Index

Alleanza Nazionale (AN), 119–120
Alliance for Germany (AfD), 104, 107, 118, 149–150
Ambivalent familialism, 118–119
Associate managers (AMs), 37
Attitudes concerning gender roles inside and outside households
authoritarian/conservative, 78
libertarian, 78
Baby bonus, 57–58
Berlusconi’s FI, 119–120
Biased toward explicit familialism, 113
Blome, Agnes, 2, 4, 31, 111–112, 119
Blue-collar workers (BCs), 86–88
Bonoli, Giuliano, 8, 13–14, 31, 37, 118
British Conservative Party, 48
Cash transfers, 15, 49, 72–73, 148–149
Cash-for-care (CFC), 57
Child benefit, 15–16, 23, 131–132
Childcare provision, 72
market-oriented, 72
universal, 38
Childcare/ECEC support to, 60–61
Choice strategy, 20–21
Christian democratic and conservative parties, 29–30
Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union (CDU-CSU),
6, 48, 55, 57
in 1990s, 113–114
in 2000s, 114–116
in 2010s, 116–118
family policy agenda in Fordist Era, 112–113
Comparative Manifesto Project (CMP), 50
Content analysis of party manifestos, 55
de-familialization dimension, 60–65
familialization dimension, 55–60
Coordinated market economies (CMEs), 39
Cordon sanitaire strategy, 149
Cultural goal, 26
Daddy quota, 23
Daly, Mary, 2, 17, 36
De-commodification, 17
De-familialism, 18, 25
De-familialization, 16–17, 19, 21
Germany, 60–62
Italy, 62
Sweden, 62–64
UK, 64–65
De-familializing policy instruments, 22
Democratic Party (PD), 107
Democratici di Sinistra (DS), 122
Democrazia Cristiana (DC), 119
Dual-earner family model, 1–2, 27
Duvander, Ann-Zofie, 63, 125, 128–129
Early childhood education and care (ECEC), 2, 15–16, 37, 60–61, 111–112, 142
Earner/carer family model, 2, 20–21, 27
Economic and demographic context, 41–42, 98, 101
“Economic” goal, 25–26
Ellingsæter, Anne Lise, 2, 58, 63, 128
ElterngeldPlus, 71
Employers, 38–39, 90, 93
Esping-Andersen, Gösta, 1, 17–19, 22, 41
European Value Survey (EVS), 104–107
Explicit familialism, 18, 24
Explicit family policy, 15

Familialism, 4
by default, 18–19

Familialization, 16–17, 19, 21
  Germany, 55–57
  Italy, 57–58
  Sweden, 58–59
  UK, 59–60

Familializing policy instruments, 22

Family allowances, 19–20, 72, 94, 96–113

Family models, 4, 27, 51–52
  dual-earner family model, 27
  earner/carer family model, 27
  Germany, 68–71
  Italy, 71–72
  male breadwinner family model, 27
  primary earner model, 27
  Sweden, 72–73
  UK, 73–74

Family policy, 14–16
  multifaceted nature, 2–3
  politics, 3–4, 21–27
  profiles, 16, 19, 21

Family policy drivers, 33
  institutional and contextual drivers, 39–42
  political drivers, 42–45
  sociocultural drivers, 34–39

Family policy goals
  cultural goals, 72
  economic goals, 68
  social investment, 71

Female employment, 20, 22–23, 62

Female labor force skills
  general high, 115
  general low, 113

Female political representation, 42, 44, 101, 103

Female social stratification, 37–38

Ferragina, Emanuele, 1, 3, 20–21, 52

Fleckenstein, Timo, 2, 38, 56–57, 115, 127

Fordist era, family policy and politics
  in, 111, 113, 118, 120, 124, 126, 130, 132

Free Democratic Party (FDP), 104, 149

Gender, 37–38, 86, 90
  arrangements in households, 26
  equality, 26
  gap, 78–86

Häusermann, Silja, 104

Implicit familialism, 18, 24
Implicit family policy, 15
“Incomplete” revolution, 1–2

Inglehart, Robert, 9–10, 34–36

Institutional and contextual drivers, 7, 39, 42, 94, 101
  economic and demographic context, 41–42, 98, 101
  in Germany, 94–96
  in Italy, 94–96
  policy legacies, 40–41, 94, 98
  in Sweden, 94–96
  in UK, 94–96

Italian Go Italy (FI), 48

Korpi, Walter, 1, 9–10, 18, 20, 36

Labor Party, 108–109
Leave
  daddy quotas, 23, 50
  long leave, 50
  low-paid leave, 50
  maternity leave, 50
  paternity leave, 50

Leitner, Sigrid, 1, 4, 8, 18–19, 22, 24, 116

Lewis, Jane, 1–2, 19–21, 65, 131, 135

Liberal Democrats (LibDem), 108–109

Liberal market economies (LMEs), 39
Lister, Ruth, 3, 8, 17–18, 31, 59, 131–132, 134

M’s family agenda in Fordist era, 125–126
Mainstream Left parties, 3
Mainstream Right, 29–30, 36
analyzing, 49–52
case selection, 47–49
combined family policy positions, 65–68
comparative summary of empirical findings, 141–146
current scenarios and future developments, 148–151
explaining, 52–53, 140–141
family policy agendas, 47, 111, 139, 141
family policy readaptation, 36
Germany, 67, 111, 118
incentives, 39
investigating parties’ family policy agendas in post-Fordist era, 139–140
Italy, 67, 118, 124
parties, 3–4, 7
Sweden, 67–68, 124, 130
UK, 68, 130, 136
Male breadwinner family model, 1, 20–21, 27
archetype of, 111–112
British version of, 130–131
Mixed-method strategy, 52–53
“Modern” gender gap, 34–36
Money transfers, 15–16
Multidimensional space of conflict around family policy, 22–25
Multifaceted nature of family policy, 2–3
New Left parties, 35

Northern League (LN), 107

OECD Social Protection and Well-being Database (OECD-SOCX), 52
One-and-half earner model, 2
Optional familialism, 18, 25, 113

Part-time work, 26, 50
Partito Comunista Italiano (PCI), 119
Partito Socialista Italiano (PSI), 119–120
Party competition, 44–45, 104, 109
in Germany, 104
in Italy, 107
in Sweden, 102
in UK, 108–109
Party manifestos, analysis of CDU/CSU, 55–57
FI, 57–58
M, 58–59
Tories, 59–60
Pavolini, Emmanuele, 3, 9–10, 34–35, 37, 48, 120, 132–133
Policy goals, 4, 25–26
Germany, 68–71
Italy, 71–72
Sweden, 72–73
UK, 73–74
Policy instruments, 4
Policy legacies, 40–41, 94, 98
Germany, 94–96
Italy, 97
Sweden, 94–96
UK, 94–96
Political drivers, 7, 42, 45, 101, 109
female political representation, 42, 44, 101, 103
Germany, 102
Italy, 102
Sweden, 102
UK, 102
Politics of presence, 42–43
Post-Fordist constituency, 37–39
Post-Fordist female social groups
female (associate) managers (AMs), 37
female blue collar workers, 86–88
female small business owners (SBOs), 37
female socio-cultural professionals (SCPs), 37–38
female traditional bourgeoisie (TB), 37
Postmaterialist values, 34–36
Power resource theory (PRT), 3, 29
Primary earner model, 27
Quantitative-oriented comparative analysis, 77
institutional and contextual drivers, 94–101
political drivers, 101–109
sociocultural drivers, 77–93

Radical right parties (RRPs), 44–45
Red-Green coalition government, 116
Saraceno, Chiara, 1, 15, 18–19, 119
Seeleib-Kaiser, Martin, 1–2, 30, 134
Small and medium enterprises (SMEs), 90, 92, 143–144
Small business owners (SBOs), 37
Social Democratic Party (SPD), 35, 104, 124, 149
Social investment (SI), 71
for underage children, 26
Social modernization, 34–36
Social stratification, 37–38, 86, 90
Societal modernization, 78–86
Sociocultural disincentive, 113–114
Sociocultural drivers, 7, 34, 39, 77, 93 employers, 90–93

Germany, 78
Italy, 78
post-Fordist constituency, 37–39
social stratification and gender, 86–90
societal modernization and gender gap, 78–86
Sweden, 78
UK, 78
Sociocultural professionals (SCPs), 37–38, 116–117
Stratified defamilialization, 37
Sure Start, 65–67
Swedish Democrats (SD), 58–59, 107–108
Swedish Moderate Party (M), 48
Swedish Social Democratic Party (SAP), 107–108
Swedish Trade Union Confederation, 124

Time to care, 15–16
Tories’ agenda in Fordist era, 131–132
Traditional bourgeoisie (TB), 37
Traditional gender gap, 35
United Kingdom Independence Party (UKIP), 108–109, 136

Van Kersbergen, Kees, 3, 29–30, 135
Varieties of Capitalism (VoC), 39
Varieties of familialism, 18, 22–23
de-familialism, 18
explicit familialism, 18
implicit familialism, 18
optional familialism, 18

Weak male breadwinner family model, 124–125