

Contemporary Social Policy in the E.U.

Professor John Wilton

Lecture 3

Types and models of European Welfare States

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Lecture 3

Types of European Welfare/ States:

- Conservative-corporatist, i.e. Germany, Austria, Luxembourg, France, Belgium
- Social Democratic, i.e. Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Netherlands
- Anglo-Saxon, i.e. United Kingdom, Ireland
- Mediterranean; i.e. Greece, Portugal, Spain, Italy
- Post-Communist (Central Europe, Eastern Europe)

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Categorised into types according to:

- a) relative importance assigned to central welfare producers – state, market, family;
- b) differing requirements on citizens for access to welfare services and payments;
- c) level of support to citizens through social policy and welfare provision;
- d) degree to which able to maintain social status of clients (effectiveness of the ‘safety net’);
- e) degree to which clients are pressured to join labour force

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1. Conservative-corporatist

- tradition of strong state managing and incorporating social groups
- relatively little emphasis on redistribution as a goal of social policy
- organisation of welfare and social policy provision are *pluralistic*; i.e. non-state and para-state organisations predominate in administration and distribution of services
- reflect the influence of Catholic social teaching, particularly the principle of *subsidiarity*

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2. Social Democratic Welfare States

- promotes minimum needs, and equal and high standards of welfare for all citizens
- work and welfare closely connected - welfare system dependent on having as high a proportion as possible of adult population in employment
- Swedish approach based on 4 pillars:
 - a) social and welfare tradition
 - b) high personal taxation and low corporate taxation
 - c) cautious and competent state management
 - d) employer/union cooperation

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Lecture 3

3. Anglo-Saxon Welfare States

- UK system founded on 'Beveridge model' = wide range of contributory benefits, National Health Service (since 1948) provided a tax-financed universalist service, unique sector of public sector /local municipal authority owned (council) housing
- poverty and social exclusion grown rapidly since 1980s;

proportion of population living in households below 50% of average income = 10% 1979, 25% 1997, 36% 2023.

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Lecture 3

- Rise in single adult households (including lone parent families) 7% between 2013 to 2023 (up to 3.2 million)
- ‘Income inequality in the U.K. is now at its highest level since comparable statistics began in 1961’
(‘State of the Nation Report, 2010’, page 6
www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/media/410872/web-poverty-report.pdf)
- movement from Beveridge principles to more liberal welfare system, and introduction of principles of ‘internal market’/privatisation, resulting in greater social exclusion

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Lecture 3

4. Mediterranean/Southern European Welfare States

- a) high fragmentation and inconsistency of provision – imbalances in social protection;
- b) the role of the family as important institution;
- c) relatively low degree of state activity – led to ‘public/private’ collusion and massive waste and inefficiency;
- d) a ‘clientelistic culture’ – political corruption, ‘political clientelism’ and vote trading
- e) relatively weak state apparatus – weak state institutions, bureaucracy, and ‘political class’

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Lecture 3

- f) strong role and influence of Catholic church;
- g) generous pension provision (until recent Eurozone crisis and global financial crisis)
- h) ‘demographic time bomb’ – imbalance between numbers of elderly people and those of working age

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Lecture 3

5. Post-Communist (Central Europe, Eastern Europe)

- legacy of communist period

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- privatisation of social services and welfare in transition to market economy

- populations' low trust in State institutions

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- informal social policy and welfare support (family and personal networks)

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Lecture 3

5. Post-Communist

(Central Europe, Eastern Europe)

- traditional gender roles prevail to a large extent (proved difficult to change in these societies)
- relatively large differences in salaries between men and women remain, even with 'EU 22% to Equality Project', financed from European Social Fund, to promote gender equality)

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Lecture 3

5. Post-Communist

(Central Europe, Eastern Europe)

- States can be loosely divided into 2 sub-set groups/models

a) Central Europe Model (e.g. Czech Republic, Slovakia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania)

- similar characteristics and closer to welfare and social policy systems in 'old' European/E.U. Countries (i.e Germany, Austria)

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Lecture 3

5. Post-Communist

(Central Europe, Eastern Europe)

b) Eastern Europe Model (e.g. Romania, Bulgaria)

- very different to other models
- much more of a 'hybrid' mix of lingering characteristics and elements of the former communist period pre-1989

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- subsequent requirements of joining, and being a member of the European Union