

Welfare systems in Austria	Examples	Eligibility criteria	Institutionalized Norms
Social insurance	Statutory pensions, health and work accident insurance	Individual (former) employment activity	Balanced reciprocity (pensions), Risk reciprocity (health) <i>* Solidarity</i>
Unemployment insurance	Unemployment benefits, unemployment assistance and active labor market policies	Individual former employment activity + willingness to work	Balanced reciprocity + Obligating reciprocity
Universal systems	Family allowance and tax credit for children, childcare allowance, long-term care system	All residents qualify irrespective their activities	Extended social rights or generalized reciprocity
Means-tested benefits	Conditional minimum income scheme, housing assistance, student grants	Neediness + willingness to work	Obligating reciprocity <i>* Subsidiarity</i>
Social protection for civil servants	Own civil service law and pension system	Employment status	Special social rights: generalized, balanced and risk reciprocity
Social compensation system	Cash-income support for victims of war, military service or crime	Private status	Risk reciprocity
Protection under labor law	Work regulations: working hours minimum pay, leaves, sickness, anti-discrimination	Employment status	Special social rights or generalized reciprocity
Occupational pension schemes	Defined pension funds, direct defined pension programs	Employment status	Balanced Reciprocity
Social services	Counseling, child- and family-related services, housing or employment schemes	Neediness	Basic-needs generosity <i>* Paternalism</i>

Table 1: Austrian Welfare Systems and Institutionalized Norms (Tornquist 2018)