

Mary Murphy, Maynooth University December 2020

Citizens Assembly on Gender Equality

Work and Welfare

Concept: interaction of care, employment and welfare across the life cycle

Content

- Problems: Male breadwinner tax and welfare, careless activation and gendered traps
- Solution: a feminist model equal sharing of care and paid employment and welfare reform
- Take aways: Careful activation, Participation income pilot, Individualisation, decent part time work
- Issues reflected by Russell, Grimshaw and Cullen in previous sessions

Welfare, employment law & gender regimes - gendered traps (Daly 2011)

Traps

Employment
Flexible LM precarious for some

Welfare

Male Breadwinner fulltime work activation for some



TRAPS

Gender
Care infrastructure

Life cycle – key transitions between Work and Welfare

School leaver- Low skills/pay
Segregation

College
Graduate Segregation
Early gender
pay gap

Young mother or lone parentcare barriers Pathways limited

Maternity, motherhood and work
Discrimination on re-entry

Post early
years
motherhood
Entry
Barriers
Lower pay
and status

Older Women

Re-entry Discrimination

Pension Gaps

Welfare Gaps
Work Gaps

Poor worker = poor pensioner

Male breadwinner system - gendered inequalities in welfare

- Household assistance payments based on adult and qualified (dependent adult) – 'limited to 1.7% payment
- 90% qualified adult women need individual payment
- Means testing earned income can act as disincentive for second earners
- In Work Benefits are family based and need reform
- 100,000 invisible women no Social Insurance/PRSI/Employment supports – pension poverty

Individualise welfare payments & employment supports as rights/default practice



Male breadwinner system - gendered inequalities in TAX

- Household assessment some partial individualisation
- Women often transfer tax credits in joint household assessment

Undervalues women's economic contribution, disincentive for second earners'

Credits reinforce 'wifely labour', should be connected to 'care roles' (NESC 2020)

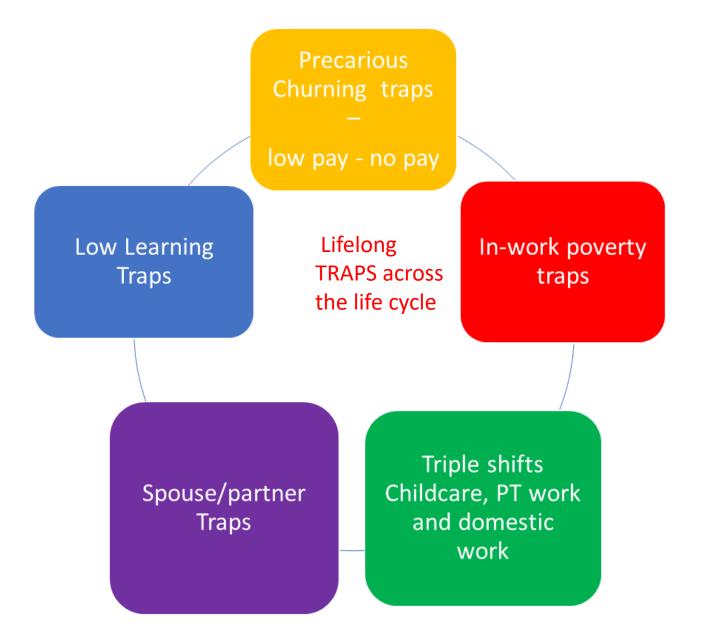


Individualise tax credits as rights and default practice

A 'careful' not careless model of activation

- Pathways to Work work-first 'a careless' strategy
- 2014 full time work conditions imposed
- (Lone Parents, children 14+, and lower age likely
- Work like a man, care like a woman (Rubery 2015)
- Policy does not recognize some women all need voluntary access to enabling supports and affordable care
- Part time employment a valid choice

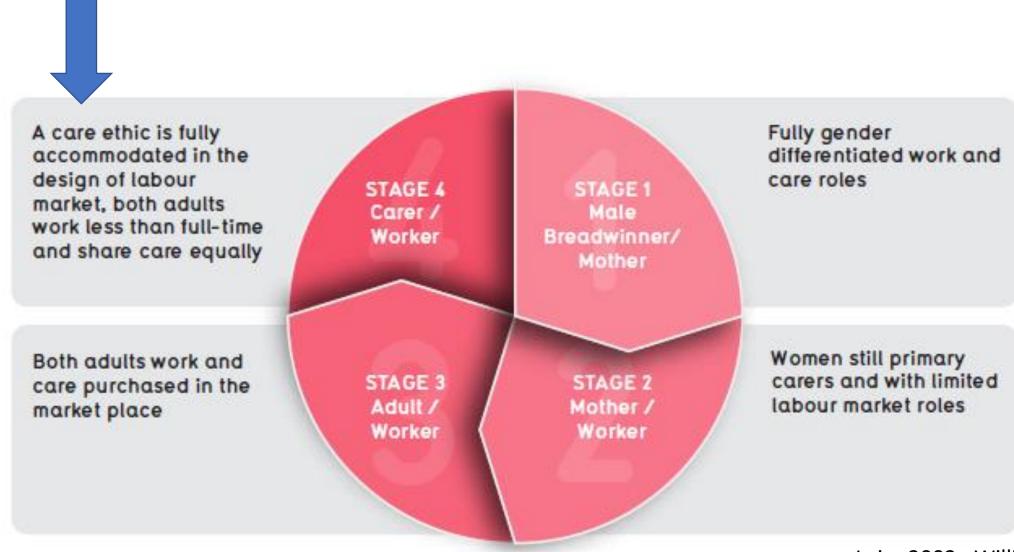
Problem of precarity traps and low paid work (30%)





The Future of the Irish Social Welfare System: Participation and Protection' NESC Nov 18th 2020

A feminist model of care, work and welfare How to generate <u>equal family friendly work and caring practices</u>



Universal adult care giver and worker (Fraser 1997)

Leira 2002,, William 2004



Participation Income pilot to recognize social valued work including care.

Individualisation Qualified adults – Job Seekers Transition

Enabling activation supports for all

Recognise and facilitate atypical and part time work

The Future of the Irish Social Welfare System: Participation and Protection

No.151 November 2020

An Oifig Náisiúnta um Phorbairt Eacnamaíoch agus Shóisialta



Thank you