



# EURODATA Newsletter

No. 5

Spring 1997

EURODATA Research Archive of the Mannheim Centre for European Social Research

## A System of Socio-Economic Reporting on Europe

by Peter Flora .....2

### Research Institutes

#### Social Science Research in Portugal:

**Instituto de Ciências Sociais (ICS), Lisbon** .....8

*Continuation from No. 4: Social Science Research Centres in Greece*

#### **EKKE - National Centre for Social Research**

by N. Diamandouros .....11

#### **Foundation for Mediterranean Studies**

by Nikos Stylianidis .....15

**KEKMOKOP - The Social Morphology and Social Policy Centre, Panteion University** .....19

### Special

#### **Quality of Life in the Old European Cities Belt**

by G. Nuvolati .....20

#### **European Indicators of Social Security**

by Franz Rothenbacher .....23

### Country Profile

#### **Portugal**

by F. Rothenbacher .....26

### Noticeboard

*Publications, Announcements*

*Conferences* .....30

*About this Newsletter* .....32

## Editorial

### A System of Socio-Economic Reporting on Europe

*In the context of the recent development of the Fifth Framework Programme of the EU, Peter Flora, Director of the Mannheim Centre of European Social Research, and Gaston Schaber, President of the Centre d'Etudes de Populations, de Pauvreté et de Politiques Socio-Economiques, have started a European-wide initiative with the goal to create a system of socio-economic reporting on Europe. For this purpose a memorandum written by Peter Flora was sent on November 1996 to a group of social scientists and economists representing major research institutes in a large number of European countries. This group met in Mannheim on January 1997 to discuss the memorandum which after some revisions was sent to the European Commission in February. It was signed by:*

J. Berghman / Tilburg  
J. Bradshaw / York  
J. Commaille / Paris  
R. Erikson / Stockholm  
P. Flora / Mannheim  
R. Hauser / Frankfurt  
B. Henrichsen / Bergen  
M. Kaase / Berlin  
F. Legendre / Paris  
Y. Lemel / Paris  
D. Lievesley / Colchester  
B. Marin / Wien  
A. Martinelli / Milano  
G. Martinotti / Milano  
H.-H. Noll / Mannheim  
G. Schaber / Luxembourg  
N. Westergaard-Nielsen / Aarhus  
M. Pérez Yruela / Cordoba  
W. Zapf / Berlin

The text of the original Memorandum, a contribution of the MZES and especially of EURODATA to the development of European Social Reporting, was as follows:

...continued on page 2

*Peter Flora*

## **A System of Socio-Economic Reporting on Europe**

### **Memorandum for the Fifth Framework Programme of the EU**

Europe today faces a variety of major challenges. This is not new for the twentieth century, but what does seem new is the highly complex and interrelated nature of the problems, which aggravates the chronic lack of clear-cut solutions. The complexity derives from a concurrence of various developmental problems within all European societies (such as the changing demographic basis of social security), of tensions in the development of the European Union (extension versus deepening, integration versus re-nationalization), and of structural shifts in the world economy. Europe is thus passing through a period in which major institutional adaptations and innovations will be required, and in which the relative standard of living and quality of life of major population groups, whole regions, and even nations will be changing, with unavoidable strains for political institutions at all levels.

This situation also poses challenges for the European social sciences. They must overcome their national confines more courageously, expand their cooperation more forcefully, and improve their instruments of observation and analysis more imaginatively in order to improve our understanding of the ongoing processes, the problems involved, and the solutions available. The development of a system of socio-economic reporting on Europe would be a desirable focus for such efforts. This memorandum concentrates on the possibilities of improving the various instruments of social reporting, distributing them more evenly across Europe, and harmonizing them through increased cooperation. Such a reporting system must be based on a broader understanding of the main characteristics of European society and its long-term development, and should be linked to the search for a European development model.

Over its long history, Europe has developed as a multi-centred system, drawing much of its strength from the competition between its various political, economic, and cultural centres and from the learning processes stimulated by the diversity of institutions and ideas within a common cultural frame. Furthermore, the specific combination of autonomy of a variety of actors with strong collective regulation in Europe has produced a unique form of development in which changes at the micro-level were channelled into large-scale competition and institutional innovation.

Since the nineteenth century, the European nation-state has increasingly standardized its territorial institutions and tried to monopolize collective identity, solidarity, and regulation, thus becoming the focus of competition and institutional change, simultaneously reducing and heightening European diversity. To the extent that the nation-state's regulative power (not to mention identity and solidarity) is not simply shifted to the European level, the multipolarity of Europe will increase again, as will institutional variation.

The era of the nation-state was also the crucial period of modernization in European society, characterized by major growth processes: population growth, with a universalization of marriage and an increasing predominance of nuclear families; economic growth, with a unique, longstanding predominance of industrial employment; and an extension of the welfare state to a degree seen nowhere else in the world. These processes were related to changes in existing institutions or to the creation of new ones which, after some experimentation, soon became nationalized and standardized: for example, national labour

markets and national systems of education and social security.

After more than a century, these processes of population growth, industrialization, and state expansion have passed their peak: birth rates have long been declining, the population is greying, and family forms are becoming more and more pluralized; industrial employment has been shrinking, and the shift to a service economy as well as the increasing employment of women have diversified the organization of work and forms of employment; and the welfare states, above all their health and pension systems, have clearly reached the limits of growth. In addition, Europe has turned into a region of immigration, increasing the cultural heterogeneity of its national citizenries; and the identities and solidarities underlying the nation-states' regulative capacities appear to have weakened.

Thus Europe seems to have entered a new period of institutional reform and experimentation, similar to the late nineteenth century when most of the modern institutional and organizational forms were invented. Recent and accelerating changes in the world economy have added to (but did not create) the need for institutional reform, and the consequences of these changes should be studied in the context of a longer-term institutional adjustment of European society.

In this situation the European Union faces a difficult and somewhat contradictory task: it must ensure that living conditions across Europe do not further diverge (and preserve a realistic hope for some future convergence); and it must not only allow but support institutional experimentation that may also lead to greater variation.

Any attempt to develop a system of regular socio-economic reporting on the European population should be focused on two main goals: first, to monitor living standards and quality of life, their social and territorial differentiation, and their divergence

or convergence over time; and second, to study the varying institutional configurations that shape living conditions and life chances. Combining both objectives would make it possible to go beyond a primarily descriptive analysis of living conditions to an explanatory and dynamic analysis of how institutional change and the structuring of individual welfare are related.

Developing a system of socio-economic reporting on Europe geared to these objectives should be seen as a process of decentralized but coordinated efforts. It should be science-based, while drawing on the work of the national statistics offices and of EUROSTAT. It should be based on pooled national resources in combination with EU funding. The EU should provide support for developing and coordinating instruments of social reporting (such as surveys) across Europe, improving information about and access to the various databases, and promoting cooperation among social scientists, social research institutes, and the European institutions.

The following proposal specifies various elements in the development of such a reporting system: first, the main 'traditional' instruments of social reporting, such as social indicator systems, special microdata collections, and general welfare surveys are presented. Next, two possible new elements of reporting are introduced: the monitoring of institutional change and the study of territorial differentiation. Finally, the idea of a series of European social reports is introduced as a focus of concerted action, and the role of social science data archives and database centres in social reporting is examined.

## **1. Strengthening the traditions of social reporting**

Social reporting embraces a variety of traditions, from a more general monitoring of social change on the basis of (systems of) social indicators, to the more specific analysis of

individual living conditions based on welfare surveys or other collections of microdata. Starting from early efforts by the UN and in the US, social reporting developed most vigorously in the 1970s: in most countries of Western Europe, by the OECD and the Nordic Statistical Secretariat, and later also by EUROSTAT. After some stagnation in the 1980s, renewed interest in social reporting has become apparent since the early 1990s.

Thus the ground is well-prepared for concerted action based on a variety of national initiatives and established systems. Such action should aim at a more systematic coverage of the whole of Europe, assessing and improving the main instruments, and increasing their coordination and efficiency. At least three elements can be singled out: developing and coordinating science-based national social indicator systems, improving access to and harmonization of microdata, and spreading general welfare surveys.

### **1.1 Social indicators: Specifying requirements and tasks for the social sciences**

Social reporting started with the development of social indicators, with the UN's attempt around 1960 to define a list of indicators for the comparative analysis of the 'conditions of life and work of populations and changes therein'. Until the 1970s, some kind of social reporting based on a systematic use of social statistics developed in most (though not all) countries of Western Europe, mostly (though not always) carried out by the national statistics offices.

At the European level, EUROSTAT began its work on social indicators in 1975 and has published a statistical compendium since 1977, followed in 1991 by its 'Social Portrait of Europe'. As most European statistics are compiled by the national statistical agencies, EUROSTAT's responsibility is primarily to promote comparability and to carry out the integration of national statistics

into the Community system. The way in which EUROSTAT harmonizes the national statistics and gives access to its databases is crucial for developing science-based European social reporting.

The most important databases for this purpose are CRONOS (mainly macroeconomic time-series, but also including social statistics), REGIO (see 2.2), and ESSPROS (social protection statistics), since 1995 all contained in NEWCronos. So far, NEWCronos is available only off-line. It should be complemented by meta-information and made available on-line as soon as possible. In addition to improving access to their own databases, EUROSTAT should make a significant contribution to facilitating systematic access to the various national databases which will remain indispensable for comparative European social reporting.

Furthermore, statistics at the European level must be harmonized in such a way that they can still be related to the national statistics. Only then will it be possible to take into account the varying institutional and other national contexts. Without this, the value of comparative social reporting will remain limited. In addition to such context awareness, the specific tasks of the social sciences lie above all in contributing to concept formation (e.g. individual welfare and institutional viability) and indicator construction (e.g. indicators of social inequality and cohesion), and in improving process orientation (as e.g. in social accounting matrices which facilitate dynamic analysis by integrating different statistics) as well as system integration (as e.g. in satellite systems supplementing national accounts) of social indicators as the basis of social reporting.

### **1.2 Microdata: Improving access and harmonization**

Social indicators are largely limited to (national) aggregate statistics. For problem-orientated European social reporting, however, any-

mized microdata on individuals, households, and establishments are indispensable. Today a variety of relevant surveys exist at both the national and European levels, but continue to pose problems of data access and data comparability.

At the European level, several official surveys have standard questionnaires or are harmonized post hoc. Among the former, the EC labour force survey is the oldest and still most important. The future of the new EC Household Panel, which should have become a major instrument in European social reporting, seems insecure because its reliability is being questioned, non-response is mounting, and its further funding undecided. Among the post hoc harmonized surveys, the family budget survey is the most relevant.

Access to these microdata is severely limited, however, even if EUROSTAT is now ready to produce on demand aggregate tabulations from microdata at their disposal. Although this is a first step to better utilization of data already paid for by the taxpayer, it is certainly not sufficient for a problem-orientated system of European social reporting. At the national level, access to and costs of anonymized microdata vary greatly. Only in a few cases, above all in Britain and Norway, has access been liberalized adequately (and provided at a reasonable cost) to satisfy the needs of current academic social research, much less of future social reporting on Europe.

This situation is in stark contrast to the academic surveys where microdata are made available via the national social science data archives, a contrast which offers an additional argument in favour of science-based reporting. International academia has responded to problems of access by establishing the micro-databases at CEPS/INSTEAD in Luxemburg, which are of great importance to the European social sciences. So far, however, their efforts have been limited to ex post harmonization of the income

part of family budget surveys (LIS), national labour force surveys (LES), and household panels (PACO). Important sources of microdata, such as micro-censuses, population, and establishment censuses are not accessible, neither via CEPS/INSTEAD nor via EUROSTAT.

In addition to the urgent need to make microdata from the national statistics offices and EUROSTAT more easily available, also efforts to harmonize social surveys ex ante should be strengthened. Given past experience, however, it is crucial for the scientific community itself to increase its efforts to improve the access and ex post harmonization of existing official surveys via academic institutions as well as to disseminate national academic surveys across Europe. To provide financial support for such decentralized but coordinated efforts would not only be less costly, but could also be more efficient.

### 1.3 Toward a European welfare survey: Coverage and cooperation

In all countries of Western Europe today, we find labour force and household budget surveys, whereas time budget surveys (in contrast to Eastern Europe) are somewhat less frequent. Only a few countries (UK, D, A, CH) have large-scale multi-topic micro-censuses, while the others often use a variety of special-topic sample surveys (on families, health, housing, etc.). All these surveys are relevant for developing a European system of social reporting. Of special importance, however, is another type of survey: comprehensive surveys on social well-being.

There are two main types of these surveys:

- level-of-living surveys, in the Scandinavian tradition, which focus on the individual's command of resources, and therefore on objective data;
- quality-of-life surveys, in the American tradition, which focus on the evaluation and experi-

ence of life, and therefore on subjective data.

Consensus seems to be growing that both 'objective' and 'subjective' dimensions should be taken into account, as in the German welfare survey.

Comprehensive social surveys have been carried out in about two-thirds of all EU member states, though regularly only in a few, mostly in Scandinavia. As these surveys are mainly academically planned (though commercially executed), a cooperative effort should be made to develop welfare surveys in countries not yet covered, to make the national surveys more comparable, and to harmonize the indicators.

A first step would be to determine the overlap between existing surveys and data. Then, Europe-wide cooperation could be intensified, with EU support, and ideas developed for a more centralized coordination of European welfare surveys. An alternative would be to start by establishing a harmonized European welfare survey, alternating with a social survey on values and attitudes proposed by the European Science Foundation.

## 2. Exploring new dimensions of social reporting

Social reporting as it developed in the last quarter-century has had two main focal points: individual welfare and the nation-state, reflected in its predominant use of microdata and national aggregate statistics. Both reference points are still important, but less so than in the past. Neglecting the institutional context could be justified when concentrating on a single country in a period of institutional stability. But doing so has always been questionable when comparing nations with different institutional configurations, and it is highly problematic in times of rapid institutional change. In that case, it becomes imperative to include in social reporting an institutional dimension, which requires rather different data, sources, and approaches.

The nation-state will certainly remain the central unit of analysis, simply because most institutions are still national. However, to the extent that, on the one hand, European integration proceeds and, on the other, sub-national territorial units gain more autonomy, it will be necessary to complement the comparison of nation-states and start comparing regions and cities - in an overall European perspective. This is a major undertaking, as the current statistical information systems still reflect the predominance of the nation-states in the development of official statistics since the nineteenth century.

### **2.1 The institutional dimension: Monitoring welfare state changes**

Although it includes attempts to monitor social change in a very broad sense, social reporting in its most articulated forms clearly focuses on individual welfare. In doing so it tends to neglect the institutions that channel the actions of individuals and the production of welfare. The more it strives to broaden its cross-national and intertemporal perspective and move from descriptive to explanatory analysis, the more social reporting must take institutional variations into account. This is especially true in times of rapid institutional change.

A variety of institutions produce 'welfare' in its many forms: families and households, labour markets and economic enterprises, collective bargaining and welfare associations, and the whole complex of welfare state institutions. For several reasons these last are of special importance for a system of European social reporting: as a key element in the specific European model of development, the welfare state structures living conditions and life chances in Europe to a much greater extent than in any other advanced region of the world; everywhere in Europe it has come under pressure for institutional adjustment and reform; and, in

principle, it can be influenced by political decisions and public policies more directly than can the private economy or families and households.

A major, and largely new, task for European social reporting therefore lies in developing a cross-national system of welfare state monitoring. This would ideally be a system of regularly updated time series of quantitative and qualitative data and indicators on the major welfare state institutions. It should be constructed so as to achieve two goals: first, to analyse specific national configurations of institutions; and second, to study their impact on individual welfare.

In developing such a system, the work of international organizations offers certain starting points: for social security, the ILO (Costs of Social Security, Comparative Tables on Social Security) and the OECD (databases on social expenditures and public pension schemes); for health, the WHO indicator system and the OECD health data file; for taxation, the OECD database on tax expenditures and the International Bureau of Fiscal Documentation (IBFD) providing institutional information.

At the European level, EUROS-TAT's database ESSPROS provides social protection statistics, and DG V provides two EU mutual information systems which provide data on employment policies (MISEP, supplemented for Central and Eastern Europe by SYSDM) and social security (MISSOC, supplemented by the Council of Europe for other European countries). In addition, in the late 1980s and early 1990s the EU, through DG V, established several other observatories and networks to gather and synthesize information on national policies (for the family, for older people, against social exclusion, etc.); however, most of these have been discontinued.

The international databases, valuable as they are, all pose a number of problems: the usual difficulties of

data access and often great delay in publishing figures, few attempts to develop more meaningful indicators, and above all weak links between quantitative and institutional data, making analysis of the national configurations of institutions and their varying impact on individual welfare very difficult, if not impossible.

Perhaps a new kind of European observatory, based on networks of social scientists and research institutes, focusing on more specific policies and institutions, and trying to integrate a variety of sources and data, would be more promising. The greatly varying success of the observatories up to now shows, however, that they would have to be organized on a completely different footing: much more science-based, with greater support from cooperating national institutions, and with more energy devoted to building up common databases.

### **2.2 The territorial dimension: Social reporting on regions and cities**

Social reporting, as noted above, has so far focused on the individual welfare of the nation-states' populations. Using the nation-state as unit of analysis or level of aggregation has always been problematic, however. While the rise of the nation-state was accompanied by the imposition of national institutions and standardization of social and economic structures and cultural patterns, its success in homogenizing population and territory varied greatly. In addition to these regional differences, the European countries have also varied in their urban structures, and cities have shown different developmental patterns and problems.

It is not unlikely that accelerating socio-economic changes will lead to greater territorial differentiation, and that processes of political decentralization will increase the autonomy of subnational actors and their chances for establishing new cross-national networks. This two-

fold territorial differentiation, together with the goal of keeping territorial inequalities within politically acceptable limits, creates a need for 'subnational' social reporting on both regions and cities.

Resources for such 'subnational' social reporting are even less adequate, however, than those for 'traditional' social reporting. Finding available data for proper spatial units is a major difficulty; data are largely official statistics referring to administrative units, which often makes analysis and comparisons less meaningful. Although all European countries provide a variety of regional statistics, the lack of trans-national coordination limits their comparability.

Initially, therefore, regional social reporting has to rely on EUROS-TAT's regional database, REGIO, which however provides most data only at the NUTS2 level and is mostly limited to demographic and economic data. These limitations present a serious obstacle: there is a wide variety of administrative and other process-produced data, but these are associated with almost insurmountable problems of comparability, and levels of aggregation greatly differ among countries. At the same time, the surveys that are useful at the national level are usually much less so at the regional level because of sample size. A 'regionalization' of social reporting will therefore require making administrative statistics more comparable and surveys more suitable for regional analysis.

The problems are even greater at the level of cities: accessible and comparable data are scarcer; defining urban units and city boundaries is more difficult; and analysis of cross-boundary processes would be even more important than for regions. On the other hand, developing urban indicators and urban social reporting has an even higher priority than regional social reporting. In the larger cities, general social and economic changes are usually more rapid, the problems generated more acute, and resources

for coping with them often more limited.

A more promising approach has been developed by the Network on Urban Research in the European Union (NUREC) with the new global Large City Statistics Programme (LCSP), in which comprehensive standard questionnaires have been sent out to the administrative bodies of the larger European cities. Any future urban social reporting will have to start from this joint effort.

### 3. Concerting efforts and ensuring continuity in social reporting

Over the past twenty years, cooperation and a sense of identity within the European social science research community have grown. Today these seem strong enough to launch a concerted effort to develop a science-based Europe-wide system of socio-economic reporting with a common research infrastructure. Such a system would contribute to the understanding of the profound social and economic changes in Europe, as well as to social and economic cohesion. Not least, it would also strengthen the comparative and European dimension of the social and economic sciences and their coherence at the European level, as part of a growing European 'civil society'.

This effort should be viewed in a broad and long-term perspective, irrespective of the Fifth Framework Programme of the EU. To quote Gaston Schaber, „it should include all efforts

- to develop mechanisms and facilities for making microdata available to the social science community,
- to provide training programmes for the next generation of economic and social researchers with adequate opportunities for working with such databases in a comparative perspective,
- to organize in easily accessible ways the relevant knowledge

and documentation about the complexities of available data,

- and to develop institutional arrangements and academic computer communication between scientific data enterprises, large-scale facilities, and long-range networks with responsibilities for particular kinds of data.”

While the development of a European system of social reporting by the scientific community should be conceived independently and in a long-term perspective, launching this system within the Fifth Framework Programme requires a narrower focus: concentrating, for example, on a coordinated series of socio-economic reports as a major product of a three-year programme. To strengthen the institutional basis and to ensure continuity of the reporting system, the function and cooperation of the social science database centres and archives should also be reconsidered.

#### 3.1 Concerting efforts: A series of socio-economic reports on Europe as focus of action

A series of socio-economic reports would do more than merely operationalize research objectives for a three-year programme. It could be the key to improving the conceptualization of general objectives and dimensions of a social reporting system in Europe, to specifying the data requirements, facilitating access to existing databases and perhaps creating new ones, improving instruments, and combining descriptive with explanatory objectives.

As a series of various and varying reports it would better reflect the decentralized nature of the enterprise, the variety of sources and data, the diversity of approaches, and not least the necessary pluralism of values underlying a European social reporting system. Conceived as a common series, on the other hand, it could strengthen the cooperative character of the whole endeavour, reduce the fragmentation of the social and economic

sciences, and promote an institutionalization of research cooperation across disciplinary and national boundaries.

### 3.2 Ensuring continuity while planning for the future: The European role of the social science data archives and research-orientated database centres

Ensuring the continuity of a decentralized system of social reporting has many preconditions and will certainly be difficult. A crucial element is adequate storage, proper documentation, and easy access to a wide variety of data. Storing data for secondary analysis has become a major task of social science data archives over the last three decades. Such institutions have been established in a number of European countries (A, CH, DK, D, F, UK, H, I, NL, N, S), but with major differences in size and function. Some of them focus mainly on academic surveys, while others (above all in N and UK) have in addition become providers (or at least mediators) of official statistics to the research community.

With some imagination, archives and research-orientated data centres and services could provide the needed foundation for networks of social science researchers working on European social reporting, not only by storing data and making them available, but also by providing easily accessible meta-information on existing databases. Imagination will be needed because these resource centres have devel-

oped very unevenly and in differing forms across Europe, and these differences are unlikely to disappear. In addition to cooperation, what may be needed is a certain functional division of labour. The members of the Council of Social Science Data Archives (CESSDA) have already been discussing a certain division of labour, and with their combined catalogue of decentralized holdings and the search possibilities via the Internet they have developed a tool which could well serve the purposes of a European social reporting system.

Care should be taken, however, by the scientific community that - given the genuinely European and common challenges and issues - no division of labour should lead to narrowly fragmented approaches nor to conservative agreements about established preserves. Any division of labour should serve the aim to provide, in a synergy of efforts, the community of researchers with clearly specified and well-documented data, representative and comparable whenever possible. These data should help to build up the cumulative knowledge necessary to develop and critically test scientific approaches for social and economic reporting. In this context, particular attention should be given also to the necessity of fostering centres with expertise in transforming official statistics (at national and regional levels) into adequately anonymized files for scientific use, in order to set up indispensable Europe-wide databases.

To conclude, again quoting Gaston Schaber, "This proposal is not to suggest that the Commission as such should create and run a European system of socio-economic reporting or that the Commission should finance third parties to do so for the European Union, but to suggest, according to the principle of subsidiarity, that the Commission contribute an adequate share at the level of the member countries and their respective scientific communities to the development of a truly European research infrastructure, able to produce and manage relevant, representative, and comparable information and databases in a bottom-up approach, involving the countries as well as the Community, starting not from zero, but from scientific research institutions, establishments, facilities which on their own have already achieved larger or smaller parts of such an infrastructure-building endeavour."

**Prof. Dr. Peter Flora**  
Mannheim Centre for European  
Social Research (MZES)  
Universität Mannheim  
D-68131 Mannheim  
Phone: 0049/(0)621-292-1885  
Fax: 0049/(0)621-292-1735  
E-mail: Direktorat@mzes.uni-  
mannheim.de

*Peter Flora holds a chair for sociology at the University of Mannheim and is Director of the Mannheim Centre for European Social Research.*

## The Instituto de Ciências Sociais (ICS): Past and Present

**The Instituto de Ciências Sociais (ICS) was created on the 10th of February 1982 under the auspices of the Universidade de Lisboa as an interdisciplinary body for scientific research and training (Legal Decree 46/48).**

It grew out of the earlier *Gabinete de Investigações Sociais* (GIS), founded in 1962 and directed with great enthusiasm and skill by the late (1991) Professor A. Sedas Nunes. The creation of the ICS represented the legal and formalized embodiment of the activities, achievements and developments of the GIS over its first 20 years. A large part of the current ICS team members were GIS investigators as well. The review *Análise Social*, founded in 1963, has been published without interruption since its first issue - 126 editions over the last 30 years. ICS has actively undertaken to add to its library holdings, beginning in the days of GIS and continuing to the present. The ICS Social History Archive is a valuable research tool, and the collections in the area of the Social Sciences are among the finest in Portugal.

„The University should be at the service of the Portuguese society and culture“, Professor Sedas Nunes observed on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the (former) GIS, and indeed, the task of the ICS was to prepare the ground for Social Sciences at a time when the political regime harboured profound mistrust for that particular discipline. Thus, the research and seminars which culminated in the special editions of *Análise Social - Social Aspects of Development in Portugal* (no. 7-8, 1964); *Sociology and Planning* (no. 9-10, 1965); *The University in Portuguese Society* (no. 20-24, 1968); and *Development in Portugal - Social and Institutional Aspects* (no. 27-28, 1969) - were of utmost importance. Such studies were unprecedented and it would not be overstating the case to claim that, in their own way, they contributed to the democrati-

zation and modernization of Portuguese society.

As a result of the more favourable climate following the Revolution of the 25th of April (1974), the social sciences in Portugal underwent a process of development, differentiation and specialization in which the GIS, and later the ICS, continued to play an energetic role, both in terms of research, which was reinforced with additional staff and extended resources, and in terms of training for young researchers, many of whom are now part of the ICS's team. A brief look at some of the Institute's symposia and publications since 1960 is revealing, and points not only to the achievements in the up-dating of theory, methodology and across-the-board topics in the social sciences field in Portugal, but also to the pathfinding and forging of lasting links with the rest of the country's scientific community. Of special note are:

- symposia on the *Nineteenth Century in Portugal* (AS, no. 61-62, 1980);
- *The Labour Movement in Portugal* (AS, no. 67-69, 1981);
- *The Formation of Contemporary Portugal* (AS, no. 72-74, 1982-83);
- *Portuguese Youth and Religion* (AS, no. 86, 1985);
- *Social Change in Portugal Today* (AS, no. 87-89, 1985);
- *Women in Portugal* (AS, no. 92-93, 1986);
- *Economics in Portugal from the Vintismo to the 20th Century* (AS, no. 112-113, 1991);
- *A Social History of Elites* (AS, no. 118-119, 1993).

The ICS has released a vast body of additional work, as well - of results of research and dissertations of former and current team members,

and findings of other investigators associated with the Institute.

Current undertakings at the ICS include some 70 projects of varying size and scope, funded by a wide range of sources, including doctorate dissertations and other post-graduate pursuits. Major areas include:

- Economic History and Sociology of Labour, Development, and Social Geography
- Political History and Sociology, History and Sociology of International Relations
- Sociology of Education, Culture and Cultural Anthropology
- Sociology of the Family and Youth, Anthropology and Social Psychology
- Modern and Contemporary History.

Responsibility for these projects rests with five principal investigators, another sixteen specialists with Ph.D.s, and five more career Senior Research Fellows enjoying the support of nine additional researchers. All of these team members are contracted on a full-time basis and the greater part dedicate themselves to research work exclusively.

During the last five years no fewer than ten members of the team have completed their Ph.D.s or passed public examinations qualifying them as research fellows - four of them receiving their degrees abroad. We should also mention the Masters Degree established at the ICS in 1992, as well as the recent graduates and grant receivers who break into social sciences research by collaborating on ICS projects already underway. The ICS has also hosted research seminars which are open to the national and international scientific community.

The Institute has organized and hosted symposia, both national and international, on a variety of topics, as shown in table 1. As a university institution which is predominantly research-oriented, and in light of its background, the ICS has and continues to have an extensive network of inter-institutional ties which encompasses virtually all of the

Portuguese institutions in the area, involving scientific cooperation, financial support for ICS activities, projects and studies. In addition to

**Table 1: National and International Symposia Organized and Hosted**

Nationally:

- *The Restoration in its Day*, 1990;
- seminar on the *Sociology of the Family*, 1991;
- Second Congress of *Portuguese Economic History*, 1993;
- conferences on *Convergence in Europe*, 1993, and on *International Monetary Arrangements*, 1993;
- seminar on *Industry and the Environment*, 1993;
- seminar on *Culture and Economy*, 1994.

Internationally (providing organization and human logistical support):

- following the Congress of the *European Society on Rural Sociology* (Braga, 1986), the ICS hosted in Lisbon the *World Congress of Leisure* (International Association of Sociology);
- the Colloquium *Familles et Contextes Sociaux: les temps et les espaces de la diversité* (International Association of French-speaking Sociologists);
- the annual meeting of the International Committee for the History of Parliaments and Assemblies (1992);
- the 5th Meeting of the International Conference Group on Portugal;
- the Congress of the European Society of Experimental Social Psychology (1993);
- the 3rd Luso-Afro-Brazilian Congress on Social Sciences (1994) at the invitation of the participants of the 2nd Congress, in Sao Paulo, Brazil;
- since 1991 the ICS also organizes, in collaboration with the Cultural Institute of Macau, a seminar on *The Pearl River Delta: new perspectives in social research*.

State funding, the Junta Nacional Investigação Científica e Tecnológica (JNICT), and the Gulbenkian Foundation (the ICS's three principle sources of funding), other contributors include The Luso-American Foundation, the Orient Foundation and government departments - the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Youth, in particular. Prominent among protocols in the business sector are those with the Caixa Geral de Depósitos (the State Building Society), and the Banco de Portugal (the Central Bank).

Internationally, the ICS has signed an agreement with the Tinker Foundation (USA) for the funding of an „Observatory“ on the Portuguese Social Situation, as well as a cooperation and exchange accord with the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (Paris), among others.

Both individually and collectively, the Institute's members are involved in networks and associations at both the national and international levels, cooperating on joint projects and professional and scien-

tific exchanges. Space permits only mentioning of some of the more salient on-going undertakings of international character:

- Group Europa 12: Costs and Benefits of the EEC (coordinator in Portugal: Prof. J. Silvia Lopes);
- European Centre for Social Welfare, Training and Research (Vienna): Integration of Youth into Society;
- European Science Foundation: Network on Transitions in Youth;
- EGRIS (European Group for Regional and International Social Research): Human Capital and Mobility;
- Educational Testing Service (USA) with the participation of OECD, UNESCO and EUROS-TAT: International Adult Literacy Survey;
- Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (Paris): European Network for Local Comparative Analyses of Agricultural Practices;
- Mannheim Centre for European Social Research: The Parlia-

ments of Western Europe - Majority and Minority Governments;

- EU Commission: Outlook on Family Policies;
- Social Science Research Council, Sub-Committee for Southern Europe (New York): The Consolidation of Democracy in the Countries of Southern Europe;
- Volkswagen Foundation (Programme Area on Europe after the Southern Enlargement of the EU): Development Processes and Structural Problems of Southern Europe and Turkey - A Comparative Perspective (coordinator in Portugal: Prof. Farelo Lopes, ISCTE).

The cornerstone of the ICS is firmly founded upon the accumulated theoretical and methodological experience gathered by its own researchers. Raised upon that foundation is a multi-valent structure, embracing a diversity of outlooks and disciplines. As it has from the beginning, the ICS will continue to monitor the challenges to Portuguese society and Portugal's responses, while promoting the further development of the social sciences at every opportunity.

## Publications of GIS/ICS

### I. Periodical Publications

#### 1. Revista „Análise Social“

126 nos. published

Special numbers

No. 7-8: Aspectos sociais do desenvolvimento em Portugal.

No. 9-10: Sociologia e planeamento.

No. 20-21: A universidade na vida Portuguesa - I.

No. 22-23-24: A universidade na vida Portuguesa - II.

No. 27-28: O desenvolvimento em Portugal - Aspectos sociais e institucionais.

No. 35-36: Sobre metodologia e epistemologia das ciências sociais.

No. 61-62: O século XIX em Portugal.

No. 67-68-69: O movimento operário em Portugal.

No. 72-73-74: A formação de Portugal contemporâneo - I.

No. 77-78-79: A formação de Portugal contemporâneo - II.

No. 86: Os jovens Portugueses e a religião.

No. 87-88-89: Mudanças sociais no Portugal de hoje.

No. 92-93: A mulher em Portugal.

No. 100: Comemoração.

No. 112-113: Portugal económico: do vintismo ao século XX.

No. 116-117: História social das elites.

No. 118-119: Portugal e a integração Europeia: balanço e perspectivas.

No. 122-124: Homenagem a Sedas Nunes.

No. 125-126: Homenagem a Sedas Nunes.

## 2. Boletim de Estudos Operários

A bi-annual publication destined to collect and distribute relevant basic elements on completed studies and on studies worked on. Nine numbers published.

## II. Serial Publications

### 1. Collection „Cadernos GIS“

1. A. Teixeira de Sousa, Os Trabalhadores Portugueses na Região de Paris.
2. Mário Pinto e Carlos Moura, As Estruturas Sindicais Portuguesas.
3. Alfredo de Sousa, Inflação e Desenvolvimento em Portugal.
4. Marinús Pires de Lima, O Inquérito Sociológico - Problemas de Metodologia.
5. Vasco Pulido Valente, O Estado Liberal e o Ensino - Os Liceus Portugueses (1834-1930).
6. João Ferreira de Almeida e José Madureira Pinto, Significação Conotativa nos Discursos das Ciências Sociais.
7. Manuel Luís Marinho Antunes, A Emigração Portuguesa desde 1950 - Dados e Comentários.
8. Joaquim Aguiar, Para uma Análise Sistémica da Produção de Teorias nas Ciências Sociais.
9. A. Sedas Nunes, Sobre o Problema do Conhecimento nas Ciências Sociais (7ª edição).
10. A. Sedas Nunes, Questões Preliminares sobre as Ciências Sociais.
11. Maria da Luz Valente Pereira, Modelo do Sistema Urbano à Escala de Zona Urbana.
12. A. Teixeira de Sousa e Eduardo de Freitas, Subsídios para a Análise da População Activa Operária em Portugal.
13. Manuel Silva, Análise Sistémica, Modelização Social e Planificação.
14. Trabalhos Publicados pelo Gabinete de Investigações Sociais - Janeiro de 1963/Dezembro de 1974.

### 2. Collection „Estudos e Documentos ICS“

1. João Ferreira de Almeida e J. Madureira Pinto, Estruturas Agrárias e Migrações no Noroeste Português: a Freguesia de Fonte Arcada.
2. Maria de Fátima Bonifácio, Industrialização Oitocentista e Concorrência Externa: a Indústria Chapelira de 1814 a 1914.
3. José Manuel Rolo, A Componente Tecnológica Estrangeira da Indústria Electrometalmecânica Pesada Portuguesa.
4. Carlos Lopes, Guiné-Bissau: Referências Bibliográficas para a Pesquisa em Ciências Sociais (1960-1980).
5. Maria Filomena Mónica (organizadora), Os Vidreiros da Marinha Grande - Actas Sindicais.
6. José Manuel Seruya, Desemprego Juvenil em Portugal.
7. Maria Filomena Mónica (orientadora), Poemas Operários.
8. Manuel Braga da Cruz, Criminalidade e Delinquência Juvenil em Portugal.
9. José Manuel Seruya, Sistema Educativo e Políticas da Educação em Portugal: O Ensino Secundário e Superior entre 1970 e 1982.
10. Ana Nunes de Almeida, Comportamentos Demográficos e Estratégias Familiares.
11. Luísa Braula Reis, A Evolução das Estruturas Familiares em Portugal.
12. José Manuel Seruya e Luís Miguel Seruya, Sistema Educativo e Mercado de Emprego.
13. Manuel Braga da Cruz, Luísa Braula Reis e José Manuel Seruya, Os Jovens e a Política: Políticas de Juventude e Juventudes Políticas em Portugal.
14. Maria Filomena Mónica e Maria Goretti Matias (organizadoras), Um Socialista Ignorado: Luís de Figueiredo.
15. António Ventura (introdução e organização), Os Corticeiros de Portalegre - Actas Sindicais (1910-1920).
16. Ana Nunes de Almeida, Bibliografia sobre a Família e a Mulher no Portugal do século XX.
17. J. Manuel Nazareth e Fernando de Sousa, A Demografia Portuguesa do Antigo Regime. Samora Correia em 1790.
18. Maria João Araújo e Sá, Condições Demográficas de Evolução Discente do Ensino

Básico no Distrito de Aveiro. Um Ensaio Metodológico.

19. Paulo Guimarães, Indústria, Mineiros e Sindicatos. Universos Operários do Baixo Alentejo: Dos Finais do séc. XIX à Primeira Metade do séc. XX.
20. Paulo Pedroso, Crescimento e Estabilização da Actividade Docente. A Evolução do Corpo Docente em Portugal (1964-1986).
21. Nelson Matias, Qualificação Académica e Profissional dos Professores.
22. Nelson Matias, Ingresso e Permanência na Profissão Docente.
23. José Carlos Seabra Pereira, Professores: as Funções Desempenhadas e as Condições de Exercício da Profissão.
24. Pedro Telhado Pereira, Maria do Carmo Seabra, Remunerações dos Professores do Ensino não Superior.
25. Maria de Fátima Villa de Freitas, Comportamentos Sócio-culturais dos Professores. Alguns aspectos.
26. Manuel Braga da Cruz, A Sindicalização dos Professores. Resultados de um Inquérito.

### 3. Collection „Cadernos do ICS“ Estudos da Juventude

1. Maria da Paz Campos Lima, Inserção na Vida Activa, Emprego e Desemprego em Portugal e na CEE.
2. Fernando Honório, A Mobilidade Geográfica e Sócio-profissional Induzida pelo Sistema de Formação Profissional.
3. Paulo Antunes Ferreira, Valores dos Jovens Portugueses nos Anos 80.
4. Pedro Moura Ferreira, Luís Garcia, Jorge Vala, Delinquência e Criminalidade Recenseadas dos Jovens em Portugal.
5. José Luís Casanova, Estudantes Universitários. Composição Social, Representações e Valores.
6. Luísa Schmidt, A Procura e Oferta Cultural e os Jovens.
7. Paulo Pedroso, A Formação Profissional Inicial.

### 4. Collection „Estudos e Investigações“

1. José Manuel Pais et al., Práticas Culturais dos Liboetas, Lisboa, 1994.
2. Actas do Congresso Mundial do Lazer, Lisboa, 1994.

## III. Books

1. Collection „Análise Social“ (published in collaboration with Editorial Presença)

1. José Manuel Rolo, Capitalismo, Tecnologia e Dependência em Portugal.
  2. Manuel Villaverde Cabral, O Operariado nas Vésperas da República.
  3. A. Sedas Nunes, Questões Preliminares sobre as Ciências Sociais (8.<sup>a</sup> edição).
  4. J. Madureira Pinto, Ideologia: Inventário Crítico de um Conceito.
  5. Maria Filomena Mónica, Educação e Sociedade no Portugal de Salazar.
  6. J. Manuel Nazareth, O Envelhecimento de População Portuguesa.
  7. Mário Murteira, Desenvolvimento, Subdesenvolvimento e o Modelo Português.
  8. Manuel Braga da Cruz, As Origens da Democracia Cristã e o Salazarismo.
  9. O Século XIX em Portugal - Comunicações ao Colóquio Organizado pelo Gabinete de Investigações Sociais (2.<sup>a</sup> edição)
  10. Maria Filomena Mónica, Escola e Classes Sociais.
  11. J. Manuel Nazareth, Explosão Demográfica e Planeamento Familiar.
  12. Mário Murteira, Lições de Economia Política do Desenvolvimento.
  13. Maria de Lourdes Lima dos Santos, Para uma Sociologia da Cultura Burguesa em Portugal no Século XIX.
  14. Maria de Lourdes Lima dos Santos, Intelectuais Portugueses na Primeira Metade de Oitocentos.
  15. Manuel Braga da Cruz, O Partido e o Estado no Salazarismo.
  16. Mário Murteira, Desenvolvimento: Ideologia ou Utopia? As Periferias de Expressão Portuguesa na Economia Mundial.
2. **Collection „Teses e Teorias“ (established in 1985)**
    1. Maria Filomena Mónica, Artesãos e Operários - Indústria, Capitalismo e Classe Operária em Portugal (1870-1934).
    2. João Ferreira de Almeida, Classes Sociais nos Campos: Camponeses Parciais numa Região do Noroeste.
  3. **Collection „Aproximação e Ensaio“ (established in 1985)**
    1. José Machado Pais: Artes de Amar da Burguesia - a Imagem da Mulher e os Rituais de Galantaria nos Meios Burgueses do Século XIX em Portugal.
    2. José Manuel Rolo, O Regresso a África: a Cooperação Portuguesa com os Países Africanos de Expressão Oficial Portuguesa.
  4. **Collection „Análise Social“ (published at Imprensa Nacional Casa da Moeda)**
    1. Jaime Reis, O Atraso Económico Português em Perspectiva Histórica: Estudos sobre a Economia Portuguesa na Segunda Metade do Séc. XIX (1850-1930).
    2. José Machado Pais, Culturas Juvenis.
    3. Pedro Lains, A Economia Portuguesa no Séc. XIX: Crescimento Económico e Comércio Externo (1857-1913).
    4. Fátima Patriarca, A Questão Social no Salazarismo (1930-1947).
    5. Hélder Fonseca, O Alentejo no Século XIX: Economia e Atitudes Económicas.
- For further information please contact:

**Instituto de Ciências Sociais (ICS) da Universidade de Lisboa**  
 Av. Forças Armadas  
 Edif. I.S.C.T.E., Ala Sul, 1.º  
 P-1600 Lisboa, Portugal  
 Phone: 793 22 72  
 Fax: 796 49 53

*Nikiforos Diamandouros*

## **EKKE - National Centre for Social Research, Athens**

**The Greek National Centre for Social Research continues the work of the Athens Centre for the Social Sciences, which was founded in 1959 under the auspices of the UNESCO. It operates as a public entity under public law and constitutes the most important public institution of social research in Greece. The centre has been restructured in the last few years, and research now concentrates on three research fields. The centre has published a large number of outstanding studies in its history. In addition, it publishes the major sociological journal on the Greek society.**

The *National Centre for Social Research* (EKKE) was founded in 1959, initially under the name of the *Athens Centre for Social Sciences*. It belongs to the wider public and is the most significant institution of social research in Greece.

Its main objectives are:

- to foster the generation of knowledge in the social sciences through the promotion of collective, interdisciplinary and comparative social research

- to conduct research focusing on social structures and social change in Greek society
- to promote and advance social scientific inquiry and methods
- to publish the results of research projects conducted and scholarly conferences held under the auspices or in collaboration with other scholarly organisations
- to organise conferences, seminars, workshops and lectures on

social science as well as methodological topics

- to cooperate with public and private organisations in Greece and abroad regarding the application of research findings that can be translated into specific public policies affecting different aspects of Greece and, more generally, modern industrial societies.

In pursuit of the above, EKKE seeks to establish contacts and develop collaborative arrangements with social science institutions and research centres located in Greece and abroad, especially in Europe. Included in its network of institutional collaborators are various directorates of the European Commission, the European Association of Development Institutes (EADI), the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), UNESCO, the Vienna Centre and the Mannheim

Centre for European Social Research (MZES).

The centre's research staff comes from different disciplinary backgrounds, such as anthropology, criminology, demography, economics, geography, political science, sociology and statistics. A highly skilled technical staff, a solid administrative infrastructure and a modern computer centre ensure EKKE's capacity to deliver high quality products.

The Centre's research activities are organised around its Research Institutes. These are:

### 1. The Institute of Urban and Rural Sociology,

whose research initiatives focus on multifaceted issues, such as forms of sociality, social relationships and exchange networks, the uses of leisure time and related cultural practices, refugee and immigrant communities and their interrelation with complex phenomena such as nationalism, xenophobia and racism.

The Institute's current research activities revolve around the following major projects:

**Social Geography of the Urban Space:** thematic cartography, social and occupational structure of cities, urban problems and urban renewal.

**Work:** employment structure, unemployment and labour market restructuring, gender and work, informal employment.

**Family:** structure, roles and organisation of families, family strategies of up-ward mobility, the family and the welfare state.

**Rural Community and Society:** social and demographic transformation, processes of economic and political incorporation, productive structures.

**Agriculture and Agricultural Enterprises:** family agriculture, multiple employment and agricultural enterprises, cooperative and labour movements.

**Environment:** resource use in agriculture and the rural space, agricultural activities, pollution and

environmental awareness, environmental organisations.

**Tourism:** social, economic and environmental implications of the development of tourism; new, special and alternative forms of tourism, models of local tourist development.

### 2. The Institute of Political Sociology,

whose current research agenda centres on four major areas:

**a. Political System, Administration, Institutions:** The objects of inquiry are research on Greek public administration, the implications of new technologies for the administration, the internal organisation of the administration, the consequences of information technology for organisational planning and state-citizen relations, political parties and political personnel (development of data files from 1910 on).

**b. Mass Communication and Politics:** the implications of new communication technologies for politics, mass media and political parties (differentiation and readjustment of politics and political discourse), problems faced by democracy in contemporary information society (protection and control mechanisms).

**c. Political Participation, Political Behaviour:** analyses of electoral results and voting behaviour, electoral analysis, electoral geography, regional electoral structures, political participation.

**d. Political System and Social Participation:** political culture (data bank with information on social values), minorities in Greece, nationalism and national identity, forms of social exclusion, conditions for attaining social cohesion, „rational“ and „irrational“ structures of the Greek political system.

### 3. The Institute of Social Policy,

which seeks to generate new and innovative insights in the social policy field through the systematic study of a wide range of issues and problems. These are:

**Welfare and Social Care Problems - Social Protection:** the elderly, disabled persons, mental health, equitable resource allocation, social inequalities.

**Social Security Issues:** social insurance and its demographic contingencies; rationalisation of social insurance funds, uniformity and unification of different social funds.

**Social Exclusion:** identification and assessment of the dimensions of social exclusion in Greece, research on disadvantaged social groups.

**Health Policy Issues:** evaluation of efficiency and effectiveness in health care, economic analysis and cost of health sectors, socioeconomic inequalities in health.

**Unemployment, Employment and Restructuring in Industrial Relations:** unemployment and socioeconomic inequalities, new forms in the organisation of work, restructuring, reduction and flexibility in work schedules.

**Youth Problems - Women's Issues:** Youth characteristics, youth health education, drug use, AIDS, smoking, interpersonal relations, use of free time, women in the labour market, single mothers, women and deviance.

**Demography:** Demographic ageing and social policy, historical demography, indices of demographic change in contemporary Greek society, fertility.

**Family:** sociological perspectives of family, divorce, internal family organisation, family policy, values of the modern Greek family.

In conducting their research, the Centre's institutes and their staff rely on the following administrative support structures:

The Centre houses the most specialised **library** in the field of social sciences in the country. This library contains approximately 35,000 volumes of books and 450 titles of journals, covering all fields of social sciences. It is open to the public and collaborates closely with many other libraries in Greece and abroad.

The **Publications Division** is responsible for the Centre's monographic as well as serial and other irregularly produced publications.

The **Division of Research Support** provides methodological and technical guidance to all researchers including data compilation and processing.

The **Centre's Social Data and Social Indicators Data Bank** and a **Liaison Office** responsible for the dissemination of research findings and products, the monitoring of research opportunities, the identification and pursuit of funding sources and the systematic dissemination of pertinent information among the staff.

### EKKE Publications

EKKE has published since its foundation in 1959 a large number of important books on social, demographic, economic and historical issues.

### Studies/Monographs

1. Angelopoulos, Angelos: Essays on Greek Migration, 1967. 190 p.
2. Vlachos, E.: The Assimilation of Greeks in the USA, 1968. 200 p.
3. Kayser, B.: Human Geography of Greece, 1968 (in Greek). 152 p.
4. Kayser, B., P.-Y. Péchoux, M. Sivi-gnon: Exode Rural et Attraction Urbaine en Grèce, 1971. 170 p.
5. Koumoulides, J.: Cyprus and the War of Greek Independence 1821-1829, 1971. 134 p.
6. Weber, M.: Articles on the Theory of Social Science, Vol. I, 1972 (in Greek), Vol. II, 1972 (in Greek). 166+170 p.
7. Tavuchis, N.: Family and Mobility among Greek-Americans, 1972. 194 p.
8. Andréou, N.: Le Collectivisme Israélien, 1973. 288 p.
9. Kazepides, A.: The Autonomy of Education, 1973. 108 p.
10. Koutras, D.: The Social Ethics of Aristotle, 1973 (in Greek).
11. Papageorgiou, C.: Regional Employment in Greece, Vol. I, 1973 (in Greek), Vol. II, 1973 (in Greek). 286+156 p.
12. Tryphonopoulos, S.: Attitudes Towards Formal and Adult Education, 1973. 96 p.
13. Philip, A.: History of Economic and Social Development, Vol. I, 1973 (in Greek); Vol. II, 1982 (in Greek), 162 p.
14. Houliarakis, M.: Area, Administrative Division and Population of Greece (Evolution, 1821-1971), Vol. I, Part I, 1973 (in Greek); Vol. I, Part II, 1974 (in Greek); Vol. II, 1975 (in Greek); Vol. III, 1976 (in Greek). 262+334+446+422 p.
15. Aron, R.: The Contemporary German Sociology, 1974. 198 p.
16. Gizelis, G.: Narrative Rhetorical Devices of Persuasion, 1974. 156 p.
17. Carmocolias, D.: Political Communication in Greece, 1965-67, 1974.
18. Negreponi-Deliviani, M.: Manufacture in Northern Greece, 1974 (in Greek). 202 p.
19. Tsaousi, D., E. Korre-Crueger: Juvenile Delinquency in the Capital City Area, 1974 (in Greek). 134 p.
20. Barbut, M.: Mathematics of Social Sciences. Vol. I, 2nd ed. 1986, Vol. II, 1975 (in Greek). 288+318 p.
21. Pressat, R.: Social Demography, 1975 (in Greek). 196 p.
22. Terlexis, P.: Political Orientation and Social Change, 1975 (in Greek). 390 p.
23. Duverger, M.: Methods of Social Sciences, Vol. II, 1976 (in Greek). 322 p.
24. Renouvin, P., J.B. Duroselle: Introduction à l'Histoire des Relations. Vol. I, 1977 (in Greek). 494 p.
25. Anderson, Lynn R. et al.: Personality and Attitudes of Greek University Students, 1980 (in Greek). 366 p.
26. Iatridis, D.: Social Planning and Policy Alternatives in Greece, 1980. 320 p.
27. Kassimati, K.: Labour Mobility in Greek Industry, 1980 (in Greek). 192 p.
28. Daskalakis et al., I.: Granting of Penal Justice in Greece, 1983 (in Greek). 360 p.
29. Karapostolis, V.: Consumption Behaviour in the Greek Society, 1960-1975, 2nd ed. 1983 (in Greek). 356 p.
30. Fragos, D.: The Long-Standing Developments of the Economically Non-Active Population of Greece, 1983 (in Greek).
31. Gizelis G. et al.: Changing Patterns of the Cultural Activity within the Greek Family, 1984 (in Greek).
32. Kassimati, K.: Training Centres of Manpower Employment Organisation, 1984 (in Greek). 178 p.
33. Kassimati, K.: Migration - Repatriation. Manyfold Aspects of the Second Generation Migrants, 1984 (in Greek).
34. Katsanevas, Th.: Trade Unions in Greece, 1984. 284 p.
35. Pantazidis, K., K. Kassimati: Size and Composition of the Population of Athens, 1984 (in Greek).
36. Tsougiopoulos, G.: The Greek Urban Centre, Vol. I, 1984 (in Greek). 130 p.
37. Nikolakopoulos, I.: Atlas of the Parliamentary Election of 18 October 1981, 1985 (in Greek). XVI p.
38. Nikolakopoulos, I.: Parties and Parliamentary Elections in Greece, 1946-1964, 1985 (in Greek).
39. Sorocos, E.: La Morphologie Sociale du Pirée à Travers son Evolution, 1985. 278 p.
40. Ifantopoulos, I.: Planning of the Health Sector in Greece, 1985 (in Greek). 484 p.
41. Psaharopoulos, G., A. Kazamias: Education and Development in Greece. Social and Economic Study of the Post-Secondary Education, 1985 (in Greek).
42. Kolodny, E.: Samothrace sur Neckar: Des Migrants Grecs dans l'Agglomération de Stuttgart, 1986 (in Greek). 150 p.
43. Kovani, E.: Research in Rural Greece, 1986 (in Greek).
44. Amira, A., E. Georgiadi, A. Teperoglou: Day-Care Centres for the Aged, 1986 (in Greek). 118 p.
45. Pitsiou, E.: Life Styles of Older Athenians, Vol. I, 1986. 308 p.
46. Pitsiou, E.: Life Styles of Older Athenians, Vol. II: Social and Psychological Adaption to Aging Among Older Athenians, 1986. 100 p.
47. Ministry of Health, Welfare and Social Security (HWSS) and EKKE: National Directory of Social Service Agencies and Organizations, Vol. I, 1986 (in Greek); Vol. II, 1986 (in Greek); Vol. III, 1986 (in Greek). 424+742+716 p.
48. Terlexis, P.: The Political System, 1987 (in Greek). 348 p.
49. Damianakos, S.: Aspects du Changement Social dans la Campagne Grecque, 1987.
50. Psychogios, D.: Dowries, Taxes, Currant and Bread: Family and Economy in the Rural Greece of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, 1987 (in Greek).
51. Teperoglou, A. et al.: Leisure Time, Interpersonal Relations in the Young, Part B, 1987 (in Greek), 422 p.; Part A, 1988 (in Greek), 132 p.
52. Psychogios, D. et al.: The Economic and Social Transformation of the Peasant Communities, 1987 (in Greek). 114 p.
53. Fragos, D.: The Old Age Population in Greece, 1987 (in Greek). 106 p.
54. Houliarakis, M.: Development of the Old Age Population in the Rural

- Areas in Greece, 1920-1981, 1988 (in Greek). 574 p.
55. Karagiorgas, S., K. Kassimati, N. Pantazidis: Research on the Income Distribution in Greece, Part A: Results of the Greater Capital Area, 1988 (in Greek). 242 p.
56. Burgel, G.: Pobia: Etude Géographique d'un Village Crétois, 2<sup>e</sup> éd., 1988. 142 p.
57. Zarnari, O. et al.: Health and Greek Society: Empirical Research, 1988 (in Greek). 440 p.
58. EKKE: The Rural People in the Mediterranean Area. Proceedings of the Seminar Organized by the Greek-French Scientific and Technical Society, Athens, 4-7 December 1984, 1988 (in Greek). 646 p.
59. Kayser, B., P.-Y. Péchoux, M. Sivignon: Trois Etudes sur la Grèce Rurale: Margariti, la Plaine du Nestos, Samarina, vers 1960-68 (réed. des nos. 45, 48, 50), 1989. 170 p.
60. Tsartas, P.: Social and Economic Impacts of Tourism Development in the Cyclades Prefecture and Especially in the Islands of Ios and Serifos during the Period 1950-1980, 1989 (in Greek). 276 p.
61. Gutenschwager, G.: The Political Economy of Health in Modern Greece, 1989 (in Greek). 210 p.
62. Kassimati, K.: Selection of Profession: Reality or Myth, 1989 (in Greek).
63. Kassimati, K., E. Allison: Research on the Social Characteristics of Employment. Study II: The Morphology of Second Employment, 1989 (in Greek). 165 p.
64. Patiniotis, N.: Structural Dependence and Migration: The Case of Greece, 1990 (in Greek). 299 p.
65. Karagiorgas, S. et al.: Dimensions of Poverty in Greece. Vol. I, 1990, p. 1-307 (in Greek); Vol. II, 1990, p. 308-884 (in Greek).
66. Behrakis, Th., Ef. Nikolaidis: Statistical Analysis of Textual Data, 1990 (in Greek). 272 p.
67. Symeonidou, H.: Employment and Fertility of the Married Woman in the Capital Area of Greece, 1990 (in Greek). 287 p.
68. Teperoglou, A. et al.: Evaluation of the Services of the Open-care Centres for the Elderly, 1990 (in Greek). 184 p.
69. Vermeulen, H. et al.: Greeks in Holland, 1990 (in Greek). 165 p.
70. Kassimati, K.: Research on the Social Characteristics of Employment. Study I: Occupational Choice, 1991 (in Greek). 436 p.
71. Mendras, Henri: Principles of Sociology, 1991 (in Greek). 399 p.
72. Tsartsas, P.: Research on the Social Characteristics of Employment. Study III: Tourism and Agricultural Effects, 1991 (in Greek). 189 p.
73. Symeonidou, H.: Socio-economic Determining Factors of Productivity in Greece. Vol. I, 1992 (in Greek). 289 p.
74. Thanopoulou, Maria: Research on the Social Characteristics of Employment. Study IV: Female Employment and Work, 1992 (in Greek). 118 p.
75. Argoud, Gilbert et al. (eds.): L'Eau et les Hommes en Méditerranée et en Mer Noire dans l'Antiquité. Actes du Congrès International, Athènes 20-14 mai 1988, 1992. 555 p.
76. EKKE: Social Research in Greece: Proceedings of the EKKE Conference, 1993 (in Greek). 720 p.
77. Damianakos, Stathis, Marie Elisabeth Handman, Julian Pitt-Rivers, Georges Ravis-Giordani (eds.): Les amis et les autres: Mélanges en L'honneur de John Peristiany - Brothers and Others, Essays in Honour of John Peristiany, 1995 (in English and French). 264 p.
78. Kovani, Eleni: When you Hear the Voice of the Crane: Youth and Village, 1995 (in Greek). 219 p.
79. Kouveli, Anastasia: Housing Conditions in Large Urban Centers of the Country: Typology of Residence, 1995 (in Greek). 475+31 p.
80. Maratou-Alipranti, Laoura: The Family in Athens: Family Models and Conjugal Practices, 1995 (in Greek, Summary in English and French). 194 p.
81. Petronoti, Marina: Research on the Social Characteristics of Employment. Study V: Networks of Social Relations. Facets and Interrelationships with the Process of Occupational Mobility, 1995 (in Greek). 188 p.
82. Tsartas, Paris et al.: The Social Consequences of Tourism in the Prefectures of Corfu and Lasithi, 1995 (in Greek). 376 p.
83. Tsili, Sosso: Drug Use as Ideology at Stake: The Case of Greece, 1995 (in Greek). 301 p.
84. Psychogios, Dimitris: Dowries, Taxes, Raisins and Bread: Economy and Family in Rural Greece of the 19th Century (2nd ed.), 1995 (in Greek). 200 p.
85. Kotzamanis, Byron, Laoura Maratou-Alipranti, Aphrodite Teperoglou, Maria Tzortzopoulou (eds.), Ageing and Society, Proceedings of the National Conference of the National Centre for Social Research, 1996 (in Greek). 615 p.
86. EKKE: Dimensions of Social Exclusion in Greece. Main Themes and Definition of Political Priorities. 2 vols., 1996 (in Greek, with English abstracts). 525+343 p.

#### In print

87. Kaftanzoglou, R.: Relatives and Domestic Organisation (in Greek). 250 p.

88. Kotzamanis, Byron, J.P. Sardon: The Demographic Development of Greece and France - Comparative Studies (bilingual ed.). Studies in the Framework of the Greek-French Exchange.

89. Kouveli, A.: Centres of Location in the Big Urban Centres of the Country (in Greek). 200 p.

90. Kouveli, A.: Socio-economic Inequality in the Field of Location: Big Urban Centres of Greece (in Greek). 440 p.

91. Balourdos, D.: Demographic Survey of Distribution of Pensioners (in Greek). 300 p.

92. Mirizakis, I.: Free Time of Youth: Psychological and Athletic Effects (in Greek). 120 p.

93. Sinopoulos, P.A.: Work in Relation to the Solidar Family Type (in Greek). 200 p.

94. Sorokos, Efst., L. Maratou-Alipranti, A. Hatzigianni, V. Papliakou: Processes of Social Change in Peiraias: Transport, Family, Work (in Greek). 200 p.

95. Symeonidou, H.: Socio-economic Determining Factors of Productivity in Greece. Vol. II: Analysis by Districts (in Greek). 250 p.

#### The Greek Review of Social Research

EKKE also publishes a quarterly journal entitled *The Greek Review of Social Research*, which covers a wide range of topics.

The production of this journal was started in July 1969. It has been published continuously since that time. The most recent edition is number 88 from 1995. Nearly all contributions are in Greek. The journal was supplemented by several special editions, also including articles in French and English:

#### Special numbers

Aspects du changement social dans la campagne grecque, numéro spécial, 1981, 272 p.

Publication in honor of Ilia Daskalaki, Spring 1988 (No. 68A), 402 p.  
 Political Behaviour, 1988 (No. 69A), 158 p.  
 Income Distribution and Economic Inequalities, Summer 1990 (No. 73A), 249 p.  
 Changement social et localités, 1990 (No. 74A), 227 p.  
 Political Culture: Comparative Analyses and Critical Reflections, Summer 1990 (No. 75A), 151 p.  
 EKKE publishes a „Publications Catalogue“, the most recent one being for 1996. This catalogue lists all titles still on stock. A more extensive cumulative publications catalogue was published in Spring

1990. Another good source of documentation of EKKE's publishing activity is the small history of EKKE published in 1989 on the occasion of the 30's anniversary of the foundation of the centre (EKKE, National Centre for Social Research, Athens 1989, 137 p.) All these catalogues are published in Greek only.

The development of sociology and social research in Greece in general is described by Jane Lambiri-Dimaki in a recent article (for bibliographical reference see p. 30 of this newsletter).

For further information, please contact:

**The National Centre for Social Research**

14-18 Messogheion Street  
 GR-115 27 Athens, Greece  
 Phone:(30-1) 748 9131-5  
 Fax:(30-1) 748 9127, 748 9120, 748 9143

**Prof. Nikiforos Diamandouros** has recently been elected as Scientific Director of The National Centre for Social Research.

*Nikos Stylianidis*

**IDRUMA MESOGEIAKWN MELETWN**

**Fondation des Etudes Mediterranéennes**

**Foundation for Mediterranean Studies**

**The Foundation for Mediterranean Studies was founded in 1983. Its main task are scientific studies predominantly on the Eastern Mediterranean regions.**

**I. General Characteristics: Identity, Objectives and Orientation**

**A. Institutional Identity**

Founded in December 1983 by means of the Presidential decree of 18 November 1983, the *Foundation for Mediterranean Studies* (FMS) is an independent, non-profit organization, operating under the general supervision of the Ministries of Culture and Finance.

It is directed by a Board of Governors and administered by a General Director and the Directors of the several research sections. A Scientific Council and several consulting committees function as an advisory body.

**B. General Objectives and Principles**

The Foundation is a research and educational centre. It thus promotes research in social and related sciences (with emphasis on the East and South European, Balkan and

Mediterranean regions) and aims at the formation and training of researchers and students at the post- or under-graduate level. It also promotes the diffusion of information and the development of transnational activities in the fields of its interest.

Its main objectives and general principles of orientation include:

- The social and economic mobility in Europe, in the Balkan Peninsula and in the Mediterranean region.
- The mediating role of Greece in the relations between the European Union and the Balkans, the Mediterranean, Eastern European and non-EU countries.
- The Euro-Mediterranean cooperation.
- The discovery of common social, economic and cultural characteristics in the Southern European countries. The elaboration of relevant criteria and the development of joint projects and exchanges.

- Research on the Greek society and the detection of its particularities.

**II. Specific Thematic Orientation and Methodology**

Within the previously mentioned principles and objectives, the activities of the Foundation and of its specific research sections have the following concrete thematic and methodological orientation:

**A. Thematic Orientation**

1. Promotion of and research on the (economic, social, cultural) relations between EU countries and Eastern European countries. Emphasis on the economic and cultural links between Greece and Eastern European countries within the framework of the European Union and the perspectives of the EU expansion.
2. Social and economic analysis of the relations of Balkan countries and European Community countries. Diffusion of information and promotion of relevant joint activities.
  - 2a. Emphasis on the already existing links between Greece and the Balkan countries and on the mediating role of Greece in the relation between the European Union and the Balkan countries.

- 2b. Social and economic mobility in Europe, especially between Balkan or Eastern European countries and European Union countries.
  - i. Emphasis on the study of the relevant recent Greek experience (immigrants from Albania, Greeks from Eastern European countries).
  - ii. Social exclusion, training, rehabilitation of immigrants. Transnational experiences within the European Union.
3. Detection of common links and social, economic, institutional characteristics between the Objective 1 European regions within the framework of relevant EU actions, programmes and initiatives.
  - 3a. Emphasis on the study of social exclusion in Objective 1 countries (immigrants, unemployment, rural areas).
  - 3b. Small-medium enterprises (SMEs) in Objective 1 regions.
  - 3c. Unemployment and vocational training policies.
  - 3d. Economic development of rural areas.
4. Promotion of collaboration and co-operation between the Mediterranean, Southern EU countries (Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, France) within the economic, social and institutional framework of the European Union.
  - 4a. Promotion of links, diffusion of information and activities, educational exchanges between EU and Mediterranean Non-Union countries.
  - 4b. Expansion and intensification of already existing links, especially with Cyprus and Malta. Promotion of relevant joint actions (research programmes, cultural and educational exchanges, etc.) at the national as well as at the EU level.
5. Research on particular aspects of the Greek society (economic, social, institutional, demographic characteristics and particularities): small-medium enterprises, unemployment policies, rural areas and agricultural development (see also point 3).
  - 5a. Emphasis on the mobility of Greeks: research on the presence and activities of Greeks abroad and Greek communities throughout the world.

### B. Methodology

Within this thematic orientation, research and activities of the Foundation are based on the following concrete methodological principles:

Promotion of inter-disciplinary research that allows for a global appreciation of social, economic and cultural problems. The investigation of a problem from more than one of several related points of view is based on a careful identification of the problem and on a specific distribution of research tasks. This inter-disciplinary orientation is reflected in the variety of the Foundation's interests and publications.

- Promotion of applied, specific and statistically backed-up research actions in the social sciences.
- Collection and statistical elaboration of basic data.
- Emphasis on short or medium-scale research projects and actions.
- Application of a complex methodology which is not only empirical but receptive to interpretative explanations as well.
- Elaboration and application of pilot methods and criteria of research evaluation. The evaluation of the research projects is both internal and external.

Research is supervised and conducted by holders of doctoral degrees in social and related sciences (economics, sociology, psychology, law, political science and international relations, etc.). The research directors are well-known academics

who collaborate with Greek or foreign universities and research institutes.

## III. A Concise Account of Activities

### A. Research, Training, Publicity

The research work of the Foundation accomplished during the ten years of its existence includes the coordination and realisation of more than seventy research projects. More than fifty projects have already been executed, the others are in their last phase of realisation. The results of these projects have been positively evaluated and published in the form of books (approximately 40 publications). These publications cover a wide range of interests (Greek society and economy, relations between Greece and EU, the Mediterranean region, the economy of Eastern European countries, etc.).

As a training and consultancy centre, the Foundation

- assists and supervises research done by independent researchers - university students (mainly post-but also under-graduate level)
- provides technical assistance to research institutes and universities
- carries out the necessary background and on-going research work for the preparation and implementation of a wide range of actions launched by both the private and the public sectors.

As an information and international research centre, the Foundation

- organises conferences, seminars and congresses at a national and international level
- diffuses relevant information to all interested institutes, public organisations, associations or enterprises of the private sector
- collaborates with national academic institutions
- places particular emphasis on transnational co-operation and research action and maintains permanent, strong links with foreign institutes and academic in-

stitutions with a similar theoretical and methodological orientation.

The Foundation provides publishing services to independent researchers and publishes at its own expense and under its supervision the studies carried out within the framework of several of its research programmes, documents, proceedings of the seminars and congresses organized by the Foundation, studies carried out by foreign and Greek scholars whose themes fall within the scope and areas of its interest. To date, more than one hundred titles have been published, covering a wide range of interests within the cognitive subjects of economics, statistics, sociology, political science, international relations, EU matters, cultural affairs.

## B. Library

The Foundation provides library services to institutes and independent researchers. Its library, at 2 Lycabettus Street, in the historical center of Athens, is open to the public. Its holdings include Greek and foreign titles dealing with the interests of the Foundation (almost 6,500 titles). In particular, an extended bibliography is available on the following subject-matters:

- the international economic and political relations between the Mediterranean and the European countries
- the economy, politics and society of Greece, Cyprus, the Arab countries, Turkey, Israel, Eastern European, Middle Eastern, Central and Latin American countries
- theoretical works on Economics, Sociology, Political Science, Philosophy, Epistemology, Culture and Civilisation
- a wide range of periodicals (220 Greek and foreign titles)
- information on research and relevant EU programmes, as well as on the activities of relevant national and foreign institutions is also available.

The library is well-organised, computerised and equipped with soft-

ware that supports its function. The titles of the library cover an impressive and unique range of subjects - at least for Greek standards - and include works in a wide range of languages (Greek, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Arabic, Turkish, Russian). There are also some titles in Hungarian, Bulgarian, Romanian, Kurdish and Polish.

## Publications

1. Babanassis, Stergios: "Peculiarities in the development of Southern Europe. Is there a Southern European Model?" 1985 (432 pages).
2. Notis, Vassilis: "Industrialization and economic development in Turkey. Peculiarities and comparisons with Greece." 1986 (177 pages).
3. Moysidis, Antonis: "Agricultural society in modern Greece. Productive and social structure in Greek agriculture, 1950-1980." 1986 (388 pages).
4. Rozakis, Christos: "Greek foreign policy and the European Communities. Effects from the accession, 1981-1986." 1987 (150 pages)
5. Giannitsis, Tassos: "Accession to EEC and effects on industry and trade." 1988 (447 pages).
6. Valden, Sotiris: "The trade of Greece with the Eastern countries and accession to the European Communities, 1981-1985." 1988 (527 pages)
7. Berend, Ivan: "The experience of socialist transformation in Hungary." 1989 (111 pages).
8. Psychopedis, Kosmas, Panagiotis Getimis: "Regulation of local problems." 1989 (269 pages)
9. Fakiolas, Tassos: "The experience of socialist transformation in the Soviet Union." 1989 (224 pages).
10. Seremetis, Dimitris: "Financial relations between Greece and the EEC. An economic review of Greece's membership, 1981-85." 1989 (352 pages).
11. Coufoudakis, Van., Char. Tsardanidis, Con. Sotirelis: "Superpower policy in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf. Political and strategic implications for Greece, Turkey and Saudi Arabia." 1989 (266 pages).
12. Tsiouri, Lena: "Accession to the EC and the Greek technology policy. The experience 1981-1986." 1989 (215 pages).
13. Vlachou, Andriana, Panos Mayrokefalos: "The socialist transformation of China." 1989 (243 pages).
14. Halaris, Giorgos: "The urbanization process in the Arab Mediterranean countries. The case of Tunisia." 1989 (205 pages)
15. Ioannou, Christos: "Salaried employment and tradeunionsm in Greece." 1989 (218 pages).
16. Xanthakis, Man., Pan. Alexakis, Con. Christopoylos: "The Arab countries. Evaluation of their economies and their bilateral relations with Greece." 1989 (260 pages).
17. Stamatopoulos, Dimitris: "Industrialization and strategy of domination in Greece." 1989 (254 pages).
18. Maroudas, Leonidas: "The evolution and functioning of self-management in Yugoslavia." 1989 (317 pages).
19. Maraveyas, Napoleon: "The accession of Greece to the European Community. The effects on the agricultural sector." 1989 (494 pages).
20. Rozakis, Christos: "The law of the continental shelf as high-lighted by the decision of the court in the Libya-Malta case." 1989 (118 pages).
21. Moschonas, Andreas: "Traditional petty bourgeoisie. The case of Greece." 1986 (408 pages)
22. Moschonas, Andreas: "Class struggle in Greece and the EEC. Accession to the EEC and Greek social interests." 1990 (548 pages)
23. Tsardanidis, Charalambos: "Bibliography for Turkey 1923-1990." 1990 (424 pages).
24. Lianos Theodoros, Dimitris Dogas, Eleni Gaglia: "Economic fluctuations of the Greek economy 1955-1985." 1990 (233 pages)
25. Psychopedi, Olimpia: "The national school of music. Problems of ideology." 1990 (302 pages).
26. Basso, Lelio et al.: "Cultural imperialism." (F.M.S. and League for Rights and the Liberation of Peoples) 1984 (197 pages)
27. Pollis, Adamantia: "State, law and the human rights in Greece." 1988 (56 pages)
28. Tenekidis, George: "The legal dimensions of the Cyprus problem." 1988 (56 pages).
29. Haralabidis, Michalis: "The Pontian question today." 1991 (127 pages).
30. Lianos, Theodore: "Rate of surplus value, organic composition of capital and rate of profit in Greek manufacturing". 1992 (168 pages).

31. Arnopoulos, Paris: "Mediterranean 2000. A systematic study of the regional prospects in global perspective." 1992 (206 pages)

32. Babanassis, S., V. Georgakopoulou, A. Lyberaki, S. Koniordos, S. Boutillier, L. Laios, Sakellaridis: "The greek small-medium enterprises facing the technological challenges: possibility of innovation and mass-media policies on micro-electronics and computers". 1992 (3 volumes)

33. Babanassis, Stergios, Alexis Kokkos et. al.: "The characteristics of employment of engineers and economists in Greece." 1993 (437 pages).

34. Moyssidis, A., D. Damianos, Ch. Kassimis, M. Demoussis: "Multiple job-holding in the rural sector and regional development policies in Greece." 1994 (287 pages)

35. Zioganas, X., E. Nikolaidis, A. Gourdomihali, N. Lappas: "Dynamic agricultural units, potential innovations and restructuring development of Agriculture." 1994 (487 pages)

#### Conferences

36. International Conference of the Foundation for the Mediterranean Studies 1984. "Social classes, social change and economic development in the Mediterranean." 1986 (2 vols. 760 pages).

37. Scientific Symposium of the Foundation for Mediterranean Studies 1986. "Dimensions of Greek - Turkish relations. Aegean - Cyprus." 1987 (120 pages).

38. Scientific symposium of the Foundation for Mediterranean Studies 1987. "The Swedish model". 1989 (263 pages).

*Studies of the Foundation for Mediterranean Studies published by external publishers:*

39. Manolopoyloy-Varvitsioti, Katerina: "Contemporary problems of the minorities in the Balkans: a factor of tension in the relation of the states." Athens: Irini, 1989 (175 pages).

40. Valden, Sotiris: "Greece and eastern countries 1950-1967. Economic relations and politics." Athens: Odysseas publications, 1991 (331 pages).

41. Heraclides, Alexis: "The Arab-Israeli conflict." Athens: Papazisis, 1991 (320 pages).

42. Grigoriou, Panagiotis: "The antipollution legal system for the protection of the Mediterranean sea environment." Athens: Papazisis, 1992 (230 pages).

43. Ziegenhagen, Edward, Kleomenis Koutsoukis, Hal Nieburg: "Political conflict in Southern Europe: regression

and morphogenesis". New York: Praeger, 1992 (148 pages).

44. Kalivianakis, Costas, Manolis Xanthakis et. al.: "Taxation, second economy and tax evasion in Greece." Athens: Papazisis, 1993 (331 pages).

45. Pesmazoglou, Stefanos: "Europe and Turkey" Vol. 1: Textual strategies (420 pages). Vol. 2: Ideology and rhetorics. Europe and the European Community as perceived by the Turkish political forces, 1957-1993. (450 pages) Athens: Themelio, 1994.

P.S.: All the above mentioned publications have been written in Greek. A summary is provided in English. As an exception, the titles with the numbers 31 and 45 have been written in English.

For further information please contact:

**Fondation des Etudes Méditerranéennes / Foundation for Mediterranean Studies**  
2, Lycabettus Street  
GR-106 71 Athens, Greece  
Phone: 3636026/3638461

*Dr. Nikos Stylianidis is Programme Manager of the Foundation for Mediterranean Studies in Athens.*

## **KEKMOKOP - The Social Morphology and Social Policy Centre, Panteion University, Athens**

**In line with the institutionalization of sociology in Greece since 1974, in 1990-91 a second social science department was established at Panteion University. This department has its own research centre, called KEKMOKOP which hosts a bibliographical database on Greek society and social sciences (GLAFKA). This database is on-line accessible via the Greek national host ERMES of the National Documentation Centre.**

The Social Morphology and Social Policy Centre (KEKMOKOP according to its Greek acronym) was established in 1989 by decision of the Senate of the Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences. The Centre is the research unit of the Department of Social Policy and Social Anthropology. Its main purpose is:

- to provide direct links between practice and teaching, and to create an ongoing enriching feedback for both sides this way;
- to give support and specific content to postgraduate studies;
- to help the teaching staff to keep up to date about new scientific developments and new research processes and practices;
- to enable students to acquire research experience which they can use in their future careers;
- to contribute to the promotion of social research practice in Greece.

The Centre is administratively and financially independent, subject only to the surveillance of the University Senate. It is run by an Executive Committee composed of four faculty members and one student representative.

The Centre's financial resources come from a wide variety of sources, including donations, subsidies, and income arising from its activities. Its property and assets, as well as any rights stemming from its activities, are property of the University. All economic transactions of the Centre are carried out through the University Research and Transmitting Committee, which acts as the Centre's economic administrator. Payments and deposits to the Centre are made to Bank Account no. 540995/04, Na-

tional Bank of Greece, Central Branch Office.

*The main targets of the Centre include:*

- \* Synchronic, diachronic, and comparative sociological and anthropological research concerning social morphology, social dynamics, and social policy in Greece and other countries in Europe, the Balkans, the Mediterranean, Asia Minor and the Near East, which are of direct interest to the country.
- \* Research and/or studies on subjects of social morphology, demography, anthropology, applied sociology and social policy that may be carried out either by the Centre alone or in cooperation with other - public and/or private educational or scientific - institutions in Greece or abroad.
- \* The production of any kind of educational, audio-visual and other auxiliary material for the support and advancement of effective teaching, training and research on issues which fall within the scope of the Centre and the scientific activities of its scientific members.
- \* The furthering of any scientific initiative and activity which may:
  - (i) support teaching in the Department of Social Policy and Social Anthropology;
  - (ii) point out the immediate relevance of theory to social reality and its problems;
  - (iii) make scientific knowledge and problems more accessible to the wider scientific community outside the University.

*Means of achieving these targets include:*

- \* carrying out research and studies;
- \* holding seminars, scientific meetings, conferences, lectures, etc. on particular subject areas;
- \* implementing special programmes for training key administrative staff of public and private institutions on subjects which fall within the Centre's scientific competence;
- \* producing teaching and training material (scientific archives, databases, film archives, radio and TV programmes, etc.) on issues falling within the scientific competence of the KEKMOKOP in order to support its scientific, research and training activities;
- \* establishing cooperation with other educational and scientific institutions in Greece and abroad as well as with public and private agents for the implementation of common research projects;
- \* promoting scientific publications in the form of Working Papers or any other suitable form, scientific work related to the Centre's activities and carried out by Teaching Staff and by undergraduate or postgraduate students of the Department of Social Policy and Social Anthropology.

*The Executive Committee of the Centre (KEKMOKOP)*

*Director:* Professor K. Kassimati

*Alternate Director:* Professor D.G. Tsaoussis

*Secretary:* Professor D. Gefou-Madianou

*Financial Supervisor:* Assoc. Professor L. Moussourou

*A Student Representative* designated by the Students' Association.

### **Social Morphology and Social Policy Center (KEKMOKOP)**

Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences

97, Kalliroes Street

GR-11745 Athens, Greece

Tel.: +30-1-9238535 / 9238473 / 9237925 / 9238841

Fax: +30-1-9223690

Giampaolo Nuvolati

## Quality of Life in the Old European Cities Belt

### Historical development, structural profiles and modern living conditions

Recent interpretations of economic and structural development in Europe reveal the privileged position of the cities located in the central European countries. Even from a historical point of view the middle-sized towns of the so-called *Old European Cities Belt* (OECB) situated in the North of Italy, in Switzerland, in the Rhine regions of Germany, in Belgium and in the Netherlands, play a leading role in European growth due to their traditional commercial activities and political independence since the Middle Ages. The aim of research performed at the MZES, University of Mannheim, for the Commission of the European Communities from 1995-1996 - which is still in progress - is to define the concept of quality of life (Allardt 1976, Andrews and Szalai 1980, Zapf 1984, Spanò 1989, Martinotti 1993) and to analyse the modern living conditions in the OECB, also considering the historical (Pirenne 1925, Rokkan 1973, Hohenberg and Lees 1985) and recent economic-functional evolution (Cheshire et al. 1988, Brunet 1989, Conti e Spriano 1989, Cattani et al. 1994) of the European cities. Data were analysed chiefly in order to find out similarities and differences between 149 cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants and located in five countries with a polycephalic urban system: Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland. Alternative patterns of socio-economic development in Europe can easily be found in literature (Kunzmann 1922). However, the study for the Commission is based on the assumption that the OECB axis remains one of the main privileged areas of European growth.

The map (on page 22) presented here concerns the position of each

city according to a *General Quality of Life Weighted Index* (QOLW). This index is the result of standardising, weighting and summing up the following ten indicators (see table 1).

The criteria used to give weight to the indicators are intended to attribute the same importance to each concern. However, alternative calculations and statistical analyses were computed in order to partly reduce problems resulting from the definition of the indicators and the level of data aggregation in each country as well as from the structure of the general index taken into consideration. Despite some differences, all the results gained converge to form a persistent general picture.

The main findings of the analysis carried out in this research project are (see figures 1 and 2):

a) Urban living conditions prove to be better in Switzerland, Germany and the Netherlands than

in Italy and Belgium, although, as a factor analysis shows, different and contradictory models of quality of life can be observed, especially regarding the Swiss cities. Considering regional aggregations, cities in the North-East-Centre of Italy, the rest of the Netherlands, the South of Germany, and Flanders in Belgium score better values than cities in the North-West and Meridione of Italy, the West of the Netherlands, North Rhine-Westfalia and the North of Germany, Brussels and Wallonia in Belgium. In fact, these regions constitute the more peripheral and monocephalic areas and/or are characterised by the existence of heavy industry districts with corresponding urban disamenities.

b) In general, the quality of life is higher in the small than in the medium-sized and large cities. Nevertheless, in the small countries, such as the Netherlands, Belgium and Switzerland, the large and medium-sized cities also have positive, if not more positive, values.

c) Despite the fact that Swiss cities are to be found at the top of the rank they have a contradictory

**Table 1: Social Concerns and Indicators and their Corresponding Weights**

Social concerns and indicators	Weight
<b>Density and traffic:</b>	
- inhabitants per km <sup>2</sup>	0.33
- inhabitants per dwelling	0.33
- cars per km <sup>2</sup>	0.33
<b>Criminality:</b>	
- murders per 100,000 inhabitants	1.00
<b>Unemployment:</b>	
- unemployment rate	1.00
<b>Occupation opportunities:</b>	
- workplaces in secondary and tertiary sector per 100,000 inhabitants	1.00
<b>Services:</b>	
- beds in hospital per 100,000 inhabitants	0.33
- swimming-pools per 100,000 inhabitants	0.33
- performances in theatres per 100,000 inhabitants	0.33
<b>Social and private integration:</b>	
-suicides per 100,000 inhabitants	1.00

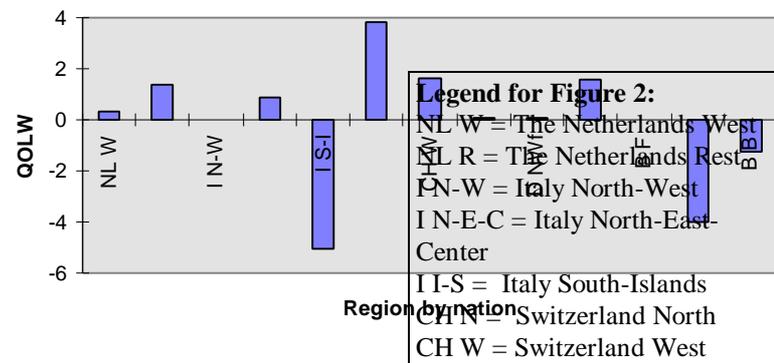
profile in terms of their general economic and infrastructural development as well as some spatial and social problems. The German model proves to be the most balanced one with many positive values for different social indicators and only few negative ones.

- d) The German and Dutch cases also show a high level of homogeneity in terms of reduced internal disparities between cities, while the most evident internal gaps can be observed in the case of Italy, caused especially by the large differences between Northern and Southern cities.

**References**

Allardt E. (1976), „Dimensions of Welfare in a Comparative Scandinavian Study“, *Acta Sociologica*, XIX, 3.  
 Andrews F. and A. Szalai (eds.) (1980), *Quality of Life: Comparative Studies*, Sage Publications, London.  
 Brunet R. (1989), *Les Villes Européennes*, DATAR, Paris.  
 Cattan N, D. Pumain, C. Rozenblat and T. Saint-Julien (1994), *Le Système des Villes Européennes*, Anthropos, Paris.  
 Cheshire P., D. Hay, G. Carbonaro and N. Bavan (1988), *Urban Problems and Regional Policy in the European Community*, Commission of the European Community, Brussels.  
 Conti S. and G. Spriano (1989), *Urban Structures, Technological Innovation and International Metropolitan Networks*, Fondazione Giovanni Agnelli, Torino.  
 Hohenberg P. M. and L. H. Lees (1985), *The Making of Europe, 1000-1950*, Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Massachusetts).  
 Kunzmann K. R. (1992), "Zur Entwicklung der Stadtsysteme in Europa", *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Gesellschaft*, Wien, vol. 134, 25-50.  
 Martinotti G. (1993), *Metropoli*, Il Mulino, Bologna.  
 Pirenne H. (1925), *Medieval Cities*, Princeton University Press, New Jersey.  
 Rokkan S. (1973), „Cities, States and Nations: a Dimensional Model for the Study“, S. N. Eisenstadt and S. Rokkan (eds.), *Building States and Nations*, Sage Publications, London, 73-97.  
 Spanò A. (1989), „Benessere e felicità nella prospettiva della teoria della qualità della vita“, *La Critica Sociologica*, vol. 90-91, 69-120.

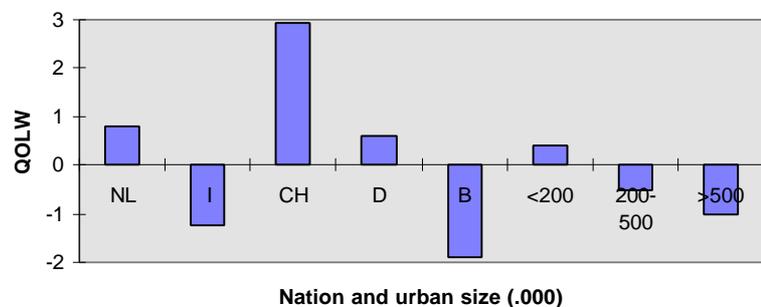
**Fig. 2: Quality of life by region by nation of the cities**



Zapf W. (1984), „Individuelle Wohlfahrt: Lebensbedingungen und wahrgenommene Lebensqualität“, W. Glatzer and W. Zapf (eds.), *Lebensqualität in der Bundesrepublik. Objektive Lebensbedingungen und subjektives Wohlempfinden*, Campus, Frankfurt/Main, 13-26.

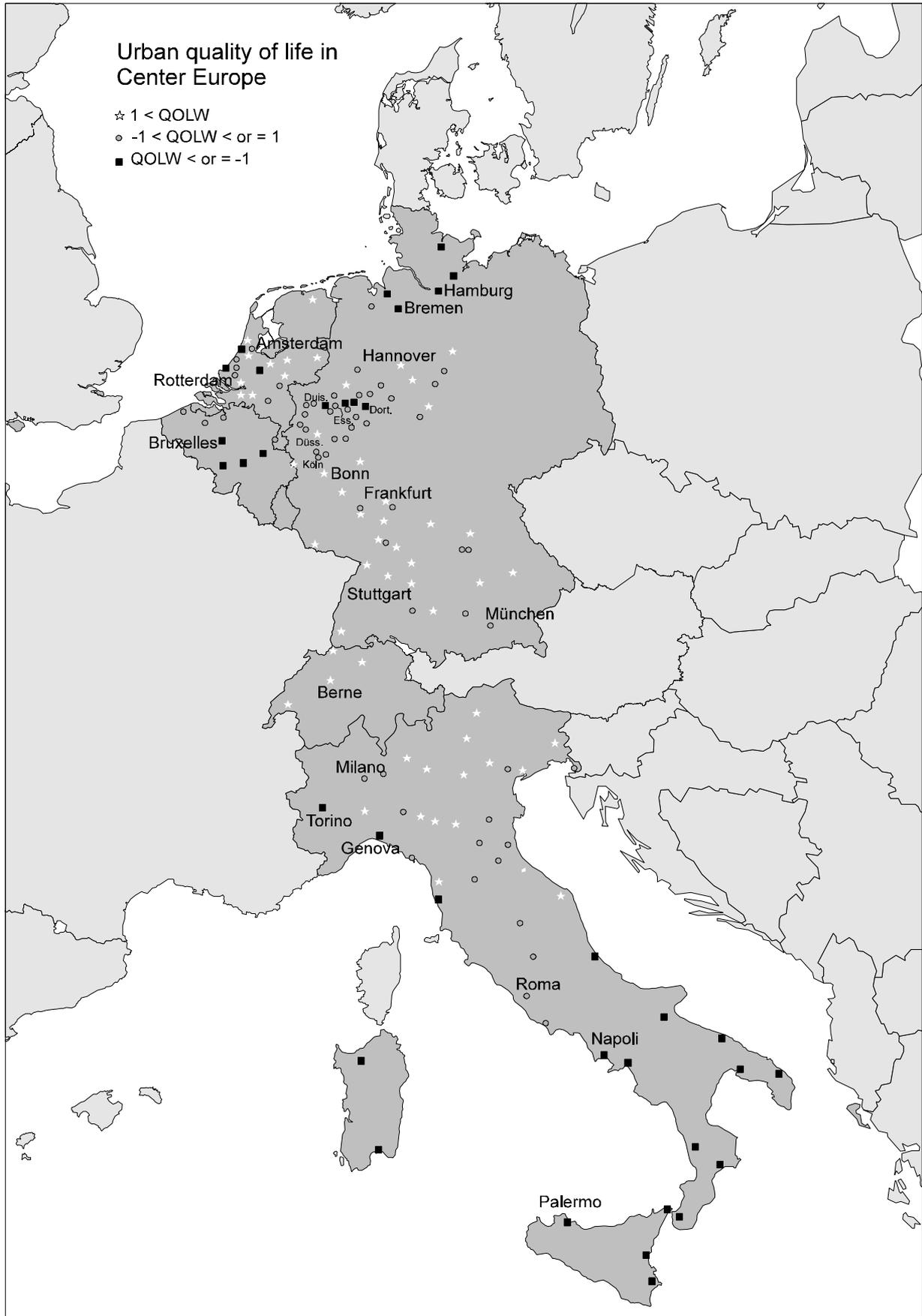
Further information about the project can be obtained from:  
**Giampaolo Nuvolati**

**Fig. 1: Quality of life by nation and urban size of the cities**



Università degli Studi di Milano  
 Dipartimento di Sociologia  
 Via Conservatorio, 7  
 I-20122 MILANO, Italy  
 Tel: 0039-2-76004428  
 Fax: 0039-2-76024749  
 E-mail: gnuvolati@mail.sociol.unimi.it

*Giampaolo Nuvolati was a research fellow at the MZES until December 1996. He conducts a research project on the quality of life in the European city belt.*



*Franz Rothenbacher*

## European Indicators of Social Security

**In this edition indicators of social security for European countries are presented in order to assess the living conditions of European populations from the input side of efforts to produce welfare.**

Living conditions of European populations are highly influenced by the systems of social security and social security spending. In this issue of „European social indicators“ the activity of the state as one important actor in welfare production - and the most important one in social protection - is presented with the use of social indicators. In the field of comparative social security there have been early efforts to monitor systems of social security on the part of the International Labour Organization (ILO) with its „*The cost of social security*“ and the OECD with its *Social Policy Studies* series. On the level of the European Union, the European System of Social Protection Statistics (ESSPROS) was based on the Social Accounts, which were established as early as the 1960s. ESSPROS is at the moment the most elaborated monitoring system at the international level.

Some data from ESSPROS will be presented below. The volume of social protection expenditure increased throughout the period after World War II. In some countries it reached such a high level that in the 1990s reductions in social protection expenditure became necessary. Social protection expenditure in per cent of the GDP to some degree depends on the material wealth of a country, which is measured by the GDP per capita, but cannot completely explain its extent. In the European Union, the most advanced industrialized countries spend around or over 30 per cent of their GDP for social security. The southern European countries and Ireland - due to the fact that they are countries with a low level and different

type of industrialization, namely a high proportion of family agriculture and import dependency regarding manufactured products - are not able to spend such large sums of money for social security as the more industrialized countries of central and northern Europe are.

The changing demographic situation of Europe which is illustrated by birth decline, ageing of the population, immigration and population implosion changes the distribution of social protection expenditure by function. Thus, old age spendings have become the largest part of expenditure, followed by health expenditure. Both account for two thirds of all social protection expenditure and are expected to rise in the future. On the other hand, public spending on family and maternity makes up for a very low proportion of social security spending and has been declining in relative terms over the last decades. The rise in unemployment expenditures in the last few years corresponds with the rising level of unemployment in Europe. The huge differences in unemployment figures within Europe, with unemployment rates being very high in Spain, Finland and Ireland at the moment, also influence the social security budgets negatively. Within Europe, there are still significant differences in social security systems which also heavily influence the distribution of social protection expenditure by function. While consequences of ageing populations require every country to maintain a certain income level for pensioners and to provide health care, other social policy fields such as family benefits are influenced by a set of

different motives ranging from pronatalism over promoting women's work to combating poverty.

In addition, the social protection systems in Europe differ regarding their financing. There are systems based on social security contributions by the employers and the employees plus contributions by the government, a system which prevails in most continental countries. Secondly, there is a system where most social security receipts are taken from taxes, and employers' and employees' contributions are raised only for, e.g. occupational pensions or survivors pensions in the public service (Nordic countries). A third model - United Kingdom and Ireland - combines low flat rate benefits with means testing.

Social protection receipts by sector of origin show that there are only three main sectors which in their specific combination make up the principle system characteristics. The social contribution system finances itself from receipts coming from the enterprises and the households. The universalistic social security system finances itself mainly from receipts coming from central and local governments.

The large extent of social protection expenditure of nearly one third of GDP poses the question how social security as well as redistribution by the state shapes the living conditions of people. A first indication could be the share of social protection expenditure as a proportion of final national consumption. In 1965 this proportion was roughly 20 per cent for the countries of EU6; until 1993 the proportion rose by 15 per cent to 35 per cent for EU12.

---

*Dr. Franz Rothenbacher is a sociologist at the Mannheim Centre for European Social Research and managing editor of this Newsletter.*

---

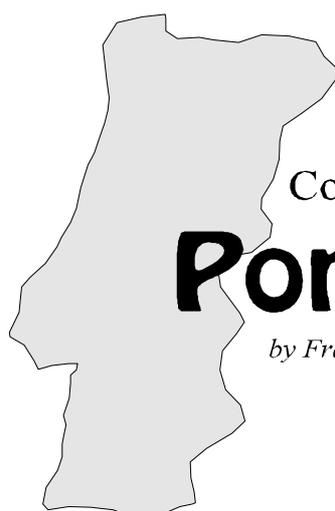
### Notes and Abbreviations in the following Table:

EUROSTAT Statistical Office of the European Union; ECU European Currency Unit; PPS Purchasing Power Parities; GDP Gross Domestic Product; Dim Dimension of Indicator.

	Source	Dim	Year	EU12	A	B	D	DK
<b>VOLUME OF SOCIAL PROTECTION</b>								
Social Protection Expenditure (% of GDP at market prices)	EUROSTAT	%	1994	28.6	30.2	27.0	30.8	33.7
Current Protection Expenditure								
...per Capita in ECU	EUROSTAT	ECU	1994	4,728.3	6,275.6	5,142.1	6,519.8	8,019.6
...per Capita in ECU in prices of 1985	EUROSTAT	ECU	1994	3,590.2	4,253.7	3,676.2	4,598.9	5,762.9
...per Capita in PPS	EUROSTAT	PPS	1994	...	5,611.3	5,051.6	5,514.4	6,374.3
...% compensation of employees	EUROSTAT	%	1993	55.1	...	50.1	55.1	61.4
...% of final national consumption	EUROSTAT	%	1993	34.6	...	32.7	38.1	39.4
<b>SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE BY FUNCTION (% OF GDP)</b>								
Sickness/Invalidity/Occupational accidents	EUROSTAT	%	1993	9.7	...	8.9	11.4	9.1
Old age/Survivors	EUROSTAT	%	1993	12.2	...	11.4	12.1	11.0
Family/Maternity	EUROSTAT	%	1993	2.1	...	2.2	2.4	3.8
Unemployment/Employment promotion	EUROSTAT	%	1993	2.5	...	2.9	2.9	6.1
Other	EUROSTAT	%	1993	1.0	...	0.3	0.9	2.3
All functions	EUROSTAT	%	1993	27.5	...	25.8	29.7	32.4
<b>SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE BY FUNCTION (% OF TOTAL)</b>								
All functions (in mio ECU)	EUROSTAT	ECU	1993	1,517,555	...	46,275	484,144	37,308
Sickness	EUROSTAT	%	1993	24.3	...	23.7	26.7	18.8
Invalidity - Disability	EUROSTAT	%	1993	9.0	...	8.8	8.7	8.4
Occupational accidents and diseases	EUROSTAT	%	1993	1.9	...	2.0	2.9	0.9
Old age	EUROSTAT	%	1993	36.5	...	33.5	30.6	33.9
Survivors	EUROSTAT	%	1993	7.7	...	10.9	10.2	0.1
Maternity	EUROSTAT	%	1993	0.9	...	0.7	0.7	1.7
Family	EUROSTAT	%	1993	6.8	...	7.6	7.3	10.1
Placement/Vocational Guid./Resettlement	EUROSTAT	%	1993	...	...	1.7	3.0	6.3
Unemployment	EUROSTAT	%	1993	7.2	...	9.8	6.7	12.6
Housing	EUROSTAT	%	1993	...	...	...	0.8	2.6
Miscellaneous	EUROSTAT	%	1993	1.7	...	1.4	2.4	4.6
<b>SOCIAL PROTECTION RECEIPTS BY TYPE (% OF TOTAL RECEIPTS)</b>								
Actual employers' social contributions	EUROSTAT	%	1993	28.4	...	32.8	25.6	2.2
Imputed employers' social contributions	EUROSTAT	%	1993	10.7	...	9.2	12.6	4.6
Employees	EUROSTAT	%	1993	18.8	...	24.0	22.0	5.1
Self-employed persons	EUROSTAT	%	1993	...	...	1.5	1.0	...
Pensioners of other persons	EUROSTAT	%	1993	...	...	1.0	8.0	...
Current general government contributions	EUROSTAT	%	1993	30.2	...	22.2	27.4	81.2
Other current receipts	EUROSTAT	%	1993	5.7	...	9.4	3.3	6.9
<b>SOCIAL PROTECTION RECEIPTS BY SECTOR OF ORIGIN (% OF TOTAL)</b>								
Enterprises	EUROSTAT	%	1993	...	...	33.4	32.0	3.4
Central government	EUROSTAT	%	1993	...	...	32.7	26.8	48.3
Local government	EUROSTAT	%	1993	...	...	2.5	7.8	36.2
Social security funds	EUROSTAT	%	1993	...	...	0.2	0.3	...
Households	EUROSTAT	%	1993	...	...	30.9	32.4	5.1
Private organizations	EUROSTAT	%	1993	...	...	0.1	0.7	6.9

<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>GR</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>IRL</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>NL</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>SF</b>	<b>UK</b>
23.6	30.5	16.0	25.3	21.1	24.9	32.3	19.5	34.8	28.1
2,450.5	5,902.8	1,236.4	3,789.1	2,590.5	7,278.5	5,923.7	1,435.4	5,615.9	4,127.8
1,794.0	4,474.6	861.1	3,132.1	2,216.3	5,237.5	4,321.7	937.3	5,098.2	3,568.5
3,019.7	5,500.0	1,644.9	4,311.7	2,872.7	6,673.5	5,536.3	2,162.4	5,262.3	4,649.0
52.6	58.7	50.4	58.0	43.2	42.2	62.8	37.9	...	49.6
30.8	36.8	16.9	32.0	27.4	32.0	42.2	21.6	...	30.5
8.3	10.0	3.6	7.6	7.6	9.3	14.2	7.8	...	8.4
9.5	12.7	9.9	15.5	5.8	11.1	11.8	7.1	...	11.0
0.4	2.8	0.2	0.9	2.6	3.0	1.7	0.9	...	3.1
4.9	2.4	0.5	0.6	3.5	0.2	2.9	1.1	...	1.9
0.3	1.3	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.5	...	2.3
23.5	29.2	14.8	24.6	20.5	23.7	31.9	17.6	...	26.7
95,778	311,828	11,363	207,299	8,248	2,565	84,954	12,537	...	215,256
25.6	26.4	13.8	22.2	29.7	24.8	22.3	30.7	...	19.2
7.7	5.8	10.3	6.8	6.9	11.2	22.3	11.7	...	11.7
2.1	1.9	0.1	2.1	0.5	3.3	0.0	2.1	...	0.4
30.9	36.9	55.6	51.8	21.9	31.8	31.6	33.3	...	40.1
9.6	6.6	11.0	11.2	6.2	15.0	5.4	7.3	...	1.3
0.9	1.4	0.5	0.5	2.1	1.4	0.6	0.9	...	1.3
0.8	8.2	0.9	3.2	10.5	11.2	4.8	4.5	...	10.2
0.6	1.8	...	0.1	2.5	0.2	...	1.7	...	1.1
20.3	6.4	3.4	2.3	14.5	0.9	9.2	4.9	...	6.1
0.3	3.0	0.6	0.0	3.1	0.2	1.0	0.0	...	7.0
1.1	1.5	3.9	0.0	2.1	0.1	2.8	2.9	...	1.6
38.4	40.3	27.3	34.1	15.8	23.1	15.1	33.1	...	18.9
11.9	9.6	18.8	147	7.8	7.0	5.4	4.1	...	7.2
8.5	22.4	27.4	10.7	13.6	18.4	32.6	18.5	...	14.5
4.3	4.7	...	6.5	1.3	2.7	1.7	1.6	...	0.7
4.0	0.9	...	...	...	0.6	7.8	0.1	...	0.4
31.0	19.8	18.5	31.5	60.6	41.0	21.7	34.4	...	43.9
2.0	2.3	8.0	2.4	0.9	7.2	15.8	8.1	...	14.4
40.2	33.9	...	38.5	14.1	26.6	23.3	30.1	...	32.2
35.6	26.8	...	37.7	63.7	46.8	29.4	42.5	...	48.8
4.1	5.5	...	6.7	6.1	3.4	2.4	1.5	...	3.1
2.0	2.7	...	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	...	0.1
18.1	30.9	...	16.7	14.9	22.5	42.8	23.3	...	15.8
0.1	0.2	...	...	0.2	0.2	...	0.6	...	...

Introduction, notes and abbreviations on page 23



## Country Profile: Portugal

by Franz Rothenbacher

Portugal lies in the southwest corner of the European continent on its most extreme periphery. The country is nearly rectangular and has a total area of 92,389 sq km, thus occupying about 20 per cent of the Iberian Peninsula. Geographically the country is bordered by the Atlantic, a location which has for centuries shaped its orientation towards Africa, Asia and South America. The geopolitical location of Portugal made it difficult for the country to maintain national independence from Spain in its endeavour to unite the Iberian Peninsula. Thus, only after severe struggles in 1640 Portugal was able to become an independent nation with the assistance of its ally England. Portugal is thus one of the oldest nation states in Europe, dating in principle back to 1179 (except for the Spanish interlude lasting from 1580 to 1640), a country that has, in addition, kept its territory unchanged since the middle ages. The occupation by the Romans brought with it language and later on Christianity, which could be preserved during Islamic domination. Thus, the basis for a rather high socio-cultural homogeneity could be laid.

In its long history, Portugal was able to keep its monarchical system until the republican revolution of 1910. The first republic lasted only 18 years, then Salazar inaugurated his autocratic regime which lasted for over 50 years. While Portugal was urged by the British to engage

in World War I, the regime kept neutral during World War II. Despite its nondemocratic regime, Portugal early became a member of

the UN and of EFTA, an important factor for economic development. After the death of Salazar in 1970, the revolution of 1974 finally led to the second republic with the constitution of 1975. The democratization made possible Portugal's membership in the European Community in 1986. In the last ten years Portugal succeeded in catching up with the most advanced European countries and benefitted from a rather positive economic development with growth rates above the European average. Thus, although compared to advanced European countries Portugal's industrial development is weak - as is the case with other southern European countries - it is higher than for

**Table: Statistical comparisons**

	Year	Por- tu- gal	Continente					A- ço- res	Ma- dei- ra	EU 15
			Nor- te	cen- tro	Lis- boa <sup>1</sup>	A- len- tejo	Al- gar- ve			
Popul. (av., 000s)	1992	9862	3481	1716	3293	539	342	238	254	368079
Inhab. per km <sup>2</sup>	1992	107	164	72	276	20	69	102	326	115
Rates per 1,000 inh.										
Live births	1992	11.7	13.0	10.4	10.9	9.2	11.3	15.4	13.4	11.5
Deaths	1992	10.3	8.9	11.6	10.0	13.4	12.2	11.0	10.1	10.0
Population change %o - 31.12.1992/ 1.1.1992	1992	0.4	2.6	-2.3	0.4	-5.7	0.6	1.3	1.5	5.2
Net migration %o	1992	-1.0	-1.4	-1.2	-0.5	-1.5	1.6	-3.1	-1.8	3.6
Illegitimate births (% of live births)	1994	18.6	11.8	14.4	27.3	26.6	34.6	12.7	15.6	21.8 <sup>B</sup>
Infant Mortality (%)	1992	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.6	1.1	0.7
Age structure										
under 15 (%)	1992	19.4	21.4	18.5	17.5	17.0	17.4	25.9	23.7	18.0
15-64 (%)	1992	66.8	66.9	64.4	69.0	63.4	65.0	61.7	64.6	67.1
65 and older (%)	1992	13.8	11.6	16.9	13.5	19.7	17.5	12.5	11.7	14.8
GDP per capita in PPS (EUR15=100)	1992	67	60	48	93	41	58	41	44	100
Sectoral employment										
Agriculture (%)	1993	11.6	12.2	23.8	3.8	14.3	10.2	18.0	14.3	5.6 <sup>A</sup>
Industry (%)	1993	32.9	42.2	33.0	26.2	23.2	18.4	25.6	33.8	31.6 <sup>A</sup>
Services (%)	1993	55.6	45.6	43.2	70.0	62.4	71.4	56.4	51.9	62.8 <sup>A</sup>
Econ. Activity rate										
Total (%)	1993	58.5	59.2	58.8	60.2	52.0	54.7	54.2	58.9	55.1 <sup>A</sup>
Female (%)	1993	49.5	49.6	49.6	52.1	40.1	45.1	36.5	49.9	44.0 <sup>A</sup>
Unemployment <sup>2</sup>										
Total (%)	1994	6.7	5.8	4.4	8.3	11.6	6.5	6.7	4.7	11.4 <sup>A</sup>
Females (%)	1994	7.8	6.7	5.9	8.8	15.6	6.9	13.4	4.7	13.0 <sup>A</sup>
Youth (< 25) (%)	1994	14.5	10.0	11.8	20.7	25.6	13.5	14.6	11.4	21.6 <sup>A</sup>

Sources: EUROSTAT and national statistical publications.

Notes: A: EU12; B 1993; 1: ... e Vale do Tejo; 2: April 1994.

example in Greece. Especially female employment has grown tremendously since the 1960s. This is a consequence of the country's industrial structure, with light industries such as textiles, footwear and clothing being crucial; heavy industries and machine construction are of minor importance, only agriculture is still highly important, especially in the inner regions on the Spanish boarder. Industrial employment growth was mainly a result of the lowest labour costs in the European Union.

Population growth was only modest during the demographic transition, although the natural population increase was high, but so was emigration. The family structures in Portugal differ strongly. In the Norte and Centro the family structure is based on small family farms. In the South (Algarve, Alentejo), where big latifundia prevailed, the family structure was more open insofar as people did not marry; this is why births out of wedlock are so widespread there.

The four graphs illustrating the demographic developments (figures 1 to 4) show that Portugal's demographic developments deviate substantially from the European average. This is the result of structural differences and a retardation of development which together lead to substantial deviations from the „average European“ development path. Thus, for instance, for a long time marriage in Portugal was not as important as in central Europe as a precondition of family formation. The low marriage ratio and the high illegitimacy ratio until the 1960s are symptoms of this pattern. In addition, there were fewer divorces. The divorce ratio shows the influence of Salazarian legislation, when only non-catholics were permitted to divorce. As is the case with illegitimate fertility, legitimate fertility, too, was high in Portugal. Both these factors added up to a high natural population growth whose outlet could only be emigration. Only from the 1970s onwards Portugal moved towards the central

European pattern of demographic behaviour. The decline in the fertility rate is considerable, the increase in the divorce rate is even higher than the average European divorce rate which has meanwhile reached a new stage and is declining. Both legitimate and illegitimate fertility rates are now below the European average; a similar development can be observed in all southern European countries. What is exceptional is the marriage boom of the 1970s and the high marriage rate afterwards. The postponement of marriages has not yet proceeded as far in Portugal as in central Europe.

As in other southern European countries, emigration is a significant characteristic of Portugal. Until the mid-20th century most emigrants went to Brazil. The first half of the 20th century saw emigration to the newly established African colonial empire. It was only since the 1960s with African decolonization that Europe, mainly France, became the major destination of Portuguese emigrants. Emigration was so strong that there was a population decline in the early 1970s. Because emigration was always male-dominated, it had tremendous negative effects on the sex and age structure of the population, leading to a strong overrepresentation of women and the elderly. The absence of men also had negative effects on the possibilities of women to get married. Emigration also had and still has the effect that many children in Portugal did not and still do not live with their natural parents; instead they live with their grand-parents or other relatives.

While the Portuguese economy in several respects is a top performer within the group of the southern European countries, the living conditions of the population are worse in comparison. This applies mainly to the health status of the population; life expectancy is rather low, the infant mortality is rather high. This also applies to the educational status of the population and therefore also to the educational system.

Illiteracy is remarkably high, and the general educational level is still very low. Social services and social security improved especially after Portugal's accession to the European Union in 1986, but social benefits are rather low due to the low level of living standards. The low labour costs attracted investments, and job growth became possible, but due to the low wage level living standards are rising only slowly. The new employment opportunities enhanced further migration from the countryside to the towns and coastal regions.

### Regional Disparities

What is typical for Portugal is its strong internal heterogeneity in economic terms. This dates back in history to times when family farms prevailed in the North while large agricultural estates („latifundia“) dominated in the South. Apart from agriculture, there are at least three factors which influence the economic structure of Portugal for the time being: tourism industry in the Algarve and coastal regions, the agricultural orientation in the Centro, Alentejo and Norte. The service sector is strongly developed in the Algarve, Lisboa e Vale do Tejo and the Alentejo. Industry is underdeveloped, a characteristic feature of all southern European countries, and is in Portugal only in the North of high importance.

The population is very unevenly dispersed over the country, and the population density therefore differs tremendously. The North is densely inhabited as opposed to the Algarve or the Alentejo. Lisbon and the Vale do Tejo are of course densely populated, with Lisbon being inhabited by over 800,000 people. The Açores and Madeira are very densely populated.

Fertility differences are also marked, with fertility rates being substantially higher in the North and in the Açores and Madeira. Centro, Algarve and Alentejo are facing a natural population decrease. Portugal is still an emigration country: in 1992 9,600 more

people emigrated than immigrated, which is about 1‰ of the population. The emigration

rate is very high in the autonomous provinces of Açores and Madeira, but the Algarve is the only region with migratory gains.

Regional differences persist especially with respect to family structure and family behaviour, as the number of births out of wedlock demonstrates: there are marked differences between the individual regions, and there is a North-South divide, with lower figures in the North than in the South (contrary to the overall European pattern with high rates in northern Europe and low ones in southern Europe).

The demographic processes and migratory patterns also influence the age structure considerably. In the North and on the Islands the share of children is high due to high birth rates. In the Centro and the Alentejo emigration of the young leads to a high proportion of elderly people. The Algarve seems to be a special case with labour migration and obviously immigration of the elderly as well.

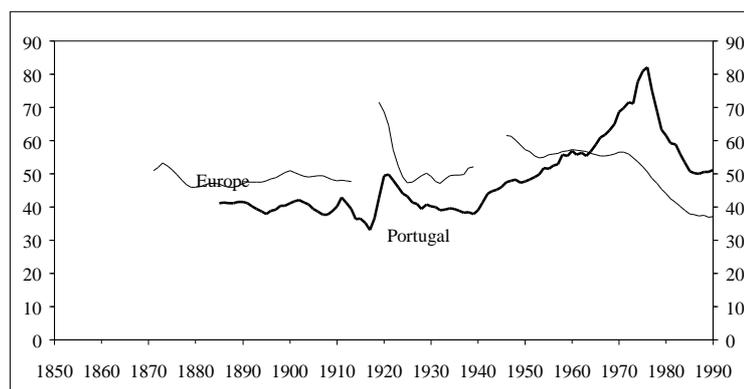
Due to the strong economic diversity of the country, the economic wealth differs a great deal from region to region, with Lisbon nearly reaching the European average, the Alentejo and the islands regions remaining the poorest. This can only partly be explained by the extent of agriculture with a lower GDP intensity, but seems mainly to be dependent on the size of the industrial sector, being very limited in these regions.

One significant characteristic of Portugal is the high activity rate and especially the high rate of female employment. Thus, unemployment on the whole is no major problem in Portugal, with the exception of the Alentejo in general and especially with respect to youth unemployment.

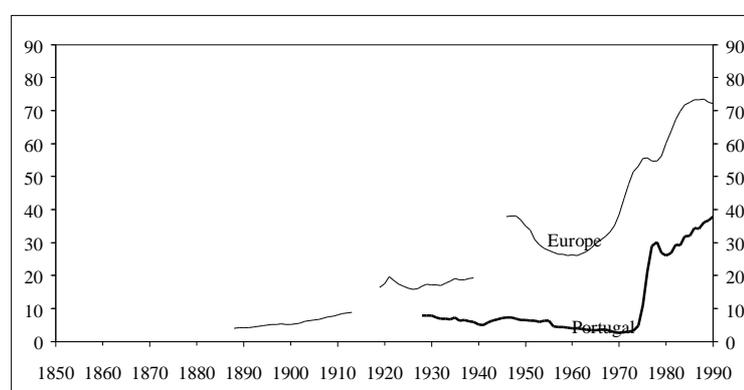
#### Statistical Sources

The main provider of statistics is the National Statistical Institute which was founded in 1935 and was reformed and modernized fundamentally between 1986 and 1991. Portugal has a long-standing tradi-

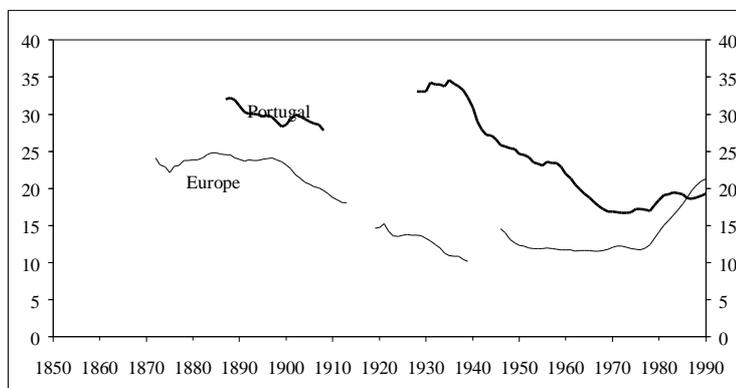
**Fig. 1: Marriage Ratio**



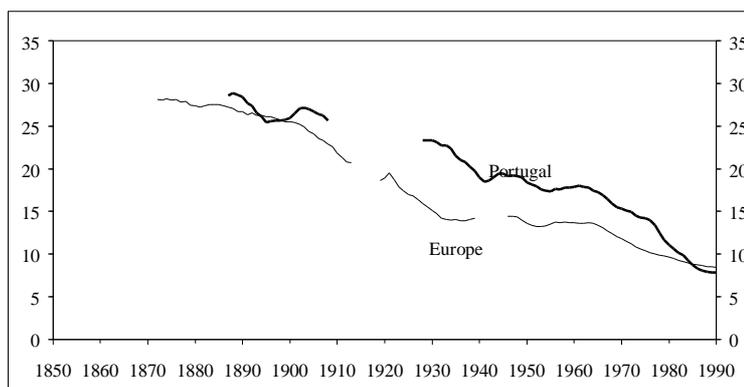
**Fig. 2: Divorce Ratio**



**Fig. 3: Illegitimate Children Ratio**



**Fig. 4: Legitimate Children Ratio**



tion in statistical data production. Population censuses were held every ten years since 1864, the last one was conducted on 15 April 1991. Adaptions to EU statistical requirements and the general modernization of Portuguese statistics has led to the extension of social statistics, as the introduction of the labour force survey or the publication of the social report „*Portugal Social*“ show. The main statistical sources are the „*Anuário Estatístico de Portugal*“ and the „*Boletim Mensal de Estatística*“, but there are statistical series covering all main statistical fields such as population movement, education, etc. The statistical office is not the only data producer, although it is the most important one. Ministries also publish statistics: the Ministério do Equipamento, do Planeamento e da Administração do Território („*Informação Económica*“, „*Portugal: Economic and social indicators*“), the Ministério do Emprego e da Segurança Social publishes the social security statistics. The Banco de Portugal has its own statistical series as well („*Estatística e Estudos Económicos. Boletim trimestral*“).

#### Further Reading

- Birmingham, David 1993: A Concise History of Portugal. Cambridge: University Press.
- Bruneau, Thomas C. and Alex Macleod 1986: Politics in Contemporary Portugal. Parties and Consolidation of Democracy. Boulder, Colorado: Lynne Rienner Publishers.
- Mário Babiata Coelho (ed.) 1989: Portugal. O Sistema Político e Constitucional 1974-1987. Lisboa: Instituto de Ciências Sociais, Universidade de Lisboa.
- European Commission, EUROSTAT, Directorate General for Regional Policy 1994: Portrait of the Islands. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities.
- Livi Bacci, Massimo 1971: A Century of Portuguese Fertility. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press.
- Manuel, Paul Christopher 1995: Uncertain Outcome. The Politics of the Portuguese Transition to Democracy. Lanham: University of America.

**National Statistical Institute:** Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE), Av. António José de Almeida, 2, 1000 Lisboa ☎ +351-1-847-00-50, Fax +351-1-847-85-78. Publications are directly available from: Instituto Nacional de Estatística, Secção de Distribuição em Vendas de Publicações, Av. António José de Almeida, 2, 1000 Lisboa. INE publishes an annual „Catálogo das Publicações“.

**Social Science Research Institutions:** Universidade de Lisboa - Instituto de Ciências Sociais (ICS), Avenida das Forças Armadas, Edif. I.S.C.T.E., Ala Sul, 1.º, 1600 Lisboa, ☎ +351-1-793-22-72, Fax +351-1-796-49-53

Centro de Investigação e Estudos de Sociologia/Instituto Superior de Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa (CIES/ISCTE), Avenida das Forças Armadas, 1600 Lisboa, ☎ 351-1-7935000, FAX +351-1-7964710

Faculdade de Economia da Universidade de Coimbra, Centro de Estudos Sociais (CES), Lg. D. Dinis-Apartado 3087, 3000 Coimbra, ☎ (039) 26459, FAX (039) 29076

Universidade de Coimbra, Faculdade de Economia, Av. Dias da Silva W, 165, 3000 Coimbra, ☎ (039) 7000500, FAX (039) 403511

Faculdade de Economia da Universidade do Porto, Centro de Economia e Desenvolvimento Regional, R. Dr. Roberto Frias, 4200 Porto, ☎ (02) 5509720, FAX (02) 5505050

Instituto Superior de Economia e Gestão (ISEG), Lisbon Technical University, R. Miguel Lupi, 20, 1200 Lisboa

Universidade Católica Portuguesa, Faculdade de Ciências Económicas e Empresarias, R. Palma de Cima, 1600 Lisboa CODEX, ☎ (01) 7270250/1; FAX (01) 7270252

Universidade de Évora, Departamento de Economia, Lg. dos Colegias, 2, 7000 Évora, ☎ (066) 742494, FAX (066) 742494

**Social Science and Political Journals:** *Análise Social*. Revista do Instituto de Ciências Sociais da Universidade de Lisboa (bi-monthly ISSN 0003-2573); *Sociologia. Problemas e Práticas* (CIES/ISCTE, fourmonthly); *Revista Crítica de Ciências Sociais* (CES, Coimbra); *Notas Económicas* (Economy Faculty, Coimbra University); *Cadernos de Ciências Sociais* (Economy Faculty, Coimbra University); *Estudos de Economia* (ISEG, Instituto Superior de Economia e Gestão, Lisbon Technical University); *Economia* (Catholic University); *Economia e Sociologia* (Evora University).

Maxwell, Kenneth 1995: The Making of Portuguese Democracy. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Nataf, Daniel 1995: Democratization and Social Settlements. The Politics of Change in Contemporary Portugal. Albany: State University of New York Press.

Pitcher, M. Anne 1993: Politics in the Portuguese Empire. The State, Industry, and Cotton, 1926-1974. New York: Oxford University Press.

Sapelli, Giulio 1995: Southern Europe since 1945. Tradition and modernity in Portugal, Spain, Italy, Greece and Turkey. London and New York: Longman.

Silva Lopes, José da 1993: Portugal and EC Membership Evaluated. London: Pinter Publishers; New York: St. Martin's Press.

#### Notes to figures 1 to 4

Marriage Ratio=number of persons marrying per 1,000 unmarried population 15+; Divorce Ratio=number of persons divorcing per 10,000 married population 15+; Illegitimate Children Ratio=Live births out of wedlock per 1,000 unmarried women 15-44; Legitimate Children Ratio=Live births within marriage per 100 married women 15-44. The European rates are calculated in the same way as the national rates, i.e. the European divorce rate=all divorces in Europe related to the married population 15+ in Europe. Europe is defined as all European countries without the states of the former Soviet Union, Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, and former Yugoslavia. - The time series have been smoothed by moving averages of 3 years.

### New Books on European Comparative Research

Jacques Commaille, François de Singly (eds.): *La Question Familiale en Europe*. Paris: L'Harmattan, 1996. 336 pp. ISBN: 2-7384-4975-1. 180 FF.

Will the European Union have only one family type as she will have only one currency? Not necessarily. The family cannot be changed by decree ... but nevertheless a growing convergence of family concepts can be observed. It is the model of a happy private life, preserving the autonomy of the family members, to which women and men, the young and the elderly increasingly refer. This does not preclude diversity once this model is implemented according to national traditions. This does furthermore not preclude diversity of public family policies, even if the issues will to some extent be common, especially as regards the place of this institution in the formation of social relations, the role of public intervention in the treatment of family and social questions. This book analyses this double diversity, partly contradictory, on the basis of contributions dealing with fertility, solidarity between generations, the relations between the sexes as well as equality and conciliation, the welfare of the child, the consequences of divorce. - The contributions to this book have been written by major European and international specialists regarding these topics.

### European social research: selected new articles

Lambiri-Dimaki, Jane: **Sociology in Greece: Trends and Prospects**. In: *South European Society & Politics*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Summer 1996), 121-130.

Macura, Miroslav: **Fertility and nuptiality changes in Central and Eastern Europe: 1982-1993**. In: *Statistical Journal of the United Nations ECE* 13 (1996), 41-63.

### Newsletters

- Europe Information Service (EIS) has been publishing the monthly bulletin *European Social Policy* since 1992. European Social Policy is an information service specializing on community questions in the social field. It reports monthly on

social legislation and community policies. The topics dealt with include free movement of individuals, social protection, statistics, employment, employees' rights, pensions, health sector and the effects of community legislation. Ongoing discussions and forthcoming legislation are documented as well.

Further information on other bulletins and conditions for subscriptions can be obtained from: Europe Information Service S.A. (EIS), avenue Adolphe Lacombé 66, B-1030 Bruxelles, Belgium. Marketing Dept.: Tel. 32 2-737-77-09. Fax 32 2-732-67-57. Editorial Dept.: Tel. 322+737-77-00. Fax 32 2-732-66-51.

- The European Sociological Association (ESA) publishes its own newsletter „*European Sociologist. Bulletin of European Sociological Association*“ (ESA), with the Winter 1996/97 edition being no. 5 (ISSN 1385 478X). The newsletter is intended to be a key link between members of the ESA. It contains information about its activities and conferences and serves as a discussion platform for European sociologists. All types of material relevant to sociologists who work on or in Europe, such as articles, comments, announcements of research initiatives, conferences, seminars, newly-published books, etc., are welcome.

All information and requests should be sent to the editor of the newsletter, Robert Miller, Jabatan Antropologi dan Sosiologi Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, 43600 UKM, Bangi, Selangor D.E., Malaysia. Tel. +60 3 829-3665. Fax +60 3 825-1168. E-mail: robert@pkisc.cc.ukm.my. **After 15 June 1997:** Department of Sociology and Social Policy, The Queen's University of Belfast, Belfast BT7 1NN, Northern Ireland. Tel. +44 1232 245133, exten. 3715/3716. Fax: +44 1232 320668. E-mail: r.miller@queens-belfast.ac.uk.

- The Interdisciplinary Centre for Comparative Research in the Social Sciences (ICCR) & The European Association for

the Advancement of Social Sciences are publishing a newsletter „*broadsheet*“, giving information on the „Euroconferences“, the ICCR's Research Programme, the quarterly journal „*Innovation*“ and the book series „*Contemporary Trends in European Social Sciences*“.

Info: ICCR, Hamburgerstrasse 14/20, A-1050 Wien. Tel: +43-1-587 39 73-0. Fax: +43-1-587 39 73 10. Internet: <http://www.iccr.via.at/iccr>.

### New MZES Publications Working Papers

*The following working papers have just been released and can be obtained from the MZES, University of Mannheim, D-68131 Mannheim. Fax +49-621-292 8435.*

Research Department I (AB I):

Jurado Guerrero, Teresa; Manuela Naldini: **Is the South so different? Italian and Spanish Families in Comparative Perspective** (The International Project on Family Changes and Family Policies). (AB I, No. 12) DM 5,--

Müller, Walter; Heinz-Herbert Noll: **Arbeit und Sozialstruktur**. (AB I, No. 13) DM 5,--

Scheiwe, Kirsten: **Couples, Parents, Children and the State: Defining Family Obligations in Germany**. (AB I, No. 14) DM 5,--

Research Department II (AB II):

Henning, Christian H.C.A.: **The Agricultural Advisory Committees of the Commission: Access for National Lobbying or Coordinating Supranational Policies?** (AB II, No. 12) DM 10,--

Thurner, Paul W.: **Estimating the Parameters of a Spatial Voting Model with Multiattributive Random Utility Models: An Empirical Analysis of the 1990 Bundestag Election**. (AB II, No. 13) DM 5,--

Hallenberg, Mark: **The Common Pool Problem in European Parliaments: The Interrelationship of Electoral and Legislative Institutions**. (AB II, No. 14) DM 5,--

Research Department III (AB III):

Jachtenfuchs, Markus; Thomas Diez; Sabine Jung: **Regieren jenseits der Staatlichkeit? Legitimitätsideen in**

der Europäischen Union. (AB III, No. 15) DM 5,--

Schuster, Thomas: **Die Einkommenssicherung im Krankheitsfall: Auf der Suche nach dem Wählerwillen und der ökonomischen Vernunft.** (AB III, No. 16) DM 5,--

Grote, Jürgen R.; Michèle Knodt; Fabrice Larat: **Convergence et variation des styles régionaux de politique dans le cadre des politiques communautaires.** (AB III, No. 17) DM 5,--

Knodt, Michèle: **Der „verhandelnde Staat“ auf regionaler Ebene - politikkrelevanter Paradigmenwechsel oder Mogelpackung?** (AB III, No. 18) DM 5,--

Larat, Fabrice: **Mehrebenensystem und Regionalentwicklung in Frankreich: Tendenzen und Hypothesen.** (AB III, No. 19) DM 5,--

### New Books

*The following books can be ordered from your library or directly from Campus Verlag GmbH, Heerstr. 149, D-60488 Frankfurt/Main.*

Franz Rothenbacher: **Historische Haushalts- und Familienstatistik von Deutschland 1815-1990.** Frankfurt/Main: Campus-Verlag, 1997. 383 pp. ISBN 3-593-35718-6. DM 88.00.

### Recent Events:

**European Microsimulation. A Conference to Introduce EUROMOD,** 18 April 1997, Brussels. Info: Michael Chadwick, EUROMOD Project, Microsimulation Unit, Dept. of Applied Economics, University of Cambridge, Sidgwick Avenue, Cambridge CB3 9DE, United Kingdom. Tel: (+44) (0)1223 335257. Fax: (+44) (0) 1223 335299. E-mail: mfc23@econ.cam.ac.uk.

The one-day conference dealt with EUROMOD, a project aimed at building a Europe-wide benefit-tax model. „The European Commission is funding, under its Targeted Socio-Economic Research Programme, a 15-country study of the possibility of constructing a Europe-wide benefit-tax model, Euro-mod. This pilot project involves a team of researchers from all 15 member states of the European Union. Euro-mod will represent a major departure in relation to the current state of the art. It will build on existing national tax-

benefit models such as "Polimod" for the UK, "Microhus" for Sweden and "Switch" for Ireland but goes beyond them in being a Europe-wide model. The model will be of value both in assessing the consequences of consolidated social policies and in understanding how different national policies in different countries may contribute to the common objective of reducing social exclusion. It is of as much significance in evaluating national policies as in evaluating policies at the level of the European Union. The aim is for Euro-mod to allow examination of, among other matters:

- the efficacy of existing social protection;
- the implications of developments in European social policy and measures for social integration;
- the burden of financing developments in social policy;
- the impact on social exclusion of budgetary adjustments.

The last of these, for instance, is relevant to the implications of Economic and Monetary Union requirements for the national social policies and in particular their consequences for that part of the European population belonging to the estimated 50 million poor. Without a model such as Euromod, such important questions simply cannot be answered.

The present study is intended to assess the feasibility of constructing a Europe-wide model, taking account of national differences, of data availability problems, and the computational issues which arise with large, complex data sets. If it leads in a next stage to the production of a functioning model, then it will be invaluable to a wide range of end-users, including different governmental, non-governmental and EU bodies concerned with social policy" (Source: <http://www.econ.cam.ac.uk/dae/euromod.htm>).

The conference dealt with the following issues:

- The need for a European Benefit-Tax Model;
- How Euromod will work;
- Presentation of some case studies of a prototype model;
- EUROMOD from the user's standpoint.

### Forthcoming Events:

**Living Arrangements and Family Structures - Facts and Norms<sup>4</sup>,** 2<sup>nd</sup> European Conference on Family Research, 12-14 June, 1997, Vienna, Austria. Info: Österreichisches Institut für Familienforschung, Olaf Kapella, Gonzagagasse 19/8, A-1010 Wien, Österreich. Tel: +43/1535 1454-0. Fax +43/1/535 1454-30. E-mail: Olaf.Kapella@oif.ac.at.

**51st Session of the International Statistical Institute (ISI),** 18-26 August, 1997, Lüfti Kırdar Istanbul International Congress Center, TAKSIM 80090-ISTANBUL. Info: Executive Secretariat of the 51st ISI Session, National Organizing Committee, State Institute of Statistics, Necatibey Cad. No. 114, 06100 Ankara, Turkey. Tel: (+90-312) 425 34 20. Fax: (+90-312) 419 19 38, 417 15 01. E-mail: isi97@die.gov.tr. Internet Web Site: <http://www.die.gov.tr/ISI/isi-i.html>.

**IASS/IAOS Satellite Meeting on Longitudinal Studies,** 27-31 August, 1997, Jerusalem. Info: Meeting Secretariat, Ortra Ltd., 2 Kaufman Street (Textile Center), P.O. Box 50432, Tel Aviv 61500, Israel. Tel: 972-3-5177888. Fax: 972-3-5174433. E-mail: ortra @trendline.co.il.

**3rd National Incidence Study of Child Abuse and Neglect (NIS-3) Special Research Meeting,** 5-7 September, 1997, New York, Statler Hotel Conference Center on the Cornell University Campus in Ithaca, New York. The meeting is sponsored by the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect. Info: Andres Arroyo, Administrative Assistant, National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect, Family Life Development Center, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853-4401. Tel: (607)255-7799. Fax: (607)255-8562. E-mail: Data-CAN@cornell.edu.

**1st International Conference on Quality of Life in Cities. Issues and Perspectives,** 4-6 March, 1998, Singapore. The National University of Singapore, School of Building and Estate Management. Info: Conference Secretariat, School of Building & Estate Management, National University of Singapore, 10 Kent Ridge Crescent, Singapore 119260. Tel: (65) 772-3440. Fax: (65) 775-5502. E-mail: bemgen9@abem1.nusstf.nus.sg.

First announcement and call for papers. The main objective of the conference is

to provide a forum for discussion on various issues relating to the quality of life in cities, grouped together under the following broad topics: A. Theoretical and methodological issues. B. Aspects of quality of life. C. Contemporary Studies and Applications. Deadline for abstract submission is 30 Sept 1997.

## EURODATA Research Archive

The *EURODATA Research Archive* is an infrastructural unit of the *Mannheim Centre for European Social Research (MZES)* at the University of Mannheim (Germany). The archive has two basic objectives which are closely related to each other:

- to provide an adequate data infrastructure for the Centre's comparative research on European societies and European integration;
- to contribute to the establishment of a European infrastructure for comparative social research.

EURODATA's work is structured by own medium-term development and three-annual work plans, relating to three areas of activity:

- the systematic and continuous provision of meta-information on official statistics and social science data from the private sector (information archive);
- the development and maintenance of a library with statistical publications from statistical institutes, ministries, para-official institutions and certain intermediary organisations from the private sector (statistics library);
- the provision of computerised information, with a particular focus on the development of an integrated file system with historical time series and institutional information (file archive).

### EURODATA Research Archive

Mannheim Centre for European Social Research (MZES)

D-68131 Mannheim, L 7,1

**Phone:** +49-621-292 1741

**Fax:** +49-621-292 1723

**E-Mail:** [archiv@mzes.uni-mannheim.de](mailto:archiv@mzes.uni-mannheim.de)

**Administration and Staff:** Peter Flora (Scientific Director), Franz Kraus (Managing Director), Franz Rothenbacher, Daniele Caramani. Secretariat: Marianne Schneider

## EURODATA Newsletter

This newsletter is intended to contribute to facilitate data-based comparative research on European societies and polities. It is a product of the EURODATA Research Archive and has three major objectives:

- to disseminate information on the research activities of the Mannheim Centre for European Social Research, with particular emphasis on data-generating cross-national research the archive is involved in;
- to provide information on European data infrastructures and important developments;
- to provide a forum for the exchange of information on ongoing comparative social research on European societies and on European integration.

The newsletter is intended to be an open forum: contributions from other research institutes and individual researchers are always welcome. The EURODATA Newsletter will, as a rule, be divided into eight sections: *Feature* reports substantive findings from on-going cross-national research. *Data Infrastructure* reports on data institutions such as data archives, governmental and non-governmental organisations, and covers historical developments and current modes of access to data. *Research Institutes* presents profiles of research institutions with a cross-national orientation. *Research Groups and Projects* informs on cooperations and networks in comparative social research on Europe. *Computer* deals with specific aspects of electronic information processing and the use of electronic networks in comparative research. *Country Profile* provides background information on individual countries. *European Social Indicators* gives a picture of the social structure of European societies. *Noticeboard* provides general news including information about new statistics, recent books and studies, conference reports and announcements.

**Published by:** Mannheim Centre for European Social Research (MZES)

EURODATA Research Archive

D - 68131 Mannheim

**Editors:** Franz Kraus, Franz Rothenbacher

**Managing editor:** Franz Rothenbacher

Phone: +49-621-292 1738

Fax: +49-621-292 1723

E-mail: [Franz.Rothenbacher@mzes.uni-mannheim.de](mailto:Franz.Rothenbacher@mzes.uni-mannheim.de)

**Translations and linguistic editing:** Marianne Schneider

**Printed by:** Profil-Print, 63110 Rodgau

**Internet access:** <http://www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de/eurodata/newslett.html>

EURODATA Newsletter appears twice a year, normally in spring and autumn. It is distributed free of charge to social science institutions and libraries. Contributions, comments and general notes are welcome. Parts of the newsletter may freely be reproduced, but please acknowledge the source and send a copy to the editor.

ISSN 0947-9260