

Beveridge Report and the Influence from German Social Insurance System
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Esping-Andersen's "The Three Worlds of Welfare Capitalism" brought a major advance on welfare state studies, which had often focused solely on the comparison of the development of social policies. Due to its influence, however, it also triggered a number of criticisms. Among them, his argument assumed only the paid work and missed one of the central issues in structuring the welfare state, namely how to evaluate the unpaid work carried out exclusively by women at home. This critique from a gender perspective led to a widening of the scope of welfare state studies.

Thus, from the 1990s onwards, welfare state studies from a gender perspective, such as Lewis (1992) and Daly (1994), became more active. Esping-Andersen himself also presented the welfare regime theory that the structure of the regime was determined according to the weight of the three actors that produce and supply the welfare: the state, the market and the community (family and local). He also made a sharp distinction between familism and de-familism in terms of the extent to which families are held responsible for the welfare of their members.

Some studies have emerged that attempt a more detailed definition of familism. Leitner (2003), for example, argued that in addition to 'de-familism', in which families are relieved of their care function through the state- and market-driven care provision, familism also includes 1) 'implicit familism', where the lack of alternatives to family care forces families to give care, 2) 'explicit familism', where social policies such as paid parental leave and care benefits actively support family care work, and 3) 'optional familism', where a choice exists between using care services or receiving support for family care work. She then compared and analysed policies on childcare and care for the elderly in 15 EU countries, pointing out the limitations of typologies and the importance of historical approaches and gender perspectives.

As seen above, although comparative studies on welfare states have been progressed, the influence relations within the same welfare regime or between different welfare regimes, such as the spillover of policy principles and institutional design from one country to another, have not yet been fully clarified.

Another limitation can be pointed out that there are no studies that have measured the degree of familisation from household work, such as cooking, laundry and cleaning. In fact, there exist countries, where, while the participation in the labour market of women has increased and they can achieve economic independence, socialisation (or

commodification) of household work has not progressed. The responsibility for household chores and the support provided for them is one important indicator of the degree of familialisation.

Furthermore, despite of the importance of historical approaches, the focus of analysis and discussion of previous studies has been on the post-WWII period. This does not necessarily mean that policies to support family care or alternatives to family care did not exist at all until the WWII, so it is necessary to consider the period before the establishment of the welfare state as well. What were the issues of the family in each country in conceptualising the welfare state?

As a first step in exploring answers to this research question, this paper will focus on the Beveridge Report (1942), which has been called the blueprint for the welfare state and prompted the establishment of welfare states in many industrialised countries. In classifying the insured, Beveridge proposed a separate category for housewives, as well as home help as a social service to share the costs of family care. The report is said to be the 'first' to present the viewpoint that the role of married women as housewives and mothers should be regarded as 'unpaid work' and that they should be provided with commensurate benefits. However, there was a country that had been practicing home help and incorporating it into the social insurance for almost half a century before the report: Germany.

This paper will analyse the early years of Beveridge's career, when the ideas that form the basis of his report are said to have been developed, with particular attention to his visit to Germany in 1907, and then focus on his essays to elucidate the forming process of ideas that led to the establishment of the 'housewife' as a category of the insured and the proposal of the benefit of home help. Finally, I will also analyse his own evaluation of the social security system realised in post-war Britain and the social movements he was involved in during the 1950s, from which his view of the family can be extracted. As historical sources, I will use unpublished Beveridge documents held in the LSE Library and essays on social insurance and the family he wrote from the 1900s to the inter-war period.