

Economy of Care from the Semiperipheral Perspective

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Working and Living Conditions
From a Feminist Perspective

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semiperipherality

Structural conditions of semiperipherality:

- ‘Lagging behind’ and ‘catching up’ with the core
- De-development – structural change which is in economic terms related to *depreciation of human, institutional and infrastructural capital* (Miers and Ranasinghe, 2003),

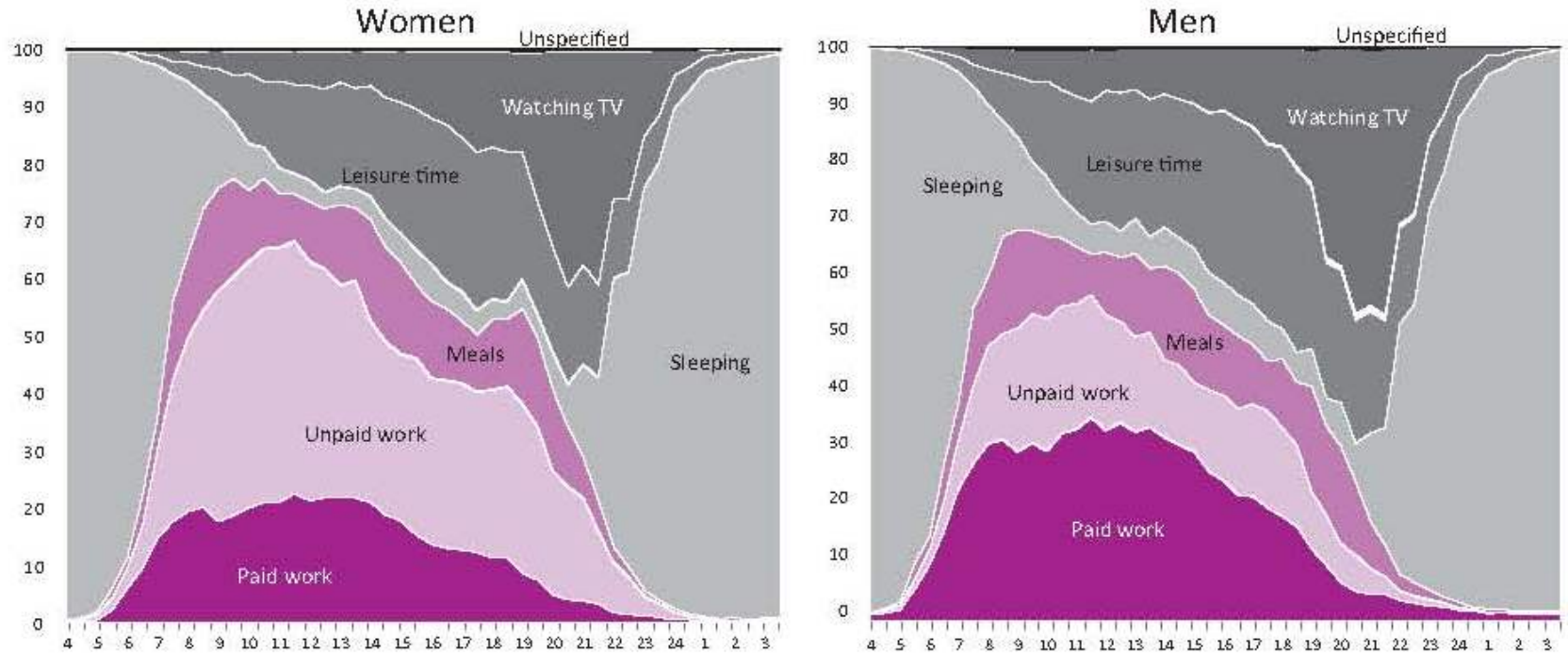
Societal de-development

- *increased poverty,*
- *increased social insecurity,*
- *decreased social protection and stability*
- *institutional destruction, anomie,*
- *increased crime and violence,*
- *population crises, high inclination to migration, increased mortality*
- *‘barbarization’ through the violent conflicts,*
- *decreased quality of life (Blagojevic, 2009)*

issues

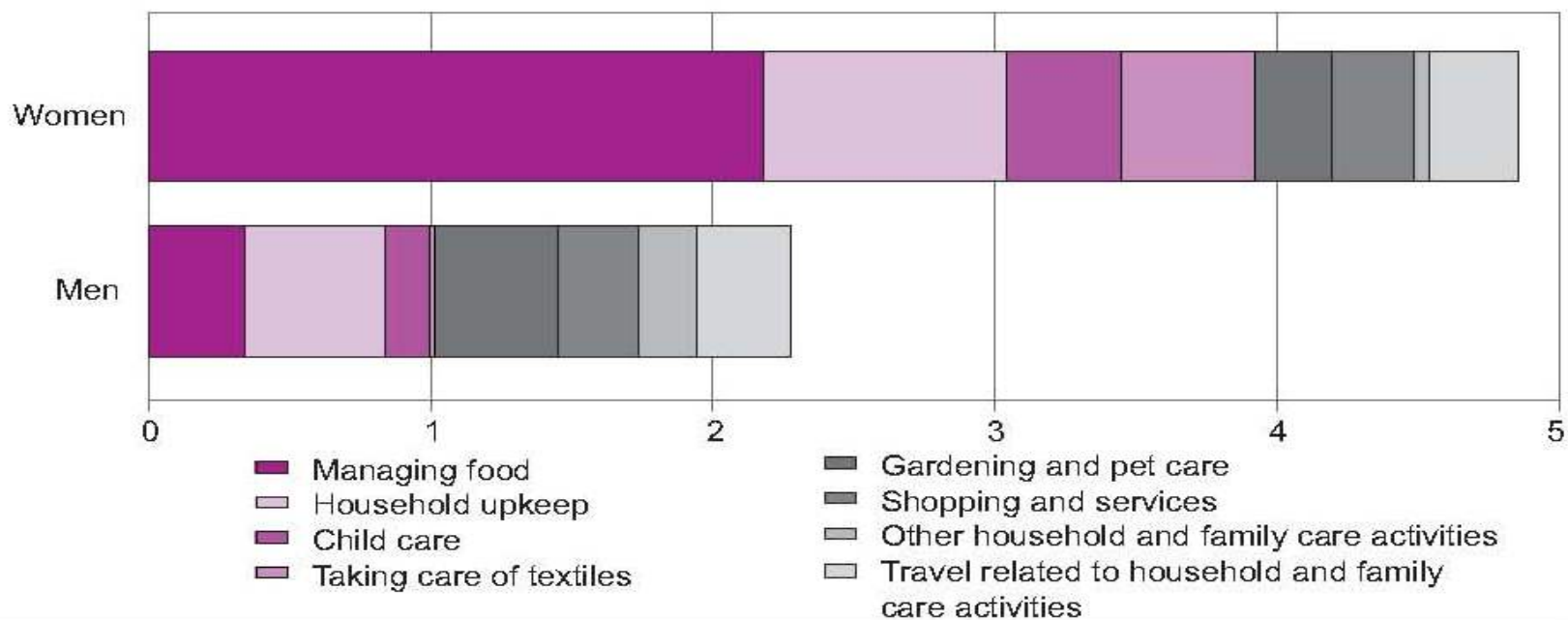
- Where do we stand with regards to women's rights, time and money?
- Household economy – gender power relations in the area of paid and unpaid work through the lens of a transnational feminist perspective?

Distribution of time spent in activities during the day, population 15+, by sex, 2010/2011



Source: Time Use Survey, SORS

Time spent in unpaid work, population 15+, by sex, 2010/2011 (hours)



Source: Time Use Survey, SORS

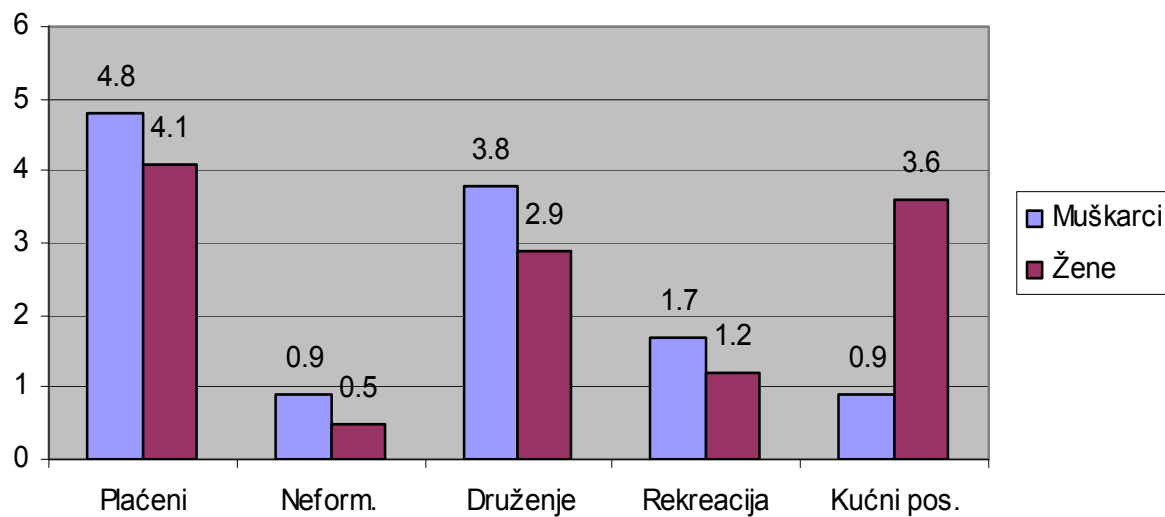
Employed persons aged 15–64, by whether they stopped working for at least one month to care for their youngest child and by sex, 2010 (%)

	Women	Men
Did stop working	77	23
Did not stop working	43	57

Source: Reconciliation of work and family life, SORS

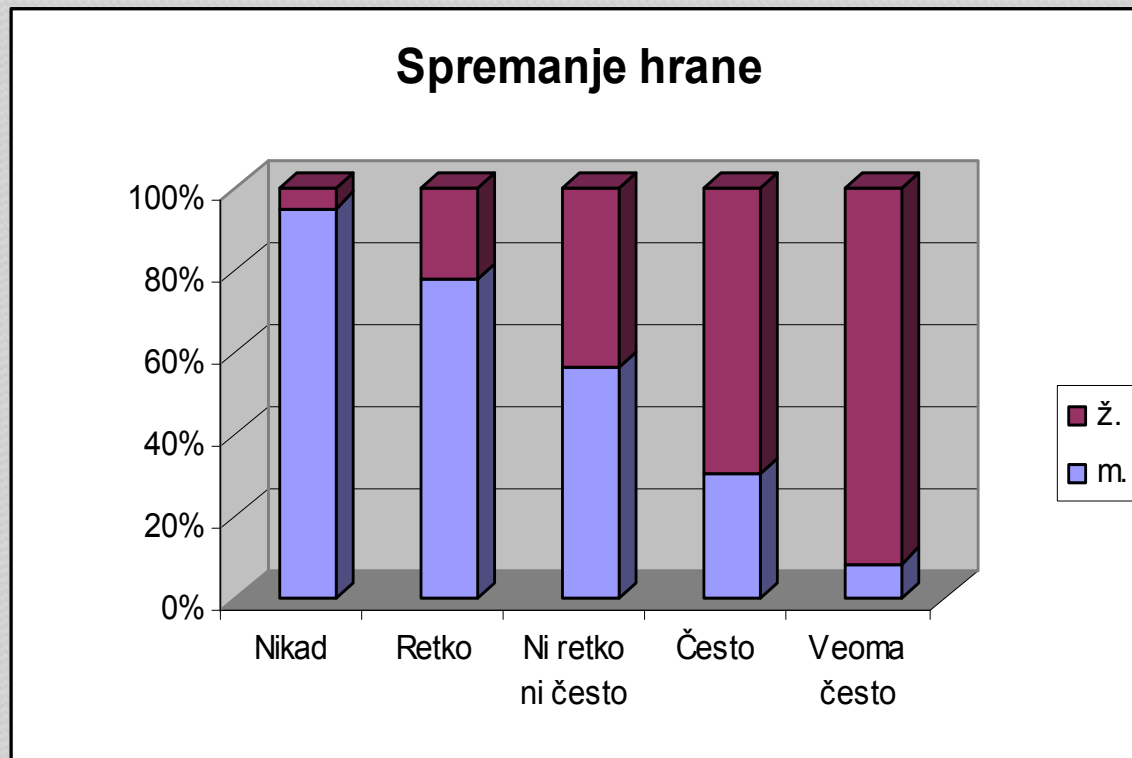
GB Montenegro 2008

Broj sati u toku dana (prosek) u obavljanju različitih poslova



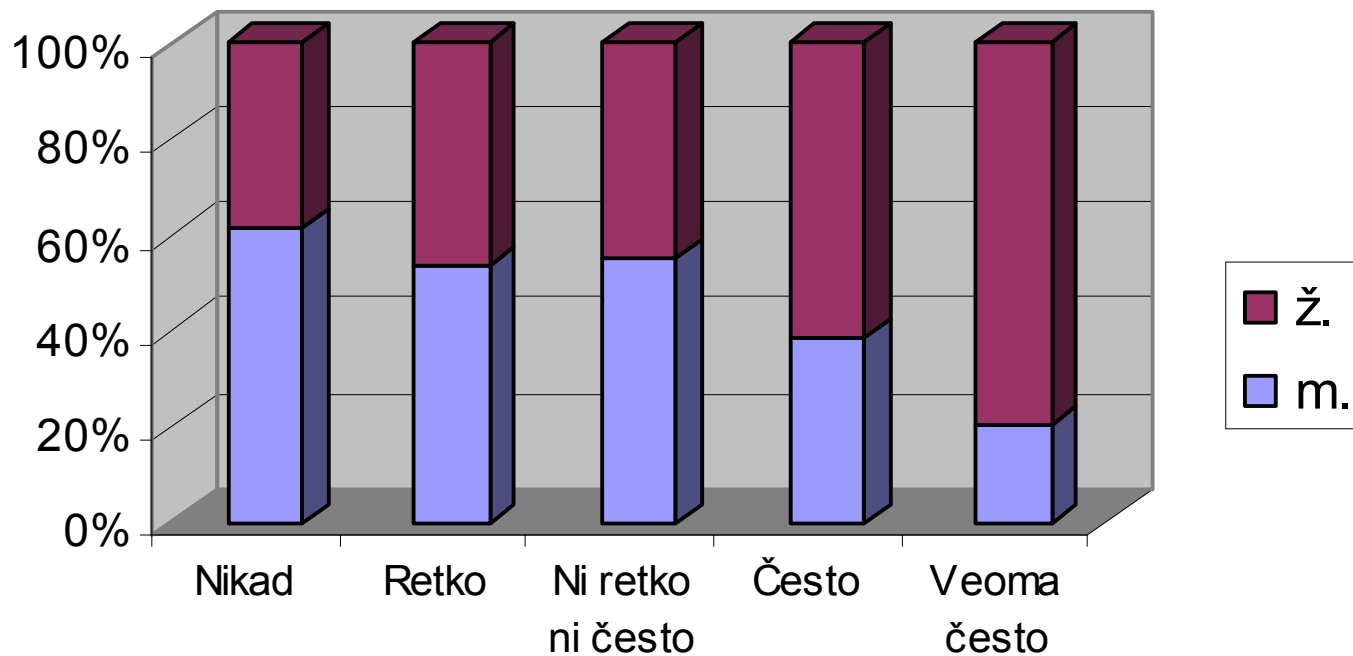
Food preparation - GB

Serbia, 2006

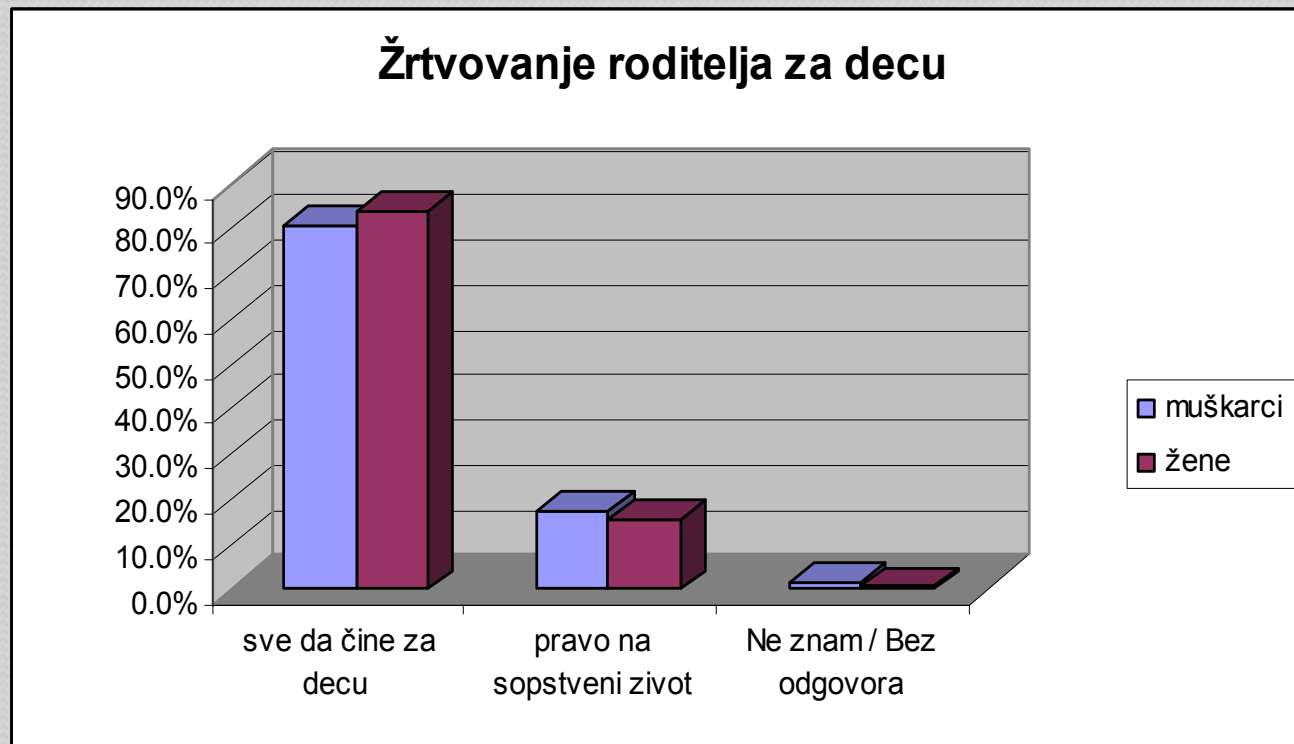


Caring about sick and old, GB Serbia, 2006

Staranje o starima i bolesnima

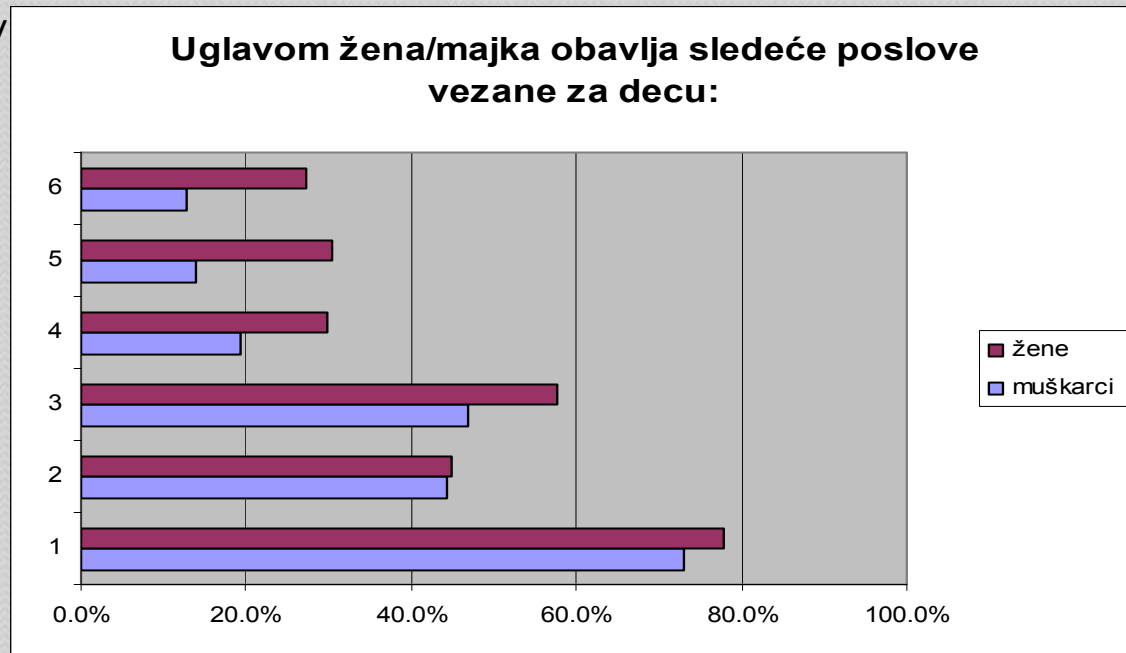


Sacrifice for children -GB Serbia, 2006



Child rearing, GB Serbia, 2006

1. Preparing children's meals and helping them dress
2. Help in doing homework
3. Taking care of children when they
4. Playing with children
5. Educating children
6. Talking about problem



Micro analysis – women's unemployment

- Municipality Backi Petrovac, 2009
- 200 unemployed women out of which 78 make monetary contributions to family
- 78 employed in informal economy, out of which 14 earn money through farming activities, 33 are employed, and the rest self-employed

Non-monetary contributions

- Their activities related to sustainability of the households - at least 4 hours daily .
- Monetary and non-monetary activities put together - € 220.32, value of more than one average salary at that time.

Public and private – correspond

- Disparities concerning the position on the labor market in a certain way deeply correspond to the division of responsibilities in the private sphere, in partnership and parenthood.

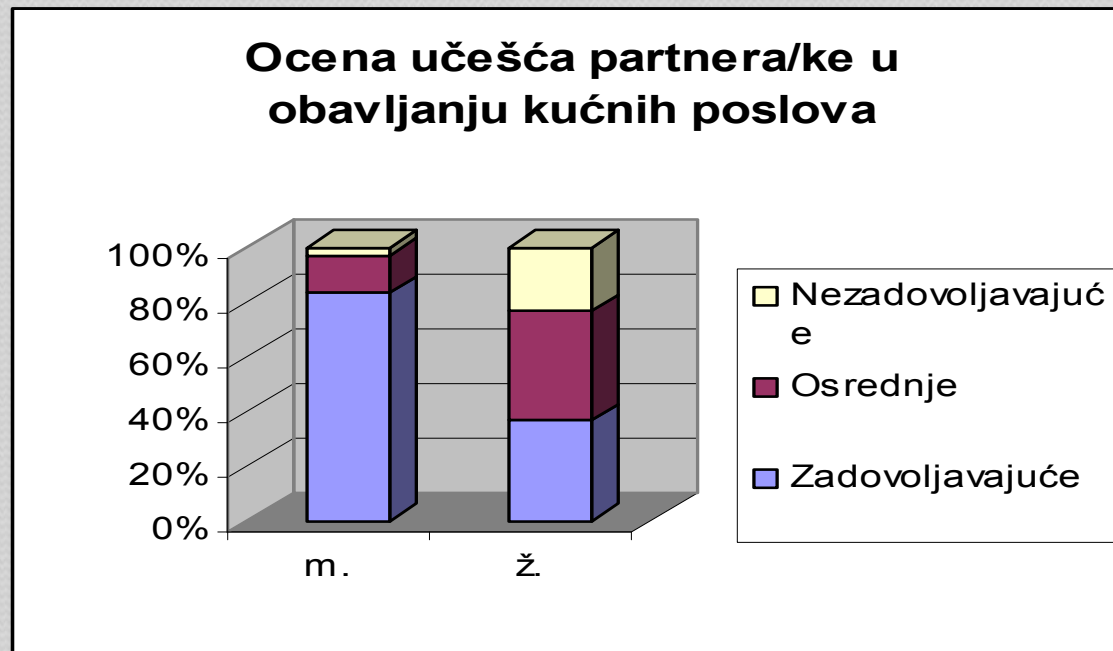
Private division of labor – perceptions of women and men (GB Serbia, 2006)

- Subsequently, men have ‘more important jobs’ more frequently than women; they contribute more to the accommodation solution, provide for the family more frequently, they are authority figures for the children more often, and make the most important decisions more frequently than women.
- Women, on the other hand, more frequently take the initiative after the dispute, maintain relatives’ and friends’ relationships and sacrifice themselves for the children more often.

Other consequences

- Relationships with partners – women are dissatisfied, conflicts
- Social networks, survival networks of women, vs, power networks of men
- Spare time differences
- Income and assets
- Emotional management and burden, stress
- Health
- Decision making in community and passive citizenship

Satisfaction with partner's contribution



Social networks

- Men and women have very similar social networks, but men somewhat more frequently than women claim that they maintain relations to friends and 'influential people' to a 'large' extent.
- Gender disparities are clear, because women are focused on immediate surrounding and men on professional and utilitarian socializing.

Survival networks and professional networks –GB Serbia

- Men have expanded their social networks in the last five years more often than women, and women have reduced them more often than men. It actually means that the sphere of privacy reduces for women and extends for men i.e. the social space in which women move is in the process of reduction, which is very troublesome having in mind that the women in the sample are younger than men.

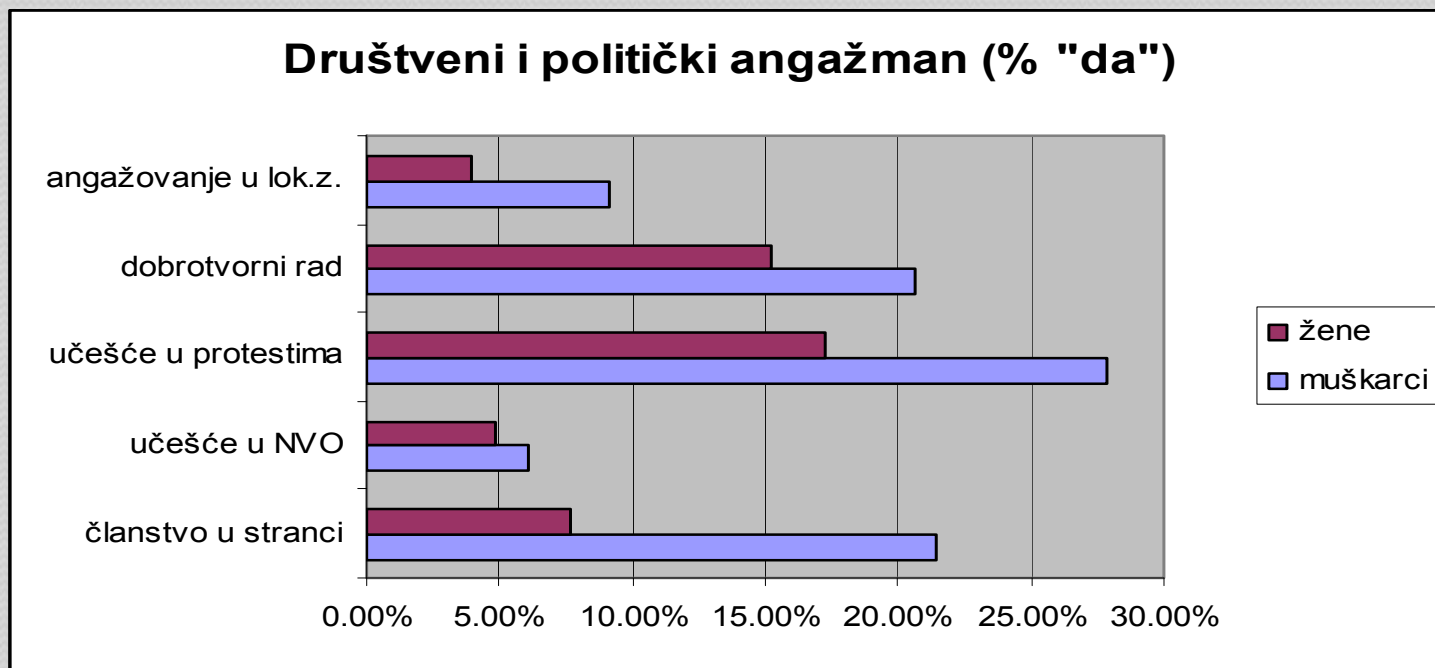
conflicts

The most common causes of conflict in the family

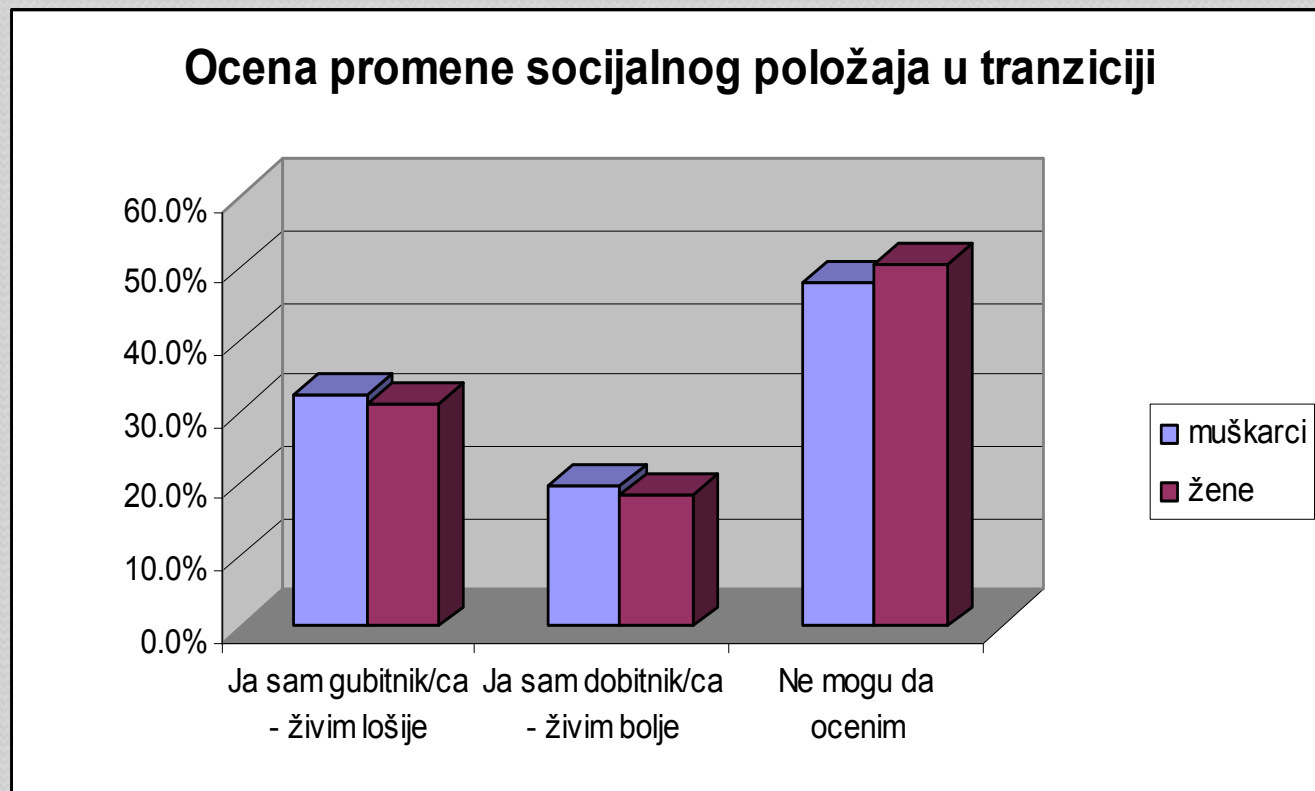
- According to men are; money (57.9%), temper (32.1%) and labor division in the household (14.3%).
- According to women: money (28.10%), temper (16.10%) and labor division in the household (14.3%).

(GB, Serbia, 2006)

Social/political engagement – GB Serbia



Losers and winners of transition



Women's lives are more difficult –GB Serbia

- More than 2/3 of women
- 1/3 of men
- Genders perceive their positions very differently, different self-perceptions, asymmetrical and highly oppositional gender identities .



- Thank you 😊

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