

## **LMF8: The distribution of working hours among adults in couple families by age of youngest child and number of children**

### *Definitions and methodology*

This indicator presents information on the distribution of paid working hours among adults in couple families aged 15 to 64 with at least one dependent child in the 0-14 age-group (LMF7 and LMF9). Data is presented according to five combinations of working arrangements: i) full-time dual earners - both partners working full-time; ii) one-and-a-half earners - one partner working full-time and one partner working part-time; iii) sole earner - one partner working full-time and one partner not working; and, iv) no earners - neither partner is in employment v) 'others' which includes any other combination (e.g. both parents working part-time, one parent working time and one parent not working).

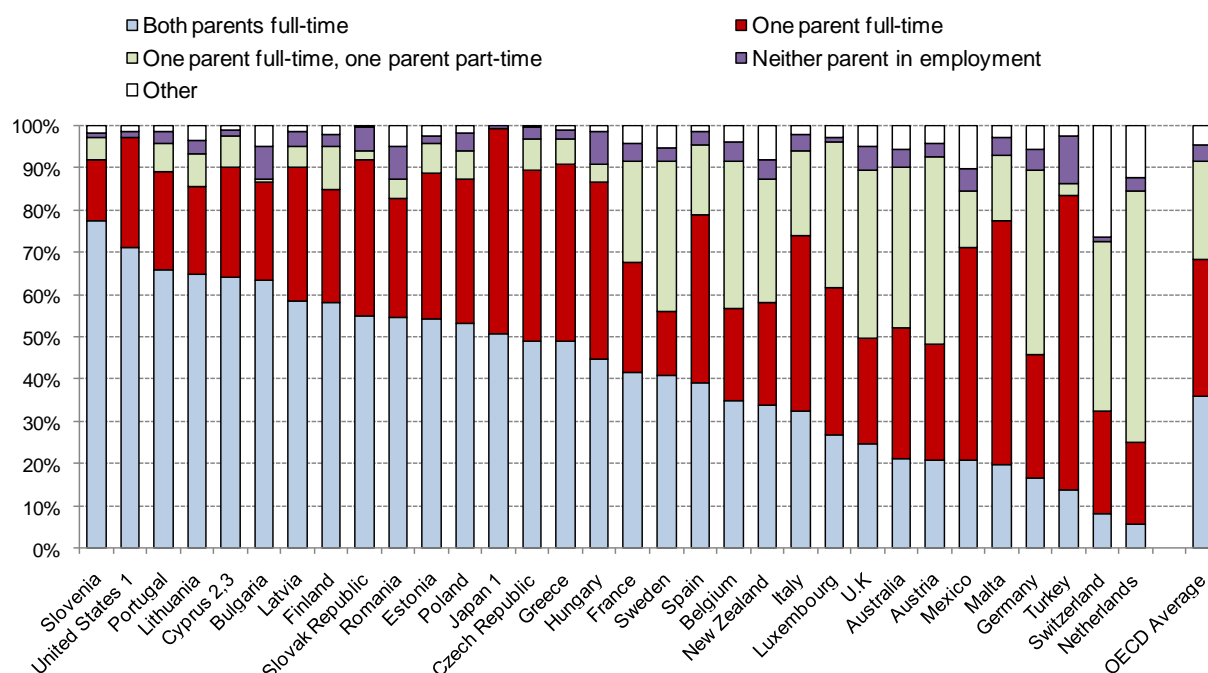
The data on working hours concern usual weekly working hours, including regular overtime. Data on usual weekly working hours concern cover all workers (including the self-employed), but not working hours in a secondary job. Usual weekly hours of work are grouped into the following categories: 1-29, 30-39, 40-44 and 45 hours or more (LMF7).

### *Key findings*

As shown in the tables below, in many OECD countries, the prevalence of the male breadwinner model has diminished. However, men are often still the main earner in families as women often work part-time in one-and-a-half earner couple families. Chart LMF8.1 shows employment patterns among couple families in 2007. In a large number of countries the most common employment pattern is both partners working full-time. This arrangement covered over 50% of couple families with children in the Baltic countries, Finland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic and the U.S.; these countries also have few (less than 10%) one-and-a-half earner households. The latter model, albeit increasing over time, is the most usual arrangement in a few countries: Austria, Germany, Switzerland, the UK, and in particular, the Netherlands. The relatively large proportion of 'other' households in the Netherlands (13%) is due to a significant proportion of households where both parents work part-time (8%). At over 40%, sole-earner households still represent a substantial proportion of households in Spain, Greece, Italy, Japan, Hungary, Mexico and Turkey. The proportion of households with neither partner in (formal) employment in Turkey is highest in Turkey at close to 10%.

Other relevant indicators: LMF1: Children in families by employment status; LMF2: Maternal employment; LMF7: Distribution of working hours among men and women; LMF9: Distribution of working hours among sole-parent families; LMF13: Family friendly workplace practices; and, SF2: Children in families.

**Chart LMF8.1 Employment patterns among couple families with children aged 0-14, 2007**



1) Data for Japan and the U.S. do not distinguish between full-time work and part-time work.

2) Footnote by Turkey: The information in this document with reference to « Cyprus » relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Turkey recognizes the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of United Nations, Turkey shall preserve its position concerning the "Cyprus issue".

3) Footnote by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Commission: The Republic of Cyprus is recognized by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this document relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

Sources: EU-countries and Turkey, Eurostat Labour Force Survey (2007); Australia, ABS Family Characteristics and Transitions Survey, 2006-07; New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings (2006); Japan, Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions of the People on Health and Welfare (2007) ; Mexico, National Occupation and Employment Survey (2008); Sweden, Level-of-living Condition Survey (2005); Switzerland, Swiss Labour Force Survey (2005); US, Current Population Survey (2005).

Table LMF8.1 presents employment arrangements by the age of the youngest child in couple families (0-2, 3-5, and 6-14). In most countries, the one-earner model applies to many couples with very young children (under 3), and because of the long periods of parental leave (during which the leave taker is not counted as employed) almost 80% of couple families with a very young child are one-earner couples in the Czech Republic, Hungary and the Slovak Republic. However, as children grow up, the prevalence of dual earner couple families increases significantly (both full time dual-earner and the one-and-a-half earner couples, at over 50% in Austria, Germany and the Netherlands).-

Table LMF8.2 shows the gender gap in working hours for adults in couple families with children; clearly paternal hours in paid work are much longer than for mothers. For example, while a considerable proportion (nearly a third) of fathers in couple families work more than 45 hours per week (especially in Turkey and the UK), the proportion of mothers working long hours is relatively small (around 9%), except in Greece (19%) and Turkey (38%). In eastern European countries the working hours of men and women are very similar, the majority works 40-44 hours per week and there is hardly any part-time work.

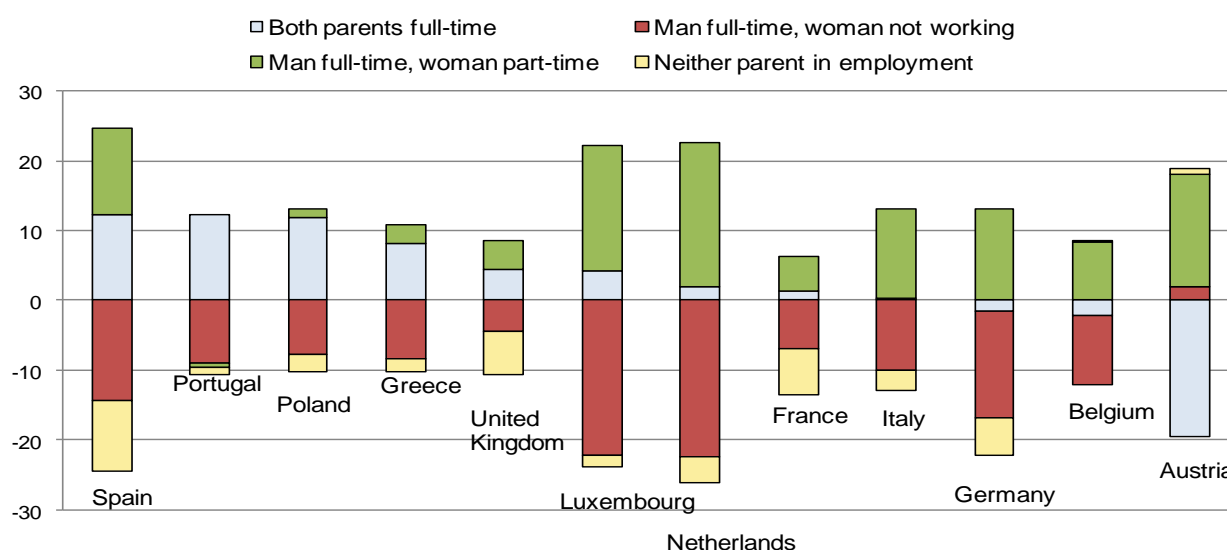
Tables LMF8.3 and LMF8.4 present the distribution of usual working hours per week in paid work for mothers and fathers in couple families by age of the youngest child. The tables show that while in many countries mother's hours in paid work vary widely with the age of the child; this does not apply to fathers. In a few countries (the Czech Republic, Finland, France and the UK), there is a small association between age of the child and father's long working hours (45 hours per week or more).

These tables also show that, in general, the number of working hours for women in couple families is highest when children reach the age of compulsory schooling (age 6 in most countries). By contrast, in Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands, where part-time work is common, the number of working hours for women with children 6-14 is similar to those with children 3-5; the proportion of women working 1-29 hours per week in these countries does not decrease once children enter compulsory school. In most eastern European countries the number of women's working hours varies little with the age of the youngest child; the vast majority of mothers is in paid work for 40-44 hours per week regardless.

Tables LMF8.5 and LMF8.6 present the distribution of usual working hours per week for women and men in couple families by number of children. The data shows that, in most countries, the presence of children is associated with women's working hours but not with those of men. The proportion of women working 1-29 hours is largest for women with two or more children in Austria, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the UK. In the other countries, having one or more children has little or no effect on the number of hours women spend in paid work.

Chart LMF8.2 shows the differences in employment patterns between 1994 and 2007 for the few countries for which such information is available (Table LMF8.7 presents data on the distribution of employment patterns of couple families with a child under six for 1984, 1994 and 2007). In all countries, except Austria, the number of one-earner families declined. In many countries, in particular Belgium, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands, this was due to the growth of one-and-a-half earner families. In Austria, however, the growth of one-and-a-half earner families was at the expense of dual full-time earner families. In Greece, Poland and Portugal the proportion of one-and-a-half earner couples has changed little; in these countries, as in Spain, full-time dual-earner couples are the fastest growing group of couple families.

**Chart LMF8.2 Change in the distribution of employment status among couple households from 1994 to 2007**



Source: ELFS.

### *Comparability and data issues*

Data have been taken from both National Labour Force Surveys and the European Labour Force Survey (ELFS). Data on part-time work by family status is not available for the 30-hour thresholds in all OECD countries (LMF6), so National Labour Force Surveys had to be relied upon to pull together relevant information, but these data are not fully comparable. In most countries the National LFS groups workers into full-time and part-time categories on basis of self-assessment by survey respondents; in Iceland, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden part-time work is defined as employment for less than 35 per week; and, in New Zealand and Switzerland part-time work is defined as working less than 30 hours per week. These differences in number of hours should be kept in mind when comparing figures across countries.

Data on the incidence of usual weekly hours worked as in the OECD database on Usual Weekly Hours Worked cannot be linked to family status. Hence, data taken from both National Labour Force Surveys and the European Labour Force Survey (ELFS) had to be relied upon to pull together relevant information. However, these data are not fully comparable. First, these data report usual weekly working hours in the *main* job, except for Finland, Norway and Poland which report hours worked in all jobs. These latter three countries will *a priori* have longer working hours across the distribution. Second, in most countries the National LFS groups workers into full-time and part-time categories on basis of self-assessment by survey respondents rather than the 30-hours threshold commonly used in OECD statistics (LMF6); in Iceland, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden part-time work is defined as employment for less than 35 per week; and, in Switzerland part-time work is defined as working less than 30 hours per week.

Data on working hours concerns adults in couple families, not necessarily the biological parents of the children. The ELFS defines adults in couple families as those who are cohabiting with a spouse or partner, i.e. the definition reflects the “de facto” situation in terms of co-habitation arrangements. Moreover, partners living with other adults in the same dwelling are not included in couple families here (SF1). ELFS data includes information of all persons aged 16+. However, here observations on people aged 16-24 (around 5% of the sample) are excluded.

The interpretation of information on the employment status of mothers with very young children (under 3) is fraught with difficulty as parental leave periods and the extent that parents on leave are counted as employed varies considerably across countries (PF7).

*Sources and further reading:* OECD on-line Labour Force Statistics database; EU Labour Force Survey database, User Guide, [http://circa.europa.eu/irc/dsis/employment/info/data/eu\\_lfs/index.htm](http://circa.europa.eu/irc/dsis/employment/info/data/eu_lfs/index.htm); OECD *Babies and Bosses: Reconciling Work and Family Life* (Volume 1 to5), 2002-2007; *Employment Outlook 2008*; “Women at work: who are they and how are they faring?”, Chapter 2 in *Employment outlook 2002*, pp. 123-165; Aliaga C. (2005), “Gender gaps in the reconciliation between work and family life”, *Statistics in focus*, 4.

**Table LMF8.1 Employment patterns among couple families by age of youngest child, 2007**

	Couple families with youngest child aged 0-2					Couple families with youngest child aged 3-5					Couple families with youngest child aged 6-14				
	Both parents full-time	One parent full-time	One parent full-time, one parent part-time	Neither parent in employment	Other	Both parents full-time	One parent full-time	One parent full-time, one parent part-time	Neither parent in employment	Other	Both parents full-time	One parent full-time	One parent full-time, one parent part-time	Neither parent in employment	Other
Australia	11.3	46.3	32.5	4.4	5.5	21.0	29.9	40.2	4.0	4.9	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	21.8	39.0	30.1	4.2	5.0	15.1	26.7	50.5	2.9	4.8	23.0	20.3	50.4	2.9	3.4
Belgium	36.8	22.9	29.6	6.5	4.2	32.2	23.1	35.7	4.6	4.4	34.5	19.9	37.9	4.0	3.6
Bulgaria	40.5	44.4	0.8	10.6	3.7	59.0	23.3	2.0	9.1	6.6	69.1	18.4	0.8	6.7	5.0
Cyprus <sup>1,2</sup>	63.7	28.3	5.3	1.9	0.8	64.2	25.5	7.4	1.9	1.1	63.3	25.4	8.7	1.5	1.1
Czech Republic	11.7	79.7	4.6	3.9	0.2	42.7	43.8	10.2	2.7	0.7	76.2	13.7	7.3	2.2	0.7
Estonia	20.9	69.6	3.8	2.6	3.1	66.9	23.5	6.5	1.2	1.8	70.8	16.1	9.7	1.5	2.0
Finland	38.5	45.8	9.3	4.0	2.4	62.8	18.9	11.6	2.5	4.2	72.8	13.7	9.3	2.5	1.8
France	33.5	34.7	22.1	5.7	4.0	45.9	23.6	22.2	4.1	4.2	45.6	20.0	26.9	3.0	4.6
Germany	23.3	36.2	27.9	6.7	5.9	13.0	30.0	46.8	5.2	4.9	13.8	24.5	52.2	3.7	5.8
Greece	45.1	46.5	6.0	1.4	1.0	46.5	44.5	6.2	1.9	1.0	51.4	38.5	5.9	3.3	0.9
Hungary	8.8	78.0	1.3	10.7	1.2	49.2	35.7	5.7	8.8	0.7	61.9	25.1	5.4	6.0	1.6
Italy	32.6	43.8	17.9	3.6	2.3	30.3	41.6	21.8	4.0	2.3	33.3	39.8	20.7	4.0	2.3
Japan <sup>3</sup>	31.3	67.3	-	0.7	-	47.1	51.8	-	0.6	-	63.8	34.6	-	0.6	-
Lithuania	56.6	29.0	7.0	3.7	3.8	62.5	21.4	6.2	6.5	3.4	68.1	17.4	8.6	2.3	3.5
Luxembourg	37.7	34.3	25.1	0.5	2.4	21.2	33.9	41.4	2.0	1.6	20.9	36.1	37.5	1.5	4.0
Latvia	37.2	52.5	3.2	5.9	1.1	62.6	24.4	6.7	1.7	4.6	68.2	22.9	4.6	3.1	1.3
Malta	22.1	53.8	18.2	3.2	2.8	20.6	54.3	15.0	6.6	3.5	18.2	60.8	14.4	4.2	2.3
Mexico	17.2	56.7	10.7	5.3	10.1	18.0	53.3	12.7	5.3	10.7	27.4	40.8	16.7	5.0	10.1
Netherlands	6.2	19.4	58.7	3.5	12.2	4.1	20.0	61.8	2.6	11.6	5.8	18.9	59.3	2.6	13.4
New Zealand	19.6	40.6	26.9	5.5	7.5	30.2	24.1	33.2	4.4	8.1	44.7	13.8	28.6	4.1	8.9
Poland	42.5	43.9	6.4	5.5	1.7	53.4	34.5	6.7	3.8	1.6	57.0	29.5	6.9	4.8	1.8
Portugal	65.9	25.6	4.2	2.9	1.4	67.2	21.9	7.0	2.7	1.2	65.0	22.4	8.1	2.6	1.9
Romania	49.9	31.7	5.5	7.7	5.2	53.4	29.4	5.1	7.4	4.7	56.5	26.3	4.4	8.0	4.8
Slovenia	71.1	17.9	8.2	1.3	1.6	82.5	13.5	3.0	0.9	0.2	79.6	13.4	4.6	0.7	1.8
Slovak Republic	11.5	78.8	1.2	8.0	0.5	56.1	36.4	1.6	5.9	0.0	75.7	17.0	2.4	4.7	0.3
Spain	35.8	43.0	17.1	3.0	1.1	37.6	40.4	17.3	2.6	2.2	42.7	36.2	16.2	3.7	1.2
Sweden	41.9	20.8	27.7	5.3	4.3	33.0	14.7	43.2	3.3	5.9	44.8	12.7	34.8	2.1	5.6
Switzerland	7.9	37.3	38.9	1.1	14.8	8.5	29.8	46.6	1.0	14.1	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	10.7	73.9	2.3	10.9	2.3	12.8	71.3	3.5	10.2	2.3	16.7	64.0	3.3	13.0	3.0
U.K	21.2	32.5	35.4	6.4	4.6	18.6	27.7	42.8	6.0	4.9	30.4	16.7	42.2	5.5	5.3
OECD-23 Average	27.4	45.9	18.8	4.6	4.1	36.3	32.7	24.1	3.8	4.2	45.6	25.8	22.3	3.7	3.7
EU-25 Average	35.1	42.1	15.1	4.7	3.1	44.0	29.3	19.4	4.0	3.3	49.9	24.2	19.2	3.5	3.2

1), 2) and 3) see notes to Chart LMF8.1

Sources: EU-countries and Turkey, Eurostat Labour Force Survey (2007); Australia, ABS Family Characteristics and Transitions Survey, 2006-07; New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings (2006); Japan, Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions of the People on Health and Welfare (2007); Mexico, National Occupation and Employment Survey (2008); Sweden, Level-of-living Condition Survey (2005); Switzerland, Swiss Labour Force Survey (2005); US, Current Population Survey (2005)

**Table LMF8.2 Distribution of working hours among adults in couple families by gender, 2007**

	<b>Women with children 0-14 years old</b>				<b>Men with children 0-14 years old</b>			
	<b>1-29</b>	<b>30-39</b>	<b>40-44</b>	<b>45+</b>	<b>1-29</b>	<b>30-39</b>	<b>40-44</b>	<b>45+</b>
Austria	53.8	22.0	18.1	6.2	2.6	18.2	39.4	39.8
Belgium	35.2	45.3	10.4	9.1	4.0	44.3	24.9	26.9
Bulgaria	1.3	1.9	80.5	16.3	0.7	0.9	74.1	24.3
Cyprus <sup>1,2</sup>	9.5	56.6	26.6	7.3	1.0	39.8	32.7	26.5
Czech Republic	8.0	17.9	67.2	7.0	0.3	11.8	54.2	33.7
Estonia	9.7	8.3	78.7	3.3	2.0	1.5	78.5	18.0
Finland	9.4	68.1	16.7	5.8	2.9	35.1	42.3	19.7
France	24.3	53.5	11.5	10.7	3.8	49.4	17.1	29.6
Germany	60.9	21.5	14.8	2.9	3.9	25.6	48.3	22.2
Greece	15.7	22.1	43.5	18.7	3.6	10.8	43.8	41.9
Hungary	7.4	5.7	82.4	4.6	1.6	2.7	78.4	17.3
Italy	38.2	29.0	25.2	7.6	3.6	18.2	47.0	31.3
Latvia	6.9	4.9	75.9	12.3	1.8	1.8	71.4	25.1
Lithuania	11.9	11.8	71.5	4.8	3.4	5.4	80.2	11.1
Luxembourg	43.5	16.8	38.0	1.8	1.6	3.8	89.2	5.4
Malta	33.3	28.1	35.4	3.2	1.5	5.4	70.6	22.5
Netherlands	77.5	17.5	3.9	1.1	4.7	36.7	45.1	13.5
Poland	14.9	7.7	62.0	15.4	3.0	2.3	58.1	36.6
Portugal	7.6	26.1	57.5	8.9	1.6	11.3	63.0	24.1
Romania	7.5	8.5	70.9	13.2	3.1	6.0	67.5	23.4
Slovak Republic	3.1	21.2	70.0	5.7	0.6	13.3	60.3	25.9
Slovenia	3.9	2.0	84.5	9.6	1.3	0.6	77.4	20.8
Spain	25.6	30.8	34.2	9.4	1.4	13.1	50.7	34.8
Turkey	19.8	10.9	31.3	38.0	2.3	2.9	18.6	76.2
U.K.	55.3	27.0	9.5	8.4	4.3	22.2	29.6	44.0
<i>OECD-17 Average</i>	<i>29.4</i>	<i>26.1</i>	<i>35.1</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>18.9</i>	<i>47.6</i>	<i>30.8</i>
<i>EU-24 Average</i>	<i>23.5</i>	<i>23.1</i>	<i>45.4</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>56.0</i>	<i>25.8</i>

1) and 2) see the notes to Chart LMF8.1

Sources: Secretariat calculations on basis of ELFS 2007.

**Table LMF8.3 Distribution of working hours among women in couple families by age of youngest child, 2007**

	Women w/children 0-2 years old				Women w/children 3-5 years old				Women w/children 6-14 years old			
	1-29	30-39	40-44	45+	1-29	30-39	40-44	45+	1-29	30-39	40-44	45+
Austria	49.8	19.7	25.2	5.3	64.4	18.9	11.4	5.3	51.3	24.3	17.4	6.9
Belgium	29.7	49.6	11.7	9.0	35.4	46.8	9.6	8.2	38.3	42.2	10.0	9.4
Bulgaria	1.8	2.2	85.2	10.8	2.2	1.8	82.1	14.0	1.1	1.9	79.6	17.5
Cyprus <sup>1,2</sup>	6.3	61.8	27.9	4.0	9.9	57.5	24.3	8.4	11.0	53.5	26.8	8.6
Czech Republic	24.1	10.8	62.1	3.1	13.1	19.8	63.0	4.0	4.4	18.3	69.1	8.3
Estonia	14.7	9.2	75.3	0.8	8.9	6.6	82.7	1.8	9.0	9.0	77.3	4.7
Finland	13.1	67.5	14.5	4.9	11.5	67.5	17.7	3.3	6.7	68.6	17.4	7.3
France	24.6	54.2	12.0	9.2	21.8	55.9	11.5	10.8	25.4	51.9	11.0	11.7
Germany	43.7	29.9	23.2	3.2	65.1	21.1	11.9	1.9	67.5	17.5	11.9	3.1
Greece	16.0	23.9	43.6	16.5	14.3	23.4	44.7	17.7	16.2	20.8	43.0	20.0
Hungary	13.5	6.0	78.5	2.0	10.0	4.0	81.5	4.6	6.0	6.2	83.0	4.8
Italy	34.7	27.2	31.6	6.5	40.5	28.7	23.3	7.5	39.3	30.2	22.1	8.4
Latvia	8.0	3.8	74.2	14.0	7.8	7.3	73.7	11.3	6.0	4.1	77.6	12.3
Lithuania	12.9	7.2	76.6	3.4	12.8	11.0	70.1	6.1	11.4	13.5	70.5	4.7
Luxembourg	31.0	11.6	56.5	0.9	51.0	17.1	29.5	2.4	47.9	19.8	30.3	2.0
Malta	31.7	34.5	33.1	0.8	28.5	31.1	37.6	2.8	36.0	23.6	35.8	4.6
Netherlands	74.0	21.5	4.0	0.6	81.6	13.4	3.9	1.1	78.2	16.6	3.8	1.4
Poland	16.9	9.1	62.8	11.3	15.0	7.3	61.4	16.3	14.2	7.4	61.9	16.5
Portugal	5.5	26.5	59.9	8.2	6.3	25.4	58.1	10.2	9.4	26.2	55.9	8.5
Romania	8.4	6.2	77.3	8.0	8.7	10.5	66.5	14.4	6.8	8.4	70.5	14.3
Slovenia	6.0	3.4	84.1	6.4	2.4	1.6	91.7	4.3	3.3	1.3	82.1	13.3
Slovak Republic	11.8	19.9	68.4	0.0	3.5	19.2	71.6	5.7	2.4	21.8	69.7	6.0
Spain	26.5	30.7	34.6	8.3	26.0	32.9	32.8	8.4	24.7	29.8	34.8	10.7
Turkey	20.2	11.4	34.8	33.7	21.8	12.1	33.3	32.7	18.9	10.2	28.8	42.2
U.K	56.4	26.7	10.0	6.9	62.3	23.0	8.3	6.5	51.7	28.7	9.6	10.0
<i>OECD-17 Average</i>	<i>28.9</i>	<i>26.2</i>	<i>37.2</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>32.0</i>	<i>25.7</i>	<i>33.7</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>29.6</i>	<i>25.9</i>	<i>34.1</i>	<i>10.4</i>
<i>EU-24 Average</i>	<i>23.4</i>	<i>23.5</i>	<i>47.2</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>25.1</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>44.5</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>23.7</i>	<i>22.7</i>	<i>44.6</i>	<i>9.0</i>

1) and 2) see notes to Chart LMF8.1

Sources: Secretariat calculations on basis of the ELFS 2007.

**Table LMF8.4 Distribution of working hours among men in couple families by age of youngest child, 2007**

	Men w/children 0-2 years old				Men w/children 3-5 years old				Men with children 6-14 years old			
	1-29	30-39	40-44	45+	1-29	30-39	40-44	45+	1-29	30-39	40-44	45+
Austria	3.5	19.5	41.4	35.6	2.7	18.1	38.3	40.9	2.0	17.4	38.5	42.1
Belgium	4.8	45.1	26.5	23.6	3.7	45.3	24.2	26.8	3.6	43.3	24.1	29.0
Bulgaria	0.4	0.8	71.4	27.4	1.0	1.2	76.4	21.4	0.7	0.8	74.2	24.3
Cyprus <sup>1,2</sup>	1.1	42.4	33.0	23.6	1.0	39.4	32.1	27.5	0.9	38.6	32.8	27.7
Czech Republic	0.3	11.1	54.7	33.9	0.4	12.3	53.4	33.9	0.4	12.0	54.2	33.4
Estonia	2.1	1.6	79.7	16.6	1.5	1.5	78.8	18.3	2.2	1.3	77.5	18.9
Finland	2.6	36.9	43.4	17.1	2.9	33.5	39.5	24.2	3.3	34.2	42.6	20.0
France	4.7	52.3	17.8	25.2	2.7	48.3	16.3	32.7	3.7	47.6	17.0	31.7
Germany	4.6	23.8	50.2	21.5	2.9	28.4	47.2	21.5	3.8	25.5	47.7	23.0
Greece	3.3	8.8	45.9	42.1	2.4	10.8	41.6	45.2	4.3	11.7	43.7	40.3
Hungary	1.4	3.0	78.5	17.1	1.2	1.6	80.4	16.9	1.8	3.1	77.5	17.6
Italy	3.1	15.3	50.0	31.6	3.4	17.8	48.0	30.8	4.1	20.3	44.3	31.3
Latvia	1.7	0.8	69.4	28.2	2.1	2.8	76.0	19.2	1.6	1.9	70.2	26.4
Lithuania	2.9	3.6	82.4	11.1	2.5	4.1	83.6	9.8	3.8	6.4	78.3	11.5
Luxembourg	2.1	4.3	89.9	3.7	1.8	3.5	88.3	6.4	1.1	3.5	89.2	6.1
Malta	1.9	6.4	70.6	21.1	1.1	5.5	70.5	23.0	1.5	4.9	70.6	23.0
Netherlands	3.9	35.9	47.0	13.3	4.0	37.2	45.6	13.2	5.8	37.0	43.4	13.8
Poland	2.8	2.2	60.1	34.9	2.9	2.5	56.4	38.2	3.2	2.2	57.9	36.7
Portugal	1.7	10.1	65.1	23.2	1.5	10.3	64.0	24.2	1.6	12.7	61.2	24.6
Romania	2.5	6.7	69.2	21.7	3.0	4.9	66.6	25.4	3.3	6.2	67.2	23.2
Slovak Republic	0.4	11.7	60.3	27.6	0.0	12.9	54.6	32.5	0.9	14.1	62.2	22.8
Slovenia	1.8	0.4	78.7	19.1	0.6	0.6	81.9	16.9	1.3	0.6	74.8	23.3
Spain	1.6	11.5	50.8	36.1	1.4	11.1	54.8	32.7	1.2	15.6	48.2	35.0
Turkey	2.1	2.8	16.4	78.7	2.1	2.9	17.0	78.1	2.7	3.0	21.3	73.1
U.K	4.3	22.6	30.9	42.2	4.5	20.8	30.7	44.0	4.2	22.5	27.8	45.5
<i>OECD-17 Average</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>18.6</i>	<i>48.8</i>	<i>29.8</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>47.1</i>	<i>31.9</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>47.1</i>	<i>30.9</i>
<i>EU-24 Average</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>57.6</i>	<i>24.4</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>57.0</i>	<i>25.4</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>55.9</i>	<i>25.6</i>

1) and 2) see notes to Chart LMF8.1

Sources: Secretariat calculations on basis of the ELFS 2007.

**Table LMF8.5 Distribution of working hours among women in couple families by number of children aged 0-14 years, 2007**

	Women with no children				Women with one child				Women w/two or more children			
	1-29	30-39	40-44	45+	1-29	30-39	40-44	45+	1-29	30-39	40-44	45+
Austria	22.4	25.5	37.1	15.1	43.7	27.2	22.9	6.2	60.4	18.6	14.9	6.2
Belgium	31.9	45.3	11.7	11.1	26.3	52.3	12.5	9.0	38.8	42.5	9.6	9.1
Bulgaria	2.5	2.8	80.7	14.1	1.1	2.2	80.9	15.8	1.5	1.7	80.2	16.7
Cyprus <sup>1,2</sup>	11.7	49.0	28.3	11.0	7.4	51.2	31.9	9.5	10.5	59.0	24.2	6.4
Czech Republic	5.6	15.1	67.7	11.6	8.6	18.1	66.7	6.6	7.7	17.8	67.4	7.1
Estonia	7.2	7.4	75.6	9.9	8.1	10.3	80.1	1.5	11.1	6.5	77.5	4.9
Finland	14.1	63.0	16.8	6.1	9.1	70.8	14.8	5.3	9.6	66.7	17.6	6.1
France	21.3	55.1	11.3	12.4	19.5	58.8	11.8	10.0	26.9	50.7	11.3	11.1
Germany	29.6	33.0	30.0	7.5	50.7	27.4	18.7	3.3	68.3	17.1	12.0	2.6
Greece	12.6	19.1	41.6	26.6	13.6	20.9	46.0	19.5	16.7	22.7	42.3	18.3
Hungary	3.9	4.4	84.4	7.3	6.5	5.2	83.2	5.2	7.8	5.9	82.0	4.3
Italy	24.2	26.3	37.9	11.6	33.7	27.4	31.1	7.9	41.9	30.4	20.4	7.4
Latvia	4.9	5.0	76.7	13.4	4.7	4.9	81.5	8.9	8.6	4.9	71.4	15.0
Lithuania	11.9	12.4	70.0	5.7	9.2	12.1	73.1	5.6	13.6	11.7	70.5	4.2
Luxembourg	16.9	11.5	69.2	2.4	34.1	14.9	49.5	1.5	48.7	17.8	31.6	1.9
Malta	15.6	17.0	62.3	5.1	32.2	25.3	39.4	3.1	34.0	29.8	32.9	3.3
Netherlands	42.4	40.0	15.3	2.4	69.1	24.3	5.7	1.0	81.0	14.8	3.2	1.1
Poland	15.3	7.2	62.3	15.1	14.5	7.3	64.5	13.7	15.2	8.0	60.4	16.4
Portugal	15.6	25.2	46.8	12.4	6.0	23.5	62.5	8.0	9.0	28.4	53.0	9.6
Romania	11.1	11.1	65.7	12.2	4.8	6.1	76.6	12.6	10.0	10.6	65.8	13.7
Slovak Republic	5.2	18.9	68.2	7.7	2.0	18.2	73.3	6.6	3.5	22.4	68.8	5.3
Slovenia	9.5	3.1	74.0	13.4	3.0	1.7	88.3	7.0	4.3	2.1	82.7	10.9
Spain	14.6	23.7	46.1	15.6	25.3	28.2	37.8	8.6	25.8	32.9	31.4	10.0
Turkey	19.7	11.3	26.3	42.7	11.5	10.5	36.9	41.2	24.4	11.2	28.2	36.3
U.K.	27.3	37.2	19.4	16.0	44.8	32.9	12.0	10.3	60.8	23.9	8.1	7.3
<i>OECD-17 Average</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>27.2</i>	<i>40.7</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>24.6</i>	<i>27.5</i>	<i>38.2</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>32.1</i>	<i>25.4</i>	<i>33.1</i>	<i>9.4</i>
<i>EU-24 Average</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>23.3</i>	<i>50.0</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>19.9</i>	<i>23.8</i>	<i>48.5</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>25.7</i>	<i>22.8</i>	<i>43.3</i>	<i>8.3</i>

1) and 2) see the notes to Chart LMF8.1

Sources: Secretariat calculations on basis of the ELFS 2007.

**Table LMF8.6 Distribution of working hours among men in couple families by number of children aged 0-14 years, 2007**

	Men with no children				Men with one child				Men w/two or more children			
	1-29	30-39	40-44	45+	1-29	30-39	40-44	45+	1-29	30-39	40-44	45+
Austria	5.2	20.3	38.6	36.0	2.7	19.1	40.2	38.0	2.6	17.7	38.9	40.9
Belgium	8.2	46.5	21.8	23.6	4.5	49.5	24.9	21.0	3.8	42.2	24.8	29.2
Bulgaria	1.1	1.3	78.8	18.8	0.5	0.9	74.8	23.7	0.9	0.8	73.4	24.9
Cyprus <sup>1,2</sup>	4.1	41.3	32.3	22.3	1.6	36.9	36.5	25.1	0.8	41.0	31.2	27.1
Czech Republic	2.4	13.4	57.0	27.2	0.3	10.9	55.4	33.3	0.4	12.2	53.6	33.9
Estonia	3.4	1.9	80.9	13.8	0.4	1.0	79.0	19.6	3.2	1.9	78.2	16.8
Finland	8.7	35.7	39.2	16.4	2.7	36.5	41.8	19.0	3.0	34.3	42.6	20.1
France	4.6	51.4	14.3	29.7	5.3	51.3	17.5	26.0	3.1	48.5	17.0	31.4
Germany	6.4	29.2	44.4	20.0	4.2	26.1	50.3	19.4	3.6	25.3	47.1	24.0
Greece	3.8	11.7	44.0	40.6	3.7	9.6	45.5	41.3	3.6	11.3	42.9	42.2
Hungary	3.2	3.5	75.8	17.5	1.8	2.3	78.8	17.2	1.5	3.0	78.2	17.4
Italy	4.9	18.4	46.7	30.0	3.2	16.7	49.5	30.6	3.9	19.2	45.2	31.8
Latvia	2.9	3.2	74.8	19.2	2.3	1.0	74.8	21.9	1.4	2.4	68.7	27.6
Lithuania	6.1	6.7	75.6	11.6	3.9	5.1	78.2	12.9	3.1	5.6	81.4	9.9
Luxembourg	1.3	6.2	84.3	8.2	1.2	2.5	92.7	3.6	1.7	4.4	87.7	6.2
Malta	4.4	5.1	76.1	14.4	1.4	6.1	73.8	18.8	1.5	5.1	69.3	24.1
Netherlands	10.4	36.6	43.0	9.9	5.1	38.1	46.7	10.1	4.6	36.1	44.5	14.8
Poland	6.4	3.9	59.2	30.4	2.8	2.3	62.0	32.9	3.2	2.3	55.9	38.7
Portugal	5.6	16.9	55.2	22.2	1.7	11.3	65.3	21.7	1.5	11.4	61.0	26.2
Romania	5.5	7.3	67.5	19.8	2.2	4.7	71.1	22.0	3.8	7.1	64.6	24.5
Slovak Republic	2.2	14.3	61.0	22.5	0.7	14.1	59.7	25.5	0.5	12.9	60.5	26.1
Slovenia	5.2	2.6	69.0	23.2	0.4	0.0	76.9	22.7	1.7	0.8	77.6	19.9
Spain	3.2	15.0	51.4	30.6	1.2	11.3	52.8	34.7	1.5	14.4	49.2	34.9
Turkey	6.3	5.1	21.0	67.5	2.0	2.7	18.3	77.0	2.5	2.9	18.7	75.9
U.K	7.9	26.2	27.8	38.1	4.3	23.4	30.1	42.2	4.3	21.6	29.3	44.8
<i>OECD-17 Average</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>19.9</i>	<i>47.8</i>	<i>27.2</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>18.3</i>	<i>50.3</i>	<i>28.6</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>17.9</i>	<i>48.1</i>	<i>31.4</i>
<i>EU-24 Average</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>55.0</i>	<i>22.7</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>57.4</i>	<i>24.3</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>55.1</i>	<i>26.5</i>

1) and 2) see notes to Chart LMF8.1

Sources: Secretariat calculations on basis of the ELFS 2007

**Table LMF8.7 Trends in Employment patterns for couple parent families with a child under 6**

	1984					1994					2007				
	Both parents full-time	Man full-time, woman not working	Man full-time, woman part-time	Neither parent employed	Other	Both parents full-time	Man full-time, woman not working	Man full-time, woman part-time	Neither parent employed	Other	Both parents full-time	Man full-time, woman not working	Man full-time, woman part-time	Neither parent employed	Other
Austria <sup>a</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	38.6	30.7	21.6	2.8	6.3	19.0	32.6	37.7	3.7	7.0
Belgium	37.0	43.4	10.9	5.8	2.9	37.1	31.1	22.2	5.6	4	35.0	21.2	30.5	5.7	7.6
France	35.9	44.2	11.9	4.1	3.9	37.1	36.5	16.7	6.6	3.1	38.4	29.6	21.8	0.1	10.2
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	20.6	47.1	21.6	5.4	5.3	19.0	31.8	34.7	0.1	14.4
Greece	26.3	61	4.5	5.4	2.8	37.6	52.6	3.2	3.5	3.1	45.8	44.3	5.7	1.6	2.6
Italy	33.3	57.9	3.7	2.6	2.5	31.3	51.7	6.3	6.5	4.2	31.6	41.6	19.1	3.8	3.9
Luxembourg	24.2	64.5	8.4	1.8	1.1	26.7	54.4	13.0	2.9	3	30.9	32.3	31.0	1.1	4.7
Netherlands <sup>b</sup>	3.0	67.4	15.1	8.2	6.3	3.5	41.5	37.9	6.9	10.2	5.4	19.2	58.6	3.1	13.7
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	35.7	43.2	4.6	7.3	9.2	47.5	35.5	5.8	4.7	6.4
Portugal <sup>c</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	54.3	30.1	5.3	3.7	6.6	66.5	21.1	4.6	2.8	5.0
Spain <sup>d</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	24.3	53.4	4.0	12.8	5.5	36.5	39.0	16.4	2.8	5.2
U.K	7.3	54.8	22.5	13.1	2.3	15.7	33.8	33.1	12.4	5	20.2	29.4	37.1	6.2	7.1
U.S.	26.3	44.3	15.6	5.4	8.4	33.7	33.5	19.2	5.0	8.6					

- Data not available

a) 1995 instead of 1994,

b) 1985 instead of 1984.

c) 1986 instead of 1984.

d) 1987 instead of 1984

Sources: Employment Outlook 2001; Secretariat calculations on basis of the ELFS 2007 and national sources.