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.
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.
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

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.
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.

Dr Arnaud Dupuy
Head of Department

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.

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
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.
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 and qualitative work. It also simulates future scenarios. Beyond this contribution to scientific knowledge, 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 countries informal sector jobs represent between thirty and seventy percent of total employment, depending on the country.

* 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.

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
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.

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 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.
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.
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

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

Dr Philippe Van Kerm
Head of Department
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 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 Liwwen 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-income threshold from one year to the next, paying particular attention in disentangling among two sets of determinants: individual characteristics and genuine state dependence.

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.

For example, genuine state dependance 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.

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.

— Alessio Fusco

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

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
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 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

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**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
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 contended 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 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

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http://inwin.ceps.lu
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 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 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 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 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

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

— Aigul Alieva, Catalina Lomos

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.

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 Berteremes (SCRIPT, MENJE, Luxembourg), Amina Kafai (SCRIPT, MENJE, Luxembourg)

Duration 11.2013 - 09.2014

Funding Ministry of National Education, Childhood and Youth
Living Conditions

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

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<td>509.13</td>
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<tr>
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<td>440.88</td>
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<td>488.95</td>
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### Table 2: PISA Test Results in Reading by Origin

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<td>413.77</td>
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<td>387.93</td>
<td>398.36</td>
<td>404.59</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cape-Verdean</td>
<td>319.73</td>
<td>360.72</td>
<td>373.71</td>
<td>405.51</td>
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<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>468.36</td>
<td>480.81</td>
<td>469.11</td>
<td>495.98</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-EU</td>
<td>458.52</td>
<td>416.09</td>
<td>428.83</td>
<td>436.41</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>475.22</td>
<td>476.47</td>
<td>465.51</td>
<td>480.66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Urban Development and Mobility
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 EU BORDERSCAPES (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)
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
- Multiperspectival approach to cross-border integration
- Role of the media in cross-border territorial restructuring
- Economic development and competitiveness of border regions.

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.
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.

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 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 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.

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.

Figure 1 Workshop in Trier, 16th October 2014
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.

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.
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 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

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)
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.


http://mobil-t.ceps.local/project/across.cfm
Transversal Co-ordination
Transversal Co-ordination

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.
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
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. It took CEPS/INSTEAD several months to meet the challenge 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.

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 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

ESPON Network Management Team (NMT)
- Eric Marlier (Project Director)
- Hugh Frazer (Independent Experts’ Coordinator and Social Inclusion Leader)
- Loredana Sementini (Communication/events and IT Coordinator)
- Bart Vanhercke (Overall social protection Leader)
- Terry Ward (MISSOC Leader)

ESPON Network Core Team (NCT)
- NMT
- CEPS/INSTEAD: Anne-Catherine Guio (Quantitative analysis Leader, Reference budget, Knowledge Bank Coordinator)
- OSE: Rita Baeten (Healthcare and Long-term care leader), David Natali (Pensions Leader)
- APPLICA: Andy Fuller (IT Leader)
- Saskia Klosse (MISSOC legal expert)
- Marcel Fink and Stefan Ólafsson (MISSOC Users’ Perspective)
- Monica Natter (Peer review perspective)
- Frank Vandenbroucke (Decision-making perspective)

Technical Support Team
Coordination of Country Experts Teams (CETs) [independent experts]
Coordination of national MISSOC correspondents [governmental experts]

Social Inclusion
Social Protection (Pensions, Healthcare and Long-term care)
Espn Flasch reports/ Newsletters Language check Editing, Translation
ESPN wiki-structure Knowledge Bank MISSOC database
Independent experts and MISSOC correspondents meetings

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.

Transversal Co-ordination

Figure 1
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE, LISBON

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


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.

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
Events 2014

FEBRUARY

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.

MARCH

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.

MARCH

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.

APRIL

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.
CEPS/INSTEAD edited a collective book titled:

"Social and Territorial Cohesion in Luxembourg."

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.

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).

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.

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.
Our Centre now has a Guesthouse at its disposal
CEPS/INSTEAD received the keys of its guesthouse on the site of Esch/Alzette 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.

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.

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.

Closing conference of the ACROSS project
ACKROSS (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.
Access to the employment for vulnerable groups

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

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

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
NOS PRÉSIDENTS ET DIRECTEURS

NOS PRÉSIDENTS

Gaston SCHABER
Fondateur et Président jusqu’en 2007

Georges SCHROEDER
Président de 2007 à 2012

Jos BERGHMAN
Président de 2011 à 2012

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

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

Raymond WAGENER
Président depuis 2012

Hilmar SCHNEIDER
Directeur général depuis 2013

NOS DIRECTEURS

Hilmar SCHNEIDER
Directeur général depuis 2013

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

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

Jos BERGHMAN
Président de 2011 à 2012

Georges SCHROEDER
Président de 2007 à 2012

Gaston SCHABER
Fondateur et Président jusqu’en 2007

Evolution du personnel du CEPS/INSTEAD

Articles dans des revues à comité de lecture entre 1990 et 2014
Liste non-exhaustive avant 2002

1989-1996
Château de Walferdange
WALFERDANGE

1996-2011
Tour Hadir
DIFFERDANGE

2011-2015
Bâtiment Dexia
ESCH/ALZETTE Belval
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**

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**CONSEIL D’ADMINISTRATION**

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<tr>
<th>Modéré</th>
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<tr>
<td>Concentration du rôle du Conseil d’administration sur des positionnements stratégiques</td>
<td>Evitement des conflits d’intérêts</td>
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<td>Evitement des conflits d’intérêts</td>
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**PERSONNEL ET STRUCTURE**

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Rôle du Directeur général dans ses attributions administratives et financières</td>
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<td>Définition précise des fonctions du chercheur</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uniformisation du mode de recrutement des postes à responsabilité avec l’Université du Luxembourg et les autres Centres de Recherche publics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Structuration interne en départements et unités</td>
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**RELATIONS AVEC L’ETAT**

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<td>Etablissement d’une convention pluriannuelle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Garantie d’une assurance qualité par le biais d’une évaluation externe</td>
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**COOPERATIONS**

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<td>Incitation à la collaboration avec l’Université du Luxembourg et les autres Centres de Recherche publics</td>
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Ministères de tutelle et contrats de performance

**Les Ministères de tutelle**

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<tr>
<th>Ministère d’État</th>
<th>Ministère de la Culture, de l’Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche</th>
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**Contrats de performance**

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2015 ...
Maison des Sciences Humaines
ESCH/ALZETTE Belval
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, Herna 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

Le 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,…

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

As director of Impalla, I am very happy that students are so good. They have to work hard but tell us afterwards to be very grateful of having learned so much. The proof of this pudding is in the eating: three quarter of alumni continue as researchers, half of them on PhD projects for which they get grants in many universities of many countries.

I am also very happy that our high quality staff of professors and assistant professors remain that committed to the programme and are still eager to work with the Impalla student body.

And yes, CEPS/INSTEAD is a formidable host to us, making all this possible, be it also to its own benefit.

Prof. Jos Berghman,
Directeur du programme Impalla (2002-2014)
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

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-Économique « Liewen zu Lëtzebuerg ».

LES CHANGEMENTS STATUTAIRES DU CENTRE

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.

1974-2014
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 « Lieuwen 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 en France, localisé en Lorraine. C’est aussi la naissance d’autres panels en Europe comme

1986
Le projet PACO (PPanel 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.

1999
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.

2000
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 2006 également par le CEPS/INSTEAD.

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.

2004

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.
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.

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.

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 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.

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 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 SANS-ABRISME AU CŒUR DES PRÉOCCUPATIONS NATIONALES

1990-2007

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

2013

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


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

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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: UNIVERSITY OF FRANCHE-COMTÉ, BESANÇON, FRANCE
CEPS/INSTEAD SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR: OLIVIER KLEIN

Bora KIM

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

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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

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

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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
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

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

Prof. F. ABDALLAH
University of Technology of Compiegne (France)
ENHANCING MULTI-LABEL CLASSIFICATION FOR LAND USE PREDICTION.

Dr. A. AWASTHI
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.

Dr. R. DI PACE
University of Salerno (Italy)
VEHICULAR COMMUNICATION FOR INTEGRATED SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY AND TRAVEL BEHAVIOR SIMULATION (VESUVE).

Prof. C. LE BAS
University Lumière Lyon 2 (France)
CSR, ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE AND FIRM PERFORMANCE.

Mrs. 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.

Prof. M. C. ROSSI
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.

Prof. D. WILLIAMS
Kent State University, Ohio (USA)
REFERENCE GROUPS AND JOB SATISFACTION.
Senior Research Fellows

Dr. A. AWASTHI
Associate Professor in Industrial Engineering, Concordia University, Montreal
USA

Prof. T. ALEGRIA
Professor of Urban Planning, Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Tijuana, MEXICO

Prof. M. BALDWIN
Professor of Economics, Arizona State University
USA

Prof. O. BARGAIN
Professor of Economics, Aix-Marseille University
FRANCE

Prof. S. BOULD
Emeritus Professor of Sociology, University of Delaware, Newark
USA

Prof. E. BRUNET-JAILLY
Associate Professor in Public Administration, University of Victoria
CANADA

Dr. S. CARPENTIER
Associate Professor of Geography, Planning & Environment, Aix-Marseille University
FRANCE

Dr. D. CHRISTOPOULOS
Assistant Professor in Public Governance and Sustainable Development, Modul University Vienna
AUSTRIA

Dr. G. DEKKERS
Senior research associate at the Directorate General of the Federal Planning Bureau, Brussels
BELGIUM

Dr. C. ENAUX
Assistant Professor of Geography, University of Strasbourg
FRANCE

Prof. B. GAZIER
Professor of Economics, University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne
FRANCE

Prof. V. HILDEBRAND
Associate Professor of Economics, York University, Toronto
CANADA

Dr. B. JEANDIDIER
Doctor of Economic Sciences, researcher at CNRS, University of Lorraine
FRANCE

Prof. S. P. JENKINS
Professor of Economic and Social Policy, London School of Economics
UNITED KINGDOM

Prof. I. KACEM
Professor of Computer Science, University of Lorraine
FRANCE

Prof. C. LE BAS
Professor of Economics, University Lumiére Lyon 2
FRANCE

Dr. S. LORD
Assistant Professor in Urban Planning, University of Montreal, Quebec
CANADA

Prof. C. MOTHE
Professor in Management Science, University of Savoie Mont-Blanc
FRANCE

Dr. S. MUSSARD
Assistant Professor of Economics, University of Montpellier 1
FRANCE

Dr. M. NEYENS
Doctor of Laws, Honorary Chair of the CNPF, Managerial Advisor to the Ministry of Family and Integration
LUXEMBOURG

Prof. R. OAXACA
Professor of Economics, University of Arizona, Tucson
USA
Prof. W. van OORSCHOT
Professor of Social Policy, Tilburg University
NETHERLANDS

Prof. T. PÉNARD
Professor of Economics, University of Rennes 1
FRANCE

Dr. G. POPESCU
Associate Professor in Geography, Indiana University, South Bend
USA

Prof. V. PULIGNANO
Professor in sociology of work and industrial relations, CESO (Centre for Sociological Research), K.U. Leuven
BELGIUM

Prof. J-C. RAY
Emeritus Professor of Economics, University of Lorraine
FRANCE

Prof. D. RETAILLÉ
Professor of Geography, University of Bordeaux 3
FRANCE

Prof. P. SERFATY-GARZON
Associate Professor in Environmental Psychology and Urban Sociology, University Louis Pasteur, Strasbourg
FRANCE

Prof. J. SILBER
Professor of Economics, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat-Gan
ISRAEL

Dr. Y. F. TAKHTAMANOVA
Economist, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco
USA

Prof. D. WILLIAMS
Professor of Economics, Kent State University, Ohio
USA
Research seminars & training sessions

**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)

EVA SIERNIŃSKA (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)


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)


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 (CREDO - THE CENTRE OF RESEARCH IN THE ECONOMICS OF DEVELOPMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NAMUR, BELGIUM)

July


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 IMMREVOLL (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)

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.
FRANCESCO 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

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

**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 Luxemburgish social security system)

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

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HFCS-LU
Household Finance and Consumption Survey - Luxembourg

**Objective**
Survey on the financial behaviour of the Luxemburgish 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 Luxemburgish 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

**Objective**
The 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 Luxemburgish social security system)

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

### DEPARTMENT
LIVING CONDITIONS

### PROJECT MANAGER
MARIA-NOEL PI ALPERIN

## HFCS-XB
### Household Finance and Consumption Survey - Cross-borders

**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

### PLATFORM
TRANSVERSAL CO-ORDINATION

### PROJECT MANAGER
BLANDINE LEJEALLE
NEETs

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

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

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MUSA
MUlti agent Simulation for consequential life cycle assessment of Agrosystems

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

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
Labour Market

Articles in refereed journals


DELPIERRE M., VERHEYDEN B. Remittances, savings and return migration under uncertainty. IZA JOURNAL OF MIGRATION, 2014, VOL. 3, N°22, 43 P.


LE BAS C., POUSSING N. Are complex innovators more persistent than single innovators? An empirical analysis of innovation persistence drivers. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATION MANAGEMENT, 2014, VOL. 18, N° 1, 21 P.


NGUYEN T.T., MOTHE C., HANED N. Firm persistence in technological innovation: the relevance of organizational innovation. ECONOMICS OF INNOVATION AND NEW TECHNOLOGY, 2014, VOL. 23, N°5-6, PP. 490-516.


Gramme P. La santé humaine et l’action sociale en 2013. ENTREPRISES MAGAZINE, MARS- AVRIL 2014, N°64, PP 57-63


Publications

Articles in refereed journals


COLLADO D., LOMOS C., NICAISE I. The effect of classroom socioeconomic composition on student’s civic knowledge in Chile. SCHOOL EFFECTIVENESS AND SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT (ONLINE FIRST: 14 OCTOBER 2014).

ERICSON P., FLOOD L., ISLAM N. Taxes, wages and working hours. EMPIRICAL ECONOMICS (ONLINE FIRST 13 NOVEMBER 2014).


Book chapters


Book review


Report


CEPS/INSTEAD’s collections

ANDREOLI F., HAVNES T., LEFRANC A. Equalization of opportunity: Definitions, implementable conditions and application to early-childhood policy evaluation. CEPS/INSTEAD, 2014, COLL. WORKING PAPERS N°2014-12, 60 P.


LAMOUR C., LORENTZ N. Rituels télévisuels et connexions métropolitaines dans la Cosmopolis. REVUE DES INTERACTIONS HUMAINES MÉDIATISÉES, 2014, VOL. 15, N°1, PP. 3-20.
Publications


Book chapters


Article in non-refereed journals


Article in a conference proceeding


Book review


Reports

BLOND-HANTEN C., FELTGEN V., LICHERON J., MAAS P. Promoting protection of the right to housing – Homelessness prevention in the context of evictions. HUMAN EUROPEAN CONSULTANCY, 2014, 37 P.


FELTGEN V., DARUD B., LICHERON J., SCHNEIDER M. Les logements de service en 2014 - Données de cadrage et application de visualisation. LUXEMBOURG : MINISTÈRE DU LOGEMENT, OBSERVATOIRE DE L’HABITAT, 2014, 16 P.

POUGET C., FELTGEN V., SKOCYLAS K. Monitoring du Pacte Logement 2010 - Fiches communales. MINISTÈRE DU LOGEMENT, MINISTÈRE DE L’INTERIEUR ET À LA GRANDE RÉGION, 2014, 95 P.

SOHN C., DURAND F., DECOVILLE A., LAMOUR C. Dynamiques socio-spatiales du réseau de villes Tonicités. RÉSEAU TONICITÉS, 2014, 57 P.

CEPS/INSTEAD’s collections


Indicateurs des prix proposés à la location au 4ème trimestre 2013 et 1er trimestre 2014. OBSERVATOIRE DE L’HABITAT, MINISTÈRE DU LOGEMENT, CEPS/INSTEAD, 2014, COLL. INDICATEURS DES PRIX ANNONCÉS, 4 P.

Indicateurs des prix proposés à la vente au 4ème trimestre 2013 et 1er trimestre 2014. OBSERVATOIRE DE L’HABITAT, MINISTÈRE DU LOGEMENT, CEPS/ INSTEAD, 2014, COLL. INDICATEURS DES PRIX ANNONCÉS, 4 P.
Prix de vente d’appartements au 4ème trimestre 2013. OBSERVATOIRE DE L’HABITAT, MINISTÈRE DU LOGEMENT, CEPS/INSTEAD, 2014, COLL. PRIX ENREGISTRÉS DES VENTES D’APPARTEMENTS, 6 P.

Articles in refereed journals


ENAUX C., GERBER P. Beliefs about energy, a factor in daily ecological mobility? JOURNAL OF TRANSPORT GEOGRAPHY, 2014, VOL. 41, PP. 154-162.


Book chapters


Transversal Co-Ordination


Article in a conference proceeding


Book reviews


Reports

FRAZER H., MARLIER E. Assessment of progress towards the Europe 2020 social inclusion objectives: Main findings and suggestions on the way forward. BRUSSELS: EUROPEAN COMMISSION, 2014, COLL. EUROPEAN NETWORK OF INDEPENDENT EXPERTS ON SOCIAL INCLUSION, 18 P.


LOMOS C. School tracks reports (ES/EST/EST-PREP and EI) based on the PISA 2012 results regarding students’ demographics, students’ level of proficiency and average achievement level, students’ motivation in learning mathematics. Technical report of PISA 2012. CEPS/INSTEAD, MINISTRY OF EDUCATION LUXEMBOURG, 2014, 21 P.

CEPS/INSTEAD’s collections

GENEVOIS A-S. Etre en possession d’un permis de conduire : un atout pour la réinsertion des chômeurs sur le marché du travail. CEPS/INSTEAD, 2014, COLL. VIVRE AU LUXEMBOURG N°90, 2 P.

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

REPORT OF THE REVISEUR D'ENTREPRISES AGREE

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 Agrée

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 Agrée judgment, 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 Agrée 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

### ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FIXED ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intangible and tangible fixed assets</td>
<td>429,718,42</td>
<td>301,966,32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial fixed assets</td>
<td>12,394,68</td>
<td>12,394,68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Fixed Assets</strong></td>
<td>442,113,10</td>
<td>314,361,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CURRENT ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debtors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade receivables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>due and payable within one year</td>
<td>2,019,217,69</td>
<td>2,364,080,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>due and payable within one year</td>
<td>279,111,51</td>
<td>383,146,47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash at bank, cash in postal cheque accounts, cheques and cash in hand</td>
<td>4,291,770,51</td>
<td>2,738,679,25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Current Assets</strong></td>
<td>6,590,099,71</td>
<td>5,485,905,72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DEFERRED CHARGES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepayments</td>
<td>49,038,55</td>
<td>47,835,89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Deferred Charges</strong></td>
<td>7,081,251,36</td>
<td>5,848,102,61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,590,099,71</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,485,905,72</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LIABILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained earnings</td>
<td>1,954,639,68</td>
<td>1,744,250,84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit / (Loss) of the financial year</td>
<td>872,438,46</td>
<td>210,388,84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>429,718,51</td>
<td>299,041,77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Capital and Reserves</strong></td>
<td>3,256,796,65</td>
<td>2,253,681,45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROVISIONS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other provisions</td>
<td>10,000,00</td>
<td>10,000,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Provisions</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,000,00</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,000,00</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NON SUBORDINATED DEBTS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade creditors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>due and payable within one year</td>
<td>1,257,582,54</td>
<td>1,006,690,25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax and social security debts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax debts</td>
<td>234,270,28</td>
<td>229,801,86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social security debts</td>
<td>513,542,73</td>
<td>507,999,04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other creditors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>due and payable within one year</td>
<td>41,410,92</td>
<td>75,627,12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Non Subordinated Debts</strong></td>
<td>2,046,806,47</td>
<td>1,820,118,27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DEFERRED INCOME</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred income</td>
<td>1,767,648,24</td>
<td>1,764,302,89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Deferred Income</strong></td>
<td>7,081,251,36</td>
<td>5,848,102,61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,081,251,36</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,848,102,61</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Profit and Loss Account

December 31, 2014 (IN EUR)

### INCOME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net turnover</td>
<td>16,996,708,85</td>
<td>16,671,529,19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other interest and other financial income</td>
<td>5,822,76</td>
<td>9,433,31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extraordinary income</td>
<td>2,715,35</td>
<td>3,379,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>17,005,246,96</strong></td>
<td><strong>16,684,341,50</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CHARGES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use of merchandise, raw materials and consumable materials</td>
<td>164,264,10</td>
<td>128,122,73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other external charges</td>
<td>4,775,985,30</td>
<td>5,289,753,59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff costs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- salaries and wages</td>
<td>9,470,315,51</td>
<td>9,308,922,83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- social security on salaries and wages</td>
<td>1,444,700,28</td>
<td>1,437,102,64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>10,915,015,79</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,746,025,47</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value adjustments</td>
<td>180,856,66</td>
<td>174,630,11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other operating charges</td>
<td>75,686,65</td>
<td>116,316,73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest and other financial charges</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>22,22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extraordinary charges</td>
<td>21,000,00</td>
<td>19,081,81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit for the financial year</td>
<td><strong>872,438,46</strong></td>
<td><strong>210,388,84</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>17,005,246,96</strong></td>
<td><strong>16,684,341,50</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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