

ÖIF Bibliothek Neuzugänge

Jänner 2012

Atkinson, Anthony B.; Marlier, Eric (Hg.) (2010): Income and living conditions in Europe.
Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.

Abstract This book is about the incomes and living standards of the people of Europe. The reader will learn about employment, income inequality and poverty, housing, health, education, deprivation and social exclusion. The chapters tell about how the workers of Europe earn their living, about the living arrangements of Europeans, about their social participation, and about the ways in which their incomes are affected by taxes and transfers. The book addresses many of the social issues confronting Europe. How much income poverty is there in Europe? Is inequality increasing? Does a job guarantee escape from income poverty? How is Europe's welfare state coping with the economic crisis? [Zitat aus der Einleitung]

Schlagwörter Einkommensverhältnisse; Lebensbedingungen; Europäische Union

Barnes, J. C.; Beaver, Kevin M. (2012): Marriage and Desistance From Crime: A Consideration of Gene – Environment Correlation. In: Journal of Marriage and Family, Jg. 74, H. 1, S. 19–33.

Abstract An impressive body of research has examined the effect of marriage on desistance from a criminal career. Although extensive efforts have been made to control for potential confounders, almost no research has considered the role that genetic influences play in the relationship. In this study, the authors revisited the marriage – desistance connection by analyzing sibling data drawn from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health; Ns ranged between 2,224 and 3,745 siblings) and by using a statistical design that controls for confounding genetic influences. The findings revealed that both marriage and desistance were under genetic influence ($h^2 = .56$ and $.49$, respectively). In addition, before controlling for shared genetic influences, marriage was predictive of desistance. After genetic influences were controlled, the marriage effect remained statistically significant but was reduced by 60%. The implications of these findings for life course criminology are considered. [Abstract]

Schlagwörter Kriminalität; Ehe; Genetik

Bucx, Freek; Van Wel, Frits; Knijn, Trudie (2012): Life Course Status and Exchanges of Support Between Young Adults and Parents. In: Journal of Marriage and Family, Jg. 74, H. 1, S. 101–115.

Abstract The authors investigated intergenerational support exchanges in relation to young adults' life course status. In a sample of 2,022 young adults (ages 18 – 34 years) in The Netherlands, single young adults reported receiving more advice from parents than married young adults, and those with children of their own received more practical support. Married young adults and young adults with children provided less support to parents than, respectively, single young adults and young adults without children. Congruent with the life course perspective, the authors' findings suggest that the intergenerational support network is both durable and flexible, responding to the resources and needs associated with an individual's life course status. [Abstract]

Schlagwörter Generationenbeziehung; Transferleistung; Lebenslauf; Eltern-Kind-Beziehung; junger Erwachsener; Lebensstandard; Niederlande

East, Patricia L.; Chien, Nina C.; Barber, Jennifer S. (2012): Adolescents' Pregnancy Intentions, Wantedness, and Regret: Cross-Lagged Relations With Mental Health and Harsh Parenting. In: *Journal of Marriage and Family*, Jg. 74, H. 1, S. 167–185.

Abstract

The authors used cross-lagged analyses to examine the across-time influences on and consequences of adolescents' pregnancy intentions, wantedness, and regret. One hundred pregnant Latina adolescents were studied during pregnancy and at 6 and 12 months postpartum. The results revealed 4 main findings: (a) similar to what has been found in adult women, adolescents' lower prenatal pregnancy intendedness and wantedness predicted initial difficulties in parenting, (b) frequent depressive symptoms predicted subsequent lower pregnancy intendedness and wantedness, (c) adolescents' poor mental health and harsh parenting of their child predicted subsequent higher childbearing regret, and (d) high childbearing regret. [Abstract]

Schlagwörter

Schwangerschaft; Streß; Elternschaft; psychische Gesundheit; Erwartung

Felderer, Bernhard; Gstrein, Michaela; Mateeva, Liliana (2011): Familienlastenausgleich in Österreich 2011. Rückblick, Status-quo und Zukunftsperspektiven. Institut für Höhere Studien (IHS). Wien.

Abstract

Die Studie umfasst daher die folgenden drei, sich inhaltlich überlappende Module, welche die historische Entwicklung des FLAF in Zielsetzung, Leistungsumfang und Finanzierung, den Status-Quo 2010 sowie mögliche Reformoptionen diskutieren, und zwar:
(1) FLAF in historischer und struktureller Hinsicht: Darstellung der leistungs-, ausgaben- und finanzierungsseitigen Entwicklung des FLAF, mit besonderem Augenmerk auf Einnahmen, Ausgaben und Erfolg des FLAF sowie den Status Quo 2010.
(2) Leistungen im Blickwinkel ihrer Familienrelevanz: Diskussion des FLAF-Leitbilds sowie Analyse der Familienrelevanz aktueller FLAF-Leistungen und Beiträge für Leistungen anderer Ressorts.
(3) Überlegungen für eine ausgeglichene Gebarung: Abschätzung der erwarteten Entwicklung von Einnahmen, Ausgaben und des Erfolg sowie möglicher leistungs- und finanzierungsseitiger Reformoptionen vor dem Hintergrund der FLAF-Zielsetzung. [Aus der Einleitung]

Schlagwörter

Familienlastenausgleich; Familienförderung; Österreich

Goldberg, Abbie E.; Kivalanka, Katherine A. (2012): Marriage (In)equality: The Perspectives of Adolescents and Emerging Adults With Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Parents. In: *Journal of Marriage and Family*, Jg. 74, H. 1, S. 34–52.

Abstract

The debate over whether same-sex couples should be allowed to enter into civil marriages continues in the United States. Forty-nine adolescents and emerging adults (ages 14 – 29) with lesbian, gay, and bisexual parents were interviewed for the current exploratory study, which examined how individuals perceived themselves and their families as being affected by marriage (in)equality, as well as the factors that shaped their perspectives. More than two thirds of participants voiced unequivocal support for marriage equality, citing numerous legal and symbolic benefits that their families were denied. One quarter of participants articulated critical perspectives of marriage or the fight for marriage equality, while also acknowledging the benefits associated with marriage. As the first study to examine the perspectives of individuals with lesbian, gay, and bisexual parents with regard to marriage (in)equality, this research has important implications for the marriage equality debate and provides a springboard for future studies on this topic. [Abstract]

Schlagwörter

Adoleszenz; Homosexualität; Eheschließung; USA; junger Erwachsener

Gstrein, Michaela; Mateeva, Liliana (2011): Familienleistungen für ältere Jugendliche. Ein Vergleich ausgewählter EU-Länder. Institut für Höhere Studien (IHS). Wien.

Abstract Ziel dieser Studie ist es, das Leistungsspektrum für ältere Jugendliche (nach der Pflichtschule, über 15 Jahre) zu untersuchen und derart relevante Familienleistungen in Österreich und anderen ausgewählten EU Ländern (Deutschland, Frankreich, Niederlande, Dänemark und Schweden) in möglichst vergleichbarer Form gegenüberzustellen. Während der erste Teil der Studie einen Überblick über Förderungen, steuerliche Berücksichtigung sowie Bestehen und Dauer eines Unterhaltsanspruchs gegenüber den Eltern bietet, werden im zweiten Teil Zielgruppen, die genaue Leistungsausgestaltung sowie Dauer, Leistungsträger und Finanzierung ausgewählter Leistungen dargestellt. Abschließend werden die Fördersysteme bewertet und Reformoptionen für Österreich angedacht. [Aus der Einleitung]

Schlagwörter Familienpolitik; Jugendlicher; junger Erwachsener; Transferleistung; Steuerbegünstigung; Österreich; internationaler Vergleich; Bundesrepublik Deutschland; Schweden; Niederlande; Frankreich; Dänemark

Helfferrich, Cornelia; Klindworth, Heike; Kruse, Jan (2011): frauen leben. Familienplanung und Migration im Lebenslauf. Köln (Forschung und Praxis der Sexuaufklärung und Familienplanung, 34).

Abstract Frauen mit Migrationshintergrund bilden keine homogene Gruppe. Sie unterscheiden sich schon aufgrund ihrer Herkunft und Migrationsgeschichte stark voneinander. Fast ein Fünftel der weiblichen Bevölkerung in Deutschland hat einen Migrationshintergrund. Davon sind knapp 40% Frauen im Alter zwischen 20 und 44 Jahren. Sie sind somit in einem Alter, in dem Themen rund um Sexualität, Verhütung und Familienplanung eine wichtige Rolle für die Lebensplanung spielen. Die Forschungslage zu diesen Bereichen ist jedoch für die Zielgruppe Migrantinnen noch nicht hinreichend empirisch gesichert. Benötigen Frauen mit Migrationshintergrund spezifische Informationen oder Unterstützung bei Fragen der Familienplanung? Um diese Fragen zu beantworten, hat die Bundeszentrale für gesundheitliche Aufklärung (BZgA) Ende 2007 die Studie „frauen leben - Familienplanung und Migration im Lebenslauf“ in Auftrag gegeben. Es wurden 1.674 Frauen mit türkischem bzw. mit osteuropäischem Migrationshintergrund jeweils im Alter von 20 bis 44 Jahren über ihre Migrationsgeschichte, ihren reproduktiven Lebenslauf und die aktuelle Lebenssituation befragt. Die Erhebungsregionen waren Berlin, Stuttgart, Nürnberg und Oberhausen. Die vorliegende Studie knüpft inhaltlich an die Ausgangspunkte der Vorläuferstudie „frauen leben - Eine Studie zu Lebensläufen und Familienplanung“¹ an. Sie verbindet quantitative Methoden mit qualitativen zu einem Forschungsdesign, das die biografische Perspektive und die Unterschiede aufgrund von Herkunft und Migrationsgeschichte einschließt. Die Zugehörigkeit zur ersten oder zweiten Generation wird ebenso erfragt wie subjektive und milieuspezifische Sichtweisen. Voraussetzung für migrationssensible Angebote ist eine differenzierte Zielgruppenanalyse. 2008 wurde mit ersten Ergebnissen der quantitativen Befragung hierfür eine Basis geschaffen. Die vorliegende Publikation integriert die qualitative Befragung als biografischem Ereignis und Familienplanung als privater Lebensgestaltung. Die Erkenntnisse liefern wichtige Impulse für zielgruppenspezifische Konzepterstellung und Anregungen für die Praxis. Sie fließen auch in das Migrationskonzept zur Sexuaufklärung und Familienplanung der BZgA ein. [Vorwort]

Schlagwörter Familienplanung; Migration; Frau; Lebenslauf

Huijnk, Willem; Liefbroer, Aart C. (2012): Family Influences on Intermarriage Attitudes: A Sibling Analysis in the Netherlands. In: *Journal of Marriage and Family*, Jg. 74, H. 1, S. 70–85.

Abstract

This study examined the influence of the family on native Dutch attitudes toward having ethnic minority members as kin through marriage using multiactor data from the Netherlands Kinship Panel Study (N = 1,652). Results from multilevel models showed that 28% of the variation in ethnic attitudes can be ascribed to the family. We investigated different pathways through which the family affects these attitudes; 60% of the family influence was explained. Results revealed that the intergenerational congruence of attitudes and the transmission of attitudes and structural and cultural positions are important mechanisms. Furthermore, family characteristics in adulthood—strength and warmth of family relationships—related to intermarriage attitudes, and the strength of family relationships moderated attitude congruence within families. [Abstract]

Schlagwörter

Geschwister; Familienbeziehungen; Generationenbeziehung; Eheschließung; Ethnizität; Niederlande; kulturelle Identität

Joseph, Ricky; Rowlingson, Karen (2012): Her House, His Pension? The Division of Assets Among (Ex-) Couples and the Role of Policy. In: *Social Policy and Society*, Jg. 11, H. 1, S. 69–80.

Abstract

Despite increasing interest in household assets and debts, little is known about the way these are distributed and controlled within couples. Our understanding of these issues is important in social policy not least because some areas of policy (e.g. social security means-tests) assume that all couples, whether married/civil partnered or not, share assets equally, whereas other areas of policy, such as the law around intestacy or separation/divorce, make very different assumptions about married/civil partnered couples compared with cohabiting couples. But is there a difference between these couples or not? And are the assumptions made about each type of couple accurate? Our research suggests that the division of assets within couples is complex with formal, legal ownership of assets (housing, pensions, savings) and debts not always matching participants' 'perceptions' of who owns them. And while there does seem to be a difference between cohabiting and married couples, there is also variation within these couples as other factors also influence the division of assets. [Abstract]

Schlagwörter

Schulden; Paarbeziehung; Haushaltsausstattung; Politik; Eigentum

Knoll, Melissa A. Z.; Tamborini, Christopher R.; Whitman, Kevin (2012): I Do . . . Want to Save: Marriage and Retirement Savings in Young Households. In: *Journal of Marriage and Family*, Jg. 74, H. 1, S. 86–100.

Abstract

Increased policy and academic attention has been placed on promoting retirement savings early in the life course. This study investigates the extent to which retirement savings behavior among young persons, a population for which retirement savings is important but typically low, differs by marital status. We draw national survey data on young adult households (ages 22 – 35; N = 3,894) from the U.S. Federal Reserve Board's Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF). Results reveal considerable differences by marital status. Controlling for important characteristics, young adults who were married were more likely than all other groups (including cohabitators) to perceive retirement as an important savings goal and to have an individual retirement account. Married persons were more likely than their single counterparts to participate in a defined contribution pension plan. Single women fared particularly poorly on retirement savings outcomes. A range of possible theoretical links between marriage and retirement savings at young adulthood are discussed. [Abstract]

Schlagwörter

Pension; Lebenslauf; Eheschließung; Familienökonomie; USA; junger Erwachsener

Kokkonen, Andrej (2011): Bedroom politics. How family policies affect women's fertility and union formation decisions. Göteborg (Göteborg Studies in Politics, 126).

Abstract

Most studies on policies' effect on fertility depart from the assumption that fertility decisions are taken within unions, by partners who behave altruistically towards each other. This study argues that such a focus misses a fundamental fact: namely, that fertility decisions are closely interrelated with decisions about union formation and union dissolution. Many fertility decisions are taken by individuals long before they form unions and can be certain that their partners will share the burdens of raising potential children with them. In addition, in a time of high union dissolution rates, far from all fertility decisions within unions are taken by partners who are altruistically inclined toward each other. Consequently, the previous research's focus, on how policies that reduce altruistic partners' costs of reproduction affect within-union fertility, is too narrow to capture the entire effect that policies have on fertility. More specifically, this study argues that policies can affect fertility in two ways that the previous research has failed to notice; namely 1) by affecting women's incentives to form unions, and 2) by affecting women's incentives to have children in unstable unions. The empirical investigation, which builds on multilevel analyses of data from the European Social Survey on nearly 15000 women in 22 European countries, contributes to the field with three main findings. First, it is shown that generous family policies increase women's likelihood of living in unions. Because a union is an almost necessary precondition for having children in contemporary Europe this finding means that generous family policies have a strong indirect positive effect on fertility. It is not possible to detect this indirect effect only by studying within-union fertility. Second, it is shown that family policies that reduce the economic risks of having children in unstable unions increase women's likelihood of living in unstable unions (as opposed to remaining single). Because union instability lowers fertility this means that within-union fertility rates, on average, are lower in countries implementing such policies. However, total fertility rates are likely to be higher, as, for most women, the alternative to form an unstable union is to remain single. Third, it is shown that policies that reduce the economic risks of having children in unstable unions reduce the negative effect of union instability on fertility. Thus, such policies have a stronger positive effect on the likelihood of women in unstable unions having children than they have on the likelihood of women in stable unions having children. Previous studies have not considered this possibility, but assumed policies to have a uniform impact on women's fertility regardless of how stable the women's unions are. Together the study's findings point to that previous research, in so far as it has focused on within-union fertility, has underestimated generous family policies' positive effect on fertility. Thus, family policies are probably a more effective means for raising fertility than hitherto has been acknowledged. This is in particular true of family policies that reduce women's economic risks of having children in unstable unions, by helping them reconcile work-family conflicts (e.g. paid parental leaves with high replacement rates and subsidized professional child care). Europe's current fertility crisis can likely be solved if states implement more of such policies. [Abstract – Website Univ. of Gothenburg]

Schlagwörter

Familienpolitik; Fertilität; Frau; Partnerwahl; Eheschließung; Lebensgemeinschaft; Scheidung; demographischer Wandel

Kühhirt, Michael; Ludwig, Volker (2012): Domestic Work and the Wage Penalty for Motherhood in West Germany. In: Journal of Marriage and Family, Jg. 74, H. 1, S. 186–200.

Abstract

Previous research suggests that household tasks prohibit women from unfolding their full earning potential by depleting their work effort and limiting their time flexibility. The present study investigated whether this relationship can explain the wage gap between mothers and nonmothers in West Germany. The empirical analysis applied fixed-effects models and

used self-reported information on time use and earnings as well as monthly family and work histories from the German Socio-Economic Panel (1985 – 2007, N = 1,810; Wagner, Frick, & Schupp, 2007). The findings revealed that variation in reported time spent on child care and housework on a typical weekday explains part of the motherhood wage penalty, in particular for mothers of very young children. Furthermore, housework time incurred a significant wage penalty, but only for mothers. The authors concluded that policies designed to lighten women's domestic workload may aid mothers in following rewarding careers. [Abstract]

Schlagwörter

Westdeutschland; Haushaltsarbeit; Einkommen; Mutterschaft; Frauenerwerbstätigkeit; Vereinbarkeit Familie-Erwerbstätigkeit

Mahdavi, Mohammad Sadegh; Zare, Zahra: Studying Importance of stereotypical feminine / masculine traits in online interactions.

Abstract

Gender stereotypes are part of inseparable frameworks of interactions in our daily life. According to these gender stereotypes, feminine and masculine characteristics are defined differently and separately from each other. There are more struggles to apply these gender stereotypes in process of gender socialization. Gender distinction often strengthens gender discrimination and prevents men and women from choosing characteristics of both genders, freely. In virtual space, especially in online interactions, people are able to challenge the frameworks and even deviate from them; in general, people are free in expanding interactions because of capabilities of virtual space. In current study the importance of feminine and masculine stereotypical traits in online interactions for Tehran chat users has been analyzed through online questionnaire method. Results of this study show that online interaction users pay attention to gender frameworks; Feminine and masculine stereotypical traits are important for them, disregard to their gender. There is no significant difference between men and women about importance of feminine traits. Stereotypical feminine traits have less importance for people, while masculine stereotypical traits are important for women while chatting. Because, women have more online interactions with men. In sum, although the role of person's status such as age, education and marital status are significant in importance of gender stereotypical traits in chat, but it must not be ignored the history and duration of chat by the person. It seems that decreasing importance of gender stereotypical traits in online interactions can be effective in decreasing discrimination in real world and face to face interactions. [Abstract]

Schlagwörter

Geschlechterrolle; Mann; Frau; Internet; Kommunikationstechnologie; Interaktion

Meyer, Daniel R.; Cancian, Maria (2012): "I'm Not Supporting His Kids": Nonresident Fathers' Contributions Given Mothers' New Fertility. In: Journal of Marriage and Family, Jg. 74, H. 1, S. 132–151.

Abstract

The authors examined whether nonresident fathers provide informal support to their children and whether support stops if their expartner goes on to have a child with a new man. A logistic regression analysis of longitudinal survey and administrative data for 434 women who received welfare in Wisconsin showed that fathers are less likely to provide informal support when their ex-partner has a child with a new partner. Alternative models that control for unobserved characteristics suggest somewhat different results, providing stronger evidence of declines in support that can be shared across family members than in support that can be directed to a particular child. [Abstract]

Schlagwörter

USA; außereheliche Geburt; Unterhaltsleistung; Trennung; multiple Elternschaft

Musick, Kelly; Brand, Jennie E.; Davis, Dwight (2012): Variation in the Relationship Between Education and Marriage: Marriage Market Mismatch? In: Journal of Marriage and Family, Jg. 74, H. 1, S. 53–69.

Abstract

Educational expansion has led to greater diversity in the social backgrounds of college students. We ask how schooling interacts with this diversity to influence marriage formation among men and women. Relying on data from the 1979 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (N = 3,208), we use a propensity score approach to group men and women into social strata and multilevel event history models to test differences in the effects of college attendance across strata. We find a statistically significant, positive trend in the effects of college attendance across strata, with the largest effects of college on first marriage among the more advantaged and the smallest—indeed, negative—effects among the least advantaged men and women. These findings appear consistent with a mismatch in the marriage market between individuals' education and their social backgrounds. [Abstract]

Schlagwörter

Demographie; Ausbildung; Ungleichheit; Ehe; Paarbildung; USA; Event history analysis

Musick, Kelly; Bumpass, Larry (2012): Reexamining the Case for Marriage: Union Formation and Changes in Well-being. In: Journal of Marriage and Family, Jg. 74, H. 1, S. 1–18.

Abstract

This article addresses open questions about the nature and meaning of the positive association between marriage and well-being, namely, the extent to which it is causal, shared with cohabitation, and stable over time. We relied on data from the National Survey of Families and Households (N = 2,737) and a modeling approach that controls for fixed differences between individuals by relating union transitions to changes in well-being. This study is unique in examining the persistence of changes in wellbeing as marriages and cohabitations progress (and potentially dissolve) over time. The effects of marriage and cohabitation are found to be similar across a range of measures tapping psychological well-being, health, and social ties. Where there are statistically significant differences, marriage is not always more advantageous. Overall, differences tend to be small and appear to dissipate over time, even when the greater instability of cohabitation is taken into account. [Abstract]

Schlagwörter

Ehe; Wohlbefinden; Ehestabilität; USA; Lebensgemeinschaft

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development: Starting Strong III. A Quality Toolbox for Early Childhood Education and Care (2012). Paris: OECD Publishing.

Abstract

The analytical framework has been set up based on Starting Strong I and II as well as the latest findings from international literature reviews. With this analytical framework, five policy levers are suggested in Starting Strong III.

- Policy Lever 1: Setting out quality goals and regulations
- Policy Lever 2: Designing and implementing curriculum and standards
- Policy Lever 3: Improving qualifications, training and working conditions
- Policy Lever 4: Engaging families and communities
- Policy Lever 5: Advancing data collection, research and monitoring

Countries may be at different stages of policy development and implementation with varying focuses. Therefore, for each lever, different action areas are suggested in no particular order. Policy tools are presented to support actions, including research briefs, international comparisons, lists of country examples, policy questions for selfreflection and lessons learned from other country experiences. [Zitat aus dem Vorwort]

Schlagwörter

Kinderbetreuung; internationaler Vergleich; Kleinkind; frühkindliche Erziehung

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development: The Future of Families to 2030 (2012).
Paris: OECD Publishing.

Abstract Die Art, wie Menschen zusammenleben, hat sich in den vergangenen 50 Jahren dramatisch gewandelt: Es gibt immer weniger traditionelle Familien, dafür stieg die Zahl der Scheidungen, der nicht ehelichen Lebensgemeinschaften, der alleinerziehenden Mütter und Väter und der gleichgeschlechtlichen Partnerschaften stetig an. Der Bericht untersucht, wie sich die Familienstrukturen in den OECD-Ländern bis zum Jahr 2030 entwickeln könnten. [OECD Website]

Schlagwörter Familienentwicklung; internationaler Vergleich; Familienstruktur; Prognose; Familienform

Till-Tentschert, Ursula; Glaser, Thomas; Heuberger, Richard; Kafka, Elisabeth; Skina-Tabue, Magdalena; Lamei, Nadja (2011): Armuts- und Ausgrenzungsgefährdung in Österreich. Ergebnisse aus EU-SILC 2010. Tabellenband. Wien (Sozialpolitische Studienreihe, 8 - Tabellenband).

Schlagwörter Armutsgefährdung; Lebensbedingungen; Österreich; soziale Ausgrenzung

Till-Tentschert, Ursula; Till, Matthias; Glaser, Thomas; Heuberger, Richard; Kafka, Elisabeth; Lamei, Nadja; Skina-Tabue, Magdalena (2011): Armuts- und Ausgrenzungsgefährdung in Österreich. Ergebnisse aus EU-SILC 2010. Wien (Sozialpolitische Studienreihe, 8).

Abstract Die vorliegende Publikation [...] widmet sich erstmals ausführlich Gefährdungslagen sozialer Ausgrenzung im Sinne der Europa 2020-Strategie. Präsentiert wird die Zusammensetzung und zahlenmäßige Entwicklung der Gruppe von Ausgrenzungsgefährdeten in Österreich. Dazu werden das Ausmaß von Ausgrenzungsgefährdung im Jahr 2010 und die Entwicklung der europäischen Indikatoren in Hinblick auf das Reduktionsziel dargestellt. Österreichspezifische Aspekte von sozialer Ausgrenzung werden im Monitoring des nationalen Indikatorensets zur sozialen Eingliederung fortgeführt. [...] Durch den Fokus auf die Zielsetzung der Europa 2020-Strategie erfährt die Publikation im Vergleich zur Berichterstattung zu EU-SILC in den Vorjahren einige Modifizierungen. Einkommen, Armut und Lebensbedingungen bleiben weiterhin zentrale Themen, werden aber durch die Neukonzeption um Problemlagen einer mangelnden gesellschaftlichen Teilhabe und fehlender Einbindung in den Arbeitsmarkt erweitert. Entstehungszusammenhänge sozialer Ausgrenzung und ihre Wechselwirkungen werden dargestellt, um die von Ausgrenzungsgefährdung betroffene Personengruppe und ihre Entwicklung im Zeitverlauf zu charakterisieren. [Zitat aus dem Vorwort]

Schlagwörter Armutsgefährdung; Lebensbedingungen; Österreich; soziale Ausgrenzung