

Korea³¹⁷

Eunkyung Shin, Jiyeon Kim (Ministry of Health and Welfare, Korea)³¹⁸ and **Soyoon Weon** (Chung-ang University)

April 2025

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 (출산전후휴가, literally 'leave before and after childbirth') (responsibility of the Ministry of Employment and Labour)

Length of leave (before and after birth)

- 90 calendar days: a minimum of 45 days must be taken after the birth. In the case of a delayed birth, additional days are provided to guarantee 45 days' leave after the birth; however, any additional days in excess of the 90 days are not paid.
- It is obligatory to take all the leave.

Payment, funding and taxation

- 100 per cent of ordinary earnings (i.e., for contractually agreed working hours, excluding bonuses and/or overtime pay) at the time of taking leave, paid by the employer for the first 60 calendar days (75 calendar days for multiple births); then, 100 per cent of ordinary earnings paid by the Employment Insurance Fund with an upper limit of KRW2,100,000 [€1,301.07]³¹⁹ for the last 30 calendar days (45 calendar days for multiple births).

³¹⁷ Please cite as: Shin, E., Kim, J. and Weon, E. (2025) 'Korea country note', in Dobrotić, I., Blum, S., Kaufman, G., Kosłowski, A., Moss, P. and Valentova, M. (eds.) *International Review of Leave Policies and Research* 2025. Available at: <https://www.leavenetwork.org/annual-review-reports/>

³¹⁸ The opinions expressed and arguments employed herein are solely those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the official views of the Ministry of Health and Welfare, Korea.

³¹⁹ Conversion of currency undertaken for 16 July 2025, using: <https://data.ecb.europa.eu/currency-converter>.

- To reduce the financial burden on small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), often called an affirmative support enterprise, the Employment Insurance Fund³²⁰ pays for the first 60 days, up to a limit of KRW2,100,000 [€1,301.07]. If an employee's ordinary earnings are higher than the limit for the first 60 days, the employer must pay the difference between the limit and the employee's ordinary earnings for that period. This means that the Employment Insurance Fund pays up to KRW6,300,000 [€3,903.22] (KRW8,400,000 [€5,204.30] for multiple births) on behalf of SMEs, including payment for the last 30 days, which is provided for all types of companies. The definition of an SME varies across sectors: for example, in the manufacturing sector, the enterprise must have no more than 500 employees, and in the construction sector no more than 300 employees to be considered an SME (Employment Insurance Law, Enforcement Decree Article 12).
- The portion of payments paid from the Employment Insurance Fund is not taxed.
- Funded by the employer and by the Employment Insurance Fund for Maternity leave benefit, which is financed mainly by employers' and employees' contributions, with a small amount of government subsidy.

Flexibility in use

- Maternity leave can be taken 45 days before the expected date of delivery. For medical reasons, women who have previously experienced or risk a miscarriage can take the first 45 days at any time.

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

- All female employees, whether permanent or temporary workers, are eligible for Maternity leave; but to be eligible for the Maternity benefit from the Employment Insurance Fund, employees must have been insured for at least 180 days prior to the commencement of Maternity leave. For those not entitled to the benefit, the employer must pay for the first 60 calendar days.
- A woman who gave birth but is not eligible for the Maternity benefit (for example, self-employed workers or workers who were not insured for 180 days) can receive KRW1,500,000 [€929.34] for 90 calendar days (KRW500,000 [€309.78] per every 30 calendar days). This provision does not apply to unemployed or inactive mothers. Self-employed mothers engaged in economic activities at least three months within 18 months including the day giving birth prior to taking maternity leave benefits are eligible.

³²⁰ Employment insurance (EI) does not cover government officials, teachers (both in public and private schools), part-time workers working fewer than 60 hours per month, or domestic workers. EI also does not cover businesses in the agriculture, forestry, fishery, and hunting sectors with four or fewer employees, nor does it cover small construction firms.

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

- In the case of multiple births, the length of paid Maternity leave increases to 120 days (a minimum of 60 days must be taken after birth).
- In the case of a miscarriage or stillbirth, five to 90 days of leave are provided, depending on the length of pregnancy.

Regional or local variations in leave policy

- A female worker who gives birth but is not eligible for the Maternity benefit (i.e., because self-employed workers or not insured for 180 days) and living in Seoul Metropolitan Government is eligible for additional Maternity benefit of KRW900,000 [€557.60] per birth and KRW1,700,000 [€1,053.25] for multiple birth in addition to the national government's Maternity benefit (KRW1,500,000 [€929.34]).

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

- None reported.

b. Paternity leave (배우자 출산휴가, literally 'Maternity leave for spouses') (responsibility of the Ministry of Employment and Labour)

Length of leave

- 20 working days.

Payment, funding and taxation

- 100 per cent of earnings.
- Paid by the employer, with the Employment Insurance Fund paying for 20 days for SMEs to reduce the financial burden on them SMEs, up to an upper limit for 20 days of KRW1,607,650 [€996.03]

Flexibility in use

- Leave can be taken within 120 days after the birth and can be split in three times, i.e., it can be taken in 4 periods.

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

- All employees whose spouses give birth.

Regional or local variations in leave policy

- A worker who is not eligible for Paternity leave payment (i.e., because self-employed workers or not insured for 180 days) and living in Seoul

Metropolitan Government is eligible for Paternity leave benefit of KRW800,000 [€495.65] per birth.

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

- None reported.

c. Parental leave (육아휴직, literally 'Parental leave') (responsibility of the Ministry of Employment and Labour)

Length of leave

- 1 year per parent
- 6 months can be added per parent if both parents take Parental leave of more than 3 months.
- Leave is an individual non-transferable entitlement.

Payment, funding and taxation

- Parental leave payment for the first 3 months (1-3 months) is 100 per cent of normal earnings, with a minimum of KRW700,000 [€433.69] and an upper limit of KRW2,500,000 [€1,548.90] per month. Payment for the next 3 months (4-6 months) is 100 per cent of ordinary earnings, with a minimum of KRW700,000 [€433.69] and an upper limit of KRW2,000,000 [€1,239.12]. Payment from the 7th month is 80 per cent of ordinary earnings, with a floor of KRW700,000 [€433.69] and an upper limit of KRW1,600,000 [€991.30].
- Using part-time Parental leave, the employee can reduce working hours by 1 to 5 hours a day. For 1 hour reduction, 100 per cent of ordinary earnings is paid with an upper limit of KRW2,200,000 [€1,363.03] per month. For 2 to 5 hours reduction, 80 per cent of ordinary earnings with an upper limit of KRW1,500,000 [€929.34] per month is applied for the whole leave period, to encourage employees to use part-time Parental leave.
- Using the '6+6 Parents' Parental Leave Scheme (6+6 부모 육아휴직), if both parents take Parental leave simultaneously or sequentially for a child under 18 months of age (including leave during the pregnancy), then each parent's Parental leave benefit is increased for the first 6 months. That is: (i) if both parents take Parental leave for 1 or 2 months, Parental leave payment will be 100 per cent of ordinary earnings with an upper limit of KRW2,500,000 [€1,548.90] and a floor of KRW700,000 [€433.69]; (ii) if both parents take Parental leave for 3 months, the upper limit is KRW2,500,000 [€1,548.90] for the 1st and 2nd month, and KRW3,000,000 [€1,858.68] for the 3rd month; (iii) if both parents take Parental leave for 6 months, the upper limit is KRW2,500,000 [€1,548.90] for the 1st and 2nd month, KRW3,000,000 [€1,858.68] for the 3rd month, KRW3,500,000 [€2,168.46] for the 4th month, KRW4,000,000 [€2,478.24] for the 5th month, and KRW4,500,000 [€2,788.02].
- For single-parent families, a higher payment is applied: Parental leave benefit for the first 3 months increases to 100 per cent of ordinary earnings with an upper limit of KRW3,000,000 [€1,858.68] per month; for next three months increased to 100 per cent of ordinary earnings with an upper limit of

KRW2,000,000 [€1,239.12] per month; for the remaining months increased to 80 per cent with an upper limit of KRW1,600,000 [€991.30] and a floor of KRW700,000 [€433.69] per month.

- Payments are not taxed.
- Funded by the Employment Insurance Fund.

Flexibility in use

- Leave can be taken until the child reaches 8 years (or 2nd year in primary school).
- Pregnant workers can also take Parental leave.
- Full-time Parental leave can be split three times, i.e., it can be taken in four periods. Part-time Parental leave can be split into three-month periods.
- Employees can take part-time Parental leave by reducing their working hours instead of taking Parental leave on a full-time basis.³²¹ In this case, the employee is entitled to take part-time parental leave for twice length of unused full-time Parental leave. (See 1e.)
- Both parents can take Parental leave at the same time.

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

- Employers can refuse to grant Parental leave to employees who have not worked continuously for their firm for 1 year.
- In order to receive the Parental leave payment, employees must have been insured for at least 180 days prior to the commencement of Parental leave and take at least 30 days' leave consecutively.
- Self-employed workers are not eligible.
- Same-sex couples are not eligible, as same-sex marriage is not legal.

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

- Single parents or parents of a child with a severe disability, according to 'The Welfare Law for Persons with Disability', are entitled to 18 months of Parental leave.

Regional or local variations in leave policy

- Several regional or local governments have financial subsidies for fathers who take Parental Leave.

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

- None reported.

d. Childcare leave or career breaks

No statutory entitlement.

³²¹ This part-time Parental leave is called 'Reduced Working Hours during Childcare Period'.

e. Other types of leave and flexible working

Adoption leave and pay

- The same Parental leave regulations apply in the case of adoption.

Time off for the care of dependants

- Employees are entitled to 90 days of unpaid family care leave per year when they need to take **care of a family member on account of illness, accident, old age**, etc. Although family care leave should be taken in blocks of at least 30 days, employees can take family care leave of up to 10 days per year on a daily basis to take care of family members on account of illness, accidents, old age and childcare; grandparents and grandchildren are covered by this 10 days' leave. These 10 days of family care leave are temporarily paid in order to lessen the family care burden caused by COVID-19.

Specific provision for (breast)feeding

- If a female worker with an infant under 1 year of age requests, paid (breast)feeding time of at least 30 minutes must be given twice a day.

Flexible working

- **Reduction of working hours (Pregnancy).** All female workers within the first 12 weeks of pregnancy, or after 32 weeks of gestation, can reduce their working hours by 2 hours per day, without a reduction in pay.
- **'Reduced Working Hours during Childcare Period'.** Parents with a child under 12 years (or 6th year in primary school) can reduce working hours to a minimum of 15 hours per week and a maximum of 35 hours per week. The 'childcare working time reduction benefit' is paid by the Employment Insurance Fund in proportion to the number of working hours. For instance, 100 per cent of average wage, with ceiling of KRW2,200,000 [€1,363.03] per month, is paid for the first 5 hours a week, then, 80 per cent of average wage, with ceiling of KRW1,500,00 [€929.34] per month, for the rest of the reduced hours.
- **Shortened Work Hours Programme.** Employees can use the Shortened Work Hours Programme, working 15 to 30 hours per week, for reasons such as family care, personal health issues, retirement preparation, and personal education. The initial shortened period should be up to 1 year, but it can be extended once up to a total of 3 years; however, the total shortened period for educational reasons cannot exceed 1 year. Wages are paid in proportion to the reduced working hours. Unlike part-time Parental leave, there is no financial support provided for the wage decrease resulting from this Shortened Work Hours Programme.

The employer may not allow a reduction in working hours for the following reasons: (i) if the worker has been employed for less than six months in the current business and applies for the reduction; (ii) if it is difficult to hire substitute workers; (iii) if it is difficult to perform the job with split working hours due to the nature of the work; (iv) if there is a significant

impediment to the normal operation of the business; (v) if less than 2 years have passed since the previous reduction in working hours was implemented. After the reduction in working hours ends, the employer must reinstate the employee to the same position or a position with comparable level of wages as before. Family care is limited to care related to illness, accident, or old age of family members. Family members include the employee's grandparents, parents, spouse, spouse's parents, children, and grandchildren. For retirement preparation, employees should be aged 55 and above.

- **Flexible working without reducing working hours.** Employees with a child (there is no age limit) can use flexible working programmes including:
 - Employees can adjust weekly or daily working hours within the limit of 40 hours of regular working hours per week.
 - Employees can work from their place of residence using mobile communication devices.
 - Employees can work in a remote work office adjacent to their place of residence or business travel location using mobile communication devices.
 - In order to promote the utilization of flexible working programs, the Ministry of Employment and Labour provides support to small and medium-sized enterprises for labour management costs or expenses related to the installation of mobile devices.

Antenatal appointments and care

- If a pregnant female worker requests, paid antenatal appointments and care time must be given.

Other provisions

- **Reproductive leaves (난임치료휴가).** If a worker requests leave to receive infertility treatment, such as artificial insemination or in vitro fertilization, the employer must grant leave up to 6 days per year, and in this case, the first 2 days are paid by the employers. For the SMEs, the Employment Insurance Fund subsidizes those 2 days up to an upper limit of KRW80,380 [€49.80] per day.

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

The maximum period of paid post-natal leave is 27 months. Well-paid leave runs for 27 months. There is no entitlement to ECEC, because of the very low birth rate (TFR 0.75 in 2024), there are enough places in ECEC services to meet demand; recently, many ECEC service providers, especially small-scale, have closed down, due to difficulties in recruiting enough number of children.

A childcare subsidy is available for all children aged five years or younger to attend any type of formal ECEC facilities, regardless of family income level.

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 2024 (including proposals currently under discussion)

The Korean leave system moved in a more generous direction in 2025. Paternity leave increased from 10 days to 20 days, and paid Paternity leave also increased from 5 days to 20 days. Parental leave payment significantly increased, and improved in terms of length and payment to families where both parents take Parental leave, headed by single parents, and raising a child with a severe disability.

4. Uptake of leave³²²

a. Maternity leave

In 2024, a total of 76,668 employees took Maternity leave; the number of Maternity leave beneficiaries increased compared to that in 2023 (72,204). The provisional number of births in 2024 is 238,300.

b. Paternity leave

There is no available official data for Paternity leave take-up, as Paternity leave benefits are paid by employers. However, the Employment Insurance is financing the first five days of Paternity leave benefits for employees in SMEs since October 2019. The number of employees taking Paternity leave benefits from the Employment Insurance Fund was 18,270 in 2021 and 16,168 in 2022.³²³

c. Parental leave

In 2024, the number of Parental leave takers reached the highest number and the proportion of male takers exceeded 30 per cent for the first time since records began. To be more specific, 132,535 employees took Parental leave, an increase of 5.2 per cent (+6,527) compared to 2023 (126,008), and about 1 out of 3 Parental leave takers, 31.6 per cent (41,829), were male employees. The proportion of male Parental leave takers has been rising in recent years; it was 8.5 per cent in 2016, 21.2 per cent in 2019, and 28.9 per cent in 2022.

A large proportion of Parental leave users (46.5 per cent of male beneficiaries and 80 per cent of female beneficiaries) take their Parental leave within 12 months after birth. Gendered behaviour regarding Parental leave take-up is observed: mothers are more likely to take Parental leave when the child is young, while fathers are more likely to take Parental leave around the age at which the child should go to primary school. Gradual transitions from a work-oriented to work-and-life balance culture are observed as Korea increasingly embraces family-friendly measures.

³²² The number in this section is related to the number of employees taking leave, which are covered by Employment Insurance. Therefore, the number of persons taking leave who are teachers (public and private), civil servants, part-time workers, etc. is not included. Please refer to footnote 4, which explains the coverage of Employment Insurance.

³²³ Huh, M. (2023) *Legislative tasks to enhance access to Paternity leave*. National Assembly Research Service, Republic of Korea.

The number of employees taking part-time Parental leave was 26,627 in 2024, showing significant increase of 14.8 per cent (+3,439). Male employees represented 12.3 per cent of all part-time Parental leave takers. Part-time Parental leave takers reduced their working time, on average, 12.3 hours per week.

Annex: A new consolidated approach by Statistics Korea

From 2021, the Statistics Office in Korea announced provisional data on Parental leave take-up in 2020 using new data collection methods. While the data collected by the employment insurance only included private sector employees covered by the employment insurance scheme, the newly produced data by Statistics Korea includes both private sector employees covered by the employment insurance scheme and public sector employees (including teachers). In other words, the new data set has more accuracy in terms of coverage – only military officials and civil employees in the military covered by the military pension are excluded - compared to the data produced by the employment insurance.

A brief summary of the Parental leave system in Korea (2025):

	Private sector	Civil servants
Law	Act on gender equality in employment and support for work-family reconciliation	National Civil Servant Law; Local Civil Servant Law
Eligibility	Employee who has been employed more than six months at the same workplace one day before taking Parental leave	Civil servant
Entitlement	Employees who have a child not exceeding the age of eight (or in the second year of primary school) Pregnant female employees An employee who has worked the same workplace continuously for more than six months as of one day before taking Parental leave	Employees who have a child not exceeding the age of eight (or in the second year of primary school) or when a female civil servant gets pregnant or gives birth
Leave duration	One year per a child / Paid	Three years per a child (one year paid, two years unpaid)
Flexibility in use	As of June 2008, Parental leave can be split once; as of December 2020, Parental leave can be split twice;	It can be used very flexible, as the employee wishes

	as of February 2025, Parental leave can be spilt three times.	
--	---	--

Data collection method:

- Statistics Korea used data from the employment insurance and the national health insurance in order to provide these statistics
- The major change, compared to earlier data, is in how the number of parents who take Parental leave is counted. To be specific, Statistics Korea counts the number of parents taking Parental leave per 100 births or per the number of parents who are entitled to take Parental leave. Statistics Korea counts only parents who take Parental leave for the child born in the same year, which does not fully reflect the status of Parental leave take-up. Therefore, with this new method, Statistics Korea includes in the data both the number of parents who have a newborn baby and take Parental leave and the number of parents who have a newborn baby and take Parental leave for its elder siblings. In other words, if a mother gave birth in 2018 and 2020 and took Parental leave in 2020 for the reason of the baby being born in 2018, the previous method would not count her as a Parental leave beneficiary, while the new method counts her as a Parental leave beneficiary.
- The number of Parental leave beneficiaries reflects the number of parents who took Parental leave in one year period. Therefore, if a parent took Parental leave in 2019 and is still on Parental leave in 2020, Statistics Korea will not include this parent in the number of leave beneficiaries in 2020.

	The period when Parental leave was taken	Inclusion in data in 2020
A	December 2019 ~ November 2020	Not included
B	January 2020~March 2020, September 2020~January 2021	Included as one take-up case
C	December 2019~March 2020, September 2020~January 2021	Included as one take-up case

Following the method described above, Statistics Korea produced a new data set ranging from 2010:

The number of Parental leave beneficiaries (unit: person, per cent, p)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	72,967	93,895	104,996	111,083	124,317	136,560	140,403
Father	1,967	3,053	3,691	4,498	6,219	8,220	11,965
percent	2.7	3.3	3.5	4.0	5.0	8.5	8.5

Mother	71,000	90,842	101,305	106,585	118,098	128,340	128,438	
percent	97.3	96.7	96.5	96.0	95.0	94.0	91.5	

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ^P
Total	142,038	153,741	163,256	171,959	175,110	202,093	195,986
Father	18,160	25,062	32,051	38,813	42,197	54,565	50,455
	12.8	16.3	19.6	22.6	24.1	27.0	25.7
Mother	123,878	128,679	131,205	133,146	132,913	147,528	145,531
percent	87.2	83.7	80.4	77.4	75.9	73.0	74.3

* p = provisional value

Index	Formula and implication	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	The number of Parental leave beneficiaries	171,959	175,110	202,093	195,986
	The number of parents who started taking Parental leave for a child under the age of nine (or the second year in primary school) / only includes the number of parents who take Parental leave in 2020/2021/2022/2023.				
2-1	The number of parents taking Parental leave among parents giving birth per 100 births in the year	27.3	29.7	35.4	37.9
	$\frac{\text{the number of parents who gave birth in the year and took parental leave in the year}}{\text{the number of births in the year}} \times 100$				
	Estimates the number of parents taking Parental leave compared to the number of births				
2-2	The number of parents entitled to take Parental leave among the parents who gave birth per 100 births in the year	107.0	110.1	113.2	115.4
	$\frac{\text{the number of parents entitled to parental leave}}{\text{the number of births in the year}} \times 100$				

	Estimates the number of parents entitled to Parental leave among those who gave births in the year				
2-3	<p>The percentage of parents taking Parental leave among parents entitled to Parental leave and who gave birth in the year</p> <p><i>the number of parents taking parental leave among parents entitled to take parental leave and giving birth in the year</i></p> <p><i>the number of parents entitled to take parental leave among parents who gave birth in the year</i></p> <p>100</p>	25.5 per cent	27 per cent	31.3 per cent	32.8 per cent
	Estimates the percentage of parents taking Parental leave among parents entitled to Parental leave and who gave birth in the year				
3	<p>For one child-parent, Parental leave take-up behaviour from t year to t+9 year (for those who are eligible to take Parental leave during the same period)</p> <p>Understands the parents' behaviour on Parental leave, for instance, the age of the child when Parental leave is taken and whether Parental leave is used in several blocks.</p> <p><i>Parents who gave birth in 2011 and have only one child</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 74.4 per cent of parents took Parental leave when the child was one year old. - 10.8 per cent of parents took Parental leave when the child was six years old. - About one in five parents (18.5 per cent) took their Parental leave in blocks (at least two blocks), and mothers (19.7 per cent) are more likely to use their Parental leave with more than two blocks than fathers (9.3 per cent). <p><i>Parents who gave birth in 2012 and have only one child:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 73.5 per cent of parents took Parental leave when the child was one year old. - 11.5 per cent of parents took Parental leave when the child was six years old. - About one in five parents (18 				

	<p><i>per cent) took their Parental leave in blocks (at least two blocks), and mothers (19.2 per cent) are more likely to use their Parental leave with more than two blocks than fathers (9.1 per cent).</i></p> <p><i>Parents who gave birth in 2013 and have only one child:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>72.8 per cent of parents took Parental leave when the child was one year old.</i> - <i>12.7 per cent of parents took Parental leave when the child was six years old.</i> - <i>About one in five parents (18 per cent) took their Parental leave in blocks (at least two blocks), and mothers (20 per cent) are more likely to use their Parental leave with more than two blocks than fathers (9.0 per cent).</i> <p><i>Parents who gave birth in 2014 and have only one child:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>71.3 per cent of parents took Parental leave when the child was one year old.</i> - <i>12.8 per cent of parents took Parental leave when the child was six years old.</i> - <i>About one in five parents (19.0 per cent) took their Parental leave in blocks (at least two blocks), and mothers (20.8 per cent) are more likely to use their Parental leave with more than two blocks than fathers (10.1 per cent).</i> 					
4	<p>The mother's employment status before and after giving birth</p> <p><i>Mothers who gave birth in 2020 were:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>48.2 per cent were employed on the date of giving birth</i> - <i>The number decreased by 9.8 percentage points compared to the same number 360 days before giving birth.</i> <p><i>Mothers who gave birth in 2021 were:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>51.3 per cent were employed</i> 					

	<p><i>on the date of giving birth</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The number decreased by 8.9 percentage points compared to the same number 360 days before giving birth.</i> <p><i>Mothers who gave birth in 2022 were:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>53.7 per cent were employed on the date of giving birth</i> - <i>The number decreased by 8.5 percentage points compared to the same number 360 days before giving birth.</i> <p><i>Mothers who gave birth in 2023 were:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>56.8 per cent were employed on the date of giving birth</i> - <i>The number decreased by 8.1 percentage points compared to the same number 360 days before giving birth.</i> 					
--	--	--	--	--	--	--