

# Gender-Based Typologies



# Alternative Typologies

- Jane Lewis
- Diane Sainsbury
- Sairoff
- Me!
- Walter Korpi
- Defamilialization

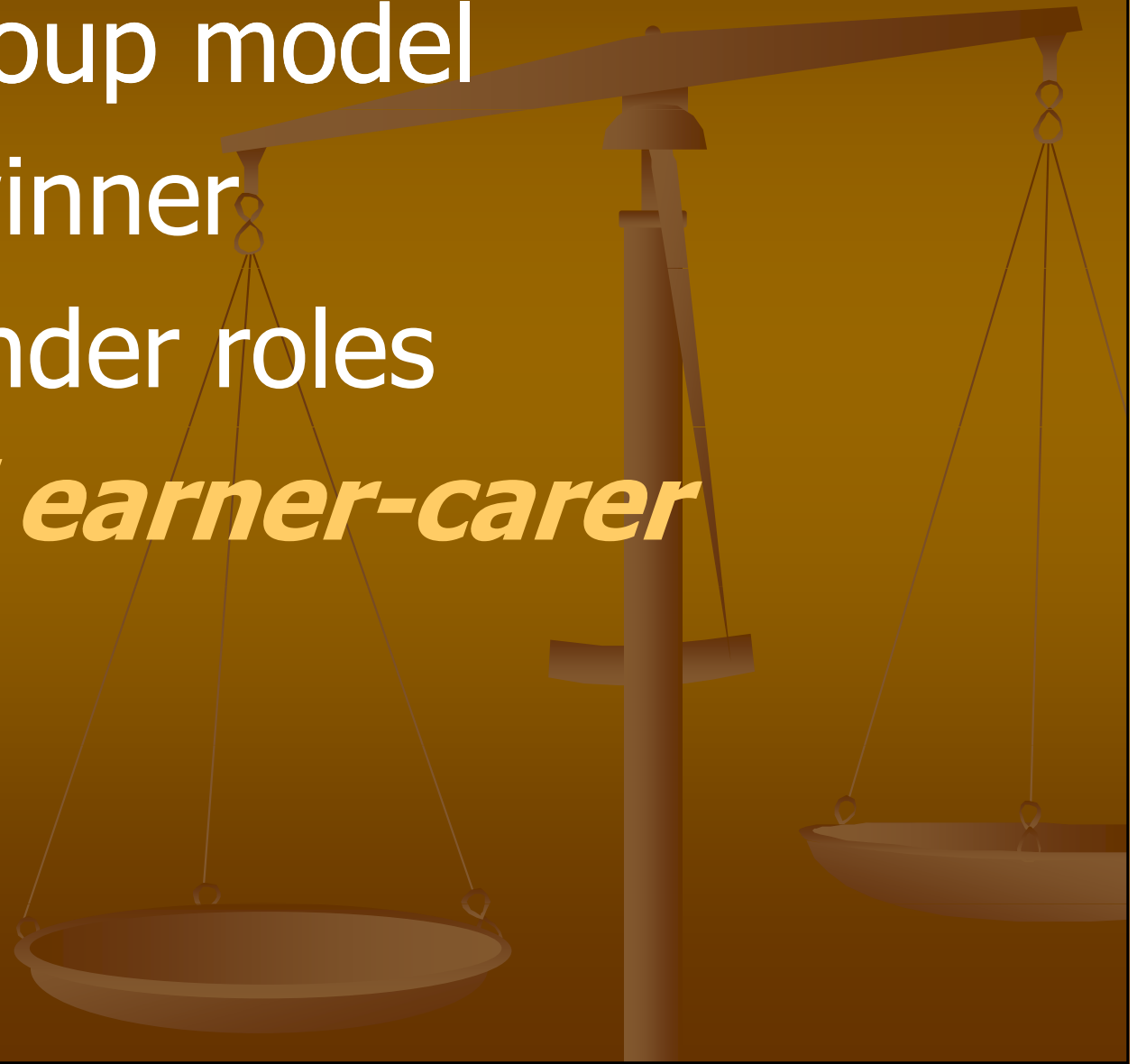


# Lewis: Male Breadwinner Model

- Strong, modified and weak Male Breadwinner Model
- Male Breadwinner means that the state expects the man to bring home the money, while the woman is expected to stay at home
- Problem: if the country does not have a strong male bread winner model, then the model only explains what it is **not**, rather than what it is
- It does not have an "**ought**," we only know what is bad, not what ought to be

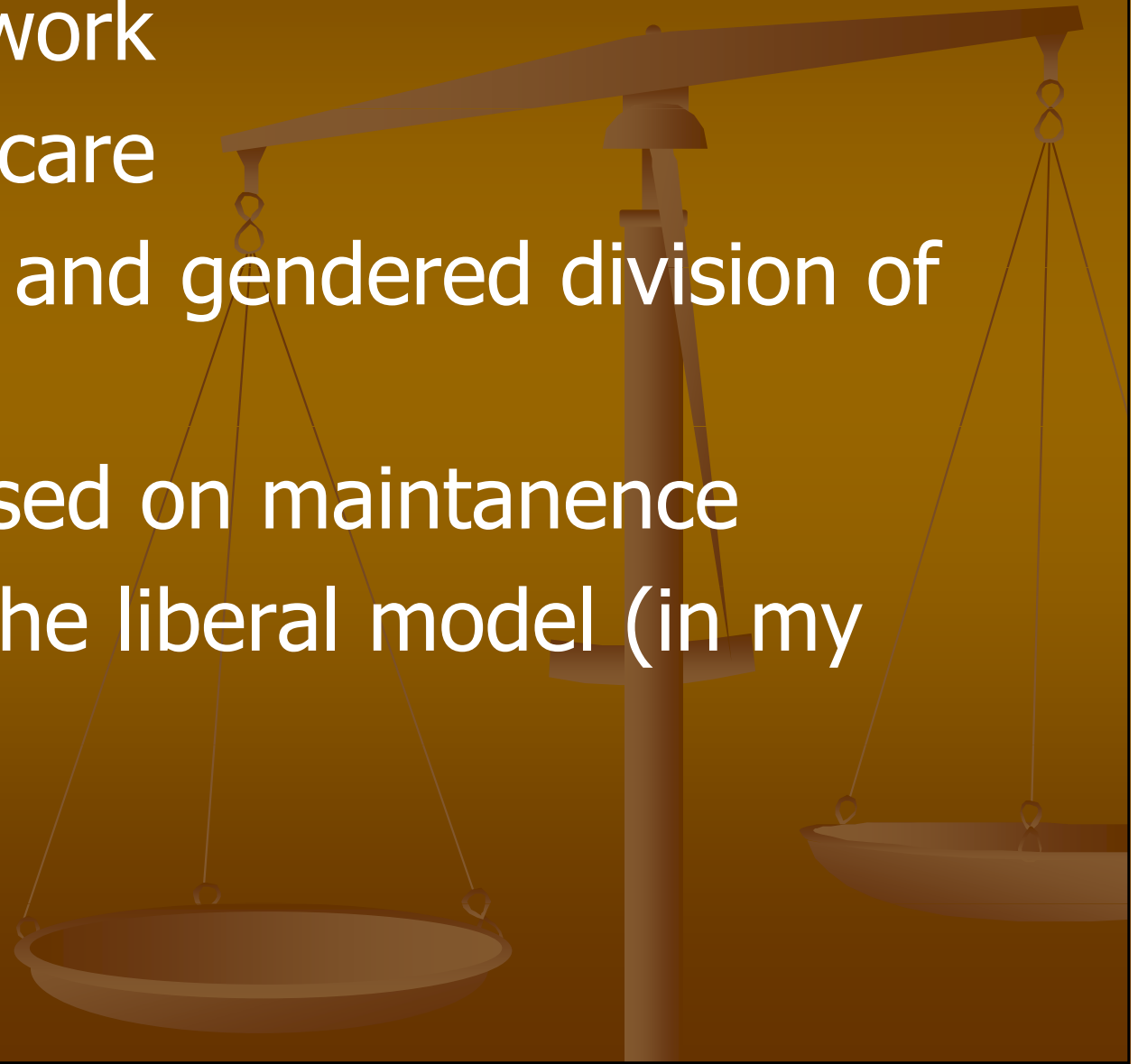
# Sainsbury

- Again a 3-group model
- Male breadwinner
- Separate gender roles
- ***Individual earner-carer***



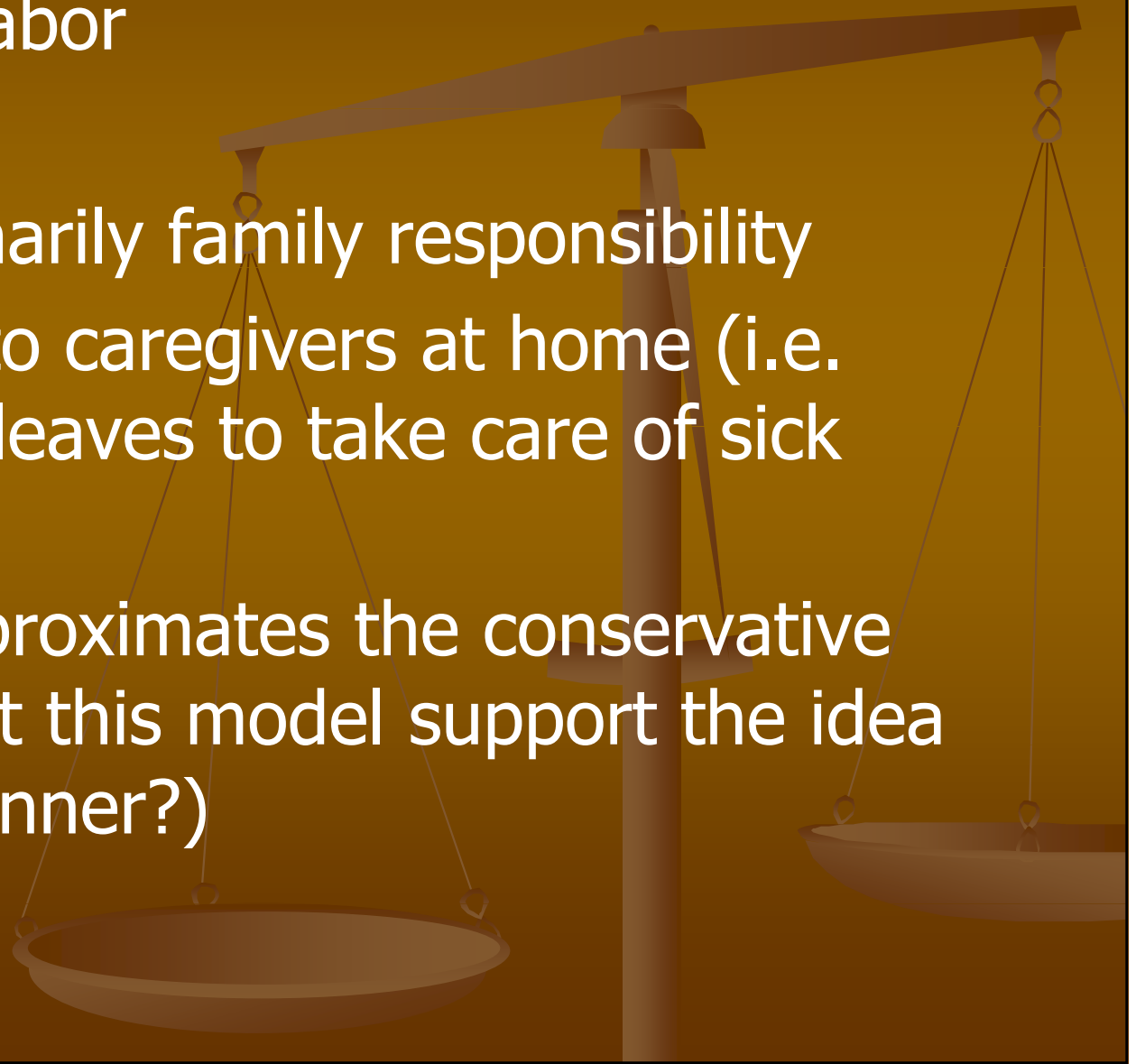
# Sainsbury's Male Breadwinner

- a) unpaid caring work
- b) mostly private care
- c) priority to men and gendered division of labor
- d) entitlement based on maintenance
- e) approximates the liberal model (in my opinion)




# Separate Gender Roles

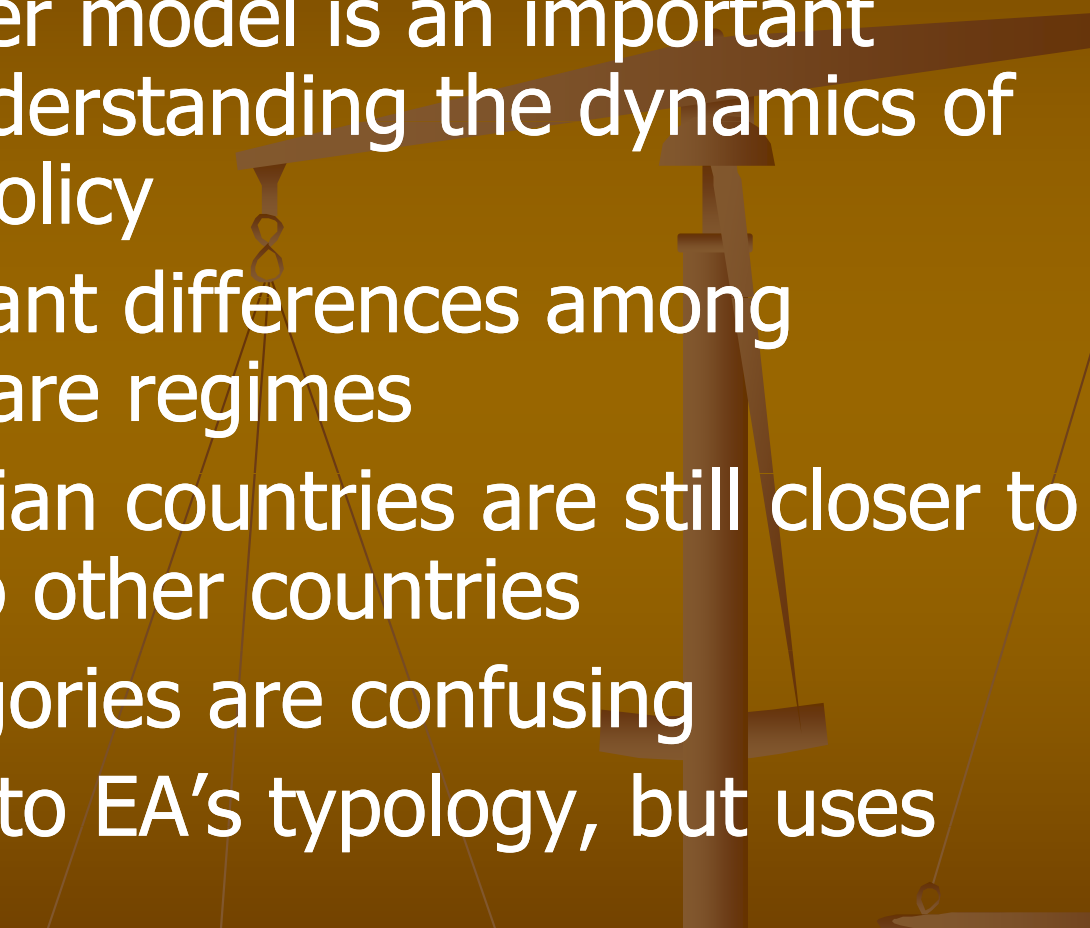
- a) strict division of labor
- b) joint taxation
- c) women have primarily family responsibility
- d) paid component to caregivers at home (i.e. maternity leaves, leaves to take care of sick parents, etc.)
- e) in my opinion approximates the conservative model (but doesn't this model support the idea of a male-breadwinner?)



# *Individual Earner-Carer*

- a) both father and mother as earners and carers
  - b) entitlement on citizenship or residence
  - c) individual benefits
  - d) separate taxation
  - e) employment aimed at both sexes
  - f) strong state involvement in care
  - g) paid components in and outside the home
  - h) approximates the social-democratic model
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# Summary on Sainsbury

- The individual-carer model is an important contribution to understanding the dynamics of Swedish welfare policy
  - She shows important differences among Scandinavian welfare regimes
  - But the Scandinavian countries are still closer to each other than to other countries
  - Her first two categories are confusing
  - Still rather similar to EA's typology, but uses different criteria
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# Sairoff

3 dimensions:

- i) family welfare orientation
- ii) female work desirability
- iii) who receives benefits



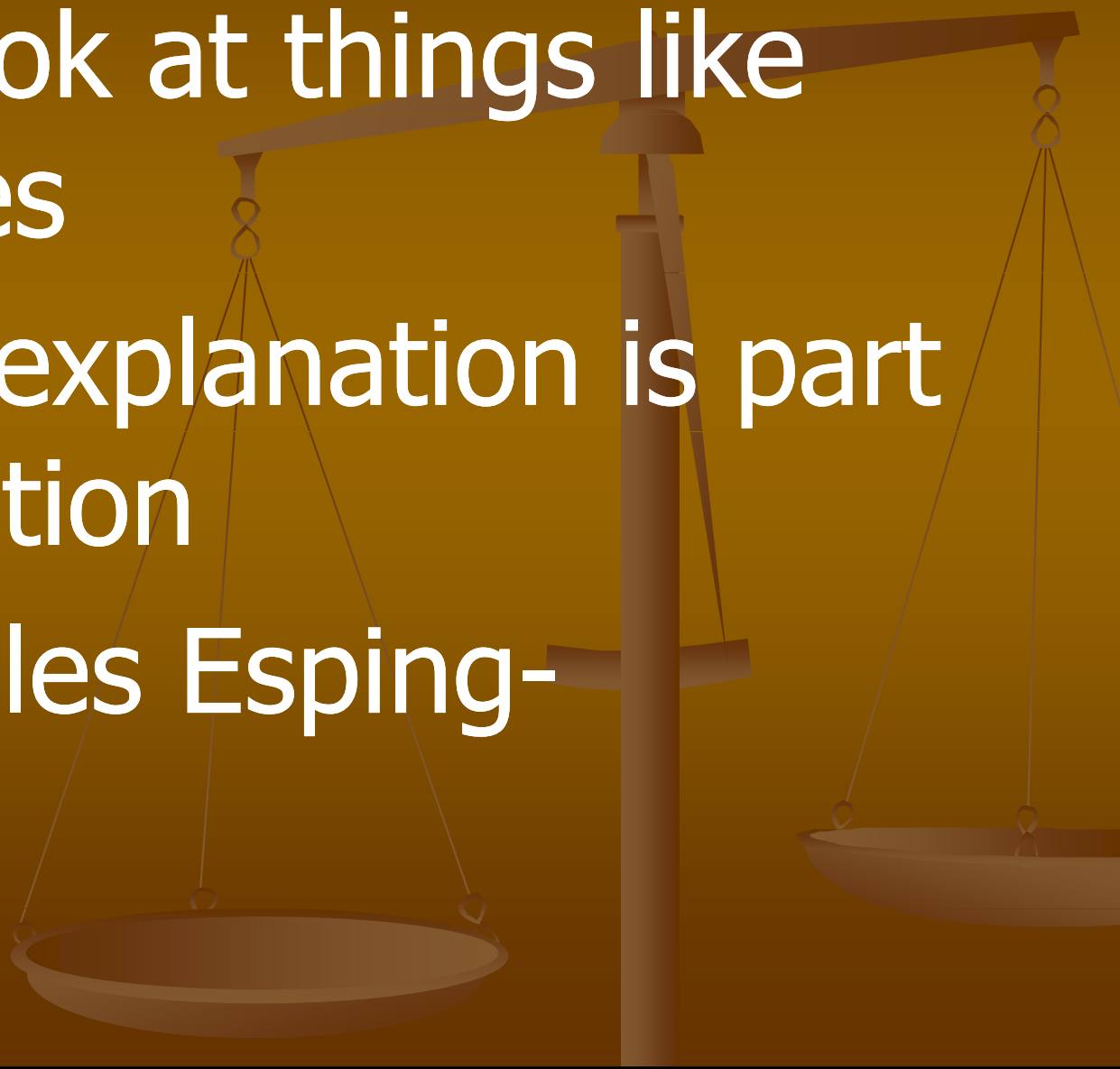
# 4 Types of Regimes

- 1) Protestant Social Democratic Welfare States
- 2) Protestant Liberal Welfare States
- 3) Advanced Christian Democratic Welfare States
- 4) Late Female Mobilization Welfare States

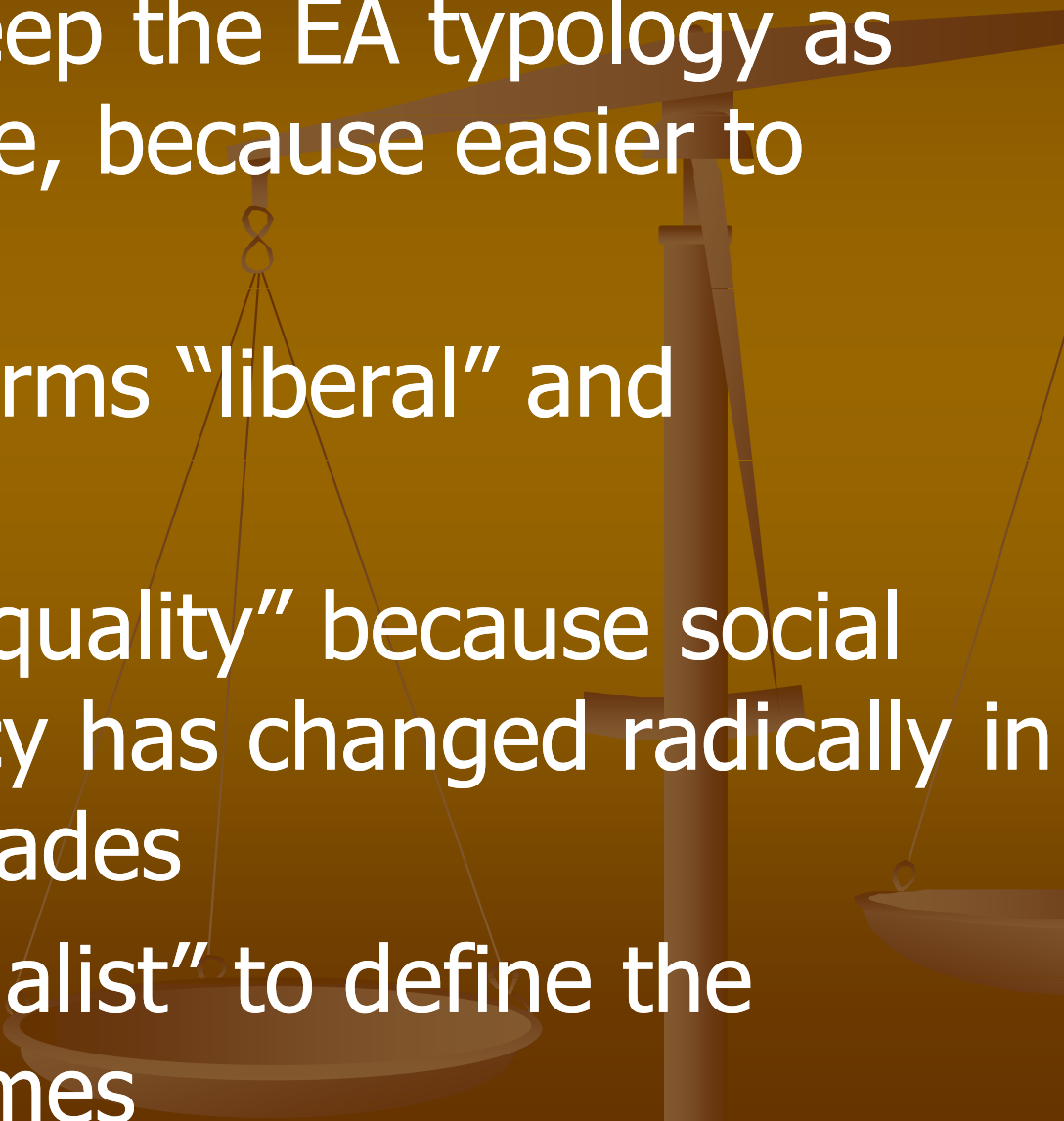


# Problems

- Does not look at things like father leaves
- The causal explanation is part of his definition
- Still resembles Esping-Andersen



# Saxonberg (old)

- It is better to keep the EA typology as much as possible, because easier to understand
  - So I keep the terms “liberal” and “conservative”
  - I add “gender equality” because social democratic policy has changed radically in the last two decades
  - I add “state socialist” to define the communist regimes
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# Conservative Policy Defined

- Traditional values
- Encourages women to stay at home
- Maternity leaves
- Lump sum parental leaves
- Lack of access to child care



# Liberalism Defined

- Minimum state intervention, you can do what you want
- Little or no maternity leaves
- Private childcare
- Emphasis on anti-discrimination laws
- Tax cuts, means-testing



# Gender Equality Defined

- Against traditional gender roles
- Generous father and parental leaves
- Encourages fathers to stay at home
- Freedom of living arrangements
- Easy access to daycare



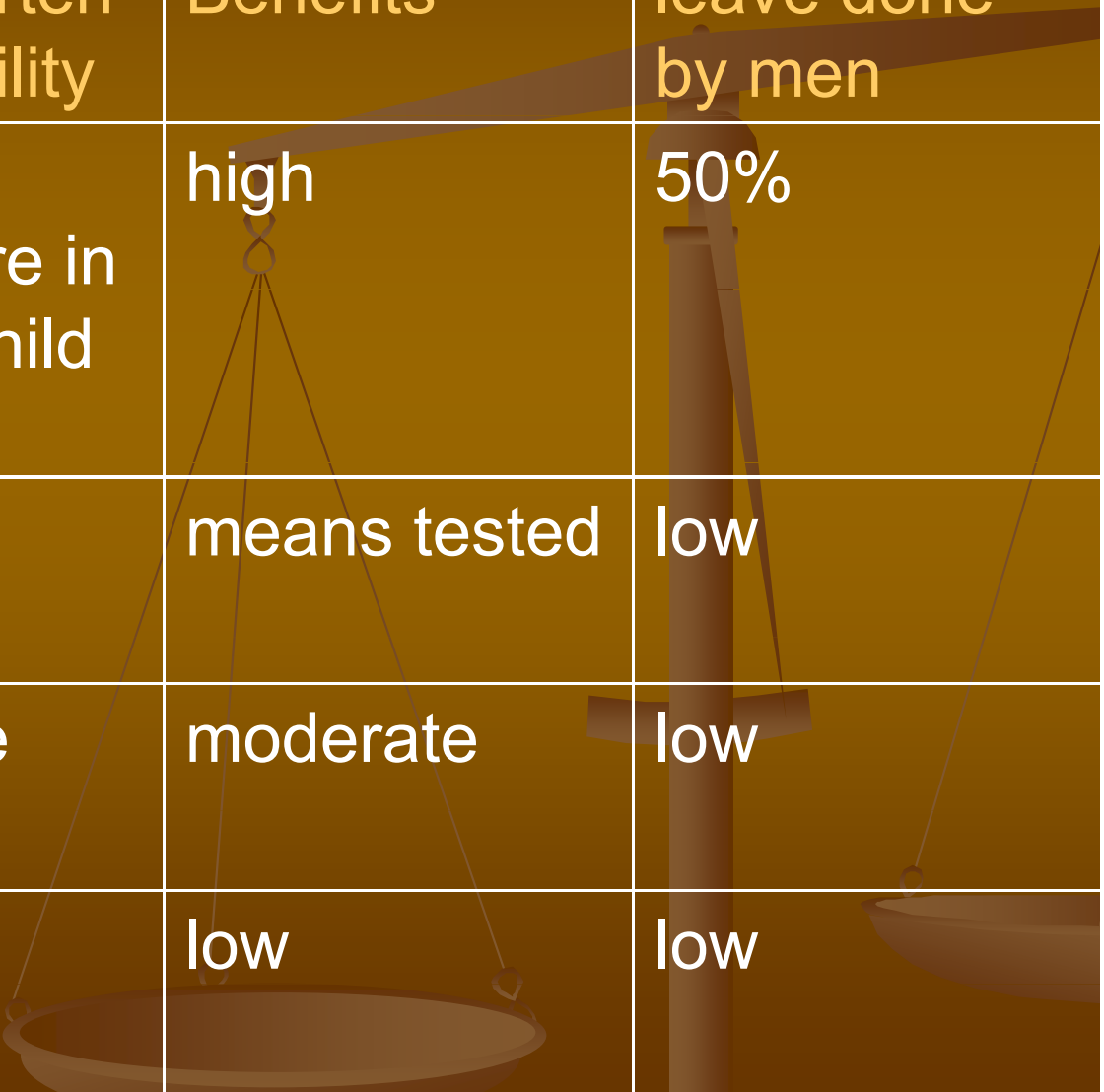
# State Socialist Model



- Women forced to work
- But maintain full responsibility for the household
- Women work, men have careers
- Relatively high access to daycare
- Maternity leaves and additional maternity leaves

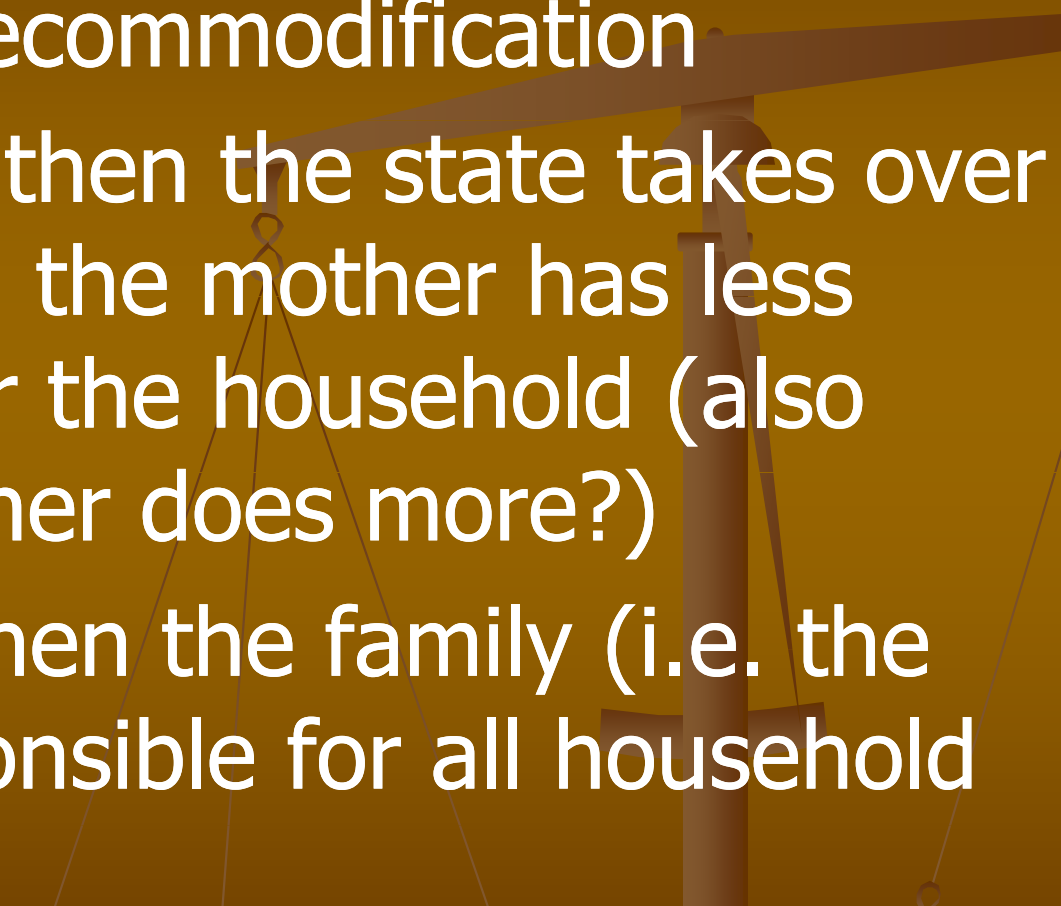


# Saxonberg's Typology



|                 | Daycare & Kindergarten Accessibility       | Childcare Benefits | % of Child leave done by men |
|-----------------|--|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Gender Equality | high until men share in 50% of child leave | high               | 50%                          |
| Liberal         | low  | means tested       | low                          |
| Conservative    | moderate                                   | moderate           | low                          |
| State Socialist | high                                       | low                | low                          |

# Defamilialization

- Alternative to decommmodification
  - If defamilialized, then the state takes over family tasks and the mother has less responsibility for the household (also because the father does more?)
  - If familialized, then the family (i.e. the mother) is responsible for all household tasks.
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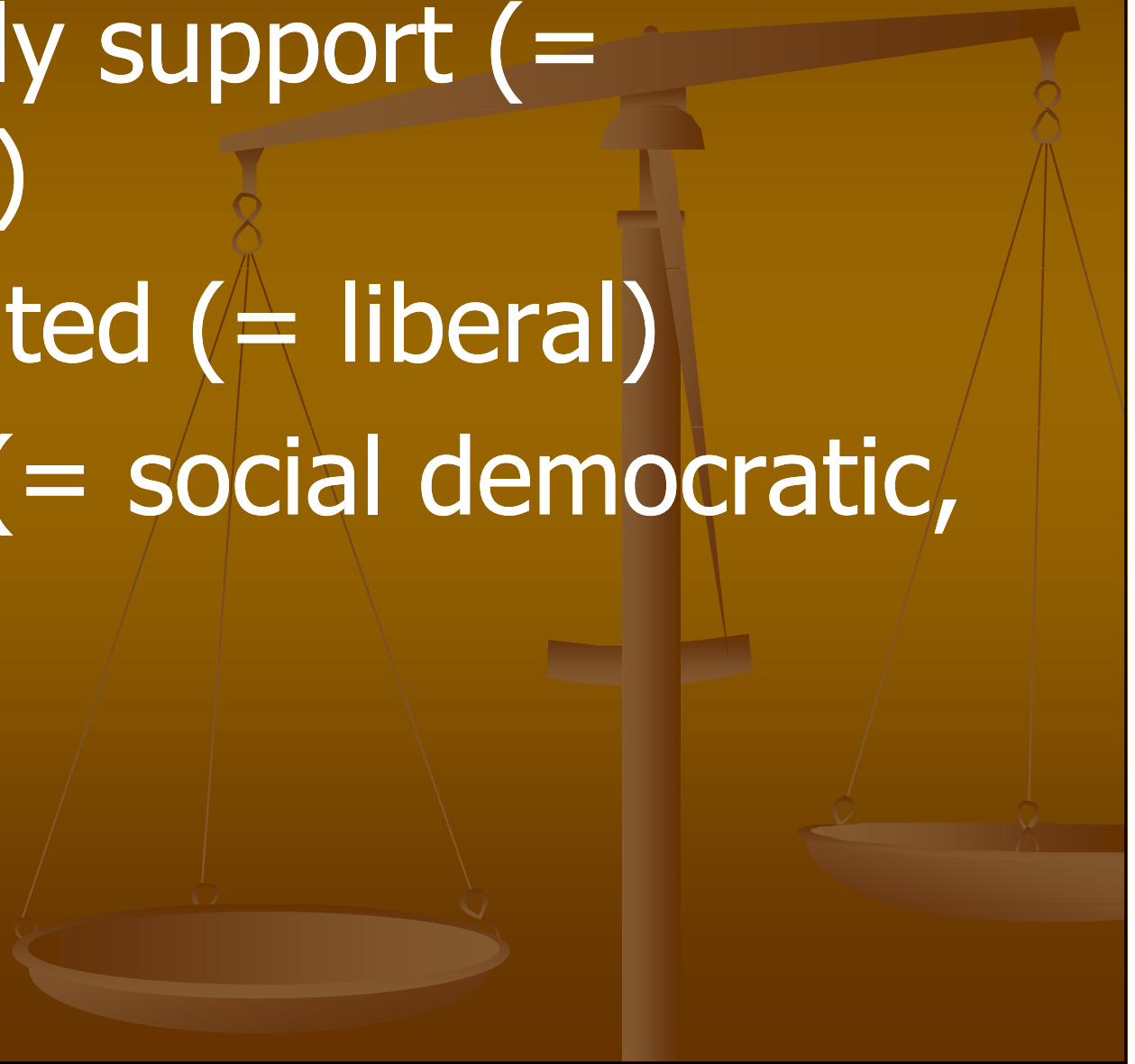
**TABLE 1: GENDERIZED WELFARE  
TYPOLOGY**

| Benefit Level of Paid Leaves                                   | State Support for daycare  |   |   |
|--|--|---|---|
|  | high   | Medium  | Low   |
| High income replacement rate, usually with father quotas       | <b>Degendered</b> (Norway, Sweden, Iceland)  | Degendered moderately institutionalized (Hungary, Germany 2007)                                     |   |
| Maternity leaves, Medium level for additional flat-rate leaves | Gendered institutionalized (communist Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France) | <b>Explicitly gendered</b> (Austria, communist Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Czech Republic, Slovakia) |   |
| Low, means-tested, none  |  | Gendered moderately institutionalized (Germany before 2007, Netherlands, Spain)                     | <b>Implicitly gendered</b> (Australia, Poland, Communist Poland, USA, UK) |

Non-bold categories are hybrids

# Korpi

- general family support (= conservative)
- market-oriented (= liberal)
- dual-earner (= social democratic, but carer?)



# What Now???

- Many typologies exist
  - They are similar in what they want to accomplish
  - They are rather similar to EA in that many usually find 3 groups
  - But they use different criteria than EA
  - Defamilialization is becoming popular
  - But this dual model misses important differences between liberal and conservative family policies
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