores the impact of immigration on objective well-being indicators such as wages and employment; however, studies on how immigration affects the subjective well-being (SWB) of natives are scarce.

The aim of this study is to explore the impact of the Europe-wide refugee crisis in 2015 on older people's personal well-being in several European countries and the potential implications for their social and political attitudes.

Drawing on set-point theory and data from the Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), I use an experimental study design (i.e., difference in differences) by treating the refugee inflow as an external event that affected the SWB of people in several countries in Europe. The main interest is on how respondents' SWB levels change from the last interview to the interview at the time the refugee crisis was salient in the media. Respondents that were interviewed during the event serve as treatment and those that were interviewed before as control group.



Dr. Thorsten
Kneip

The main contribution of this work lies in my identification strategy, which is based on exploiting differences in media coverage across countries and temporal variation in SWB within individuals. The focus on the welfare of older people might be of special importance because they represent the social group with a critical outlook and the highest voter turnout.

Overall, the first findings suggest that the SWB change from Wave 5 to Wave 6 does not differ between treatment and control group. However, a closer look reveals that the over-time change in SWB is significantly positive in countries with "favorable" media coverage and significantly negative in countries with "unfavorable" media coverage.

2.4.8 GROWING OLD ABROAD

*Gregor Sand with Christian Hunkler
and Thorsten Kneip*

Most European countries experienced a considerable inflow of migrants from very diverse origin countries in the past 100 years. While the structural inclusion of young migrants, i.e. their educational attainment and labor market performance, has been in the focus of past research, little is known about elderly migrants. In order to identify migrants and their migration background in a more comprehensive way, SHARE introduced new questions on the country of birth of respondents' mother and father in Wave 5. We extensively tested the new possibilities to identify migrants and their naturalization status in SHARE and found that the new questions worked very well. The results have been published in the SHARE Wave 5: Innovations & Methodology volume.

Being able to better identify and classify elderly migrants in a general population survey like SHARE raises the question whether analyses focusing on different types of migrants produce skewed results due to selective participation. This is a particular problem as persons with severe language barriers are precluded from participating in the survey. Therefore, to get an estimate of the coverage of the migrant population in SHARE and possible selectivity of those migrants participating, in the second part of the project, we analyzed information collected during the interviewer contact stage. Even though SHARE was not designed to specifically survey migrants, we conclude that it is a viable dataset for analyzing migrants aged 50 and older both within and across countries.

Using the new extended identification, the third aim of the project was a comparison of the different groups of elderly migrants with the respective native population using two measures for social and material deprivation. First-generation migrants appear more frequently amongst the socially or materially deprived, while the second generation's disadvantages are smaller, overall. After controlling for socio-economic confounders, as well as for citizenship status and health indicators, this generational pattern attenuates slightly. A second stable pattern that emerged from this analysis reveals that disadvantage is more pronounced on the material dimension. These two patterns are in line with the view that migrants integrate into the host country's society over time and from one generation to the next. In most SHARE countries, it seems that this assimilation process takes longer with regard to material deprivation as compared to social deprivation.

Results from the second and third part of the project have been published in the Book "Ageing in Europe – Supporting Policies for an Inclusive Society".

2.4.9 INVESTMENT IN HUMAN CAPITAL IN THE PRESENCE OF A MIGRATION OPTION

Romuald Méango

The economic literature has acknowledged the possibility that own migration prospects could give additional incentives to invest in schooling, thereby mitigating the effect of the selection of high-skilled individuals into emigration. However, the counterfactual level of schooling investment in case of restrictive migration is not observed. In two papers, the project relies on the economic insight of a (generalized) Roy (1951) model of schooling investment and migration to recover this counterfactual quantity.

The first paper "Quantifying the Brain Drain: Evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa" measures the incentive, selection and net effects of emigration. The starting point is a generalized Roy model of schooling investment that emphasizes the distinction between migration attempt and actual migration. The model delivers a tractable approximation of the schooling investment in two counterfactual scenarios of restricted migration. The empirical analysis studies the effect of emigration from DR Congo, Ghana and Senegal to Europe. The most striking result is that, in contrast with other households, poor households in Senegal exhibit negative incentives to invest in schooling, because of the migration option. Thus, Senegal experiences a net

decrease in the average schooling level as a consequence of migration. The paper has been submitted for publication.

The second paper extends the previous model by allowing for a continuous level of education and uncertainty in the migration decision at the time of the schooling decision. It develops a novel identification result for the schooling investment in the presence of a migration option, thereby extending previous results on the identification of the Roy Model as in Eisenhauer, Heckmann and Vytlačil (2015). A first working paper version of the paper will be available in December 2018.

2.5 HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

2.5.1 SLIPPING INTO POVERTY: EFFECTS ON MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH

Fabio Franzese

The correlation of income and health has often been documented. The causality appears to operate in both directions. High income helps to keep you healthy, and healthy people are more likely to achieve higher positions in their jobs and hence higher income.

Longitudinal data of people age 50 and older from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) is used to analyze the effects on health of slipping into and out of poverty in old age. Short-term effects on different health outcomes such as subjective health and



Fabio Franzese

depression is examined. In addition a comparison of the poverty-health relation between countries shall be conducted. Furthermore, macro indicators on the regional level are included to explain country differences in the poverty-health relation. Analyses show that income inequality is a crucial factor.

This project will result in a dissertation. First results were published in 2015.

2.5.2 MACROECONOMIC CRUNCHES DURING WORKING YEARS AND HEALTH OUTCOMES LATER IN LIFE

Tabea Bucher-Koenen

The recent economic crises and high unemployment rates especially among young Europeans have spiked a debate about the short- and long-term effects of macroeconomic conditions on population well-being. Economic crises are seen as times of severe economic downturn, i.e., times of low economic growth, high inflation, and high unemployment. Generally, they are perceived to put a burden on population health. Most of the studies so far only consider immediate effects of economic crises. Fewer studies have looked into the long-term effects of economic fluctuations experienced during critical periods in life.

We investigate the long-term effects of macroeconomic crises experienced during prime working age (20 to 50) on health outcomes later in life using SHARE data (Survey of Health Aging and Retirement in Europe) from eleven European countries. Analyses are based on the first two waves of SHARE data

collected in 2004 and 2006 (N = 22,886) and retrospective life history data from SHARELIFE collected in 2008 (N = 13,732). Experiencing a severe crisis in which GDP dropped by at least 1% significantly reduces health later in life. Specifically, respondents hit by such a shock rate their subjective health as worse, are more likely to suffer from chronic diseases and mobility limitations, and have lower grip strength. The effects are twice as large among low educated respondents. A deeper analysis of critical periods in life reveals that respondents' health is more affected by crises experienced later in the career (between age 41 and 50). The labor market patterns show that these people drop out of the labor force. While men retire early, women are more likely to become home makers. In line with the literature on the negative consequences of retirement on health, this suggests that early retirement in times of economic crises might be detrimental to health.

This project is joint work with Liudmila Antonova (Ca' Foscari University of Venice) and Fabrizio Mazzonna (Università della Svizzera italiana, Lugano). The paper was published in *Social Science and Medicine* in June 2017.

2.5.3 THE EFFECT OF DISABILITY INSURANCE ON HEALTH AND WELL-BEING AFTER ENROLLMENT

Axel Börsch-Supan with Tabea Bucher-Koenen and Felizia Hanemann

The purpose of disability insurance (DI) is to protect people who develop functional impairments that limit their ability



Dr. Johanna
Bristle

to work. In this project, we evaluate the effectiveness of DI benefit programs in delivering this protection by following people's health and financial well-being after the take-up of disability insurance benefits. Since the mid-1990s, there have been incisive reforms to reduce the generosity of the DI systems in many countries. They mainly lowered DI generosity along two dimensions: Stronger screening mechanisms with stricter eligibility rules aiming at reducing the number of DI claimants and lower replacement rates aiming at decreasing the amount of DI payments. A key question is whether these generosity reductions have an impact on health and well-being.

This paper takes advantage of internationally harmonized panel data and the differences across DI programs in Europe and the United States, as well as their changes over time. For this purpose we harmonize data from three different surveys for the years 2004 to 2015: The Survey of Health Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), The English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA) and the US Health and Retirement Study (HRS).

The estimation of the causal effect of DI benefit receipt on physical and mental health as well as for psychological and financial well-being is challenging because of two underlying econometric problems. First, there is reverse causality due to the fact that DI benefits may not only change health and well-being but DI benefit uptake is also determined by health status. Second, even with modern microdata at hand, there are unobserved variables that influence both DI uptake and health. This creates a selectivity problem since the initial health status of those who receive DI benefits

and of those who do not may not be observed. We took several econometric approaches, specifically instrumental variable estimation and fixed-effects estimation, to account for the potential endogeneity of DI enrollment and sample selectivity.

We find that self-reported health stabilizes after DI benefit receipt. Mental health improves more for DI benefit recipients than non-recipients relative to the beginning of DI benefit receipt. This effect is stronger in countries with more generous DI systems. The effects on objective health measures are positive but largely insignificant.

The project was funded by the US Social Security Administration. A report has been submitted in September 2017. Currently the paper is revised and submitted to conferences.

2.5.4 SOCIOECONOMIC DISPARITIES IN INFLUENZA VACCINATION ACROSS EUROPE: THE ROLE OF HEALTH CARE REGIMES

Johanna Bristle

According to the World Health Organization, influenza epidemics cause about 250,000–500,000 deaths per year worldwide. Vaccination is effective in preventing influenza-related death in the vulnerable population of older persons. This project provides a comprehensive, cross-national analysis of socioeconomic disparities in influenza vaccination and investigates the influence of health care regimes on vaccination uptake and the social gradient. Data come from the

2005/2008 Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). Overall, the study finds a clear pro-education and a small pro-income gradient in vaccination uptake. However, the countries driving this pattern have different health care regimes. Greater public provision is associated with higher vaccination rates, but does not address the socioeconomic disparities in vaccination uptake.

2.5.5 CUMULATIVE DISADVANTAGE PROCESSES IN HEALTH – AN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

Johanna Bristle

Drawing from cumulative disadvantage and cumulative inequality theory we examine how childhood conditions and educational attainment interact in bringing about health inequality in later life. We examine the mediating and the moderating roles of education in explaining the link between parental socioeconomic status during childhood (childhood SES) and later life health from a longitudinal and cross-national perspective. For these purposes we use five panel waves covering more than ten years from 2004 to 2015 plus retrospective childhood information in 14 European countries and Israel from the Survey of Health, Ageing, and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). The results show that, first, childhood SES affects later life health both indirectly (via educational attainment) and directly (net of education); second, childhood SES and education health gaps vary little over the life course but heavily across countries; and third, while showing additive effects of childhood SES and education in most countries, some countries sup-

port resource multiplication and some show a compensating influence of education (resource substitution). We conclude by discussing theoretical implications of our results for the international, longitudinal assessment of mechanisms of cumulative disadvantage.

This project is conducted in cooperation with Fabian Kratz (LMU, University of Munich).

2.5.6 VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION IN GERMANY

Stefan Gruber

Employment is a key determinant for societal participation. In Germany, a comprehensive system of vocational rehabilitation has been developed aiming to integrate disabled people into the labor market. This project contributes to a better understanding of exclusion and inclusion mechanisms related to employment participation of disabled people. By applying concepts from systems theory, the societal part systems influencing the ex-/including mechanisms are identified and structured in a multi-level model.

First empirical results on young disabled people who participate in special training programs using survey data of the Institute for Employment Research show that two thirds of the participants find a job after the training program. On average, male participants need less time for finding a job after the program than women. Further determinants for successful integration are the educational level and the training place.

The project is conducted in cooperation with Nancy Reims (Institute for Employment Research, Nuremberg) and Stefan Zapfel (Institute for Empirical Sociology, Nuremberg). The results have been published in the journals "Disability and Society" and "Die Rehabilitation".

2.5.7 INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL NETWORKS ON THE EFFECT OF RETIREMENT ON COGNITION

Felizia Hanemann

This project examines the role of social networks as a potential mechanism in the relationship between retirement and cognitive decline. First, I analyze the effect of retirement on different social network characteristics using novel panel data of 19,999 respondents on social networks from Wave 4 and Wave 6 of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). Second, I estimate the effect of retirement on cognition under consideration of changing social network sizes. Unobserved individual heterogeneity and endogeneity of the retirement decision can be controlled by applying instrumental variable fixed effects regressions based on country-specific statutory eligibility ages. The results suggest that retirement leads to an increase in the number of close family members named as confidants, indicating that the social network becomes more kin-oriented after retirement. However, adding close family members to the social network does not have a significant effect on cognition. In turn, adding non-family members like friends or colleagues to the social network has a positive impact on the cog-

nitive performance. Since I do not find that retirement impacts the number of friends or colleagues significantly, I cannot claim social networks to be the explaining underlying mechanism in the relationship between retirement and cognitive decline.

A MEA Discussion Paper has been published in April 201. Currently the paper is revised and submitted to conferences.

2.5.8 WORKING CONDITIONS, RETIREMENT AND HEALTH – LONGITUDINAL EVIDENCE FROM EUROPE AND THE US

Felizia Hanemann

We provide new evidence on the effect of retirement on health by exploring the panel dimension of three major old-age surveys. We constructed a harmonized dataset using all available waves of HRS, ELSA and SHARE data, which enabled us to conduct comparative cross-country panel analyses. Different health measures were constructed to assess physical and cognitive health during the transition from work to retirement. We further included harmonized measures of working conditions to examine the role of the quality of work within the framework of the health effects of retirement. By applying instrumental variable fixed-effects regressions, we were able to control for individual heterogeneity and endogeneity of the retirement decision by using the statutory retirement ages for the respective countries as instrumental variables. Our results suggest that, overall, retirement has a positive effect on physical health and a negative effect on cognitive health. Retiring from



Morten Schuth



Luzia Weiss



Dr. Annette
Scherpenzeel

a job with low work quality intensifies the positive effect on physical health.

The project has been presented at several conferences, published as a MEA Discussion Paper submitted to a peer-reviewed journal. Currently the paper is being revised for resubmission.

2.5.9 HEALTH EFFECTS OF EARLY RETIREMENT

*Axel Börsch-Supan with
Felizia Hanemann*

Retirement is mostly seen as bliss after a long and arduous work life. For such individuals, early retirement should manifest itself in an improvement of well-being and, potentially, also health. On the other hand, however, there are many studies emerging which show that especially early retirement has harmful side effects. Retirees may lose a purpose in life which decreases subjective well-being and mental health. Moreover, biological and psychological research has shown that an active life better maintains the brain functions and slows down cognitive decline. Research on these issues is important because the willingness to change retirement institutions depends on a generally accepted assessment of how much retirement adds to the well-being of retirees.

Such research is complicated because early retirees may report worse health in order to justify their early exit from the workforce, and because employers and workers may choose an early exit age because of bad health and declining cognition. Hence, cause and effect are entangled in many ways. It does

not surprise, therefore, that research on these issues has produced controversial results, ranging from a dominance of positive effects (mainly in the US) on the one hand to the other extreme that "retirement kills" (results from Austria). International evidence is very important in this respect. Some of the controversies may simply reflect differences among the countries, such as the social policy background. It would be important to understand why certain policies make retirement a good or a bad thing and for whom. Second, international variation helps to identify the causal pathways and in which direction they go, since the economic, social and political environment has changed at different times in different countries.

This project is designed to exploit the variation of cultures and policies represented by the 14 International Longevity Centers around the globe, encompassing developed as well as emerging economies, to better understand which effects retirement has on health and why certain effects dominate in one country while others dominate in another country. The project is a cooperation with Ursula Staudinger, Columbia University.

2.5.10 EARLY RETIREMENT, MENTAL HEALTH AND SOCIAL NETWORKS

Morten Schuth with Axel Börsch-Supan

This project explores the inter-relationships between early retirement, mental health including cognition and subjective well-being and the size and composition of social networks among older people. While early retirement enables

more leisure and relieves stressful job conditions, it also accelerates cognitive decline. We show in the first paper of this project, based on SHARE data, that part of this accelerated cognitive ageing occurs because social networks shrink especially after early retirement. Social contacts are a side effect of employment that keeps workers mentally agile. Social contacts, especially with friends, however, decline gradually after retirement, with an acceleration effect when retirement was early. The paper therefore puts some shade on the popular notion that early retirement is bliss.

Current work refines the identification strategy by using GMM estimators. In addition, we will take the heterogeneity of work places into account, including "soft factors" such as the effort/reward balance.

This project has been successfully completed with a publication in the First Results Book of Wave 4 of SHARE.

2.5.11 OBESITY AND COGNITIVE DECLINE

Luzia Weiss with Annette Scherpenzeel, Michael Bergmann, Judith Kronschnabl and Thorsten Kneip

The prevalence of obesity in mid-age and in later life is increasing in many countries all over the world. Additionally, obesity is a well-known risk factor for poorer health in later life. It is related to several diseases including diabetes mellitus, hypertension, cardiovascular diseases, and poor cognition. On the other hand, a phenomenon called "obesity paradox" or "jolly fat" is discussed in literature. It indi-

cates a counterintuitive relation between loss of weight and poorer health outcome, especially for mental and cardiovascular diseases, but also for cognitive decline.

This project firstly aims at confirming the mentioned association of a high body mass index and poorer cognitive function. Secondly, as the SHARE panel data seem to also suggest the existence of the obesity paradox related to cognitive decline, this project aims at possibly explaining the apparent paradox with other confounding factors observed in SHARE and causing both – loss of weight and cognitive decline.

2.5.12 DEMOGRAPHY AND THE COSTS OF HEALTH CARE IN GERMANY

Axel Börsch-Supan

This project, commissioned by the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, provides projections of future health care costs in Germany. These projections are based on age-cost profiles which vary by age of patient as well as proximity to death. They also include a wide range of assumptions on the compression of morbidity and future price changes split by wages and pharmaceutical products. It also includes an analysis of health care productivity based on earlier studies by McKinsey and Co. The resulting cost projections therefore vary widely depending on such assumptions. Key point of the study is to show how future costs depend on current and future policy changes.



Dr. Michael
Bergmann



Judith
Kronschnabl

This project has been successfully completed by a paper published in a conference volume edited by the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung.

2.5.13 HEALTH DISPARITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

Axel Börsch-Supan

In this project we (Jay Olshansky and members of the MacArthur Aging Societies Network) explore past and present health disparities in the context of a rapidly aging society that is emerging during a time of optimism about the next longevity revolution. Disparities by age, race, sex, and education (a principal measure of socioeconomic status – SES) in the U.S. and the demographic measure of life expectancy (a generic measure of health status that can be compared among population subgroups) are used as metrics. Education is one of many indicator variables used to measure SES (15), but the advantage in this case is that educational attainment appears on death certificates – thus allowing for direct measurement of linkages between education and life expectancy. We then explore the reasons why disparities exist by decomposing observed race and sex differences in survival into the relative contributions of age and underlying cause of death.

This project has been successfully completed. Results have been published as a paper in *Health Affairs* and have created a large media echo, including a summary on the front page of the *New York Times*.

2.5.14 PUBLIC HEALTH IN GERMANY

Axel Börsch-Supan

This project, commissioned by the German National Academy of Sciences Leopoldina is devoted to the question whether Germany is fulfilling its potential in public health and responding to the global challenges. Taking a problem-based and asset-based approach, the analysis is based on international comparisons and indicates that there are large gaps and opportunities – in health promotion and disease prevention, infectious disease outbreak management, analysis of large health data sets, and in responding to advances in science and technology and using robust evidence to inform policy options.

The project includes seven workshops organized in 2013, reviewing all major aspects from the history of public health and its functions, living conditions and causality, prevention and health education, public health genomics, infection epidemiology, national and global strategies and the public health workforce, and a 100 page report with several appendices published by the German National Academy of Sciences.

The recommendations focus on (a) how to improve the contribution of academia to strengthen public health outcomes in Germany and (b) how reformed academic public health capacities in Germany could contribute to a strengthened role at the National, European and international level. They are directed to academia and its funders and other research institutions, public health professionals, policy-makers at the federal, state,

county, and municipal levels, other parts of the health economy including insurance, pharmaceutical and other commercial sectors, and international partners in the EU and global organizations.

This project has been successfully completed. Results have been published in a Report by the German National Academy of Sciences Leopoldina.

2.5.15 MARITAL BIOGRAPHY AND HEALTH IN OLD AGE

Johanna Schütz

The study is motivated by the well-documented health and longevity advantage of married persons over the unmarried. Population aging and changes in family norms make analyses of the marriage-health nexus in the older population relevant. The objective of this study is to gain more knowledge about health differentials by marital status in old and oldest age, using the broad spectrum of data provided by the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). Applying a life course perspective, differences in health outcomes in later life are not only examined by current marital status but by marital biography. Additionally, this study contributes to the literature by analyzing objective health indicators of physical and cognitive functioning (tests of grip strength, expiratory air flow, memory, verbal fluency). Possible self-selection effects of healthier individuals into a (stable) marriage are addressed by considering health differences in early life. The SHARE dataset allows investigating cross-country differences of marital biographies as well as partnership biographies. The national

variations in marital timing and trajectories are referred to the national marriage-related legislations. Additionally, the longitudinal dimension of SHARE is used to analyze the development of physical and cognitive health outcomes after widowhood.

Results show an association between current marital status and performance in the health tests. Compared to the never married, married Europeans show better results for all tested health outcomes in old age. Adjusting for health status in childhood does not change results. Comparing different subgroups of married persons with regard to marital biography, the following factors are related to worse health test outcomes: Marriage under age 20, frequent marital conflict, and for the physical tests, remarriage. There are no signs of a negative accumulation of years spent separated or widowed. Longitudinal analyses of health development after death of a spouse reveal a negative effect for cognition performance but not for grip strength. In case of memory performance, longer time spent in widowhood seems to aggravate the negative effect.

The project is conducted as a doctoral dissertation within the MaxNetAging Research School of the Max Planck International Research Network on Aging. Results of the project have been presented at several university seminars, interdisciplinary conferences and workshops. The final version will be published as a monography in 2018.



Johanna Schütz

2.5.16 BROKEN-HEARTED AFTER SPOUSAL LOSS DUE TO WIDOWHOOD – RARE OR USUAL?

Johanna Schütz

Death of a spouse is often considered as an acute stressor that leads to health problems, such as the onset of stress-induced heart diseases or psychological problems. Until now, research on bereavement has often focused either on physical or psychological outcomes, not both. We contribute to filling in this research gap, paying particular attention to the broken heart syndrome, which combines physical and mental reactions to a stressful life event. Based on vulnerability-stress model and life course theory, we first aim to identify profiles of widow(er)s in terms of heart-related psychophysical reactions before and after spousal death. Second, we analyze movement patterns of adaptation to bereavement over time. Third, we explore differences in individuals' pre-conditions among the identified subgroups. Using six waves of SHARE data, we analyze a sample of widow(er)s aged 50 and above with regard to heart-related physical and psychological conditions (depressive mood, heart conditions, hypertension, heart-related medication), pre-loss marital and familial indicators, and socio-demographic characteristics before and after widowhood. We arrived at a preliminary 3 profile parsimonious solution with well-adapted healthy individuals, well-adapted hypertensive individuals and affected individuals at risk for depression and heart-related conditions. Having social support seems to reduce the risk of experiencing broken heart syndrome. Poor financial situation

and expectedness of spousal death are main risk factors for membership in the affected group. Our study confirms that there is a great variability in adaptation to late-life widowhood regarding psychophysical health outcomes.

This project has been developed during the Swiss NCCR LIVES Winter School on Life Course. Results have been presented at several national and international conferences; the manuscript will be submitted to a journal end of 2017.

Co-authors of this project are Katharina Loter (Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg), Hyo Jung Lee (University of South Florida, USA), and Pasqualina Perrig-Chiello (University of Bern, Switzerland).

2.5.17 LONG-TERM CARE IN EUROPE

Tabea Bucher-Koenen with Martin Spindler and Johanna Schütz

In many developed countries, especially in Europe and Japan, populations are aging. This is driven by both an increase in life expectation and low fertility rates leading to an increase in the share of older people. Some of these extra years of life will most likely be spent with some level of dependency requiring care. Moreover, a drastic change in the family structures with more childless households or more mobile children requires the provision of formalized care arrangements. An important question in many countries is how to adapt the provision of long-term care (LTC) to the changing needs of aging populations.



Dr. Martin
Spindler

Long-term care can be financed by different means involving individuals and households (self-insurance, e.g. by real estate, or through family members who can provide care), private insurance, and public insurance (contribution or tax-based). The combination of the instruments differs by country with some countries employing only pure forms. Determining the efficient mix is a challenging task and currently under debate in many countries. A related point is the so-called LTC insurance puzzle, stating that in most countries (except France and the USA) private LTC insurance markets are underdeveloped despite the high risk and costs associated with long-term care.

The goal of the first sub-project is to give empirical insights into the structure of long-term care provision using the SHARE data set. A possible explanation for the LTC insurance puzzle is a lack of information about the provision and organization of long-term care from the perspective of the individuals / households. We inserted a new question on LTC insurance in Wave 5 of SHARE. Combining the answers of the survey on LTC provision and insurance coverage with information about the institutional design in the corresponding countries, conclusions about the actual understanding of the system can be drawn. This is important for the efficient design of LTC. This project phase has been finalized. Results were published in the SHARE first results book: Ageing in Europe – Supporting Policies for an Inclusive Society.

The second sub-project focuses on LTC insurance in Germany. We examine public and private LTC coverage over time

among the German population using the SAVE data set. One interesting feature of the German LTC market is the combination of private and public coverage. In addition to that in 2012 public subsidies for private LTC insurance designed similarly to the so called Riester subsidies for old-age pensions have been introduced. Based on the new SAVE data 2013 we provide first evidence how the subsidies change the coverage with private LTC insurance among German households. We are particularly interested which households are aware of and have already responded to the new subsidies shortly after their introduction. This sub-project is conducted in cooperation with Prof. Dr. Annette Hofmann (HSBA Hamburg).

2.5.18 THE LONG-TERM EFFECTS OF TWINS ON MATERNAL HEALTH

*Helmut Farbmacher with Tabea
Bucher-Koenen and Raphael Guber*

In times of increasing female labor market participation and policy efforts to allow for easier combinations of work and family life, it is important to understand the consequences of actively raising children and simultaneously pursuing a career for mothers' health. A large quantity of literature exists on the relation of fertility and maternal education, working status, income, and health. A central problem of this literature is the endogeneity of the fertility decision. In the context of health, maternal health might directly be related to family size or unobservables, such as parents' preferences, which may drive both fertility decisions and risky health behaviors or health care decisions.



Dr. Helmut
Farbmacher



Raphael Guber

In this paper we are interested in a specific aspect of fertility namely getting twins at first birth on mothers' long-term health. In contrast to previous studies we are not using twinning as an instrumental variable (IV) since it violates the exclusion restriction. Based on Swedish administrative data we document strongly increased old-age mortality rates among mothers that potentially experienced a double burden from working and raising children simultaneously. We use twins at first birth as an unplanned shock to fertility and proxy labor force attachment by stratifying the sample by education and pension income. In line with the double burden hypothesis, the effect of having twins is largest among highly educated mothers and those with above-median pension income. Deaths due to lung cancer, COPD and heart attacks, which the medical literature strongly associates with stress during life (e.g. from work-family conflicts, care-giving, and multiple role requirements of women) are over-proportionally increased.

The project is joint work with Johan Vikström (IFAU). Results have been summarized in a discussion paper and are currently presented at conferences.

2.5.19 CO-PAYMENTS AND THE DEMAND FOR HEALTH CARE

Helmut Farbmacher

In this project I analyze the 2004 health care reform in Germany. An important aim of the reform was to strengthen cost consciousness and personal responsibility of the insured. The focus is on a particular element of this reform, namely a per-quarter fee for doctor visits, and the question how this treatment affects individuals' decision to visit a doctor. In this project I make various contributions to the literature. Firstly, I exploit the fact that the treatment status depends on previous health care demand to form a unique identification strategy. When health insurance involves non-linear price schedules, the effective 'spot' price for a doctor visit decreases over time within each payment period. Taking this variation into account, I find a substantial reform effect – especially so for young adults. Secondly, non-linear price schedules generally have heterogeneous effects on health care demand. I develop a finite mixture bivariate probit model to analyze whether there are heterogeneous reactions to the reform using administrative insurance claims data. While some people strongly react to the new co-payment, a second group of individuals does not react. Post-estimation analyses reveal that those who do not react are the relatively sick.

Collaboration partners in this project are Prof. Dr. Joachim Winter (Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich), Prof. Dr. Amelie Wuppermann (Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich) as well as Dr. Ingrid Schubert and Dr. Peter Ihle (PMV Research Group, University of Cologne).



Heinrich Kögel

2.5.20 MAKING IT RIGHT? SOCIAL NORMS, HAND- WRITING AND HUMAN CAPITAL

Raphael Guber

Can early childhood interventions compensate for innate deficits? In this paper, I study the forced right-hand writing of left-handed children ("switching"). While previous literature has found that, due to innate cognitive deficits, left-handers obtain less human capital and lower wages than right-handers, I find that switched left-handers perform equally well or even better in the labor market than right-handers. Only non-switched left-handers exhibit the deficits of left-handers found in earlier studies. To address potential selection bias, I employ a difference-in-difference approach, where I exploit the rapid decline of switching across cohorts. Cohort trends of the outcome variables of right-handers, who were never switched, are used as a counterfactual for left-handers. Using rich data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP), I show that the observed differences in outcomes occur due to differential human capital accumulation, rather than cognitive or non-cognitive skills. My findings are consistent with switching compensating for the innate deficits of left-handers.

2.5.21 FINANCIAL SCARCITY AND HEALTH: EVIDENCE FROM THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

Heinrich Kögel

This project studies the effect of poor financial circumstances on health based on a sample of food stamp recipients whose financial resources vary over the monthly food stamp payment cycle. My identification strategy exploits the random interview day assignment in the American Time Use Survey and variation in food stamp issuance periods across states. I find that the financial scarcity food stamp recipients experience at the end of their monthly payment cycle has a significant and sizable negative short-run effect on their self-assessed physical health.

2.5.22 SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND GRIP STRENGTH IN OLD AGE

Judith Kronschnabl

Using data from the Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), this study examines the links between objective health, measured by maximal isometric hand grip strength, and socio-economic position. This project investigates the relation between education and health via both (1) direct and (2) indirect pathways through other socio-economic aspects like occupational status or income as well as (3) through behavioral risk factors such as smoking, heavy drinking, physical inactivity and obesity. Maximal isometric hand grip strength has proven to be a reliable predictor of functional disability, morbid-



Melanie
Wagner

ity and mortality (Rantanen et al. 1999, Griffith et al. 1989, Sasaki et al. 2007). Therefore, repeated grip strength measures are used in this paper to examine whether differences in objective health can be related to socio-economic position.

Results confirm the positive association between education and objective health. However the educational effect grows significantly smaller when adding other socio-economic factors. Thus, a large part of the effect is mediated through occupational status and income. In accordance with the literature, higher occupational status is related with better health on every level of the social gradient. Additionally, it can be shown that individual health behavior also plays a role. Although smoking and drinking are not significantly associated with grip strength, health inequalities due to educational differences can partly be explained by physical inactivity which is negatively associated with objective health.

2.5.23 WELL-BEING AMONGST INFORMAL CAREGIVERS IN EUROPE

Melanie Wagner

In this project we analyze the impact of the provision of informal care on the well-being of informal caregivers in a cross-European perspective using SHARE data Wave 5. We investigate whether caregivers are more burdened than non-caregivers and whether differences in life satisfaction, loneliness, and depression between caregivers and non-caregivers are smaller in regions

with more formalized care arrangements. We find that spousal caregivers' well-being, measured in terms of life satisfaction, loneliness, and depression is positively linked to the regional availability of formal care, which is partly due to higher perceived control in regions with more formal care provision.

The project is joint work with Martina Brandt. A first paper resulting from the project has recently been accepted for publication in the Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences.

2.5.24 SOCIAL NETWORK CHANGES THROUGH CAREGIVING

Melanie Wagner

The aim of this study is to analyze how social networks change after a person becomes a family caregiver. I explore the structural aspects of how social networks change in size, proximity, and in their composition regarding kin orientation, as well as emotional aspects like changes in emotional closeness and the overall satisfaction with the network. In doing so, we distinguish between the effects of caring for a close social network member and the effect of the caregiving task itself. I use data from Wave 4 and 6 of SHARE.

2.6 ECONOMETRICS

2.6.1 INCREASING THE CREDIBILITY OF THE TWIN INSTRUMENT

Helmut Farbmacher with Raphael Guber

Twin births are an important instrumental variable for the endogenous fertility decision. However, in many economic settings, twins are not exogenous either as dizygotic twinning is known to be correlated with maternal characteristics and fertility treatments. Following the literature in medicine and epidemiology, we assume that monozygotic twins are a random event occurring from the spontaneous division of a single fertilized egg. We use this exogenous variation to construct a new instrumental variable, which corrects for the selection bias although monozygotic twinning is usually unobserved in survey or administrative datasets. We use longitudinal administrative data from Sweden and US census data and show that the usual twin instrument is not only related to observed but also to unobserved determinants of economic outcomes, while our new instrumental variable is not. We demonstrate the relevance of our new instrument in two labor market applications and find that the classical twin instrument underestimates the true negative effect of fertility on labor force participation and earnings. This finding is in line with the observation that high earners are more likely to delay childbearing and hence have a higher risk to get dizygotic twins.

2.6.2 SEMIPARAMETRIC COUNT DATA MODELING WITH AN APPLICATION TO HEALTH SERVICE DEMAND

Helmut Farbmacher with Martin Spindler

Heterogeneous effects are prevalent in many economic settings. As the functional form between outcomes and regressors is often unknown a-priori, we propose a semiparametric negative binomial count data model based on the local likelihood approach and generalized product kernels, and apply the estimator to model demand for health care. The local likelihood framework allows us to leave the functional form of the conditional mean unspecified while still exploiting basic assumptions in the count data literature (e.g., non-negativity). The generalized product kernels allows us to simultaneously model discrete and continuous regressors, which reduces the curse of dimensionality and increases its applicability as many regressors in the demand for health care are discrete.

2.6.3 HURDLE MODELS FOR OVERDISPERSED COUNT DATA

Helmut Farbmacher with Martin Spindler

Hurdle models are frequently used to model count data. In this proof of principle study, I propose two extensions of hurdle models that make popular specifications more flexible. Both extensions nest the models which have been used so far. An example from health economics illustrates the relevance of these extensions. To foster the use of these

models, I provide three user-written Stata commands. In a current project I analyze the performance of nonparametric count data models in small samples.

2.6.4 GMM ESTIMATION AND INFERENCE

Helmut Farbmacher

Endogeneity is a common phenomenon in applied econometrics and generally prevents a causal interpretation of ordinary least squares regressions. The availability of valid instruments can solve this problem. Instrumental variables are often used to estimate causal effects. While there are often lasting debates about the exogeneity of instruments, the relevance of the instruments is observable and thus the strength of the identification is unquestionable. The shortcomings of basic econometric techniques are also well understood. Many instruments and/or weak identification can affect the asymptotic properties of the usual 2SLS or two-step GMM estimator. Some identification robust techniques have been proposed in the recent years – among them the continuously updated estimator (CUE) and an appropriate variance estimator. In this project, I contribute to the literature in two fields. First, I show that the finite-sample properties of a recently proposed variance estimator for the CUE depend on the definition of the weight matrix. Second, I propose a modification of the CUE, which is consistent under usual and many weak moment asymptotics, and has a markedly smaller dispersion in Monte Carlo simulations. My application in political economy illustrates the importance of this issue in practice. Both contributions are more

relevant in small samples, which make them particularly valuable for macroeconomic applications.

Collaboration partner in this project is Prof. Frank Windmeijer, PhD (University of Bristol). This project is supported by the Fritz Thyssen Stiftung.

2.6.5 ON THE USE OF THE LASSO FOR INSTRUMENTAL VARIABLES ESTIMATION WITH SOME INVALID INSTRUMENTS

Helmut Farbmacher

We investigate the behavior of the Lasso for selecting invalid instruments in linear instrumental variables models for estimating causal effects of exposures on outcome, as proposed recently by Kang, Zhang, Cai and Small (2016, Journal of the American Statistical Association). Invalid instruments are such that they fail the exclusion restriction and enter the model as explanatory variables. We show that for this setup, the Lasso may not select all invalid instruments in large samples if they are relatively strong. Consistent selection also depends on the correlation structure of the instruments. We propose a median estimator that is consistent when less than 50% of the instruments are invalid, but its consistency does not depend on the strength of the instruments or their correlation structure. This estimator can therefore be used for adaptive Lasso estimation. The methods are applied to a Mendelian randomization study to estimate the causal effect of BMI on diastolic blood pressure using data on individuals from the UK Biobank, with 96 single nucleotide polymorphisms as potential instruments for BMI.

2.6.6 SHARP BOUNDS FOR THE ROY MODEL

Romuald Méango

We analyze the empirical content of the Roy model, stripped down to its essential features, namely sector-specific unobserved heterogeneity and self-selection on the basis of potential outcomes. We characterize sharp bounds on the joint distribution of potential outcomes and the identifying power of exclusion restrictions. The latter include variables that affect market conditions only in one sector and variables that affect sector selection only. Special emphasis is put on the case of binary outcomes, which has received little attention in the literature to date. For richer sets of outcomes, we emphasize the distinction between pointwise sharp bounds and functional sharp bounds, and its importance, when constructing sharp bounds on functional features, such as inequality measures.

We analyze a Roy model of college major choice in Canada within this framework, and we take a new look at the underrepresentation of women in Science, Technology, Engineering or Mathematics (STEM).

2.6.7 ASYMMETRIC INFORMATION IN INSURANCE MARKETS

Martin Spindler

In recent years, testing for asymmetric information in insurance markets has gained much popularity. This leads to a narrowing of the gap between theory and empirical evidence. Empirical results also show directions for further theoretical developments. The theory of asymmetric information has been well understood for a long time (Akerlof, 1970; Rothschild and Stiglitz, 1976; Holmström, 1979; Shavell, 1979). The models for both phenomena, i.e. adverse selection and moral hazard, predict a positive correlation between risk and coverage. Although it is, in general, difficult to disentangle adverse selection from moral hazard, tests for asymmetric information as a whole are possible. While the theory has been highly developed, empirical studies have lagged behind. One reason is the scarcity of data sets in this field.

The aim of this project is both to test for asymmetric information in insurance markets and to develop new econometric methods. In Su and Spindler (2013, *Journal of Business and Economic Statistics*) a nonparametric test for asymmetric information is proposed and applied to both long-term care and automobile insurance. In a series of papers tests for asymmetric information are conducted in the German car insurance (Spindler, Winter and Hagmayer, 2013, *Journal of Risk and Insurance*), in the disability insurance (Spindler, 2013) and in the market for daily hospital benefits (Spindler, 2014, *The Geneva Risk and Insurance Review*).



Dr. Karin
Schuller



Dr. Frederic
Malter

2.6.8 PROBLEMS IN HIGH-DIMENSIONAL ECONOMETRICS

Martin Spindler

In recent years, large data sets have become available for researchers. In order to analyze such data sets in which the number of regressors is very large compared to the number of observations (or even larger), new techniques are needed. Within the research project, boosting, a technique originally developed in Machine Learning and now introduced in Statistics, should be applied to Econometric problems. Moreover, applications of Lasso are also analyzed.

In a first paper (Mittnik, Robizonov and Spindler, 2013), boosting is applied to volatility modelling. A further application is IV estimation with many instruments. Additionally, the problem of significance should be addressed which has been neglected in the past. A research stay related to the project was funded by the DFG and conducted at MIT, Cambridge, USA, at the invitation of Prof. Chernozhukov. During this stay, two joint projects were started and are still in progress.

A first publication resulting from this project is "Lasso for Instrumental Variable Selection", published in the Journal of Applied Econometrics.

2.7 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.7.1 IDENTIFYING FAKE INTERVIEWS IN A CROSS-NATIONAL PANEL STUDY (SHARE)

Michael Bergmann with Karin Schuller and Frederic Malter

Interviewer fabrication ("fake interviews") is a problem in all interviewer-conducted surveys and repeatedly come up in the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), as well. While there are many variations and different reasons for interviewers deviating from properly administering the survey, in this project we will only deal with the most extreme deviation, i.e. interviewers' fabrication of entire interviews.

The main aim of our project is to implement a technical procedure to identify fakes in computer-administered survey data. In contrast to previous work that often used only few variables to identify fake interviews, we implement a more complex approach that uses variables from different data sources to build up a comprehensive mechanism in order to identify fake interviews. We use several indicators from CAPI data (size of social networks, avoiding follow up questions, number of proxy interviews, rounding in physical tests, extreme answering, straight-lining, number of "other" answers, number of missings) as well as paradata (interview length, number of interviews per day, number of contact attempts, cooperation rates). We combine these indicators using a multivariate cluster analysis to distinguish two groups of interviewers: a falsifier group and an honest interviewer group.

During the sixth wave of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) we discovered a very elaborate team of falsifiers who faked a fairly large part of the net sample. We use these known fakes as a kind of benchmark to check if our script is able to properly identify fake interviews. Thus, in comparison to most of the existing work so far, our study has the advantage of being based on a large data set including information on actual fakes.

First results show that we are able to identify most of the faked interviews, while at the same time we are able to keep the number of "false alarms" small. Although most of the time we cannot be perfectly sure if an interview has been faked or not, our results can be used to provide survey agencies with a much more informed sample for back checking suspicious interviewers and interviews during fieldwork of the current wave and future waves to come. By this, we hope that we can substantially improve the quality of our survey data.

2.7.2 RESPONSIVE FIELDWORK DESIGN IN THE GERMAN SUB-STUDY OF SHARE

*Michael Bergmann with
Annette Scherpenzeel*

For the sixth wave of data collection, a responsive fieldwork design was implemented in the German sub-study of SHARE. The aims of this design were, firstly, to improve the overall response rate in the German panel and, secondly, to decrease nonresponse bias. In this respect, responsive designs have been given a lot of attention in the recent

survey methodology literature. These designs make use of background information to more efficiently allocate fieldwork resources to specific sample units. SHARE is especially suitable for such a strategy, because it already conducts a high level of fieldwork monitoring, has in place an advanced system to register fieldwork results, and possesses extensive information about the interviewer performance as well as the panel members and their response behavior in previous waves. Against this background, we implemented a responsive monitoring design for the German sub-study that served as a "dashboard" of response probabilities for relevant respondent characteristics during fieldwork. This allowed for immediate feedback to the survey agency and focused actions with regard to specific groups of respondents.

Our analyses show that while the responsive measures seem to stimulate the overall response rate, the final wave 6 response probabilities were not more homogenous across respondent groups than in wave 5. The responsive fieldwork design hence did not lead to a reduction in nonresponse bias. One reason for this is that the largest differences in response probabilities were caused by characteristics that cannot be counteracted during fieldwork, such as old age, poor health and income item nonresponse. Therefore, in the continuation of this project, we will focus on 1) finding the common causes of the income nonresponse in one wave and unit nonresponse in the next wave and 2) tailoring a variety of communication strategies and fieldwork aspects to the different age cohorts in the SHARE panel.

2.7.3 READING FAST, READING SLOW: INTERVIEWER BEHAVIOR AND THE INFLUENCE ON SURVEY OUTCOMES

Johanna Bristle with Michael Bergmann

Standardized interviewing aims at reducing the interviewers' influence as deviations might bias the data and negatively affect data quality. This paper contributes to the literature on deviant interviewer behavior by analyzing the extent to which interviewers change their reading behavior across the survey's field period, and whether this has implications for the survey outcomes. Using item-level paradata from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), we focus our analyses on introductory items in selected modules of the questionnaire. In contrast to previous research, this enables disentangling reading and response times between interviewers and respondents. In addition, the data source allows us to carefully control for confounding effects. Based on fixed effects regressions, our results show systematic changes in interviewers' reading times. First, interviewers' reading times significantly decrease over the survey's field period, even after controlling for period effects, relevant respondent characteristics, and specific aspects of the interview situation. Second, a cross-national comparison that included 14 European countries plus Israel reveals that the decrease is uniform in almost all cases, suggesting its generalizability over a wide spectrum of conditions. Third, this decrease influences survey outcomes less negatively than expected and to a varying degree depending on the informational content

of the item read by the interviewer. However, it is especially relevant for within-survey requests. On the basis of these findings, we discuss possible consequences for questionnaire design as well as interviewer training and fieldwork monitoring.

2.7.4 THE CONTRIBUTION OF PARADATA TO PANEL COOPERATION IN SHARE

Johanna Bristle

Declining response rates are a well-known challenge in all survey-related fields. Especially for longitudinal studies, nonresponse or attrition accumulates over waves and could harm the panel dimension of the data. This project investigates panel cooperation in SHARE. Our outcome of interest is panel cooperation in the fourth wave, conditional on participating in the previous wave. Computerized survey tools allow researchers to collect additional information about the survey process. This additional information is usually called paradata. We focus on the contribution of paradata, related to fieldwork strategies, features of the (current) interviewer and variables describing respondents' prior interview experience.

Using a multilevel approach, we find that factors at all three levels (survey agency, interviewer and respondent) influence cooperation. At the highest level, we highlight the importance of everyday communication between survey agency coordinators and interviewers to gain cooperation. At the interviewer level we find that interviewers' quality of work and experience significantly affect coop-



Dr. Julie
Korbmacher

eration propensity. And furthermore, respondents' prior interview experience and the interviewer–respondent interaction have a large influence on the cooperation decision overall. Knowing more about the underlying processes leading to non-cooperation can support field-work strategy decisions.

This paper is conducted in cooperation with Martina Celidoni, Chiara dal Bianco and Guglielmo Weber from the University of Padua.

2.7.5 INTERVIEWER EFFECTS ON THE WILLINGNESS TO PROVIDE BLOOD SAMPLES IN SHARE

Julie Korbmacher

Over the past few years, more and more studies have started the collection of biomeasures in social surveys as objective measurements of the respondent's health. A very promising new biomeasure is the collection of Dried Blood Spots, as this new technology allows analyzing meaningful and objective blood parameters from only a few drops of blood. The Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) tested this new method in the fourth wave in the German subsample and will implement it also in many other countries in the sixth wave of SHARE.

It is obvious that this new method is a very promising enrichment of the survey data. Nevertheless, implementing such methods also creates new challenges for the interviewers conducting the interviews. They have not only to ask for the respondents' consent but are

also the ones who have to conduct the measurement.

This projects aims at understanding the role of the interviewer when collecting blood spots. The results of the Wave 4 pretest are analyzed in combination with information about the interviewers which are collected in the interviewer survey. The goal is to learn more about which characteristics of the interviewers have an influence on the respondent's decision to consent to the collection of blood spots. The results show that the interviewers have a large effect on this consent request. In addition, the information collected in the interviewer survey can explain most of the variance on the interviewer level.

2.7.6 RECALL ERROR IN THE YEAR OF RETIREMENT

Julie Korbmacher

Recall error is an important aspect when discussing the quality of survey data. Nevertheless, it is hard to assess recall error as this requires validation data which are often not available. This project is based on the linked dataset SHARE-RV, which combines the survey data of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) with administrative records of the German Pension Fund. An overlap of information included in both datasets allows for learning more about recall error in single variables, such as the year of retirement. This project aims to assess the recall error in the year of retirement, which is the deviation between the self-reported year and the year provided by the administrative data. Based on Tourangeau's "Psychological



Sabine Friedel

Model of the Response Process" different groups of determinants will be identified which increase the likelihood of a misreport. The preliminary results show that most of the respondents remember the year they retired correctly. But nevertheless, there is also a considerable proportion of errors. Some determinants (as characteristics of the event and respondents' cognitive abilities) had been identified which increase the likelihood of a misreport, but the error seems not to be systematic, meaning that no pattern of reporting the event too late or too early exists.

2.7.7 ITEM NONRESPONSE ON ASSET QUESTIONS AND INTERVIEWER EFFECTS

Sabine Friedel

This project focuses on income and asset item nonresponse in SHARE. This research is based on the SHARE Wave 5 refreshment sample from Germany. The first objective is to determine to what extent item nonresponse is subject to interviewer effects, for the different types of nonresponse ("don't know" and "refuse to answer") to household income, bank balance, and interest and dividend income. The second objective is to examine which interviewer characteristics matter in this context. Preliminary results show that interviewers have a notable influence on both types of item nonresponse. Moreover, it transpires that interviewer expectations about the respondents' reporting behavior are significantly correlated with item nonresponse.

2.7.8 EXPLORING THE ROLE OF INCOME ITEM NONRESPONSE ON PANEL ATTRITION IN SHARE

Annette Scherpenzeel with Michael Bergmann, Johanna Bristle and Sabine Friedel

For the sixth wave of data collection, a responsive fieldwork design was implemented in the German sub-study of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). We monitored several respondent characteristics, known from previous waves, in relation to response outcomes and implemented adaptations of procedures. However, the lowest response probability we observed was related to income item nonresponse in the previous wave. Respondents who gave no answer to the income question in the previous wave started with a much lower response probability than any other group and mostly remained low. Although it hence seems to be a group for which responsive measures are especially worthwhile, it is difficult to translate into effective measures during the course of the fieldwork or in preparation of a new wave of fieldwork without knowing more about the possible common cause of the income nonresponse in one wave and unit nonresponse in the next wave. For understanding more about the underlying common cause, we pursue three strategies:

First, we explore the extensive information available in SHARE about panel members and about the response process. By this, we tried to find out whether attrition is preceded by a pattern of never answering to income questions up to a certain wave, or whether the drop-out



Tim Birkenbach

follows immediately after one wave of item nonresponse. Preliminary results show that the second assumption holds. Income non-responders drop out of the panel at an early stage.

Second, we thoroughly analyze the characteristics of this group of respondents to reveal a possible relationship with other types of item nonresponse and to answer the question to what degree the interviewer can be viewed as the common cause. Preliminary results show that it is not the oldest old or cognitively challenged sample members who do not report their income, but more the working population, home owners and respondents with good numerical abilities. The interviewer explains only a small part of the variance overall, but the interviewer's own attitude and expectations about income questions do show significant effects.

Third, we plan to interview a selection of these panel members about their reasons for not answering the income questions. In the end, the project will result in a proposal for better adapted strategies for this subgroup of respondents, to prevent them from dropping out.

2.7.9 PANEL SAMPLE COMPOSITION DEVELOPMENT

Sabine Friedel with Michael Bergmann, Tim Birkenbach, Thorsten Kneip and Annette Scherpenzeel

In this project, we study the development of the panel samples in SHARE since the first wave, using an R-indicator. Normally, an R-indicator is calculated as the deviation of a net sample from a rep-

resentative gross sample or target population, on a number of standard auxiliary variables. For SHARE, we use it in a different way: Instead of taking a representative gross sample or population values as reference, we use the SHARE first wave net sample, after recruitment, as the standard and calculate the deviation of the remaining sample in each wave from that first wave sample. This allows us to include many more variables than only the simple demographics that are available for gross samples. The aim is to give a descriptive statistic of our panel sample selectivity over time and to estimate how our substantive research variables change over time as a result of change in the panel's composition over time.

2.7.10 VALIDATION OF RETROSPECTIVE UNEMPLOYMENT INFORMATION IN SHARELIFE

Yuri Pettinicchi with Vesile Kutlu Koc and Felizia Hanemann

We aim to assess the quality of retrospective reports of SHARELIFE respondents regarding times of unemployment during their lives. Phases of unemployment can have different effects on outcomes in later life (financial situation, retirement behavior, health). Prior to such analyses, it is important to evaluate the internal validity of retrospective information on unemployment. By using SHARE–RV data we are able to compare individual responses with administrative data and provide evidence on the quality of the unemployment spells.

2.7.11 THE COLLECTION OF BIOMARKERS AND PHYSICAL MEASURES IN MULTI-NATIONAL STUDIES

Luzia Weiss with Axel Börsch-Supan

This project aimed at the publication of a chapter in: "Advances in Comparative Survey Methods: Multinational, Multi-regional and Multicultural Contexts (3MC)", edited by TP Johnson, BE Pen- nel, I Stoop, and B Dorer. The chapter provides an overview of strategies and methods used to collect biomeasures cross-nationally. The chapter covers a range of practical issues associated with ensuring comparability of biomeasure collection across multiple countries. The overview is based on the experiences of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), a multinational study that surveys the older adult population and collects biomeasures in 20 European countries (plus Israel). SHARE faces an assortment of operational and legal issues related to the collection of biomeasures. We summarize these issues and describe how they are handled in SHARE. The intent of the chapter is to provide readers with a general understanding of biomeasure collection in a cross-national context and up-to-date knowledge of current practices.

The chapter is externally co-authored by Joseph W. Sakshaug from the University of Manchester.

2.7.12 ANALYSIS OF CONSENT RATES TO A DRIED BLOOD SPOTS COLLECTION IN SHARE WAVE 6

Luzia Weiss

In recent years, there has been an upsurge in the use of biological specimens as objective health measurements in socio-economic surveys. High participation rates in the collection of biomarkers are desirable to enhance the statistical power by increasing the number of observations available for statistical analyses. Consent rates may depend on many factors. This project looks at the consent rates for the collection of Dried Blood Spots (DBS) samples in the context of the sixth Wave of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) and focusses on the expectations of SHARE interviewers regarding the success of the DBS collection. Interviewers expecting to be more successful in obtaining consent to the DBS collection subsequently reach higher consent rates. This association offers a possibility to identify (and select) successful interviewers before fieldwork starts. Interviewers likely to be less successful can be addressed in order to help them increase their consent rates.

These findings were presented at the 7th Conference of the European Survey Research Association (ESRA) in Lisbon, Portugal, in July 2017. The paper is currently being prepared for publication. Additionally, a report on the DBS consent rates in SHARE Wave 6 has been published on the website of SERISS (Synergies for Europe's Research Infrastructures in the Social Sciences).

2.7.13 WHEN WE KNOW MORE THAN OUR RESPONDENTS DO... EVALUATING THE HEALTH OF SHARE RESPONDENTS BASED ON SELF-REPORTS AND DRIED BLOOD SPOT SAMPLES

Luzia Weiss

In times of population ageing health inequalities are of major concern to researchers and policy makers. In many surveys, differences in health status are assessed based on self-reported health information. One difficulty in this context is that different biases might influence the results. On the one hand, people may evaluate their own health status differently even when having the same objective conditions. On the other hand, people might not always know about their true health status and prevalent diseases may pass unobserved in self-reported data, especially if symptoms are only mild or unspecific.

Using SHARE data including information derived from dried blood samples, this project aims at answering the question whether there is the same socio-economic gradient in health when using blood sample analyses to evaluate the health status as compared to self-reported health conditions. Our analyses reveal a considerable amount of respondents showing blood parameter values out of the norm while at the same time not reporting the respective health status, i.e. suffering from diabetes or high levels of cholesterol. Thus, the second question this project focuses on is which factors drive the probability of knowing about prevalent disorders such as diabetes or risk factors like a high cholesterol level. Is this knowledge, for

example, related to gender, education, age, income or working status?

Looking at diabetes mellitus, first results suggest that surprisingly the highest educated show the highest risk of passing undiagnosed. Is this because these people are more used to having control over everything that happens to them in their lives? Do they transfer this feeling even to chronic diseases like diabetes? There are several questions included in SHARE covering such feelings and the answers to these questions show a correlation to the fact of passing undiagnosed.

This project uses preliminary data from a pilot DBS collection in SHARE Wave 4. It is planned to be repeated with biomarker data from Wave 6, which have not been published yet.

2.7.14 SAMPLE COMPOSITION DEVELOPMENT IN AN ONLINE PANEL

Annette Scherpenzeel

In this project, we study the development of the LISS panel sample over years. The LISS panel is a large-scale online panel established in 2007 on the basis of a random probability sample from the Dutch population. As a result of recruitment nonresponse and attrition over time, the LISS panel might have some biases in its composition. In an earlier paper, we have estimated the R-indicator for the LISS panel initial sample, using population register auxiliary information, to study the representativeness of the panel for the target population. In the current project we follow a different approach, esti-

inating R-indicators across panel waves by means of the first wave variables. The R-indicator in this case does not indicate population representativeness but panel composition compared to the net sample in the first wave. The research question we aimed to answer in this paper is how systematic the attrition in the LISS panel is with respect to the core research variables.

2.7.15 THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INCENTIVES ON RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION RATES: AN EXPERIMENT IN A WEB SURVEY

Annette Scherpenzeel

The purpose of this project is to examine the effect of different incentive levels on long term participation of respondents in an online panel. After the recruitment of a refreshment sample in the LISS panel, a random half (about 1000 households) of the refreshment sample was paid a higher sum of money than the regular payment for completing monthly questionnaires. The other half of the newly recruited sample was paid the standard incentive per questionnaire. We study the relation between the per-questionnaire incentive level and long term participation and attrition.

2.7.16 COOPERATION AND ATTRITION RATES IN STUDIES USING NEW DATA COLLECTION TECHNOLOGY

Annette Scherpenzeel

Between 2010 and 2014, several studies were implemented in the LISS panel, using new, technologically innovative modes of data collection, such as internet weighing scales, smartphone apps, GPS tracking and accelerometers. In a first publication, an overview was given of the operational aspects of the four studies: the design, the feasibility of implementing the methods in an online panel, the willingness of respondents to participate and the difficulties encountered. In the current project, we study the compliance rates to each of these studies in more detail: e.g. how many installed the app, how many provided usable data, for how long did they participate? In addition, we analyze the covariates of participation in these studies using the respondent characteristics as measured in prior panel questionnaires.

2.7.17 PREDICTING ROMANTIC INTEREST AT ZERO ACQUAINTANCE: EVIDENCE OF SEX DIFFERENCES IN TRAIT PERCEPTION BUT NOT IN PREDICTORS OF INTEREST

Frederic Malter

We evaluated five competing hypotheses about what predicts romantic interest. Through a half-block quasi experimental design, a large sample of young adults (i.e. responders; $n = 335$) viewed videos of opposite-sex persons (i.e.

targets) talking about themselves, and responders rated the targets' traits and their romantic interest in the target. We tested whether similarity, dissimilarity or overall trait levels on mate value, physical attractiveness, life history strategy and the Big Five personality factors predicted romantic interest at zero acquaintance and whether sex acted as a moderator. We tested the responders' individual perception of the targets' traits, in addition to the targets' own self-reported trait levels and a consensus rating of the targets made by the responders. We used polynomial regression with response surface analysis within multi-level modelling to test support for each of the hypotheses. Results suggest a large sex difference in trait perception; when women rated men, they agreed in their perception more often than when men rated women. However, as a predictor of romantic interest, there were no sex differences. Only the responders' perception of the targets' physical attractiveness predicted romantic interest; specifically, responders who rated the targets' physical attractiveness as higher than themselves reported more romantic interest.

This project was conducted in cooperation with Sally Olderbak (Universität Ulm, Germany), Pedro Wolf (Pennsylvania State University), Daniel Jones (University of Texas) and Aurelio Figueredo (University of Arizona). Results have been published in the *European Journal of Personality*.

2.8 AGEING & SOCIETY

2.8.1 WHOSE CLOSURE? GENDER INEQUALITY AND ACCESS TO SKILL TRAINING

Christian Hunkler

This project is conducted in cooperation with Roberto M. Fernandez (MIT Sloan School of Management, Cambridge, MA, USA). Job sex segregation is well-documented, and has been shown to be an important contributor to gender wage inequality. Some scholars argue that exclusionary processes by employers and/or workers which limit females' access to training opportunities are important contributing factors to the sex segregation of employment. However, extant research falls short of documenting the alleged mechanisms of exclusion. We examine the allocation process for training opportunities for new labor market entrants. We study gender patterns in the pipeline of candidates for these opportunities from initial application to final placement, and identify which actions by which actors produce gendered outcomes in access to training. We find that gendered outcomes are evident at each step of the allocation process. A simple model of opportunity hoarding on the part of employers cannot explain our findings.

2.8.2 ASSESSING THE CAUSAL EFFECT OF CURBSIDE COLLECTION ON RECYCLING BEHAVIOR IN A NON-RANDOMIZED EXPERIMENT WITH SELF-REPORTED OUTCOME

Thorsten Kneip

This project aims at identifying the causal effect of curbside collection on households' propensity to recycle by evaluating the implementation of a curbside recycling program for paper and packaging in Cologne, Germany. Using propensity score matching and differences-in-differences estimation with individual-level panel data we estimate the curbside effect, its variation between types of recyclables and socio-demographic background variables, and its elasticity with regard to the distance to collection containers in the prior bring scheme condition. We argue that, in our setting, DD may be systematically upward biased due to the outcome variable being self-reported. While a triple-differences estimator effectively accounts for such bias, it may be systematically downward-biased due to over-control. Accordingly, we combine both estimators to derive upper and lower bounds of the true effect. We find that a curbside scheme increases recycling participation by up to between 10 and 25 percentage points, depending on type of recyclable and initial distance. The results of our analysis therefore have important implications for effective and cost-efficient implementation of environmental protection policies in urban areas.

The project was conducted in cooperation with Henning Best (University of

Kaiserslautern). The resulting paper has been revised and resubmitted to Environmental and Resource Economics.

2.8.3 PARENTHOOD AND HAPPINESS – THE EARLY YEARS

Thorsten Kneip

Recently, the effect of fertility on parents' happiness has garnered much attention in scientific papers as well as in the media. The present project focuses on how life satisfaction of mothers and fathers evolves around the time of family formation and in the first years thereafter. At least two alternative theoretical explanations have been put forth to explain why parental well-being might change in response to childbirth and why this effect might not be time-constant: Hedonic adaptation and time-varying benefits and costs of children.

Using data from 8 waves of the German Family Panel (pairfam) and employing distributed fixed effects models, we estimate the time-varying total effect of family formation on parents' life satisfaction as well as the indirect effects operating via interrelated mediating mechanisms. These comprise measures on health, stress and fatigue, relationship quality, social and leisure activities, working hours and income, compensations and allowances.

We find evidence for both, hedonic adaptation as well as endogenous shifts in the sources of well-being. In the short term, women profit more from becoming a mother. But they also face higher costs – mainly as labor, leisure and the

relationship to the partner become less satisfying upon motherhood. In the long run, both partners adapt to their baseline levels of well-being.

The project is conducted in cooperation with Gerrit Bauer and Josef Brüderl (LMU). It has been presented at several international conferences and is close to completion with the final data analysis done and a manuscript in preparation.

2.8.4 MARITAL STABILITY AFTER LOSS OF A CHILD USING SHARELIFE

Fabio Franzese with Johanna Schütz

Losing a child is one of the most stressful events in the lives of parents. Such a loss does not only affect the parents' psychological and physical well-being but may also have negative consequences for their marriage. Theoretical assumptions from sociology and social psychology rather stress the destabilizing effect of such an experience on the marriage. Empirical evidence for the relation between death of a child and increased risk of separation is inconclusive. Previous studies are only available for few countries and often leave out important confounding factors. By exploiting the retrospective data on parental and partnership history provided by SHARELIFE, we examine whether couples across Europe show a higher risk of separation if they ever lost a child. The analysis reveals that the effect of losing a child has changed within the last decades: bereaved parents faced a higher risk of separation until the middle of the twentieth century. Within the last 20 years, however, marriages of bereaved parents

are more stable. The results of this project were published in 2016.

2.8.5 MEAT CONSUMPTION OF EUROPEANS 50+

Johanna Schütz with Fabio Franzese

Diet is an important element of health behavior. As studies show, changes in lifestyle and strategies of prevention can positively affect age-related diseases. Nevertheless, up to now, research on diet in old age as an element of health behavior has been insufficient. To date, information about individual eating habits of older Europeans exists mainly from national surveys. But comparison is limited due to different methodological approaches.

Employing data of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), the aim of this article is to empirically describe the meat and fish consumption of the European population aged 50 and older and to present similarities and differences between countries.

Is meat a frequent or irregular part of meals? How do the different European countries differ in frequency of consumption? Furthermore, we pay close attention to the "professed meat-eaters", aged people who eat meat on a daily basis – are there gender and age differences? On the other hand, we consider elders who eat meat very rarely and enquire whether they do so because of economic reasons.

In all of the 15 European countries under analysis, meat is being eaten on a regular basis and meatless nutrition is very



Christin
Czaplicki

rare. Daily meat consumption is more common among men. The share of older people who eat meat infrequently due to financial restrictions is rather small in the majority of countries.

The results of this project will be published as part of an edited volume on social scientific analyses of meat-eating.

2.8.6 COMPATIBILITY OF CAREGIVING AND CAREER – AN ANALYTICAL LIFE COURSE PERSPECTIVE

Christin Czaplicki

Demographic changes such as the growing age gap between generations are increasingly shifting the care of aged parents to the middle or late phases of their children's working lives. At the same time, a social policy measure in the wake of these demographic shifts in age structure seeks to prolong individual working lifetimes through the "retirement at 67" agenda. This entails a risk for persons in the midst of active employment – and often just finished with child-raising – of having to cope with an additional family-work compatibility problem resulting from the care dependency of their parents in conjunction with their personal careers.

In investigating these compatibility problems and developing suitable coping models, it must be borne in mind that an adult child's decision to assume care-giving tasks should not be viewed in isolation from his or her previous life history. This project thus aims to analyze individual family and work biographies in three steps. The first looks at personal history prior to the caregiving phase, taking

account of individual resources, in order to identify patterns in employment biographies. The second assesses the caregiving phase per se, focusing on care duration and compatibility. The third step highlights the stage of life directly after the caregiving activity and is of equal importance, for it reveals the consequences of such activity for individuals' subsequent occupational and health profiles.

First results illustrate that only some caregivers in the older birth cohorts (born between 1943 and 1953) try to combine care tasks with regular employment, while others combine the less burdensome marginal employment with their care duties. The status depends mostly on the employment status before the caregiving begins. Those who worked in a regular job with social security protection combine most often only temporarily the new task of caregiving with ongoing regular employment. Those who had no employment before are not going to start while being a caregiver. The relative number of persons who combine caregiving with employment has gradually increased if we compare older with younger age cohorts. Those born between 1954 and 1964 are apparently trying harder to work and to be a caregiver at the same time.

Marginal employment is a typical feature of the German Welfare State and leads to a loss of social protection for those who were regularly employed before. The combination of caregiving and marginal employment seems to be a way which allows longer periods of reconciliation of work and care compared to regular employment. The average length of caregiving is about double compared to persons who are employed and covered under social insurance.

However, especially long-term caregivers are seldom able to work while caregiving. We have found only little employment and some marginal employment on the side in the life courses of those who have long periods of care registered in their pension fund records. The analysis altogether shows that the combination of care and regular employment is only for some a way to fulfill the care needs of another person and still take part in the labor market.

2.8.7 DOES INSURANCE MAKE OVERCONFIDENT?

Raphael Guber

Research on the role of behavioral biases in contract theory implicitly assumes that the former are fixed. We show, by the example of overconfidence, that such biases may be endogenous to the incentives provided. Using a novel laboratory experimental design that allows disentangling selection from incentive effects, we find that having an insurance against losses in a real effort induces individuals to overstate their performance relative to others. At the same time, we find no evidence that overconfidence plays a role in insurance choice.

This project is joint work with Joachim Winter and Martin Kocher (LMU).

2.9 INFRASTRUCTURE TASKS OF THE RESEARCH UNIT "SHARE"

2.9.1 SHARE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Kathrin Axt with Corina Lica

The SHARE financial unit is planning and administering the overall SHARE budget, including the SHARE budget at the Max Planck Institute and the budget of the legal entity SHARE-ERIC, the SHARE European Research Infrastructure Consortium on the international level. Funding sources in SHARE are threefold. First, on the national level in each participating country: The national SHARE country teams and the SHARE Survey are either financed by the national governments or other public research institutions, sometimes with the help of the national Structural Funds or the European Commission through SHARE-ERIC.

Second, the international coordination of SHARE which takes place at the Munich Center for the Economics of Aging in Munich is financed in common by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) and the Max Planck Society. In 2016 and 2017, additional funding was provided by the European Commission (DG Employment) for the integration of eight new countries into SHARE.

Further scientific area coordination outside Germany is financed by the European Commission (DG RTD). The US-American National Institutes of Health are funding further sub-projects to enhance the comparability of SHARE with the US-American Health and Retirement



Kathrin Axt



Corina Lica

ment Study HRS and the English Longitudinal study of ageing ELSA.

The SHARE financial unit prepares and coordinates central applications and scientific and financial reporting. It conducts the fieldwork procurement process and prepares contracts with the survey agencies for all countries, together with the respective SHARE country team in each of the participating countries.

The SHARE financial unit is also performing the accounting of SHARE-ERIC. It processes all payments and conducts the tax exemption process of SHARE-ERIC with the German federal tax authority in Berlin (Bundeszentralamt für Steuern). It sets up the monthly cash flow reporting to the Deutsche Bundesbank, prepares the yearly audit of SHARE-ERIC by an external auditor and prepares the annual budget and financial reporting to the SHARE-ERIC Council and the European Commission.

2.9.2 SAMPLING

Michael Bergmann with Thorsten Kneip, Annette Scherpenzeel and Tim Birkenbach

This project coordinates all activities involved in the context of generating, processing, and administering baseline and refreshment gross sample data. This is particularly important in a study like SHARE, which is conducted in many countries and is thus facing different legal and administrative backgrounds.

In order to ensure participating countries to adhere to SHARE's standards and to maintain an overview of differing

national sampling procedures, the project develops, revises, and distributes sampling design forms to all countries with baseline or refreshment samples. Technical assistance is provided to country teams throughout the process of generating proper gross samples. This includes the development and provision of a template file to be filled by country teams; the countries' input is then further processed for various purposes.

The significance for SHARE's central coordination to receive proper gross samples on files is manifold: Firstly, they are needed for the preparation of baseline/refreshment sample preload files for the computer-assisted interview. Secondly, without well-defined gross samples no meaningful computation of measures of fieldwork performance is possible. Thirdly, sampling information is needed to compute design and calibrated weights.

2.9.3 SCIENTIFIC RELEASES OF SHARE

Tim Birkenbach with Stefan Gruber

This project takes care of the conceptualization and further development of the programs for the scientific data releases of SHARE. It adjusts the release programs for new waves, countries and modules by including them in the overall data base management structure. This comprises writing programs to handle all the complex raw data, user-friendly re-coding of variables, harmonization of variables within and across waves, a comprehensive labelling of variables and where necessary adjustments for future waves in coordination with the respec-

tive country teams. In addition, this project encompasses the inclusion of generated harmonized indicator variables e.g. for health, education, housing, etc. and the integration of special data sets that have to be coordinated with external experts, as a means of support for SHARE data users.

2.9.4 USER SUPPORT

Tim Birkenbach with Stefan Gruber

Due to its longitudinal, cross-national and multidisciplinary nature, right from the start SHARE was a very large and complex research database requiring extensive documentation and user support. The provision of supplementary modules – as weights, imputations – and the SHARELIFE life history data further intensifies the complexity.

This project maintains the central user support services, responding to researchers' questions regarding SHARE data within a short period of short time, providing and explaining documentation material and assisting researchers with data access.

In addition, information and documentation material is provided for each country's national user support. This includes communicating questions and problems on special issues or on generated datasets to the appropriate team within the SHARE workgroups.

Moreover, the project includes engagement in direct contact with researchers at one of the frequent SHARE user workshops. The focus of these workshops is the assistance and education of

experienced SHARE data users as well as the introduction to SHARE of potential future data users and beginners.

2.9.5 INTEGRATION OF SPECIAL DATA MODULES

Tim Birkenbach

Special Data Modules are created for the scientific release in collaboration with other SHARE teams and experts. They require additional coordination, communication and data processing before being integrated by a separate process into the public scientific release of SHARE data. Among the data sets are imputations, weights, the Job Episodes Panel, exchange rates, harmonized income measures and social security wealth measures, register data and administrative data (in order to identify the vital status of the sample members), the interviewer survey and more.

2.9.6 SHARE GLOBAL HARMONIZATION

Axel Börsch-Supan

The global network of ageing surveys consists of "parent surveys" and "daughter surveys" with respect to SHARE. The "parent surveys" were started earlier than SHARE and have strongly influenced the design of SHARE, namely the U.S. Health and Retirement Study (HRS, now in its 9th wave) and the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA, now in its 7th wave). In addition, HRS, ELSA and SHARE have sparked "daughter surveys" currently being developed in Brazil, China, India, Japan, Korea, and Mexico.



Markus Kotte



Sabrina Zuber

This project will strengthen the cooperation with the "parent" and "daughter" surveys through three mechanisms: (1) The principal investigators from HRS and ELSA have been asked and have accepted to serve in the SHARE Scientific Monitoring Board and to participate in all plenary meetings of the project. (2) The SHARE coordinator will attend all meetings of the international harmonization project initiated and funded by the U.S. National Institute on Aging and led by the RAND Corporation in Santa Monica, California. (3) The coordinator will attend the annual design and data monitoring meetings of HRS and ELSA. The coordinator is a member of the advisory/steering committees of the "daughter surveys" in Latin America and Asia. He will attend the respective advisory and steering committee meetings of the emerging new surveys.

2.9.7 DATA CHECKS AND CORRECTIONS

Fabio Franzese with Markus Kotte and Sabrina Zuber

The project comprises checking the current fieldwork data for inconsistencies, e.g. concerning IDs, gender or year of birth between different waves or data sources already during and after fieldwork. It delivers cases that require individual corrections to the respective SHARE country teams or survey agencies. It includes instructing and coaching country team operators on how to correct the data, reviewing these corrections and implementing them into the general data processing procedures.

2.9.8 THE SHARE INTERVIEWER SURVEY

Sabine Friedel with Melanie Wagner and Julie Korbmacher

Interviewer-administered data collection, such as personal or telephone surveys, may generate interviewer effects in different areas. Although many studies report interviewer effects, only few are able to explain them. One reason is that information about interviewers is usually confined to a small set of demographic characteristics. This project has been set out to better understand and explain interviewer effects with the help of a questionnaire for interviewers participating in the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). The questionnaire was prepared in collaboration with scientists from the International Workshop on Household Survey Nonresponse, and seeks to assess interviewer traits that are presumed to influence the behavior of interviewees. It was implemented for the first time in the fourth wave of the German and French SHARE study and was expanded to other SHARE countries since Wave 5. It has led to a publication in "Survey Methods: Insights from the Field" with Annelies Blom (University of Mannheim).

This project was coordinated by Julie Korbmacher until February 2016 and since then has been continued by Sabine Friedel. Melanie Wagner joined the project in January 2015.

2.9.9 CHANCES – CONSORTIUM ON HEALTH AND AGEING: NETWORK OF COHORTS IN EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES

Stefan Gruber with Fabio Franzese

CHANCES is the acronym for a large-scale collaborative project funded by the European Commission within the Seventh Framework Program, and coordinated by the Hellenic Health Foundation.

CHANCES aimed to combine and integrate completed or ongoing health studies and surveys in order to verify age-induced (or age-correlative) health characteristics and determinants, and to portray their socio-economic implications. The Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) constituted one of 14 subprojects involved in CHANCES, covering 18 EU member states, four associated states and three additional countries. All these different studies and population surveys combined amount to an integrative approach for the investigation of health status in aging populations. MEA provided harmonized data extractions of SHARE to the CHANCES researchers and documented the data conversion rules. The project was funded with a 25% position at MEA and has ceased successfully in 2015.

2.9.10 GENERATED VARIABLES

Stefan Gruber with Tim Birkenbach and Markus Kotte

To assure easy and fast entry into cross-national data and a high convenience while working with the data, it is necessary that certain variables are readily provided for the SHARE users, especially those that allow a valid comparison between countries, such as for example the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). Besides internationally standardized variables, there are further generated variables that ease or enhance working with the SHARE data. Generated variable modules are provided for the topics of health, housing and region, occupation, social networks, support, children and household composition.

2.9.11 INTERVIEWER REMARKS

Stefan Gruber

The project comprises checks and corrections of interview data based on SHARE interviewer remarks in close cooperation with the country teams. It includes generating template files for country teams to facilitate checks and corrections of interviewer remarks as well as integrating corrections based on interviewer remarks in the overall data cleaning procedure. Training sessions for country teams to ensure harmonized handling of interviewer remark data are held and questionnaire development is supported by compiling interviewer remarks to module and item specific topics.



Philipp Beck

2.9.12 EASYSHARE

Stefan Gruber

easySHARE is a simplified HRS-adapted dataset for student training, and for researchers who have little experience in quantitative analyses of complex survey data. While the main release of SHARE is stored in many different single data files, easySHARE stores information on all respondents and of all currently released data collection waves in one single dataset. Moreover, for the subset of variables covered in easySHARE, the complexity is considerably reduced by: a) transferring information collected only from one person of a couple or in a household to all respective respondents, b) transferring time-constant information collected only in the first interview to all later interviews, c) enriching the coding of missing values to provide an easier understanding of the routing and filtering of the interviews and d) adding several ready-to-analyze variables, such as health indexes, demographic information, or economic measures.

The Release Guide to easySHARE documents the data format and all variables included. It also provides a chapter that gives basic instructions on how to work with the data using the most common statistical software packages (Stata, SPSS and R). Both the easySHARE dataset and the Release Guide are constantly updated according to changes and new waves in the SHARE main release.

2.9.13 DATA DOCUMENTATION

Stefan Gruber with Tim Birkenbach

Due to their cross-national and multidisciplinary nature, the SHARE data are more complex than conventional survey data. This already holds for the first cross-section in 2004. With the start of the panel dimension in 2006 and retrospective life histories collected in SHARELIFE in 2008 and 2017, the complexity of the data increased substantially. Comprehensive documentation is necessary to minimize the challenges connected to the data complexity and to facilitate utilization of the SHARE data. Important documentation files are the release guides for the regular SHARE waves and SHARELIFE as well as constantly updated answers to frequently asked questions (FAQ) that are available on the SHARE website. Another tool developed in cooperation with CentERdata, an institute for data collection and research, is the SHARE Data Archive. It is intended to be a fast, customizable, easy-to-use web interface for browsing and searching the SHARE (meta)data. One important feature of the system is that codebooks for all currently released SHARE waves can be generated.

2.9.14 SHARE SCIENTIFIC OUTPUT

Annette Scherpenzeel with Julie Korbmacher, Thorsten Kneip, Axel Börsch-Supan and Philipp Beck

This project focuses on overviewing the SHARE research output as well as editing the SHARE Working Paper series, the First Results Books and additionally

special issues concentrating on a certain theme of research. SHARE research projects of internals and externals are supported and stays of guest researchers are organized on a regular basis. Moreover, research applications are created and input to the design of the SHARE questionnaire is given. This work was coordinated by Thorsten Kneip until end of 2015, followed by Julie Korbmacher until March 2017 and has since then been continued by Annette Scherpenzeel.

2.9.15 RAW DATA EXTRACTION

Markus Kotte with Fabio Franzese

The project comprises the regular weekly or biweekly download of SHARE fieldwork data for the pretest, field rehearsal and main survey in close cooperation with CentERdata and the fieldwork monitoring team. This includes integrating new countries or modules, checking the data for completeness, inconsistencies or opportunities for improvement in format or content. The aim is to provide usable data for fieldwork monitoring and further data processing steps.

2.9.16 SHARE OVERALL DATA PROCESSING

Markus Kotte

The project comprises the conceptualization and programming of the general SHARE data processing programs. It processes SHARE data from all countries, waves and all different sources. Processing routines include harmonization of data, data corrections, generation of variables for internal use as well as the

inclusion of paradata, biomarkers and SHARE–RV data in the general routines. It provides the data input for the preload and the scientific releases of SHARE.

2.9.17 MANAGEMENT OF SHARE OPERATIONS

Frederic Malter with Gregor Sand, Melanie Wagner, Yuri Pettinicchi, Karin Schuller and Jeny Tony Philip

This project is tied to Dr. Malter's lead on all projects of the Operations Department at SHARE Central at MEA. It entails creating the overall project timetable with milestones, deliverables and deadlines, and monitoring the progress of the project schedule and performing adjustments as needed. Further, it comprises the final summative evaluation of fieldwork outcomes, tracking of milestones reached by country teams and survey businesses, management of work processes within SHARE Central (between database management and operations team), including integration of new sub-projects, coordination of collaboration between software developer CentERdata and SHARE Central, and between SHARE Central and university-based country teams and lead on planning and conducting the Train-the-Trainer sessions (TTT).

In this project, Frederic Malter represents SHARE at scientific, methodological and strategic meetings on behalf of the PI. Tasks in this project also include the revision of the generic model contract and review of country contracts, editing of the methodological reports after each wave, conceptualization and management of SHARE quality control process

including fieldwork monitoring. Further tasks include writing of the summative evaluation report of SHARE Operations after the completion of a wave ("Compliance Profiles"). A substantial amount of time is being spent on HR-related activities such as staff meetings, consulting with co-workers, solving issues related to project prioritization and communication issues that arise as part of the day-to-day business.

2.9.18 FIELDWORK MONITORING IN THE SURVEY OF HEALTH, AGEING AND RETIREMENT IN EUROPE (SHARE)

Frederic Malter with Karin Schuller and Gregor Sand

This project documents how the monitoring of fieldwork is done during the main data collections of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) by using the conceptual framework of total survey error as a guiding principle. Constant revisions are carried out on the technological background of monitoring and managing fieldwork as software and governance keeps changing in SHARE. Findings on selected indicators are presented in each SHARE wave through fortnightly reports to contracted survey agencies during the entire data collection period. In addition, bilateral communication happens to give advice on corrective action, mostly on the interviewer level by providing interviewer-level report cards.

2.9.19 TRAIN-THE-TRAINER SESSIONS

Frederic Malter with Michael Bergmann, Yuri Pettinicchi, Karin Schuller, Gregor Sand, Jeny Tony Philip, Sabrina Zuber, Melanie Wagner and Luzia Weiss

Since the inception of SHARE in 2004, the Train-the-Trainer (TTT) program has been integral in achieving one of the philosophical pillars of SHARE, its much-hailed ex-ante harmonization of procedures. Initially crafted by colleagues from SRC at the University of Michigan, the TTT is being continuously developed further to accommodate three constantly evolving aspects of SHARE: first, the electronic contact protocol "Sample Management System" (SMS) and CAPI software are constantly improved over waves and necessitate the introduction of new training content. An example would be new fieldwork disposition codes and its meaning and how these codes are meant to be used by interviewers. Likewise, new survey items or new questionnaire content are introduced for every wave and require extensive training. A prominent example would be the collection of Dried Blood Spots (DBS) during Wave 6 or the life history questionnaire of Wave 7 or the added cognition measures to be fielded in Wave 8. Also, the modalities of the training are being improved continuously to reflect best practices derived from current empirical evidence on adult learning. For example, a lot of training modules now contain more engaging modalities such as role play or small group exercises rather than a straight-up presentation of slides in every session.

The basic pedagogic approach of the TTT, however, has remained unchanged for all waves of SHARE: the TTT is the template for national training sessions in the participating countries. Survey agencies have to translate the slides and implement the training the way it was done at the TTT, including the teaching modalities. This is essential for a cross-national harmonization of procedures. In order to assess how well this implementation was accomplished, we changed the SHARE model contract in two significant ways: we made the delivery of training slides in the respective national language a contractual deliverable. In Wave 4, we took the effort to investigate all training slides in all national languages on whether they represented the content of the TTT.

The second change was the introduction of yet another deliverable, a standardized report on the national training sessions to be completed by the respective university teams after attending the national training sessions. Likewise, all other procedural changes in an upcoming wave are instructed at the TTT and expected to be relayed to interviewers at national training sessions.

2.9.20 SHARE INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS

Andrea Oepen with Stephanie Lasson, Verena Coscia and Philipp Beck

This project consists of the central coordination of measures in order to ensure a flawless communication within the SHARE team and furthermore with other related MEA projects. For that reason a SHARE internal newsletter has

been introduced. Furthermore – in order to ensure this exchange of information, address lists with different groups need to be updated on a constant basis. Additionally, the SHARE intranet serves as a communication hub that offers information as well as templates for new and current SHARE members. The organization of working meetings plays a central role in this context as well. This work project has been led especially by Stephanie Lasson.

2.9.21 SHARE EXTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS

Andrea Oepen with Verena Coscia and Philipp Beck

The relevance of external communications / PR for SHARE has continuously grown over the years. In 2015, Andrea Oepen and Julie Korbmacher (until 30 March 2017) took over the coordinating responsibility for that project, initially supported by Markus Berger. When Verena Coscia joined the project the implementation of a comprehensive PR strategy was implemented: All PR materials were oriented towards specific target groups. The SHARE-ERIC Annual Report, for instance, received a highly professional layout. The SHARE website was completely restructured. On the occasion of the publication of the First Result Book for Wave 5 a SHARE press conference in Brussels was held. Several new newsletters were introduced, amongst them the SHARE findings newsletter. PR channels and measures were modernized. The activities of Verena were complemented by the graphic masterpieces of Tobias Roeckl, a professional graphic designer, who produced not only



Andrea Oepen



Verena Coscia



Stephanie Lasson

the glossy Annual Report for SHARE, but also several brochures, flyers and cards. Recently, Philipp Beck took over the PR work from Verena. Philipp also oversees the documentation of all SHARE-based publications and was able to surface a high number of publications through a systematic research effort in all SHARE countries.

2.9.22 SHARE-ERIC EUROPEAN RELATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT

Andrea Oepen with Verena Coscia, Philipp Beck and Daniel Schmidtz

This project aims at highlighting SHARE as the European Research Infrastructure Consortium in all relevant questions, especially as regards coordination and communication with the SHARE-ERIC Council, the European Commission, the national ministries, SHARE users and other interest groups. Furthermore, it secures compliance of SHARE activities with data protection laws, ethical committees' regulations etc. Finally, it contributes to securing long-term funding for SHARE by overseeing political processes on the European and national level.

2.9.23 RITRAIN

Andrea Oepen

There has never been a greater need for skilled managers and operators of research infrastructure (RI). Europe must develop the workforce that will turn ~50 nascent RIs with sites in different countries into powerhouses of support

for major projects comparable to understanding the blueprint of life or discovering new subatomic particles. For a detailed list of RIs in Europe please use the MERIL website.

Ritrain builds on the results of the RAMIRI2 project to provide high-quality training directed at the management of RIs, with a particular emphasis on distributed research infrastructures.

Ritrain will develop a flagship training program enabling RIs across all domains to gain expertise on governance, organization, financial and staff management, funding, IP, service provision and outreach in an international context. It will be designed and delivered by experts who have set up and managed RIs from concept to maturity. We will define competencies required by RIs through consultation with their senior managers.

The resulting competency framework will underpin a Bologna-compliant degree, the Master in Research Infrastructure Management, with three delivery routes.

Professionals working in RIs (or organizations representing them) can dip into the content, focusing on areas where there is most need.

Management teams can take the course as an organization, dividing modules between them to gain a certificate for the RI. This will flag the RI as an organization that values staff development, improving its attractiveness as an employer.

Recent graduates and others wishing to enhance their employability can take a full master's degree.

Course content will include webinars led by senior managers of RIs. A staff-exchange program will catalyze exchange of best practice and foster cooperation to develop a mobile work force effective across many RIs. By the end of the project we will be delivering a master's curriculum funded through course fees. Others with an interest in adopting it will be encouraged to do so, providing a means of expanding the program. Europe's research community and global collaborators will gain from world-class facilities to support excellent, high-impact research to benefit humankind.

2.9.24 FROM ERIC NETWORK TO AN ERIC FORUM

Andrea Oepen

SHARE-ERIC was the first research infrastructure setting up an ERIC as legal basis in 2009. Meanwhile, nearly 20 of such ERICs have been established coming from completely different scientific domains, but sharing the same legal structure. The EC together with established and upcoming ERICs, representatives of involved ministries and experts have started in 2015 to meet on a regular basis to have a well-structured exchange of experiences. During the 4th ERIC network meeting in Amsterdam CER-ERIC, SHARE-ERIC and BBMRI-ERIC were asked to draft a proposal for an even deeper collaboration as an ERIC Forum based initially on a Memorandum of Understanding. The ERIC Forum aims at giving the ERICs a common voice, structured approach for overcoming common problems and to support new ERICs.

2.9.25 ASKING MOSES TO HELP WITH TRANSLATION VERIFICATION

Yuri Pettinicchi

Our aim is to perform translation verification efficiently within the constraints of budget and limited manpower. This project describes our approach to translation verification.

We built up a program that reads the outcome provided by translators, stores translation and metadata, performs sanity checks, i.e. empty field or wrong indexation, and a content related check.

For the latter we rely on the use of a statistical machine translation system (Moses) to provide back translations. Moses uses a corpus of approved pairs of translations and a calibrated model to provide the most likely back translation.

As a last step our program evaluates text similarity comparing the back translation provided by Moses and the original English version. The final outcome of our program is a report on the quality of the translations, flagging text to be re-checked.

Our approach processes a high volume of data/text efficiently. In this paper we measure the incidence of the false positives, i.e. flagged items that were translated properly. This program still needs further improvement to be reliable for long sentences and out-of-context situations.

2.9.26 SHARE TRANSLATION PROCEDURES

Yuri Pettinicchi with Frederic Malter

This project handles the translation-related procedures utilized in the multi-disciplinary and cross-national Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). In particular, the project deals with the questionnaire development, the translation phase, and the national computer-assisted personal interview (CAPI) building. SHARE utilizes an online translation management tool (TMT) that in a latter phase is used to create the national CAPI. In a first phase, the questionnaire is developed, which is coordinated internationally. An item glossary with background information for the translators and with interviewer instructions is generated. In a second phase (i.e., the translation process), SHARE differentiates between items of previous waves that only get revised, and new items that follow the TRAPD (translation, review, adjudication, pretesting, and documentation) translation method (Harkness 2003). In the TRAPD, two independent translators, who belong to the relevant country teams, produce a first draft. A second draft is developed based on the feedback of experts. A reviewer (i.e., the country team operator) then advances the optimal version, and an adjudicator (i.e., the country team leader) takes the final decision. The process is documented with the TMT.

Once the translation process has been finalized, the national CAPI is built on the basis of the TMT. Then the country teams test their national CAPI extensively. Once all the errors are corrected, the national CAPI is ready to go on-field.

Two test-runs, named "pre-test" and "field-rehearsal", provide additional feedback to the quality of the translation. The country teams have a debriefing session after each test run with their national Survey Agency.

2.9.27 TOOL DEVELOPMENT: SOFTWARE OF ELECTRONIC CONTACT PROTOCOL (SMS)

Gregor Sand with Karin Schuller and Frederic Malter

The SMS is a software for interviewers that provides detailed household information, facilitates the documentation of household contacts and appointments, and starts and synchronizes interviews. SMS enhancement includes extensive testing of new software prototypes, real-life simulations of the software in its environment, and providing feedback to software developers. Apart from that the project aims at improving the SMS contact codes, eligibility criteria, user-friendliness of the software, and user manuals.

2.9.28 TOOL DEVELOPMENT: SOFTWARE FOR MANAGING HOUSEHOLDS AND OVERALL SAMPLE (SD)

Gregor Sand with Karin Schuller and Frederic Malter

The SD is a software tool for survey agencies that contains the entire household sample of a country, that allows the assignation of households to interviewers, and that produces fieldwork statistics that can be used for monitor-



Imke Herold

ing purposes. SD enhancement includes extensive testing of new software prototypes, real-life simulations of the software in its environment, and feedback to software developers. Apart from that, the project aims at improving the SD export files that produce fieldwork statistics, comprehensibility of the system output, management of households and contact information, user-friendliness of the software, and user manuals.

2.9.29 TOOL DEVELOPMENT: SOFTWARE FOR THE COMPUTER-ASSISTED PERSONAL INTERVIEW (CAPI)

Melanie Wagner with Annette Scherpenzeel and Frederic Malter

This project encompasses the compilation of input for questionnaire content and questionnaire improvements from the international group of researchers and from interviewers before and during pretest and field rehearsal.

Since May 2017, Professor Hendrik Jürges leads the process as "Head of questionnaire development". An important part of the work is the collaboration with software developers on the implementation and refinement of the questionnaire which takes place in close cooperation with the testing team.

Analyses on item quality with internal data releases, checks of translation quality and analyses of interview and item duration are being conducted. The work progress is being presented regularly at internal SHARE conferences. Documentation of the generic English CAPI in a cross-wave overview is another vital part of the work.

2.9.30 SHARE-RV: LINKING SURVEY DATA WITH ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS OF THE GERMAN PENSION FUND

Annette Scherpenzeel with Imke Herold and Sabine Friedel

SHARE-RV is the follow-up study of a pilot study which was implemented in the third wave of SHARE. Its goal is to create a database for interdisciplinary research on aging in Germany by linking SHARE Survey data with administrative process data of the German Pension Fund. Since the fourth wave of SHARE, the project SHARE-RV has been funded by the "Forschungsnetzwerk Alterssicherung" (FNA) and been fully implemented in the German questionnaire. All new German respondents as well as all panel members who did not consent in previous waves will be asked for consent to link their survey data with administrative records of the German Pension Fund. The administrative data will be updated and published every year.

The project was led by Julie Korbmacher until March 2017, after which it was taken over by Annette Scherpenzeel. The project is funded by the FNA.

2.9.31 GERMAN SHARE SURVEY

Annette Scherpenzeel with Felizia Hanemann

The German SHARE Survey is part of the SHARE research infrastructure. The project management of the German survey involves the preparation and coordination of the SHARE field work with the

assigned survey agency in Germany, the monitoring of the fieldwork outcomes (response and retention rates, data quality), and the communication with SHARE Central. The fourth and fifth wave of the German SHARE Survey were funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF), the sixth and seventh wave by the German Research Foundation (DFG).

2.9.32 SERISS WORK PACKAGE REPRESENTING THE POPULATION

Annette Scherpenzeel with Johanna Bristle and Michael Bergmann

Synergies for Europe's Research Infrastructures in the Social Sciences (SERISS) is a four-year project that aims to strengthen and harmonize social science research across Europe. Work Package 2 of this project, called "Representing the Population" is coordinated by SHARE. The aim of the Work Package is to improve the harmonization of sampling frames which are used in different surveys of the population in European countries, and the harmonization of the information which is used from these sampling frames. Researchers from the four large cross-national face-to-face surveys involved in SERISS have put their efforts together to work on this aim: the Survey of Health, Ageing, and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), the European Social Survey (ESS), the Gender and Generations Program (GGP) and the European Values Study (EVS). The work is divided across five tasks:

- Task 2.1: Mapping and improving European sampling practice
- Task 2.2: Learning from administrative data
- Task 2.3: Weighting for complex survey designs
- Task 2.4: Handling of item non-response
- Task 2.5: Including the institutional population into a sample survey of the general population

One major activity of the work package, feeding into several of the deliverables, was a survey of sampling experts carried out jointly by the four large surveys in SERISS (ESS, EVS, GGP and SHARE). In addition, an extensive inventory and database across all four studies and many other studies has been made, to explore the inclusion of the institutionalized population. Finally, significant improvements, in a statistical sense, were made in panel weighting procedures and an important innovation in the imputation method for household income was designed.

The partners in this work package were actively involved in the organization of the first SERISS Survey Network event, with invitations extended to external sampling experts, held in Munich in December 2016.

2.9.33 SHARE ACCELEROMETER PROJECT

Annette Scherpenzeel with Luzia Weiss

Physical activity habits often change with increasing age and after life events (e.g. retirement, divorce) and might interact with economic and social factors in

their impact on health. In Wave 8, we will extend the objective measurements obtained in previous waves in SHARE with the collection of physical activity data by using accelerometry. The objective accelerometer measures facilitate the comparison across countries and permit adjustments of self-reported measures of activity. Furthermore, it can reliably measure sedentary behavior, which is currently considered a major determinant of health, mobility in old age, and sleep patterns. The study goals are:

1. Objectively measure daily activity levels and sleep patterns of a subsample of the SHARE panel members
2. Compare self-reported physical activity levels to accelerometry derived physical activity, correct for DIF in self-reported physical activity
3. Compare the physical activity levels in SHARE with those in ELSA
4. Examine the determinants of physical activity and difference between retired and working panel members
5. Examine how physical activity and sitting time is related to health outcomes during ageing, in particular by looking at mobility, falling risk and balance, obesity

The study will be implemented in a randomly selected subsample of about 200 panel members in 10 SHARE countries. We have 50 accelerometers available per country, so each accelerometer will be worn by 4 respondents in succession. The objective activity data are collected using an accelerometer, which the respondent wears on the thigh for eight days.

The study is funded by the NIA grant "Enhancing the Comparability of SHARE with HRS and ELSA".

2.9.34 TIME EXPENDITURE IN SHARE

Annette Scherpenzeel with Melanie Wagner and Jeny Tony Philip

In Wave 8, SHARE will implement a Time Expenditure module as an add-on to the regular core panel questionnaire. The purpose of this module is to measure how much time people over 50 years spend on different activities and to keep track of changes in their time expenditure, after retirement or after changes in their living situation or health. The module has been developed based on earlier research and literature, and asks respondents about the time they spent, on the day before, on a range of general activity categories.

The panel data on time expenditure will be used to analyze the stability of time use patterns of the 50+ population, changes after retirement and the relationship to health and general satisfaction as already measured in SHARE.

2.9.35 LEGAL AND ETHICAL ISSUES

Daniel Schmidutz with Andrea Oepen

This project seeks to identify legal requirements and ethical issues occurring at different stages of the research process in social science survey research and to compile and systematize all relevant information from the data collection phase through to the phases of data dissemination and long-run data preservation. Taking into account the various types of data being recorded in modern surveys such as SHARE, the project

aims to define guidelines for appropriate data protection measures and to develop standards for procedures requiring legal and ethical consideration (such as data linkage procedures) in order to enable survey researchers to cope with the legal and ethical challenges resulting from data integration and linking. Besides the collection and systematization of information on ethical guidelines/frameworks and legal provisions in the EU member states, the creation of templates for letters and communication (e.g. with ethics committees), model contracts for the involved partners (e.g. with the survey agencies) and generic fieldwork materials (such as consent forms and information leaflets), as well as the investigation of appropriate procedures for research data access are part of this project.

2.9.36 DATA PROTECTION IN EMPIRICAL RESEARCH IN GERMANY

Daniel Schmidutz

This project seeks to strengthen data protection competencies in the empirical social, behavioral and economic sciences and to raise awareness among researchers for data protection issues. It aims at informing researchers in the social, behavioral, and economic sciences, about data protection in Germany that is relevant to empirical research. The project is a cooperation between researchers from different scientific institutions in Germany under the auspices of the German Data Forum (Rat für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsdaten, RatSWD). The SHARE Research Data Center (FDZ-SHARE), as accredited by the German Data Forum, takes part in this project.

The project was completed in February 2017 with the publication of the following handout on data protection: "RatSWD Output 5 – Handreichung Datenschutz". The handout provides a succinct overview of relevant aspects of data protection in relation to empirical social, behavioral and economic research projects and deals with the principles and requirements of data protection with a focus on primary and secondary data use. The first part outlines the principles of data protection, the legal framework in Germany, and fundamental concepts. The second part focuses on those aspects of data protection that are relevant before, during and after empirical research projects.

2.9.37 SERISS: CONSENT AND BIOMARKERS (WORK PACKAGE 6, TASK 6.4)

Daniel Schmidutz with Luzia Weiss

Synergies for Europe's Research Infrastructures in the Social Sciences (SERISS) is a four-year project that aims to strengthen and harmonize social science research across Europe. Work Package 6 of this project, called "New forms of data – legal, ethical and quality issues", addresses major legal and ethical challenges facing cross-national social science research, which relies on access to large-scale data on an individual level. These issues are tackled with a particular focus on social surveys and the use of new data types in a social survey context, including biomarkers, social media data and administrative data.



Stephanie
Stuck

Tasks 6.4 of this Work Package, called "Consent and Biomarkers", is coordinated and conducted by SHARE. It aims to evaluate the experiences from consent in the 2015 SHARE Dried Blood Spot collection and to develop strategies for the inclusion of biological samples in population-based social survey databases and biobank policy rules in a transnational setting, taking into account all relevant data protection provisions (including requirements to obtain ethics approval). Furthermore, it aims to investigate the possibilities of 'broad consent' with regard to the storage and use of biological samples in different European countries as well as the consequences that the European General Data Protection Regulation may have for scientific research in this regard.

2.9.38 SHARE DATA ACCESS

Daniel Schmidutz with Andrea Oepen, Stephanie Stuck, Sabrina Zuber and Julie Korbmacher

The SHARE data are distributed by SHARE-ERIC (Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe – European Research Infrastructure Consortium) to registered users through the SHARE Research Data Center.

This project is related to the provision of access to the data collected and generated in the SHARE projects for scientific research purposes. In accordance with the philosophy of sharing the data as soon as possible with the entire scientific community, the project aims to adopt a release policy that gives free, quick and convenient access to all scientific users world-wide subject to European Union

and national data protection laws as well as the SHARE Conditions of Use.

Furthermore, this project ensures that the SHARE Research Data Center (FDZ-SHARE) complies with the Criteria of the German Council for Social and Economic Data (PDF) (Rat für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsdaten, RatSWD) for providing access to microdata and that the access provided by SHARE-ERIC meets the requirements of the European Charter for Access to Research Infrastructures (PDF) ("Wide Access" mode).

2.9.39 THE EUROPEAN GENERAL DATA PROTECTION REGULATION AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR SHARE

Daniel Schmidutz with Andrea Oepen and Stephanie Stuck

The "General Data Protection Regulation" (GDPR, Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC) entered into force on 24 May 2016 and will directly apply from 25 May 2018 in all EU Member States. Consequently, SHARE-ERIC has to comply with all the provisions set out by this new European data protection legislation.

The aim of this project is to ensure compliance of the SHARE data collection, processing and dissemination as well as all other operations of SHARE-ERIC and the SHARE Country Teams with the GDPR. The project includes the review and (where necessary) revision of all

existing documents (such as contractual documents, memos on data processing and consent materials) and procedures (e.g. the processing of internal and released SHARE data, storage and processing SHARE user data and technical and organizational security measures) that relate to data protection. Particular importance is placed on compliance with documentation and verification duties set out in the GDPR.

The project also seeks to establish constant exchange of information on data protection related topics and in particular new legislation with other scientific institutions, research infrastructures and scientific projects. Since SHARE is centrally coordinated at the Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy SHARE cooperates with other Max Planck Institutes and the Data Protection Officer of the Max Planck Society in a working group (set up in September 2016) that develops a data protection concept in accordance with the provisions of the GDPR. Furthermore, exchange of information on this topic takes place with the European Social Survey (ESS) since SHARE and ESS are facing similar challenges.

2.9.40 LINKING SHARE SURVEY DATA AND ADMINISTRATIVE DATA – AN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

*Karin Schuller with Daniel Schmidtz,
Stephanie Stuck, Yuri Pettinicchi, Julie
Korbmacher and Andrea Oepen*

As SHARE Germany has great experience in linking survey and administrative data within the German subsample (see: SHARE-RV), this project expands the procedure to other SHARE countries.

In the meantime, eight additional countries (Austria, Denmark, Estonia, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the Province of Girona in Spain, as well as Belgium, and Finland) decided to implement record linkage with the goal of combining the national SHARE data with administrative data. However, the status quo of the implementation of the record linkage project varies a lot between the participating countries. The actual linkage is still work in progress in most of the countries as the exact procedures of how the data will be linked have to be documented and reviewed before the actual linkage is carried out. The latest successful linkage has recently been executed in Denmark, where Danish SHARE data has been linked with register data from Statistics Denmark (socio-demographic and economic data) and the Danish Health Data Authority (health data).

2.9.41 SHARE DATA BASE MANAGEMENT

Stephanie Stuck

This project consists of the overall planning, coordination and organization of all aspects of SHARE data base management – from raw data extraction to scientific releases, integration of new countries, data documentation and the preparation of the preload for the next waves. It also entails the coordination with other SHARE units at SHARE Central. Furthermore the project comprises the coordination of the collaboration with software developer and data providers at CentERdata, as well as university-based country and area teams with regard to SHARE tools, questionnaires and data.

2.9.42 A CODING MODULE FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY QUESTIONS (SERISS WP8)

Stephanie Stuck

This is a joint project with other large European surveys (ESS, GGP, EVS and SHARE). The objective is to provide cross-country harmonized, fast, high-quality and cost-effective coding of open ended questions on respondents' occupations, industries, employment status and education into international standardized classification systems, and to develop a tool to collect standardized social network information.

Building on the current technology and the partners' experiences, cross-country harmonized, fast, high-quality and cost-effective coding modules for these variables will be developed.

The modules will use a large multi-lingual dictionary with ten thousands of entries on job titles, industry names and fields of education and training. Additionally, the module will include country-specific, structured lists of educational qualifications and employment status categories. The module will then provide up-to-date codes for these classifications.

2.9.43 IMPLEMENTATION OF AN AUTOMATED ADAPTIVE TESTING FRAMEWORK FOR SHARE SURVEY SOFTWARE

Jeny Tony Philip

This project involves the development and implementation of test-automation tools. The current operational process used to ensure the quality of the released CAPI software involves a lot of manual testing. In order to streamline this process and also to eliminate the repetitive, time-consuming nature of the process, it was decided to partially automate this process using software (capture/playback) tools. Tool development is using C#.

The process of creating a test-automation tool started with the review of existing solutions and tools. The next steps included designing the basic architecture and creating test cases to use as input for this tool. This is an iterative process where test cases will be created for the preload and scenarios will be created and implemented according to project requirements. The initial strategy was to hardcode responses but a next step would be to do this on a more intuitive level. The possibility of using keystroke data to replicate errors is being explored.

An initial prototype was developed for the SHARE Wave 7 CAPI which was developed in Blaise 4.8. This is currently being adapted for use with the new SHARE Wave 8 CAPI which is being developed in Blaise 5. The possibility of adapting automated tools that are used by sister surveys are also being explored.

2.9.44 SHARE GENERIC CAPI SOFTWARE TESTING AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

Jeny Tony Philip with Melanie Wagner and Frederic Malter

This project involves the organization and implementation of SHARE CAPI software testing related activities within SHARE Central including planning and coordination of test resources, system testing, maintenance testing, confirmation testing, error reporting, follow up, version control and data analysis activities to support testing. It also involves coordination with the development team at CentERdata during the generic CAPI software development, testing, adaptation and implementation phases.

The preliminary test run occurs much ahead of the main collection. In this first test run the questionnaire, the software tools, and data upload procedures are tested in a real-field scenario. The priority at this stage is to detect major bugs in the tools and put new items to a first test. After this preliminary fieldwork, the data is analyzed on data quality aspects to inform questionnaire development. The preliminary questionnaire once finalized is programmed into a first CAPI format in the universal language, English. This first generic CAPI has to be exten-

sively tested in order to assess technical functionality and operational issues and to trace and rectify more complex content issues. This will in most instances be an iterative process whereby the questionnaire undergoes several rounds of improvement until a stable first version is achieved that can be used for the preliminary dress rehearsals. A similar testing process is followed for the field rehearsal and main data collection.

2.9.45 SHARE NATIONAL CAPI VERSION CONTROL AND RELEASE MANAGEMENT

Jeny Tony Philip with Yuri Pettinicchi and Frederic Malter

The implementation release and version management of the CAPI software for the national instrument in thirty-nine different languages has to be coordinated to suit the training schedules of the survey agencies while at the same time optimizing the work load for the developers, country teams and SHARE Central. This involves a lot of advance planning to manage such a number of national instruments within the limited time schedule. In wave 7, the most recent wave, this included twenty monolingual CAPIs, seven bilingual CAPIs and two trilingual CAPIs.

Owing to deviations in style of functioning across national teams, there are always differences in the number of iterations between translation, development of the national CAPIs, testing, maintenance and final implementation. Other factors which could impact the release process are interim conceptual changes, technological migrations and communication bottlenecks.

2.9.46 SHARE NATIONAL CAPI TESTING AND QUALITY ASSURANCE – COORDINATION WITH COUNTRY TEAMS

Jeny Tony Philip with Yuri Pettinicchi and Frederic Malter

This project involves the coordination with Country Teams, CentERdata and Share Central Team during the National CAPI software development and testing. Once first national versions of the CAPI are compiled these have to be tested locally in the target regions across various test cases and scenarios. Testing has to be done by several persons to cover as many different interview scenarios as possible. Intensive testing helps to identify bugs in the instrument related to language, missing response options, routing or technical issues. After revising translation issues, unresolved problems are evaluated and resolved ahead of generating new instruments.

In some instances, national versions are the only way to detect certain issues which – although not evident in the generic CAPI – have a generic impact in that the issues have implications across countries. In such situations, it became necessary to unfreeze the generic questionnaire again to rectify these transnational issues. In order to streamline the process and reduce the workload of the national teams, a few countries are used as frontrunners during the testing and release process. This helps ensure that a majority of countries can start translation on a really stable version which had already been proofed by the frontrunner teams. Even after the initial screening it is possible that there are serious country-specific problems which

necessitate the building-up of the questionnaire again. For some countries this can involve several versions and several rounds of testing to be executed before a stable national version can be built up. This can occur not just because of country-specific deviations and language-specific adaptations but also due to differences in the operating systems and computing environment in different countries. This process is repeated until a robust version of the national CAPI can be used in the field. There may be several preliminary rounds until the required technical improvements and cuts are incorporated into a final instrument to be used in the field.

2.9.47 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COLLECTION OF DRIED BLOOD SPOTS IN ALL COUNTRIES OF SHARE

Luzia Weiss with Daniel Schmidutz and Andrea Oepen

Learning from the experiences made in a pilot study in the context of the German subsample of SHARE Wave and an additional international pretest in six European countries in Wave 5, we prepared the collection of Dried Blood Spots (DBS) in most of the SHARE countries in Wave 6.

The DBS samples are going to be analyzed with regard to biomarkers that are shown to be related to (i) the ageing process, (ii) to age-related diseases as well as (iii) to diseases highly influenced by life style and social environment such as cardiovascular diseases or diabetes. They therefore provide highly relevant information in the context of SHARE. In

particular, we plan to analyze total cholesterol, glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c), C-reactive protein (CRP), a set of cytokines and vitamin D.

This project starts with the obtaining of the approval of the ethics committees in all participating countries and ensuring the compliance with data protection provisions. This includes the evaluation of laboratory validation studies and field results, the preparation of all written materials (e.g. study protocol for ethic approvals in all SHARE countries, interviewer manual, training documents and fieldwork materials), the purchase of all materials needed for collecting DBS samples and planning the logistic processes to distribute these materials to the participating SHARE countries as well as the selection of an appropriate way to having the DBS samples sent to the central biobank in Denmark where they will be stored. This SHARE biobank was installed beforehand in cooperation with the biobank at the Danish Twin Registry (DTR) located at the Faculty of Health Sciences at the University of Southern Denmark (SDU).

Furthermore, the project involves the designing and testing of the biomarker software module, and computing of fieldwork statistics regarding the biomarker module to control fieldwork progress. Additionally, the conception of the training procedure, as well as the support of country team members and the survey agencies in charge of the DBS collection is part of this project.

This project is conducted in cooperation with Martina Börsch-Supan and Karen Andersen-Ranberg (SDU).

2.9.48 COORDINATING THE LABORATORY ANALYSES OF DRIED BLOOD SPOT (DBS) SAMPLES COLLECTED IN SHARE WAVE 6

Luzia Weiss with Sabine Friedel, Julie Korbmacher and Andrea Oepen

More than 27000 Dried Blood Spots (DBS) samples have been collected during Wave 6 of the Survey of Health, Ageing, and Retirement (SHARE). They will be used to gather objective information on the respondents' health status and, therefore, will be analyzed for biomarkers correlated to certain health conditions that are typical for later life (e.g., cardiovascular diseases or cognitive decline) and/or are influenced by life style (such as diabetes).

Before starting the laboratory analyses, for each sample the availability of a consent form signed by the respondent has to be confirmed. Furthermore, each sample has to be linkable (via a barcoded number) to the SHARE interview data. This work has been coordinated mainly by Sabine Friedel and Julie Korbmacher. All samples for which the two above-mentioned conditions are met (approx. 98%) are now being analyzed in two laboratories: at the Staten Serum Institute (SSI) in Copenhagen, Denmark, and at the Department of Laboratory Medicine of the University of Washington (UW) in Seattle, USA. Specific contracts have been drawn up with these laboratories. The selection, shipment, analyses and linkage of the results is tracked and coordinated centrally at MEA. The sample tracking is coordinated by Luzia Weiss. Marker selection and coordinating shipment and laboratory work is conducted

in cooperation with Martina Börsch-Supan (University of Southern Denmark, SDU).

2.9.49 PRELOAD

Sabrina Zuber with Fabio Franzese

For a longitudinal Study like SHARE, a compilation of a preload database is essential. Preload data are data which come from a previous wave of data collection and are loaded in the Sample Management System to steer the survey instrument of a new wave. The preload database includes mainly demographic information, interview status, information on household composition, eligibility status and selected content information. This project is about conceptualization and compiling of the preload file. Conceptualization is repeatedly necessary due to questionnaire changes affecting the set of variables to be preloaded. This needs to be done in close coordination with CentERdata. Thereafter, program routines have to be adapted accordingly to compile the preload data for all countries and all data collection phases (pretest, field rehearsal and main data collection). For this we also need input from survey agencies. We process and include information provided by survey agencies in our correction routines and preload programs to generate a proper preload file.

2.9.50 COUNTRY TEAM SUPPORT

Sabrina Zuber with Fabio Franzese, Tim Birkenbach, Stefan Gruber and Markus Kotte

High standards are applied concerning cross national comparability and harmonization in the SHARE data base management, which requires extensive coordination and training of country teams. Country team members need to be trained regularly, as personnel in country teams are subjected to change and new countries join.

Coordination and training involves the preparation of meetings, the actual training (meetings), provision of manuals, and support via email, telephone and web conferences. New country team members are invited to attend special training courses to learn about general processes in SHARE or to visit MEA in order to work on specific tasks and get more detailed instructions. Various special meetings are held to teach and integrate new countries into SHARE.

2.10 OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE TASKS

2.10.1 THE PENSION SIMULATION PROGRAM MEA-PENSIM

Johannes Rausch

To be able to analyze the future course of the German pension insurance system, along with the effects of actual and/or prospective reforms, one requires a simulation model capable of imaging the system in line with its decisive determinants. In the process, a variety of potential demographic and economic developments must be taken into account.

MEA-Pensim is a pension simulation program that is continually being advanced. It depicts the pay-as-you-go public pillar of the German pension insurance scheme as well as selected aspects of private funded retirement arrangements, and can thus be regarded as a simulation model for the entire multi-pillar system of old-age provision in Germany.

MEA-Pensim strives for realistic projections into the future of the German pension insurance system. It thereby focuses primarily on issues relating to the prospective effects of demographic change on contribution rates and the level of pension benefits. How serious are the consequences of a declining pension level – based on diverse reform scenarios – likely to be for retirees? Can the supplementary, government-sponsored Riester plan close the expected gap in statutory old-age provision? What share of retirees' pension income will eventually be provided by supplementary retirement arrangements?

With the aid of versatile model calculations, the simulation program moreover estimates the impact of various pension-policy measures against the backdrop of differing assumptions about demographic and economic developments, and subsequently drafts appropriate reform proposals. Important questions here target the system's long-range stability, or the extent to which changes on the labor market are able to offset the repercussions of demographic change.

Since 2015, MEA-Pensim was continually updated with respect to changes in the underlying model parameters. For instance, we considered the large migration inflow into Germany for the future development of the labor market and its consequences for the pension system and updated the population forecast in accordance with the German Federal Statistical Office. We also included the latest pension reforms of 2014 and their impact on the labor force participation and pension claiming behavior. Moreover, the code was improved. Specifically, we switched from a calculation on a yearly to a monthly basis. This refines our analysis since, for instance, the increase of the statutory eligibility age happens in monthly steps. Further smaller improvements were:

- the introduction of the calculation of the net standard pension level before taxes
- the refinement of the calculation of the general tax subsidy to the pension system
- the improvement of the rules for accumulating earnings points

- the programming of alternative pension adjustment rules to simulate reform options

The updated program was used to deliver forecasts of different reform options especially during the pension debate 2016 (see project 2.2.27). Furthermore, the outcome parameters from the MEA-Pensim projections entered various other projects, for example, the projection of the pension gap (project 2.1.10), the ISSP (project 2.2.2) and the Peterson project (project 2.3.1).

2.10.2 SAVE

Christian Hunkler with Raphael Guber

SAVE is a representative, longitudinal survey on households' financial behavior with a special focus on savings and old-age provision. The SAVE panel (Sparen und AltersVorsorgE in Deutschland) was started in 2001 and was completed with the tenth wave of data collection in 2013. SAVE was supported by the German Research Foundation (DFG) until 2010 and afterwards by the Max Planck Society. In addition, SAVE 2013 received funding from the German Association of Insurance Economics (DVfVW).

Various projects within and especially outside the Institute continue using SAVE data. In this project we deal with making the SAVE data accessible, and this includes tailored user support.

3 PROMOTION OF JUNIOR SCIENTISTS

This section gives an overview of MEA's strategy to promote young researchers. During the very first weeks at MEA, each junior researcher is assigned to a (more) senior researcher who acts as a mentor during the entire doctorate (see subsection 3.1). From the very beginning, all researchers present their work periodically in our weekly MEA Seminar (subsection 3.3). Once a year, we all retreat for a couple of days to a quiet location to discuss and reflect on our research (subsection 3.4). In order to improve their research skills, we encourage our researchers to make use of the many courses offered at Munich's two universities (Departments of Economics, Social Sciences, and Statistics). In addition to the universities' course program, we have established an internal course program in empirical methods that is tailored to the needs of our researchers (see subsection 3.5). We also organize the weekly Research Workshop Empirical Economics together with the faculty from the Economics Department of Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU), a further possibility for our researchers to meet other researchers, learn about related research and how to discuss academic issues (subsection 3.7). Whenever our researchers need to improve further skills, we encourage them to take part in whatever courses are offered around the world (subsection 3.6). We also prompt our researchers to present their work at international conferences and workshops (subsection 5) and encourage them to visit other researchers abroad (subsection 3.8). Finally, we host internees from time to time who perform rather autonomous research

projects (subsection 3.9). The success of our strategy is documented, e.g., in best dissertation prices, best paper prices, and the placements of researchers who leave MEA (section 9).

3.1 MEA MENTORING PROGRAM

In order to promote the research of our junior researchers and make best use of the expertise of our more senior researchers, MEA has set up a mentoring program that assigns to each junior researcher one or two senior researchers with similar research interests. Mentors and mentees meet on a regular basis to monitor and foster the research progress of the mentees. Through its inherent discussions on research, the mentoring program has generated a substantial amount of joint research projects of mentors together with mentees. In order to also and particularly promote more senior researchers, we additionally involve internationally recognized researchers to support the advancement of our team in terms of research activity, conference presentations and publications. MEA Senior Mentors usually provide on-site mentoring at least once a year but are available for advice during the remainder of the year. Since the program was introduced in 2016, the following experts have served as external mentors: Frank Windmeijer (University of Bristol), Rob Alesie (University of Groningen), Michael Hurd (RAND) and Michael Haliassos (Goethe-Universität Frankfurt).

3.2 DISSERTATIONS AT MEA

Within the reporting period, 4 MEA researchers have finished their PhD (2 in economics, 1 in sociology, and 1 in social sciences). 4 more researchers have handed in their theses but have not yet formally obtained their PhD (2 in economics, 2 in sociology). Moreover, MEA is popular with Master and Bachelor students, often MEA research assistants or interns themselves, for the supervision of their theses. We supervised 6 Master theses (3 in economics, 2 in sociology and 1 in psychology) and 1 Bachelor thesis (economics).

Below is a list of these theses:

Completed

Kutlu Koc, Vesile: *PhD in Economics:* "Essays on Subjective Survival Probabilities, Consumption, and Retirement Decisions", Universiteit Utrecht, 2015

Schuller, Karin: *PhD in Social Sciences:* "Ethnic Inequality in Vocational Education in Germany – An Analysis of the Impact of Spatial and Historical Context", Universität Mannheim, 2016

Rausch, Johannes: *PhD in Economics:* "Reformen der Sozialsysteme – Aus- und Wechselwirkungen anhand ausgewählter Simulationsrechnungen [Reforms of the Social Security Systems]", Technische Universität München (TUM), 2016

Bristle, Johanna: *PhD in Sociology:* "Health Inequalities in Europe with Insights from Survey Practice", Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nürnberg, 2017

Submitted in 2017

Guber, Raphael: *PhD in Economics:* "Essays in Applied Econometrics and Health Economics", Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Hanemann, Felizia: *PhD in Economics:* "Labor market inactivity and health in old age: What role do institutional, occupational and social factors play?", Technische Universität München (TUM)

Gruber, Stefan: *PhD in Sociology:* "The Long-Term Consequences of Migration for Subjective Well-Being and Cognitive Functioning", Otto-Friedrich-Universität Bamberg

Sand, Gregor: *PhD in Sociology:* "Migration and Well-Being in Old Age", Universität Mannheim

Master and Bachelor theses

Kögel, Heinrich: *Master in Economics:* "Twins-Based Estimates of the Return to Education: An Analysis of Outliers", Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU), 2015

Alt, Benedikt: *Master in Economics:* "The Possibilities of Estimating the Causal Effect of Health on Retirement using SHARE-RV", Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU), 2015

Friedel, Sabine: *Master in Sociology:* "Interviewereffekte auf item-nonresponse – Eine Analyse mit den Daten des Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) [Interviewer Effects on Item Nonresponse – An Analysis Based on the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE)]", Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU), 2016

Kronsnabl, Judith: *Master in Sociology:* "Der Einfluss des Sozio-ökonomischen Status auf die objektive Gesundheit älterer Menschen [Does Socio-Economic Status Influence Grip Strength in Older Europeans?]", Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU), 2016

Mehrbrodt, Tabea: *Master in Psychology:* "Connected. Can the Differences in Subjective Well-Being between Migrants and Natives Be Explained by Social Networks?", Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU), 2017

Bordt, Sebastian: *Master in Economics:* "Estimating Unobserved Heterogeneity in Experimental Economics", Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU), 2017

Maier, Christina: *Bachelor in Economics:* "What Can We Learn from the Civil Service Pension Funds in Germany? – An Institutional and Financial Analysis", Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU), 2016

3.3 MEA SEMINAR

The MEA Seminar is MEA's research and doctoral seminar. On the one hand, researchers from all over the world present their work at MEA giving our researchers the opportunity to learn about current research issues and how to present and discuss them (see also subsection 3.7). On the other hand, and this has become the focus of the seminar, MEA researchers present their own research at the MEA Seminar giving them the opportunity to practice presentations and receive feedback on their research. In addition, the MEA Seminar is part of the PhD program of Technische Universität München (TUM). Given the wide range of MEA researchers' educational backgrounds (economics, sociology, mathematics, psychology, political science, biology, management, statistics, demography, philosophy, chemistry, criminology), the discussions are highly interdisciplinary and benefit from the interaction between the different perspectives of those diverse disciplines. In the reporting period, we had 121 talks: 82 of MEA researchers (38 PhD students, 44 PostDocs), 4 of members from the Social Law Department, 5 of students of Technische Universität München (TUM), 8 of members of Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU) and 22 of researchers from outside Munich (8 Germany, 11 rest of Europe, 2 USA, 1 rest of the world). 6 talks were given within the Joint Social Law MEA Seminar.

Below is a list of the talks:

7 Jan 2015

Skopek, Nora (Universität Bamberg): "Wealth as a Distinct Dimension of Social Inequality"

21 Jan 2015

Lumsdaine, Robin (American University): "When Things Aren't Always as they Seem"

28 Jan 2015

Reitmeier, Martina (Technische Universität München): "Routines and Habits in Food Choices of Senior"

4 Feb 2015

Felderer, Barbara (Universität Mannheim): "The Mechanisms of Item Nonresponse and Measurement Error in Income Questions"

25 Feb 2015

Fitzenberger, Bernd (Universität Freiburg): "Routine Bias, Changing Tasks, and Occupational Mobility"

4 Mar 2015

Vandenberghe, Vincent (University College London): "Ageing – Can More Experience, Education and ICT Boost TFP Growth?"

12 Mar 2015

Scherpenzeel, Annette: "A Responsive Fieldwork Design to Increase Retention Rates in the German SHARE Substudy"

18 Mar 2015

Bergmann, Michael: "Do Our Methods Affect Our Results? Mechanisms and Consequences of Panel Conditioning in a Short-Term Campaign Panel"

8 Apr 2015

Mazzonna, Fabrizio (Università della Svizzera italiana): "Short-Term Effects of Public Smoking Bans on Health"

15 Apr 2015

Kutlu Koc, Vesile: "Flexible Retirement: An International Perspective"

15 Apr 2015

Schuth, Morten: "Early Retirement, Mental Health and Social Networks"

27 Apr 2015

Ferrari, Irene: "The Determinants of Retirement in Italy: An Option-Value Model Estimation with SHARE Data"

28 Apr 2015

Birkenbach, Tim: "Permutation Inference for Difference-in-Differences"

13 May 2015

Hunkler, Christian: "Big Data: Age and Productivity"

13 May 2015

Spindler, Martin: "Instrumental Variables Estimation with very many Instruments and Controls"

20 May 2015

Guber, Raphael: "The Long-Term Effects of Twins on Maternal Health"

20 May 2015

Rausch, Johannes: "Retirement Decisions in Germany Revisited – Evidence from an Option Value Model"

27 May 2015

Juin, Sandrine (Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques): "Social Support and Caregivers' Health: Should Other People Care?"

10 Jun 2015

Quis, Johanna (Universität Bamberg): "Does the Transition into Daylight Saving Time Affect Students' Performance?"

24 Jun 2015

Hanemann, Felizia: "Working Conditions, Retirement and Health"

15 Jul 2015

Steinberg, Ulf (Technische Universität München): "I think We Can Do It! How Feeling Powerful Changes the Processing of Desirability and Feasibility Information"

15 Jul 2015

Liu, Xiaou (Technische Universität München): "Decisions under Uncertainty – Revisiting some Classic Problems with (Perhaps) New Interpretations"

21 Jul 2015

Guber, Raphael: "Disentangling Moral Hazard and Adverse Selection Using Lab Experiments"

21 Jul 2015

Farbmacher, Helmut: "AR Test in Models with Many Instruments"

19 Aug 2015

Kutlu Koc, Vesile: "Consumption Behavior, Annuity Income and Mortality Risk of the Elderly"

26 Aug 2015

Semedo Leite, Duarte: "A Tale of Two Countries: Migratory Movements and Directed Technical Change"

2 Sep 2015

Ferrari, Irene: "The Effectiveness of Incentives to Postpone Retirement: An Evaluation of the Italian "Super-Bonus" Reform"

16 Sep 2015

Hack, Melanie: "Mandatory Retirement – Recent Legal Developments in Norway"
Joint Social Law-MEA-Seminar

30 Sep 2015

Ludwig, Volker (Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München): "The Fixed-Effects Model with Individual-Specific Slopes (FEIS)"

21 Oct 2015

Kratz, Fabian (Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München): "Well-Being over the Life Course: How Methodological Fallacies Explain the Mixed Empirical Evidence"

28 Oct 2015

Bergmann, Michael: "Does the Interviewers' Reading Behavior Influence Survey Outcomes? Evidence from a Cross-National Setting"

3 Nov 2015

Sand, Gregor: "Immigrant–Native Differences in Health and Well-Being Among European Integration Policy Regimes"

10 Nov 2015

Härtl, Klaus: "Endogenous Retirement Decisions in an OLG Model with Household Heterogeneity"

17 Nov 2015

Franzese, Fabio: "Inter- and Intragenerational Mobility and Health in Old Age"

17 Nov 2015

Fletcher, Michael (Auckland University of Technology): "Welfare Reform in New Zealand 2011 – 15: An Overview"

25 Nov 2015

Steinmayr, Andreas (Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München): "Does Exposure to Asylum Seekers Reduce the Support for Anti-Immigration Parties?"

2 Dec 2015

Méango, Romuald (IFO): "What Makes Brain Drain more Likely? Measuring Heterogeneous Effects of Emigration Prospects on Human Capital Accumulation"

9 Dec 2015

Farbmacher, Helmut: "Selecting (In)Valid Instruments"

13 Jan 2016

Schütz, Johanna: "Marital Biography and Health"

19 Jan 2016

Scherpenzeel, Annette: "Informing Panel Members about Study Results: Effects of Traditional and Innovative Forms of Feedback on Participation"

27 Jan 2016

Witzel, Imme (Technische Universität München): "Corporate Responsibility Innovations in the Medical Technology Industry: Social and Economic Implications with Special Regard to the German Health Care System"

3 Feb 2016

Rausch, Johannes: "Rethinking the Option Value Model – Evidence from the Labor Market Exit and Retirement Entry in Germany"

10 Feb 2016

Kneip, Thorsten: "DDD Matching as Causal Inference Method in Non-Randomized Experiments with Self-Reported Outcome"

17 Feb 2016

Hunkler, Christian: "Integration of Refugees in Germany"

9 Mar 2016

Friedel, Sabine: "Interviewer Effects on Item Nonresponse – An Analysis Based on the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe"

16 Mar 2016

Börsch-Supan, Axel: "Some Fundamental Questions about Saving Behavior and Social Insurance"

23 Mar 2016

Klausch, Thomas (VU Amsterdam): "Evolution of Representativeness in a Panel Study"

6 Apr 2016

Schuller, Karin: "Job Insecurity and Turnover Intentions: The Role of Employability and Irreplaceability"

19 Apr 2016

Bucher-Koenen, Tabea: "Private Altersvorsorge in Zeiten der Niedrigzinsen"

19 Apr 2016

Semedo Leite, Duarte: "Labor Supply, Retirement Decisions and Incentives Created by Social Insurance"

20 Apr 2016

Reinhard, Joachim: "Pflegeversicherung im Rechtsvergleich"
Joint Social Law-MEA-Seminar

27 Apr 2016

Henry, Marc (Pennsylvania State University): "Hedonic Equilibrium Modelling of Markets for Highly Differentiated Goods: Discussion of Applications to Bordeaux Wines and to the US Credit Card Market"

4 May 2016

Meier, Volker (Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München/IFO): "Modes of Child Care"

11 May 2016

Wagner, Melanie: "How do Regional Disparities Shape the Burden of Spousal Caregivers in Europe?"

25 May 2016

Salman, Munir: "Flexible Distributed Research Data Management"

1 Jun 2016

Herold, Imke: "Gender-Specific Development of Poverty: An Event History Analysis of Overcoming Poverty in Germany"

8 Jun 2016

Kauermann, Göran (Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München): "Statistics, Data Science and Big Data"

22 Jun 2016

Koc, Emre (Tilburg University/Netspar): "Present-bias and the Value of (not) Being Able to Choose Tomorrow: Evidence from a Laboratory Experiment"

29 Jun 2016

Kronsnabl, Judith: "The Effect of Socio-Economic Status on Objective Health: Findings from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe"

6 Jul 2016

Bach, Philipp (Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München): "Semiparametric Count Data Modelling with an Application to Health Service Demand"

13 Jul 2016

Kneip, Thorsten: "Parenthood and Well-Being: The Early Years"

19 Jul 2016

Weiss, Luzia: "The Collection of Biomarkers in Multinational Studies"

19 Jul 2016

Pettinicchi, Yuri: "Saving Behavior of Negatively Surprised (Wealthy) Pensioners"

27 Jul 2016

Friedel, Sabine: "Item Nonresponse and Interviewer Effects on Asset Questions in the German Sub-Study of SHARE"

24 Aug 2016

Méango, Romuald: "Educated Unemployment in Urban West Africa: Why Do Educated Workers Not Grade Down?"

24 Aug 2016

Ferrari, Irene: "The Nativity Wealth Gap in Europe"

31 Aug 2016

Hanemann, Felizia: "Early Determinants of Work Disability in an International Perspective"

7 Sep 2016

Mosca, Irene (University of Dublin/TILDA): "Use It or Lose It: Evidence from Ireland"

14 Sep 2016

Scherpenzeel, Annette: "The Use of Sampling Frames in European Studies: Introduction and Results of Our Work in SERISS WP2"

5 Oct 2016

Mittlaender Leme de Souza, Sergio Rubens: "The Price of Exclusion and the Value of Inclusive Policies"
Joint Social Law-MEA-Seminar

12 Oct 2016

Börsch-Supan, Axel: "Die Rente ist sicher. Zur gegenwärtigen Lage der Rentendebatte"

26 Oct 2016

Scherpenzeel, Annette: "SHARE Respondents Who Do Not Answer the Income Questions: Who

Are They, How Do They Bias the Samples and What Can We Do?"

2 Nov 2016

Schütz, Johanna: "Exploring Meat Consumption with SHARE"

2 Nov 2016

Franzese, Fabio: "Do Social Relationships Influence Dietary Behavior?"

9 Nov 2016

Alessie, Rob (University of Groningen): "Health Status over the Life Cycle"

16 Nov 2016

Pettinicchi, Yuri: "Can Households See into the Future? Survey Evidence from the Netherlands"

23 Nov 2016

Dörrenberg, Philipp (ZEW): "Do Savings Increase in Response to Salient Information about Retirement and Expected Pensions?"

30 Nov 2016

Vellekoop, Nathanael (Universität Frankfurt): "The Impact of Long-Run Macroeconomic Experiences on Personality"

7 Dec 2016

Bucher-Koenen, Tabea: "Do You Know How Much Pension You Will Get?"

14 Dec 2016

Khourshed, May: "Detangling Social Decisions: Past and Future Projects"

11 Jan 2017

Kneip, Thorsten: "Using DAGs to Encode Theoretical Assumptions, Assess Identifiability and Select Covariates"

18 Jan 2017

Semedo Leite, Duarte: "Who Cares About the Day After Tomorrow? Pension Issues When Households Are Myopic or Time-Inconsistent"

25 Jan 2017

Malter, Frederic: "Graphical Display of Scientific Findings"

8 Feb 2017

Bordt, Sebastian (Technische Universität München): "Estimating Unobserved Heterogeneity in Experimental Economics"

15 Feb 2017

Farbmacher, Helmut: "On the Use of the Lasso for Instrumental Variables Estimation with Some Invalid Instruments"

22 Feb 2017

Mehrbrodt, Tabea (Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München): "Connected. Can the Differences in Subjective Well-Being Between Migrants and Natives be Explained by Social Networks?"

1 Mar 2017

López-Falcón, Diana: "Developing a Contextual Database for Policy-Related Research: The PER-FAR Data Portal"
Joint Social Law-MEA-Seminar

15 Mar 2017

Härtl, Klaus: "Time Matters: Retirement Behavior of Heterogeneous Households under Pension Reforms"

15 Mar 2017

Gruber, Stefan: "Does Migration Pay Off in the Long Run? Income and Subjective Well-Being of Eastern European Migrants Aged 50+"

22 Mar 2017

Bucher-Koenen, Tabea: "Dangerous Flexibility – Retirement Reforms Reconsidered"

29 Mar 2017

Geiger, Nadine (Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München): "Birth in Times of War"

5 Apr 2017

Bergmann, Michael: "Identifying Fake Interviews in a Cross-National Panel Study"

12 Apr 2017

Rausch, Johannes: "The Development of Retirement Incentives in Germany"

26 Apr 2017

Börsch-Supan, Axel: "Je ne regrette rien"

10 May 2017

Ferrari, Irene: "Coping With Creative Destruction: Reducing the Costs of Firm Exit"

17 May 2017

Börsch-Supan, Martina: "Prick – Punch – Pipette: Status of the Analyses of SHARE-W6 Dried Blood Spots"

24 May 2017

Guber, Raphael: "Twins and Maternal Mortality"

31 May 2017

Méango, Romuald: "Occupational Mobility, Migration, and Brain Drain"

7 Jun 2017

Kögel, Heinrich: "Financial Scarcity and Health: Evidence from the Food Stamp Program"

14 Jun 2017

Friedel, Sabine: "Influencing Households' Cooperation: Do an Interviewer's Personality and Attitude Matter?"

21 Jun 2017

Wagner, Melanie: "Well-Being of Spousal Caregivers in Context"

21 Jun 2017

Hanemann, Felizia: "Influence of Social Networks on the Effect of Retirement on Cognition"

28 Jun 2017

Reibling, Nadine (Universität Siegen): "Family Biography and Health Behavior"

5 Jul 2017

Bristle, Johanna: "Cumulative Disadvantage Processes in Health: An International Perspective"

12 Jul 2017

Weiss, Luzia: "Interviewers' Expectations and Consent to Giving Blood Samples in SHARE"

19 Jul 2017

Börsch-Supan, Axel: "Secular Stagnation and its Consequences"

26 Jul 2017

Schuller, Karin: "Identifying Fake Interviews in a Cross-National Panel Study: Implementation in SHARE Wave 7"

2 Aug 2017

Friedel, Sabine: "Panel Representativeness in SHARE"

9 Aug 2017

Gruber, Stefan: "The Influence of Migration on Cognitive Functioning"

16 Aug 2017

Hanemann, Felizia: "The Effect of Disability Insurance on Health and Wellbeing after Enrollment"

23 Aug 2017

Hunkler, Christian: "The Optimism Trap: Migrants' Educational Choices in Stratified Education Systems"

30 Aug 2017

Sand, Gregor: "The Impact of Large-Scale Immigration on the Well-Being of Natives 50+ in Europe"

27 Sep 2017

Böhm, Sebastian (Université de Fribourg): "R&D-Driven Medical Progress, Health Care Costs, and the Future of Human Longevity"

4 Oct 2017

Goll, Nicolas: "Financial Incentives and Early Retirement in Germany – An Empirical Analysis Based on SHARE-RV Data"

11 Oct 2017

Franzese, Fabio: "Unable to Make Ends Meet. Paint It, Black"

25 Oct 2017

Kneip, Thorsten: "Parenthood and Well-Being: The Late Years"

8 Nov 2017

Khourshed, May: "New Arrivals in Germany: Frictions in Integration"

8 Nov 2017

López-Falcón, Diana: "Contextual Data for Policy-Related Research"

22 Nov 2017

Dinkova, Milena (Universiteit Utrecht): "Know More, Spend More? The Impact of Financial Literacy on Household Consumption"

29 Nov 2017

Queisser, Monika and Christian Geppert (OECD): "Preventing Ageing Unequally" Joint Social Law-MEA-Seminar

6 Dec 2017

Pettinicchi, Yuri: "Risk Sharing and Lending: The Benefits of Repayment Flexibility"

3.4 MEA RETREATS

Once a year, MEA leaves behind the bustling everyday business and retreats for a couple of days to quiet locations. During these retreats, every employee is given 15 minutes to report on their work. This has proved as an extremely efficient way of updating everyone on everyone else's activities giving room for research cooperations, discussions, support, etc. In addition, spending two entire days together (including leisure time at night and silly group games between sessions) enhances team spirit, team cohesion and motivation. Our retreat in 2017 was combined with our 2nd MEA Alumni Conference

28 – 29 May 2015

Kloster Frauenwörth, Frauenchiemsee

29 – 31 May 2016

Eibsee, Garmisch-Partenkirchen

3 – 5 May 2017

Schloss Ringberg, Kreuth



MEA Retreat 2016 at the Eibsee, Garmisch-Partenkirchen

3.5 MEA COURSE PROGRAM "EMPIRICAL METHODS"

In order to promote the methodological skills of MEA researchers, MEA has set up a course program on "empirical methods" in which senior MEA researchers or, occasionally, external experts give lectures on methodological issues that come up regularly in empirical research in the social sciences. The program covers econometric foundations as well as topics of special interest and hands on applications. Lectures to date have been:

9 – 10 Feb 2015

Brüderl, Josef: Applied Panel Data Analysis Using Stata

15 Apr – 15 Jul 2015 (weekly)

Spindler, Martin: Causal Inference in Statistics, Social, and Biomedical Sciences

5 Apr 2016

Birkenbach, Tim and Thorsten Kneip: Handling Matrices in Stata

12 Apr 2016

Birkenbach, Tim and Thorsten Kneip: Post-Processing of Stata Tables

19 Apr 2016

Kneip, Thorsten and Tim Birkenbach: Advanced Graphs Using Stata

30 Nov 2017

Kneip, Thorsten: Growth Curve Modelling

18 Dec 2017

Farbmacher, Helmut: Main Concepts in Econometric Analysis

3.6 SKILL ENHANCEMENT

Axt, Kathrin

22 – 23 March 2017

Praxis-Seminar: Management von EU-Projekten unter Horizon 2020, Bayerische Forschungsallianz, Munich

Beck, Philipp

6 – 8 Dec 2017

Grundlagen der PR, Deutsche Presseakademie, Berlin

Bergmann, Michael

5 – 9 Oct 2015

GRK Guest Course: Advanced Panel Data Methods and Applications, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU), Munich

24 – 25 Apr 2017

2nd SERISS Training: Sampling, Weighting and Estimation in Survey Methodology, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

Birkenbach, Tim

Apr – Jul 2015

Causal Inference in Statistics, Social, and Biomedical Sciences, MEA / Technische Universität München (TUM), Munich

1 – 2 Jun 2017

Scientific Writing, Max Planck Society, Munich

Bristle, Johanna

5 – 9 Oct 2015

GRK Guest Course: Advanced Panel Data Methods and Applications, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU), Munich

1 – 2 Jun 2017

Scientific Writing, Max Planck Society, Munich

28 – 29 Nov 2016

The Basics of Business Administration, Graduate School of Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, Erlangen

22 Mar 2017

Project Management, Graduate School of Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, Erlangen

7 Mar 2016

Leadership Skills for Women in Science, Graduate School of Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, Erlangen

Bucher-Koenen, Tabea

15 – 17 Jan 2015

Career Building Program Sign Up!, Max Planck Society, Eisenach

Franzese, Fabio

1 – 2 Jun 2017

Scientific Writing, Max Planck Society, Munich

Friedel, Sabine

1 – 2 Jun 2017

Scientific Writing, Max Planck Society, Munich

26 Jun – 14 Jul 2017

Intensive Research Writing Course, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX, USA

20 Jul 2017

Reference Management with EndNote, Max Planck Society, online

Goll, Nicolas

25 – 29 Jul 2016

Oslo Summer School: The Nordic Welfare State Model in a Comparative and European Perspective, University of Oslo, Oslo

1 – 2 Jun 2017

Scientific Writing, Max Planck Society, Munich

12 – 13 Oct 2017

Lesestrategien für WissensarbeiterInnen, Technische Universität München (TUM), Munich

20 Oct – 8 Dec 2017

Econometrics, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU), Munich

Gruber, Stefan

Apr – Jul 2015

Causal Inference in Statistics, Social, and Biomedical Sciences, MEA / Technische Universität München (TUM), Munich

4 – 6 Jul 2016

Recent Advances in Health Economics, University of Luzern, Luzern

Guber, Raphael

Apr – Jul 2015

Causal Inference in Statistics, Social, and Biomedical Sciences, MEA / Technische Universität München (TUM), Munich

1 – 2 Jun 2017

Scientific Writing, Max Planck Society, Munich

Hanemann, Felizia

Apr – Jul 2015

Causal Inference in Statistics, Social, and Biomedical Sciences, MEA / Technische Universität München (TUM), Munich

10 – 11 Mar 2015

Time Management, Max Planck Society, Munich

5 – 9 Oct 2015

GRK guest course: Advanced Panel Data Methods and Applications, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU), Munich

27 – 28 Nov 2015

Communication of Scientific Results, Carl von Linde Academy, Munich

Härtl, Klaus

10 – 11 Mar 2015

Time Management, Max Planck Society, Munich

24 – 28 Aug 2015

LSE Methods Summer Programme 2015: Tools for Macroeconomists: Advanced Tools, London School of Economics, London, UK

14 – 15 Jun 2016

Conflict Management, Carl von Linde Academy, Munich

4 – 8 Jul 2016

4th Short Course: Dynamic Programming – Theory, Computation and Empirical Applications, University of Macedonia, Thessaloniki, Greece

1 – 2 Jun 2017

Scientific Writing, Max Planck Society, Munich

Khourshed, May

1 – 2 Jun 2017

Scientific Writing, Max Planck Society, Munich

Korbmacher, Julie

3/10 Jun 16

Appendix-Basiswissen: Personal- und Organisationspsychologie, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU), Munich

Kronsnabl, Judith

1 – 2 Jun 2017

Scientific Writing, Max Planck Society, Munich

Malter, Frederic

22 – 23 Mar 2017

Praxis-Seminar: Management von EU-Projekten unter Horizon 2020, Bayerische Forschungsallianz, Munich

22 – 23 Jun 2017

MPG Fortbildung "Getting off to a Flying Start into Professional Alternatives", Mainz

Méango, Romuald

28 Mar–2 Apr 2016

Migration Economics, Bavarian Graduate Program in Economics, Muggendorf

Oepen, Andrea

15 Nov 2016

Copyright Law, Beck Academy, Munich

17 Nov 2016

The New Procurement Law 2016/2017, Haufe Akademie, München

Rausch, Johannes

10 – 11 Mar 2015

Time Management, Max Planck Society, Munich

Apr 2015

Scientific Writing, Technische Universität München (TUM), Munich

31 Aug – 26 Sep 2015

Language Course (English), ESL–Language Trip, Winchester, UK

Scherpenzeel, Annette

22 – 23 March 2017

Praxis-Seminar: Management von EU-Projekten unter Horizon 2020, Bayerische Forschungsallianz, Munich

Schmidutz, Daniel

5 Mar 2015

Max Planck Society Training: "Protection of privacy in research", Hamburg

17 Mar 2015

Max Planck Society Training: "Legal Basics of Data Protection and Data Privacy", Munich

7 Oct 2015

Max Planck Society Training: "Data Privacy on the Internet", Munich

17–18 Nov 2015

Workshop: "Scientific Use Files Based on Linked Administrative Data", DIW, Berlin

17 Mar 2016

Special Workshop: "The Ethics Appraisal Procedure of Projects Funded under Horizon 2020", EU–Bureau of the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF), Berlin

Schütz, Johanna

2 Feb – 31 Jul 2015

Max Planck International Research School on Aging (MaxNetAging) Training Period, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Rostock

5 – 9 Oct 2015

Advanced Panel Data Methods and Applications, Munich Graduate School of Economics Guest Course, LMU, Munich

27 Feb – 5 Mar 2016

NCCR LIVES Winter School on Life Course, Swiss National Centre of Competence in Research, LIVES, Les Diablerets, Switzerland

1 – 2 Jun 2017

Scientific Writing, Max Planck Society, Munich

24 Aug 2017

Writing Grant Proposals, Graduate Academy, Universität Heidelberg

Semedo Leite, Duarte Nuno

5 – 9 Oct 2015

GRK Guest Course: Advanced Panel Data Methods and Applications, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU), Munich

4 – 8 Jul 2016

4th Short Course: Dynamic Programming – Theory, Computation and Empirical Applications, University of Macedonia, Thessaloniki, Greece

10 – 15 Oct 2017

Leadership Academy, German Scholars Organization, Boston, USA

Tony Philip, Jeny

13 Jun 2017

ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Certification, Munich

Wagner, Melanie

16 Apr 2015

Scientific Writing Course I, TUM School of Management, Munich

29 Apr 2015

Scientific Writing Course II, TUM School of Management, Munich

23 Feb 2016

Scientific Writing Course III, TUM School of Management, Munich

Weiss, Luzia

1 – 2 Jun 2017

Scientific Writing Course, Max Planck Society, Munich

Yuri, Pettinicchi

24 – 25 Oct 2016

1st ESS training: Designing Questionnaires for Cross-cultural Surveys, Ljubljana, Slovenia

2 – 3 Nov 2017

Max-Planck workshop in Negotiation and Conflict Management, Tübingen

Zuber, Sabrina

11 – 12 Sep 2017

Workshop: "Einführung in das da/jra Metadaten-schema 4.0: Neue Inhalte und Anwendungsbeispiele", GESIS, Cologne

3.7 RESEARCH WORKSHOP EMPIRICAL ECONOMICS

In addition to our own weekly MEA Seminar, we are organizing the weekly "Research Workshop Empirical Economics" together with the Economics Department of Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU). This workshop is a great opportunity for our junior researchers to get to know researchers and their research from all around the world. They learn how to present research and how to argue in academic discussions.

13 Jan 2015

Prantl, Susanne, University of Cologne: "Patent Rights, Product Market Reforms, and Innovation"

20 Jan 2015

Nuscheler, Robert, Augsburg University: "Maternal Preferences and Child Prevention"

14 Apr 2015

Alessie, Rob, University of Groningen: "Women, Confidence, and Financial Literacy"

21 Apr 2015

Adamopoulou, Efi, Bank of Italy: "War and Obesity: The Role of Eating Habits"

28 Apr 2015

Marcus, Jan, DIW: "Moving Up a Gear: The Impact of Compressing Instructional Time into Fewer Years of Schooling"

5 May 2015

Lensink, Robert, University of Groningen / University of Wageningen: "Do Gender and Business Trainings Affect Business Outcomes? Experimental Evidence from Vietnam"

12 May 2015

Bietenbeck, Jan, Center for Monetary and Financial Studies, Madrid: "Learning from Adversity? Short- and Long-Term Spillover Effects from Grade Retention in Kindergarten"

2 Jun 2015

Amodio, Francesco, UPF Barcelona / McGill University: "Making Do with What You Have: Conflict, Firm Performance and Input Misallocation in Palestine"

9 Jun 2015

Helmchen, Lorens, George Mason University: "Rank, Not Rate Providers for Preventive Health Services"

16 Jun 2015

Januszewski Forbes, Silke, Case Western Reserve University: "Doctor Switching Costs in Health Insurance"

23 Jun 2015

Schündeln, Matthias, University of Frankfurt: "The Effect of a Community-Driven Development Program on the Economic and Social Networks in Rural Gambia"

30 Jun 2015

Alan, Sule, University of Essex: "Ever Failed, try Again, Succeed Better: Results from a Randomized Educational Intervention on Grit"

7 Jul 2015

Winkelmann, Rainer, University of Zurich: "An Econometric Model of Health Care Demand with Non-Linear Pricing"

14 Jul 2015

Steinmayr, Andreas, University of Chicago & LMU: "Does Exposure to Economics Bring New Majors to the Field? Evidence from a Natural Experiment"

13 Oct 2015

Helm, Ines, University College London: "National

Industry Trade Shocks, Local Labor Markets and Agglomeration Spillovers"

20 Oct 2015

Querubin, Pablo, New York University: "You Can Vote but You Can't Run: Suffrage Extension, Eligibility Restrictions and Democracy"

27 Oct 2015

Rustagi, Devesh, University of Frankfurt: "Does Social Identity Matter for Social Preferences? Evidence from Switzerland"

3 Nov 2015

Stillman, Steve, University of Otago: "Testing Theories of Gender Discrimination using Linked-Employed-Employee Data"

10 Nov 2015

Jäckle, Robert, TH Nürnberg: "Soft Commitments, Reminders, and Academic Performance: A Field Experiment in Higher Education"

17 Nov 2015

Schmieder, Johannes, Boston University: "The Rise of Domestic Outsourcing and the Evolution of the German Wage Structure"

24 Nov 2015

Janssens, Wendy, VU Amsterdam: "Wealthy, Healthy and Insured: Evidence of Cash Constraints from Financial and Health Diaries in Nigeria"

8 Dec 2015

Matranga, Andrea, New School, Moscow: "Climate-Driven Technical Change: Seasonality and the Invention of Agriculture"

15 Dec 2015

Kozbur, Damian, ETH Zurich: "Testing-Based Forward Model Selection"

12 Jan 2016

Chesher, Andrew, University College London: "Incomplete Models in Econometric Practice"

19 Jan 2016

Lehmann-Hasemeyer, Sibylle, University of Hohenheim: "The Berlin Stock Exchange in Imperial Germany – a Market for New Technology?"

26 Jan 2016

Augsburg, Britta, Institute for Fiscal Studies: "Microcredit Contracts, Risk Diversification and Loan Take-up"

2 Feb 2016

Bun, Maurice, University of Amsterdam: "OLS and IV Estimation of Regression Models Including Endogenous Interaction Terms"

12 Apr 2016

Rauch, Ferdinand, Oxford University: "The Benefits of Forced Experimentation: Striking Evidence from the London Underground Network"

19 Apr 2016

Bentzen, Jeanet, University of Copenhagen: "The Political Origins of Religiosity: Power Inequality and Religion across the Globe"

3 May 2016

Nekoei, Arash, IIES, Stockholm University: "On the Accumulation of Wealth: The Role of Inheritance"

10 May 2016

Schönle, Raphael, Brandeis University: "YOLO: Mortality Beliefs and Household Finance Puzzles"

24 May 2016

Spitz-Oener, Alexandra, HU Berlin: "Bye-Bye, G.I. – The Impact of the U.S. Military Drawdown on Local German Labor Markets"

31 May 2016

Kasy, Max, Harvard University: "The Risk of Machine Learning"

7 Jun 2016

Ziebarth, Nicolas, Cornell University: "Sleep, Health, and Human Capital: Evidence from Daylight Saving Time"

14 Jun 2016

Schurer, Stefanie, University of Sydney: "Do Health Interventions at Birth Impact on Human Capital Formation? Evidence from Australian Linked Administrative Data"

21 Jun 2016

Ludwig, Markus, University of Basel: "Malaria Suitability and (Post-)Colonial Urbanization in Sub-Saharan Africa"

28 Jun 2016

Mazzonna, Fabrizio, University of Lugano: "If You Don't Snooze You Lose: Evidence on Health and Weight"

5 Jul 2016

Winter-Ebmer, Rudolf, JKU Linz: "Success of Firm Strategies in E-Commerce"

12 Jul 2016

Nesheim, Lars, University College London: "Identification of Multidimensional Hedonic Models"

28 Jul 2016

Jäger, Simon, Harvard University: "Inequality and Structural Change: Long-Run Consequences of Agricultural Inheritance Rules in Germany"

18 Oct 2016

Gross, Daniel P., Harvard Business School: "The Ties That Bind: Railroad Gauge Standards and Internal Trade in the 19th Century U.S."

25 Oct 2016

Funk, Patricia, University of Lugano: "Polls, the Press, and Political Participation: The Effects of Close Polls on Voter Turnout in Swiss Referenda"

28 Oct 2016

Royer, Heather, University of California: "The Impact of Education on Family Formation: Quasi-Experimental Evidence from the UK"

8 Nov 2016

Esposito, Elena, University of Lausanne: "Side Effects of Immunities: African Slavery in the US South"

15 Nov 2016

Woitek, Ulrich, University of Zurich: "Determinants of Success at the Ancient Olympic Games"

22 Nov 2016

Kalwij, Adriaan, Utrecht University: "The Impact of Financial Education on Financial Literacy and Saving Behavior: Evidence from a Controlled Field Experiment at Dutch Primary Schools"

29 Nov 2016

Fons-Rosen, Christian, UPF Barcelona: "Does Science Advance One Funeral at a Time?"

6 Dec 2016

Halla, Martin, University of Innsbruck: "Economic Origins of Cultural Norms: The Case of Animal Husbandry and Bastardy"

13 Dec 2016

Pohlmeier, Winfried, University of Konstanz: "Estimation and Inference of High-Dimensional Portfolios"

20 Dec 2016

Brown, Martin, University of St. Gallen: "Culture, Financial Literacy and Self-Control"

10 Jan 2017

Espin-Sanchez, José, Yale University: "The Old Men in the Census: Inequality and Mobility in 18th Century Murcia"

17 Jan 2017

Wilhelm, Daniel, University College London: "Optimal Data Collection for Randomized Control Trials"

25 Apr 2017

Kühnle, Daniel, Friedrich Alexander University Erlangen-Nürnberg: "Does Early Child Care Attendance Influence Children's Cognitive and Non-Cognitive Skill Development?"

2 May 2017

Hebllich, Stephan, University of Bristol: "East Side Story: Historical Pollution and Persistent Neighborhood Sorting"

9 May 2017

Wakefield, Matthew, University of Bologna: "Wealth Effects and the Consumption of Italian Households in the Great Recession"

16 May 2017

Durante, Ruben, UPF Barcelona: "Advertising Spending and Media Bias: Evidence from News Coverage of Car Safety Recalls"

23 May 2017

Böheim, René, JKU Linz: "Gender Differences in Risk-Taking: Evidence from Professional Basketball"

30 May 2017

Knoef, Marike, Leiden University: "Health and the Marginal Utility of Consumption: Estimating Health State Dependence using Equivalence Scales"

13 Jun 2017

Juodis, Arturas, University of Groningen: "A Fresh Look at Factor Augmented Regressions in Micro- and Macro-Economic Panels"

20 Jun 2017

Poinas, François, Toulouse School of Economics: "A Qualitative Approach to the Estimation of Returns to Schooling in France"

27 Jun 2017

Kuchler, Theresa, New York University: "Social Networks and Housing Markets"

4 Jul 2017

Barcellos, Silvia, University of Southern California: "Complexity, Defaults and Health Insurance Choice"

11 Jul 2017

Wunsch, Conny, University of Basel: "Identification and Estimation of Direct and Indirect Effects in Between-Subject Double Randomization Designs"

18 Jul 2017

de Bresser, Jochem, Tilburg University: "Why Poll Probabilistically?"

25 Jul 2017

Gaarder, Ingvil, University of Chicago: "Incidence and Distributional Effects of Value Added Taxes"

17 Oct 2017

Giustinelli, Pamela, Bocconi University: "Tail and Center Rounding of Probabilistic Expectations in the Health and Retirement Study"

24 Oct 2017

Bhalotra, Sonia, University of Essex: "Fertility Responses to Reductions in Mortality: Quasi-Experimental Evidence from 20th Century America"

07 Nov 2017

Raute, Anna, University of Mannheim: "Who Benefits from Universal Childcare? Estimating Marginal Returns to Early Childcare Attendance"

12 Dec 2017

Angelini, Viola, University of Groningen: "The Ant or the Grasshopper? The Long-Term Consequences of Unilateral Divorce Laws on Savings of European Households"

19 Dec 2017

Stuhler, Jan, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid: "Kinship Correlations and Intergenerational Mobility"

3.8 SENDING MEA RESEARCHERS ABROAD

MEA has a large international network of renowned researchers. We organize many conferences and workshops (see section 11) where young MEA researchers have the opportunity to meet excellent scholars and discuss their research with them. We also prompt our researchers to present their work at international conferences and workshops. Section 5 gives an account of the more than 400 presentations MEA researchers gave during the reporting period. MEA researchers are in particular encouraged to benefit from our network or – even better – augment it through research visits. The following MEA researchers have made use of this opportunity in the reporting period:

Bristle, Johanna

7 – 11 Sep 2015
Norwegian University of Science and Technology,
Trondheim, Norway, Research Visit invited by Terje Eikemo

Bucher-Koenen, Tabea

12 – 17 Nov 2017
Retirement and Savings Center HEC Montreal,
Canada, Research visit invited by Pierre-Carl Michaud

Guber, Raphael

15 Jan – 4 Jun 2016
Harvard, Cambridge, MA, USA, Research visit
invited by Lisa Berkman (Harvard School of Public Health)

Hunkler, Christian

28 Apr – 13 May 2016
MIT, Cambridge, MA, USA, Cooperation with
Roberto Fernandez on Gender Wage Gap

Méango, Romuald

1 Sep – 7 Oct 2017
Bristol, UK, Research visit invited by Frank Windmeijer and Sami Stouli

Spindler, Martin

Oct – Dec 2015
Boston College, Boston, MA, USA, Visiting Professor for PhD-Candidates
MIT, Cambridge, MA, USA, Research visit

Wagner, Melanie

21 Jan – 30 Mar 2017
University of Jerusalem, Israel Gerontological Data Center
Short Term Scientific Mission for Intergenerational Family Solidarity Researchers

3.9 MEA INTERNSHIPS

In addition to promoting our own employees, MEA also gives students the opportunity to gain insights to the academic profession via internships. In the reporting period, we hosted the following internees:

1 April – 30 June 2016

Leopold, Judith: "Qualifications, Potentials and Life Courses of Syrian Refugees in Bavaria", Research Unit "Macro Implications of Demographic Change"

4 Oct 2016 – 28 Feb 2017

Mehrbrodt, Tabea: "Can the Differences in Subjective Well-Being between Migrants and Natives Be Explained by Social Networks?" and "Operations in a Large-Scale International Panel Study" Research Unit "SHARE"

4 Sep – 13 Oct 2017

Kiel, Corinna: "Data Management in a Large-Scale International Panel Study", Research Unit "SHARE"

4 PUBLICATIONS

Within the reporting period, we have published 45 articles in peer reviewed journals, 26 articles in peer reviewed volumes, 6 articles in nonrefereed journals, 35 articles in nonrefereed volumes and other publications, and 3 books or edited volumes and issues. Moreover, 27 MEA Discussion Paper and 7 other Discussion Paper were published. They are also available at the Social Science Research Network, where Börsch-Supan ranks in the top 10% of authors by all-time downloads.

4.1 ARTICLES IN PEER REVIEWED JOURNALS

Antonova, Liudmila, Tabea Bucher-Koenen and Fabrizio Mazzonna (2017): "Long-term Health Consequences of Recessions during Working Years". In: *Social Science and Medicine*, 187, pp. 134-143

Aservatham, Vijay, Christoph Lex and Martin Spindler (2016): "How do Unisex Rating Regulations Affect Gender Differences in Insurance Premiums?". In: *The Geneva Papers on Risk and Insurance – Issues and Practice*, 41, 1, pp. 128-160

Bach, Philipp, Helmut Farbmacher and Martin Spindler (2017): "Semiparametric Count Data Modeling with an Application to Health Service Demand". In: *Econometrics and Statistics*, online first, DOI: 10.1016/j.ecosta.2017.08.004

Bergmann, Michael and Alice Barth (2017): "What Was I Thinking? A Theoretical Framework for Analysing Panel Conditioning in Attitudes and (Response) Behaviour". In: *International Journal of Social Research Methodology*, online first, DOI: 10.1080/13645579.2017.1399622

Berkman, Lisa, Axel Börsch-Supan and Mauricio Avendano (2015): "Labor-force Participation, Policies & Practices in an Aging America: Adaptation Essential for a Healthy & Resilient Population". In: *Daedalus*, 144, 2, pp. 41-54

Berkman, Lisa, Yuhui Zheng, M. Maria Glymour, Mauricio Avendano, Axel Börsch-Supan and Erika L. Sabbath (2015): "Mothering Alone: Cross-national Comparisons of Later-life Disability and Health among Women Who Were Single Mothers". In: *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health*, 69, 9, pp. 865-872

Börsch-Supan, Axel (2015): "Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences to Angus Deaton" [Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences to Angus Deaton]. In: *ORDO Jahrbuch für die Ordnung von Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft*, Band 66, pp. 345-347

Börsch-Supan, Axel (2015): "Challenges for European Welfare States". In: *International Tax and Public Finance*, 22, 4, pp. 534-548

Börsch-Supan, Axel (2016): "Rational Pension Policies". In: *Swiss Journal of Economics and Statistics*, 152, II, pp. 103-124

Börsch-Supan, Axel, Tabea Bucher-Koenen, Michela Coppola and Bettina Lamla (2015): "Savings in Times of Demographic Change: Lessons from the German Experience". In: *Journal of Economic Surveys*, 29, 4, pp. 807-829

Börsch-Supan, Axel, Tabea Bucher-Koenen, Vesile Kutlu Koc and Nicolas Goll (2018): "Dangerous Flexibility - Retirement Reforms Reconsidered". In: *Economic Policy*, (forthcoming)

Börsch-Supan, Axel, Michela Coppola and Johannes Rausch (2015): "Die Rente mit 63: Wer sind die Begünstigten? Was sind die Auswirkungen auf die Gesetzliche Rentenversicherung?" [Pension at 63: Who Will Benefit? What are the Implications for the Statutory Pension System?]. In: *Perspektiven der Wirtschaftspolitik*, 16, 3, pp. 264-288

Börsch-Supan, Axel and Matthias Weiss (2016): "Productivity and Age: Evidence from Work Teams at the Assembly Line". In: *The Journal of the Economics of Ageing*, 7, pp. 30-42

Bucher-Koenen, Tabea and Bettina Lamla (2017): "The Long Shadow of Socialism: Puzzling Evidence on East-West German Differences in Financial Literacy". In: *Economic Notes*, online first, DOI: 10.1111/ecn.12108

Bucher-Koenen, Tabea, Annamaria Lusardi, Rob Alessie and Maarten van Rooij (2017): "How Financially Literate Are Women? An Overview and New Insights". In: *Journal of Consumer Affairs*, 51, 2, pp. 255-238

Chernozhukov, Victor, Christian Hansen and Martin Spindler (2015): "Post-Selection and Post-Regularization Inference in Linear Models with Very Many Controls and Instruments". In: *American Economic Review Papers & Proceedings*, 105, 5, pp. 486-490

Chernozhukov, Victor, Christian Hansen and Martin Spindler (2015): "Valid Post-Selection and Post-Regularization Inference: An Elementary, General Approach". In: *Annual Review of Economics*, 7, pp. 649-688

Czaplicki, Christin (2016): "Pflege zahlt sich aus - Beitrag nichterwerbsmäßiger Pflege zur Alterssicherung" [Care Pays off – The Contribution of Non-economically Excessive Care for Retirement]. In: *Sozialer Fortschritt*, 65, 5, pp. 105-112

Deindl, Christian, Martina Brandt and Markus Kotte (2016): "Armut und Unterstützung zwischen Generationen in Europa. Familie und Kontext im Zusammenspiel" [Poverty and Support between Generations in Europe]. In: *Beziehungsweise, January/February*, pp. 1-4

Fachinger, Uwe and Axel Börsch-Supan (2016): "Neue große Rentenreform: Pro & Contra". In: *Wirtschaftsdienst*, 96, 5, pp. 302-303

Farbmacher, Helmut, Neil M. Davies, Stephanie v.H.K. Scholder, Stephen Burgess, Frank Windmeijer and George D. Smith (2015): "The Many Weak Instruments Problem and Mendelian Randomization". In: *Statistics in Medicine*, 34, 3, pp. 454-468

Farbmacher, Helmut, Raphael Guber and Johan Vikström (2017): "Increasing the Credibility of the Twin birth Instrument". In: *Journal of Applied Econometrics*, online first, DOI: 10.1002/jae.2616

Farbmacher, Helmut, Peter Ihle, Ingrid Schubert, Joachim Winter and Amelie Wuppermann (2017): "Heterogeneous Effects of a Nonlinear Price Schedule for Outpatient Care". In: *Health Economics*, 26, pp. 1234-1248

Farbmacher, Helmut and Heinrich Kögel (2017): "Testing Under a Special Form of Heteroscedasticity". In: *Applied Economics Letters*, 24, 4, pp. 264-268

Ferrari, Irene (2017): "The Effectiveness of Incentives to Postpone Retirement: Evidence from Italy". In: *Journal of Pension Economics and Finance*, online first, DOI: 10.1017/S1474747217000452

Kutlu Koc, Vesile, Rob Alessie and Adriaan Kalwij (2017): "Consumption Behavior, Annuity Income and Mortality Risk of Retirees". In: *De Economist*, 165, 3, pp. 349-380

Kutlu Koc, Vesile and Adriaan Kalwij (2017): "Individual Survival Expectations and Actual Mortality: Evidence from Dutch Survey and Administrative Data". In: *European Journal of Population*, 33, 4, pp. 509-532

Massenot, Baptiste and Yuri Pettinicchi (2017): "Can Firms See into the Future? Survey Evidence from Germany". In: *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*, online first, DOI: 10.1016/j.jebo.2017.10.018

Mazzonna, Fabrizio (2015): "The Long-lasting Effects of Family Background: A European Cross-country Comparison". In: *Economics of Education Review*, 2014, 40, pp. 25 - 42

Mazzonna, Fabrizio and Enkelejda Havari (2015): "Can We Trust Older People's Statements on Their Childhood Circumstances? Evidence from SHARELIFE". In: *European Journal of Population*, 31, 3, pp. 233-257

Mittnik, Stefan, Nikolay Robinsonov and Martin Spindler (2015): "Stock Market Volatility: Identifying Major Drivers and the Nature of Their Impact". In: *Journal of Banking and Finance*, 58, pp. 1-14

Olderbak, Sally G., Frederic Malter, Pedro Sofio Abril Wolf, Daniel N. Jones and Aurelio José Figueredo (2017): "Predicting Romantic Interest at Zero Acquaintance: Evidence of Sex Differences in Trait Perception but Not in Predictors of Interest". In: *European Journal of Personality*, 31, 1, pp. 42-62

Rausch, Johannes (2017): "Was wäre, wenn wir Schweden wären? Ist das schwedische Rentensystem auf Deutschland übertragbar?" [What

Would Be If We Were Sweden? Is the Swedish Pension System Transferable to Germany?). In: *Sozialer Fortschritt*, 66, 2, pp. 97-122

Rausch, Johannes and Martin Gasche (2016): "Beitragsentwicklung in der Gesetzlichen Krankenversicherung und der Sozialen Pflegeversicherung - Projektionen und Determinanten" [Development of the Contribution Rate in the German Statutory Health Insurance (GKV) and the Social Care Insurance (SPV) - Projections and Determinants]. In: *Zeitschrift für Wirtschaftspolitik*, 65, 3, pp. 195-238

Sand, Gregor and Stefan Gruber (2016): "Differences in Subjective Well-being Between Older Migrants and Natives in Europe". In: *Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health*, online first, DOI: 10.1007/s10903-016-0537-5

Schuller, Karin (2017): "Migrants' Participation in Tertiary and Vocational Education: A Comparison of Germany's Federal States". In: *Sozialer Fortschritt*, 66, pp. 391-414

Schuller, Karin (2017): "Trends in Ethnic Inequality in the Attainment of Vocational Degrees: a Cohort Study in Germany". In: *British Journal of Sociology of Education*, online first, DOI: 10.1080/0142569

Spindler, Martin (2015): "Asymmetric Information in (private) Accident Insurance". In: *Economics Letters*, 130, pp. 85-88

Spindler, Martin (2016): "Lasso for Instrumental Variable Selection". In: *Journal of Applied Econometrics*, 31, pp. 450-454

Spindler, Martin, Martin Chernozhukov and Chris Hansen (2016): "hdm: High-dimensional Econometrics". In: *R Journal*, 8/2, pp. 185-199

Spindler, Martin and Ye Luo (2017): "L2-Boosting for Economic Applications". In: *American Economic Review Papers & Proceedings*, 107, 5, pp. 270-273

Staudinger, U.M., Axel Börsch-Supan and M. van der Waal (2017): "Presidential Symposium: A Global Perspective on Work, Aging, and Cognitive Functioning – Type of Work Makes a Difference". In: *Innovation in Aging*, 1, Issue suppl_1, p. 1001

Tjaden, Jasper and Christian Hunkler (2017): "The optimism trap: Migrants' educational choices in stratified education systems". In: *Social Science Research*, 67, pp. 213-228

Vogel, Edgar, Alexander Ludwig and Axel

Börsch-Supan (2017): "Aging and pension reform: Extending the retirement age and human capital formation". In: *Journal of Pension Economics and Finance*, 16, 1, pp. 81-107

Wagner, Melanie and Martina Brandt (2017): "Long-term care provision and the well-being of spousal caregivers: an analysis of 138 European regions". In: *Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences*, online first, DOI:10.1093/geronb/gbx133

4.2 ARTICLES IN NON-REFEREED JOURNALS

Börsch-Supan, Axel (2015): "Lehren aus den Rentenreformen seit 1972". In: *Wirtschaftsdienst*, 95, 1 Supplement, pp. 16-21

Börsch-Supan, Axel (2015): "Armut im Alter". In: *Der Bürger im Staat*, 2-3/2015

Börsch-Supan, Axel (2017): "Eine Regel für die Rente". In: *MaxPlanckForschung*, 2/2017, pp. 10-15

Börsch-Supan, Axel, Tabea Bucher-Koenen and Johannes Rausch (2016): "Szenarien für eine nachhaltige Finanzierung der Gesetzlichen Rentenversicherung" [Scenarios of a Sustainable Development of the German Public Pension Insurance]. In: *ifo Schnelldienst*, 69, 18, pp. 31-40

Czaplicki, Christin and Tobias Stern (2016): "Sozialstrukturelle Determinanten von Tabakkonsum im Alter" [Social Structural Determinants of Tobacco Consumption in Old Age]. In: *RVaktuell*, 2/2016, pp. 39-46

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4.6 MEA DISCUSSION PAPERS

09 – 2017

Börsch-Supan, Axel, Tabea Bucher-Koenen and Felizia Hanemann: "Does Disability Insurance Improve Health and Well-being?"

08 – 2017

Ferrari, Irene: "The Nativity Wealth Gap in Europe: A Matching Approach"

07 – 2017

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06 – 2017

Börsch-Supan, Axel, Klaus Härtl and Duarte Nuno Leite: "Earnings Test, Non-Actuarial Adjustments and Flexible Retirement"

05 – 2017

Börsch-Supan, Axel, Tabea Bucher-Koenen and Felizia Hanemann: "Early Determinants of Work Disability in an International Perspective"

04 – 2017

Hanemann, Felizia: "Influence of Social Networks on the Effect of Retirement on Cognition"

03 – 2017

Börsch-Supan, Axel, Tabea Bucher-Koenen, Vesile Kutlu Koc and Nicolas Goll: "Dangerous Flexibility – Retirement Reforms Reconsidered"

02 – 2017

Jürges, Hendrik and Sophie-Charlotte Meyer: "Education Differences in Smoking: Selection versus Causation"

01 – 2017

Börsch-Supan, Axel, Klaus Härtl and Duarte Nuno Leite: "Who Cares about the Day after Tomorrow? Pension Issues When Households Are Myopic or Time Inconsistent"

07 – 2016

Guber, Raphael: "Making it right? Social Norms, handwriting and Human Capital"

06 – 2016

Börsch-Supan, Axel, Tabea Bucher-Koenen, Nicolas Goll and Christina Maier: "15 Jahre Riester – eine Bilanz"

05 – 2016

Geppert, Christian, Alexander Ludwig and Raphael Abiry: "Secular Stagnation? Growth, Asset Returns and Welfare in the Next Decades: First Results"

04 – 2016

Börsch-Supan, Axel, Klaus Härtl and Duarte Nuno Leite: "Social Security and Public Insurance"

03 – 2016

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01 – 2016

Deindl, Christian and Nicole Tieben: "Cultural and Material Resources of Parents and Grandparents and the Educational Outcome of Grandchildren in Europe"

11 – 2015

Börsch-Supan, Axel: "Armut im Alter"

10 – 2015

Börsch-Supan, Axel and Christopher Quinn: "Taxing Pensions and Retirement Benefits in Germany"

09 – 2015

Börsch-Supan, Axel: "Rational Pension Policies"

08 – 2015

Börsch-Supan, Axel: "Challenges for European Welfare States"

07 – 2015

Birch, Stephen and Stefan Listl: "The Economics of Oral Health and Health Care"

06 – 2015

Börsch-Supan, Axel, Tabea Bucher-Koenen, Sebastian Kluth, Marlene Haupt and Nicolas Goll: "Vor- und Nachteile höherer Flexibilität als Instrument zur Erhöhung der Beschäftigung Älterer"

05 – 2015

Börsch-Supan, Axel, Tabea Bucher-Koenen, Sebastian Kluth, Vesile Kutlu Kuc and Nicolas Goll: "Internationale Evidenz zu flexiblen Übergängen in den Ruhestand"

04 – 2015

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03 – 2015

Farbmacher, Helmut; Kögel, Heinrich: "Inference Problems under a Special Form of Heteroskedasticity"

02 – 2015

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01 – 2015

Bucher-Koenen, Tabea and Johannes Koenen: "Do Seemingly Smarter Consumers Get Better Advice?"

4.7 OTHER DISCUSSION PAPERS

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Bergmann, Michael and Annette Scherpenzeel (2016): *Can a Responsive Fieldwork Design Increase Response Rates and Decrease Response Bias in the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE)*, Submitted, SHARE Working Paper Series 27–2016, MEA, Munich

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5 PRESENTATIONS

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Assessing Interviewers' Reading Out Durations for Monitoring Data Quality, European Survey Research Association (ESRA), Reykjavik, Iceland (14 Jul 2015)

A Responsive Fieldwork Design to Increase Retention Rates in SHARE, European Survey Research Association (ESRA), Reykjavik, Iceland (16 Jul 2015)

Sampling in SHARE, SHARE Wave 7 – New Countries Meeting, Munich (15 Feb 2016)

Sampling in Wave 7, SHARE Wave 7 Post-Pretest Meeting, Vilnius, Lithuania (17 Mar 2016)

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Do Interviewers' Reading Behaviors Influence Survey outcomes? Panel Survey Methods Workshop, Berlin (21 Sep 2016)

Reading Fast, Reading Slow: Interviewer Behavior and the Influence on Survey Outcomes, International Workshop on Household Survey Nonresponse, Oslo, Norway (1 Sep 2016)

Can We Use the Relationship Between Income Item Nonresponse and Panel Attrition in an Adaptive Fieldwork Design?, International Workshop on Household Survey Nonresponse, Oslo, Norway (2 Sep 2016)

A Responsive Monitoring Design Using Paradata to Improve Data Collection in the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), International Conference on Social Science Methodology (RC33), Leicester, UK (15 Sep 2016)

Cultural Response Styles in the Evaluation of People's Social Contacts: Source of Bias or Explicable Outcome? International Conference on Social Science Methodology (RC33), Leicester, UK (12 Sep 2016)

Main Samples in Wave 7. Cleaning, Response and Refreshment, SHARE Wave 7 – Field Rehearsal TTT of "Old" Countries, Frankfurt (27 Sep 2016)

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Identifying Fake Interviews in a Cross-national Panel Study (SHARE), International Workshop on Comparative Survey Design and Implementation Program (CSDI), Mannheim (16 Mar 2017).

Birkenbach, Tim

SHARE Tools, Data Types & SN Coding, SHARE wave 6 Midterm Meeting Graz 2015, Graz, Austria (6 May 2015)

All Waves Release, SHARE wave 7 Kick-off Meeting Bol 2015, Bol, Croatia (9 Sep 2015)

User Support Desk, 5th SHARE User Conference, Esch-sur-Alzette, Luxembourg (12 Nov 2015)

SHARE: Documentation & SHARE: Special Data Sets, SHARE User Workshop Stockholm 2016, Stockholm, Sweden (25 Feb 2016)

SHARE: Documentation & SHARE: Special Data Sets, SHARE–RV User Workshop Munich 2016, Munich (3 Nov 2016)

SHARE Hands-on Session, Swiss Longitudinal Data Fair 2017, Bern, Switzerland (27 Jan 2017)

Using External Information to Identify Dead Respondents, SHARE wave 7 Midterm Meeting & Operator's Meeting Nice 2017, Nice, France (17 May 2017)

Panel Data in Stata, SHARE User Workshop Ljubljana 2017, Ljubljana, Slovenia (19 Oct 2017).

Börsch-Supan, Axel

Data Makes Europe Go Around: Lessons from International Comparisons, Population Europe Workshop, Brussels, Belgium (26 Jan 2015)

Migration of the Economic Point of View, Expert Council Demography, Berlin (27 Jan 2015)

Was kostet uns der starre Renteneintritt? [How Much We Have to Pay for the Inflexible Entry of our Pension?], Verband der Berliner Industriellen, Berlin (27 Jan 2015)

Achievements of SHARE-M4, SHARE-M4 Final Conference, Brussels, Belgium (5 Feb 2015)

The Road to Sustainability for SHARE, SHARE-M4 Final Conference, Brussels, Belgium (6 Feb 2015)

Grundlagen des Demografischen Wandels [Basics of Demographic Changes], Meeting with German Federal President Gauck, Berlin (18 Feb 2015)

Big Data in the Social Sciences, Max Planck Section Meeting/Expert Council, Berlin (19 Feb 2015)

Myths, Scientific Evidence and Economic Policy in an Aging World, BBAW "Class Meeting" (Berlin-Brandenburgische Akademie der Wissenschaften), Berlin (26 Feb 2015)

Big Data in the Social Sciences, MacArthur Aging Societies Network, San Francisco, USA (6 Mar 2015)

Big Data in the Social Sciences, RAND Corporation, Los Angeles, USA (8 Mar 2015)

Global Healthy Aging, Berliner Demografie Forum (BDF), Berlin (20 Mar 2015)

SHARE for Malaysia, Talks on the implementation of SHARE Malaysia with the Government of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (24 Mar 2015)

Data Needs for an Aging Population, SHARE – Malaysia Seminar at the University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (25 Mar 2015)

Practical Issues to Establish a Panel Survey, Talks on the implementation of SHARE Malaysia with the Government of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (27 Mar 2015)

Work Disability, RAND Conference: HRS around the world Harmonization, Washington, D.C., USA (2 Apr 2015)

State of SHARE, RAND Conference: HRS around the world Harmonization, Washington, D.C., USA (1 Apr 2015)

Life Histories: Lessons Learned, RAND conference: HRS around the world Harmonization, Washington, D.C., USA (3 Apr 2015)

Monitoring and Benchmarking with SHARE Data, EU Employment Committee Indicator Group, Brussels, Belgium (16 Apr 2015)

Is Demography Europe's Destiny?, Europe Advisory Council of Zurich Insurance, Brussels, Belgium (16 Apr 2015)

Population Aging and Deflation, MacArthur Foundation Aging Societies Network, New York, USA (22 Apr 2015)

Skills Shortage, Conference Wissenschaftlicher Beirat (BMW), Berlin (25 Apr 2015)

Demographic Change: Social and Economic Consequences, ECONWATCH Workshop, Berlin (28 Apr 2015)

SHARE: Monitoring, Benchmarking and Analysing Population Ageing, Social Protection Committee, Brussels, Belgium (29 Apr 2015)

State of SHARE, SHARE Wave 6 Midterm Meeting, Graz, Austria (7 May 2015)

Life Histories in SHARE, TILDA Scientific Advisory Board, Dublin, Ireland (14 May 2015)

The Economics of Migration, Aspen Italia Conference on Demography and Migration Challenges in Europe, Venice, Italy (24 May 2015)

Rational Pension Reform, Annual Conference of the Swiss Society for Economy and Statistics, Basel, Switzerland (2 Jun 2015)

Macroeconomic Implications of Aging: Growth, Deflation, Policy, RAND Summer Institute, Santa Monica, USA (9 Jul 2015)

Beuten die Alten die Jungen aus? [Do the Old Exploit the Young?], Demography Congress, Berlin (3 Sep 2015)

State of SHARE, SHARE Wave 7 Kick-off Meeting, Bol, Croatia (10 Sep 2015)

Growth and Investment in an Aging Society, Hubert Giersch Foundation – Annual Meeting, Berlin (15 Sep 2015)

Longitudinal Section Studies, Leopoldina Executive Committee Meeting, Halle (Saale) (17 Sep 2015)

SHARE and its Contribution to SERISS, SERISS – Kick-off meeting, London, UK (22 Sep 2015)

Statistiken für Flüchtlinge [Statistics for Refugees], European Statistical Advisory Committee (ESAC) Meeting Eurostat, Luxembourg (19 Oct 2015)

Erhebung von Flüchtlingsdaten [Refugee Data Collection], Max Planck Society Section Meeting, Berlin (22 Oct 2015)

SHARE Life Histories and Trauma Module, Workshop on Refugee Statistics Organized by the Institut für Arbeitsmarkt und Berufsforschung (IAB) and the Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaft (DIW), Berlin (26 Oct 2015)

Trust in Pension Systems, Net4Society Conference on Trust: Europe 2050, Brussels, Belgium (28 Oct 2015)

Social Inclusion of the Elderly, SHARE First Results Book Presentation, Brussels, Belgium (29 Oct 2015)

State of SHARE 2015, SHARE-ERIC Council Meeting, Brussels, Belgium (30 Oct 2015)

Integration von Flüchtlingen [Integration of Refugees], Expertenrat Demographie (Expert Council Demography), Berlin (11 Nov 2015)

Wachstum und Investment in einer alternden Welt [Growth and Investment in an Ageing World], Bank of Austria Investment Forum 2015, Vienna, Austria (18 Nov 2015)

Aging and Deflation, MacArthur Aging Societies Network, Orlando, USA (8 Dec 2015)

Wachstum und Investition in einer alternden Welt [Growth and Investment in an Ageing World], Metzler Investment Strategy 2016, Frankfurt (23 Nov 2015)

Demographischer Wandel: Bedrohung oder Chance? [Demographic Change: Threat or Opportunity?], Talk on Low Interest Period in the German Federal Government, Berlin (9 Dec 2015)

Demographischer Wandel: Bedrohung oder Chance? [Demographic Change: Threat or Opportunity?], Schwanenwerder Dialog, Berlin (25 Nov 2015)

Labor Market Trends of Older Workers in Germany, National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) Conference + International Social Security Project, Paris, France (4 Dec 2015)

Wachstum und Konsum in einem alternden Deutschland [Growth and Consumption in an Ageing Germany], Ringvorlesung Demographischer Wandel (Lecture Series Demographic Change), Cologne (7 Dec 2015)

Längsschnittstudien in Deutschland, Session of the Standing Committee of the Nationale Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin (14 Dec 2015)

Alternde Gesellschaften: werden wir Problemländer? [Aging Societies: Do We Become Problem Countries?], Internationaler Club La Redoute, Bonn (20 Jan 2016)

The SAVE Survey 2001 – 2013, Forschungsdateninfrastruktur für Finanzdaten (FiF) / Research Data Structure for Financial Data: Workshop on Financial Data, Frankfurt (20 Jan 2016)

Entwicklungen auf dem Arbeits- und Kapitalmarkt: Implikationen für die Alterssicherung im Mehrsäulenmodell [Developments on the Employment and Capital Market: Implications on Old-age Provision in a Multi-pillar-model], Forschungsnetzwerk Alterssicherung – Tagung der Deutschen Rentenversicherung (Research Network on Pensions – Deutsche Rentenversicherung), Berlin (28 Jan 2016)

Demographie ist gestaltbar: Ideen für Politik, Gesellschaft und Wirtschaft [Demography Can Be Shaped: Ideas for Politics, Society and Economy], Regionales Demografie Netzwerk (ReDeNetz), Hannover (14 Mar 2016)

The State of SHARE, SHARE Wave 7 Post-Pretest Meeting, Vilnius, Lithuania (17 Mar 2016)

SHARE and its DBS Collection, International Biomarker Workshop, Washington, D.C., USA (31 Mar 2016)

Rentenreform aus internationaler Sicht [Pension Reform from an International Perspective], UBS Wirtschaftspodium, Zurich, Switzerland (21 Apr 2016)

Drei Säulen für ein auskömmliches Altersinkommen [Three Pillars for an Adequate Income at Old Age], Fachausschuss Wirtschaftsrat (Expert Committee Economic Board), Dresden (23 Apr 2016)

SHARE Projections for Future Elderly Model (FEM), University of California: Seminar & Talk, Los Angeles, USA (26 Apr 2016)

Early Determinants of Work Disability in International Perspective, Talk at the Social Security Administration, Washington D.C., USA (17 May 2016)

Bevölkerungsweite Längsschnittstudien [Population-based Longitudinal Study], Leopoldina press conference, Berlin (6 Jun 2016)

Reformmöglichkeiten der Altersvorsorge in Deutschland [Reform Options for the Pension Provisions in Germany], Meeting of the SPD Parliamentary Group, Berlin (9 Jun 2016)

Migrationsprojekte des Munich Center for the Economics of Aging (MEA) [Migration Projects of MEA (Munich Center for the Economics of Aging)], Annual Meeting Max Planck Society, Saarbrücken (15 Jun 2016)

Rentenreformvorschläge 2016/2017 [Pension Reform options 2016/2017], Scientific Council of the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, Berlin (16 Jun 2016)

Nachhaltigkeit in der Rentenversicherung [Sustainability in the Pension System], Council of the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy – Extraordinary Meeting, Berlin (29 Jul 2016)



Prof. Börsch-Supan hosting the meeting of the International Social Security Project at MEA.

Bevölkerungsweite Längsschnittstudien

[Nationwide Population-based Longitudinal Studies], Meeting at the Federal Ministry of Education and Research, Berlin (2 Aug 2016)

1. Pension Systems & Reform in Europe 2.

SHARE as a Tool for Retirement Research, 18th Retirement Research Center Conference, Washington, D.C., USA (5 Aug 2016)

Sustainability in Social Security, Scientific council of the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, Berlin (15 Sep 2016)

SHARE: Monitoring, Benchmarking, Analysing Population Ageing, Danish SHARE Workshop Health Economists, Odense, Denmark (20 Sep 2016)

Labor Force Participation of Older Workers in Germany, NBER Conference International Social Security, Paris, France (24 Sep 2016)

Labor Force Participation of OLder Workers in Germany, National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) Conference International Social Security, Paris, France (24 Sep 2016)

Status of SHARE, SHARE TTT Frankfurt, Frankfurt (26 Sep 2016)

Active Aging in a Silver Economy – Wishful Thinking Only?, Population Europe, Brussels, Belgium (26 Sep 2016)

Nachhaltigkeit in der Sozialen Sicherung [Sustainability in Social Security], Council of the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, Berlin (28 Sep 2016)

Dynamisierung der Altersgrenze [Dynamisation of the Age Limit], Pension Dialogue Minister Nahles, Berlin (4 Oct 2016)

Economic Impact of Ageing, Columbia-Fudan-Summit on Ageing, Shanghai, China (15 Oct 2016)

1. SHARE Harmonized Cognitive Assessment Protocol 2. Labor and Pensions in China, International Conference on Health and Aging, Beijing, China (18 Oct 2016)

Pension Issues When Households are Myopic, Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) – Asian Growth Institute (AGI) Conference on Aging in Asia, Kitakyushu, Japan (8 Nov 2016)

Excluded Elderly, Aging Societies Network Meeting, New Orleans, USA (22 Nov 2016)

Altersversorgung und Rente: Ende des Generationenvertrages? [Pension Scheme and Annuity: The End of the Intergeneration Contract?], Körber Foundation: "Arbeit. Rente. Unversorgt", Hamburg (1 Dec 2016)

Aging Society: A Danger for Economic Prosperity?, Knowledge Transfer Workshop, Zurich, Switzerland (2 Dec 2016)

Well-Being in Old Age When People Care about Today., HEC-Conference "Future Well-Being of the Elderly", Montreal, Canada (5 Dec 2016)

Haltelinien in der ersten Säule. [Thresholds in the First Pillar.], Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung: Hintergrund Rente im Bundestag, Berlin (15 Dec 2016)

Arbeitsbeteiligung im hohen und höchsten Alter. [Work Participation in Old and Oldest Age.], Project Coordination with Peter Hartz SHS Foundation, Saarbrücken (9 Jan 2017)

Rentenniveau und Beitragsgesetz: Sinn der Haltelinien [Pension Level and Contribution Rate: The Idea of Stop Lines], Bundestag Consultation, Berlin (23 Jan 2017)

Älter, Gesünder, Produktiver: Die Ökonomie des demographischen Wandels. [Older, Healthier, More Productive: The Economy of the Demographic Change.], University of Mannheim, ARERO-Workshop, Mannheim (24 Jan 2017)

Quality of Life Measurement., European Statistical Advisory Committee (ESAC), Brussels, Belgium (27 Jan 2017)

Scientific Evidence against Myths about Aging Populations., International Conference on Population Aging, Prague, Czech Republic (3 Feb 2017)

Was ist eine gerechte Rente? [What is a Fair Pension?], Scientific Talk at the "Polytechnische Gesellschaft", Frankfurt (7 Feb 2017)

Integration of Older Individuals into the Labour Market. A Global Perspective., Berliner Demografie Forum (BDF), Berlin (15 Mar 2017)

Sozialstaat 2040 [The Welfare State in 2040], Catholic Forum, Berlin (15 Mar 2017)

Status of SHARE: Evaluation, Sustainability, ERIC Committees Meeting, Brussels, Belgium (17 Mar 2017)

Längsschnittstudien in Deutschland [Longitudinal Studies in Germany], Leopoldina Spring Meeting of the Commission "Demographic Change", Berlin (21 Mar 2017)

Betriebsrentenstärkungsgesetz [Law to Strengthen Occupational Pension Schemes], Deutsches Demographie Netzwerk (DDN), Berlin (21 Mar 2017)

Zukunft der sozialen Sicherung [The Future of Social Security], Meeting in the German Federal Government, Berlin (28 Mar 2017)

Arbeitsmarkt im demographischen Wandel [Demographic Change and the Labor Market], Expertenrat Demographie of the German Federal Ministry of the Interior, Berlin (28 Mar 2017)

Sparen in der Krise? [Saving in the Crisis?], Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung (IAB), Conference: A Changing Labor Market, Berlin (6 Apr 2017)

Sparen in der Krise? [Saving in the Crisis?], Workshop German Historical Museum, Berlin (7 Apr 2017)

Financial Incentives of Social Security Systems in Europe, National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) Conference on Social Security, Venice, Italy (21 Apr 2017)

Was ist das richtige Rentenalter? [What is the Right Pension Age?], 40 Years German-Polish Social Security Agreement, Warsaw, Poland (25 Apr 2017)

SHARE: Achievements 2016 and Perspectives 2017-2024, SHARE-ERIC Council, Brussels, Belgium (27 Apr 2017)

Renten: Mythen & Fakten [Pensions: Myths & Facts], Subject-Meeting Landesarbeitsgemeinschaft Alter & Senioren, Stuttgart (11 May 2017)

Ökonomische Auswirkungen des demographischen Wandels [The Economic Impact of Demographic Change], 4th Stuttgart Convention "Wissen schafft Zukunft", Amsterdam, Netherlands (12 May 2017)

Keynote: Pension Challenges in Europe and Potential Solutions, Ono Academic College Annual Conference, Tel Aviv, Israel (29 May 2017)

Macroeconomic Implications of Aging in the U.S., CEPRA-NBER Conference on the Economics of Aging, Lugano, Switzerland (2 Jun 2017)

Hyperbolics and Pension Reform, 12th Festival of Economics, Trento, Italy (4 Jun 2017)

Who is Working Longer and Why?, Age Boom Academy, New York, USA (9 Jun 2017)

When Facts Count in Economic Statistics, ESAC Committee & Statistics Seminar, Helsinki, Finland (12 Jun 2017)

Human Errors and Pension Reforms, Seminar at Collegio Carlo Alberto, Turin, Italy (16 Jun 2017)

Reformen der Alterssicherung in Deutschland [Reforms of Old-age Provision in Germany], Wirtschaftstag, Berlin (27 Jun 2017)

How Germany Moved from Laggard to European Vanguard in Employment of Older Workers, OECD/EC Conference on delivering longer working lives, Brussels, Belgium (28 Jun 2017)

The Role of SHARE for the Pension Adequacy Report, 5th meeting of the Working Group on Ageing Issues of the Social Protection Committee (SPC WG-AGE), Brussels, Belgium (29 Jun 2017)

Zukunft der Rente [The future of pensions], 13th Cologne Economic Policy Dialogue, Cologne (3 Jul 2017)

Fachgespräch Längsschnittstudien [Expert discussion about longitudinal studies], Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG), Bonn (10 Jul 2017)

Gespräch mit Referat Sozialwissenschaften, Vortrag zu Leopoldina-Gutachten [Discussion with Social Sciences Department, Presentation about Leopoldina Report], German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF), Bonn (10 Jul 2017)

The Impact of the Productivity Slowdown on European Pension Systems, Peterson Institute Pre-Conference on Productivity Slowdown, Washington, D.C., USA (12 Jul 2017)

Pension Issues When Households Care about

Today, Conference on Waterloo & Kent Demography and Asset Prices Project, Canterbury, UK (17 Jul 2017)

Retirement Incentives across the Globe, The 21st IAGG World Congress of Gerontology and Geriatrics, San Francisco, USA (24 Jul 2017)

Working Longer: Possible for Everyone?, The 21st IAGG World Congress of Gerontology and Geriatrics, San Francisco, USA (25 Jul 2017)

Saving Regret, Mac Arthur Aging Societies Network, San Francisco, USA (26 Jul 2017)

Medicare Plan D and Riester pensions:

Rational Consumers?, Conference in honor of Daniel McFadden's 80th birthday, San Francisco, USA (28 Jul 2017)

Hartford Aging Index, Aging Societies Network Meeting, Los Angeles, USA (16 Sep 2017)

Governance & Funding in SHARE; Cognition in SHARE; Saving Regret, SHARE Wave 8 Kick-off Meeting, Sofia, Bulgaria (25 Sep 2017)

Schnittstellen zwischen Rente und Grund-sicherung, Konrad-Adenauer-Foundation: Talk in the German Bundestag, Berlin (29 Sep 2017)

Flexible Retirement and its Potentially Adverse Effects, Research Seminar at the Faculty of Economics and Management, Luzern, Switzerland (5 Oct 2017)

Lessons from International Comparisons, Padua University Conference "Population Aging", Padua, Italy (6 Oct 2017)

Bristle, Johanna

Do Interviewers' Reading Behaviors Influence Survey outcomes?, Seminar for Doctoral and Post-Doctoral Candidates, Fulda (7 Jul 2016)

Interviewer Behavior and the Influence on Survey Outcomes, 27th International Workshop on Household Survey Nonresponse, Oslo, Norway (1 Sep 2016)

Bucher-Koenen, Tabea

Women, Confidence, and Financial Literacy, Netspar Pension Workshop, Amsterdam, Netherlands (28 Jan 2015)

The Gender Gap in Financial Literacy, Faculty Seminar at the University Gießen, Giessen (27 Apr 2016)

Economic Implications of Flexible Retirement: A European Perspective, Workshop "Longevity and Employment Biographies: the Challenges of Social Protection in Europe", Munich (9 Jun 2016)

Women, Confidence, and Financial Literacy, International Association of Applied Econometrics Annual Conference 2016, Milan, Italy (25 Jun 2016)

The German Riester Pension, Pension Plans in Spain, Madrid, Spain (15 Nov 2016)

Discussion of the Paper "Financial Literacy Externalities" by Haliassos, Jansson and Karabulut, Netspar Pension Workshop, Leiden, Netherlands (20 Jan 2017)

Women, Confidence, and Financial Literacy, Women in Finance (Columbia University), New York, USA (9 Mar 2017)

Individuelle Rententransparenz – ein Feldexperiment [Increasing Transparency of Pension Information – A Field Experiment], "Struktur Workshop Rente" at the BMWi, Berlin (7 Apr 2017)

Women, Confidence, and Financial Literacy, Brown Bag Seminar at the Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main, Frankfurt/Main (18 Apr 2017)

Dangerous Flexibility – Retirement Reforms Reconsidered, Economic Policy Panel Meeting, Valetta, Malta (22 Apr 2017)

Gender, Confidence, and Financial Literacy, IFB-KMF Brown Bag Seminar, Munich (10 May 2017)

Women, Confidence, and Financial Literacy, Household Finance Workshop at the University of Sheffield, Sheffield, UK (1 Jun 2017)

Altern und Ruhestand: Trends, Reformen und Mythen [Aging and Retirement: Trends, Reforms

and Myths], Lecture "Alter, Beeinträchtigung/ Behinderung" at the Technische Universität München, Munich (3 Jul 2017)

Hemmnisse bei der Verbreitung der kapitalgedeckten Altersvorsorge und mögliche Handlungsoptionen [Barriers in the Distribution of Funded Pensions and Some Policy Alternatives], BMF-DIW Workshop "Kapitalgedeckte Altersvorsorge in Deutschland: Aktuelle Herausforderungen und Entwicklungsoptionen", Berlin (28 Aug 2017)

Beratung und Information im Kontext privater Altersvorsorge [Advice and Information in the Private Pensions Context], Workshop "Finanzielle Kompetenzen und Altersvorsorge" at the DIW, Berlin (11 Oct 2017)

Fearless Girl! Women, Confidence, and Financial Literacy, SAFE – 2nd Household Finance Workshop, Hochspessart (4 Nov 2017)

Fearless Girl! Women, Confidence, and Financial Literacy, Lunch Seminar Retirement and Savings Center HEC, Montreal, Canada (16 Nov 2017)

Double Trouble: The Burden of Child Rearing and Working on Maternal Mortality, HCHE Research Seminar, Hamburg (27 Nov 2017)

Coscia, Verena

SHARE Public Relations – internal and external communications, SHARE Wave 7 Kick-off Meeting, Bol, Croatia (10 Sep 2015)

Public Relations in SHARE, SHARE Wave 7 – "New" Countries Meeting, Munich (16 Feb 2016)

3rd PR Session, SHARE Wave 7 Post-Pretest Meeting, Vilnius, Lithuania (18 Mar 2016).

Farbmacher, Helmut

On the Use of the Lasso for Instrumental Variables Estimation with Some Invalid Instruments, Mendelian Randomization in the Age of Large-Scale Accessible Genomics Data, Bristol, UK (11 Jul 2017)

On the Use of the Lasso for Instrumental Variables Estimation with Some Invalid Instruments, Econometric Study Group Conference, Bristol, UK (14 Jul 2017)

On the Use of the Lasso for Instrumental Variables Estimation with Some Invalid Instruments, Jahrestagung Verein für Socialpolitik, Vienna, Austria (6 Sep 2017).

Franzese, Fabio

Slipping into Poverty: Effects on Mental and Physical Health, Seminar at the Chairs Brüderl and Pointner, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Munich (8 Jul 2015)

Data Types, Data Versions and Where to Find the Data; Data Base Management Tasks and Procedures, SHARE Operators Meeting, Vilnius, Lithuania (16 Mar 2016)

Armut und Depression. Eine Längsschnittanalyse mit SHARE [Poverty and Depression. A Longitudinal Analysis Using SHARE Data], Colloquium for PhD Candidates at the Max-Weber-Institut für Soziologie der Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg (23 Nov 2016)

Der Einfluss der finanziellen Situation und Einkommensungleichheit auf Depression [Financial Situation, Income Inequality and Depression], 7th Conference for Social- and Economical Data (KSWD), Berlin (8 Feb 2017)

Friedel, Sabine

Item Nonresponse and Interviewer Effects on Asset Questions in SHARE, 27th International Workshop on Household Survey Nonresponse, Oslo, Norway (1 Sep 2017)

The SHARE Interviewer Survey, SHARE Wave 7 TTT New Countries Field Rehearsal, Munich (17 Oct 2016)

The SHARE Interviewer Survey, SHARE Wave 7 TTT NEW Countries Main, Munich (10 Mar 2017)

Let's Talk about Money! Item Nonresponse and Interviewer Effects on Asset Questions in

the German SHARE data, Spring Meeting of the DGS Sektion Methoden der empirischen Sozialforschung, Mannheim (29 Apr 2017)

Panel Cooperation: Does an Interviewer's Personality Matter?, 7th Conference of the European Research Association, Lisbon, Portugal (17 Jul 2017)

Panel Representativity and Attrition in SHARE, 28th International Workshop on Household Survey Nonresponse, Utrecht, the Netherlands (31 Aug 2017)

Gruber, Stefan

The SHARE Data & Documentation Tool, SHARE Wave 6 Midterm Meeting, Graz, Austria (6 May 2015)

General Overview on SHARE and Generate your own SHARE Panel Dataset, 1st Swedish SHARE User Workshop, Stockholm, Sweden (25 Feb 2016)

CAPI Remarks and (Back)Coding, SHARE Wave 7 Post-Pretest Meeting, Vilnius, Lithuania (16 Mar 2016)

SHARE: A General Overview, SHARE User Workshop, Girona, Spain (14 Jun 2016)

SHARE: A General Overview and How to generate a panel dataset, SHARE User Workshop Germany, Munich (3 Nov 2016)

The Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), IAB Kolloquium, Nuremberg (13 Apr 2017)

SHARE – General Overview, Special Datasets & Documentation, SHARE User Workshop Croatia, Zagreb, Croatia (31 May 2017)

The Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE): A general overview, CESSDA Webinar – "Data in Europe: Ageing", Munich (14 Jun 2017)

The Long-Term Effect of Migration on Cognitive Functioning, 13th Conference of the European Sociological Association, Athens, Greece (1 Sep 2017)

Science Brief: The Long-Term Effects of Migration on Cognitive Functioning, SHARE Wave 8 Kick-Off Meeting, Sofia, Bulgaria (26 Sep 2017)

Country of Children Coding and National User Workshops, SHARE Wave 8 Kick-Off Meeting, Sofia, Bulgaria (27 Sep 2017)

Guber, Raphael

Making It Right? Social Norms, Hand Writing and Human Capital, 31st Annual Congress of the European Economic Association 2016 in Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland (24 Aug 2016)

Making It Right? Social Norms, Hand Writing and Human Capital, Ruhr Graduate School of Economics PhD Workshop, Dortmund (1 Mar 2017)

The Double Burden Effect of Child Rearing and Working on Maternal Mortality, 12th iHEA World Congress at Boston University, Boston, USA (11 Jul 2017)

Does Insurance Make Overconfident?, 32nd Annual Congress of the European Economic Association (EEA), Lisbon, Portugal (24 Aug 2017)

Hanemann, Felizia

Working Conditions, Retirement and Health: Longitudinal Evidence from HRS, ELSA and SHARE, International Comparisons Workshop, Santa Monica, USA (10 Jul 2015)

Working Conditions, Retirement and Health, SHARE Wave 7 Kick-off Meeting, Bol, Croatia (10 Sep 2015)

Working Conditions, Retirement and Health, 5th SHARE User Conference, Esch-sur-Alzette, Luxembourg (13 Nov 2015)

International Views on Retirement Institutions, Occupational Risks and Health, 5th Berlin Demography Forum, Berlin (25 Feb 2016)

Untangling the Health Effect of Retirement, Work, Age, Health and Employment – Evidence from longitudinal studies (WAHE), Wuppertal (19 Sep 2016)

Early Determinants of Work Disability in an International Context, Netspar Pension Workshop, Leiden, Netherlands (19 Jan 2017)

Integration of Older Individuals in the Labor Market: Global Perspectives, 6th Berlin Demography Forum, Berlin (15 Feb 2017)

Härtl, Klaus

Endogenous Retirement Decisions in an OLG Model with Household Heterogeneity, Workshop on Economic and Demographic Modelling, Munich (9 Nov 2015)

Pension Reforms and Retirement Decisions in an Aging Germany, 10th BiGSEM Doctoral Workshop on Economic Theory, Bielefeld (8 Dec 2015)

Endogenous Retirement Decisions in an OLG Model with Household Heterogeneity, Spring Meeting of Young Economists 2017, Halle (23 Mar 2017)

Herold, Imke

SHARE-RV: The German Pension Insurance Linkage, Workshop on the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), Munich (4 Nov 2016)

Lessons from linked data: Quality of data about income and education from SHARE-RV, 7th Conference of the European Survey Research Association (ESRA), Lisbon, Portugal (20 Jul 2017)

Hunkler, Christian

Age and Productivity, European Summit on Integration for Active and Healthy Ageing, Brussels, Belgium (9 Mar 2015)

Ethnische Diskriminierung im deutschen Mietwohnungsmarkt [Ethnical Discrimination at the German Rented Apartment Market], Seminar at the Chairs Auspurg and Brüderl, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Munich (28 Oct 2015)

Up to 62% Omitted Variable Bias in Research on Ethnic Disadvantages in Access to Vocational Education, Expert Meeting "Übergangser-

folg und Migrationshintergrund" of the DJI, Halle (24 Nov 2015)

Growing Old Abroad: Social and Material Deprivation among First- and Second Generation Migrants, University Paris-Dauphine, Paris, France (25 Nov 2015)

Ethnic Inequality in Germany, Europe and Israel, German-Israeli-Foundation Workshop for Young Scientists, Berlin (2 Dec 2015)

Demographic Change, Goethe-Institute Croatia, Zagreb, Croatia (11 Dec 2015)

A New Labor Market, High Level Data Workshop, Brussels, Belgium (27 Jan 2016)

Flüchtlinge in Deutschland. Welche Spielräume hat die Integration? [Refugees in Germany. How Much Scope Does the Integration have?], Max Planck Forum, Berlin, Germany (15 Mar 2016)

Age and Labor Productivity in the Services: Evidence from Big Data, Research Colloquium "Empirische Sozialforschung", Constance (12 Apr 2016)

Lost Potentials, GESIS Symposium on "Surveying the migrant population: Consideration of Linguistic and Cultural Aspects", Mannheim (14 Mar 2017)

Employment Policies of Older Persons in Germany, International Conference on Healthy and Active Aging, Seoul. Republic of Korea (18 Mar 2017)

Lost Potentials? The Rights and Lives of the Excluded, GESIS-Series of Lectures "Methodische Herausforderungen der Flüchtlingsforschung", Mannheim (4 Apr 2017)

Khourshed, May

New Arrivals in Germany: Frictions in Integration, On the Edge of Societies: New Vulnerable Populations, Emerging Challenges for Social Policies and Future Demands for Social innovation. The Experience of the Baltic Sea States, Berlin (13 Nov 2017)

Kneip, Thorsten

Towards a SHARE Communication Strategy, SHARE Wave 6 Midterm Meeting, Scientific Monitoring Board meeting, Graz, Austria (7 May 2015)

Children and Parents' Happiness, International User Conference of the German Family Panel (pairfam), Jena (7 May 2015)

Curbside Collection and Participation in Household Waste Recycling. A Causal Analysis, Seminar "Causal Inference in Statistics, Social, and Biomedical Sciences", Munich (18 Jun 2015)

Direct and Indirect Effects of Unilateral Divorce Law in Europe (Poster), Symposium – 40 Years of Economic Science and Public Policy, Munich (19 Jun 2015)

SHARE Public Relations, SHARE Wave 7 Kick-off Meeting, Bol, Croatia (10 Sep 2015)

Soziale und demographische Konsequenzen unilateraler Scheidung [Social and Demographic Consequences of Unilateral Divorce], Meeting of the section "Sociology of the Family" of the German Sociological Association (DGS), Heidelberg (2 Oct 2015)

SHARE: Supporting EU Policies for Inclusive Ageing Societies, Ageing in Europe – Supporting Policies for an Inclusive Society, Brussels, Belgium (29 Oct 2015)

Economic Challenges for Social Protection Systems due to Human Longevity, Workshop "Longevity and Employment Biographies: the Challenges of Social Protection in Europe", Munich (9 Jun 2016)

The Effect of Fertility on Parents' Happiness, Summer Meeting of Research Committee 28 (Social Stratification) of the International Sociological Association, Bern, Switzerland (31 Aug 2016)

Growing Old Abroad: Social and Material Deprivation among First- and Second Generation Migrants, Summer Meeting of Research Committee 28 (Social Stratification) of the International Sociological Association, Bern, Switzerland (31 Aug 2016)

The Effect of Fertility on Parents' Happiness, European Population Conference 2016, Mainz (2 Sep 2016)

Social and Demographic Consequences of Unilateral Divorce Law, 8th Congress of the European Society on Family Relations, Dortmund (3 Sep 2016)

Estimating the Effect of Children on Parents' Well-being: Strengths and Weaknesses of an Instrumental Variable Approach, Rational Choice Sociology: Theory and Empirical Applications, Venice, Italy (22 Nov 2016)

Exploring the Economic Aspects of Aging Societies, Presentation given before visiting students from KAIST Graduate School of Science and Technology – Republic of Korea, Munich (12 Jan 2017)

Partnerschaft, Intimität und Depression [Partnership, intimacy, and depression], Joint Meeting of the sections "Sociology of the Family" and "Health Sociology" of the German Sociological Association (DGS), Halle (Saale) (20 Feb 2017)

Parenthood and Well-Being: The Early Years, International User Conference of the German Family Panel pairfam, Bremen (31 May 2017)

Parenthood and Well-Being: The Early Years, 7th Conference of the European Survey Association, Lisbon, Portugal (19 Jul 2017)

Estimating the Causal Effect of Children on Parental Happiness, 7th Conference of the European Survey Association, Lisbon, Portugal (20 Jul 2017)

Kausalanalytische Herausforderungen bei der Schätzung des Effekts von Kindern auf die Lebenszufriedenheit [Challenges for Causal Inference in Estimating the Effect of Parenthood on Life Satisfaction], Meeting of the section "Modeling and Simulation" of the German Sociological Association (DGS), Kaiserslautern (13 Oct 2017)

Machen Kinder im Alter glücklich? Eine Untersuchung langfristiger Effekte in der zweiten Lebenshälfte [The Value of Children in Older Age], Analytical Sociology: Theory and Empirical Applications, Venice, Italy (21 Nov 2017)

Kögel, Heinrich

Financial Scarcity and Health: Evidence from the Food Stamp Program, 4th workshop of the

dggö health econometrics group, Wuppertal (7 Dec 2017)

Korbmacher, Julie

Zur Erklärung von Interviewereffekten in

SHARE: Der Interviewersurvey [Explaining interviewereffects in SHARE: The Interviewersurvey], Workshop of the German Panelsurveys, Mannheim (6 Feb 2015)

Interviewer survey wave 7, SHARE Wave 7 Kick-off Meeting, Bol, Croatia (11 Sep 2015)

SHARE Activities 2015 – Scientific Progress, 7th SHARE-ERIC Council Meeting, Munich (14 Apr 2016)

SHARE–The Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe, Statistidays Bamberg Fürth, Bamberg (21 Jul 2016)

SHARE–RV, SOEP Survey Committee Meeting, Berlin (24 Jul 2016)

SHARE–The Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe, Annual Meeting of the Verein für Sozialpolitik, Augsburg (6 Sep 2016)

Kronsnabl, Judith

Does Socio–Economic Status Influence Grip Strength in Older Europeans? Analyzing the Links between Education and Objective Health (Poster Presentation), RC28 Spring Meeting 2017. Social Inequality and Mobility Revisited – Challenges Through Recent Demographic Trends, Cologne (30 Mar 2017)

Does Socio–Economic Status Influence Grip Strength in Older Europeans? Analysing the Links between Education and Objective Health, 13th Conference of the European Sociological Association (ESA) – (Un)Making Europe: Capitalism, Solidarities, Subjectivities, Athens, Greece (1 Sep 2017)

Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE): Eine allgemeine Einführung [Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE): A General Overview], User-

conference of the Forschungsdatenzentrum der Rentenversicherung (FDZ–RV), Bildungszentrum Erkner, Berlin (11 Sep 2017)

Procurement Wave 8 – Documents and Timeline, SHARE Wave 8 Kick-Off Meeting, Sofia, Bulgaria (26 Sep 2017)

Kutlu Koc, Vesile

Consumption Behavior, Annuity Income and Mortality Risk of Retirees, Netspar International Pension Workshop, Amsterdam, Netherlands (29 Jan 2015)

Does Respondent's Knowledge on Population Life Expectancy Influence the Accuracy of Subjective Survival Probabilities?, SSES Annual Congress, Basel, Switzerland (2 Jun 2015)

Consumption Behavior, Annuity Income and Mortality Risk of Retirees, Congress of the European Economic Association, Mannheim (24 Aug 2015)

Leite, Duarte Nuno

Aging Societies, Monetary Policy and Inflation in an International Setting, Workshop on Economic and Demographic Modelling, Munich (9 Nov 2015)

Labor Supply, Retirement Decisions and Incentives Created by Social Insurance, Scientific Seminar "Retraite et Vieillessement", Paris, France (11 Oct 2016)

Labor Supply, Retirement Decisions and Incentives Created by Social Insurance, Spring Meeting of Young Economists 2017, Halle (23 Mar 2017)

Time Matters: Retirement Behavior of Heterogeneous Households Under Pension Reforms, 32nd Annual Congress of the European Economic Association (EEA), Lisbon, Portugal (21 Aug 2017)

Endogenous Retirement Decisions in an OLG Model with Household Heterogeneity, 5th International Workshop on the Socio-Economics of Ageing, Lisbon, Portugal (27 Oct 2017)

López-Falcón, Diana

SHARE: The Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe, 7th Konferenz für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsdaten (7|KSWD) "Forschung. Daten. Infrastruktur.", Berlin (8 Feb 2017)

FDZ des Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) [Pecha Kucha Presentation of the Research Data Center of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE)], Statistische Woche (German Statistical Week), Rostock (19 Sep 2017)

Malter, Frederic

Questionnaire Recap & Findings from SHARE-LIFE Bibliometry (Popularity of Modules), – Proposals Submitted by Country Teams, SHARE Wave 7 Questionnaire Board (QB) Meeting, Brussels, Belgium (6 Feb 2015)

Interviewer-level Monitoring, Results of Mixed-mode DRM Experiment in CZ, Questionnaire Wave 7: General Principles, Schedule Wave 6/ Wave 7, Compliance Profiles, SHARE Wave 6 Midterm Meeting, Graz, Austria (7 May 2015)

Minimizing the Total Survey Error (TSE) with Limited Resources during Fieldwork, 6th Conference of the European Survey Research Association (ESRA), Reykjavik, Iceland (17 Jul 2015)

Update on State of Fieldwork of Wave 6 (incl. DBS), Project Schedule & Quality Control of Wave 7, SHARE Wave 7 Kick-off Meeting, QB and Operators Meeting, Bol, Croatia (10 Sep 2015)

Pretest Specifications, Compliance Profiles Wave 5, Agency Deliverables Wave 6, Model Agenda NTS, Fieldwork & Interviewer Monitoring, Schedule, SHARE Wave 7 Pretest Train-The-Trainer TTT, Munich (14 Dec 2015)

Welcome & Introduction, SHARE W7 Schedule – Tasks, Time Lines, and Meetings, Summary: What to Do When You Get Home, Final Q&A, SHARE Wave 7 – "New" Countries Meeting, Munich (15 Feb 2016)

Wave 7: Concepts & Pretest Outcomes, Brief Group Exercise, SHARE Wave 7 Post-Pretest Meeting, Vilnius, Lithuania (17 Mar 2016)

Core Questionnaire, Questionnaire Board (QB) Meeting, Munich (15 Apr 2016)

Welcome to SHARE – Pretest TTT New SHARE Countries, Pretest of SHARE Wave 7 in New Countries, Schedule W7 and Survey Management, Pretest New Countries Train-The-Trainer TTT and Operators Meeting, Munich (8 Jun 2016)

CAPI Wave 6 Design and Translation, CAPI Workflow and Responsibilities, Better Scientific Presenting, CentERdata- MEA Software Development, CentERdata-MEA Meeting, Düsseldorf (5 Jul 2016)

Strategies of Panel Maintenance in SHARE, Second International Conference on Survey Methods in Multinational, Multiregional and Multicultural Contexts (3MC), Chicago, USA (27 Jul 2016)

Field Rehearsal: Specifications, Wrap-up: Drop-offs, Model Agenda NTS, Schedule, SHARE Wave 7 – Field Rehearsal TTT of "Old" Countries, Frankfurt/Main (26 Sep 2016)

Field Rehearsal: Specifications, Wrap-up: Drop-offs, Model Agenda for National Interviewer Trainings, schedule, Field Rehearsal TTT for "New" Countries, Munich (17 Oct 2016)

Project Schedule Deliverables Wave 7 NTS Agenda, Fieldwork Monitoring in Wave 7, Train-The-Trainer TTT – Main Data Collection Wave 7 "Old" Countries, Munich (16 Feb 2017)

SHARE Wave 7 – Intro & specifications of Main Data Collection, Questionnaire Items on Persecution: Why and What IWER Survey, Fieldwork Monitoring of SHARE central, Train-The-Trainer TTT – Main Data Collection Wave 7 "New" Countries, Munich (9 Mar 2017)

Welcome & Introduction: Purpose & Goals of Meeting; Questionnaire of SHARE Wave 8 – General Ideas (Core & Add-on Modules, Nursing Home qnn), New Governance; Draft Schedule of Wave 8; Programming Generic CAPI (e.g. review code, usage of fills, special characters), CentERdata-MEA Meeting, Düsseldorf (20 Apr 2017)

State of Fieldwork Wave 7, SHARE Wave 8: Schedule & Timelines, Scientific Presentation I: National Policies for Healthy Ageing – The

Maltese Experience, SHARE Wave 7 Mid-Term Meeting and SMB Meeting, Nice, France (18 May 2017)

Case-Studies on Data-Driven Interviewer

Monitoring, 7th Conference of the European Survey Research Association (ESRA), Lisbon, Portugal (19 Jul 2017)

Welcome & Introduction: Purpose & Goals of Meeting / Status Update on Questionnaire Content (Core & Add-ons), Strategic Assessment of Options, CentERdata – Mea Meeting, Dusseldorf (11 Sep 2017)

Project Schedule of Wave 8, State of Fieldwork & Outcomes of Fieldwork Monitoring of SHARE Wave 7, SHARE Wave 8 Kick-Off Meeting, Sofia, Bulgaria (25 Sep 2017)

Méango, Romuald

What Makes Brain Drain More Likely: Evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa, 13th Annual Migration Meeting, IZA Institute, Bonn (27 May 2016)

What Makes Brain Drain More Likely: Evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa, 9th Migration and Development Conference, European University, Florence, Italy (13 Jun 2016)

What Makes Brain Drain More Likely? Evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa, International Association for Applied Econometrics Meeting, University Bicocca, Milan, Italy (24 Jun 2016)

What Makes Brain Drain More Likely? Evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa, Center for Operational Research Workshop, Université Catholique de Louvain-la-Neuve, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium (15 Mar 2017)

What Makes Brain Drain More Likely? Evidence from sub-Sharan Africa, Centre for the Study of African Economies Conference, St-Catherine College, Oxford, UK (19 Mar 2017)

Occupational Mobility, Migration and Brain

Drain, Understanding Migration Conference, University of Lille III, Lille, France (15 May 2017)

Invited Discussion of "Imbert and Papp (2014)", 10th Migration and Development Conference, University of Clermont-Ferrand, Clermont-Ferrand, France (29 Jun 2017)

Oepen, Andrea

ERIC Annual Reporting, 3rd ERIC Network Meeting, Munich (15 Jun 2015)

Structural Funds – Funds for SHARE?, SHARE Wave 7 Kick-off Meeting, Bol, Croatia (11 Sep 2015)

Accession to SHARE-ERIC, SHARE Wave 7 Mid-term Meeting, Nice, France (19 May 2017)

SHARE Wave 8 Procurement – General Remarks, SHARE Wave 8 Kick-off Meeting, Sofia, Bulgaria (26 Sep 2017)

Pettinicchi, Yuri

Can Firms See into the Future? Survey Evidence from Germany, 7th ifo Conference on "Macroeconomics and Survey Data", Munich (2 Dec 2016)

Asking Moses to Help with Translation Verification, 2017 International Workshop on Comparative Survey Design and Implementation Program (CSDI), Mannheim (16 Mar 2017)

Asking MOSES to Help with Translation Verification, 1st SERISS Symposium on Survey Translation, Barcelona, Spain (2 Jun 2017)

SHARE – Translation Procedures, 1st SERISS Symposium on Survey Translation, Barcelona, Spain (1 Jun 2017)

Asking MOSES to Help with Translation Verification, 7th Conference of the European Survey Research Association (ESRA), Lisbon, Portugal (18 Jul 2017)

Rausch, Johannes

Retirement Decisions in Germany Revisited – Evidence from an Option Value Model, 12th Annual Meeting Forschungsdatenzentrum, Berlin (26 Jun 2015)

Retirement Decisions in Germany Revisited – Evidence from an Option Value Model, Graduate Colloquium of the Forschungsnetzwerk Alterssicherung (FNA), Berlin (10 Jul 2015)

Zur nachhaltigen Ausgestaltung der öffentlichen Finanzen [About the sustainable structuring of the public finances], German Federal Ministry of Finance (BMF): "Arbeitskreis Finanzwissenschaft, Zur Resilienz der Staatsfinanzen", Berlin (22 Jun 2017)

Was wäre, wenn wir Schweden wären? Ist das Rentenversicherungssystem auf Deutschland übertragbar? [What would be if we were Sweden?], German Pension Insurance: "Alterssicherung im internationalen Vergleich und europäische Sozialpolitik", Erkner (9 Nov 2017)

The Development of Retirement Incentives in Germany, International Social Security Meeting, Munich (17 Nov 2017)

Salman, Munir

Towards Social Network Support for an Applied Gaming Ecosystem, 9th European Conference on Games Based Learning (ECGBL), Steinkjer, Norway (8 Oct 2015)

Towards Social Media Platform Integration with an Applied Gaming Ecosystem, Fifth International Conference on Social Media Technologies, Communication, and Informatics, Barcelona (SOTICS), Spain (16 Nov 2015)

Integrating Scientific Publication into an Applied Gaming Ecosystem, 9th International Conference on Computer Games Multimedia & Allied Technologies (CGAT), Singapore (26 Mar 2016)

Enhancing Knowledge Management and Transfer in an Applied Gaming Ecosystem, 17th European Conference on Knowledge Management (ECKM), Belfast, UK (1 Sep 2016)

Social Network Support for an Applied Gaming Knowledge Management Ecosystem, Collaborative European Research Conference (CERC), Cork, Ireland (23 Sep 2016)

Social Network-Based Knowledge, Content, and Software Asset Management Supporting

Collaborative and Co-Creative Innovation, Collaborative European Research Conference (CERC), Karlsruhe (22 Sep 2017)

Sand, Gregor

Native – Immigrant Differences in Subjective Well-Being Using SHARE – First Results, ECSR Spring School, Turin, Italy (23 Mar 2015)

State of Fieldwork in Wave 6 – Apr 2015, SHARE Wave 6 Midterm Meeting, Graz, Austria (7 May 2015)

State of Fieldwork in Wave 6 – Aug 2015, SHARE Wave 7 Kick-off Meeting, Bol, Croatia (11 Sep 2015)

Immigrant-Native Differences in Health and Well-Being among European Integration Policy Regimes, 5th SHARE User Conference, Esch-sur-Alzette, Luxembourg (12 Nov 2015)

SHARE software ... in a nutshell, SHARE Wave 7 New Countries Meeting, Munich (15 Feb 2016)

SHARE Wave 7 Pretest Outcomes, SHARE Wave 7 Post-Pretest Meeting, Vilnius, Lithuania (17 Mar 2016)

SMS – Sample Management System, SHARE Wave 7 New Countries Pretest TTT, Munich (9 Jun 2016)

Immigrant-Native Differences in Subjective Well-Being among European Integration Policy Regimes, 16th Biennial Congress of the ESHMS Healthy Lives: Technologies, Policies and Experiences, Geneva, Switzerland (28 Jun 2016)

SMS – Sample Management System, SHARE Wave 7 "Old" Countries Field Rehearsal TTT, Frankfurt (26 Sep 2016)

SMS – Sample Management System, SHARE Wave 7 "New" Countries Field Rehearsal TTT, Munich (17 Oct 2016)

SMS – Sample Management System Sample Distributor and fieldwork monitoring in wave 7 – How to obtain basic fieldwork statistics, SHARE Wave 7 "Old" Countries Main TTT, Munich (16 Feb 2017)

The Well-Being of Migrants in Europe, Meeting of the Board of Trustees, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich (1 Apr 2017)

Scherpenzeel, Annette

50+ in Europa: Welle 6 [Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe: Wave 6], National Interviewer Trainings SHARE Germany, Leipzig, Hamburg, Dortmund, Munich (19 Jan 2015)

SHARE Retention [SHARE Retention], SHARE Wave 6 Midterm meeting, Meeting of the Scientific Monitoring Board, Graz, Austria (9 May 2015)

Nieuwe verf op oude panelen: Toekomst en verleden van panel studies [New Paint on Old Panels: Future and Past of Panel Studies], Symposium: Dataverzameling: kunst of wetenschap? (Symposium: Datacollection: Art or Science), Rotterdam, Netherlands (20 May 2015)

A Responsive Fieldwork Design to Increase Retention Rates in SHARE, European Survey Research Association Conference, Reykjavik, Iceland (16 Jul 2015)

Evolution of Representativeness in an Online Probability Panel, European Survey Research Association Conference (ESRA), Reykjavik, Iceland (17 Jul 2015)

Development of Tailored Fieldwork Procedures in Preparation of the 7th SHARE Wave, Workshop on Household Survey Nonresponse, Leuven, Belgium (3 Sep 2015)

Sampling for Wave 7, SHARE Wave 7 Kick-off Meeting, Bol, Croatia (11 Sep 2015)

WP 2: Representing the Population, SERISS Kick-off Meeting, London, UK (22 Sep 2015)

Mixing It Up: Combining Online Panels with Traditional and Novel Modes of Data Collection, Annual Meeting of the German Society of Social Science Institutions and the Method section of the German Society of Sociology, Cologne (6 Nov 2015)

SMS & Cover Screen: Exercises, SHARE Wave 7 Pretest Train-The-Trainer TTT, Munich (14 Dec 2015)

Sampling, SHARE Wave 7 – "New" countries Meeting, Munich (16 Feb 2016)

Sampling for Wave 7, SHARE Wave 7 Post-Pretest meeting, Vilnius, Lithuania (17 Mar 2016)

MAIN Sample in Wave 7, Pretest "New" Countries Train-The-Trainer (TTT) and Operators Meeting, Munich (10 Jun 2016)

The Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) – A General Overview, 3rd International Sociological Association (ISA) Forum Sociology, Vienna, Austria (13 Jul 2016)

Can We Use the Relationship between Income Item Nonresponse and Panel Attrition in an Adaptive Fieldwork Design? A Study in the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), 27th International Workshop on Household Survey Nonresponse, Oslo, Norway (1 Sep 2016)

WP 2: Representing the Population, 3rd meeting of the Work Package Review Board of Synergies for Europe's Research Infrastructures in the Social Sciences (SERISS), Munich (8 Sep 2016)

50+ in Europa: Welle 7 [Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe: Wave 7], National Interviewer Training SHARE Germany Field Rehearsal, Munich (10 Oct 2016)

1. Welcome and Introduction; 2. Use of Sampling Frames in European Surveys; Wrap-up and Next Steps, 1st SERISS Survey Experts Forum Workshop 'Representing the Population in Surveys', Munich (8 Dec 2016)

50+ in Europa: Welle 7 [Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe: Wave 7], National Interviewer Training SHARE Germany Main, Mannheim, Dortmund, Hamburg, Leipzig, Munich (6 Mar 2017)

The Use of Sampling Frames in European Studies, 2017 International Workshop on Comparative Survey Design and Implementation Program (CSDI), Mannheim (17 Mar 2017)

SHARE-ERIC Operations Update and Scientific Progress 2016, SHARE-ERIC Council Meeting 2017, Brussels, Belgium (27 Apr 2017)

Chair of Part 3. Operative Coordination: WP7

– 11, Midterm Review SHARE-DEV3, Brussels, Belgium (15 May 2017)

WP2 – Representing the Population, SERISS Midterm Review, Brussels, Belgium (16 May 2017)

Welcome and Introduction; Wrap-up, SHARE Wave 7 Midterm Meeting, Nice, France (17 May 2017)

SHARE: Monitoring, Benchmarking and Analysing Population Ageing, Meeting of the Expert Group on Health Information, European Commission Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety, Luxembourg, Luxembourg (8 Jun 2017)

Availability and Quality of Sampling Frames in Cross-National Surveys, 5th Italian Conference on Survey Methodology (ITACOSM) 2017, Bologna, Italy (15 Jun 2017)

The Use of Sampling Frames in European Studies, European Survey Research Association (ESRA) conference 2017, Lisbon, Portugal (21 Jul 2017)

Session Organiser "Overview of open access European Survey Data", European Survey Research Association (ESRA) conference 2017, Lisbon, Portugal (18 Jul 2017)

Session Organiser "Representing the Population: Improving European Sampling Practices", European Survey Research Association (ESRA) conference 2017, Lisbon, Portugal (21 Oct 2017)

Using the R-indicator to Study Attrition Bias in a Probability Based Web Panel, International Workshop on Household Survey Nonresponse, Utrecht, Netherlands (31 Oct 2017)

Time Expenditure and Accelerometer Add-on for SHARE Wave 8+ General Welcome and Wrap-up, SHARE Wave 8 Kick-off Meeting, Sofia, Bulgaria (26 Sep 2017)

WP2: Representing the Population, SERISS WP Review Board Meeting, London, UK (14 Oct 2017)

Schmidutz, Daniel

Linking SHARE and Administrative Records, SHARE Wave 7 Kick-off Meeting, Bol, Croatia (10 Jun 2015)

Data Protection and Ethics Requirements, SHARE Wave 7 – "New" Countries Meeting, Munich (7 Jun 2016)

SHARE Data Access & Conditions of Use, SHARE Wave 7 Midterm Meeting, Nice, France (18 May 2017)

Schuller, Karin

Difficult Interview Situations, Train-The-Trainer TTT – Pretest Wave 7 New Countries, Munich (10 Jun 2016)

Sample Management System (SMS); Grip Strength Measurement, Train-The-Trainer TTT – Main Data Collection Wave 7 "Old" Countries, Munich (16 Feb 2017)

Sample Management System (SMS), Grip Strength Measurement, Sample Distributor and Fieldwork Monitoring in Wave 7 – How to Obtain Basic Fieldwork Statistics, Train-The-Trainer TTT – Main Data Collection Wave 7 New Countries, Munich (9 Mar 2017)

Identifying Fake Interviews in a Cross-National Panel Study (SHARE), International Workshop on Comparative Survey Design and Implementation (CSDI), Mannheim (16 Mar 2016)

Instrument and Software Development, Survey Operations, Midterm Review SHARE-DEV3 Agenda and presentations, Brussels, Belgium (15 May 2017)

SHARE Wave 7 – State of Fieldwork & Preventing Curbstoning, SHARE Wave 7 Midterm Meeting and SMB Meeting, Nice, France (18 May 2017)

Identifying fake interviews in a Cross-National panel study (SHARE), European Survey Research Association (ESRA), Lisbon, Portugal (20 Jul 2017)

The Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), European Survey Research Association (ESRA), Lisbon, Portugal (18 Jul 2017)

SHARE Wave 7 – State of Fieldwork & Preventing Curbstoning, SHARE Wave 8 Kick-Off Meeting, Sofia, Bulgaria (26 Sep 2017)

Schütz, Johanna

Family Relationships in Ageing Societies, MaxNetAging Graduate Workshop 2015, Rostock (28 Jul 2015)

Familienbiographie und Gesundheit im Alter [Marital Biography and Health in Old Age], Seminar "Ausgewählte Probleme der Sozialstrukturanalyse", Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg (10 May 2016)

Broken Hearted after Spousal Loss Due to Widowhood – Rare or Usual?, LIVES International Conference – Relationships in Later Life: Challenges and Opportunities, Bern, Switzerland (29 Jun 2016)

Marital Biography and Health Outcomes in Old Age, MaxNetAging Graduate Workshop 2016, Rostock (26 Jul 2016)

Gebrochenes Herz infolge einer Verwitwung – ein (nicht) unübliches Phänomen? [Broken Hearted after Spousal Loss Due to Widowhood – Rare or Usual?], Joint Spring Conference of the DGS-Sections Familiensoziologie und Medizin- und Gesundheitssoziologie, Halle (Saale) (21 Feb 2017)

Marital Biographies & Health of Europeans 50+, Colloquium for PhD Candidates at the Max-Weber-Institut für Soziologie der Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg (14 Jun 2017)

Physical and cognitive function of Europeans 50+: The role of marital biography, MaxNetAging Graduate Workshop 2017, Berlin (27 Jun 2017)

Partnership Biographies & Health in Old Age, Max Planck Visions in Science Conference, Berlin (30 Sep 2017)

Familienstand und Gesundheit. Eine Analyse der älteren europäischen Bevölkerung [Marital Status and Health. An Analysis of the Older European Population.], Seminar "Ausgewählte Probleme der Sozialstrukturanalyse", Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg (25 Oct 2017)

Stuck, Stephanie

Testcases, Routing and Interview Versions, SHARE Operators Meeting & Questionnaire Board Meeting & Wave 7 Kick-off Meeting, Bol, Croatia (9 Sep 2015)

Introduction to SHARE (Actors, Tasks, Processes), SHARE Wave 7 Post-Pretest Meeting, Vilnius, Lithuania (16 Mar 2016)

Introduction, SHARE "New" Countries Meeting, Munich (7 Jun 2016)

SERISS WP 8 Task 8; Name Generator; Update on Activities, SERISS WP8 Meeting & Meeting of SERISS WP Review Board, Munich (7 Sep 2016)

Preload, SHARE Wave 7 – Field Rehearsal Train-The-Trainer TTT of "Old" Countries, Frankfurt (27 Sep 2016)

Preload and Testcases, SHARE Wave 7 – Field Rehearsal Train-The-Trainer TTT of "New" Countries, Munich (17 Oct 2016)

Database Construction and Quality control, Midterm Review SHARE-DEV3, Brussels (15 May 2017)

Friends Forever? Measuring Changes in Personal Social Networks, 7th Conference of the European Survey Research Association (ESRA), Lisbon, Portugal (19 Jul 2017)

Using External Info to identify dead respondents & Children Check Files Reloaded, SHARE Wave 8 Kick-Off Meeting & Operators Meeting, Sofia, Bulgaria (27 Sep 2017)

A Coding Model for Socio-economic Questions, SERISS Meeting of Developers and Tools WP Task Leaders & SERISS WP Review Board Meeting, London, England (14 Nov 2017)

Tony Philip, Jeny

SHARE Wave 7 Testing, Train-The-Trainer TTT Meeting – Pretest New Countries Wave 7 and Operators Meeting, Munich (7 Sep 2016)

Wagner, Melanie

Questionnaire Wave 7: General Principles, SHARE Wave 6 Midterm Meeting, Graz, Austria (8 May 2015)

Alte und neue Berufsfelder in alternden Gesellschaften [Old and New Vocational Fields in Aging Societies], Seminar Lecture, Technische Universität Dortmund, Dortmund (2 Jul 2015)

SHARE W7 Interview version; Update by SHARE central; Questionnaire W7 update, SHARE Wave 7 Kick-off Meeting, QB and Operators Meeting, Bol, Croatia (10 Sep 2015)

Loneliness among Informal Caregivers Aged 50+ in Europe, First Results Book Wave 5 (FRB5) SHARE – Book Release "Ageing in Europe – Supporting Policies for an Inclusive Society", Brussels, Belgium (29 Oct 2015)

SHARE User Support; Do Regional Contexts Shape the Burden of Informal Caregivers Aged 50+ across Europe?, 5th SHARE User Conference, Esch-sur-Alzette, Luxembourg (12 Nov 2015)

Questionnaire Innovations in Wave 7: Life Histories and Panel Items; End-of-Life Interview: Strategies and Brief Mock Interview, SHARE Wave 7 Pretest Train-The-Trainer TTT, Munich (15 Dec 2015)

The SHARE Questionnaire: Concept & Research Output; Questionnaire Translation and Testing, SHARE wave 7 – "New" Countries Meeting, Munich (15 Feb 2016)

"SHARE" Vorstellung der Studie & Messung von Gesundheit im Rahmen des Datensatzes [SHARE Presentation: Introduction to Survey and Assessment of Health Data], Seminar Quantitative und qualitative Altersforschung am Beispiel ausgewählter Altersstudien, Technische Universität Dortmund, Dortmund (22 Feb 2016)

Pretest Findings of Wave 7 and Implications for Questionnaire Development: SHARE Central's Perspective, SHARE Wave 7 Post-Pretest Meeting, Vilnius, Lithuania (17 Mar 2016)

SHARELIFE Overview and Updates, Retrospective Life Histories in ELSA, SHARE, CHARLS, and HRS, Ann Arbor, USA (4 Apr 2016)

Discussion Points SHARE Central, Questionnaire Board (QB) Meeting, Munich (15 Apr 2016)

SHARE W7 Questionnaire: Conceptual Overview & CAPI Showcase, Questionnaire of SHARE W7 for New Countries; Mock Interview for a SHARELIFE 7 Respondent, Pretest "New" Countries Train-The-Trainer TTT and Operators Meeting, Munich (8 Jun 2016)

Long-Term Care Provision and the Burden of Spousal Caregivers: An Analysis of 160 European Regions, Economic Inequalities, Deprivation, and Poverty ISA RC28 Summer Meeting, Bern, Switzerland (31 Aug 2016)

Cultural Response Styles in the Evaluation of People's Social Contacts: Source of Bias or Explicable Outcome?, 9th International Conference on Social Science Methodology (RC33), Leicester, UK (12 Sep 2016)

Brief Recap of Questionnaire Innovations in Wave 7: Life Histories and Panel Items, SHARE Wave 7 – Field Rehearsal TTT of "Old" Countries, Frankfurt/Main (26 Sep 2016)

Brief Recap of Questionnaire Innovations in Wave 7: Life Histories and Panel Items, Field Rehearsal TTT for "New" Countries, Munich (17 Oct 2016)

Tailored Fieldwork Procedures for Older Respondents in SHARE, Workshop: Surveying Older People in Europe: Methodological Challenges and Future Developments, Milan, Italy (16 Dec 2016)

Long-Term Care Provision and the Well-being of Spousal Caregivers: An Analysis of 138 European Regions, COST Action IS1311 Intergenerational Family Solidarity across Europe, 4th Training School, Dortmund (7 Jun 2017)

Weiss, Luzia

Dried Blood Spots and Undiagnosed Diabetes, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Scientific Advisory Board Meeting, Munich (21 May 2015)

The collection of biomeasures in Cross-National studies, Second International Conference

on Survey Methods in Multinational, Multiregional and Multicultural Contexts (3MC 2016), Chicago, USA (28 Jul 2016)

Interviewers' Expectations and Consent to Giving Blood Samples in SHARE, 7th Conference of the European Survey Research Association (ESRA), Lisbon, Portugal (19 Jul 2017)

Zuber, Sabrina

Fieldwork Check Files & Interviewer ID & Interview Date, SHARE Wave 6 Midterm Meeting & Operators Meeting, Graz, Austria (6 May 2015)

Fieldwork Check Files, SHARE Wave 7 Kick-off Meeting & Operators Meeting, Bol, Croatia (9 Sep 2015)

SMS & Coverscreen: finding HH, adding contact attempts, adding appointments, SHARE Wave 7 Pretest TTT, Munich (14 Dec 2015)

SMS & Coverscreen, SHARE Wave 7 Pretest TTT – "New" Countries, Munich (8 Jun 2016)

SMS – Brief Recap & Contact Codes & Interviewer IDs, SHARE Wave 7 – Field Rehearsal TTT of "Old" Countries, Frankfurt/Main (26 Sep 2016)

Introduction to the SMS, SHARE Wave 7 – Field Rehearsal TTT of "New" Countries, Munich (17 Oct 2016)

SMS, Cover Screen & Sample Distributor – integrated session for fieldwork tools, SHARE Wave 7 Main TTT of "Old" Countries, Munich (16 Feb 2017)

SMS (Including Screening Procedures) & Coverscreen, SHARE Wave 7 Main TTT of "New" Countries, Munich (9 Mar 2017)

Fieldwork Checks Wave 7, SHARE Wave 7 Midterm Meeting & Operators Meeting, Nice, France (17 May 2017)

Fieldwork Checks & SMS Remarks, SHARE Wave 8 Kick-Off Meeting, Operators Meeting & CentERdata SMS – CV Grid Meeting, Sofia, Bulgaria (27 Sep 2017)

6 TEACHING

Winter Term 2017/2018

Demographic Transition & Economic Policy (Bachelor)

Duarte Nuno Leite
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

MEA Seminar – Economics of Aging (Ph.D.)

Axel Börsch-Supan, Thorsten Kneip
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Research Workshop "Empirical Economics" (Ph.D.)

Tabea Bucher-Koenen with Davide Cantoni (LMU), Andreas Steinmayr (LMU), Uwe Sunde (LMU), Derya Uysal (LMU), Joachim Winter (LMU), Amelie Wuppermann (LMU)
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Summer Term 2017

Kausalität in der Familien- und Ungleichheitsforschung [Causality in Research on the Family and Social Inequality] (Master)

Thorsten Kneip with Gerrit Bauer (LMU)
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Migration Economics (Master)

Romuald Méango with Agnese Romiti (IAB)
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

MEA Seminar – Economics of Aging (Ph.D.)

Axel Börsch-Supan, Thorsten Kneip
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Population Ageing in Europe (Master)

Stefan Gruber
Otto-Friedrich Universität Bamberg

Research Workshop "Empirical Economics" (Ph.D.)

Tabea Bucher-Koenen, Helmut Farbmacher with Davide Cantoni (LMU), Andreas Steinmayr (LMU), Uwe Sunde (LMU), Derya Uysal (LMU), Joachim Winter (LMU), Amelie Wuppermann (LMU)
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

SHARE User Workshop (Master/Ph.D.)

Stefan Gruber
University of Zagreb

Winter Term 2016/2017

Demographic Economics (Master)

Duarte Nuno Leite with Uwe Sunde (LMU)
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Gesundheitssoziologie [Sociology of Health] (Bachelor)

Judith Kronschnabl
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

MEA Seminar – Economics of Aging (Ph.D.)

Axel Börsch-Supan, Thorsten Kneip
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Research Workshop "Empirical Economics" (Ph.D.)

Tabea Bucher-Koenen, Helmut Farbmacher with Davide Cantoni (LMU), Andreas Steinmayr (LMU), Uwe Sunde (LMU), Derya Uysal (LMU), Joachim Winter (LMU), Amelie Wuppermann (LMU)
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Summer Term 2016

Applied Microeconometrics (Master)

Romualds Méango with Michele Battisti (CESifo)
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

MEA Seminar – Economics of Aging (Ph.D.)

Axel Börsch-Supan, Thorsten Kneip
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Research Workshop "Empirical Economics" (Ph.D.)

Tabea Bucher-Koenen, Helmut Farbmacher, Martin Spindler with Davide Cantoni (LMU), Andreas Steinmayr (LMU), Uwe Sunde (LMU), Derya Uysal (LMU), Joachim Winter (LMU), Amelie Wuppermann (LMU)
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Winter Term 2015/2016

Causal Inference in Statistics, Social, and Biomedical Sciences (Ph.D.)

Martin Spindler
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Exercises in Empirical Economics (Bachelor)

Raphael Guber
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

MEA Seminar – Economics of Aging (Ph.D.)

Axel Börsch-Supan, Thorsten Kneip, Martin Spindler
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Research Workshop "Empirical Economics" (Ph.D.)

Helmut Farbmacher, Martin Spindler with Davide Cantoni (LMU), Alexander Danzer (LMU), Joachim Winter (LMU), Amelie Wuppermann (LMU)
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Summer Term 2015

Causal Inference in Statistics, Social, and Biomedical Sciences (Ph.D.)

Martin Spindler
Technische Universität München (TUM)

MEA Seminar – Economics of Aging (Ph.D.)

Axel Börsch-Supan, Martin Spindler
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Research Workshop "Empirical Economics" (Ph.D.)

Helmut Farbmacher, Martin Spindler with Davide Cantoni (LMU), Alexander Danzer (LMU), Uwe Sunde (LMU), Joachim Winter (LMU), Amelie Wuppermann (LMU)
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Winter Term 2014/2015

Classes in Advanced Topics in (Micro-)Econometrics (Ph.D.)

Martin Spindler, Helmut Farbmacher
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Lectures on Advanced Topics in (Micro-)Econometrics (Ph.D.)

Martin Spindler, Helmut Farbmacher
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

MEA Seminar – Economics of Aging (Ph.D.)

Axel Börsch-Supan, Martin Spindler
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Seminar Einführung in das System der sozialen Sicherung

[Introduction to the German Social Security System] (Bachelor)

Marlene Haupt
Hochschule München

Research Workshop "Empirical Economics" (Ph.D.)

Tabea Bucher-Koenen with Davide Cantoni (LMU), Alexander Danzer (LMU), Joachim Winter (LMU), Amelie Wuppermann (LMU)
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

7 REFEREEING

Bergmann, Michael

Journals: Survey Research Methods

Bucher-Koenen, Tabea

Journals: De Economist; Economics of Ageing; European Economic Review; Finanzarchiv; German Economic Review; Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik; Journal of Consumer Affairs; Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization; Journal of Pension Economics and Finance; The Journal of the Economics of Ageing; Journal of the European Economic Association; Review of Finance; SAGE Open; Social Science Quarterly; Zeitschrift für Betriebswirtschaftslehre.

Research Funding Institutions: Hans-Böckler-Stiftung; Jubiläumsfonds der Österreichischen Nationalbank; The German Israeli Foundation for Scientific Research and Development; Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft; Swiss National Science Foundation; Fritz-Thyssen-Stiftung

Farbmacher, Helmut

Journals: Applied Economics; B.E. Journal of Economic Analysis and Policy; Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization; Empirical Economics; Fiscal Studies; Health Economics; Journal of Aging and Social Policy; Stata Journal; Tourism Management

Ferrari, Irene

Journals: The B.E. Journal of Economic Analysis and Policy; Journal of Pension Economics and Finance; Empirical Economics

Gruber, Stefan

Journals: Health: Interdisciplinary Journal for the Social Study of Health, Illness and Medicine; Health Policy

Guber, Raphael

Journals: Empirical Economics

Hunkler, Christian

Journals: European Sociological Review; Sociology of Education; Social Science Research; Zeitschrift für Soziologie; Journal for Labor Market Research; Journal of Gerontopsychology and Geriatric Psychiatry; Journal of Family Medicine and Disease Prevention

Research Funding Institutions: Gesis Panel Proposal; National Science Centre Poland

Kneip, Thorsten

Journals: Ageing & Society; The B.E. Journal of Economic Analysis and Policy; Clinical Epidemiology; Cross-Cultural Research; Journal of Marriage and Family

Conferences: 5th SHARE User Conference 2015

Kögel, Heinrich

Conference: 23rd Spring Meeting of Young Economists

Leite, Duarte Nuno

Journals: Computational and Mathematical Organization Theory

Pettinicchi, Yuri

Journals: Rivista di Politica Economica; Comparative Economic Studies; Economia Politica

Rausch, Johannes

Journals: The Journal of the Economics of Ageing

Scherpenzeel, Annette

Journals: Public Opinion Quarterly; Social Indicators Research; Survey Research Methods; Research Funding Institutions: Gesis Panel Proposal

Conferences: International General Online Research Conference 2015 and 2016

Schuller, Karin

Journals: Research in Social Stratification and Mobility

Spindler, Martin

Journals: Health Economics; Journal of Business and Economic Statistics; Journal of Empirical Legal Studies; Journal of Risk and Insurance; Quantitative Economics; The B.E. Journal of Economic Analysis & Policy; Zeitschrift für die gesamte Versicherungswissenschaft
Research Funding Institutions: German-Israeli Foundation for Scientific Research and Development

Conferences: Verein für Socialpolitik (Annual Meeting 2017)

Wagner, Melanie

Journals: Journal of Marriage and Family

Monitoring Board Attendee of the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA)

Scientific Advisory Board, Korean Longitudinal Study on Aging (KLoSA), Seoul, Republic of Korea
 Advisory Board, Japanese Study of Aging and Retirement (JSTAR), Tokyo University, Japan
 Steering Board, The Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (TILDA), Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland

Scientific Advisory Board, Chinese Health, Aging and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS), Peking University, Beijing, China

Advisory Board, Study of Living Conditions and Health in Brazil (ELSI-Brazil), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Board of Trustees, Università Bocconi, Milan, Italy

Bucher-Koenen, Tabea

Netspar Research Fellow

Kutlu Koc, Vesile

Netspar Research Fellow

Oepen, Andrea

Member, ERIC Committee

Scherpenzeel, Annette

Member, GESIS Scientific Advisory Board

Member, Sampling Expert Panel of the European Social Survey

Member, ESRA Board (European Survey Research Association)

8 MEMBERSHIP, EDITORSHIPS AND AFFILIATIONS**Börsch-Supan, Axel**

Editorial Board of Advances in Life-Course Research, Journal of the Economics of Aging, Journal of Pension Economics and Finance

Member, Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities

Member, German National Academy of Sciences Leopoldina.

Other Academic Affiliations and Activities in External Bodies

Research Associate, National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), Cambridge, MA, USA

Coordinator, Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE)

Adjunct Research Associate, RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA, USA

Deputy Speaker, Collaborative Research Program on the Political Economy of Reforms, SFB884, 2010 – 2012

MacArthur Foundation Network on an Aging Society

9 HONOURS, AWARDS AND APPOINTMENTS

Bergmann, Michael

DGfW Research Award for best monography: "Panel Conditioning: Wirkungsmechanismen und Konsequenzen wiederholter Befragungen" [Mechanisms and Consequences of Repeated Surveys] awarded by the German Society for Electoral Studies, 2015.

Börsch-Supan, Axel

Bayerische Staatsmedaille für soziale Verdienste [Bavarian State medal for Social Services], awarded for exemplary research concerning social security systems, 2017

Farbmacher, Helmut

Visiting Professor for Microeconometrics, Universität Mannheim, Fall term 2017

Ferrari, Irene

Chair of the Program Committee of the Spring Meeting of Young Economists 2018

Guber, Raphael

Best Ph.D. Student Paper Award for "Making It Right? Social Norms, Hand Writing and Human Capital", 3rd Annual Conference of the International Association for Applied Econometrics, 2016

Haupt, Marlene

Professorship for Social Economy and Social Policy, Hochschule Ravensburg-Weingarten, 2017

Hunkler, Christian

Visiting Professor for Micro-Sociology, Universität Konstanz, winter term 2016/2017.

Leite, Duarte Nuno

Otto Hahn Medal of the Max Planck Society, 2016

Schütz, Johanna

Full dissertation grant, Max Planck International Research Network on Aging (MaxNetAging), 2015 – 2018

Max Planck PhNet scholarship for the participation at "Visions in Science Conference 2017" in Berlin, 2017

Spindler, Martin

Professorship for Statistics, Universität Hamburg,

Visiting Professor for Microeconometrics, Universität Mannheim, Spring term 2016

Weiss, Matthias

Professorship for Economics, Ostbayerische Technische Hochschule Regensburg, 2015



Duarte Semedo Leite (third from the right) was awarded the Otto Hahn Medal 2016 at the annual conference of the Max Planck Society.

10 PUBLIC POLICY ADVICE AND MEDIA IMPACT

Since it was launched in Mannheim in 2001 and after being part of the Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy for almost seven years, MEA has become well-established as a nationally and internationally renowned competence center for issues relating to population aging from the perspectives of economics and economic policy. This has given rise to numerous inquiries for scientific advice on policy matters in Germany (member and chair of the Scientific Advisory Board at the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy; advisory support to the Federal President as well as the Federal Ministers of Finance, of Labour and Social Affairs, and of the Interior). MEA has also been successful in providing help for evidence-based policy making on the international level, often based on the SHARE data. This work was particularly tailored for the European Commission, specifically the Directorate General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (DG EMPL). SHARE is also intensely used by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the World Health Organisation (WHO)

MEA, through several expert reports, provides input to Axel Börsch-Supan in his function as one of the nine members of the Expert Council on Demography ("Expertenrat Demografie"), instituted by the German Federal Government. This body meets at the Federal Ministry of the Interior in order to analyze the ramifications of demographic change. The computational general equilibrium models of the global aging process developed by the MEA research unit "Mac-

roeconomic Implications of an Aging Society" provided the groundwork for Axel Börsch-Supan as a member of the commission on "Long-term Implications of Aging for the U.S. Economy", installed by the U.S. Senate and based at the U.S. National Academies of Science. Axel Börsch-Supan was a member of the Global Council on Aging and the Global Council on Social Security advising the World Economic Forum. He is member of the MacArthur Network on Aging Societies which aims "to help the [US American] nation prepare for the challenges and opportunities posed by an aging society".

10.1 PUBLISHED EXPERTISES

Börsch-Supan, Axel (MEA) joint with **Friedrich Breyer** (Universität Konstanz) and **Hans Gersbach** (ETH Zürich): *Nachhaltigkeit der Sozialen Sicherung über 2030 hinaus* [Sustainability of the Social Security System beyond the year 2030], Expertise of the Council of Economic Advisors at the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology, September 2016.

Börsch-Supan, Axel, Tabea Bucher-Koenen, Irene Ferrari, Vesile Kutlu-Koc and Johannes Rausch (MEA): *The Development of the Pension Gap and German Households' Saving Behavior*, Research project commissioned by Bundesverband der Deutschen Volksbanken und Raiffeisenbanken e.V. – BVR, October 2016.

Börsch-Supan Axel, Tabea Bucher-Koenen, Nicolas Goll and Christina Maier (MEA): *15 Jahre Riester – eine Bilanz* [15 Years of the Riester Pension Scheme – Taking Stock], Expertise for the German Council of Economic Experts, November 2016.

Börsch-Supan, Axel (MEA) joint with **Markus Roth** (Universität Marburg) and **Gert G. Wagner** (DIW): *Altersvorsorge im internationalen Vergleich: Staatliche Produkte für die zusätzliche Altersvorsorge in Schweden und dem Vereinigten Königreich* [International Comparison of Old-age Provision: State Provided Products for Supple-

mentary Pensions in Sweden and the UK], Expertise for the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, January 2017.

10.2 ADVISORY COUNCILS

Börsch-Supan, Axel

Member (and former chairman) of the Advisory Council of the German Federal Ministry of Economics and Energy (BMWi)

Expert Group on Individual and Population Aging, German Federal President (Bundespräsident)

Expert Group on Demography, German Federal Government, German Federal Ministry of the Interior (BMI)

Expert Group "Rentendialog", German Federal Ministry for Labour and Social Affairs (BMAS)

Standing Committee "Aging and Fertility" of the German National Academy of Sciences Leopoldina

MacArthur Foundation "Aging Societies Network"

European Statistical Advisory Committee of Eurostat

Research Council, Deutsche Bundesbank

World Health Organisation, Advisory Committee on Active Ageing

World Economic Forum: Global Council on Ageing

World Economic Forum: Global Council on Social Security

Gerontological Society of America: Advisory Board: "The Chances of Longevity"

10.3 DELEGATIONS AT MEA

MEA receives regularly international visitors seeking advice on the German pension system, the set-up of MEA and SHARE as research institutions and, of course, exchanging research ideas.



Dr. Thorsten Kneip and Dr. Annette Scherpenzeel (center) informed students from the Korean KAIST university about the research undertaken in the framework of SHARE.

10.4 MEDIA IMPACT

During the reporting period, Axel Börsch-Supan and his colleagues had 355 interviews and quotations in television, radio, print media and online news websites – among them several interviews in some of Germany's major newscasts Tagesschau, heute journal, and Morgenmagazin. Additionally, the team was mentioned in nationwide quality newspapers such as Süddeutsche Zeitung and Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, as well as in topic-oriented newspapers and magazines, like Handelsblatt, WirtschaftsWoche and Deutsches Ärzteblatt, to mention only a few. They were also quoted in many international media, such as The Economist, Forbes, Fortune magazine, The New York Times, The Telegraph and Wall Street Journal.

Börsch-Supan, Axel

March 2015

Newspaper: Badische Zeitung – "Altern ist kein Massaker"

Professional Journal: Wirtschaftsdienst – "Lehren aus den Rentenreformen seit 1972"

Private PR: ihre-vorsorge.de – "Bleibt das Rentensystem zukunftsfit?"

Weekly Newsmagazine: Der Spiegel – "Herbst erwachen"

Online News Website of the EU: CORDIS News – "Making ageing valuable"
Online News Website of the EU: CORDIS News – "Commission funded project generates valuable data on Europe's elderly"

April 2015

Weekly Newsmagazine: Der Spiegel – "Die Demokalypse bleibt aus"

Online Newspaper: Merkur Online – "Rente mit 63 bremst den Arbeitsmarkt"

Newspaper: FAZ – "Wie soll man da noch sparen?"

May 2015

Newspaper: Handelsblatt – "Mindestlohn lässt Arbeitsmarkt kalt"

Newspaper: Handelsblatt – "Minimum Wage, Maximum Jobs"

US-Online News Website: bloomberg.com – "Scores of Germans Retiring Early Costing Country Billions"

Online Science News: Science Daily – "Single motherhood before age of 50 linked to poorer health in later life"

Science PR: ifo Institut – "Einige Anmerkungen zum FAZ-Ökonomenranking 2014"

Private PR: ihre-vorsorge.de – "Beitragsrendite: Frauen liegen vorn"

June 2015

Newspaper: Die Welt – "Starres Rentenalter ist überhaupt nicht zeitgemäß"

July 2015

Newspaper: Wasserburger Zeitung – "Erkenntnisse ja, Lösungen noch nicht"

Professional Journal: Health&Care Management – "Alzheimer: Globales Problem verlangt globale Lösung"

August 2015

Monthly Magazine: NEON – "Endlich Antworten!"

Newspaper: Börsen-Zeitung – "Die nächste 'Agenda' ist überfällig"

Online News Website: The Straitstimes – "The old age-productivity gap is a myth"

September 2015

Private PR: Gesundheitsstadt Berlin – "Demografiekongress 2015: Die Gesellschaft bekommt ein neues Gesicht"

Online News Website: vdi nachrichten – "Es gibt keinen Krieg der Generationen"

October 2015

Newspaper: FAZ – "Der kritische Armutsforscher"

Online Newspaper: welt.de – "Was bedeuten Flüchtlinge für die Altersarmut?"

Online Newspaper: all-in.de – "Rentenversicherung sieht sich durch Flüchtlinge langfristig gestärkt"

Confessional News Agency: edp Basisdienst – "Rentenversicherung: Gute Perspektive durch Flüchtlinge"

Confessional News Agency: edp Landesdienst – "Rentenversicherung: Gute Perspektive durch Flüchtlinge"

Monthly Newsmagazine: Euro – "Einfach mal den Staat zahlen lassen"

Newspaper: Die Welt – "Vom Flüchtling zum Beitragszahler"

Newspaper: Schwäbische Zeitung Hauptausgabe – "Rentenversicherung sieht 'gute Perspektiven'"

Television: MDR – Mitteldeutscher Rundfunk – MDR Info

Science PR: Max-Planck-Gesellschaft – "Starker Zusammenhalt zwischen alter und junger Generation"

November 2015

Online Newspaper: Zeit Online – "Eine kleine Chance für die Rentenkasse"

Professional Journal: Deutsche Handwerkszeitung – "Immobilien als Altersvorsorge: Kann passen – muss aber nicht"

Austrian Newspaper: WirtschaftsBlatt – "Bank Austria hält Hof in der Gurg"

Online News Website: medianet – "Anti-Ageing"

December 2015

Newspaper: Süddeutsche Zeitung – St.Ingbert – "Dokumentarfilm thematisiert die Chancen des längeren Lebens"

Newspaper: BILD – "Rentenschere"

Newspaper: Saarbrücker Zeitung – "Dokumentarfilm thematisiert die Chancen des längeren Lebens"

Newspaper: St. Ingberter Anzeiger – "Sputnik Moment – 30 gewonnene Jahre"

Online Newspaper: Bildplus – "Vorteile für Rentner im Osten abschaffen"

January 2016

Online Newspaper: faz.net – "Flüchtlinge lösen nicht unser Rentenproblem"

Newspaper: FAZ – "Flüchtlinge und Rente"

Online Newspaper: faz.net / FAS – "Rentenexperte Börsch-Supan "Langfristig helfen die Flüchtlinge uns""

Newspaper: Das Investment – "Ökonom und Demografie-Forscher: Flüchtlinge werden unser Rentensystem retten"

Private PR: Ihre Vorsorge – "Arbeitsmarkt, Kapitalmarkt und Rente: Forscher diskutieren über internationale Trends und Folgen für die Alterssicherung"

February 2016

Newspaper: Nürnberger Zeitung – "Münchner Wirtschaftswissenschaftler über Flüchtlinge: Sie werden uns nützlich sein"

Private PR: Ihre Vorsorge – "Kapitaldeckung: Ein Risiko bleibt"

Science PR: Stanford Center on Longevity – "An Interview with Dr. Axel Börsch-Supan"

Newspaper: Frankfurter Allgemeine Sonntagszeitung – "Die demographische Falle"

Newspaper: Rhein-Neckar Zeitung – "IHK will Flüchtlinge schnellstmöglich integrieren"

March 2016

Online Newspaper: stern.de – "Rente in Deutschland: Opa arbeitet weiter!"

Weekly Newsmagazine: Der Spiegel – "Falscher Stolz – Warum Sigmar Gabriels Rentenpläne scheitern"

Social Media: Youtube.com – Berliner Demografie-Forum 2016

April 2016

Monthly Newspaper: Das Capital – "Rentenreform – wie ein kopfloses Huhn"

Newspaper: FAZ – "Das Märchen von der Altersarmut"

Television: WDR – "Armutsrente: Wie realistisch ist das Risiko?"

Newspaper: Kölner-Stadt-Anzeiger – "Fehler Die falsche Renten-Rechnung des WDR"

Newspaper: Frankfurter Rundschau – "Fehlerhafte Rentenrechnung"

Newspaper: Berliner Zeitung – "Grobe Rechenfehler"

Newspaper: FAZ – "Mehr Rentner beziehen staatliche Grundsicherung"

Newspaper: NZZ – "Angstmacherei mit der Altersarmut"

Newspaper: WirtschaftsWoche – "Halbe-Halbe, was denn sonst?"

Newspaper: Kurier – "Der Untergang"

May 2016

Newspaper: FAZ – "Namensartikel: Wie Manna vom Himmel"

Professional Journal: Zeitschrift für Wirtschaftspolitik – "Leitartikel – Contra: Neue große Rentenreform – Gezielte Verbesserungen geboten"

Newspaper: The New York Times International – "Disproving Beliefs About the Economy and Aging"

Monthly Newspaper: Das Capital – "90 Prozent der Rentner werden besser dastehen"

PR Institute: OTS Presseportal – "Renten-Debatte: Demografieforscher Börsch-Supan beklagt Verlogenheit und Populismus"

Monthly Newspaper: Das Capital – "Es sieht gut aus"

Private PR: Ihre Vorsorge – "Expertenstreit um Zukunft der Rente"

Online Newspaper: The Huffington Post – "2030 – Kommt das Rentenfiasko wirklich?"

Science PR: Informationsdienst Wissenschaft – "Ankündigung: Akademien präsentieren Stellungnahme zur Bedeutung bevölkerungsweiter Längsschnittstudien"

June 2016

Newspaper: WirtschaftsWoche – "Kassensturz"

Newspaper: Die Zeit – "Altersarmut – Wie arm wird Deutschland?"

Professional Journal: Deutsches Ärzteblatt – "Wissenschaftsakademien empfehlen Optimierung von Längsschnittstudien"

Newspaper: WirtschaftsWoche – "Demografischer Wandel – Welche Zukunft hat die Rente? Kassensturz!"

Online Newspaper: All-in.de – "Sozialministerin Nahles lädt zu drei Rentengipfeln"

Newspaper: WirtschaftsWoche – "Studie zur gesetzlichen Rente: Besser noch später in den Ruhestand"

Weekly Newsmagazine: Fortune magazine – "What America's Aging Workers Mean For the Future Of Work"

Newspaper: WirtschaftsWoche – "So hat die Rente (keine) Zukunft!"

July 2016

Professional Journal: Deutsches Ärzteblatt – "Längsschnittstudien: Akademien empfehlen Optimierung"

Newspaper: FAZ – "Steuerzahler müssen höhere Renten fürchten"

Weekly Newsmagazine: Focus Money – "Ja, sie lebt noch!"

Newspaper: Süddeutsche Zeitung – "Die fünf großen Irrtümer in der Rentendebatte"

Weekly Newsmagazine: Focus – "Politiker müssen Finger davon lassen: Die staatliche Rente ist viel besser als ihr Ruf"

August 2016

Weekly Newsmagazine: Der Spiegel – "Das 600-Milliarden-Ding"

Newspaper: Nürnberger Nachrichten – "Mit 67 zu jung für die Rente?"

Online Newspaper: Spiegel online – "Debatte über Eintrittsalter: Rente mit 69 – geht doch"

News Agency: AFP französisch – "Travailler jusqu'à 69 ans? Le nouveau (vieux) sujet qui agite l'Allemagne"

Newspaper: Frankfurter Allgemeine Sonntagszeitung – "Rente mit 73"

Newspaper: Frankfurter Rundschau – "Neues Futter für die Rentendebatte"

News Agency: AFP englisch – "Work until 69? Bundesbank's call riles Germans"

Professional Journal: Business Insider – "With one number, the Bundesbank reignited one of the fiercest debate surrounding the German"

Newspaper: Kölner StadtAnzeiger – "Bezüge im Alter Erhöhung des Rentenniveaus kaum realisierbar"

Newspaper: Berliner Zeitung – "Bezüge im Alter Erhöhung des Rentenniveaus kaum realisierbar"

Newspaper: Mitteldeutsche Zeitung – "Bezüge im Alter Erhöhung des Rentenniveaus kaum realisierbar"

Newspaper: FAZ – "Beklopte Finnen, Dänen, Niederländer?"

Newspaper: FAZ – "Ruhestand in Deutschland – Rente mit 73"

Newspaper: Gulf Times – "Work until 69? Bundesbank's call riles Germans"

Newspaper: FAZ – "Der Traum von der Unsterblichkeit"

Newspaper: FAZ – "Politikberatung (Buchempfehlung)"

Newspaper: Heilbronner Stimme – "Eine Million Rentner verdienen dazu"

September 2016

Professional Journal: die bank – "Profitieren vom Know-How der Silver Ager"

Newspaper: Märkische Oderzeitung – "Renten-Streit auf falscher Basis"

Newspaper: FAZ – "FAZ Rangliste der Ökonomen: Deutschlands einflussreichste Ökonomen"

Weekly Newsmagazine: Forbes – "Why working longer is good for your health"

Newspaper: Mannheimer Morgen – "FAZ Rangliste der Ökonomen: ZEW-Chef holt stark auf"

Newspaper: Die Presse – "Science Talk: Werden wir in der Zukunft zu alt sein?"

Online Newspaper: derStandard.at – "Das Bild vom Altern ist veraltet"

German Federal Ministry: Bundesministerium für Wissenschaft, Forschung und Wirtschaft – "Science Talk: "Zu viele Alte, zu wenige Junge? Können wir in die Zukunft schauen?"

Newspaper: Darmstädter Echo – "Eine "Haltelinie" für die Rente"

Newspaper: Wiesbadener Kurier – "Eine "Haltelinie" für die Rente"

Newspaper: Allgemeine Zeitung Mainz – "Eine "Haltelinie" für die Rente"

Newspaper: Rheinische Post – "Nahles plant Untergrenze beim Rentenniveau"

Weekly Newspaper: Münchner Wochenanzeiger – "Moosach/München Nord – Filmreihe startet am 30. September"

Confessional News Agency: Evangelischer Pressedienst – "Wissenschaftler empfehlen Rentenalter nach Lebenserwartung – Sinkendes Rentenniveau sorgt für Debatten in Koalition"

PR Institute: ÖkonomenBlog (INSM) – "Politik und Realität: Woran die Rentendebatte krankt"

Confessional News Agency: Evangelischer Pressedienst – "Wissenschaftler warnen vor sinkendem Rentenniveau"

Newspaper: WirtschaftsWoche – "Sozialkassen 2030: Hoffnung für die Rente, Kollaps bei der Gesundheit"

Political Party: Vorwärts – "Warum arbeiten bis 69 die Lösung des Rentenproblems sein soll"

Newspaper: Offenbach Post – "Koalition verteidigt Flexi-Rente"

Newspaper: Württembergische Zeitung – "Länger arbeiten für die Rente: Experten suchen Gegenrezepte gegen explodierende Sozialbeiträge"

Newspaper: General Anzeiger – "Experten für höheres Rentenalter – Gabriels Rentenbeirat legt Empfehlung vor"

Newspaper: Der Tagesspiegel – "Wie kann die Politik die Rente retten?"

Newspaper: FAZ – "Sozialbeiträge steigen bald über 50 Prozent des Bruttolohns"

October 2016

Television: ZDF Mediathek – "Wie gerecht ist die Rente?"

Radio: Deutschlandradio Kultur – "Zukunft der Rente: "Das System als Ganzes ist sehr stabil"

News Agency: dts Nachrichtenagentur – "Prognose: Lohnnebenkosten steigen bis 2030 auf über 50 Prozent"

Newspaper: Aachener Zeitung – "Der ewige Streit um die Rente"

News Agency: Reuters – "Hintergrund – Das große Rad der Rentenpolitik – Nahles im Dilemma"

Newspaper: Rheinische Post – "Die Jungen sollen mehr für die Rentner zahlen"

Newspaper: Neuß-Grevenbroicher Zeitung – "Ministerin Nahles kündigt höhere Rentenbeiträge an"

Confessional News Agency: Evangelischer Pressedienst – "Sozialexperte: Lohnnebenkosten steigen auf 50 Prozent bis 2030"

Newspaper: Frankfurter Allgemeine – "Jung gegen Alt"

Private PR: Tarifometer24.com – "Höherer Beitragssatz für gesetzliche Rente gefährdet Arbeitsplätze"

Television: Das Erste – Tagesschau – "Debatte über Sozialpolitik: Fakten statt Mythen!"

Newspaper: FAZ – "Namensbeitrag: Der Angstmacherei in der Rente Haltelinien setzen"

Private PR: Ökonomenstimme – "Nachhaltigkeit in der sozialen Sicherung über 2030 hinaus"

Online Newspaper: Huffington Post – "Wenn wir jetzt nicht handeln, droht uns allen die Altersarmut"

Private PR: GDV – "Kolumne des Vorsitzenden der GDV-Geschäftsführung Jörg von Fürstenwerth: Die Vertreibung aus dem rentenpolitischen Paradies"

Weekly Newsmagazine: Das Capital – "Verlogene Rentendebatte, Interview mit Axel Börsch-Supan"

Television: RTLTV – "Why working longer is good for your health"

Newspaper: Handelsblatt – "Länger leben und arbeiten"

Television: ZDF – heute journal

Newspaper: FAZ – "Langlebigkeit ist nicht umsonst"

November 2016

PR Institute: ÖkonomenBlog (INSM) – "Du zahlst doch! Gewerkschaften wollen Goldene Regel der Rentenpolitik abschaffen"

German Federal Ministry: Bundesministerium des Innern – "Perspektiven junger Migrantinnen und Migranten in Ausbildung und Beruf"

Online Newspaper: Focus online – "Zur Panik bei der Rente besteht kein Grund": Experte ruft Politiker zur Ruhe auf"

Newspaper: Chemnitzer Zeitung – "Noch länger arbeiten?"

Online Newsmagazine: Pflichtlektüre – "Damoklesschwert Demografie: Milliarden Loch für Staat und Studierende"

Private PR: sozial.de – "Körperkonferenz: Arbeit, Rente, unterversorgt? Was uns übermorgen erwartet"

Television: ZDF – Morgenmagazin "Topthema: Koalition zur Rente"

Television: ZDF – Morgenmagazin ""Der große Wurf ist gar nicht so nötig"

Television: BR– Rundschau "Die Thesen der Wissenschaft"

Television: HR-INFO – Radio-Interview mit Axel Börsch-Supan

December 2016

Newspaper: Nürnberger Zeitung – "Deutsche arbeiten gern, wollen aber früh in Rente"

Online Portal: Pfefferminzia – "Zusätzliche private oder betriebliche Altersvorsorge bereits jetzt für alle Generationen notwendig"

Swiss Weekly Newspaper: Die Weltwoche – "Irrtümer der Vorsorge"

Newspaper: Weser Kurier – "Das Verhältnis der Deutschen zur Arbeit ist widersprüchlich"

Online Newspaper: Focus online – "Nahles' Rentenkonzert kostet uns 15 Milliarden – pro Jahr"

Weekly Newspaper: Euro am Sonntag – "Nahles spaltet"

Online Portal: finanzen.net – "Ökonomen-Barometer: Angriff auf die Beitragszahler"

January 2017

Information Service: Der Platow Brief – "Erst 2050 kommt die ganze Dimension von Riester zur Geltung"

Professional journal: Zeitschrift für das gesamte Kreditwesen – "(Riester DP): Ausbau der privaten Altersvorsorge – ein notwendiger Schritt"

Newspaper: Süddeutsche Zeitung – "Gewonnene Jahre – Podiumsdiskussion u.a. mit Prof. Axel Börsch-Supan im Hasenberg!"

Newspaper: Bild – "Renten-Papst Axel Börsch-Supan sicher: Neue Renten-Formel besiegt die Altersarmut"

Weekly Newsmagazine: Focus – "Vorschlag von Professor Börsch-Supan: 2:1 – Eine neue Formel soll unsere Rente retten"

Professional Journal: Versicherungsjournal – "Erneute Kritik an Riester-Rente"

Information Service: Europaticker – "Disput über Höhe des Rentenniveau"

Newspaper: Abendzeitung München – "Interview mit Axel Börsch-Supan: "Jedes Jahr Rente kostet rund zwei Jahre Arbeit.""

Professional Journal: AssCompact – "Scharfe Kritik an Riester, Hoffnung auf betriebliche Altersversorgung"

Political party: SPD-Bundestagsfraktion – "Ausschussanhörung bestätigt Gesamtkonzept von Andrea Nahles zur Rente"

News Agency: dpa – "Nachfrageflaute und Zinstief setzen Riester-Anbietern zu"

Newspaper: FAZ – "Bei den Riester-Anbietern wächst die Skepsis"

Newspaper: Augsburger Allgemeine – "Niedrige Zinsen, hohe Kosten: Millionen Riester-Verträge auf Eis"

Newspaper: Handelsblatt – "Altersvorsorge: Versicherer legen Riester Rente auf Eis"

Online Portal: wize.life – "Meinung: Die Riester-Rente hat ausgedient – Versicherer steigen aus"

February 2017

Newspaper: Osnabrücker Zeitung – "Zukunft und Vergangenheit: Neues Programm der Osnabrücker Friedensgespräche vorgestellt"

Newspaper: Süddeutsche Zeitung – "Renten-Debatte: Was wirklich gegen Altersarmut hilft"

Newspaper: Frankfurter Neue Presse – "Veranstaltung mit Prof. Axel Börsch-Supan in Frankfurt: Die Rente gerechter machen"

Newspaper: Offenbach Post – "Veranstaltung mit Prof. Axel Börsch-Supan in Frankfurt: Was ist eine gerechte Rente?"

Newspaper: FAZ – "Das Armutsrisiko von Senioren ist besonders niedrig"

Television: 3sat – "Zukunft der Rente"

Online News Portal: Yahoo

March 2017

US-Newspaper: New York Times – "Working longer may benefit your health"

Newspaper: Handelsblatt – "Die vergebliche Hoffnung auf den großen Wurf"

Online Newspaper: Focus online – "Der große Focus-Online-Leitfaden: Wir beantworten Ihre Fragen zur Rente!"

Online Newspaper: Focus online – "Zwei Jahre länger arbeiten, damit wir ein Jahr länger Rente zahlen können"

Online Newspaper: Focus online – "Rentenexperte: "Nahles' Rentenkonzept kostet uns 15 Milliarden Euro – pro Jahr!"

Online Portal: Pfefferminzia – "Altersarmut von 50 Prozent? "Wenn Sie die Null wegstreichen, dann ist es richtig"

Newspaper: Qatar Tribune – "Working longer may benefit your health"

Online Newspaper: Spiegel online – "Hilfsangebote im Alter: So können Sie Einschränkungen vermeiden"

Newspaper: Rheinische Post – "Die Riester-Rente hat sich bewährt"

Monthly Newsmagazine: Das Capital – "Riester-Rente: "Das Glas ist nur halbvoll"

Monthly Newsmagazine: Das Capital – "Zerplatzter Traum: Riester-Rente"

Online Newspaper: Focus online – "Rentendebatte: Wehrt euch! Wie wir Jungen den Generationenvertrag kündigen können"

Online Newspaper: Stern.de – "63 Fragen des Lebens – und die Antworten"

Online Newspaper: versicherungswirtschaft-heute.de – "Riester verteidigt sein Rentenmodell"

April 2017

Private PR: ipe.com – "German pensions: A new not-quite revolution"

Online News Website: public-manager.com – "Im Spannungsfeld zwischen Demografie, Digitalisierung und Arbeitsmarkt"

Television: SWR Mediathek – "Bündnis gegen Altersarmut ++ Umsteuern in der Rentenpolitik?"

Private PR: Sparkassen Zeitung – "Sparen als internationales Phänomen"

News Agency: Trend – "Der Faktor Alter"

Professional Journal: Das Parlament – "Der Reformbedarf ist groß auf der Dauerbaustelle"

Professional Journal: Das Parlament – "Vier Vorschläge zur Rentendebatte"

Science PR: CES ifo Mediathek – "Wie geht es mit der Rente und dem demographischen Wandel weiter?"

Newspaper: FAZ – "'Das Rentenalter muss steigen'"

Newspaper: Süddeutsche Zeitung – "Münchener Seminare: Die 2:1 Medizin"

Professional Journal: Business Insider – "Ökonom: Diese einfache Formel ist das Rezept, das unsere Wirtschaft vor dem Kollaps rettet"

May 2017

Newspaper: Südwest Presse – "Vortrag über Rente in Neu-Ulm am 11.05.2017"

Newspaper: Handelsblatt – "Der Fluch des langen Lebens"

PR Institute: ÖkonomenBlog (INSM) – "Länger leben: Die Auswirkungen eines großen Glücks auf die deutsche Rentenversicherung"

Online Newspaper: Huffington Post – "Es ist Zeit mit den Vorurteilen aufzuräumen – ältere Mitarbeiter sind ein Gewinn für Unternehmen"

Private PR: Swiss Life – "Vorteil Alter: Ältere Beschäftigte sind im Schnitt produktiver"

Newspaper: The Daily Progress – "Generation Us: Ditch the myth that older workers aren't productive"

Italian Federal Ministry: Ufficiostampa – "Sistema pensionistico, una lotta contro miopia e procrastinazione"

June 2017

Newspaper: Trentotoday – "12° Festival dell'Economia: a Trento quattro giorni per parlare di salute "diseguale"

Online Newspaper: Huffington Post – "Die unterschätzten Wissensarbeiter – warum es sich lohnt, in die Silver Ager zu investieren"

Online Newspaper: Focus online – "Geld-Experte rät Bürgern: Riester-Policen lohnen sich, auch wenn sie teuer sind"

Weekly Newspaper: Forbes – "What could help Americans work more years"

Weekly Newspaper: Forbes – "Top tips to switch careers from the founders of the muse"

Professional Journal: Versicherungsjournal – "CDU-Wirtschaftsrat: Keine Rentenpolitik zu Lasten der Jüngeren"

Newspaper: Münchner Merkur – "Sie machen Bayern ein Stück besser"

Weekly Newspaper: Forbes – "A Benefit Of Working Longer: Keeping Your Brain Sharp"

Online Newspaper: Cetus News – "6 strategies for switching careers"

July 2017

Newspaper: Süddeutsche Zeitung – "Eine Regel für die Rente"

Private PR: Ihre Vorsorge – "Börsch-Supan plädiert für 2:1 Modell"

Online Newspaper: Focus online – "Angst vor Altersarmut: Wie die Rente zukunftssicher wird"
Newspaper: The Economist – "The new old: Getting grips with longevity"

Online Newspaper: iodonna.it – "Pensioni. L'allarme e il consiglio dell'esperto. Tutti devono avere un piano finanziario"

Online Newspaper: it.blastingnews.com – "Riforma pensioni, focus al 9 luglio: quanto sarà sostenibile la previdenza?"

Online Newspaper: Focus online – "Ab 2030 explodieren Deutschlands Schulden"

Newspaper: Mitteldeutsche Zeitung – "2:1 für das Arbeitsleben"

Newspaper: Mitteldeutsche Zeitung – "Beamte könnten das Rentensystem mitsichern"

Newspaper: Mitteldeutsche Zeitung – "Eine offene Rechnung"

Science PR: University of Southern Carolina – "U.S. ranks highly in new index showing how societies are adapting to aging"

Private PR: lifeextension.com – "European Countries Lead in Quality Aging"

Weekly Newsmagazine: Der Spiegel – "Abschied vom Stützstrumpf: Mit 65 geht das Leben noch mal los"

August 2017

Online News Website: zazoom.it – "Pensioni: l'assegno scende e i costi della sanità salgono"

Private PR: A1life.it – "Risparmio per la pensione, serve una pianificazione: l'allarme dell'esperto"

Online News Website: ContattoNews.it – "Riforma pensioni 2017: età pensionabile, worn out jobs, risparmio e investimenti!"

Online Newspaper: independent.ie – "No escaping hard choices to defuse pensions time bomb"

Online Newspaper: El Paso Inc. – "Is working longer good for you?"

September 2017

Newspaper: Wirtschaftswoche – "These 13: Länger arbeiten"

Online Newspaper: Spiegel online – "Warum die Rente mit 70 kommt – aber anders heißen wird"

Newspaper: Süddeutsche Zeitung – "Die Rente mit 67 wird nicht reichen – egal was Merkel sagt"

Newspaper: Handelsblatt Global – "Merkel stamps out fuse on pensions time bomb"

Newspaper: FAZ – "Denkverbote im Renten-Wahlkampf"

Newspaper: Welt am Sonntag – "Die Rente ist sicher – mit 70"

Newspaper: FAZ – "Was, wenn die Babyboomer in Rente gehen?"

Online Newspaper: Welt.de – "Die Rechnung mit der Flexirente geht nicht auf"

Online Newspaper: Handelsblatt.com – "Kommt nun die Rente mit 72?"

October 2017

PR Institute: ÖkonomenBlog (INSM) – "Rente mit 70 – ein Schwarzbuch"

November 2017

Newspaper: Die Welt – "Die Armut trifft die Alten"

Online Portal: Peterson Institute for International Economics – "Policy Implications of Sustained Low Productivity Growth: Panel 3"

Newspaper: Die Welt – "Rückkehr der Altersarmut"

Science PR: MPG / Voice Republic - "Max Planck Forum: Gut für alle? Die Rentenreform auf dem Prüfstand"

December 2017

Science PR: altern-in-deutschland.de – "Die Zukunft der Rente"

Bucher-Koenen, Tabea

April 2016

Newspaper: WirtschaftsWoche – "Private, gesetzliche, betriebliche Altersvorsorge. Wie es um unsere Rente steht"

June 2016

Private PR: Swiss Life – "People underestimate their longevity and might not save enough"

July 2017

Newspaper: Mitteldeutsche Zeitung – "Lohnt sich das Riester?"

Czaplicki, Christin

March 2015

Private PR: ihre-vorsorge.de – ""Pflege zahlt sich für Rente aus""

Haupt, Marlene

January 2015

Newspaper: FAZ – "Regierung glaubt an Riester"

March 2015

Newspaper: Der Tagesspiegel – "Riester – der Renditekiller"

Hunkler, Christian

January 2016

Newspapers: Solinger Morgenpost; Rheinische Post Goch; Neuß-Grevenbroicher Zeitung – "Migranten haben nicht die gleichen Chancen"

June 2016

Television: BR – "Migrationsforschung – Von der Politik im Stich gelassen?"

November 2016

Newspaper: Berliner Zeitung – "Warum soziale Herkunft entscheidend für Erfolg ist"

Korbmacher, Julie

July 2016

Information Service: Informationsdienst Wissenschaft – "Voneinander lernen: Gemeinsame Erforschung alternder Gesellschaften wird verbessert"

Newspapers: Welt; Bild Online; Focus Online; Neue Presse Coburg; Passauer Neue Presse; Die Schwäbische Zeitung; Mittelbayerische Zeitung; Abendzeitung – "Statistikerin: Nationale Studien über Armut nicht so ergiebig"

Online Newspaper: idowa online – "Statistikerin: Nationale Studien über Armut nicht so ergiebig"

Television: BR – Rundschau: "Armut vergleichbar machen"

MEA (without reference to a specific member)

July 2015

Online Newspaper: Versicherungswirtschaft Heute – "GDV: Riester ist für alle da"

November 2015

Newspaper: Berliner Zeitung – "Warum soziale Herkunft entscheidend für Erfolg ist"

Online Newspaper: BZ Online – "Warum soziale Herkunft entscheidend für Erfolg ist"

News Agency: Humanistischer Pressedienst – "Bildungschancen stärker von sozialer als von ethnischer Herkunft abhängig"

February 2016

Newspaper: Börsen-Zeitung – "BVR fordert Änderungen bei Riester"

March 2016

Newspaper: Südkurier Konstanz – "Mit diesen Eigenschaften punkten ältere Arbeitnehmer"

November 2016

Information Service: Informationsdienst Wissenschaft – "Gesund und aktiv altern – ein Privileg für jedermann?"

Newspaper: Wall Street Journal – "Five Myths about landing a good job later in life"

June 2017

Private PR: Public Power – "The Rise of the Older Utility Worker: Experienced, Intuitive and Maybe Even Available for 'Gig' Work"

September 2017

Private PR: Pensjonsforum – "Dangerous Flexibility – Retirement Reforms Reconsidered"

SHARE (without reference to a specific member)

February 2015

Information Service: 4-Traders – "Reports on Public Health Findings from University of Perugia Provide New Insights"

Television: News.orf.at – "Flexibler und weniger"

March 2015

Newspaper: Daily Chronicle – "Impairments confine older adults to homes"

Private PR: About.com – "Research: Does Babysitting Grandchildren Improve Your Memory?"

May 2015

Online News Website: Before It's News – "Single mothers have 'worse health in later life'"

Online News Website: Science Codex – "Single motherhood linked to poor health in later life"

Online News Website: Health, Medical, and Science Updates – "Single motherhood before age of 50 linked to poorer health in later life: Risks greatest for lone moms in England, US, and Scandinavia: BMJ"

Online News Website: Psych Central – "Single Moms May Face Poorer Health Later in Life"

Professional Journal: Oxford University Press – "The Role of the Social Network in Early Retirement Among Older Europeans"

Online News Website: Health Medicine Network – "Single motherhood before age of 50 linked to poorer health in later life"

June 2015

Online News Website: The Medical News – "New UA research reveals factors that can impact aging adults' quality of life"

Online Newspaper: Health, Medical, and Science Updates – "For older adults, part of well-being is defined by partner's health, cognitive functioning"

Information Service: futurity.org – "Older married couples are linked in sickness"

Online News Website: Psych Central – "Health of Aging Spouse Strongly Impacts Partner"

Online Portal: Noodls – "Ageing couples affect each other's quality of life"

Private PR: barchester.com – "Ageing couples affect each other's quality of life"

Newspaper: The Epoch Times – "Older Married Couples Are Linked in Sickness"

Online News Website: NzHealthTec.com – "Aging Couples Connected in Sickness and Health"

September 2015

Online News Website: Siencemag – "Sleepless in Slovenia: The European countries with the highest rates of insomnia"

October 2015

Science PR: Forscenter – "New book out now: European policy for inclusive ageing societies. Ageing in Europe (SHARE) "

November 2015

Newspaper: Tageblatt (LUX) – "Lösungen für das Alter"

Science PR: MoPAct – "New SHARE book proposes policies for an inclusive society"

December 2015

Science PR: Erasmus School of Economics – "Bachelor students impress at international SHARE User Conference in Luxembourg"

May 2016

Newspaper: 20 Minuten Schweiz – "Jungs, lest Bücher, dann werdet ihr reich"

Newspaper: The Observer – "Boys who live with books 'earn more as adults'"

Newspaper: The Guardian – "Boys who live with books 'earn more as adults'"

Newspaper: The Telegraph – "Children who grow up surrounded by books 'earn more as adults'"

Magazine: Freundin – "Wer das als Kind tut, verdient später mehr Geld"

June 2016

Online News Website: L'essentiel – "Jungs, lest Bücher, dann werdet ihr reich"

Online News Website: Business Insider – "Studie: So viel verdient ihr mehr, wenn ihr in der Jugend gerne Bücher lest"

Monthly Newspaper: ManagerMagazin – "21 Prozent mehr Gehalt – aus einem einfachen Grund"

July 2016

Information Service: Informationsdienst Wissenschaft – "Voneinander lernen: Gemeinsame Erforschung alternder Gesellschaften wird verbessert"

September 2016

Television: MTV Finland – "Launch of Share – TV interview of the Country team leader Anna Rotkirch"

December 2016

Newspaper: NZZ am Sonntag – "Beitrag von Monika Bütler: Es lohnt sich, im Alter den Anschluss nicht zu verlieren"

Online Newspaper: regionews.at – "Europa alert: EU-Mitglieder forschen in wachsendem Netzwerk"

February 2017

Science PR: bas.bg – "Изследване за здравето, стареенето и пенсионирането в Европа (SHARE)"

German Federal Ministry: Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung – "Digitalisierung: Zeitenwende für die Forschung"

Online Newspaper: dailymail.co.uk – "Having a good education won't stop your memory from declining as you get older"

May 2017

Online News Website: dir.bg – "Изследват живота на възрастните българи"

Online News Website: trud.bg – "изследват живота на възрастните българи"

Online News Website: news.bg – "Изследват застаряващото население на Европа и в България"

Radio: Radio Bulgaria – "Bulgaria is included in survey addressing ageing in Europe"

Online News Website: chernomore.bg – "Наука: Учени изследват живота на българския пенсионер"

Online News Website: hotnews.bg – "Германци изследват как се живее с БГ пенсия"

Radio: Radio Bulgaria – "'POST FACTUM' рая 15 саяф М Шхтха Рхуптпья х Бятшнх Ыштхупь"

Radio: Radio Bulgaria – "'Днес"с Давид Калпачки"

Professional Journal: Oxford University Press – "Mental health at all ages"

Television: TV Eurocom – "Interview mit Ekaterina Markova, SHARE Bulgaria: How people are ageing in Europe"

June 2017

Italian Federal Ministry: Ufficiostampa – "Istruzione e condizioni socio-economiche pesano anche sulla fragilità dell'anziano"

Online News Website: lokalkompass.de – "Die Bedeutung der Transkulturalität in der Medizin"

August 2017

Information Service: infoticker.ch – "Geschlechtergleichstellung – Vorteil Mann oder Frau?"

Online News Website of the EU: CORDIS News – "Women's cognitive ageing climaxes in gender-equal countries"

Newspaper: El País – "Abuelos del siglo XXI: ¿Y cuándo descansan?"

September 2017

Online News Website: Womankind – "Brain fitness"

Online News Website: US News – "The Health Benefits of Having (and Being) Grandparents"

October 2017

Private PR: betterhearing.org – "World Mental Health Day: Maximize Your Hearing, Boost Your Mental Wellbeing"

Scientific PR: nationalezorggids.nl – "Kindertijd belangrijk voor gezondheid van gebit op latere leeftijd"

Private PR: signesetsens.com – "Colloque : Emploi des seniors et vieillissement actif en Europe"

Television: bnt.bg – "Кога идва старостта – проф. Аксел Бьорш-Супан"

Online News Website: dzennik.pl – "Badanie: 27 proc. Polaków w wieku 50+ dotkniętych ubóstwem"

November 2017

Television: etv.err.ee – "Uudishimu tippkeskus"

Newspaper: avvenire.it – "Previdenza. Invecchiare bene, una risorsa per i conti pubblici"

Information Service: agensir.it – "Anziani: Alba, in corso il convegno "Invecchiamento di successo 2017: ageing opportunities"

Online Portal: president.org – "Администрацията на президента беше домакин на кръгла маса по проблемите на здравеопазването, остаряването и пенсионирането"

Online Portal: issk-bas.org – "Кръгла маса "Сподели знание за остаряването"

December 2017

Online Newspaper: dailymail.co.uk – "Having a good education won't stop your memory from declining as you get older"

Radio: darikradio.bg – "Radio interview about the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and SHARE by Ekaterina Markova"

Science PR: doccheck.com – "Ekzem, Heuschnupfen und Asthma im Multipack"

MPISOC (without reference to a specific member)**August 2015**

Private PR: campdenFB – "Ageing: how family offices can invest in the "silver economy"

February 2017

Newspaper: Allgemeine Zeitung Mainz – "Riester Rente: Nicht Abschaffen, aber..."

July 2017

Newspaper: Mitteldeutsche Zeitung – "Lohnt sich das Riester?"

August 2017

Online Newspaper: schattenblick.de – "Migration: der lange Weg in die Mitte der Gesellschaft"

November 2017

Television: tagesschau.de – "ARD-Rentenreport: In 230 Berufen reicht die Rente später nicht"

11 EVENTS

5 Feb 2015

M4 Closing Meeting, University Foundation, Brussels, Belgium

6 Feb 2015

SHARE Questionnaire Board Meeting, MPG facilities, Brussels, Belgium

19 Mar 2015

SHARE-ERIC Council Meeting, MEA, Munich

6 May 2015

SHARE Operators' Meeting, Graz, Austria

7 – 8 May 2015

SHARE Wave 6 Mid-term Meeting, Graz, Austria

9 May 2015

SHARE Scientific Monitoring Board (SMB) Meeting, Graz, Austria

15 – 16 Jun 2015

3rd ERIC Network Meeting, MEA, Munich

19 Jun 2015

Symposium – 40 Years of Economic Science and Public Policy, Munich

9 Sep 2015

SHARE Operators' Meeting, Bol, Brac, Croatia

10 – 11 Sep 2015

SHARE Wave 7 Kick-off Meeting, Bol, Brac, Croatia

29 Oct 2015

SHARE First Results Book Release – "Ageing in Europe – Supporting Policies for an Inclusive Society", Palais des Académies, Brussels, Belgium

30 Oct 2015

SHARE-ERIC Interim Council Meeting, Palais des Académies, Brussels, Belgium

9 Nov 2015

Workshop on Economic and Demographic Modelling, MEA, Munich

12 – 13 Nov 2015

5th SHARE User Conference, Esch-sur-Alzette, Luxembourg



Prof. Axel Börsch-Supan with Ruth Paserman, Deputy Head of the Cabinet of Marianne Thyssen, Commissioner for Employment, Social Affairs, Skills and Labour Mobility, at the Wave 5 First Results Book Release in Brussels.

14 Dec 2015

IT Training – Old Countries, Munich

14 – 15 Dec 2015

SHARE Wave 7 – Pretest TTT – Old Countries, Munich

15 – 16 Feb 2016

New SHARE Countries Meeting, MEA, Munich

16 Mar 2016

SHARE Operators' Meeting, Vilnius, Lithuania

17 – 18 Mar 2016

SHARE Wave 7 Post-Pretest Meeting + SMB Meeting, Vilnius, Lithuania

14 Apr 2016

SHARE-ERIC Council Meeting, Munich

15 Apr 2016

Questionnaire Board Meeting, MEA, Munich

7 – 8 Jun 2016

New SHARE Countries Operators' Meeting, MEA, Munich

9 Jun 2016

IT Training – New Countries, MEA, Munich

8 – 10 Jun 2016

SHARE Wave 7 – Pretest TTT – New Countries, Max-Planck-Society Headquarters, Munich

26 – 27 Sep 2016

SHARE Wave 7 – Field Rehearsal TTT – Old Countries, Frankfurt

17 – 18 Oct 2016

SHARE Wave 7 – Field Rehearsal TTT – New Countries, Munich

28 Oct 2016

Research on Asylum Seekers and Other Crisis Migrants, MEA, Munich

3 – 4 Nov 2016

SHARE Germany/SHARE-RV User Workshop, MEA, Munich

17 – 18 Nov 2016

SHARE Strategic Meeting, Starnberg

1 – 2 Dec 2016

3. Workshop des dggö-Ausschusses "Gesundheitsökonomie", MEA, Munich

8 Dec 2016

1st SERISS Survey Experts Forum Workshop, MEA, Munich

19 Dec 2016

SHARE-ERIC Evaluation Meeting, MEA, Munich

15 Feb 2017

IT Training – Old Countries, Munich

16 – 17 Feb 2017

SHARE Wave 7 – Main TTT – Old Countries, Munich

8 Mar 2017

IT Training – New Countries, MEA, Munich

9 – 10 Mar 2017

SHARE Wave 7 – Main TTT – New Countries, Munich

27 Apr 2017

SHARE-ERIC Council Meeting, University Foundation, Brussels, Belgium

17 May 2017

SHARE Operators' Meeting, Nice, France

18 May 2017

SHARE Wave 7 Midterm Meeting, Nice, France

19 May 2017

SHARE Scientific Monitoring Board (SMB) Meeting, Nice, France

13 – 14 Jun 2017

Migration Economics Course, MEA, Munich

7 – 10 Aug 2017

Simulation Methods in Econometrics, MEA, Munich

25 – 26 Sep 2017

SHARE Wave 8 Kick-Off Meeting, Sofia, Bulgaria

27 Sep 2017

SHARE Operators' Meeting, Sofia, Bulgaria

17 – 18 Nov 2017

ISSP9 Meeting, MEA, Munich

4 Dec 2017

SPLASH Workshop, MEA, Munich

12 GUESTS

7 Jan 2015

Skopek, Nora, Universität Bamberg: "Wealth as a Distinct Dimension of Social Inequality"

7 Jan – 28 Feb 2015

Lumsdaine, Robin, American University, Washington: "When Things aren't Always as they Seem"

28 Jan 2015

Reitmeier, Martina, Technische Universität München (TUM): "Routines and Habits in Food Choices of Senior"

4 Feb 2015

Felderer, Barbara, Universität Mannheim: "The Mechanisms of Item Nonresponse and Measurement Error in Income Questions"

25 Feb 2015

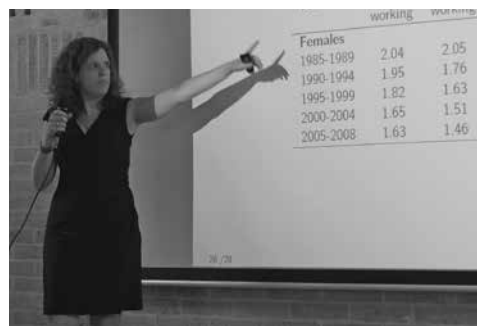
Fitzenberger, Bernd, Universität Freiburg/ Université de Fribourg: "Routine Bias, Changing Tasks, and Occupational Mobility"

2 Mar – 6 Mar 2015

Vandenbergh, Vincent, Université Catholique de Louvain: "Ageing – Can more Experience, Education and ICT Boost TFP Growth?"



Participants of the 2016 SHARE-ERIC Council Meeting in Munich.



Melanie Lührmann, PhD, University of London, presented latest insights on long-run changes in body weight, diet and activity at the Symposium in honour of Prof. Axel Börsch-Börsch Supan, held in 2015 in Munich.

7 – 9 Apr 2015

Mazzonna, Fabrizio, Università della Svizzera italiana: "Short-Term Effects of Public Smoking Bans on Health"

14 – 16 Apr 2015

Alessie, Rob, Rijksuniversiteit Groningen: "Women, Confidence, and Financial Literacy"

20 Apr – 18 Jun 2015

Juin, Sandrine, Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques: "Social Support and Caregivers' Health: Should Other People Care?"

10 Jun 2015

Quis, Johanna, Universität Bamberg: "Does the Transition into Daylight Saving Time Affect Students' Performance?"

June 2016

Madsen, Claus, ESO, Garching: "To (Be) Communicate or Not to Be"

20 Jun 2015 – 5 Aug 2016

Chakraborty, Suchandrima, International Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai

1 – 31 Jul 2015

Luo, Ye, MIT, University of Florida: "Collaboration on Research Projects"

15 Jul 2015

Steinberg, Ulf, Technische Universität München: "I think We Can Do It! How Feeling Powerful Changes the Processing of Desirability and Feasibility Information"

15 Jul 2015

Liu, Xiaou, Technische Universität München (TUM): "Decisions under Uncertainty – Revisiting some Classic Problems with (Perhaps) New Interpretations"

30 Sep 2015

Ludwig, Volker, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU): "The Fixed-Effects Model with Individual-Specific Slopes (FEIS)"

21 Oct 2015

Kratz, Fabian, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU): "Well-Being over the Life Course: How Methodological Fallacies Explain the Mixed Empirical Evidence"

17 Nov 2015

Fletcher, Michael, Auckland University of Technology: "Welfare Reform in New Zealand 2011 – 15"

25 Nov 2015

Steinmayr, Andreas, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU): "Does Exposure to Asylum Seekers Reduce the Support for Anti-Immigration Parties?"

2 Dec 2015

Méango, Romuald, ifo Institut: "What Makes Brain Drain more Likely? Measuring Heterogeneous Effects of Emigration Prospects on Human Capital Accumulation"

14 – 16 Dec 2015

Kozbur, Damian, ETH Zurich: "Testing-Based Forward Model Selection"

11 – 15 Jan 2016

Chernozhukov, Victor, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT): "Collaboration on Research Projects"

11 – 13 Jan 2016

Chesher, Andrew, University College London: "Incomplete Models in Econometric Practice"

27 Jan 2016

Witzel, Imme, Technische Universität München (TUM): "Corporate Responsibility Innovations in the Medical Technology Industry: Social and Economic Implications with Special Regard to the German Health Care System"

2 Feb 2016

Bun, Maurice, Universiteit van Amsterdam: "OLS and IV Estimation of Regression Models Including Endogenous Interaction Terms"

23 Mar 2016

Klausch, Thomas, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (VU): "Evolution of Representativeness in a Panel Study"

18 – 23 Mar 2016

Kluth, Sebastian: "Collaboration on Research Projects"

24 – 27 Apr 2016

Henry, Marc, Pennsylvania State University: "Hedonic Equilibrium Modelling of Markets for Highly Differentiated Goods: Discussion of Applications to Bordeaux Wines and to the US Credit Card Market"

4 May 2016

Meir, Volker, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU): "Modes of Child Care"

5 – 10 Jun 2016

Windmeijer, Frank, University of Bristol: "Mentoring MEA researchers"

8 Jun 2016

Kauermann, Göran, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU): "Statistics, Data Science and Big Data"

22 Jun 2016

Koc, Emre, Universiteit van Tilburg/Netspar: "Present-bias and the Value of (not) Being Able to Choose Tomorrow: Evidence from a Laboratory Experiment"

27 – 29 Jun 2016

Mazzonna, Fabrizio, Università della Svizzera italiana: "If You Don't Snooze You Lose: Evidence on Health and Weight"

6 Jul 2016

Bach, Philipp, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU): "Semiparametric Count Data Modelling with an Application to Health Service Demand"

12 – 13 Jul 2016

Nesheim, Lars, University College London: "Identification of Multidimensional Hedonic Models"

5 – 9 Sep 2016

Mosca, Irene, University of Dublin/TILDA: "Use It or Lose It: Evidence from Ireland"

7 – 10 Nov 2016

Alessie, Rob, Rijksuniversiteit Groningen: "Health Status over the Life Cycle & mentoring young MEA researchers"

22 – 23 Nov 2016

Kalwij, Adriaan, Universiteit Utrecht: "The Impact of Financial Education on Financial Literacy and Saving Behavior: Evidence from a Controlled Field Experiment at Dutch Primary Schools"

23 Nov 2016

Dörrenberg, Philipp, ZEW: "Do Savings Increase in Response to Salient Information about Retirement and Expected Pensions?"

30 Nov 2016

Vellekoop, Nathanael, Goethe-Universität Frankfurt: "The Impact of Long-Run Macroeconomic Experiences on Personality"

13 Dec 2016

Pohlmeier, Winfried, Universität Konstanz: "Estimation and Inference of High Dimensional Portfolios"

19 – 20 Dec 2016

Brown, Martin, Universität St. Gallen: "Culture, Financial Literacy and Self-Control"

16 – 17 Jan 2017

Hurd, Michael, RAND Corporation, Santa Monica: "Mentoring young MEA researchers"

6 – 8 Mar 2017

Laffers, Lukas, Matej Bel University Banská Bystrica: "Partial Identification of Treatment Effects"

16 Mar 2017

Haliassos, Michael, Goethe-Universität Frankfurt: "Mentoring MEA researchers"

7 Mar 2017

Tur-Prats, Ana, Universitat Pompeu Fabra Barcelona: "Unemployment and Intimate-Partner Violence: A Gender Identity Approach"

19 Mar 2017

Kühnle, Daniel, Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg: "Does Early Child Care Attendance Influence Children's Cognitive and Non-Cognitive Skill Development?"

2 May 2017

Heblich, Stephan, University of Bristol: "East Side Story: Historical Pollution and Persistent Neighborhood Sorting"

9 May 2017

Wakefield, Matthew, University of Bologna: "Wealth Effects and the Consumption of Italian Households in the Great Recession"

16 May 2017

Durante, Ruben, Universitat Pompeu Fabra Barcelona: "Advertising Spending and Media Bias: Evidence from News Coverage of Car Safety Recalls"

23 May 2017

Böheim, René, Johannes Kepler Universität Linz: "Gender Differences in Risk-Taking: Evidence from Professional Basketball"

29 – 31 May 2017

Knoef, Marike, Leiden University: "Health and the Marginal Utility of Consumption; Estimating Health State Dependence using Equivalence Scales"

29 – 30 May 2017

Mazzolini, Fabio, Elletra, Trieste: "Memorandum of Understanding between SHARE-ERIC and CERIC-ERIC"

13 Jun 2017

Juodis, Arturas, Rijksuniversiteit Groningen: "A Fresh Look at Factor Augmented Regressions in Micro- and Macro-economic Panels"

20 Jun 2017

Poinas, François, Toulouse School of Economics: "A Qualitative Approach to the Estimation of Returns to Schooling in France"

18 Jul 2017

de Bresser, Jochem, Universiteit van Tilburg: "Why Poll Probabilistically?"

18 – 21 Jul 2017

Alessie, Rob, Rijksuniversiteit Groningen: "Collaboration on Research Projects"

2 Aug 2017

Kim, Jinsoo, Yonsei-University: "Riester Retirement Plan in Germany"

2 Aug 2017

Yun, Taeyoung, Universität Göttingen: "Riester Retirement Plan in Germany"

6 – 9 Sep 2016

Senkāne, Silva, Rīgas Stradiņa Universitāte: "Experience and good practice exchange as well as collaboration strengthening for the SHARE project."

11 – 15 Sep 2017

Kasinger, Johannes, Goethe-Universität Frankfurt: "Collaboration on Research Projects"

26 Sep 2017

Böhm, Sebastian, Universität Freiburg/Université de Fribourg: "R&D-Driven Medical Progress, Health Care Costs, and the Future of Human Longevity"

19 Nov – 3 Dec 2017

Dinkova, Milena, Universiteit Utrecht: "Collaboration on Research Projects"

29 Nov 2017

Queisser, Monika, OECD: "Preventing Ageing Unequally"

29 Nov 2017

Geppert, Christian, OECD: "Preventing Ageing Unequally"

11 – 13 Dec 2017

Angelini, Viola, Rijksuniversiteit Groningen: "The Ant or the Grasshopper?"

13 COOPERATIONS

13.1 THE "SHARE FAMILY"

Scientific Monitoring Board

Arie Kapteyn

(University of Southern California, Dornsife Center for Economic and Social Research, Los Angeles, CA, USA): Chair

Orazio Attanasio

(University College London, Department of Economics, UK): Income, Consumption, Savings

Lisa Berkman

(Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies, Harvard School of Public Health, Cambridge, MA, USA): Social Epidemiology and Biomarkers

Mick P. Couper

(University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, Ann Arbor, MI, USA): Survey Methods, Data Dissemination Methods, and New Technology

Finn Diderichsen

(Copenhagen University, Dep. of Public Health, Section of Social Medicine, Copenhagen, Denmark): Public Health

Michael Hurd

(RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA, USA): Savings and Health, Data Access and Data Quality; Harmonization with HRS

Daniel L. McFadden

(University of California, Department of Economics, Berkeley, CA, USA): Survey Methodology

Pierre Pestieau
(Université de Liège, Department of Economics,
Liège, Belgium): Retirement and Labour Markets
Norbert Schwarz
(University of Michigan, Department of Psychol-
ogy, Ann Arbor, MI, USA): Survey Psychology and
Data Access Methodology

Andrew Steptoe
(University College London, Department of
Epidemiology and Public Health, London, UK):
Biomarkers

Arthur Stone
(Stony Brook University, New York, NY, USA):
Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences

Annamaria Lusardi
(George Washington University, Accountancy,
Washington D.C., USA): Financial Literacy, House-
hold Finance

Robert Willis
(University of Michigan, Institute for Social
Research, Ann Arbor, MI, USA): Cognition, Psy-
chology, Economics

Research Areas

1. Income & Wealth

Area Coordinator
Guglielmo Weber
(Università degli Studi di Padova, Dipartimento di
Scienze Economiche, Padua, Italy)

2. Health

Area Coordinator
Karen Andersen-Ranberg
(University of Southern Denmark, Institute of
Public Health, Odense, Denmark)

3. Health Care

Area Coordinator
Florence Jusot
(Université Paris-Dauphine, Paris, France)

4. Social Networks

Area Coordinator
Howard Litwin
(The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Paul Baer-
wald School of Social Work, Jerusalem, Israel)

5. Work & Retirement

Area Coordinator

Agar Brugiavini
(Università Ca' Foscari Venezia, Dipartimento di
Scienze Economiche, Venice, Italy)

SHARE-Programming

Marcel Das
(CentERdata, Tilburg University, Tilburg, Nether-
lands)

SHARE Country Teams

Austria

*Rudolf Winter-Ebmer, Michael Radhuber, Nicole
Halmdienst*
(Johannes Kepler Universität Linz, Department of
Economics, Linz, Austria)

Belgium

Koen Decancq, Tim Goedemé, Daniela Skugor
(Universiteit Antwerpen, Centre for Social Policy
Herman Deleeck, Antwerpen, Belgium)

Sergio Perelman, Xavier Flawinne
(CREPP, Université de Liège, Liège, Belgium)

Bulgaria

Ekaterina Markova, Gabriela Yordanova
(Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Soci-
ology, Sofia, Bulgaria)

Croatia

Ivan Čipin, Šime Smolić
(University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia)

Cyprus

Nikolaos Theodoropoulos, Alexandros Polycarpou
(University of Cyprus, Department of Economics,
Nicosia, Cyprus)

Czech Republic

Radim Bohacek, Jan Kroupa
(Center for Economic Research & Graduate Edu-
cation – Economics Institute (CERGEI), Prague,
Czech Republic)

Denmark

Jørgen T. Lauridsen, Astrid Roll Vitved
(University of Southern Denmark, COHERE,
Department of Business and Economics, Odense,
Denmark)



The 3rd ERIC Network meeting was hosted by SHARE-ERIC at MEA.

Estonia

Luule Sakkeus, Tiina Tambaum, Liili Abuladze
(Estonian Institute for Population Studies, Tallinn University, Tallinn, Estonia)

Finland

Anna Rotkirch, Miika Mäki
(Väestöliitto, Family Federation of Finland, Helsinki, Finland)

France

Florence Jusot, Emelie Bourgeat
(Université ParisDauphine, Paris, France)

Greece

Antigone Lyberaki, Platon Tinios, George Papadoudis, Thomas Georgiadis, Clive Richardson, Tassos Philalithis
(Panteion University of Political and Social Sciences, Regional Development Institute, Athens, Greece)

Hungary

Gabor Kezdi, Anikó Bíró, Reka Branyiczki
(Department of Economics, Central European University, Budapest, Hungary)

Israel

Howard Litwin, Ella Schwartz, Noam Damri
(The Hebrew University in Jerusalem, Israel Gerontological Data Center, Jerusalem, Israel)

Italy

Guglielmo Weber, Elisabetta Trevisan, Andrea Bonfatti, Martina Celidoni
(Università degli Studi di Padova, Dipartimento di Scienze Economiche, Padova, Italy)

Agar Brugiavini

(Università Ca' Foscari di Venezia, Department of Economics, Venezia, Italy)

Latvia

Signe Tomsone, Andrejs Ivanovs
(Rīgas Stradiņa Universitāte, Faculty of Rehabilitation, Riga, Latvia)

Lithuania

Antanas Kairys, Olga Zamalijeva
(Vilniaus Universitetas, Faculty of Philosophy, Vilnius, Lithuania)

Luxembourg

Marie Noel Pi Alperin, Gaetan de Lanchy
(Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research (LISER), Esch-Belval, Luxembourg)

Malta

Marvin Formosa, Christian Vella
(University of Malta, Faculty of Social Wellbeing, Malta)

Netherlands

Adriaan Kalwij
(Universiteit van Tilburg, Tilburg, Netherlands)

Poland

Michał Myck, Monika Oczkowska
(Centre for Economic Analysis, CenEA, Szczecin, Poland)

Portugal

Pedro Pita Barros
(Faculdade de Economia Travessa Estevao Pinto, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Lisbon, Portugal)

Alice Delerue Matos, Fátima Barbosa
(Centro de Investigacao em Ciencias Sociais, Universidade do Minho, Campus de Gualtar, Braga, Portugal)

Romania

Alin Andries, Mircea Asandului
(Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi, Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, Iasi, Romania)

Slovakia

Dana Vokounova
(University of Economics, Bratislava, Slovakia)

Slovenia

Boris Majcen, Sonja Uršič, Andrej Srakar
(Institute for Economic Research (IER), Ljubljana, Slovenia)

Spain

Pedro Mira, Yarine Fawaz
(Centro de Estudios Monetarios y Financieros (CEMFI), Madrid, Spain)

Josep Garre-Olmo, Laia Calvó-Perxas
(Girona Biomedical Research Institute (IDIBGI), Girona, Spain)

Sweden

Gunnar Malmberg, Mikael Stattin, Filip Fors
(Umeå universitet, Umeå, Sweden)

Switzerland

Alberto Holly, Jürgen Maurer, Sarah Vilpert
(Université de Lausanne, Institut d'Economie et Management de la Santé (IEMS), Lausanne-Dorigny, Switzerland)

Carmen Borrat-Besson
(FORS, Université de Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland)

13.2 SYNERGIES FOR EUROPE'S RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURES IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES (SERISS)

SERRIS connects the three major research infrastructures in the social sciences: the European Social Survey (ESS), the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), and the Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives (CESSDA). Additionally, the following non-ESFRI research infrastructures are involved: the Generations and Gender Programme (GGP), the European Values Survey (EVS), and Wage Indicator Survey. The scientific aim of the project is to fully use the synergies between the three infrastructure projects and to influence the still fragmented landscape of smaller infrastructures.

Cooperation Partners

Börsch-Supan, Axel, MEA, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Fitzgerald, Rory, City University London, UK

Gauthier, Anne H., Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute – KNAW, Netherlands

Jackson, John Paul, Norwegian Social Science Data Services, Bergen (NSD), Norway

Luijckx, Ruud, Stichting Katholieke Universiteit Brabant Universiteit van Tilburg (TiU), Netherlands

Scherpenzeel, Annette, MEA, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Stuck, Stephanie, MEA, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Tijdens, Kea, Universiteit van Amsterdam (UvA), Netherlands

Mira, Pedro, Center for Monetary and Financial Studies, Spain

Scherpenzeel, Annette, MEA, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Weber, Guglielmo, Department of Economics and Management, University of Padova, Italy

13.3 SHARE-DEV3

The main goal of this project is to negotiate a sustainable financing model to implement SHARE-ERIC in all SHARE countries. Along with this, the stability of the Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) will be improved. In addition to integrating as many European countries as possible in SHARE and SHARE-ERIC, the project aims to improve the technical architecture, introduce scientific innovation and central coordination, which is crucial for international cooperation and cross-country comparability support.

Cooperation Partners

Andersen-Ranberg, Karen, Danish Aging Research Centre (DARC), Institute of Public Health, University of Southern Denmark, Denmark

Börsch-Supan, Axel, MEA, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Brugiavini, Agar, Department of Economics, Università Ca' Foscari, Italy

Das, Marcel, Centerdata (CentERdata), Netherlands

Jürges, Hendrik, Bergische Universität Wuppertal (BUW)

Jusot, Florence, Université de Paris-Dauphine, France

Litwin, Howard, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel

Malter, Frederic, MEA, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

13.4 EXTENDING THE COVERAGE OF THE SHARE SURVEY TO ALL EU MEMBER STATES

This project will extend SHARE to the eight EU member states which have not been covered by SHARE so far: Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, Malta and Cyprus and integrate these countries into SHARE Wave 7. The project will thus enable the EU Commission and researchers to perform comparative analyses on topics such as employment, health, economic and social status with strictly harmonized data across all EU Member States.

Cooperation Partners

Andries, Alin Marius, Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi, Romania

Börsch-Supan, Axel, MEA, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Formosa, Marvin, University of Malta, Malta

Kairys, Antanas, Vilnius University, Lithuania

Kosta, Jan, Institute of Economic Research SAS, Slovak Republic

Markova, Ekaterina, Institute for the study of the societies and knowledge, Bulgarian Academy of Science, Bulgaria

Rotkirch, Anna, Väestöliitto, Finland

Theodoropoulos, Nikolaos, School of Economics and Management, University of Cyprus, Cyprus

Tomsone, Signe, Uiga Stradins University, Latvia

13.5 GLOBAL NETWORK OF AGEING SURVEYS: SHARE GLOBAL SISTER STUDIES

This project strengthens the cooperation with a global network of other ageing surveys tackling the same issues relevant for individual and population ageing such as health, disability, retirement, active ageing, family and social support. The global network of ageing surveys (called "sister studies" altogether) consists of "parent surveys" and "daughter surveys" with respect to SHARE, the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe, a multidisciplinary and cross-national panel database of micro data on health, socio-economic status and social and family networks, coordinated at MPISOC. The "parent surveys" have been started earlier than SHARE and have influenced the design of SHARE, namely the US Health and Retirement Study (HRS) and the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA), while SHARE has strongly influenced the design of the Japanese Study on Aging and Retirement (JSTAR) and other "daughter surveys".

Cooperation Partners

David Bloom, LASI – The Longitudinal Aging Study in India, International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai; Harvard School of Public Health (HSPH); RAND Corporation, India

Börsch-Supan, Axel, SHARE – Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe, MEA, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Ichimura, Hidehiko, JSTAR – The Japanese Study of Aging and Retirement, Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry (RIETI), Hitotsubashi University and the University of Tokyo, Japan

Kenny, Rose Anne, TILDA – The Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing, Trinity College Dublin, the University of Dublin, Ireland

Lima-Costa, Maria Fernanda, ELSI-Brasil – Estudo Longitudinal de Saúde do Idoso / Brazilian Longitudinal Study of Health, Ageing & Well Being, Fundação Oswaldo Cruz – MG (FIOCRUZ), Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (UFMG), Brazil

Shin, Chonggak, KLoSA – The Korean Longitudinal Study of Aging, Korea Employment Information Service, Republic of Korea

Stephens, Andrew, ELSA – English Longitudinal Study of Ageing, UCL Research Department of Epidemiology and Public Health; Institute for Fiscal Studies; NatCen Social Research; University of Manchester, UK

Weir, David, HRS – Health and Retirement Study, Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research and National Institute on Aging, USA

Zhao, Yaohui, CHARLS – Chinese Health and Retirement Survey, Peking University, China

13.6 RITRAIN

SHARE is participating in Rltrain. This project will develop a flagship training programme enabling RIs across all domains to gain expertise on governance, organisation, financial and staff management, funding, IP, service provision and outreach in an international context. It will be designed and delivered by experts who have set up and managed RIs from concept to maturity. Rltrain will define competencies required by RIs through consultation with their senior managers. The resulting competency framework will underpin a Bologna-compliant degree, the Master in Research Infrastructure Management, with three delivery routes. Professionals working in RIs (or organisations representing them) can dip into the content, focusing on areas where there is most need. Management teams can take the course as an organisation, dividing modules between them to gain a certifi-

icate for the RI. This will flag the RI as an organisation that values staff development, improving its attractiveness as an employer. Recent graduates and others wishing to enhance their employability can take a full master's degree. Course content will include webinars led by senior managers of RIs. A staff exchange programme will catalyse exchange of best practice and foster cooperation to develop a mobile work force effective across many RIs. By the end of the project RItrain will be delivering a master's curriculum funded through course fees. Others with an interest in adopting it will be encouraged to do so, providing a means of expanding the programme. Europe's research community and global collaborators will gain from world-class facilities to support excellent, high-impact research to benefit humankind.

Cooperation Partners

Börsch-Supan, Axel, MEA, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Oepen, Andrea, MEA, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Axt, Kathrin, MEA, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Janko, Christa, EMTRAIN, MUW – Medical University of Vienna, Austria

Pasterk, Markus, BBMRI ERIC, Austria

Brooksbank, Cath, EMBLEBI, UK

Migliaccio, Giovanni, EATRIS-ERIC, Netherlands

Stackebrandt, Erko, Universidade do Minho, Braga, Microbial Resource Research Infrastructure (MIRRI), Portugal

Hozak, Pavel, IMG – Institute of Molecular Genetics, EuBI ERIC, Czech Republic

Lavitrano, Marialuisa, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy

David, Sophie, CNRS – Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, France

Kitney, Richard, Imperial College London, Infrastructure for Systems Biology – Europe (ISBE), UK

Raess, Michael, INFRAFRONTIER GmbH, Helmholtz-Zentrum, Munich

Kubiak, Christine, ECRIN-ERIC, France

13.7 WORKING GROUP "PUBLIC HEALTH" OF THE GERMAN NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES LEOPOLDINA

The working group is devoted to the question whether Germany is fulfilling its potential in public health and responding to the global challenges. Taking a problem-based and asset-based approach, the analysis is based on international comparisons and indicates that there are large gaps and opportunities – in health promotion and disease prevention, infectious disease outbreak management, analysis of large health data sets, and in responding to advances in science and technology and using robust evidence to inform policy options.

The focus of the working group is on (a) how to improve the contribution of academia to strengthen public health outcomes in Germany and (b) how reformed academic public health capacities in Germany could contribute to a strengthened role at the national, European and international level. Recommendations are directed to academia and its funders and other research institutions, public health professionals, policy-makers at the federal, state, county, and municipal levels, other parts of the health economy including insurance, pharmaceutical and other commercial sectors, and inter-

national partners in the EU and global organisations.

The working group has successfully completed its work. Results and recommendations have been published in a statement by the German National Academy of Sciences Leopoldina ("Public Health in Germany – Structures, Developments and Global Challenges", 2015).

Cooperation Partners

Bach, Jean-Francois, Académie des Sciences, Paris, France

Börsch-Supan, Axel, MEA, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich

Burger, Reinhard, Robert Koch Institute, Berlin

Cornel, Martina, Clinical Genetics/EMGO Institute for Health and Care Research, VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Antoine Flahault, Institute of Global Health, University of Geneva, Switzerland

Ganten, Detlev, Stiftung Charité, IAMP, Berlin

Goldblatt, Peter, UCL Institute of Health Equity, London, UK

Hacker, Jörg, German National Academy of Sciences Leopoldina, Halle (Saale)

Kickbusch, Ilona, Global Health Programme, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva (Switzerland)

Koch-Gromus, Uwe, Medical Faculty, Universitätsklinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg

Alfons Labisch, Institute of the History of Medicine, Universitätsklinikum Düsseldorf

Propping, Peter, Institute for Human Genetics, University of Bonn

Robra, Bernt-Peter, Institute of Social Medicine and Health Economics, Universitätsklinikum Magdeburg

Rösler, Frank, Department of Psychology, University of Hamburg

Stock, Günter, Union of the German Academies of Sciences and Humanities, Berlin

Ter Meulen, Volker, German National Academy of Sciences Leopoldina, IAP, Würzburg

Van der Meer, Jos, EASAC, Internal Medicine, Radboud University, Nijmegen, Netherlands

Zenner, Hans-Peter, ENT-Medicine, Universitätsklinikum Tübingen

13.8 WORKING GROUP "LONGITUDINAL STUDIES" OF THE GERMAN NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES LEOPOLDINA

Demographic, socioeconomic and scientific-technological developments change society. Population-based longitudinal studies on persons, households and businesses measure these changes over a long period of time. They are a scientific instrument with which the long-term impacts of social change on both the individual and collective level can be observed and understood. At the same time, they form the basis for political planning and management procedures in, for instance, the fields of education, social policy or employment.

The working group examines the prerequisites for a successful longitudinal study with a view to infrastructure, organization and methods. It tries to determine how relevant scientific findings can be presented to policy-makers and society in ways that will have a meaningful impact. In order to keep the longitudinal studies in Germany at the highest scientific level and to be able to adequately put them to use, to sustainably finance them and to improve them in innovative ways, broad perspectives for the studies are continuously being developed.

The working group has successfully completed its work. Results and recommendations have been published in a statement by the German National Academy of Sciences Leopoldina ("The Relevance of Population-Based Longitudinal Studies for Science and Social Policies", 2016).

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13.9 NBER INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY PROJECT

Health and longevity have improved substantially over the past several decades. At the same time, the labor force participation of men at older ages has declined substantially. Assuming that improved health increases the productive capacity of older persons, the improvement in the capacity to work has not been allocated to increasing employment. With many countries facing financial stress on social security and/or health care programs the capacity to prolong working lives may be an important option in paying for the higher costs that increased longevity places on these programs. In the previous phase of the project, we used measures of health to compute the theoretical capacity to work at older ages and juxtapose it with the actual employment in twelve OECD countries (Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States). These countries correspond to the twelve countries used in earlier phases of the International Social Security project (Gruber and Wise, various issues). The aim of the current phase is to explain a common finding among most industrialized countries, namely the trend reversal in older men's labor force participation since around the late 1990s. First, we provide evidence of the trends of various variables which may be relevant in explaining this reversal. Then, we focus on the specific role of public pension rules and we find that changes in labor force participation are related to changes in the monetary incentive to postpone retirement by one year.

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13.10 NBER DISABILITY RESEARCH PROJECT

The research group is concerned with the early determinants of work disability in an international perspective and the effect of disability insurance on health and wellbeing after enrollment. It describes the extent of work disability in the US and Europe using internationally comparable measures of health using data from SHARE, ELSA and HRS; juxtaposes these health measures of work disability with the uptake of DI benefits in the US and Europe; relates work disability on measures of life-time health using life history data from SHARE and ELSA plus comparable early childhood and life-course data from HRS; and conditions the relation between work disability and DI benefit receipt on country-specific education, health, pension and labor market policies.

The purpose of disability insurance (DI) is to protect people who develop functional impairments that limit their ability to work. In this project, we evaluate the

effectiveness of DI benefit programs in delivering this protection by following people's health and financial wellbeing after the take-up of disability insurance benefits. To analyze these effects, the project takes advantage of the varying disability insurance programs in Europe and the United States, as well as changes in these programs over time. Also important to the project is differentiating between the effects of DI participation across individuals with different characteristics, and with more and less severe functional impairments. This variation will allow us to draw conclusions about the differential effects of DI uptake on people's subsequent health, finances and other aspects of wellbeing.

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13.11 MACARTHUR FOUNDATION NETWORK ON AN AGING SOCIETY

Starting in mid 2006, the MacArthur Foundation sponsored a set of exploratory consultations with recognized scholars from relevant disciplines to evaluate the proposition that a significant opportunity exists for the Foundation to make an important contribution in this area. From these meetings emerged an agenda for a research network to conduct a society-wide, broad-based analysis of the modifications required in our major societal institutions to facilitate the emergence of a productive, equitable aging society in the United States.

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13.12 SOCIAL PROTECTION, WORK AND FAMILY STRAIN: CUMULATIVE DISADVANTAGE EFFECTS

Over time Americans, especially women, have experienced high demands in terms of full-time work often with high family demands, coupled with low formal support (social protection policies) or informal support from other family members. The aims of this cooperation are: to describe work/family exposures for females (born 1920 – 1950), across US states and Europe; to assess morbidity, mortality and behavioral effects of work/family strain in individuals based on individual and multilevel data; to assess whether distributions of risk and/or the toxicity of risks explain geographic or temporal variations across countries and regions based on multilevel and ecologic data; and to assess if widening health inequalities are related to social protection and labor policies.

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13.13 COMMITTEE OF THE U.S. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES ON THE LONG-RUN MACROECONOMIC EFFECTS OF THE AGING U.S. POPULATION

The committee will set out a framework for evaluating the long-run macro-economic implications of population aging. In particular it will:

(1) Examine the main sources of existing long-run U.S. demographic projections with particular focus on increasing life-expectancy, rising numbers of oldest old, trends in fertility and net immigration, and changing dependency ratios.

(2) Identify the degree of uncertainty associated with existing demographic forecasts and how they complicate predictions of economic behavior and macroeconomic performance.

(3) Quantify in detail the influence of the "baby boom" generation on the path and likely end point of long-run trends in dependency ratios.

(4) Investigate trends in retirement ages and the prospects for people working longer.

(5) Evaluate the implications of projected demographic changes on American living standards, focusing on factors affecting income security in old age such as aggregate demand, savings, and investment, how they interact, and the aggregate burden on society across all public and private channels through which transfers flow.

(6) Investigate the capabilities for government to maintain current levels of publicly funded support for the elderly.

(7) Investigate trends in private pension provisions and how those trends might be related to the transition to an older society.

(8) Investigate what levels of personal savings would be necessary in order for people to sustain their living standards in retirement for various assumptions about retirement ages, health care cost growth, public support for the elderly, and the effects of increased national savings on investment returns. Summarize the evidence regarding savings adequacy for different age cohorts. Investigate the impediments to people saving adequate amounts.

(9) Develop research recommendations that address knowledge gaps and anticipated data needs identified during Committee deliberations and which reflect an understanding of international differences.

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13.14 ILC GERMANY, MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL LONGEVITY CENTRE GLOBAL ALLIANCE (ILC GLOBAL ALLIANCE)

The mission of the ILC Global Alliance is to help societies to address longevity and population ageing in positive and productive ways, typically using a life course approach, highlighting older people's productivity and contributions to family and society as a whole. The Alliance member organisations carry out the mission through developing ideas, undertaking research and creating forums for debate and action, in which older people are key stakeholders. ILC Germany is represented by the Munich Center for the Economics of Aging (MEA).

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13.15 PREPARING FOR RETIREMENT: TAILORING, LITERACY AND EFFECTIVE PENSION COMMUNICATION

In recent legal reform initiatives concerning pension regulations across the world, a crucial assumption is that layered and adjusted disclosure will improve peoples' motivation and knowledge to financially prepare for retirement and take informed pension decisions. The core objective of our multidisciplinary research project is to work out and empirically test this assumption. Two forms of adjusting communication will be elaborated and tested: 1) a tailoring strategy: adjusting information towards demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of clients, like age, partner, income; 2) a preference-match strategy: adjusting layered pension communication to clients' needs for information and participation in pension decisions.

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14 THIRD PARTY FUNDING

Since 2003: **NBER International Social Security Project**, NBER, Travel Funds; US Social Security Administration, Sloan Foundation

2010 – 2015: **Long-Run Macro-Economic Effects of the Ageing U.S. Population**, U.S. Department of Treasury, Travel Funds

2013 – 2015: **Financial Literacy**, European Investment Bank Institute, €6,000.00

2013 – 2016: **Analysen zu Alterssicherung, Gesundheit und Familie auf Basis von Daten der Deutschen (SHARE RV II)**, Deutsche Rentenversicherung, €185,900.00

2013 – 2018: **Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe waves 5–7**, Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung, €6,365,335.00

2014 – 2015: **MacArthur Foundation Research Network on an Ageing Society**, MacArthur Foundation, \$129,504.76

2014 – 2016: **More Years, Better Lives – The Potential and Challenges of Demographic Change**, European Union/Joint Programming Initiative, €11,476.52

2015: **Die Entwicklung der Rentenlücke und das Sparverhalten deutscher Haushalte**, Bundesverband der Deutschen Volksbanken und Raiffeisenbanken, €50,000.00

2015 – 2016: **Early Determinants of Work Disability in International Perspective**, \$7,124.03

2015 – 2018: **Preparing for Retirement: Tailoring, Literacy and Effective Pension Communication**, NetSpar, €35,000.00

2015 – 2018: **Research Infrastructures Training Program (RITRAIN)**, European Commission, €45,280.00 (SHARE-ERIC)

2015 – 2019: **Synergies for Europe's Research Infrastructures in the Social Sciences (SERISS)**, European Commission, €2,221,623.75 (SHARE-ERIC); € 600.078.75 (MEA)

2015 – 2019: **Achieving World Class Standards in all SHARE Ccountries (SHARE DEV3)**, Euro-

pean Commission, €2,452,502.50 (SHARE-ERIC); €352,912.50 (MEA)

2016: **Grundsatzfragen des Sozialstaats sowie zur Zukunft der Arbeit**, DIW Econ, €6,500.00

2016: **Hindsight – Savings Regret**, RAND, \$73,250.00

2016–2017: **Wissenschaftsinitiative Integration**, Max Planck Society, €15,000.00

2016 – 2018: **Extending the Coverage of SHARE Survey to All Member States with a Minimum Sample Size, Allowing a Better Monitoring of Ageing Challenges**, European Commission (DG Employment), €2,699,824.00 (SHARE-ERIC)

2016 – 2019: **Die Inklusion älterer Mitbürger unter Berücksichtigung biographischer Prozesse (SHARE RV III)**, Deutsche Rentenversicherung, €98,056.00

2016 – 2021: **Enhancing the Comparability of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) with the Health Retirement Study (HRS) and the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA)**, National Institutes of Health, €1,466,023.42 (SHARE-ERIC)

2016 – 2021: **The Baltic Sea States Project**, Max Planck Society, €1,718,000.00

2017 – 2020: **The Challenges of Migration and Integration**, Max Planck Society, €330,000.00

2017 – 2022: **Bio-Medical and Socio-Economic Precursors of Cognitive Decline in SHARE**, National Institutes of Health, €3,532,547.00



IV MAX PLANCK FELLOW- GROUP: DIS[COVER]ABILITY & INDICATORS FOR INCLUSION



Prof. Dr.
Elisabeth
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1 OVERVIEW

Elisabeth Wacker

The contemporary understanding of impairment and disability is changing. This is evident both from the public discourse and from concrete action programmes in the field of social policy and social law. The view of persons with disabilities that is oriented towards negative differences (inability to perform, deviation from a fictitious normality) and which is accompanied by measures of provident care, is receding into the background. It is increasingly being replaced by discourses and programmes aimed at recognising the rights and (cap)abilities of all, as well as at the equal participation in service provision. Persons with disabilities play a central role in this respect in that they are experienced in issues revolving around disability (experts in their own cause), and at the same time in that their disadvantage (e.g. restricted access to the Internet in the case of a visual impairment), which may lead to disability (e.g. in relation to communication and information), is to be prevented or minimised. This development has opened up new tasks in reporting, in the organisation of support measures and on social agendas as a whole. This is also shown in the current Participation Report (2016) of the Federal Government and is in line with the requirements of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. In general, it is a matter of uncovering obstructive contexts and discovering and shaping framework conditions that create equal opportunities for persons with disabilities. In practice, this transformation is also shaped by a stronger self-representation of persons with disabilities themselves

(in the scientific field in the context of Disability Studies). It demands attention to the right of persons with disabilities to self-determination and to participation. This is expressed in the legislation in the form of equal treatment laws designed to avert discrimination, as well as in the new federal legislation on participation and equal opportunities, which is intended to shape self-determination claims and benefits for participation and equal opportunities. This new trend is enriched by awareness for the fact that having an impairment does not make people equal, as persons facing disabilities are at the same time different in ethnicity, gender, religion or belief, age, educational background, life experience, origin and many other characteristics of diversity. Persons with disabilities are often only seen in terms of their common denominator, i.e. the risk of being disadvantaged on grounds of their impairment. However, it is already the moment at which impairment occurs in the course of a person's life that makes a very significant difference. This differentiated approach to disability and impairment issues also reveals that it is not enough to measure disability solely in terms of official or medical findings (recognised and attested disability and/or diagnoses), but that it is instead a matter of realising life opportunities, life conditions and life quality in a differentiated and personal way. It is clear that a different kind of attention needs to be paid in this context, for example to the effect of statutory regulations, the design of municipal developments, the renewal of everyday language or the customization of statistical recording. This means that systems change along with the awareness of new social positionings, which are often described by the con-

cept of inclusion, the latter of which is intended to permeate all of societal life (vision of an inclusive society). Unequal treatment on grounds of disability is thus to be rooted out by creating fair access to opportunities for all and by reducing various kinds of barriers in a broad approach (e.g. through a concept of Universal Design). It is not so much a question of prohibiting unequal treatment as of ensuring equal, i.e. fair opportunities and access for all people, irrespective of their specific characteristics, in all fields of social action (education and qualifications, professional life, income, health care, housing, participation in clubs and societies, public mobility, security and protection, public goods and services, etc.).

This background is the driving force behind the research of the Fellowship and its objective to observe, analyse and evaluate developments from a scientific perspective. A systematic reflection on the basis of clear statements is also necessary in view of the high political pressure in the context of constantly increasing numbers of potential beneficiaries and the associated rise in expenses within the framework of required and expected social benefits. In the German-speaking countries, comprehensive participatory research that evaluates these consequences of demographic change and conceptual objectives is hardly established. A particular challenge for adequate research is also posed by the necessity for a multiplicity of perspectives and the related intersectionality. At the same time, this task seems to be worthwhile and inevitable, especially in the field of social policy and social law. This being the focus research area of the Max Planck Institute for Social Law and

Social Policy in Munich, it has been put in the best possible place to be dealt with. Awareness Raising and Disability Mainstreaming are to be intensified on the whole, but their practicability and implementation paths are still in development or largely open. New competence-oriented attitudes as well as ongoing and fundamental attention to concerns and requirements in connection with impairments and disadvantages must therefore be established. Monitoring for progress in participation is also an open desideratum and an essential task for the future, even if the areas of action are specified in the form of benefits groups in Section 5 of the German Federal Participation Act (BTHG):

In order for persons to participate in life in society, the following are provided:

- medical rehabilitation services
- benefits for participation in working life
- maintenance securing the livelihood and other supplementary services
- services and benefits for participation in education
- social inclusion benefits.

The aim is to improve living conditions, prevent exclusionary experiences and guarantee tailored and appropriate support. How this can be achieved is to be explored, tested and, if necessary, modified within the framework of the gradual implementation of the BTHG.

Open questions start out with an analysis of the current situation in all fields of social action and with reference to existing measures in the area of integration assistance. They continue with the issue of identifying and quantifying needs and

requirements in terms of participation services (according to quality and costs). Previous planning and redesigning must increasingly and systematically incorporate the heterogeneous perspectives of persons with disability experience. Hardly any experience or, even rarer, routines can be found in this field. The far-reaching mandate for change is still in its infancy.



Questions of political participation and the opportunities and limits of inclusion efforts are at the center of the research projects of the Fellow-Group.

The Fellow group's questions are therefore located between legal soundings and political declarations of intent in a largely non-systematically mapped domain. From a scientific perspective, field studies and panoramic studies are suitable for exploring this area, since the range of tasks involved in apprehending the present and future situation concerning the self-determination and participation of persons with disabilities in Germany and Europe encompasses a full 360 degrees and therefore requires a comprehensive review as well as transdisciplinary discourses. In this context, the interrelationships between existing definitions and their forms in surveys, statistics and legal regulations must be respected, as well as future socio-political and legal

developments, which should be taken into account from the outset. According to the European Union, the Mainstreaming Disability tool is one of the European Union's most important instruments for promoting equal opportunities for persons with disabilities. Accordingly, it is also laid down in EU action plans as well as in German federal, state and municipal action plans. If such principles were to be established, it is hoped that the phase of insularisation of inclusion efforts would be overcome within the framework of numerous but isolated small-scale model projects. This could succeed especially if an exclusive treatment of inclusion for persons with disabilities was no longer in the foreground. This is a controversial issue, particularly in the German-speaking countries and especially in schools, and distorts the focus on general rights and concerns for all people. For equality concerns are to become a comprehensive strategy, e.g. in legislative procedures, in the design of technology, which should be accessible and useful to as many people as possible, in the execution of scientific projects and research questions, but also in the redefinition of normality expectations and deviations.

Specifically, the Fellowship is pursuing a "twin track approach" under its common overarching topic of "Dis[cover] ability and Indicators for Inclusion" (see Figure 1): On the one hand, according to the concept of "empowerment", the focus is on needs specific to the impairment and/or disability and, in this regard, on adequate work within the framework of socio-political and welfare-state approaches in order to increase individual opportunities for participation (sub-project I). On the other hand, with ref-

erence to the "Disability Mainstreaming" approach, the focus is on the socio-material barriers faced by people with disabilities in contemporary society (e.g. lack of accessibility to public spaces, communication barriers, prejudices and disparate attitudes). This shall lead to the identification of social spaces for action and approaches that put to the test, with a view to dealing with impairments and disabilities, institutions such as the education and economic system, which often have a tendency to segregate or exclude (subproject II). In both areas of focus – life situations of individual actors and the analysis of societal framework conditions – the research-programmatic movement towards a concept of "discover abilities" is important in order to counteract the still prevailing deficiency perspective on impairments and disabilities and to develop meaningful indicators for opportunities of self-determined realisation of participation and autonomy. In doing so, the Fellowship represents a harmonious continuation of the objectives and yields of the previous Fellowship that dealt with "Changing Social Systems and Participation in the Event of Disability" (2010-2015), namely by way of a programme for the qualification of young researchers within the framework of a fundamental examination of inclusion issues in the light of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Theoretically and methodologically, questions of (international) inequality research, life situation research, as well as transdisciplinary approaches to intersectionality, disability, diversity and gender studies were addressed. In addition to publications, presentations, academic conferences and workshops, the first Fellowship has so far produced a assistant professor and several doc-

torates, and three postdoctoral theses have been initiated. The research results have been incorporated into the federal reporting on participation, the federal legislation regarding participation and into many other fields of science, politics and practice.

Subproject I termed "Political Participation of Persons with Disabilities" of the second Fellowship deals with the socio-political and welfare state framework conditions and their influence on political participation opportunities at different governance levels (local, regional, national, European) in the EU multi-level system. The comparative project particularly focuses on a comparison of participation opportunities at the regional level, where an articulation of interests and exertion of influence on the policy making process can take place at a low-threshold level.

Subproject II termed "On the Way to an Inclusive Organisation? Opportunities and Limits of Inclusion Efforts in Work Organisations" examines, in the sense of a "Disability Mainstreaming perspective", the extent to which organizational inclusion can be conceptually conceived, measured and promoted in work organisations of the first labour market – i.e. in exclusive settings *per se*.



Dr. Katharina
Crepaz

Fellowship: "Dis[cover]ability & Indicators for Inclusion"		
Twin Track Approach		
Target Dimen- sions	Participation and Empowerment	Disability Mainstreaming
Focus	The focus is on people with disabilities and their experiences of disability; prerequisites for the establishment and increase of participation opportunities are identified	General social barriers caused by the orientation towards the "unimpaired" physical norm and associated concepts of (cap) ability
Realisa- tion	Subproject I: Comparison of political participation of persons with disabilities; regional policy-making processes as low-threshold participation contexts?	Subproject II: Opportunities and limits to inclusion efforts in work organizations; conception of an "inclusive organization"

Thematic Structure of the Fellowship

As part of the Fellowship's cross-project, internationally oriented focus, the "1st South-East African and European Conference on Refugees and Forced Migrants: Social Rights – Care – Mutual Benefits?" was held in Kilifi, Kenya in August 2016 in cooperation with the Department of Social Law, the Kenyan Pwani University and the Chair of Sociology of Diversity of the Technical University of Munich (see I.5). The aim of the conference was an interdisciplinary examination of the topics of flight and (forced) migration, whereby historical, political, legal and cultural aspects as well as the advantages and disadvantages of social diversification were examined from a European and African perspective. The publication of the conference results

is in preparation, and a corresponding anthology will be published in 2018. In view of the continuing topicality of the issue, a follow-up conference has been planned for 2019.

2 RESEARCH PROJECTS

2.1 DIVERSITY, IDENTITY AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN THE EUROPEAN MULTI-LEVEL-GOVERNANCE SYSTEM: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN GERMANY AND ITALY

Katharina Crepaz

Different expressions of societal diversity (e.g. persons with disabilities, persons belonging to national minorities, persons with a migratory background), the resulting constructions of individual and collective identity and the desire for political participation and influence on policy-making processes regarding relevant policy fields are the main interest of this research. Political processes take place in the framework of the European Multi-Level-Governance system (local, regional, national and European levels) and encompass different actors (e.g. activists, self-representation organizations, political parties). Influence exertion may happen according to the "top-down" principle (e.g. through institutional settings and legal provisions, such as the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) as well as the "bottom-up" approach (connection and collaboration of civil society actors, transnational interaction). Socio-political conditions, welfare state preferences and the resulting possibilities or bound-

aries for participation constitute an additional level of analysis.

The current research focus is on an extensive project regarding the "political participation of persons with disabilities in Germany and Italy". Article 29 of the CRPD sets a widely-framed definition of political participation, ranging from electoral laws to the involvement of civil society. As the CRPD must be implemented by the Member States as well as by the EU as a whole, a comparative analysis of participation possibilities is particularly important. Comparative studies are lacking so far, but they promise to offer valuable findings on the influence of social policy measures, socio-political framework conditions, welfare state preferences and socio-cultural change on political participation. The research project is therefore rooted in comparative policy analysis and looks at the implementation of Article 29 CRPD in two case studies that differ significantly regarding social policy orientation, welfare state settings and previous experiences with inclusion processes. The project will place special in-depth focus on the regional level (comparison Bavaria, Germany – South Tyrol, Italy), as the threshold to participate in regional political processes is lower than on the national or European levels, and because regional policy-making is perceived to be "closer" to people's daily lives (Imig & Tarrow 2001).

For the "top-down" spectrum, the institutional anchoring of participation (e.g. right to vote), the implementation of the provisions laid out in Article 29 CRPD and their evaluation (official bodies, civil society's "shadow reports", Bundesteilhabegericht) will be looked at. The "top-down" sphere also encompasses party

programs, representation in political parties, and the way in which methods/promises are used to appeal to persons with disabilities during electoral campaigns. The German 2017 federal election and the Italian 2018 parliamentary election constitute important frames of reference; the Landtagswahlen (regional elections), to be held in 2018 in both Bavaria and South Tyrol, are focused on for an in-depth regional comparison. The European Parliament (EP) is commonly considered to be the most "open" EU institution regarding fundamental and human rights concerns; the EP vote in 2019 therefore provides an additional level of analysis.

"Bottom-up" refers to the possibilities of persons with disabilities to shape policy making processes; civil society representation and collaboration on different levels (local, regional, national, European) is examined. Possibilities for participation in civil society but also in institutionalized contexts (e.g. Behindertenbeiräte – councils for persons with disabilities - on the local level) and reactions to current political and societal developments are also analyzed. Methodologically, the project uses document analysis (mostly for the "top-down" spectrum) and qualitative, structured interviews with stakeholders (mostly for "bottom-up" contexts). The research project should be concluded in 2020; preliminary results will be published in academic journals and presented at scientific conferences.



Dr. Laura
Dobusch

2.2 ON THE WAY TO AN "INCLUSIVE ORGANISATION"? OPPORTUNITIES AND LIMITS TO INCLUSION EFFORTS IN WORK ORGANISATIONS

Laura Dobusch

At the centre of Laura Dobusch's research is the examination of how organisational inclusion can be defined, measured and established in order to conceptually grasp the conditions for the possibility of creating an "inclusive organisation". The focus on a theory of "inclusive organisation" follows from the findings which Laura Dobusch obtained during the first fellowship termed "Changing Social Systems and Participation in the Event of Disability", and which she converted into an outstanding doctorate ("summa cum laude"). By means of qualitative research design, she investigated how organisations that describe themselves as active in the field of diversity management differentiate between desirable and undesirable diversity and thereby de-/legitimize the claims to participation of historically disadvantaged groups of people. Particular focus was on the comparative analysis of the organisational approach to dis-/ability and gender, the former being one of the least, the latter one of the most widely considered diversity dimensions in research and practice. It turned out that gender equality as an undisputed standard had already been negotiated in the organisations under investigation and had, for the most part, been addressed by means of various measures. In contrast, the inclusion of women and men with disabilities had been linked to certain preconditions. With regard to the group of women and men with cognitive impairments, claims

to participation on their part were questioned entirely.

This ambivalent picture of diversity-related measures complicates consensus on the effects and medium- to long-term consequences of activities marked as "diversity-relevant". Another reason for the continuing scepticism towards the "Diversity Turn" in science and practice is the lack of determination of its target value: Inclusion and the facilitation and increase of participation opportunities are usually set implicitly as a reference point for diversity-related measures, but explicit discussion of the definition, measurement and evaluation of organisational inclusion is, as yet, largely missing.

This is where Laura Dobusch's current research comes into play: As the bibliographic longitudinal study by Oswick and Noon (2014) shows, public discourse has shifted over the past decades from the demand for equality to the recognition of differences and the appreciation of diversity. Increasing recourse has been made to the concept of inclusion. At the same time, this discursive shift is not reflected in any corresponding process on the part of organizational sociology or organizational research. Scientifically systematic discussions on what organisational inclusion means or should be understood as, for example, how it is to be distinguished from concepts such as integration or participation and how it relates to questions of diversity and inequality, urgently require fundamental research. In addition, those studies that explicitly deal with organisational inclusion are characterised by the fact that they overemphasise the desired positive aspects of inclusion (e.g. inclusion as a "win-win situation" for the individual

organisation member and the organisation as a whole) and underestimate or even ignore their constitutive relationship with forms of exclusion.

Against this background, a concept of an "inclusive organisation" is being developed, whose theoretical framing and ethical resilience is oriented towards the ability to connect to the needs and demands for participation of persons with disabilities, without ignoring the basic conditions of organisations – namely specialisation, formalisation and hierarchisation. This means that the opportunities of and limits to inclusion are identified in a potentially exclusive setting and underpinned conceptually. For example, the efficient achievement of objectives in the context of limited resources is a priority for companies, but at the same time there is a certain scope of action to shape the division of labour and concrete work processes more or less inclusively with regard to opportunities for the participation of persons with disabilities. Within the framework of the research project, this scope of action will be explored in terms of "disabling" factors, but above all also in terms of enabling or empowering framework conditions and resources. In view of the increasing national and international interest in "organisational inclusion", this is of particular importance since the topic of "impairment, disability and empowerment" has so far hardly been taken into account in this context.

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– Teilhabe fördern, Vielfalt respektieren, passgenau unterstützen. Soziologisch reflektierte Wegmarken zu Zielen, Chancen und Risiken bei Beeinträchtigungen des Hörens und der Kommunikation. In: Leonhardt, Annette; Ludwig, Kirsten (Eds.) 200 Jahre Gehörlosen- und Schwerhörigenpädagog(en)ausbildung. Vom Jahreskurs zum interdisziplinären Studium an der Universität, Heidelberg pp. 99-112

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4 PRESENTATIONS

Crepaz, Katharina

Inklusions- und Partizipationsprozesse von Minderheiten. Workshop "Diversität als Herausforderung für Wissenschaft und Praxis", Max Planck Fellow-Group in cooperation with the Chair of Sociology of Diversity, Technische Universität München, Kunsthistorisches Institut, Max Planck Institute, Florence, Italy (26-28 Aug 2015)

The Securitization of Migration - the Role of Civil Society. Conference: "9th European International Studies Association Pan-European Conference on International Relations", Giardini Naxos, Italy (23-26 Sep 2015)

The Europeanization of Minority and Disability Rights Compared: 'Bottom-Up' Processes and Opportunities for Participation. Workshop: "Teilhabe am Wissenschaftssystem – Chancen und Grenzen für partizipative Methoden in der Sozialforschung", Max Planck Fellow-Group in cooperation with the Chair of Sociology of Diversity, Technische Universität München, Ringberg Castle, Kreuth at lake Tegernsee (17-19 Feb 2016)

The Europeanization of Minority and Disability Rights: A Comparative View. Conference: "18th International Conference on Disability and Diversity", Hilton London Wembley, London, UK (25-26 Feb 2016)

'Dividing Lines'? Civil Society, Public Opinion and Migration Policy in Germany. Conference: "Political Studies Association 66th Annual International Conference 'Politics and the Good Life'", Hilton Brighton Metropole, UK (21-23 Mar 2016)

How Independence Movements Trigger Flexibility in the EU. Symposium: "Jean Monnet Symposium 'How Much Flexibility and Differentiation can European Integration bear?'" Europäische Akademie, Otzenhausen (7-10 Apr 2016)

Bottom-Up Europeanization and Transnational Civil Society Collaboration: Examples from the Refugee Crisis & Europeanization and the Regionalization of National Minority Identity. Conference: "Council of European Studies 23rd International Conference of Europeanists 'Resilient Europe?'" , Hilton Philadelphia Center City, Philadelphia, USA (14-16 Apr 2016)

Bottom-Up Europeanization and Transnational Civil Society Collaboration: Examples from the Refugee Crisis & Otherness as a Prerequisite for Self-Identification: Europeanization and Identity Change Regarding National Minorities. Conference: "3rd International Sociological Association Forum of Sociology 'The Futures We Want: Global Sociology and the Struggles for a Better World'", Universität Wien, Vienna, Austria (10-14 Jul 2016)

A 'Common Commitment': Civil Society and European Solidarity in the 'Refugee Crisis'. Conference: "International Political Science Association 24th World Congress of Political Science 'Politics in a World of Inequality'", Poznan, Poland (23-28 Jul 2016)

The Europeanization of Minority and Disability Rights: A Comparative View. Conference: "Disability Studies Conference", Lancaster University, Lancaster, UK (6-8 Sep 2016)

Dividing Lines: Zivilgesellschaftliche Akteure als Wegbereiter gesellschaftspolitischer Bruchlinien im Rahmen der 'Flüchtlingskrise'. Conference: Section Meeting "Die Flüchtlingskrise: Zivilgesellschaftliche Akteure in der Problematisierung und Bearbeitung öffentlicher Probleme" of the Section Soziale Probleme und Soziale Kontrolle, Conference "Geschlossene Gesellschaften" 38. Kongress der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie, Universität Bamberg, Bamberg (26-29 Sep 2016)

'Lastenverteilung' oder 'gemeinsame Verpflichtung'? Zivilgesellschaftliche Diskurse und europäische Solidaritätskonzepte in der 'Flüchtlingskrise'. Conference: "Jahrestagung Migrations- und Integrationsforschung der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften", Universität Wien, Vienna, Austria (12-13 Sep 2016)

Diversität, Identität, Partizipation. Verschiedene Diversitätskontexte und Möglichkeiten der politischen Teil- und Einflussnahme im europäischen Mehrebenensystem. Workshop: "Diversität und Vielfalt in Forschung", Max Planck Fellow-Group in cooperation with the Chair of Sociology of Diversity, Technische Universität München, Karl Franzens-Universität Graz, Graz, Austria (17-19 Oct 2016)

Politische Partizipation von Menschen mit Beeinträchtigung im europäischen Vergleich – eine

Forschungsskizze. Workshop: "Inklusion bei Beeinträchtigung und Behinderung im Kontext aktueller Herausforderungen und eines grundsätzlichen Strukturwandels", Max Planck Fellow-Group in cooperation with the Chair of Sociology of Diversity, Technische Universität München, Ringberg Castle, Kreuth at lake Tegernsee (22-24 Feb 2017)

Welfare State Systems and Notions of Solidarity in the 'Refugee Crisis': A Comparative Perspective. Conference: "22nd Association for the Study of Nationalities Annual World Convention", Columbia University, New York, USA (4-6 May 2017)

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Overcoming borders: The Europeanization of Civil Society Activism in the 'Refugee Crisis'. Conference: "11th European International Studies Association Pan-European Conference on International Relations", Universität Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, Spain (13-16 Sep 2017)

Politische Partizipation von Menschen mit Beeinträchtigung in Deutschland und Italien – ein europäischer Vergleich. Workshop: "Partizipation und Governance: Herausforderungen und neue Ansätze in Politik, Recht und Praxis", Max Planck Fellow-Group in cooperation with the Chair of Sociology of Diversity, Technische Universität München, the Institute for Comparative Federalism and the Institute for Minority Rights, EURAC Research, Bolzano, Italy (25-27 Sep 2017)

Dobusch, Laura

Performance and the Legitimation to Perform Diversity Management. Conference: "3rd Equal is not Enough Conference: Exploring Novel Theoretical and Empirical Approaches to Study the Shaping of (In)Equalities", Universiteit Antwerpen, Antwerp, Belgium (2-4 Feb 2015)

Learning from each other: a comparative perspective on institutional theory and discourse (with Katharina Kreissl and Angelika Striedinger). Workshop: "11th Workshop on New Institutionalism in Organization Theory", Wirtschaftsuniversität Wien, Vienna, Austria (27 Mar 2015)

Diversity management and its modes of subjectivation. Inclusive or exclusive subject positions? Meeting: "Vernetzungstreffen der Diversity-Forschenden aus Deutschland, Österreich und der Schweiz", Helmut-Schmidt Universität, Hamburg (25-26 Jun 2015)

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The Rise of Diversity Rhetoric in Germany and its Complicity with the 'Myth of Merit'. Seminar: "Visiting Scholars Seminar", Center for European Studies, Harvard University, Cambridge, USA (21 Oct 2015)

Behinderung und Geschlecht im Fokus von Diversity Management: Ungleiche Inklusionsdynamiken? Award Ceremony: "IMEW-Nachwuchspreis 2015", Institut Mensch, Ethik und Wissenschaft, Berlin (5 Nov 2015)

Organized dis-/abilities? – Zum Zusammenhang von Organisationen, Nicht-/Behinderung und Inklusion. Workshop: "Teilhabe am Wissenschaftssystem – Chancen und Grenzen für partizipative Methoden in der Sozialforschung", Max Planck Fellow-Group in cooperation with the Chair of Sociology of Diversity, Technische Universität München, Ringberg Castle, Kreuth at lake Tegernsee (17-19 Feb 2016)

Limits of inclusion? Between normative requirements and organizational rationalities. Workshop: "Leadership, Diversity and Inclusion", Copenhagen Business School, Copenhagen, Denmark (26-27 May 2016)

Diversität, Inklusion und Organisation. Workshop: "Genealogie, Theorie und Kritik der Inklusion – Wechselwirkungen von soziologischen, pädagogischen und anderen Diskursen". Universität zu Köln, Cologne (17-18 Jun 2016)

Organized dis-/ability? On the relationship between embodiment, sociomateriality and diversity research. Conference: "Stream: 'Diversity, Embodiment and Affect', 32nd European Group for Organizational Studies Colloquium", Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II, Naples, Italy (7-9 Jul 2016)

Sociological Relevance of the Diversity Concept(s)? For a More Careful Debate. Conference: "3rd International Sociological Association Forum of Sociology 'The Futures We Want: Global Sociology and the Struggles for a Better World'", Universität Wien, Vienna, Austria (10-14 Jul 2016)

Diversität und Inklusion: Zur theoretischen Annäherung eines unterbestimmten Verhältnisses. Meeting: "Vernetzungstreffen der Diversity-Forschenden aus Deutschland, Österreich und der Schweiz: 'Vielfältige Differenzlinien in der Diversitätsforschung'". Leibniz Universität Hannover, Hannover (10-11 Sep 2016)

Strukturelle Flexibilität als Grundvoraussetzung für inklusive Organisationen? – Eine Forschungsskizze. Workshop: "Diversität und Vielfalt in Forschung", Max Planck Fellow-Group in cooperation with the Chair of Sociology of Diversity, Technische Universität München, Karl Franzens-Universität Graz, Graz, Austria (17-19 Oct 2016)

Diversity Limited – Inklusion, Exklusion und Strategien der Grenzziehung mittels Praktiken des Diversity Management. Congress: "ConSozial", Messezentrum, Nuremberg (26 Oct 2016)

Inclusion and the exclusive setting of organizations: Irreconcilable or compatible? Seminar: "Public-Private Platform & of the Cluster on Diversity and Difference at Copenhagen Business School", Copenhagen Business School, Copenhagen, Denmark (7 Dec 2016)

Intersektionalität und Inklusion im Wissenschaftssystem. WorldCafé: "Dortmund Profil für inklusionsorientierte Lehrer_innenbildung (DoProfil)", Technische Universität Dortmund, Dortmund (16 Feb 2017)

Von der Diversitäts- zur Inklusionsforschung? – Eine kritische Bestandsaufnahme. Workshop: "Inklusion bei Beeinträchtigung und Behinderung im Kontext aktueller Herausforderungen und eines grundsätzlichen Strukturwandels", Max Planck Fel-

low-Group in cooperation with the Chair of Sociology of Diversity, Technische Universität München, Ringberg Castle, Kreuth at lake Tegernsee (22-24 Feb 2017)

Towards fragmented inclusion: Diverse organizing in Greenland police (with Lotte Holck and Sara Louise Muhr). Workshop: "Diverse organizing/organizational diversity – Methodological questions and activist practices", Copenhagen Business School, Copenhagen, Denmark (2-3 May 2017)

Organizational inclusion and the need for a relational perspective. Conference: "Stream: 'The Quality of Equality: Critically Debating Inclusion in Organisations'", 10th International Critical Management Studies Conference", Britannia Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, UK (3-5 Jul 2017)

Approaching the 'Good Organization': Comparing Open, Inclusive and Alternative Organizations (with Leonhard Dobusch and Katharina Kreissl). Conference: "Stream: 'Being Good or Looking Good? Interrogating the Contradictions and Tensions in Organizational Ethics'", 33rd European Group for Organizational Studies Colloquium", Copenhagen Business School, Copenhagen, Denmark (6-8 Jul 2017)

Nachtschatt, Eva

Die rechtliche Handlungsfähigkeit im Erwachsenenschutz – Ein Rechtsvergleich. Workshop: "Partizipation und Governance: Herausforderungen und neue Ansätze in Politik, Recht und Praxis", Max Planck Fellow-Group in cooperation with the Chair of Sociology of Diversity, Technische Universität München, the Institute for Comparative Federalism and the Institute for Minority Rights, EURAC Research, Bolzano, Italy (25-27 Sep 2017)

Schaffung des 2. Erwachsenenschutz-Gesetzes – Leichte Sprache in Gesetzwerdung und -gebung (with Alexander Lamplmayr). Conference: "Linzer Legistik-Gespräche 2017", Linz, Austria (9-10 Nov 2017)

Die Rechte von Menschen mit Behinderungen in Österreich und Deutschland. Guest Lecture, Universität Innsbruck, Innsbruck, Austria (13 Dec 2017)

Wacker, Elisabeth

Schieflagen: Teilhabe und Verteilung. Conference: "Stigmatisierung. Einfluss auf Diagnose und Therapie von Patienten", Technische Universität München, Klinikum rechts der Isar, Munich (18-19 Jun 2015)

Teilhabe an und durch Bildung – verfügbar? zugänglich? angemessen? bedarfs- und bedürfnisgerecht?. Congress: "Bodenseekon-gress 2015: Teilhabe und Bildung – Lebenslange Bildungsprozesse für Menschen mit Behinderungen. Unterstützen – Qualifizieren – Zertifizieren – Vernetzen", Kultur- und Kongresszentrum Friedrichshafen, Friedrichshafen (25-26 Jun 2015)

Teilhabe: Messen, planen und gestalten. Congress: "ConSozial 2015 – Selbstbestimmt leben, Inklusion gestalten, Soziales pflegen", Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Arbeit und Soziales, Familie und Integration, Nuremberg (21-22 Oct 2015)

Die UN-Behindertenrechtskonvention und ihre Umsetzung in Deutschland. Conference: "Aktion Psychisch Kranke e.V. Selbsthilfe – Selbstbestimmung – Partizipation", Berlin (3-4 Nov 2015)

IncluCity: Teilhabe für alle am urbanen Leben!. Conference: "15. Münchner Wissenschaftstage. Städte der Zukunft", Munich (14-17 Nov 2015)

ProTec-Duisburg – Sozialberichterstattung der Stadt Duisburg. Project: "Teilhabecheck zu den 'Lebenslagen von Menschen mit Beeinträchtigungen und Behinderung in Duisburg'", Model Project, Duisburg (7 Dec 2015)

Das Wunsch- und Wahlrecht in der Behindertenrechtskonvention – Konsequenzen für die Sozial- und Kommunalpolitik. Conference: "Eingliederungshilfen für Menschen mit Behinderung und psychischer Erkrankung in Baden-Württemberg – Tagung Initiative Regionaler Träger", Stuttgart (20 Jan 2016)

Neue Konzeptionen unter (neuer) Aufsicht? Eine wissenschaftliche Reflexion in Begegnungsabsicht. Conference: "Ev. Fachverband Behindertenhilfe im Diakonischen Werk Württemberg 'Neue Bedeutung von Konzeptionen im WTPG und seinen Verordnungen', Jahrestagung der Fachkonferenz Lebenswelt", Hohenwart (20 Apr 2016)

Welcome Address and Introduction. Conference: "1st South-East African and European Conference on Refugees and Forced Migrants: Social Rights – Care – Mutual Benefits?" Pwani University, Kilifi, Kenya (2-3 Aug 2016)

Gleichheitsideale und ungleiche Teilhabe – Beeinträchtigung und Benachteiligung als soziales Problem? Lecture: "Ringvorlesung 2016/2017 Inklusion und Diversität – Was hält die Gesellschaft zusammen?", Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Munich (7 Nov 2016)

Teilhabeversprechen bei Behinderung? Inc-lu-Cities und kommunaler Vielklang. Conference: "Regionalkonferenz Ost Architektenkammer Mecklenburg-Vorpommern 'Inklusiv gestalten – Aufgabe für eine zukunftsfähige Gesellschaft'", Schwerin (21 Apr 2017)

Teilhabeforschung – Ein Konzept mit Aussicht. Conference: "Teilhabeforschung - aktuelle Entwicklungen in Deutschland", Medizinische Hochschule, Hannover (19 Jun 2017)

Participation, health and social inclusion in the life span. Workshop: "Trans-Disab – Bewältigung der Herausforderungen einer erfolgreichen Transition von jungen Erwachsenen mit Behinderung: Teilhabe, Gesundheit und Lebensqualität im Lebensspannenansatz", Technische Universität München, Munich (13 Jul 2017)

Tätiges Leben und Teilhabe – Beteiligungschancen am Erwerbsleben. 5th National Conference: "Selbstbestimmt mitgestalten! Behinderung im Fokus individueller und gesellschaftlicher Emanzipation", Olten, Switzerland (14 Sep 2017)

Sind Teilhabeversprechen Zukunftsmusik? Agenturen für Inklusion und Vielfalt im magischen Vieleck der Kommune als Vision. Conference: "Lernen ohne Grenzen. Auf dem Weg zum inklusiven Handeln", Bistum Trier, Trier (20-21 Oct 2017)

Herausforderungen für die Entwicklung von Qualitätskonzepten der Prävention und Gesundheitsförderung in stationären Einrichtungen für Menschen mit Behinderung. Workshop: "Expertenkreis der Pflege und Eingliederungshilfe | gemeinsam weiter? ", AOK-Bundesverband, Berlin (17 Nov 2017)

Teilhabe fördern, Vielfalt respektieren, passgenau unterstützen. Soziologisch reflektierte Wegmarken zu Zielen, Chancen und Risiken bei Beeinträchtigungen des Hörens und der Kommunikation. Conference: "200 Jahre Gehörlosen- und Schwerhörigenpädagog_innen(ausbildung in Bayern", Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Munich (23 Nov 2017)

Geht Teilhabe ohne Partizipation? Spuren im Feld eines Transformationsprozesses in der stationären Eingliederungshilfe. Congress: "Soziologie zwischen Theorie und Praxis", Österreichische Gesellschaft für Soziologie, Karl-Franzens-Universität Graz, Graz, Austria (7-9 Dec 2017)

Inklusion bei Vielfalt und Verschiedenheit? Ein Werkstattbericht. Feldbasierte Studien zur Intersektion von Teilhabeversprechen und -anforderungen bei Behinderung in der Gesellschaft. Congress: "Soziologie zwischen Theorie und Praxis", Österreichische Gesellschaft für Soziologie, Karl-Franzens-Universität Graz, Graz, Austria (7-9 Dec 2017)

5 TEACHING

Summer Term 2015

Lecture "Geschlecht und Diversitätsforschung"

Laura Dobusch
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Seminar "'Volksgesundheit' in Deutschland: Ein kritischer Blick auf Ideologien und Praktiken von Lebenswert und Lebensrecht"

Elisabeth Wacker
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Seminar "Chancengerechte Teilhabe am Sport"

Elisabeth Wacker (with Dominik Baldin)
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Colloquium "Doktorand_innenkolloquium: Rehabilitation – Diversity – Inclusion"

Elisabeth Wacker
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Lecture "Alter, Beeinträchtigung/Behinderung"

Elisabeth Wacker
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Lecture "Basiskompetenz Behindertensport"

Elisabeth Wacker (with Christiane Peters)
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Winter Term 2015/2016

Tutorium "Einführung in die Soziologie"

Katharina Crepaz
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Lecture "Political Science 2"

Katharina Crepaz (with Roberto Farneti)
Free University of Bozen/Bolzano (FUB)

Colloquium "Verfassen wissenschaftlicher Qualifikationsarbeiten"

Laura Dobusch
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Colloquium "Doktorand_innenkolloquium: Rehabilitation – Diversity – Inclusion"

Elisabeth Wacker
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Lecture "Das bio-psycho-soziale Modell im sozialen Kontext"

Elisabeth Wacker
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Lecture "Einführung in die Dimensionen von Gesundheit"

Elisabeth Wacker
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Lecture "Einführung in die Soziologie"

Elisabeth Wacker (with Dominik Baldin)
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Summer Term 2016

Seminar "Migratory and Refugee Movements: Implications and Challenges for Health Care"

Katharina Crepaz
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Lecture "Geschlecht und Diversitätsforschung"

Laura Dobusch
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Seminar "Inklusion, Exklusion und Organisation"

Laura Dobusch
Georg-August-Universität Göttingen

Colloquium "Doktorand_innenkolloquium: Rehabilitation - Diversity – Inclusion"

Elisabeth Wacker
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Colloquium "Verfassen wissenschaftlicher Qualifikationsarbeiten"

Elisabeth Wacker (with Yvonne Wechuli)
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Exercise "Organisation und wissenschaftliche Begleitung von Sportevents für kranke und gesunde Kinder"

Elisabeth Wacker (with Anke Petters)
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Lecture "Alter, Beeinträchtigung/Behinderung"

Elisabeth Wacker
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Lecture "Basiskompetenz Behindertensport"

Elisabeth Wacker (with Christiane Peters)
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Lecture "Theorien der Inklusion/Exklusion"

Elisabeth Wacker (with Dominik Baldin)
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Lecture "Public Health"

Elisabeth Wacker (with Jörg Königstorfer, Rebecca Pfitzner, Kathrin Schmidt)
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Seminar "'Volksgesundheit' in Deutschland: Ein kritischer Blick auf Ideologien und Praktiken von Lebenswert und Lebensrecht"

Elisabeth Wacker
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Winter Term 2016/2017

Proseminar "Europäische Integration – Einführung: Europäische Sozial- und Grundrechtspolitik"

Katharina Crepaz
Leopold-Franzens-Universität Innsbruck (LFU)

Seminar "Internationale präventive, rehabilitative und sozialpolitische Entwicklung"

Katharina Crepaz (with Elisabeth Wacker)
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Seminar "Organisierte Ungleichheit? – Organisationen aus Perspektive der Geschlechter- und Diversitätsforschung"

Laura Dobusch (with Katharina Kreissl)
Universität Wien

Colloquium "Doktorand_innenkolloquium: Rehabilitation - Diversity - Inclusion"

Elisabeth Wacker
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Lecture "Das bio-psycho-soziale Modell im sozialen Kontext"

Elisabeth Wacker
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Lecture "Einführung in die Dimensionen von Gesundheit"

Elisabeth Wacker
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Lecture "Einführung in die Soziologie"

Elisabeth Wacker (with Dominik Baldin)
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Lecture "Gesundheitsrelevante Kontextfaktoren"

Elisabeth Wacker
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Summer Term 2017

Lecture "Sozialrechtliche Grundlagen"

Katharina Crepaz (with Elisabeth Wacker)
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Seminar "Europäische Integration – Vertiefung: Europäische Sozial- und Grundrechtspolitik"

Katharina Crepaz
Leopold-Franzens-Universität Innsbruck (LFU)

Seminar "Migratory and Refugee Movements: Implications and Challenges for Health Care"

Katharina Crepaz (with Elisabeth Wacker)
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Lecture "Geschlecht und Diversitätsforschung"

Laura Dobusch (with Elisabeth Wacker)
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Lecture "Systeme der beruflichen Rehabilitation"

Laura Dobusch (with Isabella Bertmann)
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Seminar "Rehabilitation im Gemeinwesen/ Sozialraum"

Laura Dobusch (with Isabella Bertmann)
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Colloquium "Doktorand_innenkolloquium: Rehabilitation - Diversity - Inclusion"

Elisabeth Wacker
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Lecture "Alter, Beeinträchtigung/Behinderung"

Elisabeth Wacker
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Seminar "'Volksgesundheit' in Deutschland: Ein kritischer Blick auf Ideologien und Praktiken von Lebenswert und Lebensrecht"

Elisabeth Wacker
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Winter Term 2017/2018

Colloquium "Verfassen wissenschaftlicher Abschlussarbeiten"

Katharina Crepaz (with Elisabeth Wacker)
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Lecture "Sozialrechtliche Grundlagen"

Katharina Crepaz (with Elisabeth Wacker)
Technische Universität München (TUM)

Seminar "Europäische Integration – Vertiefung: Europäische Sozial- und Grundrechtspolitik"

Katharina Crepaz
Leopold-Franzens-Universität Innsbruck (LFU)

**Colloquium "Doktorand_innenkolloquium:
Rehabilitation – Diversity – Inclusion"**

Elisabeth Wacker
Technische Universität München (TUM)

**Lecture "Einführung in die Dimensionen von
Gesundheit"**

Elisabeth Wacker
Technische Universität München (TUM)

**Lecture "Das bio-psycho-soziale Modell im
sozialen Kontext"**

Elisabeth Wacker
Technische Universität München (TUM)

**6 MEMBERSHIPS, EDITOR-
SHIPS AND AFFILIATIONS**

Crepaz , Katharina

Memberships

Deutsche Vereinigung für Politikwissenschaft
(DVPW)

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Politikwissenschaft
(DGFP)

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Soziologie (DGS)

International Political Science Association (IPSA)

Association for the Study of Nationalities (ASN)

Academic Association for Contemporary European
Studies (UACES)

SISP – Società Italiana di Scienza Politica

Politika – Südtiroler Gesellschaft für Politikwissen-
schaft

Österreichische Gesellschaft für Politikwissen-
schaft (ÖGPW)

Dobusch, Laura

Memberships

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Soziologie (DGS)

European Group of Organization Studies (EGOS)

Wacker, Elisabeth

Editorships

Studien zu den Lebenswelten behinderter Men-
schen (co-editor)

Series: Gesundheit und Gesellschaft

Series: Gesundheitsförderung – Rehabilitation –
Teilhabe

Member of the Editorial Team: Berufliche Rehabil-
itation

Member of the Editorial Team: Soziale Probleme

*Memberships of Steering Committees, Executive
Boards, Research Associations*

*a) University Council, Senate, Boards and Men-
torship*

University Advisory Council of the Bavarian School
of Public Policy (2015-2017)

Senate of the Bavarian School of Public Policy
(2015-2017)

Graduate School MCTS (Munich Center for
Technology in Society), Technische Universität
München

Scientific Council of the International Graduate
School of Science and Engineering, Technische
Universität München (IGGSE TUM)

Gender & Diversity Board, Technische Universität
München

Mentorship TUM Faculty Tenure Track (since 2015)

Mentorship TUMJA | Technische Universität
München Young Academy (since 2016)

AG Accessibility, Technische Universität München

b) Boards and Committees

Faculty Board of the Department of Sport and
Health Sciences, Technische Universität München

Doctoral Thesis Committee of the Department of
Sport and Health Sciences, Technische Universität
München

Diversity Board of the Department of Sport and
Health Sciences, Technische Universität München

c) Appointment Commissions and Reporting

Appointment Commission of the Department of Sport and Health Sciences, Technische Universität München together with the German Youth Institute (DJI) (Chairwoman 2015-2017)

Appointment Commission of the Department of Sport and Health Sciences, Technische Universität München (2014-2015)

Rapporteur of the President on Appointment Procedure of the TUM School of Medicine, Technische Universität München (2014-2015)

d) Scientific Advisory Board

Federal Ministries, Federal Government and State Ministries

- Accompanying body to the "Framework Program for Educational Research" of the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (since 2016)
- Board of Trustees Consozial Bavarian Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Family and Integration (since 2016)
- Reviewer in the Federal Competition "Quality Offensive Teacher Education" of the Federal Government and the Federal Ministry of Education and Research
- Scientific Advisory Council for Inclusion, North Rhine-Westphalia
- Scientific Advisory Council on the "Report of the Federal Government on the Life Condition of People with Disabilities" (Chairwoman 2011-2017)

Universities and Higher Education Institutions

- Scientific Advisory Board of the Social Research Center (sfs) Dortmund, Central Scientific Institution of the Technical University of Dortmund (Chairwoman 2012-2020)
- Evaluation Board of the House of Competence (HoC) at the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), University of Karlsruhe (2010-2017)
- Scientific Advisory Board of the House of Competence (HoC), University of Karlsruhe (TH), Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT) (2009-2017)
- Consultant for University Higher Education Quality Management of the Karl Franzens University, Graz, Austria (2007-2017)
- Perspectives Commission, Karl-Franzens University Graz, Austria (2003-2017)

Scientific and Study Program Accreditations

- for ZEvA, Central Evaluation and Accreditation Agency Hannover (since 2016)
- for AQAS, Agency for Quality Assurance through Accreditation of Degree Programs

e) Scientific Societies and other Organizations

Scientific Advisory Board of the German Youth Institute, DJI e.V., Munich (2016-2019)

Member Assembly of the German Youth Institute, DJI e.V., Munich

Section "Social Problems and Social Control" of the German Sociological Association (Board Member 2014-2017)

Scientific Advisory Board Model Project "Ambient Assisted Living Models to Improve the Social Participation of People with Disabilities" by Caritas Disability Aid and Psychiatry e.V. (2014-2017)

Advisory Council of the Foundation Wohlfahrtspflege North Rhine-Westphalia, Initiative "Pflege Inklusiv"

f) Scientific Jury

Jury member of the Prince Donnersmarck Foundation for the Research Award Neuro-Rehabilitation

Scientific Advisory Board of Rummelsberger Diakonie for the "Schutzbengel Award"

Scientific Advisory Council of the Bavarian State Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, Family and Women, jury for the "Consocial" Science Award

Scientific Advisory Board of the German Society for Rehabilitation Sciences e.V. (DGRW) for the Zarnekow-Förderpreis

g) Scientific and Professional Memberships

Founding member of the Center for Interdisciplinary Research of the "life worlds of disabled people" (Lebenswelten behinderter Menschen) of the Eberhard Karls-University of Tübingen

German Sociological Association (DGS)

Founding Member and Board Member of the Institute for Rehabilitation Research, Qual-

ity Development and Structural Analysis e.V.
(REQUEST), Eberhard Karls-University of Tübingen
German Interdisciplinary Society for the Promo-
tion of Research for Persons with Intellectual
Disabilities e.V. (DiFGB) (1998-2015)

American Association on Intellectual and Develop-
mental Disabilities (AAIDD)

German Society for Rehabilitation Sciences e.V.
(DGRW)

Inclusion Europe (AG "People with extensive
support needs")

International Society for Quality of Life Research
(ISQL)

Network Disability and Third World

Action Alliance Participation research (since 2016)

h) Other Memberships

Rotaryclub Dortmund-Romberg

Board of the Desturi Foundation NPO, Kenya

Gesundheit und Bildung für Afrika e.V. München

7 HONORS, AWARDS AND APPOINTMENTS

Crepaz, Katharina

Award: *Friedwart Bruckhaus-Förderpreis für junge Wissenschaftler und Journalisten* of the Hanns Martin Schleyer-Stiftung 2015-16 „Europa neu gestalten?“, awarded for her research article entitled "Unabhängigkeitsbewegungen in der EU: Differenzierte Integration und das 'Europa der Regionen' als Gegenmodell?", 2016

Dobusch, Laura

Dissertation Award: *ConSozial Wissenschafts-Preis 2016* awarded for her dissertation, 2016.

Award: *Nachwuchspreis des Instituts Mensch, Ethik und Wissenschaft (IMEW)* awarded for a scientific paper based on her dissertation, 2015

Dissertation Award: *1. Diversity-Preis der Fakultät für Sport- und Gesundheitswissenschaften der Technischen Universität München* awarded for her dissertation, 2015

Professorship: *Assistant Professor of Gender & Diversity* at Radboud Social Cultural Research, Radboud University, the Netherlands (since September 2017)



Former Federal Minister Prof. Rupert Scholz held the laudatory speech on the winner of the Friedwart Bruckhaus-Förderpreis, Katharina Crepaz.

8 REVIEWS

Crepaz, Katharina

Journals: ÖZP – Austrian Journal of Political Science

Monographs: Taylor & Francis; Routledge Publishers

Awards: Nachwuchspreise of the Österreichische Gesellschaft für Politikwissenschaft

Dobusch, Laura

Journals: Equality, Diversity and Inclusion: An International Journal, Gender Work & Organization; Journal of Business Ethics; Organization; Organization Studies

Wacker, Elisabeth

Journal: Empirical Special Education

9 EVENTS

9.1 SYMPOSIA, CONFERENCES, WORKSHOPS

2 – 4 Feb 2015

Workshop: **Wandel der Sozialsysteme und Teilhabe bei Behinderung – eine Fünf-Jahres Bilanz**, in cooperation with the Chair of Sociology of Diversity, Technische Universität München, Ringberg Castle, Kreuth at Tegernsee

Elisabeth Wacker: Begrüßung und Workshop-Eröffnung: Wandel der Sozialsysteme und Teilhabe bei Behinderung – Eine Fünf-Jahres-Bilanz

Andrea Bührmann: Vortrag über das Institut für Diversitätsforschung

Corina Hoffmann: Wandel und Beeinträchtigung: Gemeinsamkeiten und Unterschiede bei der Umsetzung der UN BRK zwischen Uganda, Kenia und Tansania

Stefan Schmidt: Fußball und Inklusion – Der DFB als Wegbereiter?!

Dominik Baldin: Beeinträchtigung, Migration, akademisches Feld: Ein Zwischenstand

Luisa Demant: Making options visible – the role of counselling in the everyday work of teachers and social workers in primary school

Jennifer Eckhardt: Menschen mit Beeinträchtigungen als "die Anderen" – Fragen aus machtkritischer Perspektive

Gwen Bingle: Herausforderungen im alltäglichen Management von Drittmittelprojekten

Yvonne Kuhnke & Kathrin Schmidt: Stand der Dinge im SROI/SIA Kenya-Projekt

Christiane Kellner & Sarah Reker: Zwischenergebnisse des TeLe-Index

26 – 28 Aug 2015

Workshop: **Diversität als Herausforderung für Wissenschaft und Praxis**, in cooperation with the Chair of Sociology of Diversity, Technische Universität München, Kunsthistorisches Institut, Max Planck Institute, Florence, Italy

Elisabeth Wacker: Einführung und Präzisierung der Themenwahl

Dominik Baldin: Gleiche Leistung oder Subsidarität als Maß – Maßstäbe und Maßnahmen am Beispiel der Nachwuchsförderung im Sport

Christiane Kellner: Entwicklung eines TeLe-Indexes – Praktische und wissenschaftliche Herausforderungen

Sarah Reker: (Wie) Können Wissenschaft und Praxis zusammenspielen? Erste Ergebnisse aus dem Feld

Fabian Karsch: Normalitätsgrenzen – Was kann die Medikalisierungsforschung zur Soziologie der Diversität beitragen?

Luisa Demant: Gut beraten in der Grundschule? Ergebnisse einer diversitätsorientierten Feldstudie

Katharina Crepaz: Inklusions- und Partizipationsprozesse von Minderheiten

Isabella Bertmann: Social Protection: Well-Being for Granted?

Yvonne Kuhnke: Social Impact Assessment – Zwischenergebnisse

Kathrin Schmidt: Livelihood and (Dis)ability

Jennifer Eckhardt: Kompetente Wissensaneignung in der Wissensgesellschaft

Methoden in der Sozialforschung, in cooperation with the Chair of Sociology of Diversity, Technische Universität München, Ringberg Castle, Kreuth at Tegernsee

Elisabeth Wacker: Begrüßung und Workshop-Eröffnung: Teilhabe am Wissenschaftssystem – Chancen & Grenzen für partizipative Methoden in der Sozialforschung

Kathrin Schmidt: Participatory Research as key element in inclusive and sustainable urban planning

Yvonne Kuhnke: Accounting for Social Impacts? Chances and limitations of the Social Return on Investment approach in the field of livelihood promotion

Luisa Demant: Lebenslagen von Jugendlichen mit Behinderungen in Deutschland - der aktuelle Forschungsstand und Möglichkeiten für partizipative Forschung

Sarah Reker: Teilhabe am Wissenschaftssystem - Analyseverfahren auf dem Prüfstand

Isabella Bertmann: Nachhaltigkeit, Solidarität und Partizipation - "Buen Vivir" als lateinamerikanische Annäherung an das "Gute Leben"

17 – 19 Feb 2016

Workshop: **Teilhabe am Wissenschaftssystem – Chancen und Grenzen für partizipative**



Attendees of the workshop "Partizipation und Governance: Herausforderungen und neue Ansätze in Politik, Recht und Praxis" that took place in Bozen/Bolzano, Italy, in fall 2017.

Katharina Crepaz: The Europeanization of Minority and Disability Rights Compared: 'Bottom-Up' Processes and Opportunities for Participation

Laura Dobusch: Organized dis-/abilities? – Zum Zusammenhang von Organisationen, Nicht-/Behinderung und Inklusion

Fabian Karsch: Digital Health: Soziale und ethische Dimensionen des Einsatzes assistiver Gesundheitstechnologien

Ekaterina Zeiler: Partizipative Forschung. Subjektive Einschätzungen der Lebenslage von Menschen mit kognitiver Beeinträchtigung erfassen – Chancen und Herausforderungen

Jennifer Eckhardt: Handlungsfähigkeit in Ungewissheit. Wie Menschen in besonderer organisationaler Abhängigkeit dem Nichtwissen begegnen

Gwen Bingle: Herausforderungen im alltäglichen Management von Drittmittelprojekten
Dominik Baldin: Chancen und Grenzen intersektionaler Zugänge

Christiane Kellner: TeLe-Index: Vorstellung der ersten Version sowie der geplanten partizipativen Testung

Anke Petters: Teilhabe am Sportsystem

17 – 19 Oct 2016

Workshop: **Diversität und Vielfalt in Forschung**, in cooperation with the Chair of Sociology of Diversity, Technische Universität München, Karl-Franzens Universität Graz, Austria

Elisabeth Wacker & Andreas Raggautz: Einführung und Präzisierung der Themenwahl

Fabian Karsch: Demenz als Forschungsfeld – Vorbereitung eines DFG-Antrags

Isabella Bertmann: Taking Well-Being and Quality of Life for Granted

Christiane Kellner & Sarah Reker: TeLe-Index: Ein Instrument für das Qualitätsmanagement in Einrichtungen der Behindertenhilfe?!

Laura Dobusch: Strukturelle Flexibilität als Grundvoraussetzung für inklusive Organisationen? – Eine Forschungsskizze

Katharina Crepaz: Diversität, Identität, Partizipation. Verschiedene Diversitätskontexte und Möglichkeiten der politischen Teil- und Einflussnahme im europäischen Mehrebenensystem

Yvonne Wechuli: Ambulantisierung in Mittelfranken. Vielfältige Umsetzungen in partizipativer Forschung abbilden

Kathrin Schmidt: "Community" im Kontext globaler Strategien zur Gesundheitsförderung und inklusiven Entwicklung

Sarah Reker: Raumanneignung in stationären Einrichtungen der Behindertenhilfe

Jennifer Eckhardt: Öffentlichkeit von Teilhabe im Spiegel individueller und funktionalistischer Rationalität

Daniela Schwarz: Die selbstwahrgenommene Kompetenz von Kindern und Jugendlichen

Gwen Bingle: Ergebnissicherung des Workshops

22 – 24 Feb 2017

Workshop: **Inklusion bei Beeinträchtigung und Behinderung im Kontext aktueller Herausforderungen und eines grundsätzlichen Strukturwandels**, in cooperation with the Chair of Sociology of Diversity, Technische Universität München, Ringberg Castle, Kreuth at Tegernsee

Elisabeth Wacker: Begrüßung und Workshop-Eröffnung

Katharina Crepaz: Politische Partizipation von Menschen mit Beeinträchtigungen im europäischen Vergleich – eine Forschungsskizze

Laura Dobusch: Von der Diversitäts- zur Inklusionsforschung? – Eine kritische Bestandsaufnahme

Jennifer Eckhardt: Strukturen der Handlungsermächtigung(en) zur Teilhabe

Fabian Karsch: Research proposal: Ageing and place in a digitising world

Yvonne Wechuli: Intersecting Disability Studies with Postcolonial Studies – Common ground, missing links and mutual inspiration

Sarah Reker: Gut leben – teil haben

Kathrin Schmidt: Inklusion bei Beeinträchtigung und Behinderung in der internationalen Kooperation

Gwen Bingle: Diversität und Beeinträchtigung: Herausforderung oder Bereicherung für unsere Lehrstuhl-PR?

Isabella Bertmann: Inklusion – Partizipation – Soziale Gerechtigkeit. Erste Grundüberlegungen zum Habilitationsvorhaben

25 – 27 Sep 2017

Workshop: **Partizipation und Governance: Herausforderungen und neue Ansätze in Politik, Recht und Praxis**, in cooperation with the Chair

of Sociology of Diversity, Technische Universität München, the Institute for Comparative Federalism and the Institute for Minority Rights, EURAC Research, Bozen/Bolzano, Italy

Elisabeth Wacker & Roland Psenner:

Begrüßung und Eröffnung des Workshops

Francesco Palermo & Jens Woelk: Relevanz vgl. Föderalismusforschung/Konstitutionalismus und Partizipation

Karl Kössler: Politische Partizipation von Migrantinnen und Migranten: Kontext und Formen

Katharina Crepaz: Politische Partizipation von Menschen mit Beeinträchtigung in Deutschland und Italien – ein europäischer Vergleich

Greta Klotz & Martina Trettel: Demokratische Partizipation im Alpenraum – Erfahrungen aus dem Alpine Space Projekt „GaYa“
Yvonne Wechuli: Partizipative Forschung mit Trägern der Behindertenhilfe – Aktuelles aus Mittelfranken

Fabian Karsch: Gouvernamentalität und Gesundheit

Irmgard Tischner: 'Healthy weight' discourses and health citizenship, and the production of health inequalities in neoliberal societies

Elisabeth Alber, Vera Ohnewein & Marc

Röggla: Partizipative Demokratie: Autonomiekonvent und Consulta

Eva Nachtschatt: Die rechtliche Handlungsfähigkeit im Erwachsenenschutz – Ein Rechtsvergleich

Jens Woelk: Partizipation und Governance im Trentino am Beispiel der Consulta

Andrea Göttler: Erste Ideen zum Promotionsvorhaben im Bereich Behinderung im Alter

Carolin Zwilling: Transnationale Formen der Partizipation in grenzüberschreitenden Regionen

Katharina Kreissl: Partizipation in Organisationen? Inklusive, offene und alternative Organisationsformen im Vergleich

9.2 EVENTS ORGANIZED BY MEMBERS OF THE FELLOW-GROUP

Crepaz, Katharina

Conference: 1st **South-East African and European Conference on Refugees and Forced Migrants: Social Rights – Care – Mutual Benefits?** (with Elisabeth Wacker, Ulrich Becker and Gabriel Katana), Pwani University, Kilifi, Kenya (2-3 August 2016)

Workshop: **Partizipation und Governance: Herausforderungen und neue Ansätze in Politik, Recht und Praxis** (with Elisabeth Alber), in cooperation with the Chair of Sociology of Diversity, Technische Universität München, the Institute for Comparative Federalism and the Institute for Minority Rights, EURAC Research, Bozen/Bolzano, Italy (25-27 September 2017)

Dobusch, Laura

Conference: **Diversität weiter denken – Impulse für die Teilhabeforschung**, Symposium for the 60th Birthday of Prof. Dr. rer. soc. Elisabeth Wacker (with Dominik Baldin), in cooperation with the Chair of Sociology of Diversity, Technische Universität München, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Munich (13 February 2015)

Stream: **Organizing Emancipation through or against (Diversity) Management?** (with Katharina Kreissl), 8th Equality, Diversity and Inclusion International Conference, Tel-Aviv University, Tel-Aviv, Israel (6-8 July 2015)

Stream: **Filling the Gap(s): The Potential of Diversity for the Future of Sociological Theory** (with Dominik Baldin and Elisabeth Wacker), 3rd ISA Forum of Sociology, Universität Wien, Vienna, Austria (10-14 July 2016)

Stream: **Valuing Diversity Instead of Constructing Deviance: A Future Perspective for Sociological Research?** (with Dominik Baldin and Elisabeth Wacker), 3rd ISA Forum of Sociology, Universität Wien, Vienna, Austria (10-14 July 2016)

Ad-hoc Group: **"Open-Bewegungen": Die Kritik der Geschlossenheit** (with Leonhard Dobusch

and Jasmin Siri), 38th Kongress der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie, Universität Bamberg, Bamberg (26-30 September 2016)

Track: **Macht, Geschlecht & Identität** (with Carolin Küppers), Congress Momentum16: Macht, Hallstatt, Austria (13-16 October 2016)

Wacker, Elisabeth

Stream: **Filling the Gap(s): The Potential of Diversity for the Future of Sociological Theory** (with Dominik Baldin and Laura Dobusch), 3rd ISA Forum of Sociology, Universität Wien, Vienna, Austria (10-14 July 2016)

Stream: **Valuing Diversity Instead of Constructing Deviance: A Future Perspective for Sociological Research?** (with Dominik Baldin and Laura Dobusch), 3rd ISA Forum of Sociology, Universität Wien, Vienna, Austria (10-14 July 2016)

Conference: 1st **South-East African and European Conference on Refugees and Forced Migrants: Social Rights – Care – Mutual Benefits?** (with Katharina Crepaz, Ulrich Becker and Gabriel Katana), Pwani University, Kilifi, Kenya (2-3 August 2016)

Conference: **(Dis)ability and the Global 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – Can Community-Based Rehabilitation Serve as a Guideline for Inclusive Sustainable Development?** (with Kathrin Schmidt and Halimu Shauri), Pwani University, Kilifi, Kenya (28-30 November 2016)

10 DISSERTATIONS

Bertmann, Isabella, "Taking Well-Being and Quality of Life for Granted? An Empirical Study on Social Protection and Disability in South Africa", Technische Universität München, 2016

Demant, Luisa, "Teilhabe an Bildung. Beratung und professionelles Handeln", Technische Universität München, 2016



V THE INSTITUTE



Laura Thormeyer



Miriam Dobmeier



Britta Drentwett



Verena Rausch-Lackinger

1 PERSONALIA

Scientific Members

Prof. Axel Börsch-Supan, PhD
Managing Director

Prof. Dr. Ulrich Becker, LL.M. (EHI)
Director

Prof. Dr. Bernd Baron von Maydell
Emeritus

1.1 FOREIGN AND INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL LAW

Research Staff

Tania Abbiate, PhD (from 5/2016)
Dr. Kangnikoé Bado (from 3/2016)
Olga Chesalina, Kand. jur. Wiss. (Minsk)
Dr. Tineke Dijkhoff (until 9/2017)
Dr. Roman Grinblat (from 3/2017)
Melanie Hack, PhD (from 1/2015)
Dr. Simone von Hardenberg
Dr. Eva Maria Hohnerlein
Dr. Constantin Hruschka (from 11/2017)
Dr. habil. (HDR) Otto Kaufmann (until 9/2015)
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Dr. Lorena Ossio-Bustillos (8/2016)
Teodora Petrova (from 9/2017)
Dr. Anastasia Poulou (from 4/2016)
Prof. Dr. Hans-Joachim Reinhard
Tim Rohmann (from 8/2017)
Dr. Simone Schneider (from 11/2017)
Dr. Daniela Schweigler (until 3/2015)
Dr. Philipp Wien (from 9/2015 until 8/2017)
Nikola Wilman, LL.M., M.Jur. (Durham, UK)

Doctoral Candidates

Annemarie Aumann
Andreja Bogataj (from 9/2015)
Dafni Diliagka (until 2/2017)
Jihan Kahssay
Maximilian Kreßner (until 4/2017)
Lilia Medvedev (until 9/2016)
Julia Peterlini (until 11/2016)
Francisca Salih-Sánchez del Hierro (from 9/2015)
Nina Schubert (from 9/2015)
Hung-Sheng Shan (from 5/2017)
Stefan Stegner (until 3/2017)
Tsai Ya-Chu (from 5/2015)

Yifei Wang (from 1/2015)

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Karen von Berg (until 6/2015)
Elena Bertolini (until 10/2016, from 11/2017)
Eva Büchner (until 10/2015)
Ellen Buschew (until 9/2016)
Dr. Viktória Fichtner-Fülöp (until 3/2015)
Anne-Marie Krön (until 11/2017)
Dominik Ludstock
Katharina Mayer (until 9/2017)
Maria Neubauer (until 6/2015)
Cornelius Patzinger (until 6/2016)
Sebastian Rasch (until 1/2017)
Michael Schlegelmilch (until 8/2016)
Eva Ulbrich (from 5/2015 until 7/2015)
Julian Zinn

Student Assistants

Nicole D'hein (from 11/2015 until 4/2017)
Dominik Dorfner (from 9/2016)
Andrea Dürr (from 6/2017)
Caroline Giles (from 8/2015)
Elisabeth Göbbel (from 4/2016 until 9/2016)
Jasper Heinrich (from 4/2015 until 9/2015)
Johanna Hepe (from 8/2015 until 10/2015)
Annabella Martinz (from 3/2017 until 7/2017)
Gabriele Rahm (until 3/2016)
Nancy Vidal Rodriguez (from 7/2016 until 3/2017)
Mona Röser (from 7/2016 until 8/2017)
Katrin Schäffer (from 5/2017)
Carolin Schultheis (from 10/2016)
Kathrin Tremml (from 4/2017)
Timo Winter (from 10/2016 until 3/2017)
Hao-Hao Wu (from 5/2017)
Adam Zacher (from 10/2016)

Team Assistant

Sabine Weilingner (until 8/2016)
Laura Thormeyer (from 10/2016)

Secretariat

Miriam Dobmeier (from 5/2017)
Britta Drentwett (until 7/2016)
Herta Fricke (until 1/2016)
Verena Rausch-Lackinger (from 4/2016)
Deniz Sawo (from 9/2016 until 1/2017)
Diana Zinke (from 1/2016 until 5/2016)



Hanne Henning
Secretary to
Prof. Börsch-
Supan

1.2 MUNICH CENTER FOR THE ECONOMICS OF AGING (MEA)

Academic Coordinator

Dr. Thorsten Kneip (from 11/2015)
Dr. Matthias Weiss (until 10/2015)

Social Policy and Old-Age Provision

Dr. Tabea Bucher-Koenen (Head of Unit)
Vesile Kutlu Koc, PhD
Dr. Johannes Rausch
Irene Ferrari, PhD (from 7/2015)
Nicolas Goll, MSc (from 9/2015)
Dipl.-Vw. Morten Schuth (from 3/2015 to 6/2015)
Dr. Marlene Haupt (until 3/2015)
Dr. Sebastian Kluth (until 2/2015)
Johanna Schütz, M.A. (until 1/2015)

Health Economics

Dr. Helmut Farbmacher (Head of Unit)
Heinrich Kögel, MSc (from 7/2016)
Raphael Guber, MSc
Dr. Martin Spindler (until 5/2016)

Macro Implications of Demographic Change

Dr. Christian Hunkler (Head of Unit from 11/2015)
Dr. Matthias Weiss (Head of Unit until 10/2015)
Klaus Härtl, MSc
Dr. Duarte Nuno Leite (from 2/2015)
Romuald Méango, PhD (from 2/2016)
May Khourshed, MSc (from 10/2016)
Dr. Diana López-Falcón (from 1/2017)

SHARE – German Country Team

Dr. Annette Scherpenzeel (Head of Unit)
Felizia Hanemann, MSc
Imke Herold, MA (from 2/2016)

SHARE – Survey Methodology

Dr. Michael Bergman (Head of Unit from 4/2017)
Dr. Julie Korbacher (Head of Unit from 11/2015 to 3/2017)
Dr. Thorsten Kneip (Head of Unit until 11/2015)
Dr. Johanna Bristle
Dipl.-Biol. Luzia Weiss
Sabine Friedel, MA (from 2/2016)

Christin Czaplicki, MSc (until 2/2016)

SHARE – European Relations and International Management

Ass. jur. Andrea Oepen (Head of Unit)
Daniel Schmidutz, MA mult.
Verena Coscia, MA (from 5/2015)
Judith Kronschnabl, MA (from 3/2016)
Philipp Beck, MA (from 3/2017)
Markus Berger, MA (until 12/2015)

SHARE – Financial Affairs

Kathrin Axt (Head of Unit)
Stephanie Lasson, BA
Corina Lica
Karl Riedemann (from 9/2017)
Brigitte Mayerhofer (from 10/2015 to 12/2015)

SHARE – Operations

Dr. Frederic Malter (Head of Unit)
Dipl.-Soz.Wiss. Gregor Sand, M.A.
Dipl.-Psych. Melanie Wagner
Yuri Pettinicchi, PhD (from 2/2016)
Jeny Tony Philip, MBA (from 2/2016)
Dr. Karin Schuller (from 3/2016)

SHARE – Database Management

Stephanie Stuck, MA (Head of Unit)
Tim Birkenbach, MSc
Fabio Franzese, MA
Dipl.-Soz. Stefan Gruber
Markus Kotte, MA
Dipl.-Soz. Sabrina Zuber
Dipl.-Vw. Morten Schuth (until 2/2015)

Student Assistants

Isabella Aburakia (from 12/2016 to 6/2017)
Ahmad Abu Musa (from 11/2017)
Iris Alexa (until 9/2016)
Benedikt Alt (until 3/2015)
Philipp Beck (from 3/2016 to 2/2017)
Marcel Beetz (from 6/2015 to 12/2015)
Christoph Berger (from 8/2017)
Maria Birkmeir (from 9/2016 to 3/2017)
Julia Blaut (from 10/2017)
Sebastian Bordt (from 6/2016 to 5/2017)
Bence Böröcz (from 8/2016 to 1/2017)
Marius Cziriak (from 1/2017)



Brigitte Albrecht



Silvia Glaus



Annemarie Huber



Sylvia Klemm



Thomas Lendle

Zhengqiu Ding (from 8/2017)
 Lilian Dorsch (until 9/2015)
 Parisa Elahidoost (from 6/2015 to 6/2017)
 Marcel Engelhardt (from 3/2015 to 1/2016)
 Theresa Fabel (geb. Huck)
 Andreas Moritz Fabritius (from 7/2017)
 Sabine Friedel (until 1/2016)
 Mainak Ghosh (from 11/2017)
 Elisabeth Gruber (from 1/2017 to 7/2017)
 Anton Heil (9/2015)
 Ina Holdik (from 10/2017)
 Lisa Holzhäuer (from 2/2017 to 7/2017)
 Franziska Hünnekes (from 12/2015 to 2/2016)
 Shrey Iyengar (from 12/2017)
 Jonas Jungbauer (until 3/2015)
 May Khourshed (from 1/2016 to 9/2016)
 Caroline Knebel (from 1/2017)
 Leon Knop (from 8/2016)
 Heinrich Kögel (until 3/2015)
 Alexandra Kornacher (from 10/2015 to 9/2016)
 Manuel Kronenberg (from 10/2017)
 Judith Kronschnabl (until 3/2016)
 Romina Lenderer (until 3/2015)
 Alexa Lenz (from 10/2017)
 Lena Lütt (from 9/2016)
 Sohel Mahmud (from 5/2017)
 Christina Maier (from 5/2016 to 2/2017)
 Lorenz Maister (from 9/2017)
 Veronika Máté (from 2/2017)
 Johannes Maywald (until 1/2015)
 Agnieszka Mazalska (from 8/2017)
 Lorenz Meister (from 1/2017 to 6/2017)
 Robert Mellinshoff (from 12/2015 to 10/2016)
 David Milewski (until 9/2015)
 Annina Mitterreiter (until 2/2015)
 Alexander Neumaier (from 9/2015 to 3/2017)
 Jana Neumann (until 9/2017)
 Christina Nießl (from 8/2017)
 Mohammad Norouzian (from 2/2015 to 6/2015)
 Magdalena Pallauf (from 6/2015 to 3/2016)
 Senta-Melissa Pflüger (from 2/2016)
 Christopher Quinn (from 8/2015 to 9/2015)
 Aisulu Rakhmetullina (from 7/2016 to 8/2017)
 Homa Rasouli (until 9/2017)
 Carina Rein (until 6/2017)
 Annabell Reinel (until 2/2015)
 Norbert Savel (from 7/2016 to 7/2017)
 Tilman Schächtele (from 2/2017)
 Manuel Schechtl (from 3/2017 to 8/2017)
 Patrick Schenk (from 9/2015 to 3/2016)
 Maximilian Scherer (from 11/2015)
 Maximilian Schmid (from 5/2016 to 9/2017)
 Simone Schneider (from 11/2015 to 9/2016)
 Aristidis Schnelzer (from 6/2017)
 Alexander Schuhmacher (from 11/2017)
 Nataliia Shvets (from 8/2016 to 7/2017)
 Narmatha Sivanesan (until 9/2015)
 Sidney Soh (from 5/2017)

Laura Stanischeff (from 5/2016 to 9/2016)
 Dominik Steinbeißer (until 7/2015)
 Tobias Stern (from 7/2015 to 7/2016)
 Paulius Sukys (from 7/2016 to 6/2017)
 Viktoria Szabo (from 10/2016 to 9/2017)
 Moritz Tarach (from 8/2017)
 Franziska Wekel (from 8/2016 to 9/2017)
 Thomas Widenka (from 9/2015 to 9/2016)

Secretariat

Hannelore Henning
 Renate Eggenreich (from 10/2016)

1.3 MAX PLANCK FELLOW -GROUP

Prof. Dr. rer. soc., Dipl. theol. Elisabeth Wacker (Head)

Academic Staff

Dr. Katharina Crepaz (from 7/2015)
 Dr. Laura Dobusch (until 8/2017)
 Eva Nachtschatt (from 10/2017)

Doctoral Candidates

Dominik Baldin (until 2/2015)
 Isabella Bertmann (until 2/2015)
 Luisa Demant (until 2/2015)
 Corina Hoffmann (until 2/2015)
 Sarah Reker (until 2/2015)

Student Assistants

Lea Nadja Gärtner (from 4/2015 to 3/2016)
 Philipp Marvin Rinner (from 4/2015 to 9/2016)

1.4 LIBRARY

Henning Frankenberger (Head)

Andreas Ganzenmüller (from 9/2014 until 8/2015)

Stefan Götz (until 10/2015)

Irina Neumann

Andrea Scalisi

Lilionete Cassol (from 1/2016 to 2/2016)

Michael Dumitrache (from 7/2016)

Susanne Klamp (from 11/2016)

Heike Wunderlich

Student Assistants

Marsa Hadji-Rajabali (from 2/2014)

Florian Kernmayr (from 3/2013 to 3/2015)

Hasret Seker (from 3/2013)

Mona Shafiee Araghi Nejad (from 2/2014)

Johannes Stechno (from 10/2013 to 9/2016)

Anna Oeler (from 8/2017)

1.5 CENTRAL SERVICES

Administration

Josef Kastner (Head)

Brigitte Albrecht

Silvia Glaus

Annemarie Huber

Andrea Kilian (until 9/2016)

Sylvia Klemm

Heidrun Kohnle-Koitzsch

Christine Lebok (from 10/2017)

Thomas Lendle

Katharina Maier-Habach (from 9/2016)

Christine Moser (from 5/1986 to 8/2017)

Claudia Pethke

Werner Pfaffenzeller

Carina Rappel (from 4/2015)

Sarah Reinthaler (until 5/2015)

Ulrike Sauerer

Andreas Schmidt

Andrea Then

Maria von Rosen (from 10/2016 to 12/2016)



Katharina
Maier-Habach



Werner
Pfaffenzeller



Carina Rappel



Ulrike Sauerer



Josef Kastner (center), Head of the Administration, with his staff.



Christina
McAllister, M.A.



Eva Lutz, M.A.

Information Technology (IT)

Dr. Philipp Rautenberg (Head) (until 12/2015)
Ronny Lauenstein (Head since 1/2017)
Axel Römmelmayer
Munir Salman
Bernhard Ostler (from 2/2016 to 8/2016)
Thomas Reiff (until 3/2015)

Public Relations and Reporting

Dr. Julia Hagn

Translation Services

Eva Lutz, M.A.
Christina McAllister, M.A.

1.6 REPRESENTATIVES AND SPECIAL TASKS

Academic Staff Representative in the Humanities and Social Sciences Section (GSHS) of the Max Planck Society

Melanie Hack, PhD (from 10/2015)
Dr. Matthias Weiss (until 9/2015)

Ombudsperson

Raphael Guber (from 10/2017)
Prof. Dr. Hans-Joachim Reinhard (until 9/2017)

Data Protection Officer

Andrea Oepen

Equal Opportunities Commissioner

Dr. Anastasia Poulou (from 12/2016)
Dr. Tineke Dijkhoff (until 11/2016)

Occupational Safety

Thomas Lendle

2 BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY BOARD

2.1 RESEARCH FOCUS ON CHILDREN AND PENSIONERS

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES 2015

Julia Hagn

Joy and sadness were particularly close at the 2015 meeting of the Board of Trustees: With the death of Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. mult. Hans F. Zacher the Max Planck Society (MPS) had lost its former president (1990-1996) and the Institute had lost its founding director. A few months earlier, Dr. Bernd Schulte, a long-time employee of the Institute, had also passed away. A joyful event, on the other hand, for the MPS was to see Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. mult. Stefan Hell receive the Nobel Prize for Chemistry.

After Secretary General Dr. Ludwig Kronthaler had given an overview of the developments within the MPS and presented the promotion of young researchers as a new priority topic, Prof. Dr. Ulrich Becker explained the subject, method and structure of the research of the Social Law Department, which in 2015, among other topics, dealt with the social protection of refugees. Previously, the memorandum on the 60th anniversary of the German Federal Social Court had already been published, to the preparation of which all three research departments of the Institute had contributed.

Another completed project was presented by Dr. Eva Maria Hohnerlein. The research work entitled "The Third Generation" dealt with the rights of and support measures for children in Germany, France,

Italy and Sweden. In the subsequent discussion, session chairwoman Dr. Monika Queisser pointed out the different cultural understandings of the child's welfare. According to Eva Hohnerlein, this term was difficult to grasp in terms of an indeterminate legal concept. It was, however, still the public responsibility to give the term content and substance. When asked whether family policy services abroad were as diverse as in Germany, the speaker cited the example of France and the broad spectrum of family policy interventions to be found there. There was also the model of the family fund, which was commonly applied and very effective. Moreover, the study looked at early childhood education opportunities. One example to be mentioned here is the pre-school system in Sweden, which works with highly qualified staff.

Stefan Stegner then presented his dissertation project entitled "Die Macht zu versichern – Die deutsch-polnischen Sozialversicherungsbeziehungen 1918-1945" [lit.: "The Power to Insure – Social Insurance in Germany and Poland 1918-1945"]. Against the background of the history of social law coordination, the study inquires the political functionality and rationality of nationalisation and the subsequent transnationalisation of social rights. Dr. Queisser pointed out the importance of the past for understanding current problems.

Current and future challenges of demographic change are at the heart of the research work of the Institute's Social Policy Department (MEA). Prof. Axel Börsch-Supan, PhD, explained the "Big Data Approach" to the Trustees as an important approach for the analysis of ageing processes. In this context he

described the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), which has become a central and very resource-intensive project of the department. The Director also pointed out how SHARE research findings have influenced socio-political decisions of many European countries, several Directorates-General of the European Commission and other international organisations. Against the backdrop of Big Data, the question of the future of social insurance also arises, for example in the context of insurance companies receiving information on the health risks of individuals.

Morten Schuth presented an example of research with the SHARE dataset in his study on "Early Retirement; Memory Scores and Social Contacts". One of the key findings of the study is that earlier retirement can lead to a greater decline in cognitive abilities. Social contacts played an important role, explained Schuth. He concluded that premature retirement reduced the number of social contacts and therefore encouraged a decrease in memory. In the following lively discussion, the members of the Board of Trustees were particularly interested in methodological questions. For example, Prof. Dr. Ferdinand Kirchhof asked how it was recorded that social contacts still existed after retirement. Dr. Joachim Lemppenau suggested that the study should also be extended to early retirement groups. Dr. In this context, Dr. Joachim Breuer referred to studies on the life expectancy of employees in various industries.

Vesile Kutlu Koc, PhD, finally presented the research results of the study "Flexible Retirement". With a view to the objective of prolonging working life while at



Impressions from the Board of Trustees Meetings 2015, 2016 and 2017: plenum, Prof. Axel Börsch-Supan, PhD, with Dr. Marc Beise; Dr. Joachim Breuer; Georg Fischer; Dr. Monika Queisser with Prof. Dr. Herbert Henzler; Prof. Dr. Ulrich Becker.

the same time increasing the number of hours worked, the study concludes that it is difficult to achieve a flexible transition to retirement and an increase in the volume of hours worked, unless actuarially neutral increases and decreases are introduced at the same time. In the discussion that followed the presentation, Dr. Lemppenau gave a retrospective account of his experience with retirements in the steel industry since the 1970s and the negotiations he had conducted with the unions involved. On the employee side, the central question had always been whether it was possible to retire earlier. Georg Fischer of the European Commission drew attention to the importance of the retirement age as such and its signal effect. Axel Börsch-Supan concluded that a flexible transition to retirement should only be introduced if the pension systems could be designed so as to avoid a wave of early retirement.

The research work of the Fellow Group, on which Prof. Dr. Elisabeth Wacker provided information, focused on the topic of "Inclusion and Disability" in its first phase of existence (2010-2015). In the second phase, until 2020, the focus will be on research on "Dis[cover]ability & Indicators for Inclusion", which aims at the operationalisation of diversity in a pluralist society.

In conclusion, the Members of the Board of Trustees recommended that global changes with a significant impact on society should be considered more closely. These included rural exodus, revolutionary technical changes and the topic of "Industry 4.0". Prof. Dr. Kirchhof also saw a need for research in social law in the fields of health economics and social constitutional law which, from a research perspective, he called *terra incognita*.

2.2 IS THERE A RIGHT TO UNREASON?

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES 2016

Julia Hagn

In 2016, the meeting of the Board of Trustees was scheduled as a two-day event for the first time. The Institute thus complied with the wishes of the members of the Board of Trustees to spread out the agenda of the meeting in order to have more time for discussions.

On the first day, the directors and Max Planck Fellow Prof. Dr. Elisabeth Wacker reported on the latest developments in the departments and the state of research. Prof. Dr. Ulrich Becker was also able to inform the Trustees about the excellent results of the evaluation of the Institute by the Advisory Board in 2015. Among other things, the members of the committee had rated the junior staff work as very good. The Advisory Board welcomed the informal cooperation between the departments, but also saw the necessity of them pursuing their own agendas. Prof. Becker also emphasized the Institute's desire to create a further unit termed "Law and Economics" in order to bring the research work of the departments closer together. For the work at this interface, a new researcher has been appointed in the Department of International and Foreign Social Law. In 2016, other research staff started their work at the Institute, too, which is why the Department was in a period of change at that time. Since autumn 2015, a new doctoral group has also been dealing with the topic of the "Enforcement of Social Rights".

In the year under review, the Department of Social Policy (MEA) focused – in addition to dealing with the topics of pensions and migration – on the construction of behavioural models with persons who make time-inconsistent decisions, explained Director Prof. Axel Börsch-Supan, PhD. New insights could be gained with the help of psychological components. In the field of health research, the causes for a stagnation of the life expectancy of women in the USA were of particular interest. It was difficult, however, to prove causal relationships here, Prof. Börsch-Supan explained.

Prof. Börsch-Supan also provided information on the expansion of SHARE to all 28 EU member states. The financing volume of SHARE has thus increased to 15 million euros per year. For the Department, this expansion structurally means not only the recruitment of new employees but also the expansion of unit heads under the supervision of the director.

With regard to current developments in the Fellow Group, Prof. Elisabeth Wacker reported that the Fellow Group was now in its second term after a successfully completed first phase. The new programme focuses on postdoctoral researchers to support them in this difficult phase of their careers. The main focus of the research is on the subject of "DiscoverAbilities" in order to identify untapped potential within the population for realizing social participation. Although inclusion is a contemporary issue, the related scientific discourse is very difficult due to an unfavourable data situation. On this basis, it is currently difficult to make reliable statements.

Prof. Wacker also pointed out that the Fellow Group was involved in a call for tenders by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs for the preparation of a survey, which was to be used to evaluate the degree of inclusion of people with disabilities in Germany in accordance with their living conditions and with the provisions of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The survey was an opportunity to significantly improve the data situation in Germany, she said.

Specific research projects were the focus of attention on the second day of the meeting of the Board of Trustees, which started with the presentation of the social law projects. In his presentation of the study on social protection for refugees, Michael Schlegelmilch argued that common standards for migrants within the EU were indispensable in the longer term. There were considerable shortcomings in the Dublin system. And there were also a number of systemic shortcomings. There was a danger that the minimum subsistence level would not be met and concrete legal claims would not be granted. The Federal Constitutional Court, like the High Court of Justice of England and Wales, had derived the granting of a subsistence minimum from the concept of human dignity.

Maximilian Kreßner reported on his dissertation project on health promotion and disease prevention in the welfare state. The speaker first asked whether the state had a duty to promote health, especially since the majority of the population died from non-communicable chronic diseases. At the same time, he pointed out the unequal distribution of health opportunities, in particular their

dependence on income and education. On the basis of § 52 Para. 2 of Social Code Book (SGB) V, he illustrated the extent to which health promotion should be regarded as an encroachment on fundamental rights. "Nudging", i. e. the influencing of the citizen by way of posters or other means, was very common. This raised the question of whether the citizen did not have a right to be unreasonable. Justification possibilities for the encroachment on fundamental rights could arise from the mandate to protect the health of individuals or the population, and from the aim of reducing inequalities. § 20 SGB V regulates prevention, for instance. However, the evidence of prevention has not been clarified. Ultimately, within the framework of necessity and appropriateness, a balance must be struck between health protection and the relevance of personal freedom.

In the lively discussion that followed, session chairwoman Dr. Monika Queisser cited the strong lobbying to which all those working in the health sector were exposed. Dr. Joachim Breuer remarked that even in the field of occupational safety, few studies existed on how prevention works. When it came to health insurance, it was realised that prevention was not worthwhile. The new regulation of the Workplace Ordinance had shown that many employees did not want to see any further interference in their working conditions. Prof. Dr. Franz Ruland cited safety belts and tobacco tax as examples of legitimate fundamental rights interventions. Dr. Joachim Lemppenau suggested pointing out where the limits of the right to unreason were.

In the area of socio-political research, one project was devoted to private old-

age provision in times of low-interest rates, which was presented by Dr. Tabea Bucher-Koenen. The research question here was whether the pension gap could be closed in times of low-interest rates. On the basis of various interest rate scenarios, Ms. Bucher-Koenen explained the pension gap for different income groups, which will increase considerably as a result of the pension reform in 2014. Until 2028, the Riester pension will be able to close the pension gap if an average interest rate of 3.75% can be upheld and regular in-payments can be made until then. However, the savings behaviour of German households showed that only 53.1% could close the personal pension gap, while 46.9% could not or not completely close it.

Minister of State Emilia Müller inquired what the state could do to make people adopt a savings behaviour. Ms. Bucher-Koenen replied that the motives for saving were manifold, but the general information situation was very poor and therefore deserving of improvement. Dr. Lemppenau demanded a guaranteed interest rate and referred to unit-linked investments with better returns. Prof. Ruland was wondering whether the subsidies deployed for the Riester pension scheme would not have been more appropriate for the statutory pension scheme.

"Labor Supply, Retirement Decisions and Incentives Created by Social Insurance" was the topic of a presentation by Dr. Duarte Nuno Leite, who first explained the "old-age dependency ratios" and the reversal in the "labor force participation rate", the difference between "claiming age" and "exit age" as well as the limits of additional income. In order to shift the

retirement age further back, the deductions would have to be significantly higher than the current 3.6% per annum, i. e. around 6.3%. Without additional income limits, more people would retire earlier. In this context, Prof. Börsch-Supan demanded that the surcharges and deductions be raised to a reasonable level.

The members of the Board of Trustees were pleased with the range of topics presented and pleaded for maintaining the new format with its spread-out agenda and annual rotation.

2.3 THE DIGITAL WORLD OF WORK AND MIGRATION

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES 2017

Julia Hagn

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees in 2017, the main focus of the scientific presentations was on interdepartmental projects. Dr. Diana López-Falcón first presented the background and current developments of the Population Europe Resource Finder & Archive (PERFAR), now renamed SPLASH (Social Policy and Law Shared Database). The project aims to establish a database to support research at the interface of social policy and demographic change by pooling and making available quantitative and qualitative information in English.

Following this, Dr. Monika Queisser raised the question of how to ensure that the information provided is up to date. Diana López-Falcón in this context referred to the requirement, on the one hand, to update the database every

two years, if possible. On the other hand, priorities had to be set. This was also emphasized by Director Prof. Axel Börsch-Supan, PhD. Such a project could never serve to provide a complete and up-to-date coverage of all conceivable topics. He envisioned three complementary ways of enriching the database: 1. by harmonising available macro-indicators; 2. by adding external expertises on selected fields; and 3. by taking advantage of spillover effects from research projects carried out at the Institute.

Against the background of the refugee debate, the second interdepartmental project, presented by Dr. Julia Hagn and Dr. Christian Hunkler, addressed the question of the extent to which categories of migrants constructed by law can promote or inhibit their integration. The study entitled "Lost Potentials? The Rights and Lives of the Excluded" is part of the Max Planck Society's research initiative on "The Challenges of Migration and Integration" and combines qualitative legal research with quantitative social science data collection and analysis.

Max Planck Fellow Prof. Dr. Elisabeth Wacker pointed out that too frequent questioning of the target population through other studies could potentially have negative effects on the quality of the data. Dr. Christian Hunkler replied that the problem was limited due to the specifics of sampling. In addition, this aspect was taken into account in the questioning technique.

Georg Fischer, a member of the Board of Trustees, expressed scepticism about the study, particularly with regard to socially desirable response behaviour. He raised the question of whether case studies

could not come to more realistic conclusions. Prof. Börsch-Supan explained that this was a general problem with surveys, not a specific one of this study. For this reason, the focus was – to the greatest extent possible – on the enquiry of objective facts. In this context, Hunkler once again emphasized the complementary qualitative parts of the project.

The integration of older migrants in Europe was highlighted by Gregor Sand, member of the Social Policy Department (MEA). The study, which is based on data from the Survey on Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), examined differences in the well-being of migrants and locals as well as factors influencing this. The results provide evidence of the importance of the political context for well-being, the level of which is lower especially in Eastern and Southern European and non-European migrants.

In the discussion that followed, Dr. Queisser asked about the differences between the first and second generation of migrants and referred to studies that show a higher degree of frustration in the second generation, even though this generation was better integrated into the labour market. Sand explained that the presented study only took into account first generation migrants, i. e. immigrants themselves. However, it would be possible to take the second generation into account with the aid of the data available.

Referring to the fact that this study compared the well-being of migrants with that of the local population in the host country, Georg Fischer enquired about the possibility of a comparison with a similar setting of persons in the country of ori-

gin. This was not the focus of this study, explained Gregor Sand; however, he was currently working on precisely this question with a colleague. In this context, Börsch-Supan emphasized the particular suitability of SHARE data for research questions that cannot be answered with conventional data. Fischer also enquired about the influence of migration on the well-being of the local population. Sand said that this investigation was still pending, but was in progress. Börsch-Supan referred to a finding that in communities with a higher proportion of migrants, the sense of well-being was higher.

With the project presented by Melanie Hack, PhD, and Olga Chesalina, Cand. Jur. (Minsk) on "The Digital World of Work 4.0 – Challenges for Social Security Systems", the Department of Foreign and International Social Law took up a suggestion made by the Board of Trustees in 2015. Dr. Queisser once again emphasised the relevance of the topic and pointed to preliminary work done by the EU Commission and data available in this context. Fischer saw the topic as embedded in the broader context of labour market distortions, with a power imbalance in favour of employers. In this respect, the EU has repeatedly been called upon to take socio-political action. After unsuccessful consultations with the social partners it remains open how the EU will, if necessary, act in this field.

Prof. Dr. Ulrich Becker sees the consequences of the digital world of work primarily in terms of avoiding compulsory insurance. The question is whether new legal categories are needed. Dr. Rainer Schlegel, a member of the Board of Trustees, sees a need for clarification with

regard to three topics: Are the existing conceptualities sufficient? Which social problems should be solved and who should bear the costs? How are developments to be regulated normatively?

On the previous day, the directors and Prof. Dr. Elisabeth Wacker had already informed about developments and plans of the Departments. Participation, the research focus of the Fellow Group, was a multidisciplinary concept, explained Prof. Wacker, which must also be viewed from a legal point of view. As part of the discourses on participation and equality, it was particularly laws at federal and state level that required fundamental research. As a consultant and expert to the Federal Government, she had contributed to the operationalisation of inclusion and participation. In parallel to the coming into force of the new federal law on the strengthening of the participation of persons with disabilities (Federal Participation Act), the survey co-developed by the Fellow Group was launched that is to evaluate the degree of inclusion of persons with disabilities in Germany according to their living conditions and the requirements of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

In cooperation with the Department of Social Law, the first South-East African-European conference on dealing with refugees and their social rights was held in Kenya in 2016. Sub-Saharan Africa has a long history of experience in dealing with forced migration and refugees. A symposium on the topic of participation will also be prepared in cooperation with the Social Law Department. In 2018, the Fellow Group will focus on the topic of "Participation and Health".

Prof. Becker reported that the Department of Social Law had rejuvenated and internationalized itself due to the departure of a long-standing employee and the recruitment of several new employees from abroad. The advantages of internationalization were essential. However, there was now a renewed need to strengthen the expertise on German social law.

With regard to the projects carried out at the Department, the director stated that the aim was to maintain the existing thematic structure, even if natural shifts would occur over time. The study of social law in developing countries included not only international law, but especially the legal framework of the respective countries under scrutiny. The focus here was on Africa. Within the context of Europeanisation, the social dimension of the EU was at the core of the research. The still relevant research on the topic of "Refugees and Migration" led to the follow-up project termed "Crisis Migrants", which is run in cooperation with the University of California, Davis.

During the year before the Bundestag elections, demand for research on pensions had been very high in the Social Policy Department (MEA), said Prof. Börsch-Supan. MEA wrote reports for four ministries and the Council of Experts. The opportunities and dangers of flexible retirement were a central issue. In addition, reports on the status of the Riester pension and the sustainability of the statutory pension were also prepared. In this context, Prof. Börsch-Supan stressed that it had been important to publish in 2016, for the first time, pension projections up to 2045. This had made it clear that Germany would be experiencing financial difficulties between 2030 and

2045. The Department of Social Policy had developed a good pension model in alignment with the pension insurance scheme. MEA could also benefit from the Department of Social Law, particularly with regard to pension law.

Prof. Börsch-Supan also informed those present about the successful evaluation of the multidisciplinary and transnational SHARE project at the end of 2016. Currently, 56 research projects processed at MEA are based on SHARE data. Half of them are associated with dissertations in various disciplines, including economics, sociology and biology.

2.4 MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Dr. Marc Beise

Head of the Editorial Department for Economics at Süddeutsche Zeitung

Dr. Marc Beise heads the Editorial Department for Economics at the Süddeutsche Zeitung. He studied law and economics and received a doctorate in Law (Dr. jur.) in 1995, after joining the DFG research group "Europäische und Internationale Wirtschaftsordnung". In addition, Beise is a presenter for the discussion panel "Forum Manager" and has published various books.

Dr. Joachim Breuer

Managing Director of the German Social Accident Insurance (DGUV)

Dr. Joachim Breuer is the Managing Director at the German Social Accident Insurance (DGUV), an umbrella organization for trade associations and accident

insurers, and has been elected the 16th president of the International Association for Social Security (IVSS). In 2013, he was awarded the Federal Cross of Merit in the context of his activity in the ZNS - Hannelore Kohl Stiftung.

Dr. Daniel Deckers

Senior Editor of the Department "Die Gegenwart" at Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung

Daniel Deckers received the title of Dr. theol. at the Philosophical-Theological University Sankt Georgen in Frankfurt am Main in 1991 for his paper on the works and teachings of justice of Francisco de Vitoria. Afterwards he worked as a research assistant in Freiburg, before eventually starting to write for a variety of newspapers and journals such as the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, where he is, today, responsible for the department "Die Gegenwart".

Georg Fischer

Director for Social Affairs, DG for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion, European Commission (retired)

Until summer 2017, Georg Fischer served as Director for Social Affairs at the European Commission, DG for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion in Brussels. Previously, he was part of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and worked in the Austrian Ministry of Labour as well as in the Cabinet of the Finance Minister.

Prof. Dr. Herbert Henzler

Herbert Henzler Beratungs- und Beteiligungs GmbH

Herbert Henzler is the owner of the Herbert Henzler Beratungs- und Beteiligungs GmbH, Grünwald. Previously, he had worked, among other things, as a management consultant at McKinsey, where he had been appointed "European Chairman" in 1999. Between 2004 and 2009 he was the Chairman of the Scientific-Technical Advisory Board of the Bavarian State Government (WTB). Furthermore, Henzler served as Chairman of the Advisory Board for Credit Suisse Deutschland and was a Senior Advisor for the Credit Suisse Group. Since 2012 he has been working as a consultant at the investment bank Moelis & Company.

Prof. Dr. Ferdinand Kirchhof

Vice-President of the German Federal Constitutional Court

Prof. Dr. Ferdinand Kirchhof was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of Tübingen in 1989 and Prorector of the University of Tübingen in 1999. In 2003, he was elected as an expert to the joint commission on the modernisation of the federal state system set up by the Bundestag and Bundesrat (Federalism Commission). Moreover, he was a member of the State Court in Baden-Württemberg until 2007. Since then he has been working as a judge at the Federal Constitutional Court (First Senate) and holds the office of Vice President of the Federal Constitutional Court as well as Chairman of the First Senate.

Dr. Joachim Lemppenau

Chairman of voestalpine AG

Until 2017, Dr. Joachim Lemppenau, a lawyer, was the Chair of the Supervisory Boards of the IDEAL Versicherungsgruppe. Among the numerous positions he held during his career was also that of Chairman of the Board of Management of Volksfürsorge Versicherungsgruppe AG. Currently, Lemppenau serves as Chairman of voestalpine AG.

Dr. Peter Masuch

Former President of the German Federal Social Court

After graduating in law Dr. Peter Masuch initially worked as a research assistant at the Federal Social Court and then as a judge at the Social Courts in Bremen and Kassel, where he was then elected the Council of Judges in 1988. From 2007 onwards he served as Deputy Chairman of the 7th and 8th Senate, responsible for employment promotion, social welfare and asylum seeker benefits law, before being appointed President of the Federal Social Court by Olaf Scholz. In 2016, he was awarded an honorary doctorate by the University of Bremen.

State Minister Emilia Müller

Bavarian State Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, Family and Integration

After graduating as a state-certified chemical engineer, Emilia Müller initially worked at the Max Planck Institute for Biochemistry as well as the Institute for Biochemistry of the University of Regensburg. Between 1999 and 2003 she was a member of the European

Parliament, working in the Committees for Environment, Public Health and Consumer Policy, as well as Women's Rights and Gender Equality. She has been a member of the State Government since 2003 and holds the office of State Minister for Labour, Social Affairs, Family and Integration.

MinDir Dr. Ulrich Orlowski

Division Manager at the Federal Ministry of Health

Since 2009 Dr. Ulrich Orlowski has been Head of Department and the manager of the Department for Health Care and Health Insurance in the Federal Ministry of Health in Berlin and Bonn. Previously he had held various positions at federal level and worked within the business division of the Bavarian State Ministry for Labour and Social Affairs as well as for European and Federal Affairs.

Dr. Doris Pfeiffer

Chair of the Board at the National Association of Statutory Health Insurance Funds (GKV) in Germany

After finishing her studies in economics, Dr. Doris Pfeiffer received the title Dr. rer. pol. in 1989. From 1992 to 2007 she worked at the Arbeiter-Ersatzkassen-Verband e.V. (AEV) as research assistant, Head of Department and eventually Chairman. Since 2007 she has been Chairman at the GKV-Spitzenverband in Berlin. Additionally, she has been giving lectures at the Jade University of Applied Sciences in Oldenburg.

Dr. Monika Queisser

Head of the Department of Social Policy at the OECD

Dr. Monika Queisser is the Head of the Social Policy Division at the OECD. Pre-



Meeting of the Board of Trustees in 2015: Prof. Axel Börsch-Supan, PhD, Prof. Dr. Franz Ruland, Dr. Joachim Lemppenau, Prof. Dr. Elisabeth Wacker, Prof. Dr. Ferdinand Kirchhof, Dr. Monika Queisser, Dr. Ludwig Kronthaler, Dr. Daniel Deckers, Dr. Doris Pfeiffer, Georg Fischer and Prof. Dr. Ulrich Becker (from left to right)

viously she had worked at the ifo Institute in Munich and as a member of the pensions and insurance group in the Financial Sector Development Department at the World Bank in Washington D.C. Since 1997 she has been part of the OECD; between 2007 and 2008 she worked as an adviser to the OECD Secretary-General.

Prof. Dr. Franz Ruland

Chair of the German Social Advisory Council (retired)

After his habilitation in 1978, Prof. Dr. Franz Ruland initially worked as the Head of the Legal Department at the Union of German Annuity Assurance Institutions (VDR), before he took over management in 1992. Between 1992 and 1995, he was a member of various governmental commissions. After his retirement in 2006, he was awarded the Great Cross of Merit for his exceptional vocational and academic contributions. Until 2013, he also served as Chairman of the Social Advisory Board of the Federal Government.

Dr. Rainer Schlegel

President of the German Federal Social Court

In 1987, Rainer Schlegel started working as a judge at the Social Court in Stuttgart. Between 1991 and 1996, he was seconded several times to the Federal Social Court as a research assistant. Following this, he was appointed a judge at the Federal Social Court (4th Senate, 12th Senate, First Senate) in 1997. From 2010 onwards he was the Head of department at the Federal Ministry for Labour and Social Affairs. In 2014 he was first elected Vice

President, and in 2016 he was elected President of the Federal Social Court.

**2.5 MEMBERS OF THE
SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY
BOARD (2015 – 2017)**

Prof. Catherine Sarah Barnard, PhD

University of Cambridge, UK

Professor Catherine Sarah Barnard is Professor of European Law and the Jean Monnet Chair of EU Law in the Faculty of Law at the University of Cambridge, UK. Her research interests include European Union law, labour and discrimination law, as well as competition law.

Prof. Agar Brugiavini, PhD

Università Ca' Foscari di Venezia, Italy

Professor Agar Brugiavini is Director of the Ca' Foscari International College at the University of Venice, Italy. Brugiavini has investigated the behaviour of individuals and households in the area of consumption and saving, as well as in the area of labour supply. Additionally, she has looked at the relationship between health conditions and economic behaviour.

Prof. Peter Diamond, PhD

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA

Peter Diamond is Professor emeritus at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA. In 2010, he was awarded the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences together with Dale T. Mortensen and Christopher A. Pissarides for the analysis of markets with search frictions.

Diamond has made fundamental contributions to a variety of areas, including government debt and capital accumulation, capital markets and risk sharing, optimal taxation, search and matching in labor markets, and social insurance.

Prof. James Heckman, PhD (until 2016)
University of Chicago

James J. Heckman serves as Professor of economics at the University of Chicago, where he directs the Economics Research Center, the Center for the Economics of Human Development, and the Center for Social Program Evaluation at the Harris School of Public Policy. Moreover, he is a professor of law at the University of Chicago School of Law, senior research fellow at the American Bar Foundation, and research fellow at the Institute for Fiscal Studies. In 2000,

Heckman shared the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences with Daniel L. McFadden for his work on the micro-econometrics of diversity and heterogeneity and for establishing a sound causal basis for public policy evaluation.

Prof. Dr. Stefan Huster
Ruhr University Bochum, Germany

Professor Stefan Huster is Dean of the Faculty of Law at Ruhr University Bochum, Germany. He is Chair for Public Law and managing director at the Institute for Social and Health Law at the Ruhr University. His interests include constitutional law, legal philosophy as well as social and health law. In 2014 he was awarded the Christa-Hoffmann-Riem-foundation prize for "Recht und Gesellschaft".



The Advisory Board in 2015: Prof. Dr. Stephan Rixen, Prof. Dr. Gijsbert Vonk, Prof. Peter Diamond, PhD, Prof. Agar Brugiavini, PhD, Prof. Dr. Franz Marhold, Prof. Dr. Martin Werding and Prof. Dr. Stefan Huster (from left to right)

**Prof. Dr. Gebhard Kirchgässner †
(until 2016)**

University of St. Gallen, Switzerland

Professor Gebhard Kirchgässner held a chair of economics and econometrics at the University of St. Gallen from 1992 to 2013, where he was also Director of the Swiss Institute for International Economics and Applied Economic Research. He remained at the University as Professor Emeritus until his death in 2017. His main research areas are to be found in the fields of New Political Economics and Applied Economics.

Prof. Dr. Maarten Lindeboom (from 2017)

VU University, Amsterdam, the Netherlands

Professor Maarten Lindeboom is Professor of Economics and Chair of the Department of Economics at the Tinbergen Institute, in the Netherlands. Lindeboom is a current editor of the Journal of Health Economics. Additionally, he held longer-term visiting positions at the University of Michigan and the University of Bristol. His fields of research can be characterised as applied microeconomics in the field of health, labour and ageing.

Prof. Dr. Franz Marhold

Vienna University of Economics and Business, Austria

Professor Franz Marhold is Head of the Department of Business, Employment and Social Security Law at the Economic University Vienna, Austria. His research covers the topics "Legal Work and Social

Inclusion in Horizon 2020", "Challenges for European Social Dialogue in a Time of Crisis", as well as "Employment", "Business Law" and "Social Security". Marhold is also Head of the Institute for Austrian and European Labour Law and Social Security Law.

Prof. Dr. Stephan Rixen

University of Bayreuth, Germany

Professor Stephan Rixen is Chair for Public Law, Social Economic Law and Health Law at the University of Bayreuth, Germany. His interests include basic care for the unemployed and social welfare. In addition to his membership with the MPI Advisory Board, he is a member of "Ombudsmann für die Wissenschaft", an advisory council of the German Research Foundation.

Prof. Sarah Smith, PhD (from 2017)

University of Bristol, UK

Professor Sarah Smith has been Head of the Economic Department at the University of Bristol since 2014. Her research interests include applied micro economics - specifically consumer behaviour and public economics. Smith is also a research associate at the Institute for Fiscal Studies.

Prof. Dr. Gijsbert Vonk

University of Groningen, the Netherlands

Gijsbert Vonk is Professor of Social Security Law at the University of Groningen, the Netherlands. Vonk is an expert in the fields of Public Law with specialisation in social security, poverty, migration,

socio-economic human rights and European law. His present research interests lie in poverty and the rule of law in the welfare state.

Prof. Dr. Martin Werding

Ruhr University Bochum, Germany

Professor Martin Werding is Chair for Social Policy and Public Finances at the Ruhr University, Germany. Werding's research areas include public finances, social policy, population economics and labour market policy.

3 INSTITUTE LIBRARY

Henning Frankenberger

Library

The Library of the Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy offers an outstanding collection of specialised literature on German, foreign and international social law and on international, European and German social policy. In addition to national and international constitutional and administrative law, European law as well as economic and public procurement law, the library also has a collection of works on mathematics, statistics, philosophy, sociology and the economic sciences.

Holdings

The Institute holdings comprise monographs, commemorative publications, conference proceedings and other collective works, electronic and printed statutory material, databases, e-journals, e-books, periodicals as well as loose-leaf editions from over 100 countries. Beyond that, the library ensures prompt procurement of literature and documents with regard to material unavailable on the Institute premises, thus offering highly efficient research and working instruments for the scholars and guests of the Institute, as well as other academically interested users. A structured expansion of the library holdings contributes to the growth of the library. Currently, the library comprises just under 125 000 volumes, consisting of some 15 000 bound journals and continuing sets. Current serial issues embrace 240 periodicals, among which 131 are German and 109 foreign, 128 loose-leaf collections, with



Henning
Frankenberger



Heike
Wunderlich

117 German and 11 foreign; as well as daily papers and magazines.

Publication Management

Publications by the Institute are collected and recorded by the library staff and made accessible through meta data on the central electronic eDoc Server of the Max Planck Society as well as in PuRe, the central publication repository of the Max Planck Society.



The Institute holdings comprise publications and other works from over 100 countries.

Library System and Catalogue

The library uses the Aleph library system provided by ExLibris. This product is still used by 42 libraries within the Max Planck Society. As the product is no longer developed by the manufacturing company, perspective considerations will have to be made for a follow-up. Together with other Max Planck Institutes future prospects will be considered and discussed.

Acquisitions

In the past three years, the library's stock of volumes increased by approximately

7000 new acquisitions. Apart from printed materials, other data bases, licenses and e-journals have been acquired.

Library Usage

The library is a reference library and is committed to the academic work of the Institute. It is considered to have the largest holdings of literature on social law and social policy worldwide.

If required, materials not available in the Institute can be borrowed from the Bavarian State Library, from other Munich libraries or via inter-library loans, be acquired or made electronically available. The library offers 9 workstations for guest scholars and other academically interested users. In the period under review, these workstations were used by 1080 guests apart from the scholars of the Institute.

Staff and Projects

During this reporting period there have been various staff changes. Andreas Ganzenmüller, who was hired within the framework of a project position responsible for the creation of a verification procedure related to the usage of SHARE data, had already finished this project within less than one year. Afterwards, he supported the library team and in summer 2015 transferred to the IT Department. In autumn 2015, Stefan Götz left the Institute after several years and transferred to a big university library. In July 2016, we were able to take on Michael Dumitrache as a new employee to fill this position. Since November 2016, Susanne Klamp has been supporting the library team. The work so far carried out by student assistants could thereby be consolidated.

Organization of Events

Within the scope of his activities as a Representative of the spokesmen of librarians in the Max Planck Society, Henning Frankenberger was responsible for the organization of the following library events:

23 – 25 Sep 2015

35th Conference of the Working Group of Special Libraries: **Jeder Jeck ist anders! Knowledge und Ressourcen als Schnittpunkte spezialbibliothekarischer Arbeit**, in cooperation with the library of the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Bonn.

12 – 13 Nov 2015

Herbsttagung der Bibliothekarinnen und Bibliothekare der Max-Planck-Gesellschaft der GSHS, in cooperation with Max Planck Institute for European Legal History, Frankfurt.

25 – 27 Apr 2016

Library Conference of the Max Planck Society: **XXXIX**, Max Planck Institute for Software Systems, in cooperation with the Max-Planck-Institut Informatik, Saarbrücken.

27 – 28 Oct 2016

Herbsttagung der Bibliothekarinnen und Bibliothekare der Max-Planck-Gesellschaft der GSHS, in cooperation with the Max Planck Institute for International, European and Regulatory Procedural Law, Luxembourg.

03 – 05 Apr 2017

Library Conference of the Max Planck Society: **XL**, Harnack-Haus of the Max Planck Society, Berlin.



The Library Team (from left to right): Marsa Hadji-Rajabali; Michael Dumitrache, Susanne Klamp, Irina Neumann, Mona Shafiee Araghi Nejad, Henning Frankenberger and Andrea Scalisi



Ronny
Lauenstein



Munir Salman

4 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Ronny Lauenstein and Munir Salman

Whereas the IT Department had been able to address larger projects in previous years, the Central Services of the Institute had to be restructured several times during the reporting period due to personnel changes, particularly with regard to the management of the IT Department.

The focus was therefore on maintaining the operation of the IT systems in the usual quality. The remits of Axel Römmelmayer, who had already been responsible for data and security as well as server maintenance, were extended in the field of client services. Ronny Lauenstein, on the other hand, took over some of his previous tasks and assumed the role of IT coordinator. Lauenstein has headed the IT Department since 2017.

In addition, communication with other IT departments of the Max Planck Society and cooperation with, among others, the Society for Scientific Data Processing in Göttingen [*Gesellschaft für wissenschaftliche Datenverarbeitung mbH Göttingen (GWDG)*] was strengthened.

As MEA performs computationally intensive research, the unit depends on an innovative and performant IT infrastructure with high-performance computers and servers. MEA thus involves its own IT unit, led by Munir Salman since 2015. Next to the daily business, MEA's IT unit has successfully conducted the following projects during the last three years: renewal of the file server (redundant clus-

ter); replacement of all scientific computers used by scientists; modernization of multimedia equipment; development of an online platform ("WebWake") enabling users to remotely switch on their computers. Further, Munir Salman supports MEA scientists with expert and domain-specific advice on all digital projects (e.g. the SPLASH project, webpage and application modernization for the Institute, the Department, and the SHARE project) and coordinates all digital challenges between MEA scientists, the Institute's IT, and external service providers.

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