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## **O QUE É WELFARE STATE LOCAL?**

1. The trends of social change: the decline of the social regulation regimes of welfare capitalism
2. Heterogeneity, instability and new forms of individualism = new welfare demands/ new social risks
3. Destandardization and individualization tendencies.
4. National societies versus local welfare
5. The challenges to democracy and citizenship.
6. The impact of the crisis on welfare arrangements



## Preliminary remarks and references

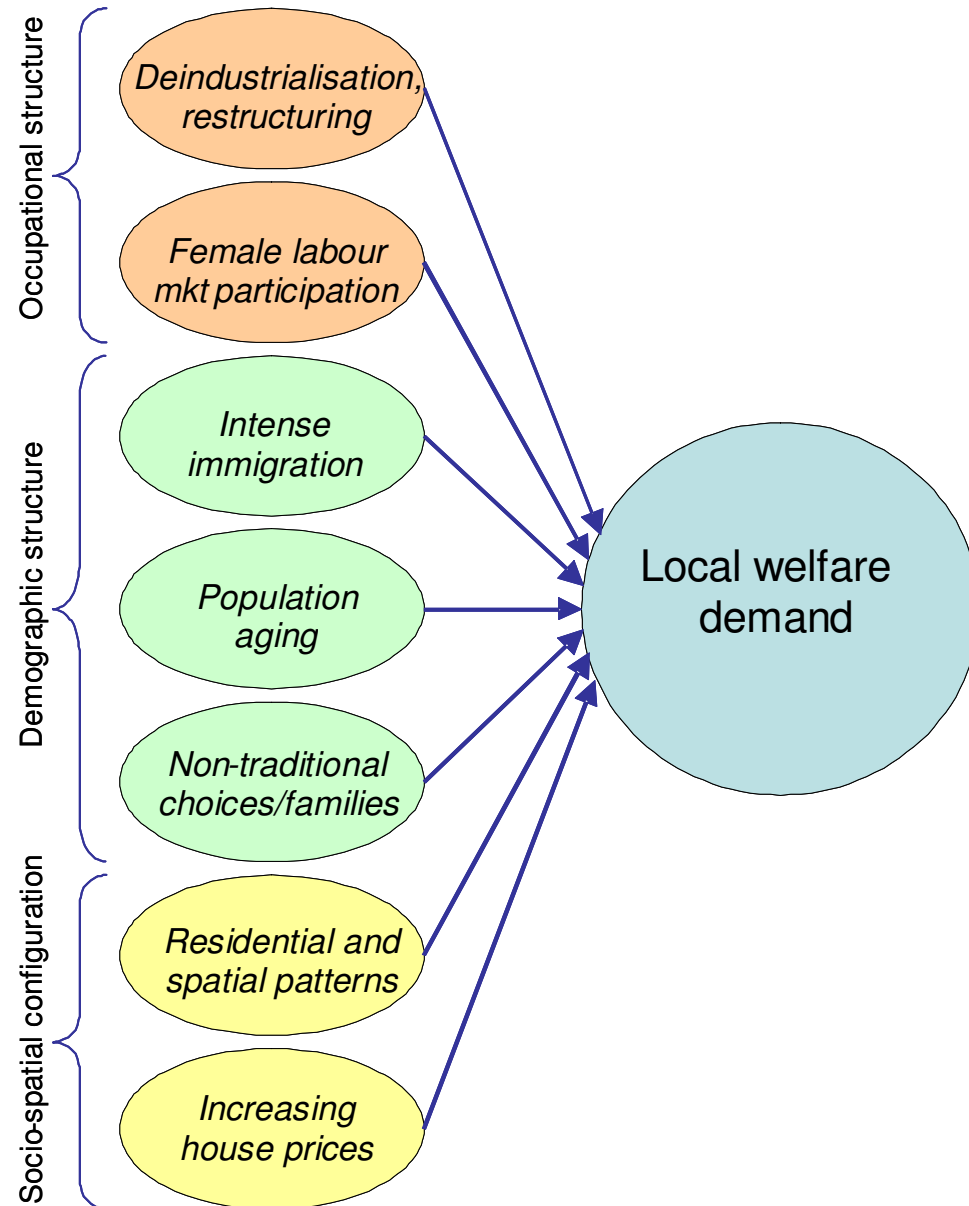
From community low protection (subsistence and agrarian arrangements) to capitalist deficit (productivity pay does not cover risks) to national welfare capitalism in few countries to the present need of a new welfare.

Andreotti, Alberta, Enzo Mingione, and Emanuele Polizzi. 2012. Local welfare systems and social cohesion. In *Urban Studies* 49(9), pp. 1925-1940.

Andreotti, Alberta and Enzo Mingione, forthcoming, The City as a Local Welfare System, in Naomi Carmon and Susan Fainstein, editors, *Urban Planning as if People Mattered*, Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.



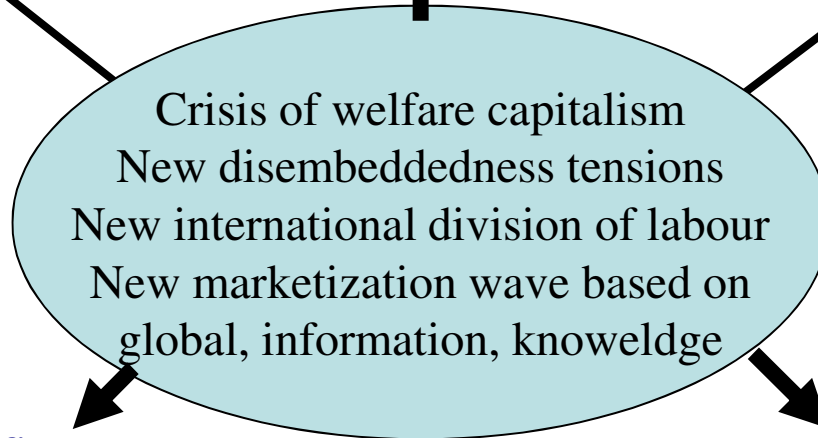
Trends of change  
in social risks and  
welfare needs:  
destandardization  
individualization,  
heterogeneity,  
fragmentation,  
instability



**Area of redistribution: state and politics**

Fiscal and legitimation difficulties of the nation state. Local welfare  
Necessity for welfare reforms. Increasing importance of third sector.  
Liberalization of public services.

**Governance**



Vertical disintegration of firms  
Global industrial relocation  
Cost of raw materials out of control  
Second industrial divide / tertiarization  
Informational and knowledge divide  
**Eterogeneity and instability of  
employment = end of breadwinner**

**Area of market institutions  
cooperation logics**

Second demografic transition:  
Longevity versus decreasing birth and marriage  
Decreasing importance of nuclear families  
Mismatch between informal demand and supply  
of care

**Eterogeneity and instability of  
households and life-cycles**

**Area of reciprocity  
family, kinship, community**



## The financial and legitimation difficulties of national welfare systems

- In the welfare capitalist countries the resources for redistribution even before the recent financial crisis are decreasing or are increasing less than in the past
- The legitimation for some welfare expenses in favour of unemployed, poor, immigrants, minorities, etc. is becoming politically problematic (tax revolts, neoliberalism, new right, ...)
- The necessity to spend more on some redistribution issues – health, elderly, unemployment, etc. – reduces the resources on competing issues and on social investments.

**Evidences are different in different welfare contexts and at different times. However budgets are becoming tight and new tensions are arising particularly after the more recent cuts.**



## **Welfare demand is becoming more heterogeneous, fragmented, instable and individualized**

National welfare provision is increasingly problematic +

Welfare demand is growing and more fragmented =

It is important to mobilize new resources and to spend the existing resources in a more efficient way

=

## **? more Local welfare**

### **Vertical subsidiarity**

closer to more heterogeneous

individualized needs

and demands

### **Horizontal subsidiarity**

able to mobilize private

resources and empower/

activate individuals

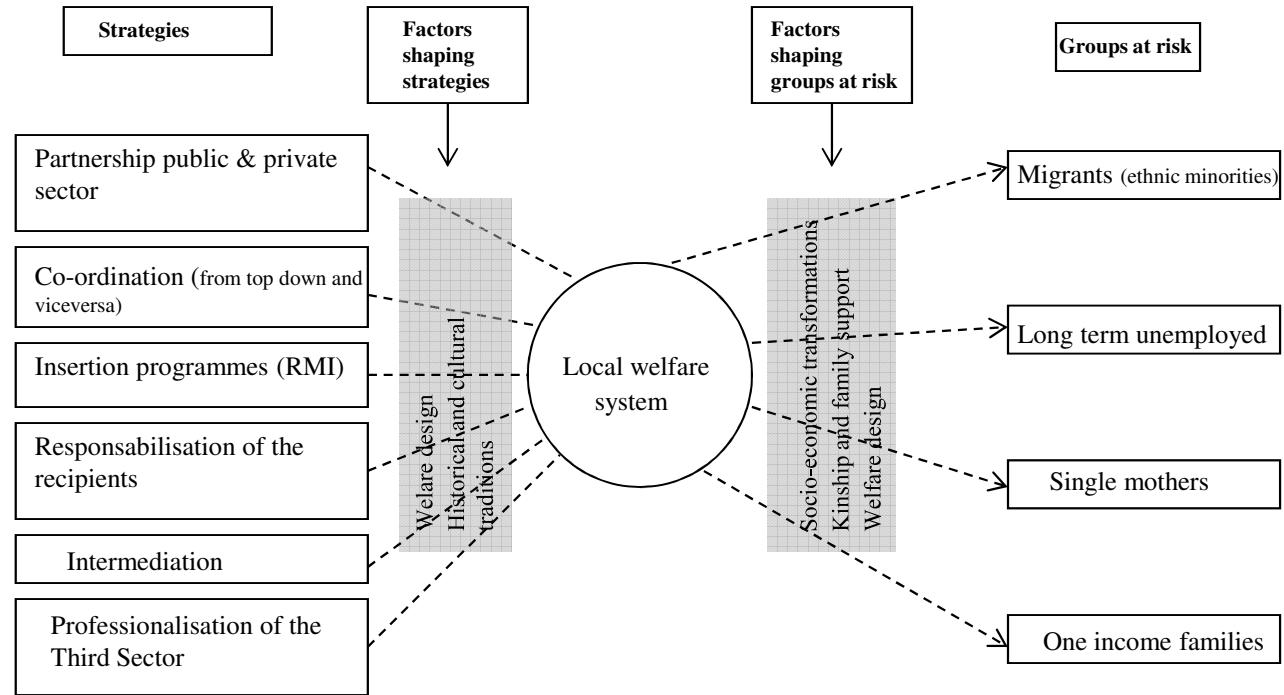


# The parameters for the analysis of local welfare systems

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We can understand how welfare is institutionalised, focusing the attention on:

- 1. The frame of national and supranational regulation of welfare provision and citizenship rules;**
2. the different modes of decentralization and autonomy of local powers;
3. the population and its specific needs in the local contexts (local articulation of welfare needs);
4. institutional provision intended as the set of the different actors offering services;
5. the modes of empowerment/ activation of individual actors







## At what conditions local welfare works better / arguments for discussion

- **A strong and clear regulatory frame: high levels of stateness remain important**
- A good organizational balance between different actors:
  1. Clear decentralization of operational power and resources
  2. Capacity of coordination and avoidance of competition between different institutions and actors
  3. A reasonably efficient dimension of local levels (not too big or too small)
  4. Clear division of work and assumption of responsibilities



## Issues for further discussion and research

1. The impact of the financial crisis on the restructuring of welfare systems and social policies
2. The tensions between the European and the national regulations of welfare, citizenship, contrasting poverty and increasing inequalities
3. The danger of the promotion of local models producing discrimination and inequalities (the Italian examples of the Northern League municipalities)
4. The vicious circuit of cutting national investments and resources with consequent weakening of the regulatory frame



## **Economic crisis and local welfare cuts**

The nation states' cuts of social services and the necessity to control local budgets is producing a new centralization trend?

The tensions between local and national levels of democracy. Welfare demands, responsibility, loyalty.

Reversibility and adaptation of welfare assets.

The possibility of local social and economic crisis involving national and global assets.

Is “new welfare protection” (more local) compatible with global capitalism? Or the tensions through successive shocks will produce a “new social order”?