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Male breadwinner vs dual earner model
Modernization, re-traditionalisation, differentiation?
‘Mainstream’ typologies

- I. Commodification/Decommodification
  - State socialism: forced commodification
  - Nordic school: positive view of work
  - 1990s: Generous ways of withdrawal from labour market as a means of dealing with unemployment
    - More and more restrictions
    - Family policies remain although real value decreased
  - Feminist critique applies now
Mainstream 2.

• II. Family – State – Market nexus
• State socialism: „welfare society” (Haney)?
  – Only from the 1960s
  – Differences in provision with respect to class and race
    • Agricultural areas, non-state employees etc.
    • Roma: discrimination in family policies and education
Mainstream 2.

• **II. Family – State – Market**

• Early 1990s: Decrease in spending
  – Remaining structures in some countries
  – Dismantling in others

• Today: Growth in early childhood services in most countries

• Exception on child care Poland
Mainstream 3.

- **III. Stratification:**
- **State socialism**
- Public policies to „press” social structures
- Full employment
- But:
  - Privileges
  - Discrimination and punishment of certain social groups (E. Varsa in Need and Care, 2004)
Mainstream 4.

• Stratification after 1989

• Inherited from before WWII:
  – Bismarckian social insurance
  – Discretionary practices in social assistance

• Inherited from state socialism (Aidukaite, 2004)
  – Wide coverage (and low levels)
  – Linkage of welfare to employment
Deacon’s typology

• Residual
• Conservative
• Social democratic
• State Bureaucratic Collectivism
• Post-”Communism”:
  – Logic of conservativism
  – Attraction to social democracy
  – Pressures towards (neo)liberalism
Marshall revisited

• The sequence of development of rights
• Civil + Political + Social
• is not always right
  – From a gendered perspective
  – From the perspective of state socialism
Gendered typologies

• Maternalism: „Policies that transformed motherhood from women’s primary private responsibility into public policy.”
  – Empowering women as mothers
  – Entering the social profession and pedagogy
• „The intuitive force of the female soul, her fast reactions, her capacity to integrate into foreign environment and her more instinctive drive to help other are united in a perfect framework by the settlement…” (Tanay, 1937)
• Maternalism under early state socialism: Haney (2002)

*Western societies*: positioning women as mothers

*State socialism*: „subordinated women’s familial role to that of worker“
• Maternalism from the 1960s
• The proper behaviour of women as mothers checked
• Long maternity leaves introduced in 1965
• Solution for possible female „unemployment”?
- Maternalism after 1989
- The growth of social profession: solution for female unemployment?
- Help and control interlinked
- Stressing motherly duties in early 1990s: long maternity leave remains: traditional role of women as modernization?
Male breadwinner model as „modernization”?

In the early 1990s „The male breadwinner model was seen as ‘Hungarians’ road toward modernity, a move away from the ‘East’ and a much coveted ‘return’ to what was seen as the civilized West” (Fodor, 2006)
Familialism

• Familialism: policies that assume and reinforce an ideal of the family
  – All social policies have an implicit or explicit assumption about the „right” or „normal” way of families
  – Explicit familialism at the beginning of the 1990s in most countries: stressing the male breadwinner model
• Poland: stressing the traditional family roles
  – Remains private matter
• Other CEE countries: Volatile systems
• Pascall and Kwak:
  – Male breadwinner vs. Dual earner
• Polakowski and Szelewa (www.espanet2006.de)
• Fuzzy-set approach, analysing 8 new EU states
• Using mixed categories
• Examining
  – Maternity and parental leaves
  – Quality and quantity of early childhood services
  – From 1989 to 2004
Leitner’s dimensions

- **EXPLICIT FAMILIALISM**
  - Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia, Hungary (beginning of 199s)
- **IMPLICIT FAMILIALISM**
  - Poland (USA)
- **OPTIONAL FAMILIALISM**
  - Lithuania, Hungary
- **DE-FAMILIALISATION**
  - Estonia, Latvia (end of period)
Female labour market participation, 2005

• **EXPLICIT FAMILIALISM**
  – Czech Republic: 56.3, Slovakia: 50.9, Slovenia: 61.3

• **IMPLICIT FAMILIALISM**
  – Poland: 46.8 (USA)

• **OPTIONAL FAMILIALISM**
  – Lithuania: 51.0, Hungary: 59.4

• **DE-FAMILIALISATION**
  – Estonia: 62.1, Latvia: 59.3 (end of period)
Female unemployment (B. Rudolph, C. Klement)

- **EXPLICIT FAMILIALISM**
  - Czech Republic: increase and now stability
  - Women: 9%, Men: 7%

- **IMPLICIT FAMILIALISM**
  - Poland: slowly getting closer, slight decrease?
  - Women: 20%, Men: 18%

- **OPTIONAL FAMILIALISM**
  - Hungary: Decrease since 1997 and closing reverse (!) gender gap
  - Women and Men 6%

- **DE-FAMILIALISING**
• Further research:
  – Child poverty and female poverty
  – Fertility rates
  – Gender equality
    • Work
    • Home: caring activities of men
Experience of poverty by gender

• Gender crisis of unemployed men
• Women taking the blame
• Compensation mechanisms
Affiliation to the male-breadwinner model

Gender of care: social construction

Politics matter!