**Joint NordWel and REASSESS International Summer School 2013**

**STATE, SOCIETY & CITIZEN**

**- CROSS-DISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVES ON WELFARE STATE DEVELOPMENT**

**Hveragerði, Iceland, 15 – 20 August 2013**

**PROGRAM**

**Thursday, August 15**

13.00—14.00 Registration at the University of Iceland, Háskólatorg

14.00—15.00 Bus from University of Iceland to Hveragerði

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16.00—17.00 **Welcome and introduction**

Pauli Kettunen (University of Helsinki, Finland) and

Bjørn Hvinden (NOVA – Norwegian Social Research, Norway)

Guðmundur Jónsson (University of Iceland, Iceland)

17.00—18.15 **How to Become a Successful Scholar**

Daniel Béland (Saskatchewan University, Canada)

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18.30 Dinner

20.00 Evening walk – optional

**Friday, August 16**

9.00—10.15 **International Migration and National Welfare States – Impacts and Responses**

Keith Banting (Queens University, Canada)

10.15—10.45 Coffee and poster session 1

10.45—12.00 **Gender and Welfare State**

Ann Orloff (Northwestern University, USA)

12.00—13.00 Lunch

13.00—14.50 **Parallel sessions I**

Workshop 1

Workshop 2

14.50—15.15 Coffee and poster session 2

15.15—17.00 **Parallel sessions II**

Workshop 3

Workshop 4

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17.00—19.00 Swimming in the thermal pool in *Hveragerði* – optional

19.00 Dinner

**Saturday, August 17**

9.00—10.15 **Globalisation and Welfare State Legitimacy: Public Opinion on issues of solidarity and social justice**

Wim van Oorschot (Leuven University, Belgium)

10.15—10.45 Coffee and poster session 3

10.45—12.00 **The Power to Dismiss: Trade Unions and the Regulation of Job Security in Western Europe**

Patrick Emmenegger (St. Gallen University, Switzerland)

12.00—13.00 Lunch

13.00—14.50 **Parallel sessions III**

Workshop 5

Workshop 6

14.50—15.15 Coffee and poster session 4

15.15—17.00 **Parallel sessions IV**

Workshop 7

Workshop 8

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17.30 Bus from Hveragerði to *University of Iceland*, Reykjavik

18.30—19.30 Reception hosted by the Rector of the University of Iceland

20.00—23.00 Dinner in downtown Reykjavik

23.00 Bus to Hveragerði

**Sunday, August 18**

9.00—10.15 **Gender and the Interventionist Welfare State**

Åsa Lundqvist (Lund University, Sweden)

10.15—10.45 Coffee and poster session 5

10.45—12.00 **Transformations of EU Health Care Systems**

Ana Guillén(Oviedo University, Spain)

12.00—13.00 Lunch

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13.00—22.00 Daytrip and dinner at *Stokkseyri*

We will drive from Hveagerði to *Gullfoss*, the queen of Icelandic waterfalls. From Gullfoss we take the direction to Iceland‘s second largest glacier, *Langjökull* where we can walk on fields of ice. From there we head to Geysir geothermal field where hot springs are in abundance, pools of mud bubble and geysers explode. Finally, our trip will end at *Stokkseyri*, a small town in South Iceland and enjoy a dinner together in a cozy restaurant called *Við Fjöruborðið* or in English *At the seashore*.

Bear in mind the Icelandic weather when you decide what to wear :)

**Monday, August 19**

9.00—10.15 **Welfare State and Life Course: How states shape her and his life**

Gunhild Hagestad (NOVA – Norwegian Social Research, Norway)

10.15—10.45 Coffee and poster session 6

10.45—12.00 **Time, Governance and Uncertainty: promoting sustainable and adequate funded pension systems**

Noel Whiteside (Warwick University, UK)

12.00—13.00 Lunch

13.00—14.50 **Parallel sessions V**

Workshop 9

Workshop 10

14.50—15.15 Coffee and poster session 7

15.15—17.00 **Parallel session VI**

Workshop 11

Workshop 12

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17.15—20.00 Walk in *Reykjadalur* – bath in hot spring (optional)

20.00 Dinner

**Tuesday, August 20**

9.00—10.45 **Parallel sessions VII**

Workshop 13

Workshop 14

10.45—11.15 Coffee and poster session 8

11.15—12.00 **Parallel sessions VIII**

Workshop 15

Workshop 16

12.00—13.00 Lunch

13.00­—14.00 **Final discussion and the certificates of completion**

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The Summer School consists of lectures, workshops and poster presentations.

In workshops PhD students’ papers are presented and discussed. There is 45-50 minutes for each paper. The PhD student presents his/her paper for ten minutes. After the presentation the discussant comments the paper for fifteen minutes. Thereafter the floor will be open for discussion. The discussants take turns at chairing the workshop. PhD students are expected to have read the papers in advance.

Poster presentations take place during the coffee breaks. Each PhD student will present a poster and talk about his/her ongoing work with the lecturers and the fellow school participants. The presentations are there to provide ample opportunities to ask and answer questions, talk about theory, sources, methods and all other research related topics.

As in previous Summer Schools, the first two questions in the open discussion should be posed by PhD students. This recommendation holds for both lectures and workshops.

**WORKSHOP PROGRAM**

**Friday, August 16**

**13.00** — **14.50 Parallel sessions I**

**Workshop 1**

Aart-Jan Riekhoff*: European welfare states and adjustment through the labour market: a social and system integration perspective*

Discussant: Daniel Béland

Philip Rathgeb*: A viable model of egalitarian capitalism? Danish "Flexicurity" and the Political Right*

 Discussant: Patrick Emmenegger

**Workshop 2**

Saara Pellander: *Troubling Transnational Family Ties: Marriage Migration in Court Decisions in Finland*

Discussant: Keith Banting

Sofia Littmarck: *Interactions between Discourses on Children and the Formation of Welfare Policies. A discourse analysis of government official reports on parent education and support between 1978 and 2008 in Sweden*

Discussant: Klaus Petersen

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**15.15** — **17.00 Parallel sessions II**

**Workshop 3**

Heidi Haggrén: *Interest, knowledge and loyalty. Nursing research and collective interest organization of Finnish nurses*

Discussant: Åsa Lundqvist

Aafke Beukema toe Water: *Extraterritorial population management. The development of labor migration policies in the Dutch, German and British welfare states (1900-1940)*

Discussant: Noel Whiteside

**Workshop 4**

André Walter: *Opposition to Immigration across Welfare State Regimes: A large-NfsQCA*

Discussant: Keith Banting

Saara Hämäläinen: *The Role of Social Policy in Poverty Reduction. A Cross-European Study on Life Course Changes and Dynamics of Poverty*

Discussant: Viggo Nordvik

**Saturday, August 17**

**13.00** — **14.50 Parallel sessions III**

**Workshop 5**

Alexander Reisenbichler: "*Safe as Houses": The Politics of Homeownership in Europe and the U.S.*

Discussant: Viggo Nordvik

Hjördís Sigursteinsdóttir*: Job security becomes job insecurity*

 Discussant: Noel Whiteside

**Workshop 6**

Yvette Maker: *Critical frame analysis (CFA) in the study of Australian welfare policy*

Discussant: Daniel Béland

Alžběta Bártová: *Gender Assumptions in Parental Leave Designs and Their Effects on Fertility Behaviour in Europe*

Discussant: Ana Guillén

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**15.15** — **17.00 Parallel sessions IV**

**Workshop 7**

Lina Van Aerschot: *All old, all equal? Socio-economic background and sources of help for older people in two Finnish cities*

Discussant: Bjørn Hvinden

Thjis van den Broek: *Complementarity or substitution? Home care, institutional care and spousal care in Europe*

Discussant: Gunhild Hagestad

**Workshop 8**

Estafania Torres Martinez: *The process of reform of pregnancy interruption policies in democratic Spain*

Discussant: Klaus Petersen

Pia Levin: *Illegitimate equality. The role of social equality in shaping the legitimacy of gender equality*

Discussant: Åsa Lundqvist

**Monday, August 19**

**13.00** — **14.50 Parallel sessions V**

**Workshop 9**

Suzanne Kahn: *A New Entitlement for New Families: Divorce Insurance and the Role of Marriage in America’s 1970s Social Welfare State*

Discussant: Ana Guillén

Mai Hostrup Brunse: *Sisters Divided: Gender, Politics and the Making of Danish Family Policy*

Discussant: Ann Orloff

**Workshop 10**

Lorenza Antonucci: *Student support policies in European welfare states after the mass expansion of higher education: between Europeanization and cross-national diversity*

Discussant: Wim van Oorschot

Asa Ásgeirsdóttir: *Job Loss and Mental Wellbeing during Economic Crisis: The Role of Financial Difficulties, Health related Behavior and Social Capital*

Discussant: Bjørn Hvinden

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**15.15** — **17.00 Parallel sessions VI**

**Workshop 11**

Makiko Morita: *Analytical and conceptual framework for the on-going PhD project which aims to delve deeper into a link between the lived experiences of older people, specifically couples, and institutional forces beyond them.*

Discussant: Gunhild Hagestad

Elin Ennerberg: *Employment reduction after the strong state: examining trends in unemployment policy in Sweden since the 1990s*

Discussant: Guðmundur Jónsson

**Workshop 12**

Anna Danziger Halperin: *Expanding the Welfare State: Nursery Policy under Education Minister Margaret Thatcher*

Discussant: Klaus Petersen

Elizabeth Adamson: *Interactions between policy, discourse and culture: Comparing government support for In-home child care in Australia, the UK and Canada*

Discussant: Ann Orloff

**Tuesday, August 20**

**9.00** — **10.45 Parallel sessions VII**

**Workshop 13**

Rafael Labanino: *Public Attitudes and the Welfare State in Central and Eastern Europe. The effect of public preferences on the level of social expenditures in 10 Central and Eastern European countries*

Discussant: Wim van Oorschot

Alexandra Ghit: *The public now understands (…) by grace of new conceptions of good deeds: Citizenship and the Education of Compassion in 1920s Romania*

Discussant: Pauli Kettunen

**Workshop 14**

Alexander Haarman: *A Future of Citizen Involvement? Citizen Involvement in England’s and Sweden’s Healthcare System Compared*

Discussant: Ana Guillén

Christine Thokle Martens: *Universal access to eldercare in Norway, has deinstitutionalisation led to increased inequalities?*

Discussant: Guðmundur Jónsson

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**11.15** — **12.00 Parallel sessions VIII**

**Workshop 15**

Femke Roosma: *The Achilles' heel of welfare state legitimacy: Perceptions of overuse and underuse of social benefits in Europe*

Discussant: Patrick Emmenegger

**Workshop 16**

Lei Zhang:  *Capturing the pension reform in China since late 1980s*

Discussant: Pauli Kettunen

**POSTER SESSIONS**

**Friday, August 16**

**Session 1, 10.15 – 10.45**

Lei Zhang

Christine Thokle Martens

Elizabeth Adamson

Asa Ásgeirsdóttir

**Session 2, 14.50 – 15.15**

Makiko Morita

Alexandra Ghit

Elin Ennerberg

**Saturday, August 17**

**Session 3, 10.15 – 10.45**

Alexander Haarman

Anna Danziger Halperin

Lorenza Antonucci

Mai Hostrup Brunse

**Session 4, 14.50 – 15.15**

Rafael Labanino

Suzanne Kahn

Femke Roosma

**Sunday, August 18**

**Session 5, 10.15 – 10.45**

Estafania Torres Martinez

Yvette Maker

André Walter

Saara Pellander

**Monday, August 19**

**Session 6, 10.15 – 10.45**

Lina van Aerschot

Alexander Reisenbichler

Heidi Haggrén

Aart Jan Riekhoff

**Session 7, 14.50 – 15.15**

Pia Levin

Alzbeta Bartova

Saara Hämäläinen

Sofia Littmarck

**Tuesday, August 20**

**Session 8, 10.45 – 11.15**

Thjis van den Broek

Hjördis Sigursteinsdóttir

Aafke Beukema toe Water

Philip Rathgeb

**LECTURES**

**Daniel Béland** (Saskatchewan University, Canada)

*How to Become a Successful Scholar*

This keynote lecture is not about my current academic research. Instead, its goal is to provide future and junior scholars with useful tips about how to succeed in academic research. Too often, the professional side of academic research is seldom explained to PhD students and junior scholars in a systematic way, which can lead to much anxiety and, perhaps even more important from a career standpoint, bad choices and costly mistakes. Drawing lessons from my own mistakes and the advice I have received in the past, my keynote will offer candid advice about how to become a successful academic researcher. Some of the things I will say may sound obvious even to PhD students but, if they learn just a few “tricks of the trade,” I shall be satisfied!

**Keith Banting** (Queens University, Canada)

*International Migration and National Welfare States – Impacts and Responses*

During the second half of the twentieth century, the hope of progressives in democratic countries was to build a society that was both more equal and more diverse. To achieve a more equal society, reflecting a broad commitment to social solidarity, they constructed welfare states designed to protect citizens from the risks inherent in a market economy and narrow the gap between rich and poor. To embrace diversity, progressives accepted higher levels migration, including refugees, and some countries gave public recognition to difference through multiculturalism policies. During the first decade of the twenty-first century, critics increasingly worry that this progressive agenda is doomed - that one cannot have both diversity and solidarity. Growing diversity, it is argued, weakens the willingness of majorities to support migrants who are seen as “other”, not part of “us”, especially if migrants have difficulty integrating into the labour market. The policy implications of such conclusions are troubling. To defend solidarity, we must presumably limit migration and reduce public recognition of ethnic and linguistic difference; or we must accept erosion of the welfare state. In effect, the very viability of a society that seeks to combine diversity and solidarity is called into question.

The lecture will review the evidence on the feasibility of the progressive agenda. It will examine which forms of diversity and multiculturalism, if any, erode solidarity. It will review the role of factors such as social capital and national identity, which some claim mediate the relationship. Finally, it will ask what steps governments can take to mitigate any tension between diversity and solidarity. Does the state’s approach to diversity matter?

The lecture will suggest, that there is no inherent tension between diversity and solidarity, that extent and intensity of conflict between the two varies from one context to another, and that the choices that governments make matter. In effect, it will argue that the traditional progressive agenda of diverse solidarity is a feasible, if sometimes fragile social goal.

*Further reading:*

Putnam, Robert 2007. “E Pluribus Unum: Diversity and Community in the Twenty-first Century,” Scandinavian Political Studies, vol. 30, (2): 137-174.

Keith Banting, Richard Johnston, Will Kymlicka and Stuart Soroka. “Are Diversity and Solidarity Incompatible? Canada in Comparative Context”, Inroads: The Canadian Journal of Opinion, vol. 29, 2011, pp. 36-48.

**Patrick Emmenegger** (St. Gallen University, Switzerland)

*The Power to Dismiss: Trade Unions and the Regulation of Job Security in Western Europe*

According to the IMF chief economist Olivier Blanchard, there is no labor market institution more controversial than the set of laws and procedures regulating separations between firms and workers. Indeed, the effects of job security regulations are a prominent topic in both public and academic debates. Also, the relevance of the politics of job security regulations is witnessed in current reform debates in Western Europe and beyond. Given the importance of job security regulations in academic and public debates, however, it is striking how little scholarly attention has been devoted to the analysis of the political and institutional determinants of job security regulations. In this talk, I analyze the historical development of job security regulations in Western Europe from the end of the 19th century until the beginning of the 21st century drawing on empirical evidence from eight Western European countries. I will address three questions: First, how can we explain the historical development of job security regulations in industrialized Western democracies? Second, how can we explain contemporary cross-national variation in the level and types of job security regulations that we observe today? And finally, why, in the context of clear incentives and policy consensus, has it historically proven to be so difficult for some countries to reform job security regulations?

*Further reading*:

Emmenegger, Patrick, Häusermann, Silja, Palier, Bruno and Seeleib-Kaiser, Martin (eds.) 2011. The Age of Dualization: The Changing Face of Inequality in Deindustrializing Societies. New York: Oxford University Press.

Hepple, Bob (ed.) 1986. The Making of Labour in Europe: A Comparative Study of Nine Countries up to 1945. London: Mansell

Rueda, David (2007). Social Democracy inside Out: Partisanship and Labor Market Policy in Industrialized Democracies. New York: Oxford University Press.

**Ana M. Guillén** (Oviedo University, Spain)

*Transformations of EU health care systems*

The lecture begins by providing a general introduction to the analysis of healthcare systems. For this purpose, it spells out the peculiarities of the healthcare policy area and the difficulties such peculiarities pose for policy reform. It also details, on the one hand, the features shared by EU healthcare systems, and, on the other hand, it pays attention to the existence of diverse institutional models, with different implications for the patterns of financing and expenditure, the array of services covered, and management and governance arrangements. The lecture then turns to offer an assessment of the trends of reform during the past two decades and considerations about whether a convergence or divergence process is in place. In this respect, also Europeanisation and European integration processes are taken into account. Finally, challenges for healthcare systems at the face of the economic and financial crisis are spelt out.

*Further reading:*

Blank, R. & Burau, V. (2010) *Comparative Health Policy*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.

Wendt, C. (2009) “Mapping European healthcare systems: a comparative analysis of financing, service provision and access to healthcare” *Journal of European Social Policy*, 19, 5, 432-445.

**Gunhild Hagestad** (NOVA, Norway)

*Welfare State and Life Course: How states shape her and his life.*

The lecture will have three main components:

* a brief overview of key concepts and premises in the life course perspective, including some comments on its intellectual roots.
* a discussion of how welfare states explicitly or implicitly have assumptions about the structuring of lives
* perspectives on how age and sex/gender operate as “twin statuses” and whether and how we need to distinguish between her and his life course.

*Further reading:*

Mayer and Müller (1986) ‘The state and the structure of the life course’. In *Human development and the life course*. Edited by: Sorensen, AB, Weinert, F. and Sherrod, LR, 217–245. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

Hagestad, Gunhild (1992) ‘‘Assigning Rights and Duties: Age, Duration, and Gender in Social Institutions.’’ In Walter Heinz (ed.) *Institutions and Gatekeeping in the Life Course*. Weinheim, Germany: Deutscher Studien Verlag.

 Hagestad, Gunhild (under review) How welfare states shape and reproduce interdependencies among lives.

**Åsa Lundqvist** (Department of Sociology, Lund University, Sweden)

*Gender and the interventionist welfare state*

Active labour market policies in Sweden have long roots: orchestrated by the National Labour Market Board (AMS), activation policies contributed as early as the 1960s to enable for women without gainful employment to enter the labour force, resulting in transformed gender and family relations. By emphasising the role of the reform bureaucracy (exemplified by the AMS) as an important driving force in the development of a dual earner/dual carer family model, this lecture aims to bring into light the role of early activation policies in the analysis of changing family and gender relations. Two examples of how activation was accomplished will be presented: first, a radio programme from 1966 called “The Housewife Changing her Profession”, and, second, the work done by a group of civil servant called Activating Inspectors. The main argument is that these activation programmes functioned as the link between the ambition to increase female labour market participation and the support of women’s economic independence (and thereby changing traditional family relation).

*Further reading:*

Lundqvist, Åsa (forthcoming) “Activating Women. Active Labour Market Policies, Activating Inspectors and the Transformation of the Family in Sweden”.

Rothstein, Bo (1996) *The Social Democratic State. The Swedish Model and the Bureaucratic Problems of Social Reforms*. University of Pittsburgh Press. (Chapter 4 and 6)

**Wim van Oorschot** (Leuven University, Belgium)

*Globalisation and welfare state legitimacy: Public opinion on issues of solidarity and social justice*

In many European countries, among left and right, the idea has taken ground that the process of globalization urges the developed welfare states of Western Europe to substantially downsize their welfare provisions, and that this would be the way to maintain the future social protection and citizenship rights of the neediest. Cutting welfare costs and provisions would be necessary to secure national economies’ international competitiveness, and to prevent overly large inflows of migrants from poorer countries. Not cutting back would seriously threaten the sustainability of the present benefits and provisions, and especially the people who are most in need would be victims of a failing system. The advocated cure is to ‘residualize’ comprehensive welfare states along the model of a needs-based, selective, liberal type of welfare state.

In my contribution I will not discuss in detail the validity of the arguments for welfare reduction (although one can be quite critical about them), but instead focus on the second part of the reasoning: that residualization would safeguard the future welfare for the neediest.

In my view, the crucial question is what will happen to the social legitimacy of redistribution to the poor under conditions of strong welfare retrenchment? Based on sociological theories of solidarity and redistributive justice, I will develop and empirically illustrate the argument that in a comprehensive welfare state the contribution of ‘the rich’ to the protection and citizenship rights of ‘the poor’ is to a degree a spin-off of the redistribution ‘the rich’ organize for and among themselves. Without the latter, as would be the case in a substantially residualized welfare state, the deservingness of the neediest will constantly be at gunpoint, with a downward trend in their social protection as a most likely outcome in the longer term. So, substantial retrenchment of comprehensive European welfare states, as an answer to globalization, would not safeguard the protection and citizenship rights of the neediest – on the contrary.

*Further reading:*

Oorschot, W. van (2006) 'Making the difference in social Europe: deservingness perceptions among citizens of European welfare states' , in: Journal of European Social Policy, vol. 16. nr. 1, 23-42

Oorschot, W. van (2002) 'Individual motives for contributing to welfare benefits in the Netherlands', in: Policy and Politics, vol.30, nr. 1, pp. 31-46

**Ann Orloff** (Northwestern University, USA)

*Gender and Welfare State*

Transformations in the gendered organization of paid and unpaid work are linked in complex ways with the changing character of global capitalism and growing economic inequalities. There has been a massive increase in women’s – especially mothers’ — labor force participation, while their time in unpaid caregiving and domestic work has declined. Most men remain principally paid workers, but more men find themselves out of the labor force due to declining employment opportunities, imprisonment or disability, and possibilities for earning “family wages” or even “living wages” vary by class, education, race and citizenship status. And men’s take-up of care work is far less than women’s take up of paid work. Thus, we see the outsourcing of the work formerly done by housewives and increases in service sector employment, but in contexts which too often reflect inequalities in access to care services and poor conditions for care workers (many of whom are migrants). At the same time, especially dual-earner families confront difficulties in both care and employment – they need sufficient time to care, access to care services, time to work and access to household-sustaining employment. In short, current arrangements have created widespread difficulties in reproduction, which have only been exacerbated by the 2008 financial crisis, which has been associated across all the countries of the global north with austerity, cutbacks in welfare spending and declining government employment. While the “Schumpeterian workfare states” of the 1990s and early 2000s faced limited popular resistance, the 2008 crisis has helped to create a social policy turning point, with greater political mobilization around social competing visions for the future — austerity? social investment? social justice? Any solution will involve gender relations in reproduction and production, though not necessarily a shift to greater gender equality. Changes in gendered labor policies over the last few decades offer clues to future policy directions that may lead us out of crisis and respond to ongoing difficulties of reproduction, or leave us stuck in ongoing, slow-moving crises for large swaths of the population. The presentation traces the contours of these changing policies, identifying two key phases of change: a destructive one, which eliminated support to older breadwinner-caregiver gender models, and a constructive one, which is building support for a revised gender division of labor featuring mothers’ employment, and, possibly, greater participation by men in caregiving. Global capitalism creates strong tendencies for elites to promote policies that simply support the commodification of mothers and fathers, and the marketization or privatization of care. Feminists and egalitarians can do better. I consider alternative normative political visions for social policy reform, and argue for “gender-openness” in policies supporting families and regulating gender relations at work.

*Further reading:*

Gornick, Janet and Marcia Meyers (eds) Gender Equality:  Transforming Family Divisions of Labor, New York:  Verso, 2009.

Orloff, Ann (2009) Gendering the Comparative Analysis of Welfare States: An Unfinished Agenda, Sociological Theory 27:3, 317-343.

**Noel Whiteside** (Warwick University, UK)

*'Time, governance and uncertainty: promoting sustainable and adequate funded pension systems.'*

Thanks to demographic ageing and its financial burdens, pensions have been central to recent marketization policies, justified by the ostensible merits of private over public provision. However, externalities consequent on pension marketization have returned to haunt governments: externalities revealed in falling asset returns, rising administrative costs and increasingly intermittent contributions that reflect more intermittent employment. This presentation reviews the regulatory complexities consequent on the promotion of personal private pensions, to identify continuing problems and to suggest how the situation should be reappraised to restore public confidence and trust. Time is central: it takes time to save for a pension and constant change, whatever its provenance, makes the exercise of rational choice (the bedrock on which marketization rests) impossible. In developing its analysis, the paper outlines how governments have tried to use commercial pension provision to serve social ends and to safeguard the public finances in more ways than one. It also addresses the underlying causes of current and future difficulties, rooted in labour market changes that countermand the assumptions on which current pension calculations rely. The conclusions propose some solutions to issues that need attention: the need for independent monitoring and information capacity and a possible reconstruction of retirement itself.

*Further reading:*

*Global Social Policy*, 12, 3, (2012) – special issue: ‘Governing Pension Fund Capitalism in Times of Uncertainty’ Co-editors: Bernhard Ebbinghaus, Mitchell Orenstein and Noel Whiteside