# LMF2.2. Patterns of employment and the distribution of working hours for couples with children

## *Definitions and methodology*

This indicator presents information on patterns of employment and the distribution of paid working hours for couples with at least one child (aged 0-to-14). Data on couples' working patterns are presented using five possible combinations of working arrangements:

i. *Both partners full-time;*
ii. *One partner full-time, one partner part-time;*
iii. *One partner full-time, one partner not working;*
iv. *Both partners not working;*
v. *Other*, which includes any other combination of working arrangement – such as both parents working part-time or one parent working time and one parent not working – and couples where information on either partner's working hours are missing.

And on the distribution of working hours using four possible 'usual weekly working hour bands':

i. *1-29 hours per week;*
ii. *30-39 hours per week;*
iii. *40-44 hours per week;*
iv. *45 hours per week or more.*

Definitions of 'working' and 'employed' follow ILO guidelines, under which individuals are classified as 'employed' if they worked for pay or profit for at least one hour during a specified reference period (including employees and self-employed workers). Differences in the recorded employment status of workers on maternity, paternity and parental leave are discussed in indicator LMF1.2. Data on working hours generally refer to *usual* weekly working hours (which include regular overtime) in the main job – unless individuals report that they do not have usual set hours in their main job, in which case the individual's actual hours worked in their main job during the survey reference week are used instead – and the distinction between part-time and full-time employment generally follows the OECD's common 30-hour definition, with part-time employment defined as usual weekly working hours of less than 30 hours per week in the main job, and full-time employment as usual weekly working hours of 30 or more per week in the main job. (See the notes to the charts and tables and *data and comparability issues* for exceptions).

## *Key findings*

Patterns of employment and the distribution of working hours within couples with children differ considerably across the OECD (Chart LMF2.2.A). In many OECD countries 'full-time dual earning' – that is, both partners working full-time – is the most common employment pattern among couples with children in 2024. This arrangement covers over 50% of couples with children in Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic and the United States, and is particularly common in Hungary, Slovenia and Sweden where more than 70% of couples

**Other relevant indicators**: Employment patterns over the life-course (LMF1.4); Gender pay gaps for full-time workers and earnings by educational attainment (LMF1.5); Gender differences in employment outcomes (LMF1.6); Distribution of working hours among couple and sole parents families (LMF2.2 and LMF2.3).

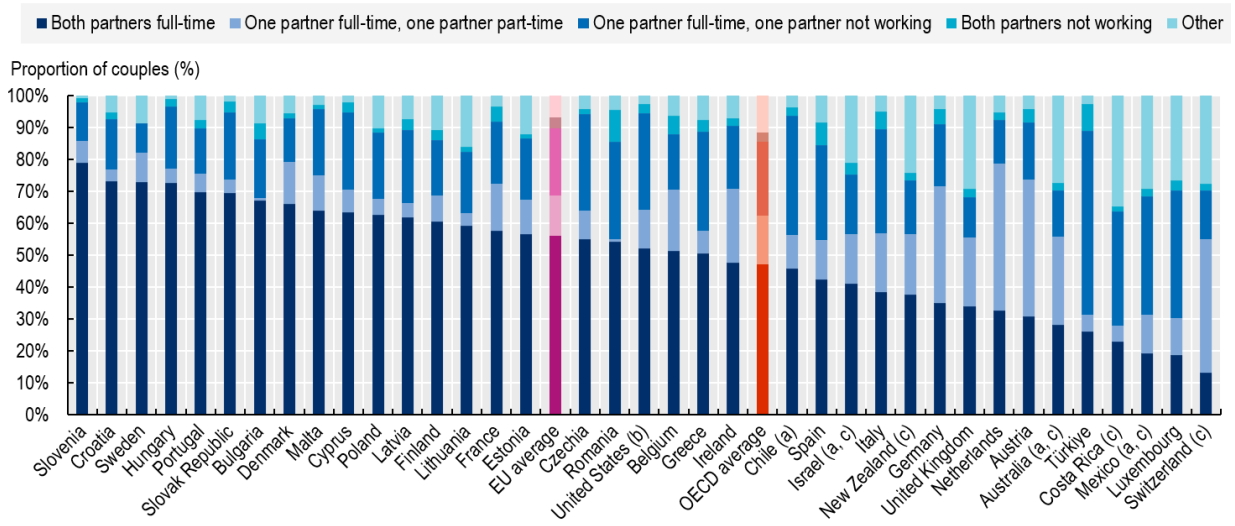
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are 'full-time dual earner' couples. In other countries (e.g. Austria, Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland), it is more common for one partner to work full-time and one partner part-time. Single earner couples still represent a substantial proportion (over one-third) of all couples with children in Chile, Costa Rica, Luxembourg, Mexico and Türkiye, the latter of which also has a relatively high proportion (8.5%) of 'jobless' couples (where neither partner is in employment).

## Chart LMF2.2.A Patterns of employment in couples with children, 2024 or latest available year

Distribution (%) of employment patterns in couples with at least one child aged 0-14




Note: Data for Australia, Costa Rica, Israel, Luxembourg, Mexico, New Zealand and Switzerland refer to 2025; for Türkiye to 2023; and for Spain to 2020.
a. For Australia, part-time employees are defined as those who usually work less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week, and full-time employees as those who usually work 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week. For Chile, the distinction between part-time and full-time work is based on actual hours worked in the main job during the survey reference week, rather than usual weekly working hours. For Israel, part-time employment is defined as actual weekly working hours of less than 35 during the reference week, and full-time employment as actual weekly working hours of 35 or more during the reference week. For Mexico, part-time employment is defined as usual weekly working hours of less than 35 hours in the main job, and full-time employment as usual weekly working hours of 35 or more per week in the main job.
b. For the United States children aged 0-17.
c. For Australia, Costa Rica, Israel, Mexico, New Zealand, and Switzerland data refer to the employment status of the two parents in 'two parent households' or 'couple families' with at least one child aged 0-14, rather than to couples themselves. For Costa Rica and Mexico, data cover households where at least one child (aged 0-14) shares a relationship with the reported 'head of household' only.
Source: For Canada, Canadian Labour Force Survey; for Chile, CASEN; for Australia, Costa Rica, Israel, Mexico, New Zealand, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, OECD questionnaire; for European countries, European Union Labour Force Survey; for Türkiye, Turkish Household Labour Force Survey; for the United States, U.S. Current Population Survey

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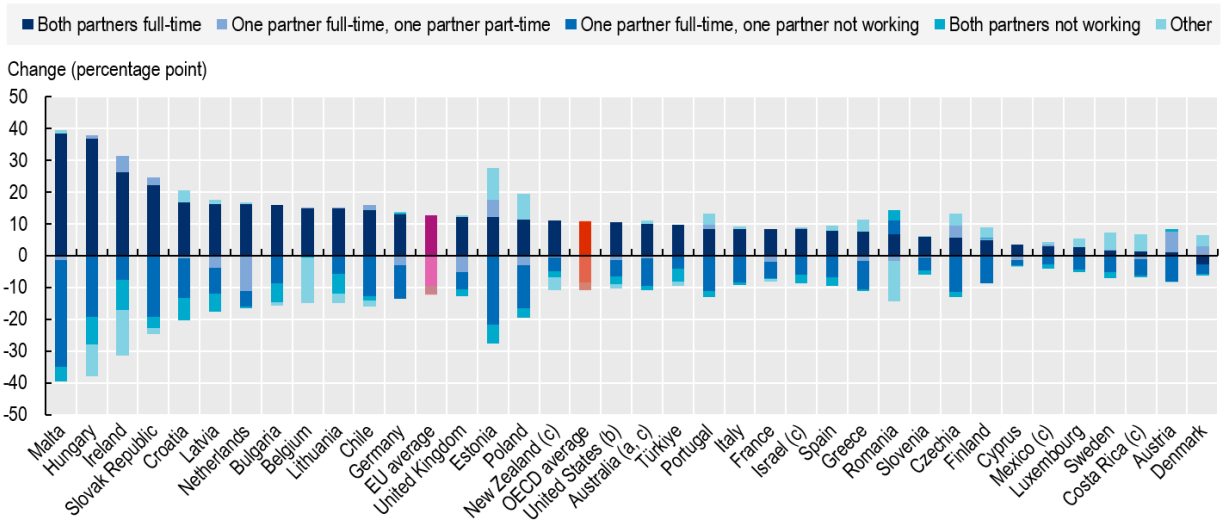
Note by Türkiye:
The information in this document with reference to "Cyprus" relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Türkiye recognises the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and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

Note by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Union:
The Republic of Cyprus is recognised by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Türkiye. The information in this document relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

Trends and developments in the distribution of working hours within couples with children also differ across countries. Chart LMF2.2.B shows changes between 2010 and 2024 in the distribution of patterns of employment among couples with children. In practically all OECD countries – with the exception of Denmark, Finland and Poland - 'full-time dual earning' has become more common since around 2010, especially in Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, the Netherlands and the Slovak Republic, where the proportion of couples with both partners working full-time has increased by more than 15 percentage points. In all OECD countries, this increase in 'full-time dual earning' comes with a decrease in the share of couples with children where one partner works full-time, while the other partner is nor working, while many also saw the share of couples where one partner works full-time, while the other partner works part-time decreasing. The share of 'jobless' couples with children has decreased everywhere except Germany.

## Chart LMF2.2.B. Changes in patterns of employment in couples with children, 2010 to 2024

Percentage point change in the distribution of employment patterns in couples with at least one child aged 0-14 between 2010 and 2024 or latest available year




Note: Data for 2024 or latest available year refer to 2025 for Australia, Costa Rica, Israel, Luxembourg, Mexico, New Zealand and Switzerland; to 2023 for Türkiye; and to 2020 for Spain. Data for 2010 refer to 2012 for Australia.

a. For Australia, part-time employees are defined as those who usually work less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week, and full-time employees as those who usually work 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week. For Israel, part-time employment is defined as actual weekly working hours of less than 35 during the reference week, and full-time employment as actual weekly working hours of 35 or more during the reference week. For Mexico, part-time employment is defined as usual weekly working hours of less than 35 hours in the main job, and full-time employment as usual weekly working hours of 35 or more per week in the main job.

b. For the United States children aged 0-17.

c. For Australia, Costa Rica, Israel, Mexico, and New Zealand data refer to the employment status of the two parents in 'two parent households' or 'couple families' with at least one child aged 0-14, rather than to couples themselves. For Costa Rica and Mexico, data cover households where at least one child (aged 0-14) shares a relationship with the reported 'head of household' only.

Source: For Chile, CASEN; for Australia, Costa Rica, Israel, Mexico, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, OECD questionnaire; for European countries, European Union Labour Force Survey; ; for Türkiye, Turkish Household Labour Force Survey; for the United States, U.S. Current Population Survey

Table LMF2.2.A presented in the Annex to this document shows employment arrangements by the age of the youngest child (0-2, 3-5, and 6-14). In many countries, the single-earner model is more common among couples with very young children (0-2). For example, more than 50% of couples with a very young child are single-earner couples in the Czechia and Türkiye. However, as children grow up the prevalence of dual earning (either with both partners working full-time, or with one full-time and one part-time) often increases. In France, for example, the proportion of couples with children and both partners working full-time increases from 49% among those with a youngest child aged 0-2, to 63% for those with a youngest

child aged 6-14. In Finland, 47% of couples with children are full-time dual-earner couples when the youngest child is aged 0-2, but this increases to 68% once the youngest child is aged 6 or above.

Table LMF2.2.B shows working hours for adults in couples with children by gender. Across OECD countries, hours worked by employed men in couples with children are generally longer than those worked by employed women. For example, while in most countries a considerable proportion (around 19%, on average) of employed fathers in couples with children work more than 45 hours per week (especially in Türkiye), the proportion of mothers in couples working such long hours tends to be relatively small (8%, on average). The working hours of fathers and mothers in couples tend to be most similar in the Eastern European OECD countries, particularly in Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, and Slovenia.

Tables LMF2.2.C and LMF2.2.D show the distribution of usual weekly working hours for employed men and women in couples with children by age of the youngest child. The tables show that in many countries mothers' hours in paid work vary considerably with the age of the youngest child (Table LMF2.2.D), although in several cases this variation runs in the opposite direction to what might be expected: in a number of countries (especially Germany and Luxembourg), employed mothers are more likely to work shorter hours (1-29 hours per week) and to some degree less likely to work longer hours (40+) once the youngest child is aged 6 or above. This is likely the result of a 'selection effect', where those fewer mothers that are employed when children are very young are more likely to be those who prefer to work full-time. The same variation does not apply to fathers (Table LMF2.2.C). In some countries (particularly Denmark, Latvia and the Netherlands), employed fathers are less likely to work full-time hours (30-39) once the youngest child turns 3, but generally, fathers' working hours do not differ much with the age of the youngest child.

Tables LMF2.2.E and LMF2.2.F show the distribution of usual weekly working hours for employed men and women in couples by the presence and number of children aged 0-14. The data show that, in most countries, the presence and particularly number of children are somewhat more associated with women's working hours but less so with those of men. Employed women are in many countries slightly more likely to work shorter hours (1-29 hours per week) and slightly less likely to work very long hours (40+) when there are two or more children aged 0-14 in the household, relative to only one child aged 0-14 (Table LMF2.2.F). For men the number of children aged 0-14 are not associated with changed working hours (Table LMF2.2.E).

### *Comparability and data issues*

The data used in this indicator come from national labour force or national household surveys, or from information provided by national authorities. Labour force surveys are well-established sources of labour market data, but a few issues may prevent full comparability. For example, while for most countries the data on weekly working hours concern usual weekly working hours in the main job, for Chile and Israel the data reflect actual weekly working hours in the main job during the survey reference week. To the extent that actual hours differ from usual hours, this may affect comparisons of employment patterns and the distribution of weekly working hours between Chile and Israel and the remaining countries.

Additionally, while for most countries the distinction between part-time and full-time employment is based on the OECD's common 30-hour definition – with part-time employment defined as usual weekly working hours of less than 30 hours per week in the main job, and full-time employment as usual weekly working hours of 30 or more per week in the main job – for a few of countries (Australia, Israel and Mexico) alternative national definitions have been used. Specifically, for Australia, part-time workers are defined as those who usually work less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week, for Israel part-time workers are those with actual weekly working hours of less than 35 during the reference week, and for Mexico, they are those with usual weekly working hours of less than 35 hours in the main job. The use in particular of a higher part-time hours threshold by

these countries is likely to increase the proportion of the employed classified as in 'part-time' work and, as a result, decrease the proportion of couples with children that are classified as having at least one partner in full-time employment.

Labour force surveys are also not specifically designed to provide information on families or on employment by parenthood status or partnership status. 'Couples' are generally defined as two adults living in the same household that self-identify as partners of one another, regardless of the legal status of the union (i.e. the definition reflects the "de facto" situation in terms of co-habitation arrangements). Couples, where one partner lives in a separate household, are not included. 'Children', meanwhile, are generally defined as any children (including both biological children and step or adoptive children) aged 0-14 (for the United States 0-17) that live in the same household and that are reported as the child of one or both of the parents. Couples with children who do not live in the same household are generally not included, nor are couples with children aged 15 or older (for the United States, 18 or older) regardless of whether or not the child lives in the same household and/or is dependent on the couple. Data for Australia, Costa Rica, Israel, Mexico and New Zealand refer to two-parent households or couple families with at least one child aged 0-14 rather than couples themselves, and for Costa Rica and Mexico include only those households where at least one child aged 0-14 is reported as sharing a parent-child relationship with the household head.

As discussed in indicator LMF1.2, cross-national comparisons of parental employment may also be affected by differences in the treatment of individuals on maternity, paternity or parental leave. It is difficult to isolate the impact of differences in the treatment of persons on leave on parental employment rates, but it is possible that different treatments could influence cross-national variations in employment patterns among and working hours for parents with very young children.

**Sources and further reading**:

OECD (2025), *Gender Equality in a Changing World: Taking Stock and Moving Forward*, Gender Equality at Work, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/e808086f-en.

OECD (2023), *Joining Forces for Gender Equality: What is Holding us Back?, OECD Publishing, Paris, doi.org/10.1787/67d48024-en.*

OECD (2026), *Labour Force Statistics In OECD Countries: Sources, Coverage and Definitions*, https://www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/data/datasets/employability-data/LFSNOTES_SOURCES.pdf.

International Labour Organization (ILO) (2023), *Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization (including amendments)*, adopted by the 21st International Conference of Labour Statisticians, https://www.ilo.org/resource/resolution-concerning-statistics-work-employment-and-labour.

Eurostat (2026), *EU Labour Force Survey: Explanatory Notes (to be applied from 2021Q1 onwards)*, version 14 January 2026, European Commission,https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/1978984/6037342/EU-LFS%2BExplanatory%2Bnotes%2Bfrom%2BQ1%2B2021%2Bonwards.pdf.

## Table LMF2.2.A. Patterns of employment in couples with children by age of youngest child, 2024

Distribution (%) of employment patterns in couples with at least one child aged 0-14 by age of youngest child

| | Youngest child aged 0-2 | | | | | Youngest child aged 3-5 | | | | | Youngest child aged 6-14 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both partners full-time | One partner full-time, one partner part-time | One partner full-time, one partner not working | Both partners not working | Other | Both partners full-time | One partner full-time, one partner part-time | One partner full-time, one partner not working | Both partners not working | Other | Both partners full-time | One partner full-time, one partner part-time | One partner full-time, one partner not working | Both partners not working | Other |
| Australia | 22.6 | 32.8 | 23.0 | 3.1 | 18.5 | 27.5 | 29.3 | 12.7 | 2.2 | 28.4 | 32.0 | 23.6 | 10.3 | 2.3 | 31.8 |
| Austria | 27.7 | 39.4 | 23.7 | 5.3 | 3.8 | 22.3 | 51.1 | 17.3 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 36.6 | 41.7 | 14.0 | 3.8 | 3.9 |
| Belgium | 49.3 | 16.9 | 22.4 | 6.6 | 4.7 | 55.4 | 21.4 | 14.9 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 50.8 | 19.5 | 15.8 | 6.0 | 8.0 |
| Canada | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chile | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Colombia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Costa Rica (c) | 19.5 | 4.1 | 49.5 | 1.1 | 25.8 | 21.8 | 5.7 | 39.4 | 2.3 | 30.9 | 24.5 | 5.0 | 30.6 | 1.3 | 38.6 |
| Czechia | 12.7 | 8.4 | 72.2 | 2.1 | 4.6 | 62.6 | 13.8 | 17.1 | 1.2 | 5.2 | 80.6 | 6.9 | 7.7 | 1.3 | 3.5 |
| Denmark | 63.6 | 11.5 | 17.8 | 2.2 | 5.0 | 65.1 | 13.6 | 14.1 | 2.1 | 5.1 | 67.4 | 14.0 | 11.6 | 1.2 | 5.7 |
| Estonia | 41.4 | 13.6 | 29.7 | 1.4 | 13.8 | 56.9 | 11.8 | 20.5 | 2.6 | 8.1 | 65.9 | 8.5 | 12.0 | 0.6 | 13.0 |
| Finland | 47.3 | 8.4 | 28.3 | 4.7 | 11.3 | 61.9 | 7.5 | 16.4 | 5.0 | 9.2 | 68.1 | 8.3 | 11.0 | 1.7 | 10.9 |
| France | 49.2 | 13.7 | 26.6 | 7.0 | 3.5 | 59.1 | 14.0 | 17.2 | 5.5 | 4.1 | 62.5 | 15.7 | 15.8 | 2.7 | 3.2 |
| Germany | 33.7 | 28.1 | 28.3 | 5.8 | 4.0 | 31.2 | 41.4 | 18.7 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 37.7 | 40.0 | 13.8 | 4.3 | 4.2 |
| Greece | 47.9 | 6.2 | 34.4 | 3.0 | 8.5 | 50.8 | 7.0 | 32.7 | 2.8 | 6.8 | 51.9 | 7.5 | 28.7 | 4.6 | 7.3 |
| Hungary | 70.8 | 3.9 | 22.2 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 67.3 | 5.9 | 21.5 | 4.2 | 1.0 | 76.4 | 4.1 | 16.8 | 1.8 | 0.9 |
| Iceland | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ireland | 53.5 | 16.8 | 19.3 | 2.5 | 7.9 | 46.0 | 25.8 | 19.5 | 3.8 | 5.0 | 45.6 | 25.3 | 19.8 | 1.9 | 7.4 |
| Israel (b, c) | 35.6 | 16.4 | 24.9 | 4.1 | 19.1 | 41.3 | 16.5 | 21.4 | 3.8 | 16.9 | 43.8 | 14.5 | 14.1 | 3.4 | 24.2 |
| Italy | 37.0 | 14.8 | 38.3 | 5.6 | 4.3 | 36.9 | 18.2 | 33.9 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 39.8 | 20.1 | 29.5 | 5.6 | 5.1 |
| Japan | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Korea | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Latvia | 56.9 | 2.2 | 28.9 | 2.4 | 9.6 | 67.9 | 6.1 | 18.5 | 1.4 | 6.1 | 62.0 | 5.0 | 21.6 | 4.8 | 6.5 |
| Lithuania | 56.8 | 3.2 | 23.4 | 2.1 | 14.5 | 59.8 | 4.1 | 17.3 | 0.9 | 18.0 | 60.3 | 4.6 | 17.5 | 1.6 | 16.0 |
| Luxembourg | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mexico (c) | 16.2 | 11.6 | 48.9 | 2.3 | 21.0 | 18.9 | 12.8 | 39.8 | 1.8 | 26.6 | 20.4 | 12.1 | 32.8 | 2.3 | 32.5 |
| Netherlands | 35.2 | 45.0 | 13.3 | 2.1 | 4.3 | 30.6 | 45.9 | 14.8 | 2.8 | 5.8 | 31.9 | 46.6 | 13.4 | 2.7 | 5.5 |
| New Zealand (c) | 35.1 | 19.7 | 23.8 | 3.2 | 18.1 | 37.1 | 21.1 | 18.1 | 2.3 | 21.4 | 39.5 | 17.8 | 12.1 | 2.3 | 28.4 |
| Norway | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Poland | 57.3 | 4.5 | 26.8 | 2.1 | 9.2 | 60.2 | 5.7 | 23.3 | 0.9 | 9.9 | 66.1 | 4.9 | 17.0 | 1.2 | 10.8 |
| Portugal | 68.2 | 6.3 | 15.2 | 3.3 | 7.0 | 71.1 | 6.1 | 13.3 | 2.3 | 7.1 | 69.9 | 5.5 | 14.3 | 2.3 | 8.0 |
| Slovak Republic | 58.7 | 2.6 | 30.8 | 4.6 | 3.2 | 65.4 | 5.8 | 24.6 | 3.0 | 1.2 | 77.8 | 4.7 | 13.1 | 2.9 | 1.5 |
| Slovenia | 74.1 | 7.1 | 16.7 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 72.9 | 11.5 | 13.5 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 83.7 | 4.8 | 9.7 | 1.1 | 0.7 |
| Spain | 39.2 | 13.2 | 32.9 | 6.9 | 7.8 | 42.5 | 12.5 | 29.1 | 7.4 | 8.5 | 44.0 | 11.9 | 28.6 | 6.8 | 8.7 |
| Sweden | 63.7 | 9.6 | 18.0 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 70.2 | 9.6 | 11.3 | 5.4 | 3.5 | 74.9 | 7.9 | 9.6 | 3.6 | 4.0 |
| Switzerland | 15.9 | 40.9 | 21.9 | 2.5 | 18.7 | 11.6 | 44.8 | 16.3 | 2.3 | 24.9 | 12.9 | 40.9 | 11.6 | 1.8 | 32.9 |
| Türkiye | 19.1 | 4.0 | 66.2 | 8.3 | 2.4 | 26.8 | 5.7 | 58.3 | 6.8 | 2.4 | 30.0 | 6.2 | 51.5 | 9.5 | 2.8 |
| United Kingdom | 35.6 | 22.5 | 15.0 | 3.9 | 22.9 | 31.9 | 23.8 | 13.1 | 2.2 | 29.1 | 34.2 | 20.2 | 10.6 | 2.4 | 32.6 |
| United States (b) | 45.3 | 12.7 | 36.7 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 50.7 | 12.4 | 31.7 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 55.7 | 11.9 | 26.6 | 3.1 | 2.7 |
| OECD average | 43.0 | 14.7 | 29.3 | 3.6 | 9.4 | 47.5 | 17.0 | 22.0 | 3.3 | 10.2 | 51.6 | 15.3 | 18.0 | 3.0 | 12.0 |
| Bulgaria | 66.9 | 0.0 | 20.1 | 5.0 | 8.0 | 55.9 | 0.9 | 27.2 | 4.5 | 11.4 | 71.4 | 1.1 | 14.7 | 4.9 | 8.0 |
| Croatia | 77.2 | 4.3 | 13.1 | 1.3 | 4.0 | 73.3 | 4.2 | 14.4 | 3.1 | 5.0 | 71.4 | 2.9 | 17.6 | 2.1 | 5.9 |
| Cyprus | 54.9 | 10.2 | 30.9 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 65.9 | 5.8 | 23.4 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 68.0 | 5.8 | 19.7 | 4.3 | 2.1 |
| Malta | 68.8 | 11.2 | 11.4 | 3.6 | 5.2 | 63.0 | 12.3 | 22.8 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 61.8 | 10.2 | 25.3 | 0.8 | 1.9 |
| Romania | 39.5 | 0.7 | 37.1 | 19.0 | 3.6 | 51.2 | 0.2 | 34.4 | 10.0 | 4.2 | 61.5 | 0.9 | 26.4 | 6.2 | 5.1 |
| EU average | 52.0 | 11.6 | 26.2 | 4.2 | 6.0 | 56.4 | 13.9 | 20.5 | 3.5 | 5.7 | 61.1 | 12.6 | 17.1 | 3.1 | 6.1 |

Note: Data for Australia, Costa Rica, Israel, Luxembourg, Mexico, New Zealand and Switzerland refer to 2025; for Türkiye to 2023; and for Spain and Sweden to 2020.

a. For Chile, the distinction between part-time and full-time work is based on actual hours worked in the main job during the survey reference week, rather than usual weekly working hours. For Israel, part-time employment is defined as actual weekly working hours of less than 35 during the reference week, and full-time employment as actual weekly working hours of 35 or more during the reference week. For Mexico, part-time employment is defined as usual weekly working hours of less than 35 hours in the main job, and full-time employment as usual weekly working hours of 35 or more per week in the main job.

b. For the United States, children aged 0-17 and the age groups 0-2, 3-5 and 6-17. For Israel, the age groups are 0-1, 2-4 and 5-14.

c. For Costa Rica, Israel Mexico and New Zealand, data refer to the employment status of the parents in 'two parent households' or 'couple families' with at least one child aged 0-14, rather than to couples themselves. For Costa Rica and Mexico, data cover households where at least one child (aged 0-14) shares a relationship with the reported 'head of household' only.

Sources: For Chile, CASEN; For Australia, Costa Rica, Israel, Mexico, New Zealand, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, OECD questionnaire; For European countries, EU-LFS; For Türkiye, Turkish Household Labour Force Survey; For the United States, U.S. Current Population Survey

## Table LMF2.2.B. Distribution of working hours for employed adults in couples with children, by gender, 2024

Distribution (%) of usual weekly working hours by working hours bands for employed men and women in couples with at least one child aged 0-14

| | Proportion (%) with usual weekly working hours in the given weekly hours band: | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Men | | | | | Women | | | | |
| | 1 to 29 | 30 to 39 | 40 to 44 | 45+ | No information on hours | 1 to 29 | 30 to 39 | 40 to 44 | 45+ | No information on hours |
| Australia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Austria | 3.9 | 38.2 | 36.9 | 21.0 | 0.0 | 56.6 | 28.5 | 11.7 | 3.2 | 0.0 |
| Belgium | 4.9 | 46.4 | 26.8 | 20.2 | 1.6 | 25.7 | 50.7 | 12.4 | 9.4 | 1.9 |
| Canada | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chile (c) | 4.9 | 4.3 | 52.4 | 38.0 | 0.5 | 16.6 | 10.5 | 51.3 | 21.4 | 0.2 |
| Colombia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Costa Rica | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Czechia | 1.1 | 11.8 | 64.9 | 19.2 | 2.9 | 13.4 | 19.2 | 61.8 | 4.4 | 1.2 |
| Denmark | 3.4 | 76.4 | 8.5 | 11.7 | 0.1 | 10.2 | 81.4 | 4.9 | 3.4 | 0.0 |
| Estonia | 3.7 | 3.5 | 81.3 | 4.7 | 6.8 | 13.6 | 10.3 | 68.6 | 2.2 | 5.5 |
| Finland | 3.1 | 39.7 | 37.5 | 13.5 | 6.2 | 10.3 | 60.9 | 20.0 | 4.1 | 4.7 |
| France | 4.6 | 50.2 | 21.3 | 23.8 | 0.0 | 19.0 | 53.7 | 15.1 | 12.2 | 0.0 |
| Germany | 4.9 | 28.5 | 49.9 | 16.7 | 0.0 | 49.4 | 32.6 | 15.3 | 2.8 | 0.0 |
| Greece | 2.5 | 3.7 | 56.6 | 32.4 | 4.8 | 12.6 | 12.3 | 58.5 | 13.8 | 2.8 |
| Hungary | 1.4 | 0.9 | 91.4 | 5.8 | 0.5 | 4.5 | 5.7 | 88.3 | 1.3 | 0.2 |
| Iceland | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ireland | 6.7 | 34.9 | 36.6 | 20.5 | 1.2 | 29.7 | 47.1 | 15.5 | 5.7 | 2.0 |
| Israel | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Italy | 3.8 | 16.3 | 60.2 | 18.4 | 1.2 | 31.5 | 31.5 | 31.0 | 5.2 | 0.8 |
| Japan | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Korea | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Latvia | 1.7 | 1.9 | 89.9 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 7.1 | 5.0 | 83.6 | 0.9 | 3.5 |
| Lithuania | 0.9 | 1.3 | 73.5 | 2.7 | 21.6 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 79.8 | 1.1 | 9.1 |
| Luxembourg | 3.1 | 4.4 | 69.8 | 17.6 | 5.2 | 21.3 | 17.4 | 50.6 | 4.5 | 6.2 |
| Mexico | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Netherlands | 6.4 | 39.1 | 42.0 | 12.5 | 0.1 | 56.3 | 33.4 | 8.3 | 1.9 | 0.2 |
| New Zealand | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Norway | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Poland | 1.0 | 1.4 | 75.9 | 14.3 | 7.3 | 6.7 | 5.7 | 78.6 | 4.1 | 4.9 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Portugal | 2.1 | 10.3 | 58.3 | 24.4 | 4.9 | 6.6 | 23.2 | 56.0 | 11.5 | 2.7 |
| Slovak Republic | 1.0 | 22.4 | 60.9 | 14.7 | 1.0 | 5.4 | 35.8 | 55.5 | 2.6 | 0.7 |
| Slovenia | 2.0 | 1.2 | 86.1 | 10.6 | 0.2 | 6.4 | 5.4 | 83.5 | 4.7 | 0.0 |
| Spain | 3.0 | 17.0 | 60.5 | 16.6 | 2.9 | 19.2 | 35.0 | 37.5 | 6.7 | 1.7 |
| Sweden | 1.3 | 2.7 | 77.5 | 11.9 | 6.5 | 8.3 | 11.7 | 62.8 | 8.9 | 8.1 |
| Switzerland | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Türkiye | 3.4 | 5.4 | 19.4 | 71.9 | 0.0 | 16.2 | 14.5 | 24.6 | 44.8 | 0.0 |
| United Kingdom | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| United States (b) | 3.4 | 5.6 | 65.5 | 25.3 | 0.3 | 16.8 | 13.9 | 58.8 | 10.1 | 0.4 |
| OECD average | 3.1 | 18.7 | 56.2 | 18.8 | 3.2 | 18.7 | 26.0 | 45.4 | 7.6 | 2.3 |
| Bulgaria | 0.7 | 0.3 | 87.5 | 4.0 | 7.6 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 93.6 | 1.2 | 3.6 |
| Croatia | 0.9 | 12.8 | 73.7 | 8.3 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 16.0 | 76.6 | 2.4 | 1.4 |
| Cyprus | 2.7 | 20.7 | 51.5 | 25.1 | 0.0 | 9.6 | 41.1 | 40.7 | 8.5 | 0.0 |
| Malta | 0.7 | 4.7 | 77.4 | 14.9 | 2.2 | 14.1 | 24.7 | 56.5 | 3.7 | 1.0 |
| Romania | 0.7 | 1.8 | 87.5 | 6.1 | 3.9 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 91.6 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| EU average | 2.7 | 18.2 | 60.9 | 14.6 | 3.6 | 16.6 | 25.8 | 50.3 | 4.9 | 2.4 |

Note: Data for Türkiye refer to 2023; and for Denmark, Lithuania and Sweden to 2020.

a. In some countries (those for which information comes from the EU-LFS, plus the United States) it is possible for individuals to report that they do not have usual set hours in their main job. Where this is the case, the individual's actual hours worked in their main job during the survey reference week are used in place of their usual weekly working hours.

b. For the United States children aged 0-17

c. For Chile, working hours are based on actual hours worked in the main job in during the survey reference week, rather than usual weekly working hours.

Sources: For Chile, CASEN; For European countries, EU-LFS; For Türkiye, Turkish Household Labour Force Survey; For the United States, U.S. Current Population Survey

## Table LMF2.2.C. Distribution of working hours for employed men in couples with children by age of youngest child, 2024

Distribution (%) of usual weekly working hours by working hours bands for employed men and women in couples with at least one child aged 0-14

| | Proportion (%) with usual weekly working hours in the given weekly hours band: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Youngest child aged 0-2 | | | | No information on hours | Youngest child aged 3-5 | | | | No information on hours | Youngest child aged 6-14 | | | | No information on hours |
| | 1 to 29 | 30 to 39 | 40 to 44 | 45+ | | 1 to 29 | 30 to 39 | 40 to 44 | 45+ | | 1 to 29 | 30 to 39 | 40 to 44 | 45+ | |
| Australia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Austria | 4.2 | 38.7 | 37.6 | 19.6 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 39.4 | 35.4 | 20.6 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 37.3 | 37.2 | 22.2 | 0.0 |
| Belgium | 4.7 | 48.8 | 27.7 | 17.1 | 1.6 | 3.6 | 51.7 | 25.7 | 18.0 | 1.0 | 5.7 | 42.5 | 26.7 | 23.2 | 1.9 |
| Canada | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chile (c) | 5.1 | 4.0 | 53.2 | 37.3 | 0.5 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 52.2 | 37.4 | 0.5 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 52.0 | 38.7 | 0.6 |
| Colombia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Costa Rica | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Czechia | 1.5 | 12.6 | 65.9 | 16.7 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 12.6 | 61.2 | 21.8 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 10.8 | 66.3 | 19.6 | 2.7 |
| Denmark | 2.5 | 80.8 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 75.8 | 7.5 | 11.4 | 0.3 | 3.5 | 73.2 | 9.0 | 14.4 | 0.0 |
| Estonia | 5.3 | 4.8 | 77.6 | 4.5 | 7.8 | 2.0 | 3.3 | 85.9 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 81.3 | 5.0 | 7.3 |
| Finland | 3.7 | 43.1 | 37.4 | 9.5 | 6.3 | 3.7 | 41.5 | 36.8 | 12.9 | 5.1 | 2.5 | 36.9 | 37.9 | 16.2 | 6.5 |
| France | 5.7 | 52.0 | 20.9 | 21.4 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 50.1 | 24.1 | 21.9 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 49.2 | 20.5 | 26.0 | 0.0 |
| Germany | 5.1 | 29.4 | 50.7 | 14.8 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 28.4 | 49.6 | 17.0 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 27.9 | 49.5 | 17.7 | 0.0 |
| Greece | 2.8 | 4.3 | 52.8 | 36.5 | 3.7 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 63.3 | 27.3 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 3.9 | 55.5 | 32.8 | 5.4 |
| Hungary | 1.0 | 0.8 | 91.3 | 6.2 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 91.9 | 4.8 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 91.2 | 6.1 | 0.4 |
| Iceland | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ireland | 6.8 | 36.5 | 36.4 | 18.7 | 1.6 | 5.8 | 37.9 | 37.7 | 18.0 | 0.6 | 7.0 | 33.2 | 36.2 | 22.3 | 1.2 |
| Israel | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Italy | 3.9 | 16.0 | 62.6 | 16.5 | 0.9 | 3.9 | 15.4 | 61.3 | 18.1 | 1.3 | 3.7 | 16.8 | 58.7 | 19.3 | 1.4 |
| Japan | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Korea | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Latvia | 0.7 | 1.8 | 86.3 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 91.1 | 3.3 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 91.3 | 1.1 | 3.5 |
| Lithuania | 0.9 | 1.6 | 70.5 | 3.3 | 23.7 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 75.2 | 2.2 | 20.6 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 74.5 | 2.6 | 20.8 |
| Luxembourg | 5.3 | 4.7 | 68.6 | 18.1 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 4.5 | 74.1 | 16.0 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 4.1 | 68.1 | 18.2 | 7.8 |
| Mexico | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Netherlands | 5.6 | 42.2 | 39.9 | 12.3 | 0.0 | 7.3 | 38.5 | 42.8 | 11.3 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 37.3 | 43.1 | 13.0 | 0.1 |
| New Zealand | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Norway | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Poland | 1.1 | 1.2 | 77.7 | 13.3 | 6.7 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 75.1 | 15.7 | 7.0 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 75.6 | 14.1 | 7.8 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Portugal | 2.6 | 8.9 | 61.7 | 23.1 | 3.7 | 1.7 | 8.5 | 60.0 | 24.4 | 5.3 | 2.0 | 11.8 | 55.8 | 25.0 | 5.3 |
| Slovak Republic | 1.3 | 22.6 | 60.4 | 14.2 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 24.3 | 59.5 | 15.0 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 21.4 | 61.9 | 14.8 | 0.9 |
| Slovenia | 1.5 | 1.5 | 86.5 | 10.2 | 0.4 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 85.1 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 86.3 | 10.8 | 0.1 |
| Spain | 3.5 | 15.3 | 65.2 | 13.1 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 18.5 | 60.1 | 15.0 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 17.1 | 58.8 | 18.7 | 3.0 |
| Sweden | 5.5 | 21.3 | 68.2 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 4.3 | 17.0 | 69.6 | 7.0 | 2.0 | 4.1 | 14.2 | 69.4 | 10.6 | 1.7 |
| Switzerland | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Türkiye | 2.9 | 4.9 | 19.3 | 73.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 19.6 | 72.4 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 6.0 | 19.4 | 70.8 | 0.0 |
| United Kingdom | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| United States (b) | 3.3 | 5.9 | 66.4 | 24.1 | 0.3 | 3.6 | 5.5 | 66.3 | 24.4 | 0.2 | 3.5 | 5.5 | 64.8 | 26.0 | 0.3 |
| OECD average | 3.5 | 20.2 | 55.7 | 17.6 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 19.7 | 56.4 | 18.0 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 18.5 | 55.6 | 19.6 | 3.1 |
| Bulgaria | 0.0 | 0.6 | 86.6 | 4.8 | 8.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 87.0 | 3.6 | 8.8 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 88.0 | 3.9 | 6.9 |
| Croatia | 0.2 | 10.3 | 80.2 | 6.7 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 12.6 | 75.0 | 8.0 | 3.9 | 1.5 | 14.1 | 69.8 | 9.2 | 5.4 |
| Cyprus | 1.3 | 18.2 | 57.1 | 23.4 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 19.5 | 52.0 | 24.8 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 23.0 | 47.2 | 26.6 | 0.0 |
| Malta | 1.3 | 3.8 | 83.9 | 7.0 | 3.9 | 0.6 | 7.0 | 72.5 | 18.2 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 4.1 | 76.3 | 17.6 | 1.6 |
| Romania | 0.6 | 2.0 | 87.4 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 89.6 | 5.8 | 3.5 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 86.6 | 6.3 | 4.0 |
| EU average | 2.9 | 19.4 | 61.1 | 13.1 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 19.1 | 61.1 | 14.0 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 18.2 | 60.1 | 15.5 | 3.5 |

Note: Data for Türkiye refer to 2023; and for Denmark, Lithuania and Sweden to 2020.

a. In some countries (those for which information comes from the EU-LFS, plus the United States) it is possible for individuals to report that they do not have usual set hours in their main job. Where this is the case, the individual's actual hours worked in their main job during the survey reference week are used in place of their usual weekly working hours.

b. For the United States children aged 0-17

c. For Chile, working hours are based on actual hours worked in the main job in during the survey reference week, rather than usual weekly working hours.

Sources: For Chile, CASEN; For European countries, EU-LFS; For Türkiye, Turkish Household Labour Force Survey; For the United States, U.S. Current Population Survey

## Table LMF2.2.D. Distribution of working hours for employed women in couples with children by age of youngest child, 2024

Distribution (%) of usual weekly working hours by working hours bands for employed women in couples with at least one child aged 0-14, by age group of the youngest child

| | Proportion (%) with usual weekly working hours in the given weekly hours band: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Youngest child aged 0-2 | | | | No information on hours | Youngest child aged 3-5 | | | | No information on hours | Youngest child aged 6-14 | | | | No information on hours |
| | 1 to 29 | 30 to 39 | 40 to 44 | 45+ | | 1 to 29 | 30 to 39 | 40 to 44 | 45+ | | 1 to 29 | 30 to 39 | 40 to 44 | 45+ | |
| Australia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Austria | 57.1 | 25.5 | 14.7 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 67.7 | 23.3 | 7.1 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 51.5 | 32.4 | 12.0 | 4.1 | 0.0 |
| Belgium | 22.9 | 56.5 | 13.0 | 6.2 | 1.4 | 26.8 | 49.2 | 12.5 | 10.7 | 0.7 | 26.7 | 48.2 | 11.9 | 10.5 | 2.7 |
| Canada | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chile (c) | 16.2 | 10.6 | 51.8 | 21.3 | 0.1 | 17.5 | 10.7 | 49.4 | 21.9 | 0.5 | 16.3 | 10.4 | 52.0 | 21.1 | 0.2 |
| Colombia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Costa Rica | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Czechia | 38.7 | 11.0 | 47.6 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 17.2 | 23.3 | 54.4 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 7.4 | 18.6 | 67.7 | 5.3 | 1.0 |
| Denmark | 9.9 | 83.9 | 4.1 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 11.2 | 81.2 | 4.5 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 79.9 | 5.6 | 4.5 | 0.1 |
| Estonia | 21.0 | 11.0 | 60.5 | 1.4 | 6.1 | 14.6 | 10.6 | 68.9 | 1.1 | 4.7 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 72.1 | 3.0 | 5.5 |
| Finland | 13.0 | 63.4 | 16.6 | 1.8 | 5.1 | 8.8 | 61.4 | 22.0 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 9.6 | 59.6 | 20.8 | 5.2 | 4.9 |
| France | 19.4 | 56.2 | 13.4 | 10.9 | 0.0 | 19.3 | 56.2 | 14.7 | 9.8 | 0.0 | 18.8 | 51.4 | 16.1 | 13.7 | 0.0 |
| Germany | 43.5 | 33.9 | 19.5 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 55.4 | 30.0 | 12.6 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 49.7 | 33.0 | 14.3 | 3.0 | 0.0 |
| Greece | 13.5 | 13.9 | 59.0 | 9.8 | 3.7 | 13.1 | 10.8 | 59.3 | 14.1 | 2.7 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 58.1 | 15.1 | 2.5 |
| Hungary | 4.1 | 4.2 | 90.2 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 83.7 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 5.6 | 89.1 | 1.5 | 0.2 |
| Iceland | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ireland | 22.2 | 51.5 | 17.3 | 6.1 | 2.8 | 32.4 | 50.4 | 11.9 | 4.5 | 0.9 | 32.3 | 44.0 | 15.8 | 6.0 | 1.9 |
| Israel | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Italy | 27.0 | 33.4 | 33.9 | 4.7 | 0.9 | 32.4 | 31.6 | 30.9 | 4.3 | 0.8 | 32.8 | 30.7 | 30.0 | 5.7 | 0.8 |
| Japan | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Korea | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Latvia | 4.5 | 4.1 | 85.5 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 7.3 | 4.7 | 83.9 | 1.2 | 2.9 | 8.3 | 5.6 | 82.5 | 1.2 | 2.5 |
| Lithuania | 3.8 | 3.7 | 73.4 | 1.5 | 17.6 | 4.1 | 5.7 | 76.2 | 3.4 | 10.7 | 3.4 | 6.4 | 70.1 | 2.9 | 17.3 |
| Luxembourg | 12.7 | 14.4 | 64.6 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 27.2 | 18.8 | 43.6 | 3.0 | 7.3 | 23.5 | 18.6 | 45.6 | 5.5 | 6.7 |
| Mexico | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Netherlands | 54.1 | 36.2 | 8.0 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 57.7 | 32.5 | 8.0 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 57.1 | 32.0 | 8.5 | 2.3 | 0.1 |
| New Zealand | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Norway | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Poland | 5.8 | 5.9 | 80.2 | 3.4 | 4.7 | 8.3 | 6.9 | 77.0 | 2.9 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 78.8 | 4.8 | 5.0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Portugal | 7.5 | 26.5 | 53.6 | 9.8 | 2.6 | 6.7 | 20.5 | 60.5 | 10.1 | 2.2 | 6.2 | 22.8 | 55.2 | 12.8 | 3.0 |
| Slovak Republic | 3.6 | 38.4 | 54.9 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 7.4 | 38.0 | 52.1 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 5.4 | 33.7 | 57.3 | 3.4 | 0.2 |
| Slovenia | 7.6 | 8.7 | 80.4 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 10.5 | 7.0 | 79.6 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 86.4 | 6.0 | 0.0 |
| Spain | 17.5 | 35.7 | 40.4 | 5.3 | 1.1 | 22.0 | 35.3 | 34.3 | 6.0 | 2.4 | 18.9 | 34.7 | 37.5 | 7.4 | 1.6 |
| Sweden | 10.6 | 30.8 | 51.9 | 4.9 | 1.8 | 7.5 | 39.0 | 43.5 | 8.5 | 1.4 | 7.2 | 29.6 | 53.0 | 8.7 | 1.5 |
| Switzerland | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Türkiye | 16.7 | 15.9 | 29.9 | 37.5 | 0.0 | 16.6 | 14.6 | 25.7 | 43.2 | 0.0 | 15.7 | 14.0 | 22.0 | 48.3 | 0.0 |
| United Kingdom | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| United States (b) | 19.5 | 13.8 | 58.4 | 7.8 | 0.5 | 17.6 | 13.6 | 59.2 | 9.3 | 0.4 | 15.5 | 14.0 | 58.9 | 11.2 | 0.4 |
| OECD average | 16.9 | 26.6 | 50.2 | 3.8 | 2.6 | 18.3 | 27.0 | 48.1 | 4.4 | 2.1 | 15.9 | 26.3 | 49.7 | 5.7 | 2.4 |
| Bulgaria | 0.0 | 0.0 | 96.1 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 90.7 | 0.7 | 5.2 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 93.8 | 1.4 | 3.5 |
| Croatia | 4.7 | 12.9 | 79.9 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 4.9 | 14.3 | 76.4 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 18.4 | 75.2 | 2.9 | 1.2 |
| Cyprus | 15.4 | 34.4 | 43.8 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 41.3 | 42.1 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 7.2 | 45.2 | 38.2 | 9.5 | 0.0 |
| Malta | 13.8 | 19.8 | 59.1 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 15.0 | 26.1 | 56.2 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 13.7 | 27.5 | 54.8 | 4.0 | 0.0 |
| Romania | 1.1 | 2.1 | 93.5 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 91.1 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 91.3 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| EU average | 16.9 | 26.6 | 50.2 | 3.8 | 2.6 | 18.3 | 27.0 | 48.1 | 4.4 | 2.1 | 15.9 | 26.3 | 49.7 | 5.7 | 2.4 |

Note: Data for Türkiye refer to 2023; and for Denmark, Lithuania and Sweden to 2020.
a. In some countries (those for which information comes from the EU-LFS, plus the United States) it is possible for individuals to report that they do not have usual set hours in their main job. Where this is the case, the individual's actual hours worked in their main job during the survey reference week are used in place of their usual weekly working hours.
b. For the United States children aged 0-17
c. For Chile, working hours are based on actual hours worked in the main job in during the survey reference week, rather than usual weekly working hours.
Sources: For Chile, CASEN; For European countries, EU-LFS; For Türkiye, Turkish Household Labour Force Survey; For the United States, U.S. Current Population Survey

## Table LMF2.2.E. Distribution of working hours for employed men in couples by presence and number of children, 2024

Distribution (%) of usual weekly working hours by working hours bands for employed men in couples by presence of at least one child aged 0-14 and the number of children aged 0-14

| | One child aged 0-14 | | | | | Two or more children aged 0-14 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 to 29 | 30 to 39 | 40 to 44 | 45+ | No information on hours | 1 to 29 | 30 to 39 | 40 to 44 | 45+ | No information on hours |
| Australia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Austria | 3.6 | 39.2 | 36.9 | 20.3 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 37.3 | 36.9 | 21.7 | 0.0 |
| Belgium | 4.8 | 43.7 | 29.4 | 20.1 | 2.0 | 4.4 | 46.5 | 24.8 | 22.7 | 1.6 |
| Canada | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chile (c) | 5.1 | 4.2 | 53.0 | 37.2 | 0.5 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 51.4 | 39.0 | 0.6 |
| Colombia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Costa Rica | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Czechia | 1.2 | 10.8 | 67.7 | 17.5 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 12.6 | 62.4 | 21.0 | 3.2 |
| Denmark | 3.9 | 76.1 | 8.1 | 11.9 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 76.8 | 8.7 | 11.4 | 0.1 |
| Estonia | 3.7 | 3.1 | 83.3 | 3.3 | 6.5 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 79.4 | 6.1 | 7.0 |
| Finland | 2.4 | 39.8 | 38.0 | 13.0 | 6.8 | 3.6 | 39.5 | 37.2 | 14.0 | 5.7 |
| France | 4.9 | 50.8 | 21.1 | 23.1 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 49.7 | 21.6 | 24.4 | 0.0 |
| Germany | 4.8 | 28.8 | 50.7 | 15.7 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 28.2 | 49.2 | 17.5 | 0.0 |
| Greece | 3.4 | 4.0 | 58.3 | 29.4 | 4.9 | 1.6 | 3.4 | 54.9 | 35.4 | 4.7 |
| Hungary | 1.4 | 0.9 | 91.8 | 5.5 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 91.1 | 6.1 | 0.5 |
| Iceland | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ireland | 5.0 | 34.5 | 39.6 | 19.9 | 1.0 | 8.0 | 35.2 | 34.5 | 21.0 | 1.3 |
| Israel | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Italy | 3.7 | 16.5 | 60.3 | 18.5 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 16.1 | 60.1 | 18.2 | 1.5 |
| Japan | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Korea | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Latvia | 2.1 | 1.8 | 91.0 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 88.4 | 3.4 | 4.9 |
| Lithuania | 0.8 | 1.8 | 73.6 | 3.0 | 20.8 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 73.3 | 2.2 | 22.6 |
| Luxembourg | 3.6 | 3.6 | 71.3 | 16.9 | 4.6 | 2.4 | 4.2 | 67.5 | 21.4 | 4.4 |
| Mexico | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Netherlands | 6.3 | 37.8 | 44.6 | 11.2 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 39.9 | 40.2 | 13.4 | 0.1 |
| New Zealand | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Norway | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Poland | 1.2 | 1.4 | 77.3 | 12.8 | 7.3 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 74.6 | 15.9 | 7.3 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Portugal | 2.1 | 10.9 | 57.8 | 24.2 | 4.9 | 2.1 | 9.3 | 59.1 | 24.6 | 4.8 |
| Slovak Republic | 0.8 | 19.8 | 63.8 | 14.6 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 25.1 | 57.7 | 15.0 | 1.0 |
| Slovenia | 1.9 | 1.2 | 85.6 | 11.1 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 86.5 | 10.1 | 0.1 |
| Spain | 2.7 | 16.7 | 61.4 | 16.6 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 17.7 | 59.0 | 16.8 | 3.1 |
| Sweden | 5.4 | 17.7 | 69.6 | 6.2 | 1.1 | 4.2 | 17.0 | 68.7 | 8.3 | 1.8 |
| Switzerland | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Türkiye | 3.5 | 5.2 | 21.0 | 70.3 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 5.6 | 18.1 | 73.1 | 0.0 |
| United Kingdom | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| United States (b) | 3.6 | 5.8 | 66.5 | 23.7 | 0.3 | 3.2 | 5.3 | 64.8 | 26.5 | 0.2 |
| OECD average | 3.3 | 19.1 | 56.9 | 17.9 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 19.4 | 54.8 | 19.6 | 3.1 |
| Bulgaria | 0.9 | 0.4 | 88.0 | 4.5 | 6.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 86.5 | 3.2 | 10.0 |
| Croatia | 0.9 | 13.3 | 72.5 | 8.9 | 4.4 | 0.9 | 12.4 | 74.6 | 7.9 | 4.2 |
| Cyprus | 2.1 | 20.3 | 52.3 | 25.4 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 21.1 | 50.6 | 25.0 | 0.0 |
| Malta | 0.6 | 5.0 | 77.2 | 14.7 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 4.2 | 78.2 | 14.7 | 1.9 |
| Romania | 0.8 | 1.4 | 89.6 | 5.2 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 85.2 | 7.2 | 4.8 |
| EU average | 2.8 | 18.6 | 61.5 | 13.9 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 18.8 | 59.7 | 15.1 | 3.6 |

Note: Data for Türkiye refer to 2023; and for Denmark, Lithuania and Sweden to 2020.

a. In some countries (those for which information comes from the EU-LFS, plus the United States) it is possible for individuals to report that they do not have usual set hours in their main job. Where this is the case, the individual's actual hours worked in their main job during the survey reference week are used in place of their usual weekly working hours.

b. For the United States children aged 0-17

c. For Chile, working hours are based on actual hours worked in the main job in during the survey reference week, rather than usual weekly working hours.

Sources: For Chile, CASEN; For European countries, EU-LFS; For Türkiye, Turkish Household Labour Force Survey; For the United States, U.S. Current Population Survey

## Table LMF2.2.F. Distribution of working hours for employed women in couples by presence and number of children, 2024

Distribution (%) of usual weekly working hours by working hours bands for employed women in couples by presence of at least one child aged 0-14 and the number of children aged 0-14

| | One child aged 0-14 | | | | | Two or more children aged 0-14 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 to 29 | 30 to 39 | 40 to 44 | 45+ | No information on hours | 1 to 29 | 30 to 39 | 40 to 44 | 45+ | No information on hours |
| Australia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Austria | 48.3 | 33.4 | 14.5 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 64.9 | 23.6 | 8.7 | 2.8 | 0.0 |
| Belgium | 25.8 | 49.4 | 14.0 | 8.4 | 2.5 | 25.9 | 48.6 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 1.7 |
| Canada | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chile (c) | 15.1 | 10.1 | 52.4 | 22.3 | 0.2 | 18.9 | 11.2 | 49.7 | 19.9 | 0.3 |
| Colombia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Costa Rica | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Czechia | 10.1 | 17.4 | 67.5 | 4.3 | 0.6 | 17.0 | 21.0 | 55.8 | 4.5 | 1.8 |
| Denmark | 11.6 | 81.5 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 9.3 | 81.5 | 5.7 | 3.5 | 0.1 |
| Estonia | 13.4 | 9.4 | 67.8 | 3.4 | 6.0 | 13.9 | 11.2 | 69.5 | 0.9 | 4.5 |
| Finland | 10.0 | 58.1 | 21.5 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 10.4 | 63.2 | 18.7 | 3.4 | 4.2 |
| France | 19.1 | 53.9 | 14.7 | 12.3 | 0.0 | 19.0 | 53.5 | 15.5 | 12.0 | 0.0 |
| Germany | 43.0 | 35.5 | 18.2 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 56.3 | 29.3 | 12.1 | 2.2 | 0.0 |
| Greece | 12.8 | 12.5 | 57.6 | 13.9 | 3.2 | 12.4 | 12.1 | 59.5 | 13.7 | 2.3 |
| Hungary | 4.4 | 4.5 | 89.8 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 4.7 | 7.1 | 86.5 | 1.4 | 0.3 |
| Iceland | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ireland | 26.4 | 47.8 | 18.3 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 32.3 | 46.6 | 13.2 | 6.4 | 1.5 |
| Israel | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Italy | 30.5 | 30.3 | 32.9 | 5.5 | 0.8 | 32.9 | 33.1 | 28.3 | 4.9 | 0.9 |
| Japan | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Korea | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Latvia | 6.7 | 4.4 | 85.1 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 7.5 | 5.7 | 81.6 | 0.4 | 4.8 |
| Lithuania | 2.8 | 5.1 | 73.5 | 2.5 | 16.2 | 4.9 | 6.0 | 71.5 | 2.8 | 14.9 |
| Luxembourg | 13.8 | 18.4 | 52.2 | 5.1 | 10.5 | 27.4 | 17.2 | 48.0 | 3.9 | 3.4 |
| Mexico | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Netherlands | 51.0 | 36.4 | 10.5 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 60.1 | 31.2 | 6.6 | 1.9 | 0.1 |
| New Zealand | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Norway | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Poland | 6.1 | 5.3 | 79.0 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 7.3 | 6.1 | 78.2 | 2.9 | 5.4 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Portugal | 6.3 | 22.7 | 56.4 | 12.0 | 2.6 | 7.3 | 24.2 | 55.1 | 10.6 | 2.9 |
| Slovak Republic | 4.3 | 32.8 | 59.7 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 6.7 | 39.0 | 51.4 | 2.1 | 0.9 |
| Slovenia | 4.5 | 4.5 | 85.4 | 5.6 | 0.1 | 8.0 | 6.2 | 81.8 | 3.9 | 0.0 |
| Spain | 18.9 | 33.4 | 38.7 | 7.4 | 1.6 | 19.8 | 37.5 | 35.3 | 5.7 | 1.7 |
| Sweden | 9.7 | 30.2 | 52.0 | 5.1 | 3.0 | 7.6 | 33.3 | 49.6 | 8.7 | 0.8 |
| Switzerland | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Türkiye | 13.4 | 12.7 | 26.0 | 47.9 | 0.0 | 19.0 | 16.4 | 23.1 | 41.5 | 0.0 |
| United Kingdom | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| United States (b) | 14.9 | 13.0 | 61.6 | 10.1 | 0.3 | 18.3 | 14.5 | 56.7 | 10.1 | 0.5 |
| OECD average | 16.9 | 26.5 | 46.1 | 7.9 | 2.5 | 20.5 | 27.2 | 43.0 | 7.3 | 2.1 |
| Bulgaria | 1.6 | 0.3 | 93.1 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 94.7 | 0.4 | 4.2 |
| Croatia | 3.3 | 18.1 | 74.5 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 3.8 | 14.1 | 78.7 | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| Cyprus | 9.6 | 38.0 | 42.9 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 9.6 | 44.3 | 38.6 | 7.5 | 0.0 |
| Malta | 13.9 | 21.0 | 59.6 | 4.5 | 1.0 | 14.4 | 31.9 | 50.4 | 2.1 | 1.2 |
| Romania | 1.2 | 2.0 | 92.9 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 3.0 | 89.8 | 3.2 | 3.0 |
| EU average | 15.2 | 26.2 | 51.0 | 5.1 | 2.6 | 18.0 | 27.1 | 48.0 | 4.6 | 2.3 |

Note: Data for Türkiye refer to 2023; and for Denmark, Lithuania and Sweden to 2020.

a. In some countries (those for which information comes from the EU-LFS, plus the United States) it is possible for individuals to report that they do not have usual set hours in their main job. Where this is the case, the individual's actual hours worked in their main job during the survey reference week are used in place of their usual weekly working hours.

b. For the United States children aged 0-17

c. For Chile, working hours are based on actual hours worked in the main job in during the survey reference week, rather than usual weekly working hours.

Sources: For Chile, CASEN; For European countries, EU-LFS; For Türkiye, Turkish Household Labour Force Survey; For the United States, U.S. Current Population Survey