

Die Kernfunktionen des Europäischen Zentrums

Eine zwischenstaatliche Organisation in Zusammenarbeit mit den Vereinten Nationen, befasst mit allen Aspekten von Wohlfahrtspolitik und Sozialforschung

- ein internationales Zentrum angewandter Sozialwissenschaft und vergleichender empirischer Sozialforschung, mit dem Schwerpunkt auf Sozialpolitik und Wohlfahrt

- ein Informations- und Wissenszentrum, das sozialwissenschaftlich gestützte sozialpolitische Intelligenz über ein "Denk-Netzwerk" bereitstellt

- eine Plattform, die Debatten über zukunftsorientierte Politiken im Bereich sozialer Wohlfahrt in der UN-Europäischen Region initiiert

... als Antwort auf neue Herausforderungen und charakterisiert durch

- Interdisziplinarität
- empirische Orientierung
- Politikorientierung
- länderüberschreitenden Horizont
- partnerschaftliche Netzwerk-Organisation
- Suche nach besten Praktiken
- Schwerpunkt auf intersektoralen Fragestellungen

MAIMI – Mainstreaming Ageing: Indicators to Monitor Implementation (II)

Second Phase of the Work Programme

2008 – 2012

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

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

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

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

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

Geschichte und Struktur des Europäischen Zentrums

Geschichte

Das Europäische Zentrum wurde 1974 in Wien als Europäisches Zentrum für Ausbildung und Forschung auf dem Gebiet der sozialen Wohlfahrt gegründet, auf der Basis eines Übereinkommens zwischen den Vereinten Nationen und der österreichischen Bundesregierung als Gastland. Der Rechtsstatus ist der einer gemeinnützigen Institution, die den gesetzlichen Bestimmungen und der Gerichtsbarkeit des Gastlandes unterliegt. Übereinkommen zwischen dem Gastland und den Vereinten Nationen aus den Jahren 1978 und 1981 haben den Status des Europäischen Zentrums als einer autonomen zwischenstaatlichen Organisation in Zusammenarbeit mit den Vereinten Nationen erneut bekräftigt. 1989 erfolgten eine Novellierung der Statuten und eine Änderung auf den heutigen Namens des Zentrums.

Strukturen

- der Vorsitzende des Kuratoriums
- das Kuratorium
- die Nationalen KoordinatorInnen
- das Management
- die Forscher
- die externen ExpertInnen
- die Administration

What to find?

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

Where and when?

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

The draft publication is presented at the UNECE Ministerial Conference on Ageing in Vienna and the pdf of the final publication, as well as the underlying data, will soon be made available for free download at the webpage of the institutions involved.

Look out for further information at:

<http://www.euro-centre.org/>

To request to be informed when the final publication is available: please contact Willem Stamatiou:

stamatiou@euro-centre.org

For enquiries on the contents, please contact Ricardo Rodrigues:

rodrigues@euro-centre.org

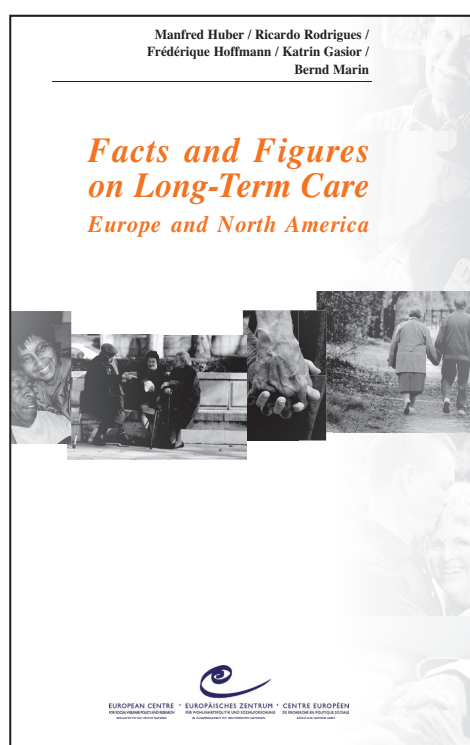
* The findings, interpretations and conclusions expressed in this publication are entirely those of the author and should not be attributed in any manner whatsoever to the World Health Organization.

FACTS AND FIGURES ON LONG-TERM CARE. EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

Manfred Huber / Ricardo Rodrigues / Frédérique Hoffmann / Katrin Gasior / Bernd Marin

This book displays new data on up to 56 countries of the UN-European region (comprising North America, Europe including Russia, Central Asia and Israel).

Despite growing concerns over ageing and its social and fiscal impact, surprisingly scarce information is available on basic indicators concerning long-term care for dependent older people. The present publication seeks to fill this gap of knowledge as it searches for answers to queries and puzzles such as...



What exactly do we mean by long-term care? Where to set the boundaries between family or informal and formal care, between home and residential / institutional care, between public and privately financed care?

Will demographic ageing further accelerate? How much gain in life ahead at retirement age and during the decades of third age are actually observed and to be expected in the future? To what extent will longer lives correspond to healthier ones? Are there limits in shifting the oldest-old threshold – and correspondingly increased dependency risks – upwards?

What are the typical living arrangements of older people? How do they differ across countries, or between men and women? What are the social implications of living alone, in couples, with children or others? How much mobility is there in later life? And how much of it is preferred, expected, or involuntary?

Who provides care for dependent older people within the family? Is care-giving always people's preference?

a women's world? How do adult children and dependent parents feel about care arrangements? Who shares which burdens? Can work and family duties be balanced? What are people's preferences?

What are the differences between cash for care and attendance allowances or care leaves? How do the roles of residential care change? Is care provided mostly in institutions or at home? Where is formal care most widely available? Why are there so many more women than men in residential care?

Which countries spend the most in long-term care? Most people are cared for at home... is that where most money is spent? What are the public / private mixes in long-term care spending? What does a closer look at country differences in expenditure levels, spending patterns and forms of generosity disclose? What trade-offs are there between different forms of generosity – and which ones are fiscally or socially sustainable?

Are cash benefits one effective way to keep expenditure under control? What if... all countries would spend up to the EU-15 level? Demographics alone are the main driving force behind expenditure in long-term care... or not? How much can it cost to be cared for in an institution?

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

Pieter Vanhuyse / Achim Goerres (Eds.)
Routledge / ECPR Studies in European Political Science, 2012

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

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

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

What is it about?

The 2nd edition of the Facts and Figures on Healthy Ageing and Long-term Care provides information on the ageing phenomenon across the UNECE region.

It covers data and information on demography, social situation of older people, health, informal care, migrant care workers, public long-term care policies and expenditure for the countries of the UNECE.

Why is it important?

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

Some selected facts and figures



Europe and North America

September 2012

Authors in alphabetical order:
Katrin Gasior / Manfred Huber / Giovanni Lamura / Orsoyia Leikes / Bernd Marin / Ricardo Rodrigues / Andrea Schmidt / Eszter Zolyomi



EUROPEAN CENTRE • EUROPÄISCHES ZENTRUM • CENTRE EUROPÉEN

FOR SOCIAL WELFARE POLICY AND RESEARCH FÜR WOHLFAHRTSPOLITIK UND SOZIALFORSCHUNG DE RECHERCHE EN POLITIQUE SOCIALE

AFFILIATED TO THE UNITED NATIONS IN ZUSAMMENARBEIT MIT DEN VEREINigten NATIONEN AFFILIÉ AUX NATIONS UNIES

"Public Policy and Social Welfare", Volume 30:

WELL-BEING OF OLDER PEOPLE IN AGEING SOCIETIES

Asghar Zaidi

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

- In Theme I, Multidimensional well-being of older people, it is demonstrated that well-being factors such as health and disability severity are more important in determining the personal well-being of older people, and these factors have financial implications not captured by an analysis of income status alone.
- In Theme II, Income experience in old age, the dynamics of older people's income levels are analysed, using descriptive statistics as well as econometric models. This approach broadens the conventional snapshot-type analysis and provides insights about income processes underlying the ageing experience.
- In Theme III, Comparative perspective on income dynamics, the work reported in the book is extended to include a comparative analysis of individual attributes and lifecycle events that are determining the income experience of older people who live in different systems of social insurance and old-age social provisions in Britain and the Netherlands.

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

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

The empirical work reported also highlights the importance of cross-national research on income dynamics during retirement. The results provide important pointers towards how the different transitions experienced by older people, a move towards the Dutch retirement income system in which entitlement to the social disability benefit and social security allowances is conditional means-testing is avoided will improve the relative status of the elderly and will reduce financial insecurity faced with income mobility during retirement.

"Public Policy and Social Welfare", Volume 28:

PROVIDING INTEGRATED HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE FOR OLDER PERSONS

A European Overview of Issues at Stake

Kai Leichsenring, Andy M. Alaszewski (Eds.)

"Providing Integrated Health and Social Care for Older Persons – Issues, Problems and Solutions (PROCARE)" is a project in the EU Fifth Framework Programme (Quality of Life and Management of Living Resources, Area "The Ageing Population and Disabilities") that aims to help in defining the new concept of an integrated health and social care for older persons in need of care by comparing and evaluating different modes of care delivery. The project will identify structural, organisational, economic and social-cultural factors and actors that constitute an integrated and sustainable care system with enhanced outcomes for all actors involved.

This book gathers the achievements of the first project phase (2002) that consisted in a literature overview focusing on the question which of the variety of innovations in modes of organisation, finance and professional collaboration observed in Europe over the last decade have been the most successful and long-lasting ones. Thus, national reports from nine EU Member States (Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, the UK) will be presented by scholars from leading research and consulting agencies in these countries. The national reports follow a mutually agreed structure. The publication is introduced by a general overview and a more theoretical article defining the issues at stake.

The book gives a unique general overview on Europe and presents a comparative analysis of integrated social and health care services and practices that are to be developed to face the growing need of care in ageing societies. Furthermore, it provides indicators for successful approaches and models of good practice to overcome the "social health divide" and a better understanding of the meaning of integrated services and coordination of social and health systems in the different countries.

Kai Leichsenring is Political Scientist and Consultant in Organisational Development, as well as Research Associate at the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research, Vienna. Andy M. Alaszewski is Professor of Health Studies at the Centre for Health Service Studies of the University of Kent at Canterbury.

Ashgate, 2005, ISBN 0-7546-4196-1, pp. 510, EUR 30 including mailing costs

What is it about?

174 million people in the UNECE countries are aged 65+.

When will the majority of countries reach the highest share of 65+ in their population?

For men and women alike, hearing loss and eye disorders account for at least one-fifth of the years lived with disability in old-age. But which single condition alone accounts for one-fourth of years lived with disability?

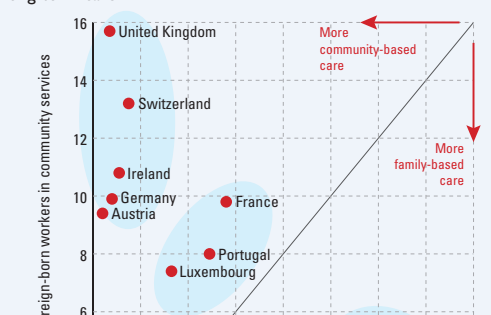
Informal care for old-age people continues to be mostly a women's task, but men have a higher chance of being informal carers at later stages (75+).

What explains this?

Migrant carers play an important role in providing care in households and community services.

What are the patterns of migration of care workers and how to explain differences in their relative importance and origin?

When migration "meets" ageing: the role of migrant workers in long-term care



Source: OECD Health Data and national sources. Note: Data for Italy (services) refer to 65-74 Italy (it refers to Ireland) as a comparison.

Public resources allocated to long-term care are still small in relative terms and families provide or pay for a significant share of care.

Which countries demand payment from relatives? Which countries do not require users to first sell their houses?

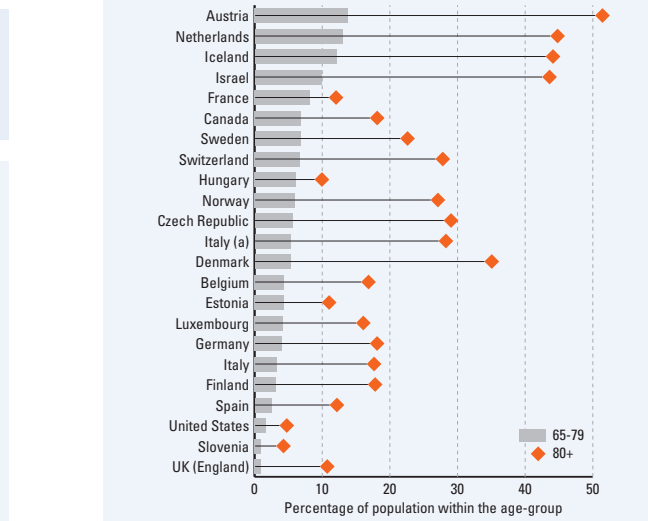
Those aged 65+ are fairly protected from poverty in many Eastern European countries. But they suffer from a lack of access to basic necessities and commodities at home.

In which countries those aged 65+ have better material conditions to age?

Most 80+ are women, live in single households, are disproportionately at risk of poverty. They also make up the majority of long-term care beneficiaries in most countries.

When needing care however, are people aged 80+ more likely to receive it at home or in an institution?

Even the oldest age groups are predominantly cared for in their homes (Percentage of people receiving formal home care services)



Source: OECD Health Data and national sources. Note: Data for Italy (services) refer to 65-74 Italy (it refers to Ireland) as a comparison.

Public resources allocated to long-term care are still small in relative terms and families provide or pay for a significant share of care.

Which countries demand payment from relatives? Which countries do not require users to first sell their houses?

"Public Policy and Social Welfare", Volume 32:

MAINSTREAMING AGEING Indicators to Monitor Sustainable Policies

Bernd Marin, Asghar Zaidi (Eds.)

What indicators of achievement are available to monitor effective policy-making in ageing societies? To review sustainable progress in mainstreaming ageing, and to assess the impact of the United Nations global Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA) and its Regional Implementation Strategy (RIS)? How do the 56 countries of the UN-European Region across Europe, North America and Central Asia cope with population ageing? How many decades, even centuries, in time-space differences are there between countries in birth rates, infant or oldest-old age mortality, or other demographic and development indicators within the region? How does Europe differ from the US and Canada in ageing pace, fertility and migration patterns? Why have regional policy priorities such as balancing financial and social sustainability of welfare systems, extending working life, and providing and assuring quality services in long-term care have not been met so far? Are there reliable measures of material and other forms of well-being of the elderly? Are comparative advantages shifting between age groups or cohorts? How many older people are poor and what might be underlying pension policy parameters? Where do they live best and worst? Are there new forms of income volatility during retirement, redefining income adequacy as well as income certainty within the Third Age phase of life? How come that almost 80% of European pensioner households have more than four, on average up to eight income streams? What determines the quality of life and happiness or misery over the life cycle? What countries are top, what ages and groups lowest in life satisfaction? Is positive acceptance of ageing life-prolonging? Do more satisfied individuals live longer? How does health including mental health expectancy and disability-free life expectancy relate to residual life expectancies at certain ages? What explains failures and success in turning-around ever earlier labour market exit? Is the European early retirement pandemic self-inflicted, a home-made welfare flaw most difficult to cure? What are the costs of unused productive capacity, penalizing taxes on work, and pension insolvency? Are there robust sustainability indicators on implicit pension debt and other age-related unreported public liabilities? How can actuarial accounting help in calculating inter-generationally fair and stable life-cycle contribution rates and provide automatic fiscal balancing? Can notional defined-contribution (NDC) systems and sustainability factors reduce the ageing burden in the long-term? Is NDC less fair to short-lived persons than other less actuarially fair pension systems? Does general generosity in pensions also benefit the poor more than targeted safety nets or flat-rate social pension systems? What are the best fiscal gap measures available? Can generational accounting avoid the fiscal liability inherent in conventional financial measures of sustainability? What indicators of pension entitlements and pension wealth are useful? How do changes in retirement age, pension valorization and indexation, and in residual life expectancy impact on the pension wealth of average citizens in different countries of the UN-European region?

What indicators of achievement are available to monitor effective policy-making in ageing societies? To review sustainable progress in mainstreaming ageing, and to assess the impact of the United Nations global Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA) and its Regional Implementation Strategy (RIS)? How do the 56 countries of the UN-European Region across Europe, North America and Central Asia cope with population ageing? How many decades, even centuries, in time-space differences are there between countries in birth rates, infant or oldest-old age mortality, or other demographic and development indicators within the region? How does Europe differ from the US and Canada in ageing pace, fertility and migration patterns? Why have regional policy priorities such as balancing financial and social sustainability of welfare systems, extending working life, and providing and assuring quality services in long-term care have not been met so far? Are there reliable measures of material and other forms of well-being of the elderly? Are comparative advantages shifting between age groups or cohorts? How many older people are poor and what might be underlying pension policy parameters? Where do they live best and worst? Are there new forms of income volatility during retirement, redefining income adequacy as well as income certainty within the Third Age phase of life? How come that almost 80% of European pensioner households have more than four, on average up to eight income streams? What determines the quality of life and happiness or misery over the life cycle? What countries are top, what ages and groups lowest in life satisfaction? Is positive acceptance of ageing life-prolonging? Do more satisfied individuals live longer? How does health including mental health expectancy and disability-free life expectancy relate to residual life expectancies at certain ages? What explains failures and success in turning-around ever earlier labour market exit? Is the European early retirement pandemic self-inflicted, a home-made welfare flaw most difficult to cure? What are the costs of unused productive capacity, penalizing taxes on work, and pension insolvency? Are there robust sustainability indicators on implicit pension debt and other age-related unreported public liabilities? How can actuarial accounting help in calculating inter-generationally fair and stable life-cycle contribution rates and provide automatic fiscal balancing? Can notional defined-contribution (NDC) systems and sustainability factors reduce the ageing burden in the long-term? Is NDC less fair to short-lived persons than other less actuarially fair pension systems? Does general generosity in pensions also benefit the poor more than targeted safety nets or flat-rate social pension systems? What are the best fiscal gap measures available? Can generational accounting avoid the fiscal liability inherent in conventional financial measures of sustainability? What indicators of pension entitlements and pension wealth are useful? How do changes in retirement age, pension valorization and indexation, and in residual life expectancy impact on the pension wealth of average citizens in different countries of the UN-European region?

What indicators of achievement are available to monitor effective policy-making in ageing societies? To review sustainable progress in mainstreaming ageing, and to assess the impact of the United Nations global Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA) and its Regional Implementation Strategy (RIS)? How do the 56 countries of the UN-European Region across Europe, North America and Central Asia cope with population ageing? How many decades, even centuries, in time-space differences are there between countries in birth rates, infant or oldest-old age mortality, or other demographic and development indicators within the region? How does Europe differ from the US and Canada in ageing pace, fertility and migration patterns? Why have regional policy priorities such as balancing financial and social sustainability of welfare systems, extending working life, and providing and assuring quality services in long-term care have not been met so far? Are there reliable measures of material and other forms of well-being of the elderly? Are comparative advantages shifting between age groups or cohorts? How many older people are poor and what might be underlying pension policy parameters? Where do they live best and worst? Are there new forms of income volatility during retirement, redefining income adequacy as well as income certainty within the Third Age phase of life? How come that almost 80% of European pensioner households have more than four, on average up to eight income streams? What determines the quality of life and happiness or misery over the life cycle? What countries are top, what ages and groups lowest in life satisfaction? Is positive acceptance of ageing life-prolonging? Do more satisfied individuals live longer? How does health including mental health expectancy and disability-free life expectancy relate to residual life expectancies at certain ages? What explains failures and success in turning-around ever earlier labour market exit? Is the European early retirement pandemic self-inflicted, a home-made welfare flaw most difficult to cure? What are the costs of unused productive capacity, penalizing taxes on work, and pension insolvency? Are there robust sustainability indicators on implicit pension debt and other age-related unreported public liabilities? How can actuarial accounting help in calculating inter-generationally fair and stable life-cycle contribution rates and provide automatic fiscal balancing? Can notional defined-contribution (NDC) systems and sustainability factors reduce the ageing burden in the long-term? Is NDC less fair to short-lived persons than other less actuarially fair pension systems? Does general generosity in pensions also benefit the poor more than targeted safety nets or flat-rate social pension systems? What are the best fiscal gap measures available? Can generational accounting avoid the fiscal liability inherent in conventional financial measures of sustainability? What indicators of pension entitlements and pension wealth are useful? How do changes in retirement age, pension valorization and indexation, and in residual life expectancy impact on the pension wealth of average citizens in different countries of the UN-European region?

What indicators of achievement are available to monitor effective policy-making in ageing societies? To review sustainable progress in mainstreaming ageing, and to assess the impact of the United Nations global Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA) and its Regional Implementation Strategy (RIS)? How do the 56 countries of the UN-European Region across Europe, North America and Central Asia cope with population ageing? How many decades, even centuries, in time-space differences are there between countries in birth rates, infant or oldest-old age mortality, or other demographic and development indicators within the region? How does Europe differ from the US and Canada in ageing pace, fertility and migration patterns? Why have regional policy priorities such as balancing financial and social sustainability of welfare systems, extending working life, and providing and assuring quality services in long-term care have not been met so far? Are there reliable measures of material and other forms of well-being of the elderly? Are comparative advantages shifting between age groups or cohorts? How many older people are poor and what might be underlying pension policy parameters? Where do they live best and worst? Are there new forms of income volatility during retirement, redefining income adequacy as well as income certainty within the Third Age phase of life? How come that almost 80% of European pensioner households have more than four, on average up to eight income streams? What determines the quality of life and happiness or misery over the life cycle? What countries are top, what ages and groups lowest in life satisfaction? Is positive acceptance of ageing life-prolonging? Do more satisfied individuals live longer? How does health including mental health expectancy and disability-free life expectancy relate to residual life expectancies at certain ages? What explains failures and success in turning-around ever earlier labour market exit? Is the European early retirement pandemic self-inflicted, a home-made welfare flaw most difficult to cure? What are the costs of unused productive capacity, penalizing taxes on work, and pension insolvency? Are there robust sustainability indicators on implicit pension debt and other age-related unreported public liabilities? How can actuarial accounting help in calculating inter-generationally fair and stable life-cycle contribution rates and provide automatic fiscal balancing? Can notional defined-contribution (NDC) systems and sustainability factors reduce the ageing burden in the long-term? Is NDC less fair to short-lived persons than other less actuarially fair pension systems? Does general generosity in pensions also benefit the poor more than targeted safety nets or flat-rate social pension systems? What are the best fiscal gap measures available? Can generational accounting avoid the fiscal liability inherent in conventional financial measures of sustainability? What indicators of pension entitlements and pension wealth are useful? How do changes in retirement age, pension valorization and indexation, and in residual life expectancy impact on the pension wealth of average citizens in different countries of the UN-European region?

What indicators of achievement are available to monitor effective policy-making in ageing societies? To review sustainable progress in mainstreaming ageing, and to assess the impact of the United Nations global Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA) and its Regional Implementation Strategy (RIS)? How do the 56 countries of the UN-European Region across Europe, North America and Central Asia cope with population ageing? How many decades, even centuries, in time-space differences are there between countries in birth rates, infant or oldest-old age mortality, or other demographic and development indicators within the region? How does Europe differ from the US and Canada in ageing pace, fertility and migration patterns? Why have regional policy priorities such as balancing financial and social sustainability of welfare systems, extending working life, and providing and assuring quality services in long-term care have not been met so far? Are there reliable measures of material and other forms of well-being of the elderly? Are comparative advantages shifting between age groups or cohorts? How many older people are poor and what might be underlying pension policy parameters? Where do they live best and worst? Are there new forms of income volatility during retirement, redefining income adequacy as well as income certainty within the Third Age phase of life? How come that almost 80% of European pensioner households have more than four, on average up to eight income streams? What determines the quality of life and happiness or misery over the life cycle? What countries are top, what ages and groups lowest in life satisfaction? Is positive acceptance of ageing life-prolonging? Do more satisfied individuals live longer? How does health including mental health expectancy and disability-free life expectancy relate to residual life expectancies at certain ages? What explains failures and success in turning-around ever earlier labour market exit? Is the European early retirement pandemic self-inflicted, a home-made welfare flaw most difficult to cure? What are the costs of unused productive capacity, penalizing taxes on work, and pension insolvency? Are there robust sustainability indicators on implicit pension debt and other age-related unreported public liabilities? How can actuarial accounting help in calculating inter-generationally fair and stable life-cycle contribution rates and provide automatic fiscal balancing? Can notional defined-contribution (NDC) systems and sustainability factors reduce the ageing burden in the long-term? Is NDC less fair to short-lived persons than other less actuarially fair pension systems? Does general generosity in pensions also benefit the poor more than targeted safety nets or flat-rate social pension systems? What are the best fiscal gap measures available? Can generational accounting avoid the fiscal liability inherent in conventional financial measures of sustainability? What indicators of pension entitlements and pension wealth are useful? How do changes in retirement age, pension valorization and indexation, and in residual life expectancy impact on the pension wealth of average citizens in different countries of the UN-European region?

What indicators of achievement are available to monitor effective policy-making in ageing societies? To review sustainable progress in mainstreaming ageing, and to assess the impact of the United Nations global Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA) and its Regional Implementation Strategy (RIS)? How do the 56 countries of the UN-European Region across Europe, North America and Central Asia cope with population ageing? How many decades, even centuries, in time-space differences are there between countries in birth rates, infant or oldest-old age mortality, or other demographic and development indicators within the region? How does Europe differ from the US and Canada in ageing pace, fertility and migration patterns? Why have regional policy priorities such as balancing financial and social sustainability of welfare systems, extending working life, and providing and assuring quality services in long-term care have not been met so far? Are there reliable measures of material and other forms of well-being of the elderly? Are comparative advantages shifting between age groups or cohorts? How many older people are poor and what might be underlying pension policy parameters? Where do they live best and worst? Are there new forms of income volatility during retirement, redefining income adequacy as well as income certainty within the Third Age phase of life? How come that almost 80% of European pensioner households have more than four, on average up to eight income streams? What determines the quality of life and happiness or misery over the life cycle? What countries are top, what ages and groups lowest in life satisfaction? Is positive acceptance of ageing life-prolonging? Do more satisfied individuals live longer? How does health including mental health expectancy and disability-free life expectancy relate to residual life expectancies at certain ages? What explains failures and success in turning-around ever earlier labour market exit? Is the European early retirement pandemic self-inflicted, a home-made welfare flaw most difficult to cure? What are the costs of unused productive capacity, penalizing taxes on work, and pension insolvency? Are there robust sustainability indicators on implicit pension debt and other age-related unreported public liabilities? How can actuarial accounting help in calculating inter-generationally fair and stable life-cycle contribution rates and provide automatic fiscal balancing? Can notional defined-contribution (NDC) systems and sustainability factors reduce the ageing burden in the long-term? Is NDC less fair to short-lived persons than other less actuarially fair pension systems? Does general generosity in pensions also benefit the poor more than targeted safety nets or flat-rate social pension systems? What are the best fiscal gap measures available? Can generational accounting avoid the fiscal liability inherent in conventional financial measures of sustainability? What indicators of pension entitlements and pension wealth are useful? How do changes in retirement age, pension valorization and indexation, and in residual life expectancy impact on the pension wealth of average citizens in different countries of the UN-European region?

What indicators of achievement are available to monitor effective policy-making in ageing societies? To review sustainable progress in mainstreaming ageing, and to assess the impact of the United Nations global Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA) and its Regional Implementation Strategy (RIS)? How do the 56 countries of the UN-European Region across Europe, North America and Central Asia cope with population ageing? How many decades, even centuries, in time-space differences are there between countries in birth rates, infant or oldest-old age mortality, or other demographic and development indicators within the region? How does Europe differ from the US and Canada in ageing pace, fertility and migration patterns? Why have regional policy priorities such as balancing financial and social sustainability of welfare systems, extending working life, and providing and assuring quality services in long-term care have not been met so far? Are there reliable measures of material and other forms of well-being of the elderly? Are comparative advantages shifting between age groups or cohorts? How many older people are poor and what might be underlying pension policy parameters? Where do they live best and worst? Are there new forms of income volatility during retirement, redefining income adequacy as well as income certainty within the Third Age phase of life? How come that almost 80% of European pensioner households have more than four, on average up to eight income streams? What determines the quality of life and happiness or misery over the life cycle? What countries are top, what ages and groups lowest in life satisfaction? Is positive acceptance of ageing life-prolonging? Do more satisfied individuals live longer? How does health including mental health expectancy and disability-free life expectancy relate to residual life expectancies at certain ages? What explains failures and success in turning-around ever earlier labour market exit? Is the European early retirement pandemic self-inflicted, a home-made welfare flaw most difficult to cure? What are the costs of unused productive capacity, penalizing taxes on work, and pension insolvency? Are there robust sustainability indicators on implicit pension debt and other age-related unreported public liabilities? How can actuarial accounting help in calculating inter-generationally fair and stable life-cycle contribution rates and provide automatic fiscal balancing? Can notional defined-contribution (NDC) systems and sustainability factors reduce the ageing burden in the long-term? Is NDC less fair to short-lived persons than other less actuarially fair pension systems? Does general generosity in pensions also benefit the poor more than targeted safety nets or flat-rate social pension systems? What are the best fiscal gap measures available? Can generational accounting avoid the fiscal liability inherent in conventional financial measures of sustainability? What indicators of pension entitlements and pension wealth are useful? How do changes in retirement age, pension valorization and indexation, and in residual life expectancy impact on the pension wealth of average citizens in different countries of the UN-European region?

What indicators of achievement are available to monitor effective policy-making in ageing societies? To review sustainable progress in mainstreaming ageing, and to assess the impact of the United Nations global Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA) and its Regional Implementation Strategy (RIS