

Elderly care and the intersection of different types of inequalities

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Structure of the presentation

- ***Research question:***

Impact of elderly care policies

Intersection of inequalities within elderly care

- ***Theoretical framework***

Welfare research: Gender and socio-economic class

Social care

- ***Empirical research***

Comparison between Sweden, Germany and Italy

Welfare policies - intersection of inequalities

Daly (2000): Joint analysis of gender and socio-economic inequality

Structures:

Institutional designs: family/ labour market related policies

Processes:

(De)- commodification: State-Market-(Family) Nexus

Reduction of the wage-earners economic dependence on the market

Female labour market integration

De-familialisation: State-Market-Family Nexus

Lowering of family responsibility

Construction of care activities:

Informal and formal care: family- and labour market related policies

Outcomes: Gendered and classed

Distribution of resources, **stratifications**, incentives for action

Construction of care activities (I)

Anttonen et al (2003): Formalization of care work

Social care is going public – cease to be the purview of the family

- 1) Extension of the state responsibility
Nordic countries – citizenship rights
- 2) Extension of civil society responsibility
Continental Europe – social rights
- 3) Monetisation of care
US – privately financed

Construction of care activities (II)

Institutional designs of care policies:

- ***Eligibility criteria: based on care needs***
Universalism, economic and family situation
- ***Range of risks covered***
Care needs and levels, household tasks
- ***Benefit levels***
Basic security, comprehensive
- ***Types of benefits***
Services, cash benefits

Care activities and inequalities

Approach:

Institutional designs: State- market-family nexus

- Based on normative basis
- Definition of publicly financed care activities
- Care gaps: family/ individual responsibility

Formalisation of care work

- Path
- Conditions
- Extent

Care work as gendered activity

- Hierarchisation: Socio-economic class and migration

Empirical study:

Sweden, Germany and Italy

Overview: Care policies

	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>Italy</i>
<i>Norms</i>	Public	Family/public support	Family/resid pub. support
<i>Eligibility Criteria</i>	Universal	Universal	Universal:Cash Residual:Service
<i>Range/ Benefit Level</i>	<i>Care needs:</i> Comprehensive	<i>Care needs:</i> Partial coverage Means-tested	<i>Care needs:</i> Residual, local diff.
	<i>Housework only :</i> Limited, local diff.	<i>Housework only:</i> Residual	<i>Household only:</i> No support
<i>Benefit Type</i>	Services: Home-based, insitutionalised	Choice: Cash/Serv. Cash benefits	Cash/Services Cash benefits

Overview: Care labour market

	Sweden	Germany	Italy
Formal:			
Population	6.4	20.9	88.9
>65 per employee			
Family/			
Grey market:			
Care needs	No	Increasing	Extensive
Housework	?	Extensive	Extensive

Overview: Inequalities

Sweden

Germany

Italy

Gendered

Formal

Socio-econ.
class, age
Migrants

Socio-econ.
class,
Migrants

Socio-econ.
class
Migrants

Family/

Grey market

Hourly support: Insignificant

Housewives
Migrants

Housewives,
Pens, Migrants

24-hours care: Non-existent

Migrants

Migrants

Conclusion

Care policies:

- Normative basis
- Institutional designs

Formalisation of care work

- Path and conditions (occupationalisation, labour market standards)
- Informal and semi-formal care work

Hierarchisation of care workers:

- Gender,
- Socio-economic class,
- Migrants

Thank you for your attention

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