

Social Investment Package

– zmiana paradygmatu w polityce społecznej ?

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Social Investment Package (SIP) sets out a framework for policy reforms

- to render social protection more adequate and sustainable,
- to invest in people's skills and capabilities, and
- to support people throughout the critical moments experienced across their lives.

What is social investment?

Social investment helps people to adapt to societal challenges such as a changing labour market, and helps people to avoid hardship such as falling into poverty or losing their homes. Examples are early childhood education and care, prevention of early school leaving, lifelong learning, training and job-search assistance, housing support, accessible health services and facilitating living independently in old age.

Social investment is one of the functions of social policies, alongside social protection and stabilisation of the economy.

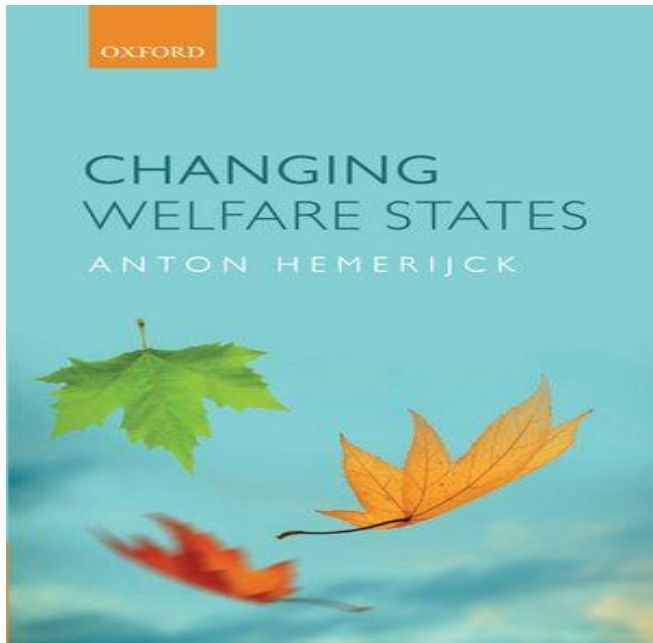
<http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1044&langId=en&newsId=1807&moreDocuments=yes&tableName=news>



TOWARDS A SOCIAL INVESTMENT WELFARE STATE?

IDEAS, POLICIES AND CHALLENGES

Edited by Nathalie Morel, Bruno Palier and Joakim Palme



Dyskusja o reformowaniu polityki społecznej (druga połowa lat 1990tych)

A.Giddens (1998)

G.Esping-Andersen (1992, 1996, 1999, 2002)

M. Rodrigues (2003)

G.Standing (2003)

G.Bonoli (2005)

G.Esping-Andersen et al., 2002, Why we need a new welfare state?, Oxford University Press

J.Palme, J.Jenson, B.Palier, F.Vandenbroucke, A.Hemerijck, M.Ferrera

Vandenbroucke, F., Hemerijck, A. and Palier, B. (2011), "The EU Needs a Social Investment Pact", OSE Paper Series, Opinion paper No. 5, May 2011

New social needs arise out of:

Social and demographic changes

- Changing and diversifying life course
- Changing family structures and gender roles
- Ageing

- Increased inequality in the EU and polarisation
- New poverty risks – in-work poverty

Labour market trends and labour market mismatches

- Restructuring and compositional change
- Skill 'requirements' and training and career policies
- Hiring practices- discrimination and scarring effects
- Working time policies
- Pay policies

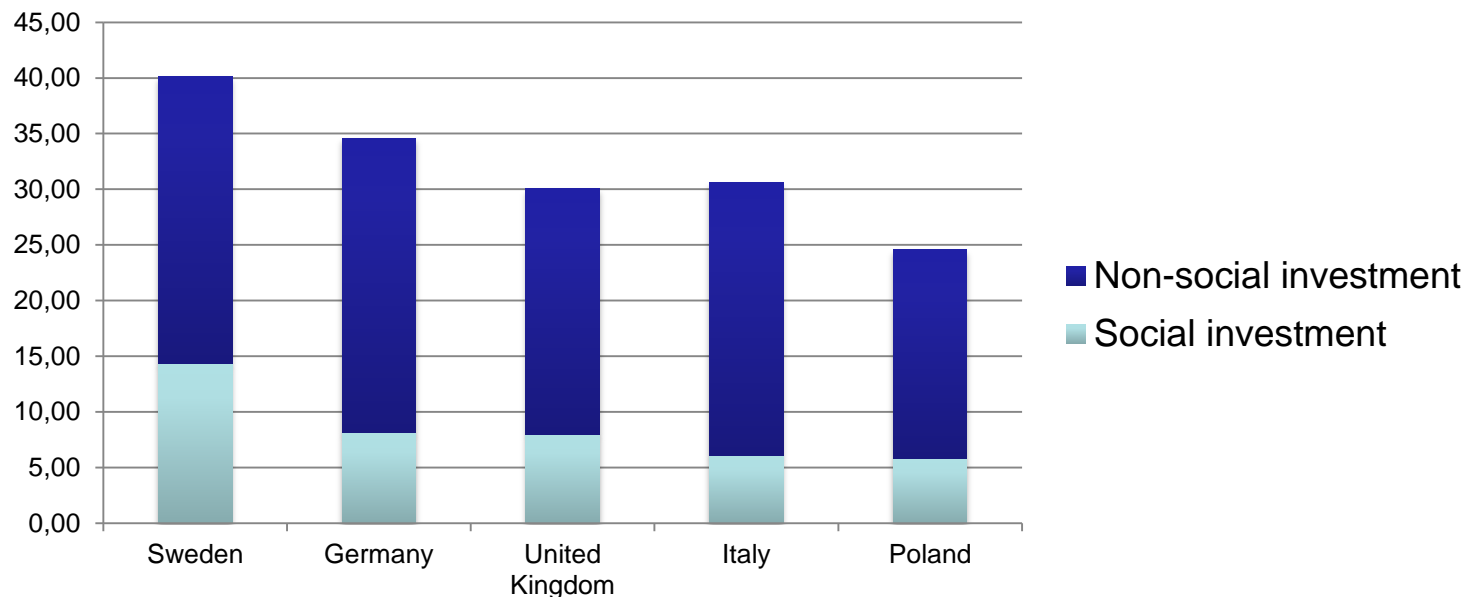
Social investment model

- Policies aimed at ‘preparing’ rather than ‘reparing’
- Policies should be seen a productive factor, essential for development and economic growth



- Emphasis on social promotion (enablement logic)
- Ex ante (early) prevention of risks and needs (ECEC)
- Large role for capacitative social services during the life cycle
- Robust safety nets and activation (inclusion)
- Individuals within households (dual earner/dual carer model)
- Support for reconciling paid work and family life
- Education (schooling, training, LLL) as integral part of welfare sphere

Social Investment spending: the state of play in selected countries, 2007 (after M.Ferrera, 2012)



	Social investment	Non-social investment	Ratio
<i>Sweden</i>	14,30	25,80	55
<i>Germany</i>	8,10	26,50	30
<i>United Kingdom</i>	8,00	22,10	36
<i>Italy</i>	6,10	24,50	25
<i>Poland</i>	5,80	18,80	31

Social Investment: ALMP, child-care, education and research, rehabilitation

Non social Investment (net spending): Old age and survivors, unemployment benefits, disability benefits

Source: Re-elaboration from Hemerijck 2012.

Rethinking social policy in ageing societies and knowledge-based economy

A.Hemerijck (2012)

‘ For me the social investment approach rests on policy repertoires that raise human capital “stock” (early childhood education and care, vocational trainings, education and lifelong learning) and “flow” policies serving to make the most efficient use of human capital through policies supporting families and single-parent employment, active labour market policy and other activation policies, such as flexible retirement, facilitating access to the labour market of various vulnerable groups’

*Alva and Gunnar Myrdal (1934): Social policy oriented towards efficient organisation of production and reproduction
‘productive social policy’*

Capability formation: a life course perspective

- Publicly funded child-care invests in cognitive skills essential for life chances of children

- Quality of compulsory education – PISA studies of *core competencies*: reading, mathematics, science

- Skill needs in advanced industrial societies have changed – polarization among youth is a reality and a threat

- The "learning economy" requires a constant renewing of capabilities in firms and competences of workers