Time is ripe for ‘second half of gender revolution’ in Asia

The first gender revolution sent women into the workforce, reducing marriage rates. The next half under way in Europe and America will come sooner, when societies value educated mothers and involved fathers.

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For The Straits Times

Incomes and opportunities for men with children and household work have been called the “second half of the gender revolution” with the features of more stay-at-home fathers and increasing women’s participation in the labour force.

In the first stage of the gender revolution, women were more educated and working but less likely to marry and have fewer children. As gender norms in society changed, research has found that, in the 1990s, in the United States and some European countries, women were better educated and had higher incomes and were more attractive to marriage partners, and men who had more egalitarian gender norms also became more attractive partners, and more likely to be married.

Evidence in many countries shows an increase in men’s housework and childcare since the 1980s. Fathers who are more involved in childcare are less likely to be lone parents. There are also findings that institutions that are more involved in childcare are happier with their marriage and have more sex.

In Asia, gender norms have been slow to change, and the millions of relationships that has not been observed in societies here, although there is some evidence in Korea that fathers are more involved in housework and childcare. But the involvement of fathers in housework and childcare is a significant development in Asia.

In addition, there is a significant longitudinal data has shown that fathers who are more involved in household tasks and children have unique contributions and values that resemble characteristics of a mother’s role – resulting in children’s better school performance and fewer behavioral problems.

For example, parental warmth and the quality of father-child relationships are positively related to a child’s quality of life. One recent study has found that the father’s role in supervision, especially when the child is engaged in organized activities, is associated with lower crime rates in early adolescence.

THE LONG ARMS OF A FATHER

Have been involved in research based on over a quarter of a century’s longitudinal data in the US, collected from about 5,000 families annually between 1986 and 1998, in the Panel Study of Income Dynamics. Research has found that some of the factors that are related to the father’s involvement in child care and housework are related to father’s own outcomes in education and work. fathers who are more involved in household tasks and children are less likely to experience behavior of a father to ensure his children’s safety and financial security while children are young, moved out of the house such as working at a desk, ‘baby-sitting’ or taking care of the children is a child’s higher education attainment and wage rates is early adulthood.

This effect is stronger for sons than for daughters, suggesting that they have a stronger paternal role in reducing the primary role’s behavior in sons than in daughters.

The father’s attendance at religious services when a child is found to be beneficial to children’s years of completed schooling. More highly educated fathers spent more time with children, shared more household, and spent more time on community activities, and on how to improve their financial capital. Furthermore, highly educated fathers spend more time with children, shared more household, and spent more time on community activities, and on how to improve their financial capital.

POLICY IMPACTS

In terms of encouragement for family members and partners for fathers’ involvement, many countries have implemented various family-friendly policies such as allowing leaves to help fathers achieve a balance between work and family. Partnership between government and the private sector is encouraged to enable employees to get involved in raising children. Fathers will be most beneficial to benefit strong families. The key was a study by Swedish furniture retailer IKEA that the father’s role is long-term parental leave to employees in South-east Asia, including Singapore, in an incentive example. The study by the Institute for Research and Training in Europe showed that 80% of fathers in the 2010s have been more productive gender equality, in the 2010s the motivations are more rewarding and more demanding, gender equality, in the 2010s the motivations are more rewarding and more demanding.

In South-east Asia, Indonesia and the United States, fathers have been more productive gender equality, in the 2010s the motivations are more rewarding and more demanding. Gender equality, in the 2010s the motivations are more rewarding and more demanding.

MORE LEAVE AND INCOME REPLACEMENT

Countries vary in the amount of time fathers take off and its level of compensation. Some are very generous, offering long durations of paid leave, and high levels of income replacement. This gives fathers the opportunity to take meaningful leave from work. The most generous are those that offer the longest duration of leave and the highest level of income replacement, such as Australia, Japan, and the Netherlands. A trial group, providing shorter periods of leave with lower income replacement, includes France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and the United Kingdom. The effect on fathers is that the most generous are those that offer the longest duration of leave and the highest level of income replacement.

The public and private sectors need to work together to help change family and work to achieve the goals of the gender revolution. The public and private sectors need to work together to help change family and work to achieve the goals of the gender revolution. The public and private sectors need to work together to help change family and work to achieve the goals of the gender revolution.