Recent reforms in welfare states generate new challenges to social citizenship. Social citizenship depends on the readiness of voters to support reciprocity and social inclusion and their trust in welfare state institutions as services that will meet their needs. Reform programmes in most western countries combine New Public Management, linking market competition and regulation by targets to achieve greater efficiency and responsiveness to service-users, and welfare-to-work and make-work-pay activation policies to manage labour market change. Both developments rest on a rational actor approach to human motivation. The UK has pursued the reform programme with more vigour than any other major European country and provides a useful object less of its strengths and limitations. The book provides a detailed analytic account of social science approaches to agency. It shows that the rational actor approach has difficulties in explaining how social inclusion and social trust arise. Policies based on it provide weak support for these aspects of citizenship. It is attractive to policy-makers seeking solutions to the problem of improving the efficiency and responsiveness of welfare systems in a more globalised world, in which citizens are more critical and the authority of national governments is in decline. Recent reform programmes were undertaken to meet real pressures on existing patterns of provision. They have been largely successful in maintaining mass services but risk undermining social inclusion and eroding trust in public welfare institutions. In the longer term, they may destroy the social citizenship essential to sustain welfare states.
Political and Social Citizenship: An Examination Of the Case Of Poland  
Jacqueline Heinen and Stéphane Portet  
in Gender Justice, Development, and Rights  
Published in print: 2002 Published Online: January 2005  
Item type: chapter  

This chapter examines the difference in the status of men and women in Poland, based on the legal changes affecting employment, reproduction, and political representation. It covers the different types of rights, the continuity/restructuring of the public-private relationship, new citizenship opportunities and increased marginalization of women, inequalities in the right to work, unemployment and limitations on social rights, prohibition of abortion, and the impact of European integration on equal rights between men and women.

Engendering the New Social Citizenship In Chile: NGOs and Social Provisioning Under Neo-Liberalism  
Verónica Schild  
in Gender Justice, Development, and Rights  
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Item type: chapter  

This chapter analyses NGO participation in social provisioning in Chile for the advancement of gender equality. It presents an overview of the social development strategy of the two Concertación governments since 1990, focusing on the social programmes involving partnerships between NGOs and government agencies. The gendered impact of global economic integration on people’s working lives and communities are discussed. It then outlines the implications of a gender equity agenda, which aims to integrate women as subjects of rights into the development process but does so by relying on the volunteer-like work of women, and which targets only the poorest of the poor.
This chapter explores how southern African Americans' quest for social citizenship dovetailed with their renewed insistence on the restoration of their political citizenship. Education politics and the managed race relations of Jim Crow reform had created and sustained a dense network of organizations and institutions, including civic groups and voters' leagues, led by and for African Americans. The presence of these institutions and organizations did not presume unanimity; sharp disagreements remained within the African American community over tactics and goals.

Social Policy, Democracy, and Citizenship in Southern Europe
Marisol García and Neovi Karakatsanis

Despite aggregate-level increases in social welfare spending over the three decades following democratization, Southern European countries still do not provide universal coverage for citizens. Southern European welfare regimes remain fragmented, corporatist, and familistic, excluding from coverage of those who cannot secure permanent employment in the formal sector of the economy, especially women and young people who are hired under short-term contracts. The absence of universalistic "social citizenship" is a product of corporatist authoritarianism and repression of workers' demands under the previous political regimes, labor-market rigidities, clientelism, and the protection of the privileged status of long-term workers by trade unions. In response to this fragmented and incomplete welfare system, informal, family-based strategies of welfare provision have developed and become widespread in all four countries, with unpaid work in family businesses and an extraordinarily late average age for leaving the parents' home as distinguishing characteristics.
The “European Social Model” (ESM) is similar to the concept of social citizenship developed by T. H. Marshall (1950). Marshall's concept embodied a vision of active as opposed to passive social citizenship. The concept also proposed a view of social justice whereby inequality would not disappear, but at the same time would not seriously undermine the life chances of the less privileged. In the Lisbon Agenda, the EU and each individual country stressed the role of the state — and of the supranational EU state — in developing the ESM within the context of the changing world environment and global competition. This chapter first examines whether, midway through the period set for the Lisbon agenda, substantial improvements regarding the incidence of poverty and social exclusion have been made within the EU. Second, through an analysis of national minimum income support measures, it assesses whether there is a common understanding across the EU regarding the right to a minimum of resources. Third, it analyzes the degree to which EU-level policies and interventions serve to promote the development of a common approach in this area.

The Boundaries of Social Citizenship

Cybelle Fox

This concluding chapter summarizes the principal findings and offers some reflections on the boundaries of social citizenship and the role of race and immigration in American social welfare provision. Taken together, the treatment of blacks, Mexicans, and European immigrants provides a nuanced picture of how race, citizenship, and nativity served as dividing lines between those who were judged worthy of assistance and those who were not. Despite persistent and widespread nativism,
European immigrants were included within the boundaries of social citizenship while Mexicans were left on the periphery, granted limited inclusion at times, completely excluded at other times, and in some instances expelled from the nation entirely. Ultimately, the different treatment of blacks, European immigrants and Mexicans reflected the worlds each group inhabited—worlds bound by both regional political economies and each group's social position.

Welfare rights and responsibilities

Peter Dwyer

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Item type: book

The British government is currently committed to radical reform of the welfare system underpinning social citizenship in the country. Welfare rights and responsibilities are a response to this, focusing on welfare reform and citizenship. Three issues are central to citizenship's social element: provision, membership, and the link between welfare rights and responsibilities (conditionality). Part 1 of the book discusses competing philosophical, political, and academic perspectives on citizenship and welfare. Part 2 then moves discussions about social citizenship away from the purely theoretical level, allowing the practical concerns of citizens (particularly those at the sharp end of public provision) to become an integral part of debates concerning citizenship and welfare. The book gives voice to the ‘ordinary’ citizens who actually make use of welfare services. It offers an accessible overview of contemporary debates about the contested concepts of citizenship and welfare, linking them to recent developments and discussions about the new welfare settlement and values that underpin it. The book also combines relevant debates within political philosophy, social policy, and sociology that relate to social citizenship with recent policy developments.

Changing Perspectives on Social Citizenship: a Cross-Time Comparison

Jane Jenson

in Social Policy and Citizenship: The Changing Landscape

Published in print: 2012 Published Online: January 2013
Item type: chapter
In recent years the composition of social citizenship rights has undergone significant redesign. This chapter first examines historical traditions that gave rise to the shared ideas about social citizenship and security that shaped many post-1945 citizenship regimes. Beginning in the mid-1990s citizenship regimes in many countries began to rely on the social investment perspective, creating regimes that are future-oriented and focused on children and childhood, albeit often resting on institutions created decades ago to provide social citizenship rights, such as public education and income transfers to families. The chapter presents emerging practices of social citizenship that can be labeled the social investment perspective, using two iconic examples (the UK and Sweden) to illustrate change over time in social citizenship.

The Theoretical Foundations for Health Care as a Social Right of Citizenship
Gunnar Almgren

This chapter provides readers with a concise explanation of the two works, that in synthesis with each other, provide the theoretical framework for the book’s central arguments pertaining to ends to be realized in radical health care reform: TH Marshall’s Theory of Citizenship and the Welfare State and John Rawls’ “Justice as Fairness” Theory of Justice. After acquainting the reader with the major concepts considered in this chapter (such as democratic society, citizenship, health, health care and universal health care), and then the more conventional justifications for a universal right to health care, the chapter turns to the justifications for particular social rights that are advanced by both Marshall and Rawls in accordance with the requirements of democratic citizenship –ending with the particular justifications for health care as a social right of citizenship.

Social Citizenship in new Labour’S new “Active” Welfare State: The case of the United Kingdom
Ruth Lister

Social Policy and Citizenship: The Changing Landscape
The chapter begins with a general section on social citizenship, which covers its theoretical framework and the context of how social citizenship has been understood and debated in the UK, leading to New Labour’s philosophy on social citizenship. As the main area in which this philosophy has been translated into policy has been the social security system, this is the main focus of the policy analysis. The central section discusses the relationship between rights and responsibilities in the social security system. The chapter also assesses the social investment approach, with particular reference to policy in the areas of child poverty, childcare, and social exclusion, and the shift to greater emphasis on means-testing in the name of “progressive universalism.” The conclusion briefly reflects on the factors underlying the shift in social citizenship and looks ahead to the implications of the change of government.

Devolution and social citizenship in the UK
Scott L. Greer (ed.)

Most of the expansive literature on social citizenship follows its leading thinker, T. H. Marshall, and talks only about the British state, often referring only to England. But social citizenship rights require taxation, spending, effective public services, and politics committed to them. They can only be as strong as politics makes them. That means that the distinctive territorial politics of the UK are reshaping citizenship rights as they reshape policies, obligations, and finance across the UK. This book explores how changing territorial politics are impacting on social citizenship rights across the UK. The contributors contend that whilst territorial politics have always been a major influence in the meaning and scope of social citizenship rights, devolved politics are now increasingly producing different social citizenship rights in different parts of the UK. Moreover, they are doing it in ways that few scholars or policymakers expect or can trace. Drawing on extensive research over the last 10 years, the book brings together leading scholars of devolution and citizenship to chart the connection between the politics of devolution and the meaning of social citizenship in the UK. The first part of the book connects the large, and largely distinct, literatures on citizenship, devolution, and the welfare state. The empirical second part identifies the different issues that will shape the future territorial politics of citizenship in the UK: intergovernmental relations and finance;
policy divergence; bureaucratic politics; public opinion; and the European Union.

Redesigning citizenship regimes after neoliberalism: moving towards social investment

Jane Jenson

in Towards A Social Investment Welfare State?: Ideas, Policies and Challenges


This chapter compares the social investment perspective with two other policy perspectives: Keynesianism and neoliberalism. In the last decades of the twentieth century, neoliberals made concerted efforts to roll back existing guarantees to social protection and practices of interest intermediation, in the name of a larger role for the market, families and communities. Then, as neoliberalism reached its limits in the mid-1990s, the ‘social investment perspective’ — particularly investments to help the poor prepare a better future, especially for their children — spread. To map and compare the social investment perspective, the chapter uses the heuristic of the citizenship regime. The popularity of the perspective arises both from the perception that neoliberalism was not working and its characteristic as an inherently ambiguous quasi-concept.

Social citizenship in post-liberal Britain and post-corporatist Germany: curtailed, fragmented, streamlined, but still on the agenda

Ingo Bode


This chapter explores the nature and substance of social citizenship in Britain and Germany. It focuses on unemployment protection, retirement provision, and health care entitlements. The chapter begins by arguing that the concept of social citizenship established by T.H. Marshall in the 1950s, and to varying degrees fostered through the welfare states of Western Europe, has been undermined, curtailed and replaced by strategies of activation, self-government and consumer choice. However, this chapter suggests that this is not a unilinear process and argues
that while there is a clear evidence for the emergence of a fragmented configuration of citizenship with the marketisation of citizenship in some policy areas, one can also identify a re-emphasis on universalism.

Ethical Citizenship
Andrea Muehlebach

in The Moral Neoliberal: Welfare and Citizenship in Italy
Published in print: 2012 Published Online: February 2013

Ethical citizenship, which represents, to borrow Émile Durkheim's phrase, a species of solidarity quite different from its twentieth-century (welfarist) forebear, is a fundamentally novel way of conceptualizing collective existence, how it ought to be reproduced and shaped. Scholars of welfare have come to think about citizenship as a set of rights that got rearticulated over time through a series of "citizenship projects." Social citizenship hinged on an awareness of the generalization of interdependence that linked “all members within a national collectivity, coupled with a sense of responsibility which does not impel to personal action” but which instead required the poor to be cared for by the state and out of public tax funds.

The welfare state
Michael Lister

in Citizenship in Contemporary Europe
Published in print: 2008 Published Online: September 2012

The welfare state in Europe is commonly held to be under pressure. Some argue that globalisation, an ageing population and other factors, make the expansive welfare state of the post-war era, unaffordable in contemporary Europe. However, whether the welfare state has to be cut back due to inexorable economic and demographic pressures, is debated. We will examine these debates to ascertain whether social citizenship provision provided by the welfare state is in decline. We will also assess whether globalisation does necessitate retrenchment of the welfare state, or whether, other, factors, such as EMU and the process of European integration, play a role. Having done this we will be in a position to assess what any decline in social provision may mean for
citizenship. Since T.H. Marshall, social rights have been seen as a vital element of citizenship. If social citizenship rights must be cut, what does this mean for citizenship? Again, different theories of citizenship have different answers to this question.

**The age of responsibility: social policy and citizenship in the early 21st century**

Lister Ruth


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Item type: chapter

This chapter presents an analysis through the lens of citizenship. It outlines the dominant discourses of citizenship responsibility, discussing in particular how they have been articulated previously by New Labour governments, and currently by the Coalition government. It examines the ways in which social policy has been used to encourage or enforce responsibilities and obligations. It develops a key critique that the responsibilisation agenda has been directed overwhelmingly at the poorest and least powerful in society through the increasing conditionality, exclusivity and selectivity of social citizenship. It concludes that the Coalition government is continuing with this broad approach and also notes that some critical differences are already apparent. It observes that these include a greater hostility towards the state on the part of the Coalition, a position reflected in the absence of a discussion of the rights that might accompany the obligations of the citizenship.

**EU Law and the Welfare State**

Gráinne de Búrca (ed.)

Published in print: 2005 Published Online: March 2012
Item type: book

This collection of essays addresses a topical subject of current importance, namely the impact of the European Union (EU) on national welfare-state systems. It aims to question the perception that matters of social welfare remain for Member States of the EU to decide, and that the EU's influence in this field is minor or incidental. The various essays trace the different ways in which the EU is having an impact on the laws and practices of the Member States in the area of welfare, looking at issues
of social citizenship and the influence of the Charter of Fundamental Rights, as well as at the impact of EU economic freedoms – competition law and free-movement law in particular – on both ‘services of general economic interest’ and on national health-care systems. The significance of the so-called Open Method of Coordination in developing a new compromise on ‘social Europe’ is discussed, as are the tensions between market liberalization and social protection in the specific context of this transnational political system. While the various authors clearly have different views on the likelihood of a robust form of European social solidarity developing, the book as a whole suggests the emergence of a distinctive, although partial and fragmented, EU welfare dimension.

The troubled life of social citizenship: Rawls on equality

Chris Armstrong

in Rethinking Equality: The Challenge of Equal Citizenship

Published in print: 2006 Published Online: July 2012
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DOI: 10.7228/
manchester/9780719069246.003.0002
Item type: chapter

This chapter examines John Rawls's theory of justice and compares it with T. H. Marshall's account of social citizenship. Like Marshall, Rawls tried to integrate a concern for economic equality into the framework of liberal citizenship. As such, both accounts represent attempts to heal the dualism of what Karl Marx called bourgeois citizenship. The central problematic of Marshall's account was ‘how to reconcile the formal framework of political democracy with the social consequences of capitalism as an economic system’. Rawls, in A Theory of Justice (1971), seemed to share the widespread hope of mid-century social welfare politics that political strategies could ameliorate the hardship of the worst off without destroying the principle of productive labour’. Rawls's account recalls the aspirations of the post-war consensus, a corporatist dream where citizens would avoid conflict by accommodating themselves to the inevitable but essentially productive nature of inequality. Both Rawls and Marshall offer wholly inadequate accounts of inequalities organised around race and sex, and both inexcusably neglect the global inequalities which sustained the social citizenship regime of the rich West.
Mental Deficiency and the Welfare State

Mathew Thomson

in The Problem of Mental Deficiency: Eugenics, Democracy, and Social Policy in Britain, c.1870-1959

Published in print: 1998 Published Online: October 2011

Item type: chapter

Publisher: Oxford University Press DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780198206927.003.0009

This chapter examines the formation of the Welfare state in Great Britain from the perspective of mental deficiency policy. It analyses the extent to which transformation and democratization in this area of policy has occurred and the implications of social citizenship for the definition of and attitudes towards mental deficiency. It suggests that while the Mental Health Act of 1959 has reformulated the problem of mental deficiency, the longer-term problem of providing care for mentally disabled continued to be a considerable dilemma for the Welfare State.