

The Netherlands⁴⁰⁹

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For comparisons with other countries in this review on leave provision and early childhood education and care services, please see the [cross-country tables](#) at the front of the review (also available individually on the Leave Network website). To contact authors of country notes, see the [members page](#) on the Leave Network website.

1. Current leave and other employment-related policies to support parents

a. Maternity leave (*zwangerschaps- en bevallingsverlof*) (responsibility of the Department of Social Affairs and Employment)

Length of leave (before and after birth)

- At least sixteen weeks: 4 to 6 weeks before the birth and 10 to 12 weeks after the birth. If the birth is later than the expected date of delivery, the longer benefit period preceding childbirth is not deducted from the benefit period after childbirth, resulting in a longer period of leave.
- It is obligatory to take 4 weeks before and 6 weeks after the birth.

Payment and funding

- One hundred per cent of earnings up to an upper limit of 70 per cent of the 'daily maximum wage', which is set annually by the government, and is €274.44 in 2024.
- Payments are made to the mother by her employer, who claims back from the Employee Insurance Agency.
- Payments are taxed.
- Funded from the Employee Insurance Agency, which is financed by employers contributing between 2.6 and 7.64 per cent of employees' earnings.

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Flexibility in use

- Leave can be started between 6 and 4 weeks before the expected date of delivery, but pregnant workers are not allowed to work between 4 weeks before the expected date, and 6 weeks after the actual date of delivery.
- After the 6 weeks' obligatory leave following delivery, mothers are entitled to use the remaining part of their leave in a flexible way, spread over a maximum of 30 weeks.

Eligibility (e.g., related to employment or family circumstances)

- All female employees.
- Self-employed women who have worked at least 1225 hours in the calendar year in which they give birth are entitled to 16 weeks payment up to a maximum of 100 per cent of the statutory minimum wage, depending on the number of hours worked (€2,069.40 per month before taxes for those aged 21 years and older in 2024).
- Women in same-sex relationships who give birth are eligible.

Variation in leave due to child or family reasons (e.g., multiple or premature births; poor health or disability of child or mother; single parent); or delegation of leave to person other than the mother

- Additional leave of up to 10 weeks, if the child needs to stay at the hospital for more than 1 week after the birth.
- Delegation of 10 weeks of leave to the partner if the mother dies, even if the mother was self-employed or was not eligible for leave (e.g., because of not being in paid employment).
- In the case of multiple births, mothers are entitled to 20 weeks of Maternity leave (8 to 10 weeks before the due date and the remaining leave after the birth).
- In the case of miscarriage or stillbirth after 24 weeks, mothers are entitled to the full 16 weeks of leave.

b. Birth leave (for partners and fathers; *geboorteverlof*) (responsibility of Department of Social Affairs and Employment)

Length of leave

- The length of leave is equivalent to the number of working hours per week per partner/father, e.g., a full-time job of 38 hours per week gives a leave entitlement of 38 hours (i.e., one week).
- Supplemental birth leave (*Aanvullend geboorteverlof*) is also available. The length of supplemental birth leave is 5 times the number of working hours per week, up to a maximum of 5 weeks, e.g., a full-time job of 40 hours per week gives a supplemental leave entitlement of five weeks.

Payment and funding

- The first week is paid by the employer at 100 per cent of earnings, with no upper limit on payment.
- The weeks of supplemental leave are paid at 100 per cent of earnings up to a maximum of 70 per cent of the daily wage, which is set annually by the government, and is €274.44 in 2024.
- Payments are made to the partner by his/her employer, who claims back from the Employee Insurance Agency.
- Payments are taxed.
- The weeks of supplemental leave are funded from the Employee Insurance Agency, which is financed by employers contributing between 2.6 and 7.64 per cent of employees' earnings.

Flexibility

- The first week of leave must be taken within 4 weeks after the birth of the child.
- The weeks of supplemental leave can be taken flexibly over a longer period, e.g., 1 week of leave can be taken 1 day a week for 5 weeks. The supplemental leave must be taken within 6 months following the birth of the child.

Eligibility (e.g., related to employment or family circumstances)

- Male and female employees who are the partner (by marriage, civil union or co-habitation of a woman giving birth) or who acknowledge the child.
- Self-employed partners/fathers are not entitled to birth leave.
- Employees in same-sex relationships are eligible if they have a relationship with the birth mother (by marriage, civil union or co-habitation) and legally recognize the child.
- Fathers or partners are eligible for the supplemental weeks of leave as long as they have taken the 1st week of birth leave.

Variation in leave due to child or family reasons (e.g., multiple or premature births; poor health or disability of child or mother; single parent); or delegation of leave to person other than the father

- None.

Additional note (e.g., if leave payments are often supplemented by collective agreements; employer exclusions or rights to postpone)

- Collective agreements may contain supplementary arrangements with respect to the duration of paid birth leave and/or top-up payments for supplemental birth leave beyond the 70 per cent payment. Collective agreements may not deviate from the legislation if it disadvantages the employee. An initial evaluation of the supplemental leave shows that 79 per cent of employers top up the leave payment, primarily to the maximum wage

of the employee (63 per cent of employers who top up) or to the maximum daily wage of €274.44 (19 per cent of employers who top up)⁴¹⁰.

- Employers can temporarily refuse or change the take-up of supplemental birth leave up to 2 weeks before the leave is scheduled to begin. This can only occur if there are serious business reasons for doing so. For example, employers can change the days or weeks in which leave are taken, but this can only happen in consultation with the employee.

c. Parental leave (*ouderschapsverlof*) (responsibility of Department of Social Affairs and Employment)

Length of leave

- Twenty-six times the number of working hours per week per parent per child, e.g., a full-time job of 38 hours per week gives a leave entitlement of 988 hours (i.e., 26 weeks).
- Leave is an individual, non-transferable entitlement.

Payment and funding

- The first 9 weeks of leave, if taken during the first year of the child's life, are paid by the Employee Insurance Agency at 70 per cent of earnings up to an upper limit of 70 per cent of the 'daily maximum wage', which is set annually by the government, and is €274.44 in 2024.
- Payments are made to parents by their employer, who claims back from the Employee Insurance Agency.
- Payments are taxed.
- Funded from the Employee Insurance Agency, which is financed by employers contributing between 2.6 and 7.64 per cent of employees' earnings.
- Taking unpaid Parental leave has no consequences for unemployment benefits. However, when an employee falls ill during the leave period, they cannot make claims for sickness payment; this insurance entitlement is restored once the leave period ends. The impact on pensions depends on the specific pension agreement and collective agreement.

Flexibility in use

- Leave can be taken until a child is 8 years old.
- Parents are granted full flexibility in use unless uptake conflicts with serious business needs.
- Parents can take leave at the same time, if they choose.

Eligibility (e.g., related to employment or family circumstances)

- All employees are entitled to Parental leave, including same-sex couples, parents of foster children, step-children, adopted children (as long as they live in the same household), and employees with temporary contracts.

⁴¹⁰ Rossing, H. and Vissee, H. (2022) *Evaluatie WIEG Eindrapport*. Amsterdam: Regioplan. Available at: <https://open.overheid.nl/documenten/ronl-0692237f7cac997ca0d9fed7bb8e28b55b97c904/pdf>

- Self-employed parents are not entitled to Parental leave.

Variation in leave due to child or family reasons (e.g., multiple or premature births; poor health or disability of child or mother; single parent); or delegation of leave to person other than the parents

- Each parent is entitled to additional leave in the case of a multiple birth.

Additional note (e.g., if leave payments are often supplemented by collective agreements; employer exclusions or rights to postpone)

- Since paid leave was introduced in 2022, collective agreements can continue to supplement legislation, but it is not known the extent to which collective agreements extend or top up this leave. A 2017 study of the 100 largest collective agreements in the Netherlands shows that 16 collective agreements offered partly paid leave (payment varied between 25 and 75 per cent); two collective agreements extended the age of the child up to which leave can be taken to 12 and 13 years respectively; and two collective agreements extended the period of leave. Collective agreements that supplement legislation are mainly found in public administration and the health sector.⁴¹¹

d. Childcare leave or career breaks

No statutory entitlement.

e. Other types of leave and flexible working

Adoption (and foster care) leave and pay

- Each parent is entitled to 6 weeks' leave when a child is placed for adoption (or long-term fostering), with payment equivalent to Maternity leave.
- Leave can be used flexibly over a period of 26 weeks (four weeks before the child is placed and 22 weeks after), as long as it does not conflict with serious business needs. This leave does not have to be taken in one block.
- For adoptive parents, the same regulations for Parental leave (both paid and unpaid) apply as for other parents. But while employed parents of adopted children are entitled to the full 9 weeks of paid Parental leave per child, employed parents of foster children and step-children are not entitled to a separate period of 9 weeks paid Parental leave per child; they are only eligible for a total of 9 weeks of leave, no matter how many foster or step-children they have.

⁴¹¹ Torenvliet, B., Houtkoop, A. and Junger-van Hoorn, E.C. (2018) *Arbeid en zorg 2017. Een onderzoek naar cao-bepalingen gerelateerd aan de Wet modernisering regelingen van verlof en arbeidstijden en de Wet Flexibel Werken [Work and care 2017. Research on collective agreements related to the act modernising leave arrangements and working times and the Flexible Working Act]*. The Hague: Department of Social Affairs and Employment.

Time off for the care of dependants

- Short-term leave (*Kortdurend zorgverlof*) up to a maximum per year of 2 times the number of working hours per week can be taken to care for a sick child living at home, a sick partner, or parent, other household members, family members, or friends. The employer is required to pay 70 per cent of the employee's earnings. All employees are eligible, subject to 3 conditions: (i) an employer can refuse to grant the leave if the interests of the organisation might be seriously harmed; (ii) care must be necessary because of illness; and (iii) the employee must be the only person capable of providing care.
- Employees are also entitled to unpaid long-term leave (*Langdurend zorgverlof*) per year of up to 6 times their working hours per week to be taken part-time (i.e., 12 weeks at half of the working hours). The leave can be taken in all cases where long-term care is needed. With the agreement of the employer, long-term care leave can also be taken full-time or with reduced hours per week over a longer period, up to a maximum of 18 weeks. The right is conditional: the employee must be the only person capable of providing care and an employer can refuse the leave if the organisation's interests are seriously harmed.
- In addition, a reasonable amount of time off work can be taken by an employee with very exceptional personal circumstances (e.g., a broken water pipe, a death in the family, or a child suddenly taken ill). This so-called 'emergency leave' can last from a few hours to a few days, but terminates after 1 day if short-term leave (see above) is subsequently taken. The employer is required to pay 100 per cent of the employee's earnings.

Specific provision for (breast)feeding

- Mothers returning to work after Maternity leave are entitled to breastfeed or pump breast milk during working hours until their child is nine months old, and are entitled to take breaks of up to 25 per cent of their working hours. Employers are required to offer a suitable room and pay for these hours.

Flexible working

- Under the Flexible Working Act 2016, all employees who have completed six months' continuous employment with their present employer have the right to increase, decrease, or adjust their working hours and the right to work from home. These rights are, however, conditional: the employer can refuse to grant the request if the interests of the business or service might be seriously harmed; and the law does not apply to employers with fewer than ten employees.

2. Relationship between leave policy and early childhood education and care policy

The maximum period of post-natal leave per family is just over 16 months, some of which is paid and some of which is unpaid. Mothers are entitled to 12 weeks fully paid post-natal Maternity leave, while fathers and partners have eligibility for only one fully paid week of leave, plus five weeks supplemental leave paid at 70 per cent. A further 12 months of Parental leave is available, 18 weeks of which is paid (9 weeks per parent); the remainder is unpaid unless supplemented by collective agreement. There is an entitlement for children to start school, on a voluntary basis, from 4 years of age, prior to compulsory schooling at 5 years of age. There is, therefore, a significant gap of nearly 40 months between the end of well-paid leave and an entitlement to Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC) in the form of early admission to elementary school.

ECEC (VVE, or *voor- en vroegschoolse opvang* in Dutch) is partially subsidized by municipalities and offered to children aged 2½ to 4 years old. In many municipalities, ECEC is offered to children at risk of language or learning deficiencies; in some municipalities, all children aged 2½ to 4 years old are eligible. In short, considerable differentiation exists regarding eligibility and provision across municipalities.

Parents can also make use of market-based formal childcare services, and working parents may be entitled to childcare allowances.⁴¹² The Netherlands is still recovering from a government crisis related to the provision of these childcare allowances, in which parents were falsely accused of fraudulently receiving allowances. In these cases, the allowance was rescinded and parents were required to pay back thousands of Euros retrospectively, with far-reaching social and economic consequences for the affected families.⁴¹³ Estimates from 2024 show that a total of 68,376 parents have requested reconsideration of their cases following a parliamentary inquiry into the affair.⁴¹⁴ Of these parents, 34,232 have been recognized by the government as having been affected. The complexity of compensating parents is huge and it is expected that it will take until 2030 before all cases have been resolved⁴¹⁵. It remains unclear whether this childcare allowance crisis will affect childcare attendance levels.

⁴¹² Yerkes, M.A. and Javornik, J. (2018) 'Creating capabilities: childcare policies in comparative perspective', *Journal of European Social Policy*, Vol.29, 4: 529-544.

⁴¹³ Van Dam, C. J. L., Van Aalst, R. R., Leijten, R. M., Belhaj, S., Kuiken, A. H., Van der Lee, T. M., Van Wijngaarden, J. and Van Kooten-Arissen, F. M. (2020) *Ongekend onrecht. Parlementaire ondervraging Kinderopvangtoeslag*. Available at: www.tweedekamer.nl/sites/default/files/atoms/files/20201217_eindverslag_parlementaire_ondervragingscommissie_kinderopvangtoeslag.pdf

⁴¹⁴ <https://herstel.toeslagen.nl/dashboard-kinderopvangtoeslag/#:~:text=Voortgang%20herstelproces,toets%20en%20een%20integrale%20beoordeling>.

⁴¹⁵ <https://nos.nl/nieuwsuur/artikel/2460354-compensatie-ouders-toeslagenaffaire-kan-zomaar-tot-2030-duren>.

The National Childcare Quality Monitor (LKK) monitors the quality of childcare facilities in the Netherlands. Trend analysis shows a steady increase in the quality of childcare since 2008. In comparison to other countries, and based on international measures such as ITER-S/ECER-R and CLASS, the Netherlands is nowadays considered to have high quality childcare,⁴¹⁶ a considerable improvement from previous years. Trend analysis also shows that the demand for childcare continues to grow in the Netherlands, while at the same time, staff shortages are also growing.⁴¹⁷

For ECEC attendance levels, see 'relationship between leave and ECEC entitlements' in the [cross-country tables](#) at the front of the review.

3. Changes in policy since April 2023 (including proposals currently under discussion)

No changes reported.

4. Uptake of leave

a. Maternity leave

Statistics from 2021 show that 94 per cent of women who work and have a child younger than one year old took up Maternity leave. The remaining 6 per cent of women took supplemental Maternity leave, for example due to a longer hospital stay following birth. Moreover, a study examining the use of the flexible part of Maternity leave shows that relatively few women (less than 2 per cent) utilise the flexibility of the last part of the leave, i.e., after the first 6 weeks following delivery.⁴¹⁸

b. Birth (Paternity) leave

Research shows that in 2021, 90 per cent of eligible fathers took birth leave directly after the birth of the child.⁴¹⁹ Almost all fathers took at least four days of leave. One-third of fathers took five weeks of leave or more⁴²⁰. The first evaluation of the

⁴¹⁶ Slot, P., Jepma, IJ., Mulder, P. et al. (2019) *Kwaliteitsmonitor Kinderopvang. Ontwikkelingen in de kwaliteit van de Nederlandse kinderdagopvang, peuteropvang, buitenschoolse opvang, gastouderopvang op basis van gecombineerde metingen 2017-2019* [Childcare quality monitor. Developments in the quality of the Dutch day care, toddler care, after school care, childminder care based on the combined measurements 2017-2019], LKK: Universiteit Utrecht, Sardes.

⁴¹⁷ Slot, P., Bodine, R., Jepma, I., Muller, P., Bredeveld, M. and Leseman, P. (2023) *Knelpunten, werkbeleving en de gevolgen van COVID-19 in de kinderopvangsector* [Bottlenecks, work perceptions and the impact of COVID-19 in the childcare sector]. Landelijke Kwaliteitsmonitor Kinderopvang: Utrecht University and SARDES.

⁴¹⁸ Zwinkels, W. (2018) *Evaluatie flexibele bevallingsverlof* [Evaluation flexible Maternity leave]. Epsilon Research: Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment.

⁴¹⁹ Statistics Netherlands (2022) *Emancipatiemonitor 2022*. The Hague: CBS.

⁴²⁰ Alejandro Perez, S. and Souren, M. (2022) *Module Arbeid, Zorg en Kinderopvang 2021* [Module Labour, Care and Childcare 2021]. Den Haag: CBS. Available at: <https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/longread/rapportages/2022/module-arbeid-zorg-en-kinderopvang-2021>

new law suggests that the majority of fathers take this leave concurrently with mothers⁴²¹.

c. Parental leave

Statistics on the uptake of paid Parental leave, introduced in 2022, remain limited. According to news reports, a total of 124,000 parents claimed paid Parental leave in the first year of its implementation, which is approximately 36 per cent of parents in a given year.⁴²² Prior to the introduction of paid Parental leave, in 2021, 18 per cent of female employees with children up to eight years old took Parental leave. For male employees, this was 17 per cent.⁴²³ The differences in uptake between men and women have decreased in recent years; in 2015, 21 per cent of women and 15 per cent of men took Parental leave. On average, men took 11 hours of leave per week which is 2 hours more than women, who took 9 hours per week on average; this difference is likely related to the difference in weekly working hours between men and women in the Netherlands, where more than two-thirds of women work part-time. Men, on average, use Parental leave over a shorter period of time than women (13 months versus 14 months).⁴²⁴ These long periods of leave reflect the possibility of taking part-time Parental leave in the Netherlands and spreading the leave out over several months.

A 2019 study indicates that fathers not taking up Parental leave are influenced by financial constraints, worrying about colleagues having to take on more work for them, or a belief that it is not possible to take leave from their job.⁴²⁵ Uptake of Parental leave is higher among more formally educated and high-income parents, compared to less formally educated and low-income parents. In addition, the use of Parental leave is lower among parents with a non-Western ethnic background, compared to parents with a Western ethnic background and native Dutch parents. Parents with a non-Western ethnic background are less familiar with the entitlement than native Dutch workers. Uptake is also positively related to the number of hours worked and to employment in a large organisation, the education sector, or a governmental organisation; this is related to the fact that collective agreements in those sectors offer partial pay to employees taking Parental leave⁴²⁶. Similarly, the initial evaluation of supplemental Birth leave suggests that the primary constraint for fathers and partners in using this leave is financial. In addition, one in five fathers and partners were less likely to take up supplemental

⁴²¹ Rossing, H. and Vissee, H. (2022) *Evaluatie WIEG Eindrapport* [Evaluation WIEG Final report]. Amsterdam: Regioplan. Available at: <https://open.overheid.nl/documenten/ronl-0692237f7cac997ca0d9fed7bb8e28b55b97c904/pdf>

⁴²² www.parool.nl/nederland/ruim-120-000-ouders-maken-gebruik-van-nieuw-betaald-ouderschapsverlof~bb0da8c2/.

⁴²³ Statistics Netherlands (2022) *Emancipatiemonitor 2022*. The Hague: CBS.

⁴²⁴ S. Alejandro Perez and M. Soure (2021) *Module Arbeid, Zorg en Kinderopvang*. Den Haag: CBS. Available at: <https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/longread/rapportages/2022/module-arbeid-zorg-en-kinderopvang-2021>

⁴²⁵ Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek. (2019) *De werk-privébalans van vaders met jonge kinderen* [The work-life balance of fathers with young children]. The Hague: CBS.

⁴²⁶ Zwinkels, W. (2018) *Verlofregelingen arbeid en zorg naar type arbeidsrelatie* [Work and care leave according to type of employment relation]. The Hague: Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment.

Birth leave because it was financially more advantageous for the mother to reduce her work hours or to stop working than for the father or partner to take up the supplemental Birth leave.

d. Other types of leave and flexible working

Care leave: a total of 12 per cent of female employees and 9 per cent of male employees provided long-term informal care (for more than 2 weeks) in 2022.⁴²⁷ Workers with informal care responsibilities report that emotional support from their supervisor and colleagues plus flexible working hours are most beneficial when combining paid work and informal care.⁴²⁸

Relatively few employees with informal care responsibilities use short or long-term care leave. In 2021, only 7,000 employees used long-term care leave. The majority of those taking long-term care leave are women: 5,000 female employees used long-term care leave compared to 2,000 male employees.⁴²⁹

The take-up of short-term care leave is also low among employees who care for sick family members or friends for a short period of time (two weeks or less): 6 per cent of women and 9 per cent of men providing short-term care used short-term care leave in 2022. A majority of employees do not take any form of leave when providing short- or long-term care.⁴³⁰

Flexible working: the Flexible Working Act 2016 entitles employees to adjust their working hours and working times, and entitles employees to work from home. With respect to the right to adjust working hours, it is well known that many workers in the Netherlands work part-time. The Netherlands Institute of Social Research has published several reports on part-time work in the Netherlands.^{431 432 433 434} It is clear that part-time work is very popular (and for women even almost regarded as 'natural'). Most Dutch employees are satisfied with their amount of working hours,

⁴²⁷ Statistics Netherlands (2022) *Emancipatiemonitor 2022*. The Hague: CBS.

⁴²⁸ Boer, A. de, Plaisier, I. and Klerk, M. de (2019) *Werk en mantelzorg* [Work and informal care]. The Hague: Sociaal Cultureel Planbureau.

⁴²⁹ S. Alejandro Perez and M Souren. (2022) *Module Arbeid, Zorg en Kinderopvang 2021* [Module Labour, Care and Childcare 2021]. Den Haag: CBS. Available at: <https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/longread/rapportages/2022/module-arbeid-zorg-en-kinderopvang-2021>

⁴³⁰ Statistics Netherlands (2022) *Emancipatiemonitor 2022*. The Hague: CBS.

⁴³¹ Portegijs, W. and Keuzenkamp, S. (eds.) (2008) *Nederland deeltijdland. Vrouwen en deeltijdwerk* [Part-time working in the Netherlands]. Den Haag: Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau.

⁴³² Portegijs, W. (ed.) (2008) *Verdeelde tijd. Waarom vrouwen in deeltijd werken* [A picture of part-time working]. Den Haag: Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau.

⁴³³ Keuzenkamp, S. (ed.) (2009) *Deeltijd (g)een probleem. Mogelijkheden om de arbeidsduur van vrouwen met een kleine deeltijdbaas te vergroten* [Working part-time: (not) a problem?], Den Haag: Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau.

⁴³⁴ Portegijs, W. (2022) *Eens deeltijd, altijd deeltijd. Waarom vrouwen in deeltijd blijven werken als ze 'uit' de kleine kinderen zijn* [Once part-time, always part-time. Why women keep on working part-time when they no longer have small children] Den Haag: Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau.

suggesting that part-time work is, in most cases, voluntary.⁴³⁵ However, research suggests that women who are young, working in white- and blue-collar occupations, and/or married/co-habiting are more likely to be in precarious, part-time jobs with short hours.⁴³⁶

Labour market shortages have led to a debate on part-time work again in recent years, directed at part-time working women. In 2023, the government launched a campaign to entice these women to work more hours by asking them to discuss this option at home and at work. However, so far, no specific policies have been introduced that provide incentives for women to increase their working hours once their children grow older and need less care. Overall, therefore, part-time work appears to be a permanent choice for the majority of women; a decision to extend working hours once their children require less care depends on a broad range of factors, such as need for more income, the content of the work, encouragement of employer and/or partner, informal care responsibilities and own health.⁴³⁷

In 2020, the Flexible Working Act was evaluated. The evaluation shows that the introduction of the law did not lead to a major increase in flexible working requests or a substantial increase of collective agreements on flexible working. The evaluation shows that most employees are not aware of their entitlements. Hence, employees who submitted a request during 2016-2020 did not always refer to the law. Of the employees who participated in the evaluation, 16 percent submitted a request between 2016-2020. Most requests were related either to a decrease (27 per cent) or increase of working hours (44 per cent). Requests to adjust working times or place were less common (27 per cent and 15 per cent respectively). Requests to work fewer hours are granted (59 per cent), while requests to adapt the place of work were most often denied (only 25 per cent granted). However, the evaluation concludes that since the COVID-19 pandemic, working from home has become more common.⁴³⁸ In 2022, 45 per cent of employees worked from

⁴³⁵ Vlasblom, J.D., van Echtelt, P. and de Voogd-Hamelink M. (2015) *Aanbod van arbeid 2014, Arbeidsdeelname, flexibilisering en duurzame inzetbaarheid [Supply of labour 2014, labour participation, flexibility and sustainable work]*. Den Haag: Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau.

⁴³⁶ Yerkes, Mara A. and Hewitt, B. (2019) 'Part-Time Work Strategies of Women and Men of Childbearing Age in the Netherlands and Australia', in Nicolaisen, H., Kavli, H.C. and Steen Jensen, R. (eds.) *Dualization of Part-Time Work – the New Normal?* Bristol: Policy Press.

⁴³⁷ Portegijs, W. (2022) *Eens deeltijd, altijd deeltijd. Waarom vrouwen in deeltijd blijven werken als ze 'uit' de kleine kinderen zijn [Once part-time, always part-time. Why women keep on working part-time when they no longer have small children]*. Den Haag: Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau.

⁴³⁸ Ten Hoeve, Y., Talman, J., van Mierlo, J. and Engelen, M. (2021) *Evaluatie Wet flexibel werken. Onderzoek voor het ministerie van SZW [Evaluation of the Flexible Working Act. Research for the ministry of SZW]*. Den Haag: De Beleidsonderzoekers.

home, on average 11 hours per week⁴³⁹; in 2021 it was 47 per cent, working there on average 17 hours per week.⁴⁴⁰

⁴³⁹ TNO (2023) *Nationale Enquete Arbeidsomstandigheden 2022, resultaten in vogelvlucht* [National Survey Working Condition 2022, an overview of findings]. Den Haag: TNO/CBS. Available at: <https://monitorarbeid.tno.nl/wp-content/uploads/sites/16/2023/10/NEA-2022-Resultaten-in-Vogelvlucht-1.pdf>

⁴⁴⁰ TNO (2022) *Nationale Enquete Arbeidsomstandigheden resultaten in vogelvlucht* [National Survey Working Condition an overview of findings]. Den Haag: TNO/CBS.