This research focuses on analyzing the effect of full day school on maternal employment and income. Israeli parliament (Knesset) passed LONG SCHOOL DAY AND ENRICHMENT STUDIES LAW, 1997, and published its first decision based on this Act, in 1997. This study aims to examine, whether the implementation of the Act on full school contributes to the maternal labor supply, by measuring both mothers' income and months of their employment. Research population includes those mothers who have at least one primary school-age child, and live in localities in which the Act on full day school was applied in 1998 and valid for all students of primary schools (five additional localities in which the rate of full day school students was no less than 80%, have been also included in this study). Basing ourselves on the findings of the earlier studies, the following variables were defined for the analysis: population sector, type of school (supervision), grade, socio-economic cluster of a locality, various social, economic and demographic characteristics of mothers, as well as data on mothers’ and fathers’ employment. Our findings confirm the existence of a significant positive relation between the implementation of the Act on lengthening the school day and the difference in mothers’ annually income, while this contribution appeared to be not significant in terms of months of their employment.

**Key words:** full day school, maternal income, months of employment