

2014

**ANNUAL
REPORT**



The Chairwoman's word

The celebration of the 25th Anniversary of CEPS/INSTEAD, in November 2014, in the new building of the University in Belval, marked the end of an era and the beginning of a new one. According to the new law organising public research centers in Luxembourg, CEPS/INSTEAD is to become LISER and is to undergo significant transformations. On the administrative board, representatives of public authorities are to be replaced by members of the civil society, while women and men are equally represented. The board also has additional capacity in shaping the research agenda. Through a new entity, the conseil de concertation, researchers are to become the board's partners in the definition of research policies and strategic plans.

The current report on CEPS/INSTEAD's activities in 2014 is an opportunity to highlight the strengths of CEPS/INSTEAD's research activities.

In European high-level scientific research and expertise, CEPS/INSTEAD performed very well indeed. LISER will set the bar even higher.

In competitive European research, members of CEPS/INSTEAD were involved in two major research projects funded under scheme FP7:

- NOOPOOR, coordinated by the French Institut de recherche pour le développement (IRD), which aims to renew policies against poverty in developing countries;
- EUBORDERSCAPES, led out by the University of Eastern Finland, whose objective is to promote the domain of "border studies" through international networks.

In 2014, the European Commission entrusted CEPS/INSTEAD with the management of the newly established European Social Policy Network of independent experts (ESPN), which is to assist the Commission in monitoring progress towards the social objectives set out in the Europe 2020 strategy. EUROSOFIN, a one-year research project co-financed by the European Commission, tackled a topical issue, namely social dialogue and the restructuring in the financial sector in five European countries since the beginning of the financial and economic crisis in 2008.

In competitive Luxembourg research, several CORE projects, funded by the FNR, were under way. They focused on national priority themes including inequalities in education, health, ageing, tax and social benefit systems, impact of ITC on employment and cross-border issues. International collaborations of CEPS/INSTEAD were also financially supported by the FNR:

- the project on Contrasting urban contexts in healthy ageing, bringing together Canadian, French and Luxemburgish researchers;
- the interdisciplinary CROSSWATER project, led out by a Swiss research center, on water quality management.

As Chairwoman of the board of LISER and as a senior researcher in a public research center abroad, my ambition for LISER and for

Luxembourg's research in general are three-fold:

- to boost the dynamism of LISER as a public research center with a reputation that goes far beyond the national borders, in order to strengthen Luxembourg as a pole of international research, especially in socio-economic issues.
- to initiate research projects involving stakeholders like the trade-unions, employer organisations, NGOs and the like. This ambition is in line with the principles of an open democratic society like Luxembourg.
- to make LISER's research activities and results accessible to a wider audience.

My deepest wish, however, is that LISER will appeal to young people and prospective researchers educated in Luxembourg – in so doing taking part in the ongoing effort to develop a national research environment, with a strong international outlook, as has been actively pursued by the FNR, for instance, through the AFR PhD and Postdoc grants. The Luxembourg, which can boast a long-term tradition of support to higher education, is eminently well placed to achieve this within the coming years.



Nicole Kerschen
Chairwoman



The CEO's word

With the activity report 2014, the institute takes the opportunity to also present its new corporate identity. On the 29th of December 2014, the Luxembourgish government passed a new law, according to which CEPS/INSTEAD has been renamed as the Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research (LISER). This took place shortly after the centre celebrated its 25th anniversary in November 2014. Although the report formally refers to a period, when the centre was still labelled CEPS/INSTEAD, I think it is more than fair to sell it under the new LISER design, because its results have been brought about under quite a number of important new structural settings, which are pointing to the future of LISER.

Thanks to growing initiatives amongst our staff, I am proud to say that the institute is on a promising track both in terms of output and in terms of external funding. Although we received a little bit less external funding in 2014 than in 2013, the overall amount is still impressive given declining public budgets and increasing competition for research funds. Moreover, what looks like a slight decline is rather a matter of discontinuous cash flows. Based on what we already know for 2015, external funding will substantially go up this year. If cash flows were smoothed out, it would become obvious that our external fund raising capacities are steadily increasing and stronger than ever. Also in terms of scientific output, things are pointing in the right direction. Among the numerous publications of 2014 there are some in the top journals of our field. These will definitely increase our international visibility and strengthen our position in the recruitment process.

2014 is also marking a number of crucial steps in terms of internal governance. A new organisational structure has been implemented, a new performance contract has been signed, which covers the period 2014-2018, an implementation plan has been developed, which explains how the targets of the performance contract will be achieved, a first draft for a new performance based salary scheme has been finalised, a systematic topic assessment procedure to ensure policy relevance of our research agenda has been implemented, we have implemented annual target agreements and feedback talks as a structured way for managing our work, and we have started to redirect our activities in student training away from offering master student training towards intensifying our doctoral training. This list is by no means exhaustive, but it all goes into one direction: fostering our resources in favour of increasing our international reputation.

Let me finish with a few words on our new logo: It is simultaneously reflecting the contours of chimneys as well as a stylized histogram. In my view, this is perfectly capturing the transition from the old industrial society into modern knowledge society. The colours, gradually changing from light to dark brown are a reminiscence of the colours of molten iron during the smelting process. This is a tribute to the place where we are located: The Belval campus in the heart of the Terre rouges. Above all, it is amazingly simple and memorable and therefore has a strong potential for leaving traces in peoples' minds. Our future work will be dedicated to strongly linking this logo to important content for society and policy-makers.



Hilmar Schneider
Chief Executive Officer





In memory of Prof. Dr. Jos Berghman

In October 2014, it was with a profound sadness that we learnt of the death of Prof. Dr Jos BERGHMAN, Vice-president of the Board of Administration, President of the Scientific Council, Director of the Impalla Master, and especially very close collaborator of our Institute for a long time.

We will always remember his commitment to our establishment, and the pleasure we had to work with him during these years.

He will remain a man of knowledge, passionate about his work, for which we will never forget his kindness.

The Direction and the employees



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Labour Market



Labour Market

Research department

About the department

The department plays a key role in the policy debate in Luxembourg and the activities of its three units and observatory cover a wide range of labour market issues.

This was illustrated for instance by its contribution to the third Retel workshop organised by the Ministry of Labour. The topic this year was workers' vulnerability in the labour market. The department participated in producing a report on the extent to which workers in Luxembourg perceive themselves to be vulnerable and the extent to which firms' (lack of) human resources management contribute to this perception.

The department is not only focusing on the Luxembourg labour market. Two important projects conducted in 2014 illustrate the presence of the department in the international debate. The first example is the NOPOOR project which was undertaken to gain new knowledge on the nature and extent of poverty in developing countries in order to provide policymakers with a broader understanding of poverty. Results show that in addition to the well-known effect of family backgrounds on labour markets, individuals can benefit from a siblings' spillover effect.

The second example is the one-year European research project EUROSOFIN which addressed the question of how collective bargaining in Europe leads to more socially responsible restructuring in the financial sector. EUROSOFIN analysed the dynamics and mechanisms of collective bargaining in five European financial centers (Luxembourg, London, Vienna, Paris and Bucharest) with a focus on banks. Based on a qualitative research agenda, EUROSOFIN identified the drivers and their interrelatedness behind processes of restructuring, among which figure the rapidly changing legislative framework and adaptation to European and international standards of compliance and supervision to tackle the global financial crisis, the identification of skills mismatches, skills and competence requirements, the transformation of professions within banks as a result of technological change and new client preferences, as well as outsourcing dynamics.





Dr Arnaud Dupuy
Head of Department

In 2014, the labour market department has celebrated its first anniversary with outstanding achievements in particular with publications of scientific articles in highly ranked and prestigious academic journals such as the Journal of Political Economy or the Journal of Public Economics.



Main domains of research

- ◆ Collective bargaining, trade unions, employers, collective agreements, dispute resolution, labour law
- ◆ Employment policies, unemployment, European employment strategy, Europeanization
- ◆ Labour migrations, labour market, immigration, social cohesion in the Greater Region and Europe
- ◆ Workers' decisions in contexts of regional and international mobility: migration and cross-border employment
- ◆ Labour force participation in particular of women and the impact of public childcare provision
- ◆ Labour market performance in relationship with networks and health
- ◆ The matching of workers to firms and employment trajectories
- ◆ Employees' motivations, job well-being
- ◆ Information, Communication and Technologies
- ◆ Firm performance, organisational change, corporate social responsibility
- ◆ Technological innovation, green IT, green innovation.



Social dialogue in the financial sector in Europe: contribution to anticipation and restructuring

EUROSOFIN

Co-funded by the European Commission, the research project EUROSOFIN (December 2013 – February 2015) studied the mechanisms and current dynamics of collective bargaining in five European financial centres (London, Luxembourg, Vienna, Paris, and Bucharest). The research aimed to:

- produce a better understanding of collective bargaining in the banking sector in terms of anticipating change, managing restructuring, adapting training and efficiency requirements in a competitive international sector, and exchanging good practices among stakeholders (trade unions and employers' organisations).
- contribute to reinforcing social standards in the financial sector and its institutions.

EUROSOFIN serves the interest of social partners and policy makers by answering the question of how to share good practices of mitigating crisis effects in the participating EU countries and by implementing a network-based partnership (i.e. through exchanges in national seminars) between research centres in Luxembourg, the United Kingdom, Austria, France, and Romania, as well as with social partners within the financial sector both at the national and European level.



ANTICIPATION AND MANAGEMENT OF
RESTRUCTURING IN THE BANKING SECTOR IN
THE EU - WHAT CAN COLLECTIVE BARGAINING
CONTRIBUTE?

— Patrick Thill



The banking sector, constituting the target sector of EUROSOFIN, employs more than four million employees in the EU: it has been severely hit by the economic crisis with a decrease of employment and stagnation of employment creation, a drop of GDP share, and a negative impact on existing collective bargaining instruments in the countries under study.

For Luxembourg, the research identifies and analyses major drivers of restructuring, among which figure the rapidly changing legislative framework to European and international standards of compliance and supervision to tackle the global financial crisis. The research further identified the skills mismatches, skills needs and the transformation of professions within banks as a result of technological change, new client preferences, outsourcing dynamics, and an





increasing “juridization” of collective bargaining (i.e. legal expertise) as applied in parallel to mobilizing consensus-seeking informal instruments (i.e. internal agreements). The research emphasises that it is necessary to implement joint tools for predictability (i.e. to study training needs or anticipate new professions) at the national (i.e. observatories) and company (i.e. mutual agreements) levels.

EUROSOFIN employed a qualitative methodological approach combining three activities: obtaining data through

conducting 10 to 12 semi-structured interviews with stakeholders (legal experts, trade and employers’ representatives) in each of the participating countries in order to identify and assess dynamics of collective bargaining in the banking sector; organizing discussion and debates among stakeholders to facilitate an exchange of good practices on the basis of preliminary project results in national seminars; implementing the dissemination of results (EUROSOFIN website, international conference participation, academic journals, presentations to institutions

and policy makers).

The final international EUROSOFIN conference, organised in Brussels at the European Trade Union Institute (ETUI) on the 11 of February 2015, gathered academic researchers, social partners’ representatives, practitioners, and representatives from various national European institutions.

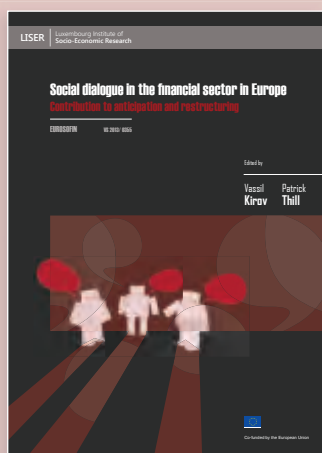


NATIONAL SEMINAR, PARIS, 9 OCTOBER 2014



KICK-OFF MEETING, CONSEIL ECONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL, LUXEMBOURG, 23 JANUARY 2014

A report of the EUROSOFIN project is published by CEPS/INSTEAD and the European Commission in April 2015.



- **Project** EUROSOFIN (Social dialogue in the financial sector in Europe: contribution to anticipation and restructuring)
- **Project Managers** Patrick Thill (CEPS/INSTEAD), Dr Vassil Kirov (CEPS/INSTEAD expert)
- **Collaborators** Prof Steve Jefferys, Nick Clark (Working Lives Research Institute, London Metropolitan University, United Kingdom), Dr Virginie Bussat, Christophe Teissier (ASTREES, France), Dr Christoph Hermann (FORBA, Autriche), Laurentiu Andronic (FSAB, Romania).
- **Duration** 12.2013 - 02.2015
- **Co-Funding** European Commission



<http://eurosfin.liser.lu>

Enhancing Knowledge for Renewed Policies against Poverty

NOPOOR

NOPOOR is a large scale FP7 project, funded by the European Union. NOPOOR aims to build new knowledge on the nature and extent of poverty in developing countries to provide policymakers with a broader understanding of poverty. We know that poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon, but NOPOOR explores new and uncharted dimensions. It is not just a picture of poverty, but also an understanding of poverty entry and exit processes that is needed for achieving the Millennium Development Goals* (MDGs) and for making more effective the policies.

Nineteen experienced partners are involved in the project, which includes ten teams from developing and emerging countries in three regions (Latin America, sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia). These countries have implemented different poverty reduction policies, and this will form the basis for the comparative and case studies approach taken.

The project identifies key mechanisms that explain the persistence and exacerbation of poverty, which have been altered by the insertion of developing countries into the globalization process, including trade, aid, foreign direct investment (FDI) and migration, and by the growing interdependence of economies. Causes may differ between countries. This calls for policies and actions to be tailored to each developing country's characteristics, including their access to resources, political regime, quality of institutions and governance.

These points are developed by various approaches, including political economics, and different methods: surveys, econometric studies and case studies.

NOPOOR put significant resources into generating new knowledge from original surveys, database work and qualitative work. It also simulates future scenarios. Beyond this contribution to scientific knowledge,

NOPOOR AIMS TO BUILD NEW KNOWLEDGE ON THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF POVERTY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN ORDER TO PROVIDE POLICYMAKERS WITH A BROADER UNDERSTANDING OF POVERTY

— Mathias Kuepie

NOPOOR pursues an active policy of dissemination and capacity building, including training of young researchers and the implementation of a permanent network with National Institutes of Statistics (NIS). The training officially started on April 1st 2012 and will last 5 years.

In the framework of this project, our institute is leading many activities:

- Data warehouse (<https://nopoor.ceps.lu/>) whose objective is to create an internet platform that gives access to documentation on Databases, Data mining. To date, the platform includes information on 15 surveys from seven



FIGURE 1 DATA WAREHOUSE

developing countries: Mali, Senegal, Niger, Madagascar, Mexico, Peru, Sri Lanka.

- Integrating the informal economy into the national accounts, methodological framework and empirical examples. In developing

countries informal sector jobs represent between thirty and seventy percent of total employment, depending on the country.



TEAM NOPOOR

* These are eight international development goals that were established following the Millennium Summit of the United Nations in 2000, following the adoption of the United Nations Millennium Declaration.



During the year 2014, the project received the Niger Labour force survey with a special module on family network and launched preliminary analyses on the impact of family network on individual integration in the labour market.

Preliminary results show that in addition to the well-known effect of family backgrounds on labour markets, individuals can benefit from a siblings' spillover effect: having siblings well integrated in the labour market improve individual's position on the labour market, and this spillover effect is more pronounced in siblings from disadvantaged origins.

- Project NOPOOR (Enhancing Knowledge for Renewed Policies against Poverty)
- Project Manager Dr. Mathias Kuepie
- Collaborators Dr. Michel Tenikue, Dr. Nicaise Misangumukini, Dr. Arnaud Dupuy, Dr. Bertrand Verheyden, Dr. Mathieu Delpierre (CEPS/INSTEAD)
- Duration 04.2012 - 04.2017
- Co-Funding European Commission, FP7 programme SSH.2011.4.1-1 *Tackling poverty in a development context*

FIGURE 2 RESEARCH PROGRAMMES IN 21 COUNTRIES



In 2015, two activities will be further pursued: data collection / management, and the research activities.

A new survey in Niger will be conducted which will expand the family network to uncles/aunts, nephews/nieces and cousins, in addition to siblings. This will enable the exploration of other dimensions of family social network.

As far as the research is concerned, an article on the impact of siblings on labour market integration will be finished. As mentioned above, the models for integrating the informal economy into the national accounts have already been estimated, but the interpretation of the empirical results still remain to be done.

The final objective of the project is to edit and disseminate a manual on "Integrating the informal economy into the national accounts: methodological framework and empirical examples". The first draft is circulating between partners members involved in the project.



www.nopoor.eu





Living Conditions

Living Conditions

Research department

About the department

The Living Conditions department combines the forces of 20 people-economists, sociologists, social policy analysts, and public health experts-organised around three research groups on “income, well-being and poverty”, “childhood, family policy and education”, and “health and ageing”.

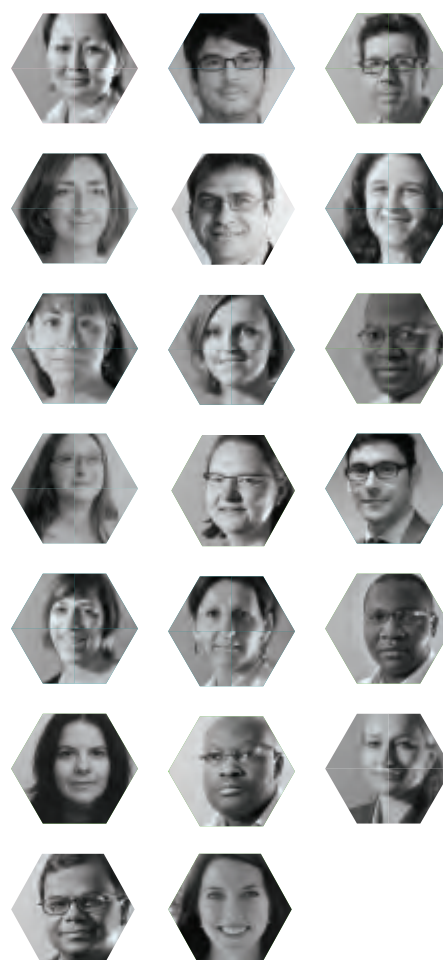
Four projects funded by the Fonds National de la Recherche in its main CORE programme have kept the team busy, namely “Tax-benefit systems, employment structures and cross-country differences in income inequality in Europe: a micro-simulation approach”, “The persistence of social and ethnic disadvantages in primary and secondary schools”, “Monitoring and dynamics of health status through the risk factors for cardiovascular disease” and “Health dynamics and ageing population”. All four projects are currently in progress and will deliver their full outcome in the years to come.

Two FNR-funded CORE projects have also been finalized during the year. ‘PersiPov’ studied the dynamics and persistence of poverty in Luxembourg while ‘InWIn’ examined wage inequality and wage differences between natives, immigrants and cross-border workers in Luxembourg. The outcome of both projects are described below.

The FNR-funded projects are examples of research mainly targeted at an academic audience. The department has also conducted research directly aimed to support policy-makers and public administrations in the country. The project that describes the integration of non-EU Country immigrants in Luxembourg in terms of school outcomes has been undertaken for the Ministry of Integration (OLAI). Another analysis related to child outcomes at school conducted on behalf of the Ministry of Education (Ministère de l’Education Nationale, de l’Enfance et de la Jeunesse) is also described below.

Last but not least, the first national wave of the Survey of Health Ageing and Retirement in Europe has been completed. The data will be made available for research in 2015 along with the twin surveys held in 21 other (European)

countries. All research institutions in Luxembourg are invited to join and exploit this rich source of information about the over 50 years old in the country.





Dr Philippe Van Kerm
Head of Department

Inequality, social cohesion, education, childhood, integration, health... The thematic coverage of the department is central to social and economic policy, in Luxembourg and internationally.



Main domains of research

- Social mobility, earnings and income dynamics
- Equality of opportunity in Europe
- Measuring social cohesion and well-being
- Tax-benefit systems, social policy, employment structure and inequality
- The measurement of discrimination and inequality: methods and evidence
- Poverty persistence: financial and non-financial dimensions
- Inequality of educational attainment
- Childhood and policy measures
- Attitudes towards immigrants and integration
- Health dynamics, health inequalities and ageing population
- Socio-economic inequalities in health: determinants and cross-country comparisons
- Cognitive ageing
- Survey of Health Ageing and Retirement in Europe

The dynamics and persistence of poverty in Luxembourg

PersiPov

The importance of taking into account longitudinal aspects when analysing poverty has long been acknowledged. Rather than analysing *who is poor*, the focus of the analysis switches to questions such as *who becomes poor* and *who*

income threshold from one year to the next, paying particular attention in disentangling among two sets of determinants: individual characteristics and genuine state dependence.

For example, genuine state dependence may arise, as a result of the detrimental effect of poverty on human capital or on the quality of the social network of the poor. This situation may lead to difficulty in finding good quality jobs, and therefore increase the probability of remaining poor. In this case, policies aiming at reducing poverty, and at preventing individuals from falling into poverty, are likely to have long-term effect.



TEAM PERSIPOV

IN THE CASE OF LUXEMBOURG, MORE THAN HALF OF THE LEVEL OF STATE DEPENDENCE (60%) CAN BE ASCRIBED TO PAST EXPERIENCE OF POVERTY WHILE THE REMAINING PART CAN BE ATTRIBUTED TO INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS

— Alessio Fusco



remains poor. Little was known up to now about the dynamics of poverty in Luxembourg. With the support of the CORE programme of the Luxembourg Fonds National de la Recherche, *PersiPov* aimed at shedding light on Luxembourg's longitudinal poverty.

Exploiting the longitudinal feature of the "Panel Socio-Economique 'Liewen zu Lëtzebuerg'" (PSELL3), one of the aims of the project was to analyse the determinants of poverty transitions (entry and persistence), defined as movements across a low-

Persistence in low income may be due to the fact that the poor possess adverse characteristics that increase their risk of being poor and of remaining poor. In this case, persistence into low income may be due to the persistence of those adverse characteristics and public policies aimed at changing these individual characteristics, might be favoured. Persistence in low income may also be the result of a behavioural effect from current poverty on future poverty – what is called genuine state dependence.

In Luxembourg, the risk of remaining poor for individuals that were initially poor is around 70%, while the risk of entering poverty for individuals initially not poor is around 4% - more than 65 percentage point difference (see figure 1).

One result of the project suggests that more than half of this level of state dependence (60%) can be ascribed to past experience of poverty while the remaining part can be attributed to individual characteristics. These values, which are similar to those obtained in other

- Project PersiPov (The dynamics and persistence of poverty in Luxembourg)
- Project Manager Dr. Alessio Fusco
- Collaborators Dr. Nizamul Islam (CEPS/INSTEAD), Iryna Kyzyma (CEPS/INSTEAD), Dr. Anne Reinstadler (CEPS/INSTEAD), Dr. Philippe Van Kerm (CEPS/INSTEAD), Dr. Sara Ayllón (Department of Economics, University of Girona, Spain), Prof. Jean-Claude Ray (Department of Economics, University of Lorraine, France), Prof. Jacques Silber (Department of Economics, Bar-Ilan University, Israel)
- Duration 02.2011 - 04.2014
- Funding FNR, programme CORE (2010 Thematic program on "Labour market, Educational Requirements and Social Protection" - contact C10/LM/783502)

countries, suggest that both policies aimed at reducing state dependence and at changing the adverse characteristics that make some individuals more prone to reproduce the state of poverty may be needed. While this knowledge is important per se, the mechanisms explaining how state dependence occurs are less well known and need to be understood for efficient policy-making. This will be the object of further research.

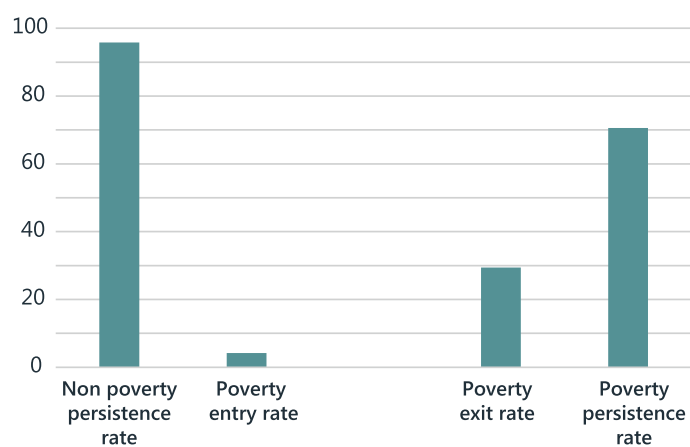


FIGURE 1 POVERTY TRANSITIONS MATRIX (IN %)

READING GUIDE IN LUXEMBOURG, THE RISK OF REMAINING POOR FOR INDIVIDUALS THAT WERE INITIALLY POOR IS AROUND 70%, WHILE THE RISK OF ENTERING POVERTY FOR INDIVIDUALS INITIALLY NOT POOR IS AROUND 4% - MORE THAN 65 PERCENTAGE POINT DIFFERENCE

SOURCE PSELL3/EU-SILC, LISER AND STATEC, POOLED YEAR ON YEAR TRANSITIONS 2003-2009



FUSCO Alessio, ISLAM Nizamul. Understanding the Drivers of Low-Income Transitions in Luxembourg. *Research on Economic Inequality*, 2012, vol. 20, chap. 14, pp. 367-391.



<http://persipov.ceps.lu>

Inequality trends and wage differences between native, immigrant and cross-border workers: methods and evidence

InWIn

Foreign workers are a defining component of the Luxembourg economy and labour market. By 2006, seven in ten private sector workers in Luxembourg were foreign - of which three immigrant residents and four cross-border workers.

This project undertook a thorough examination of earnings inequality and wage differences between Luxembourg nationals, immigrant residents, and cross-border workers in Luxembourg. Although Luxembourg nationals fare better than their foreign colleagues in most analyses, these studies demonstrate that summarizing the earnings position of foreign workers is no simple matter given the variety of profiles of those workers. The research has revealed the following:

Foreign workers' wages are lower than natives', in the middle of the wage distribution

Results confirm earlier evidence that foreign workers are paid less than native-born employees. The native worker advantage (defined as the extra wage obtained by natives compared to foreign workers with similar characteristics and/or jobs) is low or inexistent among for the lowest paid workers (near the minimum wage) and among workers in the top of the wage structure, but it is positive and large for the middle half of native workers. The pattern holds against both immigrants and cross-border workers, although the latter do not catch up so much to highest wages.

Foreign workers do not inflate wage inequality, quite the contrary (at least in the short run)!

Foreign workers are sometimes perceived as contributing to wage inequality. InWIn results contradict this view and find no indication that immigrants inflate indicators of inequality (at least in the short term). The only significant exception is for non-EU immigrants - not more than 10 percent of immigrants - that appear to drive wage dispersion upwards by their concentration at the top of the wage distribution. But cross-border workers and all other immigrant groups tend to affect inequality downwards, if at all.

Earnings inequality increased surprisingly little since 1988

The project also exploited a large-scale administrative dataset to document trends in earnings inequality between 1988 and 2009, twenty years of rapid economic growth.

Perhaps surprisingly given the major evolution of the economy and employment composition in this period, only a modest increase in overall earnings inequality between 1988 and 2009 was observed. This apparent stability is however the net result of somewhat more complex underlying changes, with marked increases in 'persistent' inequality among cross-border and immigrant workers and between foreign and native workers, but a decrease in 'transitory' inequality among native workers. Such results possibly hint at the role of strict labour market regulations and collective bargaining institutions in holding back earnings inequality, at least in a period of fast economic growth and soaring demand for labour.

Fertile ground for future research

The project lived up to its ambitions to provide an empirical reference point and methodological



TEAM INWIN

- Project InWIn (Inequality trends and wage differences between native, immigrant and cross-border workers: methods and evidence)
- Project Managers Dr. Jacques Brosius, Dr. Philippe Van Kerm
- Collaborators Michela Bia (CEPS/INSTEAD), Dr. Nizamul Islam (CEPS/INSTEAD), Dr. Denisa Sologon (CEPS/INSTEAD), Dr. Bertrand Verheyden (CEPS/INSTEAD), Seunghee Yu (CEPS/INSTEAD), Dr. Chung Choe (Hanyang University, Korea), Prof. Jean-Claude Ray (Université de Lorraine), Dr. Don Williams (Kent State University)
- Duration 03.2011 - 02.2014
- Funding FNR, programme CORE



FOREIGN WORKERS ARE A DEFINING COMPONENT OF THE LUXEMBOURG ECONOMY AND LABOUR MARKET. INWIN LIVED UP TO ITS AMBITION TO PROVIDE METHODOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS AND AN EMPIRICAL REFERENCE POINT ABOUT EARNINGS INEQUALITY AND WAGE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN LUXEMBOURG NATIONALS AND FOREIGN WORKERS IN LUXEMBOURG.

— Philippe Van Kerm



innovations. However, the subject matter remains fertile ground for research! First of all, the availability of new, more up-to-date data should allow updating empirical evidence to more recent years, a period of slower growth and higher unemployment (the project's research covers data up to 2009).

Also many of the factors determining the differences in pay documented in the project remain unknown. The wage advantage in favour of native workers need not reflect mere 'discrimination'. It is possible to ascribe the different sorting of foreign workers across different occupations and the unexplained difference in wage levels to other factors such as unobserved productive characteristics (e.g., multiple language proficiency), workers' preferences, asymmetric wage bargaining power - especially at entry in Luxembourg. The extent to which these factors account for the wage gap remains however largely unknown.

Finally, the project has not touched upon the long-term impacts of the presence of foreign workers on employment and earnings of natives - a topic that remains largely contested among experts - and which requires predicting credibly what would have happened had there been no foreign workers in Luxembourg, an ambitious exercise which was beyond the scope of the present project but a challenge that ought to be taken up in the future!

Four research papers and software components available for download

Four main research papers produced in the course of the project are available for download from the CEPS/INSTEAD website. More

information on the project and additional output (such as software components) can also be accessed directly from the project's webpage.

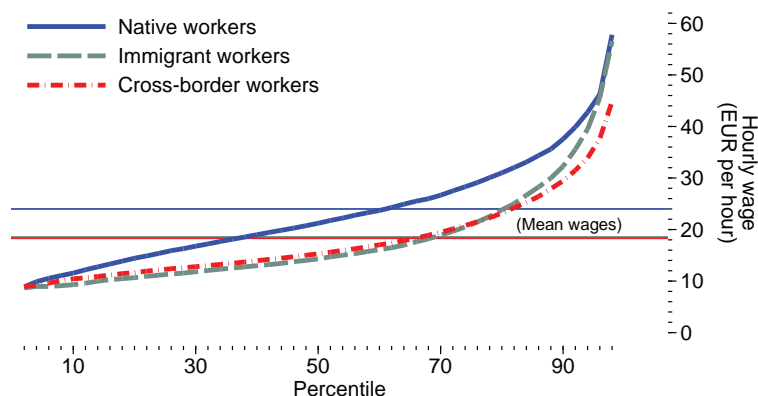


FIGURE 1 HOURLY WAGE DISTRIBUTIONS FOR NATIVE, IMMIGRANT AND CROSS-BORDER WORKERS AGED 25-59 IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN OCTOBER 2006

SOURCE LUXEMBOURG STRUCTURE OF EARNINGS SURVEY 2006



BROSIOUS Jacques, RAY Jean-Claude, VERHEYDEN Bertrand, WILLIAMS Donald R. Wage differentials between natives and cross-border workers within and across establishments. CEPS/INSTEAD, 2014, Working Papers n°2014-04, 20 p.



VAN KERM Philippe, YU Seunghee, CHOE Chung. Wage differentials between native, immigrant and cross-border workers: Evidence and model comparisons. CEPS/INSTEAD, 2014, Working Papers n°2014-05, 60 p.



<http://inwin.ceps.lu>

In-depth analysis of the PISA study in Luxembourg: what can stakeholders learn from education surveys?

In recent years, Luxembourg has participated in a number of international surveys on education, such as PISA, PIRLS, or ICCS. These data sources can be exploited to provide insights and recommendations for teachers and schools, policy actors, and the research community at the national level. A common view on data and policy needs, followed by an extensive exchange of ideas with the Service de Coordination de la Recherche et de l'Innovation pédagogiques et technologiques (SCRIPT) of MENJE, resulted in the start of a new project in November 2013, with the aim to exploit more in-depth the PISA data.

The goal of the collaboration with SCRIPT was two-fold.

Firstly, the national results of the PISA 2012 survey were used to provide specific results to secondary schools, to show the utility of the PISA outcomes at the establishment level. Schools and teachers can gain from such survey results, when the analysis and the implications are adjusted to each school. Taking into consideration the three main programmes in secondary schools ("Enseignement Secondaire",

"Enseignement Secondaire Technique" and "Régime Préparatoire des Enseignement Secondaire Technique") reports were prepared for all schools participating in PISA 2012.

The school report reflected on the characteristics of the students and on their average level of proficiency and

motivation regarding their interest and confidence in learning mathematics, and the perceived utility of mathematics for their future studies and career.

The second goal of the project was to present an overview of the PISA results in mathematics and reading over time, from 2003 until 2012. The main focus of this study was on immigrant-origin students, whose proportion in school population increased by 18.6 percentage points.

In PISA 2012, EU-origin students made up 23% of the overall sample. Portuguese-origin students (20%), the largest group, were analysed

LARGE-SCALE STANDARDIZED TESTS AND SURVEY DATA ON EDUCATION ARE RICH SOURCES OF EVIDENCE FOR ALL NATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS REGARDING STUDENTS' COMPOSITION, PERFORMANCES, AND MOTIVATION, WITH AN EYE ON THE OVERALL FUNCTIONING OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

— Aigul Alieva, Catalina Lomos



test scores obtained in reading, mathematics, and science. Motivation for learning mathematics is usually found to be an essential aspect of 15 years-old (y.o.) students' present and future academic career, so the report also reflected in detail on students' average level of

separately. Ex-Yugoslavian (4.8%), non-EU (3%), and Cape-Verdean (2.5%) were also analysed separately. Ex-Yugoslavian-origin students achieved better results in mathematics tests in 2012 compared to their peers from the same region of origin in 2003. Results in reading tests



TEAM

- Project In-depth analysis of the PISA study in Luxembourg : what can stakeholders learn from education surveys?
- Project Managers Dr. Aigul Alieva and Dr. Catalina Lomos (CEPS/INSTEAD, Luxembourg)
- Collaborators Joseph Bertemes (SCRIPT, MENJE, Luxembourg), Amina Kafai (SCRIPT, MENJE, Luxembourg)
- Duration 11.2013 - 09.2014
- Funding Ministry of National Education, Childhood and Youth



were more positive: all groups, except for non-EU have had better results in 2012 compared to their peers from the same country/region of origin in 2003. Unsurprisingly, students of the first-generation migrants who arrived to Luxembourg during primary school age (6-11 y.o.) lagged behind those who were 0-3 y.o. at the time of arrival. The situation was significantly worse for those who arrived at the age of 12+ when compared to the 0-3 group.

Test results are strongly tied to the school programmes. Regardless of the students' socio-economic status, those in academic track ("Enseignement Secondaire") have the best results in mathematics and reading, followed by technical track ("Enseignement Secondaire Technique") and preparatory track ("Régime Préparatoire des Enseignement Secondaire Technique"). Even though the socio-economic characteristics of the pupil population obviously differ largely across the programmes, raising the performance level in "Enseignement Secondaire Technique" and "Régime Préparatoire des Enseignement Secondaire Technique" programmes should be an essential goal in secondary education in Luxembourg.

TABLE 1 PISA TEST RESULTS IN MATHEMATICS BY ORIGIN

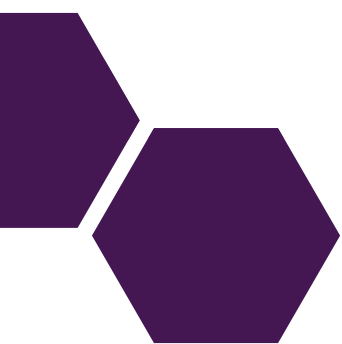
	2003	2006	2009	2012
Luxembourgish	506.74	511.40	509.13	507.45
Portuguese	440.88	436.29	427.64	439.46
Ex-Yugoslavian	411.14	417.62	421.97	443.77
Cape-Verdean	374.94	388.17	388.36	406.55
EU	482.41	489.12	483.72	494.62
Non-EU	482.88	429.64	444.08	447.44
Average	488.95	486.49	482.67	483.54

TABLE 2 PISA TEST RESULTS IN READING BY ORIGIN

	2003	2006	2009	2012
Luxembourgish	498.16	505.94	492.93	506.60
Portuguese	412.57	413.77	403.45	429.26
Ex-Yugoslavian	387.93	398.36	404.59	435.15
Cape-Verdean	319.73	360.72	373.71	405.51
EU	468.36	480.81	469.11	495.98
Non-EU	458.52	416.09	428.83	436.41
Average	475.22	476.47	465.51	480.66

SOURCE PISA 2003, 2006, 2009, 2012





— Urban Development and Mobility —

Urban Development and Mobility

Research department

About the department

The department Urban Development and Mobility is structured around four research teams each studying a particular aspect of the cross-border metropolitan integration process at work in Luxembourg and the Greater Region.

The *Housing Observatory* directs its research activities on the analysis of land and housing markets in Luxembourg. These tasks are conducted within the framework of a long-standing collaboration with the Ministry of Housing.

Concerning the theme of *urban development*, the dedicated unit delivers territorial expertise in addition to academic research. Among the flagship projects of the year, a report on the territorial cohesion in Luxembourg was presented to a parliamentary commission. In addition, the department delivered the economic report of the "territorial development vision for the Greater Region".

The study of *mobility* behaviour of individuals is a long-standing research theme within the department. In the framework of the ZAC eMovin* project, a survey was conducted among users to determine the implications and benefits of the use of electric cars in a professional context. Moreover, the organisation of a conference "Re-thinking mobility in its psycho-social and spatial dimensions" concluded the research project ACROSS (FNR).

Last, the team dedicated to the study of *borders* and their related practices has been heavily involved in the European project EUBORDERSCAPES (FP7) dealing with the changing significance of borders in Europe. In this perspective, several series of interviews have notably been conducted in Copenhagen-Malmö, Geneva and Lille with political and economic stakeholders as well as the civil society involved in cross-border cooperation.



* Electromobility solutions dedicated to industrial activity zones (ZAC)



Attentive to the spatial organisation of social, economic and political activities, geography is more than ever at the heart of policy relevant research investigating the development of the Luxembourg cross-border metropolitan region.



Dr. Christophe Sohn
Head of Department



Main domains of research

- ◆ Accessibility to jobs and services by public and private transport networks
- ◆ Interactions between transportation systems and land use
- ◆ Land use and availability of building plots in Luxembourg
- ◆ Evolution of house prices to rent and sale in Luxembourg
- ◆ Assessment of housing conditions and public subsidies
- ◆ Spatial mobility behavior in border areas
- ◆ Sustainable mobility and electromobility
- ◆ Cross-border metropolitan governance
- ◆ Multiperspectivale approach to cross-border integration
- ◆ Role of the media in cross-border territorial restructuring
- ◆ Economic development and competitiveness of border regions.

Schéma de Développement Territorial de la Grande Région

SDT-GR

The Greater Region has set itself an ambitious objective: to define a common spatial development strategy to strengthen its position in the European urban hierarchy. The core concept of this strategy is to develop a cross-border polycentric metropolitan region (CBPMR). To this end, the Executives of the Greater Region have decided to develop a cross-border regional development scheme, which should help to define a general framework for concrete actions and achievements composed of different thematic parts.



TEAM SDT-GR

The project SDT-GR described here is one of these themes. Its main objectives were to:

- conduct a study aimed at highlighting the potentialities for economic development within the Greater Region.
- provide policy makers with statistical and qualitative information that is necessary to identify the priority action measures which should be followed in the field of



FIGURE 1 WORKSHOP IN TRIER, 16TH OCTOBER 2014

cross-border cooperation for economic development.

This analysis carried out under the leadership of the Committee for the Coordination of the Territorial Development (CCDT) of the Greater Region, consisted of three phases.

We have counted 944 800 jobs (*cf. fig. 2*) in the different metropolitan sectors within the Greater Region, that is to say approximately 23 % of the total employment.

In a second phase, interviews have been conducted with experts representing the different member

SMART SPECIALISATION IS PERCEIVED AS ONE OF THE BEST WAYS TO GENERATE ADDED VALUE WITHIN THE GREATER REGION

— Antoine Decoville



First, the distribution of employment in metropolitan economic activities has been analysed in detail throughout the Greater Region, in order to shed light on the economic structure of the different territories.

countries of the Greater Region. The goal of this part was to highlight different potential ways to enhance synergies between economic activities throughout the Greater Region.

- Project SDT-GR (volet économie du Schéma de Développement Territorial de la Grande Région)
- Project Manager Dr. Antoine DECOVILLE
- Collaborators Dr. Frédéric Durand, Dr. Bernhard Köppen, Dr. Christian Lamour, Dr. Christophe Sohn (CEPS/INSTEAD)
- Duration 03.2014 - 11.2014
- Funding Ministry for Infrastructure and sustainable development of Luxembourg, Ministerium für Wirtschaft, Klimaschutz, Energie und Landesplanung, Rheinland-Pfalz



Finally, a workshop bringing together policy makers and private sector representatives was held in Trier, in order to define guidelines for the adoption of political resolutions.

Furthermore, and throughout the whole duration of the project, we have considered the strategies of territorial branding followed in other well-known cross-border polycentric metropolitan case-studies in Europe to stimulate the thinking process and to put forward the “best practices”.

The results were presented during a Ministerial meeting on the 17th of November 2014 in Trier.

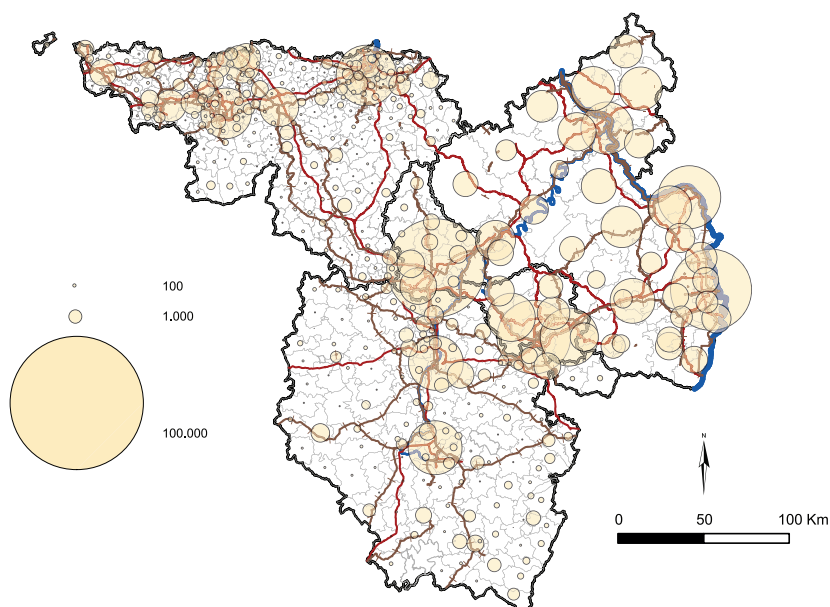
The most important outcome of this study is that political resolutions, based on the findings, have been adopted.

The first resolution is that a “smart specialisation strategy” should be followed, that is to say a “policy concept designed to promote the efficient and effective use of public investment in research”, according to the definition given by the European Commission. Moreover, the Ministers in charge of the spatial planning policy within the Greater Region have decided to prioritize two economic sectors: the “silver economy” which consists of the development, the promotion and the dissemination of strategies to face new challenges related to an ageing population, and the sector “new materials”. This economic sector is already strongly supported by the Lorraine Region in her own development strategy. It aims to improve the efficiency of materials in different domains, such as metallurgy, polymers, composite materials...

These activities, which are already well developed in the different member regions, offer real potentialities for synergy since complementarities have been identified.

FIGURE 2

TOTAL OF THE EMPLOYMENTS IN THE AREAS



SOURCE

IWEPS, 2011; IGSS, 2013; INSEE, 2014;
STATISTISCHES LANDESAMT RHEINLAND-PFALZ, 2011;
STATISTISCHES LANDESAMT SAARLAND, 2011

MAP

SIG GRANDE-REGION, 2014

PRODUCTION

CEPS/INSTEAD, 2014

The next step in the building of this cross-border territorial strategic scheme could be the study of the demographic trends within the Greater Region.



DECOVILLE Antoine, DURAND Frédéric, KÖPPEN Bernhard, LAMOUR Christian, SOHN Christophe. Etude préparatoire à l'élaboration du volet économique du schéma de développement territorial de la Grande Région. CEPS/INSTEAD, Grande Région, octobre 2014, 112 p.



http://www.dat.public.lu/actualites/2014/11/17_GRANDE-REGION_REUNION-MINISTERIELLE-CONJOINTE

Assessing the Socio-Cultural Effects on Mobility Behaviours in Cross-Border Areas

ACROSS

Daily mobility behaviour and congestion has become an increasing concern for sustainable development in Luxembourg. The awareness of the increasing impact of cars on the environment has led to the concept of sustainable mobility which aims to promote higher public transport usage.

To better understand individuals' mobility behaviours, the ACROSS project aims to analyse psychological, socio-demographical and geographical determinants of daily mobility activities leading to such behaviours, in order to identify efficient incentives to promote the use of public transportation and soft modes*.

The project focuses on two cross-border areas (Luxembourg and Strasbourg), in particular, people

working in the European Institutions. This choice was motivated by our hypothesis of sociocultural differentiation of behaviours from a population which is highly skilled while sharing the same working area.

The main challenge of the project was to determine the psychological, socio-demographic and geographical determinants on peoples' daily mobility behaviour, and understand their effect and relationship in order to gain useful insights to promote public transportation and other soft mobilities.

The methodology used in this project was based on attitude theory, decision theory and econometric approach. The project was born as the result of a project conducted from 2005 to 2007 in Strasbourg University (as part of a program called CNRS-ATIP) which evaluated the influence of representations on daily mobility. At the time, each member of the consortium worked on their own ground with different methods. The idea of the ACROSS project was to provide a common approach and develop an integrative methodology for geo-psycho-social determinants.

The main research findings show the employees of EU Institutions in Luxembourg (European Investment Bank, 131 samples, ~6.2% of total employees), Court of Justice of the European Union (239 samples, ~11.2% of total employees) and Strasbourg (Council of Europe, 145 samples, ~6.3% of total employees) have a good perception of public transport services (ecological, rapid and punctual). However, the car is still the dominant mode used for daily commuting trips. We analysed transport mode choice determinants for the sample in Luxembourg by econometric and statistical methods.

The results

1. suggest there are significant commuting mode choices for employees living in Luxembourg (car-preferred) and in the cross border area of Luxembourg (public-transport preferred). Travel time (in average, 22.3 min. by car and 44.4 min. by public transport) and the availability of free parking (82%) play important roles in their choice of transport. It was found that reducing an individual's commuting travel time by public transport can effectively shift their mode choices towards public transport, especially for Luxembourg residents.

2. also show that employees' perceptions towards transport modes have consistent significant influence on their transport mode preference. Another interesting finding about these employees' daily activity spaces (i.e. the area in which an individual performs his day-to-day activities during a month) show the median size of their activity space

* Soft modes are related to walking and cycling

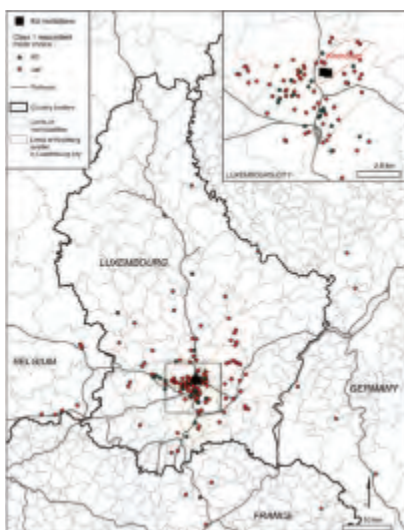


FIGURE 1 TRANSPORT MODE CHOICE MODELLING

- Project ACROSS (Assessing the Socio-Cultural Effects on Mobility Behaviours in Cross-Border Areas)
- Project Manager Dr. Tai-Yu MA
- Collaborators Dr. Philippe Gerber (CEPS/INSTEAD), Sylvain Klein (CEPS/INSTEAD), Dr. Pierre Dias (CEPS/INSTEAD), Dr. Samuel Carpentier (Aix-Marseille University, CNRS, ESPACE UMR, France), Dr. Thierry Ramadier (CNRS-University of Strasbourg, France), Prof. Pierre Lannoy (Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium)
- Duration 02.2011 - 11.2014
- Funding FNR CORE programme (CORE 2010, SR/783207)

THE RESULT OF ANALYSIS PROVIDES BETTER INSIGHT FOR THE TRANSPORT POLICY DECISION MAKERS IN UNDERSTANDING INDIVIDUALS' DAILY MOBILITY BEHAVIOUR AND ACTIVITY LOCATION CHOICES, AND CONFIRMS SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL DIMENSIONS ON A PERSON'S SPATIAL COGNITION PROCESS.

— Tai-Yu MA



TEAM ACROSS

in Luxembourg (31.5 km²) is much larger compared to that in Strasbourg (20.5 km²).

3. show that, when an individual chooses which transport mode to use, geographic characteristics related to home-work distance (10.6 km in average) and the population density of commune of residence (on average 1039 inhabitants/km² in Luxembourg, 2214 inhabitants/km² in Strasbourg) are the most relevant determinants influencing transport mode behaviour compared to the socio-demographic and psychological characteristics.

Taken together, these results provide better insight for the transport policy decision-makers in understanding individuals' daily mobility behaviour and activity location choices. They also confirm the significant influence of social dimensions on a person's spatial cognition process.

A final project conference was organised at CEPS/INSTEAD at the end of the project in November 2014. The findings of the project were presented to international experts.

It is planned to further explore individuals' mobility patterns based on a smartphone-based travel-activity survey.

A survey was designed and implemented on a web-based platform. Human Resource Managers were then contacted for the survey agreements. The employees responded to the questionnaire at their Institutions. The collected data was encoded and their reported activity destinations were further geo-coded for statistical analyses.



FIGURE 2 VIEW FROM THE WEB-BASED MOBILITY SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

i



MA Tai-Yu, GERBER Philippe, CARPENTIER Samuel, KLEIN Sylvain. Geographic, Social-cultural and Modal Usage Determinants of Activity Space: A Case Study of EU Institutions in Luxembourg and Strasbourg. *Transportation Research Procedia*, 2014, vol. 3, pp. 109-118.

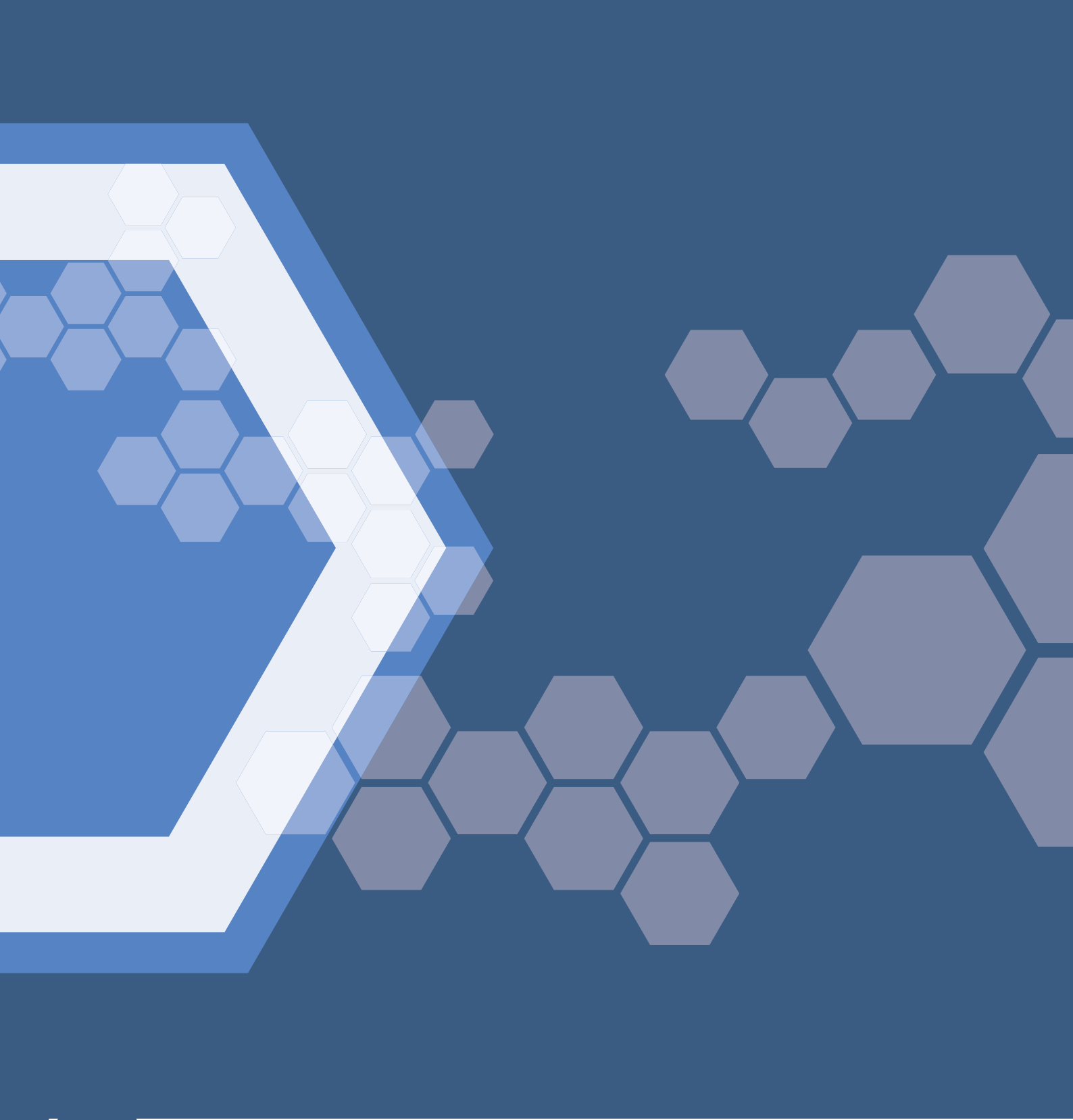


MA Tai-Yu, GERBER Philippe, CARPENTIER Samuel, KLEIN Sylvain. Mode choice with latent preference heterogeneity: a case study for employees of the EU Institutions in Luxembourg. *Transportmetrica A: Transport Science*, 2015, vol. 11, n°5, pp. 441-463.



<http://mobil-t.ceps.local/project/across.cfm>





Transversal Co-ordination

Transversal Co-ordination

Platform

About the platform

The platform « Transversal Co-ordination » was created at the beginning of 2014 in order to promote interdisciplinarity and create synergies between the researchers of the different departments.

The Institute's three research departments conduct their research in targeted and defined domains. The objective of the platform is to establish a mutual and constructive dialogue by bringing together the different perspectives from geographers, economists, sociologists and law experts in a way that stimulates innovative research projects for the future.

The platform is made up of units that perform specific common transversal services for the three research departments (such as surveys data collection, the management of databases archived in our data warehouse and their provision to external users, the creation of social and economic indicators, and the coordination of seminars, a visiting program, and teaching activities).

Two overarching topics have been identified as important for the future research agenda that allows contributions from the different departments. These topics are "Cross-border Integration" and "Social and Spatial Inequality Dynamics".

Synergies across departments are also expected from cooperation based on common methodology. Causal policy impact evaluation and policy impact assessment based on micro-simulation are both methods provided by the Transversal Platform to researchers in the way to give them methodological tools for producing innovation research.





Patrick Bousch
Head of the Platform

We must stimulate the interdisciplinarity between the scientists
from our three research departments



Main domains of activities

- Social mobility, earnings and income dynamics
- Crossborder Integration
- Social and Spatial Inequality Dynamics
- Evaluation methods
- Modelling and simulation methods
- Data production (providing surveys)
- Data provision (providing access to micro datasets)
- Development of a set of social and economic indicators
- Geographical Information Systems
- Welcome of visiting researchers
- Organisation of seminars and teaching activities



European Social Policy Network

ESPN

The ESPN is managed jointly by CEPS/INSTEAD (lead partner, in charge of the overall management of the ESPN) and the independent research company APPLICA, in close association with the European Social Observatory.

It was established in July 2014 on the initiative of the European Commission to provide high quality and timely independent information, advice, analysis and expertise on social policy issues in the European Union and neighbouring countries. In particular, the ESPN supports the Commission in monitoring progress towards the EU's social protection and social inclusion objectives as set out in the Europe 2020 Strategy, the Social Open Method of Coordination and the EU Social Investment Package. It provides the Commission with a comprehensive overview of policies on social protection (i.e. pensions, healthcare and long-term care) and social inclusion in the countries covered, including their strengths and weaknesses, and identifies areas most in need of further social investment.

The ESPN brings together into a single network the work previously performed by two networks: the European Network of Independent Experts on Social Inclusion (which was managed by CEPS/INSTEAD between 2005 and 2013) and the Network responsible for the Analytical Support on the Socio-Economic Impact of Social Protection Reforms (ASISP). Thus, the ESPN is now the only EU funded European Network of national independent social policy experts. The ESPN is also managing the MISSOC (Mutual Information Systems on Social Protection) network of government correspondents on social protection in the participating countries.

Through its work, the ESPN assists the European Commission and participating countries both to strengthen and advance the role of social policies in national and European policy-making and to ensure that economic and financial policies better take into account social protection and social inclusion objectives. In addition, by producing information and analysis in an accessible way, one of the aims of the ESPN is to foster a high-quality debate on innovative policy solutions to key social challenges.

At the heart of the ESPN are country teams of independent experts on social protection and social inclusion policies. The Network covers 35 countries - the 28 EU Member States plus seven other countries (the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland and Turkey). It took CEPS/INSTEAD several months to meet the challenge



TEAM ESPN

of setting up these 35 country teams, which are headed by a national coordinator and supported by a central team of international independent social policy experts. In total, more than 110 national and international independent experts are actively involved in the ESPN. The ESPN central team is also responsible for managing the secretariat of the MISSOC network' which covers these 35 countries.

The tasks of the ESPN include inter alia:

- producing thematic reports assessing how well participating countries are tackling key social protection and social inclusion challenges
- preparing and regularly updating country profiles identifying key social protection/ inclusion challenges for each country and analysing policies in place or planned to tackle them
- preparing Flash Reports on significant policy developments in countries as they arise
- providing input into the European Commission's Knowledge Bank
- providing annual assessments of the progress each Member State is making towards the Europe 2020 social targets
- working with the national government MISSOC correspondents to produce comparative tables on each country's main social protection schemes

- **Project** ESPN (European Social Policy Network)
- **Project Managers** Eric Marlier together with Anne-Catherine Guio
- **Collaborators** APPLICA (Belgium), European Social Observatory (Belgium), KU-Leuven (Belgium), Hugh Frazer (National University of Ireland Maynooth), 35 teams of national independent experts (one team in each of the 35 European countries covered), Saskia Klosse (University of Maastricht, Netherlands), Frank Vandenbroucke (University KU Leuven, Belgium), ÖSB (Austria)
- **Duration** 07.2014 - 07.2015 (renewable up to three times, each time for one year)
- **Funding** European Commission

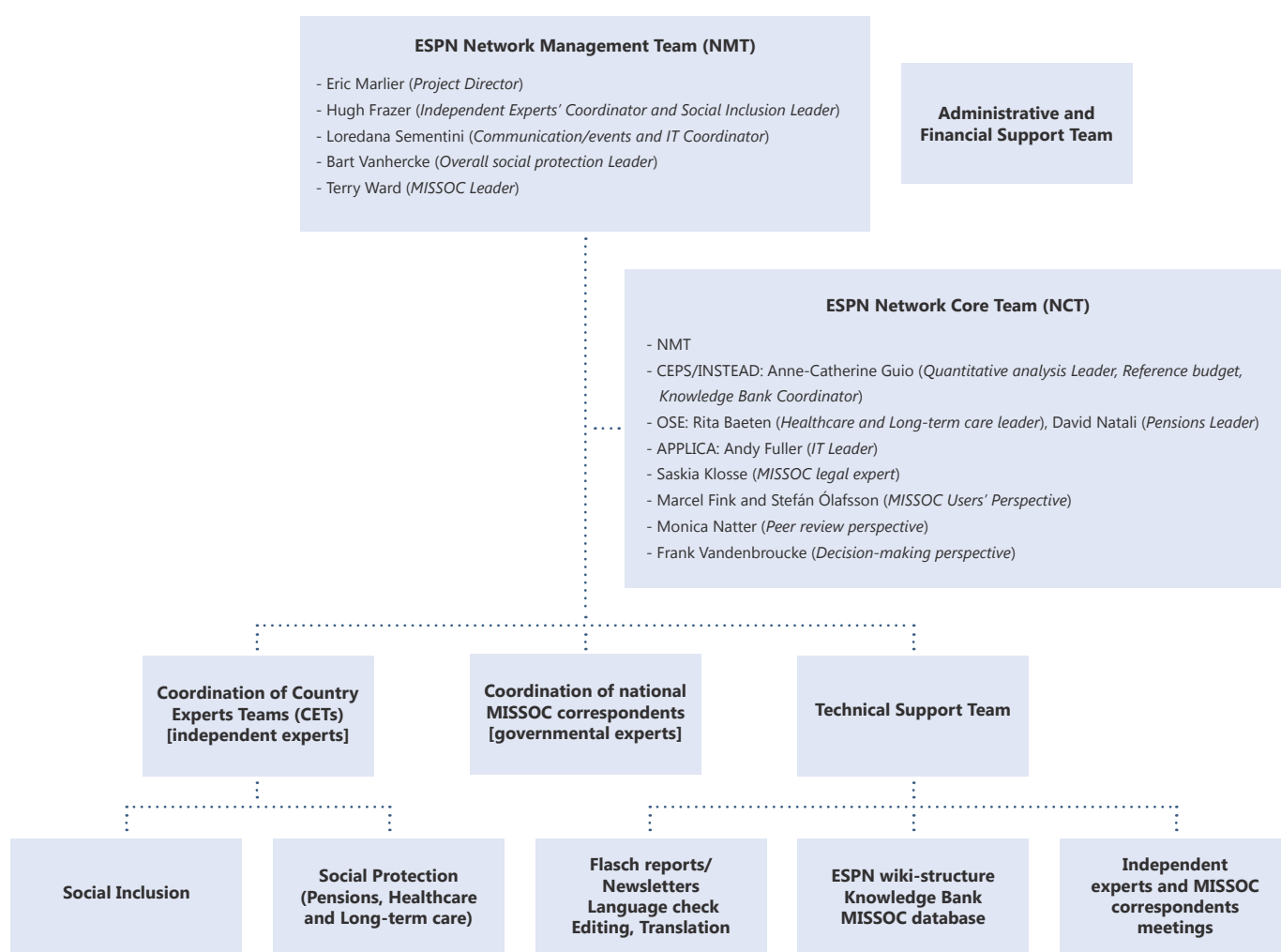


In September 2014, CEPS/INSTEAD organised the first international seminar of the ESPN independent experts in Brussels. The European Commission as well as each of the 35

country teams were represented at this gathering. A key topic addressed at this seminar was “social investment”, which independent experts will analyse throughout the

35 participating countries in their first 2015 thematic reports.

FIGURE 1 ESPN ORGANISATIONAL CHART



2014 International Conference on Comparative EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions

The Second Network for the analysis of EU-SILC (Net-SILC2) is managed by CEPS/INSTEAD. It consists of a group of institutions and researchers using the comparative EU data source *EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions* ("EU-SILC"). It is the successor of Net-SILC1 (December 2008-December 2010), which was also coordinated by CEPS/INSTEAD*. The primary aims of Net-SILC2 are:

- to carry out in-depth methodological work and comparative socioeconomic research using EU-SILC data
- to develop common tools and approaches regarding various aspects of data production
- to manage the overall scientific organisation (i.e. preparation of conference programme and selection of speakers and discussants) of the 2012 and 2014 international conferences on comparative EU statistics on income and living conditions

In October 2014, CEPS/INSTEAD and Eurostat (the Statistical Office of the European Union) jointly organised the 2014 International Conference on Comparative EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions in Lisbon. It was kindly hosted by Statistics Portugal in the wonderful premises of the Bank of Portugal. Papers presented at this conference were those prepared during the second half of the Net-SILC2 project. As many as six papers involved one or more CEPS/INSTEAD researchers, and among these papers five were co-authored with researchers outside CEPS/INSTEAD. The latter were from the University of Konstanz (Germany), the University of Lorraine

(France), the London School of Economics and Political Science (UK), the University of Essex (UK), IZA (Germany) and the University of Cardiff (UK). The papers prepared by Net-SILC2 researchers are important contributions to the development of the EU-SILC instrument and the EU social indicators. They also contribute to the wider appreciation of the uses that can be made of EU-SILC data in the context of the European Statistical System and the strengthening of the social dimension of the Europe 2020 agenda (in particular the Europe 2020 social inclusion target agreed upon by EU Heads of State and Government).

The conference was preceded by an international workshop on best practices in key domains for the EU-SILC revision, which was organised as part of the Net-SILC2/Eurostat conference.

* Readers interested can download the book on *"Income and living conditions in Europe"* that was prepared by Net-SILC1: Atkinson, A.B. and Marlier, E. (eds.) (2010). *"Income and living conditions in Europe"*, Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities (OPOCE), available at: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/en/web/products-statistical-books/-/KS-31-10-555>.

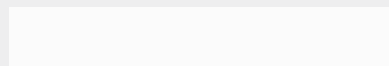




FIGURE 1
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE, LISBON



- Project Second Network for the analysis of EU-SILC (NET-SILC2)
- Project Managers Eric Marlier together with Anne-Catherine Guio
- Collaborators Net-SILC2 brings together expertise from 16 European partners: CEPS/INSTEAD (Net-SILC2 coordinator), six National Statistical Institutes (from Austria, Finland, France, Luxembourg, Norway and the UK), the Bank of Italy, and academics from 8 research bodies (Oxford University (UK), University of Southampton (UK), University of Antwerp (Belgium), University of Bristol (UK), University of Essex (UK), Stockholm University (Sweden), London School of Economics and Political Science (UK), Free University Berlin (Germany)).
- Duration 06.2011 - 05.2015
- Funding European Commission

Luna Bellani (University of Konstanz, Germany) and Michela Bia (CEPS/INSTEAD, Luxembourg): "The impact of growing up poor in the EU"

Francesco Andreoli and Alessio Fusco (CEPS/INSTEAD, Luxembourg): "The evolution of equality of opportunity across Europe: EU-SILC evidence"

Jean-Claude Ray (University of Lorraine, France) and Anne Reinstadler (CEPS/INSTEAD, Luxembourg): "The link between children and poverty transitions in Europe: the choice of the equivalence scale does matter"

Stephen Jenkins (London School of Economics and Political Science, UK; ISER (University of Essex), UK; IZA, Bonn, Germany) and Philippe Van Kerm (CEPS/INSTEAD, Luxembourg): "How does attrition affect estimates of persistent poverty rates? The case of EU-SILC"

Anne-Catherine Guio and Eric Marlier (CEPS/INSTEAD, Luxembourg) and Marco Pomati (University of Cardiff, UK): "Evolution of material deprivation over time: The impact of the great recession in EU countries"

Anne-Catherine Guio (CEPS/INSTEAD, Luxembourg) and Marco Pomati (University of Cardiff, UK): "How do European citizens cope with economic shocks? The longitudinal order of deprivation"

Most of these papers will be reworked to respond to discussants' and editors' comments, possibly updated on the basis of most recent EU-SILC data, shortened and edited to become chapters of a book. This book will include chapters based on the 2012 conference also organised jointly by Net-SILC2 and Eurostat and hosted by Statistics Austria.

2014



Meeting between the
Minister Claude Meisch
and the Board of
Administration

Mr. Claude Meisch, Minister of Higher Education and Research, and Mr. André Bauler, Secretary of State for Higher Education and Research visited the centre and met with members of the Board of Administration.



International scientific conference
"Will the demographic dividend contribute to the
African Emergence?"

CEPS/INSTEAD co-organised in Yaoundé a conference with four other institutes in providing organisational support to the Institute for Training and Demographic Research (IFORD) under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Economy, Planning and land settlement (MINEPAT) of Cameroon.

Member of the Board of
the National
Observatory of Poverty
and Social Exclusion
(ONPES, France)

Mr. Eric Marlier has been appointed as a board member of the National Observatory of Poverty and Social Exclusion (ONPES, France), under “academics and researchers [with] recognised competence in the field of poverty and exclusion.” Its mandate has been renewed by the French Government for a term of three years.

Relay Race for Life 2014: Always together!

Thirty of our colleagues alternated with each other on the track of the Centre National Sportif et Culturel (Coque), and thus contributed to the message of hope for all people affected by cancer and their families.



MAY

Signature of the pluriannual agreement with the Secretary of State for Higher Education and Research, Mr. Marc Hansen

The President Dr. Raymond Wagener and the CEO Prof. Dr. Hilmar Schneider met with their counterparts of the other public research centres and the University of Luxembourg, to sign the pluriannual agreements with Mr. Marc Hansen, Secretary of State for Higher Education and Research.



MAY

CEPS/INSTEAD edited a collective book titled:

"Social and Territorial Cohesion in Luxembourg."

JUNE

Mr. Marc Hansen, Secretary of State for Higher Education and Research visited the Centre

Mr. Marc Hansen accompanied by Mr. Léon Diederich, Government Counsellor, visited the Centre and meet the members of the Board of administration, as well as the Heads of Departments.

JULY

Nomination as member of a scientific advisory council for Demography & Politics in Germany

Dr. Bernhard Koeppen has been invited by Mr. Malu Dreyer, Minister President of Rhineland-Palatinate to join the federal state's newly founded scientific advisory council "Demography & Politics" (Wissenschaftlicher Beirat Demographiepolitik).



JULY

Contract for establishment and management of a "European Social Policy Network"

The European Commission launched in September 2013 a major call for tender for the establishment and management of a "European Social Policy Network" (ESPN). The bid submitted jointly by CEPS/INSTEAD and APPLICA with the support of the European Social Observatory (OSE) has been successful and the activities of the Network started shortly after.



AUGUST

Our Centre now has a Guesthouse at its disposal

CEPS/INSTEAD received the keys of its guesthouse on the site of Esch/Belval to house visitors and students in a welcoming structure of 30 residencies. The Centre shares the accommodation with the University of Luxembourg, CRP-Gabriel Lippmann and the CRP Henri Tudor.

OCTOBER

The keys of the Human Sciences House presented to the president Dr. Raymond Wagener

Mr. François Bausch, Minister of Infrastructure and Mr. Marc Hansen, Secretary of State for Higher Education and Research, handed over the keys to the new building where the Centre will move to in the near future.

NOVEMBER

The Georgescu Roegen Prize awarded to Dr. Arnaud Dupuy

The Georgescu-Roegen Prize is awarded each year by the Southern Economic Association for the best academic article published in the Southern Economic Journal.

Dr. Arnaud Dupuy (Head of the Department Labour Market) and Ass. Prof. Todd Sorensen (University of California, Riverside) were honored with this prestigious Prize by the Southern Economic Association.

NOVEMBER

Closing conference of the ACROSS project

ACROSS (Assessing the Socio-Cultural Effects on Mobility Behaviours in Cross-Border Areas) project has been funded by the National Research Fund of Luxembourg (FNR) under the CORE programme. The project has been coordinated by CEPS/INSTEAD who liaised with the following research partners: SAGE-Université de Strasbourg/CNRS, France and the Research Center METICES-Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium.

The closing conference aimed to present new empirical results of the project and discuss the findings with invited experts.



DECEMBER

Nomination of Dr. Christophe Sohn

Dr. Christophe Sohn has been nominated as a new member of the Board of Directors of the Association for Borderlands Studies (ABS) for a 3 years period (until 2017).

DECEMBER

Access to the employment for vulnerable groups

The colloquium RETEL titled "Access to the employment for vulnerable groups. Between instability, precariousness and exclusion from the labour market" welcomed not less than 120 participants.



CEPS
ANS
I N S T E A D

25th anniversary of CEPS/INSTEAD

On November 10th, 2014, our Centre turned a page in its history. 25 years after its creation, it was time to reflect on the past and its achievements and prepare to rise to the challenges of tomorrow.

A representation of staff from our Centre was welcomed to the Grand Ducal Palace to discuss future themes with His Royal Highness the Grand Duke Henri.

In the evening, the Centre organised an academic session in the presence of Mr. Marc Hansen, Secretary of State for Higher Education and Research, its partners and collaborators.

1989-2014

VUE GÉNÉRALE DE 1989 À 2014

NOS PRÉSIDENTS ET DIRECTEURS

NOS PRÉSIDENTS



Georges SCHROEDER
Président
de 2007 à 2012



Gaston SCHABER
Fondateur et Président
jusqu'en 2007



Pierre HAUSMAN
Directeur scientifique
de 2003 à 2007
et Directeur du Centre
de 2007 à 2012



Jos BERGHMAN
Président
de 2011 à 2012



Philippe VAN KERM
Directeur scientifique
faisant fonction,
de 2012 à 2013



Patrick BOUSCH
Directeur administratif
faisant fonction,
de 2012 à 2014



Raymond WAGENER
Président depuis 2012



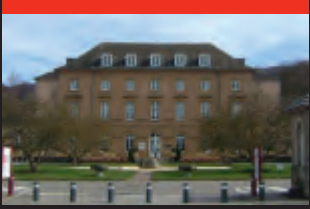
Hilmar SCHNEIDER
Directeur général depuis 2013

Délégation de compétences
de Georges Schroeder à
Prof. Jos Berghman, entre
2011 et 2012

NOS DIRECTEURS

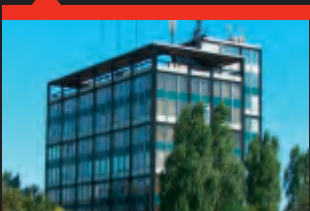
1989 - 1996

Château de Walferdange
WALFERDANGE



1996 - 2011

Tour Hadir
DIFFERDANGE

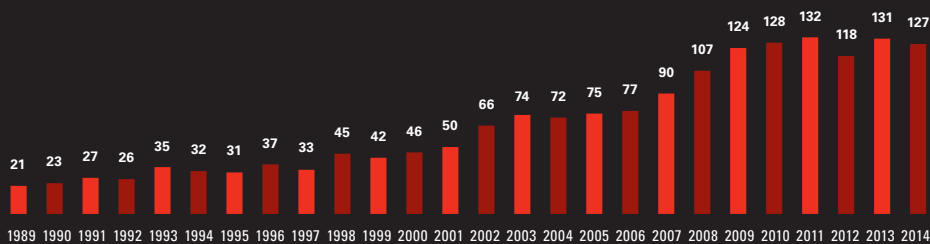


2011 - 2015

Bâtiment Dexia
ESCH/ALZETTE Belval

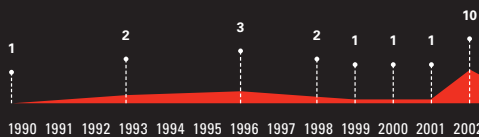


Evolution du personnel du CEPS/INSTEAD



Articles dans des revues à comité de lecture entre 1990 et 2014

Liste non-exhaustive avant 2002



De la loi du 10 novembre 1989 portant création du CEPS/INSTEAD
à la loi ayant pour objet l'organisation des Centres de Recherche publics

DENOMINATION

CEPS
Centre d'Etudes de Populations,
de Pauvreté et de Politiques
Socio-Economiques

LISER
Luxembourg Institute of
Socio-Economic Research

CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION

Modéré

Concentration du rôle du Conseil
d'administration sur des
positionnements stratégiques

Fort

Faible

Evitement des conflits d'intérêts

Fort

PERSONNEL ET STRUCTURE

Non formalisé

Rôle du Directeur général dans ses attributions
administratives et financières

Explicitement
formalisé

Non formalisé

Définition précise des fonctions du chercheur

Explicitement
formalisé

Non formalisé

Uniformisation du mode de recrutement des postes
à responsabilité avec l'Université du Luxembourg
et les autres Centres de Recherche publics

Explicitement
formalisé

Non formalisé

Structuration interne en départements et unités

Explicitement
formalisé

RELATIONS AVEC L'ETAT

Non formalisé
et non appliqué
avant 2008

Etablissement d'une convention pluriannuelle

Obligatoire

Non formalisé
et non appliqué
avant 2008

Garantie d'une assurance qualité par le biais d'une
évaluation externe

Obligatoire

COOPERATIONS

Faible

Incitation à la collaboration avec
l'Université du Luxembourg
et les autres Centres de Recherche publics

Fort

2015 ...

Maison des Sciences Humaines
ESCH/ALZETTE Belval



Ministères de tutelle et contrats de performance

Les Ministères de tutelle

Ministère d'État

Ministère de la Culture,
de l'Enseignement
Supérieur
et de la Recherche
Division recherche

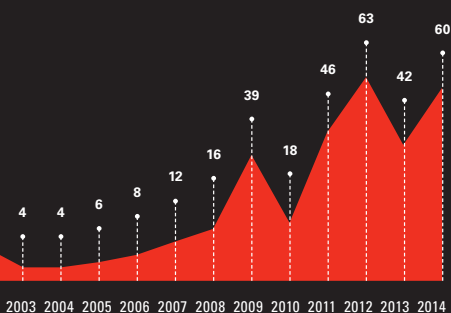
Ministère de
l'Enseignement Supérieur
et de la Recherche

Contrats de performance

CP1

CP2

CP3



1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017

COLLABORATION EUROPÉENNE DANS LE DOMAINE DE L'ÉVALUATION DES POLITIQUES SOCIALES

Quantifier la pauvreté et l'exclusion sociale au sein de l'Union européenne (U.E.)

2001

L'Union européenne avance de façon significative dans la lutte contre la pauvreté et l'exclusion sociale en adoptant 18 indicateurs européens d'inclusion sociale couvrant les domaines du revenu et des conditions de vie (emploi, éducation, logement, santé). Cette avancée a largement bénéficié de la conférence internationale organisée par la Présidence belge de l'Union européenne en septembre 2001, et en particulier de l'ouvrage académique « Social Indicators: The EU and Social Inclusion » rédigé dans ce contexte par quatre experts internationaux. Cet ouvrage a proposé entre autres le cadre méthodologique et conceptuel encore utilisé aujourd'hui pour le développement des indicateurs européens relatifs non seulement à l'inclusion sociale, mais aussi aux pensions, aux soins de santé et aux soins de longue durée.

2005

La Présidence luxembourgeoise de l'Union européenne poursuit les travaux initiés par la Présidence belge, et charge le même



groupe d'experts de coordonner une conférence internationale destinée à discuter leurs propositions concrètes pour renforcer le suivi (monitoring) des politiques d'inclusion sociale des Etats membres et la mesure de l'impact de celles-ci sur les revenus et les conditions des citoyens de l'Union. Ces propositions et le rapport qui les accompagne ont ensuite été affinées et actualisées, complétées par diverses analyses statistiques. Les résultats se retrouvent dans un ouvrage intitulé « The EU and Social Inclusion. Facing the challenges ».

Evaluer les politiques d'inclusion sociale au sein de l'Union européenne (U.E.)

2005-2013

Le CEPS/INSTEAD décroche successivement trois appels d'offre européens et assure ainsi la coordination d'un réseau international d'experts indépendants (non-gouvernementaux) spécialisés dans l'évaluation des politiques d'inclusion sociale. Ce réseau s'est progressivement étendu pour couvrir en 2013 pas moins de 34 pays : les 28 pays de l'U.E. ainsi que l'ex-République

yougoslave de Macédoine, l'Islande, la Finlande, le Liechtenstein, la Serbie et la Turquie.

2014

Le CEPS/INSTEAD et APPLICA joignent leurs forces et décrochent un appel d'offre européen prestigieux : la mise sur pied d'un tout nouveau réseau européen : l'European Social Policy Network (ESPN). Celui-ci couvre 35 pays : les 34 pays susmentionnés plus la Suisse. ESPN a deux grandes composantes. D'une part, 35 équipes d'experts non-gouvernementaux sont chargées d'analyser les politiques sociales des pays couverts non seulement dans le domaine de l'inclusion sociale, mais aussi des pensions, des soins de santé et des soins de longue durée. Au total, ces équipes mobilisent pas moins de 100 experts. D'autre part, ESPN assure également la coordination des experts gouvernementaux chargés du Mutual Information System on Social Protection (MISSOC), le système d'information mutuelle sur la protection sociale mis en place par l'Union européenne, afin de disposer de données complètes, comparables entre elles et actualisées de manière régulière sur les systèmes de protection sociale nationaux.

IMPALLA AN ADVANCED ACADEMIC DEGREE IN INTERNATIONAL COMPARATIVE SOCIAL POLICY ANALYSIS

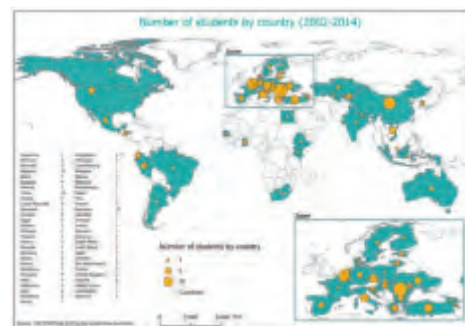


IMPALLA

Le soutien financier et politique du Premier Ministre, Monsieur Jean-Claude Juncker, et de Madame la Ministre de la Culture, de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche, Herta Hennicot-Schoepges a rendu possible la création du Master international IMPALLA à travers

la mise en place d'un consortium regroupant les universités de Leuven, Nancy et Tilburg, puis plus tard de Luxembourg.

Le 19 Août 2002 le CEPS/INSTEAD accueille à Differdange la première promotion du Master International en Politiques sociales.



Depuis 2002, le programme a accueilli 188 étudiants issus de 55 pays différents. 177 ont été diplômés et plus d'une vingtaine de professeurs ont assuré les cours durant ces 12 années.

L'OBSERVATOIRE DE L'HABITAT



Octobre 2002 - Visite de Monseigneur le Grand-Duc Henri sur le stand de la cellule de recherche GEODE du CEPS/INSTEAD à la Semaine du Logement, avec M. Patrick Bousch, responsable de la cellule.

Du fait de son implication dans les questions liées au logement, le CEPS/INSTEAD a été convié par le Ministère du Logement à présenter ses travaux sur la question, lors de la Semaine du Logement (4-8 octobre 2002).

Depuis les années 1990, le Grand-Duché du Luxembourg connaît une pénurie de logements avec une forte augmentation des prix. Le gouvernement souhaite alors mieux connaître et comprendre les raisons de ce phénomène. Dans le cadre des travaux réalisés sur le logement, le CEPS/INSTEAD a été à l'origine de la création d'un Observatoire de l'Habitat à la demande du Ministère du Logement.

L'Observatoire de l'Habitat, service du Ministère du Logement est créé en 2003. Il vise à informer le grand public sur les questions relatives au logement et à l'habitat, et également à fournir une assistance à la planification de la politique du logement. Ainsi, l'Observatoire de l'Habitat a été le premier à pouvoir déterminer des indicateurs de prix des logements pour l'ensemble des communes luxembourgeoises, ainsi que le potentiel foncier constructible dans chaque périmètre constructible du pays. Depuis se sont ajoutés des indicateurs des prix enregistrés, les prix du foncier, et la consommation foncière accompagné par le nombre de logements construits et habités. Durant ces 10 dernières années, d'autres thèmes ont pu être développés plus ponctuellement, comme le confort des ménages, la mobilité résidentielle,...

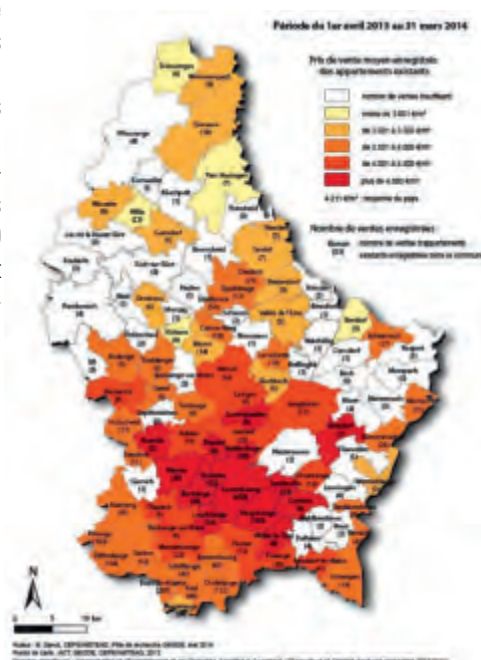


Septembre 2013:

Stand de l'Observatoire de l'Habitat pour la Semaine Nationale du Logement

Les publications de l'Observatoire de l'Habitat du Ministère du Logement, en collaboration avec le CEPS/INSTEAD, peuvent être consultées à l'adresse suivante :

<http://observatoire.ceps.lu/index.cfm>





ÉTUDE PIONNIÈRE SUR LA PAUVRETÉ QUI A PERMIS LA CRÉATION DU REVENU MINIMUM GARANTI (R.M.G.)

1974

Gaston Schaber se voit confier par la Commission européenne la présidence du 1er séminaire européen de lutte contre la pauvreté. En tant que représentant du Luxembourg, il soumet un projet d'étude sur la pauvreté persistante dans 7 régions de cinq pays industrialisés (Belgique, Pays-Bas, Luxembourg, France et Allemagne).

1978-1980

Le Groupe d'Etude pour les Problèmes de la Pauvreté (GEPP) asbl réalise une 1ère étude sur la pauvreté persistante pour le compte de la Commission des communautés européennes. Le rapport compte 8 volumes, soit 1800 pages.

1980-1982

Le GEPP asbl réalise à nouveau pour la Commission des communautés européennes une étude complémentaire à la précédente qui consiste en un « Approfondissement de l'étude transnationale ayant pour objet la pauvreté persistante. » Le rapport est intitulé : « Processus de paupérisation dans les groupes à risque élevé de déprivation ».



1986

Loi du 26 juillet 1986 : le premier droit légal au soutien est établi par le droit au RMG en 1986.



Ces travaux sur la pauvreté menés sur base de ces études comparatives ont conduit au développement des futures enquêtes sur les conditions de vie des ménages dès 1985, le PSELL- Panel Socio-Economique « Liewen zu Lëtzebuerg ».



LES CHANGEMENTS STATUTAIRES DU CENTRE



Prof. Gaston Schaber

1978

Création du Groupe d'Etude pour les Problèmes de la Pauvreté (GEPP) a.s.b.l.

1983

Création du Centre d'Etudes de Populations, de Pauvreté et de Politiques Socio-économiques (CEPS) a.s.b.l.

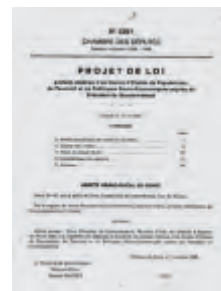
1986

Création du Centre d'Etudes de Populations, de Pauvreté et de Politiques Socio-économiques / International Networks for Studies in Technology Environment, Alternatives, Development (CEPS/INSTEAD) a.s.b.l.

1989

Projet de loi n°3261 portant création du Centre d'Etudes de Populations, de Pauvreté et de Politiques Socio-économiques auprès du Président du Gouvernement.

Loi du 10 novembre portant création du Centre d'Etudes de Populations, de Pauvreté et de Politiques Socio-économiques auprès du Ministère d'Etat. Mémorial A-N°72 du 23 novembre 1989.



30 ANS D'ENQUÊTES ET PLUS DE 100 000 MÉNAGES ENQUÊTÉS

1983

Le projet LIS (Luxembourg Income Study) est créé sous le sponsoring commun du Gouvernement du Luxembourg et du CEPS a.s.b.l. Un de ses objectifs est d'élaborer une base de données contenant des micro-données sociales et économiques collectées dans des enquêtes sur les ménages à travers des pays différents. Plus de 250 working papers LIS ont été publiés entre 1983 et 2001, année où la LIS est devenue indépendante du CEPS/INSTEAD.

1985

Pionnier dans la collecte des données longitudinales, le CEPS a.s.b.l. lance le PSELL, Panel Socio-Economique «Liewen zu Lëtzebuerg», sur les conditions de vie des ménages au Luxembourg, en collaboration avec l'ADEPS qui met en place le 1er panel de ménages en France, localisé en Lorraine. C'est aussi la naissance d'autres panels en Europe comme le SOEP en Allemagne (1984), et le BHPS en Grande-Bretagne (1991). La première publication issue de cette enquête se fait en 1987.

1986

Le projet PACO (PAnel COmparability) représente une tentative novatrice et centralisée de créer l'infrastructure technique pour les études comparatives des politiques sociales à l'échelle européenne et internationale, à travers la création d'une base de données de variables comparatives pour les différents pays.

1994

La version luxembourgeoise de **l'ECHP** (European Household Panel study) succède au PSELL. C'est le premier panel européen harmonisé sur les conditions de vie et de revenu des ménages, et le premier panel européen de ménages qui a combiné plusieurs thèmes, tels que la santé, l'éducation, le logement, l'immigration, la démographie et les caractéristiques de l'emploi. L'enquête s'étend jusqu'en 2001. La première vague de 1994 concerne un échantillon de plus de 60 000 ménages interrogés dans les 12 états membres, dont le Luxembourg.

1998

Lancement du **projet CHER** (Consortium of Household panels for European socio-economic Research) supporté par le programme FP7 de la Commission européenne de 1998 à 2002. Il a pour objectif d'offrir une base de données comparative pour des études longitudinales sur les ménages en harmonisant et intégrant des sets de micro-données à partir d'une large variété de panels nationaux indépendants et de l'ECHP.

1999

L'enquête EVS (European Values Study) fait partie du programme d'enquêtes européen EVS réalisé dans 33 pays européens. Il s'agit de la troisième vague d'enquêtes au niveau européen (1981, 1990) et de la première au Luxembourg. Elle permet de recueillir des informations sur les croyances, les valeurs, les attitudes et les opinions des individus à propos de thèmes tels que la société, la politique, le travail, la famille, la religion, l'intégration ... La vague suivante sera réalisée en 2008 également par le CEPS/INSTEAD.

2000

L'enquête CIS (Community Innovation Survey) a pour objet l'étude de l'engagement en matière d'innovation des entreprises des pays de l'Union européenne, sur base de la production de micro-données comparables. Cette enquête destinée à Eurostat et au STATEC a été mise en œuvre par le CEPS/INSTEAD, sur une base quadriennale puis biennale, de 2000 à 2012.

2001

L'enquête ICT (Information and Communication Technology Usage by Enterprises Survey) coordonnée par Eurostat est réalisée annuellement dans toute l'Union européenne. Elle permet de créer des indicateurs de comparaison internationale sur l'utilisation des Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication (TIC) par les entreprises. Elle sera réalisée par le CEPS/INSTEAD entre 2001 et 2013.

2003

L'enquête PSELL devient EU-SILC (Statistiques européennes sur le revenu et les conditions de vie), et constitue la source de référence européenne en matière de statistiques comparatives sur la répartition des revenus et l'inclusion sociale au niveau européen. L'année 2014 représente la 12ème vague de l'enquête. L'enquête européenne sur les conditions de vie des ménages est pilotée par EUROSTAT et réalisée par le CEPS/INSTEAD pour le compte du STATEC.

Lancement de l'enquête ESS (European Social Survey). Cette enquête, soutenue par le Fonds National de la Recherche, permet d'analyser comparativement les attitudes et les comportements socio-politiques des citoyens des différents pays. Au Luxembourg, le CEPS/INSTEAD a réalisé cette enquête dans le cadre du programme «Vivre demain au Luxembourg (VIVRE)» du Fonds National de la Recherche. La deuxième vague sera réalisée en 2004/2005 par le CEPS/INSTEAD, également avec le soutien du Fonds National de la Recherche.

2010

Enquête sur le comportement financier des ménages luxembourgeois et frontaliers (patrimoine, revenus, emprunts, accession à la propriété). Coordonnée par la Banque centrale européenne et réalisée dans chaque pays de la zone Euro, cette enquête est conduite par le CEPS/INSTEAD au Luxembourg pour le compte de la Banque centrale du Luxembourg. La seconde vague de cette enquête a lieu en 2014.

2013

SHARE (Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe) est une enquête sur la santé, le vieillissement et la retraite. Lancée en 2004, elle est devenue une source d'information unique pour la recherche en Europe. En 2013, le Luxembourg a rejoint, pour une première vague, 20 autres pays européens, et se prépare à lancer une seconde vague en 2015.

Cette liste n'est pas exhaustive.

A noter que d'autres enquêtes sont réalisées au niveau national pour le compte d'acteurs publics tels que les ministères.



LE PROJET LUXEMBOURG INCOME STUDY (LIS) INITIÉ PAR LE CEPS/INSTEAD

1982

Première réunion entre les chercheurs d'Europe et des Etats-Unis d'Amérique à la Clark University.

1983



Equipe LIS à Walferdange

Lancement de la LIS - Luxembourg Income Study. Le Prof. Gaston Schaber engage le Prof.

Tim Smeeding, sur les recommandations du Prof. Rainwater et du Prof. Rein. La première base de données a été développée par Geoffrey Stephenson et Günther Schmaus.

1987

Conférence « The changing well-being of the aged and children in the United States: Intertemporal and international perspectives » au Centre du Parlement européen. Conférence organisée par Gaston Schaber, président du CEPS/INSTEAD a.s.b.l. et Premier Conseiller du Premier Ministre Jacques Santer, Tim Smeeding, Barbara Torrey et John Palmer.

1994

En parallèle à la LIS, création de la Luxembourg Employment Study (LES).

1996

Emménagement de la LIS à Differdange avec le CEPS/INSTEAD.



1999-2001

Prof. Tim Smeeding est vice-président du bureau du conseil d'administration du CEPS/INSTEAD et Prof. Lee Rainwater, président du conseil scientifique du CEPS/INSTEAD.

2001

Indépendance de la LIS vis-à-vis du CEPS/INSTEAD.



L'ASSURANCE DÉPENDANCE ÉVALUÉE PAR LE CEPS/INSTEAD

1996

L'étude pilote du CEPS/INSTEAD sur « la mesure de la dépendance » sert à l'élaboration du projet de loi sur l'assurance dépendance.



nouveau risque de la sécurité sociale au même titre que la maladie, l'accident du travail, l'invalidité et la vieillesse. Mise en place en 1999, l'assurance dépendance est la branche la plus récente de la sécurité sociale. La dépendance est définie comme le besoin, important et régulier, d'assistance d'une tierce personne pour effectuer les actes essentiels de la vie.

2005

Loi du 23 décembre modifiant différentes dispositions du Code des assurances sociales en matière d'assurance dépendance (Mémorial A-N°125), notamment en introduisant le concept de qualité.

dépendance. L'étude a porté sur les bénéficiaires à domicile. 83% de l'échantillon comportant 1 500 sujets choisis au hasard parmi 5 436 bénéficiaires ont participé à l'étude. La collecte des données a été réalisée dans un entretien en face à face.

2007

Le CEPS/INSTEAD et la Cellule d'évaluation et d'orientation de l'assurance dépendance présentent, en présence de Monsieur le Ministre de la Santé et de la Sécurité Sociale, les résultats de l'étude de 2006 sur la satisfaction des bénéficiaires dans le cadre de l'assurance dépendance.

1998



La loi n° 48 du 19 juin 1998 portant introduction d'une assurance dépendance est votée. Par cette loi, la dépendance est reconnue comme un

2006

Sur demande du Ministère de la Santé et de la Sécurité Sociale, le CEPS/ INSTEAD et la Cellule d'évaluation et d'orientation de l'assurance dépendance réalisent une enquête de satisfaction des bénéficiaires de l'assurance



LE SANS-ABRISME AU CŒUR DES PRÉOCCUPATIONS NATIONALES

1990-2007

Le CEPS/INSTEAD réalise des rapports sur la situation du sans-abrisme pour le compte de la Fédération Européenne des Associations Nationales Travaillant avec les Sans-Abri (F.E.A.N.T.S.A.) et du Ministère de la Famille.

1994-1996

Sous l'impulsion de la F.E.A.N.T.S.A., un dénombrement des personnes exposées à l'exclusion liée au logement a été mené par le CEPS/INSTEAD.

2006

Le CEPS/INSTEAD réalise une étude sur l'exclusion liée au logement au Luxembourg, basée sur une enquête menée durant une semaine, auprès d'une quarantaine d'organismes et d'associations œuvrant sur le terrain. Il a ainsi été dénombré sur une semaine 715 personnes n'ayant pas de « chez-soi » (personnes sans-abri, vivant en foyer d'hébergement, en

logement précaire ou encore en logement inadéquat [càd sans le confort minimal décent requis]). Le CEPS/INSTEAD participe à la « Rencontre participative pour l'Inclusion sociale », organisée par l'E.A.P.N. (European Anti Poverty Network) Lëtzebuerg.

2007

Le CEPS/INSTEAD publie un rapport lié à une étude réalisée en 2006 et intitulé : « L'exclusion liée au logement des personnes prises en charge par les centres de jour, les foyers de nuit, les centres d'accueil, et les logements encadrés : dénombrement et caractéristiques ».



2011

Le CEPS/INSTEAD participe à une plateforme de collaboration initiée par le Ministère de la Famille et de l'Intégration. Ses représen-

tants élaborent un rapport intitulé : « D'un état des lieux vers une stratégie nationale contre l'exclusion liée au logement et au sans-abrisme ».

2013

Madame Marie-Josée Jacobs, Ministre de la Famille et de l'Intégration, présente la « stratégie nationale contre le sans-abrisme et l'exclusion liée au logement ». Cette stratégie est issue des discussions menées par la plateforme de collaboration. Elle est adoptée par le Gouvernement en date du 18 janvier, et s'étend sur la période de 2013 à 2020.

2014

Le CEPS/INSTEAD est chargé par le Ministère du Logement et le Ministère de la Famille et de l'Intégration de réaliser un tableau de bord de l'exclusion liée au logement.

ÉTUDE INÉDITE SUR LE SECTEUR ASSOCIATIF AU LUXEMBOURG

Depuis la première année internationale du volontariat en 2001, le CEPS/INSTEAD est impliqué dans les mesures en faveur du travail volontaire. Il a participé à l'élaboration d'une Charte du Bénévolat, et est membre permanent du Conseil Supérieur du Bénévolat. Ainsi, il produit la majorité des études au Luxembourg sur la thématique du volontariat et des ONG. Ces publications ont d'ailleurs été utilisées comme source de référence à la proposition de loi sur le congé associatif.



C'est grâce à son expertise dans le domaine du volontariat que le CEPS/INSTEAD s'est vu confier une étude portant sur l'ensemble du secteur associatif au Luxembourg par l'Œuvre Nationale de Secours Grande-Duchesse Charlotte.

« L'œuvre Nationale de Secours Grande-Duchesse Charlotte est un établissement public jouissant de la personnalité civile et soumis à la tutelle du Ministère d'Etat. Elle a pour objet de soutenir des organismes œuvrant dans le domaine philanthropique en vue de les aider à réaliser les objectifs que ceux-ci se sont posés. Elle soutient ainsi des programmes et projets notamment dans le domaine social, culturel et sportif et participe aux dépenses des offices sociaux communaux et du Fonds National de Solidarité au moyen des recettes générées en particulier par la Loterie Nationale ».

Etude jusque-là inédite au Luxembourg, son objet était double : à la fois, dresser un bilan des activités associatives au Luxembourg et identifier les besoins des bénéficiaires non couverts ou insuffisamment pris en charge par le secteur associatif. Ainsi, l'étude a permis d'acquérir une meilleure connaissance, non seulement des activités

des associations, mais également des différents acteurs du monde associatif, qu'il s'agisse des fondateurs, des bénévoles ou des salariés, et des liens que ces derniers tissent avec le reste de la société.

Sur base des résultats de l'étude du CEPS/INSTEAD, l'Œuvre Nationale de Secours Grande-Duchesse Charlotte a poursuivi ses efforts pour approfondir ses connaissances sur le secteur associatif au Luxembourg et cela par une approche qualitative des besoins par secteurs. En effet, elle organise depuis 2011 des échanges, sous forme de tables rondes, entre les acteurs clés des différents secteurs de la philanthropie. Le CEPS/INSTEAD a été invité à introduire les premières tables rondes en présentant les résultats de l'enquête et plus particulièrement les résultats concernant à chaque fois un secteur spécifique, comme la culture ou le sport, ou un thème transversal, comme par exemple la violence.

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Nominated January 2015

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COMMUNICATION & EVENTS

LIBRARY & DOCUMENTATION

FACILITY MANAGEMENT

Doctoral Students

Carole BLOND-HANTEN

Place et rôle des partenaires sociaux dans la mise en œuvre de l'égalité entre femmes et hommes au Luxembourg: une approche sociologique.

DOCTORAL SCHOOL: UNIVERSITY OF LOUVAIN, BELGIUM
CEPS/INSTEAD SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR: ADRIEN THOMAS

Monique BORSENBARGER

Social cohesion in Europe and risks of cleavages.

DOCTORAL SCHOOL: INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH (ISER), ESSEX, UK

Marie-Sophie CALLENS

Attitudes towards integration and perceived ethnic threat.

DOCTORAL SCHOOL: K.U. LEUVEN, BELGIUM.
CEPS/INSTEAD SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR: MARIA NOEL PI ALPERIN

Tim CASSIERS

Competition versus cooperation in cross-border metropolitan regions

DOCTORAL SCHOOL: K.U. LEUVEN, BELGIUM
CEPS/INSTEAD SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR: CHRISTOPHE SOHN

Vincent DAUTEL

L'innovation et la croissance intra-régionale de l'emploi : analyses empiriques à l'échelle de l'entreprise au sein du Luxembourg.

DOCTORAL SCHOOL: UNIVERSITÉ DE STRASBOURG, FRANCE

Pierre DIAS

Project ACROSS Trajectories and positions of the daily mobility: spatial, social and cognitive dimensions.

DOCTORAL SCHOOL: UNIVERSITY OF STRASBOURG, FRANCE.
CEPS/INSTEAD SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR: PHILIPPE GERBER

Guillaume DREVON

SPAM - SPAtial cognition of borders through daily Mobility. Case study in the Greater Region and the urban area of Grenoble.

DOCTORAL SCHOOL: UNIVERSITÉ DE GRENOBLE, FRANCE
CEPS/INSTEAD SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR: OLIVIER KLEIN

Fanny ETIENNE-ROBERT

Evolution du pouvoir normatif des partenaires sociaux dans la réglementation du temps de travail.

DOCTORAL SCHOOL: UNIVERSITY OF JENA, GERMANY
CEPS/INSTEAD SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR: ADRIEN THOMAS

Maxime FREMOND

COSMELUX: Counter urban sprawl in the metropolitan area of Luxembourg.

DOCTORAL SCHOOL: UNIVERSITY OF FRANCHE-COMTÉ, BESANÇON, FRANCE
CEPS/INSTEAD SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR: PHILIPPE GERBER

Laura HERZOG

Transboundary Micropollution Regulation in Europe: The Definition of Appropriate Management Scales – An Interdisciplinary Approach.

DOCTORAL SCHOOL: UNIVERSITÉ DE BERNE, SWITZERLAND
CEPS/INSTEAD SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR: CHRISTOPHE SOHN

Valentine JUDGE

Smart Boundary

DOCTORAL SCHOOL: UNIVERSITÉ DE FRANCHE-COMTÉ, BESANÇON, FRANCE
CEPS/INSTEAD SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR: OLIVIER KLEIN

Bora KIM

An enquiry into the causal links between disability, socioeconomic disadvantages and poor outcomes in the labour market.

DOCTORAL SCHOOL: K.U. LEUVEN, BELGIUM.
CEPS/INSTEAD SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR: BERTRAND VERHEYDEN

Irina KYZYMA

The effects of social policy on poverty dynamics.

DOCTORAL SCHOOL: BREMEN UNIVERSITY, GERMANY
CEPS/INSTEAD SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR: ALESSIO FUSCO

Monika MAMINSKAITE

The effects of contemporary labour force patterns on economic voting throughout Europe

DOCTORAL SCHOOL: UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, UK.
CEPS/INSTEAD SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR: ADRIEN THOMAS

Gintare MAZEIKAITE

Health Inequality

DOCTORAL SCHOOL: MAASTRICHT UNIVERSITY, NL.
CEPS/INSTEAD SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR: MARIA NOEL PI ALPERIN

Peggy NDODJANG

Project TWAIN: Impact of Information and Communication Technologies on the decentralisation of decision making and the organisation of communications in teams: An experimental approach.

DOCTORAL SCHOOL: UNIVERSITY OF MONTPELLIER, FRANCE
CEPS/INSTEAD SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR: ADRIEN THOMAS

Julien SCHIEBEL

Prospective evaluation of transport planning policies through the concept of cross-border sustainable mobility. Application to the Greater Region.

DOCTORAL SCHOOL: UNIVERSITÉ DE ROUEN, UNIVERSITÉ DE LORRAINE, FRANCE
CEPS/INSTEAD SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR: PHILIPPE GERBER

Nora STAMBOLIC

Cross-border metropolitan integration and multinational firms' networks: the cases of Luxembourg and Geneva.

DOCTORAL SCHOOL: UNIVERSITÉ DE LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND
CEPS/INSTEAD SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR: CHRISTOPHE SOHN

Patrick THILL

Dynamics and limits of Europeanisation? The implementation of European employment policies as regards youth unemployment in Luxembourg.

DOCTORAL SCHOOL: UNIVERSITÉ LIBRE DE BRUXELLES, BELGIUM
CEPS/INSTEAD SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR: ADRIEN THOMAS

Nadja VICTOR

PAWLUX - Modeling Pedestrian Accessibility in a Daily Mobility Frame: The Luxembourg-City case.

DOCTORAL SCHOOL: UNIVERSITÉ JEAN MONNET, SAINT-ÉTIENNE, FRANCE
CEPS/INSTEAD SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR: OLIVIER KLEIN

COMPLETION OF PhDs

Anna DIOP CHRISTENSEN

The effect of welfare and labour market institutions on the labour market outcomes of immigrants in Europe.

THESIS DEFENDED: NOVEMBER, 28, 2014. AALBORG UNIVERSITY, CENTRE FOR COMPARATIVE WELFARE STUDIES.
DIRECTOR: JORGEN GOUL-ANDERSEN,
CEPS/INSTEAD SUPERVISOR: PHILIPPE VAN KERM

Christian LAMOUR

Mouvements et tremblements dans la civilisation métropolitaine des gratuits sur les marges étatiques et démocratiques de l'Europe.

THÈSE DE DOCTORAT EN SCIENCES DE L'INFORMATION ET DE LA COMMUNICATION

THESIS DEFENDED: 17 NOVEMBRE 2014, UNIVERSITÉ DE LORRAINE, CENTRE DE RECHERCHE SUR LES MÉDIATIONS (CREM)
DIRECTOR : PROFESSEUR JACQUES WALTER

Visiting Scholars

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**University of Technology of
Compiègne (France)**

ENHANCING MULTI-LABEL CLASSIFICATION FOR
LAND USE PREDICTION.

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**Concordia University, Montreal
(Canada)**

INTEGRATED LAND-USE TRANSPORT MODELING
FOR SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY PLANNING.

Prof. F. DEVICIENTI

University of Turin (Italy)

CHANGES IN WAGE INEQUALITY, FIRM WAGE
POLICIES AND ASSORTATIVE MATCHING:
EVIDENCE FROM MATCHED EMPLOYER-
EMPLOYEE DATA.

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University of Salerno (Italy)

VEHICULAR COMMUNICATION FOR INTEGRATED
SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY AND TRAVEL
BEHAVIOUR SIMULATION (VESUVE).

Prof. C. LE BAS

University Lumière Lyon 2 (France)

CSR, ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE AND FIRM
PERFORMANCE.

Mr. A. MERCATANTI

Bank of Italy, Rome (Italy)

EXPLOITING SECONDARY OUTCOMES IN
PRINCIPAL STRATIFICATION FRAMEWORKS
WHEN THE PRIMARY OUTCOME IS CENSORED
BY DEATH.

Prof. Ronald L. OAXACA

University of Arizona, Tucson (USA)

GENDER DIFFERENCES AMONG ECONOMISTS
IN FIELDS OF SPECIALIZATION.

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University of Turin (Italy)

EXPECTED BEQUEST AND LABOR MARKET
BEHAVIOR AT RETIREMENT.

Prof. J. W. SCOTT

**Karelian Institute - University of
Eastern Finland, Joensuu (Finland)**

URBAN BORDERS AS POLITICAL RESOURCES:
CONFLICTS BETWEEN "VALUE CAPTURE" AND
CO-OPERATION.

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Kent State University, Ohio (USA)

REFERENCE GROUPS AND JOB SATISFACTION.

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FRANCE

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ISRAEL

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Economist, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco

USA

Prof. D. WILLIAMS

Professor of Economics, Kent State University, Ohio

USA

Research seminars & training sessions

RESEARCH SEMINARS

JANUARY

SEMILUX III: Trends in pension income / Statistical matching.

JORG NEUGSCHWENDER (LIS - LUXEMBOURG INCOME STUDY, LUXEMBOURG) AND AURA LEULESCU (EUROSTAT, LUXEMBOURG)

Sequence Alignment Analysis of Activity-Travel Patterns' Variability Using Eight Weeks' Diary Dat.

PROF. DR. CHANG-HYEON JOH (KYUNG HEE UNIVERSITY SEOUL, SOUTH KOREA & EINDHOVEN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, NETHERLANDS)

Putting Structure on the RD Design: Social Transfers and Youth Inactivity in France.

KARINA DOORLEY (IZA - INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF LABOR, BONN, GERMANY)

Traveler behavior and values: quantifying choice utilities accounting for learning, habits, risk attitude and information uncertainty.

FRANCESCO VITI (FACULTY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATION, UNIVERSITY OF LUXEMBOURG)

FEBRUARY

Colouring Outside the Lines? The Impact of National-Level Politics on Cross-Border Trade in West Africa.

LEENA HOFFMANN (CEPS/INSTEAD, LUXEMBOURG)

SEMILUX IV: Migration background and subjective well-being / Student and worker mobility under university and government competition.

ANDREAS HADJAR (UNIVERSITY OF LUXEMBOURG) AND BERTRAND VERHEYDEN (CEPS/INSTEAD, LUXEMBOURG)

Temporary Foreign Workers and Interprovincial Mobility in Canada.

MICHEL BEINE (UNIVERSITY OF LUXEMBOURG AND CESIFO, GERMANY) AND SERGE COULOMBE (UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA, CANADA)

MARCH

An impact analysis of the impact of climate change and adaptation policies on the forestry sector in Quebec. A dynamic macro-micro framework.

LUC SAVARD (UNIVERSITY OF SHERBROOKE, CANADA)

SEMILUX V: Single Again? Asset and Portfolio Changes due to Shock / Dynamics of income volatility 1971-2007 in the US: Increasing income instability among the poor.

EVA SIERMINSKA (CEPS/INSTEAD, LUXEMBOURG) AND ANNE HARTUNG (UNIVERSITY OF LUXEMBOURG)

The impact of Health Insurance on Stockholding: A Regression Discontinuity Approach

DIMITRIS CHRISTELIS (CSEF - CENTRE FOR STUDIES IN ECONOMICS AND FINANCE, ITALY)

LucSim – Land-Use Change Simulation.

JEAN-PHILIPPE ANTONI, GILLES VUIDEL (LABORATOIRE THÉMA, CNRS-UNIVERSITÉ DE FRANCHE-COMTÉ, FRANCE) AND VALENTINE JUDGE (CEPS/INSTEAD LUXEMBOURG, LABORATOIRE THÉMA, CNRS-UNIVERSITÉ DE FRANCHE-COMTÉ, FRANCE)

Joint seminar with EIB: Is the gender gap in finance influenced by a gap in familiarity? The effect of a pink portfolio on investment decisions.

HENRIETTE PRAST (TILBURG UNIVERSITY, NETHERLANDS)

APRIL

The long-term impact of motivation on survival in self-employment and on firm growth.

ALEXANDROS KRITIKOS (UNIVERSITY OF POTSDAM, DIW - GERMAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH, BERLIN AND IZA - INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF LABOR, BONN, GERMANY)

SEMILUX VI: Falling behind or catching up? Cross-country evidence in intra-generational wages mobility through pseudo panels/Accounting for changes in the distribution of household income by its sources.

MARCO LILLA (LIS - LUXEMBOURG INCOME STUDY, LUXEMBOURG) AND IRYNA KYZYMA (CEPS/INSTEAD, LUXEMBOURG)

MAY

Unobservable, but Unimportant? The Influence of Personality Traits (and Other Usually Unobserved Variables) for the Estimation of Treatment Effects (joint with Robert Mahlstedt, IZA - Institute for the Study of Labor, Bonn, Germany) and Oscar Mitnik (University of Miami, USA).

MARCO CALIENDO (UNIVERSITY OF POTSDAM, IZA - INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF LABOR, BONN, GERMANY)

SEMILUX VII: Justice of earnings - a cross-national comparison / Earnings dynamics, foreign workers and the stability of inequality trends in Luxembourg, 1988 – 2009.

ANDREAS HEINZ (UNIVERSITY OF LUXEMBOURG) AND DENISA SOLOGON (CEPS/INSTEAD, LUXEMBOURG)

Great Expectations: The Persistent Effect of Institutions on Culture.

ANASTASIA LITINA (UNIVERSITY OF LUXEMBOURG)

Employment and Earnings Effects of Awarding Training Vouchers.

BERND FITZENBERGER (UNIVERSITY OF FREIBURG, GERMANY)

JUNE

Bidimensional Matching with Heterogeneous Preferences: Smoking in the Marriage Market.

SONIA OREFFICE (UNIVERSITY OF SURREY, ENGLAND)

SEMILUX VIII: Spatial inequalities in Luxembourg at commune level / Who is more vulnerable to poverty? Cross-country intergenerational comparison of income distribution and value of dwelling.

STAMATIS KALOGIROU (HAROKOPIO UNIVERSITY, GREECE) AND CARMEN PETROVICI (LIS - LUXEMBOURG INCOME STUDY, LUXEMBOURG)

Assessing the Impact of Financial Aids to Firms: Causal Inference in the Presence of Interference.

BRUNO ARPINO (UNIVERSITY OF POMPEU FABRA, BARCELONA, SPAIN)

Spatial Politics and the Bordering of Urban Spaces.

JAMES SCOTT (KARELIAN INSTITUTE, UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN FINLAND, JOENSUU, FINLAND)

How Forward-looking are Young Unemployed Job Seekers? A natural Experiment on UI Benefit Cuts.

PATRICK ARNI (IZA - INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF LABOR, BONN, GERMANY)

The unintended consequence of an export ban: Evidence from Benin's shrimp sector.

ROMAIN HOUSSA (CRED - THE CENTRE OF RESEARCH IN THE ECONOMICS OF DEVELOPMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NAMUR, BELGIUM)

JULY

Can Role Models Enhance Gender Equality on the Labor Market? Evidence from the Post-Unification Migration Experiment.

HOLGER BONIN (ZEW - CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC RESEARCH, MANNHEIM, GERMANY)

The crisis and its aftermath: A "stress test" for societies and for social policies.

HERWIG IMMERSVOLL (OECD - ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT, PARIS, FRANCE)

AUGUST

A Multi-dimensional Measure of Economic Well-being for the U.S: The Material Condition Index.

THESIA GARNER (BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, WASHINGTON, USA)

OCTOBER

SEMILUX: The gender pay gap in Luxembourg: Do Women really earn more than men? / "My parents never taught me to ..." A cohort analysis of parental political socialization.

JEAN RIES (STATEC, LUXEMBOURG) AND SEBASTIAN FÜCKEL (UNIVERSITY OF TRIER, GERMANY)

How do state-owned enterprises react to taxation? Evidence from China.

CLEMENS FUEST (ZEW - CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC RESEARCH, MANNHEIM, GERMANY)

Public-Private Sector Wage Differentials by Type of Contract: Evidence from Spain.

RAUL RAMOS (UNIVERSITY OF BARCELONA, SPAIN)

The impact of the Great Recession on income distribution in Central and Eastern Europe.

MICHAL BRZEZINSKI (UNIVERSITY OF WARSAW, POLAND)

NOVEMBER

SEMILUX: Luxembourg Seminar on Social Inequalities and Public Policies.

URSULA DALLINGER (UNIVERSITY OF TRIER, GERMANY) AND STEFANO BARTOLINI (UNIVERSITY OF SIENA, ITALY)

Performance Effects of Air Pollution: Evidence from Professional Soccer.

NICO PESTEL (IZA - INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF LABOR, BONN, GERMANY)

Estimating the impact of alternative multiple imputation methods on longitudinal data.

MARKUS GRABKA (DIW - GERMAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH, BERLIN, GERMANY)

Gender wage gaps in Italy during the economic crisis.

DANIELA PIAZZALUNGA (CHILD-COLLEGIO CARLO ALBERTO, UNIVERSITY OF TURIN, ITALY)

Modelling commuters' choice behaviour in ATIS and in inter-urban carsharing program.

ROBERTA DI PACE (UNIVERSITY OF SALERNO, ITALY)

The Role of Sickness in the Evaluation of Job Search Assistance and Sanctions.

ARNE UHLENDORFF (CREST - CENTER FOR RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS, PARIS, FRANCE)

Labour Supply, Work Effort and Contract Choice: Theory and Evidence on Physicians.

NICOLAS JACQUEMET (BETA, CNRS, UNIVERSITÉ DE LORRAINE, FRANCE)

DECEMBER

Retirement age, differential mortality, and actuarial adjustment.

REINHOLD SCHNABEL (UNIVERSITY OF DUISBURG-ESSEN, GERMANY)

SEMILUX: Luxembourg Seminar on Social Inequalities and Public Policies.

FRANCECO ANDREOLI (CEPS/INSTEAD, LUXEMBOURG) AND FRANCESCO SARRACINO (STATEC, LUXEMBOURG)

The joint decision of labour supply and childcare in Italy under costs and availability constraints.

FRANCESCO FIGARI (UNIVERSITY OF INSUBRIA, ITALY AND ISER - INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH, UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX, ENGLAND)

Economic security in the short and long run.

MAREK KOSNY (UNIVERSITY OF WROCLAW, POLAND)

A tax benefit model for policy evaluation in Luxembourg: LuxTaxBen.

NIZAMUL ISLAM (CEPS/INSTEAD, LUXEMBOURG)

TRAINING SESSIONS

JANUARY

Population and sustainable development: the case of Africa.

PROF. SAMUEL NOUETAGNI (UNIVERSITÉ YAOUNDÉ II, CAMEROUN)

Savings, Portfolio Decisions and Well-being.

PROF. MARIA CRISTINA ROSSI (UNIVERSITY OF TURIN, ITALY) AND EVA SIERMINSKA (CEPS/INSTEAD, LUXEMBOURG)

JULY

Introduction à la classification Multilabel : Application à l'occupation du sol au Luxembourg.

FAHED ABDALLAH (UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY OF COMPIEGNE, FRANCE)

OCTOBER

The Economics of Dual Job Holding.

RONALD L. OAXACA (UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA, TUCSON, USA)

Scenario modelling and simulation under uncertainty.

ANJALI AWASTHI (CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL, CANADA)

Surveys

EU-SILC-PSELL-3

European Union-Statistics on Income and Living Conditions / Panel Socio-Economique Liewen zu Lëtzebuerg 3

PLATFORM
TRANSVERSAL CO-ORDINATION

PROJECT MANAGER
BLANDINE LEJEALLE

Objective

Panel survey on living conditions and households' incomes (housing, equipment, health, well-being and incomes)

Duration

24 January 2014 - 30 September 2014

Partner

Eurostat, Statec

Sample

8051 households living in Luxembourg (excluding households not linked to the Luxembourgish social security system)

Collection method

Face to face survey with a pollster bound by the professional confidentiality



HFCS-LU

Household Finance and Consumption Survey - Luxembourg

PLATFORM
TRANSVERSAL CO-ORDINATION

PROJECT MANAGER
BLANDINE LEJEALLE

Objective

Survey on the financial behaviour of the Luxembourgish households (assets, incomes, loans, property ownership)

Duration

27 March 2014 - 15 December 2014

Survey sponsor

Central Bank of Luxembourg

Sample

6300 households living in Luxembourg (excluding households not linked to the Luxembourgish social security system)

Collection method

Face to face survey with a pollster bound by the professional confidentiality

SHARE 6th wave

Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe

DEPARTMENT
LIVING CONDITIONS

PROJECT MANAGER
MARIA-NOEL PI ALPERIN

Objective

Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement for individuals aged 50 or over

Duration

02 June 2014 - 04 July 2014

Survey sponsor

Katholieke Universiteit Leuven / Consortium SHARE

Partner

Ministry of Higher Education & Research

Sample

233 households living in Luxembourg (excluding households not linked to the Luxembourgish social security system)

Collection method

Face to face survey with a pollster bound by the professional confidentiality



HFCS-XB

Household Finance and Consumption Survey - Cross-borders

PLATFORM
TRANSVERSAL CO-ORDINATION

PROJECT MANAGER
BLANDINE LEJEALLE

Objective

The financial and consumption behaviour of the cross-borders households working in Luxembourg.

Duration

01 July 2014 - 30 September 2014

Survey sponsor

Central Bank of Luxembourg

Sample

15000 households with one family member who works in Luxembourg and lives in the Great region

Collection method

Web survey



NEETs

Situation of the young people on the labour market (Not in Education, Employment nor Training)

DEPARTMENT
LABOUR MARKET

PROJECT MANAGER
LAETITIA HAURET

Objective

Survey with young people aged 16 to 24 years old on their trajectory of life: personal, family, school and professional

Duration

17 October 2014 - 30 April 2015

Survey sponsor

SNJ (Service National de la Jeunesse – Public administration under the authority of the Ministry of Education, Childhood and Youth)

Partner

General Inspection of the Social Security (IGSS)

Sample

8333 young people

Collection method

Face to face survey with a pollster bound by the professional confidentiality



MUSA

MULTi agent Simulation for consequential life cycle assessment of Agrosystems

PLATFORM
TRANSVERSAL CO-ORDINATION

PROJECT MANAGER
PHILIPPE GERBER

Objective

Survey of farmers on their decision process in their choices of land use, cultivated land and cattle

Duration

20 October 2014 - 09 February 2015

Survey sponsor

CRP Henri Tudor – Core project financed by the FNR

Partner

CONVIS (Luxembourg) - CEPS/INSTEAD (Luxembourg) - CRA-W (Belgium) - George Mason University (USA)

Sample

1200 farmers linked with CONVIS (agricultural cooperative company)

Collection method

Web survey

WDN

Wage Dynamics Network Survey

PLATFORM

TRANSVERSAL CO-ORDINATION

PROJECT MANAGER

BLANDINE LEJEALLE

Objective

Survey on the reaction of the Luxemburgish companies faced with the economic and financial crisis

Duration

10 November 2014 - 16 February 2015

Survey sponsor

Central Bank of Luxembourg

Sample

5000 companies, independently of their size and activities sector

Collection method

Web survey

Publications

Collective book



Cohésion sociale et territoriale au Luxembourg. Regards croisés.

MARLIER E., BROSIUS J., DAUTEL V., DECOVILLE A., DURAND F., GERBER P., GUIO A-C. (Dir.)

ÉDITIONS PETER LANG, 2014, 301 P.

Collective book chapter



Luxembourg: has inequality grown enough to matter?

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To the Board of Directors of
LISER (formerly CEPS/INSTEAD)
Public institution
LUXEMBOURG

REPORT OF THE REVISEUR D'ENTREPRISES AGRÉÉ

Report on the annual accounts

We have audited the accompanying annual accounts of LISER (formerly CEPS/INSTEAD), which comprise the balance sheet as at December 31, 2014, and the profit and loss account for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Responsibility of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these annual accounts in accordance with Luxembourg legal and regulatory requirements relating to the preparation of the annual accounts, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Responsibility of the Réviseur d'Entreprises Agréé

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these annual accounts based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing as adopted for Luxembourg by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the annual accounts are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the annual accounts. The procedures selected depend on the Réviseur d'Entreprises Agréé judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error.

In making those risk assessments, the Réviseur d'Entreprises Agréé considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the annual accounts in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.

An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Board of Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the annual accounts.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the annual accounts give a true and fair view of the financial position of LISER (formerly CEPS/INSTEAD) as of December 31, 2014, and of the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with Luxembourg legal and regulatory requirements relating to the preparation of the annual accounts.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

The management report, which is the responsibility of the Board of Directors, is consistent with the annual accounts.

A3T S.A.

Cabinet de révision agréé



Julien DIDIERJEAN
Associé

Luxembourg, April 28, 2015

Balance Sheet

December 31, 2014 (IN EUR)

ASSETS	2014	2013
FIXED ASSETS		
Intangible and tangible fixed assets	429.718,42	301.966,32
Financial fixed assets	12.394,68	12.394,68
	<u>442.113,10</u>	<u>314.361,00</u>
CURRENT ASSETS		
Debtors		
Trade receivables		
due and payable within one year	2.019.217,69	2.364.080,00
Other receivables		
due and payable within one year	279.111,51	383.146,47
Cash at bank, cash in postal cheque accounts, cheques and cash in hand	4.291.770,51	2.738.679,25
	<u>6.590.099,71</u>	<u>5.485.905,72</u>
DEFERRED CHARGES		
Prepayments	49.038,55	47.835,89
	<u>7.081.251,36</u>	<u>5.848.102,61</u>
LIABILITIES	2014	2013
CAPITAL AND RESERVES		
Retained earnings	1.954.639,68	1.744.250,84
Profit / (Loss) of the financial year	872.438,46	210.388,84
Investment	429.718,51	299.041,77
	<u>3.256.796,65</u>	<u>2.253.681,45</u>
PROVISIONS		
Other provisions	10.000,00	10.000,00
NON SUBORDINATED DEBTS		
Trade creditors		
due and payable within one year	1.257.582,54	1.006.690,25
Tax and social security debts		
Tax debts	234.270,28	229.801,86
Social security debts	513.542,73	507.999,04
Other creditors		
due and payable within one year	41.410,92	75.627,12
	<u>2.046.806,47</u>	<u>1.820.118,27</u>
DEFERRED INCOME		
Deferred income	1.767.648,24	1.764.302,89
	<u>7.081.251,36</u>	<u>5.848.102,61</u>

Profit and Loss Account

December 31, 2014 (IN EUR)

INCOME	2014	2013
Net turnover	16.996.708,85	16.671.529,19
Other interest and other financial income	5.822,76	9.433,31
Extraordinary income	2.715,35	3.379,00
	17.005.246,96	16.684.341,50
CHARGES	2014	2013
Use of merchandise, raw materials and consumable materials	164.264,10	128.122,73
Other external charges	4.775.985,30	5.289.753,59
Staff costs		
- salaries and wages	9.470.315,51	9.308.922,83
- social security on salaries and wages	1.444.700,28	1.437.102,64
	10.915.015,79	10.746.025,47
Value adjustments	180.856,66	174.630,11
Other operating charges	75.686,65	116.316,73
Interest and other financial charges	-	22,22
Extraordinary charges	21.000,00	19.081,81
Profit for the financial year	872.438,46	210.388,84
	17.005.246,96	16.684.341,50

The Administration Board approved the financial statements
at its meeting of 28th April 2015

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