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|  | Female advantage | Male Advantage | No difference (same inequality or no inequality) |
| Home life | -Improvements in the balance of work and family life have meant that more women have had children and re-entered the workforce. Less expectation for women to be stay at home mums. | -Radical feminists- women are still dominated within the home. Firestone- women most vulnerable when they have had children.  -Marxist feminism- Ansley- ‘women are the takers of shit’, Brughal- women take on more domestic work. Duncombe and Marsden ‘triple shift’ etc.  -Liberal feminists e.g. Oakley- cooking and cleaning still assumed to be women’s work. | -Willmott and Young- family has become more symmetrical- roles are more shared.  -Parsons- different gender roles are necessary (biological imperative)- men and women have different roles.  -Choice- roles are now chosen (Allan and Crow)  -Preference theory (Hakim)  -Growth of more involved dads |
| Workplace | -Number of women entering the workforce has risen by 2.45mil in the past 30 years.  -Working class men more likely to experience a crisis of masculinity (Mac an Ghaill) as a result of the loss of work,  -Women make up 46% of workforce. | -Women experiencing a ‘glass ceiling’- men more likely to be in higher positions of authority.  -Paid more than women on average e.g. men paid 41.4% more in banking/insurance roles, 32.3% health and social care (2005).  -Barron and Norris (Weberian)- dual labour market-women dominate the secondary labour market- low pay, poor job security  -Hakim- Women experience vertical (different levels of pay) and horizontal (end up in different roles) segregation. | Social policy: Equal Pay Act 1970, Sex Discrimination Act 1975, Equalities Act 2010. |
| Health | -Women have a higher life expectancy than men. 1900= 57 (50 males), 2013= 94 females (90.7 males).  -Almost 2/3 of deaths before the age of 65 are male.  -Women more likely to go to the Dr for a check-up- catches diseases earlier.  -Men more likely to have alcoholism, 4x more likely to be registered as a drug addict. | -Women experience more sickness than men, even though they live longer. Women go to the Dr 50% more than women. Seligman- calls this learned helplessness- more acceptable for women to go to the DR  -Women are more likely to have anxiety or depression | -Gap between male and female life expectancy has narrowed.  -Heart disease and strokes are the biggest killers for both males and females. |

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| Media representations | -Ferguson- there has been a ‘cult of femininity’ with the growth of women’s magazines. These tend to play a positive role in women’s lives.  -Gill (2008)- depiction of women in advertising has move away from being passive objects. Now more active and independent.  -Positive role models- Wilkinson ‘gender quake’ | -Women made up only 12.6% of editors in national newspapers in 2005.  -Gender stereotyping still evident.  -Feminists are women are represented by a narrow range of social roles. Tunstall believes the image is biased because it stereotypes their role.  -Women’s sport underrepresented (Fawcett society)  -Wolf- women have been sexually objectified in the media. A ‘beauty ideal’ is transmitted. | -Rise of the ‘new man’- glossy magazines for men. Suggested men had similar interests to women |
| Crime | -80% of offenders are male- they experience the most disadvantage  -Differences in socialisation patterns mean girls less likely to get involved in deviant behaviour e.g. McRobbie argues girls more likely to have a ‘bedroom culture’- having been excluded from outdoor play by their parents.  -Hedderman- found women more likely to lenient sentences compared to men.  -Men much more likely to be the victims of violent offences. 50% more likely to commit sexual offences than women. | | -Men and women appear to receive similar sentences for crimes, despite the claim of chivalry, whereby the judge might be more lenient on a woman. |
| Education | -Expectations of girls- Sue Sharpe- girls now more focused on career and education, rather than love and marriage.  -Girls outperform boys in all subjects at GCSE and A Level.  -2005 76% of A-Level physics entries were girls  -Hannan- girls develop skills as part of socialisation that gives them better skills for school e.g. talking rather than active play. -Boys more likely to underachieve e.g. Mitsos and Browne- offer a number of reasons why this is more likely. Willis- laddish behaviour, particularly with working class boys.  Vs. feminist view that some girls still not doing as well because boys more likely to place more demands on the time of the teacher (Francis) | | -Working class children most likely to underachieve. Changes in the nature of some girls- Jackson- laddette culture of some girls. |
| Political life | -Since 1979 numbers of women MPs has increased by 26%.  -Our country is one of the very few to have had female leaders- Margaret Thatcher and Teresa May | -Only 29% of MPs are women. Parliament still dominated by men. | -Both men and women have access to becoming MPs- there is no bar. In some constituencies positive discrimination has taken place whereby just females have been allowed to stand. |