

# Models, options and strategies for the integration of formal and informal care in regional policy - the Italian experience.

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# Integration between formal and informal care

1. Background: Why discussing integration between formal and informal care?
2. What integration: models?
3. What integration: options?
4. Strategies for integration?
5. Comments

# 1. Background

## 1.1. Welfare state:

‘as collective management of individual risk’

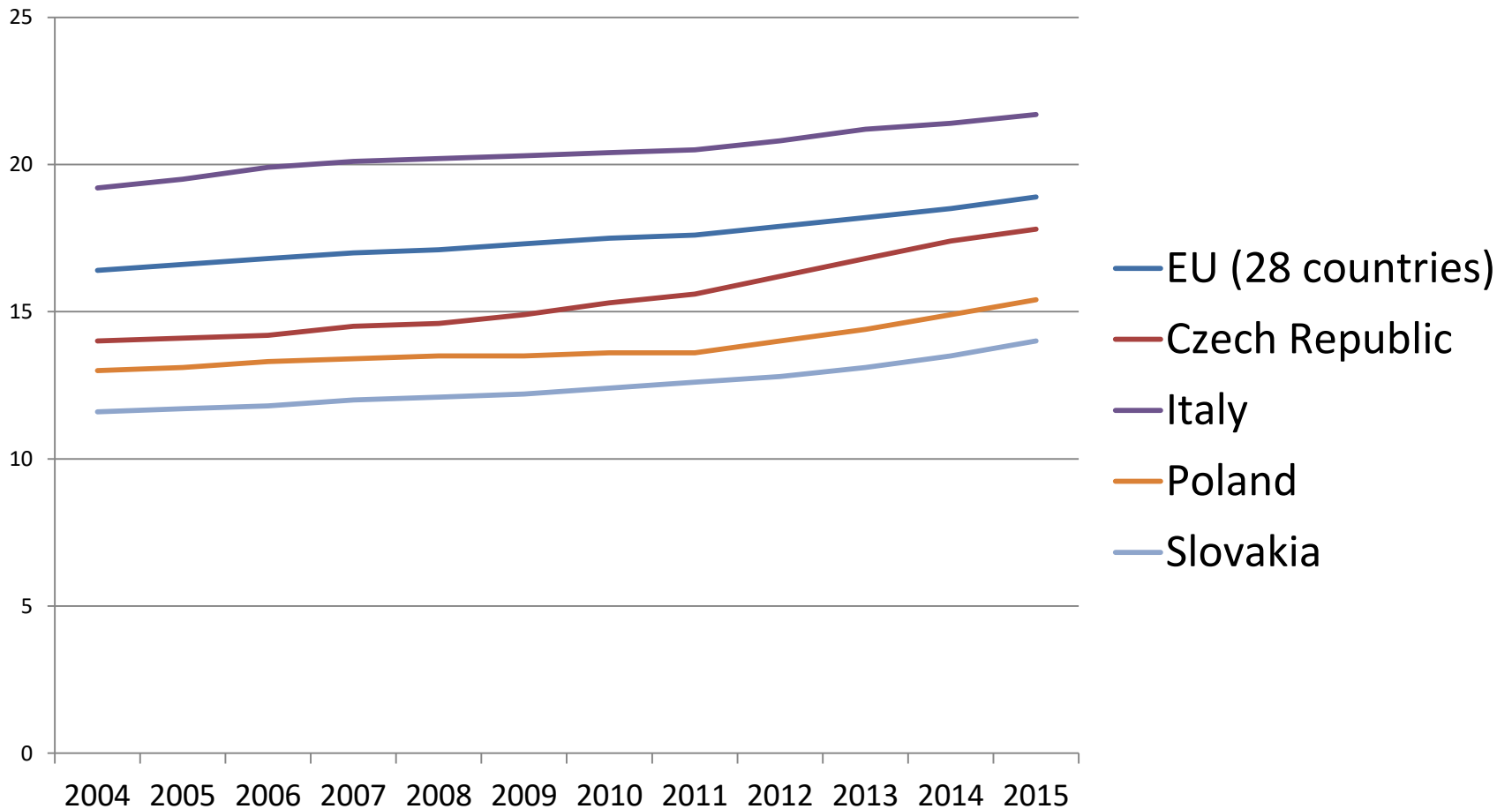
As a key element in european society as  
democracy

# background

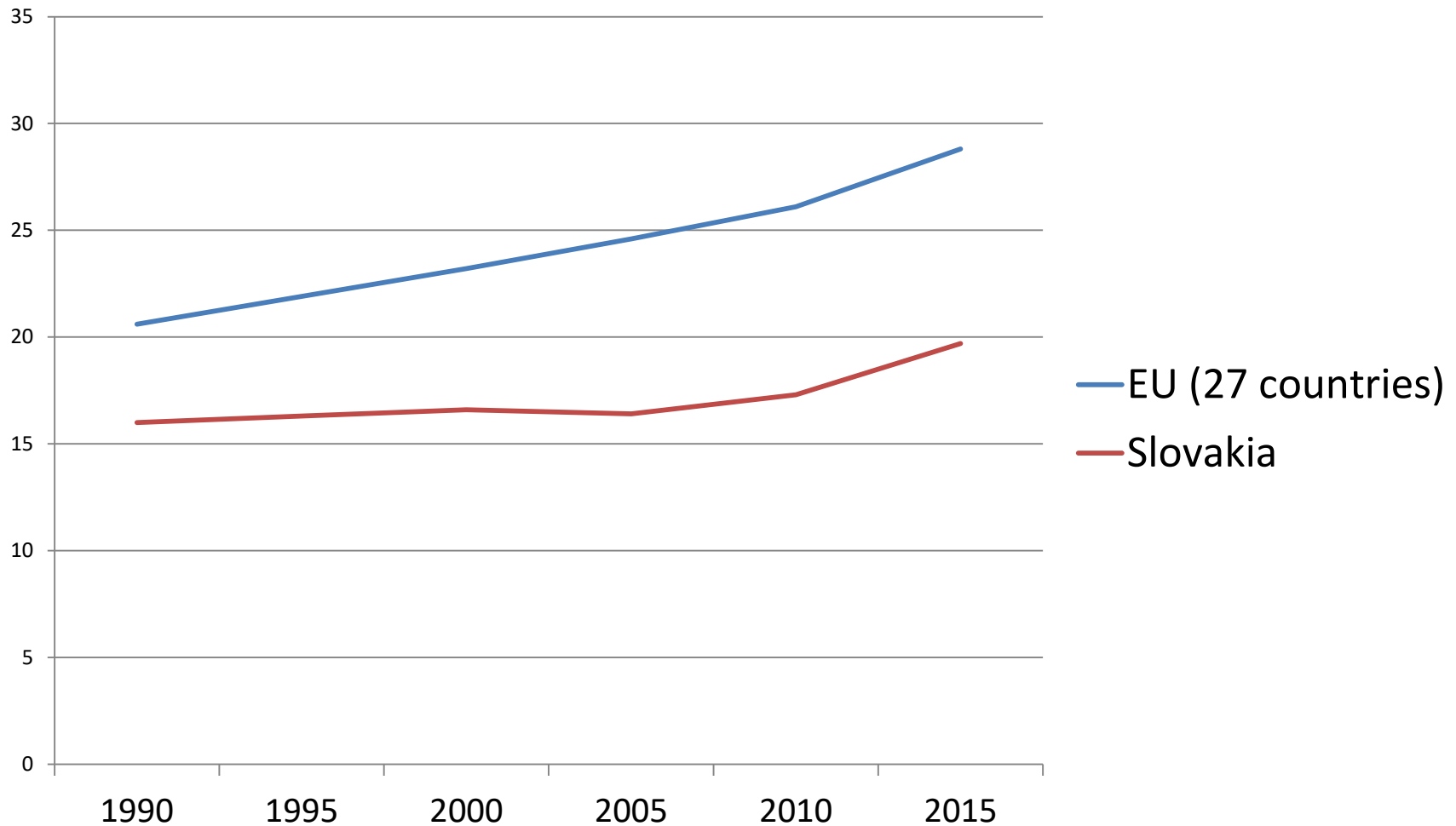
## 1.2. Changing European societies and challenges for welfare states:

### Ageing society

# 1.3. Proportion of population aged 65 and over % of total population



# 1.4. Old-age-dependency ratio per 100 persons



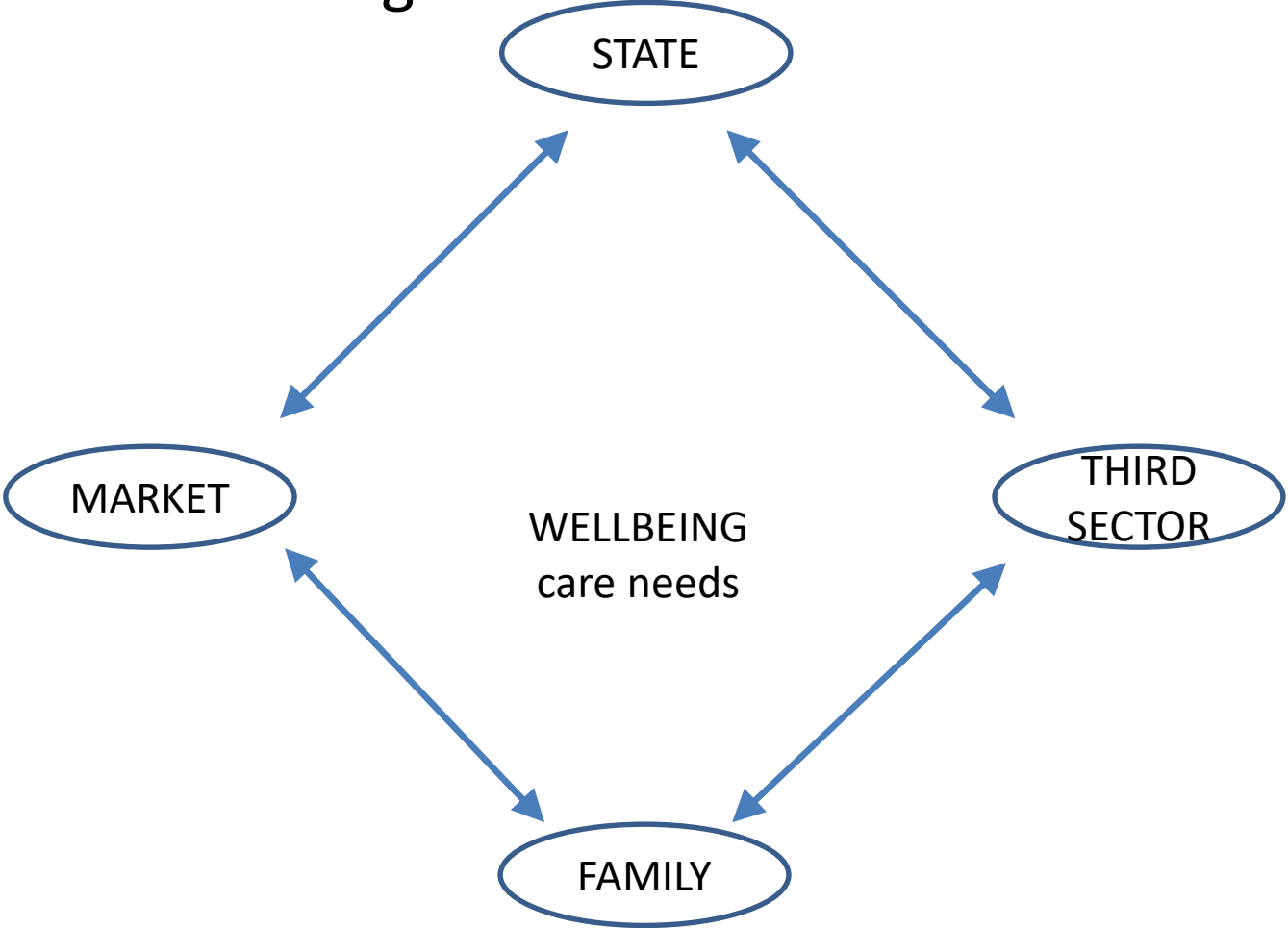
- Integration is a crucial aspect to face care challenges in european societies

## 2. What models of integration between formal – informal care?

The relationship between welfare agents to answer social / care needs.



# 2.1.Models of integration



## 2.2. Models of integration

- Different welfare regimes
- Heterogeneous ethics of care:

Ethics:

*the rules of conduct recognized in respect to a particular class of human actions 'the caring activities'*

- Deep rules of societies showing intergenerational agreement as well as gender roles.

## 2.3. ethics of care

- The rules of caring:
  - Who care?
  - Who is responsible?
  - How?
  - Resources?
- Ethos of caring for children
- Ethos of caring for elderly
- Ethos of caring for people in conditions of needs

Strongly related to ethic of maternity

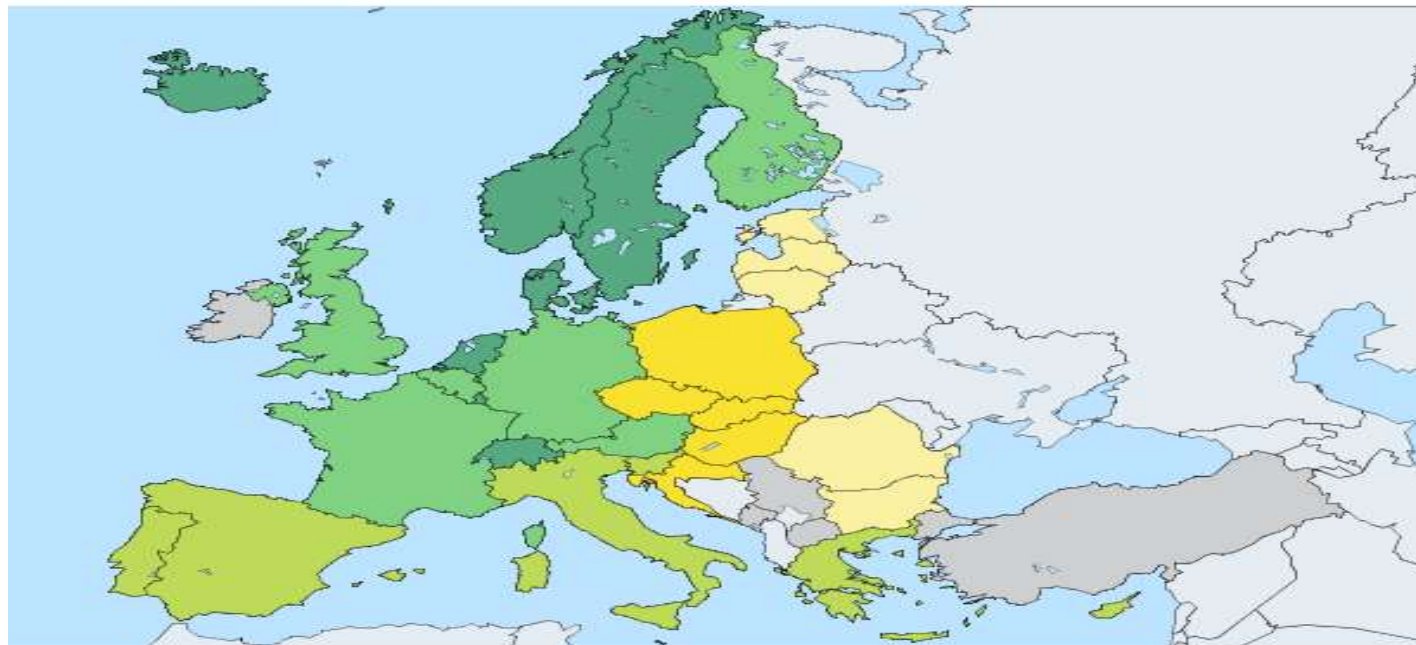
## 2.4.Welfare regimes and models of integrations:

- Mediterranean welfare regime: family is the main responsible for caring (minimum of state support)
- Corporatist welfare regime: family as protagonist but with state's support.
- Scandinavian welfare regime: the key role of the state
- Liberal model: market dominates

# 2.5. welfare regime and social expenditures

Total expenditure on social protection per head of population.  
ECU/EUR

2013



Legend

757.92 - 1500.71

1500.71 - 2903.54

2903.54 - 6775.5

6775.5 - 9701.14

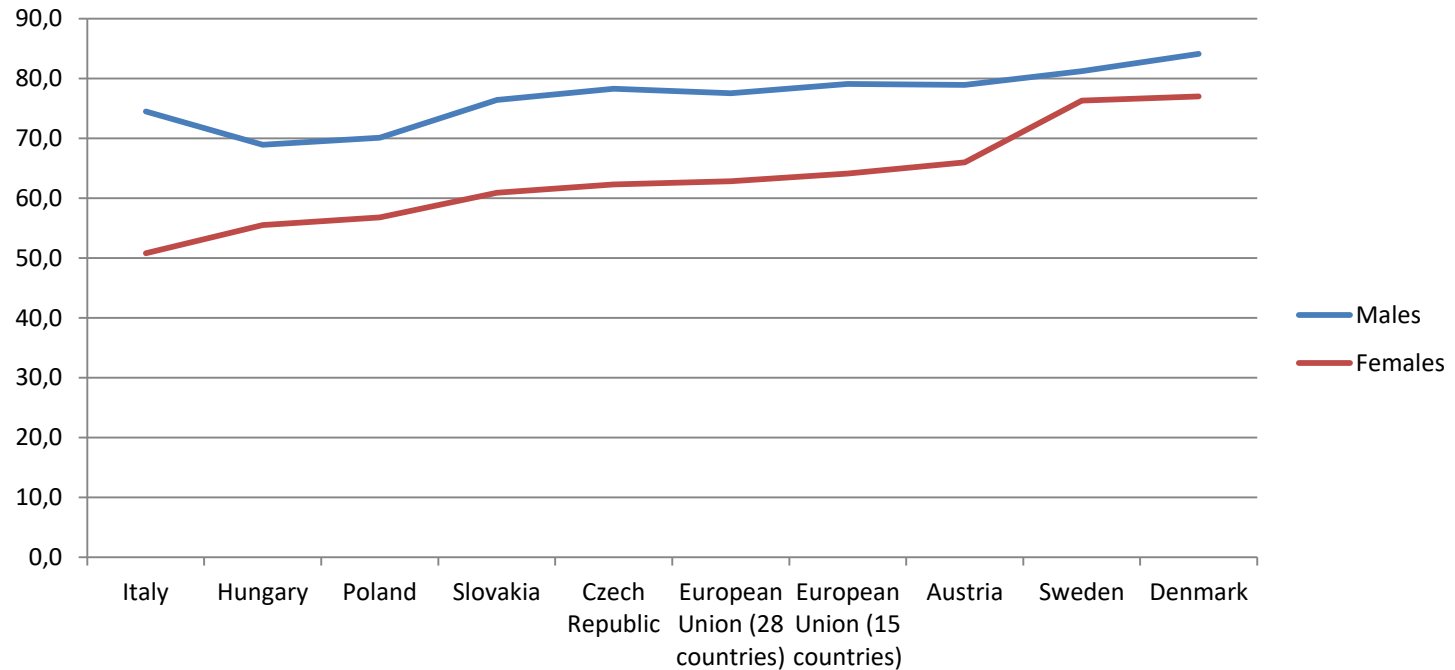
9701.14 - 16835.14

Not available

Minimum value:757.92 Maximum value:16835.14

## 2.6. Women and caring activities

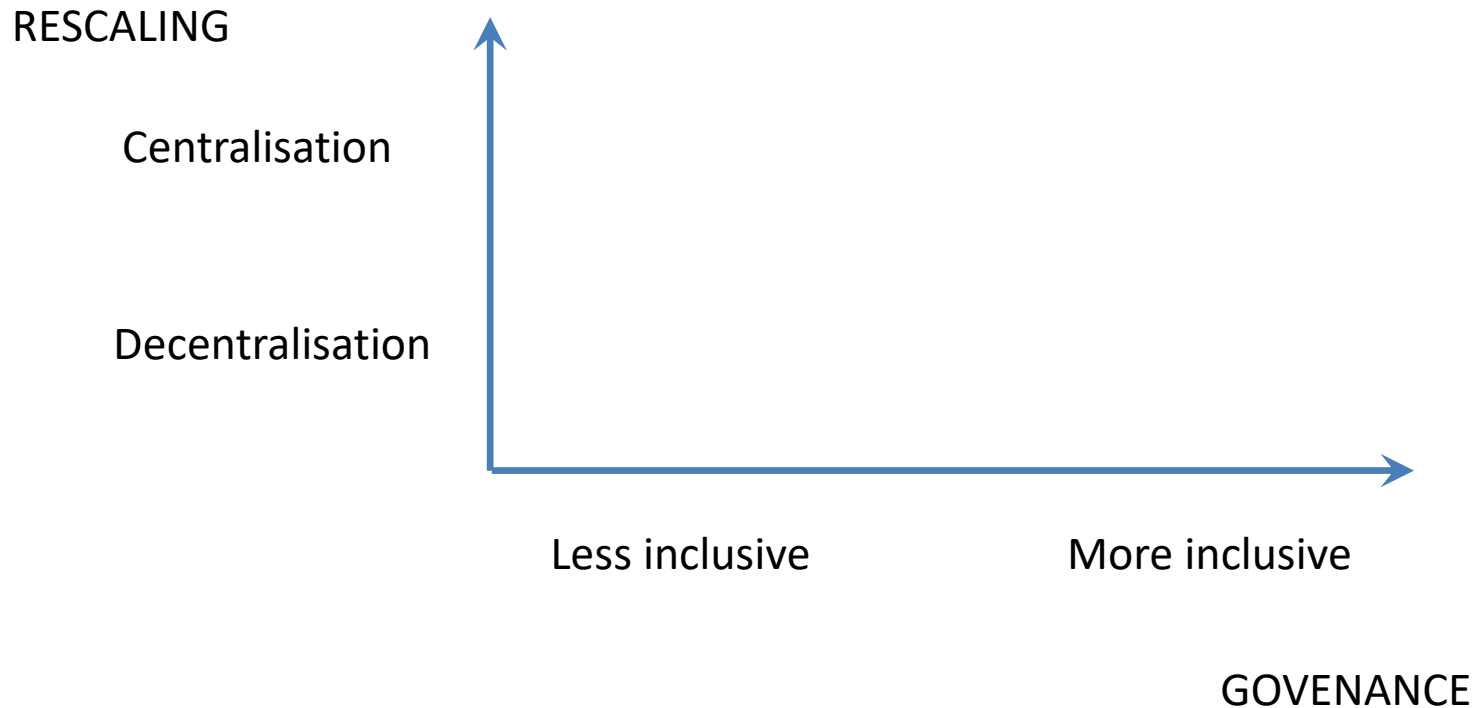
Employment and activity by sex and age - annual data (15-64 years - active population)



### 3. Formal and informal integration: options?

A key aspect in welfare European debate is the integration between formal and informal care process within the welfare reforms dynamics.

# 3.1. Rescaling and governance



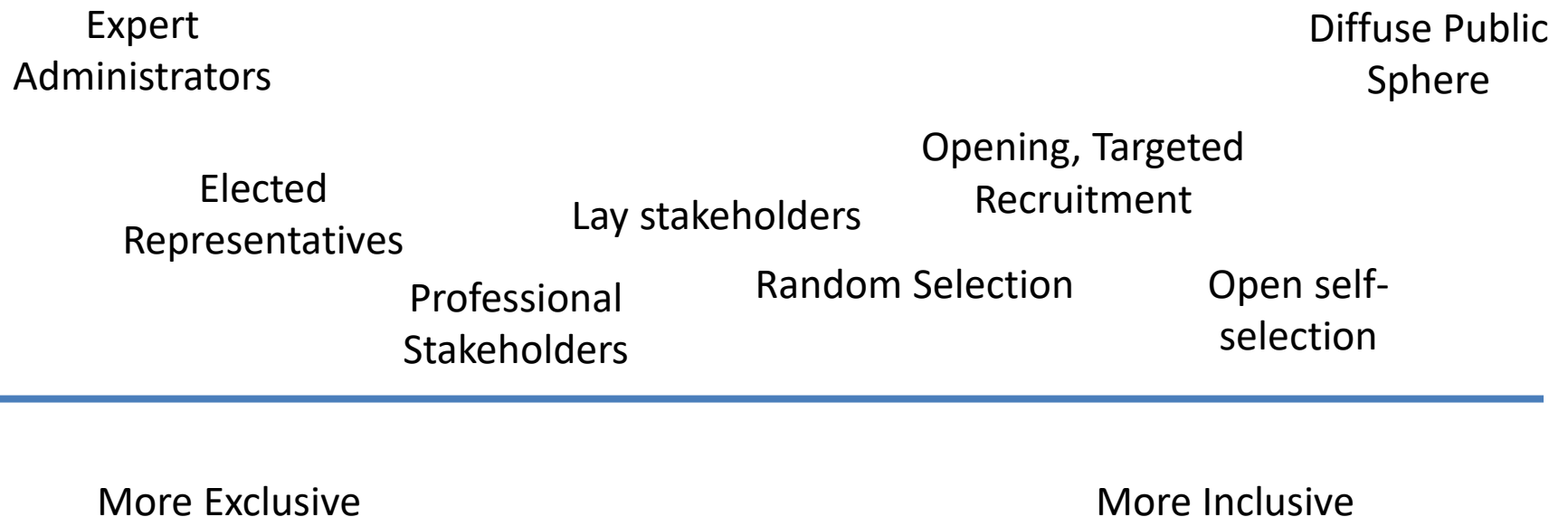


## 3.2. Governance analysis

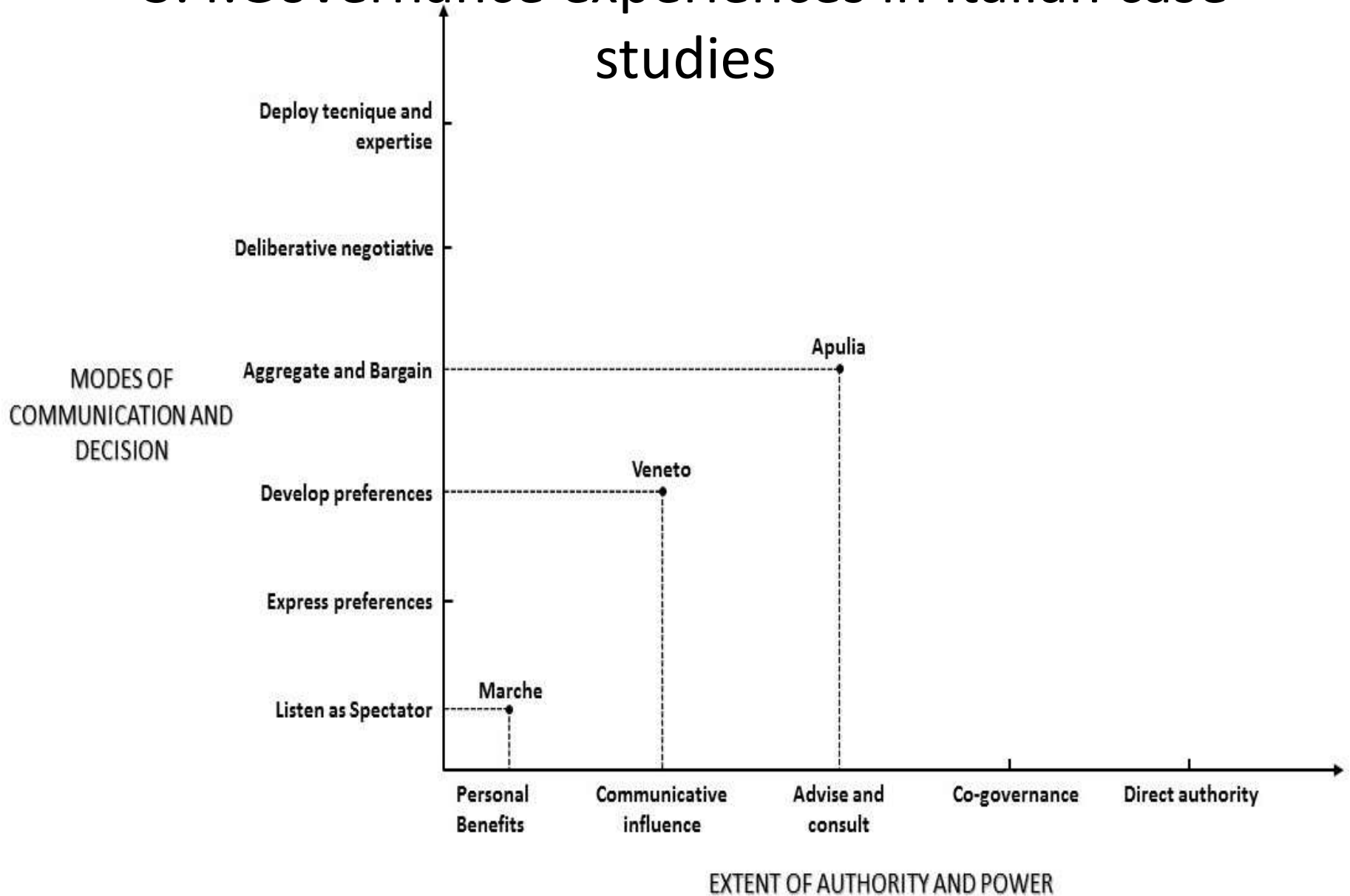
- Governance Fung:
  - Participant Selection Methods
  - Modes of communication and decisions
  - Authority and power

# 3.3. Participant Selection Methods

More inclusive => more innovative and problem solving



# 3.4. Governance experiences in Italian case studies



Options of integration are related to rescaling (local level) and governance experiences:

More inclusive governance in Italy is related to higher integration between formal and informal care (agreement, state support to family care).

Less inclusive governance tends to delegate care to family and shape a more fragmented care experiences with higher burden for family (women), relying on ethic of family and maternity care (lower paid employment for women).

## 4. Integrating formal and informal care: strategies

- **Local governance experiences**
- **? Community foundations (CFs)**
- **Gender role and ethic of care**

## 4. Integrating formal and informal care: strategies

- ? **Community foundations** (CFs) are instruments of [civil society](#) designed to pool donations into a coordinated investment and grant making facility dedicated primarily to the social improvement of a given place.

Context generating new ethos of care strongly related to local dimension.

- Community foundations are a global phenomenon with 1700 existing around the world of which over 700 are in the United States.
- The first community foundation was set up in [Cleveland](#) in 1914

Community foundations are independent registered philanthropic institutions serving geographically defined territory, typically a city or administrative area (county, region and the like). The six main characteristics of the CFs are:

- Act as grant-making foundations – e.g. give grants to support development projects
- Their mission broadly defined (e.g. to improve quality of life in a community)
- Serve geographically defined communities – a city, state, region, district or province
- Are supported by a broad range of private as well as public donors and seek philanthropic contributions primarily from inside the community
- Are governed by multi-sectoral local boards reflecting the community
- Build capital endowment, which is an important element of sustainability



- Eu pushing towards co governance and integration in welfare policy

# Female ethic of care

Carol Gilligan introduces a new moral of care in 1982 'in a different voice' :

Caring is taking in consideration the wellbeing of the others with strongly related to the maternity experience, bringing about two different and opposite ethics:

- Femal ethic of care (particularistic): women more focused on relationship, protection and compassion fostering social morality. (informal but natural care)
- Masculin ethic of justice (universalistic): liberalistic, individualistic perspective (formal and state care).

# *Elisabeth Badinter:*

## *Le conflict. Le femme et la mère (2010)*

- Increasing attention for maternity and ethic of care in Europe USA Japan.
- Focus on child care and on the duty of the good mother taking care of the child.
- Increasing maternity duties in relation with the spread of naturalism approach (motherhood is based on a natural attitude).
- In so doing society has not been able to overcome patriarchal society neither to organise a matriarchal society. Based on naturalism of motherhood the conditions of the women in term of freedom to choose has been reduced.
- The focus on the care of child and on the natural maternal attitude has supported the dominant masculine society.

- Each society is dominated by a maternity role, that might be change in time.
- Maternity is the most important duty of the women in Italy, Germany, Japan ....
- Within naturalism of maternity there is no space for women job or women carriers.

- To better understand the relationship between formal and informal care the focus on gender role is crucial.
- Informal is the female role, while formal is the state policy.
- The social dominance of the role of good mother push towards less integration between formal and informal care.
- While the focus on gender equality support higher integration with a key role of formal.

- Good mother and less integrated formal and informal care models: is the good mother who is taking care.
- In the countries in which the good mother model is less strong we can indentify more integration between formal and informal care.

- In Italy women trapped in the caring role, within the dominance of informal care model, and of the good mother model.
- Women are also out of the policy making processes, out of the formal care policy making arena: out of the governance experiences.
- Out of the process for community foundation building: confirming the gap between formal and informal.

Thank you

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