

Examination:
SOS2402 - Family, gender and the welfare state

May 21th, 2013
6 hours

No exam aids, except for dictionaries that have been approved beforehand to the Department of Sociology and Human Geography, are permitted.

Results will be posted on “StudentWeb” on June 11th, at 3 pm.

This examination consists of **3 pages**, including this page.

The candidate must submit both the original and copy of their answers to the examination.

NB! Make sure the copy is legible.

The results are considered official upon publication (see above), and students are responsible for checking their result at this time.

The candidate shall answer question 1 **and** question 2A **or** 2B. Question 1 counts 1/3 and question 2A or 2B 2/3 in the grading. The exam can be written in English or Norwegian

NB! Make sure the copy of your answer is readable

QUESTION 1

Outline and discuss briefly **three (3)** of the four following concepts:

- a. Dual earner/dual carer model
- b. “Father friendly welfare state”
- c. Familialism and de-familialisation
- d. “The universal breadwinner model” and “the caregiver parity model”

QUESTION 2

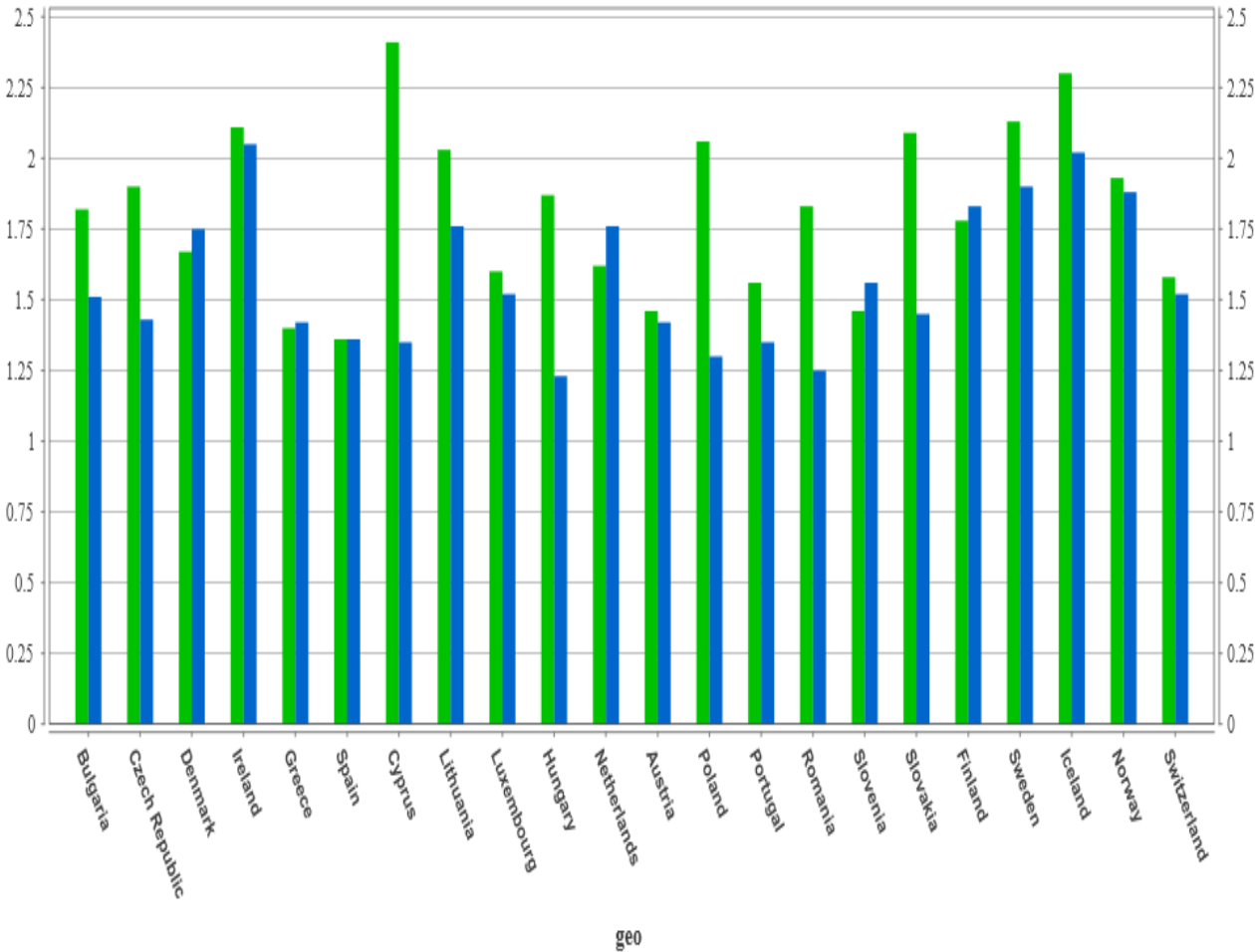
EITHER:

2A. Norway is often labeled as “a family policy hybrid”. Outline and discuss the main changes in Norwegian childcare policy which justify this label. Discuss, with use of theory, possible outcomes in the labor market arising from these policies.

OR:

2B. Esping-Andersen has argued that “The real demographic problem is not ageing but low fertility”. Outline and discuss briefly the concept “fertility” and why fertility decline is perceived as a problem. Discuss how policies and/or different care regimes may prevent a decline in the fertility rate.

Total fertility rate, green bars=1990, blue bars=2011



Source: EUROSTAT

Total fertility rate

The mean number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the fertility rates by age of a given year. This rate is therefore the completed fertility of a hypothetical generation, computed by adding the fertility rates by age for women in a given year (the number of women at each age is assumed to be the same). The total fertility rate is also used to indicate the replacement level fertility; in more highly developed countries, a rate of 2.1 is considered to be the replacement level fertility rate.