

A Research Infrastructure project supported by funding under the EU Seventh Framework Programme – Capacities

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Editorial: Helping hands

After the kick-off meeting in spring and a summer break our InGRID project is currently experiencing a flying start.

A flying start

We are delighted to present to you the first newsletter of InGRID. Since its start in April of this year, we have made a flying start. We got to meet and greet more than a dozen high level experts and young potentials that are involved in the consortium. We are welcoming the first academic visitors to our data centres. In Budapest (TÁRKI) and Brussels (CEPS) the first expert workshop and winter school will be organised. The future agenda of knowledge exchange activities has been drawn up. In this first newsletter, we take the opportunity to introduce the project goals and plans more in detail. As will be explained, InGRID wants to integrate and improve the evolving multi-site research infrastructure for studying 'poverty and living conditions' and 'working conditions and vulnerability' in a EU comparative perspective. The aim is to support and facilitate the research-based input for evidence-based policies on inclusive growth in Europe. Two flagships of the Europe 2020 Inclusive Growth agenda are addressed: New Skills for New Jobs Initiative and the European Platform against Poverty and Social Exclusion.

Helping hands of InGRID

- 17 partners, more than 50 scientists connected in a consortium.
- 10 calls for on-site access to 13 data expertise centres.
- 205 visiting grants.
- 12 expert workshops.
- 18 summer school training events.

Infrastructure = helping hands

Developing and stabilising a transnational research infrastructure is the mission. Etymologically 'infrastructure' is a French neologism, which was used for the first time in the 19th century to determine the railway bedding. In our networked society, infrastructures are often operating beneath the surface. They stay in the background and are often taken for granted. Like in railways, however, a breakdown can cause a lot of trouble.

European policy-oriented research can and must deliver useful contributions to tackle the EU2020 challenges of Inclusive Growth. Key tools in this social science research are all types of data: earnings statistics, administrative social data, labour market data, surveys on quality of life or working conditions, policy indicators. The project aims to integrate and optimise these existing European data infrastructures and accompanying expertise.



Many of the people involved in the InGRID consortium are 'real' European scientists. They come with a research experience in large-scale social sciences projects like RECWOWE, EQUALSOC and WORKS. The list of EU FP projects in which they played a leading role is long: GINI, ImPRovE, NEUJOBS, WALQING, PIQUE, MEADOW, EurOccupations, Woliweb, SPReW, WorkCare, RISQ, SAMPLE, Ameli. Not always in the foreground and as part of the job, these transnational research activities resulted in new survey initiatives, in innovative use of existing European official statistics and surveys, in experiments with new ways of ordering and statistically analysing data. European environments for statistical simulation have been created. Cross-country databases on institutions and policies have been established. A lot of energy has been dedicated to harmonisation of standards for questionnaires, classifications and statistical quality. The efforts of data centres like LIS (LU) or CED (ES) to integrate and archive important data on a European level were recognised in particular. Critical user networks of data like the EU-SILC (Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) or the EWCS (European Working Conditions Survey) were born. In sum: a range of helpful, instrumental hands arose from these research projects, maybe not always strongly visible as output of the projects, but without doubt irreplaceable to conduct European research on inclusive growth.

Sustainability

It is this infrastructure that we want to stabilise and improve; that we want to open up more and better to a growing science community. This community wants to tackle, in its role as scientific explorer, the pending policy issues of the social 'flagships' of the Europe 2020 strategy. Flagships that, as we all know, have run into stormy weather lately due to the crisis.

Clarifying and enhancing the sustainability of the infrastructure is in this regard defined as the major goal for us as coordinating team of the InGRID project. To meet this challenge, we also look to you, the interested stakeholder. Helping hands and comments are always welcome. Have a nice read!

*Guy Van Gyes
Coordinator InGRID project*



The InGRID consortium at the kick-off meeting in Leuven

Guy Van Gyes, Monique Ramioul, Ides Nicaise, Lise Szekér & Sandra Volders (HIVA-KU Leuven), István György Tóth & András Gábor (TÁRKI), Kea Tijdens & Stephanie Steinmetz (UvA), Kenneth Nelson, Sebastian Sirén & Laure Doctrinal (SU), Ralf Münnich, Charlotte Articus & Matthias Shen (UNI-TRIER), Philippe Liégeois & Eric Marlier (CEPS/INSTEAD), Gerlinde Verbist, Tim Goedemé & Natascha Van Mechelen (UA), Holly Sutherland (UEssex), Olaf Groh-Samberg & Andrea Schäfer (UNI-HB), Nathalie Greenan & Sylvie Hamon-Cholet (CEE), Anna-Elisabeth Thum & Elisa Martellucci (CEPS), Monica Pratesi (UNIPi-DEM), Nikolaos Tzavidis & Yves Berger (SOTON), Natalie Shlomo (UNIMAN)

About InGRID

InGRID is built around a research infrastructure. The infrastructure is connected to the social sciences community, which wants to make an evidence-based contribution to the Europe 2020 policy target of inclusive growth. More broadly defined, this research community is focusing on social in/exclusion, vulnerability-at-work and related policies from a European comparative perspective. It is about poverty research, labour studies, policy analysis and social statistics.

Europe 2020 is the EU's growth strategy for the current decade. As part of this strategy, the EU wants to create more and better jobs and enhance social inclu-

sion. Targets have been set to reach high levels of employment and to combat poverty. Today in Europe, however, we see a growing social vulnerability and a rise in precarious work. The policy challenges related to the European strategy of inclusive growth are thus major. European policy-oriented research can and must deliver useful contributions to tackle these challenges. Key tools in this social science research are all types of data: earnings statistics, administrative social data, labour market data, surveys on quality of life or working conditions, policy indicators.

Europe 2020 ambitions	2009	2010	2011	2012
Employment: 75% of the population aged 20-64 should be employed in 2020				
Employment rate – age group 20-64	69.0%	68.5%	68.6%	68.5%
Poverty should be reduced by lifting at least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty and social exclusion by 2020				
People at risk of poverty and social exclusion (thousands)	113,773	116,206	119,758	No data
People living in households with very low work intensity (thousands)	34,223	37,857	38,527	No data
People at risk of poverty after social transfers (thousands)	80,179	80,718	83,414	No data
People severely materially deprived (thousands)	39,764	40,853	43,420	No data

 Source Eurostat

Contribution as science infrastructure

But what is the InGRID infrastructure? What are the main elements? To answer these questions, we first have to go back to the more general definition of a research infrastructure, as it is used in European science. A European research infrastructure is a facility or platform that provides the scientific community with resources and services to conduct top-level research in their respective fields. In plain words: it is about 'facilitating' research. The infrastructure is what supports scientists in conducting their research by allowing them to access, order, analyse, store and reuse data and knowledge in ways otherwise impossible.

Within the social sciences, three European research infrastructures (named ERICs) are currently already

active. Two are about new EU-wide data collections (Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) and the European Social Survey (ESS)). The third gathers the national social sciences data archives (CESSDA). One could argue that these infrastructures are providing basic supply to a broad spectrum of social sciences by focusing on the demographic challenge of ageing, social attitudes and the access of existing country survey data. Data without Boundaries is, like InGRID, a project focusing on integration. It concentrates on (national) official microdata as resource of social scientists. It has a lot of complementarities with our project (see infra for more information).

Some examples of joint research activities for infrastructure improvement

Poverty and living conditions

Optimise the use of census micro-data to analyse and monitor poverty and living conditions at territorial level in Europe.

PARTNERS: TÁRKI (lead), HIVA-KU Leuven, CED and UNI-HB

Working conditions and vulnerability

Create tools for harmonising the measurement of occupations EU-wide.

PARTNERS: UvA (lead), HIVA-KU Leuven, CEE and CEPS

Policy impact and evaluation

Building a flexible (web-based) tool for doing family model analysis on the basis of EUROMOD.

PARTNERS: SU (lead), UvA, UA and UEssex

Statistical quality management

Methods to improve statistical methods with respect to the multi-dimensional measurement.

PARTNERS: UNI-TRIER (lead), CED, UNIPI-DEM, SOTON and UNIMAN

Integrating a distributed infrastructure

Starting from maybe a more topical approach, the InGRID infrastructure integrates the following different parts and structures of support for European comparative research:

1. data archives/collections that have already been specialising in integrating national data: the LIS data centre in relation to income data and the CED institute specialising in European census micro-data;
2. existing EU-wide databases and indicator collections of relevant national institutions and policies (for example developed by SOFI in Sweden and AIAS in Amsterdam);
3. new data efforts or projects especially in the field of working conditions and job quality: the Wage-Indicator project, and the Meadow approach for organisation panels;
4. innovative ways to order and analyse data collected among others by official data providers (EU-SILC, the surveys of the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions, national socio-economic panels and working conditions surveys);
5. standards for harmonisation of questionnaires, classifications and policy indicators;
6. simulation facilities to enhance statistical quality and to model the impact of policies (EUROMOD).

Planned work and activities

InGRID wants to maintain and improve this research. On the one hand, access is offered, which is a key functionality for an infrastructure; organising access to data, services, expertise, and laboratory facilities. On the other hand, it is about creating opportunities for networking, dialogue and knowledge exchange. Four thematic pillars are distinguished to integrate these resources from multiple locations in a grid. Improvement of the infrastructure is looked for by joint research activities in these pillars (see box).

Three types of activities will thus be organised:

- knowledge-sharing events: expert workshops and summer/winter schools in order to promote knowledge transfer;
- academic transnational visits to data expert centres through InGRID visiting grants;
- joint research activities to improve the quality, accessibility and comparability of data.

In brief

The Integrated European Census Microdata (IECM)



The IECM is one of the largest integrated research infrastructures in the world for the study of human population. This database contains harmonised census microdata for 19 European countries and 55 censuses, totalling more than 90 million person records. The project's website provides easy access to the integrated census samples, original enumeration forms, and English language documentation. The IECM database is closely linked to the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS) project from the Minnesota Population Center. Themes covered include households' characteristics (e.g. geographical location, dwelling characteristics, asset ownership) and individuals' characteristics (e.g. family interrelationships, fertility, mortality, migration, ethnicity, language, education, work, income, disability). Census microdata are known for their large sample sizes and universal coverage, which allows investigating various socio-demographic phenomena related to poverty and living conditions. They also allow targeting hard to reach populations in great geographic detail. Access to and support in working with the IECM is provided through InGRID visiting grants to the Centre d'Etudis Demogràfics (CED) in Barcelona, Spain.

[More about IECM](#)

In the spotlight: Eurofound surveys



Eurofound, the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Work-

ing Conditions, is a tripartite European Union Agency established in 1975. The main goal of Eurofound is to provide knowledge in the area of social and work-related policies. Eurofound has three important, EU-wide surveys currently running: the European Working Conditions Survey (EWCS), European Company Survey (ECS) and European Quality of Life Survey (EQLS).

Thanks to a close collaboration between Eurofound and HIVA-KU Leuven, the InGRID project offers access to and guidance in the use of the data of the EWCS and ECS, at HIVA-KU Leuven.

European Working Conditions Survey (EWCS)



The five-yearly European Working Conditions Survey was first conducted in

1990/1991. With this survey, Eurofound aimed to create a comprehensive picture of the working conditions in Europe. The EWCS has several goals, among which to assess and quantify working conditions across Europe, to enable researchers to investigate the relationships between different aspects of working conditions, to monitor trends and to contribute to European policy development.

Themes covered within the fifth EWCS of 2010:

- employment status;
- working time duration and organisation;
- work organisation;
- learning and training;
- physical and psychological risk factors;
- health and safety;
- work-life balance;
- worker participation;
- earnings and financial security;
- work and health.

The data collection for the upcoming and sixth wave will be organised in 2015. The survey consists of face to face interviews with a random sample of at least 1,000 employees per country. The data of the EWCS are available online, together with methodological, technical and secondary analysis reports of the data.

 [More about EWCS](#)

European Company Survey

The European Company Survey (ECS) is a four-yearly survey, first launched in 2004-2005. The data of the third wave (2013) will be available soon. General goals of the ECS are to map, assess and quantify information on company policies, including social dialogue practices.

The ECS main focus:

- 2004-2005: working time arrangements and work-life balance;
- 2009: different forms of flexibility: working time flexibility, contractual flexibility, variable pay, financial participation and associated human resource measures as well as on the nature and quality of workplace social dialogue;
- 2013: workplace organisation, workplace innovation, employee participation and social dialogue.

Contrary to the EWCS, each wave has a particular focus. The survey is executed through the use of computer-assisted telephone interviews, with a management representative and an employee representative (if possible). In 2013, 32 European (and EU) countries participated in the ECS.

 [More about ECS](#)

Online survey mapping tool

On its website, Eurofound provides access to the data of the EWCS 2010, ECS 2009 and EQLS 2012 through an online survey mapping tool. With this tool, users can quickly and easily access the data and conduct explorative analyses in a comparative way.

 **Source:** [Eurofound](#)

In brief

The German Socio-Economic Panel Study (SOEP)



The German Socio-Economic Panel Study is a wide-ranging representative longitudinal study of private households, located at the German Institute for Economic Research, DIW Berlin. SOEP contains yearly data on nearly 11,000 households, and more than 20,000 persons sampled by the fieldwork organisation TNS InfratestSozialforschung. The data provide information on all household members, consisting of Germans living in the Old and New German States, foreigners, and recent immigrants to Germany. The Panel was started in 1984. Some of the many topics include household composition, occupational biographies, employment, earnings, health and satisfaction indicators.

Within the InGRID project, on-site access and transfer of user knowledge on SOEP is offered through visiting grants to the University of Bremen.

 [More about SOEP](#)

The Data without Boundaries project and the CED's contribution to it



There is an existing wealth of official micro-data, currently under-used and held behind national, legislative, technical, and cultural borders, which can be crossed over with cooperation and political will.

Data without Boundaries (DwB) is a consortium of 29 partners belonging to the European Statistical System, to the Council of European Social Science Data Archives and to the Research Community; which has received the financial support of the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme for four years, starting in May 2011.

It aims at fostering the use of official European microdata by (i) promoting the emergence of an integrated and flexible pan-European model for international access to official statistical microdata, within a structured framework where responsibilities and liability are equally shared; and (ii) enhancing researcher's transnational access to both anonymised and highly-detailed microdata through coordination of existing infrastructures. The final objective is to prepare the European data infrastructure that is needed for cutting-edge research as well as for policies evaluations.

Within this context, the Centre d'Etudis Demogràfics (CED) of the Autonomous University of Barcelona, participates in the DwB project with the Integrated European Census Microdata database (IECM).

DwB provides support to enhance the IECM database through collection, documentation, integration and dissemination of more census microdata from EU countries to researchers. CED is also involved in InGRID and will offer several visiting grants for access to IECM.

🌐 More about [DwB](#)

*Albert Esteve, CED
Partner of InGRID*

Net-SILC2

The Second Network for the analysis of EU-SILC (Net-SILC2) is funded by Eurostat and consists of a group of institutions and researchers using the comparative EU data source EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC). It brings together expertise from sixteen European partners in the period 2011-2015. This project is coordinated by Eric Marlier from CEPS/INSTEAD, who is also a partner of the InGRID project.

The primary aims of Net-SILC2 are:

- to carry out in-depth methodological work and comparative socio-economic research using EU-SILC data;
- to develop common tools and approaches regarding various aspects of data production;
- to manage the overall scientific organisation of the 2012 and 2014 EU-SILC international conferences.

An international Net-SILC2 workshop on standard errors estimation and related sampling issues, was organised in Luxembourg on 29 and 30 March 2012.

All the material presented at this workshop as well as the resulting documents (recommendations, computer programmes, ...) are available 🌐 [here](#).

EDUWORKS: research into matching on the labour market

eduworks

In August 2013, a network of six universities (with the University of Amsterdam as project coordinator) and several companies has obtained a 3.6 million euro grant from the European FP7 Marie Curie programme for the EDUWORKS project (October 2013 until October 2017). The aim of the project is to generate a clearer understanding of the mechanisms underlying matching between individuals, education and the labour market. The ultimate goal of EDUWORKS is to create a joint European research and training programme. Part of the research will be conducted at the private and public organisations within the network.

Understanding how the matching process works can prevent mismatches with respect to skills and qualifications, and can lead to an improved balance between the supply of and demand for labour. Recent developments in human resources management, knowledge management, life-long learning, occupational sociology and labour economics have opened the door to interaction between these areas and paved the way for an interdisciplinary approach. From this new multidisciplinary perspective, researchers will analyse the matching of position requirements with the capacities of both current and future employees, as well as the demand for labour from companies and organisations. The analysis will look not only at the extent to which individual skills and capacities correspond to position requirements (i.e. duties) and the needs of organisations, but also at the manner in which organisations allocate duties to particular jobs/positions.

EDUWORKS aims to teach talented young researchers (12 PhD students and 3 post-docs in total) about the economic, sociological and psychological dynamics of supply and demand on the labour market, as well as the matching process using knowledge management.

🌐 More about [EDUWORKS](#)

ImPRovE conference

Improving poverty reduction in Europe,
14-15 November 2013, Brussels



The conference will build on recent work by the EU funded [ImPRovE Consortium](#) and will bring together the knowledge generated in related major EU-funded projects, such as the GINI project, COPE, LOCALISE, and Net-SILC2, as well as the IWT-funded project FLEMOSI. In addition, the conference will draw on the insights of several recent volumes on poverty, policy and the labour market, including 'Minimum income protection in flux', edited by Ive Marx and Kenneth Nelson; and 'Reconciling work and poverty reduction', edited by Bea Cantillon and Frank Vandenbroucke.

Keynote speakers include Andrea Brandolini, Anton Hemerijck, Lane Kenworthy, John Myles, Brian Nolan, Wiemer Salverda and Anne Wren.

Several InGRID partners are involved in the ImPRovE project: István György Tóth (TÁRKI), Bea Cantillon (UA), and Kenneth Nelson (SU).

The conference will take place in the Royal Library of Belgium (on the 14th) and the European Parliament (on the 15th).

Full details about the programme, venue and registration are available at the [🌐 conference website](#).

Horizon 2020 Workshop

Building inclusive societies in times of crisis:
Evidence and future research needs
Berlin, 24 October 2013

Monique Ramioul, coordinator of InGRID, took part in the Horizon 2020 workshop, organised by the EC in Berlin. This workshop aimed to bring together research projects funded by the EC FP7. Several projects active in the fields related to inclusive growth (such as WILCO, IMPROVE, NEUJOBS, InnoServ, LOCALISE/COPE, INSPIRES, DIVERCITIES, FLOWS, WORKABLE/SOCIETY, CITYSPYCE and GOETE) gathered to discuss promising approaches and policy-relevant solutions which could help reforming the European welfare regimes and build inclusive societies in times of crisis.

The InGRID partners are organising expert workshops and training schools for early-stage researchers throughout the project. Calls for these events are frequently launched on the project website and in the InGRID newsflashes. Candidates can apply through the website. Accepted participants to InGRID events will receive travel and subsistence reimbursement.

Summer and winter schools

Calls

'The gender wage gap revisited' – understanding the interrelations between wages and occupational sex segregation

7-11 July 2014, AIAS-UvA, Amsterdam, the Netherlands

Even though there has been a significant progress towards gender equality in recent decades worldwide, the problem of the gender pay gap remains because of differences in the labour market participation of men and women. Reasons include (but are not limited to) vertical and horizontal segregation, under-valuation of women's work, an uneven distribution of caring responsibilities, and pay systems that lack transparency. The list of factors used to explain the gender pay gap is long and relationships between the factors are complex. Besides this complexity, it is also evident that a coherent common legislative framework and a range of policies are required to strike at the root of the problem. Since 2003, different European bodies have addressed the necessity to eliminate the gender pay gap through several strategies, directives and resolutions. However, most recently the European Commission acknowledged that the gender pay gap still exists.

Against this background, the summer school aims to offer participants an overview of causes and consequences of the gender wage gap across countries, in particular in relation to occupational sex segregation. It will also provide a clear understanding of how to measure and analyse the gender wage gap. In addition, the topic will be approached from a political and organisational perspective by introducing and discussing solutions and best practices in Europe.

Call: Expected in January 2014. **Programme:** Available in January 2014.

 [Read the full announcement.](#)

Using EUROMOD, winter school in cross country microsimulation

26-28 February 2014, University of Essex, Colchester, United Kingdom

The aim of the course is to provide academics, policy practitioners and other interested users with an introduction to the concepts, structure and functioning of EUROMOD. EUROMOD is a state-of-the-art tax-benefit microsimulation model that links microdata from household surveys and policy legislation in a single user interface. It allows for complex policy impact analysis, such as evaluations of policy reforms in terms of poverty, inequality, work incentives and government budgets, assessments of EU-wide policies or estimation the impact of changing population characteristics on the redistributive effect of existing policies. EUROMOD is now expanded to cover all 27 pre-2013 EU Member States.

To apply: Candidates to this winter school are expected to fill in the  [application form](#) on the website before November 22nd, 2013, including a motivation for attending the winter school. This winter school is aimed at PhD students, early-stage researcher and practitioners without prior knowledge of EUROMOD.  [Read the full call.](#)

A total of eighteen summer and winter schools will be organised for early-stage researchers, PhD students, post-docs and policy practitioners/experts on conceptual and methodological issues of advanced poverty research, labour studies and social policy analysis. European comparative research is the overall perspective.

The first InGRID winter school will be organised by CEPS from 25 to 27 November 2013 in Brussels. This winter school will deal with the topic of 'New skills and occupations in Europe: challenges and possibilities'. It is designed to give participants a clear understanding of the role of new skills and occupations in European labour markets. New skills have the potential to further promote inclusive growth in various ways. However, there are worries that European labour markets will suffer from skill-to-occupation mismatch. The winter school will focus on the origins, measurement and solutions of matching skills and occupations in Europe, for example with internet-based data. Further time is devoted for networking activities and poster sessions about participants' work.

InGRID winter school
organised by CEPS from 25 to 27 November 2013

 [More information](#)

Expert workshops

Twelve workshops will be organised for expert researchers. Topics, among others, relate to new methods in surveying poverty; advancements in job quality indicators and measurement of new jobs/new skills; innovations in social policy simulations (EUROMOD); improvements in visualising and disseminating policy research.

The first InGRID expert workshop is organised by TÁRKI in Budapest. This workshop focuses during three days, from 27 until 29 November, on a 'framework and method for indicator building on the social situation of various vulnerable groups'. This expert workshop first of all wants to discuss the conceptual frames, the structure of existing indicator databases in the field of poverty, living conditions and well-being. The second aim of the workshop is to discuss with the participants the concept paper of IPOLIS (Integrated Poverty and Living Conditions Indicator System), which is prepared within the research activity of the InGRID poverty pillar.

InGRID expert workshop
organised by TÁRKI
from 27 to 29 November 2013

 [More information](#)

Call

Developing and testing new tools to measure occupations and their tasks and skill requirements

10-12 February 2014, Amsterdam, the Netherlands

The aim of the expert workshop is twofold. First, it aims to discuss new approaches of collecting, coding and analysing occupational data, including data collected by web crawlers and web surveys. Second, the workshop aims to explore possibilities to move towards a joint programme of activities for a European-wide harmonised occupational database, including a web-based coding tool.

In the context of the EU 2020 strategy, the EU's 'New jobs, new skills' initiative has challenged academic research to identify not only which new jobs are emerging but also which tools can be used to identify new jobs and their related skill requirements. In social sciences research the occupation variable is widely used and it is a rich source of information, but occupations are problematic to measure precisely and consistently across countries and in different data collection modes. InGRID's working conditions and vulnerability pillar aims, among others, at developing and testing new tools to measure occupations and their skill requirements. Therefore, the workshop will explore the challenges related to this task.

To apply: Potential participants are researchers with a strong experience related to the topics of the workshop, as well as interested stakeholders. Applicants are expected to fill in the application form on the website before December 15th, 2013, including a short motivation.

 [Read the full call.](#)

To stay informed about calls and activities of InGRID, you can [subscribe](#) for our mailings and specify the topics of your interest.

 <http://www.inclusivegrowth.be>

To apply: Submit your proposal through the online application form. The next deadline is November 15th, 2013 for visits in the first half of 2014.

🌐 [Read the full call.](#)

The timing of the next calls (until April 2016) can be found 🌐 [here.](#)

InGRID provides free-of-charge transnational access to thirteen European data centres with expertise on data and tools in the fields of poverty, living conditions, working conditions and policy analysis, such as LIS, LWS, IECM, SPIN, CSB-MIPI, WISCO, ICTWSS, Eurofound (EWCS, EQLS, ECS), wage indicator data, EUROMOD, ... Access is also provided to statistical labs for high quality data manipulation and analysis.

Via short and long-term visiting grants (between 5 and 20 working days), researchers can experiment with and work on these data within a context of mutual exchange and cross-fertilisation. Visitors receive travel reimbursement and a daily subsistence allowance. It is possible to combine these visits with attendance to one of the events of InGRID. More information about the visiting grants can be found on the 🌐 [project website](#). The new deadline for applications is on November 15th, 2013.

Selection results from first call

In total, 26 researchers applied for a visiting grant to one of the InGRID research infrastructures in the first call. After a peer review of the applications, the selection panel awarded a visiting grant to sixteen researchers. The InGRID data centres welcome both individual researchers as small research teams.

The following applicants are accepted to visit an InGRID research infrastructure:

Visiting	Visitor	Country	Project title
AIAS (UvA)	Giovanni Castiglioni	Italy	CREW JOT- CRITICAL Elements of standard classification of Work, Jobs and Occupations Titles
	Brian Fabo	Slovakia	Measuring occupations worldwide (MOW)
	Simone Abendschön	Germany	The gender gap in voting – development and characteristics in Eastern European countries and the role of socio-economic determinants (GGV)
SOFI (SU)	Marta Simões	Portugal	The Welfare State and Economic Performance: insights from OECD countries (WSEP-OECD)
	Gabriella Punziano	Italy	Methods and analysis of Social Change in Welfare System: a comparative multilevel and network prospective
CED	Maria Ravlik	Germany	A Cross-National Evaluation of the Sources of Anti-Trafficking Enforcement
TÁRKI	Serena Romano	Italy	The social construction of anti-poverty policies in Hungary during the economic crisis.
	Igor Valli	Italy	A model to predict poverty and social exclusion
ISER (UEssex)	Letizia Ravagli	Italy	A Minimum Income in Italy (AMII)
	Daniela Mantovani	Italy	Rethinking progressivity (REP)
HIVA-KU Leuven	Stefan Kirchner & Sven Hauff	Germany	Forms of Employee Involvement - Prevalence, Effects and Dynamics (FEIPED)
S3RI (SOTON)	Beate Weidenhammer	Germany	Spatial Quantile Regression Using the Asymmetric Laplace Distribution
	Mariangela Zenga & Paola Chiodini	Italy	Improving the measure of total record errors with complex sampling (IMeTRE)
UNIPI-DEM	Antoanneta Potsi	Greece	CHILDLIFE - CHILDren in times of social crisis: Improving the conditions for a communal LIFE

Three researchers will visit AIAS-UvA, two researchers will go to SOFI-SU, one to UNIPI-DEM and one to CED. Further, TÁRKI will welcome two users, as well as ISER-UEssex and HIVA-KU Leuven. Also S3RI-SOTON will host three researchers. The selected researchers come from across Europe. We have one user from Greece, one from Portugal and one from Slovakia. Also, five users currently work at a German institute and eight are working in Italy.

Calendar 2013-2014

November 2013

- **25-27/11/2013:** Winter school @ CEPS, Brussels: New skills and occupations in Europe: Challenges and possibilities
- **27-29/11/2013:** Expert workshop @ TÁRKI, Budapest: Framework and methods for indicator building for various vulnerable groups

December 2013

- InGRID Executive Committee meeting
- InGRID Advisory Board meeting
- **16/12/2013:** Results second selection round visiting grants
- Call for expert workshop from the poverty and living conditions pillar @ UNI-HB, Bremen
- Call for expert workshop from the policy pillar @ UA, Antwerp

January 2014

- Call for summer school from the poverty and living conditions pillar @ UNIPi-DEM, Pisa
- Call for summer school from the working conditions and vulnerability pillar @ AIAS, Amsterdam (The gender wage gap revisited)
- Third call for visiting grants
- Second InGRID newsletter

February 2014

- **10-12/02/2014:** Expert workshop @ AIAS, Amsterdam: Developing and testing new tools to measure occupations and their tasks and skill requirements
- **26-28/02/2014:** Winter school @ UEssex, Colchester: Using EUROMOD, winter school on cross country microsimulation

March 2014

- Call for summer school from the policy pillar @ CEPS, Brussels
- InGRID Research Infrastructure Forum and General Assembly

April 2014

- Expert workshop from the poverty and living conditions pillar @ UNI-HB, Bremen
- Expert workshop from the policy pillar @ UA, Antwerp
- Results third selection round visiting grants

May 2014

- Fourth call for visiting grants

June 2014

- Call for expert workshop from the policy pillar @ SU, Stockholm

Co-ordinator

Guy Van Gyes
Monique Ramioul



Partners

TÁRKI Social Research Institute Inc. (HU)
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