

Final Report

[AWA-Age Well Accounts]

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1 General Information

1.1 Acronym of the collaborative project

AgeWellAccounts – AWA

1.2 Full title of the project

Age-Specific Wellbeing- and Transfer Accounts: Evaluating Intergenerational Support

1.3 Project duration

Planned start date	01.03.2017
Actual start date (of earliest starting national partner)	01.03.2017
Planned end date	29.02.2020
Actual end date (of latest ending national partner)	31.12.2020

1.4 Project coordinator

Name	Alexia Fürnkranz-Prskawetz
Institution	Austrian Academy of Sciences
Country	Austria
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Funding Organisation	Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research, Austria
Duration project participation	01.03.2017 – 31.12.2020

1.5 Project Partners

Partner 2

Name of Principal Investigator	Angela Greulich
Institution	Paris School of Economics
Country	France
Email	angela.greulich@univ-paris1.fr
Funding Organisation	The French National Research Agency (ANR), France
Duration project participation	01.03.2017-31.10.2020

Partner 3

Name of Principal Investigator	Alessandra De Rose
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Country	Italy
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Funding Organisation	Ministry of Education, Universities and Research (MIUR), Italy
Duration project participation	01.03.2017-31.12.2020

1.6 Project budget

	Funds awarded	Actual spend
Total Budget	€583.893	€ 577,373

	Funds awarded	Actual spend
Budget Partner 1	€271,733	€ 271,733
Budget Partner 2	€212.160	€ 206,502
Budget Partner 3	€100.000	€ 99,138

2 Plain English Abstract

The project analysed wellbeing from a life course perspective. In particular, it explored (i) the economic situation of Europeans, (ii) the way they are using their time, and (iii) their subjective wellbeing. To study the interrelations among these three dimensions we focused on the role of intergenerational transfer systems. Intergenerational support is one of the main functions of many societal institutions and has great impact on the distribution of economic resources as well as time use and general wellbeing. The family is of particular importance, as it provides for care, protection, financial transfers (and education) at all stages of the life course. Most European countries rely primarily on the public sector for formal education of children and the support of elderly persons. However, demographic change, with an increasing share of elderly people (population ageing) and increasing longevity (individual ageing) requires a redesign of social transfers. Thus, our research aimed at gaining a better understanding of the way intergenerational support can be adapted to be sustainable under demographic change and at the same time serve the people in the best possible way.

In particular, three teams from Austria, Italy and France were working on three work packages. The first work package focused on the age dimension of economic welfare. In this work package, we analysed different economic indicators over the life course, thereby considering subjective and objective measures. The second work package focused on the age and gender dimension of time use and was particularly concerned with work-life balance for families, social participation, the subjective perception of time use and time pressure in general. The third working package was concerned with health, subjective wellbeing and its changing perception over the lifecycle. This work package had a strong focus on happiness and life satisfaction, as well as on the interdependencies between subjective and objective health.

The AWA project has shown that extending objective data on economic circumstances, time use and health with subjective data can be highly beneficial when addressing research questions related to wellbeing over the life course. Subjective economic wellbeing measures, for example, can help us to better understand how children influence the economic situation of families. A second example is that in addition to objective health, subjective health is highly important in explaining health care utilisation. Thus overall, our findings help to better understand at which stage of their life and in which circumstances individuals are most vulnerable economically, in their health and in their subjective wellbeing. These findings are of great importance when considering necessary changes in the intergenerational transfer system.

The research coming out of the AWA project was presented and discussed at a wide range of national and international workshops, conferences and invited talks. Furthermore, findings were distributed via policy briefs and summarised in a substantial list of papers, most of which are currently under review in peer reviewed journals and some of which are published in high-ranked journals already.

3 Achievements

Understanding wellbeing: how appropriate are current measures of wellbeing across the changing life course?
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<p>Overall, the research in the AWA project has demonstrated the importance of a generational perspective and the combined use of different types of wellbeing measures. Economic indicators, time use data and subjective wellbeing indicators measure different aspects of wellbeing. Overall, our findings help to better understand at which stage of their life and in which circumstances individuals are most vulnerable economically, in their health, and in their subjective wellbeing. These findings are of great importance when considering necessary changes in the intergenerational transfer system.</p>

Intergenerational relationships: how can welfare models distribute resources, rights and responsibilities in fair and sustainable ways?
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not applicable

Welfare models: How can welfare models secure the health and wellbeing for older people confronted to caring needs, subject to frailty and nearing the end of life?
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not applicable

4 Work Packages

4.1 Summary of Work Packages

WP	Title
WP 1	The age dimension of economic welfare
WP 2	The age and gender dimension of time-use
WP 3	Health, subjective wellbeing and its changing perception over the life cycle

4.2 Achievements

Achievements WP 1

Our output focused on the self-perception of the economic situation, on transfers between generations and their differences across countries.

Self-perception of the economic situation

It turned out that subjective measures of economic welfare are most useful in analysing the effect of short-term changes. They are not useful for the analysis of different age-groups or life stages. One explanation is a type of mean reversion in subjective economic wellbeing to a person-specific level, after getting used to a new situation. Another explanation is the comparison with peers at the same life stage. Subjective economic wellbeing shows therefore little differences across life stages.

A change in a life-event with strong implications for economic welfare is having a child. Angela Greulich set up a collaboration with Sonja Spitzer and Bernhard Hammer (VID) on the cost of children and its impact on the economic welfare of the parents. They use the EU-SILC database and carry out a comparison of 32 European countries, which allows them to link individual wellbeing to the institutional context of the countries. They find that the drop in economic wellbeing in the years after getting a child is mainly caused by increased expenses due to the birth of a child (direct costs), which are largest in high-income regions. Immediate labour income losses of mothers (indirect costs) are less important in explaining the decrease. These income losses are closely related to the employment patterns of mothers and are highest in regions where women take extensive parental leave.

Spitzer, S.; Greulich, A. and Hammer, B. (2018): The subjective cost of young children: A European comparison. VID Working Paper 12/2018.

Hippolyte d'Albis carried out an evaluation of wellbeing using an indicator combining income and life expectancy. When controlling for period and cohort effects, he shows using French data that the growth of wellbeing slows down between ages 40 and 60.

Economic activity and transfers between generations

We used European National Transfer Accounts to analyse economic activity and transfers between generations.

We combined data on intergenerational transfers (Figure 1) with demographic information to measure gender-specific net transfers by type of transfers, by life stage and over the whole life course.

Public transfers are studied in more detail by decomposing public old-age benefits into yearly averages and the number of years that individuals can expect to be net recipients of public transfers. The results reveal considerable differences in gender patterns across countries. In most countries, yearly net public benefits in old age are considerably smaller for women than for men. Nevertheless, the total public benefits over the whole retirement period are higher for women due to their higher life expectancy.

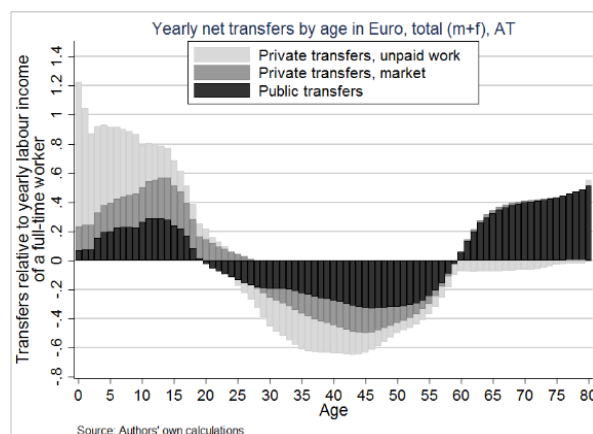


Figure 1: Net transfers by age and type of transfers

Hammer H., Spitzer S., Vargha L. and Istenic T. (2020): The gender dimension of intergenerational transfers in Europe. The Journal of the Economics of Ageing, 15. 10.1016/j.jeoa.2019.100234.

Age-specific income trends in Europe: The role of employment, wages, and social transfers

In this study, we analysed age-specific differences in income trends in nine European countries. Based on data from National Accounts and the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions, we quantify age-specific changes in income between 2008 and 2017 and decompose these changes into employment, wages, and public transfer components. Results show that income of the younger age groups stagnated or declined in most countries since 2008, while income of the older population increased (Figure 2).



Figure 2. Income changes by age and their causes. 2008–2017

The decomposition analysis indicates that the main drivers of these diverging trends are higher employment among the older population and a strong increase in public pensions, especially for women. A research paper has been submitted to a journal and is currently under revision. Moreover, we are currently in the making of a complementary analysis that considers cohort-specific income trends in Europe.

Economic wellbeing indicators by age have been included in the European Demographic Datasheet 2020. Available at: www.populationeurope.org.

National Transfer Accounts for Austria 2015

As part of the AWA project, we also generated National Transfer Accounts for Austria 2015. These data provide comprehensive information about income, transfers, consumption and saving by age and gender.

A novelty in the 2015 data is the combination of income and consumption data at individual level, which allows the estimation of private transfers paid and received, as well as an analysis by characteristics other than age and gender (Figure 3). The approach allowed us to measure private transfers by household type and shows the huge amount of intergenerational transfers provided by the family. In total, private transfer system is about the same size as the public transfer system.

The Austrian NTA data for 2015 is available from AUSSDA: Hammer, Bernhard, 2020, "National Transfer Accounts for Austria 2015 (OA edition)", <https://doi.org/10.11587/4EOXZO>.

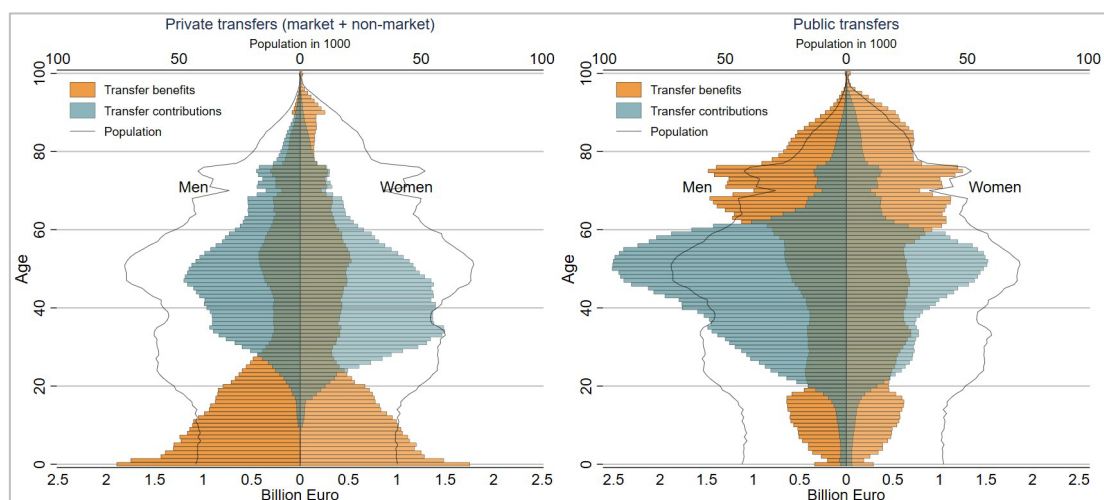


Figure 3: Private transfers and public transfers by age group: Austria 2015

Achievements WP 2

WP 2 focuses on time use and economic wellbeing. Our work covered several aspects of this relationship, including work-life balance, time pressure and the subjective perception of the use of time.

Time pressure and work life balance

Hammer, Prskawetz and Zannella carried out a cross-country comparative analysis of unpaid labour and its implications in terms of gender distribution of total work. Differences between countries in compositions and loads of total work were analysed using both a gender and a life-cycle perspective. They measured the 'rush hour of life' (RHOL) indicator, based on age spans in which individuals' working time (including paid and unpaid work) exceeds their free time. The analysis of the RHOL was further extended by developing a quantitative assessment of the association between couples' working arrangements and levels of the RHOL indicator. Results indicate a dual burden for women in dual-earner couples, squeezing out their free time. By contrast, women in male-breadwinner arrangements report the lowest amounts of total work.

De Rose and Zannella used the National Transfer Accounts methodology to estimate gender-specific age profiles of production and consumption of unpaid domestic work and of the related time transfers within families for three different years before, during and after the economic crisis: 2003, 2009 and 2014. The study, with a focus on Italy, contributes to the literature on the gender division of work both by introducing a new indicator of the workload inequality between partners, and by providing further evidence of the persistency of gender asymmetries in Italian couples.

In a subsequent study, the authors analysed Italians' use of time during the economic crisis. The study uses regression analysis to measure differences between years in the average use of time of men and women for personal care, education, paid work, unpaid work and leisure over the considered period(s). In order to gain more insights into gender differences in time use behaviours, they further distinguished unpaid work and free time by detailed activities. They documented a decrease of about two hours per week in female housework coupled with a similar increase in male unpaid work during the entire period. However, while signs of this gender convergence were already evident for women in years before the recession, they do not find any significant change in male unpaid work between 2002 and 2008. It was only after the onset of the economic crisis, and the consequent losses in paid work hours, that men increased their time for household and family care.

Subjective perception of time use

The Italian team focused on the study of the relation between subjective wellbeing, time use structures and care responsibilities. Research has been developed to explore the relation between objective measures of time devoted to childcare and subjective wellbeing has been performed using micro-data from the latest edition of the Italian Time Use Survey (ITUS) for year 2014. In particular, the study took advantage of the detailed survey's information to distinguish between the different activities performed with children. Furthermore, the study analysed different measures of parental satisfaction with childcare time, including survey's direct questions as well as information on momentary assessments of childcare activities based on time diary episode scores. A specific aim of the study was to assess the relationship between multitasking and parental wellbeing. To this end, the authors created a marker of multitasking to indicate whether childcare was performed as a single task or in combination with other unpaid work activities. Thus, the authors tested the association between multitasking and parents' momentary assessments of wellbeing across different types of childcare activities, with a gender perspective. The study found that mothers were more likely than fathers to report that they were performing childcare and housework simultaneously. Thus, by engaging in multitasking, women were doing more work than men, and the gender gap in unpaid work increased. Model results demonstrated that there was a negative relationship between multitasking and momentary wellbeing for both mothers and fathers, regardless of the kind of activity they were performing (whether it was routine or recreational childcare). This finding adds insights to prior research on parental wellbeing by providing new evidence that multitasking is an important contextual characteristic of care that affects the subjective wellbeing of fathers, as well as of mothers. Indeed, contemporary parents who are time squeezed are likely to feel compelled to spend as much time as

possible with their children, even if this means “compressing” time by performing multiple tasks simultaneously.

Zannella, M. & De Rose, A. (Forthcoming). Fathers’ and mothers’ subjective wellbeing in childcare time: the role of multitasking. Accepted for publication on *Vienna Yearbook of Demographic Research*.

Zannella, M. & De Rose, A. (2020). Gender differences in the subjective perception of parenting time. *RIEDS - Rivista Italiana di Economia, Demografia e Statistica - Italian Review of Economics, Demography and Statistics*, vol. 74(2), pages 49-60.

Covid19, time use and subjective wellbeing

In an ongoing research – started in the final stage of the AWA project - De Rose and Zannella (together with other colleagues from Sapienza) explore the implications of Covid-19 on the use of time for paid and unpaid work and subjective wellbeing. The study stems on data from a real-time survey carried out on a sample of more than 1000 individuals during the first stage of the health emergency in Italy. To create the survey, they used the instrument “Counting Women’s Work: Unpaid care work and Covid19 Survey” developed by Donehower as a base. They translated the original survey from English into Italian, and adapted it to the purposes of their study adjusting some of the queries and adding a few new questions. Preliminary findings show that during the lockdown period, the average daily time devoted to domestic work increased from just over two hours to just under four hours for the sample of women, while the increase was about one hour for the sample of men who saw their contribution to domestic work rise to an average of 2.5 hours per day. A very significant increase was seen in the group of mothers, for whom the time devoted to housework increased from 2.5 hours to about 4.5 hours per day. Domestic work also increased for the interviewed fathers (about one and a half hours more per day), albeit less significantly than for mothers. The cross-section of the use of time in the Coronavirus emergency does not seem to suggest that a real and stable change in the division of unpaid work has been triggered, as is desirable to achieve a rebalancing of roles, parental and non-parental. The lack of rebalancing shows its effects, in our investigation, also in the feelings experienced before and during phase 1 of the Coronavirus emergency. Reflexes for men and women are not the same: the percentage of those who do not register changes is systematically higher for men while for women the level of stress and tiredness visibly increases.

Zannella, M., Aloé, E. Corsi, M & De Rose, A (2020). Work and care in the Covid-19 crisis: isn’t it time for fathers? *Ingenere WebMagazine*, 07/10/20, <http://www.ingenere.it/en/articles/covid19-crisis-time-for-fathers>

Time use over the life cycle by gender

Claudia Senik has also looked at the different time-use of men and women over the life cycle. Some stylized facts have been published in a first paper: in high-income countries, women declare a higher level of life satisfaction than men but score lower on measures that capture short-term emotions. The positive gap in life satisfaction is not explained by women’s situation on the labour market, their income, education, personality traits or other personal features or living conditions. Claudia Senik proposes two main explanations for this picture. The first explanation appeals to the greater diversity in women’s time-use. If there is something like a taste for diversity, then a wider scope of domains of interest is a source of potentially higher wellbeing. However, this larger set of tasks sometimes comes with time-stress, often accompanied with painful multi-tasking, which would explain women’s lower level of emotional wellbeing. The second explanation points to the role of expectations as the benchmark that people use to evaluate their living conditions. It is true that, especially as concerns the labour market, women’s expectations are still lower than men’s, although this gap has been decreasing over time and among recent generations.

Achievements WP 3

Objective wellbeing over the life course

Hippolyte d'Albis studied how inequality evolves over the life-cycle. On the basis of French household income surveys carried out from 1996 to 2014, the Gini coefficient and D9/D1 inter-decile ratio were calculated so as to evaluate intra-generational income inequality before and after redistribution by the tax and welfare system. Age-Cohort-Period models were then estimated in order to disentangle age and generation effects. Over a life cycle, intra-generational inequality displays a hump-shaped curve peaking at age 55-59. This inequality is significantly lower among the youngest, whichever inequality indicator is used, and among the oldest, when measured by the inter-decile ratio. Comparison of pre- and post-redistribution income reveals that the tax and welfare system particularly reduces inequality among the young.

Subjective wellbeing over the life course

Andrew Clark carried out research on the U-shaped relation between subjective wellbeing and age. He shows that this relationship is not only found in cross-section data but also in panel data, using 18 waves of the British Household Panel Survey. It is however difficult to reach definitive conclusions as to the U-shape with age due to the well-known issue of collinearity between age, period and cohort. An innovative test of the U-shape is thus proposed, which confirms its existence in panel data. With Angela Greulich, Hippolyte d'Albis and Andrew Clark worked on the evolution of subjective wellbeing over the life cycle according to marital status. They identify what seems to be a protective role of relationships on the shape of the relationship between wellbeing and age, in that those in couples experience a much shallower wellbeing dip in middle age.

This life-cycle perspective was complemented by a special focus on the happiness of senior citizens. First, leisure decisions were studied by Elena Stancanelli, who empirically tested the presence of leisure complementarities at the time of the couple's retirement. This work was carried out in collaboration with B. Bratsberg of the Frisch Center in Norway, by matching social-security data to administrative data from Norwegian companies and demographic registers. The authors find large and asymmetric effects between men and women. Second, Claudia Senik, with Benedicte Apouey and Thomas Rapp used French longitudinal data (REAL.FR, 2000 and 2006) to explore the impact of institution placement on the wellbeing of both Alzheimer's disease patients and their primary informal caregivers. They show that both permanent and temporary institutional stays are associated with a fall in the informal caregivers' burden. However, only permanent stays produce an improvement of patients' quality of life. Hence, taken together, the results suggest that while long- placements may maximize the wellbeing of all the members of a household (patient and caregiver), this is not necessarily the case for short-term placements. Third, Andrew Clark worked on the loneliness and social isolation of the elderly, using 16 waves of Australian panel data. He finds that loneliness decreases with income and is not associated with the presence of children. An important focus of the work package relies on gender differences on happiness.

Claudia Senik has worked on the roles of gender norms and inequalities as possible explanation for differences in happiness. With Quentin Lippmann and Alexandre Georgieff, they used the 41-year division of Germany as a natural experiment and showed that the GDR's gender-equal institutions created a culture that has undone the male-breadwinner norm and its consequences. Since reunification, East Germany continues to differ from West Germany not only in terms of a larger female contribution to household income, but also because East German women can earn more than their husbands without having to increase their number of housework hours, put their marriage at risk or withdraw from the labour market. By contrast, the norm of higher male income, and its consequences, are still prevalent in West Germany. In the same spirit, with Quentin Lippmann, they focused on one of the most resilient and pervasive gender gaps in modern societies: mathematics. They show that the underperformance of girls in math is sharply lower in the regions of the former GDR, in contrast to those of the former FRG. The East-West difference is due to girls' attitudes, confidence and competitiveness in math, rather than other confounding factors such as the difference in economic conditions or teaching styles across the former political border. They also provide illustrative evidence that the gender gap in math is smaller in European countries that used to be part

of the Soviet bloc, as opposed to the rest of Europe. The lesson is twofold: (1) a large part of the pervasive gender gap in math is due to social stereotypes, and (2) institutions can durably modify these stereotypes.

In addition, Naomi Friedman-Sokuler and Claudia Senik provide evidence of the irreversibility of gender equal culture. Exploiting a natural experiment, the mass migration from the Former Soviet Union to Israel, they document the vertical transmission of Soviet gender culture: attraction and performance of women in STEM, in education and on the labour market; avoidance of pink-collar jobs, such as education and social work; and stronger attachment to paid work - longer working hours and higher earnings. These cultural norms diffuse horizontally to native women, whose choice patterns shift towards STEM and away from pink collar fields as the share of FSU immigrants in lower-secondary school increases.

Wellbeing, social capital and reproduction

Alessandra De Rose (together with other researchers of Sapienza University) explored the role of the social capital on reproductive behaviours in the EU countries. Using data from the 2014 EU-SILC survey they built a composite indicator which combines the three main features of social capital – social behaviours, social relationship and territorial context – and found a significant impact of them on the logit of having one (more) child among women in reproductive age and currently in union. In another study, focussed on Italy, they found a positive relationship between the territorial context - measured by a set of indicators of Equitable and Sustainable Well-being (BES) - and the regional fertility levels. The findings of the above studies support the message for the policy makers that investing on the citizens' life quality makes the subjective wellbeing to increase and this, in turn, enables the individuals' projects to be realized as far as family life is concerned.

Health over the life cycle

Claudia Senik, with Benedicte Apouey (PSE) and Cahit Guven (Deakin University) studied the dynamics of health shocks after retirement. Using an Australian panel, they construct a series of indicators measuring the difference between the evolution of general, mental and physical health actually felt by the people, and their initial expectations of the same. They show that retirement reduces the probability of negative shocks (by approximately 16% to 24% for men and 14% to 23% for women) while increasing the likelihood of positive shocks (by 9% to 14% for men and 10% to 13% for women). This result is consistent with a positive impact of retirement on health.

Claudia Senik, with Benedicte Apouey (PSE) and Thomas Rapp (Diderot university) study the institutionalization solutions for dependent elders, using French longitudinal data (REAL.FR, 686 elders and their caregivers followed between 2000 and 2006) to explore the impact of institution placement on the wellbeing both Alzheimer's disease patients and their primary informal caregivers. The data distinguishes per placements in institution from temporary stays. Using fixed-effect models, they quantify the change in patients' quality of life and caregivers' burden of care following the placement of patients. It turns out that permanent temporary stays are associated with a decrease in informal caregivers' burden. However, only permanent stays lead to an improvement of patients' quality of life. Hence, taken together, the results suggest that while permanent placements may maximize the wellbeing of all the members of a household (patient and caregiver), this is not necessarily the case of short-term placements.

Health perception over the life cycle

Sonja Spitzer and Daniela Weber analysed which demographic characteristics substantially bias self-reported physical and cognitive health status of older Europeans. The analysis utilises micro-data for 19 European countries from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe to compare performance-tested outcomes of mobility and memory with their self-reported equivalents. Relative importance analysis based on multinomial logistic regressions shows that the bias in self-reported health is mostly due to reporting heterogeneities between countries and age groups, whereas gender contributes little to the discrepancy. Southern as well as Central and Eastern Europeans are much more likely to misreport their physical and cognitive abilities than Northern and Western Europeans. Overall, their results suggest that comparisons of self-reported health between countries and age

groups are prone to significant biases, whereas comparisons between genders are credible for most European countries. These findings are crucial given that self-assessed data are often the only information available to researchers and policymakers when asking health-related questions.

Spitzer S. and Weber D. (2019): Reporting biases in self-assessed physical and cognitive health status of older Europeans. PLOS ONE, 14(10).

In an ongoing project with Majaheed Shaikh, Sonja Spitzer extends the work described above and analyses how health misperceptions affect health care utilisation, in particular, doctor visits and out-of-pocket expenditure. Preliminary results from this research will be presented at the 6th International Workshop on the Socio-Economics of Ageing in Lisbon, Portugal.

4.3 Deviations from the original work plan

Due to the delays of the Italian agency (Ministry of Education) in financing the project, a postponement of the end of the project has been negotiated.

The pilots of the experiments carried out by Claudia Senik were not conclusive. They reveal that the age variable is not significant in the estimations. Certain attempts are again to be carried out but it is probable that the experimental part of the project will be replaced by research using survey data. A modification of the funding uses is currently being discussed with the French Agency (the ANR).

Our original plan was to extend the AGENTA data and the data explorer with data on wellbeing. It turned out that the wellbeing data cannot be integrated into AGENTA data. This required to postpone our plan to publish the data but did not delay our analysis.

5 Key Findings and Recommendations

WP 1	
Key findings	Recommendations
Economic situation of young generations is deteriorating	Ensure generational fairness in public expenditure; current policies protect older generations at the cost of younger ones
Private transfers within families are of the same size as public social transfers	Coordinate public and private intergenerational transfers: reduce disadvantage for families in the generation of income and pensions through the provision of high-quality childcare and accounting for children in public pensions
Large gender differences in amount and type of transfers paid/received over the life course	Provide opportunities to change typical gender roles in the amount and type of work; reduce the disadvantage of unpaid work compared to paid work, especially in the calculation of pensions

WP 2	
Key findings	Recommendations
<p>Work is highly concentrated at age 30-45, when a large share of the population carries out childcare and housework in addition to their involvement in paid work.</p> <p>Time-squeezed mothers are likely to multitask multiple unpaid work activities. By engaging in multitasking, women do more work than men, and the gender gap in unpaid work is increased. Our research demonstrated the existence of a negative relationship between multitasking and momentary wellbeing for parents.</p>	<p>Understanding the components and gender specific differences of the rush hour of life is fundamental for the development of effective work–family reconciliation policies. Such policies are inherently relevant for contemporary welfare states. Abstaining from having children or from having a career are potential strategies to deal with the family–work conflict, both of which can result in high costs for individuals and to the society.</p> <p>Reforms of the welfare system should take into account their effects on the time squeeze for the population in these age groups which play such an essential role in forming the human capital of the society and in providing funding for the social systems. With the emergence of ageing societies, increased female participation in the labour market and human capital is key to ensuring the future sustainability of welfare states.</p>

WP 3	
Key findings	Recommendations
Adapted physical activity has a positive impact on the quality of life of residents in nursing homes, including a reduction in falls.	Extend and fund such programs.
Temporary placements in nursing homes are costly, in terms of subjective wellbeing, for elderly patients, as opposed to permanent ones.	Find alternative solutions for when temporary alleviation of the burden of primary caregivers is needed.
Institutions can change the attachment of women to the labour market, and their professional orientation, in particular towards science and math.	Create the conditions for adequate expectations for women.
Policies targeted at one spouse may impact also the other one. In particular, older partners may aim at retiring together from the labour market in order to maximize leisure time together.	Monitor possible distortionary incentives of retirement reforms. Reduce obstacles to equality of opportunity for older women in the labour market.

6 Milestones

WP	Milestone	Date achieved

7 Deliverables

WP	Deliverable name	Date achieved	Dissemination level	Format	Attached

8 Outputs

8.1 Publication list

Title	Type
Benedicte Apouey, Thomas Rapp and Claudia Senik. The impact of institution use on the wellbeing of Alzheimer's disease patients and their caregivers, <i>Social Science & Medicine</i> , 2018 , 207, 1-10.	Peer reviewed article
B. Bratsberg and E. Stancanelli (2018), «Asymmetries in leisure complementarities of older spouses: learning from a partial retirement reform in Norway», Oslo Frisch Center.	Working paper
H. d'Albis and I. Badji (2019). Intergenerational inequalities in mortality-adjusted disposable income, <i>Vienna Yearbook of Population Research</i> , 17, 37-69.	Peer reviewed article
Spitzer, S.; Greulich, A. & Hammer, B. (2018): The subjective cost of young children: A European comparison. VID Working Paper 12/2018.	Working paper
Zannella, M. & De Rose, A. (2018). "Work, leisure, household and transfers: the use of time of Italian men and women during the economic crisis". Working paper Memotef, vol. 155, p. 1-22, Roma: Dipartimento di Metodi e Modelli per l'Economia, il Territorio e la Finanza, Sapienza Università di Roma.	Working paper
Zannella, M., Sambt J., Hammer, B., Prskawetz, A. (2018). "A quantitative assessment of the rush hour of life in Austria. Italy and Slovenia". <i>European Journal of Population</i> ("Online first article"). DOI: https://doi.org/10.1007/s10680-018-9502-4	Peer reviewed article
Benedicte Apouey, Cahit Guven and Claudia Senik. Retirement and Unexpected Health Shock, <i>Economics and Human Biology</i> , 2019 , 33, 116-123.	Peer reviewed article
Clark, A.E. (2019). "Born To Be Mild? Cohort Effects Don't Explain Why Well-Being is U-Shaped in Age". In M. Rojas (Ed.), <i>The Economics of Happiness: How the Easterlin Paradox Transformed our Understanding of Well-being and Progress</i> . New York: Springer.	Book chapter
B. Bratsberg and E. Stancanelli (2019), Partial retirement and partners' labor supply: Learning from a Norwegian retirement reform	Working paper
Hammer H.; Spitzer S.; Vargha L. & Istenič T. (2019): The Gender Dimension of Intergenerational Transfers in Europe. VID Working Paper 07/2019.	Working paper
Spitzer S. & Weber D. (2019): Reporting biases in self-assessed physical and cognitive health status of older Europeans. <i>PLOS ONE</i> , 14(10).	Peer reviewed article
Spitzer, S. & Weber D. (2019): Who is telling the truth? Biases in self-reported physical and cognitive health status of older Europeans. IIASA Working Paper WP-19-002	Working paper
Zannella, M. (2019). "L'ora di punta della vita: la conciliazione lavoro-famiglia vista attraverso i dati sull'uso del tempo". <i>STATISTICA & SOCIETA'</i> , anno VIII n1/2019. http://www.rivista.sis-statistica.org/cms/?p=707	Peer reviewed article
Zannella, M. (2019). <i>Parents' Well Being and Child Care Time: The Case of Italy In Proceedings of The International Conference on Social Sciences in the 21st Century</i> , Diamond Scientific Publication: Vilnius, ISBN 978-609-8239-69-0, pp. 245-249.	Conference Proceedings

Zannella, M. (2019). "European National Transfer Accounts: un nuovo database per l'analisi demografica dei comportamenti economici e dei trasferimenti intergenerazionali". <i>STATISTICA & SOCIETA'</i>	Peer reviewed article
Zannella, M. & De Rose, A. (2019). "Stability and change in family time transfers and workload inequality in Italian couples" <i>Demographic Research</i> 40 (3), p. 49-60. DOI: 10.4054/DemRes.2019.40.3	Peer reviewed article
De Rose, A., Racioppi F., & Sebastiani, M.R. (2019). Exploring the relationship between fertility and well-being: What is smart? In Arbia, G., Peluso S., Pini A., Rivellini G. "Smart Statistics for Smart Applications - Book of Short Papers SIS2019", Pearson, ISBN: 9788891915108, pp. 805-810	
Zannella, M., & De Rose, A. (2019). Italians' use of time during the economic crisis: implications for the gender division of labour. <i>Vienna Yearbook of Population Research</i> , 2019, 141-162.	Peer reviewed article
Hammer H., Spitzer S., Vargha L. & Istenic T. (2020): The gender dimension of intergenerational transfers in Europe. <i>The Journal of the Economics of Ageing</i> , 15(100234).	Peer reviewed article
Vienna Yearbook of Population Research 2021 - Special Issue on "Demographic Aspects of Human Wellbeing": https://www.oeaw.ac.at/vid/publications/serial-publications/vienna-yearbook-of-population-research/vypr-2021-vol-19	Organisation of special issues on wellbeing
Zannella, M. & De Rose, A. 2020. Gender differences in the subjective perception of parenting time. <i>RIEDS - Rivista Italiana di Economia, Demografia e Statistica - Italian Review of Economics, Demography and Statistics</i> , 74(2), 49-60	Peer reviewed article
Zannella, M. & De Rose, A. (Forthcoming). Fathers' and mothers' subjective wellbeing in childcare time: the role of multitasking. Accepted for publication on <i>Vienna Yearbook of Demographic Research</i> .	Peer reviewed article
Zannella, M., Aloé, E. Corsi, M & De Rose, A (2020). Work and care in the Covid-19 crisis: isn't it time for fathers? <i>Ingenere WebMagazine</i> , 07/10/20, http://www.ingenere.it/en/articles/covid19-crisis-time-for-fathers	
Vienna Yearbook of Population Research 2021 - Special Issue on "Demographic Aspects of Human Wellbeing": https://www.oeaw.ac.at/vid/publications/serial-publications/vienna-yearbook-of-population-research/vypr-2021-vol-19	Organisation of special issues on wellbeing
A. Clark, H. d'Albis and A. Greulich (2021) The Age U-shape in Europe: The Protective Role of Partnership. <i>Vienna Yearbook of Population Research</i> 19,	Peer reviewed article
H. d'Albis and I. Badji (Forthcoming). Intergenerational Equity by Educational Attainments in France. <i>Journal of Population Research</i> .	Peer reviewed article
Claudia Senik, Guglielmo Zappalà, Carine Milcent, Chloé Gerves-Pinquié, and Patricia Dargent-Molina, Happier Elderly Residents The positive impact of physical activity on objective and subjective health condition of elderly people in nursing homes. Evidence from a multi-site randomized controlled trial. <i>Applied Research in Quality of Life</i> , Forthcoming.	Peer reviewed article
A. Clark (2021) Demography and Well-Being. <i>Vienna Yearbook of Population Research</i> 19,	

Hammer, B., Prskawetz, A. Measuring private transfers between generations and gender: An application of National Transfer Accounts for Austria 2015	NTA Working Paper WP21-01
Submitted, but not yet published papers and articles	
Hammer B., Spitzer, S. & Prskawetz, A. Age-specific income trends in Europe: The role of employment, wages, and social transfers	Submitted to Social Indicators Research
Hammer B. Die Generationenökonomie: Herausforderungen durch den demografischen Wandel in Österreich	Book chapter
Friedman-Sokuler N. and Senik C. From Pink-Collar to Lab Coat: Cultural Persistence and Diffusion of Socialist Gender Norms, with Naomi Friedman-Sokuler , IZA DP 13385	Submitted to the Quarterly Journal of Economics
Spitzer, S.; Greulich, A. and Hammer, B. (2018): The subjective cost of young children: A European comparison	Submitted to the Journal of Family and Economic Issues

8.2 Presentations at (scientific) conferences and symposia, including JPI MYBL activities

Presentation	Date
Undoing gender with institutions. MILLS Workshop: Culture, Family and Social Values, Milan/Italy Senik, C.	29.06.17
Having children in different territorial contexts: the role of the social capital. 8 th annual conference - International Initiative for Promoting Political Economy (IIPPE), Berlin/Germany. De Rose, A.	13.09.17 -15.09.17
The later, the more? A differentiated analysis of the link between tempo and quantum of births. XXVIII IUSSP International Population Conference, Cape Town/South Africa Greulich, A.	29.10.17
Are Italians substituting money with time? Implications of the economic crisis on the gender division of labor. XXVIII IUSSP International Population Conference, Cape Town/South Africa Zannella, M.	29.10.17 -04.11.17
Production and Transfers through Unpaid Work by Age and Gender: A Comparative Analysis of Austria, Italy and Slovenia. Poster Presentation XXXVIII IUSSP International Population Conference, Cape Town/South Africa Sambt, J.; Zannella, M.; Hammer, B. & Prskawetz, A.	29.10.17 -04.11.17
Economic wellbeing in later life: A European comparison. Poster Presentation AGENTA Final Conference 2017, Vienna/Austria. Spitzer, S. & Hammer, B.	20.11.17
Paid work, Home Production and Leisure in Times of Recession: Evidence from Italy. AGENTA Final Conference 2017, Vienna/Austria. Zannella, M.	20.11.17 -22.11.17
Asymmetries in leisure complementarities. Annual meeting of the American Economic Association (AEA), Philadelphia/USA. Stancanelli, E.	03.01.18
Asymmetries in leisure complementarities. Annual meeting of the Society of Labor Economists (SOLE), Toronto/Canada. Stancanelli, E.	02.05.18
National Transfer Accounts (NTA): structure, diversity and inequality in the economic life cycle. Workshop on The Economics of Ageing and Inequality, University of Hohenheim/Germany. Fűrnkranz-Prskawetz, A.	05.05.18
Math, Girls and Socialism. Bar Ilan University Seminar and Macro Forum, Ramat Gan/Israel. Senik, C.	07.05.18
The Gender Dimension of Intergenerational Transfers in Europe. Annual Meeting & 100th Anniversary of the Austrian Economic Association (NOeG), Linz/Austria. Hammer, B.	12.05.18
Having children in different territorial contexts: the role of the social capital. EPC 2018 – European Population Conference, Brussels/Belgium. De Rose, A.	06.06.18 -08.06.18
The Broken Generational Contract in Europe: Generous Transfers to the Elderly Population, Low Investments in Children. EPC 2018 – European Population Conference, Brussels/Belgium. Hammer, B.	08.06.18

Gender, Age and the Use of Time during the Economic Crisis Implications of the Economic Crisis on the Gender Contract and Informal Welfare of Italian Families. EPC 2018 – European Population Conference, Brussels/Belgium. Zannella, M. & De Rose, A.	05.06.18 -09.06.18
The Gender Dimension of Intergenerational Transfers in Europe. EPC 2018 – European Population Conference, Brussels/Belgium. Hammer, B.	09.06.18
Unfairness at Work: Well- Being and Quits. 13th SOEP Users' Conference, Berlin/Germany. Clark, A.	19.07.18
NBER aging Measurement and Tracking of Subjective Well-Being for Aging Research, The age-happiness puzzle Senik, C.	28.07.18
Does Compulsory Education Really Increase Life Satisfaction? IARIW Conference, Copenhagen/Denmark. Clark, A.	23.08.18
Child cost measures based on subjective economic wellbeing: A European comparison. Wittgenstein Centre Workshop on Health and Wellbeing, Vienna/Austria. Spitzer, S.	27.08.18
Making ends meet with children: A panel analysis based on EU-SILC Data for 30 European countries. British Society for Population Studies (BSPS) Conference 2018, Winchester/UK. Spitzer, S.; Greulich, A. & Hammer, B.	10.09.18
Partial retirement and partners' labor supply: Learning from a Norwegian retirement reform European Association of Labour Economics (EALE) Conference, Lyon B. Bratsberg and E. Stanca,	13.09.18
Nationale Transferkonten - Struktur und Vielfalt in Lebensverläufen. Statistische Woche, Linz/Austria. Fűrnkranz-Prskawetz, A.	11.09.18 -14.09.18
Satisfaction, Health and Financial-Mobility Profiles: Panel Data Evidence. EALE Conference, Lyon/France. Clark, A.	15.09.18
Asymmetries in leisure complementarities. European Association of Labour Economists, Lyon/France. Bratsberg, B.	25.09.18
Mortality-adjusted incomes over the life-cycle. 2nd AXA workshop, Vienna/Austria. d'Albis, H.	25.09.18
Making ends meet with children: A panel analysis of child costs using EU-SILC data for 30 European countries. 7th Young Economists Conference 2018, Vienna/Austria. Spitzer, S.; Greulich, A. & Hammer, B.	09.10.18
European National Transfer Accounts. 13th Conference "Social Monitoring and Reporting in Europe" Inequalities, Fairness and Solidarity Across Generations – Measurement and Analysis. Hammer, B.	17.10.18
Attitudes vis-à-vis des inégalités. Inaugural Conference of the Sorbonne School Economics - Economics of Wellbeing and Social Justice, Paris/France. Senik, C.	17.10.18
The subjective cost of young children: A European comparison. Wittgenstein Centre Conference 2018, 3rd Human Fertility Database Symposium, Vienna/Austria.	06.12.18

Spitzer, S.; Greulich, A. & Hammer, B.	
What fertility in different contexts of wellbeing in Italy? Italian Population Conference – AISP. De Rose, A. & Milan, A.	24.01.19 -26.01.19
Why don't you tell me the truth? Determinants of Biases in Health Reported by Older Europeans. 4th Austrian Health Economics Association Conference, Vienna/Austria. Spitzer, S. & Weber, D.	29.01.19
Gender and the use of time during the economic crisis: evidence from Italy. III Convegno SISEC 2019 "Sviluppo e disuguaglianze. A nord del Sud e a sud del Nord", Naples/Italy. Zannella, M.	31.01.19 -02.02.19
Why don't you tell me the truth? Determinants of biases in health reported by older Europeans. 4th Austrian Health Economics Association Conference, Vienna/Austria. Spitzer, S.	01.03.19
Der Generationenvertrag. Jugendakademie des Dr. Karl Kummer Institutes, Graz/Austria. Hammer, B.	06.04.19
Family time transfers, work and leisure inequality. Minerva Lab Seminars, Rome/Italy. Zannella, M.	10.04.19
Inégalité et bien-être. Situation du libéralisme, ENS, départements d'économie et de philosophie, Paris/France. Senik, C.	11.04.19
The Subjective Cost of Young Children: A European Comparison. Poster Presentation. Population Association of America (PAA) Annual Meeting 2019, Austin/USA. Spitzer, S.; Greulich, A. & Hammer, B.	12.04.19
Who is telling the truth? Biases in self-reported physical and cognitive health status of older Europeans. International Seminar at the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research. Vienna/Austria. Spitzer, S. & Weber, D.	23.04.19
Le bonheur des Français. Department seminar, University Sorbonne Paris Nord, Villetaneuse/France. Senik, C.	20.05.19
Does your child make you happy time for childcare and self-reported well-being? T LVI Riunione Scientifica SIEDS, Benessere e territorio: metodi e strategie presented Ascoli Piceno/Italy. Zannella, M.	23.05.19 -24.05.19
Les Français, le bonheur et l'argent. Nouvelles perspectives sur le bien-être des Français, ENS, Paris/France. Senik, C.	25.05.19
Russian girls in Israel: the Legacy of Soviet Culture. 3rd Meeting of the Society of Economics of the Household Lisbon, Portugal. Senik, C.	27.05.19
Hell is a Place of Loneliness. Well-Being Conference, Brussels/Belgium. Clark, A.	21.05.19
Intergenerational Transmission of Inequality. ECINEQ Conference, Paris/France. Moreno, H.	12.06.19

Exploring the relationship between fertility and well-being: What is smart? SIS – Smart Statistics for Smart Applications. De Rose, A. & Milan, A.	19.06.19 -21.06.19
Russian girls in Israel: the Legacy of Soviet Culture. Micro seminar, Erasmus School of Economics, Rotterdam/Netherlands. Senik, C.	14.06.19
Economic Insecurity and the Rise of the Right. 8th ECINEQ Meeting. Clark, A.	04.07.19
Parents' Well Being and Child Care Time: The Case of Italy. International Conference on Social Sciences in the 21st Century, Amsterdam/ Netherlands. Zannella, M.	12.07.19 -14.07.19
Russian girls in Israel: the Legacy of Soviet Culture. ICEF's Second Conference in Applied Economics, International College of Economics and Finance, NRU - Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia. Senik, C.	14.09.19
Biases in self-reported physical and cognitive health of older Europeans. Workshop on Multidisciplinary Perspectives on Gender Gaps in Health by the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Lake Como/Italy. Spitzer, S.	02.10.19
The Social Structure of Subjective Well-Being. Keynote lecture: International Conference. University of Luxembourg, Maison des Sciences Humaines. Senik, C.	03.10.19
Reporting biases in self-assessed physical and cognitive health status of older Europeans. International Workshop on the Socio-economics of Ageing, Lisbon/Portugal. Spitzer, S., (talk given by co-author Daniela Weber)	25.10.19
Parental satisfaction with childcare time in Italy. Demographic Aspects of Human Wellbeing - Wittgenstein Centre Conference, Vienna/Austria. Zannella, M. & De Rose, A.	11.11.19 -12.11.19
From Pink-Collar to Lab Coat: Cultural Persistence and Diffusion of Socialist Gender Norms UCL Frontiers of Comparative Economics, SSEES. Senik, C.	17.01.20
The Economic Lifecycle, Gender and Intergenerational Support: The National Transfer Accounts (NTA) approach Invited talk: <i>Gender Brown Bag</i> , Gender Office - World Food Programme, Rome headquarters. Zannella, M.	04.02.20
Combining Income and Consumption Data at Household Level: an Analysis of Intra-household Transfers Based on NTA Micro Data. Workshop on Micro-Distributional NTA. Hammer, B.	04.05.20
From Pink-Collar to Lab Coat: Cultural Persistence and Diffusion of Socialist Gender Norms IZA DP 13385, NBER Gender in the Economy Workshop. Senik, C. & Friedman-Sokuler N.	25.07.20
Intergenerational differences in income of young adults in Europe. Global Meeting on Population and the Generational Economy, Honolulu, Hawaii/USA (online event) 2020 Spitzer, S.	04.08.20
New ways to visualize NTA age profiles.	05.08.20

Global Meeting on Population and the Generational Economy, Honolulu, Hawaii/USA (online event). Hammer, B. & Vargha, L.	
Couples' Gender Differences in Subjective Wellbeing during Parenting Time NTA2020 Zannella. Global Meeting on Population and the Generational Economy, Honolulu, Hawaii/USA (online event). Zannella, M. & De Rose, A.	05.08.20
Age-specific changes in income in nine European countries: 2008-2017. Global Meeting on Population and the Generational Economy, Honolulu, Hawaii/USA (online event). Hammer, B.	06.08.20

8.3 Communications, public engagement activities and knowledge exchange events

Activity or event	Date
Sonja Spitzer was invited to the Paris School of Economics, Paris, France: Research on subjective economic wellbeing over the life course, with Prof. Angela Greulich.	04/18
Sonja Spitzer was invited to the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research in Rostock Germany, where she spent a week as a guest researcher. During her stay, she promoted the AWA project, gave a presentation on the research output provided by the AWA project and found collaborators for future work.	01.10.18 -05.10.18
Alexia Fűrnkranz-Prskawetz was invited to give a talk at the „47. Symposium des Fachverbandes der Pensionskassen“ in Vienna on „Herausforderungen und Chancen der Alterung“.	16.10.18
The Rush Hour of Life. Age and Gender Inequalities in Work and Leisure Time, Policy Brief: http://agewell.wittgensteincentre.info/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/awa_policy_brief_rush_hour.pdf	28.01.19
De Rose, A., Racioppi F., & Sebastiani, M.R. (2019). Avere figli in Italia: una questione di BES (Having Children in Italy: a well-being issue), Neodemos – Popolazione, Società, Politica (Italian Newsletter for demographic research dissemination), http://www.neodemos.info/	24.03.19
Poster Winner at the Population Association of America Annual Meeting, Poster titled "The Subjective Cost of Young Children: A European Comparison", in Austin/ USA.	10.04.19 -13.04.19
Sonja Spitzer was invited to give a talk at the international seminar at the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research on an AWA paper titled "Who is telling the truth? Biases in self-reported physical and cognitive health status of older Europeans". The talk was promoted here: https://www.euro.centre.org/events/detail/3377	23.04.19
Alexia Fűrnkranz-Prskawetz was invited to give a talk at the European Pension Circle on "Financing the Economic Life Cycle" in Vienna.	21.05.19
The Austrian AWA Team organised an international conference on the topic of "Demographic Aspects of Human Wellbeing" aimed at bringing together researchers from around the world working on different aspects of human wellbeing with a specifically demographic perspective. The majority of the AWA team presented at the conference and many of presented their AWA-related work. Thus, the conference has been a platform to promote the AWA project and its findings and to discuss relevant conclusions drawn from the project.	11.11.19 -12.11.19
Gesundheit - überschätzen wir unseren Körper? European Researchers' Night 2020, Spitzer, S.	2020
Gesundheit - überschätzen wir unseren Körper? Video for ÖAW Science Bites, Spitzer, S.	2020
How healthy are you really? SHARE Blog 2020, Spitzer, S.	2020
Who is telling the truth about their health? IIASA News 2019, Spitzer, S.	2020
De Rose, A., Racioppi F., & Sebastiani, M.R. (2020), Fertility and territorial well-being in Italy How is fertility related to social, economic and environmental quality? AWA Policy Brief, https://www.jp-demographic.eu/calls/projects/agewellaccounts-jtc2016/	2020

9 Impact

9.1 Scientific impact

Our research analyses the relationship between the life course, life events and wellbeing. There is a clear life course pattern of economic wellbeing and subjective wellbeing measures such as happiness. Having children increases time pressure and reduces temporarily subjective wellbeing and economic wellbeing. Wellbeing is closely related to relationship status. Our research clearly shows that life events and life-stage-specific circumstances influence wellbeing of individuals and that the life course perspective is important to understand wellbeing measures.

9.2 Societal impact

Target groups of our research are scientists and policy makers. By setting up the database, presenting our research at conferences and sharing our results on twitter we emphasize the differences in wellbeing between distinct demographic groups and between individuals at different life stages. The challenges at distinct life stages require individualized policies of support and social protection.

10 Data Management and Data Sharing

Dataset	Available for	Available at
Name of the dataset	Who can access the data?	Link to the dataset (if applicable)
Hammer, Bernhard, 2020, "National Transfer Accounts for Austria 2015", https://doi.org/10.11587/4EOXZO , AUSSDA	public	https://doi.org/10.11587/4EOXZO , AUSSDA
Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital 2020. Equivalised income by age (% change). European Demographic Datasheet 2020. Available at www.populationeurope.org .	public	www.populationeurope.org .

11 Collaboration

11.1 Collaboration within the project

The collaborations between the Austrian, French and Italian team already started during the AGENTA project <http://www.agenta-project.eu/en/index.htm>.

We organized 3 workshops (two in Vienna and one in Rome) where all partners met and discussed their current and ongoing research. In addition, there were bilateral exchange visits, e.g., Sonja Spitzer visited the French team for three weeks in March and April 2018 to work on research related to subjective economic wellbeing.

11.2 Collaboration with Stakeholders

Most of the stakeholders were already involved in the AGENTA project and since the current project is closely related to the NTA framework it was of great help to have them also included in the current project.

11.3 Collaboration with Patients and the Public

Due to the setup of our research questions, the methods employed and the focus of our research in general, involving patients or the public in our research design would have not been fruitful and thus was neither intended nor done.

11.4 Collaboration with other JPI MYBL projects

We organised a meeting with Martin Spielauer and his colleague, who are both involved in the JPI-MYBL project WELTRANSIM. During this meeting, we presented our work and discussed potential future collaborations.

11.5 Collaboration with other European/national projects

We have and will continue to collaborate with the JPI partners and our partners in the preceding AGENTA project.

11.6 Added value of the International Consortium

Given that most of our research is focused on Europe and, in particular, on comparisons between European countries, we benefited greatly from the international composition of the project team. The regular exchange among researchers from Austria, Italy and France increased our understanding of the distinct welfare models applied in these countries. It allowed the exchange of knowledge on details regarding the design of welfare institutions.

12 What can we do for you?

12.1 What can we do for you?

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12.2 Feedback for JPI MYBL

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