

Il Lavoro Non Basta La Povert In Europa Negli Anni Della Crisi

UN NUOVO ALFABETO PER ORIENTARSI NEL MONDO IPERCONNESSO. VENTISEI PAROLE CHIAVE PER SCANDIRE IL NOSTRO ETERNO PRESENTE.

Exploring the performance by immigrants of domestic and care work in European households, this book places the employer centre-stage, examining the role of the employer and his or her agents in securing the balance between work, family and welfare needs, as well as investigating both who the employers are and the nature of their relationships with migrant workers. With attention to the dynamics of inequality, as class, ethnicity and gender become intertwined in a location that is at once home and workplace, this volume is organised into sections that deal with the subjectivities of employers and their relationships with their employees in the home; the re-organisation of welfare and care arrangements at state level; and the wider area of migrant domestic and care work, with the transformation of the au pair scheme. Bringing together the latest empirical work from across Europe, *Employers, Agencies and Immigration* will appeal to social scientists with interests in migration, ethnic and class relations, immigrant labour and domestic work and the sociology of the family.

Three experienced Italian sociologists explore the structural and cultural dimensions of poverty in their country. Comparing Italy's regime with other European countries, they consider the interplay of conditions in the labour market, the family and welfare arrangements as causes of poverty. This in-depth analysis explores how forced familialism, unbalanced gender arrangements, territorial cleavages and sluggish growth have rendered Italy vulnerable to financial crisis. As old risks of poverty have worsened, new risks have emerged and children, the working poor and migrants have become the 'new poor'. Combining theoretical and empirical tools, this is a topical fresh take on the understanding of poverty in Italy that is even more crucial considering the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

EPDF and EPUB available Open Access under CC-BY-NC-ND licence. Policymakers throughout Europe are enacting policies to support youth labour market integration. However, many young people continue to face unemployment, job insecurity, and the subsequent consequences. Adopting a mixed-method and multilevel perspective, this book provides a comprehensive investigation into the multifaceted consequences of social exclusion. Drawing on rich pan-European comparative and quantitative data, and interviews with young people from across Europe, this text gives a platform to the unheard voices of young people. Contributors derive crucial new policy recommendations and offer fresh insights into areas including youth well-being, health, poverty, leaving the parental home, and qualifying for social security.

In Italia il discorso pubblico sulla famiglia è spesso intessuto di conflitti ideologici, ambiguità, equivoci. In questi anni i modi di fare e intendere la famiglia sono stati oggetto di cambiamenti, anche radicali. L'invecchiamento delle parentele ha trasformato i rapporti tra le generazioni. Separazioni e divorzi hanno modificato i confini delle famiglie. Le tecniche di riproduzione assistita hanno portato nuovi modi di diventare genitori. L'occupazione femminile ha fatto emergere l'importanza del lavoro non pagato delle donne. Le coppie dello stesso sesso hanno chiesto e ottenuto riconoscimento. A fronte di questi cambiamenti le reazioni sono spesso di paura, di nostalgia del passato, quando non di condanna. La famiglia è chiamata in causa come soluzione di tutti i problemi ma anche come fonte di problemi essa stessa: i giovani che tardano a diventare autonomi, le donne che non fanno abbastanza figli, i padri troppo assenti oppure troppo presenti, le figlie che non sono più disponibili a occuparsi a pieno tempo dei genitori divenuti fragili. In compenso, le politiche sociali per le famiglie concretamente esistenti sono molto scarse, con conseguenze gravi per il futuro di tutti.

Il lavoro non basta. La povertà in Europa negli anni della crisi
Quando avere un lavoro non basta a proteggere dalla povertà
Firenze University Press
Il lavoro non basta
La povertà in Europa negli anni della crisi
Feltrinelli Editore

In the context of the most significant influx of migrants in European history, the objective of this book is to provide healthcare professionals with essential knowledge and skills to effectively treat and prevent cardiovascular diseases in ethnic minorities. Acknowledging that the scientific and cultural training of health professionals on the specific health needs of minority groups is still limited and likely biased, the book sheds light on the different health policies in European countries as well as epidemiologic data on cardiovascular events among migrants. In addition, it presents an in-depth analysis of potential ethnic-group-specific drivers of global cardiovascular risk within this new and challenging framework – as well as issues related to its prevention and treatment. The prevalence of hypertension, diabetes, chronic kidney disease, obesity, and metabolic syndrome is found to be higher among most minority groups than in the native population, yet their access to treatment and health services may be limited by cultural and language barriers. As health professionals are confronted with such intercultural challenges on a daily basis, specific training and dedicated publications are thus essential to accompany and foster a constructive development towards a pluralist and healthier society. This book addresses that need, offering a unique and revealing resource.

Proceedings of The 6th MAC 2016 - The 6th Multidisciplinary Academic Conference in Prague 2016.

Questo volume raccoglie gli atti del Convegno sul tema "Impresa, lavoro e non lavoro nell'economia digitale", svoltosi presso l'Università di Brescia nell'ottobre del 2017 e organizzato dal "Gruppo d. Lavoro" (che riunisce giuriste e giuristi del lavoro delle università di Brescia, Bologna, Cagliari, Cassino, Catania, Catanzaro, Ferrara, Firenze, Foggia, Genova, Milano Bicocca, Milano Statale, Molise, Pescara, Reggio Calabria, Roma Tre, Siena, Trento, Urbino, Venezia, Verona), in collaborazione con l'OSMER (Osservatorio sul mercato del lavoro e sulle relazioni collettive) dell'Università di Brescia. Il convegno ha fornito l'occasione per riflettere sui cambiamenti epocali indotti dalla rivoluzione digitale e sulla loro accelerazione esponenziale, a partire dalla prima metà del decennio del nuovo secolo, che li ha portati a riscrivere profondamente i sistemi produttivi e anche gli stili di vita contemporanei. I temi del convegno riguardano il lavoro dell'economia digitale (le trasformazioni prodotte dall'industria 4.0; il telelavoro e il lavoro agile, che modificano le tradizionali coordinate spazio-temporali della prestazione ben oltre il tradizionale lavoro a distanza; la sharing economy e il platform work), ma pure la scomparsa del lavoro o la sua diffusa precarizzazione, anche nella forma dell'auto-impresa e/o del lavoro free lance.

This book questions whether and to what extent a conjunctural phenomenon such as an economic crisis can bring about lasting political consequences. It focuses on the parties and party systems of four South European countries (Portugal, Spain, Italy, and Greece) between 2008-15. The authors also consider how elections, protests, and interests are affected by the crisis in these four democracies, before assessing how to define the impact of the economic crisis on political participation and competition. In this vein the book analyzes relevant aspects of party systems, the notion of neo-populism as a key to understanding new actors of South European policy, and interest

intermediation as a factor of weakness in managing the crisis. Finally, the authors summarize the empirical results emerging from the research: the partial reshaping of cleavages as well as the relevance of the establishment vs. anti-establishment cleavage for the emergence and success of neo-populist parties. The book will be of use to students and scholars interested in South European politics, comparative politics, and democracies.

This interdisciplinary book provides a sociological view of the contemporary experiences of children in Southern Europe. Focusing on regions deeply affected by the 2008 economic crisis, it offers a detailed investigation into the impact of economic downturn and austerity on the lives of children.

The 2008 financial crisis triggered the worst global recession since the Great Depression. Many OECD countries responded to the crisis by reducing social spending. Through 11 diverse country case studies (Belgium, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, and the United States), this volume describes the evolution of child poverty and material well-being during the crisis, and links these outcomes with the responses by governments. The analysis underlines that countries with fragmented social protection systems were less able to protect the incomes of households with children at the time when unemployment soared. In contrast, countries with more comprehensive social protection cushioned the impact of the crisis on households with children, especially if they had implemented fiscal stimulus packages at the onset of the crisis. Although the macroeconomic 'shock' itself and the starting positions differed greatly across countries, while the responses by governments covered a very wide range of policy levers and varied with their circumstances, cuts in social spending and tax increases often played a major role in the impact that the crisis had on the living standards of families and children.

Già prima della crisi avere un'occupazione non aveva sempre garantito dalla povertà, soprattutto a livello familiare, sia perché sono aumentati i cosiddetti "cattivi lavori", sia perché non sempre un reddito da lavoro in sé adeguato, ma modesto, è sufficiente a mantenere una famiglia. Accanto al reddito da lavoro individuale, fanno la differenza il numero dei percettori di reddito in una famiglia, la sua ampiezza, l'esistenza e la generosità dei trasferimenti sociali. Mentre l'aumento dell'occupazione continua a essere proposto come l'unica via d'uscita dalla povertà, le politiche dell'austerità hanno causato una riduzione dei trasferimenti, in particolare nei confronti della popolazione in età da lavoro. Se questo succede anche in altri paesi europei, in Italia presenta caratteristiche particolarmente gravi, non solo per i livelli di disoccupazione, ma anche per l'ancora troppo basso tasso di occupazione femminile (che determina l'elevata incidenza di famiglie monoreddito) e la debolezza storica del welfare, che si è ulteriormente indebolito e frammentato a seguito della crisi. Sono questi i temi affrontati nel volume, rispetto all'Ue e rispetto alla specifica situazione italiana, sulla scorta dei dati empirici più recenti. Un approfondimento particolare è dedicato a due temi spesso marginali nel dibattito italiano e tuttavia molto importanti per la tenuta di una società e tra loro collegati: la povertà dei minori e la povertà delle famiglie di lavoratori.

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As the demand for food banks and other emergency food charities continues to rise across the continent, this is the first systematic Europe-wide study of the roots and consequences of this urgent phenomenon. Leading researchers provide case studies from the UK, Finland, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Slovenia and Spain, each considering the history and driving political and social forces behind the rise of food charity, and the influence of changing welfare states. They build into a rich comparative study that delivers valuable evidence for anyone with an academic or professional interest in related issues including social policy, exclusion, poverty and justice.

Minimum income schemes (MIS) have become key social protection institutions for European citizens, but we know little regarding the logic and dynamics of institutional change in this policy field. This book provides an analytical model that will facilitate an understanding of the scope and direction of recent reforms, offering insight into the conditions under which minimum income schemes are introduced, expanded or retrenched. Natili presents a comparative analysis of policy trajectories of minimum income schemes in Italy and Spain between the mid-1980s and 2015. Although these two countries had similar points of departure, and faced comparable functional pressures and institutional constraints, they experienced remarkably different developments in this policy field in the last two decades. This comparative analysis provides empirical evidence of the impacts of different types of credit-claiming dynamics resulting from the interaction of socio-political demand with political supply. The Politics of Minimum Income also assesses the reform processes both in countries that have introduced MIS in the age of austerity (such as Portugal) and in countries that have retrenched them (Austria and Denmark).

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