

"Who will stay home today?"

What do we know...

What do we need to know about parental sharing of leave to care for sick children?

Linda Haas, Indiana University, USA Philip Hwang, University of Gothenburg, Sweden Annual Meeting of the Network for Leave Policies and Related Research, 2016, Madrid



Outline

• Why study fathers' use of leave to care for sick children?

• What do we know about fathers' right to leave to care for sick children?

Findings from a 2015 Swedish study

• What future research is called for?

Why study fathers' use of leave to care for sick children?

- Unlike parental leave:
 - Doesn't typically interfere with breastfeeding
 - Fathers home alone →builds skills
 - Requires intensive nurturing ->builds skills
 - Cannot be planned ahead
- Like parental leave:
 - Challenges gendered assumptions about work and caregiving
 - Might promote shared division of labor
 - Promotes strong father-child relations
 - Could reduce discrimination against mothers

What do we know about fathers' leave to care for sick children?

- EU directive entitles fathers to time off
- I2 EU countries offer fathers at least I0 days with pay per year (+4 non-EU), 4 EU states offer leave without pay
- Taken more than parental leave

(e.g., Swedish fathers take 38% of sick leave leave days, 25% of parental leave days)

- No upward trend (Finland and Sweden)
- Taken less when partner's income is low, when he works in private sector



2014 Swedish Study of White-Collar Fathers in Private Sector (N=1,344)

- Telephone survey, 56% response rate
- Conducted by Novus of Unionen members (largest union)
- 34% were managers
- 74% took turns being home with partner
- Overall finding:

**Worklife was "boundary-less" – when fathers were home with sick children, many continued working and experienced stress

Two ways fathers were at home:

VABBNING = benefit

- 84% fathers
- 47% could not detach themselves from work
- 43% worked at home to reduce workload
- 38% felt stressed about work when home
- 27% bad conscience because not at work

VOBBNING = no benefit

- 40% fathers (always/often)
- reasons:

time pressure co-worker loyalty specialization

- 35% said they were not "there" for their children
- 31% would like to not "vobba"



Conclusion?

Policy is good but...

White-collar fathers
pressured to prioritize work
even when home, by work



Picture from Radio Sweden 14/2/14

culture norms, work intensification, technology

• How can policies promote fathers disconnecting from work to do childcare?

• What research on fathers' use of leave to care for sick children is needed?