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Deliverable 9.3

EXTENDING EUROMOD WITH PARENTAL LEAVE BENEFITS (PLBS)

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Abstract

In this report - constituting Deliverable 9.3 for Work Package 9 of the InGRID-2 project - we document the development of the new EUROMOD module on parental leave benefits (PLBs).

The previous versions of EUROMOD did not cover contributory maternity, paternity or parental benefits for all the EU countries because the EUROMOD input data do not contain necessary information on the employment history of respondents. We extended EUROMOD with the module that simulates these policies for potential recipients (and whenever possible for current recipients) using information about current employment of EU-SILC respondents and some common assumptions to calculate eligibility and entitlements.

The main objective of the module is to provide an opportunity for the assessment of the financial consequences of a simulated childbirth on household disposable income and thereby enable an assessment of the scale and distribution of replacement incomes in a cross-country comparative framework.

This report constitutes Deliverable 9.3, for Work Package 9 of the InGRID-2 project.

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1. Introduction

In this report we document the development of the new EUROMOD module on parental leave benefits (PLBs). EUROMOD is the tax-benefit microsimulation model for the EU-28 (see: <https://www.euromod.ac.uk/>). EUROMOD simulates all components of disposable income, including cash benefits, social insurance contributions and personal direct taxes. Income elements that cannot be (fully) simulated are market incomes and benefits that depend on the previous contribution history (e.g. pensions, parental benefits) or on some unobserved characteristics (e.g. disability benefits). These are taken from the microdata. Detailed information on EUROMOD and its applications can be found in Figari and Sutherland (2013).¹ The underlying data for EUROMOD come from the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).

Childbirth is a widespread life course event that brings about substantial income shocks due to a (temporary) loss of mother's earnings. The previous versions of EUROMOD did not cover contributory maternity, paternity or parental benefits for all the EU countries because the EUROMOD input data do not contain necessary information on the employment history of respondents. We extended EUROMOD with the module that simulates these policies for potential recipients (and whenever possible for current recipients) using information about current employment of EU-SILC respondents and some common assumptions to calculate eligibility and entitlements. Initially PLBs were simulated only in five countries (Bulgaria, Germany, Croatia, Latvia and Poland). We have simulated these policies in the other 23 countries to cover all policy years starting from at least 2015. Starting from 2019 PLBs are being annually updated and maintained in all EUROMOD countries and publicly available to all EUROMOD users. Policy descriptions for PLBs and their validation against external sources is included in EUROMOD Country Reports.

The main objective of the module is to provide an opportunity for the assessment of the financial consequences of a simulated childbirth on household disposable income and thereby enable an assessment of the scale and distribution of replacement incomes in a cross-country comparative framework. The microsimulation approach to modelling the parental benefits has been previously applied in Popova and Navicke (2019).² This approach has a number of advantages over previously employed methods for the impact assessment of parental leave benefits. First, it allows for assessing the functioning of the tax-benefit system taking into account all its elements rather than separate tax-benefit instruments targeted at particular risks. Second, it helps obtain estimates that are representative for the whole population and study the distribution of welfare provisions and outcomes at the micro level. Finally, simulations of the income shocks across the whole potentially vulnerable population helps avoid the problem of small samples and self-selection in survey data, where we observe mothers who have already experienced childbirth and have adjusted their behaviour to the new circumstances.

In this report, we describe the common assumptions used for implementation of PLBs in EUROMOD (modelling conventions) and provide policy descriptions of the simulated PLBs in each country and their descriptive statistics. An example of implementation of PLBs according to the modelling conventions is presented in Appendix.

¹ Figari, F. and H. Sutherland (2013). EUROMOD: the European Union tax-benefit microsimulation model. *International Journal of Microsimulation*, 6(1): 4-26.

² Popova, D., & J. Navicke, J. (2019). The probability of poverty for mothers after childbirth and divorce in Europe: the role of social stratification and tax-benefit policies. *Social Science Research*, 78: 57 -70.

2. Modelling conventions for PLBs

- *Baseline simulations*: childbirth-related benefits for parents must be simulated for all countries. These include: (1) benefits for the period of pregnancy/maternity leave (maternity benefits); (2) benefits for the period of paternity leave (paternity benefits); (3) benefits for the period of parental leave (parental benefits); (4) lump sum benefits at childbirth (birth allowances); (5) other country-specific benefits at childbirth. This does not include benefits aimed at reducing the financial costs of child care provided by other individuals or institutions (e.g. paid child minders, crèches, kindergartens, etc.). If there are multiple schemes with different rules (e.g. for the private sector employees, public sector employees, the self-employed, etc.) only main schemes covering the majority of the target population should be simulated, while schemes covering marginal groups can be ignored.
- *Simulations outside the baseline*: the simulated CBs should be switched ON if they are simulated in all years and the results of simulations are satisfactory (that is the simulated results in the base year correspond well to the variables recorded in the input data (if those are detailed and not imputed, e.g. taken from the national data) and/or administrative records in terms of aggregate and average amounts and the numbers of recipients). If not, the policies should be added to a SWITCH 'PRB'. In either case, the implementation of childbirth-related benefits should be updated annually and validated. Note: if a childbirth-related benefit is SWITCHABLE, it should replace the corresponding non-simulated component when SWITCHED ON. In particular, (1) simulated components should be set to 0 by default at the beginning of the spine; (2) both simulated and non-simulated components included into the all appropriate income lists and functions along the spine; (3) non-simulated components are either set to 0 or reduced by subtracting a value of the simulated component at the end of the SWITCHABLE policy, which simulated a corresponding benefit. When the switch is on, the output will be recorded in a file 'CC_YEAR_std_parben', while the baseline output file will not be changed.
- *Suggested naming*: if any other names were not previously used in the data and the model for the country, childbirth-related benefits can be recorded into variables starting *bc* *. The following acronyms should be used: *ma* (maternity benefit), *pa* (paternity benefit), *pl* (parental benefit), *ba* (birth allowance). Acronyms *ct* and *nc* can also be used to distinguish between contributory and non-contributory components; acronyms *mt*, *nm* can be used to further distinguish between means-tested and non means-tested components. Other elements may be distinguished using acronyms: *pr* (pregnancy), *cc* (child care), *ls* (lump-sum), etc.
- *Suggested disaggregation in the input data*: the childbirth related variables are typically sub-components of *bfa* (family and children related allowances, HY050G). For validation and modelling purposes the latter should be disaggregated based on the UDB variables (HY051G-HY054G), National SILC or, where not available, based on other country-specific procedures. In some cases childbirth related variables can be part of HY060 or earnings. If this is feasible, they should also be recorded in separate variables. It is essential to avoid double counting of childbirth-related benefits in the disposable income and other income lists. Hence, where disaggregation of *bfa* or *yem/yse* is not available, make sure all simulated components are added to disposable income/other income lists, while they are also deducted from *bfa* or from *yem/yse*, i.e. recalculated *bfa* or *yem/yse* only reflect a residual sum, but not the simulated benefit components.
- *Scope of simulations*: all elements of childbirth-related benefits (eligibility conditions, durations and amounts) should be simulated in the model. However, if the fully simulated policy cannot be used

in baselines, partial simulation can be used instead (i.e. eligibility, duration or other elements are taken from the data), but only for baselines. In that case policies should be clearly marked as 'PART SIMULATED' in the comments fields next to the policy itself and next to the function restricting the simulation.

- *Cross-country harmonisation*: where necessary, two groups of recipients of CB are distinguished and treated differently, i.e. in cases when baseline simulations do not comply with the harmonised imputations and assumptions listed below. The two groups of recipients should be defined as follows:
 - individuals without newly-born children in a simulated hypothetical scenario $\{lcb_a = 0\}$;
 - individuals with newly-born children in a simulated hypothetical scenario (e.g. modelling transitions into parenthood for calculating replacement rates) $\{lcb_a > 0\}$;
 - variable `lcb_a` serves as an identifier for those who undergo transition into parenthood. Its default value of 0 is set up in the `SetDefault_XX` policy and can be modified through a `PARben` add-on.
- *Harmonised imputations and assumptions*: Given data limitations the following harmonised imputations and assumptions should be used:
 - (a) Eligibility/Qualifying period
 - Previous contribution history is assumed to be proportional to the observed months in work and out of work during the reference period, i.e. past 12 months (i.e. $liwmy \geq \$XX_QperMin * 12 / \$XX_QperTot$, where $\$XX_QperMin$ is the minimum contribution duration within the total period of $\$XX_QperTot$).
 - (b) Benefit duration
 - If multiple options of benefit duration and replacement are available in legislation, a default (if defined in the benefit rules) or the most popular option (according to external statistics) should be assumed for all potential recipients with a constant $\$XX_optDef = 1$. All alternative options can also be implemented and made switchable through a constant (e.g. $\$XX_optDef = 2$; $\$XX_optDef = 3$, etc.). If administrative statistics on the distribution of options in the target population are available, recipients can be randomly assigned to different optional durations.
 - Where benefit duration needs to be limited taking into account the birth month of the child, this is done using variable `dmb`. Unless more detailed information is available (e.g. from the national SILC), the variable `dmb` corresponds to the middle month of the quarter of birth (RB070). Where RB070 is not available in the UDB SILC data, `dmb` is set to 2 by default in the EUROMOD standard .do files for data construction (as the first quarter is the most frequent one). Note: children below 1 year are assigned age 0 in the data.
 - The duration for any given person cannot exceed either 12 months or the age of child in months by the end of the reference period within the income reference period. However, if the possible duration is above 12 months, and the simulations are included in baselines, the parental benefits should be simulated for older children (e.g. for those with children aged 1, etc.), also taking into account their month of birth.
 - (c) Benefit amount
 - Where benefit amount depends on the previous earnings, assume those to be equal to the imputed wage (`yivwg`) or the current wage, whichever is higher. Note: The imputed wage is recorded in hourly terms, hence assume country-specific standard number of hours worked per week (e.g. $\$lhw = 40$) and recalculate `yivwg` in monthly terms ($yivwg * \$lhw * (52/12)$).
 - If multiple options for benefit rates or replacement rates are available, a default (if defined in the benefit rules) or the most common rate (according to external statistics) should be assumed for all potential recipients, using a constant $\$XX_optDef = 1$. Other options can also be implemented and made switchable using a constant (e.g. $\$XX_opt2 = 0$; $\$XX_opt3 = 0$, etc.). If administrative statistics on the distribution of options in the target population are available, recipients can be randomly assigned to different optional durations.
 - Benefit amounts are recalculated in average monthly terms ($bcbXX_s/12$).

- *Allocation of the birth-related benefit:* All birth-related benefits should be assigned to the most likely recipient, i.e. to mother, unless the mother is absent or policy is specifically designed for fathers (e.g. assign paternity leave benefit to fathers). *Note: in the input data family benefits (bfa) are recorded at the household level and assigned to one person in the household in EUROMOD, generally a household head [$gen\ bfa = (hy050g/12 * h \times 010) * (int_order == 1)$].*
- (d) Compatibility with the Add-On 'PARBEN'³
 - The Add-On related variable (*lcb_a*) should be set to zero in the SetDefault_XX function at the beginning of the spine.
- *Income lists:* childbirth-related benefits should be included into all appropriate income lists, including those used for taxation, deduction of social insurance contributions and means-testing. Income list *ils_b1_bfa* (*family benefits B1*) should include a sub-component *ils_b1_bcb* (*childbirth-related benefits*), which should include all childbirth-related benefits.
- Take-up adjustments
 - For currently eligible: By default full take-up is assumed for all CBs. However, in cases where this assumption is severely violated (e.g. the take-up of CBs for fathers) the non-take up should be modelled.
 - For transitions $\{lcb_a > 0\}$: Full take-up assumed for all childbirth-related benefits.

³ This Add-on is used to simulate hypothetical childbirth.

3. Austria (AT)

3.1 Policy descriptions

3.1.1 Maternity benefit (*Wochengeld*): (bmact_s)

Definition

The maternity benefit is a replacement income for female employees (incl. free lancers) during the legal retention period before and after the birth of a child.

Entitlement conditions

At the beginning of the legal retention period, the applying mother has to be compulsory insured in the health insurance. There is no qualifying period. Co-insured relatives, self-insured and certain compulsory insured who are not entitled to health benefit (e.g., persons in education, receivers of benefits by the pension insurance), are not entitled.

Women who already withdrew from employment before the beginning of the retention period, are entitled in case they became pregnant during the employment contract or during receipt of a benefit by the unemployment insurance: With occurrence of the pregnancy, the employment contract must have existed for full 3 calendar months without interruption and must not be terminated by self-cancellation, immediate dismissal due to significant reasons or joint break-up.

Means test

A potential income of the receiver of maternity benefit due to continued remuneration, care-leave benefit or employment leads to the suspension of the maternity benefit up to the amount of the achieved income.

Benefit amount

The amount depends on the amount of the prior net employment income or the benefit from the unemployment insurance or the receipt of child care benefit. There is no ceiling.

For employed women, the average daily net income from the last three calendar months prior to the beginning of the retention period plus a percentage share supplement for special payments (in most cases 17%) is relevant. For persons equated to employees and certain partly insured persons (e.g. self-employed midwives, nurse, vets) the amount of the maternity benefits corresponds to the amount of the health benefit.

For free lancers the amount of the maternity benefit depends on the net income in the last 3 months prior to the beginning of the retention period. The calculation of the basic amount of unemployment benefit is applied.

Receivers of benefits by the unemployment insurance receive the benefit amount plus 80% supplement as maternity benefit.

Receivers of child care benefit are entitled to maternity benefit for another expected child, in case they still receive child care benefit at the beginning of the retention period. The maternity benefit equals the amount of the child care benefit.

Duration

Basically, the maternity benefit is granted 8 weeks before the birth until 8 weeks after the birth.

Treatment

The maternity benefit is exempted from tax.

3.1.2 Maternity benefit self-employed (*Betriebshilfe*) - (bmact_s)

Definition

Betriebshilfe is a benefit corresponding to maternity benefit for self-employed and farmers. Basically it represent a benefit in kind (replacement worker). In case this is not possible, a cash benefit is granted.

Entitlement conditions

There is entitlement once there is an obligatory health insurance in place.

Means test

There is no means-test.

Benefit amount

Flat-rate amount of € 52.69 (2018: 53.96; 2019: 55.04) daily.

Duration

Basically, the maternity benefit is granted 8 weeks before the birth until 8 weeks after the birth.

Treatment

Betriebshilfe is exempted from tax.

3.1.3 Family allowance (*Familienbeihilfe*) - (bch00_s)

Definitions

The family allowance supports families with children.

The relevant benefit unit is the family.

Eligibility conditions

The place of residence of the entitled person has to be in Austria. The child has to live in the same household with the entitled person. In case the child belongs to the common household of the parents, the parent who runs the household predominantly (in most cases the mother) is entitled.

In case of non-Austrian citizens

- the parent and the children have to be legally in Austria;
 - EEA-citizens are entitled when they have available a registration-certificate;
 - citizens from third states need a title of residence;
 - there is also entitlement for parents and children who were granted asylum.
- a) Basically, family allowance can be received for minor children below 18 years of age.
 - b) For children in full-time education the family allowance can be received below 24 years of age. Starting with the calendar year in which the child completes 20 years of age, the income of the child is considered; students have to prove successful studies from 18 years of age on.

- c) In case the child is not capable to work due to disability (at least 50% and for at least 3 years) which occurred before 21 years of age or during occupational education before 25 years of age, the family allowance can be received without age limit.

During civil or military service, there is no entitlement to family allowance.

Income test

The income of the parents is not considered.

Starting with the calendar year in which the child completes 20 years of age, the income of the child is considered. In case the **taxable income** (gross minus social insurance contributions minus tax allowances; excl. special payments 13th, 14th) of the child (pupil, student) exceeds € 10,000 in a year, the family allowance is reduced by the exceeding amount. The income, which is earned in months without entitlement, is not taken into account.

Incomes of the child taken into account are incomes:

- from employment and self-employment +;
- from agriculture and forestry +;
- from a business enterprise +;
- from capital income, from renting and leasing and other incomes +;
- sickness benefit –;
- social insurance contributions –;
- tax allowances –;
- special payments (13th, 14th).

Incomes that are not considered are among others:

- tax-exempted incomes, e.g., education allowances, unemployment benefit, unemployment assistance, maternity benefit, child care benefit;
- Apprentices' compensation (age 15-17);
- orphans' pensions.

Benefit amount

The family allowance consists of a **basic amount** dependent on the age of the child and a **supplement amount** dependent on the number of eligible children in the household. Both amounts are paid out per child and 12 times a year.

Table 1. Family allowance 2016-2019 (per child)

| Basic amount | 1-12/2016 (in euro) | 1/2017-12/2017 (in euro) | from 1/2018 (in euro) |
|--------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 0-2 years | 111.80 | 111.80 | 114.00 |
| 3-9 years | 119.60 | 119.60 | 121.90 |
| 10-18 years | 138.80 | 138.80 | 141.50 |
| 19-23 years | 162.00 | 162.00 | 165.10 |
| Supplement | 1-12/2016 (in euro) | 1/2017-12/2017 (in euro) | from 1/2018 (in euro) |
| 2 children | 6.70 | 6.70 | 7.10 |
| 3 children | 16.60 | 16.60 | 17.40 |
| 4 children | 25.50 | 25.50 | 26.50 |
| 5 children | 30.80 | 30.80 | 32.00 |
| 6 children | 34.30 | 34.30 | 35.70 |
| 7 children | 50.00 | 50.00 | 52.00 |
| 8 children | 50.00 | 50.00 | 52.00 |
| 9 children | 50.00 | 50.00 | 52.00 |
| 10 children | 50.00 | 50.00 | 52.00 |
| 11 children | 50.00 | 50.00 | 52.00 |
| 12 children | 50.00 | 50.00 | 52.00 |
| 13 children | 50.00 | 50.00 | 52.00 |
| 14 children | 50.00 | 50.00 | 52.00 |
| 15 children | 50.00 | 50.00 | 52.00 |
| 16+ children | 50.00 | 50.00 | 52.00 |

In addition, families with three or more children below a certain income threshold receive the **multiple child supplement for low-income families** (the only means-tested element of the family allowance). The income threshold amounts to an annual taxable family income of € 55,000 (in the previous year). The supplement amounts to € 20 per month (12 times) and child for the third and every consecutive child.

The yearly taxable income is calculated the following:

- gross incomes –;
- social insurance contributions –;
- tax allowances –;
- special payments (13th, 14th).

An additional **supplement** is paid **for children with disability**. It amounts to € 152.90 per month (from 1/2018: 155.90) (12 times).

In addition, children aged 6 to 15 (**compulsory school age**) receive a **bonus** of € 100 at the beginning of the school year (paid once a year in September).

Treatment

The family allowance is exempted from social insurance contributions and tax.

With the family allowance in each and every case (independent from the income liable to tax) the child tax credit is granted, which is paid jointly with the family allowance 12 times per year (also as ‘negative tax’). In addition, for employed and self-employed parents for each child with family allowance there is entitlement to the family tax credit ‘Familienbonus Plus’ (until 2018 to the child tax

allowance). In case one parent of the child is single earner or lone parent, he/she is entitled to the single earner respective lone parent tax credit. The entitlement to family allowance is also a necessary pre-condition for the entitlement to the child care benefit and the family bonuses of the Federal States.

3.1.4 Child care benefit (*Kinderbetreuungsgeld*) – (bcc00_s)

Definitions

Purpose of the child care benefit as a family benefit is to (partly) reimburse the care efforts for small children.

The relevant benefit unit is the individual.

Eligibility conditions

1. Flat rate models (for births until 28 February 2017) and child care account (for births from 1 March 2017 on):

A parent (incl. adoptive parent, foster parent) is entitled to child care benefit, if

- a) the child is entitled to the family allowance;
- b) the parent lives with the child in the same household;
- c) the parent and the child have the focus of their life interest in Austria and;
- d) the parent and the child are legally in Austria;
- e) the total amount of the relevant personal income of the parent **receiving** the child care benefit does not exceed € 16,200 (per calendar year) or 60% of the income prior to the birth.

2. Income dependent child care benefit:

- a) a parent (incl. adoptive parent, foster parent) is entitled to the income dependent child care benefit, in case the general conditions for the child care benefit (see above) are fulfilled;
- b) the parent was continuously employed (subject to social insurance contribution) during the last six calendar months before the birth of the child (breaks up to 14 days do not count); and
- c) the parent does not exceed the income limit of the income dependent child care benefit of € 6,400 per calendar year (from March 2017 on: 6,800) and does not receive unemployment benefit.

Income test

1. Flat rate models (for births till 28 February 2017) and child care account (for births from 1 March 2017 on):

1a: Income limit of yearly € 16,200

All incomes, underlying income tax are considered. Exception: ancillary incomes from renting and leasing, from capital income and other incomes are not considered. Special payments (13th, 14th) are not considered. Periods, in which child care benefit is not received, are not considered in the calculation of the income limit. The receipt of the child care benefit can be resigned from month to month, also these periods are not considered in the income test.

- For employees the income limit is calculated as follows:
 - gross incomes (employment, sickness benefit; pensions) of this time period –;
 - social insurance contributions –;
 - special payments (13th, 14th) –;
 - tax-free payments –;
 - flat rate for professional expenses (yearly € 132) +;
 - unemployment benefits;

- the resulted sum has to be increased by 30%;
- the result has to be extrapolated to a yearly sum (= divided by the months entitled to child care benefit in the respective calendar year and multiplied by 12);
- the result has to be lower or equal to € 16,200.
- For self-employed, professionals (*Freiberufler/Innen*) and free lancers (*freie Dienstnehmer/Innen*) as well as for the other income types of the income tax law the total yearly amount of incomes subject to tax is considered:
 - gross incomes –;
 - social insurance contributions –;
 - tax allowances;
 - the incomes subject to tax have to be increased by the related social insurance contributions;
 - the resulted amount has to be lower or equal to € 16,200.

In case a person has both employment and self-employment income (which exceeds € 730 per year), the income test is following the one for self-employment income.

1b: Individual income limit (if higher)

The individual income limit amounts to 60 % of the total income

- employment income +;
- self-employment income +;
- incomes from agriculture and forestry

earned in the last calendar year before the birth of the child, in which no child care benefit was received. The individual income limit is calculated according to the same method as the income limit of € 16,200.

2. Income dependent child care benefit (2016-2019)

The incomes may not exceed € 6,400 per calendar year (from March 2017 on: 6,800). This corresponds to a monthly gross income of € 415.72 (per month [14 times] for employees; 2017: 425.7; 2018: 438.05; 2019: 446.81). The income limit depends only on the income received in those months during the calendar year, in which child care benefit was received.

Benefit amount

1a: Flat rate child care benefit (for births until 28 February 2017)

The entitlement begins with the birth at the earliest, in case of receipt of maternity benefit subsequent to, unless the maternity benefit is lower than the chosen child care benefit model. The period of receipt varies depending on the chosen model from the 12th to the 30th life-month if only one parent claims the benefit. In case of division between the partners, the maximum duration of receipt varies from the 14th to the 36th life-month.

There are the alternatives 30+6, 20+4, 15+3 and 12+2 months. The amount of the benefit depends on the respective model:

Table 2. Flat rate child care benefit alternatives 2016-2019 (for births before March 2017)

| Model | Max. duration of receipt 1 parent | Max. duration of receipt in case of division | Benefit amount, daily (in €) |
|-------|---|---|------------------------------|
| 12+2 | Up to the completed 12 th life-month | Up to the completed 14 th life-month | 33.00 (till 2018) |
| 15+3 | Up to the completed 15 th life-month | Up to the completed 18 th life-month | 26.60 (till 2018) |
| 20+4 | Up to the completed 20 th life-month | Up to the completed 24 th life-month | 20.80 (till 2/2019) |
| 30+6 | Up to the completed 30 th life-month | Up to the completed 36 th life-month | 14.53 |

In case of multiple births, there is a supplement of 50% to the flat-rate models for the second and each further child.

1b: Child care benefit account (for births from 1 March 2017 on)

For births from 1 March 2017 on the flat-rate models are harmonised by introduction of a child care benefit account. For one parent a total amount of € 12,366 is reserved, in case both parents receive, € 15,449.

The total amount is divided by the number of receiving months or days: in case only one parent receives between 12 months/365 days and 28 months/851 days, in case both parents receive between 15 months/456 days and 35 months/1,063 days). Depending on the number of receiving months/days, the minimum amount amounts to € 14.53 and the maximum amount to € 33.88 daily. In case child care benefit is received for more than one year, the individual daily amount is calculated by a formula.

Per parent, 20% of the receiving period are reserved (depending on the duration between 91 and 212 days) and are not transferable. In addition, a partnership bonus of € 500 is granted per parent (in total € 1,000), in case the receiving period is distributed at least in the relation 60:40 (at least 6 months/182 days for one parent).

The parents can change the receipt from mother to father or vice versa for 2 times. A receiving block has to last at least 2 months/61 days. A parallel receipt up to 31 days is possible at the occasion of the first change.

The entitlement begins with the birth at the earliest, in case of receipt of maternity benefit subsequent to, unless the maternity benefit is lower than the amount resulting from the chosen receiving period of child care benefit.

In case of multiple birth, for each additional child a supplement of 50% is paid.

The individual income limit still amounts to € 16,200 yearly or if more favourable to 60% of the income in the year before the birth of the child.

2. Income dependent child care benefit (2016-2019)

The child care benefit amounts to 80% of the average employment/self-employment income at most € 66 daily. The amount is calculated in two ways: in the first alternative, the daily amount is based on the **maternity benefit**, i.e. following the average earnings in the last three calendar months before the prohibition of employment, considering also special payments (13th, 14th salary). For parents with no entitlement to maternity benefit, e.g., employed father, the daily amount is calculated following the earnings in the last three calendar months before the last 8 weeks before the birth of the child (fictitious maternity benefit).

In addition, a second calculation of the daily amount is based on the incomes (income tax assessment) in the last year before the birth of the child, in which no child care benefit was received. Thus, the average of a complete year is considered and potential self-employment incomes are considered. The alternative favouring the parents (higher amount) is used. In case the calculation results in a daily

amount below € 33/33.88, then the flat-rate model 12+2/child care account for 12+2 months can be taken.

Income dependent child care benefit can be received for 12 months/365 days if only one parent claims the benefit. In case of division between the partners, the maximum duration of receipt is 14 months/426 days. For each parent a share of 61 days is reserved and cannot be transferred. The receipt from mother to father or vice versa can be change for 2 times. During the first change both partners can also receive for up to 31 days at the same time.

For the income dependent model there is no supplement for multiple births.

For births from 1 March 2017 on: In case only one parents fulfils the entitlement conditions for the income dependent child care benefit or the other partner earns only little, the parent with the lesser income receive a special transfer of € 33.88 daily. Furthermore, in case of a distribution of the receiving period between the partners at least in the relationship 60:40, a partnership-bonus of € 500 per parent (in total € 1,000) is granted.

Treatment

The child care benefit is exempted from social insurance contributions and tax.

For births from 1 March 2017 on both for child care account and income dependent child care benefit in addition family time/father month bonus ('Familienzeitbonus') between 28 and 31 days (uninterrupted duration) within a time frame of 91 days after birth can be granted. It cannot be received together with child care benefit at the same time. The amount of the bonus is later subtracted from the father's share of child care receipt.

Fathers can take this leave after the birth of their child in case

- the employer agrees (no legal entitlement),
- employment is interrupted (e.g., by taking up special leave; not dismissal protection),
- no other employment is carried out,
- no benefit from unemployment insurance is received,
- no continued remuneration is provided by the employer,
- no sickness benefit or other benefits related to illness are received,
- employment is continued at the same employer subsequent to family time.

In case of taking up family time the legal insurance ends. There exists a partial insurance for health and pension. The contributions are covered by the Federal State and the Family Benefits Fund The family time bonus amounts to € 22.60 daily and can only be received once per birth.

There is entitlement to family time bonus in case during the last 182 days before take-up a continuous employment liable to health and pension insurance was carried out and during this period no benefits related to unemployment insurance were received. There is no entitlement in case of minor employment, education leave or longer-lasting illness. Exempted are interruptions of in sum 14 days as well as interruptions due to a leave related to paternal leave-law (Väter-Karenzgesetz).

1. Flat-rate-models (for births until 28 February 2017) and child care account (for births from 1 March 2017 on)

In case of a new pregnancy, child care benefit receivers who were employed before are entitled to maternity benefit in the amount of € 784 per month (daily rate alternative 30+6 increased by 80%).

With the birth of a new child the receipt for the precedent child comes to an end. However, the supplement for multiple births is still paid further.

For one child the receipt of child care benefit of both parents at the same time is not possible. However, per child a change in the receipt between the parents is possible twice.

During the receipt of maternity benefit the child care benefit is suspended (except for the father until the birth of the new child, if the mother receives maternity benefit).

2. Income dependent child care benefit (2016-2019)

For the receivers of income dependent child care benefit with the birth of a new child the maternity benefit is paid as income dependent child care benefit increased by 25%.

EUROMOD notes

To implement the universal child care benefit a number of assumptions were necessary (for reasons of simplicity or due to lack of information in the underlying data). As the transition period is difficult to model we assumed already the full implementation of the child care benefit account from 2018 on:

- for the huge number of variations in the chosen receiving period of the child care benefit account we generated random numbers to replicate the empirical distribution of beneficiaries (only limited information available). With these numbers we assign families to the different possibilities in a way that the given empirical distribution is met. The random approach was taken because it is not possible to model the decision making within the different families;
- we disregard all eligibility conditions apart from having a small child and fulfilling the income condition (exception: we put all families with zero year old children on receiving child care benefit. The approach can be justified by empirical data showing that almost every mother with a child below 1 year of age receives child care benefit).

The following table summarises the approach for the longest available option within the child care benefit account (28+7 months) taken for children of all respective age groups (below 3 years):

Table 3. Implementation of child care benefit account for longest available option (28+7 months)

| Youngest child aged | Treatment |
|---------------------|--|
| 0 | Receipt of child care benefit for twelve months, if mother did not receive maternity benefit (<i>Wochengeld</i>) according to the 2017 SILC-data Receipt of child care benefit for 10 months, if mother received maternity benefit (<i>Wochengeld</i>) according to the 2017 SILC-data. If maternity benefit is lower than child care benefit, difference amount is received in the 2 months. No means-test is carried out. |
| 1 | Receipt of child care benefit for twelve months, if earnings of mother are below earnings limit and not already receiving benefit for 0 year old child (otherwise no receipt). |
| 2 | Receipt of child care benefit for 4 months, if earnings of mother are below earnings limit and not already receiving benefit for 0 year old child (otherwise no receipt); receipt of child care benefit for another 7 months, eligible if father is below income limit and not already receiving benefit for a younger child |

For all other potential options within the child care benefit account the modelling was done accordingly. As so far no up-to-date information on the chosen receiving period within the child care benefit account is available, within the total share of parents with child care benefit account we distribute the length of the receiving period according to the adapted latest available distribution of the different flat-rate models in 2017.

The distribution between child care account and income-dependent model is randomly assigned on the empirical distribution available for March 2019.

In the income-dependent model, when the child is 0 years old, the mother receives 80% of her former net income. When the child is 1 year old and father's earnings are below the income limit, he receives 80% of his former net income for another 2 months.

EUROMOD notes

From 2018 on, only the child care benefit account and the income dependent child care benefit are modelled. As there is no empirical information available on the individual sharing of receiving periods between the partners, we cannot model the partnership-bonus.

3.1.5 Child care benefit allowance (*Beihilfe zum pauschalen Kinderbetreuungsgeld*) – (bcctu_s)

Definitions

The child care benefit allowance is a benefit for lone parents or families with low incomes. It replaces the former child care benefit supplement. The benefit has not to be paid back later.

The relevant benefit unit is the individual.

Eligibility conditions

The allowance can only be received jointly with a flat-rate child care benefit model/with the child care benefit account (there is no allowance jointly with the income dependent child care model).

Entitled are

- lone parents, who are unmarried, divorced or widowed, have no common household with the other parent and stay within the personal income limit;
- married parents or parents in cohabitation with low incomes.

Income test

- Lone parents are not allowed to earn more than € 6,400 (from March 2017 on: 6,800) of relevant incomes (monthly around gross € 415.72 [14 times per calendar year]; 2017: 425.7; 2018: 438.05; 2019: 446.81) during the receipt of the allowance. If the income limit is exceeded by less than 15%, the benefit in the relevant calendar years is reduced by the amount which exceeds the income limit. If the income limit is exceeded by more than 15%, the benefit in the relevant calendar year has to be paid back completely.
- Married parents or parents in cohabitation: the receiving parent is not allowed to earn more than € 6,400 (from March 2017 on: 6,800), the 2nd parent respective the partner more than € 16,200 of relevant incomes in the calendar year. If the income limit is exceeded by less than 15%, the benefit in the relevant calendar years is reduced by the amount which exceeds the income limit. If the income limit is exceeded by more than 15% by a least one of the parents, the benefit in the relevant calendar year has to be paid back completely.

The relevant total amount of the income **relates to the principles of the calculation of the income limit for the child care benefit** (see above). Relevant is the total amount of the income according to the income tax law like

- employment income, self-employment income, property income, incomes from interests, pensions, sickness benefit, etc. +;
- unemployment benefit, unemployment assistance.

Benefit amount

The allowance is paid for max. 12 months in blocks of 2 months during the receipt of a flat-rate child care benefit/receipt within child care benefit account. The allowance amounts to € 6.06 daily (or € 181 monthly).

Treatment

The allowance is exempted from social insurance contributions and tax.

3.2 Validation of simulated benefits

Table 4. Descriptive statistics of PLBs included in EUROMOD baseline simulations and simulated using the PLBs extension

| | Mean monthly amount | Minimum monthly amount | Maximum monthly amount | Annual amount, million | Population (weighted), thousand | Population (unweighted) |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| at_2015 | | | | | | |
| bma | 448 | 2 | 1,539 | 438.9 | 81.6 | 133 |
| bcc00_s | 392 | 202 | 924 | 932.8 | 198.2 | 308 |
| bcctu_s | 184 | 184 | 184 | 21.8 | 9.9 | 8 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 484 | 202 | 2,140 | 1,563.5 | 269.2 | 416 |
| bmact_s_parben | 636 | 242 | 2,140 | 608.8 | 79.8 | 121 |
| bcc00_s_parben | 392 | 202 | 924 | 932.8 | 198.2 | 308 |
| bcctu_s_parben | 184 | 184 | 184 | 21.8 | 9.9 | 8 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 484 | 202 | 2,140 | 1,563.5 | 269.2 | 416 |
| at_2016 | | | | | | |
| bma | 449 | 14 | 1,411 | 558.4 | 103.7 | 159 |
| bcc00_s | 422 | 167 | 1,265 | 1,084.6 | 214.4 | 304 |
| bcctu_s | 184 | 184 | 184 | 47.2 | 21.3 | 16 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 533 | 167 | 1,882 | 1,964.1 | 306.8 | 428 |
| bmact_s_parben | 679 | 238 | 1,578 | 832.3 | 102.2 | 137 |
| bcc00_s_parben | 422 | 167 | 1,265 | 1,084.6 | 214.4 | 304 |
| bcctu_s_parben | 184 | 184 | 184 | 47.2 | 21.3 | 16 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 533 | 167 | 1,882 | 1,964.1 | 306.8 | 428 |
| at_2017 | | | | | | |
| bma | 457 | 14 | 1,437 | 568.6 | 103.7 | 159 |
| bcc00_s | 417 | 170 | 910 | 1,061.5 | 212.4 | 303 |
| bcctu_s | 184 | 184 | 184 | 47.2 | 21.3 | 16 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 533 | 170 | 1,910 | 1,956.0 | 305.7 | 428 |
| bmact_s_parben | 691 | 242 | 1,608 | 847.2 | 102.2 | 137 |
| bcc00_s_parben | 417 | 170 | 910 | 1,061.5 | 212.4 | 303 |
| bcctu_s_parben | 184 | 184 | 184 | 47.2 | 21.3 | 16 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 533 | 170 | 1,910 | 1,956.0 | 305.7 | 428 |
| at_2018 | | | | | | |
| bma | 466 | 15 | 1,463 | 579.3 | 103.7 | 159 |
| bcc00_s | 394 | 147 | 908 | 988.0 | 209.2 | 298 |
| bcctu_s | 184 | 184 | 184 | 37.7 | 17.1 | 15 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 520 | 147 | 1,941 | 1,889.1 | 302.5 | 423 |
| bmact_s_parben | 704 | 247 | 1,640 | 863.4 | 102.2 | 137 |
| bcc00_s_parben | 394 | 147 | 908 | 988.0 | 209.2 | 298 |
| bcctu_s_parben | 184 | 184 | 184 | 37.7 | 17.1 | 15 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 520 | 147 | 1,941 | 1,889.1 | 302.5 | 423 |
| at_2019 | | | | | | |
| bma | 475 | 15 | 1,493 | 590.8 | 103.7 | 159 |
| bcc00_s | 394 | 147 | 906 | 989.2 | 209.2 | 298 |
| bcctu_s | 184 | 184 | 184 | 37.7 | 17.1 | 15 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 525 | 147 | 1,972 | 1,906.6 | 302.5 | 423 |
| bmact_s_parben | 717 | 252 | 1,673 | 879.6 | 102.2 | 137 |
| bcc00_s_parben | 394 | 147 | 906 | 989.2 | 209.2 | 298 |
| bcctu_s_parben | 184 | 184 | 184 | 37.7 | 17.1 | 14 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 525 | 147 | 1,972 | 1,906.6 | 302.5 | 423 |

* Calculated using EM version I2.0 with 2016 data set for policy year 2015 and 2017 data set for policy years 2016-2019; variables ending with ‘_parben’ are simulated when the parental benefits extension is on, variables not ending with ‘_parben’ are used in baselines; amounts of benefits are given in national currency (euros for the Eurozone countries).

4. Belgium (BE)

4.1 Policy descriptions

4.1.1 Birth allowance (*Geboortepremie/Prime de naissance*) - (bchba_s)

From 2019, different rules are implemented in the three regions.

Brief description

The birth allowance is granted to the parents of every child that is born. The adoption allowance is given to the parents that adopt a child and is eligible for child benefits. It is a fixed allowance that is not means tested. The amount only depends on the rank of the child (first-born or not). If the first-borns are twins then the amount for a first-born applies for both. A birth allowance can also be given in case of miscarriage as long as the pregnancy has lasted at least 180 days. The amounts are different per region.

Definitions

The benefit unit is the nuclear family (tu_cb_be). The benefit is allocated to the mother unless she is absent. Adopted children cannot be distinguished in the data, therefore the benefit for adopted children is not modelled if their age is 1 year and above.

Eligibility conditions

All new parents can apply for birth allowance or adoption allowance. The amounts for the birth allowance are independent of the contribution scheme.

Income test

None.

Benefit amount

Table 5. Amount of birth-/adoption allowance (euro per year) [2015 – 2019]

| | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Birth allowance | | | | | | |
| Flanders | First child | 1,223.11 | 1,247.48 | 1,247.58 | 1,247.58 | 1,122.00 |
| | Second child onwards | 920.25 | 938.66 | 938.66 | 938.66 | 1,122.00 |
| Brussels and Wallonia | First child | 1,223.11 | 1,247.58 | 1,272.52 | 1,272.52 | 1,297.92 |
| | Second child onwards | 920.25 | 938.66 | 957.42 | 957.42 | 976.53 |
| Adoption allowance | | | | | | |
| Flanders | | 1,223.11 | 1,247.58 | 1,247.58 | 1,247.58 | 1,122.00 |
| Brussels and Wallonia | | 1,223.11 | 1,247.58 | 1,272.52 | 1,272.52 | 1,297.92 |

4.1.2 Maternity leave benefit (bmact_be)

Brief description

The benefit is received by all mothers. Different benefit schemes exist for employed mothers, unemployed mothers and self-employed mothers.

Eligibility conditions

Mothers who are employees or unemployed are eligible for the benefit if they have worked 120 days in the last 6 months before applying for the benefit, and have paid sufficient social security contributions. Holidays and days of unemployment are also seen as working days. If the mother has a part-time contract, she has to have worked at least 400 hours in the latest 18 months. Self-employed mothers are only eligible if they have paid two quarterly social security contributions. They are thus also confronted with a ‘waiting time’ of 6 months.

Income test

This is not a means-tested benefit.

Benefit amount

For employed or unemployed mothers the benefit is granted for 15 weeks of which maximum 6 weeks before the planned birth date. It starts at the latest 1 week before the planned birth date. If the birth takes place before the planned birth date, the days in between the actual and planned birth date are lost. If more than one child is born the maternity leave period, and accompanying benefit, is increased with 4 weeks of which 2 can be taken up before the birth.

Employed mothers receive the first 30 days of their leave 82% of their gross daily wage. The gross daily wage is calculated based on a six-days working week, and also the benefit amount is paid for 6 days per week. From the 31st day onwards they receive 75% of their gross daily wage. The daily wage considered for the calculation after the 31st day of leave, is limited up to a maximum, given in Table 6.

Table 6. Maximum daily wage considered for maternity leave benefit of employed and unemployed mothers and for paternity/birth leave benefit for the employed

| | | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|------------|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Payment | Maximum daily wage considered for the benefit | 135.91 | 138.63 | 139.74 | 142.53 |
| Subject to | Withholding tax | 11.11% | 11.11% | 11.11% | 11.11% |
| | SIC | no | No | no | no |

Unemployed mothers receive a basic amount that equals their unemployment benefit and additionally, 19.5% of the maximum daily wage given in Table 6, in the first 30 days and 15% of the maximum daily wage from the 31st day onwards.

Table 7. Maternity leave benefit amount for self-employed mothers per week

| | | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|------------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Payment | Benefit amount | 458.30 | 467.47 | 475.41 | 484.90 |
| Subject to | Withholding tax | 11.11% | 11.11% | 11.11% | 11.11% |
| | SIC | no | no | no | no |

For self-employed mothers, mandatory leave is taken one week before the planned birth, and 2 weeks after the actual birth. Additionally, 9 weeks can be taken of which maximum 2 before the planned birth. If more than one child is born, one extra week leave is granted. These 9 (or 10) weeks can also be taken half-time, in which case the duration is doubled, but the amount is only half of the full amount. The benefit amount is fixed and is given in Table 7.

The benefits are subject to the withholding tax on labour and replacement income, advance levy for the personal income tax. The rate is 11.11%. The amounts depicted in the table above are gross of this withholding tax.

EUROMOD notes

We assume that duration of maternity leave depends on the month of birth of a child. The month of birth is assumed to be equal to the middle month of the quarter of birth reported in SILC. If child's month of birth is unavailable, the assumption is that the child is born in February (2nd month of the year). Where mothers are absent, fathers are assumed to receive the allowance for the same number of weeks as mothers.

The simulated benefit must be switched off in baselines.

4.1.3 Paternity leave benefit – birth leave benefit (bpact_be)

Brief description

Ten days of paternity leave are granted to new fathers in the first four months after the birth of the child(ren). The benefit is granted per birth, not per child. In case of a second mother, birth leave benefit is granted to her. The paternity leave and birth leave benefits cannot be combined. The 10 days of leave can be taken up together, or spread over the first four months after the birth.

Eligibility conditions

The benefit is granted to all employees, in both the public and private sector, who are fathers of the child for which the benefit is granted (paternity leave benefit), and to employees living legally together with the mother of the child (birth leave benefit). Self-employed or unemployed fathers/co-parents are not eligible.

Fathers or co-parents are only eligible for the benefit if they have worked 120 days in the last 6 months before applying for the benefit, and have paid sufficient social security contributions. Holidays and days of unemployment are also seen as working days. If the father or co-parent has a part-time contract, he/she has to have worked at least 400 hours in the latest 18 months.

Income test

This is not a means-tested benefit.

Benefit amount

The first three days of paternity leave or birth leave the full wage is paid by the employer of the beneficiary. Following 7 days of the leave a benefit is paid that equals 82% of the gross daily wage, limited to the maximum daily wage considered for the calculation of the amount, given in Table 6.

EUROMOD notes

The simulated benefit must be switched off in baselines.

4.1.4 Parental leave benefit (bfapl_be)

Brief description

Parental leave has is a benefit granted to two parents of each child younger than 12 years. If the child is disabled, the leave can be taken up until the child reaches the age of 21. It is a special form of a career break (*loopbaanonderbreking/tijdskrediet*). It is granted to all employees, however eligibility conditions are different in the private sector from the conditions in the public sector. Also, in the private sector the employee can delay the application for leave with 3 months. There are minor differences in the benefit system in certain branches of the public sector (E.g. teachers and employees of the autonomous public companies).

Eligibility conditions

In the private sector the parent should have worked at least 12 months in the last 15 months with the employer. In the public sector, no such condition is present.

Income test

This is not a means-tested benefit.

Benefit amount

The maximum amount of leave is 4 months. Each month of leave can also be taken in part-time equivalent, if the parent is full-time employed. There are three options for the duration of the leave: (1) full-time leave of 4 months, (2) $\frac{1}{2}$ of full time leave of 8 months and (3) $\frac{1}{5}$ th of full time leave of 20 months.

When the parent works part time, the amount of the benefit is calculated relative to the work scheme. E.g., when a parent works half-time, and takes 4 months of full parental leave, they receive half of the amount of the benefit. There is an increase in the amount if the parent is older than 50, and she or he takes the leave in the $\frac{1}{5}$ scheme, or half-time scheme. The increase was halved starting from 1 June 2017. Since 1 June 2019 also a $\frac{1}{10}$ scheme of the leave is possible.

The amount of the benefit is not dependent on the wage of the applicant. Since 2017 the amount has increased if the applicant is a single parent, both in the public and private sector.

Table 8. Amount of parental leave benefit (per month)

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|-------------------------------------|--------|----------|----------|----------|
| Full-time leave | | | | |
| Base amount | 802.52 | 818.56 | 818.56 | 834.90 |
| Single parent (only private sector) | / | 1,129.61 | 1,129.61 | 1,313.48 |
| Half-time leave | | | | |
| Base amount | 401.25 | 409.27 | 409.27 | 417.44 |
| Single parent (only private sector) | / | 564.80 | 564.80 | 656.74 |
| 50 or older | 680.62 | 551.76 | 551.76 | 562.77 |
| One-fifth leave | | | | |
| Base amount | 136.12 | 138.84 | 138.84 | 141.62 |
| Single parent (only public sector) | 183.06 | 186.71 | 186.71 | 190.44 |
| Single parent (only private sector) | / | 225.92 | 225.92 | 262.69 |
| 50 or older | 272.25 | 208.69 | 208.69 | 212.42 |
| One-tenth leave | | | | |
| Base amount | / | / | / | 70.81 |
| Single parent (only public sector) | / | / | / | 95.22 |
| Single parent (only private sector) | / | / | / | 131.34 |
| 50 or older | / | / | / | 106.34 |

The benefits are subject to withholding tax of 10.13% in case of full-time leave, and 17.15% in case of part-time leave. This is an advance levy for the personal income tax that is due on the benefits. The amounts shown in the table are gross of this withholding tax.

The fourth month of full-time leave, or last two months of half-time leave, or last five months of one-fifth time leave, or last ten months of one-tenth time leave are not compensated with a benefit if the child was born or adopted before 8 March 2012.

EUROMOD notes

The simulated benefit must be switched off in baselines.

4.2 Validation of simulated benefits

Table 9. Descriptive statistics of PLBs included in EUROMOD baseline simulations and simulated using the PLBs extension

| | Mean monthly amount | Minimum monthly amount | Maximum monthly amount | Annual amount, million | Population (weighted), thousand | Population (unweighted) |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| be_2015 | | | | | | |
| bfapl | 384 | 33 | 1,555 | 519.6 | 112.7 | 146 |
| bchba_s | 87 | 77 | 102 | 113.2 | 108.5 | 145 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 255 | 33 | 1,555 | 632.8 | 206.4 | 272 |
| bmact_s_parben | 514 | 90 | 1,294 | 483.3 | 78.3 | 104 |
| bpact_s_parben | 90 | 39 | 154 | 91.5 | 84.6 | 111 |
| bfapl_s_parben | 212 | 66 | 262 | 179.6 | 70.6 | 92 |
| bchba_s_parben | 87 | 77 | 102 | 113.2 | 108.5 | 145 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 383 | 39 | 1,658 | 867.6 | 188.8 | 251 |
| be_2016 | | | | | | |
| bfapl | 295 | 0 | 2,438 | 2,046.6 | 578.5 | 713 |
| bchba_s | 90 | 39 | 208 | 117.2 | 108.8 | 154 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 269 | 2 | 2,438 | 2,163.8 | 669.5 | 841 |
| bmact_s_parben | 541 | 146 | 1,402 | 502.7 | 77.4 | 102 |
| bpact_s_parben | 95 | 55 | 148 | 91.5 | 80.7 | 111 |
| bfapl_s_parben | 221 | 67 | 268 | 181.7 | 68.4 | 92 |
| bchba_s_parben | 90 | 39 | 208 | 117.2 | 108.8 | 154 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 398 | 39 | 1,773 | 893.2 | 187.1 | 261 |
| be_2017 | | | | | | |
| bfapl | 301 | 0 | 2,487 | 2,087.5 | 578.5 | 713 |
| bchba_s | 91 | 39 | 208 | 118.2 | 108.8 | 154 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 275 | 2 | 2,487 | 2,205.7 | 669.5 | 841 |
| bmact_s_parben | 551 | 149 | 1,429 | 512.1 | 77.4 | 102 |
| bpact_s_parben | 96 | 56 | 151 | 93.3 | 80.7 | 111 |
| bfapl_s_parben | 226 | 68 | 273 | 185.4 | 68.4 | 92 |
| bchba_s_parben | 91 | 39 | 208 | 118.2 | 108.8 | 154 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 405 | 39 | 1,805 | 909.0 | 187.1 | 261 |
| be_2018 | | | | | | |
| bfapl | 309 | 0 | 2,559 | 2,148.0 | 578.5 | 713 |
| bchba_s | 91 | 39 | 208 | 118.2 | 108.8 | 154 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 282 | 2 | 2,559 | 2,266.2 | 669.5 | 841 |
| bmact_s_parben | 562 | 152 | 1,451 | 521.6 | 77.4 | 102 |
| bpact_s_parben | 98 | 57 | 153 | 94.8 | 80.7 | 111 |
| bfapl_s_parben | 226 | 68 | 273 | 185.4 | 68.4 | 92 |
| bchba_s_parben | 91 | 39 | 208 | 118.2 | 108.8 | 154 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 410 | 39 | 1,828 | 920.0 | 187.1 | 261 |
| be_2019 | | | | | | |
| bfapl | 316 | 0 | 2,610 | 2,190.9 | 578.5 | 713 |
| bchba_s | 43 | 0 | 108 | 55.5 | 108.8 | 154 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 280 | 0 | 2,610 | 2,246.5 | 669.5 | 841 |
| bmact_s_parben | 566 | 152 | 1,486 | 526.0 | 77.4 | 102 |
| bpact_s_parben | 99 | 57 | 155 | 96.4 | 80.7 | 111 |
| bfapl_s_parben | 230 | 70 | 278 | 189.1 | 68.4 | 92 |
| bchba_s_parben | 43 | 0 | 108 | 55.5 | 108.8 | 154 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 386 | 0 | 1,765 | 866.9 | 187.1 | 261 |

* Calculated using EM version I2.0 with 2016 data set for policy year 2015 and 2017 data set for policy years 2016-2019; variables ending with ‘_parben’ are simulated when the parental benefits extension is on, variables not ending with ‘_parben’ are used in baselines; amounts of benefits are given in national currency (euros for the Eurozone countries).

6. Cyprus (CY)

6.1 Policy descriptions

6.1.1 Birth grant (bchba_cy)

Eligibility conditions

The birth grant is a contributory benefit paid to the mother of a new-born child (if she or her husband is insured), independently of the category of insurance (employee, self-employed, optionally insured).

The requirements for the payment of the birth grant are:

1. The birth of an alive child or a child born dead after at least 28 weeks of pregnancy;
2. The applicant has to be insured for not less than 26 weeks. The total amount of insured earnings has to be at least equal to 26 times the weekly amount of the basic insured earnings.
3. The applicant has paid or been credited with contributions in the previous contribution year. During this period, the insured earnings should not be lower than 20 times the weekly amount of the basic insurable earnings.

Income test

No income test applies.

Benefit amount

The amount of the birth grant (per child in the case of twins) is equal to:

- € 544 for the period 2016-2018;
- € 546 for 2019.

Notes on EUROMOD implementation

This benefit is given to all heads of families with children aged 0 where at least one of the parents has working history at least equal to 6.5 months (26 weeks) and annual earnings equal at least to 20 times the weekly amount of basic insured earnings.

6.1.2 Special birth grant for unmarried mothers (bchba_cy)

The special birth grant for unmarried mothers is the same as the general birth grant described above with two exceptions:

- unmarried mothers do not need to satisfy the social insurance condition;
- non-Cypriots must have lived in the country for at least 12 months.

Effectively, it is the same policy as the birth grant (same amounts, etc.) with the exception that unmarried mothers do not have to satisfy social insurance conditions (and in case that they are not Cypriots; they should have resided at least for 12 months in the country).

Notes on EUROMOD implementation:

The period of residency in Cyprus is not taken into account in the model.

6.1.3 Maternity benefit (Επίδομα μητρότητας)- (bmac1_s)

Definitions

Maternity benefit is a contributory benefit covering women who are employees, self-employed or voluntarily insured at the service of a Cypriot employer abroad. Adoptive mothers are also covered by the scheme. The duration of the benefit is 18 weeks, but it can be extended to 21 weeks in certain occasions (i.e. due to premature delivery or other health-related issues). The benefit compensates mothers for the loss of income during the period of maternity leave.

Eligibility conditions

Eligible recipients should:

- be on maternity leave and not receiving a full wage from her employer. In case of reduced wage (possible under certain collective agreements), the sum of reduced wage and the benefit cannot exceed the full wage;
- have paid and/or accumulated social insurance contributions for at least 26 weeks before the week in which their maternity leave begins,
- have paid and/or accumulated contributions up to the date of their maternity benefit of at least 26 times the weekly amount of basic insurable earnings⁴ (0.5 insurance points);⁵
- have paid and/or assimilated contributions of at least 20 times the weekly amount of basic insurable earnings (0.39 insurance points) in the previous contribution year. The last two conditions are similar to the eligibility rules of the unemployment insurance benefit.

Income test

There is no income test.

Benefit duration

The duration of the benefit is 18 weeks but it can be extended to 21 in certain occasions (such as premature delivery, other health problems). In case of twins, the duration is extended for 4 weeks and by 8 weeks in case of triplets. In any case, 2 weeks of the duration have to be taken before birth.

Benefit amount

The maternity benefit consists of a basic and a supplementary part calculated on a weekly basis (note that a single payment is credited to the recipient, the distinction between basic and supplementary serves only in the calculation of the amount as different conditions apply). In particular:

- The weekly rate of the basic benefit is equal to 75% of the weekly basic insurable earnings of the last year. This rate increases to 80%, 90% and 100% for one, two or three dependants respectively (maximum three dependants) if the mother is a lone parent or the father is considered a dependent spouse. A spouse is considered dependant if he is neither working nor receiving any other contributory benefit.
- The weekly rate of the supplementary part is equal to 75% of average weekly insurable earnings which are exceeding the basic insurable earnings of the last year up to the maximum amount (€ 1,046 weekly amount, € 1,051 in 2019).

4 Basic insurable earnings was at € 174.38 per week in 2018. The insurable earnings for each year up to the amount of the basic insurable earnings meaning up to one (1) insurance point.

5 One insurance point is equal to 52 times the weekly basic amount (for 2018: € 9,068).

Subject to taxes/SIC

The benefit is not subject to taxes or SICs.

Take up

There are no data on take-up. However, the take up rate is expected to be very high.

6.1.4 Paternity benefit (Επίδομα πατρότητας) - (bpract_s)**Definitions**

Paternity benefit is a contributory benefit covering married fathers of newborns who are employees, self-employed or voluntarily insured at the service of a Cypriot employer abroad. Adoptive fathers are also covered by the scheme. The duration of the benefit is 2 weeks. The benefit compensates fathers for the loss of income during the period of paternal leave. The benefit was introduced in August 2017.

Eligibility conditions

The same eligibility conditions regarding maternity benefits should be satisfied.

Income test

There is no income test.

Benefit duration

The duration of the benefit is 2 weeks.

Benefit amount

The paternity benefit is calculated as the maternity benefit.

Subject to taxes/SIC

The benefit is not subject to taxes and SICs.

Take up

There are no available data on take-up.

6.2 Validation of simulated benefits

Table 10. Descriptive statistics of PLBs included in EUROMOD baseline simulations and simulated using the PLBs extension

| | Mean monthly amount | Minimum monthly amount | Maximum monthly amount | Annual amount, million | Population (weighted), thousand | Population (unweighted) |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| cy_2015 | | | | | | |
| bma | 251 | 11 | 959 | 32.8 | 10.9 | 104 |
| bchba_s | 49 | 45 | 136 | 5.7 | 9.8 | 95 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 164 | 42 | 753 | 22.8 | 11.6 | 111 |
| bmact_s_parben | 181 | 6 | 708 | 17.0 | 7.8 | 77 |
| bpact_s_parben | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| bchba_s_parben | 49 | 45 | 136 | 5.7 | 9.8 | 95 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 164 | 42 | 753 | 22.8 | 11.6 | 111 |
| cy_2016 | | | | | | |
| bma | 279 | 8 | 1,045 | 32.0 | 9.5 | 94 |
| bchba_s | 46 | 45 | 91 | 5.5 | 9.9 | 93 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 187 | 9 | 1,908 | 25.7 | 11.4 | 110 |
| bmact_s_parben | 249 | 9 | 1,817 | 20.2 | 6.8 | 70 |
| bpact_s_parben | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| bchba_s_parben | 46 | 45 | 91 | 5.5 | 9.9 | 93 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 187 | 9 | 1,908 | 25.7 | 11.4 | 110 |
| cy_2017 | | | | | | |
| bma | 281 | 8 | 1,052 | 32.2 | 9.5 | 94 |
| bchba_s | 46 | 45 | 91 | 5.5 | 9.9 | 93 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 189 | 10 | 1,923 | 25.9 | 11.4 | 110 |
| bmact_s_parben | 251 | 10 | 1,832 | 20.4 | 6.8 | 70 |
| bpact_s_parben | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| bchba_s_parben | 46 | 45 | 91 | 5.5 | 9.9 | 93 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 189 | 10 | 1,923 | 25.9 | 11.4 | 110 |
| cy_2018 | | | | | | |
| bma | 288 | 8 | 1,076 | 33.0 | 9.5 | 94 |
| bchba_s | 46 | 45 | 91 | 5.5 | 9.9 | 93 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 134 | 13 | 1,973 | 33.0 | 20.6 | 193 |
| bmact_s_parben | 255 | 1 | 1,882 | 21.2 | 6.9 | 71 |
| bpact_s_parben | 57 | 25 | 152 | 6.3 | 9.2 | 84 |
| bchba_s_parben | 46 | 45 | 91 | 5.5 | 9.9 | 93 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 134 | 13 | 1,973 | 33.0 | 20.6 | 193 |
| cy_2019 | | | | | | |
| bma | 286 | 8 | 1,071 | 32.8 | 9.5 | 94 |
| bchba_s | 47 | 46 | 91 | 5.5 | 9.9 | 93 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 133 | 12 | 1,961 | 32.8 | 20.6 | 193 |
| bmact_s_parben | 258 | 12 | 1,870 | 21.0 | 6.8 | 70 |
| bpact_s_parben | 57 | 25 | 153 | 6.3 | 9.2 | 84 |
| bchba_s_parben | 47 | 46 | 91 | 5.5 | 9.9 | 93 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 133 | 12 | 1,961 | 32.8 | 20.6 | 193 |

* Calculated using EM version I2.0 with 2016 data set for policy year 2015 and 2017 data set for policy years 2016-2019; variables ending with '_parben' are simulated when the parental benefits extension is on, variables not ending with '_parben' are used in baselines; amounts of benefits are given in national currency (euros for the Eurozone countries).

7. Czechia (CZ)

7.1 Policy descriptions

7.1.1 Parental Allowance (*Rodičovský příspěvek*) - (bfapl_cz)

Definitions

This is a benefit for one of the parents who personally provide full-time care for a small child up to 4 years of age.

Eligibility conditions

A parent is entitled to parental allowance when s/he personally provides full-time care for the youngest child in the family and the child's age is maximum 4 years. For children up to 2 years the eligibility is conditional on parents not using a publicly-funded ECEC service for more than 45 hours a month. There is no limitation on service use for older children.

Income test

The parent's income is not tested; the parent may carry out an occupational activity without losing their entitlement to parental allowance. However, during the period of this occupational activity, the parent must ensure that the child is in the care of another adult.

Benefit duration

Parental allowance is provided until the total amount of 220,000 CZK is drawn, maximum up to 4 years of child's age. A parent may select the amount of parental allowance and thus the period of its drawing under the condition that at least one parent in a family is a person participating in sickness insurance.

Benefit amount

The amount of parental benefit depends on the selected period of receipt. The longest option is until the child is 48 months old and the shortest option is until the child is 24 months old. If the recipient wants to choose an option leading to payments of more than 7,600 CZK per month, the proposed amount per month cannot be higher than 70% of the 30 times the Daily Assessment Base (DAB) used for the determination of maternity benefit. When the DAB can be determined for both parents, the higher one is used for calculation. The maximum amount of the benefit is 11,500 CZK per month.

The choice of the amount, and consequently, the duration, of parental allowance can be changed every 3 months. For example, the maximum amount if taking the 24 month option is 70% of DAB, with a ceiling of 11,500 CZK per month. No matter which option is chosen, the maximum amount payable for the whole period (up to 4 years) is 220,000 CZK, but it will increase to 330,000 CZK for multiple childbirth from 2018 on.

If the DAB cannot be set for any parent, parental allowance is paid at fixed monthly amounts of 7,600 CZK until the child reaches 10 months and afterwards at the amount of 3,800 CZK until the child is 48 months old.

In the case of a disabled child, a parent is entitled to parental benefit at the basic rate of 7,600 CZK per month until the child is 7 years of age. If the child is diagnosed as suffering from a long-term disability the parent is entitled to the lower rate of 3,000 CZK from 7 to 15 years of child's age.

Subject to taxes/SIC

Exempt.

Take up

The number of men receiving parental benefit in comparison to women is negligible. In 2017 a little more than 5,000 men received the parental benefit, i.e. 1.8% of all recipients. Most parents take the leave until their child's third birthday (when the entitlement to leave ends, although they can still continue to receive the benefit) as they prefer not to lose their jobs.

EUROMOD notes

Most people in Czechia fulfil the conditions for selecting optional duration and consequently a monthly amount of the benefit. We assume that contributory benefit is received for 36 months (this is when the statutory period of parental leave ends), which means a monthly benefit up to the amount of 6.111 CZK.

We do not have information as to whether parents of children up to 2 years used a publicly-funded ECEC service for more than 45 hours a month, hence this condition is not modelled and overestimation of the receipt is possible.

Due to the lack of data about the receipt of the benefit by parents whose children are diagnosed with a long-term disability, this component is not modelled.

Due to lack of information in the underlying data, the benefit is partially simulated in the baseline using the information about actual receipt. However, a full simulation can be activated by switching on the Parental Benefits Extension (PBE). In that case, and as the benefit amount depends on the previous earnings, we assume those to be equal to the imputed wage (*yimg*) or the current wage, whichever is higher. The imputed wage is recorded in hourly terms, hence we assume a country-specific standard number of hours worked per week (40 hours) and we recalculate *yimg* in monthly terms ($yivwg * 40 * (52/12)$).

Changes in 2017

Changes in DAB as for maternity allowance.

Changes in 2018

Changes in DAB as for maternity allowance.

It will be possible to take up parental benefit for a shorter period than up to the child's second birthday. The shortest period shall be 6 months, with the maximum payment of the same amount as the maximum payment for maternity leave.

The maximum amount payable for the whole period shall remain 220,000 CZK for single childbirth and 330,000 CZK for multiple childbirth.

Changes in 2019

Changes in DAB as for maternity allowance.

7.1.2 Birth grant (Porodné) - (bchba_cz)

Definitions

Lump sum means-tested birth grant for the first and second parity births.

Eligibility conditions

Families with the first and/or the second child born in the income reference year, subject to means-test.

Income test

Families are entitled to the birth grant provided the family income (defined in the same way as net household income for child allowance) in the calendar quarter prior to the birth of the child did not exceed 2.7 times the family's Living Minimum (*Životní minimum*).

Benefit duration

This is a lump sum benefit.

Benefit amount

The amount of Birth Grant is 13,000 CZK for the first live born child and 10,000 CZK for the second live born child. If another live-born child/children is/are born together with this live-born child the total birth grant is 23,000 CZK.

Subject to taxes/SIC

Exempt.

EUROMOD notes

Income test modelled using income for the current year. Means-tested incomes are defined in the same way as in case of child allowance (bch00_s), but parental allowances are excluded from the income test (as income should refer to the calendar quarter before the birth of the first child). The assumption is made that children in the family are all siblings.

Changes in 2017

No changes.

Changes in 2018

No changes.

Changes in 2019

No changes.

7.1.3 Maternity allowance (*Penežitá pomoc v mateřství*) - (bmact_cz)

Definitions

This is a contributory benefit for the period of maternity leave, available to employees and insured self-employed persons. The benefit can also be claimed by the father of the child if he is a substitute carer. The benefit is paid to mothers/substitute careers of adopted/foster children, but we cannot simulate it for these categories due to the lack of data on adoption/foster status of children.

Eligibility conditions

Giving birth or being a substitute carer (incl. fathers).

- At least 270 days of contributions during the 2 years preceding the take up of maternity benefit. For the self-employed: in addition at least 180 days of participation in sickness insurance during the year preceding the take up of maternity benefit. The period of study at secondary and higher education is also counted, but the study must be successfully completed. In case of the above-

mentioned student, on the date of taking up maternity leave, the recipient must have income from work subject to sickness insurance.

- Loss of earnings for the period of leave (the woman must not have a paid position and may not run her own business).

Income test

No.

Benefit duration

The maternity leave begins 6-8 weeks before expected birth and lasts a total of 28 weeks, or 37 weeks in case of multiple births. The minimum duration is 14 months (if the child is stillborn).

Benefit amount

The amount equals 70% of the Daily Assessment Base (*Denní vyměřovací základ*), paid during the period of maternity leave. Daily Assessment Base (DAB) is calculated using gross monthly earnings for employees and the contributory base of Social insurance and state employment policy contributions in case of self-employees, which are taken into account as follows:

- up to 888 CZK: 100%;
- 888 CZK to 1,331 CZK: 60%;
- 1,331 CZK to 2,662 CZK: 30%;
- earnings over 2,662 CZK are not taken into account.

Maximum amount is 1,088 CZK per day.

If a student receives income only for a short period of time (for example, less than a month) then the amount of Daily Assessment Base is calculated from his expected earnings.

The father of the child can claim maternity benefit but no earlier than the child is 6 weeks or older and only if the mother forfeits the benefit and leaves the child care to the father. The amount of the maternity benefit of the father is calculated on the basis of his DAB in the same way as for the mother. The duration of the benefit is shortened by the amount of time the mother was in receipt of the benefit.

Subject to taxes/SIC

Exempt.

Take up

Nearly all mothers take maternity leave.

EUROMOD notes

We assume that duration of maternity leave depends on the month of birth of a child. The month of birth is assumed to be equal to the middle month of the quarter of birth reported in SILC. If child's month of birth is unavailable, the assumption is that the child is born on February (2nd month of the year). Where mothers are absent, fathers are assumed to receive the allowance for the same number of weeks as mothers, hence in those families we might be overestimating the total amount of allowance.

As the benefit amount depends on the previous earnings, we assume those to be equal to the imputed wage (*yimg*) or the current wage, whichever is higher. The imputed wage is recorded in hourly terms, hence we assume a country-specific standard number of hours worked per week (40 hours) and we recalculate *yimg* in monthly terms ($yivwg * 40 * (52/12)$).

The simulation of this benefit is switched off in the baseline, i.e. the non-simulated component (*bmact*) is being used.

Changes in 2016

The DAB is calculated using gross monthly earnings which are taken into account as follows:

- up to 901 CZK: 100%;
- 901 CZK to 1,351 CZK: 60%;
- 1,351 CZK to 2,701 CZK: 30%;
- earnings over 2,701 CZK are not taken into account.

Maximum amount: 1,104 CZK per day.

Changes in 2017

The DAB is calculated using gross monthly earnings which are taken into account as follows:

- up to 942 CZK: 100%;
- 942 CZK to ,412 CZK: 60%;
- ,412 CZK to 2,824 CZK: 30%;
- earnings over 2,824 CZK are not taken into account.

Maximum amount: 1,154 CZK per day.

Changes in 2018

The DAB is calculated using gross monthly earnings which are taken into account as follows:

- up to 1,000 CZK: 100%;
- 1,000 CZK to 1,499 CZK: 60%;
- 1,499 CZK to 2,998 CZK: 30%;
- earnings over 2,998 CZK are not taken into account.

Maximum amount: 1,224 CZK per day.

Changes in 2019

The DAB is calculated using gross monthly earnings which are taken into account as follows:

- up to 1,090 CZK: 100%;
- 1,090 CZK to 1,635 CZK: 60%;
- 1,635 CZK to 3,270 CZK: 30%;
- earnings over 3,270 CZK are not taken into account.

Maximum amount: 1,336 CZK per day.

7.1.4 Paternity allowance (Otcovská) - (bpact_cz)

Definitions

One-off benefit for fathers at the birth of a child introduced in 2018. The benefit can be taken within 6 weeks after the childbirth

Eligibility conditions

The father has income from which sickness insurance is paid (wages and salaries, business activities). In case of income from business activities, the sickness insurance must be paid for at least 3 months.

Income test

No.

Benefit duration

One week.

Benefit amount

The amount equals 70% of the Daily Assessment Base (the same system as in the case of Maternity allowance).

Subject to taxes/SIC

Exempt.

EUROMOD notes

As the benefit amount depends on the previous earnings, we assume those to be equal to the imputed wage (*yivmg*) or the current wage, whichever is higher. The imputed wage is recorded in hourly terms, hence we assume a country-specific standard number of hours worked per week (40 hours) and we recalculate *yivmg* in monthly terms ($yivwg * 40 * (52/12)$).

The simulation of this benefit is switched off in the baseline. However, the non-simulated component is still not available in EU-SILC 2017 which reflects incomes from 2016, as this policy was introduced in 2018.

7.2 Validation of simulated benefits

Table 11. Descriptive statistics of PLBs included in EUROMOD baseline simulations and simulated using the PLBs extension

| | Mean monthly amount | Minimum monthly amount | Maximum monthly amount | Annual amount, million | Population (weighted), thousand | Population (unweighted) |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| cz_2015 | | | | | | |
| bmact | 5,251 | 333 | 15,895 | 5,786.0 | 91.8 | 142 |
| bfapl_s | 5,357 | 3,800 | 11,400 | 23,417.1 | 364.3 | 562 |
| bchba_s | 906 | 833 | 1,083 | 257.1 | 23.6 | 36 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 6,057 | 3,800 | 16,205 | 26,478.1 | 364.3 | 562 |
| bmact_s_parben | 6,449 | 664 | 10,094 | 2,803.9 | 36.2 | 59 |
| bpact_s_parben | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| bfapl_s_parben | 5,357 | 3,800 | 11,400 | 23,417.1 | 364.3 | 562 |
| bchba_s_parben | 906 | 833 | 1,083 | 257.1 | 23.6 | 36 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 6,057 | 3,800 | 16,205 | 26,478.1 | 364.3 | 562 |
| cz_2016 | | | | | | |
| bmact | 5,722 | 458 | 15,000 | 6,779.7 | 98.7 | 156 |
| bfapl_s | 5,341 | 3,800 | 11,400 | 25,024.3 | 390.4 | 618 |
| bchba_s | 884 | 833 | 1,083 | 178.2 | 16.8 | 28 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 6,038 | 3,800 | 19,487 | 28,287.2 | 390.4 | 618 |
| bmact_s_parben | 7,354 | 1,035 | 13,376 | 3,084.8 | 35.0 | 55 |
| bpact_s_parben | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| bfapl_s_parben | 5,341 | 3,800 | 11,400 | 25,024.3 | 390.4 | 618 |
| bchba_s_parben | 884 | 833 | 1,083 | 178.2 | 16.8 | 28 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 6,038 | 3,800 | 19,487 | 28,287.2 | 390.4 | 618 |

| | Mean monthly amount | Minimum monthly amount | Maximum monthly amount | Annual amount, million | Population (weighted), thousand | Population (unweighted) |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| cz_2017 | | | | | | |
| bmact | 5,958 | 477 | 15,618 | 7,059.3 | 98.7 | 156 |
| bfapl_s | 5,342 | 3,800 | 11,400 | 25,027.9 | 390.4 | 618 |
| bchba_s | 889 | 833 | 1,083 | 164.0 | 15.4 | 26 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 6,077 | 3,800 | 20,224 | 28,473.0 | 390.4 | 618 |
| bmact_s_parben | 7,822 | 1,107 | 14,113 | 3,281.0 | 35.0 | 55 |
| bpact_s_parben | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| bfapl_s_parben | 5,342 | 3,800 | 11,400 | 25,027.9 | 390.4 | 618 |
| bchba_s_parben | 889 | 833 | 1,083 | 164.0 | 15.4 | 26 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 6,077 | 3,800 | 20,224 | 28,473.0 | 390.4 | 618 |
| cz_2018 | | | | | | |
| bmact | 5,958 | 477 | 15,618 | 7,059.3 | 98.7 | 156 |
| bfapl_s | 5,369 | 3,800 | 11,400 | 25,154.3 | 390.4 | 618 |
| bchba_s | 895 | 833 | 1,083 | 148.7 | 13.9 | 23 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 5,352 | 155 | 21,205 | 29,207.2 | 454.8 | 726 |
| bmact_s_parben | 8,416 | 1,196 | 15,094 | 3,530.2 | 35.0 | 55 |
| bpact_s_parben | 464 | 97 | 712 | 374 | 67 | 113 |
| bfapl_s_parben | 5,369 | 3,800 | 11,400 | 25,154.3 | 390.4 | 618 |
| bchba_s_parben | 895 | 833 | 1,083 | 148.7 | 13.9 | 23 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 5,352 | 155 | 21,205 | 29,207.2 | 454.8 | 726 |
| cz_2019 | | | | | | |
| bmact | 5,958 | 477 | 15,618 | 7,059.3 | 98.7 | 156 |
| bfapl_s | 5,370 | 3,800 | 11,400 | 25,158.8 | 390.4 | 618 |
| bchba_s | 900 | 833 | 1,083 | 137.3 | 12.7 | 21 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 5,406 | 166 | 22,462 | 29,503.7 | 454.8 | 726 |
| bmact_s_parben | 9,068 | 1,284 | 16,351 | 3,803.7 | 35.0 | 55 |
| bpact_s_parben | 502 | 104 | 777 | 404 | 67 | 113 |
| bfapl_s_parben | 5,370 | 3,800 | 11,400 | 25,158.8 | 390.4 | 618 |
| bchba_s_parben | 900 | 833 | 1,083 | 137.3 | 12.7 | 21 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 5,406 | 166 | 22,462 | 29,503.7 | 454.8 | 726 |

* Calculated using EM version I2.0 with 2016 data set for policy year 2015 and 2017 data set for policy years 2016-2019; variables ending with ‘_parben’ are simulated when the parental benefits extension is on, variables not ending with ‘_parben’ are used in baselines; amounts of benefits are given in national currency (euros for the Eurozone countries).

9. Denmark (DK)

9.1 Policy descriptions

9.1.1 Maternity (*Graviditets- og Barselsorlov*) – (bma_s), paternity (*Fædreorlov*) – (bpa_s) and Parental leave (*Forældreorlov*) – (bma_s and bpa_s)

Definitions

This is a benefit for the period of maternity leave, available to mothers who have given birth or are the father of a child.

Eligibility conditions

Leave benefits for parents in Denmark depends on whether they are wage earners, students or self-employed. The difference is mainly related to the size of the benefit and the way it is calculated.

The core conditions are:

- giving birth or being a father;
- having job, being working at least 18.5 hours per week in own company, being in job besides education, being unemployed, including when newly educated;
- daily physical contact with the child (implying that the child can't be in day-care while receiving leave benefits);
- permanent residence in Denmark, although if living in Denmark and working in another EU country it is the rule in this country deciding the right to benefits.

Income test

None.

Benefit duration

The maternity leave for the mother starts 4 weeks before expected birth and 14 weeks after birth, of which the first 2 weeks are compulsory. The paternity leave for the father is 2 weeks within the 14 weeks following birth.

In addition, mothers and fathers can share a parental leave of up to 32 weeks after the 14th week. This period of 32 weeks can be split up or postponed, but must be taken before the 9th birthday of the child. It can furthermore be extended proportionally if the parent returns to part-time work.

Benefit amount

The benefit amount for wage-earner is calculated based on their hourly wage and the number of hours worked, with a maximum of 4300 DKK/week, or 116.22 DKK/hour in 2018. Earnings after deducting the 8% contribution are considered.

For the self-employed the yearly income should have been at least 223,600 DKK in 2018. The same maximum levels apply.

Students receive 3,075 DKK per week if there are no other dependent children and 3,575 if they have other dependent children

Table 12. Parental leave rates, 2016-2019 (DKK)

| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Maximum/week | 4,135 | 4,180 | 4,245 | 4,300 | 4,355 |
| Maximum/hour | 111.76 | 112.97 | 114.73 | 116.22 | 117.70 |
| Self-employed income | 215,019 | 217,347 | 220,733 | 223,600 | 226,460 |
| Students | 2,957 | 2,989 | 3,036 | 3,075 | 3,115 |

Source www.borger.dk The information on the benefit amount for students and self-employed before 2018 is not available. It has been imputed based on the change in the maximum amount per week

Subject to taxes/SIC

The benefit is subject to income tax.

Take up

Nearly all mothers take maternity leave, and fathers at least the 14 days.

EUROMOD notes

We assume that duration of the maternity leave depends on the month of birth of a child. The month of birth is assumed to be equal to the middle month of the quarter of birth reported in SILC. If child's month of birth is unavailable, the assumption is that the child is born on June 30 (6th month of the year). Where mothers absent, fathers are assumed to receive the allowance for the same number of weeks as mothers, hence in those families we might be overestimating the total amount of allowance. We assume that all women with children aged less than 1 year have taken 4 weeks of maternity leave before childbirth and 18 weeks of maternity leave after childbirth; while all fathers with children aged less than 1 year have taken 2 weeks of paternity leave. The duration of shared parental leave (32 weeks) is split between the mother and the father in proportion to their average shares for all couples in the table above (90.5% for women and 9.5% for men). This adds up to the maximum of 47 weeks of total paid leave for coupled women (or 50 weeks of paid leave for single parents) and 5 weeks of total paid leave for coupled men that can be taken in a given year. We assume that all the leave is spent in the first year after the childbirth. The total duration of leave pertaining to a mother is modelled in policy `bma_s`. The total duration for a father is modelled in `bpa_s`.

9.2 Validation of simulated benefits

Table 13. Descriptive statistics of PLBs included in EUROMOD baseline simulations and simulated using the PLBs extension

| | Mean monthly amount | Minimum monthly amount | Maximum monthly amount | Annual amount, million | Population (weighted), thousand | Population (unweighted) |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| dk_2015 | | | | | | |
| ils_b1_bcb | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| bma_s_parben | 8,822 | 2,059 | 16,420 | 5,988.9 | 56.6 | 104 |
| bpa_s_parben | 1,735 | 559 | 2,532 | 1,222.4 | 58.7 | 105 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 5,213 | 559 | 16,420 | 7,211.3 | 115.3 | 209 |
| dk_2016 | | | | | | |
| ils_b1_bcb | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| bma_s_parben | 9,503 | 1,940 | 16,599 | 5,541.7 | 48.6 | 80 |
| bpa_s_parben | 1,745 | 688 | 1,766 | 987.7 | 47.2 | 79 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 5,683 | 688 | 16,599 | 6,529.4 | 95.8 | 159 |
| dk_2017 | | | | | | |
| ils_b1_bcb | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| bma_s_parben | 9,652 | 1,971 | 16,857 | 5,628.4 | 48.6 | 80 |
| bpa_s_parben | 1,772 | 699 | 1,793 | 1,002.8 | 47.2 | 79 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 5,771 | 699 | 16,857 | 6,631.2 | 95.8 | 159 |
| dk_2018 | | | | | | |
| ils_b1_bcb | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| bma_s_parben | 9,784 | 2,011 | 17,076 | 5,705.2 | 48.6 | 80 |
| bpa_s_parben | 1,795 | 713 | 1,817 | 1,015.6 | 47.2 | 79 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 5,849 | 713 | 17,076 | 6,720.8 | 95.8 | 159 |
| dk_2019 | | | | | | |
| ils_b1_bcb | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| bma_s_parben | 9,908 | 2,035 | 17,294 | 5,777.7 | 48.6 | 80 |
| bpa_s_parben | 1,817 | 722 | 1,840 | 1,028.4 | 47.2 | 79 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 5,923 | 722 | 17,294 | 6,806.1 | 95.8 | 159 |

* Calculated using EM version I2.0 with 2016 data set for policy year 2015 and 2017 data set for policy years 2016-2019; variables ending with ‘_parben’ are simulated when the parental benefits extension is on, variables not ending with ‘_parben’ are used in baselines; amounts of benefits are given in national currency (euros for the Eurozone countries).

10. Estonia (EE)

10.1 Policy descriptions

10.1.1 Maternity benefit (bmapr_ee)

Brief description

Maternity benefit (*siinnitushüvitis*) is one of the benefits for temporary incapacity for work, regulated by the Health Insurance Act (*Ravikindlustuse seadus*).

Definitions and eligibility conditions

Maternity benefit is paid for insured persons in the event of pregnancy and maternity leave (*rasedus- ja siinnituspuhkus*). An insured person is an employee or a civil servant. In addition, members of management boards (effective since 1 January 2016), persons who have entered into contract for services, authorisation agreement or other contract under the law of obligations (effective since 1 January 2016), self-employed persons, sworn translators and notaries are eligible for the benefit without the maternity leave on the condition that at least the minimum social tax base has been paid for these persons. In addition, persons who are insured through their self-employed spouse are eligible for maternity benefit without the maternity leave on the condition that the minimal social tax base has been paid for them.

Benefit amount and duration

A pregnant woman has the right to receive maternity benefit for 140 calendar days if the pregnancy and maternity leave of the woman commences at least 30 calendar days before the estimated date of delivery. (Before July 2009, this was extended to 154 calendar days in the case of a multiple birth or a delivery with complications.) The replacement rate is 100% of the person's average gross income taxed with social tax (i.e. earnings) in the previous calendar year.

Subject to taxes/SIC

The benefit is subject to income tax.

EUROMOD notes

We consider insured people to be those in employment. We assume that the maternity leave (for those eligible) commences 30 calendar days before the birth and lasts maximum length possible. The month of birth is assumed to be equal to the middle month of the quarter of birth reported in SILC. If the month of birth is unavailable, we assume that the child is born in the second month of the year (February). For children aged 1 year, the duration in the current policy year is computed as the difference between the maximum duration and the simulated benefit duration in the birth year (when the child was aged 0). The formulas for calculating benefit duration in the model are provided in Table 16. The benefit amount (in the current policy year) is calculated pro rata, i.e. adjusted with the simulated duration.

Simulated maternity benefit is subject to further validation and hence not used yet in the baseline scenarios.

10.1.2 Parental benefit (bmact_ee)

Parent, adoptive parent, parent's legal spouse, child's legal guardian and the parent of a foster child
Parental benefit (*vanemahiivitis*) is a replacement income for the parents of young children and it depends on the person's previous earnings.

Definitions and eligibility conditions

Parent, adoptive parent, parent's legal spouse, child's legal guardian and the parent of a foster child who raises their child(ren) in Estonia are eligible for the parental benefit.

Entitlement to parental benefit starts right after the maternity benefit is exhausted when the mother had the right for maternity leave or, in case the mother was not eligible for maternity leave, with the birth of the child. In the case of adoption, the entitlement for the benefit starts after the end of the certificate for adoption leave (*lapsendamisleht*), i.e. 70 days after the court has decided on the adoption. After the infant turns 70 days old, the parent who is on parental leave is entitled to the parental benefit. Fathers are eligible to apply for parental benefit when the infant is 70 days old.

Benefit amount and duration

Parental benefit is paid for 435 calendar days. In instances where the mother was not eligible for maternity benefit or the person applying for the parental benefit is the child's adopter, legal guardian or foster parent, the benefit is paid until the child is 18 months old.

The size of the benefit is calculated according to the applicant's average monthly gross income taxed with social tax (i.e. earnings) in the previous calendar year, and the replacement income rate is generally 100%. Persons who did not receive any earnings (e.g. non-working students) are paid the parental benefit at the parental benefit rate, which equals the national minimum wage of the previous calendar year. Persons whose average monthly income in the previous year was less than or equal to the minimum wages are paid the parental benefit at the rate of the minimum wage of the year when applying for the benefit (described in Section 2.8 of the Estonian EUROMOD Country Report). The maximum amount of the monthly benefit is 3 times the average monthly income taxed with social tax in the calendar year before. See Table 14 and Table 15 for the benefit rates in 2005-2019.

In case the person receiving parental benefit is receiving income that exceeds 50% of the maximum parental benefit, the benefit is reduced by € 1 per every € 2 received over the limit, but the parent shall still receive at least the amount of the parental benefit rate (effective from March 1, 2018; before the latest amendments to the legislation, the cut-off point was the minimum wage of the month and parents were guaranteed at least 50% of his or her parental benefit and never less than the lower limit of parental benefit).

Subject to taxes/SIC

The parental benefit is subject to income tax.

EUROMOD notes

We assume that the parental leave commences immediately after the maternity leave if eligible for the latter and immediately after the birth if not eligible for the maternity leave, and lasts maximum length possible. The month of birth is assumed to be equal to the middle month of the quarter of birth reported in SILC. If the month of birth is unavailable, we assume that the child is born in the second month of the year (February). For children aged 1 year, the duration in the current policy year is computed as the difference between the maximum duration and the simulated benefit duration in the birth year (when the child was aged 0). The formulas for calculating benefit duration in the model are provided in Table 16. The benefit amount (in the current policy year) is calculated pro rata, i.e. adjusted with the simulated duration.

Simulated parental benefit is subject to further validation and hence not used yet in the baseline scenarios.

Table 14. Overview of parental benefit, in 2005-2010, monthly rates in EEK

| | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Maximum duration for a parent | | | | | | |
| Eligible for maternity benefit (days since the start of maternity benefit) | 365 | 455 | 455 | 575 | 575 | |
| Eligible for maternity benefit (days) | | | | | | 435 |
| Not eligible for maternity benefit (months) | 11 | 14 | 14 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| Minimum rate for | | | | | | |
| A non-working parent (parental benefit rate) (EEK) | 2,200 | 2,480 | 2,690 | 3,600 | 4,350 | 4,350 |
| A working parent (minimum wage) (EEK) | 2,690 | 3,000 | 3,600 | 4,350 | 4,350 | 4,350 |
| Maximum parental benefit (EEK) | 17,472 | 19,191 | 21,624 | 25,209 | 30,747 | 35,316 |

Source Ministry of Social Affairs; Estonian National Social Insurance Board

Table 15. Overview of parental benefit, in 2011-2019, monthly rates in €

| | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Maximum duration for a parent | | | | | | | | | |
| Eligible for maternity benefit (days) | 435 | 435 | 435 | 435 | 435 | 435 | 435 | 435 | 435 |
| Not eligible for maternity benefit (months) | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| Minimum rate for | | | | | | | | | |
| A non-working parent (parental benefit rate) (€) | 278.02 | 278.02 | 290 | 320 | 355 | 390 | 430 | 470 | 500 |
| A working parent (minimum wage) (€) | 278.02 | 290 | 320 | 355 | 390 | 430 | 470 | 500 | 540 |
| Maximum parental benefit (€) | 2,157 | 2,143 | 2,234 | 2,378 | 2,549 | 2,724 | 2,907 | 3,090 | 3,320 |

Source Ministry of Social Affairs; Estonian National Social Insurance Board

Table 16. Simulated duration of maternity benefit (MB) and parental benefit (PB) by the age of child and reference year

| Age of the child (in the policy year) | Reference year* | Parent eligible for MB | Benefit duration |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---|
| 0 or 1 | Birth year | Yes | $MB_0 = \min(MB_{max}, age_0 + MB_{min})$ |
| 1 | Birth year + 1 | Yes | $MB_1 = MB_{max} - MB_0$ |
| 0 or 1 | Birth year | Yes | $PB_0 = \min(PB_{max}, age_0 + MB_{min}) - MB_0$ |
| 0 or 1 | Birth year | No | $PB_0 = \min(PB_{max}^{noMB}, age_0)$ |
| 1 | Birth year + 1 | Yes | $PB_1 = \min(PB_{max} - MB_0 - MB_1 - PB_0, 365)$ |
| 1 | Birth year + 1 | No | $PB_1 = \min(PB_{max}^{noMB} - age_0, 365)$ |

* Simulated policy year is the birth year for children aged 0 and the year after the birth for children aged 1; age_0 = age of the child at the end of birth year (in days); MB_{max} = maximum duration of maternity benefit (since the start of maternity leave); MB_{min} = minimum duration of maternity benefit (before the birth); PB_{max} = maximum duration of parental benefit for a parent eligible for maternity benefit (since the start of maternity leave); PB_{max}^{noMB} = maximum duration of parental benefit for a parent not eligible for maternity benefit (since the birth)

10.1.3 Childbirth allowance (bchba_ee)

Brief description

One of the parents has the right to receive childbirth allowance (*sännitoetus*). An adoptive parent, guardian or caregiver has the right to receive childbirth allowance, if childbirth allowance has not been paid for the same child earlier.

Benefit amount

The benefit is paid in the case of childbirth. Since 2011 the benefit rate is € 320. In case of the birth of triplets or higher order multiples, the childbirth allowance is € 1,000 per child.

EUROMOD notes

There is no information about the status of being an adoptive parent, guardian or caregiver in the underlying data sets. The top-up for families of triplets and higher order multiples is not simulated.

10.2 Validation of simulated benefits

Table 17. Descriptive statistics of PLBs included in EUROMOD baseline simulations and simulated using the PLBs extension

| | Mean monthly amount | Minimum monthly amount | Maximum monthly amount | Annual amount, million | Population (weighted), thousand | Population (unweighted) |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| ee_2015 | | | | | | |
| bmapr | 350 | 29 | 1,049 | 53.2 | 12.7 | 121 |
| bmact | 480 | 2 | 2,378 | 202.2 | 35.1 | 360 |
| bchba_s | 27 | 27 | 27 | 5.3 | 16.5 | 164 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 699 | 237 | 4,995 | 253.5 | 30.2 | 302 |
| bmapr_s_parben | 619 | 79 | 3,613 | 80.3 | 10.8 | 100 |
| bmact_s_parben | 463 | 207 | 1,682 | 167.9 | 30.2 | 302 |
| bchba_s_parben | 27 | 27 | 27 | 5.3 | 16.5 | 164 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 699 | 237 | 4,995 | 253.5 | 30.2 | 302 |
| ee_2016 | | | | | | |
| bmapr | 402 | 136 | 1,295 | 44.5 | 9.2 | 92 |
| bmact | 682 | 8 | 5,139 | 247.0 | 30.2 | 312 |
| bchba_s | 27 | 27 | 53 | 3.9 | 11.8 | 128 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 536 | 59 | 3,813 | 182.5 | 28.4 | 287 |
| bmapr_s_parben | 441 | 134 | 1,520 | 42.8 | 8.1 | 78 |
| bmact_s_parben | 433 | 28 | 2,724 | 135.8 | 26.1 | 266 |
| bchba_s_parben | 27 | 27 | 53 | 3.9 | 11.8 | 128 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 536 | 59 | 3,813 | 182.5 | 28.4 | 287 |
| ee_2017 | | | | | | |
| bmapr | 433 | 146 | 1,393 | 47.8 | 9.2 | 92 |
| bmact | 734 | 9 | 5,530 | 265.8 | 30.2 | 312 |
| bchba_s | 27 | 27 | 53 | 3.9 | 11.8 | 128 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 577 | 63 | 4,068 | 196.5 | 28.4 | 287 |
| bmapr_s_parben | 470 | 143 | 1,619 | 45.6 | 8.1 | 78 |
| bmact_s_parben | 469 | 30 | 2,907 | 147.0 | 26.1 | 266 |
| bchba_s_parben | 27 | 27 | 53 | 3.9 | 11.8 | 128 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 577 | 63 | 4,068 | 196.5 | 28.4 | 287 |
| ee_2018 | | | | | | |
| bmapr | 461 | 156 | 1,484 | 51.0 | 9.2 | 92 |
| bmact | 782 | 10 | 5,892 | 283.2 | 30.2 | 312 |
| bchba_s | 27 | 27 | 53 | 3.9 | 11.8 | 128 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 622 | 66 | 4,334 | 211.7 | 28.4 | 287 |
| bmapr_s_parben | 504 | 153 | 1,737 | 48.9 | 8.1 | 78 |
| bmact_s_parben | 507 | 32 | 3,090 | 158.9 | 26.1 | 266 |
| bchba_s_parben | 27 | 27 | 53 | 3.9 | 11.8 | 128 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 622 | 66 | 4,334 | 211.7 | 28.4 | 287 |
| ee_2019 | | | | | | |
| bmapr | 495 | 167 | 1,592 | 54.7 | 9.2 | 92 |
| bmact | 839 | 10 | 6,321 | 303.9 | 30.2 | 312 |
| bchba_s | 27 | 27 | 53 | 3.9 | 11.8 | 128 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 663 | 68 | 4,648 | 225.6 | 28.4 | 287 |
| bmapr_s_parben | 538 | 163 | 1,854 | 52.2 | 8.1 | 78 |
| bmact_s_parben | 541 | 34 | 3,320 | 169.5 | 26.1 | 266 |
| bchba_s_parben | 27 | 27 | 53 | 3.9 | 11.8 | 128 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 663 | 68 | 4,648 | 225.6 | 28.4 | 287 |

* Calculated using EM version I2.0 with 2016 data set for policy year 2015 and 2017 data set for policy years 2016-2019; variables ending with ‘_parben’ are simulated when the parental benefits extension is on, variables not ending with ‘_parben’ are used in baselines; amounts of benefits are given in national currency (euros for the Eurozone countries).

11. Greece (EL)

11.1 Policy descriptions

11.1.1 Maternity leave benefit (bfama_s)

In the EUROMOD Public Release of 2020 (I2.0) this benefit is only simulated from 2015 to 2019. The simulation is, however, switched off as part of the baselines, i.e., non-simulated components (bmact) are being used.

11.1.1.1 Employees in the private sector

Brief description

The benefit is received by a working mother who is employed, 8 weeks before and 9 weeks after the birth of a child (children).

Definitions

The unit of analysis is the family, which consists of partners (or lone parents) and own dependent children aged 0.

Eligibility conditions

The beneficiary must have been insured for 200 days (i.e. 8 months) during the previous 2 years.

Benefit amount

The benefit is equal to the beneficiary's average net wage, obtained during the 30-days period preceding work-leave, with a maximum of € 2,373.5 per month. It is paid by (a) the employer, (b) the employee's social insurance fund and (c) the Hellenic Manpower Employment Organisation (OAEΔ).

EUROMOD notes

Note that the exact month of birth is not available in the data; only the quarter of the year is known in SILC. Hence, it was assumed that children born in the first, second, third, fourth quarter of the year are born on 1 February, 1 May, 1 August, 1 November respectively. We also assume that a month has 4.3 weeks so 8 and 9 weeks correspond to 1.9 and 2.1 months respectively.

The benefit duration (depending on the child's month of birth) in 2016-2019 is described in the following table:

Table 18. Duration of maternity leave benefit (number of months)

| For mothers of ... | Born in February | Born in May | Born in August | Born in November |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|
| Children aged 0 | 3.1 | 4 | 4 | 3.9 |
| Children aged 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 |

Due to the very short period of receipt, the benefit is not simulated for children aged 1.

11.1.1.2 Employees in the public sector

Brief description

The benefit is received by a working mother who is employed, 2 months before and 3 months after the birth of a child. For every child after the third, the length of the post-natal leave is equal to 5 months. In case of twins, triplets etc. the length of the post-natal leave is extended by 1 month per child (i.e. 4 months for twins, 5 months for triplets etc.).

Definitions

The unit of analysis is the family, which consists of partners (or lone parents) and own dependent children aged 0 or 1.

Benefit amount

The benefit is equal to the beneficiary's net wage, obtained during the 30-days period preceding the leave.

EUROMOD notes

The benefit duration (depending on the child's month of birth) in 2016-2019 is described in the following table.

Table 19. Duration of maternity leave benefit (number of months)

| For mothers of ... | Born in February | Born in May | Born in August | Born in November |
|--------------------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|
| <= 3 children, youngest aged 0 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| <= 3 children, youngest aged 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| > 3 children, youngest aged 0 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 4 |
| > 3 children, youngest aged 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |

In cases of twins and triplets the above-mentioned months are increased by 1 and 2 respectively.

11.1.1.3 Self-employed

Definitions

The unit of analysis is the family, which consists of partners (or lone parents) and own dependent children aged 0.

Benefit amount

The benefit is equal to € 600 and is paid in four equal instalments. It is paid to the mother and it is not taxed.

11.1.1.4 Farmers

Definitions

The unit of analysis is the family, which consists of partners (or lone parents) and own dependent children aged 0.

Benefit amount

The benefit is equal to € 486.77 and is paid as a lump-sum. In case of twins, triplets etc. it is increased by 50% for each additional child. It is paid to the mother and it is not taxed.

11.1.1.5 Uninsured mothers

Definitions

The unit of analysis is the family, which consists of partners (or lone parents) and own dependent children aged 0.

Income test

The maximum monthly income (from all sources) of the tax unit should be € 586.94.

Benefit amount

The benefit is equal to € 440.2 and is paid in two instalments.

EUROMOD notes

The benefit is only provided to mothers who can prove that are working regularly, but without any insurance coverage. As social insurance coverage is compulsory in Greece, this benefit is only given in very rare cases and is thus not simulated in EUROMOD.

11.1.2 Parental leave benefit (bfapl_s)

In the EUROMOD Public Release of 2020 (I2.0) this benefit is only simulated from 2015 to 2019. The simulation is, however, switched off as part of the baselines, i.e., non-simulated components (bmact) are being used.

Brief description

The benefit is received by employees in the public or private sector taking care of small children.

Definitions

The unit of analysis consists of partners (or lone parents) and own dependent children aged 0 to 2.

Benefit duration

11.1.2.2 Private sector

A parent can take 3.75 months of parental leave with full payment as an alternative option to a scheme which allows parents to work reduced hours (i.e. one hours less per day or up to 30 months after maternity leave or 2 hours less per day for the first 12 months and 1 hour less per day for another 6 months). The leave is paid by the employer and funded through general taxation and is granted after the maternity leave. Legally, it can be used by either or both parents, but in practice it is almost solely used by mothers.

A **special parental leave** of 6 months is also granted to private sector workers after maternity leave and before the beginning of the use of flexible working (reduced hours of daily work). In case mothers decide not to use flexible working and take the 3.75 months of leave, the special parental leave is granted after the end of these 3.75 months.

11.1.2.3 Public sector

A parent can take 9 months of parental leave with full payment as an alternative option to a scheme which allows parents to work reduced hours (i.e. 2 hours less per day if he/she has children of less

than 2 years old and 1 hour less per day if he/she has children between two and 4 years old), with full earnings replacement. The leave is paid by the employer and funded through general taxation, and is granted after maternity leave. Legally, it can be used by either or both parents within the total 9 month period, but in practice it is almost solely used by mothers. In the case of multiple births, an extra 6 month is provided for each additional child. For a parent who is unmarried, widowed, divorced or severely disabled, the leave is extended by 1 month.

Benefit amount

The benefit is equal to the beneficiary's average wage obtained during the 30-days period preceding work-leave.

The monthly amount of the special parental leave is equal to the minimum wage of workers aged above 25 (i.e. € 586.08). It is subject to health and pension-related contributions (i.e. 12.72% for 2016-2019).

EUROMOD notes

The benefit duration (depending on the child's month of birth) in 2016-2019 is described in the following tables. Note that the special rules for lone parents, parents with disabilities, twins, triplets, etc. that apply to the public sector are not simulated in EUROMOD.

Table 20. Duration of parental leave benefit (number of months): private sector

| For mothers of ... | Born in February | Born in May | Born in August | Born in November |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|
| Children aged 0 | 3.75 | 3.75 | 2.9 | 0 |
| Children aged 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.85 | 3.65 |

Table 21. Duration of special parental leave benefit (number of months): private sector

| For mothers of ... | Born in February | Born in May | Born in August | Born in November |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|
| Children aged 0 | 5.15 | 2.15 | 0 | 0 |
| Children aged 1 | 0 | 3.85 | 6 | 6 |

Table 22. Duration of parental leave benefit (number of months): public sector

| For mothers of ... | Born in February | Born in May | Born in August | Born in November |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|
| Children aged 0 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| Children aged 1 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 9 |

11.2 Validation of simulated benefits

Table 23. Descriptive statistics of PLBs included in EUROMOD baseline simulations and simulated using the PLBs extension

| | Mean monthly amount | Minimum monthly amount | Maximum monthly amount | Annual amount, million | Population (weighted), thousand | Population (unweighted) |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| e1_2015 | | | | | | |
| bmact | 101 | 30 | 375 | 15.4 | 12.6 | 47 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 101 | 30 | 375 | 15.4 | 12.6 | 47 |
| bfama_s_parben | 243 | 41 | 1,149 | 135.7 | 46.6 | 143 |
| bfapl_s_parben | 363 | 67 | 1,751 | 217.7 | 50.0 | 167 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 420 | 41 | 2,298 | 353.4 | 70.1 | 223 |
| e1_2016 | | | | | | |
| bmact | 70 | 25 | 183 | 5.4 | 6.3 | 29 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 70 | 25 | 183 | 5.4 | 6.3 | 29 |
| bfama_s_parben | 223 | 41 | 649 | 88.3 | 33.1 | 136 |
| bfapl_s_parben | 378 | 75 | 1,113 | 243.4 | 53.6 | 210 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 435 | 41 | 1,353 | 331.7 | 63.5 | 254 |
| e1_2017 | | | | | | |
| bmact | 72 | 26 | 187 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 29 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 72 | 26 | 187 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 29 |
| bfama_s_parben | 229 | 41 | 662 | 90.9 | 33.1 | 136 |
| bfapl_s_parben | 385 | 76 | 1,135 | 247.6 | 53.6 | 210 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 444 | 41 | 1,380 | 338.5 | 63.5 | 254 |
| e1_2018 | | | | | | |
| bmact | 73 | 26 | 190 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 29 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 73 | 26 | 190 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 29 |
| bfama_s_parben | 231 | 41 | 676 | 91.6 | 33.1 | 136 |
| bfapl_s_parben | 387 | 78 | 1,158 | 249.2 | 53.6 | 210 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 447 | 41 | 1,409 | 340.8 | 63.5 | 254 |
| e1_2019 | | | | | | |
| bmact | 73 | 26 | 190 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 29 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 73 | 26 | 190 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 29 |
| bfama_s_parben | 231 | 41 | 676 | 91.6 | 33.1 | 136 |
| bfapl_s_parben | 403 | 78 | 1,158 | 259.5 | 53.6 | 210 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 461 | 41 | 1,409 | 351.2 | 63.5 | 254 |

* Calculated using EM version I2.0 with 2016 data set for policy year 2015 and 2017 data set for policy years 2016-2019; variables ending with ‘_parben’ are simulated when the parental benefits extension is on, variables not ending with ‘_parben’ are used in baselines; amounts of benefits are given in national currency (euros for the Eurozone countries).

12. Spain (ES)

12.1 Policy descriptions

12.1.1 Maternity leave contributory benefit (*prestación contributiva por maternidad*) – (bma_{ct_s})

Brief description and definitions

It is a subsidy for the substitution of the remunerations that are not received during the period you are leaved. The possible situations may be:

1. biological maternity;
2. adoption;
3. guard for adoption purposes;
4. foster care lasting no less than 1 year;
5. guardianship by family member who cannot adopt due to their degree of kinship;
6. pregnancy by substitution (surrogate motherhood).

In cases 2, 3, 4, 5 the children must be less than 6 years old. In case of children with disabilities the age requirement is extended up to 18 years old.

Eligibility conditions and income test

It requires affiliation and registration in the Social Security, and a minimum contribution period:

- if you are younger than 21 years old: any contribution period is required;
- if you are ≥ 21 y < 26 years old: a minimum contribution period of 90 days in the 7 years prior to the beginning of the permission (alternatively, 180 days throughout his/her working life);
- if you are ≥ 26 years old: a minimum contribution period of 180 days in the 7 years prior to the beginning of the permission (alternatively, 360 days throughout his/her working life).

If the requirements (minimum contribution period) are not fulfilled the individual might be entitled to the 'Maternity leave non-contributory benefit'.

Duration and benefit amount

The benefit amount it's obtained through the following operation: $BR * 100\%$

- BR (regulatory base) = BC (contribution base) for CC (common contingencies) of the month before the start of the break/Number of days to which this contribution corresponds

In case of multiple birth the amount is an extra lump sum to the one that you receive each month for each child from the second (this included), equal to what should be received during the first 6 weeks after birth. For instance if you have a multiple birth of two children you will receive: BR each month and an extra lump sum of $BR*(42 \text{ days})$.

The duration of the rest it's 16 weeks as a general rule to be optionally shared between both parents:

- **in case of natural birth:** the mother has 6 mandatory weeks after the delivery and the other 10 weeks can be shared as they want between the parents successively or simultaneously but always uninterrupted;
- **in case of adoption, guardianship, fostering, etc.:** The 16 weeks are shared between the parents at their choice, successively or simultaneously, but always uninterrupted.

Anyway, there are some extensions (accumulative) of the leave due to the following situations:

- **multiple delivery:** 2 more weeks, after the 16 weeks, for each child starting from the second;
- **disability of the child above 33%:** 2 more weeks, after the 16 weeks, for each disabled child;
- **hospitalisation of the newborn:** as many days as the child stays in hospital, with a maximum of 13 weeks.

There are another particular cases in which those the duration of the policy could be modified:

- **death of the child:** does not generate changes in the duration or amount of the benefit;
- **death of another parent:** if the mother had given part of the rest, she will recover what has not been enjoyed by the other parent;
- **death of the mother:** the other parent acquires the part that the mother did not enjoy (without subtracting what she had enjoyed before the birth);
- **the mother revokes the assignment** (for gender violence, abandonment and other casuistry), recover the part not enjoyed by the other parent;
- if the enjoyment is done on a part-time basis, the rest will be extended in proportion to the working day.

Subject to taxes/SIC

- Subject to taxes: no (since October 2018).
- Subject to SIC: *yes*. The obligation to pay SIC remains throughout the leave. The contribution base is the one corresponding to the month prior the leave.
- Compatibility with other benefits: included in other benefits' income tests (e.g. non-contributory old age pension, old-age pension complement, widower's pension complement, child benefits, etc.).

EUROMOD notes

In the EUROMOD Public Release of 2020 (I2.0) this benefit is only simulated from 2015 to 2019. The simulation is, however, switched off as part of the baselines, i.e., non-simulated components (*bma*) are being used.

As the benefit amount depends on the previous earnings, we assume those to be equal to the imputed wage (*yimg*) or the current wage, whichever is higher. The imputed wage is recorded in hourly terms, hence we assume a country-specific standard number of hours worked per week (40 hours) and we recalculate *yimg* in monthly terms ($yimg * 40 * (52/12)$).

12.1.2 Maternity leave non-contributory benefit (*prestación no contributiva por maternidad*) – (*bmanc_s*)

Brief description and definitions

Only for the cases of a natural childbirth of a woman employed as an employee affiliated and/or registered as a member of the Social Security system.

Eligibility conditions and income test

You need to be an employee affiliated to the Social security system but you don't need the minimum contribution period (as it happens in the contributory benefit).

Duration and benefit amount

The benefit amount is 100% of the daily IPREM.

The duration of the permission leave is 42 days and there is a possibility of 14 extra days in case of multiple birth, single parent family, large family, mother or child with disabilities equal to or greater than 65% (for one conditions or all together a maximum of the 14 days).

Subject to taxes/SIC

- Subject to taxes: no (since October 2018).
- Subject to SIC: *yes*. The obligation to pay SIC remains throughout the leave. The contribution base is the one corresponding to the month prior the leave.
- Compatibility with other benefits: included in other benefits' income tests (e.g. non-contributory old age pension, old-age pension complement, widower's pension complement, child benefits, etc.).

EUROMOD notes

In the EUROMOD Public Release of 2020 (I2.0) this benefit is only simulated from 2015 to 2019. The simulation is, however, switched off as part of the baselines, i.e., non-simulated components (*bma*) are being used.

12.1.3 Paternity leave contributory benefit (*prestación contributiva por paternidad*) – (*bpact_s*)

Brief description and definitions

It is a subsidy for the substitution of the remunerations that are not received during the period you are leaved. The possible situations may be:

1. biological maternity;
2. adoption;
3. guard for adoption purposes;
4. foster care lasting no less than 1 year.

In cases 2, 3, & 4 the children must be less than 6 years old. In case of children with disabilities the age requirement is extended up to 18 years old.

Eligibility conditions and income test

It requires affiliation and registration to the social security system and a minimum contribution period of 180 days in the 7 years prior to the beginning of the permission (alternatively, 360 days throughout his/her working life).

Only one of the parents can be a beneficiary (there is no possibility of being transferred or shared like in the Maternity leave contributory benefit)

Duration and benefit amount

As in the maternity leave contributory benefit, **the benefit amount** it's obtained through the following operation: $BR * 100\%$:

- BR (regulatory base) = BC (contribution base) for CC (common contingencies) of the month before the start of the break/Number of days to which this contribution corresponds

The duration of the paternity leave with no possibility of being transferred is 8 weeks (2019) as a general rule.

In case of multiple birth, the paternity leave only give you an extra duration of 2 days for each child from the second, but you don't have any extra lump sum benefit (like in the maternity leave contributory benefit).

Subject to taxes/SIC

- Subject to taxes: no (since October 2018).
- Subject to SIC: yes. The obligation to pay SIC remains throughout the leave. The contribution base is the one corresponding to the month prior the leave.
- Compatibility with other benefits: included in other benefits' income tests (e.g. non-contributory old age pension, old-age pension complement, widower's pension complement, child benefits, etc.).

EUROMOD notes

In the EUROMOD Public Release of 2020 (I2.0) this benefit is only simulated from 2015 to 2019. The simulation is, however, switched off as part of the baselines, i.e., non-simulated components (*bma*) are being used.

As the benefit amount depends on the previous earnings, we assume those to be equal to the imputed wage (*yimg*) or the current wage, whichever is higher. The imputed wage is recorded in hourly terms, hence we assume a country-specific standard number of hours worked per week (40 hours) and we recalculate *yimg* in monthly terms ($yimg * 40 * (52/12)$).

12.2 Validation of simulated benefits

Table 24. Descriptive statistics of PLBs included in EUROMOD baseline simulations and simulated using the PLBs extension

| | Mean monthly amount | Minimum monthly amount | Maximum monthly amount | Annual amount, million | Population (weighted), thousand | Population (unweighted) |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| es_2015 | | | | | | |
| bma | 307 | 2 | 2,375 | 324.1 | 88.0 | 57 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 307 | 2 | 2,375 | 324.1 | 88.0 | 57 |
| bmact_s_parben | 513 | 47 | 1,958 | 1,777.1 | 289.0 | 180 |
| bmanc_s_parben | 64 | 55 | 81 | 75.4 | 97.6 | 57 |
| bpact_s_parben | 216 | 72 | 690 | 854.5 | 329.6 | 199 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 315 | 47 | 1,958 | 2,707.1 | 716.2 | 436 |
| es_2016 | | | | | | |
| bma | 298 | 11 | 1,524 | 207.2 | 57.9 | 47 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 298 | 11 | 1,524 | 207.2 | 57.9 | 47 |
| bmact_s_parben | 594 | 56 | 1,413 | 1,944.9 | 272.8 | 171 |
| bmanc_s_parben | 63 | 55 | 81 | 58.5 | 77.6 | 45 |
| bpact_s_parben | 206 | 67 | 697 | 812.0 | 328.8 | 197 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 345 | 55 | 1,413 | 2,815.5 | 679.2 | 413 |
| es_2017 | | | | | | |
| bma | 299 | 11 | 1,526 | 207.4 | 57.9 | 47 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 299 | 11 | 1,526 | 207.4 | 57.9 | 47 |
| bmact_s_parben | 600 | 56 | 1,414 | 1,964.9 | 272.8 | 171 |
| bmanc_s_parben | 63 | 55 | 82 | 59.1 | 77.6 | 45 |
| bpact_s_parben | 207 | 69 | 703 | 817.7 | 328.8 | 197 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 349 | 55 | 1,414 | 2,841.7 | 679.2 | 413 |
| es_2018 | | | | | | |
| bma | 302 | 11 | 1,541 | 209.5 | 57.9 | 47 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 302 | 11 | 1,541 | 209.5 | 57.9 | 47 |
| bmact_s_parben | 605 | 56 | 1,429 | 1,981.1 | 272.8 | 171 |
| bmanc_s_parben | 63 | 55 | 82 | 59.1 | 77.6 | 45 |
| bpact_s_parben | 209 | 72 | 710 | 826.4 | 328.8 | 197 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 352 | 55 | 1,429 | 2,866.6 | 679.2 | 413 |
| es_2019 | | | | | | |
| bma | 307 | 11 | 1,567 | 213.1 | 57.9 | 47 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 307 | 11 | 1,567 | 213.1 | 57.9 | 47 |
| bmact_s_parben | 631 | 67 | 1,468 | 2,064.8 | 272.8 | 171 |
| bmanc_s_parben | 63 | 55 | 82 | 59.1 | 77.6 | 45 |
| bpact_s_parben | 318 | 88 | 1,155 | 1,254.2 | 328.8 | 197 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 414 | 55 | 1,468 | 3,378.1 | 679.2 | 413 |

* Calculated using EM version I2.0 with 2016 data set for policy year 2015 and 2017 data set for policy years 2016-2019; variables ending with ‘_parben’ are simulated when the parental benefits extension is on, variables not ending with ‘_parben’ are used in baselines; amounts of benefits are given in national currency (euros for the Eurozone countries).

13. Finland (FI)

13.1 Policy descriptions

13.1.1 Maternity grant (bchba_s)

Brief description

The benefit is received by the mother of a newborn or an adopted child under 18 years old. The maternity grant can be claimed after 154 days of pregnancy (about 5 months).

Eligibility conditions

To be eligible one must visit a doctor or a maternity and child welfare clinic for a health check before the 5th month of pregnancy.

Income test

This is not a means-tested benefit.

Benefit amount

The benefit can be received either as a maternity package or a tax-free lump-sum cash benefit of € 170 (from April 2019). The benefit is not taxable.

Table 25. Characteristics of the maternity grant

| | | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|-------------|------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Eligibility | Contribution period | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| | Other conditions | A health check before the 5 th month of pregnancy | A health check before the 5 th month of pregnancy | A health check before the 5 th month of pregnancy | A health check before the 5 th month of pregnancy |
| | Eligibility of self-employed | As above | As above | As above | As above |
| Payment | Contribution base | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| | Basic amount | € 140.00 | € 140.00 | € 170.00 | € 170.00 |
| | Additional amount | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| | Floor | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| | Ceiling | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Duration | Standard (in months) | Lump-sum, can be claimed after 154 days of pregnancy (5 months) | Lump-sum, can be claimed after 154 days of pregnancy (5 months) | Lump-sum, can be claimed after 154 days of pregnancy (5 months) | Lump-sum, can be claimed after 154 days of pregnancy (5 months) |
| | Special cases (in month) | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Subject to | Taxes | No | No | No | No |
| | SIC | No | No | No | No |

13.1.2 Maternity leave benefit (bma_s)

Brief description

The maternity leave begins before the expected date of birth for a child. Maternity leave can be taken 30-50 working days or about 5-8 weeks before the expected due date. When the maternity leave starts one will begin to get maternity allowance from Kela. It is paid for a total of 105 working days, or about 4 months. Working days are Monday to Saturday, with the exception of official holidays.

Eligibility conditions

One becomes entitled to the maternity allowance once one has been pregnant for 154 days.

Income test

This is not a means-tested benefit.

Benefit amount

The allowance is usually calculated on the basis of earned income for the previous year, as confirmed for tax purposes. From the gross wage, 60% of employee's pension and unemployment insurance and daily allowance contributions (together 4.24% in 2019) are deducted. The income basis for self-employed is the self-reported income (YEL or MYEL income) that is used as the basis for social contribution. If one does not have earned income, one gets the allowance at the minimum rate. The minimum rate is € 27.86 per working day (2019).

Table 26. Maternity allowance based on earnings (2019)

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Up to € 37,861 | 0.7 x annual earnings: 300, but at least the basic allowance |
| € 37,862 – € 58,252 | 88.34 + 0.40 x (annual earnings – 37,861): 300 |
| Over €58,252 | 115.53 + 0.25 x (annual earnings – 58,252): 300 |

Maternity allowance is paid at an increased rate of up to 90% of earnings for the first 56 days of payment. The increased rate of payment is only available to those whose allowance is based on earnings or insurable income under the Self-Employed Persons' Pensions (YEL) Act or the Farmers' Pensions (MYEL) Act.

Table 27. Maternity allowance based on earnings payable for the first 56 working days (2019)

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Up to € 58,252 | 0.9 x annual earnings: 300, but at least the basic allowance |
| Over € 58,252 | 174.76 + 0.325 x (annual earnings – 58,252): 300 |

One can work or study during maternity leave and receive a maternity allowance from Kela. The maternity allowance is paid at a minimum rate for the working days. Working on Sundays or other holidays does not affect the maternity allowance, because it is only paid for working days (Mon–Sat). If one is a full-time student and gets maternity allowance, it is paid at a minimum rate on top of any student financial aid one receives.

Maternity leave benefit is taxable income.

Table 28. Characteristics of the maternity leave benefit

| | | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|-------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| Eligibility | Contribution period | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| | Other conditions | Mothers are entitled to the maternity allowance once there are 154 days into the pregnancy | Mothers are entitled to the maternity allowance once there are 154 days into the pregnancy | Mothers are entitled to the maternity allowance once there are 154 days into the pregnancy | Mothers are entitled to the maternity allowance once there are 154 days into the pregnancy |
| | Eligibility of self-employed | As above | As above | As above | As above |
| Payment | Contribution base | Earned income for the previous year * (1 - 0.0460) | Earned income for the previous year * (1 - 0.0464) | Earned income for the previous year*(1 - 0.0448) | Earned income for the previous year * (1 - 0.0424) |
| | Basic amount | € 23.93 | € 23.73 | € 24.64 | € 27.86 |
| | Amounts based on earnings | | | | |
| | - first income bracket | 0.7 x annual earnings/300 (if annual earnings less than or equal to 36,686) | 0.7 x annual earnings/300 (if annual earnings less than or equal to 37,114) | 0.7 x annual earnings/300 (if annual earnings less than or equal to 37,167) | 0.7 x annual earnings/300 (if annual earnings less than or equal to 37,861) |
| | - second income bracket | 85.60 + 0.40 x (annual earnings – 36,686)/300 (if annual earnings between 36,687 - 56,443) | 86.60 + 0.40 x (annual earnings – 37,114)/300 (if annual earnings between 37,115 - 57,101) | 86.72 + 0.40 x (annual earnings – 37,167)/300 (if annual earnings between 37,168 - 57,183) | 88.34 + 0.40 x (annual earnings – 37,861)/300 (if annual earnings between 37,862 - 58,252) |
| | - third income bracket | 111.94 + 0.25 x (annual earnings – 56,443)/300 (if annual earnings over 56,443) | 113.25 + 0.25 x (annual earnings – 57,101)/300 (if annual earnings over 57,101) | 113.41 + 0.25 x (annual earnings – 57,183)/300 (if annual earnings over 57,183) | 115.53 + 0.25 x (annual earnings – 58,252)/300 (if annual earnings over 58,252) |
| | Increased amounts | | | | |
| | - first income bracket | 0.9 x annual earnings/300 (if annual earnings less than or equal to 56,443) | 0.9 x annual earnings/300 (if annual earnings less than or equal to 57,101) | 0.9 x annual earnings/300 (if annual earnings less than or equal to 57,183) | 0.9 x annual earnings/300 (if annual earnings less than or equal to 58,252) |
| | - second income bracket | 169.33 + 0.325 x (annual earnings – 56,443)/300 (if annual earnings over 56,443) | 171.30 + 0.325 x (annual earnings – 57,101)/300 (if annual earnings over 57,101) | 171.55 + 0.325 x (annual earnings – 57,183)/300 (if annual earnings over 57,183) | 174.76 + 0.325 x (annual earnings – 58,252)/300 (if annual earnings over 58,252) |
| | Floor | € 23.93 | € 23.73 | € 24.64 | € 27.86 |
| Ceiling | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | |
| Duration | Standard (in months) | 105 days (4 months) | 105 days (4 months) | 105 days (4 months) | 105 days (4 months) |
| | Special cases (in month) – increased amount | 56 days (2 month) | 56 days (2 month) | 56 days (2 month) | 56 days (2 month) |
| Subject to | Taxes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | SIC (only medical care contribution) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

13.1.3 Parental leave benefit (bfapl_s)

Brief description

Parental leave benefit is paid either to a mother or to a father when the maternity leave period has expired or a child (age under 18 years since 2019) has been adopted. The benefit is paid for 158 weekdays to the parent who stays at home and takes care of the child (in case of adoption, 233 days since 2019). Both parents cannot receive the parental leave benefit at the same time unless they have two or more siblings that were born at the same time. However, they can share the days in periods (e.g. first mother taking care of the children for some months and then father taking care the rest of the benefit days) or in a part-time manner (both working part-time at the same time). Increased parental leave benefit was paid for the first 30 days of parental leave, but the increase was abolished since 2016.

Since 2015 the families with two or more siblings born at the same time can have 60 additional benefit days for each additional sibling. The parents can take these additional days at the same time.

Since April 2019 mothers can have 54 additional benefit days if the child has no confirmed father and the mother has no spouse.

Eligibility conditions

One becomes entitled to the parental allowance once the maternity leave period has expired.

Income test

This is not a means-tested benefit.

Benefit amount

The allowance is usually calculated on the basis of earned income for the previous year, as confirmed for tax purposes. From the gross wage, 60% of employee's pension and unemployment insurance and daily allowance contributions (together 4.24% in 2019) are deducted. If one does not have earned income, one gets the allowance at the minimum rate. The minimum rate is € 27.86 per working day (2019).

Table 29. Parental allowance based on earnings (2019)

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Up to € 37,861 | $0.7 \times \text{annual earnings}$: 300, but at least the basic allowance |
| € 37,862 – € 58,252 | $88.34 + 0.40 \times (\text{annual earnings} - 37,861)$: 300 |
| Over € 58,252 | $115.53 + 0.25 \times (\text{annual earnings} - 58,252)$: 300 |

One can work or study during parental leave and receive a parental allowance from Kela. The parental allowance is paid at a minimum rate for the working days. Working on Sundays or other holidays does not affect the parental allowance, because it is only paid for working days (Mon–Sat). If one is a full-time student and gets parental allowance, it is paid at a minimum rate on top of any student financial aid one receives.

Parental leave benefit is taxable income.

Table 30. Characteristics of the parental leave benefit

| | | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eligibility | Contribution period | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| | Other conditions | The benefit is paid to the parent who stays at home and takes care of the child once the maternity leave period has expired | The benefit is paid to the parent who stays at home and takes care of the child once the maternity leave period has expired | The benefit is paid to the parent who stays at home and takes care of the child once the maternity leave period has expired | The benefit is paid to the parent who stays at home and takes care of the child once the maternity leave period has expired |
| | Eligibility of self-employed | As above | As above | As above | As above |
| Payment | Contribution base | Earned income for the previous year * (1 - 0.0460) | Earned income for the previous year * (1 - 0.0464) | Earned income for the previous year * (1 - 0.0448) | Earned income for the previous year * (1 - 0.0424) |
| | Basic amount | € 23.93 | € 23.73 | € 24.64 | € 27.86 |
| | Amounts based on earnings | | | | |
| | - first income bracket | 0.7 x annual earnings/300 (if annual earnings less than or equal to 36,686) | 0.7 x annual earnings/300 (if annual earnings less than or equal to 37,114) | 0.7 x annual earnings/300 (if annual earnings less than or equal to 37,167) | 0.7 x annual earnings/300 (if annual earnings less than or equal to 37,861) |
| | - second income bracket | 85.60 + 0.40 x (annual earnings - 36,686)/300 (if annual earnings between 36,687 - 56,443) | 86.60 + 0.40 x (annual earnings - 37,114)/300 (if annual earnings between 37,115 - 57,101) | 86.72 + 0.40 x (annual earnings - 37,167)/300 (if annual earnings between 37,168 - 57,183) | 88.34 + 0.40 x (annual earnings - 37,861)/300 (if annual earnings between 37,862 - 58,252) |
| | - third income bracket | 111.94 + 0.25 x (annual earnings - 56,443)/300 (if annual earnings over 56,443) | 113.25 + 0.25 x (annual earnings - 57,101)/300 (if annual earnings over 57,101) | 113.41 + 0.25 x (annual earnings - 57,183)/300 (if annual earnings over 57,183) | 115.53 + 0.25 x (annual earnings - 58,252)/300 (if annual earnings over 58,252) |
| | Floor | € 23.93 | € 23.73 | € 24.64 | € 27.86 |
| | Ceiling | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Duration | Standard (in months) | 158 days (6 months) | 158 days (6 months) | 158 days (6 months) | 158 days (6 months) |
| | Special cases (in month) – increased amount | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Subject to | Taxes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | SIC (only medical care contribution) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

13.1.4 Paternity leave benefit (bpa_s)

Brief description

Paternity leave benefit is paid to a father for 54 days. The benefit can be divided into maximum of four distinct periods during the maternity or parental leave periods. Of these 54 days (around 2 month), 18 days can be taken at the same time as the maternity or mother's parental leave. The standard amount of paternity leave benefit equals the standard parental leave benefit. Increased paternity leave benefit was paid for the first 30 days of paternity leave, but the increase was abolished since 2016.

Since April 2019 fathers of families with two or more siblings born at the same time can have 18 additional benefit days for each additional sibling (max. 105 days). The parents can take these additional days at the same time.

Eligibility conditions

One is entitled to a paternity allowance if married to or living together with the child's mother and taking part in the child care responsibilities. A father who is responsible for the care of a child but is not married to or cohabiting with the child's mother, is entitled to a paternity allowance if he assumed the care of the child on or after 1 March 2017. One need not be living with the child, but must be a caregiver for him or her during the paternity leave. Paternity allowance can be paid also to adoptive fathers.

Income test

This is not a means-tested benefit.

Benefit amount

The allowance is usually calculated on the basis of earned income for the previous year, as confirmed for tax purposes. From the gross wage, 60% of employee's pension and unemployment insurance and daily allowance contributions (together 4.24% in 2019) are deducted. If one does not have earned income, one gets the allowance at the minimum rate. The minimum rate is € 27.86 per working day (2019).

Table 31. Paternity allowance based on earnings (2019)

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Up to € 37,861 | $0.7 \times \text{annual earnings}$: 300, but at least the basic allowance |
| € 37,862 – € 58,252 | $88.34 + 0.40 \times (\text{annual earnings} - 37,861)$: 300 |
| Over € 58,252 | $115.53 + 0.25 \times (\text{annual earnings} - 58,252)$: 300 |

One can work or study during paternity leave and receive a paternity allowance from Kela. The paternity allowance is paid at a minimum rate for the working days. Working on Sundays or other holidays does not affect the paternity allowance, because it is only paid for working days (Mon–Sat). If one is a full-time student and gets paternity allowance, it is paid at a minimum rate on top of any student financial aid one receives.

Paternity leave benefit is taxable income.

Table 32. Characteristics of the paternity leave benefit

| | | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|-------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| Eligibility | Contribution period | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| | Other conditions | Fathers who are taking part in the care responsibilities of a child under 3 years old | Fathers who are taking part in the care responsibilities of a child under 3 years old | Fathers who are taking part in the care responsibilities of a child under 3 years old | Fathers who are taking part in the care responsibilities of a child under 3 years old |
| | Eligibility of self-employed | As above | As above | As above | As above |
| Payment | Contribution base | Earned income for the previous year * (1 - 0.0460) | Earned income for the previous year * (1 - 0.0464) | Earned income for the previous year * (1 - 0.0448) | Earned income for the previous year * (1 - 0.0424) |
| | Basic amount | € 23.93 | € 23.73 | € 24.64 | € 27.86 |
| | Amounts based on earnings | | | | |
| | first income bracket | 0.7 x annual earnings/300 (if annual earnings less than or equal to 36,686) | 0.7 x annual earnings/300 (if annual earnings less than or equal to 37,114) | 0.7 x annual earnings/300 (if annual earnings less than or equal to 37,167) | 0.7 x annual earnings/300 (if annual earnings less than or equal to 37,861) |
| | second income bracket | 85.60 + 0.40 x (annual earnings - 36,686)/300 (if annual earnings between 36,687 - 56,443) | 86.60 + 0.40 x (annual earnings - 37,114)/300 (if annual earnings between 37,115 - 57,101) | 86.72 + 0.40 x (annual earnings - 37,167)/300 (if annual earnings between 37,168 - 57,183) | 88.34 + 0.40 x (annual earnings - 37,861)/300 (if annual earnings between 37,862 - 58,252) |
| | - third income bracket | 111.94 + 0.25 x (annual earnings - 56,443)/300 (if annual earnings over 56,443) | 113.25 + 0.25 x (annual earnings - 57,101)/300 (if annual earnings over 57,101) | 113.41 + 0.25 x (annual earnings - 57,183)/300 (if annual earnings over 57,183) | 115.53 + 0.25 x (annual earnings - 58,252)/300 (if annual earnings over 58,252) |
| | Floor | € 23.93 | € 23.73 | € 24.64 | € 27.86 |
| | Ceiling | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Duration | Standard (in months) | 54 days (2 months) | 54 days (2 months) | 54 days (2 months) | 54 days (2 months) |
| | Special cases (in month) – increased amount | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Subject to | Taxes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| | SIC (only medical care contribution) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

13.2 Validation of simulated benefits

Table 33. Descriptive statistics of PLBs included in EUROMOD baseline simulations and simulated using the PLBs extension

| | Mean monthly amount | Minimum monthly amount | Maximum monthly amount | Annual amount, million | Population (weighted), thousand | Population (unweighted) |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| fi_2015 | | | | | | |
| bma | 484 | 0 | 3,044 | 822.2 | 141.5 | 700 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 484 | 0 | 3,044 | 822.2 | 141.5 | 700 |
| bchba_s_parben | 12 | 12 | 23 | 7.4 | 52.0 | 230 |
| bma_s_parben | 563 | 83 | 4,779 | 447.9 | 66.3 | 294 |
| bfapl_s_parben | 575 | 71 | 6,072 | 618.3 | 89.6 | 420 |
| bpa_s_parben | 204 | 32 | 890 | 259.3 | 105.9 | 503 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 540 | 32 | 10,863 | 1,332.8 | 205.8 | 962 |
| fi_2016 | | | | | | |
| bma | 67 | 0 | 632 | 104.2 | 128.9 | 571 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 67 | 0 | 632 | 104.2 | 128.9 | 571 |
| bchba_s_parben | 12 | 12 | 23 | 7.7 | 54.6 | 210 |
| bma_s_parben | 511 | 85 | 1,469 | 403.8 | 65.9 | 255 |
| bfapl_s_parben | 540 | 71 | 2,226 | 494.7 | 76.4 | 316 |
| bpa_s_parben | 196 | 32 | 574 | 227.2 | 96.7 | 412 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 508 | 32 | 3,095 | 1,133.4 | 186.1 | 779 |
| fi_2017 | | | | | | |
| bma | 68 | 0 | 638 | 105.1 | 128.9 | 571 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 68 | 0 | 638 | 105.1 | 128.9 | 571 |
| bchba_s_parben | 12 | 12 | 23 | 7.7 | 54.6 | 210 |
| bma_s_parben | 512 | 84 | 1,480 | 404.5 | 65.9 | 255 |
| bfapl_s_parben | 541 | 70 | 2,237 | 495.9 | 76.4 | 316 |
| bpa_s_parben | 197 | 32 | 577 | 228.1 | 96.7 | 412 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 509 | 32 | 3,117 | 1,136.2 | 186.1 | 779 |
| fi_2018 | | | | | | |
| bma | 68 | 0 | 639 | 105.3 | 128.9 | 571 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 68 | 0 | 639 | 105.3 | 128.9 | 571 |
| bchba_s_parben | 14 | 14 | 28 | 9.3 | 54.6 | 210 |
| bma_s_parben | 522 | 87 | 1,494 | 412.5 | 65.9 | 255 |
| bfapl_s_parben | 551 | 73 | 2,268 | 505.0 | 76.4 | 316 |
| bpa_s_parben | 199 | 33 | 584 | 231.5 | 96.7 | 412 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 519 | 33 | 3,150 | 1,158.3 | 186.1 | 779 |
| fi_2019 | | | | | | |
| bma | 69 | 0 | 651 | 107.2 | 128.9 | 571 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 69 | 0 | 651 | 107.2 | 128.9 | 571 |
| bchba_s_parben | 14 | 14 | 28 | 9.3 | 54.6 | 210 |
| bma_s_parben | 542 | 99 | 1,531 | 428.8 | 65.9 | 255 |
| bfapl_s_parben | 574 | 82 | 2,329 | 525.7 | 76.4 | 316 |
| bpa_s_parben | 205 | 37 | 600 | 238.2 | 96.7 | 412 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 538 | 37 | 3,226 | 1,202.1 | 186.1 | 779 |

* Calculated using EM version I2.0 with 2016 data set for policy year 2015 and 2017 data set for policy years 2016-2019; variables ending with ‘_parben’ are simulated when the parental benefits extension is on, variables not ending with ‘_parben’ are used in baselines; amounts of benefits are given in national currency (euros for the Eurozone countries).

14. France (FR)

14.1 Policy descriptions

14.1.1 Mean-tested Young children allowance (*Prestation d'Accueil du Jeune Enfant PAJE, Allocation de base*) – (bchyc_s)

Mean-tested young children allowance contains:

- the PAJE base amount (*allocation de base*): mean-tested benefit for children under 3;
- the baby bonus (*prime de naissance*): mean-tested bonus for childbirth;
- the supplement for free choice of custody (*complément de libre choix du mode de garde*): for families with children born after 2004 and aged less than 6 when parents work, are under the income threshold and employ a certified person for care their child. Not simulated in EUROMOD due to the lack of information about child minding;
- the supplement for free choice of activity (*complément de libre choix d'activité*): this allowance replaces the Parent education allowance (*allocation parentale d'éducation*, APE) for children born after 2004; Since 1 January 2015, the supplement for free choice of activity was modified and replaced by *Prestation partagée d'éducation de l'enfant (PreParE)*, see below.

Eligibility conditions

PAJE: The benefit is received by households with children under 3.

Starting with 1 April 2014, the benefit was reformed. Children born after 1 April are subject to a new set of rules. The entitlement of children born before this date is unaffected, i.e. the old rules apply.

The income test depends on the number of parents who work. For two earner couples, a minimum threshold applies to the earnings of each parent in order to be considered a two earner couple. If each member of the couple earns less than the threshold (see below) they are considered as a one earner couple and the one earner threshold applies.

Table 34. Annual individual income threshold to be considered an earner (for income n-2)

| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Each member of the couple should earn more than | 4,947 | 5,036 | 5,107 | 5,173 | 5,252 | 5,335 |

Definitions

Children are considered as dependent persons if they are aged under 20 and earning less than 55% of the minimum wage (calculated on a 169 hours/month basis). The assessment unit includes parents (married or cohabiting) and their dependent children.

Income test

Entitlement to the PAJE base amount is subject to an income test. Family income in year n-2 must be below the threshold. The different ceilings depends on the date of birth of the child.

Ceilings A: For child born before 1 April 2014

Table 35. Ceilings granting access to the benefit

| Yearly amount | 2014* | 2015* | 2016* | 2017* |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| One earner couples | | | | |
| One dependent child | 35,480 | 35,729 | 35,871 | 35,871 |
| Two dependent children | 42,576 | 42,875 | 43,045 | 43,045 |
| Three dependent children | 51,091 | 51,450 | 51,654 | 51,654 |
| Each child after the third | 8,515 | 8,575 | 8,609 | 8,609 |
| Two Earner couples or lone parent | | | | |
| One dependent child | 46,888 | 47,217 | 47,405 | 47,405 |
| Two dependent children | 53,984 | 54,363 | 54,579 | 54,579 |
| Three dependent children | 62,499 | 62,938 | 63,188 | 63,188 |
| Each child after the third | 8,515 | 8,575 | 8,609 | 8,609 |

* For child born before 1 April 2014.

For children born after 1 April 2014, there are new ceilings. Also, the benefit is no longer flat rate but depends on income.

Ceilings B: For child born after 1 April 2014

Table 36. Ceilings B1: Ceilings granting access to the benefit, child born between April 2014 & March 2018

| Yearly amount | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| One earner couples | | | | | | |
| One dependent child | 35,480 | 35,729 | 35,872 | 35,872 | 35,944 | 36,304 |
| Two dependent children | 41,878 | 42,172 | 42,341 | 42,341 | 42,426 | 42,851 |
| Three dependent children | 48,276 | 48,615 | 48,810 | 48,810 | 48,907 | 49,397 |
| Each child after the third | 6,398 | 6,443 | 6,469 | 6,469 | 6,482 | 6,547 |
| Two Earner couples or lone parent | | | | | | |
| One dependent child | 45,077 | 45,393 | 45,575 | 45,575 | 45,666 | 46,123 |
| Two dependent children | 51,475 | 51,836 | 52,044 | 52,044 | 52,148 | 52,670 |
| Three dependent children | 57,873 | 58,279 | 58,513 | 58,513 | 58,630 | 59,126 |
| Each child after the third | 6,398 | 6,443 | 6,469 | 6,469 | 6,482 | 6,547 |

Ceilings C: For child born after 1 April 2018

Table 37. Ceilings C1: Ceilings granting access to the benefit, child born after April 2018

| Yearly amount | 2018 | 2019 |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|
| One earner couples | | |
| One dependent child | 31,345 | 31,659 |
| Two dependent children | 37,614 | 37,991 |
| Three dependent children | 45,137 | 45,589 |
| Each child after the third | 7,523 | 7,598 |
| Two Earner couples or lone parent | | |
| One dependent child | 41,425 | 41,840 |
| Two dependent children | 47,694 | 48,172 |
| Three dependent children | 5,5217 | 55,770 |
| Each child after the third | 7,523 | 7,598 |

Benefit amount

Since the 1 April 2014, the monthly amount depends on parents' income.

If the income of the parents is below ceiling 2, the family is entitled to 100% of the benefit amount. If income is above ceiling 2 but below ceiling 1, the benefit is reduced to 50% of the full amount.

Children born before 1 April 2014 continue to receive the full amount if the income of the parents is below ceiling 1.

For children born between April 2014 and March 2018, the income ceilings for a full rate benefit amount are:

Table 38. Ceilings B2 for full rate between 1 April 2014 and 31 March 2018

| Yearly amount for full benefit | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| One earner couples | | | | | | |
| One dependent child | 29,700 | 29,907 | 30,027 | 30,027 | 30,086 | 30,388 |
| Two dependent children | 35,056 | 35300 | 35,442 | 35,442 | 35,511 | 35,868 |
| Three dependent children | 40,412 | 40693 | 40,857 | 40,857 | 40,937 | 41,348 |
| Each child after the third | 5,356 | 5393 | 5,415 | 5,415 | 5,425 | 5,480 |
| Two Earner couples or lone parent | | | | | | |
| One dependent child | 37,733 | 37,996 | 38,148 | 38,148 | 38,223 | 38,606 |
| Two dependent children | 43,089 | 43,389 | 43,563 | 43,563 | 43,648 | 44,086 |
| Three dependent children | 48,445 | 48,782 | 48,978 | 48,978 | 49,074 | 49,566 |
| Each child after the third | 5,356 | 5,393 | 5,415 | 5,415 | 5,425 | 5,480 |

The families whose incomes are above ceilings 2, but below ceilings 1 receive the partial amount of the benefit.

Table 39. Ceilings C2 for full rate after 1 April 2018

| Yearly amount for full benefit | 2018 | 2019 |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|
| One earner couples | | |
| One dependent child | 26,236 | 26,499 |
| Two dependent children | 31,483 | 31,799 |
| Three dependent children | 37,780 | 38,159 |
| Each child after the third | 6,297 | 6,360 |
| Two Earner couples or lone parent | | |
| One dependent child | 34,673 | 35,020 |
| Two dependent children | 39,920 | 40,320 |
| Three dependent children | 46,217 | 46,680 |
| Each child after the third | 6,297 | 6,360 |

The families whose incomes are above ceilings 2, but below ceilings 1 receive the partial amount of the benefit.

Table 40. The monthly amount per family (and not per child except for multiple births) is (gross from CRDS)

| | 2014 | 2015-2016 | 2017 | 2018* | 2018** | 2019* | 2019** |
|-------------------------------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Monthly amount (full rate) | 185.54 | 185.54 | 185.54 | 185.54 | 171.57 | 185.54 | 172.09 |
| Monthly amount (partial rate) | 92.77 | 92.77 | 92.77 | 92.77 | 85.79 | 92.77 | 86.04 |

* Child born between 1 April 2014 and 31 March 2018 whose parents earn income above the second ceilings (ceilings B2) and below the first ceilings (ceilings B1).

** Child born after 1 April 2018 whose parents earn income above the second ceilings (ceilings C2) and below the first ceilings (ceilings C1).

Compatibilities

This benefit is compatible with national or regional lump-sum child benefits, except for the Family Complement and Family Support Benefit (ASF).

Taxation and income testing

Not taxable and not included in the income test of other benefits (except for activity allowance and RSA), but subjected to CRDS.

EUROMOD notes

The income test is calculated based on yearly net taxable income during the income reference period (rather than past taxable income). The simulation is based on the age of children at the end of the income reference period. Consequently, no benefit is simulated for children turning three during the income reference period. Conversely, the benefit is simulated for the entire year for children born during the income reference period. The new rules are simulated for all children born in 2014 or 2018 irrespective of their month of birth. Variable `bchyc_s` contains only the PAJE base amount. The baby bonus and the supplement of free choice of activity are simulated and stored in variables `bchba_s` and `bchcc_c` (see below). The supplement for free choice of custody is not simulated due to absence of information about child minding.

14.1.2 Baby bonus (*Prime de naissance*) – (bchba_s)

Definitions

Children are considered as dependent persons if they are aged under 20 and earning less than 55% of the minimum wage (based on 169h/month).

Eligibility conditions

Have a child born in the year, or have adopted a child under 20 years of age, comply with the conditions of eligibility to the baby bonus (*PAJE allocation de base*).

Income test

Table 41. For child born before 1 April 2014, the annual family net taxable income must be below

| | 2016-2017 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| One earner couples | |
| One dependent child | 35,871 |
| Two dependent children | 43,045 |
| Three dependent children | 51,654 |
| Each child after the third | 8,609 |
| Two Earner couples or lone parent | |
| One dependent child | 47,405 |
| Two dependent children | 54,579 |
| Three dependent children | 63,188 |
| Each child after the third | 8,609 |

Table 42. For child born between April 2014 - March 2018, the annual family net taxable income must be below

| Yearly amount | January 2016 | January 2017 | January 2018 | January 2019 |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| One earner couples | | | | |
| One dependent child | 35,872 | 35,872 | 35,944 | 36,304 |
| Two dependent children | 42,341 | 42,341 | 42,426 | 42,851 |
| Three dependent children | 48,810 | 48,810 | 48,907 | 49,397 |
| Each child after the third | 6,469 | 6,469 | 6,482 | 6,547 |
| Two Earner couples or lone parent | | | | |
| One dependent child | 45,575 | 45,575 | 45,666 | 46,123 |
| Two dependent children | 52,044 | 52,044 | 5,2148 | 52,670 |
| Three dependent children | 58,513 | 58,513 | 58,629 | 59,216 |
| Each child after the third | 6,469 | 6,469 | 6,482 | 6,547 |

Table 43. For child born after 1 April 2018, the annual family net taxable income must be below

| Yearly amount for full benefit | 2018 | 2019 |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|
| One earner couples | | |
| One dependent child | 31,345 | 31,659 |
| Two dependent children | 37,614 | 37,991 |
| Three dependent children | 45,137 | 45,589 |
| Each child after the third | 7,523 | 7,589 |
| Two earner couples or lone parent | | |
| One dependent child | 41,425 | 41,840 |
| Two dependent children | 47,694 | 48,172 |
| Three dependent children | 55,217 | 55,770 |
| Each child after the third | 7,523 | 7,598 |

Benefit amount**Table 44. The lump-sum is for each child born in the year (gross from CRDS)**

| | 2014-2017 | 2018 | 2018* | 2019 | 2019* |
|------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Childbirth | 927.71 | 927.73 | 946.41 | 927.73 | 949.26 |
| Adoption | 1,855.42 | 1,855.46 | 1,892.82 | 1,855.46 | 1,898.51 |

* For child born after 1 April 2018.

Compatibilities

This benefit is compatible with national or regional lump-sum child benefits.

Taxation and income testing

Not taxable and not included in the income test of other benefits, but subjected to CRDS.

EUROMOD notes

No information exists in the data about adoptions. Only the benefit for childbirth is simulated. The income test is based on current yearly net taxable income rather the previous taxable income.

14.1.3 Supplement for free choice of activity (*Complément de libre choix d'activité/PreParE*) – (bchcc_s)

Definitions

Children are considered as dependent persons if they are aged under 20 and earning less than 55% of the minimum wage (based on 169h/month).

Eligibility conditions

- Have at least one child under 3 years of age.
- Stop or partially stop working to take care of the child. The beneficiary must have made social security contributions for 8 quarters out of the previous 2 years if it is the first child, of the previous 4 years if it is the second child or of the previous 5 years if it is the 3rd + child.

Income test

The benefit is not means-tested.

Benefit amount

For the first child the benefit is paid for 6 months from the birth/end of maternity leave.

If there are two or more children, the benefit is paid from the birth/end of maternity leave until the month before the 3rd birthday of the youngest.

| Gross amount from CRDS | 2014 | 2014* et 2015* | 2015 | 2016 | 2016* | 2017 | 2017* | 2018 | 2019 |
|-------------------------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Non-receipt of PAJE base amount | | | | | | | | | |
| Full rate (stop working completely) | 579.12 | 392.47 | 579.12 | 579.70 | 392.87 | 581.46 | 394.06 | 398 | 399.20 |
| Reduce work to <50% | 440.36 | 253.72 | 440.36 | 440.80 | 253.97 | 442.15 | 254.74 | 257.30 | 258.07 |
| Reduce work to 50-80% | 333.01 | 146.36 | 333.01 | 333.35 | 146.51 | 334.35 | 146.94 | 148.42 | 148.86 |
| Receipt of PAJE base amount | | | | | | | | | |
| Full rate (stop working completely) | 392.47 | 392.47 | 392.47 | 392.87 | 392.87 | 394.06 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Reduce work to <50% | 253.72 | 253.72 | 253.72 | 253.97 | 253.97 | 254.74 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Reduce work to 50-80% | 146.36 | 146.36 | 146.36 | 146.51 | 146.51 | 146.94 | ----- | ----- | ----- |

* Child born after 1 April 2014

If there are three children and the youngest was born after 1 July 2007, the family can opt for the optional complement for free choice of activity (COLCA, 'PreParE majorée' since January 2015) instead of the CLCA if one parent stops work completely for up to 1 year after the birth. This is paid for a maximum of 12 months after the birth of the youngest child subject to the same contribution requirements as the CLCA at the following rate (gross from CRDS):

| Optional free choice of activity | 2016* | 2017* | 2018 | 2019 |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Non-receipt of PAJE base amount | 642.17 | 644.12 | 650.56 | 652.52 |
| Receipt of PAJE base amount | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |

*Child born after 1 April 2014

Since 1 January 2015, CLCA was replaced by the shared child-rearing benefit (*'prestation partagée d'éducation de l'enfant'*, PreParE). This benefit concern parents of child born or adopted since 1 January 2015.

The eligibility conditions and the benefit amount are the same of CLCA, but the duration is different.

For the first child if parents are in couple, each parent can have the benefit for at most 6 months from the birth/end of maternity leave within the child's first birthday. For lone parents the benefit is paid at most 12 months within the child's first birthday.

If there are two or more children, the benefit is paid from the birth/end of maternity leave until the month before the 3rd birthday of the youngest but the benefit can be claimed (by either parent) for a maximum of 24 months. For lone parents the benefit is paid from the birth/end of maternity leave until the month before the 3rd birthday of the youngest.

If birth is given to triplets, the benefit is paid from the birth/end of maternity leave until the month before the 6th birthday but each parent can have this benefit only at most 48 months. For lone parents the benefit is paid from the birth/end of maternity leave until the month before the 6th birthday of the child.

Concerning child adoptions, if there is one child in the family, each parent can have the benefit for at most 12 months. If there are other children in the family, each parent can have the benefit for at most 12 months. If after this period, the child is less than 3 years old, the parents can have the benefit until the 3rd child birthday.

If an adoption concerns at least 3 children, parents can have the benefit for the first 36 months after adoption.

The '*PreParE Majorée*' replaces the COLCA for children born or adopted from 1 January 2015. Each parent can have the benefit for at most 8 months from the birth/end of maternity leave until the child's first birthday. For lone parents, the benefit is paid for at most 12 months until the child's first birthday.

Compatibilities

This benefit is not compatible with paid holidays, maternity/paternity/adoption leave, sick leave or unemployment benefit.

Taxation and income testing

Not taxable and not included in the income test of other benefits (except for activity allowance and RSA), but subjected to CRDS.

EUROMOD notes

Detailed information on contribution history is not available. Eligibility is based on fulfilling the contributory requirement of 2 years of contributions during the entire work history. Thus, the difference in contribution requirements between children of different birth orders is not simulated. Amounts are simulated based on earnings and current working hours. Entitlement to the out of work amount is based on absence of earnings during the entire income reference period. Reduced amounts corresponding to reduced working time are based on current (rather than contemporaneous) working hours. When only one child is present, the benefit is simulated for 6 months during the income reference period conditional on the child being aged 0 (i.e. it is assumed the benefit is paid in the first year after birth) and no entitlement of children aged 1 & 2 is simulated when only one child is present. It is assumed a parent always takes up the optional CLCA if entitled. In practice, this means this benefit is simulated for all entitled parents (i.e. parents who fulfil the contribution requirements and stop working) whose third child is aged 0. It is assumed this benefit is not paid for children aged 1 and 2. The simulation is based on the ages of the children at the end of the income reference period, i.e. benefits received for only part of the year (before a child turns 3 or 1) are not simulated. New COLCA rules are used in the simulation for all children born in 2014 irrespective of their month of birth. Only the incompatibility with unemployment benefits and sickness benefits is simulated. Since the other benefits are short term ones and no information about their receipt within the year is available. Other incompatibilities are not simulated.

Higher benefits for adoption and longer benefits for triplets are not simulated.

14.1.4 Sickness benefit (*congé maladie*) and parental leave (*congé maternité, congé paternité, congé adoption*)

Definitions

The parental leave and the sickness benefit are replacement income provide by The Primary Health Insurance (CPAM) for employee. In case of sick leave, maternity, paternity or adoption leave, the employee receives daily social security benefits.

The parental leave and the sickness benefit are subject to almost the same conditions of grant detailed below.

Concerning the three different parental leave in France, the duration of leave changes depending on the situation in view of the number of children in the household, and the number of children expected or adopted.

The benefit is paid fortnightly in arrears, it depends on the previous salaries and on the number of days of leave. The first payment will be received after 14 days.

14.1.4.2 Sickness benefit

Eligibility

If you are an employee, you receive daily social security allowances if you fulfill the conditions of entitlement, which vary according to the duration of inactivity and the contributions.

If the individual is out of work for **less than 6 months**

- the employee must have worked at least 150 hours in the 3 calendar months or 90 days prior to the inactivity; or have contributed on a salary equal to at least 1,015 times the amount of the hourly SMIC during the 6 calendar months preceding the inactivity;
- or, failing that, in the case of a seasonal or intermittent activity, having worked at least 600 hours or contributing on a salary of at least 2,030 times the amount of the hourly SMIC, during the 12 calendar months or 365 days before the beginning of the inactivity.

If the period of inactivity is **longer than 6 months**, it is considered a long-term inactivity. The employee **must be registered at least 12 months** as a socially insured at the date of the beginning of the inactivity; and he (she) must have worked at least 600 hours in the 12 calendar months or 365 days prior to the inactivity; or have contributed on a salary equal to at least 2,030 times the amount of the hourly SMIC during the 12 calendar months preceding the inactivity.

Benefit amount

The daily allowance is equal to half of the daily wage for the last 3 months (the last 12 months in the case of a seasonal or intermittent activity). This daily wage is equal to the total of the last 3 wages (in gross) divided by 91.25 (to take into account the fact that the benefits paid include Sundays and holidays).

Importantly, these remunerations are taken into account only up to a ceiling equal to 1.8 times the SMIC (maximum amount in January 2019 was € 45.01 ($\frac{1521.25*1.8*50\%}{30.42}$). From the 31st day of absence from work, this amount is increased to 2/3 of the daily wage, calculated on the same basis, **only** for employees with at least 3 children (maximum amount in January 2019 was € 60.02 ($\frac{1521.25*1.8*66.66\%}{30.42}$). The daily allowance cannot be less than the minimum amount of the disability pension, increased by one third for employees with at least 3 dependent children.

| | Gross hourly Smic | Gross monthly Smic | | Gross annual Smic | | Date |
|------|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| | | for 151.67 hours of work* | for 169 hours of work | for 151.67 hours of work* | for 169 hours of work | |
| 2015 | 9.61 | 1,457.52 | 1,624.1 | 17,490.2 | 19,489.1 | 01/01/2015 |
| 2016 | 9.67 | 1,466.62 | 1,634.2 | 17,599.4 | 19,610.8 | 01/01/2016 |
| 2017 | 9.76 | 1,480.27 | 1,649.4 | 17,763.2 | 19,793.3 | 01/01/2017 |
| 2018 | 9.88 | 1,498.47 | 1,669.7 | 17,981.6 | 20,036.6 | 01/01/2018 |
| 2019 | 10.03 | 1,521.25 | 1,695.1 | 18,255 | 20,340.84 | 01/01/2019 |

| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Minimum monthly amount of disability pension, sickness/maternity/paternity benefit | 281.65 (9.26/day) | 281.65 (9.26/day) | 282.78(9.30/ day) | 285.61 (9.39/day) | 289.90 (9.53/day) |
| Maximum amount for sickness benefit | 43.13 | 43.40 | 43.80 | 44.34 | 45.01 |
| Maximum amount for sickness benefit for employees with at least 3 children and from the 31 st day of sickness | 57.50 | 57.86 | 58.39 | 59.11 | 60.01 |
| Maximum amount for maternity/paternity/adoption leave | 82.33 | 83.58 | 84.90 | 86 | 87.71 |

The employee may also be entitled to additional compensation paid by the employer or to the maintenance of the salary, in particular because of collective agreements.

For the jobseekers, the daily allowance is calculated using the last 3 wages received, rather than the unemployment benefits.

Duration

The health insurance fund has a waiting period of 3 days. That is, daily allowances are only paid from the fourth day of sick leave in the private sector, from the second day in the public sector. This waiting period applies to each period of inactivity, except for the case of a recognised long-term illness.

Except in recognised cases of long-term illness, the employee cannot receive more than 360 daily allowances over a period of 3 years. The maximum duration of payment is increased to 3 years for long-term illnesses or chronic diseases. Any resumption of work for a period greater than or equal to 1 year restarts a new maximum period of three years of compensation. Beyond 3 years, employees may be eligible for a disability pension.

14.1.4.3 Maternity leave (bmact_s)

Eligibility

Maternity leave is not subject to any conditions regarding seniority in the company or in the nature of the contract. Being pregnant confer entitlement to maternity leave if the employee has been insured for 10 months on the presumed date of delivery. It must also satisfy the 2 conditions mentioned in

sickness benefit for being out of work for less than 6 months (the date taken into account in the eligibility conditions is the beginning of pregnancy or prenatal leave).⁶

Duration

The minimum duration of maternity leave is calculated in weeks. Maternity leave breaks down into a prenatal period and a postnatal period, before and after childbirth. The duration of prenatal leave and postnatal leave depends on the nature of the birth and the number of children.

- The duration of maternity leave for a first pregnancy or for the birth of a second child is the same. It is fixed at 16 weeks, 6 weeks before delivery and 10 weeks after delivery.
- From the third child, maternity leave is 26 weeks in total, 8 weeks before delivery and 18 weeks after childbirth.
- When the mother is expecting twins, the duration of maternity leave is 34 weeks, 12 weeks before delivery and 22 weeks after delivery. When the mother expects triplets or more, the duration is 46 weeks, 24 weeks before delivery and 22 weeks after delivery.

Legal durations may be extended in certain situations. In case of premature birth, the days of prenatal leave that could not be taken because of the early onset of the child extend the postnatal leave accordingly. In the case of illness related to pregnancy or childbirth, these periods may be increased by up to 2 weeks for prenatal leave and up to 4 weeks for leave. When the mother of the child dies while on maternity leave (during delivery, for example), the father's employment contract may be suspended for 10 weeks from the day of birth of the child.

Benefit amount

The maternity leave remunerations follow the same rules as sick leave except for maximum amount (see table above, the calculation is $\frac{PSS * 79\%}{30.42}$). The employee on maternity leave receives daily social security benefits. The collective agreement of the company may also provide for the full maintenance of the salary.

14.1.4.4 Paternity leave (bpact_s)

Eligibility

Paternity leave applies not only to employees but also to jobseekers, trainees in vocational training, non-salaried workers, whether agricultural or non-agricultural, as well as the liberal professions.⁷

Duration

Fathers can take 11 consecutive days of paternity leave if they want (it's not an obligation for the father to take these days). These are calendar days, including days not worked, such as Saturdays, Sundays or holidays.

In case of birth of twins or triplets, the rules applicable to paternity leave are identical. But the duration of the paternity leave is increased to 18 days instead of 11.

Paternity leave must be taken within 4 months after the birth of the child. This is the date of departure from the paternity leave which is taken into account: the paternity leave can therefore end after this period of 4 months.

⁶ The pregnant woman must inform her employer generally at the beginning of the second trimester of pregnancy, by transmitting a medical certificate and a letter specifying the presumed date of the delivery and the dates of beginning and end of the maternity leave. An employee cannot be dismissed during her maternity leave. However, a breach of contract is possible in the event of serious misconduct or if it is impossible to maintain it in the company for reasons unrelated to its maternity. But even in this case, the termination cannot be notified to her during her maternity leave.

⁷ From the birth of the child, the salaried father benefits from a protection period of 10 weeks from birth, whether or not the father takes the paternity leave: he can only be dismissed for serious misconduct independent of birth or for economic reasons.

In order to benefit from paternity leave, if the father concerned is an employee, he must notify his employer at least 1 month in advance of his departure and return dates in the company. He can do it before the birth of the child. The employer cannot refuse a request for paternity leave unless the employee has not respected the notice period of 1 month. In addition to this, the employee must, after the birth of the child, send a complete copy of birth certificate or a copy of the current family record to his health insurance to benefit from the payment of daily allowances during his period of paternity leave. The employees' employment contract is suspended for the duration of the leave.

In addition to paternity leave, the father is entitled to a *birth holiday of 3 days*. A new father can therefore benefit from 14 consecutive days of absence if he accumulates both leaves (or 21 days for twins). However, you do not have to take your paternity leave following your 3-day birth holiday.

Amount

As in the case of paternity leave, employees on paternity leave are therefore not paid by their employer but by social security. The conditions of payment of daily allowances by CPAM are the same as those for maternity leave.

14.1.4.5 Adoption leave

Eligibility

An employee who adopts a child is entitled to a compensated adoption leave of varying duration depending on the situation (number of children adopted, number of children already dependent). It can be taken by one of the parents or be divided between the two employed parents.

Adoption leave is open to any employee who has been entrusted with a child:

- by the child welfare service (ASE);
- by the French Agency for Adoption (AFA);
- by a French agency authorised for adoption;

by decision of the competent foreign authority, provided that the child has been authorised, as such, to enter France.⁸

Duration

The legal duration of adoption leave varies according to the number of children adopted, the number of children already dependent in the household before adoption and the possible distribution of the leave between parents:

| Number of adopted children | Number of already dependent children in the household | Duration leave | |
|----------------------------|---|--|---|
| | | Only one parent takes the adoption leave | The two parents take the adoption leave |
| 1 | 0 or 1 | 10 weeks | 10 weeks + 11 days |
| | 2 or more | 18 weeks | 18 weeks + 11 days |
| 2 or more | Whatever | 22 weeks | 22 weeks + 18 days |

When the adoption leave is divided between the two parents, it can only be divided into two periods, the shortest of which is at least 11 days (or 18 days in the case of multiple adoptions). These 2 periods can follow or be taken simultaneously.

⁸ If you adopt a child in France, you must obtain a certificate linking the departmental adoption services indicating the beginning of the adaptation period or a certificate of placement. If you are adopting a child abroad, you must provide a photocopy of the child's passport or any other official document containing the visa issued by the Intercountry Adoption Mission (IAM).

The leave begins on the date of arrival of the child in the home. However, it can start earlier, within the limit of 7 consecutive days preceding the arrival of the child at home. The employee must notify the employer by registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt (or delivery against receipt). He specifies in the letter the reason for his/her absence and the date on which he/she intends to terminate the suspension of his/her employment contract. The employer cannot refuse the benefit of the leave. Unless there is a contractual or collective agreement to the contrary, no time limit is imposed on the employee to warn the employer.

Amount

During the adoption leave, any adoptive parent is entitled to the payment of daily rest allowances if he/she complies with the 3 previous conditions of the maternity leave (the date taken in account is the date of arrival of the child in the home).

Taxation and income testing

Note that *bhcc_s* (supplement for free choice of activity) is not compatible with paid holidays, maternity/paternity/adoption leave, sick leave or unemployment benefit, hence this should be accounted for when modelling *bhcc_s*.

Taxable and included in the income test of other benefits, and subjected to CRDS and CSG.

14.2 Validation of simulated benefits

Table 45. Descriptive statistics of PLBs included in EUROMOD baseline simulations and simulated using the PLBs extension

| | Mean monthly amount | Minimum monthly amount | Maximum monthly amount | Annual amount, million | Population (weighted), thousand | Population (unweighted) |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| fr_2015 | | | | | | |
| bchba_s | 77 | 77 | 77 | 518.4 | 558.8 | 196 |
| bchyc_s | 179 | 93 | 186 | 3,562.9 | 1,657.3 | 609 |
| bhcc_s | 266 | 73 | 642 | 1,011.3 | 317.3 | 125 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 221 | 73 | 904 | 5,092.6 | 1,920.6 | 711 |
| bmact_s_parben | 780 | 397 | 1,633 | 5,212.3 | 557.0 | 176 |
| bpact_s_parben | 97 | 11 | 144 | 629.3 | 543.0 | 185 |
| bchba_s_parben | 77 | 77 | 77 | 518.4 | 558.8 | 196 |
| bchyc_s_parben | 179 | 93 | 186 | 3,562.9 | 1,657.3 | 609 |
| bhcc_s_parben | 266 | 73 | 642 | 1,011.3 | 317.3 | 125 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 370 | 26 | 1,765 | 10,934.1 | 2,463.8 | 877 |
| fr_2016 | | | | | | |
| bchba_s | 77 | 77 | 77 | 528.1 | 569.2 | 172 |
| bchyc_s | 175 | 93 | 186 | 3,336.3 | 1,591.4 | 536 |
| bhcc_s | 301 | 73 | 642 | 956.2 | 265.0 | 96 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 221 | 73 | 905 | 4,820.6 | 1,816.8 | 613 |
| bmact_s_parben | 750 | 128 | 1,658 | 4,393.8 | 488.2 | 131 |
| bpact_s_parben | 97 | 12 | 146 | 673.2 | 578.3 | 161 |
| bchba_s_parben | 77 | 77 | 77 | 528.1 | 569.2 | 172 |
| bchyc_s_parben | 175 | 93 | 186 | 3,336.3 | 1,591.4 | 536 |
| bhcc_s_parben | 298 | 73 | 642 | 962.5 | 269.1 | 97 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 350 | 12 | 1,757 | 9,893.8 | 2,353.9 | 746 |

| | Mean monthly amount | Minimum monthly amount | Maximum monthly amount | Annual amount, million | Population (weighted), thousand | Population (unweighted) |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| fr_2017 | | | | | | |
| bchba_s | 77 | 77 | 77 | 521.9 | 562.5 | 170 |
| bchyc_s | 174 | 93 | 186 | 3,279.7 | 1,573.7 | 530 |
| bchcc_s | 302 | 73 | 644 | 959.1 | 265.0 | 96 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 221 | 73 | 907 | 4,760.6 | 1,799.2 | 607 |
| bmact_s_parben | 763 | 130 | 1,684 | 4,467.0 | 488.2 | 131 |
| bpact_s_parben | 99 | 13 | 149 | 684.1 | 578.3 | 161 |
| bchba_s_parben | 77 | 77 | 77 | 521.9 | 562.5 | 170 |
| bchyc_s_parben | 174 | 93 | 186 | 3,279.7 | 1,573.7 | 530 |
| bchcc_s_parben | 299 | 73 | 644 | 965.4 | 269.1 | 97 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 353 | 13 | 1,777 | 9,918.0 | 2,343.0 | 742 |
| fr_2018 | | | | | | |
| bchba_s | 79 | 79 | 79 | 508.4 | 537.2 | 160 |
| bchyc_s | 177 | 86 | 357 | 3,276.3 | 1,541.1 | 516 |
| bchcc_s | 305 | 74 | 651 | 968.7 | 265.0 | 96 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 224 | 74 | 901 | 4,753.3 | 1,766.5 | 593 |
| bmact_s_parben | 773 | 135 | 1,706 | 4,530.6 | 488.2 | 131 |
| bpact_s_parben | 100 | 14 | 151 | 693.2 | 578.3 | 161 |
| bchba_s_parben | 79 | 79 | 79 | 508.4 | 537.2 | 160 |
| bchyc_s_parben | 177 | 86 | 357 | 3,276.3 | 1,541.1 | 516 |
| bchcc_s_parben | 302 | 74 | 651 | 975.1 | 269.1 | 97 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 356 | 14 | 1,783 | 9,983.5 | 2,334.4 | 737 |
| fr_2019 | | | | | | |
| bchba_s | 79 | 79 | 79 | 514.1 | 541.5 | 162 |
| bchyc_s | 189 | 172 | 358 | 3,439.9 | 1,517.9 | 509 |
| bchcc_s | 306 | 74 | 653 | 971.6 | 265.0 | 96 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 235 | 74 | 904 | 4,925.5 | 1,743.3 | 586 |
| bmact_s_parben | 789 | 143 | 1,740 | 4,623.6 | 488.2 | 131 |
| bpact_s_parben | 102 | 14 | 153 | 707.3 | 578.3 | 161 |
| bchba_s_parben | 79 | 79 | 79 | 514.1 | 541.5 | 162 |
| bchyc_s_parben | 189 | 172 | 358 | 3,439.9 | 1,517.9 | 509 |
| bchcc_s_parben | 303 | 74 | 653 | 978.0 | 269.1 | 97 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 371 | 14 | 1,810 | 10,262.8 | 2,306.8 | 728 |

* Calculated using EM version I2.0 with 2016 data set for policy year 2015 and 2017 data set for policy years 2016-2019; variables ending with ‘_parben’ are simulated when the parental benefits extension is on, variables not ending with ‘_parben’ are used in baselines; amounts of benefits are given in national currency (euros for the Eurozone countries)

16. Hungary (HU)

16.1 Policy descriptions

16.1.1 Maternity grant (bmanc_hu)

Resident women who give birth, having previously participated in pre-natal care at least 4 times and having no insurance, are entitled to a one-off lump sum payment of 225% of the minimum old age pension or 300% in case of twins. (In EUROMOD the twins regulation is not implemented because of the lack of data.)

Definitions

The unit of analysis is the family. This comprises the head, his spouse or partner and their own children. Dependent children are defined in the tax unit as aged 16 or younger or 24 or younger if they are in full-time secondary education, not married and not cohabiting.

Eligibility conditions

This benefit is paid if at least one one-year old child lives in the family.

Income test

This benefit does not depend on other incomes. Income test is not necessary.

Benefit amount

The maternity grant is a lump-sum payment of 225% of the minimum old-age pension. In order to obtain average monthly amounts, EUROMOD output is divided by 12.

16.1.2 Maternity allowance (bmact_hu)

Mothers giving birth to a child are entitled to maternity allowance if they are insured for at least 180 days during the last 2 years before delivery they are entitled to maternity allowance.

Definitions

The unit of analysis is the family. It is paid for 24 weeks (4 weeks before and 20 weeks after the planned date of birth, or 24 weeks after the date of birth, depending on the mothers' choice) and its amount is 70% of the daily average gross earnings of the previous year.

Eligibility conditions

This benefit is paid if at least one child lives in the family under one-year old.

Income test

This benefit does not depend on other incomes. Income test is not necessary.

Benefit amount

Its amount is 70% of the daily average gross earnings of the previous year.

16.1.3 Child care fee (bplct_hu)

Child care fee is a contributory benefit, which is paid after the expiry of maternity allowance until the child reaches 2 years of age. From 1 January 2014 the mothers may have gainful activity after the 1st year of age of the child, and from 1 January 2016 the mothers may have gainful activity without limitation

Definitions

The unit of analysis is the family. This comprises the head, his spouse or partner and their own children. The eligibility criterion is at least 180 days of insurance during the last 2 years before delivery of the parent who wants to take care of the child at home.

Eligibility conditions

This benefit is paid if at least one one-year old child lives in the family.

Income test

This benefit does not depend on other incomes. Income test is not necessary.

Benefit amount

Its amount is 70% of the daily average gross earnings of the previous year with a maximum of 70% of twice the minimum wage.

16.1.4 Child care allowance (bccnc_hu)

A flat-rate benefit to parents who stay away from work to care for their children under the age of 3 (under age of 10 in case of permanently ill or severely disabled children) or for grandparents who care for their grandchildren aged between 1-3 years in the household of the parent. The monthly amount is equal to the minimum old age pension.

Definitions

The unit of analysis is the family. This comprises the head, his spouse or partner, grandparents and their own children. Dependent children are defined in the tax unit as age ≤ 2 or age ≤ 9 if disabled, grandparents are defined as parents of the child's mother or father.

Eligibility conditions

Eligible are units where at least one adult person is caring for a 0-2 years old child if the person is the parent, or a 1-2 years old child if the person is the grandparent.

Since 2008, the caring parent of children under 1 year of age cannot pursue a gainful activity, while parents of children older than 1 year of age can pursue a gainful activity without restriction.

Income test

Income test is not applicable.

Benefit amount

The monthly amount is equal to the minimum old age pension.

16.1.5 Child raising support (bcclt_hu)

Benefit for parents who raise three or more children in their own home, if the youngest child is between 3 and 8 years old. The monthly amount is equal to the minimum old age pension, irrespective of the number of children.

Definitions

The unit of analysis is the family. This comprises the head, his spouse or partner and their own children. Dependent children are defined in the tax unit as aged 16 or younger or 24 or younger if they are in full-time secondary education, not married and not cohabiting.

Eligibility conditions

Eligible are families where parent(s) work maximum 4 hours per week in order to take care of at least 3 dependent children where there is at least one child age between 3 and 7 years-old (included) and no child age 0 to 2 (i.e. a 3-7 years old child is the youngest).

Income test

Income test is not applicable.

Benefit amount

The monthly amount is equal to the minimum old age pension.

16.2 Validation of simulated benefits

Table 46. Descriptive statistics of PLBs included in EUROMOD baseline simulations and simulated using the PLBs extension

| | Mean monthly amount | Minimum monthly amount | Maximum monthly amount | Annual amount, million | Population (weighted), thousand | Population (unweighted) |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| hu_2015 | | | | | | |
| bmanc_s | 5,344 | 5,344 | 5,344 | 4,706.6 | 73.4 | 117 |
| bccnc_s | 28,500 | 28,500 | 28,500 | 63,246.1 | 184.9 | 289 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 25,807 | 5,344 | 33,844 | 67,952.7 | 219.4 | 345 |
| bmact_s_parben | 45,942 | 19,179 | 71,655 | 9,177.0 | 16.6 | 26 |
| bplct_s_parben | 36,104 | 6,885 | 147,000 | 9,247.8 | 21.3 | 35 |
| bmanc_s_parben | 5,344 | 5,344 | 5,344 | 4,706.6 | 73.4 | 117 |
| bccnc_s_parben | 28,500 | 28,500 | 28,500 | 63,246.1 | 184.9 | 289 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 30,190 | 5,344 | 147,000 | 86,377.5 | 238.4 | 376 |
| hu_2016 | | | | | | |
| bmanc_s | 5,344 | 5,344 | 5,344 | 4,545.0 | 70.9 | 111 |
| bccnc_s | 28,500 | 28,500 | 28,500 | 57,806.6 | 169.0 | 251 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 25,195 | 5,344 | 33,844 | 62,351.5 | 206.2 | 306 |
| bmact_s_parben | 58,300 | 17,136 | 121,248 | 10,983.1 | 15.7 | 26 |
| bplct_s_parben | 37,773 | 6,151 | 155,400 | 7,948.7 | 17.5 | 31 |
| bmanc_s_parben | 5,344 | 5,344 | 5,344 | 4,545.0 | 70.9 | 111 |
| bccnc_s_parben | 28,500 | 28,500 | 28,500 | 57,806.6 | 169.0 | 251 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 31,100 | 5,344 | 217,242 | 81,283.3 | 217.8 | 326 |
| hu_2017 | | | | | | |
| bmanc_s | 5,344 | 5,344 | 5,344 | 4,545.0 | 70.9 | 111 |
| bccnc_s | 28,500 | 28,500 | 28,500 | 57,806.6 | 169.0 | 251 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 25,195 | 5,344 | 33,844 | 62,351.5 | 206.2 | 306 |
| bmact_s_parben | 66,487 | 19,611 | 138,764 | 12,525.3 | 15.7 | 26 |
| bplct_s_parben | 43,281 | 7,040 | 178,500 | 9,107.8 | 17.5 | 31 |
| bmanc_s_parben | 5,344 | 5,344 | 5,344 | 4,545.0 | 70.9 | 111 |
| bccnc_s_parben | 28,500 | 28,500 | 28,500 | 57,806.6 | 169.0 | 251 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 32,133 | 5,344 | 248,233 | 83,984.7 | 217.8 | 326 |
| hu_2018 | | | | | | |
| bmanc_s | 5,344 | 5,344 | 5,344 | 4,545.0 | 70.9 | 111 |
| bccnc_s | 28,500 | 28,500 | 28,500 | 57,806.6 | 169.0 | 251 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 25,195 | 5,344 | 33,844 | 62,351.5 | 206.2 | 306 |
| bmact_s_parben | 74,680 | 22,088 | 156,294 | 14,068.8 | 15.7 | 26 |
| bplct_s_parben | 47,517 | 7,929 | 193,200 | 9,999.1 | 17.5 | 31 |
| bmanc_s_parben | 5,344 | 5,344 | 5,344 | 4,545.0 | 70.9 | 111 |
| bccnc_s_parben | 28,500 | 28,500 | 28,500 | 57,806.6 | 169.0 | 251 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 33,065 | 5,344 | 274,338 | 86,419.4 | 217.8 | 326 |
| hu_2019 | | | | | | |
| bmanc_s | 5,344 | 5,344 | 5,344 | 4,545.0 | 70.9 | 111 |
| bccnc_s | 28,500 | 28,500 | 28,500 | 57,806.6 | 169.0 | 251 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 25,195 | 5,344 | 33,844 | 62,351.5 | 206.2 | 306 |
| bmact_s_parben | 82,873 | 24,566 | 173,823 | 15,612.2 | 15.7 | 26 |
| bplct_s_parben | 51,859 | 8,819 | 208,600 | 10,912.7 | 17.5 | 31 |
| bmanc_s_parben | 5,344 | 5,344 | 5,344 | 4,545.0 | 70.9 | 111 |
| bccnc_s_parben | 28,500 | 28,500 | 28,500 | 57,806.6 | 169.0 | 251 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 34,005 | 5,344 | 300,850 | 88,876.5 | 217.8 | 326 |

* Calculated using EM version I2.0 with 2016 data set for policy year 2015 and 2017 data set for policy years 2016-2019; variables ending with ‘_parben’ are simulated when the parental benefits extension is on, variables not ending with ‘_parben’ are used in baselines; amounts of benefits are given in national currency (euros for the Eurozone countries).

17. Ireland (IE)

17.1 Policy descriptions

17.1.1 Maternity benefit (bma_ie)

Eligibility conditions

Satisfy the following social insurance contributions conditions:

Employees (A, E or H contributions)

- 39 weeks of paid contributions in the 12-month period before the first day of maternity leave; or
- 39 weeks of paid contributions and 39 weeks of paid or credited contributions in the last or second-last complete tax year; or
- 26 weeks of paid contributions in each of the second-last and third-last complete tax years.

Self-employed

- 52 weeks of paid S contributions in the last complete tax year; or
- 52 weeks of paid S contributions in the second-last complete tax year; or
- 52 weeks of paid S contributions in the third-last complete tax year.

Benefit duration

Twenty-six weeks, of which at least two and no more than 16 must be taken before the end of the week in which the baby is due.

Benefit amount

In the presence of dependants, Maternity Benefit is compared to Illness Benefit and the higher of the two is paid. Maternity Benefit is halved if the recipient is getting One-Parent Family Payment, Widow's, Widower's or Surviving Civil Partner's Pension (contributory or non-contributory) or other benefits that are not modelled in EUROMOD.

Paternity and Adoptive Benefits are not currently modelled.

17.2 Validation of simulated benefits

Table 47. Descriptive statistics of PLBs included in EUROMOD baseline simulations and simulated using the PLBs extension

| | Mean monthly amount | Minimum monthly amount | Maximum monthly amount | Annual amount, million | Population (weighted), thousand | Population (unweighted) |
|----------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| ie_2015 | | | | | | |
| bma_s | 529 | 500 | 732 | 56.2 | 8.9 | 22 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 529 | 500 | 732 | 56.2 | 8.9 | 22 |
| ie_2016 | | | | | | |
| bma_s | 551 | 500 | 999 | 105.1 | 15.9 | 28 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 551 | 500 | 999 | 105.1 | 15.9 | 28 |
| ie_2017 | | | | | | |
| bma_s | 563 | 511 | 1,021 | 107.4 | 15.9 | 28 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 563 | 511 | 1,021 | 107.4 | 15.9 | 28 |
| ie_2018 | | | | | | |
| bma_s | 576 | 521 | 1,043 | 109.9 | 15.9 | 28 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 576 | 521 | 1,043 | 109.9 | 15.9 | 28 |
| ie_2019 | | | | | | |
| bma_s | 589 | 532 | 1,065 | 112.4 | 15.9 | 28 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 589 | 532 | 1,065 | 112.4 | 15.9 | 28 |

* Calculated using EM version I2.0 with 2016 data set for policy year 2015 and 2017 data set for policy years 2016-2019; variables used in baselines; amounts of benefits are given in national currency (euros for the Eurozone countries).

19. Italy (IT)

19.1 Policy descriptions

19.1.1 New born bonus (*Bonus bebè/Assegno di natalità*) – (bfaba_s)

Definitions

It is a monthly benefit given to families with income below certain levels for each child born or adopted after January 2015.

Eligibility conditions

Families with a child born or adopted after January 2015.

Income test

Family must have economic resources, measured by the ISEE (Indicator of Equivalised Economic Situation, *ymn03_s*), which cannot be higher than € 25.000 per year. If the ISEE is below € 7.000 per year the amount of the bonus is doubles.

Benefit duration

The bonus is paid for any child up to 3 years old, for children born between January 2015 and December 2017.

The bonus is paid for any child up to 1 year old, for children born between January 2018 and December 2019.

Given the different age of the beneficiaries during the period covered by this report, the table below provides the age included in the simulation.

| Born in\policy system | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 2015 | 0 | 1 | 2 | | |
| 2016 | | 0 | 1 | 2 | |
| 2017 | | | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 2018 | | | | 0 | |
| 2019 | | | | | 0 |

Source Inps circular n. 85/2019

Benefit amount

The bonus is € 80 per month - per each child - for families with the ISEE below € 25.000 per year. The bonus is doubled for families with the ISEE below € 7.000 per year.

In 2019, for families with ISEE below € 7.000 per year, there is an increase of € 16 per month if the baby has already other siblings.

Subject to taxes/SIC

No.

Take up

n/a.

EUROMOD notes

n/a.

19.1.2 Mother bonus (*Bonus mamma domani, premio alla nascita*) – (bfacc_s)**Definitions**

It is a bonus recognised to mothers for each child born after 1 January 2017.

Eligibility conditions

Mothers with a child born or adopted after January 2017.

Income test

No.

Benefit duration

Lump sum.

Benefit amount

€ 800.

Subject to taxes/SIC

No.

Take up

n/a.

EUROMOD notes

n/a.

The following birth related benefits are switched off in the baseline simulations. These policies have not been fully validated at micro and macro level so users should pay particular attention in using them.

19.1.3 Maternity leave allowance (*Congedo di maternità/Indennità per astensione obbligatoria, yem, yse*) – (bmacl_s)**Definitions**

It is a contributory benefit for the mandatory period of maternity leave, intended to be a substitute for the wage.

For the self-employed mothers, there is no mandatory leave from work.

Eligibility conditions

Entitled to receive the allowance are mothers who give birth or adopt a child and are:

1. employed or unemployed;
2. self-employed enrolled in the lists of the craftsmen, wholesale traders, farmers, who paid the corresponding social contributions;
3. temporary workers depending on their contract (*Gestione separata*) if they have paid contributions for at least 3 months in the last year.

If the mother cannot receive the allowance (due to death of the mother, abandonment, custody of the child to the father) the father is entitled to the paternity leave.

Income test

No.

Benefit duration

It lasts at most five months, divided in two periods: 2 months before and 3 months after the child-birth. If the health status of the worker is fine and the working conditions do not harm the future mother and the baby, the period of mandatory leave before the childbirth can be shortened to 1 month, and therefore the period after the childbirth becomes 4 months.

Benefit amount

For the employees the allowance is the 80% of the average daily wage. For the self-employed mothers, it is the 80% of the conventional daily remuneration, which are fixed each year by law.

Subject to taxes/SIC

Yes.

Take up

Full take-up for employees and high take-up for self-employed and temporary workers.

EUROMOD notes

We assume that duration of the maternity leave depends on the month of birth of a child. The month of birth is assumed to be equal to the middle month of the quarter of birth reported in SILC. If child's month of birth is unavailable, the assumption is that the child is born in the 1st quarter (2nd months of the year). Where mothers absent, fathers are assumed to receive the allowance for the same number of weeks as mothers.

19.1.4 Parental leave allowance (*Congedo parentale/Indennità per astensione facoltativa, yem, yse*) – (bplct_s)

Definitions

It is a contributory benefit for the voluntary period of parental leave, intended to be a partial substitute for the wage.

Eligibility conditions

Entitled to request the parental leave are:

1. employed mothers or fathers (unless they are unemployed or suspended, employed in domestic and familiar services or working at home) who can leave up to a continuative or fragmented period of up to 6 months until the child is twelve years old;

2. lonely parents up to 10 months;
3. self-employed mothers who can leave for 3 months within the first year of the child life if they have paid contributions in the month before the leave and they effectively do not work;
4. temporary workers depending on their contract (*Gestione separata*) if they have paid contributions for at least 3 months in the last year.

The leave applies also to parents of an adopted child.

Income test

No.

Benefit duration

Employed parents can leave from work until the child is 12 years old for a maximum of 6 months. The leave cannot exceed jointly for the two parents 10 months (the maximum length can be extended to eleven months if the father takes at least 3 months of leave). The leave can be taken by the parents simultaneously.

Parents with temporary contracts can leave from work until the child is 3 years old for a maximum of 6 months. The leave cannot exceed jointly for the two parents 6 months.

Self-employed mothers can leave from work until the child is one years old for a maximum of 3 months. The leave cannot exceed jointly for the two parents 6 months.

Benefit amount

The parental leave allowance is the 30% of the average daily wage. The allowance is granted without income test for at most 6 months cumulated between the parents within the first 6 years of the child.

When the child is between 6 and 8 years old, the allowance is granted if the income of the applicant parent is below 2.5 times the minimum pension fixed by law in the year of the request and the parents.

The allowance is not granted when the child is between 8 and 12 years old.

For self-employed mothers, the allowance is the 30% of the conventional daily remuneration, which are fixed each year by law.

Subject to taxes/SIC

Yes.

Take up

n/a.

EUROMOD notes

n/a.

19.1.5 Paternity leave allowance (*Congedo papa, yem, yse*) – (bpact_s)

Definitions

It is a contributory benefit for the mandatory period of paternity leave, intended to be a substitute for the wage, introduced since January 2013 and reformed several times during the years.

In addition, the father can decide to take up a voluntary paternity leave (2013-2016: 1 day; 2017: 0 day; 2018-2019: 1 day) if the mother decides to give up 1 day of maternity leave.

Eligibility conditions

Entitled to request the parental leave are employed fathers who can take the leave until the child is five months old.

The leave applies also to fathers of an adopted child.

Income test

No.

Benefit duration

The duration of the leave changes over the period:

- 2013-2017: 2 days;
- 2018: 4 days;
- 2019: 5 days.

Benefit amount

The parental leave allowance is equal to the wage.

Subject to taxes/SIC

Yes.

Take up

n/a.

19.1.6 Daily rest allowance (*Riposi giornalieri, yem, yse*)**Definitions**

It is a contributory benefit to allow mothers and fathers to take up to 2 hours per day (if the working time is at least 6 hours per day; up to 1 hour per day if the working time is at less than 6 hours per day) as a rest in the breastfeeding phase. In case of twins the hours can be double.

Eligibility conditions

Entitled to request the parental leave are employed mothers or fathers (alternatively) who can take the leave until the child is 1 year old.

The leave applies also to parents of an adopted child.

Income test

No.

Benefit duration

Up to 2 hours per day.

Benefit amount

The daily rest allowance is equal to the wage.

Subject to taxes/SIC

Yes.

Take up

n/a.

EUROMOD notes

n/a.

19.1.7 Municipal maternity benefit (*Assegno di Maternità concesso dai Comuni, bmals*) – (bmamt_s)

Definitions

Maternity allowance of the municipality of residence for each child born from or adopted by a woman who is a citizen of an EU or extra-EU country (with a residence permit). It is a monthly benefit given to families with income below certain levels.

Eligibility conditions

Parents with a child born or adopted in the year who are paying social insurance contributions.

Income test

ISEE for a family with 3 components below:

- € 16,954.95 in 2015, 2016 and 2017;
- € 17,141.45 in 2018.

Benefit duration

Lump sum.

Benefit amount

- € 1,694.45 in 2015, 2016 and 2017
- € 1,730.10 in 2018

Subject to taxes/SIC

No.

Take up

n/a.

EUROMOD notes

n/a.

19.1.8 State maternity benefit (*Assegno di Maternità dello Stato, bmals*) – (bmanc_s)

Definitions

It is a benefit granted to mothers with Italian citizenship, EU citizenship or extra-EU citizenship and a long-term residence permit, for each natural or adopted child.

Eligibility conditions

Eligible for the allowance are:

1. working mothers who have at least 3 months of contribution in the last 18 to 9 months before the childbirth (or the adoption);
2. unemployed mothers if the period between the loss of the social insurance and the childbirth or adoption is shorter than 9 months;

3. mothers who voluntarily resigned during pregnancy and have at least 3 months of contribution in the last 18 to 9 months before the childbirth (or the adoption);
4. mothers who have had some allowances from INPS (for example unemployment benefit or sickness benefit), provided not much time has passed (and in any case no more than 9 months).

Income test

No.

Benefit duration

Lump sum.

Benefit amount

The Benefit Amount was:

- € 2,086.24 in 2015, 2016 and 2017
- € 2,109.19 in 2018

Subject to taxes/SIC

Subject to taxes.

Take up

n/a.

EUROMOD notes

n/a.

19.1.9 Baby-sitting allowance (*Contributo baby sitting o asilo nido*) – (bcc01_s)**Definitions**

Voucher to pay baby-sitting services or to cover child care expenses up to 6 months recognised to working mothers who decide, after the maternity leave, to give up the parental leave.

Eligibility conditions

Entitled to receive the allowance are mothers:

1. employed or unemployed;
2. temporary workers depending on their contract (*Gestione separata*) if they have paid contributions for at least 3 months in the last year;
3. self-employed enrolled in the lists of the craftsmen, wholesale traders, farmers, who paid the corresponding social contributions.

Mothers are requested to apply for the voucher within the first year of life of the child and before finishing the parental leave.

- employed mothers are entitled to the voucher from 2013;
- self-employed are entitled to the voucher mothers from 2016;
- temporary working mothers are entitled to the voucher from 2017.

The voucher has been suspended at the end of 2018.

Income test

No.

Benefit duration

- Employed mothers: up to 6 month.
- Temporary working mothers: up to 6 month.
- Self-employed mothers: up to 3 month.

Benefit amount

€ 600 per month.

Subject to taxes/SIC

No.

Take up

n/a.

EUROMOD notes

n/a.

19.1.10 Child care allowance (*Bonus asilo nido*) – (bcc02_s)**Definitions**

Voucher to cover child care expenses.

Eligibility conditions

Families with a child born or adopted after January 2016.

Income test

No.

Benefit duration

Lump sum.

Benefit amount

- € 1,000 per year in 2016, 2017 and 2018.
- € 1,500 per year in 2019, 2020 and 2021.

The child care allowance is not compatible with the tax credit for child care expenses and the Baby-sitting allowance.

Subject to taxes/SIC

No.

Take up

n/a.

EUROMOD notes

n/a.

19.2 Validation of simulated benefits

Table 48. Descriptive statistics of PLBs included in EUROMOD baseline simulations and simulated using the PLBs extension

| | Mean monthly amount | Minimum monthly amount | Maximum monthly amount | Annual amount, million | Population (weighted), thousand | Population (unweighted) |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| it_2015 | | | | | | |
| bmals | 113 | 19 | 174 | 387.1 | 284.7 | 188 |
| bfaba_s | 98 | 80 | 160 | 392.7 | 335.1 | 226 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 105 | 19 | 174 | 779.7 | 619.8 | 414 |
| bmact_s_parben | 780 | 172 | 5,522 | 2,388.0 | 255.1 | 202 |
| bmanc_s_parben | 174 | 174 | 174 | 357.6 | 171.4 | 111 |
| bpact_s_parben | 15 | 4 | 52 | 78.7 | 443.7 | 306 |
| bplct_s_parben | 424 | 39 | 3,336 | 2,485.2 | 489.0 | 384 |
| bmamt_s_parben | 141 | 141 | 141 | 289.0 | 170.6 | 119 |
| bfaba_s_parben | 98 | 80 | 160 | 393.1 | 335.1 | 226 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 343 | 4 | 8,007 | 6,378.7 | 1,548.7 | 1,100 |
| it_2016 | | | | | | |
| bmals | 117 | 16 | 174 | 407.8 | 290.1 | 197 |
| bfaba_s | 102 | 80 | 160 | 732.9 | 596.2 | 417 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 107 | 16 | 174 | 1,140.6 | 886.3 | 614 |
| bmact_s_parben | 962 | 384 | 8,520 | 1,817.9 | 157.5 | 118 |
| bmanc_s_parben | 174 | 174 | 174 | 328.4 | 157.4 | 115 |
| bpact_s_parben | 14 | 6 | 59 | 49.3 | 290.1 | 210 |
| bplct_s_parben | 551 | 159 | 5,400 | 2,448.6 | 370.4 | 276 |
| bmamt_s_parben | 141 | 141 | 141 | 257.1 | 151.7 | 108 |
| bfaba_s_parben | 102 | 80 | 160 | 732.9 | 596.2 | 417 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 321 | 7 | 12,495 | 6,041.9 | 1,566.8 | 1,113 |
| it_2017 | | | | | | |
| bmals | 118 | 17 | 176 | 412.3 | 290.1 | 197 |
| bfaba_s | 102 | 80 | 160 | 1,155.2 | 943.3 | 643 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 106 | 17 | 176 | 1,567.5 | 1,233.5 | 840 |
| bmact_s_parben | 974 | 386 | 8,639 | 1,839.9 | 157.5 | 118 |
| bmanc_s_parben | 174 | 174 | 174 | 328.4 | 157.4 | 115 |
| bpact_s_parben | 14 | 6 | 59 | 49.8 | 290.1 | 210 |
| bplct_s_parben | 557 | 159 | 5,476 | 2,477.4 | 370.4 | 276 |
| bmamt_s_parben | 141 | 141 | 141 | 246.9 | 145.7 | 102 |
| bfaba_s_parben | 102 | 80 | 160 | 1,155.2 | 943.3 | 643 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 283 | 7 | 12,668 | 6,509.8 | 1,913.9 | 1,339 |
| it_2018 | | | | | | |
| bmals | 120 | 17 | 178 | 416.8 | 290.1 | 197 |
| bfaba_s | 103 | 80 | 160 | 1,127.1 | 914.6 | 622 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 107 | 17 | 178 | 1,543.9 | 1,204.8 | 819 |
| bmact_s_parben | 986 | 391 | 8,742 | 1,863.3 | 157.5 | 118 |
| bmanc_s_parben | 176 | 176 | 176 | 332.0 | 157.4 | 115 |
| bpact_s_parben | 29 | 12 | 119 | 100.8 | 290.1 | 210 |
| bplct_s_parben | 565 | 164 | 5,541 | 2,508.9 | 370.4 | 276 |
| bmamt_s_parben | 144 | 144 | 144 | 250.5 | 144.8 | 101 |
| bfaba_s_parben | 103 | 80 | 160 | 1,127.1 | 914.6 | 622 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 292 | 13 | 12,820 | 6,599.4 | 1,885.2 | 1,318 |

| | Mean monthly amount | Minimum monthly amount | Maximum monthly amount | Annual amount, million | Population (weighted), thousand | Population (unweighted) |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| it_2019 | | | | | | |
| bmals | 120 | 17 | 179 | 418.7 | 290.1 | 197 |
| bfaba_s | 102 | 80 | 160 | 717.9 | 584.6 | 394 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 108 | 17 | 179 | 1,136.6 | 874.7 | 591 |
| bmact_s_parben | 995 | 393 | 8,819 | 1,880.6 | 157.5 | 118 |
| bmanc_s_parben | 176 | 176 | 176 | 332.0 | 157.4 | 115 |
| bpact_s_parben | 37 | 15 | 150 | 127.1 | 290.1 | 210 |
| bplct_s_parben | 570 | 167 | 5,589 | 2,532.2 | 370.4 | 276 |
| bmamt_s_parben | 144 | 144 | 144 | 252.0 | 145.6 | 101 |
| bfaba_s_parben | 102 | 80 | 160 | 717.9 | 584.6 | 394 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 335 | 17 | 12,931 | 6,260.5 | 1,555.2 | 1,090 |

* Calculated using EM version I2.0 with 2016 data set for policy year 2015 and 2017 data set for policy years 2016-2019; variables ending with ‘_parben’ are simulated when the parental benefits extension is on, variables not ending with ‘_parben’ are used in baselines; amounts of benefits are given in national currency (euros for the Eurozone countries).

20. Lithuania (LT)

20.1 Policy descriptions

20.1.1 Birth grant (bchba_s)

Brief description

This benefit is a lump-sum cash benefit paid upon the birth of a child to one of the parents (adoptive parents) or a guardian.

Definitions

The primary unit of analysis is family, which consists of partners and their own dependent children. Dependent children are persons aged under 18 or under 24 if in full-time education; they cannot be married, cohabiting with a partner nor parents themselves.

Eligibility conditions

Based on the benefit rules, the benefit is paid to one of the parents or a guardian of a child born that year.

Income test

No income test applied. As it is a one-off lump-sum benefit, it is not used for income testing for social assistance and child benefits.

Benefit amount

The benefit amounted to 11 BSA per eligible dependent child during the entire 2011-2014 (applicable on 30 June) period.

No changes to the rules since 2014.

20.1.2 Pregnancy grant (bmapnc_s)

Brief description

This benefit is a lump-sum cash benefit paid to a pregnant woman upon the 28th week of the pregnancy.

Definitions

In principle, the primary unit of analysis would be family as defined in Section 2.3.1 of the Lithuanian EUROMOD Country Report. However, for technical reasons we define a separate family unit, which consists of partners and their own dependent children who are less than 3 years old.

Eligibility conditions

The benefit is paid to pregnant women who are not eligible to receive the maternity leave benefit. See more benefit details in Section 2.3.4 (Lithuanian EUROMOD Country Report).

Income test

No income test applied.

Benefit amount

The benefit is equal to 2 BSA.

No changes to the rules between 2013-2018.

EUROMOD notes

Instead of pregnant women, mothers with an own child aged 0 are considered.

20.1.3 Maternity leave benefit (bmaprct_s)

Brief description

This benefit is a cash benefit paid to a pregnant woman on the basis of *the Law on Sickness and Maternity Social Insurance*. The maternity leave benefit is paid as a lump sum amount for the number of working days in the *applicable period (see below)*. If the applicable period stretches into a different calendar year, the benefit could be paid in two lump-sum amounts.

Applicable period:

The benefit is paid to women for a total of 126 calendar days, which covers the period before the child birth (70 days) and after delivery (56 days). In the case of complicated confinement or if more than one child was born, an additional 14 days are added to the total period.

Definitions

The unit of analysis is the family as defined in Section 2.3.1 (Lithuanian EUROMOD Country Report).

Eligibility conditions

The benefit is paid if women before the first day of maternity leave, had sickness and maternity social insurance record for no less than 12 months over the last 24 months, except of those who previously were in full-time secondary, professional or higher education (up to the age of 26) or in civil or military service and the start of the gap between the change of the status and the beginning of the insurance record was not more than 3 months

Income test

No income test applied.

Benefit amount

The maternity benefit is equal to 100% of the recipient's average monthly insured income AMII (see Section 1.4.1 (Lithuanian EUROMOD Country Report) for more details), and is calculated as:

- $B = S * 100\% * D$, *where:*
 - B is maternity benefit; and $B \geq \min B$ (minimum level);
 - S is a daily compensatory salary; $S \leq$ (levels are not specified);
 - D is the number of working days in the applicable period.

The daily compensatory salary ('S') is calculated by dividing the beneficiary's monthly income (using the month, when the beneficiary has been granted a right to this entitlement) by the number of working days in that month.

'S' has maximum compensatory amounts specified, which are calculated in relation to the CYI. On 30 of June 2011 the upper limit was set to 4 times CYI for newly awarded benefits. Since 1 January 2012 the upper limit was set to 3.2 times CYI for newly awarded benefits and CYI was increased (Table 49). Since 1 January 2017 the maximum compensatory amount is not applied and the benefit amount is equal to 100% of the recipient's average monthly insured income.

The minimum benefit level was calculated based on corresponding CYI level (see Table 1.2 (Lithuanian EUROMOD Country Report)). Since 2008 the minimum threshold for the benefit was set as equal to 1/3 of the corresponding year's insured income (CYI). Until end of 2011 AMII used for calculations could not be higher than 4 times of CYI. Since 1 January 2012 the upper limit was set to 3.2 times CYI for newly awarded benefits. Since 1 January 2017, the amount of maternity leave benefit cannot be lower than 20% of country's average monthly wage for the pre-previous quarter before the right for benefit receipt.⁹ This amount for the first quarter of 2017 was € 156.66 per month. Since 1 January 2017 the upper limit is not applied. Since 1 January 2018 the minimum maternity leave benefit amount (floors) could not be lower than BSA, i.e. € 228.

Until 30 June 2011 benefit B was multiplied by the number of born children. Since 1 July 2011 this rule was abolished and the maternity benefit was no longer multiplied by the number of born children.

EUROMOD notes

The payment for additional 14 days is currently not simulated (due to data constraints).

As social insurance contribution information is not available, all mothers with an own child aged 0 in EUROMOD are considered eligible if they have been in work for more than 6 months in the current year¹⁰ (as suggested by observed patterns in the underlying data).

The AMII is approximated in EUROMOD (thereby, also for other relevant family benefits) using either estimated hourly wage rate multiplied by work hours per month (i.e. 168 hours on average) or observed monthly earnings.

20.1.4 Paternity leave benefit (bplct_s)

Brief description

The benefit was introduced from 1 July 2006, and is granted on the basis of *the Law on Sickness and Maternity Social Insurance*. It could be claimed by a father (adoptive father) who has a newborn child. The benefit is paid up to 1 month (from the child birth until the child reaches the age of 1 month).

Definitions

The unit of analysis is the family as defined in Section 2.3.1 (Lithuanian EUROMOD Country Report). Insured income definition is presented in Section 1.1 (Lithuanian EUROMOD Country Report).

Eligibility conditions

Before the first day of paternity leave, a father (adoptive father) must have no less than 12 months over the last 24 months, except of those who previously were in full-time secondary, professional or higher education (up to the age of 26) or in civil or military service and the start of the gap between the change of the status and the beginning of the insurance record was not more than 3 months.

⁹ Based on the following law 2016-06-28, No. XII-2501 "Lietuvos Respublikos ligos ir motinystės socialinio draudimo įstatymo Nr. IX-110 pakeitimo įstatymas". 2016, No. 20641.

¹⁰ Note that being on maternity leave is considered as in work in the underlying data source, i.e. EU-SILC.

There is a statutory requirement to have a legal acknowledgement of the fatherhood of the child in case child was born outside marriage.¹¹

Income test

No income test applied.

Benefit amount

The amount of paternity benefit is 100% of the benefit recipient's AMII (see Section 1.1 (Lithuanian EUROMOD Country Report) for more details). Until end of 2011 AMII used for calculations could not be higher than 4 times of CYI. Since 1 January 2012 the upper limit was set to 3.2 times CYI for newly awarded benefits and CYI was increased (Table 1.2 (Lithuanian EUROMOD Country Report)). The benefit could not be lower than 1/3 of CYI per month.

Starting from the 1 January 2011, the paternity benefit is reduced proportionally to the amount of the income eligible for sickness and maternity social insurance contributions received during the paternity leave, except of the payments for copyright agreements if the job was performed before the start of the paternity leave.

No other changes to the rules between 2013-2016.

Since 1 January 2017, the amount of paternity leave benefit cannot be lower than 20% of country's average monthly wage for the pre-previous quarter before the right for benefit receipt.¹² This amount for the first quarter of 2017 was € 156.66 per month. It also cannot be higher than the amount of two country's average monthly wages, i.e. 2 * AMS

Since 1 January 2018 the minimum paternity leave benefit amount (floors) could not be lower than 6 BSA, i.e. € 228. Since 1 January, the maximum paternity benefit amount (ceilings) could not be higher than 2 times the national average monthly income, i.e. € 1,752.8.

EUROMOD notes

As information on social insurance record is not available in EUROMOD, all fathers with an own child aged 0 are considered eligible. The requirement of having a legal acknowledgement of fatherhood (since 2008), cannot be simulated in the model.

20.1.5 Child care benefit (bmact_s)

Brief description

This benefit is a monthly benefit granted on the basis of *the Law on Sickness and Maternity Social Insurance* in order to support early child care at home. The benefit is paid to one of the parents (adoptive parents) or a guardian on the child care leave after the end of maternity leave or paternity leave payment until the child reaches the age of 1 year (or 2 years). If the mother did not receive maternity leave benefit, this benefit would be calculated as of the child birth day.

Definitions

The unit of analysis is the family as defined in Section 2.3.1 (Lithuanian EUROMOD Country Report). Insured income definition is presented in Section 1.1 (Lithuanian EUROMOD Country Report).

¹¹ According to the following law: Lietuvos Respublikos Ligos ir motinystės socialinio draudimo įstatymo 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 181, 183, 19, 20, 21 straipsnių pakeitimo ir papildymo įstatymas. 2007 m. Gruodžio 4 d. Nr. X-1338: http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=310952

¹² Based on the following law 2016-06-28, No. XII-2501 „Lietuvos Respublikos ligos ir motinystės socialinio draudimo įstatymo Nr. IX-110 pakeitimo įstatymas“. 2016, No. 20641.

Eligibility conditions

The benefit is granted if a person, before the first day of child care leave, have no less than 12 months over the last 24 months, except of those in civil or military service and the gap between the change of the status and the beginning of the insurance record was not more than 3 months.

Before 2017 an exception to the minimum social insurance record was also applied for those who previously were in full-time secondary, professional or higher education (up to the age of 26) and the gap between the change of the status and the beginning of the insurance record was not more than 3 months. The latter does not apply since 2017. These exceptions are not modelled in EUROMOD.

No income test applied.

Benefit amount

Since 1 January 2012 maximum child care benefit duration and its amount can be chosen between two available options. It may be paid 1 or 2 years by decision of beneficiaries. Mother or father can choose to take benefit only during the 1st year with compensation rate is being equal to 100%, or to take benefit during the 2 years period: compensation rate is 70% during the first year and 40% during the second year. It is allowed to work (have insured income) and to receive full amount of eligible benefit during the second year.

The amount of the child care benefit is paid as a percentage of the recipient's AMII (see more details in Section 1.1 (Lithuanian EUROMOD Country Report)). During the entire receipt period, this benefit also has a minimum amount specified: it cannot be less than 1/3 of CYI per month. The used AMII cannot be higher than 3.2 times CYI for newly awarded benefits since the 1 January 2012. Since 1 January 2017 the amount of child care benefit cannot be lower than 20% of country's average monthly wage for the pre-previous quarter before the right for benefit receipt. This amount for the first quarter of 2017 was € 156.66 per month. It also cannot be higher than the amount of two country's average monthly wages, i.e. 2 * AMS.¹³ Since 1 January 2018, the minimum child care benefit amount (floors) could not be lower than 6 BSA, i.e. € 228.

Since the 1 July 2011 benefit size multiplied with number of births but cannot exceed 100% of compensation rate.

If a person has any type of *insured income*, the originally calculated child care benefit is reduced by the amount of this income during the first year of receipt. It is not reduced during the second year of receipt.

The level and duration of benefit entitlement has not changed during the period of 2013-2018.

Table 13. The rate of child care benefit, 2013-2018 (as of 1 January)

| | 2013-2018 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Duration | Optional, 1 or 2 years in total |
| Compensation rate 1 st year, % | 100/70 |
| Max. benefit duration the 1 st year, months* | 12 |
| Compensation rate 2 nd year, % | 0/40 |
| Max. benefit duration the 2 nd year, months | 0/12 |
| Benefit size multiplied with # of births | Yes, but cannot exceed 100% |

* If a mother/father has received a maternity leave or paternity leave benefit, the payment duration is reduced by the time (56 days and 1 month respectively) for which the relevant benefit has been paid.

Source Based on the Law on Sickness and Maternity Social Insurance

13 Based on: SoDra. <http://www.sodra.lt/lt/situacijos/noriu-priziureti-kudiki-motinystes-tevystes-ismoka>

EUROMOD notes

- As social insurance contribution information is not available, all mothers with an own child aged 2 or below are considered eligible if they have been in work for more than 6 months in the current year¹⁴ (as suggested by observed patterns in the underlying data).

Simulations of opting for different options of child care benefit are built in accordance with administrative statistics: in 2012 14% of eligible mothers had chosen to receive their child care benefit for 1 year and 86% for 2 years. Mothers opting for either choice are selected randomly. Mothers with several children are randomly assigned to a single choice for all children. In 2013 only 9.6% chose to receive child care benefit for 1 year, while the rest 90.4% for 2 years. In 2014 the majority of benefit recipients opted for the two year benefit (93.1%) and only 6.9% (1817 out of 26256) chose to receive the benefit for 1 year. In 2015 8.2% chose to receive child care benefit for one year and 91.8% - for 2 years.¹⁵ No information available on 2016 at the time of writing, hence same split between the two options is assumed.

- In 2013, among those who chose to receive benefit for 1 year more than 1/3 are men, however it constitutes only around 3.5 percent of all beneficiaries. Among those who had chosen to receive benefit for 2 years, only 4% of fathers took child care leave during the first year, meanwhile the share of men taking child care leave during the second year grew up to almost 20%. In 2014 among those who receive 1 year benefit men constituted around 41%, however it accounts for only 2.9% of all recipients). Among those who had chosen to receive benefit for 2 years, about 25.5% are men. Benefit take-up decisions are not modelled. The recipient is always assumed to be the mother; father if there is no female partner in the household or mother not eligible.

20.1.6 Benefit for multiple-birth families (bchmp_s)

Brief description

The benefit was introduced from 1 January 2017, and is granted on the basis of *the Law of Child Benefits*. The benefit is a monthly benefit paid for one of the parent (lone parent) due to the birth of two or more children. The benefit is paid from the birth of the children until the children reach the age of 2 years.

Definitions

The unit of analysis is the family as defined in Section 2.3.1 (Lithuanian EUROMOD Country Report). Basic social allowance definition is presented in Section 1.1 (Lithuanian EUROMOD Country Report).

Eligibility conditions

The benefit is granted due to the birth of two or more children at the same time and is paid for one of the parents (lone parent). No income test is applied. As this is a regular payment for children it is used when testing income for social assistance and child benefits.

Benefit amount

The benefit level is calculated in relation to BSA and varies based on the number of children born at the same time in the family. The benefit amount is 4 BSA if two children are born at the same time. If more than 2 children are born at the same time, the benefit amount increases respectively by 4 BSA. So if three children are born at the same time, the benefit amount is 8 BSA.

¹⁴ Note that being on maternity leave is considered as in work in the underlying data source, i.e. EU-SILC.

¹⁵ Based on information from Atvira Sodra: <http://atvira.sodra.lt/lt-eur/>

20.2 Validation of simulated benefits

Table 14. Descriptive statistics of PLBs included in EUROMOD baseline simulations and simulated using the PLBs extension

| | Mean monthly amount | Minimum monthly amount | Maximum monthly amount | Annual amount, million | Population (weighted), thousand | Population (unweighted) |
|----------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| It_2015 | | | | | | |
| bchba_s | 35 | 35 | 35 | 8.4 | 20.1 | 46 |
| bmaprnc_s | 6 | 6 | 6 | 0.6 | 7.3 | 20 |
| bmaprct_s | 210 | 50 | 476 | 32.3 | 12.8 | 26 |
| bmact_s | 253 | 24 | 724 | 122.3 | 40.3 | 85 |
| bplct_s | 60 | 23 | 115 | 11.6 | 16.0 | 30 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 220 | 23 | 932 | 175.2 | 66.3 | 140 |
| It_2016 | | | | | | |
| bchba_s | 35 | 35 | 70 | 9.4 | 22.4 | 49 |
| bmaprnc_s | 6 | 6 | 6 | 0.6 | 7.6 | 18 |
| bmaprct_s | 172 | 51 | 492 | 30.6 | 14.8 | 31 |
| bmact_s | 268 | 24 | 748 | 165.3 | 51.4 | 115 |
| bplct_s | 68 | 12 | 119 | 12.0 | 14.7 | 32 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 237 | 12 | 748 | 217.9 | 76.6 | 170 |
| It_2017 | | | | | | |
| bchba_s | 35 | 35 | 70 | 9.4 | 22.4 | 49 |
| bmaprnc_s | 6 | 6 | 6 | 0.6 | 7.6 | 18 |
| bmaprct_s | 189 | 56 | 618 | 33.5 | 14.8 | 31 |
| bmact_s | 291 | 24 | 853 | 179.3 | 51.4 | 115 |
| bplct_s | 75 | 14 | 135 | 13.2 | 14.7 | 32 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 257 | 14 | 868 | 237.8 | 77.1 | 171 |
| It_2018 | | | | | | |
| bchba_s | 35 | 35 | 70 | 9.4 | 22.4 | 49 |
| bmaprnc_s | 6 | 6 | 6 | 0.6 | 7.6 | 18 |
| bmaprct_s | 211 | 79 | 677 | 37.5 | 14.8 | 31 |
| bmact_s | 325 | 37 | 920 | 200.2 | 51.4 | 115 |
| bplct_s | 82 | 19 | 146 | 14.4 | 14.7 | 32 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 286 | 19 | 944 | 264.7 | 77.1 | 171 |
| It_2019 | | | | | | |
| bchba_s | 35 | 35 | 70 | 9.4 | 22.4 | 49 |
| bmaprnc_s | 6 | 6 | 6 | 0.6 | 7.6 | 18 |
| bmaprct_s | 226 | 79 | 732 | 40.1 | 14.8 | 31 |
| bmact_s | 346 | 37 | 926 | 213.1 | 51.4 | 115 |
| bplct_s | 88 | 19 | 160 | 15.5 | 14.7 | 32 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 304 | 19 | 967 | 281.3 | 77.1 | 171 |

* Calculated using EM version I2.0 with 2016 data set for policy year 2015 and 2017 data set for policy years 2016-2019; variables used in baselines; amounts of benefits are given in national currency (euros for the Eurozone countries).

21. Luxembourg (LU)

21.1 Policy descriptions

21.1.1 Maternity benefit (*Prestations en espèces de maternité*) – (bmaact_s)

Eligibility conditions

Employee or self-employed worker must have been affiliated with the mandatory sickness and maternity insurance fund for at least 6 months during the 12 months prior to the maternity leave.

Duration

Pre-natal leave is 8 weeks before the expected date of delivery. Post-natal leave is up to 12 weeks after the actual date of delivery.

- If delivery takes place before the expected date, the part of the pre-natal leave which has not been taken will be added to the post-natal leave, to a maximum of 20 weeks total maternity leave.
- If delivery takes place after the expected date, the date of leave from work is prolonged correspondingly, with no prejudice to post-natal leave entitlement.

Post-natal leave is 8 weeks and can be extended an additional 4 weeks:

- in the case of premature delivery (i.e. happening before the 37th week of pregnancy);
- in the case of multiple births;
- in the case of breastfeeding (the employee must submit to the health insurance fund and to her employer a medical certificate attesting that she is breastfeeding established as from the 29th day following the delivery).

The father will be granted 10 days paternity leave that needs to be taken within 2 months of child-birth.

Benefit amount

For both salaried and non-salaried workers, the level of maternity allowance corresponds to that applicable in the case of sickness or accident.

- for a salaried worker:
 - the **highest salary received** during the **3 months prior** to the maternity leave;
 - where applicable, the average amount of **complementary and accessory benefits received during the 12 months** preceding the month prior to the start of the maternity leave;
- for a self-employed worker: the **contribution base** in force at the time the maternity leave is taken.

Maternity benefit cannot be:

- lower than the social minimum wage;
- 5 times higher than the social minimum wage.

Social minimum wage was € 1,922.96/month in 2015/2016 and € 1,998.59/month in 2017/2018.

Taxation

The benefit is subject to taxation and to social contributions for health care, long term care insurance and pension insurance.

EUROMOD notes

We assume that duration of the maternity leave depends on the month of birth of a child. The month of birth is assumed to be equal to the middle month of the quarter of birth reported in SILC.

21.1.2 Parental leave benefit (*Indemnité pour congé parental*) – (bplct_s)

Eligibility conditions

- have been affiliated to the **Luxembourg social security system** at the time the child(ren) is born as well as for **at least 12 continuous months prior to** the parental leave; the 12-month period may not be interrupted for a maximum period of more than 7 days;
- if the parent is a salaried worker: have one or more employment contracts totalling **at least 10 hours** of employed work per week;
- if the parent is a salaried worker or an apprentice: have a contract during **the full period of the parental leave**;
- cease the professional activity (in the case of full-time parental leave) or reduce the working time (in the case of part-time parental leave) during the full period of parental leave;
- raise the child(ren) at home and mainly use the time to take care of their education during the parental leave.

One of the 2 parents must take parental leave immediately after the maternity leave. Failing this, the right to take the first leave is lost and only one parent may take the second parental leave. The second parent can take parental leave until the child turns 6 years old. If the maternity or adoption leave is not granted or not taken, the first parental leave which could be due must be taken from the first day of the 3rd week after the childbirth.

Until 2016 Parents could not take parental leave simultaneously, e.g. if they both take part-time leave one parent must work in the morning and the other in the afternoon.

Duration

Until 2016 parental leave could be taken as either 6 months full-time or 12 months part-time, i.e. 20 hours per week, (with employer's agreement) per child. Since 1 December 2016, there is a new system for the parental leave. The parents can choose to stop working:

- a full-time parental leave of 4 or 6 months;
- a part-time parental leave of 8 or 12 months.

The parental leave can also be 'split', that is a full-time person can reduce its activity at the rate of:

- 20 % a week (1 day a week) during a period of 20 months or;
- 4 periods of 1 month over a maximum period of 20 months.

Benefit amount

During paid parental leave, the parent is entitled to a monthly parental leave allowance which replaces the salary and is granted by the Children's Future Fund (Caisse pour l'avenir des enfants - CAE).

Until 2016 paid at a fixed rate of € 1,778 per month. After 1 December 2016 became a replacement income that is paid pro rata to the income earned by the parent taking the leave. The income received and the average number of hours worked during the 12 months preceding the leave are taken into account.

Parental leave benefit cannot be:

- lower than the social minimum wage;
- higher than 5/3 of the social minimum wage in case of full-time/part-time employment respectively.

Social minimum wage was € 1,998.59/month in 2017/2018.

Taxation

Until 2016 the benefit was not subject to taxation or to social contributions except to social contributions for health care (in kind) and long-term care contribution. After 2016 The parental leave benefit will be treated as a replacement income, and will be subject to tax and social security contributions.

EUROMOD notes

Where mothers absent, fathers are assumed to receive the allowance for the same number of weeks as mothers, hence in those families we might be overestimating the total amount of allowance.

21.2 Validation of simulated benefits

Table 51. Descriptive statistics of PLBs included in EUROMOD baseline simulations and simulated using the PLBs extension

| | Mean monthly amount | Minimum monthly amount | Maximum monthly amount | Annual amount, million | Population (weighted), thousand | Population (unweighted) |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| lu_2015 | | | | | | |
| bmaba | 56 | 24 | 145 | 6.9 | 10.3 | 190 |
| bmawk | 1,301 | 40 | 7,580 | 11.2 | 0.7 | 14 |
| Bfapl | 502 | 74 | 1,778 | 29.6 | 4.9 | 95 |
| Bmals | 751 | 125 | 1,552 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 5 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 302 | 24 | 7,652 | 47.7 | 13.1 | 243 |
| bmact_s_parben | 675 | 160 | 801 | 30.6 | 3.8 | 66 |
| bplct_s_parben | 431 | 160 | 801 | 11.1 | 2.2 | 47 |
| bpact_s_parben | 120 | 15 | 464 | 8.9 | 6.1 | 95 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 316 | 24 | 1,202 | 57.5 | 15.2 | 273 |
| lu_2016 | | | | | | |
| bmaba | 49 | 24 | 145 | 8.4 | 14.3 | 262 |
| bmawk | 1,239 | 110 | 3,364 | 28.6 | 1.9 | 37 |
| bfapl | 611 | 65 | 1,805 | 40.1 | 5.5 | 98 |
| bmals | 1,013 | 48 | 2,158 | 23.6 | 1.9 | 29 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 376 | 24 | 3,591 | 77.1 | 17.1 | 320 |
| bmact_s_parben | 698 | 160 | 801 | 38.3 | 4.6 | 83 |
| bplct_s_parben | 513 | 160 | 801 | 24.0 | 3.9 | 73 |
| bpact_s_parben | 161 | 42 | 442 | 11.6 | 6.0 | 108 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 338 | 24 | 1,221 | 82.3 | 20.3 | 376 |

| | Mean monthly amount | Minimum monthly amount | Maximum monthly amount | Annual amount, million | Population (weighted), thousand | Population (unweighted) |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| lu_2017 | | | | | | |
| bmaba | 49 | 24 | 145 | 8.4 | 14.3 | 262 |
| bmawk | 1,287 | 114 | 3,496 | 29.7 | 1.9 | 37 |
| bfapl | 611 | 65 | 1,805 | 40.1 | 5.5 | 98 |
| bmals | 1,013 | 48 | 2,158 | 23.6 | 1.9 | 29 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 381 | 24 | 3,723 | 78.2 | 17.1 | 320 |
| bmact_s_parben | 725 | 167 | 833 | 39.8 | 4.6 | 83 |
| bplct_s_parben | 533 | 167 | 833 | 24.9 | 3.9 | 73 |
| bpact_s_parben | 167 | 43 | 459 | 12.1 | 6.0 | 108 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 350 | 24 | 1,269 | 85.2 | 20.3 | 376 |
| lu_2018 | | | | | | |
| bmaba | 49 | 24 | 145 | 8.4 | 14.3 | 262 |
| bmawk | 1,287 | 114 | 3,496 | 29.7 | 1.9 | 37 |
| bfapl | 611 | 65 | 1,805 | 40.1 | 5.5 | 98 |
| bmals | 1,013 | 48 | 2,158 | 23.6 | 1.9 | 29 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 381 | 24 | 3,723 | 78.2 | 17.1 | 320 |
| bmact_s_parben | 745 | 167 | 833 | 40.9 | 4.6 | 83 |
| bplct_s_parben | 533 | 167 | 833 | 24.9 | 3.9 | 73 |
| bpact_s_parben | 167 | 43 | 459 | 12.1 | 6.0 | 108 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 355 | 24 | 1,269 | 86.3 | 20.3 | 376 |
| lu_2019 | | | | | | |
| bmaba | 49 | 24 | 145 | 8.4 | 14.3 | 262 |
| bmawk | 1,334 | 118 | 3,623 | 30.8 | 1.9 | 37 |
| bfapl | 611 | 65 | 1,805 | 40.1 | 5.5 | 98 |
| bmals | 1,013 | 48 | 2,158 | 23.6 | 1.9 | 29 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 387 | 24 | 3,850 | 79.3 | 17.1 | 320 |
| bmact_s_parben | 772 | 173 | 863 | 42.4 | 4.6 | 83 |
| bplct_s_parben | 553 | 173 | 863 | 25.8 | 3.9 | 73 |
| bpact_s_parben | 173 | 45 | 476 | 12.5 | 6.0 | 108 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 366 | 24 | 1,315 | 89.1 | 20.3 | 376 |

* Calculated using EM version I2.0 with 2016 data set for policy year 2015 and 2017 data set for policy years 2016-2019; variables ending with ‘_parben’ are simulated when the parental benefits extension is on, variables not ending with ‘_parben’ are used in baselines; amounts of benefits are given in national currency (euros for the Eurozone countries).

22. Malta (MT)

22.1 Policy descriptions

22.1.1 Maternity leave for employees (*Liv tal-Maternita' għall-impjegati*) - (bmacl_s)

A pregnant employee can resort to maternity leave for an uninterrupted period of 18 weeks. The first fourteen (14) weeks are paid by the employer but the other 4 weeks are not paid by the employer as described in Section 2.4.15 (Maltese EUROMOD Country Report) on the Maternity Leave Benefit.

Definitions

Female employees who are pregnant or have recently given birth are eligible for maternity leave.

Eligibility conditions

Pregnant employees who informs her employer in writing of her pregnancy and who subsequently, within 15 days, formally informs her employer of her pregnancy and of the expected date of confinement by means of a certificate issued by a registered medical practitioner or midwife. Eligibility is not affected by the contribution record.

Benefit duration

The employee is obliged to avail herself of six (6) weeks of the total entitlement immediately after the date of confinement. Another four (4) weeks are to be taken immediately before the expected date of confinement, unless agreed otherwise between the employer and the employee. The remaining balance of entitlement to be availed of, in whole or in part may be taken, either immediately before or immediately after the aforementioned periods, as the employee may decide.

14 weeks of paid leave by the employer, of which at least 6 weeks have to be taken after the delivery of a child. The same duration applies in case of twins etc.

Benefit amount

An employee on maternity leave shall be entitled to the first 14 weeks of maternity leave with full wages but if the employee chooses to avail herself of any additional maternity leave beyond the 14 weeks, the employer shall not be obliged to pay any wages for those weeks of maternity leave which go beyond the aforementioned 14 weeks.

Subject to taxes/SIC

Not subject to any tax.

22.1.2 Maternity benefit (*Benefiċċju tal-Maternita*) - (bmanc_s)

Definitions

This is a 14-week flat-rate benefit based on universal entitlement payable to ordinary residents or women married to a citizen, or women who were last insured under the Maltese scheme prior to giving birth, and are self-employed, self-occupied or unemployed.

Eligibility conditions

For the applicant to be eligible for the maternity benefit, the applicant should be a citizen of Malta or married/cohabiting with a citizen of Malta or is a citizen of a European Union Member State, or a citizen of a member country of the European Social Charter or has a refugee status and ordinarily resides in Malta or Gozo.

The applicant has to be in her 8 month of pregnancy or has given birth to a child in the 6 months prior to the date of the claim; irrespective of the type of couple (same sex, partners, etc.). The applicant must not have availed herself of paid maternity leave as described under policy number 2.4.13 on paid maternity leave for employees.

Women who are self-employed, self-occupied or unemployed can apply.

Benefit duration

The first part of the benefit consists of 8 weeks entitlement before the due date of the child. The second part of the benefit consists of 6 weeks compulsory entitlement after the birth of the child.

Benefit amount

Applicants are entitled to 14 weeks of maternity benefit, for which payment is made in two instalments (if claimed before birth) or in one instalment if claimed after birth. The rate payable for 2019 is € 175.84 per week for self-occupied women, while other pregnant women are entitled to 14 weeks of maternity benefit at the weekly rate of € 94.35 per week. The table below presents the maternity benefit rates for the 4 years under review.

Table 52. Maternity Benefit Rates, weekly in Euro, 2016-2019

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Self-occupied | 168.01 | 169.76 | 172.51 | 175.84 |
| Others | 89.10 | 90.27 | 92.02 | 94.35 |

Source Department of Social Security

Subject to taxes/SIC

Not subject to any tax.

22.1.3 Maternity leave benefit (*Benefiċċju dwar Liv tal-Maternità*) - (bmacm_s)

Definitions

Maternity leave benefit (*Benefiċċju dwar Liv tal-Maternità*) is a 4-week flat rate benefit payable to employed and self-occupied women alike, following the expiry of the 14 weeks paid Maternity leave from the employer or Maternity benefit in case of self-occupied women and is conditional upon the return to work of the women.

Eligibility conditions

Women who are in insurable employment and are entitled to Maternity leave; or self-occupied women eligible for Maternity benefit are both eligible for the maternity leave benefit.

Benefit duration

Four additional weeks can be issued after the 14th week of Maternity leave or Maternity benefit, up to end of 18th week.

Benefit amount

Payment for a maximum of 4 weeks is made in one instalment. Maternity leave benefit rates are presented in the table below.

Table 53. Maternity leave benefit, 2016-2019

| | | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|-------------|-------------------|--|--------|--------|--------|
| Payment | Rates (weekly, €) | 168.01 | 169.76 | 172.51 | 175.84 |
| Eligibility | Other conditions | Women who are in insurable employment and are entitled to Maternity Leave; or self-occupied women eligible for Maternity Benefit | | | |
| Duration | Maximum | 4 weeks | | | |
| Subject to | Taxes | NIL | | | |
| | SIC | NIL | | | |

Source Department of Social Security
Validation of simulated benefits

Table 54. Descriptive statistics of PLBs included in EUROMOD baseline simulations and simulated using the PLBs extension

| | Mean monthly amount | Minimum monthly amount | Maximum monthly amount | Annual amount, million | Population (weighted), thousand | Population (unweighted) |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| mt_2015 | | | | | | |
| bot01 | 63 | 18 | 249 | 3.8 | 4.9 | 101 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 63 | 18 | 249 | 3.8 | 4.9 | 101 |
| bmact_s_parben | 470 | 156 | 1,165 | 11.6 | 2.1 | 39 |
| bmanc_s_parben | 525 | 443 | 843 | 6.4 | 1.0 | 22 |
| bmacm_s_parben | 241 | 241 | 241 | 6.5 | 2.3 | 42 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 666 | 396 | 1,406 | 24.6 | 3.1 | 61 |
| mt_2016 | | | | | | |
| bot01 | 64 | 14 | 127 | 4.5 | 5.8 | 85 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 64 | 14 | 127 | 4.5 | 5.8 | 85 |
| bmact_s_parben | 550 | 134 | 1,180 | 18.4 | 2.8 | 46 |
| bmanc_s_parben | 528 | 452 | 852 | 8.4 | 1.3 | 18 |
| bmacm_s_parben | 243 | 243 | 243 | 8.9 | 3.0 | 49 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 723 | 378 | 1,423 | 35.7 | 4.1 | 64 |
| mt_2017 | | | | | | |
| bot01 | 65 | 14 | 128 | 4.5 | 5.8 | 85 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 65 | 14 | 128 | 4.5 | 5.8 | 85 |
| bmact_s_parben | 576 | 141 | 1,218 | 19.2 | 2.8 | 46 |
| bmanc_s_parben | 535 | 458 | 861 | 8.5 | 1.3 | 18 |
| bmacm_s_parben | 246 | 246 | 246 | 9.0 | 3.0 | 49 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 744 | 387 | 1,464 | 36.7 | 4.1 | 64 |
| mt_2018 | | | | | | |
| bot01 | 66 | 14 | 131 | 4.6 | 5.8 | 85 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 66 | 14 | 131 | 4.6 | 5.8 | 85 |
| bmact_s_parben | 596 | 146 | 1,268 | 19.9 | 2.8 | 46 |
| bmanc_s_parben | 544 | 466 | 875 | 8.7 | 1.3 | 18 |
| bmacm_s_parben | 250 | 250 | 250 | 9.1 | 3.0 | 49 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 764 | 396 | 1,518 | 37.7 | 4.1 | 64 |

* Calculated using EM version I2.0 with 2016 data set for policy year 2015 and 2017 data set for policy years 2016-2019; variables ending with '_parben' are simulated when the parental benefits extension is on, variables not ending with '_parben' are used in baselines; amounts of benefits are given in national currency (euros for the Eurozone countries).

24. Netherlands (NL)

24.1 Policy descriptions

24.1.1 Pregnancy and childbirth allowance (*Zwangerschaps- en bevallingsuitkering*) - (bma_s)

Definitions

This is a non-contributory benefit for the period of maternity leave. Available to employees, recipients of unemployment and disability benefits and self-employed persons. The allowance is paid for at least 16 weeks: 4-6 weeks before the childbirth (pregnancy allowance *bcbma01*) and 10 weeks after the childbirth (childbirth allowance *bcbma02*).

Eligibility conditions

Giving birth while being an employee, recipient of unemployment or disability benefit, self-employed or partner of self-employed working in the family business.

Income test

No.

Benefit duration

The maternity leave begins 4-6 weeks before the expected birth and lasts a total of at least 16 weeks of which at least 10 weeks after the childbirth. For women who expect more than one child, the benefit period is extended by up to 4 weeks (as of 1 April 2016). Starting from the 1 April 2018, for women who expect twins, the benefit duration is at least 20 weeks.

Benefit amount

For employees and recipients of earnings replacing benefits, the benefit equals 100% of the daily wage, with a maximum of € 202.17 (2016). For self-employed, the benefit equals the minimum wage.

Table 55. Maximum benefit amounts

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Maximum daily wage | 202.17 | 206.54 | 209.26 | 214.28 |

Subject to taxes/SIC

Yes.

Take up

Nearly all mothers in paid employment take maternity leave.

EUROMOD notes

We assume that the maternity leave (for those eligible) commences 4 weeks before the birth and lasts the maximum length possible. Since the month of birth is unavailable, we assume that the child is born in the second month of the year (February). For women who expect more than one child, we assume that the benefit period is 18 weeks in 2016 and 2017, and 20 weeks starting from 2018.

By default the simulation is switched off in the baseline, but could be included switching on the policy. Due to data limitation, in the input data set, we can identify the pregnancy allowance (*bcbma01*) and the childbirth allowance (*bcbma02*) only for employees. Indeed, to avoid double counting, if the policy is turned on, the benefit is simulated only for employees and *bcbma01* and *bcbma02* are set to 0.

24.2 Validation of simulated benefits

Table 56. Descriptive statistics of PLBs included in EUROMOD baseline simulations and simulated using the PLBs extension

| | Mean monthly amount | Minimum monthly amount | Maximum monthly amount | Annual amount, million | Population (weighted), thousand | Population (unweighted) |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| nl_2015 | | | | | | |
| bcbma01 | 440 | 14 | 1,767 | 494.3 | 93.7 | 168 |
| bcbma02 | 264 | 9 | 1,060 | 296.6 | 93.7 | 168 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 704 | 23 | 2,828 | 790.9 | 93.7 | 168 |
| bma_s_parben | 760 | 24 | 2,921 | 812.9 | 89.1 | 164 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 760 | 24 | 2,921 | 812.9 | 89.1 | 164 |
| nl_2016 | | | | | | |
| bcbma01 | 482 | 13 | 1,616 | 772.4 | 133.4 | 178 |
| bcbma02 | 289 | 8 | 969 | 463.4 | 133.4 | 178 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 772 | 20 | 2,585 | 1,235.8 | 133.4 | 178 |
| bma_s_parben | 846 | 68 | 2,703 | 1,333.6 | 131.4 | 175 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 846 | 68 | 2,703 | 1,333.6 | 131.4 | 175 |
| nl_2017 | | | | | | |
| bcbma01 | 487 | 13 | 1,630 | 779.2 | 133.4 | 178 |
| bcbma02 | 292 | 8 | 978 | 467.5 | 133.4 | 178 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 779 | 21 | 2,608 | 1,246.7 | 133.4 | 178 |
| bma_s_parben | 853 | 68 | 2,726 | 1,345.3 | 131.4 | 175 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 853 | 68 | 2,726 | 1,345.3 | 131.4 | 175 |
| nl_2018 | | | | | | |
| bcbma01 | 494 | 13 | 1,655 | 791.1 | 133.4 | 178 |
| bcbma02 | 296 | 8 | 993 | 474.7 | 133.4 | 178 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 791 | 21 | 2,648 | 1,265.8 | 133.4 | 178 |
| bma_s_parben | 867 | 69 | 2,768 | 1,367.7 | 131.4 | 175 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 867 | 69 | 2,768 | 1,367.7 | 131.4 | 175 |
| nl_2019 | | | | | | |
| bcbma01 | 506 | 13 | 1,694 | 809.9 | 133.4 | 178 |
| bcbma02 | 303 | 8 | 1,016 | 485.9 | 133.4 | 178 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 809 | 21 | 2,710 | 1,295.8 | 133.4 | 178 |
| bma_s_parben | 888 | 71 | 2,834 | 1,400.2 | 131.4 | 175 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 888 | 71 | 2,834 | 1,400.2 | 131.4 | 175 |

* Calculated using EM version I2.0 with 2016 data set for policy year 2015 and 2017 data set for policy years 2016-2019; variables ending with ‘_parben’ are simulated when the parental benefits extension is on, variables not ending with ‘_parben’ are used in baselines; amounts of benefits are given in national currency (euros for the Eurozone countries).

26. Portugal (PT)

26.1 Policy descriptions

26.1.1 Prenatal family allowance (bmapr_s)

Brief description

A pregnant woman receives the benefit. It is an allowance attribute to the pregnant woman from the 13th week of gestation, which aims to encourage motherhood by compensating for the increased costs during the period of pregnancy. The applicant cannot have a reference income higher than 1.5 x SSI x 14.

Definition

The unit of analysis is the family.

Eligibility conditions

- Have reached the 13th week of gestation.
- Be resident in Portugal or equivalent to a resident.
- Have the reference income equal to or less than the value established for the third income bracket (equal to or less than 1.5 x SSI x 14).
- Do not have financial capital more than 240 x SSI.

Income test

The income brackets are established in the basis of the SSI. Currently, families are ranked in three income brackets.

The reference income is calculated by summing the total income of each family member divided by the number of children and young people entitled to the family allowance in that same household plus one and the number of unborn children.

Table 57. Prenatal family allowance income brackets, 2016-2019

| Income bracket | Income bracket upper bounds | In 2019 (in €) |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 1 st | 0.5 x 14 x SSI | 3,050.32 |
| 2 nd | 1.0 x 14 x SSI | 6,100.64 |
| 3 rd | 1.5 x 14 x SSI | 9,150.96 |

Table 58. Prenatal family allowance: assessed income

| Variable | Label |
|----------|--|
| Yem | INCOME: Employment |
| Yse | INCOME: Self-employment |
| bunct_s | BENEFIT/PENSION: Unemployment: insurance |
| bunnc_s | BENEFIT/PENSION: Unemployment: assistance |
| poact_s | BENEFIT/PENSION: Old age: contributory |
| poanc_s | BENEFIT/PENSION: Old age: non-contributory |
| Psu | BENEFIT/PENSION: Survivors |
| bsaoa_s | BENEFIT/PENSION: Solidarity supplement for older persons |
| bsa00_s | BENEFIT/PENSION: Social integration income |
| Bsaot | BENEFIT/PENSION: Other social assistance benefits |
| Bho | BENEFIT/PENSION: Housing benefits |
| Bed | BENEFIT/PENSION: Education |
| Ypp | INCOME: Private pension |
| Ypt | INCOME: Private transfers |
| Ypr | INCOME: Property |
| Yiy | INCOME: Investment |
| Yot | INCOME: Other |

Benefit amount

The prenatal family allowance is assigned for 6 months, from the month following that in which the 13th week of pregnancy is reached.

If the period of pregnancy is:

- Over 40 weeks, it is attributed for 6 months or until the month of birth, inclusive.
- Less than 40 weeks, it is attributed for 6 months, and can be accumulated with the child benefit after birth.

If an interruption of pregnancy occurs, it is attributed until the month of termination of pregnancy.

The amount of prenatal family allowance is variable based on the reference income of the household and corresponds to the amount of the child benefit in the first year of life. It is increased by 35% in single parenting situations.

Table 59. Prenatal family allowance amounts, 2016-2019 (monthly, in €)*

| Income bracket | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 st | 145.69 | 146.42 | 148.32 | 149.85 |
| 2 nd | 119.66 | 120.86 | 122.43 | 123.69 |
| 3 rd | 94.14 | 95.08 | 96.32 | 97.31 |

* The amounts in case of twins are doubled (tripled if triplets).

Subject to taxes/SIC

Not taxable. Not subject to SICs.

EUROMOD notes

In the EUROMOD Public Release of 2020 (I2.0) this benefit is only simulated from 2015 to 2019. The simulation is, however, switched off as part of the baselines, i.e., non-simulated components (*bfa*) are being used.

The benefit can only be simulated for those women who already gave birth and therefore could be eligible for the allowance for up to 6 months before the childbirth during each policy year. The duration of this allowance depends on the month of birth of the child.

26.1.2 Parental allowance (bplct_s)

Brief description

This benefit is intended for citizens beneficiaries of the social security system and is intended to replace the lost work income (of the mother and/or the father) during the period of childbirth leave. It is not compatible with work income and unemployment benefits (that will be suspended while receiving the parental allowance). There are different concession periods considering the different modalities that this allowance comprises.

Definition

This benefit is intended for citizens:

- beneficiaries of the social security system covered by the employees/self-employed/voluntary social insurance scheme;
- beneficiaries in pre-retirement status who carry out an activity under any of the aforementioned schemes;
- beneficiaries receiving unemployment benefits (insurance and assistance);
- beneficiaries who receive a relative disability pension or survivor's pension and that are working and with records of remuneration in the Social Security.

This allowance comprises several modalities (which have different concession periods):

- **initial parental allowance:** attributed for a period up to 120 or 150 consecutive days, according to the parents' option. This period can be extended by 30 days in cases of shared license or birth of twins (for each twin, in addition to the first);
- **mother's exclusive initial parental allowance:** assigned to the mother for a period up to 72 days (30 days, at most, before childbirth and 42 mandatory days immediately after delivery). This period is included in period corresponding to the initial parental allowance;
- **father's exclusive initial parental allowance:** assigned to the father for a period of 15 mandatory working days (of which 5 immediately after the birth and 10 within 30 days of the birth) and 10 optional working days (consecutive or not) which must be taken after the 15 mandatory days and within the period of the mother's maternity leave. This period is additional to the initial parental allowance;
- **initial parental allowance of one parent in the event of impossibility of the other:** assigned to the father or mother in the event of physical or mental incapacity, or death of one of them, for the period of the initial parental allowance which the other parent lacked.

Eligibility conditions

- Have a minimum period of contributions of at least 6 months.
- Enjoy the respective licenses, absences and unpaid waivers under the Labour Code or equivalent periods.

- Have Social Security contributions paid by the end of the third month immediately preceding the month in which the parents leave work for the birth child (if self-employed person or if covered by the voluntary social insurance scheme).

Income test

This is not a means-tested benefit.

Benefit amount

The daily amount of the allowance is calculated by applying a percentage to the amount of the beneficiary's reference remuneration (RR), defined by:

- $RR = R/180$, where R is equal to the total of the salaries registered in Social Security in the first six calendar months immediately preceding the second month preceding the beginning of the incapacity for work; or
- $RR = R/(30 \times n)$ if there is no remuneration record in that six-month period because there has been a totalisation of taxable periods, and where R is equal to the total remuneration recorded in Social Security since the beginning of the reference to the day before the impediment to work, and n is the number of months to which they report.

Table 60. Parental allowance amounts, 2016-2019

| Periods of concession | Monthly amounts |
|---|-----------------|
| 120 days of leave 150 days of shared leave (120 + 30) 30 additional days for each twin (plus the first) Days of father's exclusive license | 100% of RR |
| 180 days of shared leave (150 + 30) | 83% of RR |
| 150 days of leave | 80% of RR |

Minimum daily amount: the amount of the allowance cannot be less than 80% of 1/30 of the SSI, which corresponded to € 11.62 in 2019, € 11.44 in 2018, € 11.24 in 2017, and € 11.18 in 2016.

Extended parental allowance

Allowance paid to the mother or the father or both, alternatively aiming to replace the lost work income during the period of childbirth leave, provided that the leave is taken immediately after the end of the period of the parental allowance or the extended parental allowance of the other parent.

It is assigned for a period up to 3 months.

The daily amount of the allowance is calculated by applying 25% to the value of the beneficiary's reference remuneration.

Minimum daily amount: the amount of the allowance cannot be less than 40% of 1/30 of the SSI, which corresponded to € 5.81 in 2019, € 5.72 in 2018, € 5.62 in 2017, and € 5.59 in 2016.

Subject to taxes/SIC

Not taxable. Not subject to SICs.

EUROMOD notes

In the EUROMOD Public Release of 2020 (I2.0) this benefit is only simulated from 2015 to 2019. The simulation is, however, switched off as part of the baselines, i.e., non-simulated components (bfa) are being used.

We assume that the mother takes the whole duration of leave and chooses to take a shorter leave at higher replacement rate (120 days including 30 days before the childbirth, extended to 150 days in

total in case of multiple births).¹⁶ For the partner we assume that they take the maximum duration (25 working days given the 6 working days week or 29 calendar days). We also assume that parents do not decide to make use of the extended parental allowance.

Besides, as the benefit amount depends on the previous earnings, we assume those to be equal to the imputed wage (*yivmg*) or the current wage, whichever is higher. The imputed wage is recorded in hourly terms, hence we assume a country-specific standard number of hours worked per week (40 hours) and we recalculate *yivmg* in monthly terms ($yivwg * 40 * (52/12)$).

26.1.3 Parental social allowance (*bplnc_s*)

Brief description

This benefit is intended for citizens that are not covered by any compulsory social protection scheme or by the voluntary social insurance scheme. This allowance is paid to the father and/or mother who do not work and do not have Social Security contributions, or who do not qualify for parental allowance. It is not compatible with work income and unemployment benefits (that will be suspended while receiving the parental social allowance).

Definition

This benefit is intended for citizens:

- not beneficiaries of any compulsory social protection scheme or by the voluntary social insurance scheme;
- beneficiaries receiving unemployment benefits (insurance and assistance).

This allowance comprises several modalities (which have different concession periods): initial parental social allowance, mother's exclusive initial parental social allowance, parent's exclusive initial parental social allowance, and initial parental social allowance of one parent in the event of the impossibility of the other. The concession periods are the ones equal to the contributory parental allowance.

Eligibility conditions

- Be resident in Portugal or equivalent to a resident.
- Have a monthly income, per person, of the household, equal or less than 80% of the SSI.
- Do not have financial capital more than 240 x SSI.

Income test

The reference income is the sum of all the monthly income of the household of the applicant divided by the elements of his household, considering the following weighting for each element of the household:

- recipient: 1;
- every other adult (18+): 0.7;
- every under 18: 0.5.

¹⁶ However, external statistics shows that it exists a clear preference on choosing 150 days (for the mothers, in the initial parent allowance). The same does not happen when one consider the initial parental social allowance.

Table 61. Parental social allowance: assessed income

| Variable | Label |
|----------|--|
| Yem | INCOME: Employment |
| Yse | INCOME: Self-employment |
| bunct_s | BENEFIT/PENSION: Unemployment: insurance |
| bunnc_s | BENEFIT/PENSION: Unemployment: assistance |
| poact_s | BENEFIT/PENSION: Old age: contributory |
| poanc_s | BENEFIT/PENSION: Old age: non-contributory |
| Psu | BENEFIT/PENSION: Survivors |
| bsaoa_s | BENEFIT/PENSION: Solidarity supplement for older persons |
| bsa00_s | BENEFIT/PENSION: Social integration income |
| Bsaot | BENEFIT/PENSION: Other social assistance benefits |
| Bho | BENEFIT/PENSION: Housing benefits |
| Bed | BENEFIT/PENSION: Education |
| Ypp | INCOME: Private pension |
| Ypt | INCOME: Private transfers |
| Ypr | INCOME: Property |
| Yiy | INCOME: Investment |
| Yot | INCOME: Other |

Benefit amount

The amount of the allowance corresponds to a percentage of the SSI, as indicated below.

Table 62. Parental social allowance amounts, 2016-2019

| Periods of concession | Monthly amounts |
|---|-----------------|
| 120 days of leave | 80% x SSI |
| 150 days of shared leave (120 + 30) | |
| 30 additional days for each twin (plus the first) | |
| 10 days of father's exclusive license | |
| 180 days of shared leave (150 + 30) | 66% x SSI |
| 150 days of leave | 64% x SSI |

Subject to taxes/SIC

Not taxable. Not subject to SICs.

EUROMOD notes

In the EUROMOD Public Release of 2020 (I2.0) this benefit is only simulated from 2015 to 2019. The simulation is, however, switched off as part of the baselines, i.e., non-simulated components (bfa) are being used.

The duration of this allowance is modelled for both parents as exactly the same way as for the contributory parental allowance.

26.2 Validation of simulated benefits

Table 63. Descriptive statistics of PLBs included in EUROMOD baseline simulations and simulated using the PLBs extension

| | Mean monthly amount | Minimum monthly amount | Maximum monthly amount | Annual amount, million | Population (weighted), thousand | Population (unweighted) |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| pt_2015 | | | | | | |
| Bfa | 192 | 2 | 1,250 | 215.1 | 93.2 | 195 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 192 | 2 | 1,250 | 215.1 | 93.2 | 195 |
| bmapr_s_parben | 46 | 8 | 141 | 27.4 | 50.1 | 111 |
| bplct_s_parben | 207 | 27 | 2,202 | 275.4 | 110.7 | 236 |
| bplnc_s_parben | 65 | 27 | 112 | 13.1 | 16.8 | 53 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 194 | 8 | 2,202 | 315.9 | 135.7 | 310 |
| pt_2016 | | | | | | |
| Bfa | 190 | 3 | 1,667 | 190.0 | 83.6 | 218 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 190 | 3 | 1,667 | 190.0 | 83.6 | 218 |
| bmapr_s_parben | 39 | 8 | 219 | 19.0 | 40.6 | 103 |
| bplct_s_parben | 224 | 32 | 3,251 | 305.6 | 113.6 | 255 |
| bplnc_s_parben | 75 | 27 | 140 | 7.8 | 8.7 | 30 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 212 | 8 | 3,251 | 332.4 | 130.6 | 308 |
| pt_2017 | | | | | | |
| Bfa | 193 | 3 | 1,703 | 193.7 | 83.6 | 218 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 193 | 3 | 1,703 | 193.7 | 83.6 | 218 |
| bmapr_s_parben | 41 | 8 | 220 | 18.8 | 38.1 | 100 |
| bplct_s_parben | 229 | 33 | 3,321 | 312.0 | 113.6 | 255 |
| bplnc_s_parben | 74 | 27 | 140 | 7.5 | 8.5 | 28 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 216 | 8 | 3,321 | 338.4 | 130.6 | 308 |
| pt_2018 | | | | | | |
| Bfa | 199 | 3 | 1,756 | 199.4 | 83.6 | 218 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 199 | 3 | 1,756 | 199.4 | 83.6 | 218 |
| bmapr_s_parben | 42 | 8 | 222 | 18.9 | 37.9 | 99 |
| bplct_s_parben | 236 | 34 | 3,426 | 321.7 | 113.6 | 255 |
| bplnc_s_parben | 75 | 28 | 143 | 7.7 | 8.5 | 28 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 222 | 8 | 3,426 | 348.3 | 130.6 | 308 |
| pt_2019 | | | | | | |
| Bfa | 205 | 3 | 1,811 | 205.3 | 83.6 | 218 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 205 | 3 | 1,811 | 205.3 | 83.6 | 218 |
| bmapr_s_parben | 43 | 8 | 225 | 18.8 | 36.6 | 96 |
| bplct_s_parben | 243 | 35 | 3,533 | 331.7 | 113.6 | 255 |
| bplnc_s_parben | 77 | 28 | 145 | 7.8 | 8.5 | 28 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 230 | 8 | 3,533 | 358.3 | 129.7 | 306 |

* Calculated using EM version I2.0 with 2016 data set for policy year 2015 and 2017 data set for policy years 2016-2019; variables ending with ‘_parben’ are simulated when the parental benefits extension is on, variables not ending with ‘_parben’ are used in baselines; amounts of benefits are given in national currency (euros for the Eurozone countries).

27. Romania (RO)

27.1 Policy descriptions

27.1.1 Medical leave and maternity allowance (*Concedii medicale și indemnizații pentru maternitate*) - (bmact_s)

Definitions

Insured women are entitled to receive medical leave for pregnancy and confinement for a period of 126 days and during this period they receive maternity allowance. Pregnancy leave is granted for a period of 63 days before giving birth, while confinement leave is granted for a period of 63 days after giving birth. The two types of leaves can compensate each other, according to the medical recommendation, but the minimum duration of confinement leave is of 42 days. Insured women that are entitled to disability benefits may receive, on request, a medical leave for pregnancy, starting with the 6th month of pregnancy. The gross monthly amount of maternity allowance is 85% of the calculation base. This indemnity is financed entirely from the budget of the National Fund of Health Insurance.

Eligibility conditions

1 month of insurance (payment of contributions) in the last 12 months. Paternity leave: the father is insured under the social security system, without a minimum period of insurance.

Duration

63 days prior to the birth and 63 days after birth. These periods may be compensated between one another according to medical advice and the option of the beneficiary, provided the period after confinement is longer than 42 days. Maternity leave cannot be taken on a part-time basis, but can be taken for intermittent periods, respecting the maximum duration of 126 days and the mandatory period of 42 days after birth.

Benefit amount

85% of the average insured gross earnings over the last 6 months, paid during the period of maternity leave. The benefit is capped at 85% of 12 times the minimum gross wage.

Taxation

Subject to social insurance contribution (invalidity, old-age, survivors)

27.1.2 Paternity leave allowance (*Indemnizația pentru concediul paternal*) - (bpact_s)

Eligibility conditions

The father is insured under the social security system, without a minimum period of insurance.

Duration

Fathers are entitled to a paternity leave of 5 working days. Fathers who graduated a course in child care obtain a longer paternity leave (10 days). Paternity leave cannot be taken on a part-time basis or intermittently over a period of time.

Benefit amount

The amount of benefit for paternity leave is equal to the gross wage of the father corresponding to the 5 or 15 days.

Taxation

Subject to social insurance contribution (invalidity, old-age, survivors).

27.1.3 Child raising allowance (*Indemnizația pentru creșterea copilului*) - (bccnw_ro)

Brief description

Child raising allowance is a monthly universal non-means-tested non-taxable benefit paid to families with young children.

Definitions

The unit of analysis consists of the head, partner, own dependent children and loose dependent children – (tu_bcc_ro). The dependent child is defined as a child aged under 2.

Eligibility conditions

The benefit is awarded to a parent of a child under the age of 2 (or under the age of 3, if disabled) as a replacement income for the time when the parent is out of work in order to care for the child. This benefit is granted for the first three children, either natural or adopted, entrusted in the process of adoption, in foster care or emergency foster care (except when the child is entrusted to a professional maternal assistant) or in guardianship.

The recipient must have been working the 12 months preceding the birth of the child.

The parent must be not working while in receipt of the benefit.

Income test

The benefit is not income tested.

Benefit amount

Persons benefiting of a leave for child raising for a child born after the 1 January 2011 may choose to receive the indemnity for 1 or 2 years. In case they choose to receive the indemnity until the child reaches the age of 1, the amount will be 85% (for 2016) of the average income for the last 12 months, but no less than 1.2 ISR and no more than 6.8 ISR. The parent can benefit of unpaid leave for raising the child between the ages of one and two.

If the parent chooses to receive the indemnity until the child reaches the age of 2, the amount will be 85% (for 2016) of the average income for the last 12 months, but no less than 1.2 ISR and no more than 2.4 ISR.

For parents of disabled children, the indemnity (and leave) may be granted until the child reaches the age of 3 and the amount is 85% (for 2016) of the average income for the last 12 months, but not less than 1.2 ISR and no more than 6.8 ISR.

In 2017, the child raising allowance was granted up to the age of two and its amount remained at 85% of the average income for the last 12 months, not less than 85% of the statutory minimum wage.

No upper ceiling was set. However, in 2018 an upper ceiling was introduced at 8,500 RON per month.

The quantum of the allowance is increasing with 1.2 ISR for children born of a pregnancy of twins, triplets or more.

EUROMOD notes

The birth order of children is established taking into account only siblings present in the household. The benefit awarded for children aged between 2 and 3 and disabled is not simulated due to lack of information about the children's disability status. The benefit is simulated for all 12 months of the income reference period in the case of children aged 0 and it is not simulated for children turning 2 during the income reference period.

There is no information in the micro data relating to the activity status of the mother during the 12 months preceding birth. Instead, the condition relating to the contribution history of the parent is approximated by taking into account the duration of the entire work history, i.e. parents (mothers) who have worked for at least 12 months during their life are considered eligible. The increase in the amount of benefit for twins, triplets, etc. is not simulated. Parents of 1 year olds eligible for the benefit are considered entitled (i.e. they have not exhausted their entitlement during the child's first year). However, for benefits received on account of children aged below 1, we apply the higher level cap. The lower level cap is applied to benefits received on account of children aged between 1 and 2. The benefit is simulated to be 85% of the previous gross average monthly income. As this income is not observed in the data, it is imputed based on a wage equation. The benefit is allocated to the mother if she is present in the household (i.e. the mother is considered by default to be the claiming parent).

27.1.4 Child raising incentive (*Stimulentul lunar*) - (bccrw_ro)

Definitions

The unit of analysis consists in head, partner, own dependent children and loose dependent children – (tu_bcc_ro). The dependent child is defined as a child under the age of 2.

Eligibility conditions

The benefit is awarded to a parent entitled to receive the Child raising allowance who chooses to return to work. This benefit is granted for the first three children, either natural or adopted, entrusted in the process of adoption, in foster care or emergency foster care (except when the child is entrusted to a professional maternal assistant) or in guardianship.

The incentive is granted to persons entitled to receive the Indemnity for child raising until the child reaches the age of 1 or 2 (their chosen option for 2016, respectively the age of two for 2017-2019) that return to work, thus earning professional income subject to taxation. If the child is disabled, the person entitled to receive the Indemnity for child raising that returns to work before the child reaches the age of 3, will receive the incentive, in the same amount.

The recipient must have been working the 12 months preceding the birth of the child.

The recipient must be obtaining employment income in order to receive this benefit.

Income test

The benefit is not income tested.

Benefit amount

- 500 RON per month, for policy years 2016
- 650 RON per month, for policy year 2017-2019

EUROMOD notes

The birth order of children is established taking into account only siblings present in the household. The benefit awarded for children aged between 2 and 3 and disabled is not simulated due to lack of information about the children's disability status. The benefit is simulated for all 12 months of the income reference period in the case of children aged 0 and it is not simulated for children turning 2 during the income reference period.

There is no information in the micro data relating to the activity status of the mother during the 12 months preceding birth. Instead, the condition relating to the contribution history of the parent is approximated by taking into account the duration of the entire work history, i.e. parents (mothers) who have worked for at least 12 months during their life are considered eligible. The benefit is allocated to the mother if she is present in the household (i.e. the mother is considered by default to be the claiming parent).

27.2 Validation of simulated benefits

Table 64. Descriptive statistics of PLBs included in EUROMOD baseline simulations and simulated using the PLBs extension

| | Mean monthly amount | Minimum monthly amount | Maximum monthly amount | Annual amount, million | Population (weighted), thousand | Population (unweighted) |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| ro_2015 | | | | | | |
| Bma | 550 | 9 | 1,111 | 57.9 | 8.8 | 6 |
| bccrw_s | 485 | 83 | 500 | 581.7 | 99.9 | 39 |
| bccnw_s | 1,268 | 432 | 2,127 | 846.9 | 55.7 | 30 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 806 | 42 | 3,092 | 1,486.5 | 153.7 | 68 |
| bmact_s_parben | 506 | 179 | 829 | 232.2 | 38.2 | 20 |
| bpact_s_parben | 40 | 11 | 124 | 23.8 | 49.4 | 28 |
| bccrw_s_parben | 485 | 83 | 500 | 581.7 | 99.9 | 39 |
| bccnw_s_parben | 1,268 | 432 | 2,127 | 846.9 | 55.7 | 30 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 457 | 11 | 1,124 | 1,122.5 | 204.5 | 96 |
| ro_2016 | | | | | | |
| Bma | 193 | 0 | 652 | 49.3 | 21.3 | 11 |
| bccrw_s | 463 | 83 | 500 | 556.0 | 100.1 | 47 |
| bccnw_s | 1,086 | 172 | 1,956 | 595.9 | 45.7 | 22 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 679 | 83 | 2,608 | 1,201.2 | 147.4 | 69 |
| bmact_s_parben | 505 | 73 | 840 | 190.8 | 31.5 | 15 |
| bpact_s_parben | 28 | 14 | 63 | 14.7 | 43.3 | 22 |
| bccrw_s_parben | 463 | 83 | 500 | 556.0 | 100.1 | 47 |
| bccnw_s_parben | 1,086 | 172 | 1,956 | 595.9 | 45.7 | 22 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 442 | 14 | 1,133 | 986.9 | 186.1 | 88 |
| ro_2017 | | | | | | |
| Bma | 212 | 0 | 717 | 54.2 | 21.3 | 11 |
| bccrw_s | 602 | 108 | 650 | 722.8 | 100.1 | 47 |
| bccnw_s | 1,615 | 205 | 3,170 | 886.6 | 45.7 | 22 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 941 | 108 | 3,170 | 1,663.6 | 147.4 | 69 |
| bmact_s_parben | 580 | 84 | 963 | 218.9 | 31.5 | 15 |
| bpact_s_parben | 32 | 16 | 72 | 16.8 | 43.3 | 22 |
| bccrw_s_parben | 602 | 108 | 650 | 722.8 | 100.1 | 47 |
| bccnw_s_parben | 1,615 | 205 | 3,170 | 886.6 | 45.7 | 22 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 637 | 16 | 1,580 | 1,421.5 | 186.1 | 88 |

| | Mean monthly amount | Minimum monthly amount | Maximum monthly amount | Annual amount, million | Population (weighted), thousand | Population (unweighted) |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| ro_2018 | | | | | | |
| Bma | 243 | 0 | 822 | 62.2 | 21.3 | 11 |
| bccrw_s | 602 | 108 | 650 | 722.8 | 100.1 | 47 |
| bccnw_s | 2,060 | 266 | 4,286 | 1,130.6 | 45.7 | 22 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 1,083 | 108 | 4,286 | 1,915.6 | 147.4 | 69 |
| bmact_s_parben | 783 | 113 | 1,302 | 296.0 | 31.5 | 15 |
| bpact_s_parben | 43 | 21 | 98 | 22.6 | 43.3 | 22 |
| bccrw_s_parben | 602 | 108 | 650 | 722.8 | 100.1 | 47 |
| bccnw_s_parben | 2,060 | 266 | 4,286 | 1,130.6 | 45.7 | 22 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 677 | 22 | 1,862 | 1,511.0 | 186.1 | 88 |
| ro_2019 | | | | | | |
| Bma | 329 | 0 | 1,112 | 84.0 | 21.3 | 11 |
| bccrw_s | 602 | 108 | 650 | 722.8 | 100.1 | 47 |
| bccnw_s | 2,374 | 307 | 4,940 | 1,303.1 | 45.7 | 22 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 1,193 | 108 | 4,940 | 2,110.0 | 147.4 | 69 |
| bmact_s_parben | 903 | 131 | 1,501 | 341.1 | 31.5 | 15 |
| bpact_s_parben | 50 | 25 | 112 | 26.0 | 43.3 | 22 |
| bccrw_s_parben | 602 | 108 | 650 | 722.8 | 100.1 | 47 |
| bccnw_s_parben | 2,374 | 307 | 4,940 | 1,303.1 | 45.7 | 22 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 698 | 26 | 2,022 | 1,559.5 | 186.1 | 88 |

* Calculated using EM version I2.0 with 2016 data set for policy year 2015 and 2017 data set for policy years 2016-2019; variables ending with ‘_parben’ are simulated when the parental benefits extension is on, variables not ending with ‘_parben’ are used in baselines; amounts of benefits are given in national currency (euros for the Eurozone countries).

28. Sweden (SE)

28.1 Policy descriptions

28.1.1 Parental benefit (bfapl_s)

Definitions

It is a benefit to all parents that provide care for children. The benefit can be used from 60 days before the expected birth until the child has finished their first year in compulsory school.

Eligibility conditions

A parent to the child or the person who has the custody of the child is entitled to parental benefit. The child must be resident in Sweden or within the EU/EEA or Switzerland.

Benefit duration

Parental benefit covers a total of 480 days, 240 days for each parent. Twin and triplet parents receive an additional 180 and 360 days respectively. In the case of two parents, both can stay home at the same time for maximum 30 days. A single parent is entitled to all days.

It is possible for the parents to divide the days by transferring days to each other. But for parents to children born in 2016 or later, 90 days are personal and cannot be transferred to the other parent (60 days in 2015). The remaining 300 days, or 150 each, can be transferred. It is thus possible for a parent couple to divide the days so that one gets 90 and the other 390 days.

The days can be used from 60 days before the expected birth until the child has finished their first year in compulsory school. If the child becomes 8 years old after school termination, parental benefit can be paid until the child reaches the age of 8 years.

If the child is born in 2014 or later, the custodian may take out parental benefit until the child reaches the age of 12 or when the child ends grade 5 of the compulsory school. However, from the child's 4th birthday, only 96 days can be saved. If you have twins, you can save 132 days in total.

Benefit amount

For 390 of days, the remuneration is based on SGI (yearly income from work without deductions from any absence, i.e. monthly income * 12) (for people with both employment and self-employment income, only the former is considered in the simulation). For these days parents receive 80% of the income up to 10 price base amounts. The resulting amount is reduced to 97%. The 90 (60 in 2015) personal days are paid at this rate. The minimum benefit (e.g. for parents with low or missing SGI) during these 390 days starting in 2016 is 250 SEK per day (225 in 2015). For the remaining 90 days the compensation is 180 SEK per day.

The first 180 days taken for the child must be days of sickness benefit. This also includes days of parental benefit taken before the birth of the child.

Subject to taxes/SIC

The benefit is taxable.

Take up

In 2010 (there aren't more recent figures), 12% of female parents did not use parental benefit days, while this was 68% for male parents.

EUROMOD notes

This benefit and the following one are switched off in the baseline (therefore, those observed in the data are used). We assume that duration of the parental leave depends on the month of birth of a child. The month of birth is assumed to be equal to the middle month of the quarter of birth reported in SILC. If child's month of birth is unavailable, the assumption is that the child is born on June 30 (6th month of the year). Mother is assumed to be the main carer. Where mothers absent, fathers are assumed to receive the allowance for the same duration as mothers.

We assume that all women with eligible child have taken 60 days of parental leave before childbirth and all transferable days (390) right after the childbirth. For single parents this is extended to 480 days (including 60 days before childbirth). The families with twins get additional 180 days on top of that. The partners of main carers thus are eligible for 90 days. We assume that these 90 days are also taken in the first year of a child's life. We assume that the main carer gets max 300 days at the high replacement rate (80%), which means that the partner gets his/her 90 days at this rate too.

28.1.2 Special days for the other parent (bpa_s)

Definitions

The parent who is not pregnant (mostly and assumed male) has the right to temporary parental benefit for 10 days when the child is born.

Eligibility conditions

Parent to the child or the person who has the custody of the child is entitled to the benefit. The child must be resident in Sweden or within the EU/EEA or Switzerland.

Income test

There is no income test.

Benefit duration

The parent can receive the benefit for 10 days. These days must be taken within 60 days after the child has returned home.

Benefit amount

The amount is based on SGI. The remuneration is 80% of the income. The resulting amount is reduced to 97%. The maximum amount is 7.5 price base amounts.

Subject to taxes/SIC

The benefit is taxable.

Take up

n/a.

28.2 Validation of simulated benefits

Table 65. Descriptive statistics of PLBs included in EUROMOD baseline simulations and simulated using the PLBs extension

| | Mean monthly amount | Minimum monthly amount | Maximum monthly amount | Annual amount, million | Population (weighted), thousand | Population (unweighted) |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| se_2015 | | | | | | |
| Bpl | 2,483 | 4 | 17,067 | 27,156.8 | 911.3 | 1,384 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 2,483 | 4 | 17,067 | 27,156.8 | 911.3 | 1,384 |
| bfapl_s_parben | 6,370 | 635 | 15,004 | 17,610.1 | 230.4 | 319 |
| bpa_s_parben | 663 | 21 | 2,318 | 866.7 | 108.9 | 152 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 6,684 | 813 | 15,004 | 18,476.8 | 230.4 | 319 |
| se_2016 | | | | | | |
| Bpl | 2,539 | 0 | 21,849 | 29,110.1 | 955.6 | 1,545 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 2,539 | 0 | 21,849 | 29,110.1 | 955.6 | 1,545 |
| bfapl_s_parben | 6,716 | 635 | 14,829 | 16,537.9 | 205.2 | 303 |
| bpa_s_parben | 665 | 6 | 2,307 | 731.2 | 91.7 | 138 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 7,013 | 635 | 14,829 | 17,269.0 | 205.2 | 303 |
| se_2017 | | | | | | |
| Bpl | 2,601 | 0 | 22,383 | 29,821.6 | 955.6 | 1,545 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 2,601 | 0 | 22,383 | 29,821.6 | 955.6 | 1,545 |
| bfapl_s_parben | 6,735 | 635 | 14,829 | 16,583.4 | 205.2 | 303 |
| bpa_s_parben | 681 | 6 | 2,333 | 749.0 | 91.7 | 138 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 7,039 | 635 | 14,829 | 17,332.4 | 205.2 | 303 |
| se_2018 | | | | | | |
| Bpl | 2,657 | 0 | 22,870 | 30,469.7 | 955.6 | 1,545 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 2,657 | 0 | 22,870 | 30,469.7 | 955.6 | 1,545 |
| bfapl_s_parben | 6,758 | 635 | 14,829 | 16,640.3 | 205.2 | 303 |
| bpa_s_parben | 696 | 6 | 2,370 | 765.3 | 91.7 | 138 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 7,069 | 635 | 14,829 | 17,405.5 | 205.2 | 303 |
| se_2019 | | | | | | |
| Bpl | 2,726 | 0 | 23,461 | 31,257.4 | 955.6 | 1,545 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 2,726 | 0 | 23,461 | 31,257.4 | 955.6 | 1,545 |
| bfapl_s_parben | 6,790 | 635 | 14,829 | 16,718.8 | 205.2 | 303 |
| bpa_s_parben | 713 | 6 | 2,422 | 785.0 | 91.7 | 138 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 7,109 | 635 | 14,829 | 17,503.8 | 205.2 | 303 |

* Calculated using EM version I2.0 with 2016 data set for policy year 2015 and 2017 data set for policy years 2016-2019; variables ending with ‘_parben’ are simulated when the parental benefits extension is on, variables not ending with ‘_parben’ are used in baselines; amounts of benefits are given in national currency (euros for the Eurozone countries).

29. Slovenia (SI)

29.1 Policy descriptions

29.1.1 Parental (maternity) payment (bma_{ct_s})

Definitions

It is a contributory benefit for mother/father on parental leave.

Eligibility conditions

The total leave associated with childbirth consists of maternity leave (3 months) and parental leave (9 months) and amounts to 365 days. In some cases parental leave is prolonged. Eligibility to wage compensation during parental leave is held by persons who were insured (employed or self-employed) a day before the start of the leave. Also, persons not currently insured are eligible if they were insured for at least 12 months in the last 3 years before the start of the individual part of parental leave.

Income test

Not applicable.

Benefit amount

Before June 2012, wage compensation during maternity leave, and parental leave amounted to 100% of the average monthly gross wage of the entitled person during the 12 months prior to the leave. The minimum wage compensation amounted to 55% of the minimum wage and the maximum compensation was 2.5 times the average wage in Slovenia. The upper limit was applied only to the benefit during parental leave and was not applied during the first 3 months of the maternity leave. Since June 2012, the Public Finance Balance Act has temporarily lowered wage compensation during the parental leave to 90% of the base (average monthly gross wage during the 12 months prior to the leave) and set its maximum to 2 times average wage in Slovenia. In cases when the base is equal or below the amount of minimum wage, the wage compensation during the parental leave still amounts to 100% of the base. In August 2013 another intervention act (Intervention Measures for the Labour Market and Parental Protection Act) set maximum of wage compensation also to the first 3 months of the maternity leave to 2 times average wage in Slovenia. These rules were temporary and were kept, according to the Act, until the year after the year when GDP growth reaches 2.5% and the annual increase in the employment rate in the age group 20-64 years exceeds 1.3 percentage points. In January 2019 the implemented intervention measures were abolished since the before mentioned conditions of reaching GDP and employment rates levels had been met in 2017. Thus, wage compensation during the parental leave was again set to 100% of the base with its maximum set to 2.5 times average wage in Slovenia and wage compensation during the maternity leave became unlimited again.

EUROMOD notes

The simulation of wage compensation during parental leave is switched off by default for year 2011 and switched on from year 2012 on. Since June 2012, replacement rate for the child care and protection leave has dropped to 90% and available data on the benefit amount from year 2011 are less suitable than simulated data.

This benefit is only partly simulated using the information about actual receipt. However, as not all required information (e.g. work history) is available several assumptions are made, among else considering some rules automatically fulfilled for those in receipt.

Base for compensation during parental leave is estimated on previously predicted hourly wage, hours worked per week and average number of weeks per month. Hours worked per week are estimated as follows:

- for those in receipt and with $lhw = 0$, it is set to 40;
- for those in receipt and with $lhw > 0$, the actual lhw is used, but it is capped to 40.

The number of months in receipt of compensation during parental leave is estimated as the ratio of actual amount received per year and 100% of predicted base (as replacement rate was 100% in years before June 2012).

Benefit entitlement is than calculated based on the calculated base and benefit duration, subject to the lower and upper thresholds.

29.1.2 Paternity leave payment (`bcrbafh_s`)

Definitions

Fathers in Slovenia have the entitlement to the paternity leave and associated wage compensation. It is a contributory benefit for fathers.

Eligibility conditions

Eligibility to wage compensation during paternity leave is held by persons who were insured (employed or self-employed) a day before the start of the leave. Also, persons not currently insured are eligible if they were insured for at least 12 months in the last 3 years before the start of paternity leave.

Benefit duration

The benefit has changed since 2006¹⁷. In the period from 2006 to 2014 paternity leave lasted 90 days, of which 15 days were with full salary compensation (during the maternal leave) and 75 days with partial salary compensation, i.e. leave without pay but with social security contributions based on the minimum wage paid for the father from the central government budget.

To comply with the European Union (EU) regulation Council Directive (2010/18/EU) requesting at least 1 month of the parental leave to be provided on a non-transferable basis, the Parental Protection and Family Benefits Act (2014) has extended the paternity leave with salary compensation by 15 days. Therefore, the adaptation to the new regulation started in 2016 and was completed on 1 January 2018:

1. In 2016 the fathers were entitled to 70 days of paternal leave; fathers were obliged to use at least 15 days during the maternal leave and 5 days after the parental leave was finished while the rest of the 50 days could be used until a child's age of three. The first 20 days of the paternal leave

¹⁷ Paternity leave and payment is modelled for the first time and therefore the benefit rules are described for the whole period.

were compensated, while for the rest of the 50 days only the social security contributions based on the minimum wage were paid.

2. In 2017 fathers were entitled to 25 days of compensated paternal leave (15 days should have been used in 6 months after the birth and 10 days until the end of the child's first grade of primary school) and 25 days of unpaid leave which could be used until a child's age of three.
3. Since January 2018 fathers have been entitled to 30 days of compensated paternal leave (15 days should be used in the period from the birth of a child until at least 1 month after the end of parental leave, and 15 days until the end of the child's first grade of primary school). The right to unpaid leave has been abolished.

Income test

Not applicable.

Benefit amount

Before June 2012, wage compensation during fully paid paternity leave amounted to 100% of the average monthly gross wage (from employment or self-employment) of the entitled person during the 12 months prior to the leave. The minimum wage compensation amounted to 55% of the minimum wage and the maximum compensation was 2.5 times the average wage in Slovenia. Since June 2012, the Public Finance Balance Act has temporarily lowered wage compensation during the fully paid paternity leave to 90% of the base (average monthly gross wage during the 12 months prior to the leave) and set its maximum to 2 times average wage in Slovenia. In cases when the base is equal or below the amount of minimum wage, the wage compensation during the parental leave still amounts to 100% of the base. These rules were temporary and were kept, according to the Act, until the year after the year when GDP growth reaches 2.5% and the annual increase in the employment rate in the age group 20-64 years exceeds 1.3 percentage points. These two conditions were met in 2017. Therefore, since January 2019 fathers have been entitled to full wage compensation, 100% of the base, with its maximum set to 2.5 times average wage in Slovenia.

Paternal leave benefit is subject to taxation. For the leave without pay fathers had no wage compensation, but social security contributions based on the minimum wage were paid for those fathers from the central government budget.

EUROMOD notes

The policy is partly simulated. Only fully paid paternity leave is modelled during the first year after the birth of a child (dag < 1). Remaining paid leave (which can be taken before the child's first grade of primary school) is taken from the data. Unpaid leave is not modelled.

Modelling is implemented in accordance with the EUROMOD modelling conventions for childbirth-related benefit components:

- Previous contribution history is assumed to be proportional to the observed months in work and out of work during the reference period, i.e. past 36 months (i.e. $liwmy \geq \$XX_QperMin * 12 / \$XX_QperTot$, where $\$XX_QperMin$ is the minimum contribution duration within the total period of $\$XX_QperTot$).
- Base for compensation during parental leave is estimated on previously predicted hourly wage, standard hours worked per week (lhw = 40) and average number of weeks per month. Benefit entitlement is then calculated based on the calculated base and benefit duration, subject to the lower and upper thresholds.

29.1.3 Parental allowance (bmanc_s)

Definitions

Parental allowance is granted to one of the parents who is not eligible for the insurance-based wage compensation during the parental leave. Qualified is a parent who has a permanent residence in Slovenia and is not receiving parental (maternity) payment. A child must be a national of Slovenia and the father must not receive any parental leave wage compensation. It lasts 365 days as parental leave. During the first 77 days since a child has been born, most usually, mother is qualified for parental allowance; the father is qualified only in case if mother dies, abandons a child, is not able to live and work independently, or if she, during the period of entitlement, enters into employment or self-employment. After the 77th day both, mother as well as father, have the same right to parental allowance and it is assigned based on a mutual written agreement. There is no means test.

Eligibility conditions

Parental allowance is granted to parents who are not eligible for the insurance-based wage compensation during the parental leave. The benefit is paid only to parents with children aged less than one year, who receive no contributory parental payments and has no employment or self-employment income.

Income test

Not applicable.

Benefit amount

The 2016-2019 parental allowance benefit rates are indicated below. The amount does not change in case of twins, triplets, etc., however, it is prolonged. Since September 2014 the parental allowance amount has changed and has no longer been set in line with minimum wage. Parental allowance is not subject to income tax.

Table 66. Parental allowance rates, € per month, 2016–2019

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Parental allowance | 252.04 | 252.04 | 252.04 | 252.04 |

EUROMOD notes

In the implementation it is assumed that the mother receives parental allowance unless father is a lone parent.

29.1.4 Birth grant (bchba_s)

Definitions

Birth grant is a benefit for a child born in Slovenia, if the mother or the father has permanent residence in Slovenia and they actually live in Slovenia. This benefit is granted either in-kind or in cash.

Eligibility conditions

Access to birth grant is limited to families with a dependent baby aged less than 1 year. Until the year 2012 it was a universal, non means-tested, while means test was introduced in June 2012 with Public Finance Balance Act. Since then, only parents whose net family income per family member is below the 64% of net average wage were eligible. In March 2018 the benefit has become universal and is

not means-tested anymore. The benefit can be claimed in rang of 60 days before the estimated date of a childbirth and 60 days after a child was born.

Income test

Birth grant was not subject to income test before June 2012. Since then, only parents whose net family income per family member (family members are parents and dependent children according to the definition on pp. 2) was below the 64% of net average wage were eligible for birth grant. Income definition was the same as for child benefit income test. Since March 2018 the birth grant is a universal benefit and it does not depend on income.

Benefit amount

The 2016-2019 birth grant benefit rates are indicated below. It is one-time benefit, not subject to income tax.

Table 67. Birth grant rates, EUR, 2016–2019

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Birth grant | 280.00 | 280.00 | 280.00 | 280.00 |

29.2 Validation of simulated benefits

Table 68. Descriptive statistics of PLBs included in EUROMOD baseline simulations and simulated using the PLBs extension

| | Mean monthly amount | Minimum monthly amount | Maximum monthly amount | Annual amount, million | Population (weighted), thousand | Population (unweighted) |
|----------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| si_2015 | | | | | | |
| bcrbafh_s | 69 | 3 | 237 | 16.4 | 19.8 | 238 |
| bchba_s | 23 | 23 | 47 | 3.3 | 11.8 | 148 |
| bmanc_s | 252 | 252 | 252 | 7.9 | 2.6 | 37 |
| bmact_s | 507 | 6 | 1,847 | 159.4 | 26.2 | 318 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 318 | 3 | 1,847 | 187.0 | 49.1 | 598 |
| si_2016 | | | | | | |
| bcrbafh_s | 68 | 1 | 264 | 24.3 | 29.8 | 335 |
| bchba_s | 24 | 23 | 47 | 4.2 | 14.6 | 171 |
| bmanc_s | 252 | 252 | 252 | 8.3 | 2.7 | 39 |
| bmact_s | 552 | 13 | 2,164 | 192.3 | 29.0 | 336 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 308 | 1 | 2,164 | 229.0 | 62.0 | 716 |
| si_2017 | | | | | | |
| bcrbafh_s | 57 | 1 | 271 | 20.2 | 29.8 | 335 |
| bchba_s | 24 | 23 | 47 | 4.3 | 15.0 | 176 |
| bmanc_s | 252 | 252 | 252 | 8.3 | 2.7 | 39 |
| bmact_s | 554 | 13 | 2,171 | 192.9 | 29.0 | 336 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 303 | 1 | 2,171 | 225.7 | 62.0 | 716 |
| si_2018 | | | | | | |
| bcrbafh_s | 58 | 1 | 280 | 20.9 | 29.8 | 335 |
| bchba_s | 24 | 23 | 47 | 5.6 | 19.3 | 223 |
| bmanc_s | 252 | 252 | 252 | 8.3 | 2.7 | 39 |
| bmact_s | 561 | 13 | 2,190 | 195.2 | 29.0 | 336 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 304 | 1 | 2,190 | 229.9 | 63.0 | 721 |
| si_2019 | | | | | | |
| bcrbafh_s | 65 | 1 | 360 | 23.1 | 29.8 | 335 |
| bchba_s | 24 | 23 | 47 | 5.6 | 19.3 | 223 |
| bmanc_s | 252 | 252 | 252 | 8.3 | 2.7 | 39 |
| bmact_s | 607 | 14 | 2,435 | 211.5 | 29.0 | 336 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 329 | 1 | 2,435 | 248.4 | 63.0 | 721 |

* Calculated using EM version I2.0 with 2016 data set for policy year 2015 and 2017 data set for policy years 2016-2019; variables used in baselines; amounts of benefits are given in national currency (euros for the Eurozone countries).

30. Slovakia (SK)

30.1 Policy descriptions

30.1.1 Maternity benefit (bmacl_s)

Definitions

This is a contributory benefit for the period of maternity leave. Available to employees and insured self-employed persons. The benefit can also be claimed by the father of the child if he is a substitute carer due to taking care of the child. The benefit is paid to mothers/substitute carers of adopted/foster children, but we cannot simulate it for these categories due to the lack of data on adoption/foster status of children.

Eligibility conditions

Giving birth or being a substitute carer (incl. fathers).

- At least 270 days of contributions to sickness payment during the 2 years preceding the take up of maternity benefit. Within this period is included interruption due to the parental allowances.
- Loss of earnings for the period of leave (the woman must not have a paid position and may not run her own business).

Income test

No.

Benefit duration

The maternity leave begins 6-8 weeks before expected birth and lasts a total of 34 weeks, or 37 weeks in case of single mother and 43 weeks in case of multiple births. The minimum duration is 14 weeks (if the child is stillborn).

Benefit amount

The amount equals 75 % of the Daily Assessment Base (*Denní vymeriavací základ*), paid during the period of maternity leave. The maximum amount of DAB is calculated as follows: at first it is important to calculate the maximum assessment base (MAB) per month which is $2 * \text{average wage } 2 \text{ years before}$. Subsequently the maximum maternity benefit per day is calculated as $MAB * 12/365 * 75\%$.

Table 69. Detailed calculation of maternity benefit per month

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| AW t-2 | € 858.00 | € 883.00 | € 912.00 | € 954.00 |
| multiplication | 1.50 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| coefficient | € 1,287.00 | € 1 766.00 | € 1 824.00 | € 1908.00 |
| DAB | € 42.31 | € 58.06 | € 59.97 | € 62.73 |
| Percentage of gross wage | 70% | 75% | 75% | 75% |
| Maximum Maternity benefit | | | | |
| per day | € 29.62 | € 43.55 | € 44.98 | € 47.05 |
| month (30 days) | € 888.56 | € 1,306.36 | € 1,349.26 | € 1,411.40 |
| month (31 days) | € 918.18 | € 1,349.90 | € 1,394.24 | € 1,458.44 |

The father of the child can claim maternity benefit but no earlier than when the child is 6 weeks or older and only if the mother forfeits the benefit and leaves the child care to the father. The amount of the maternity benefit of the father is calculated on the basis of his DAB in the same way as for the mother. The duration of the benefit is 28 weeks or 31 weeks in case of a single father or 37 weeks in case of multiple births.

Subject to taxes/SIC

Exempt.

Take up

Nearly all eligible mothers take maternity leave.

Changes in 2017

- Increase in number of percentage from 70% to 75% of gross wage.
- Increase in MAB from 1.5 times to 2 times.

Changes in 2018

No changes.

Changes in 2019

No changes.

EUROMOD notes

In the EUROMOD Public Release of 2020 (I2.0) this benefit is only simulated from 2015 to 2019. The simulation is, however, switched off as part of the baselines, i.e., the non-simulated components (*bma*) is being used.

As the benefit amount depends on the previous earnings, we assume those to be equal to the imputed wage (*yimg*) or the current wage, whichever is higher. The imputed wage is recorded in hourly terms, hence we assume a country-specific standard number of hours worked per week (40 hours) and we recalculate *yimg* in monthly terms ($yivwg * 40 * (52/12)$).

Besides, the simulation assumes that the mother starts the leave 8 weeks before the birth and takes 26 weeks after.

30.1.2 Parental allowance (bcc_sk)

Definitions

There is a special unit of analysis (*tu_bcc_sk*) for parental allowance, which contains parents and their children up to 3 years old or up to 6 years old in case of long term unfavourable health conditions.

Eligibility conditions

Only one parent can claim the allowance. It cannot be combined with sickness benefit. Maternity benefit reduces the amount of allowance.

EUROMOD notes

The loss of entitlement due to receiving sickness benefit is actually not simulated in the model.

Income test

Not applicable.

Benefit amount

During 2006-2009 the amount of the benefit was fixed independently from the number of children in the tax unit. In 2010 a second higher amount of parental allowance was defined. Entitled to the higher amount was the parent of a child up to 2 years old, who was eligible for maternity benefit before child birth or had paid sickness insurance contributions at least for a period of 270 days before child birth. The parent was not entitled for higher amount if he has a paid job. Since 2013 the amount of benefit for tax unit with one child is set as in following table. This amount increases by 25% for every child, who was born at the same time as the one considered. The parental allowance is decreased by 50% if some other dependent child in the same family has not attended school for 3 months.

Table 70. Parental allowance benefit amounts (€ per month)

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Per family | 199.6 | 203.2 | 203.2 | 203.2 | 213.2 | 214.7 | 220.7 |

EUROMOD notes

The reduction in allowance due to other children not attending school is not modelled.

Subject to taxes/SIC

Exempt.

Take up

Nearly all eligible parents take parental allowances.

Changes in 2018

No changes.

Changes in 2019

No changes.

30.1.3 Child birth grant and additional birth grant (bchba_sk)

Definitions

There is special unit of analysis (*tu_bchba_sk*) containing parents and their dependent children up to 1 year old.

Eligibility conditions

Only one parent (usually the mother) can receive the grant. There is no conditionality to this grant other than permanent residency of both the entitled parent and the dependent child in the Slovak Republic. The child should be older than 28 days. The additional birth grant was introduced in 2007 and was paid for each new-born child whose mother was at her first childbearing. Since 2009 the additional child birth grant is paid for the first three children.

EUROMOD notes

The benefit is simulated as a yearly amount for all parents, who have a dependent child up to 1 year old.

Income test

No income test is applied.

Benefit amount

Benefit amount depends on the number of children and childbirths:

- € 829.86 for the first three childbirths (which consists of birth grant and additional birth grant);
- € 151.37 for the child from fourth or more childbirths;
- For two or more children born at the same time there is additional benefit € 75.69 per child.

Table 71. Child birth grant benefit amounts (€ per year)

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Birth grant | 151.37 | 151.37 | 151.37 | 151.37 | 151.37 | 151.37 | 151.37 |
| Additional birth grant | 678.49 | 678.49 | 678.49 | 678.49 | 678.49 | 678.49 | 678.49 |

30.2 Validation of simulated benefits

Table 72. Descriptive statistics of PLBs included in EUROMOD baseline simulations and simulated using the PLBs extension

| | Mean monthly amount | Minimum monthly amount | Maximum monthly amount | Annual amount, million | Population (weighted), thousand | Population (unweighted) |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| sk_2015 | | | | | | |
| Bma | 176 | 18 | 400 | 66.0 | 31.2 | 80 |
| bcc_s | 191 | 3 | 254 | 318.2 | 139.2 | 425 |
| bchba_s | 67 | 13 | 69 | 33.0 | 41.0 | 112 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 230 | 71 | 469 | 417.1 | 150.8 | 455 |
| bmact_s_parben | 181 | 32 | 525 | 49.9 | 23.0 | 53 |
| bcc_s_parben | 195 | 10 | 254 | 333.5 | 142.6 | 433 |
| bchba_s_parben | 67 | 13 | 69 | 33.0 | 41.0 | 112 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 231 | 203 | 594 | 416.4 | 150.5 | 453 |
| sk_2016 | | | | | | |
| Bma | 181 | 29 | 433 | 82.4 | 37.9 | 89 |
| bcc_s | 184 | 1 | 254 | 313.0 | 141.8 | 394 |
| bchba_s | 68 | 13 | 69 | 29.7 | 36.3 | 100 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 230 | 203 | 502 | 425.2 | 153.9 | 421 |
| bmact_s_parben | 242 | 33 | 486 | 75.1 | 25.9 | 59 |
| bcc_s_parben | 200 | 6 | 254 | 327.2 | 136.6 | 382 |
| bchba_s_parben | 68 | 13 | 69 | 29.7 | 36.3 | 100 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 234 | 203 | 555 | 432.0 | 153.9 | 421 |
| sk_2017 | | | | | | |
| Bma | 187 | 30 | 448 | 85.1 | 37.9 | 89 |
| bcc_s | 192 | 1 | 267 | 329.1 | 142.6 | 395 |
| bchba_s | 68 | 13 | 69 | 29.7 | 36.3 | 100 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 240 | 213 | 517 | 444.0 | 153.9 | 421 |
| bmact_s_parben | 271 | 37 | 544 | 84.2 | 25.9 | 59 |
| bcc_s_parben | 210 | 1 | 267 | 342.4 | 135.9 | 379 |
| bchba_s_parben | 68 | 13 | 69 | 29.7 | 36.3 | 100 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 247 | 213 | 614 | 456.3 | 153.9 | 421 |
| sk_2018 | | | | | | |
| Bma | 196 | 32 | 468 | 89.1 | 37.9 | 89 |
| bcc_s | 194 | 2 | 268 | 329.8 | 141.6 | 393 |
| bchba_s | 68 | 13 | 69 | 29.7 | 36.3 | 100 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 243 | 215 | 537 | 448.6 | 153.9 | 421 |
| bmact_s_parben | 288 | 40 | 578 | 89.4 | 25.9 | 59 |
| bcc_s_parben | 212 | 2 | 268 | 344.1 | 135.2 | 377 |
| bchba_s_parben | 68 | 13 | 69 | 29.7 | 36.3 | 100 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 251 | 215 | 647 | 463.2 | 153.9 | 421 |
| sk_2019 | | | | | | |
| Bma | 208 | 33 | 497 | 94.6 | 37.9 | 89 |
| bcc_s | 201 | 2 | 276 | 337.7 | 140.1 | 389 |
| bchba_s | 68 | 13 | 69 | 29.7 | 36.3 | 100 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 250 | 221 | 566 | 461.9 | 153.9 | 421 |
| bmact_s_parben | 306 | 42 | 615 | 95.1 | 25.9 | 59 |
| bcc_s_parben | 219 | 4 | 276 | 353.3 | 134.7 | 376 |
| bchba_s_parben | 68 | 13 | 69 | 29.7 | 36.3 | 100 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 259 | 221 | 684 | 478.2 | 153.9 | 421 |

* Calculated using EM version I2.0 with 2016 data set for policy year 2015 and 2017 data set for policy years 2016-2019; variables ending with ‘_parben’ are simulated when the parental benefits extension is on, variables not ending with ‘_parben’ are used in baselines; amounts of benefits are given in national currency (euros for the Eurozone countries).

31. United Kingdom (UK)

31.1 Policy descriptions

31.1.1 Maternity allowance (bmana, bmanc_s)

This is a non means-tested benefit paid weekly for pregnant women and new mothers who cannot claim statutory maternity pay. It is intended to help women taking time off work both before and after the date the baby is due.

Definitions

A fixed amount is paid to pregnant women or new mothers either for 39 weeks or 14 weeks depending on eligibility.

Eligibility conditions

- Pregnant women or new mothers, and
- Not eligible for statutory maternity pay.

The benefit is paid for 39 weeks to women who in the 66 weeks before the baby is born, have been:

- employed for at least 26 weeks; or
- self-employed and have paid National Insurance Contributions (Class 2) for at least 26 weeks (not necessarily consecutive);
- earning (or classed as earning) £ 30 a week or more in at least 13 weeks out of the 26 weeks - the weeks do not have to be consecutive.

Women can still qualify if they have recently stopped working. It does not matter if they had different jobs or periods of unemployment.

The benefit is paid for 14 weeks to women who in the 66 weeks before the baby is born, have been:

- not employed or self-employed; but
- who provided unpaid help to spouse or partner in their self-employed business; and
- spouse or partner pays Class 2 National Insurance contributions.

Income test

No.

Benefit duration

Duration of the benefit can be either 39 weeks or 14 weeks. This period normally starts at the beginning of the 11th week before the expected date of birth of the child. The latest date it can start is the day after the birth.

Benefit amount

The amount equals either 90% of the average weekly earnings or £ 139.58 a week, whichever is less. For people qualifying because they help with their spouse's self-employment, MA is only payable during the 14-week qualifying period. The amount received is £ 27 a week.

The benefit amounts by duration for the Maternity Allowance over the policy years are laid out in the table below.

Table 73. Maternity Allowance amounts by duration conditions 2016 to 2020

| As of ... Fiscal year: | Jun-16 2016/17 £ per week | Jun-17 2017/18 £ per week | Jun-18 2018/19 £ per week | Jun-19 2019/20 £ per week | Jun-20 2020/21 £ per week |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| % of average weekly earnings | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| Maximum amount for employees for 39 weeks | 139.58 | 140.98 | 145.18 | 148.68 | 151.65 |
| Amount payable to self-employed who do not fulfilled the NIC requirement (39 weeks) | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| Non-working people helping in partner's self-employment business | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |

Source CPAG Welfare Benefits and Tax Credits Handbooks, 2016/17 to 2019/20

Interactions with other benefits and taxes/SIC

The maternity allowance is not taxable. It does not affect entitlement to tax credits but it may affect the amount of other benefits such as: council tax reduction, housing benefit, employment and support allowance (ESA), income support, jobseeker's allowance (JSA), bereavement benefits, carer's allowance, universal credit. maternity allowance is limited by the benefit cap when received in combination with housing benefit or universal credit.

Take up

Nearly all mothers take maternity leave.

31.1.2 Statutory maternity pay (SMP) (bmaer, bmaet_s)

Statutory maternity pay (SMP) is a weekly payment made by employers to their employees or former employees. Employers pay SMP to those women who have been in their employment prior to becoming pregnant and during their pregnancy.

Definitions

This is a benefit to all parents who personally provide full-time care for a small child up to 4 years of age. It has a contributory and non-contributory part. The amount of contributory benefit is proportional to earnings of one of the parents (whosever earnings are higher). There is also a non-contributory benefit for families for parents who have acquired contributions.

Eligibility conditions

There are two basic rules to qualify for SMP:

1. the continuous employment rule: the mother must have been employed for a continuous period of at least 26 weeks into the qualifying week (which is the 15th week before the week in which the

- baby is due). This period must include at least 1 day employment in the qualifying week. However, there are some circumstances when breaks in employment can be disregarded;
2. the earnings rule: average gross weekly earnings must be at least equal to the lower earnings limit (LEL) for National Insurance (NI) purposes. The lower earnings limit is the point at which one starts to be treated as if she has paid NI contributions (although she will not actually have to pay NI contributions until her earnings reach a higher point called the primary earnings threshold (PT)).

Income test

Not applicable for this benefit.

Benefit duration

SMP can be paid for a maximum period of 39 weeks. SMP can be paid from 11 weeks before the week in which the baby is due, but only if the mother stops work before then. If she continues working on or after the 11th week before the week the baby is due, she can choose the day she wants SMP to start.

The qualifying week is the 15th week before the week in which the baby is due. The definition of a week for the qualifying week is a period of 7 days that begins at midnight between Saturday and Sunday.

Benefit amount

The amount of SMP depends on how much the recipient earns. The first 6 weeks of SMP are earnings related and the mother will get a weekly rate equal to 90% of her average weekly earnings (there is no upper limit). The remaining 33 weeks are paid at the weekly standard rate SMP of £ 139.58 (from 5 April 2015) or the earnings-related rate (90% of her average weekly earnings) if this is less than standard rate SMP.

No additional SMP is payable for multiple births or adoptions.

Table 74. Lower Earnings Limits for National Insurance contributions from 2015-2019

| As of ... | Jun-16 | Jun-17 | Jun-18 | Jun-19 | Jun-20 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Fiscal year: | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2019/20 |
| Lower Earnings Limit (LEL) (£ per week) | 112 | 113 | 116 | 118 | 120 |
| SMP amount as % of earnings | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| SMP weekly standard rate | 139.58 | 140.98 | 145.18 | 148.68 | 151.65 |

Source CPAG Welfare Benefits and Tax Credits Handbooks, 2016/17 to 2019/20. HMRC: Rates and Allowances – National Insurance Contributions, <http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/rates/nic.htm>

Subject to taxes/SIC

SMP is treated as earnings and the employer will apply any deductions (such as income tax, NI contributions, pensions' contributions) that are due.

EUROMOD notes

In EUROMOD the benefit duration is modelled as being received 11 weeks before birth and 28 weeks after birth.

31.1.3 Statutory paternity pay (bpact_s)

Definitions

A child's male legal guardian is entitled to 2 weeks paid leave after birth of child. Paternity leave can be taken within 56 days (8 weeks) of the actual date of birth of the child, or if the child is born early, within the period from the actual date of birth up to 56 days after the first day of the week in which the birth was expected.

Eligibility conditions

Continuously employed by the same employer for at least 26 weeks ending with the week in which they notified adoption of child or week ending with 15th week before the baby is due and earns at least the lower earnings limit (LEL) for National Insurance (NI) purposes.

Income test

Not applicable for this benefit.

Benefit duration

2 weeks.

Benefit amount

Same as for statutory maternity pay: SMP weekly standard rate or 90% of a person's average earnings if less than SMP weekly standard rate.

Subject to taxes/SIC

Subject to taxation. Standard taxation rules apply.

31.1.4 Sure start maternity grant (bmamt_s)

Definitions

The sure start maternity grant is a one-off payment to help towards the costs of having a child.

Eligibility conditions

Usually a woman qualifies for the grant if all of the following apply:

- she is expecting her first child, or she is expecting a multiple birth (such as twins) and has children already;
- she or her partner already receives at least one of the following benefits: income support, income-based jobseeker's allowance, income-related employment and support allowance, pension credit, child tax credit, working tax credit that includes a disability or severe disability element, universal credit;
- she must claim the grant within 11 weeks of the baby's due date or within 6 months after the baby's birth.

Income test

Not applicable for this benefit.

Benefit amount

The amount a one-off payment of £ 500.

Subject to taxes/SIC

Sure Start Maternity Grant is not taxable and it is disregarded as income or capital for means-tested benefits or tax credits; and does not affect entitlement to any non-means-tested benefits. Sure Start Maternity Grants payment is not affected by the benefit cap.

EUROMOD notes

In Scotland, from late 2018 the sure maternity grant has been replaced (and will be extended) by the best start grant (see below).

31.1.5 Best start grant (bmasgmt_s)

The best start grant is a package of three payments. It provides parents or carers who get certain benefits or tax credits with financial support during the early years of a child's life:

- **the pregnancy and baby payment** - a one off payment of £ 600 for a first child or £ 300 for a second or subsequent child. It is to help with the costs of pregnancy or having a baby such as maternity clothes, a cot or a pram;
- **the early learning payment** - a one off payment of £ 250 to help with the costs of having a pre-school child for example the costs of day trips, books or toys for home learning;
- **the school age payment** – a one off payment of £ 250 to help with the costs of having a child of school starting age, such as the costs of a new school bag, to pay for school trips or after school activities.

Eligibility

Parents can apply for the pregnancy and baby payment from 24 weeks pregnant up to the day the baby is 6 months old. This goes up to 1 year old for adopted children.

Parents with children between 2 and 3 years and 6 months old are eligible for early learning payment.

Parents of children starting school are eligible for school age payment. Eligibility depends on the date of birth of the child (see table below):

Table 75. Best Start Grant Eligibility criteria – baby age

| As of ... Fiscal year: | Jun-19 2019/20 | Jun-20 2020/21 |
|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Child's date of birth | March 2014 -Feb 2015 | Mar 2015 – Feb 2016 |
| Child age | 4.3 - 5.3 y.o. | 4.3 – 5.3 y.o. |

Source CPAG Welfare Benefits and Tax Credits Handbooks, 2018/19 to 2019/2020

Income test

There is no income test for these benefits, but people can apply if they are receiving one of the following means-tested benefits:

- child tax credit;
- universal credit;
- income support;
- pension credit;
- working tax credit;
- housing benefit;
- income-based jobseekers allowance (JSA), not 'contribution based' JSA;
- income-related employment and support allowance (ESA), not 'contribution based' ESA.

Benefit duration

One off payment.

Benefit amount

The benefit amount is outlined in the following table.

Table 76. Best Start Grant amounts from 2015-2019

| As of ... Fiscal year: | Jun-19 2019/20 £ per year | Jun-20 2020/21 £ per year |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Pregnancy and Baby payment | | |
| First child | 600 | 600 |
| Other children | 300 | 300 |
| Early learning payment | 250 | 250 |
| School age payment | 250 | 250 |

Source CPAG Welfare Benefits and Tax Credits Handbooks, 2019/20

Subject to taxes/SIC

Best start grants are not taxable. They are not counted as income or capital for means-tested benefits or tax credits. The best start grants payments are not affected by the benefit cap.

31.2 Validation of simulated benefits

Table 77. Descriptive statistics of PLBs included in EUROMOD baseline simulations and simulated using the PLBs extension

| | Mean monthly amount | Minimum monthly amount | Maximum monthly amount | Annual amount, million | Population (weighted), thousand | Population (unweighted) |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| uk_2015 | | | | | | |
| Bmana | 531 | 117 | 605 | 160.1 | 25.1 | 19 |
| Bmaer | 561 | 2 | 1,348 | 1,126.3 | 167.4 | 106 |
| bmamt_s | 43 | 42 | 83 | 70.3 | 136.4 | 82 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 361 | 42 | 1,348 | 1,356.6 | 313.4 | 197 |
| bmact_s_parben | 962 | 8 | 2,420 | 4,065.3 | 352.1 | 232 |
| bpact_s_parben | 49 | 17 | 101 | 212.5 | 360.6 | 238 |
| bmanc_s_parben | 382 | 89 | 1,971 | 261.4 | 57.0 | 44 |
| bmamt_s_parben | 43 | 42 | 83 | 72.0 | 140.0 | 83 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 739 | 18 | 2,521 | 4,611.2 | 520.1 | 344 |
| uk_2016 | | | | | | |
| Bmana | 531 | 117 | 605 | 160.1 | 25.1 | 19 |
| Bmaer | 561 | 2 | 1,348 | 1,126.3 | 167.4 | 106 |
| bmamt_s | 43 | 42 | 83 | 69.4 | 134.7 | 81 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 362 | 42 | 1,348 | 1,355.7 | 311.7 | 196 |
| bmact_s_parben | 980 | 16 | 2,439 | 4,155.3 | 281.9 | 209 |
| bpact_s_parben | 50 | 17 | 101 | 217.3 | 361.8 | 239 |
| bmanc_s_parben | 391 | 91 | 1,971 | 262.1 | 55.8 | 43 |
| bmamt_s_parben | 43 | 42 | 83 | 71.2 | 138.2 | 82 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 754 | 18 | 2,540 | 4,705.8 | 519.9 | 344 |

| | Mean monthly amount | Minimum monthly amount | Maximum monthly amount | Annual amount, million | Population (weighted), thousand | Population (unweighted) |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| uk_2017 | | | | | | |
| Bmana | 594 | 558 | 611 | 251.9 | 35.4 | 19 |
| Bmaer | 607 | 1 | 2,094 | 1,202.0 | 165.0 | 105 |
| bmamt_s | 43 | 42 | 83 | 71.8 | 139.5 | 79 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 382 | 1 | 2,094 | 1,525.7 | 332.5 | 200 |
| bmact_s_parben | 1,216 | 155 | 3,723 | 4,547.0 | 311.7 | 184 |
| bpact_s_parben | 60 | 17 | 102 | 226.8 | 317.3 | 188 |
| bmanc_s_parben | 374 | 90 | 1,991 | 264.6 | 59.0 | 36 |
| bmamt_s_parben | 43 | 42 | 83 | 71.8 | 139.4 | 79 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 853 | 18 | 3,825 | 5,110.2 | 499.0 | 295 |
| uk_2018 | | | | | | |
| Bmana | 612 | 575 | 629 | 259.4 | 35.4 | 19 |
| Bmaer | 625 | 1 | 2,157 | 1,237.8 | 165.0 | 105 |
| bmamt_s | 43 | 42 | 83 | 70.4 | 136.6 | 78 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 396 | 1 | 2,157 | 1,567.6 | 329.6 | 199 |
| bmact_s_parben | 1,252 | 159 | 3,834 | 4,682.9 | 311.7 | 184 |
| bpact_s_parben | 61 | 18 | 105 | 233.5 | 317.3 | 188 |
| bmanc_s_parben | 385 | 93 | 2,050 | 272.6 | 59.0 | 36 |
| bmamt_s_parben | 43 | 42 | 83 | 69.3 | 134.4 | 77 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 887 | 19 | 3,939 | 5,258.3 | 494.0 | 293 |
| uk_2019 | | | | | | |
| Bmana | 626 | 589 | 644 | 265.7 | 35.4 | 19 |
| Bmaer | 640 | 1 | 2,209 | 1,267.6 | 165.0 | 105 |
| bmamt_s | 43 | 42 | 83 | 52.0 | 101.4 | 56 |
| bmascm_t_s | 33 | 21 | 71 | 34.7 | 88.4 | 102 |
| ils_b1_bcb | 349 | 1 | 2,209 | 1,620.0 | 386.4 | 280 |
| bmact_s_parben | 1,285 | 166 | 3,938 | 4,816.5 | 312.3 | 185 |
| bpact_s_parben | 63 | 18 | 108 | 240.1 | 317.9 | 189 |
| bmanc_s_parben | 394 | 96 | 2,100 | 279.1 | 59.0 | 36 |
| bmamt_s_parben | 43 | 42 | 83 | 52.4 | 102.1 | 56 |
| bmascm_t_s_parben | 33 | 21 | 71 | 34.9 | 89.2 | 103 |
| ils_b1_bcb_parben | 811 | 19 | 4,046 | 5,422.9 | 557.4 | 379 |

* Calculated using EM version I2.0 with 2016 data set for policy years 2015-2016 and 2017 data set for policy years 2017-2019; variables ending with ‘_parben’ are simulated when the parental benefits extension is on, variables not ending with ‘_parben’ are used in baselines; amounts of benefits are given in national currency (euros for the Eurozone countries).

appendix 1 An example of implementation of childbirth-related benefits in EUROMOD

This example uses the case of implementation of child care leave benefit (bmact_s) in Lithuania and, where needed, several examples from other countries. An example corresponds to the conventions of implementation of childbirth-related benefits in EUROMOD (see text in black italic font). Child care leave benefit in Lithuania was implemented before the conventions were developed, hence our example can also serve as an illustration on how an already implemented policy is adopted to the conventions.

- *Baseline simulations:* In Lithuania we simulate all types of contributory and non-contributory childbirth-related benefits in all policy years. The policies, including child care leave benefit, are switched ON in the baseline.
- *Simulations outside the baseline:* If the benefit is set to TOGGLE, a corresponding non-simulated component should be used in the baseline and it should be replaced with 0 in the toggled function to allow their interchangeable use. All toggled components should be defined in the variable file and set by default to 0 in the SetDefault_XX function at the beginning of the spine. To allow non-simulated and corresponding toggled simulated components be used interchangeably, both should be added to the corresponding income lists.

Step 1: Set the toggled component to be equal 0 by default in the SetDefault_XX function

| | | | |
|---------------|--|------------|--|
| SetDefault_It | | on | DEF: DEFAULT VALUES FOR VARIABLES |
| SetDefault | | on | Defaults for variables calculated in add-ons |
| Dataset | | lt_20??_a? | All datasets |
| bmact_s | | 0 | default (in case policy is set to TOGGLE) |

Step 2: Add both simulated and non-simulated components into appropriate income lists to allow interchangeable use

| | | | |
|-----------|--|------------|--|
| IlsDef_It | | on | DEF: STANDARD INCOME CONCEPTS |
| Defil | | on | simulated benefits |
| name | | ils_bensim | |
| bmact_s | | + | toggled component (maternity (paternity) leave benefit (motinystes (tevystes)) pasalpa) |
| Defil | | on | non means-tested benefits |
| name | | ils_bernt | |
| bmact | | + | original component (maternity (paternity) leave benefit (motinystes (tevystes)) pasalpa) |
| bmact_s | | + | toggled component (maternity (paternity) leave benefit (motinystes (tevystes)) pasalpa) |

Step 3: Replace non-simulated component with 0 in the toggled function to allow their interchangeable use

| | | | |
|----------------|--|------------------|---|
| bmact_It | | toggle | BEN: childcare benefit (vaiko priežiūros išmoka), before 2017: maternity (paternity) leave benefit (motinystes (tevystes) pasalpa) |
| ArithOp | | on | this allows to use bmact and bmact_s interchangeably when the policy is switched ON |
| Formula | | - bmact | replace the non-simulated component with 0 by deducting it |
| Output_Add_Var | | bmact | add |
| TAX_UNIT | | tu_individual_It | |

- *Income lists:* Childbirth-related benefits are included into all appropriate income lists, including those used for taxation, deduction of social insurance contributions and means-testing. Income list ils_b1_bfa (family benefits B1) includes a sub-component ils_b1_bcb (childbirth-related benefits), which should include all childbirth-related benefits.

| | | | |
|------------|--|------------|--|
| Defil | | on | Childbirth-related benefits B1_bcb |
| Name | | ils_b1_bcb | |
| bchba_s | | + | birth grant (vienkartinė išmoka gimus vaikui) |
| bchmp_s | | + | benefit for multiple birth families (išmoka gimus daugiau nei dviem vaikams) |
| bmaed_s | | + | student's childcare benefit |
| bmaprnc_s | | + | pregnancy grant (vienkartinė išmoka nesciai moteriai) |
| bmaprct_s | | + | maternity leave benefit (motinystes pasalpa) |
| bmact_s | | + | maternity (paternity) leave benefit (motinystes (tevystes) pasalpa) |
| bpact_s | | + | paternity leave benefit (tevystes pasalpa) |
| Defil | | on | Family benefits B1 |
| Name | | ils_b1_bfa | |
| bch00_s | | + | child allowance (išmoka vaikui) |
| bchor | | + | guardianship benefit (globos (rupybos) išmoka) |
| ils_b1_bcb | | + | paternity leave benefit (tevystes pasalpa) |

- *Suggested Naming:* Lithuanian model previously used other names for childbirth-related benefits in the data and the model. Hence the original names were maintained and do not comply to the suggested naming conventions (see above).
- *Scope of simulations:* In line with the conventions, all childbirth-related benefits are simulated in full in the Lithuanian model.
- *Cross-country harmonisation:* We use an example from the Latvian model to illustrate implementation of this convention. In Latvia an inverted wage (yempv01) is used instead of the imputed wage (yivwg) or observed wage (whichever higher) to calculate mother's previous earnings. As conventions require the latter, we need to distinguish between baseline simulations (lcb_a = 0) and conditions that apply in case of our hypothetical childbirth scenario (lcb_a = 1):

| Policy | Grp/No | lv_2017jn | Comment |
|--------------|--------|---|--|
| fx BenCalc | | on | Identification of relevant income |
| who_must_... | | one | |
| comp_cond | 1 | {yempv01>0} & {lcb_a = 0} | employee (baseline scenario) |
| comp_perTU | 1 | yempv01 | ... then the benefit is calculated on the inverted previous income |
| Comp_Cond | 2 | {yempv01>0} & {lcb_a = 1} | employee (childbirth scenario) |
| Comp_perTU | 2 | ((yivwvg * \$lhw * (52/12)) <max> yem) | ... the benefit is calculated on the imputed wage or observed wage, whichever higher |
| comp_cond | 3 | {yempv01=0} & {tscse_s>0} | self-employed (any scenario) |
| comp_perTU | 3 | \$SelfEmplMin | ... then the benefit is calculated on the wage from which SICs have been paid |
| uplim | | \$SicLimPrev | Upper limit on contribution wage |
| output_var | | i_yemma | |
| TAX_UNIT | | tu_individual_lv | |

- Harmonised imputations and assumptions:

- (a) Eligibility/Qualifying period:

Previous contribution history is assumed to be proportional to the observed months in work and out of work during the reference period, i.e. past 12 months (i.e. $liwmy \geq \$XX_QperMin * 12 / \$XX_QperTot$, where $\$XX_QperMin$ is the minimum contribution duration within the total period of $\$XX_QperTot$).

| fx Elig | | on | eligibility: mother (or father if no mother) |
|-----------|---|---|--|
| elig_cond | | {liwmy >= \$MB_QperMin*12/ \$MB_QperTot} & {IsParentOfDepChild#1} & {nDepChInTu#1 > 0} & {(dgn = 0) ((dgn = 1) & {dpartner=0})} | required work history - here not possible to establish accurately; however, a person having a job but being on maternity leave is considered as working in SILC, hence the no of months in work is taken as a proxy; mother or a father with no partner with a child of eligible age |
| #_Level | 1 | tu_mb_lt | parents with own children below 3 (2 before 2008) |
| TAX_UNIT | | tu_individual_lt | |

- (b) Benefit duration

In Lithuania benefit duration can be optional. Paid maternity leave can last for one or two years. The latter is set as a default option ($\$MA_optDef = 1$), as according to administrative statistics it covers 90-94% of all recipients. We simulate eligibility for both those with newborns ($dag = 0$), with children aged one ($dag = 1$) and for the period before the child turns 2 ($dag = 2$). Maximum duration of benefit per year cannot exceed 12 months and it is limited taking into account the birth month of the child (using variable dmb). The second option (one year of receipt) can also be simulated by setting $\$MA_optDef = 2$.

| BenCalc | | on | benefit duration (days) |
|--------------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| comp_cond | 1 | {dag = 0} | 1) for children born this year |
| comp_perElig | 1 | 365 - (dmb * 30) - \$MatBenAfter | .. benefit is paid for the rest of the year after the month of birth & duration of maternity benefit |
| comp_lowlim | 1 | 0 | non-negative |
| comp_cond | 2 | {dag = 1} & {\$MA_optDef=1} | 2) for children born in the previous year when benefit received for two years (default option) |
| comp_perElig | 2 | 365 | .. benefit is paid for the whole year |
| Comp_Cond | 3 | {dag = 2} & {\$MA_optDef=1} | 3) for children born two years ago when benefit received for two years (default option) |
| Comp_perElig | 3 | dmb * 30 | .. benefit is paid until the child's 2nd birthday |
| comp_cond | 4 | {dag = 1} & {\$MA_optDef=2} | 4) for children born in the previous year when benefit received for one year only (alternative option) |
| comp_perElig | 4 | dmb * 30 | .. benefit is paid until the child's 1st birthday |
| output_var | | sin04_s | duration in days (for each child separately) |
| TAX_UNIT | | tu_individual_It | |

* For data sets with an income reference period < 2015, the quarter of birth (*dqb*) rather than month of birth (*dmb*) was defined. Hence we recode *dqb* into *dmb* for applicable data sets:

Step 1: Set default for dmb in the SetDefault function at the beginning of the spine

| SetDefault_It | | on | DEF: DEFAULT VALUES FOR VARIABLES |
|---------------|------------|----|---|
| fx | SetDefault | on | Defaults for variables calculated in add-ons |
| fx | SetDefault | on | Defaults for variables that might not be available in some datasets |
| | Dataset | | lt_20??_a? |
| | dmb | | 0 month of birth |

Step 2: Recode dqb into dmb if missing

| bmacro_It | | on | BEN: childcare benefit (vaiko priežiūros išmoka), before 2017: maternity (paternity) leave benefit (motinystės (tevystės) pasalpa) |
|----------------|---------|---------------------|--|
| fx | BenCalc | on | recode dqb into dmb for datasets where the latter not defined |
| Comp_Cond | 1 | {dqb = 1} & {dmb=0} | first quarter |
| Comp_perTU | 1 | 2 | middle month = 2 |
| Comp_Cond | 2 | {dqb = 2} & {dmb=0} | second quarter |
| Comp_perTU | 2 | 5 | middle month = 5 |
| Comp_Cond | 3 | {dqb = 3} & {dmb=0} | third quarter |
| Comp_perTU | 3 | 8 | middle month = 8 |
| Comp_Cond | 4 | {dqb = 4} & {dmb=0} | forth quarter |
| Comp_perTU | 4 | 11 | middle month = 11 |
| Output_Add_Var | | dmb | (add - do not overwrite) |
| TAX_UNIT | | tu_individual_It | |

- (c) Benefit amount

- In Lithuania benefit amount depends on the previous earnings. We model a standard assumption of previous earnings to be equal to the imputed wage (*yivwg*) or the recorded wage (whichever is higher). In Lithuania self-employment incomes are also taken into account according to the benefit rules.

Step 1: Define constant for hours worked per week

| | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------|----------|----|--|
| ▼ | 🌐 | ConstDef_It | | on | DEF: CONSTANTS |
| | ▼ | 🔧 | DefConst | on | constants for maternity/paternity benefits |
| | | | \$lhw | 40 | standard working hours per week |

* The imputed wage is recorded in hourly terms, hence assume the standard number of hours worked per week (e.g. lhw= 40) and recalculate yivwg in monthly terms ($yivwg * lhw * (52/12)$).

Step 2: Calculate parent's insured income based on the imputed or observed wage (whichever higher)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---------|----------------|---|---|
| ▼ | 🔧 | ArithOp | | on | parent's insured income (in monthly terms) |
| | | | Who_Must_Be... | one | |
| | | | Formula | $((yivwg * \$lhw * (52/12)) <max> (yem+yse))$ | imputed or observed wage, whichever is higher |
| | | | UpLim | $\$AMS * 2$ | but not above the set limit |
| | | | Output_Var | sin03_s | |
| | | | TAX_UNIT | tu_individual_It | |

- In Lithuania multiple options of benefit replacement rates are available in legislation. Same as for benefit duration, we model most common/default option ($\$MA_optDef = 1$), and make other options switchable though changing the constant through the PARben add-on.

Step 1: Define constant in the ConstDef_xx policy:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------|----------------|----|--|
| ▼ | 🌐 | ConstDef_It | | on | DEF: CONSTANTS |
| | ▼ | 🔧 | DefConst | on | constants for maternity/paternity benefits |
| | | | $\$MA_optDef$ | 1 | options for childcare leave duration (1 - two years; 2 - one year) |

Step 2: Implement the default and alternative options for assigning replacement rate:

| | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---|-----------------------------|---|
| ▼ fx | BenCalc | | on | replacement ratio (since 2008) |
| | comp_cond | 1 | {dag = 0} & {\$MA_optDef=1} | 1) default option for those strictly in the first 12 months (i.e. with children born this year) |
| | comp_perElig | 1 | 0.7 | .. it is xx % |
| | comp_cond | 2 | {dag = 1} & {\$MA_optDef=1} | 2) default option for those who pass first 12 months (i.e. with children born in the previous year) |
| | comp_perElig | 2 | 40% + dmb/12* 30% | .. it is a weighted average |
| | comp_cond | 3 | {dag = 2} & {\$MA_optDef=1} | 3) default option for those strictly in the second 12 months (i.e. with children born two years ago) |
| | comp_perElig | 3 | 0.4 | .. it is xx % |
| | Comp_Cond | 4 | {dag = 0} & {\$MA_optDef=2} | 1) alternative option for those strictly in the first 12 months (i.e. with children born this year) |
| | Comp_perElig | 4 | 1 | .. it is xx % |
| | Comp_Cond | 5 | {dag = 1} & {\$MA_optDef=2} | 2) alternative option for those who pass first 12 months (i.e. with children born in the previous year) |
| | Comp_perElig | 5 | 1 | .. it is xx % |
| | output_var | | srr_s | |
| | TAX_UNIT | | tu_individual_it | |

Furthermore, as administrative statistics on the distribution of options in the target population are available, recipients could also be randomly assigned to different optional durations. In this alternative scenario, the modelling could be done as follows:

Step 1: Generate random number

| | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---|--|--|
| ▼ random_it | | | on | DEF: generate random number |
| ▼ fx | RandSeed | | on | random assignment for maternity(paternity) benefits |
| | seed | | 1 | integer value as starting point for random number generation |
| ▼ fx | Elig | | on | |
| | Elig_Cond | | {IsParentOfDepChild} & {nDepChInTu#1 > 0} & {liwmy >= \$MB_QperMin*12/ \$MB_QperTot} & ((dgn = 0) ((dgn = 1) & {idpartner=0})) | generate random number for parents defined in bmacro_it |
| | #_AgeMax | 1 | 2 | with children up to 2 year old |
| | Output_Var | | sel_s | |
| | TAX_UNIT | | tu_mb_it | eligibility on mb level |
| ▼ fx | BenCalc | | on | |
| | Comp_Cond | 1 | {sel_s = 0} | for those not eligible |
| | Comp_perElig | 1 | -1 | set stk02_s to -1 to avoid conflict with rand no. (0) |
| | Comp_Cond | 2 | {sel_s != 0} | |
| | Comp_perElig | 2 | rand | |
| | Output_Var | | stk02_s | add (0 -1 = -1) |
| | TAX_UNIT | | tu_individual_it | |

* Place at the beginning of the spine, e.g. after TUDef_xx policy in the spine.

Step 2: Assign replacement ratios based on administrative statistics:

| BenCalc | | on | replacement ratio (since 2008) |
|--------------|---|--|---|
| comp_cond | 1 | {dag = 0} & (({GetMotherInfo#1 > 0.06}) ({GetMotherInfo#1=-1}&{GetFatherInfo#1>0.06}) ({GetFatherInfo#1> 0.06})) | 1) those strictly in the first 12 months (i.e. with children born this year) (assigned to 86% of recipients in 2012, 90% in 2013, 93% in 2014, 92% in 2015, 94% in 2016, kept constant in 2017) |
| comp_perElig | 1 | 0.7 | .. it is xx % |
| comp_cond | 2 | {dag = 1} & (({GetMotherInfo#1 > 0.06}) ({GetMotherInfo#1=-1}&{GetFatherInfo#1>0.06}) ({GetFatherInfo#1> 0.06})) | 2) those who pass first 12 months (i.e. with children born in the previous year) (86% in 2012, 90% in 2013, 93% in 2014, 92% in 2015, 94% in 2016, kept constant in 2017) |
| comp_perElig | 2 | 40% + dmb/12 * 30% | .. it is a weighted average |
| comp_cond | 3 | {dag = 2} & (({GetMotherInfo#1 > 0.06}) ({GetMotherInfo#1=-1}&{GetFatherInfo#1>0.06}) ({GetFatherInfo#1> 0.06})) | 3) those strictly in the second 12 months (i.e. with children born two years ago) (86% in 2012, 90% in 2013, 93% in 2014, 92% in 2015, 94% in 2016, kept constant in 2017) |
| comp_perElig | 3 | 0.4 | .. it is xx % |
| Comp_Cond | 4 | {dag = 0} & ((({GetMotherInfo#1 <= 0.06} & {GetMotherInfo#1 != -1}) ({GetMotherInfo#1=-1}&{GetFatherInfo#1<=0.06} &{GetFatherInfo#1 != -1}) ({GetFatherInfo#1<=0.06}&{GetFatherInfo#1 != -1})) | 1) those strictly in the first 12 months (i.e. with children born this year) (assigned to 14% of recipients in 2012, 10% in 2013, 7% in 2014, 8% in 2015, 6% in 2016, constant in 2017) |
| Comp_perElig | 4 | 1 | .. it is xx % |
| Comp_Cond | 5 | {dag = 1} & ((({GetMotherInfo#1 <= 0.06} & {GetMotherInfo#1 != -1}) ({GetMotherInfo#1=-1}&{GetFatherInfo#1<=0.06} &{GetFatherInfo#1 != -1}) ({GetFatherInfo#1<=0.06}&{GetFatherInfo#1 != -1})) | 2) those who pass first 12 months (i.e. with children born in the previous year) (14% in 2012, 10% in 2013, 7% in 2014, 8% in 2015, 6% in 2016, kept constant in 2017) |
| Comp_perElig | 5 | 1 | .. it is xx % |
| #_Info | 1 | stk02_s | |
| output_var | | srr_s | |
| TAX_UNIT | | tu_individual_lt | |

- (d) Allocation of the birth-related benefit: We allocate child care benefit to the most likely recipient, i.e. to mother, unless the mother is absent. Allocation can be done as shown below or using other ways for allocating benefits.

Step 1: Eligibility is defined and used for calculations:

| Elig | | on | eligibility: mother (or father if no mother) |
|-----------|---|--|--|
| elig_cond | | {iivmy >= \$MB_QperMin*12/ \$MB_QperTot} & {IsParentOfDepChild#1} & {nDepChInTu#1 > 0} & {{dgn = 0} {{dgn = 1} & {idpartner=0}}} | required work history - here not possible to establish accurately; however, a person having a job but being on maternity leave is considered as working in SILC, hence the no of months in work is taken as a proxy; mother or a father with no partner with a child of eligible age |
| #_Level | 1 | tu_mb_It | parents with own children below 3 (2 before 2008) |
| TAX_UNIT | | tu_individual_It | |

| | | |
|--------------------|-------------|--|
| share_between | {sel_s = 1} | see the eligibility criteria for parents above |
| share_all_ifnoelig | no | (if no-one eligible then set output to zero) |
| output_var | bmact_s | (overwrite) |
| TAX_UNIT | tu_mb_It | |

An alternative way to allocate benefits could be to define mother (or father if no mother) as a head of the tax unit used for simulating childbirth-related benefit. In this case benefit amounts calculated at the level of a tax unit will automatically be assigned to mother (or father if no mother).

| DefTu | | on | Family: childbirth benefits |
|------------------|--|---|--|
| Name | | tu_mb0_It | for families with newborns (dag = 0) |
| Type | | SUBGROUP | |
| members | | Partner&OwnDepChild | |
| DepChildCond | | {dag = 0} | newborns only |
| HeadDefInc | | ils_origy | here use only original incomes as most of replacement incomes not calculated yet |
| ExtHeadCond | | !{IsDepChild} & {{dgn = 0} {{dgn = 1} & {idpartner=0}}} | not a dependent child and mother or father if no mother |
| StopIfNoHead... | | no | |
| NoChildIfHead | | yes | avoid a loose child being a dependent child |
| NoChildIfPartner | | no | i.e. default |
| AssignDepChO... | | no | i.e. default |
| AssignPartner... | | no | i.e. default |

- (e) *Compatibility with the Add-On:* Variable lcb_a serves as an identifier for those who undergo transition into parenthood. Its default value of 0 is set up in the SetDefault_XX policy and can be modified through a Parben add-on. Example of the default for lcb_a:

| Policy | Grp/No | LT_2014 | LT_2015 | LT_2016 | LT_2017 | Comment |
|---------------|--------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--|
| SetDefault_It | | on | on | on | on | DEF: DEFAULT VALUES FOR VARIABLES |
| SetDefault | | on | on | on | on | Defaults for variables calculated in add-ons |
| Dataset | | lt_20??_a? | lt_20??_a? | lt_20??_a? | lt_20??_a? | All datasets |
| lcb_a | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | PARben: childbirth identifier |

All constants used in the policy for modelling eligibility, benefit duration and amounts are defined in the ConstDef_XX function at the beginning of the spine:

| Policy | Grp/No | LT_2017 | Comment |
|---------------|--------|---------|--|
| SetDefault_It | | on | DEF: DEFAULT VALUES FOR VARIABLES |
| uprate_It | | on | DEF: UPDATING FACTORS |
| ConstDef_It | | on | DEF: CONSTANTS |
| DefConst | | on | constants for maternity/paternity benefits |
| \$lhw | | 40 | standard working hours per week |
| \$MA_optDef | | 1 | options for childcare leave duration (1 - two years; 2 - one year) |
| \$MB_QperTot | | 24 | per qualifying period |
| \$MB_QperMin | | 12 | min no of month in work |

- *Take-up adjustments:* Full take-up is assumed for all childbirth-related benefits in Lithuania. Below we use an example from the Latvian model, where non-take-up is modelled for paternity benefits based on receipt in the data ($bfapl > 0$). According to conventions, take-up corrections can only be used for baseline simulations ($lcb_a = 0$), but not for hypothetical childbirth scenario ($lcb_a = 1$). Hence we include these two conditions into the model.

| | | | |
|--------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| BenCalc | | on | Model non-take-up based on eligibility from the data |
| run_cond | | {!UsedDatabase#1} & {\$bta_bfapl = 1} | only run for... |
| #_Databas... | 1 | lv_201?_a?.txt | ... SILC 2010 or later datasets |
| comp_cond | 1 | {lcb_a = 0} & {bfapl>0} | for baseline: check eligibility from the data... |
| comp_perTU | 1 | bfapl_s | ...to assign simulated values |
| Comp_Cond | 2 | {lcb_a = 1} | for hypothetical childbirth scenario... |
| Comp_perTU | 2 | bfapl_s | ... assign simulated values throughout |
| output_var | | bfapl_s | |
| TAX_UNIT | | tu_individual_lv | |

InGRID-2

Integrating Research Infrastructure for European expertise on Inclusive Growth from data to policy

Referring to the increasingly challenging EU2020-ambitions of Inclusive Growth, the objectives of the InGRID-2 project are to advance the integration and innovation of distributed social sciences research infrastructures (RI) on ‘poverty, living conditions and social policies’ as well as on ‘working conditions, vulnerability and labour policies’. InGRID-2 will extend transnational on-site and virtual access, organise mutual learning and discussions of innovations, and improve data services and facilities of comparative research. The focus areas are (a) integrated and harmonised data, (b) links between policy and practice, and (c) indicator-building tools.

Lead users are social scientist involved in comparative research to provide new evidence for European policy innovations. Key science actors and their stakeholders are coupled in the consortium to provide expert services to users of comparative research infrastructures by investing in collaborative efforts to better integrate microdata, identify new ways of collecting data, establish and improve harmonised classification tools, extend available policy databases, optimise statistical quality, and set-up micro-simulation environments and indicator-building tools as important means of valorisation. Helping scientists to enhance their expertise from data to policy is the advanced mission of InGRID-2. A new research portal will be the gateway to this European science infrastructure.

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More detailed information is available on the website: www.inclusivegrowth.eu

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