

A quick reminder.....

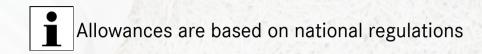
... it is called **parental** leave...



...and not mothers' leave



Terminology





Maternity leave/protection

a period in which a woman is legally allowed to be absent from work in the weeks before and after she gives birth

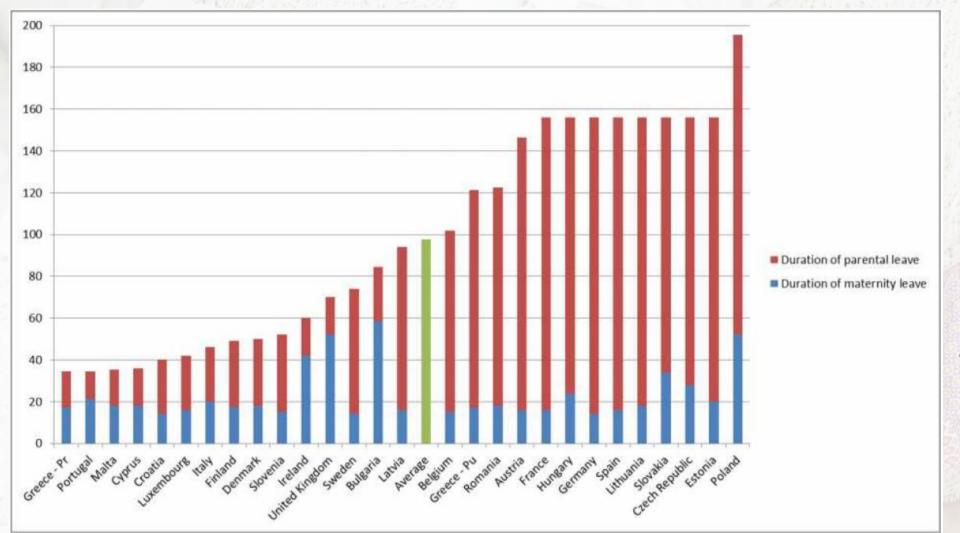
Parental leave

entitles men and women workers to an individual right to leave on the grounds of the birth or adoption of a child to take care of that child

Paternity leave

leave to be taken by fathers, mostly in parallel with maternity leave and before they take up parental leave

Example: Combined maternity and parental leave duration EU



Average:
97,8 weeks
(24,45 months)

Highest:
195,5 weeks
(48,89 months)
(Poland)

Note: for the sake of purpose and simplicity without paternity leave. Year of study: 2015

Example: Legal situation in Germany

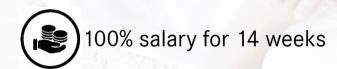








8 weeks





up to 34 months

(max. 36 months incl. 8 weeks maternity protection, partly until the age of 8)

Up to 65% of last net income (**max. 1.800€**, min. 300€) for **12 months** or 14 months, if the partner is also taking 2 months. Different options e.g. 24 months with half payment amount, funded by the government

Maternity protection

Parental leave

Additional, unpaid leave options voluntarily granted by companies in Germany

<u>Termination agreement with reintegration commitment</u>



Family leave
(time out up to 10 years for both women and men)



Qualification leave (time out up to 5 years, also possible in block part-time)



Care break
(Exemption for care up to max 3 years)



Sabbatical (time out from 3 -12 months)

<u>Inactive work relationship*</u>



Unpaid special leave (time out up to 3 months)



Care leave
(Exemption for care up to max. 12 months)

How are longer parental leaves impacting women's career? Here are some facts related to Germany

52% German employees see part-time jobs as "career killers"



- 66% nevertheless of the mothers work part-time after birth compared to 5,8% of fathers in 2018
- 10% Women who are taking more than one year parental leave, are earning on an average about 10% less per hour compared to women without parental leave
 - 87 % Fulltime employed couples perceive a culture of presence at work
- 23,7 % Fathers claimed parental allowances in 2018
 - 76,3% Mothers claimed parental allowances in 2018

How are longer parental leaves impacting women's career?

Informal aspects ("unwritten rules" perspective with mostly universal portability)





Motherhood is seen as an expression of a lack of career ambition/orientation

The longer women are away or work part-time, the more difficult to catch up with career ambitions due to decreasing visibility, shrinking networks and organizational changes ONE WAY



-integration below the qualification and mostly in part-time with few demanding tasks

Less professional experience due to longer career breaks and fewer weekly working hours





Employers attach great importance to personal presence in the workplace and availability outside of normal working hours by email or phone.

How are longer parental leaves impacting women's career?

Longer leaves are counteracting succeeding factors within organizations...

(perspective with mostly universal portability)

Important factors to succeed within organizations

- Full-time job
- Visibility
- Presence
- Reachability
- Experience

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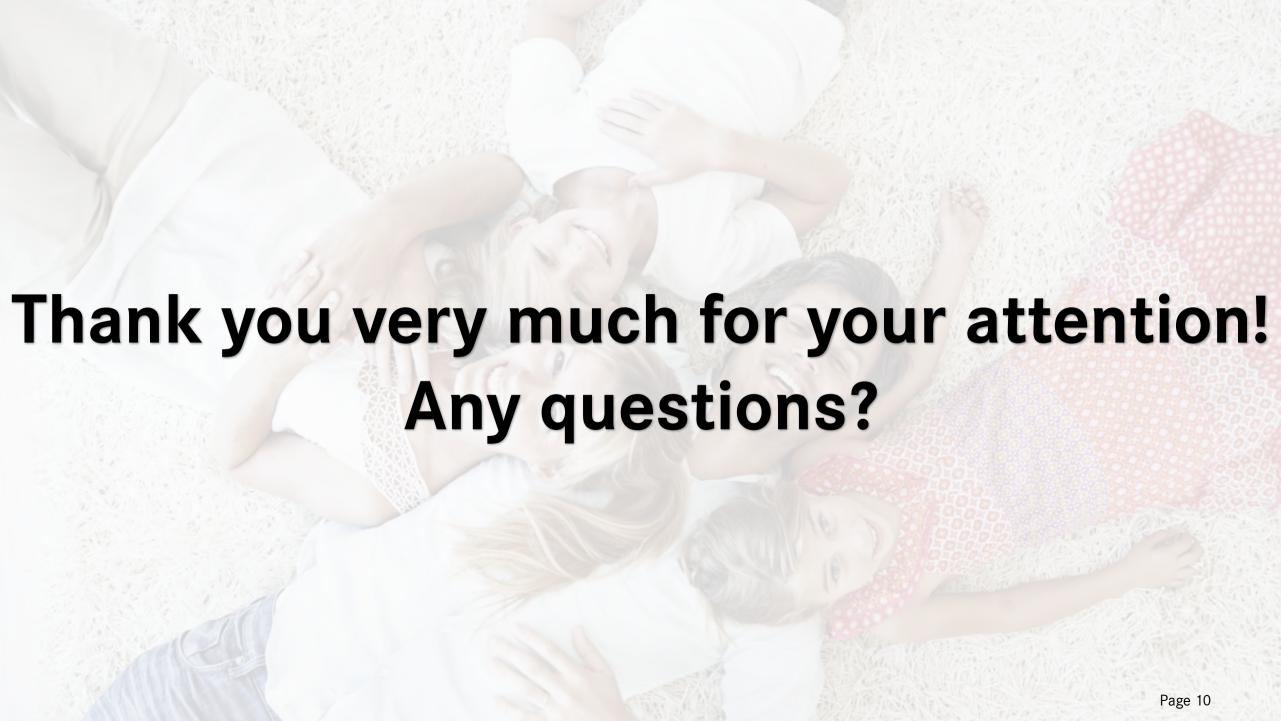
Situation of female employees with children

- Working mostly in parttime, due to child-care and organization of family life
- Limited presence and reachability
- Experiences gaps due to leaves

Career implications

- Others might be preferred for promotions
- Tendency for jobs in interfacefunctions or niches
- Lower payment





Backup

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