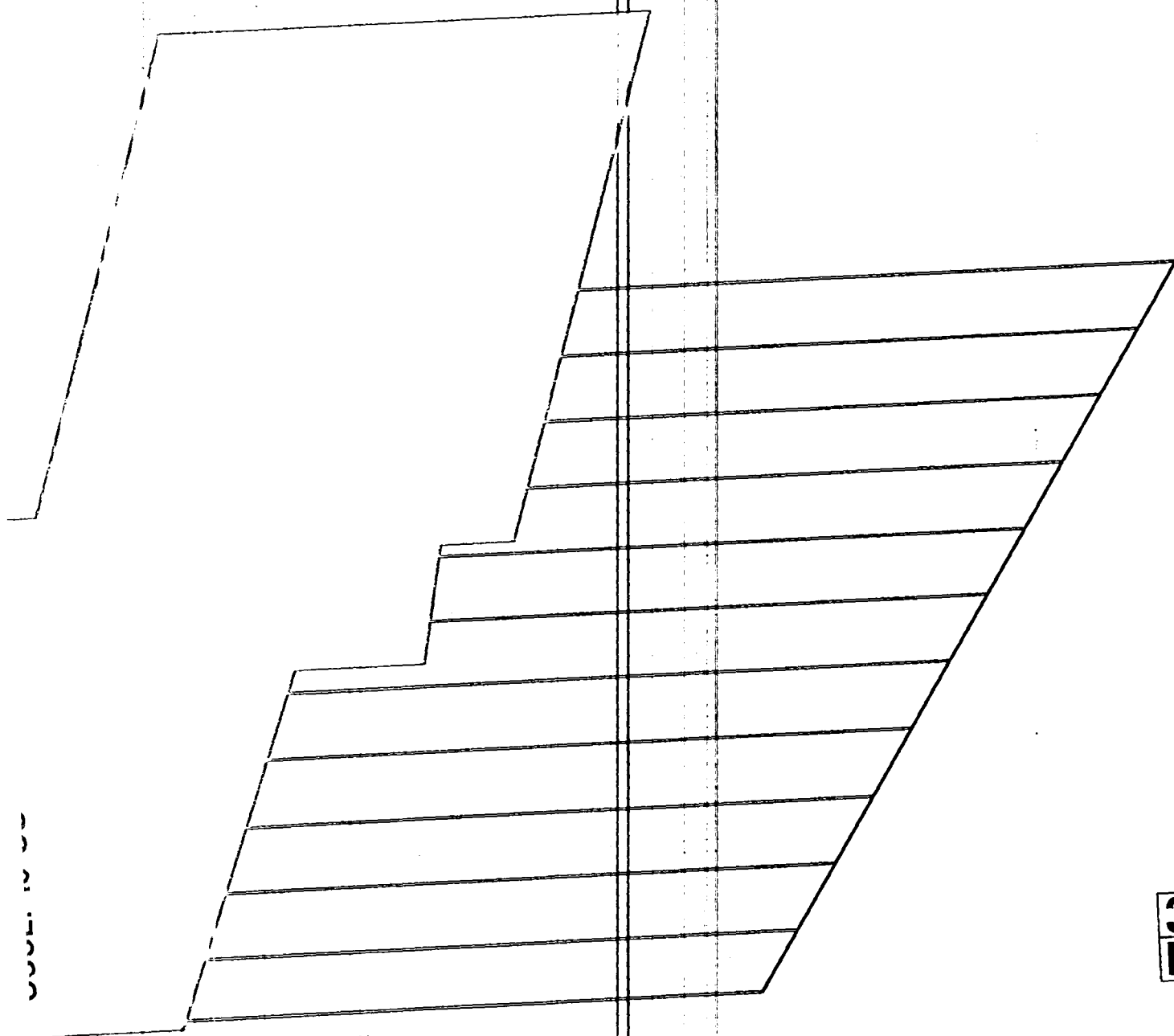




DIGEST OF STATISTICS ON SOCIAL PROTECTION IN EUROPE

Volume 6 — Maternity



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Die zweite Publikationsart, die Veröffentlichungen, wenden sich an eine ganz bestimmte Zielgruppe, wie zum Beispiel an den Bildungsbereich oder an Entscheidungsträger in Politik und Verwaltung. Sie enthalten ausgewählte und auf die Bedürfnisse einer Zielgruppe abgestellte und kommentierte Informationen. Eurostat übernimmt hier also eine Art Beraterrolle.

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Y. Franchet
 Generaldirektor

It is Eurostat's responsibility to use the European statistical system to meet the requirements of the Commission and all parties involved in the development of the single market.

To ensure that the vast quantity of accessible data is made widely available, and to help each user make proper use of this information, Eurostat has set up two main categories of document: statistical documents and publications.

The statistical document is aimed at specialists and provides the most complete sets of data: reference data where the methodology is well established, standardized, uniform and scientific. These data are presented in great detail. The statistical document is intended for experts who are capable of using their own means to seek out what they require. The information is provided on paper and/or on diskette, magnetic tape, CD-ROM. The white cover sheet bears a stylized motif which distinguishes the statistical document from other publications.

The publications proper tend to be compiled for a well-defined and targeted public, such as educational circles or political and administrative decision-makers. The information in these documents is selected, sorted and annotated to suit the target public. In this instance, therefore, Eurostat works in an advisory capacity.

Where the readership is wider and less well defined, Eurostat provides the information required for an initial analysis, such as yearbooks and periodicals which contain data permitting more in-depth studies. These publications are available on paper or in Videotext databases.

To help the user focus his research, Eurostat has created 'themes' i.e. a subject classification. The statistical documents and publications are listed by series, e.g. yearbooks, short-term trends or methodology, in order to facilitate access to the statistical data.

Y. Franchet
 Director-General

Pour établir, évaluer ou apprécier les différentes politiques communautaires, la Commission des Communautés européennes a besoin d'informations.

Eurostat a pour mission, à travers le système statistique européen, de répondre aux besoins de la Commission et de l'ensemble des personnes impliquées dans le développement du marché unique.

Pour mettre à la disposition de tous l'importante quantité de données accessibles et faire en sorte que chacun puisse s'orienter correctement dans cet ensemble, deux grandes catégories de documents ont été créées: les documents statistiques et les publications.

Le document statistique s'adresse aux spécialistes. Il fournit les données les plus complètes: données de référence où la méthodologie est bien connue, standardisée, normalisée et scientifique. Ces données sont présentées à un niveau très détaillé. Le document statistique est destiné aux experts capables de rechercher, par leurs propres moyens, les données requises. Les informations sont alors disponibles sur papier et/ou sur disquette, bande magnétique, CD-ROM. La couverture blanche ornée d'un graphisme stylisé démarque le document statistique des autres publications.

Les publications proprement dites peuvent, elles, être réalisées pour un public bien déterminé, ciblé, par exemple l'enseignement ou les décideurs politiques ou administratifs. Des informations sélectionnées, triées et commentées en fonction de ce public lui sont apportées. Eurostat joue, dès lors, le rôle de conseiller.

Dans le cas d'un public plus large, moins défini, Eurostat procure des éléments nécessaires à une première analyse, les annuaires et les périodiques, dans lesquels figurent les renseignements adéquats pour approfondir l'étude. Ces publications sont présentées sur papier ou dans des banques de données de type vidéotex.

Pour aider l'utilisateur à s'orienter dans ses recherches, Eurostat a créé les thèmes, c'est-à-dire une classification par sujet. Les documents statistiques et les publications sont répertoriés par série — par exemple, annuaire, conjoncture, méthodologie — afin de faciliter l'accès aux informations statistiques.

Y. Franchet
 Directeur général

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**DIGEST OF STATISTICS
ON SOCIAL PROTECTION
IN EUROPE**
Volume 6 — Maternity

Theme
Population and social conditions
Series
Studies and research

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Cataloguing data can be found at the end of this publication

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This study was carried out for Eurostat by Françoise Duchesne.

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PART I

INTRODUCTION

At regular intervals Eurostat publishes⁽¹⁾ aggregated data on current social protection expenditure⁽²⁾ and receipts, which are compiled and presented using the European ESSPROS methodology.⁽³⁾ One classification of the benefits is by "functions", in other words by risk covered.

The Digest of Statistics on Social Protection in Europe - of which this paper will represent Volume VI devoted to the **maternity** function - provides more detailed data on the amounts paid out.

1. Objectives

The object of the Digest of Statistics on Social Protection in Europe is to obtain, in respect of each function, a breakdown by type of benefit paid and the corresponding numbers of beneficiaries. However, for this publication on the maternity function Eurostat considered only the total number of births.

This breakdown by type of benefit, specific to each function and identical for all Member States, should enable more precise comparisons at European level (cf. Part III) and more detailed analyses at country level (cf. Part II) to be undertaken concurrently, and the two approaches to be combined.

The fact sheets which describe the main features of national benefits (cf. Part IV) for a given function - i.e. the agency which procures the benefits, the conditions governing eligibility and the method of calculating them - should be of great assistance in interpreting the data.

Lastly, the collecting of data at two different levels, i.e. the "agencies" or administrative units in the case of ordinary ESSPROS statistics, and at the level of national benefits in the case of data in the Digest, enables validity checks to be made by crosschecking.

2. Classifications

ESSPROS classifies social protection benefits as follows:⁽⁴⁾

- by country
- by function (or social "risk")
- by scheme (or grouping of administrative units referred to as agencies)
- by type of benefit (general types, identical for all functions).

The classification and presentation of statistical results in the Digest are based on this ESSPROS classification, subject to the following clarifications.

- a) Each volume of the Digest contains data for one of the **functions**. Volume VI covers maternity as defined in point 5.1 of this introduction (only the expenditure amounts are given in this volume).
- b) The data are presented by **country** (Part II), and summarized in the **comparative tables** (Part III).
- c) They are classified in three **groups of schemes**:
 - Basic
 - Supplementary
 - Means-tested welfare schemes.

These correspond to the ESSPROS groups.

As a reminder, and without repeating the full definitions in the methodology, the basic schemes (paragraph 317) are those which, pursuant to laws or regulations, provide for primary protection against one or more risks.

The supplementary schemes, known as complementary or supplementary in the ESSPROS methodology (paragraph 326), are schemes which presuppose that, in the case in question, primary benefits are being granted under a basic scheme.

The means-tested welfare schemes are known as "schemes relating to other forms of social protection" in the ESSPROS methodology (paragraph 329). Only benefits specifically linked to maternity are classified under this heading. When these payments are made as a last resort in accordance with rules which apply to the entire population, they are classified under the General Neediness function.⁽⁵⁾

In the ESSPROS (paragraph 316) the first two groups of schemes are subdivided into national, general, special (further subdivided) and voluntary schemes. So as not to overburden the tables, and since the Digest is not meant to give an institutional analysis of the schemes, these subdivisions have not been included here.

- d) Since the **types of benefit** considered in this Digest are specific to each function, they differ from the types of benefit in the ESSPROS (paragraph 605), which are common to all the functions and therefore more general (see classification plan on the next page).

ESSPROS	DIGEST - VOL. VI: MATERNITY
<p>SCHEMES</p> <p>Basic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . National . General . Special <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - statutory - other occupational - for victims of political events or natural disasters - other special . Voluntary <p>Complementary or supplementary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . National . General . Special <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - statutory - other occupational - for victims of political events or natural disasters - other special . Voluntary <p>Relating to other forms of social protection</p>	<p>SCHEMES</p> <p>Basic</p> <p>Supplementary</p> <p>Means-tested</p>
<p>TYPES OF BENEFIT (same for all functions)</p> <p>Cash benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Earnings maintenance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - long-term periodic - short-term periodic - paid once only . To compensate for special expenditure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - long-term periodic - short-term periodic - paid once only . Other <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - long-term periodic - short term periodic - paid once only <p>Benefits in kind</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Reimbursement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - medical care - social assistance - other reimbursement . Directly provided benefits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - medical care - social assistance - other reimbursement 	<p>TYPES OF BENEFIT (specific to the maternity function)</p> <p>Cash benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Earning maintenance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - by employer - by social security institution . Daily allowances <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - paid by employer - paid by social security institution . Flat-rate payment . Other cash benefits <p>Benefits in kind</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . In-patient care . Out-patient care . Pharmaceutical products . Laboratory tests and other examinations . Other benefits in kind

This change reflects the attempt to obtain uniform classifications for all countries in the most appropriate way for providing an analysis by function from one country to another. The "types" in the Digest and in the ESSPROS differ therefore not in concept but in the level at which the benefits enjoyed by the household are presented. These types are generic, e.g. earnings maintenance by the social security institution, and combine national benefits covering the same risks under a law or a specific regulation.

The various types of benefit and their definitions are listed in point 5.2 of this introduction. The national types of benefit are given in the descriptive forms (Part IV).

It can be concluded from the above that the Digest uses the ESSPROS methodology but groups the benefits differently under the various schemes and types.

3. Method used to compile the Digest

Eurostat requested an expert from each country to supply, in respect of each function for the period 1980-1991, detailed data regarding the amounts of benefit paid, accompanied by the relevant descriptive forms.

From an analysis of this raw material, Eurostat compiled an initial classification of types of benefit common to all the countries. The national benefits were then broken down in accordance with this classification. The breakdowns of data were revised and the data and descriptive forms supplemented.

This work was carried out in close cooperation with the Member States. The link with the ESSPROS data was maintained throughout the project. As a result of this work, some corrections will be made to the ESSPROS data.

The present volume has undoubtedly benefited from the experience gained in producing the volumes already published.

They are to be updated and improved at a later date. The volumes on the remaining functions are in preparation.

4. Presentation of data

This introduction, containing definitions of the maternity function and the types of benefits specific to it, is followed by country tables for the period

1980-1991 (Part II). These tables give the amounts of the benefits expressed in national currency.

Part III contains an analysis of the data on the basis of summary tables. It gives an overview of trends in, and structure of, expenditure on the maternity function in the European Union and in each Member State.

Part IV contains descriptive forms giving the main characteristics of national types of benefit for the maternity function. It shows the agency which procures the benefits, the conditions for eligibility⁽⁶⁾ and the method of calculating the benefits.

To facilitate comparisons of the structures, the tables list all the types of benefit, even if no data are available. A colon ":" indicates that the data are not available and a hyphen "-" indicates that they do not exist in the Member State in question.

It must be emphasized that the data for the Federal Republic of Germany refer to the situation prior to 3 October 1990. Statistics on the former GDR are not yet available.

5.1. Maternity function: Content

The "maternity" function includes all benefits linked to the expenditure resulting from the conception and birth of children (both live births and stillbirths) and benefits of the same kind granted for either abortion or adoption.

The following are classified under this function:

- a. benefits (in some cases the continuation of income) intended to compensate, in whole or in part, the loss of income resulting when a woman stops work owing to pregnancy and childbirth;
- b. special benefits granted either during pregnancy or after the birth if they are linked to that event (e.g. expenditure on ante- or post-natal medical examinations);
- c. flat-rate payments made at the time of the birth;
- d. medical care dispensed
 - to the future mother during pregnancy,
 - at the time of the delivery,
 - to the mother and child between the time of the delivery and the time they leave the hospital when the care is given in the hospital or for an equivalent period (around a week in the majority of cases) when the child is delivered at home;
 - other forms of social assistance for future mothers or mothers who have just given birth.

Medical care given after the deadline referred to above is excluded.⁽⁷⁾

5.2. Maternity function: Definitions of the different types of benefit

10. Cash benefits

- 11. Earnings maintenance:** benefit paid while the recipient is not working because of pregnancy or childbirth and equal to full earnings. It is paid either by the employer or by the social security institution.

A. Earnings maintenance by employer
B. Earnings maintenance by social security institution.

- 12. Daily allowances:** payment, as a flat rate or a proportion of earnings, to offset in part earned income lost because work is interrupted by pregnancy or childbirth. They are paid by either the employer or the social security institution.

A. Daily allowances paid by employer
B. Daily allowances paid by social security institution.

- 13. Flat-rate payment:** benefit paid when a child is born (or adopted). The benefit is paid during the pregnancy, after the delivery or at a later stage.

- 14. Other cash benefits:** Benefits granted for reasons linked to maternity which cannot be classified under any of the above headings.

20. Benefits in kind

- 21. In-patient care:** costs of accommodation and medical care provided during pregnancy or at the time of the birth by medical and paramedical hospital staff to patients during their stay in the hospital or maternity home (at least one night). This heading comprises the supply of medicines, pharmaceutical products, medical analyses and other examinations during hospitalization.

- 22. Out-patient care:** care supplied by medical or paramedical staff during the ante- or post-natal period, with the exception of care during a stay in a hospital or maternity home (at least one night) or care to be classified separately under other headings (see below). It comprises out-patient care given at a hospital, in a surgery or at home.

- 23. Pharmaceutical products:** pharmaceutical products prescribed or supplied directly as part of out-patient care.

- 24. Laboratory tests and other examinations:** laboratory tests, radiology and various other examinations conducted as part of out-patient care, excluding those provided during a stay in hospital or for preventive purposes.

- 25. Other benefits in kind:** benefits which cannot be classified under one of the above headings; these include, in particular, transportation of patients.

Notes

- (1) Cf. statistical document "Social protection expenditure and receipts, 1980-1991".
- (2) The expenditure comprises mainly social protection benefits and the agencies' operating costs.
- (3) European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics.
- (4) Eurostat - "European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics (ESSPROS), Methodology - Part I, 1981".
- (5) Highlighting benefits which guarantee adequate resources to pregnant women or those who have given birth but which are not exclusive to them, and classifying these benefits under the maternity function, would reduce the usefulness of the General Neediness function, which is designed to provide a comparable measure of efforts to reduce poverty.
- (6) The conditions for eligibility are broken down into three main categories, viz: qualifying period for benefit, maximum duration of benefit, and any other conditions.
 - Qualifying period for benefit: minimum period of employment, insurance or payment of contributions prior to the benefit, required by national laws to confer eligibility.
 - Duration of benefit: maximum period during which the benefit is granted.
 - Other conditions.
- (7) These supplements are classified under the "**Sickness**" function.

**MATERNITY FUNCTION
TYPE OF BENEFIT CLASSIFICATION PLAN**

GS	GT	T	
1			BASIC SCHEME
2			SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEMES
3			MEANS-TESTED SCHEMES

GS: Group of schemes

GT: Group of types of benefit

T: Type of benefit

PART II COUNTRY TABLES

Benefits in BFR million

GS	GT	T		Form no	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
1			BASIC SCHEMES		5 449	5 845	6 271	6 737	7 228	7 448	7 472	7 205	7 314	7 708	13 925	15 920
	10		Cash benefits		2 920	3 191	3 335	3 505	3 646	3 931	4 029	3 989	4 115	4 378	10 542	12 551
		11	Earnings maintenance (confinement leave allowance)													
			A. By employer													
			- Local government officials	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
			- Municipal council employees	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
			- Employees in public social welfare (CPAS) hospitals	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
			- Telecommunications employees (RTT/Belgacom)	1	19	24	20	28	20	19	10	19	19	22	16	18
			- Airways employees (RVA)	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
			- Post office employees (PTT/La poste)	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
			- State maritime transport employees (RTM)	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
			- Water supply authority employees	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
			- Radio and television authority employees (BRTN/RTBF)	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
			- REFRIBEL (refrigeration services) employees (abolished 1/1/87)	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
			- Railways staff (SNCB)	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
			B. By social security institution	-												
		12	Maternity benefits													
			A. Paid by employer													
			- Private sector employees and temporary employees in the public sector (INAMI, general scheme) - confinement leave allowances	(b) 3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	-
			- Merchant navy sea-going personnel - confinement leave allowances	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
			- Telecommunications employees	(a) 6	24	27	24	21	28	29	30	25	24	25	25	41
			- Post office employees (PTT/La poste)	(a) 6	33	32	28	30	26	25	26	22	24	25	24	27
			B. Paid by social security institution													
			- Private sector employees and temporary employees in the public sector (INAMI, general scheme), confinement leave allowances	(b) 3	940	1 041	1 086	1 163	1 233	1 272	1 280	1 167	1 101	1 228	7 062	8 695
			- Self-employed persons (INAMI, self employed person's scheme Confinement leave allowances (flat rate)	(c) 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	157
		13	Flat-rate payment ("birth grant")													
			- Private sector employees	6	1 456	1 578	1 663	1 725	1 792	2 007	2 071	2 137	2 290	2 386	2 595	2 867
			- Employees in public enterprises	(d) 6	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
			- Employees in local authority syndicates	6	26	30	26	27	25	25	15	14	14	14	15	15
			* Water supply authority employees													
			* Radio and television authority employees													
			- Provincial and local authority employees	6	73	84	94	99	99	98	98	118	132	142	150	146
			- Airways employees (RVA)	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
			- State maritime transport employees (RTM)	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
			- Public sector staff	6	215	233	246	255	265	296	306	307	312	325	343	341
			- Staff in public social welfare (CPAS) hospitals	6	:	:	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	4	4	4
			- Railways staff (SNCB)	:												
			- Self-employed persons	6	131	139	137	146	148	150	172	170	189	204	214	234
			- Merchant navy sea-going personnel	(d) 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		14	Other cash benefits	-												
	20		Benefits in kind		2 529	2 654	2 936	3 232	3 582	3 517	3 443	3 216	3 199	3 330	3 383	3 369
		21	In-patient care	8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		22	Out-patient care	8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		23	Pharmaceutical products	8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

GS	GT	T	Form no	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
		24 . Laboratory tests and other examinations	8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		25 . Other benefits in kind													
		- Residents - Various ONE benefits	7	109	120	148	166	166	206	228	0	74	76	76	138
		26 . Data which cannot be broken down by type of benefit													
		- Public and private sector employees - obstetric care	8	2 223	2 335	2 569	2 815	3 127	3 035	2 940	2 945	2 857	2 976	3 020	3 090
		- Self-employed persons - obstetric care	8	195	197	217	249	287	274	274	270	267	277	286	140
		- Merchant navy sea-going personnel - obstetric care	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
		- Persons working outside the EEC and former colonials - Voluntary insurance (OSSOM)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2		SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEMES													
	10	Cash benefits													
	11	. Earnings maintenance													
		A. By employer	-												
		B. By social security institution	-												
	12	. Maternity benefits													
		A. Paid by employer	-												
		B. Paid by social security institution	-												
	13	. Flat-rate payment													
		- Radio and television authority employees (BRTN/RTBF) - Birth grant	(d) 9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	14	. Other cash benefits	-												
	20	Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	21	. In-patient care													
	22	. Out-patient care													
	23	. Pharmaceutical products													
	24	. Laboratory test and other examinations													
	25	. Other benefits in kind													
	26	. Data which cannot be broken down by type of benefit													
3		MEANS-TESTED SCHEMES													
	10	Cash benefits													
	11	. Earnings maintenance													
		A. By employer													
		B. By social security institution													
	12	. Maternity benefits													
		A. Paid by employer													
		B. Paid by social security institution													
	13	. Flat-rate payment													
	14	. Other cash benefits													
	20	Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	21	. In-patient care													
	22	. Out-patient care													
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	25	. Other benefits in kind													
	26	. Data which cannot be broken down by type of benefit													
		TOTAL MATERNITY		5 449	5 845	6 271	6 737	7 228	7 448	7 472	7 205	7 314	7 708	13 925	15 920

NB : The data in italics are estimates.

Benefits in DKR million

[illegible]

GS	GT	T	Form no	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
2															
	10	SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEMES		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<i>Cash benefits</i>													
	11	. Earnings maintenance													
		A. By employer	-												
		B. By social security institution	-												
	12	. Maternity benefits													
		A. Paid by employer	-												
		B. By social security institution	-												
	13	. Flat-rate payment	-												
	14	. Other cash benefits	-												
	20	<i>Benefits in kind</i>													
	21	. In-patient care	-												
	22	. Out-patient care	-												
	23	. Pharmaceutical products	-												
	24	. Laboratory tests and other examinations	-												
	25	. Other benefits in kind	-												
	26	. Data which cannot be broken down by type of benefit	-												
3		MEANS-TESTED WELFARE SCHEMES		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10	<i>Cash benefits</i>													
	11	. Earnings maintenance													
		A. By employer	-												
		B. By social security institution	-												
	12	. Maternity benefits													
		A. Paid by employer	-												
		B. By social security institution	-												
	13	. Flat-rate payment	-												
	14	. Other cash benefits	-												
	20	<i>Benefits in kind</i>													
	21	. In-patient care	-												
	22	. Out-patient care	-												
	23	. Pharmaceutical products	-												
	24	. Laboratory tests and other examinations	-												
	25	. Other benefits in kind	-												
	26	. Data which cannot be broken down by type of benefit	-												
		TOTAL MATERNITY		958.0	1 286.0	1 429.0	1 570.0	1 889.0	2 565.2	2 981.2	3 272.2	3 567.5	3 849.9	4 189.5	4 346.7

MATERNITY			Germany (*)		Benefits in DM million											
GS	GT	T		Form no	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
1			BASIC SCHEMES		3 766	4 091	3 969	3 834	3 523	3 645	3 551	3 511	3 985	4 162	4 861	5 245
	10		cash benefits		2 411	2 617	2 634	2 519	2 171	2 209	2 051	1 981	2 222	2 266	2 688	2 880
		11	. Earnings maintenance													
			A. By employer	-												
			B. By social security institution	-												
		12	. Maternity benefits													
			A. Paid by employer													
			- Female employees	1	690	790	850	840	830	870	1 000	1 100	1 280	1 360	1 670	1 830
			B. Paid by social security institution													
			- Female employees for absence resulting from maternity	2,3	1 668	1 773	1 731	1 628	1 292	1 287	996	824	881	862	980	1 014
		13	. Flat-rate payment													
			- Insured women not entitled to maternity benefits	4	53	54	53	51	49	52	55	57	61	44	38	36
		14	. Other cash benefits	-												
	20		Benefits in kind		1 355	1 474	1 335	1 315	1 352	1 436	1 500	1 530	1 763	1 896	2 173	2 365
		21	. In-patient care													
			- Persons covered by health insurance	5	1 100	1 185	1 041	1 001	1 012	1 062	1 081	1 043	1 123	1 165	1 330	1 457
		22	. Out-patient care													
			- Persons covered by health insurance	5	255	289	294	314	340	374	419	487	640	731	843	908
		23	. Pharmaceutical products													
			- Persons covered by health insurance	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		24	. Laboratory tests and other examinations													
			- Persons covered by health insurance	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		25	. Other benefits in kind													
			- Advice and assistance	6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		26	. Data which cannot be broken down by type of benefit													

(*) Data refer to the territory of the Federal Republic prior to 03/10/1990.

GS	GT	T	Form no	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	
2			SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEMES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	10		Cash benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	11		. Earnings maintenance													
			A. By employer													
			B. by social security institution													
	12		. Maternity benefits													
			A. Paid by employer													
			B. Paid by social security institution													
	13		. Flat rate payment													
	14		. Other cash benefits													
	20		Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	21		. In-patient care													
	22		. Out-patient care													
	23		. Pharmaceutical products													
	24		. Laboratory tests and other examinations													
	25		. Other benefits in kind													
	26		. Data which cannot be broken down by type of benefit													
3			MEANS-TESTED SCHEMES	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	10		Cash benefits	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	11		. Earnings maintenance													
			A. By employer	-												
			B. By social security institution	-												
	12		. Maternity benefits													
			A. By employer	-												
			B. By social security institution	-												
	13		. Flat-rate payment	-												
	14		. Other cash benefits													
			- Assistance for mothers and children	7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	20		Benefits in kind		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	21		. In-patient care	-												
	22		. Out-patient care	-												
	23		. Pharmaceutical products	-												
	24		. Laboratory tests and other examinations	-												
	25		. Other benefits in kind													
			- Assistance for mothers and children	8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	26		. Data which cannot be broken down by type of benefit	-												
			TOTAL MATERNITY		3 766	4 091	3 969	3 834	3 523	3 645	3 551	3 511	3 985	4 162	4 861	5 245

GS	GT	T	Form no	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
2															
	10	SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEMES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<i>Cash benefits</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11	. Earnings maintenance													
		A. By employer													
		B. By social security institution													
	12	. Maternity benefits													
		A. Paid by employer													
		B. Paid by social security institution													
	13	. Flat-rate payment													
	14	. Other cash benefits													
	20	<i>Benefits in kind</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	21	. In-patient care													
	22	. Out-patient care													
	23	. Pharmaceutical products													
	24	. Laboratory tests and other examinations													
	25	. Other benefits in kind													
	26	. Data which cannot be broken down by type of benefit													
3		MEANS-TESTED SCHEMES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10	<i>Cash benefits</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11	. Earnings maintenance													
		A. By employer													
		B. By social security institution													
	12	. Maternity benefits													
		A. Paid by employer													
		B. Paid by social security institution													
	13	. Flat-rate payment													
	14	. Other cash benefits													
	20	<i>Benefits in kind</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	21	. In-patient care													
	22	. Out-patient care													
	23	. Pharmaceutical products													
	24	. Laboratory tests and other examinations													
	25	. Other benefits in kind													
	26	. Data which cannot be broken down by type of benefit													
		TOTAL MATERNITY		1 777	2 204	2 926	3 477	4 219	5 559	6 398	6 551	7 424	8 584	10 569	12 363

MATERNITY

Spain

Benefits in PTA million

GS	GT	T	Form no	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
1		BASIC SCHEMES		35 472	41 086	45 327	50 663	54 696	58 104	62 804	69 577	74 019	81 952	88 668	101 515
	10	Cash benefits		8 404	9 777	11 348	12 612	14 328	15 546	16 483	17 810	18 975	20 906	21 848	24 097
		11 . Earnings maintenance													
		A. By employer													
		- Judges, central and local government civil servants, military personnel - earnings maintained	1	1 183	1 356	1 521	1 765	1 899	2 096	2 328	2 587	2 812	3 233	3 633	3 925
		B. By social security institution	-												
		12 . Maternity benefits													
		A. Paid by employer	-												
		B. Paid by social security institution													
		- Employees and self-employed	2	5 842	7 017	8 472	9 657	11 344	12 599	14 074	15 150	16 100	17 608	18 154	20 113
		13 . Flat-rate payment													
		- Employees and self-employed, birth grant	(a) 3	1 288	1 310	1 265	1 104	1 003	766	1	1	1	1	1	0
		- Judges, central and local government civil servants, military personnel - birth grant	4	91	94	90	86	82	85	80	72	62	64	60	59
		14 . Other cash benefits	-												
	20	Benefits in kind		27 068	31 309	33 979	38 051	40 368	42 558	46 321	51 767	55 044	61 046	66 820	77 418
		21 . In-patient care													
		- Employees, self-employed, students - (reimbursement)	5	0	0	0	17	33	33	44	41	58	107	131	96
		- Employees, self-employed, students - (direct provision)	6	20 453	24 170	26 130	29 485	31 173	32 769	35 853	40 141	43 533	48 464	53 187	62 276
		22 . Out-patient care													
		- Employees, self-employed, students - (reimbursement)	7	34	0	0	1	2	3	4	2	4	7	9	6
		- Employees, self-employed, students - (direct provision)	8	3 555	4 007	4 311	4 875	5 287	5 545	6 062	6 704	7 353	8 371	8 811	9 748
		23 . Pharmaceutical products													
		- Employees, self-employed, students - (direct provision)	9	808	812	959	984	1 092	1 179	1 266	1 315	1 465	1 515	1 743	1 977
		24 . Laboratory tests and other examinations													
		- Employees, self-employed, students - (direct provision)	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		25 . Other benefits in kind													
		- Employees, self-employed, students - Reimbursement of expenditure on transport of sick persons	11	181	171	252	179	154	184	228	257	195	300	256	309
		- Employees, self-employed, students - Direct provision of transport for sick persons	12	3	6	5	7	10	7	12	14	14	19	22	28
		26 . Data which cannot be broken down by type of benefit													
		- Judges, central and local government civil servants, military personnel - Direct provision of medical care	13	2 034	2 143	2 322	2 503	2 617	2 838	2 852	3 293	2 422	2 263	2 661	2 978

GS	GT	T		Form no	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
2			SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEMES		395	453	539	606	647	690	791	912	1 076	1 317	1 588	1 681
	10		Cash benefits		395	453	539	606	647	690	791	912	1 076	1 317	1 588	1 681
		11	Earnings maintenance													
			A. By employer	-												
			B. By social security institution	-												
		12	Maternity benefits													
			A. Paid by employer													
			- Employees (voluntary insurance)	14	359	417	504	571	612	656	757	881	1 048	1 292	1 565	1 660
			B. Paid by social security institution	-												
		13	Flat-rate payment													
			- Employees - birth grant	15	36	36	35	35	35	34	34	31	28	25	23	21
		14	Other cash benefits	-												
	20		Benefits In kind	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		21	In-patient care													
		22	Out-patient care													
		23	Pharmaceutical products													
		24	Laboratory tests and other examinations													
		25	Other benefits in kind													
		26	Data which cannot be broken down by type of benefit													
3			MEANS-TESTED SCHEMES		1 649	1 906	2 177	2 566	3 270	3 242	3 465	3 725	4 023	4 305	4 563	4 791
	10		Cash benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		11	Earnings maintenance													
			A. By employer													
			B. By social security institution													
		12	Maternity benefits													
			A. Paid by employer													
			B. Paid by social security institution													
		13	Flat-rate payment													
		14	Other cash benefits													
	20		Benefits In kind		1 649	1 906	2 177	2 566	3 270	3 242	3 465	3 725	4 023	4 305	4 563	4 791
		21	In-patient care													
		22	Out-patient care													
		23	Pharmaceutical products													
		24	Laboratory tests and other examinations													
		25	Other benefits in kind													
		26	Data which cannot be broken down by type of benefit													
			- Residents - Direct provision of health care	16	1 649	1 906	2 177	2 566	3 270	3 242	3 465	3 725	4 023	4 305	4 563	4 791
			TOTAL MATERNITY		37 516	43 445	48 043	53 835	58 613	62 036	67 060	74 214	79 118	87 574	94 819	107 987

GS	GT	T		Form no	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
1			BASIC SCHEMES		:	16 910	19 330	19 557	21 342	21 472	21 244	23 582	26 429	25 043	26 270	27 501
10			Cash benefits		4 223	10 989	12 186	11 761	12 673	12 136	11 712	13 595	15 792	13 648	14 480	15 441
11			Earnings maintenance													
			A. By employer													
			- Employees who are heads of households - childbirth leave (a)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	:	:	:	:	:
			B. By social security institution	-												
12			Maternity benefits													
			A. Paid by employer	-												
			B. Paid by social security institution													
			- Employees who are heads of households - childbirth leave (a)	1	296	356	382	408	422	444	467	110	3	2	-	-
			- Employees and other insured persons (CANMTS, general scheme)	2	:	4 644	5 414	5 750	6 290	6 664	6 742	6 887	7 268	7 779	8 461	9 257
			- Agricultural employees and other insured persons	3	:	149	176	188	205	230	217	213	237	248	262	273
			- Non-agricultural employees	4												
			* Miners	:	:	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4
			* Notaries/clerks (CRPCEN)	:	:	27	31	34	32	35	34	33	35	40	50	53
			* Chambers of commerce	:	:	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3
			* Mutual insurance associations	:	:	79	92	96	107	106	129	146	165	178	162	174
			* Paris Transport RATP	:	:	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
			* Other schemes	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
13			Fiat-rate payment													
			- Residents - pre-natal allowances (b)	5	1 494	1 793	1 979	1 975	2 165	1 272	14	1	-	-	-	-
			- Residents - post-natal allowances (b)	6	2 433	3 740	3 909	3 237	3 339	2 653	644	329	1	2	-	-
			- Non-agricultural non-employees - maternity leave allowance	7	-	-	-	23	34	36	40	44	49	52	54	57
			- Non-agricultural non-employees - replacement benefits	8	-	-	-	9	12	14	15	16	17	21	22	23
			- Farmers - replacement allowance	9	:	189	191	24	27	32	54	66	69	68	69	66
			- Residents - young child allowance (abbreviated to APJE in French))	10	0	0	0	0	0	603	3 288	5 685	7 921	5 228	5 369	5 499
			- Notaries/clerks (CRPCEN)	:	:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
			- Employees (CNAMTS)	:	:	0	0	8	20	27	30	34				
			- Government employees - adoption allowance	:	:	1	3	0	5	5	16	11	7	8	8	12
			- Post office and telecommunications (PTT) employees - adoption allow.	:	:	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	0
			- Local government employees - adoption allowance	:	:	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	6	6	6	9
			- Social security employees - adoption allowance	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
			- Public hospital employees - adoption allowance	:	:	1	1	1	3	3	9	7	5	6	5	7
14			Other cash benefits	-												
20			Benefits in kind		:	5 921	7 144	7 796	8 669	9 336	9 532	9 987	10 637	11 395	11 790	12 060
21			In-patient care (c)		:	5 090	5 840	6 325	7 033	7 391	7 874	8 204	8 602	9 710	9 853	:
			- Employees and other insured persons (CNAMTS, general scheme)	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
			- Self-employed persons'scheme (CANAM)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
			- Farmers and other insured persons	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
			- Agricultural employees	13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
			- Other non-agricultural employees (special schemes)	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
			- Overall hospital budget (CNAMTS)	15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
			- Overall hospital budget (CANAM)	15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
			- Overall hospital budget (holders of agricultural holdings)	15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
			- Overall hospital budget (agricultural employees)	15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
			- Overall hospital budget (other schemes and special schemes)	15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
22			Out-patient care (c)		:	223	580	622	697	946	630	728	779	549	750	:
			- Employees and other insured persons (CNAMTS, general scheme)	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
			- Self-employed persons'scheme (CANAM)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
			- Farmers and other insured persons	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
			- Agricultural employees	13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
			- Other non-agricultural employees (special scheme)	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
23			Pharmaceutical products													
			- Employees and other insured persons (CNAMTS, general scheme)	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
			- Self-employed persons'scheme (CANAM)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
			- Farmers and other insured persons	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
			- Agricultural employees	13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

GS	GT	T	Form no	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
		- Other non-agricultural employees (special scheme)	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
24		Laboratory tests and other examinations (c)	11	:	206	244	268	295	323	329	330	347	356	359	:
		- Employees and other insured persons (CNAMTS, general scheme)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		- Self-employed persons'scheme (CANAM)	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		- Farmers and other insured persons	13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		- Agricultural employees	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		- Other non-agricultural employees (special scheme)	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
25		Other benefits in kind	16	:	402	480	582	644	676	700	725	762	780	828	881
		- Social assistance from the departments	(d)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	147	:	:	:
		- Voluntary abortion (I.V.G.)	(d)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
26		Data on benefits in kind broken down by agency	11	:	2 294	2 826	3 033	3 171	3 700	3 339	3 532	3 834	3 580	3 878	4 027
		- Employees and other insured persons (CNAMTS, general scheme)	:	:	76	78	88	129	136	128	132	144	146	148	157
		- Self-employed persons'scheme (CANAM)	12	:	65	61	60	67	138	136	135	138	131	132	129
		- Farmers and other insured persons	13	:	21	26	29	35	36	34	29	30	23	22	16
		- Mines	14	:	61	76	70	97	90	87	89	92	91	91	90
		- Agricultural employee	14	:	29	35	32	32	54	65	73	82	87	79	85
		- Other non-agricultural employees (special schemes)	15	:	13	14	16	17	19	19	19	20	22	26	21
		* Mutual insurance associations	:	:	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		* Notaries'clerks (CRPCEN)	:	:	5	6	6	6	7	9	8	8	6	7	6
		* CCI (Chambers of Commerce and Industry)	:	:	88	92	91	98	99	104	115	116	117	115	107
		* Bank of France (BDF)	:	:	21	35	32	43	46	50	55	52	48	44	38
		* CNMSS (National military social security scheme)	:	:	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	8	7	9
		* Railway employees (SNCF)	:	:	11	13	12	13	13	11	11	12	10	12	9
		* RATP	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	171	173	27	143	141	136
		* Sailors (ENIM - National establishment for invalid sailors)	:	:	2 509	3 021	3 349	3 870	3 905	4 136	4 438	4 709	5 173	5 680	5 813
		* Other schemes	:	:	61	72	84	98	90	98	102	112	118	229	161
		- Social assistance (budget of the departments)	:	:	45	53	57	62	56	47	93	83	77	84	84
		* CNAMTS (general national scheme for workers)	:	:	121	141	153	174	157	271	127	134	143	152	176
		* CANAM (national scheme for non-wage/salary earners in non-agricultural professions)	:	:	96	112	108	107	107	119	122	126	691	114	114
		* Farmers	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		* Agricultural employees	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		* Other schemes and special schemes	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Figures in italics give a breakdown by type of benefit, regardless of agency (unless there is a breakdown by agency). N.B: social assistance from the departments and voluntary abortion are not included

Benefits in £1m million

[illegible]

GS	GT	T	Form no	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
2		SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEMES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10	Cash benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11	. Earnings maintenance													
		A. By employer													
		B. By social security institution													
	12	. Maternity benefits													
		A. Paid by employer													
		B. Paid by social security institution													
	13	. Flat-rate payment													
	14	. Other cash benefits													
	20	Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	21	. In-patient care													
	22	. Out-patient care													
	23	. Pharmaceutical products													
	24	. Laboratory tests and other examinations													
	25	. Other benefits in kind													
	26	. Data which cannot be broken down by type of benefit													
3		SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEMES		1.35	1.46	1.65	1.73	1.80	1.93	1.98	2.03	1.82	1.86	1.96	2.13
	10	Cash benefits		0.15	0.15	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03
	11	. Earnings maintenance													
		A. By employer	-												
		B. By social security institution	-												
	12	. Maternity benefits													
		A. Paid by employer	-												
		B. Paid by social security institution	-												
	13	. Flat-rate payment													
		- Maternity grant to medical card holders	6	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03
	14	. Other cash benefits	-												
	20	Benefits in kind		1.20	1.31	1.50	1.63	1.70	1.85	1.90	1.96	1.76	1.81	1.92	2.10
	21	. In-patient care													
		- Hospital services - medical card holders	4	1.20	1.31	1.50	1.63	1.70	1.85	1.90	1.96	1.76	1.81	1.92	2.10
	22	. Out-patient care													
		- Maternity services at home	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	23	. Pharmaceutical products	-												
	24	. Laboratory tests and other examinations	-												
	25	. Other benefits in kind	-												
	26	. Data which cannot be broken down by type of benefit	-												
		TOTAL MATERNITY		40.01	51.11	58.99	63.53	60.55	64.30	67.34	69.84	69.69	70.83	82.39	92.06

MATERNITY

Italy

Benefits in LIT'000 million

GS	GT	T		Form no	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
1			BASIC SCHEMES		480	748	878	1 024	975	1 095	1 213	1 182	1 123	1 192	1 351	1 673
	10		Cash benefits		480	748	878	1 024	975	1 095	1 213	1 182	1 123	1 192	1 351	1 673
		11	. Earnings maintenance													
			A. By employer	-												
			B. By social security institution	-												
		12	. Maternity benefits													
			A. Paid by employer	-												
			B. Paid by social security institution													
			- Private-sector employees and self-employed	1	480	748	878	1 024	975	1 095	1 213	1 182	1 123	1 192	1 351	1 673
			- Civil servants and public-sector employees	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		13	. Flat-rate payment	-												
		14	. Other cash benefits	-												
	20		Benefits in kind		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		21	. In-patient care													
			- Women - National Health Service (USL)	(a) 3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		22	. Out-patient care													
			- Women - National Health Service (USL)	(a) 3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		23	. Pharmaceutical products													
			- Women - National Health Service (USL)	(a) 3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		24	. Laboratory tests and other examinations													
			- Women - National Health Service (USL)	(a) 3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		25	. Other benefits in kind													
			- Women - National Health Service (USL)	(a) 3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		26	. Data which cannot be broken down by type of benefit	-												

GS	GT	T	Form no	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
2		SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEMES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10	Cash benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11	. Earnings maintenance													
		A. By employer													
		B. By social security institution													
	12	. Maternity benefits													
		A. Paid by employer													
		B. Paid by social security institution													
	13	. Flat-rate payment													
	14	. Other cash benefits													
	20	Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	21	. In-patient care													
	22	. Out-patient care													
	23	. Pharmaceutical products													
	24	. Laboratory tests and other examinations													
	25	. Other benefits in kind													
	26	. Data which cannot be broken down by type of benefit													
3		MEANS-TESTED SCHEMES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10	Cash benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11	. Earnings maintenance													
		A. By employer													
		B. By social security institution													
	12	. Maternity benefits													
		A. Paid by employer													
		B. Paid by social security institution													
	13	. Flat-rate payment													
	14	. Other cash benefits													
	20	Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	21	. In-patient care													
	22	. Out-patient care													
	23	. Pharmaceutical products													
	24	. Laboratory tests and other examinations													
	25	. Other benefits in kind													
	26	. Data which cannot be broken down by type of benefit													
		TOTAL MATERNITY		480	748	878	1 024	975	1 095	1 213	1 182	1 123	1 192	1 351	1 673

Benefits in LFR million

31

GS	GT	T	Form no	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
2		SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEMES		0.5	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.2	1.4	1.9	2.0	4.9	2.4
	10	Cash benefits		0.5	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.2	1.4	1.9	2.0	4.9	2.4
	11	. Earnings maintenance	-												
		A. By employer	-												
		B. By social security institution	-												
	12	. Maternity benefits	-												
		A. Paid by employer	-												
		B. Paid by social security institution	-												
	13	. Flat-rate payment													
		- Members of a mutual benefit society	(b) 6	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.2	1.4	1.9	2.0	4.9	2.4
		Statutory benefits													
	14	. Other cash benefits	-												
	20	Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	21	. In-patient care													
	22	. Out-patient care													
	23	. Pharmaceutical products													
	24	. Laboratory tests and other examinations													
	25	. Other benefits in kind													
	26	. Data which cannot be broken down by type of benefit													
3		MEANS-TESTED SCHEMES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10	Cash benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11	. Earnings maintenance													
		A. By employer													
		B. By social security institution													
	12	. Maternity benefits													
		A. Paid by employer													
		B. Paid by social security institution													
	13	. Flat-rate payment													
	14	. Other cash benefits													
	20	Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	21	. In-patient care													
	22	. Out-patient care													
	23	. Pharmaceutical products													
	24	. Laboratory tests and other examinations													
	25	. Other benefits in kind													
	26	. Data which cannot be broken down by type of benefit													
		TOTAL MATERNITY		407.8	541.3	504.4	633.8	681.1	706.2	793.0	784.3	876.8	977.7	1 106.1	1 235.3

MATERNITY

Netherlands

Benefits in HFL million

GS	GT	T	Form no	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
1		BASIC SCHEMES		369	425	422	440	421	433	473	515	525	557	637	685
	10	Cash benefits		166	189	171	186	172	185	217	234	242	270	327	342
	11	Earnings maintenance													
		A. By employer													
		- Civil servants - Maternity benefits (DSO)	(a) 1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		B. By social security institution	-												
	12	Maternity benefits													
		A. Paid by employer	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		B. Paid by social security institution													
		- Employees - maternity benefits (ZW)	(a) 2	166	189	171	186	172	185	217	234	242	270	327	342
	13	Flat-rate payment	-												
	14	Other cash benefits	-												
	20	Benefits in kind		203	236	251	254	249	248	256	281	283	287	310	343
	21	In-patient care	:												
	22	Out-patient care	:												
	23	Pharmaceutical products	:												
	24	Laboratory tests and other examinations	:												
	25	Other benefits in kind	:												
	26	Data which cannot be broken down by type of benefit													
		- Employees (medical card) (ZFW) - Medical care	(b) 3	188	219	234	231	228	224	231	257	259	266	288	320
		- Local government civil servants - Medical care (IZR/PZA)	(b) 4	12	13	13	19	17	20	22	21	21	21	22	23
		- Members of the police force - Medical care (DGVP)	(b) 5	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	:	:	:

GS	GT	T	Fiche n°	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
2			SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEMES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10		Cash benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		11	. Earnings maintenance												
			A. By employer												
			B. By social security institution												
		12	. Maternity benefits												
			A. Paid by employer												
			B. Paid by social security institution												
		13	. Flat-rate payment												
		14	. Other cash benefits												
	20		Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		21	. In-patient care												
		22	. Out-patient care												
		23	. Pharmaceutical products												
		24	. Laboratory tests and other examinations												
		25	. Other benefits in kind												
		26	. Data which cannot be broken down by type of benefit												
3			MEANS-TESTED SCHEMES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10		Cash benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		11	. Earnings maintenance												
			A. By employer												
			B. By social security institution												
		12	. Maternity benefits												
			A. Paid by employer												
			B. Paid by social security institution												
		13	. Flat-rate payment												
		14	. Other cash benefits												
	20		Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		21	. In-patient care												
		22	. Out-patient care												
		23	. Pharmaceutical products												
		24	. Laboratory tests and other examinations												
		25	. Other benefits in kind												
		26	. Data which cannot be broken down by type of benefit												
			TOTAL MATERNITY	369	425	422	440	421	433	473	515	525	557	637	685

Benefits in ESC million

35

GS	GT	T		Form no	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
2			SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEMES		1.2	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.4	2.6	18.3	14.8	9.0	1.9	2.3	1.5
	10		<i>Cash benefits</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		11	. Earnings maintenance													
			A. By employer													
			B. By social security institution													
		12	. Maternity benefits													
			A. Paid by employer													
			B. Paid by social security institution													
		13	. Flat-rate payment													
		14	. Other cash benefits													
	20		<i>Benefits in kind</i>		1.2	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.4	2.6	18.3	14.8	9.0	1.9	2.3	1.5
		21	. In-patient care	-												
		22	. Out-patient care													
			- Medical care for members of mutual benefit societies	(b) 13	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.4	2.6	18.3	14.8	9.0	1.9	2.3	1.5
		23	. Pharmaceutical products	-												
		24	. Laboratory tests and other examinations	-												
		25	. Other benefits in kind	-												
		26	. Data which cannot be broken down by type of benefit	-												
3			MEANS-TESTED SCHEMES		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	6.6	0.2	2.9	3.0
	10		<i>Cash benefits</i>		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	6.6	0.2	2.9	3.0
		11	. Earnings maintenance													
			A. By employer	-												
			B. By social security institution	-												
		12	. Maternity benefits													
			A. Paid by employer	-												
			B. Paid by social security institution	-												
		13	. Flat-rate payment													
			- Maternity allowance (Non-contributory and similar schemes) (IGFSS)	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	6.6	0.2	2.9	3.0
		14	. Other cash benefits	-												
	20		<i>Benefits in kind</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		21	. In-patient care													
		22	. Out-patient care													
		23	. Pharmaceutical products													
		24	. Laboratory tests and other examinations													
		25	. Other benefits in kind													
		26	. Data which cannot be broken down by type of benefit													
			TOTAL MATERNITY		1 908.0	2 573.8	3 029.6	3 934.8	4 630.4	5 294.1	6 060.5	7 087.9	8 457.0	10 086.4	12 480.7	16 201.1

United-kingdom

Benefits in £ million

[illegible]

FOOTNOTES - TABLE OF SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MATERNITY FUNCTION

BELGIUM

(a) The figures include both "confinement leave allowances" and "birth grants". It is not possible to separate the data.

(b) Before 1990, maternity benefit was paid for 14 weeks, with a maximum of 6 weeks before the confinement and up to 14 weeks afterwards. This benefit was covered in part by the employer.

After that date, the benefit was extended to 15 weeks, still with a maximum of 6 weeks before the confinement and up to 14 weeks afterwards (one week having to be taken before the expected date of delivery). This benefit is now paid in full by the INAMI, which explains the substantial increase in the 1990 figures in the series.

(c) Before 1990, there were no "confinement leave allowances" in the self-employed scheme.

(d) The zeros are rounded.

DENMARK

-

GERMANY

-

GREECE

(a) The data on benefits under the maternity function have been included under the corresponding headings in the sickness function. No breakdown conforming to the ESSPROS methodology's functional distribution is available.

SPAIN

(a) This benefit was granted between 1971 and 1985.

FRANCE

(a) Maternity leave, granted under labour legislation, was paid for by the CNAF up to January 1987, since when it has been paid for directly by enterprises.

(b) Pre- and post-natal allowances were abolished for children conceived on or after 1 January 1985 and replaced by the young child allowance (APJE).

(c) Since there is no breakdown by agency, a breakdown for all agencies combined is given here for information. These figures do not include social assistance from the départements (form 16) or voluntary abortion (IVG).

(d) This heading is not included in the breakdown by agency of benefits in kind.

(e) These benefits have been included in this study even though a strict interpretation of the ESSPROS methodology would exclude them from social protection. The risk is in fact covered only on the initiative of private individuals or households, who insure themselves.

IRELAND

-

ITALY

(a) The figures for benefits in kind under the maternity function are included under the sickness function since there is no breakdown available conforming to the ESSPROS methodology's functional distribution.

LUXEMBOURG

(a) Figures not available.

(b) These benefits have been included in this study even though a strict interpretation of the ESSPROS methodology would exclude them from social protection. The risk is in fact covered only on the initiative of private individuals or households, who insure themselves.

FOOTNOTES - TABLE OF SOCIAL PROTECTION EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MATERNITY FUNCTION

NETHERLANDS

(a) The extra benefits paid by the employer are also included under this heading.

(b) The maternity function records only medical costs linked to the confinement and to the care of the mother and child immediately afterwards, other care such as gynaecological or general practitioner consultations during pregnancy being included under the sickness function.

PORTUGAL

(a) Benefit incorporated into the General scheme as from 1987.

(b) These benefits have been included in this study even though a strict interpretation of the ESSPROS methodology would exclude them from social protection. The risk is in fact covered only on the initiative of private individuals or households, who insure themselves.

UNITED KINGDOM

(a) The data refer to the financial year running from the beginning of April to the end of March in the following year. For example, the 1991 financial year runs from 1 April 1991 to 31 March 1992.

(b) Some of the data referring to in-patient care are included under the "Hospital and Community Health Services Programme" (see sickness function).

(c) Some of the data referring to out-patient care are included under the "Hospital and Community Health Services Programme" (see sickness function) and in the "Family Health Services Programme" (see family function).

(d) Figures referring to pharmaceutical products, laboratory tests and other examinations cannot be identified separately. They are included under the National Health Service "Out-patient care".

(e) Expenditure on ambulance services is not available separately but included under the sickness function.

NOTE: In order to interpret the data correctly and completely, reference must be made to the footnotes to the country tables (Part II) and the descriptive forms (Part IV)

PART III ANALYSIS AND COMPARATIVE TABLES

This publication presents the results of a statistical study on social protection maternity benefits over the period 1980-1991, which was carried out by Eurostat in cooperation with the twelve Member States of the European Union. It aims to provide as complete a table as possible of the benefits available under the maternity function.

As in the previous volumes of the Digest, a single Community classification layout has been used for the disaggregated data on benefits.

The country tables (Part II) give all the available data for the maternity function. Where data are not available, this is indicated by a colon, ":".

This section - Part III - comprises comparative tables and notes on the main features of the social protection schemes providing maternity benefits in the Member States. The introduction to the analysis contains some remarks on the comparability of the data. The structure of this text is as follows:

0. Remarks on comparability of the data
1. Maternity in the context of social protection
2. Trends in benefit amounts
3. Benefits per birth
4. Maternity benefits
5. Flat-rate payment
6. Health care
7. Forthcoming work
8. Comparative tables

Remarks on the comparability of the data

When data on the maternity function are compared over several countries, particular care must be exercised.

In principle, the classification of the ESSPROS methodology deals with the following three groups of schemes: basic, supplementary and means-tested. However, for the maternity function, the supplementary and means-tested schemes are very rudimentary, or even non-existent, in most of the Member States. In the following analysis, the various types of scheme are dealt with all together.

As in the case of the other social protection functions, we consider here both cash benefits, e.g. benefits paid by social security during maternity leave, and benefits in kind, i.e. health care.

Two words of warning, one on cash benefits and the other on benefits in kind.

There are frequent gaps in the data on cash benefits as regards statistics on earnings maintenance and benefits payable by the employer. There are in many cases no figures for those Member States where this type of benefit is granted.

A more serious problem arises with benefits in kind. The functional breakdown presupposes that benefits are allocated in line with the risk, eventuality or need which gives rise to that benefit. The national statistical systems do not always lend themselves to this classification. Some countries have been unable to make a distinction between care relating to maternity and that relating to the sickness function. Thus in Italy all health care relating to maternity is classified under sickness. In Greece, in-patient care paid for by one of the agencies only (IKA) is included under the maternity function, other expenditure in kind being included under sickness. In the United Kingdom, the sickness function covers some of the out-patient care relating to maternity. Furthermore, in virtually all countries expenditure on pharmaceutical products, laboratory tests and other examinations, etc. is not identifiable in terms of the underlying "risk" and has been included under the sickness function.

In Denmark and France, the family and maternity functions overlap, but to a very minor extent only.

The following comments on two particular countries should be noted:

- Germany: the data for the Federal Republic of Germany refer to its territorial boundaries prior to 3 October 1990. Statistics on the former GDR are not yet available.
- France: no data on the maternity function for 1980 have been sent to Eurostat. For international comparisons and the construction of European averages for that year, 1981 figures have been used instead.

These various points militate against valid international comparisons. In this context, only the analysis of national trends remains pertinent.

1. Maternity in the context of social protection

In terms of benefit amounts, the maternity function accounts for a relatively small share of social protection figures. In 1991, maternity benefits amounted to 1.0% of total benefits (1.3% in 1980), by reason of the limited number of beneficiaries rather than a very low level of benefit. The European Union average was 12.2 births per 1 000 inhabitants in 1991 (as against 13.7 in 1980).

Table A: Number of births in 1980 and 1991, and change over the period

	1980	1991	Change 91/80
B	124 398	126 068	+ 1.3 %
DK	57 293	64 356	+ 12.3 %
D	865 789	830 019	- 4.1 %
GR	148 134	102 620	- 30.7 %
E	571 018	395 989	- 30.7 %
F	800 376	758 056	- 5.2 %
IRL	74 064	52 688	- 28.9 %
I	640 401	562 787	- 12.1 %
L	4 169	4 988	+ 19.6 %
NL	181 294	199 665	+ 10.1 %
P	158 352	116 428	- 26.5 %
UK	753 708	792 506	+ 5.1 %
EUR 12	4 378 996	4 006 170	- 8.5 %

2. Trends in benefit expenditure

Over the period 1980-1991, expenditure on maternity benefits increased by 91.7% in current terms. Table B shows changes by type of benefit.

Table B: Maternity benefit amounts, EUR - 1980 and 1991 (in ECU million at current prices) and change over the period

Type of benefit	1980	1991	Change 91/80
Cash	3 918.6	6 630.2	+ 69.2 %
Kind	2 938.1	6 516.0	+ 121.8 %
Total	6 856.7	13 146.2	+ 91.7 %

To take account of the change in prices over the period under examination, the figures were compared

discounting general inflation, i.e. the data were deflated by the consumer price index. At constant 1985 prices, there was a 10.2% increase between 1980 and 1991 (see Table C).

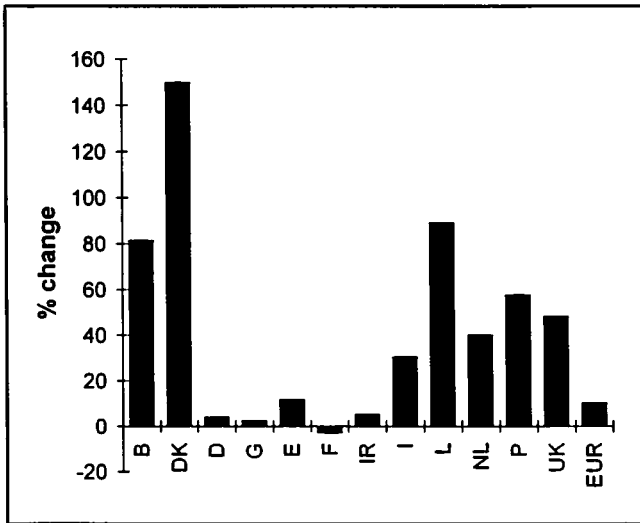
Table C: Maternity benefit amounts, EUR - 1980 and 1991 (in ECU million at constant 1985 prices) and change over the period

Type of benefit	1980	1991	Change 91/80
Cash	5526.9	5377.3	- 6.7 %
Kind	4144.0	5284.7	+ 27.5 %
Total	9 670.9	10 662.0	+ 10.2 %

The general trend for the Union as a whole masks different tendencies within the Member States (see Graph 1).

Discounting general inflation, there was a relative large increase in maternity benefit amounts in Denmark (+149.9%), Luxembourg (+89.2%) and Belgium (+81.4%). The rise was more moderate in Portugal (+57.8%), the United Kingdom (+48.2%), the Netherlands (+40.0%), Italy (+30.5%) and Spain (+11.6%). In the other countries, it was very low and in France negative (-3.0%).

Graph 1: Changes in constant prices (national currencies deflated by the consumer price index), 1991/1980



The increase in Belgium is almost entirely attributable to a methodological problem. Since 1990, the share of the "confinement leave allowances" previously paid by the employer has been paid by social security. The

amounts paid by the employer are not available, but those paid by the social security body are. This explains the very noticeable increase in 1990, recorded in the above graph.

These changes in total amounts result both from the number of births over the period in question and the benefit granted to each recipient.

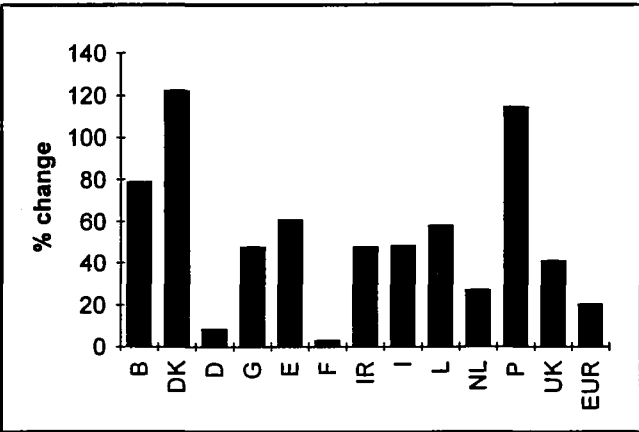
3. Benefits per birth

Within the European Union, there is a considerable disparity in the amounts of maternity benefits per birth.

Owing to the gaps in the data for Chapter II (see comments on international comparability) we are obliged to forego any comparisons between countries at this stage.

Even though it may be difficult to compare figures from one country to another, it is still of some interest to observe national changes over time in amounts of benefit per birth. graph 2 shows the changes, at constant 1985 prices, in amounts granted for each birth in the European Union countries.

Graph 2: Changes at constant prices in benefits per birth (national currencies deflated by the 1985 consumer price index), 1991/1980



Over the period in question, social protection relating to maternity increased - disregarding general inflation - in all the Union countries. The increase was relatively large in Denmark, the southern European countries, Luxembourg, Ireland and the United Kingdom (as explained above, the increase in Belgium was due mainly to changes in methodology).

At constant 1985 prices, the average expenditure on maternity benefits in the Union rose from ECU 2 208 per birth in 1980 to ECU 2 661 in 1991, a 20.5% increase.

Unlike the data presented earlier in this chapter which refer to social protection expenditure under social protection schemes, the analysis in the rest of the text relates to the description of benefits received.

The three main social protection instruments connected with maternity are maternity benefits (and earnings maintenance), allowances paid for the birth of a child and health care linked to maternity.

4. Maternity benefits

One important feature of social protection linked to maternity is the full maintenance of a woman's earning or the benefits granted when she stops work for reasons of pregnancy or childbirth.

The recipient is generally the mother, but the father may be entitled to a specific number of days' leave following the birth of a child (e.g. two weeks in Denmark, 3 days in France). In some countries, he may also be granted the post-natal leave (or part of that leave) normally allowed to the mother if she declines it (this is the case in Denmark, Spain and, where the additional optional leave is concerned, Italy) or if the mother should die or be incapacitated.

The conditions under which the benefit is granted vary from country to country. A minimum period of employment, insurance or contributions may be needed for entitlement to the benefit. The type of benefit also frequently depends on the recipient's normal professional activity (whether she is an employee, self-employed, a civil servant, etc.).

For the comparative analysis below, only the most common case is discussed: the benefit granted to a female employee in the private sector giving birth to a single child, with no complications and disregarding any additional benefits granted for breast-feeding, for example, or when there are already a certain number of children in the family. All the conditions for granting the benefit are assumed to be met.

Table D shows the duration and amount of the benefit offered in the Member States. The data refer to 1992 and changes in legislation coming into force after that date are thus not taken into account.

Table D: Duration of maternity leave (In weeks) and amount of benefit (% of gross earnings)

	Total duration	Pre-natal leave	Amount of benefit (*)
B	15	7	82% then <u>75%</u>
DK	28	4	<u>100%</u>
D	14	6	<u>100% (**)</u>
GR	15	7.5	<u>50%</u>
E	16	6	75%
F	16	6	<u>84%</u>
IRL	14	min. 4	<u>70%</u>
I	20	8	80%
L	16	8	100%
NL	16	4 to 6	<u>100%</u>
P	13	4	100%
UK	18	min. 6	90% - then standard rate

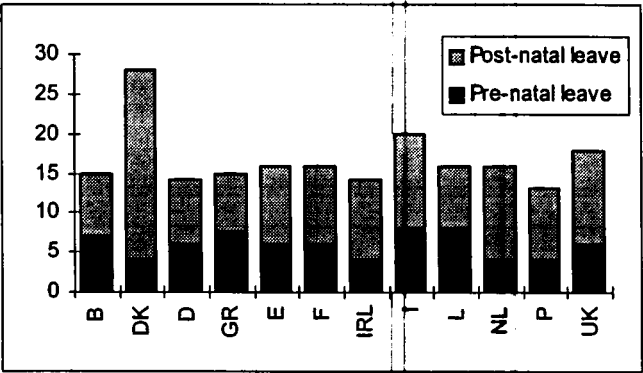
(*) Figures in bold refer to taxable benefits; underlining indicates that this is a maximum amount. There is a minimum benefit in GR, F, IRL and P.

(**) In Germany, the benefit is expressed as a % of net earnings, with compulsory deductions already subtracted.

Duration of maternity leave

Graph 3 shows how much maternity leave is granted in the Union Member States and how it is divided up into pre-natal and post-natal leave. In every case, pre-natal leave is defined in respect of the expected date of confinement.

Graph 3: Duration of maternity leave, number of weeks (1992)



Maternity leave ranges from 14 to 16 weeks in most Member States, with a shorter period in only one country, Portugal, where it is 13 weeks (90 days). In Denmark, it is much longer - 28 weeks. In Italy, there are 20 weeks (5 months) of compulsory leave, and

an optional further 6 months when the benefit amount is reduced to 30% of earnings. Finally, in the United Kingdom maternity leave is 18 weeks.

There is often a certain amount of flexibility as to when a woman chooses to start her maternity leave, but with a minimum before or after the confinement date. Thus in Belgium 6 weeks of "pre-natal leave" may be carried over and used as post-natal leave. In Portugal, the 30 days of "pre-natal" leave may be taken in full after the birth. In Ireland the period prior to the birth must be at least 4 weeks and in the UK 6 weeks.

On 19 October 1992, the Council of the European Communities adopted a Directive on "the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health at work of pregnant workers and workers who have recently given birth or are breastfeeding"

This Directive, which was due to come into force on 19 October 1994 at the latest, specifies, in particular

- the right to a continuous period of maternity leave of at least 14 weeks allocated before and/or after confinement, and
- compulsory leave of at least two weeks allocated before and/or after confinement.

This Directive includes a clause stating that it may not have the effect of reducing the level of protection afforded to pregnant workers, workers who have recently given birth or who are breastfeeding as compared with the situation which existed in each Member State on the date on which the Directive was adopted.

Reference: Council Directive 92/85/EEC of 19 October 1992 (Official Journal of the European Communities, No 1 348/1-5 of 28.11.92, p. 1.)

Level of this maternity benefit

Table D shows the amount of the benefit as a percentage of the recipient's earnings. The rate ranges from 50% in Greece to 100% in several other countries. The actual level depends on other factors, too, such as the tax systems applied to the benefit, the social contributions collected on that benefit and whether or not there are minimum and maximum amounts.

The tax systems applied to the benefits affect the net amounts. In Belgium, Germany, France, Ireland and Portugal, maternity benefits are not taxable (figures not in bold in Table D). This means that in that table they are under-estimated in relation to taxable benefits. Thus the actual benefit in Portugal will be greater than the recipient's net earnings. In Germany, the benefit is not taxable but is defined from the outset in relation to the net earnings of the person concerned.

Maternity benefits are subject to contributions in only three Member States: Spain, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

When the actual amount is estimated, the existence and level of a maximum ("ceiling") also have to be taken into account. If the maximum level is high, that ceiling will not have much effect on the majority of benefits granted (it will affect only those with high earnings). On the other hand, if it is low, many recipients will get a low actual benefit.

In most Union countries, there is a ceiling on maternity benefits (figures underlined in Table D). In Belgium, the maximum applies from the 31st day of maternity leave. In Denmark, there is a weekly maximum of DKR 2 566 (ECU 327). In Germany, the daily limit on benefits paid by social security is DM 25 (ECU 12). In Greece, the ceiling varies according to the number of dependants: if there are none, it is DR 3 397 (ECU 14) per day. In France, the maximum is FF 340 per day (ECU 49). In Ireland, it is £Ir1 154 a week (ECU 202). Finally, in the Netherlands the maximum daily wage taken into account is HFL 287 (ECU 124).

A minimum amount ("floor") may also be set. The higher that minimum, the more favourable the effect on the average level of benefit granted. Minimum amounts have been fixed in Greece (DR 978 per day for a woman with no family dependants, i.e. ECU 4), France (FF 43 per day, ECU 6), Ireland (£Ir1 60 per week, ECU 79) and Portugal (50% of the minimum wage).

In two Member States, the level of benefit goes down over time. In Belgium, 82% of lost earnings are replaced during the first 30 days (working days or equivalent). After that period, the figure is 75%. In the UK, the Statutory Maternity Pay is equal to 90% of earnings for the first 6 weeks, with a standard rate payable for the remaining 12 weeks (£46.30 or ECU 63 per week).

The benefit is generally paid by the social security institution, but in some countries the employer is obliged to supplement it (as in Germany and the Netherlands), or may choose to do so.

The Council Directive quoted above also states that the maternity allowance must guarantee "income at least equivalent to that which the worker concerned would receive in the event of a break in her activities on grounds connected with her state of health, subject to any ceiling laid down under national legislation".

For more special cases linked, in particular, to another category of recipient (self-employed workers, civil servants, the unemployed, those outside the

labour force, etc.), the interested reader will find a great deal of information in the descriptive forms of Chapter IV. A few examples are nevertheless given below.

Examples of benefits for other categories of recipient

- In Belgium, self-employed women have been entitled to a single lump sum maternity payment since 1990 (in 1992, BFR 33 123, i.e. ECU 327) provided that they stop work for at least 3 weeks.
- In Ireland, women who stay at home and do not intend to go back to work after maternity leave are entitled to 12 weeks maternity leave (normally 6 before the birth and 6 afterwards) during which they receive a standard weekly benefit of £ Ir1 48 (ECU 62, 1990). Similarly, in Luxembourg, residents not entitled to maternity leave are entitled to a payment of LFR 3 880 (ECU 92, 1991) per week for a maximum of 16 weeks from the 8th week preceding the date on which the baby is due.
- In Spain, the employer continues to pay the salaries of judges, civil servants and military personnel for 16 weeks.
- In the United Kingdom, women who are self-employed or working for an employer but who are not entitled to Statutory Maternity Pay (SMP) receive a standard weekly sum of £ 46.30 (ECU 63) for 18 weeks.

Examples of extensions of benefit payment

- In France, benefits are paid to employees for 26 weeks for the third and subsequent children.
- In Luxembourg, benefits are paid for an additional 4 weeks if the child is born prematurely or is breast-fed, or if there is a multiple birth.

5. Flat-rate payments

Some Member States make flat-rate payments for maternity, which may be paid as a lump sum or in instalments. They are paid either during the pregnancy or following confinement. There may be eligibility conditions.

Table E: Birth grant (in ecus per birth, 1992)

	Amount of the grant	Means- tested
B	814 (612 as from the second birth)	no
F	1 192	no
IRL	11	yes
L	858	no
P	120	no
UK	135	yes

In Belgium, there is a flat rate for both self-employed and employees, a lump sum granted for each birth. In 1992, the amounts were BFR 33 868 (ECU 814) for the first birth and BFR 25 482 (ECU 612) for the second and subsequent births.

In France, the young child allowance (APJE) is granted from the 4th month of pregnancy until the child's third month of age. In 1992, this monthly allowance was FF 907 (ECU 132), i.e. a total of FF 8 163 (ECU 1192) for the period as a whole. The benefit may be granted up to the child's third birthday, subject to a means test.

In Ireland, medical card holders (means-tested benefits) are entitled to the very modest sum of £Ir 8 (ECU 11) per child born.

In Luxembourg, the birth grant is in principle paid in three instalments: pre-natal, at birth and post-natal. In 1992, each instalment was of LFR 17 835 (ECU 429). For the maternity function, only the first two instalments have been taken into account, the third being considered as coming under the family function in view of the age of the child when it is received. The total amount taken into account is thus LFR 35 670 (ECU 858).

In Portugal, a lump sum of (1992) ESC 21 000 (ECU 120) is paid for each birth.

Finally, in the United Kingdom a maximum of £100 (ECU 135) may be paid per birth, subject to a means test.

6. Health care

A comparison between countries is very difficult, especially where health care specifically linked to maternity is concerned. From the statistical point of view, as mentioned at the start of this chapter, the data do not comply with the functional classification, some of the maternity figures (in extreme cases, all of them) being included with the sickness function.

Eligibility conditions and expenditure on maternity benefits in kind are in many cases the same as for sickness. In some countries such as Portugal, France and Italy, pregnant women are exempt from any personal contribution to health care costs.

In Greece, the employees' scheme (IKA) pays a lump sum (amounting to DR 116 000 or EU 470 in 1992) to cover expenses connected with the confinement. Additional amounts may be granted for difficult confinements.

Preventive examinations, whether compulsory or optional, are generally specified in detail and reimbursed in part or in whole – in Denmark, France, Ireland, etc.

In Luxembourg and France, they are a condition of the birth grant being paid. In order to be entitled to the pre-natal allowance and to the birth grant proper in Luxembourg, a future mother must undergo 5 medical examinations and a dental check-up during her pregnancy and a post-natal examination during the 8 weeks following the birth. In France, 7 pre-natal and 1 post-natal examinations are required before the APJE can be granted.

7. Forthcoming work

Eurostat is discussing with the Member States possible ways of solving some of the problems of international comparisons arising from the functional breakdown of the ESSPROS methodology.

The current revision of the methodology is intended to take into account the problems encountered in the compilation of the various volumes of the Digest of statistics on social protection, in particular the volume on maternity.

1. MATERNITY : AMOUNTS OF BENEFIT BY TYPE - 1991

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR (g)
	ECU Million												
1 BASIC SCHEMES	377.0	549.6	2557.6	54.9	790.2	3943.7	117.1	1091.2	29.2	296.4	90.7	3162.6	13060.2
10 <i>Cash benefits</i>	297.3	515.7	1404.4	34.0	187.6	2214.3	29.6	1091.2	23.3	148.0 (f)	62.7	576.3	6584.2
11 . Earnings maintenance													
A. By employer	0.4	-	-	-	30.6	:	-	-	-	:	-	-	31.0
B. By social security institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.4	-	-	-	16.4
12 . Maternity benefits													
A. Paid by employer	1.6	-	892.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	894.0
B. Paid by social security institution	209.6	515.7	494.5	27.0	156.6	1400.2	29.6	1091.2	-	148.0 (e)	50.6	576.3	4699.1
13 . Flat-rate payment	85.6	-	17.6	7.1	0.5	814.0	-	-	6.9	-	12.1	-	943.7
14 . Other cash benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
20 <i>Benefits in kind</i>	79.8	33.9	1153.2	20.9 (bc)	602.6	1729.4	87.6	: (c)	5.9	148.4 (f)	28.0	2586.3 (f)	6476.0
21 . In-patient care													
22 . Out-patient care													
23 . Pharmaceutical products													
24 . Laboratory tests and other examinations													
25 . Other benefits in kind													
26 . Data which cannot be broken down by type of benefit													
2 SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEMES	0.0 (a)	-	-	-	13.1	:	-	-	0.1 (d)	-	0.0 (a)	-	13.2
10 <i>Cash benefits</i>	0.0 (a)	-	-	-	13.1	:	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	13.1
20 <i>Benefits in kind</i>	-	-	-	-	-	:	-	-	:	-	0.0 (ad)	-	0.0
3 MEANS-TESTED SCHEMES	-	-	:	-	37.3	-	2.8	-	-	-	0.0 (a)	32.8	72.9
10 <i>Cash benefits</i>	-	-	:	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0 (a)	32.8	32.9
20 <i>Benefits in kind</i>	-	-	:	-	37.3	-	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	40.0
TOTAL 1 + 2 + 3	377.0	549.6	2557.6	54.9	840.6	3943.7	119.9	1091.2	29.3	296.4	90.7	3195.4	13148.3
10 <i>Cash benefits</i>	297.3	515.7	1404.4	34.0	200.7	2214.3	29.6	1091.2	23.4	148.0	62.7	609.1	6630.2
20 <i>Benefits in kind</i>	79.8	33.9	1153.2	20.9	639.9	1729.4	90.3	:	5.9	148.4	28.0	2586.3	6516.0

(a) The "0"s are rounded.

(b) The data for one agency only (IKA) are included under this heading. The others come under the sickness function because they could not be shown separately.

(c) Data on the maternity function benefits are included under the relevant headings of the sickness function since no functional breakdown in line with the ESSPROS methodology is available.

(d) This heading includes benefits which would not be included if the ESSPROS methodology were interpreted strictly.

(e) The supplements paid by the employer are also included under this heading.

(f) Some of the data on the maternity function benefits are included under the sickness function.

(g) Care is needed with the interpretation of the indices for EUR, especially when for some countries some or all of the data are missing.

A word of warning about the international comparability of the figures

- In the data on cash benefits, there are frequent gaps where statistics on earnings maintenance and benefits payable by the employer are missing.

- The functional breakdown of the ESSPROS methodology assumes that benefits are allocated according to the risk, eventuality or need underlying them. Not all national statistical systems enable this classification to be used. For example, expenditure on pharmaceutical products, medical analyses and other maternity examinations are often included under the sickness function because they cannot be shown separately.

2. MATERNITY: TRENDS IN BENEFIT EXPENDITURE IN ECUS AT 1985 PRICES

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
	INDEX 1980 = 100											
BELGIUM (a)	100.0	99.6	98.3	98.1	98.9	97.2	96.3	91.5	91.8	93.8	163.8	181.4
DENMARK	100.0	120.3	121.3	124.6	141.1	183.0	205.2	216.4	225.9	232.4	246.6	249.9
GERMANY	100.0	102.2	94.1	88.1	79.0	80.0	78.0	77.0	86.3	87.6	99.7	104.0
GREECE	100.0	99.8	109.4	108.1	110.8	120.4	114.5	100.8	100.6	102.3	104.6	102.4
SPAIN	100.0	101.2	97.6	97.6	95.5	92.8	92.4	97.1	98.7	102.3	103.9	111.6
FRANCE (1981)	:	100.0	102.0	94.4	95.6	90.9	87.7	94.3	102.9	94.1	95.6	97.0
IRELAND	100.0	106.4	104.1	101.3	88.6	88.9	89.7	90.4	88.3	86.3	97.0	105.2
ITALY	100.0	132.2	133.2	135.5	116.3	119.5	125.3	116.6	105.4	105.3	112.1	130.5
LUXEMBOURG	100.0	122.8	104.5	121.0	122.0	121.6	136.1	134.8	148.5	160.2	174.8	189.2
NETHERLANDS	100.0	107.9	101.4	102.9	95.4	96.0	104.6	114.4	115.7	121.3	135.4	140.0
PORTUGAL	100.0	112.5	107.3	111.7	102.4	97.5	100.0	107.0	116.6	123.4	134.8	157.8
UNITED KINGDOM	100.0	101.4	99.9	95.6	98.2	97.7	103.1	109.3	111.1	113.9	121.6	148.2
EUR	100.0	100.3	97.8	92.2	89.8	89.6	89.4	92.2	97.3	95.2	102.0	110.2

(a) The break in the series for 1990 is due almost entirely to a methodological problem. Since 1990, the share of the "daily confinement leave allowance" formerly paid by the employer has been paid by social security. The amounts paid by the employer are available, but those granted by the social security body are.

3. MATERNITY: BENEFITS AMOUNTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP AND PER BIRTH - 1980

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR
	ECU Million												
(1) TOTAL	134.2	122.4	1 492.0	30.0	376.3	2 799.7	59.2	403.6	10.0	133.7	27.4	1 268.2	6 856.7
(2) Cash benefits	71.9	114.4	955.2	13.7	88.3	1 819.4	9.6	403.6	7.4	60.1	20.7	354.2	3 918.6
(3) Benefits in kind	62.3	8.0	536.8	16.2	288.0	980.3	49.6	:	2.6	73.5	6.7	914.0	2 938.1
GDP in 1980 (ECU million)	85 009	47 756	583 153	28 841	152 134	539 245	13 847	325 990	3 274	124 082	20 537	386 307	2 310 174
NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN 1980	124 398	57 293	865 789	148 134	571 018	800 376	74 064	640 401	4 169	181 294	158 352	753 708	4 378 996
	%												
(1) TOTAL as % of GDP	0.16	0.26	0.26	0.10	0.25	0.52	0.43	0.12	0.31	0.11	0.13	0.33	0.30
(2) Cash benefits as % of GDP	0.08	0.24	0.16	0.05	0.06	0.34	0.07	0.12	0.23	0.05	0.10	0.09	0.17
(3) Benefits in kind as % of GDP	0.07	0.02	0.09	0.06	0.19	0.18	0.36	:	0.08	0.06	0.03	0.24	0.13
	1980 ecus												
(1) TOTAL per birth	1 078.9	2 136.2	1 723.2	202.2	659.0	3 498.0	799.1	630.3	2 409.4	737.4	173.2	1 682.6	1 565.8
(2) Cash benefits per birth	578.2	:	1 103.2	92.7	154.6	:	129.0	630.3	1 782.5	331.7	130.7	470.0	:
(3) Benefits in kind per birth	500.8	:	620.0	109.5	504.4	:	670.1	:	626.9	405.7	42.5	1 212.6	:

N.B : For Denmark, the breakdown of benefits into cash and kind has been estimated for 1980. In France, 1981 data have been used since 1980 data were not available.

A word of warning about the international comparability of the figures

- In the data on cash benefits, there are frequent gaps where statistics on earnings maintenance and benefits payable by the employer are missing.
- The functional breakdown of the ESSPROS methodology assumes that benefits are allocated according to the risk, eventuality or need underlying them. Not all national statistical systems enable this classification to be used. For example, expenditure on pharmaceutical products, medical analyses and other maternity examinations are often included under the sickness function because they cannot be shown separately.

4. MATERNITY: BENEFIT AMOUNTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP AND PER BIRTH - 1991

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR
	ECU million												
(1) TOTAL	377.0	549.6	2 557.6	54.9	840.6	3 943.7	119.9	1 091.2	29.3	296.4	90.7	3 195.4	13 146.3
(2) Cash benefits	297.3	515.7	1 404.4	34.0	200.7	2 214.3	29.6	1 091.2	23.4	148.0	62.7	609.1	6 630.2
(3) Benefits in kind	79.8	33.9	1 153.2	20.9	639.9	1 729.4	90.3	:	5.9	148.4	28.0	2 586.3	6 516.0
GDP in 1991 (ECU million)	158 808	105 367	1 284 890	56 845	426 724	967 528	36 161	930 437	7 550	234 490	63 343	815 678	5 087 822
NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN 1991	126 068	64 356	830 019	102 620	395 989	758 056	52 688	562 787	4 988	199 665	116 428	792 506	4 006 170
	%												
(1) TOTAL as % of GDP	0.24	0.52	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.41	0.33	0.12	0.39	0.13	0.14	0.39	0.26
(2) Cash benefits as % of GDP	0.19	0.49	0.11	0.06	0.05	0.23	0.08	0.12	0.31	0.06	0.10	0.07	0.13
(3) Benefits in kind as % of GDP	0.05	0.03	0.09	0.04	0.15	0.18	0.25	:	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.32	0.13
	1991 ecus												
(1) TOTAL per birth	3 030.9	9 593.2	2 954.1	370.6	1 472.1	4 927.4	1 618.9	1 703.9	7 017.6	1 635.0	572.8	4 239.5	3 002.1
(2) Cash benefits per birth	2 389.5	:	1 622.1	229.7	351.4	:	399.7	1 703.9	5 604.2	816.3	396.1	808.2	:
(3) Benefits in kind per birth	641.4	:	1 332.0	140.9	1 120.7	:	1 219.2	:	1 413.4	818.7	176.7	3 431.4	:

A word of warning about the international comparability of the figures

- In the data on cash benefits, there are frequent gaps where statistics on earnings maintenance and benefits payable by the employer are missing.
- The functional breakdown of the ESSPROS methodology assumes that benefits are allocated according to the risk, eventuality or need underlying them. Not all national statistical systems enable this classification to be used. For example, expenditure on pharmaceutical products, medical analyses and other maternity examinations are often included under the sickness function because they cannot be shown separately.

PART IV

DESCRIPTIVE FORMS BY TYPE OF BENEFIT

BELGIUM

AGENCIES Form 1	Form 1 (continuation)
<p>(a) Central and local government (b) Municipal authorities (c) Public social welfare centres (Centres Publics d'Aide Sociale - CPAS) (d) Telecommunications authorities (RTT - Belgacom) (e) Airways authority (RVA) (f) Post Office authority (PTT - La Poste) (g) State Maritime Transport Authority (RTM) (h) Water supply authorities (i) Radio and television authorities (BRTN, RTBF) (j) Central government, Réfribel (refrigeration services) (abolished 1/1/1987)</p>	<p>BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)</p> <p>100% of normal earnings.</p>
<p>SCOPE/BENEFIT</p> <p>Scope: (respectively)</p> <p>(a) Civil servants (female) and local government employees (small municipalities and provinces) (b) Employees (regular) of local authorities (c) Employees (established) of public hospitals (d) Employees (regular) of the Telecommunications authorities (RTT - Belgacom) (e) Employees (regular) of the Airways Authority (f) Employees (regular) of the Post Office (PTT - La Poste) (g) Employees (regular) of the State Maritime Transport Authority (h) Employees of the water supply authorities (i) Employees of the radio and television authorities (BRTN, RTBF) (j) Employees (regular) of Réfribel</p> <p>Benefit: Maternity 'benefits' (100%)</p>	
<p>CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY</p> <p>- Qualifying period for benefit: - Maximum duration of benefit:</p> <p>* Prior to 1991, 14 weeks (maximum 6 weeks before confinement and up to 14 weeks afterwards) * Since 1991, 15 weeks (maximum 7 weeks before confinement and up to 14 weeks afterwards). One week must be taken before the birth. - Other condition: the mother must meet the eligibility conditions for sickness/invalidity benefits (see sickness function).</p>	

BELGIUM			
AGENCY		AGENCY	
Form 2		Form 3	
Benefit fund for railway employees (Caisse des Allocations de la Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Belges (SNCB))		Institut National d'Assurance Maladie Invalidité - INAMI (National Sickness and Invalidity Insurance Institute) - General scheme	
SCOPE/BENEFIT		SCOPE/BENEFIT	
Employees of the Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Belges (SNCB) - Maternity benefits		Employees (*) - daily confinement leave allowance (*) More particularly, private sector employees and temporary public sector employees, invalids (female) and the unemployed (female) are covered.	
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY		CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualifying period for benefit: - Maximum duration of benefit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Prior to 1991, 14 weeks (maximum 6 weeks before confinement and up to 14 weeks afterwards) * Since 1991, 15 weeks (maximum 7 weeks before confinement and up to 14 weeks afterwards). One week must be taken before the birth. - Other condition: the mother must meet the eligibility conditions for sickness/invalidity benefits (see sickness function). 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualifying period for benefit: 6 months of insurance with 120 days of work or equivalent, unless waived for training and contribution vouchers given. - Maximum duration of benefit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Prior to 1991, 14 weeks (maximum 6 weeks before confinement and up to 14 weeks afterwards) * Since 1991, 15 weeks (maximum 7 weeks before confinement and up to 14 weeks afterwards). One week must be taken before the birth. - Other condition: the mother must meet the eligibility conditions for sickness/invalidity benefits (see sickness function). 	
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)		BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	
100% of earnings.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For the first 30 days: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * for employees: 82% of earnings, no upper limit * for the unemployed: 79.5% (60% + 19.5%) (The 60% of earnings lost must not be more than unemployment benefit). * for invalids: 79.5% (60% + 19.5%) From the 31st day: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * for employees: 75% of earnings, no upper limit * for the unemployed: 75% (60% + 15%) (The 60% of earnings lost must not be more than unemployment benefit). * for invalids: 79.5% (60% + 19.5%). 	
		REMARK(S)	
		Before 1990, maternity benefit was for 14 weeks with a maximum of 6 weeks prior to confinement and up to 14 weeks afterwards. Part of this benefit was paid by the employer	

BELGIUM	
<div>Form 3 (continuation)</div> <p>After that date, the benefit period was extended to 15 weeks, still with a maximum of 6 weeks before confinement and up to 14 weeks afterwards (one week has to be taken before the presumed date of confinement). This benefit is now paid in full by the INAMI, which explains the considerable increase in the figures in this series for 1990.</p>	<div>Form 4</div> <div>AGENCY</div> <p>Assistance and providence funds for sailors under the Belgian flag ("Merchant Navy Scheme")</p> <div>SCOPE/BENEFIT</div> <p>Female merchant navy personnel sailing under the Belgian flag - daily allowances paid by the employer.</p> <div>CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Qualifying period for benefit: -- Maximum duration of benefit:<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Prior to 1991, 14 weeks (maximum 6 weeks before confinement and up to 14 weeks afterwards)* Since 1991, 15 weeks (maximum 7 weeks before confinement and up to 14 weeks afterwards). One week must be taken before the birth.- Other condition: payment of the tideover allowance awarded by the merchant seamen's pool suspended.- Other condition: the mother must meet the eligibility conditions for sickness/invalidity benefits (see sickness function). <div>BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)</div> <p>For the first 30 days: 82% of standard pay. From the 31st day: 75% (60% + 15%).</p>

BELGIUM			
AGENCY		Form 5	Form 6
Institut National d'Assurance Maladie-Invalidité (National Sickness and Invalidity Insurance Institute - INAMI, self-employed scheme)			(a) National Family Allowances Office for Employed Persons (ONAFTS) (b) Provincial and Local Authorities' National Social Security Office (c) Telecommunications authorities (Belgacom) (d) Airways authority (RVA) (e) Post Office authority (PTT - La Poste) (f) State Maritime Transport Authority (RTM) (g) Central government (and public enterprises) (h) Local government (i) National Social Insurance Office for Self-Employed Persons (j) "Merchant Navy Scheme", Assistance and provident funds for sailors under the Belgian flag
SCOPE/BENEFIT			
Self-employed women - confinement leave allowance (paid in a lump sum).			
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY			
- Qualifying period for benefit: - - Maximum duration of benefit: - - Other condition: mothers must stop work for at least 3 weeks.			
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)			
Lump sum of BFR 33 123 as at 1/11/92.			SCOPE/BENEFIT Scope: (respectively) (a) Public or private sector employees and employees of joint local authority schemes (b) Provincial and local authority employees (c) Telecommunications authorities (Belgacom) non-regular staff (d) Airways Authority non-regular staff (e) Post Office non-regular staff (f) State Maritime Transport Authority non-regular staff (g) Civil servants (h) Employees of CPAS hospitals (i) Self-employed workers (j) (Female) merchant navy staff Benefit: Flat rate birth grant
			CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY The birth grant is given when a child is born who will be entitled to family allowances, or if there is no such entitlement because the child was stillborn or in the case of a spontaneous abortion occurring after at least 180 days of pregnancy. The grant is also given for the adoption or award of guardianship of a child, provided that there is an adoption certificate or guardianship contract during the year following the child's birth and the guardian or adoptive parent is entitled to it on the date of the certificate.

BELGIUM	
Form 6 (continuation)	Form 7
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) For the first birth: BFR 33 868 (as at 1/11/92) For the second and subsequent births: BFR 25 482 (as at 1/11/92)	AGENCY National charitable organization for children (ONE)
	SCOPE/BENEFIT Residents (in practice, mainly young mothers) - various benefits
	CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY - Qualifying period for the benefit: - - Maximum duration of benefit: -
	BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) Mainly advice.

BELGIUM	
AGENCY Form 8	AGENCY Form 9
National Sickness and Invalidity Insurance Institute (INAMI, General scheme, self-employed persons' scheme and sailors' scheme)	Belgische Radio Televisie (BRT) and Radio Télévision Belge Francophone (RTBF)
SCOPE/BENEFIT	SCOPE/BENEFIT
Employees, self-employed persons and sailors (*) - Health care (obstetric) (*) In particular, the following are covered: the insured person, his wife (or dependent daughter) in the following categories: employees (manual workers, non-manual workers, regular staff, civil servants), sailors, miners, self-employed workers and the unemployed, students, widows, invalids, pensioners and orphans, handicapped people and those not covered by social protection.	Employees (regular and temporary) of Belgian radio and television (RTBF and BRTN) - Maternity grant
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualifying period for the benefit: 6 months of insurance with 120 days of work or equivalent, unless waived for training and contribution vouchers - Maximum duration of benefit: - - Other condition: insurance under the "sickness and invalidity" scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualifying period for the benefit: - - Maximum duration of benefit: - - Other condition: the grant is paid after the birth, on the basis of a certificate issued by the municipal authorities.
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)
Medical expenditure is reimbursed at the rates given in the INAMI nomenclature (employees, self-employed, as appropriate).	The amount is fixed as a flat rate of 1 200 FB, and it is not index-linked.

DENMARK			
Form 1		Form 2	
AGENCY		AGENCY	
Municipalities		Municipalities	
SCOPE/BENEFIT		SCOPE/BENEFIT	
All persons with a job (*) - daily allowances for pregnancy, confinement and adoption. (*) Employees, self-employed persons and spouses with a job.		Self-employed and women at home - optional sickness insurance benefits	
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY		CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualifying period for the benefit: - - Maximum duration of benefit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Pregnancy and confinement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Since 1 July 1985, women are entitled to the benefits 4 weeks prior to the expected date of confinement. If there are complications certified by a doctor, the woman may be entitled to benefits earlier. . Women are entitled to 24 weeks after confinement. The mother must receive the benefits for 14 of these weeks, but the remaining 10 may be taken by the father provided that both parents have a job entitling them to these benefits. . Since 1 July 1984, men are entitled to these benefits for 2 weeks after the birth of a child. * Adoption: Benefits are paid for 24 weeks after the child's arrival. During this period, the two partners may share the benefits provided that only one of them is receiving them at any one time. The other partner is entitled to them for 2 weeks after the child's arrival. - Other condition: loss of income as a result of pregnancy, birth or adoption. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualifying period for benefit: - - Maximum duration of benefit: 4 weeks before and 24 weeks after confinement - Other conditions: women who do housework in their own homes for at least one person other than themselves may take out voluntary insurance entitling them to daily allowances for a confinement. 	
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)		BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	
100% of basic income up to a maximum of DKR 2 556 per week (1/7/92)		DKR 2 556 per week (1/7/92)	

DENMARK

AGENCY

Form 3

Counties, municipalities of Copenhagen and Frederiksberg

SCOPE/BENEFIT

Whole population - Examinations at the midwifery centre and preventive medicine.

CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY

- Qualifying period for benefit: In principle, all women resident in Denmark are entitled to receive the benefit in their county of residence (minimum 6 weeks' residence).
- Maximum duration of benefit: throughout pregnancy and after confinement.

BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)

Women are entitled to a maximum of 5 free preventive medical examinations by a doctor, 3 of them during their pregnancy.

They are also entitled to a free preventive examination by a midwife and to free obstetric assistance in a hospital or other public institution and to the free services of a midwife for home deliveries.

All persons of Danish nationality or who are resident in Denmark may obtain information on contraception free of charge.

GERMANY

AGENCY Form 1	AGENCY Form 2
Employers	Health insurance
SCOPE/BENEFIT Female employees - earnings maintenance	SCOPE/BENEFIT Female employees who are insured - maternity benefits
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY - Qualifying period for benefit : - - Maximum duration of benefit : 6 weeks before confinement and 8 afterwards (12 weeks in the case of a multiple or premature birth) - Other condition : coverage under a health insurance scheme (or the equivalent)	CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY - Qualifying period for benefit : coverage under the health insurance scheme for at least 12 weeks between the 10th and the 4th month before confinement - Maximum duration of benefit : 6 weeks before confinement and 8 afterwards (12 weeks in the case of a multiple or premature birth)
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) Difference between maternity benefits (see Form 2) and gross earnings.	BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) Net average earnings of the insured (minus compulsory taxes and social insurance contributions) to a maximum of DM 25 per day (1993).

GERMANY

AGENCY Form 3	AGENCY Form 4
Health insurance	Health insurance
SCOPE/BENEFIT Insured female employees - flat rate maternity benefits	SCOPE/BENEFIT Insured women not entitled to maternity benefits - flat rate maternity allowance
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY - Qualifying period for benefit : - - Maximum duration of benefit : 4 months - Other condition : women following confinement	CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY - Qualifying period for benefit : - - Other conditions : * Confinement * Insured women not entitled to maternity benefits (See Form 2).
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) DM 750 per month.	BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) Lump sum of DM 150 (1993).

GERMANY	
AGENCY Form 5 Health insurance	AGENCY Form 6 Various schemes
SCOPE/BENEFIT Female employees who are insured, wives and daughters of insured persons - medical care	SCOPE/BENEFIT Assistance and advice
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY - Qualifying period for benefit : - - Maximum duration of benefit : - - Other condition : must be covered by health insurance or be the wife/daughter of an insured person.	CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY - Qualifying period for benefit : - - Other condition : -
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) Medical care by a midwife, hospital/maternity home care, care at home, home help for the family, pharmaceutical products, etc. (see sickness function).	BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)

GREECE	
AGENCY Form 1	AGENCY Form 2
Institute for social insurance (IKA)	Insurance Fund for Craftsmen and Traders (TEBE)
SCOPE/BENEFIT	SCOPE/BENEFIT
Private sector employees - Maternity benefit	Self-employed workers: craftsmen and traders - Maternity benefit.
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualifying period of benefit: 200 days' contributions during the two years preceding the probable confinement date - Maximum duration of benefit: 52 days before the probable confinement date and 53 days after confinement - Other condition: the person concerned is not receiving a maternity allowance (see Form 5) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualifying period for benefit: 6 months' insurance with the TEBE and payment of contributions due. - Other condition: the child is born in a clinic which does not have an agreement with TEBE and there is no emergency. When the birth takes place in a clinic with an agreement (or in one without an agreement because of an emergency), the mother is not entitled to the cash benefit but is entitled to benefits in kind (see Form 6).
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)
<p>The daily maternity benefit is 50% of the daily wage for the insured employee's insurance class (there are 28 insurance classes corresponding to fixed earnings brackets).</p> <p>The benefit may in no case be lower than the daily wage for the first insurance category, i.e. that corresponding to the lowest income.</p>	<p>The confinement allowance is a flat rate of DR 91 200 (in 1993).</p>

GREECE

AGENCY Form 3	AGENCY Form 4
National Institute of Agricultural Insurances (OGA)	Public sector
SCOPE/BENEFIT Female agricultural workers and farmers (OGA) - Confinement allowance	BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) Civil servants and public sector employees (*) - Confinement allowance (*) Female civil servants currently at work and the dependent wives of working male civil servants.
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY - Qualifying period of benefit:-	CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY - Qualifying period for the benefit: - - Other condition: the person concerned must not be receiving any benefits which cover hospitalization (see Form 8).
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) The confinement allowance is a flat rate (1993 figures) of: - DR 50 000 when the birth takes place in a hospital which has an agreement with the OGA or, in an emergency, in a hospital with no agreement - DR 70 000 when the birth takes place in a hospital with no agreement and there is no emergency.	BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) If the confinement is normal, the allowance consists of a flat rate equivalent to: - 6 days' treatment in the "Alexandra" hospital for dependent wives of working civil servants, and - the same sum, plus 20% for working female civil servants.

GREECE

AGENCY Form 5	AGENCY Form 6
Institute for social insurance (IKA)	Insurance Fund for Craftsmen and Traders (TEBE)
SCOPE/BENEFIT Private sector employees (and the dependent wives of insured persons) - Maternity care.	SCOPE/BENEFIT Craftsmen and traders(*) - Maternity care. (*) Coverage for the self-employed, and for their dependent spouses
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY - Qualifying period of benefit: 50 days' contributions during the year preceding the confinement or during the previous 15 months with the exception of the last 3 months. - Maximum duration of benefit: -	CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY - Qualifying period for benefit: 6 months' coverage under the TEBE and payment of contributions due. - Maximum duration of benefit: - Other condition: the care must be given by persons who have an agreement with the TEBE (or given by persons without an agreement in emergencies).
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) - In-patient care: to cover confinement costs, the IKA gives the recipient a flat rate sum fixed by the IKA's Management Board. As at 1 July 1992, this sum was DR 116 000. If there is a difficult confinement (caesarian birth, for example) the IKA will give additional amounts. - Out-patient care: as for the sickness function, care is given free of charge by the IKA's medical or paramedical staff or by staff who have an agreement with the IKA. - Laboratory tests and other examinations: as for the sickness function, these are generally carried out free of charge by the IKA's laboratories or, in certain cases, by clinics or private laboratories which have an agreement. - Pharmaceutical products: medicines are free of charge.	BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) - In-patient care: as for the sickness function, care is given free of charge to class C in clinics and hospitals which have an agreement with the TEBE. The recipient may, however, receive care of a higher class by paying the difference in price. - Out-patient care: as for the sickness function, care is given free of charge by medical or paramedical staff who have an agreement with the IKA. - Laboratory tests and other examinations: there are carried out in any laboratory where the TEBE payment rate is accepted. Recipients pay 25%. - Pharmaceutical products: recipients pay 25% of medicines prescribed by a doctor. The rate may be reduced in certain cases.
	N.B: When the recipient receives these benefits in kind (i.e. when she is treated in a clinic with an agreement or in one with no agreement in an emergency, she is not entitled to the maternity allowance (see Form 2).

GREECE	
AGENCY Form 7	AGENCY Form 8
National Institute of Agricultural Insurances (OGA)	Public sector
SCOPE/BENEFIT Agricultural workers and farmers (*) - Maternity care (*) The following are covered: working farmers and agricultural workers and the dependent members of their families, OGA pensioners and dependent members of their families plus people living in municipalities with fewer than 5 000 inhabitants who are not entitled to health care benefits from other funds.	SCOPE/BENEFIT Civil servants and public sector employees (*) - Maternity care (*) Female civil servants currently at work and the dependent wives of working male civil servants.
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY - Qualifying period of benefit:- - Maximum duration of benefit:	CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY - Qualifying period for the benefit: - - Maximum duration of benefit: -
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) - In-patient care: care is given free of charge in public hospitals and clinics which have an agreement with the OGA and, in emergencies, in hospitals and clinics with no agreement. In the latter case, the recipient pays the costs in advance and is reimbursed at the rate fixed by the government. - Out-patient care: as for the sickness function, care is given free of charge by 'agricultural' doctors (State employees), in health centres and in hospitals. - Laboratory tests and other examinations - as for the sickness function, these are given free of charge by the 'agricultural' doctors (State employees), in health centres and in hospitals. - Pharmaceutical products: medicines are free.	BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) - In-patient care: there is no reimbursement for a normal confinement. However, the State covers the expenditure for a caesarian birth, in which case the recipient is not entitled to a maternity allowance (see Form 4). - Out-patient care: as for the sickness function, care is given free of charge by doctors who have an agreement with the public sector and in hospitals. - Laboratory tests and Other examinations: as for the sickness function, these are carried out in laboratories which have an agreement with the public sector or in hospitals. They are free of charge for people in work. For laboratory tests, the husband's contribution is 25%. In hospitals, the contribution for family members is 10%. - Pharmaceutical products: medicines are free of charge.

SPAIN	
AGENCY Form 1 General government	AGENCY Form 2 National Social Security Institute (INSS), Seamen's Social Institute (ISM, scheme for sailors and dockers) or other institutions (replacing social security institutions).
SCOPE/BENEFIT Judges, civil servants (central and local government), military personnel - earnings maintenance by the employer during temporary inability to work owing to maternity.	SCOPE/BENEFIT Employees and self-employed persons - allowance paid by social security in the event of temporary inability to work owing to maternity.
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY Qualifying period for the benefit: - Maximum duration of benefit: * For women (during pregnancy and after the birth): prior to 1989, 14 weeks; since 1989, 16 weeks (18 for a multiple birth), 6 of them before the birth. * For men or women: . Birth: when both parents work, the father may be the recipient for the final 4 weeks of the period . Adoption: the benefit may be payable for 8 weeks for a child under 9 months. For a child under 5 years, the maximum benefit is for 6 weeks.	CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY - Qualifying period for the benefit: * Must have been a member for at least 9 months before the presumed delivery date. * Must have paid subscriptions for at least 180 days during the year preceding the birth. - Maximum duration of benefit: see Form 1.
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) Salaries are paid in full throughout the period.	BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) 75% of the benefit basis as from the first day of the leave. In the event of a multiple birth, the person concerned is also entitled to 75% of the benefit for each child after the first, for 6 weeks. Benefit basis: quotient obtained by dividing the insured's contribution basis for non-occupational risks during the month preceding the date of absence by the number of days to which that contribution refers.

SPAIN

AGENCY Form 3	AGENCY Form 4
National Social Security Institute (INSS), Seamen's Social Institute (ISM, scheme for sailors and dockers) or other institutions (replacing social security institutions).	Provident funds for judges, central and local government civil servants and military personnel.
SCOPE/BENEFIT Employees and self-employed persons - maternity grant paid by social security (up to 1985).	SCOPE/BENEFIT Judges, civil servants (central and local government), military personnel - maternity grant paid by social security.
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY - Qualifying period for the benefit: * Must be insured under the scheme or equivalent insurance. * Must have been paying subscriptions for at least 300 days during the 3 years preceding the birth. - Other condition: * Must give birth, including to a child who is not viable, provided that the pregnancy has lasted for at least 180 days. * Must be the child's mother or father.	CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY See Form 3.
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) PTA 3 000	BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) PTA 3 000.
REMARK(S) This benefit was granted between 1971 and 1985.	REMARK(S) This benefit has been granted since 1976.

SPAIN

AGENCY <div align="right">Form 5</div> National Health Institute (INSALUD).	AGENCY <div align="right">Form 6</div> National Health Institute (INSALUD), Seamen's Social Institute (ISM)
SCOPE/BENEFIT Employees, self-employed, students - reimbursement of hospital care.	SCOPE/BENEFIT Employees, self-employed persons and students - direct provision of hospital care.
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY Health care is generally provided directly by the social security system. Reimbursements are therefore made only in exceptional circumstances, in emergencies, etc. See Form 6.	CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY 1) The person concerned must be covered by insurance or the equivalent. 2) He/she must be retired or in receipt of a regular benefit. 3) He/she must be a dependant of 1) or 2): spouse or relative in the ascending or descending line, brother, sister, adopted child (or de facto foster child) of 1) or 2) or of his/her spouse.
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) Amounts paid by the person concerned are reimbursed in part or in full.	BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) In-patient care covers the stay in hospital, medical treatment and board and lodging. The care may be given at the recipient's normal place of residence or elsewhere. Entitlement dates from the date of insurance and comes into effect on the following day. It remains in effect without interruption even if the insured person changes jobs provided that there are no more than five days between the end of employment and the date on which the new company or new employer is notified that the insurance is in existence. In-patient care is provided throughout the process in case of need.

SPAIN

AGENCY Form 7	AGENCY Form 8
National Health Institute (INSALUD)	National Health Institute (INSALUD), Seamen's Social Institute (ISM)
SCOPE/BENEFIT Employees, the self-employed, students - reimbursement of out-patient care.	SCOPE/BENEFIT Employees, the self-employed and students - direct provision of out-patient care
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY Health care is generally provided directly by the social security system. Reimbursements are therefore made only in exceptional cases, emergencies, etc. See Form 6.	CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY See Form 6.
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) Amounts paid by the person concerned are reimbursed in part or in full.	BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) Medical care consists of services provided by doctors (general practitioners or specialists) or other medical staff, within or outside establishments (out-patient care, surgeries, at home). It may be given at the recipient's normal place of residence or elsewhere. Entitlement dates from the date of insurance and comes into effect on the following day. It remains in effect without interruption even if the insured person changes jobs, provided that there are no more than five days between the end of employment and the date on which the new company or new employer is notified that the insurance is in existence. Medical care is provided throughout the process.

SPAIN

AGENCY	AGENCY
<p align="right">Form 9</p> <p>National Health Institute (INSALUD), Seamen's Social Institute (ISM)</p>	<p align="right">Form 10</p> <p>National Health Institute (INSALUD), Seamen's Social Institute (ISM)</p>
SCOPE/BENEFIT	SCOPE/BENEFIT
<p>Employees, the self-employed and students - direct provision of pharmaceutical products.</p>	<p>Employees, the self-employed and students - direct provision of laboratory tests and other examinations.</p>
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY
<p>See Form 6.</p>	<p>See Form 6.</p>
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)
<p>Prescribed medicines and pharmaceutical products are supplied</p> <p>1) free of charge for retired persons and those receiving a temporary invalidity allowance;</p> <p>2) upon payment by the recipient of the selling price to the public:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - when the medicines are used frequently for particular chronic disorders, have a special label and are included on a list: from 1978, PTA 5 to 50; since 25/7/1993, 10% with a maximum of PTA 400; - in all other cases (since 1978): 40%. 	<p>Covers laboratory tests, radiology, echography, etc.</p>

SPAIN	
AGENCY Form 11	AGENCY Form 12
National Health Institute (INSALUD), Seamen's Social Institute (ISM, Seamen's and dockers' scheme) or National Institute for Social Security (INSS)	National Health Institute (INSALUD), Seamen's Social Institute (ISM, Seamen's and dockers' scheme).
SCOPE/BENEFIT	SCOPE/BENEFIT
Employees, the self-employed and students - reimbursement of expenditure on the transport of sick persons.	Employees, the self-employed and students - transport provided directly for sick persons.
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY
See Form 6.	See Form 6.
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)
When the health care has to be obtained elsewhere, social security reimburses the travel costs of the recipient and the person accompanying her.	In an emergency or in certain special situations, socia security pays directly, at its own expense, the costs of transporting sick people to and from hospital, by ambulance, etc.

SPAIN

AGENCY Form 13	AGENCY Form 14
<p>Provident funds for judges, central and local government civil servants and military personnel.</p>	<p>Enterprises, general government</p>
<p>SCOPE/BENEFIT</p> <p>Judges, civil servants (central and local government), military personnel - direct provision of health care which cannot be broken down by type.</p>	<p>SCOPE/BENEFIT</p> <p>Employees - allowance paid by the employer in the event of temporary incapacity for work resulting from maternity.</p>
<p>CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY</p> <p>Varying, depending on the scheme.</p>	<p>CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recipient must be receiving the social security allowance (see Form 2). - Benefit must be set up by agreement at sector or enterprise level, or freely given by the employer.
<p>BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)</p> <p>Content varies, depending on the scheme.</p> <p>In general, benefits include hospital care, out-patient care, pharmaceutical products, laboratory tests, radiology, echography, etc.</p>	<p>BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)</p> <p>In general, the employer pays the difference between the employee's normal wage/salary and the allowance paid by Social security.</p>

SPAIN	
AGENCY Form 15 Social security funds	AGENCY Form 16 General government, private non-profit institutions.
SCOPE/BENEFIT Birth grant paid by social security.	SCOPE/BENEFIT All residents - Direct provision of health care which cannot be broken down by type
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY Varying, depending on the scheme.	CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Must not be covered by any social security scheme. - Must have insufficient money
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) Varying, depending on the scheme.	BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) The content of the benefit varies according to the scheme. See Form 13.

FRANCE

AGENCY Form 1	AGENCY Form 2
National Family Allowances Fund (general schemes)	National Health Insurance Scheme for Employees (CNAMTS, General scheme)
SCOPE/BENEFIT Employees who are heads of households (fathers) - Childbirth leave	SCOPE/BENEFIT Employees (female) - Maternity benefits.
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualifying period for benefit:- - Maximum duration of benefit: 3 days. - Other condition: birth of a child in the family, or arrival of an adopted child. 	CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualifying period for benefit: Recipients must have been employees for at least 200 hours during the quarter of the calendar year or 3 months prior to the child's arrival (or, depending on the level of contribution, for a specified period) and have been registered for at least 10 months on the presumed confinement date. - Maximum duration of benefit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * for childbirth: 16 weeks (6 weeks before the presumed confinement date and 10 weeks afterwards); increased to 26 weeks (8 of them before the confinement) for the arrival of a third child. If the mother should die as a result of the birth, post-natal leave is granted to the father. * In the event of adoption: post-natal leave. - Other condition: the mother must stop paid work for a minimum of 8 weeks and a maximum of 16.
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) 100% of earnings.	BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) 84% of basic daily wage, with an upper limit.
REMARK(S) The cost of this childbirth leave, granted under labour legislation, was borne by the CNAF up January 1987, since when it has been borne directly by the enterprises.	

FRANCE	
AGENCY Agricultural employees' scheme	Form 3 AGENCY Special schemes for non-agricultural employees (in mines, notaries' clerks, chambers of commerce, etc.)
SCOPE/BENEFIT Agricultural employees - maternity benefits.	Form 4 SCOPE/BENEFIT Agricultural employees - maternity benefits.
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY Same conditions as for the CNAMTS scheme (see Form 2).	CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY Same conditions as for the CNAMTS scheme (see Form 2).
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) 84% of daily wage, with an upper limit.	BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) 84% of daily wage, with an upper limit.

FRANCE	
AGENCY Form 5 National Family Allowances Fund (CNAF) - General schemes	AGENCY Form 6 National Family Allowances Fund (CNAF) - General schemes
SCOPE/BENEFIT Residents - pre-natal allowances (abolished as from 1987).	SCOPE/BENEFIT Residents - post-natal allowances (abolished as from 1987).
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualifying period for the benefit: - - Other condition: future mothers normally resident in France who have had the 3 ante-natal examinations. 	CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualifying period for the benefit: - - Other condition: mothers normally resident in France who have had the child examined at the age of 8 days, 8 months and 23 months.
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) 1st instalment: 41% of the BMAF (monthly basis for calculating family allowances) 2nd instalment: 82% of the BMAF 3rd instalment: 61.5% of the BMAF. In January 1992, the BMAF stood at FF 1 939.64 (FF 1 700.18 in 1987).	BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) 1st instalment: 171% of the BMAF (monthly basis for calculating family allowances) 2nd instalment: 35.5% of the BMAF 3rd instalment: 35.5% of the BMAF.
REMARK(S) Benefits abolished for children conceived on or after 1 January 1985 and replaced by the Young Child Allowance (see Form 10).	REMARK(S) Benefits abolished for children conceived on or after 1 January 1985 and replaced by the Young Child Allowance (see Form 10).

FRANCE

AGENCY Form 7	AGENCY Form 8
CANAM	CANAM (Scheme for self-employed workers)
SCOPE/BENEFIT	SCOPE/BENEFIT
Non-agricultural non-employees (female) (or wives of workers who are not employees) - Maternity leave allowance.	Non-agricultural non-employees - replacement benefit.
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualifying period for the benefit: - - Other conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The recipient must work in the craft industries, commercial sector or liberal professions or be the wife of a person insured under the scheme; * a woman must be cutting down her working hours as a result of motherhood or adoption. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualifying period for the benefit: - - Maximum duration of benefit: 28 consecutive or non-consecutive days for a birth and 56 days for a multiple birth, 14 days for an adoption and 42 days in the event of a pathological condition. - Other conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The recipient must work in the craft industries, commercial sector or liberal professions or be the wife of a person insured under the scheme. * The recipient must be replaced, for a minimum of one week during her period of maternity leave, in either her professional work or in the home, by staff earning a wage or salary. * For a birth, the replacement must be during a period beginning 6 weeks before the expected confinement date and ending 10 weeks after the confinement. For an adoption, the replacement must be after the child has arrived.
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)
<p>As of 1 May 1984, flat rate of FF 4 000 (adjusted with the SMIC, the minimum growth wage) for a birth and FF 2000 for an adoption</p> <p>As of 1 July 1987, flat rate of 4 730 (adjusted with the SMIC) for a birth and FF 2 365 for an adoption.</p> <p>As at 1 April 1990, flat rate of FF 5 080 for a birth.</p>	<p>Actual cost of a replacement, subject to an upper limit which is adjusted with the SMIC.</p>

FRANCE

AGENCY Form 9	AGENCY Form 10
<p>Agricultural holders</p> <p>SCOPE/BENEFIT</p> <p>Farmers (female) - Replacement allowance</p>	<p>National Family Allowances Fund (CNAF) - General schemes.</p> <p>SCOPE/BENEFIT</p> <p>Residents - Young Child Allowance (APJE for short).</p>
<p>CONDITIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualifying period for benefit: - - Maximum duration of benefit: minimum 7 days and maximum 56. - Other conditions: * The farmer must stop work for at least one week during the period beginning 6 weeks before the expected date of confinement and finishing 10 weeks after confinement. * The woman must work on the farm and be replaced for at least one week via an organization running a replacement service approved by the Mutualité Sociale Agricole or by an employee recruited directly by the farmer. 	<p>CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualifying period for the benefit: - Maximum duration of benefit: the benefit is paid from the first day of the calendar month following the third month of the pregnancy to the final day of the calendar month during which the child reaches the age of 3 months. Subject to a means test, the benefit may be continued up to the child's third birthday. - Other condition: the compulsory medical examinations must have taken place.
<p>BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)</p> <p>9% of the replacement cost (including social charges). As at 1 September 1989, maximum daily cost of FF 441.60. As at 1 July 1991, at the 90% rate, the maximum amounted to an hourly cost of FF 52.38 and a daily cost of FF 419 04. At the 100% rate, it was FF 55.20 for the hourly cost and FF 465.60 for the daily cost. If the farmer already has two dependent children, the allowance is the actual cost incurred over a maximum of 7 days (the insured is obliged to stop work for a minimum of 14 days).</p>	<p>BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)</p> <p>Payment from the 4th month of pregnancy until the child is 3 months old: flat rate of FF 775 per month as at 1 July 1987; flat rate of FF 875 per month as at 1 January 1990; flat rate of FF 907 per month as at 1 January 1992.</p>
	<p>REMARK(S)</p> <p>Since 1987, the APJE has replaced (for the period quoted above) the pre- and post-natal allowances paid by the National Family Allowances Fund (see Forms 5 and 6).</p>

FRANCE	
AGENCY Form 11 CNAMTS (general scheme for employees)	AGENCY Form 12 Agricultural holders.
SCOPE/BENEFIT Employees, or wives (or dependent daughters) of workers who are employees- Health care	SCOPE/BENEFIT Farmers (or wives and dependent daughters of agricultural holders) - Medical care.
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY Qualifying period for the benefit: * work as an employee for at least 1 200 hours or contributions on a basis equal to at least 2080 times the hourly SMIC during a calendar year, or * work for 120 hours during the calendar month or the month preceding the start of the pregnancy or the date of the start of pre-natal leave, or * work for at least 200 hours during the three calendar months or 3 months preceding the start of the pregnancy or the date of the start of pre-natal leave, or * work for 600 hours or contributions on a basis equal to or higher than 1040 times the hourly SMIC during the 6 calendar months preceding the start of the pregnancy or the date of pre-natal leave. - Maximum duration of benefit:- - Other condition: the person must have undergone the compulsory ante-natal examinations (4 prior to July 1991, 7 after that date) and one post-natal examination.	CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) 100% reimbursement of the agreed rates (medical care, pharmaceutical products, equipment and hospitalization linked to the pregnancy, to the confinement and to the ensuing period). (No daily flat rate for hospitalization linked to pregnancy).	BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)

FRANCE	
AGENCY Form 13 Agricultural employees.	AGENCY Form 14 Other employee schemes.
SCOPE/BENEFIT Female agricultural employees (or wives and dependent daughters of male agricultural employees) - Medical care.	SCOPE/BENEFIT Female employees belonging to special schemes (or wives and dependent daughters of persons insured under such schemes) - Medical care.
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)

FRANCE	
AGENCY Form 15 General scheme for employees (CNAMTS), special occupational schemes (CANAM, Agricultural holders, Agricultural employees, other schemes, etc.) Statutory special schemes.	AGENCY Form 16 Social assistance (budget of the départements).
SCOPE/BENEFIT Medical care (direct provision) and general hospital budgets.	SCOPE/BENEFIT Residents (mothers and young children) - Operating costs and various subsidies for the protection of the mother and child (consultations with local services, etc.)
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY Not applicable.	CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY Not applicable.
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)

IRELAND	
AGENCY Form 1	AGENCY Form 2
Central government - Department of Social Welfare	Central government - Department of Social Welfare (Social Insurance Fund - SIF)
SCOPE/BENEFIT	SCOPE/BENEFIT
Women not working at present or not intending to return to work after maternity leave - Maternity allowance - general scheme.	Women employed in the public or private sector (PRSI conditions) - Maternity allowance.
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualifying period for the benefit: 39 weeks of PRSI contributions (a) paid for the 12 months preceding the start of leave or (b) paid since the start of the insurance and credited during the relevant tax year. - Maximum duration of benefit: 12 weeks (normally 6 weeks before and 6 after the birth). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualifying period for benefit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * the applicant must have paid contributions immediately prior to the date of the start of the maternity allowance and be entitled to go back to her job immediately afterwards, and * meet the conditions for PRSI contributions, i.e. the person concerned must have at least: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . 39 weeks of PRSI paid during the 12 months immediately preceding the first day of maternity leave, or . 39 weeks of PRSI paid since she began working and credited during the relevant tax year ("Governing tax year"). - Maximum duration of benefit: allowance paid for 14 consecutive weeks (including 4 before and 4 after the birth).
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)
<p>Flat-rate cash benefit and other regular (short-term) benefit only.</p> <p>The benefit amounted to £Ir1 48 per week in 1990.</p> <p>A special benefit for a dependent child may be applied for under certain conditions (see family function).</p>	<p>70% of the average weekly wage during the relevant tax year, with a minimum of £Ir1 60 and a maximum of £Ir1 154 per week in 1992, £Ir1 65 and £Ir1 159 per week in 1993)</p> <p>N.B: The maximum payment calculation is based on an earnings "ceiling" (amounting to £Ir1 11 360 as at 26 July 1993).</p>

IRELAND			
AGENCY		Form 3	AGENCY
Department of Social Protection (central government) - Social insurance scheme			Form 4
Private and Health Board hospitals, Management Boards.			
SCOPE/BENEFIT		SCOPE/BENEFIT	
Women - Maternity cash grant (payable for each child).		Women - hospital services.	
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY		CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualifying period for the benefit: as for the maternity schemes. - Other condition: must meet the conditions for maternity allowance schemes (general scheme - Form 1 - or scheme for women in employment - Form 2). 		None other than residence in Ireland.	
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)		BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	
£ Irl 8 in cash for each child born.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medical card holders (subject to means test) receive all services free of charge. - All others are entitled to hospitalization in a public establishment upon payment of £Irl 15 per day, up to a maximum of £Irl 100. Those with incomes above £Irl 16 700 (1991) must pay consultation fees. Since 1 June 1991, specialist medical care in a hospital has been free (see sickness function). - A contribution is required for beds in semi-private or private wards of all hospitals (i.e. Health Board and voluntary hospitals). The amount varies from £Irl 96 per day for a private bed in a Regional Voluntary Teaching Hospital down to £Irl 27.50 per day for a semi-private bed in a District Health Board Hospital (1993 figures). 	
REMARK(S)			
<p>Scheme discontinued in 1983.</p> <p>The benefit remains, however, subject to a means test (see Form 6).</p>			

IRELAND

AGENCY	AGENCY
<p align="right">Form 5</p> <p>Health Boards - Ministry of Health (local government) - Public health services</p>	<p align="right">Form 6</p> <p>Health Boards - Ministry of Health (local government) - Social assistance scheme</p>
SCOPE/BENEFIT	SCOPE/BENEFIT
<p>Maternity services at home.</p>	<p>Maternity grant in cash to medical card holders.</p>
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualifying period for the benefit: - - Maximum duration of benefit: scheme covering recipients during the pre-natal period and for 6 weeks after the birth. - Other condition: Up to 1991, only women in categories I (medical card) and II (annual family income below £Irl 16 700 in 1991) were entitled to these benefits. Since 1 June 1991, income restrictions have been abolished and all women are covered. 	<p>Qualifying period for the benefit: - (none)</p> <p>Other condition: the Health Boards fix the income levels for Class I eligibility which confers entitlement to this benefit (among others) - e.g. £ Irl 115 for a married couple in 1992.</p>
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)
<p>Women may choose their own general practitioner and are entitled to (at least) 6 consultations before the confinement and 2 afterwards (benefit in kind provided directly).</p>	<p>Cash grant payable to women for each child born: £ Irl 8 per child in 1992.</p>

ITALY

AGENCY Form 1	Form 1 (continuation)
National Social Welfare Institute (INPS) and equivalent institutions for the liberal professions	- Optional additional leave * Employees: 30% of the worker's daily wage (same basis as for compulsory leave calculation). * Self-employed workers: - (not applicable). * Liberal professions: - (not applicable).
SCOPE/BENEFIT Private-sector workers (employees or self-employed) - daily maternity benefits. Either the insured woman or the father is covered.	
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY - Qualifying period for benefit : - - Duration of benefit : * Compulsory leave: 2 months before the presumed date of birth and 3 months after the actual date of birth. * Optional additional leave: 6 months during the child's first year, extended to a maximum of 3 years if the child is severely handicapped (and not cared for full-time in a specialist institute). - Other conditions: * During the compulsory or optional leave, daily maternity benefits are given to all workers - apprentices, manual workers, non-manual workers and similar categories - in the private sector and to cleaning ladies and workers in cooperatives. As from 1 January 1988, daily benefits have been extended to self-employed workers such as farmers, craftsmen and small traders. Since January 1991, the liberal professions have also been entitled to benefits. * The optional leave may be applied for by the father when the mother foregoes it or when the child is in the father's sole care.	REMARK(S) In the event of adoption or legal guardianship of a child aged under 6 years, the worker - or his wife - is entitled to the benefit for the 3 months after the child joins the family, and to the optional leave.
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) - Compulsory leave * Employees: 80% of the worker's daily wage (based on earnings during the 4 weeks prior to the start of compulsory leave). * Self-employed workers (since 1988): 80% of the minimum daily wage as defined by law (annually for employees in the same field of activity). * Liberal professions (since 1991): 80% of the 5/12 of professional income reported (for tax) during the two years prior to the application.	

ITALY

AGENCY <div>Form 2</div> State and other public authorities.	AGENCY <div>Form 3</div> Local health units (USL) (National health service).
SCOPE/BENEFIT Public-sector workers - daily maternity benefits (insured woman or child's father).	SCOPE/BENEFIT All women resident in Italy - National health service (USL).
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualifying period for benefit : - Duration of benefit : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Compulsory leave: 2 months before the presumed date of birth and 3 months after the actual date of birth. * Optional additional leave: 6 months during the child's first year. - Other conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Only if wage/salary not paid. * The employee of the State or another public institution must be on compulsory or optional leave. * The optional leave may be applied for by the father when the mother foregoes it or when the child is in the father's sole care. 	CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY None
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compulsory leave: full wage/salary. - Optional additional leave: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1st month: full wage/salary * 2nd month: 80% of wage/salary * from the 3rd month: 30% of wage/salary. 	BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) Mid-wifery services, pharmaceutical products, in-patient care and other care are free for pregnant women.
	REMARK(S) For Italy, data on benefits in kind under the maternity function are included under the sickness function, since it is not possible to show them separately.

LUXEMBOURG

AGENCY Form 1	AGENCY Form 2
Sickness insurance funds for private sector employees (manual and non-manual).	Sickness insurance funds for private sector employees (manual and non-manual).
SCOPE/BENEFIT Employees - Maternity benefit in cash.	SCOPE/BENEFIT Employees - adoption leave.
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualifying period for benefit: insurance for at least 6 months under a sickness insurance scheme during the 12 months prior to the confinement. - Maximum duration of benefit: the benefit is paid during statutory maternity leave, i.e. 8 weeks before the confinement and 8 weeks afterwards. The post-natal period is extended to 12 weeks for a premature or multiple birth and for mothers who are breast-feeding. - Other conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The employee who has compulsory insurance and is economically active must not be in receipt of a pension. She must stop work and not receive any remuneration during her maternity leave. * A medical certificate dated not more than 10 weeks before the expected date of confinement must be produced. 	CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualifying period for benefit: insurance for at least 6 months under a sickness insurance scheme during the 12 months prior to the arrival of an adopted child. - Maximum duration of benefit: 8 weeks for the adoption of one child, 12 for two or more children at the same time. - Other conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The employee who has compulsory insurance and is economically active must not be in receipt of a pension. She must stop work and not receive any remuneration during the adoption leave. * A woman or her husband working under a contract of service for a private-sector employer is entitled to 8 weeks' leave if a child is adopted before he/she is admitted to the first year of primary schooling and 12 weeks if two or more children are adopted at the same time.
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) <p>The cash benefit for maternity is calculated on the basis of the gross earnings which the insured woman would have received if she had continued to work during the period of maternity leave. The monthly amount may not exceed one twelfth of the maximum taxable annual earnings.</p> <p>The benefit is liable to the usual social security contributions and to tax.</p>	BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) <p>The gross benefit is calculated on the same basis as the gross cash benefit for maternity, by reference to the gross wages which the insured would have received if he/she had continued to work during the period of adoption leave. The monthly amount may not exceed one twelfth of the maximum annual earnings in respect of which contributions are payable.</p>

LUXEMBOURG

AGENCY Form 3	AGENCY Form 4
National family allowances fund	National family allowances fund.
SCOPE/BENEFIT Residents not entitled to maternity leave - maternity allowance.	SCOPE/BENEFIT Birth grant.
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualifying period for benefit:- - Maximum duration of benefit: 16 weeks. The allowance is paid from the 8th week preceding the presumed confinement date. - Other conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Any woman who is pregnant or who has just given birth, who is domiciled in Luxembourg and does not have a paid job is entitled to the allowance. * The allowance (instalment paid after confinement) is paid to the mother or to the institution responsible for the child's upkeep. * The allowance cannot be paid at the same time as similar benefits or a wage/salary. 	CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualifying period for benefit:- - Other conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The birth of any viable child confers entitlement to a birth grant paid in 3 instalments: the pre-natal allowance, the birth grant proper and the post-natal allowance (the latter included under the family function). * To be entitled to the pre-natal allowance and the birth grant proper, one of the parents must have had his/her legal domicile in Luxembourg during the year preceding the child's birth; the mother must have 5 medical examinations and a dental examination during her pregnancy and a post-natal examination during the 8 weeks following the confinement. The birth must be in Luxembourg unless the mother is temporarily absent for any due cause.
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) The allowance was LFR 800 per week at index number 100 (=LFR 3 880 as at 31 December 1991). It is paid for a maximum of 16 weeks from the 8th week preceding the presumed confinement date.	BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) Each instalment - pre-natal and post-natal - is equivalent to LFR 3 588 at index 100 (LFR 16 977 as at 1 January 1991, LFR 17 835 in 1992).

LUXEMBOURG	
AGENCY Form 5 Sickness insurance funds.	AGENCY Form 6 Mutual benefit societies.
SCOPE/BENEFIT Insured and co-insured persons - all sickness insurance funds - medical care.	SCOPE/BENEFIT Members of mutual benefit societies - statutory benefits.
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY - Qualifying period for benefit: same conditions as for sickness function. - Maximum duration of benefit: -	CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY - Qualifying period for benefit: variable. - Maximum duration of benefit:- - Other conditions: * Must be a member of a mutual benefit society. The amount varies in accordance with the provisions laid down by each fund. * Must give birth to a child.
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) <p>Insured and co-insured persons are entitled to maternity benefits including midwifery care, medical assistance, any necessary stay in a maternity home or clinic and the delivery ward benefit, analyses and X-rays, pharmaceutical supplies and dietary products for babies.</p> <p>The benefits are covered by a flat-rate payment which takes each benefit into account separately.</p>	BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) Variable.
	REMARK(S) <p>Persons insured are all insured voluntarily. These benefits are included in this study even though a strict interpretation of ESSPROS (&208b) would exclude them from social protection. Risk coverage results from the initiative of private individuals or households who cover themselves.</p>

NETHERLANDS

AGENCY Form 1	AGENCY Form 2
<p>Central and local government</p>	<p>Trade insurance associations, regional bodies, private industry.</p>
<p>SCOPE/BENEFIT</p> <p>Civil servants (*) - Maternity benefit (earnings maintenance - DSO) (*) The benefit is intended mainly for persons employed by central or local government, social insurance bodies and public enterprises.</p>	<p>SCOPE/BENEFIT</p> <p>Employees - maternity benefit (ZW) (persons insured under the law on sickness benefits).</p>
<p>CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualifying period for benefit : - - Maximum duration of benefit : 14 weeks (12 up to 1990) - Other conditions : * certificate from the doctor or midwife attesting that the required conditions have been met; * payable only if wage or salary ceases to be paid. 	<p>CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualifying period for benefit: - - Maximum duration of benefit: 16 weeks (12 up to 1990) - Other conditions: * the woman must be insured under the law on sickness benefits; * doctor's or midwife's certificate stating that the woman has reached the week of pregnancy indicated; * payable only if wage/salary ceases to be paid.
<p>BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)</p> <p>Maintenance of net earnings with an upper limit (in 1991, the daily the daily maximum taken into account was HFL 278.75).</p>	<p>BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)</p> <p>70% of last daily earnings (the rate has gradually been reduced over the period under examination; it used to be 80%) made up to 100% by the employer.</p>
<p>REMARK(S)</p> <p>This leave is flexible: it may start between the sixth and the second week preceding the expected date of confinement.</p> <p>It is possible for a woman not to have totally recovered at the end of the official 14-week maternity leave and to remain on sick leave, in which case the benefits come under the maternity function. They may continue to be granted for a maximum of one year (52 weeks).</p> <p>There are no separate figures on earnings maintenance by the official scheme (DSO) during pregnancy - the figures are included in the DSO's sickness function expenditure.</p>	<p>REMARK(S)</p> <p>Until recently, a pregnant woman could continue working up to six weeks before the expected confinement date, whereas now she may cease working between the 6th and 4th week beforehand. The total of 16 weeks may thus be spread flexibly around the confinement date, whereas previously the 12 weeks were subdivided into 6 before and 6 after the birth.</p>

NETHERLANDS

AGENCY Sickness insurance funds. SCOPE/BENEFIT Employees (and wives and daughters of insured persons) - medical care for holders of the medical card (medical insurance law, ZFW).	Form 3 (Continuation)
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualifying period for benefit: - - Maximum duration of benefit: maternity care for a maximum of 10 days after confinement. - Other conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * costs of assistance at the birth from a midwife or family doctor; * existence of medical reasons for hospital birth; * for maternity care, as long as considered necessary but for a maximum of 10 days. 	REMARK(S) <p>This service, comprising the post-natal care and help given to mother and baby, may be provided at home or in a maternity clinic or hospital. In the former case it is provided by a mother's help, supplied by a maternity centre, who may either live-in or visit. A live-in mother's help undertakes household tasks, while a visiting mother's help attends (usually) twice a day in the first week after the birth and once a day thereafter (or more frequently when this is medically necessary) to look after the mother and baby. Maternity care is provided for as long as the maternity centre considers necessary up to a maximum of ten days. If the centre is unable to provide the service through lack of capacity and admission to a maternity clinic or hospital is not possible, a maternity allowance may be paid in lieu of services where the insured has secured appropriate help. ("Social Security in the Netherlands", Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment, 1990, p. 84-86).</p>
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) <p>Variable. The amount of reimbursement varies according to whether the maternity care is given in the woman's home or in a hospital and whether it is given by a maternity centre or in another form approved by the sickness insurance fund. If the assistance is given by a maternity centre or hospital, the woman must pay a daily percentage. If the birth takes place in a hospital, the benefit is given only if there are medical reasons for a hospital birth.</p> <p>Obstetric care is normally provided by a midwife. It may be given by a general practitioner or specialist, if necessary in a clinic or hospital (by a GP or specialist) only when no midwife is available or if there are medical reasons.</p>	

NETHERLANDS

AGENCY Form 4	AGENCY Form 5
Public Servants' Medical Expenses Institute (IZA) Inter-provinces medical expenses scheme	Police medical services (DGVP)
SCOPE/BENEFIT	SCOPE/BENEFIT
Local government civil servants - medical care (IZR/IZA) (staff of local councils and provinces, wives and daughters of insured persons)	Members of the police force (and wives and daughters of insured persons) - medical care.
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualifying period for benefit: - - Maximum duration of benefit: maternity care for a maximum of 10 days after confinement. - Other conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * costs of assistance with the birth by a midwife or family doctor; * existence of medical reasons for hospital birth; * for maternity care, as long as the care is deemed necessary, but for a maximum of 10 days. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualifying period for benefit: - - Maximum duration of benefit: maternity care for a maximum of 10 days after confinement. - Other conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * costs of assistance with the birth by a midwife or family doctor; * existence of medical reasons for a hospital birth; * for maternity care, as long as the care is deemed necessary, but for a maximum of 10 days.
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)
Variable. If the birth is in hospital, the benefit is given only if there are medical reasons for this. The mother must pay a daily percentage of maternity care costs herself.	Variable. If the birth is in hospital, the benefit is given only if there are medical reasons for this. The mother must pay a daily percentage of maternity care costs herself.

PORTUGAL			
AGENCY		AGENCY	
Form 1		Form 2	
General social security scheme (IGFSS * Instituto de Gestão Financeira da Segurança Social *Institute for the financial management of social security)		Special social security scheme for agricultural workers.	
SCOPE/BENEFIT		SCOPE/BENEFIT	
Maternity, paternity or adoption benefits for employees.		Maternity, paternity or adoption benefits for agricultural workers.	
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY		CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualifying period for benefit: insured person's pay slips for 6 consecutive or non-consecutive months (guarantee period) prior to the date which determines the benefit (normally the child's date of birth or adoption). If the pay slips are for 6 consecutive months, the guarantee period is calculated on the basis of the last month's slip. - Maximum duration of benefit/other condition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The maternity allowance is paid to insured persons to maternity leave (90 days, 30 before or after the birth and the remaining 60 afterwards). * The paternity allowance (60 days maximum) is paid if the mother dies during maternity leave following the birth or, if she was not economically active, during the 90 days immediately following the birth or, if the mother is physically or mentally disabled, for the 30 or 60 days of maternity leave not immediately following the birth. * The adoption allowance (maximum 60 days) is paid upon the adoption of a child aged under 3 years. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualifying period for benefit: see general scheme - Maximum duration of benefit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Maternity allowance: 90 days, 30 before or after the birth, the other 60 afterwards. * Paternity allowance: maximum 60 days. * Adoption allowance: maximum 60 days. 	
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)		BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	
The daily benefit for each of these three allowances equals the recipient's reference value as defined by the formula R/180, where R is the total pay recorded for the six months immediately preceding the final month before the benefit qualifying date. The minimum is 50% of the minimum daily wage for the sector of activity concerned (ESC 20 050 per month in 1991).		1980-84: ESC 120 per day. 1985: between ESC 120 and 400 per day, depending on contributions paid during the reference period on which the calculation was based (see sickness function). 1986-87: ESC 140-470 per day.	
		REMARK(S)	
		Merged with the general scheme as from 1987.	

PORTUGAL

AGENCY <div align="right">Form 3</div> General social security scheme (IGFSS)	AGENCY <div align="right">Form 4</div> General social security scheme /IGFSS
SCOPE/BENEFIT Pregnancy benefits for members of the artistic professions registered with the IGFSS.	SCOPE/BENEFIT Birth grant for employees and self-employed persons (excluding farmers).
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualifying period for benefit: contributions for six months. - Other condition: activities which pose a danger to the normal course of pregnancy. BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) 80% of average wage/salary as defined for the calculation of sickness benefit.	CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualifying period for benefit: (registration with the social security scheme). - Other condition: for employees, the benefit is paid for the birth of each child (even without 12 months of contributions). For the self-employed (sole proprietorships and liberal professions only), entitlement depends on the recipient's paying contributions. BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) Allowance paid as a lump sum for each live birth: 1980: ESC 3 500 1981: ESC 4 500 1982: ESC 5 500 1983: ESC 7 000 1984: ESC 8 400 1985: ESC 8 500 1986: ESC 10 250 1987: ESC 12 000 1988: ESC 13 350 1989: ESC 14 700 1990: ESC 16 600 1991: ESC 19 090 1992: ESC 21 000 1993: ESC 22 260

PORTUGAL	
AGENCY General social security scheme - IGFSS	Form 5 AGENCY Direcção Geral da Contabilidade Pública (Directorate-General for public service accounting)
SCOPE/BENEFIT Birth grant for employees of social security institution (IGFSS)	SCOPE/BENEFIT Birth grant for DGCP employees.
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY See general scheme.	CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY - Qualifying period for benefit: employment must have begun at least six months before the qualifying event and proof must be furnished of at least eight days actually worked or of the equivalent.
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) See general scheme.	BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) ESC 19 090 in 1991.
REMARK(S) Merged with the general scheme as from 1987.	

PORTUGAL

AGENCY	AGENCY
<p align="right">Form 7</p> <p>Special social security scheme for agricultural workers.</p>	<p align="right">Form 8</p> <p>Public enterprises: CTT (post office and telephones), RDP (Portuguese radio and television), INCM (National printing works - National mint).</p>
SCOPE/BENEFIT	SCOPE/BENEFIT
<p>Birth grant for agricultural workers.</p>	<p>Birth grant for public enterprise employees.</p>
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY
<p>See IGFSS general scheme.</p>	<p>- Qualifying period for benefit: * INCM: entitlement to social services and six months' pay slips * CTT: six months' pay slips * RDP: six months' pay slips. - Other condition: birth certificate.</p>
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)
<p>See general scheme.</p>	<p>ESC 19 090 in 1991.</p>

PORTUGAL

AGENCY Form 9	AGENCY Form 10
Voluntary social security scheme.	Insurance companies.
SCOPE/BENEFIT	SCOPE/BENEFIT
Birth grant	Birth grant for insurance company employees.
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY
See general scheme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualifying period for benefit: minimum six months' contributions. - Other condition: birth certificate.
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)
See general scheme.	ESC 19 090 in 1991.

PORTUGAL			
AGENCY		AGENCY	
Form 11		Form 12	
Departamento de Gestão Financeira dos Serviços de Saúde (Department of health services financial management)		Sindicato dos Bancários (Association of banking sector employees) SAMS - Medico-social assistance services.	
SCOPE/BENEFIT		SCOPE/BENEFIT	
Medical assistance for resident and non-resident population		Banking sector employees - medical care for those eligible, before, during and after the birth.	
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY		CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualifying period for benefit: - - Maximum duration of benefit: - - Other conditions: insurance under a social security scheme or certificate that the person concerned is not covered by a sickness insurance scheme. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualifying period for benefit: those receiving SAMS must be members of the association and pay contributions equal to 1.75% of their annual salary to the Fundo Sindical de Assistência (FSA, the association's medical insurance fund). - Maximum duration of benefit: - - Other conditions: Recipients must fill in a special Form accompanied by the required documents: for pre-natal care at the start of or during pregnancy; after the birth for post-natal care and for registration of the child as eligible for SAMS. 	
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)		BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	
Free medical care before, during and after the birth (for mother and child).		Reimbursement of fees paid to public hospitals or specialist clinics up to 100% of the SAMS rate.	

PORTUGAL			
AGENCY		Form 13	AGENCY
Associação dos Socorros Mútuos (Mutual Benefit Society)			Form 14
Non-contributory and similar schemes.			
SCOPE/BENEFIT		SCOPE/BENEFIT	
Members of such associations - medical coverage.		Maternity allowance.	
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY		CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualifying period for benefit: membership of a mutual association for 6 calendar months at least (members are eligible for the benefit 6 months after registration); payment of a monthly contribution of ESC 310. - Maximum duration of benefit: - 		See general scheme.	
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)		BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	
Expenses paid on presentation of the invoice or medical receipt.			
REMARK(S)		REMARK(S)	
		<p>The non-contributory scheme includes the non-contributory scheme proper plus the temporary agricultural scheme, the only one which gives this benefit 'under the same terms as the general scheme. The temporary agricultural scheme now covers only retirement and 'death benefits. Prior to 1988, benefits were paid via the agricultural scheme.</p>	

UNITED KINGDOM

<p>AGENCY</p> <p>Central government</p>	<p align="right">Form 1 (continuation)</p>
<p>SCOPE/BENEFIT</p> <p>Employees - Statutory Maternity Pay (SMP)</p>	<p>REMARKS</p> <p>- Benefit paid since 6 April 1987 (see Form 2 for previous benefits). - Benefits paid initially by employers, who may deduct 104.5% of SMP payments from their monthly national insurance contributions and income tax paid to the Inland Revenue.</p>
<p>CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualifying period for benefit: women must have been in continuous employment with the same employer for at least 26 weeks up to the 15th week before the date on which the baby is due. - Maximum duration of benefit: 18 weeks (not to be taken before the 11th week before the week in which the baby is due). The recipient may choose her period of leave, but it must include a fixed period of 13 weeks beginning 6 weeks before the week in which the baby is due. - Other conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The average wage during the 8 weeks preceding the 15th week before the baby is due must be higher than the lower earnings limit for National Insurance contributions (£56 per week as from April 1993). * The woman must still be pregnant 11 weeks before the expected date of birth or confinement. * The SMP may not be paid for any week during which the woman works under a contract of work for an employer. * To be entitled to the maximum benefit rate, she must have worked for the same employer for at least 2 years, or at least 5 years if part time. She must have worked for the same employer for at least 6 months, before she receives the minimum rate. 	
<p>BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Payment depending on earnings for 6 weeks: 90% of average earnings (maximum rate). - Subsequently, standard rate for 12 weeks (£46.30 per week in 1992, £47.95 per week in April 1993 (minimum rate). - If a woman is not entitled to the Maximum rate, she may receive the minimum throughout the 18 weeks. 	

UNITED KINGDOM

AGENCY Form 2	AGENCY Form 3
Central government	Central government
SCOPE/BENEFIT Employees - maternity benefit (abolished in 1987 and replaced by the benefit described in Form 1).	SCOPE/BENEFIT Employees or the self-employed who are not entitled to SMP - maternity allowance (MA),
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY - Qualifying period for benefit: see SMP conditions (Form 1). - Other condition: mothers meeting SMP conditions (Form 1).	CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY - Qualifying period for benefit: - women must have paid normal employee contributions or self-employed contributions for 26 weeks out of 52 up to the 15th week before the date the baby is due. - Maximum duration of benefit: - 18 weeks (not to be taken before the 11th week before the week in which the baby is due). Recipients may choose their leave period, but it must include a fixed period of 13 weeks beginning 6 weeks before the week in which the baby is due. - Other conditions: * not being in receipt of SMP; * the maternity allowance may not be paid while the woman is working.
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) 90% of weekly wage minus the amount of maternity allowance paid by the Department of Social Security.	BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) 18 weeks at £43.75 in 1993 (£42.25 in 1992). Not taxable. Increase of £26.40 in 1993 (£25.25 in 1992) per week for a dependent adult.
REMARK(S) - The maternity pay fund was abolished in 1987-88 and merged with the national insurance fund (see Form 1). - Employers are reimbursed for payments to employees.	REMARK(S) Adult dependency increases are classified under this function because it was not possible to break them down and allocate them to the family function.

UNITED KINGDOM

AGENCY Form 4	AGENCY Form 5
Central government	Central government
SCOPE/BENEFIT	SCOPE/BENEFIT
All women - National health service: hospital and community care.	Payments from the Social Fund to meet the cost of maternity expenditure (Income Support, Family Credit or Disability Working Allowance).
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualifying period for benefit: - - Maximum duration of benefit: - - Other condition: residence in the UK is the main criterion which entitles pregnant women to free treatment, to free consultations with a general practitioner and to in- or out-patient treatment in a national health service hospital. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualifying period for benefit: - - Maximum duration of benefit: - lump sum which may be paid only during the 11 weeks before the date on which the child is due or up to 13 weeks following the actual date of birth. - Other condition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * women on a low income and with a baby; * on Income Support.
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)
<p>Free health care under the NHS.</p> <p>Benefits include hospitalization, consultations with a local GP and public hospital services, including care during the birth and immediately afterwards.</p>	Maximum £100.
REMARK(S)	
N.B: Adoption is considered to come under the family function and abortion under the sickness function. Relevant data cannot be identified separately.	

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European Communities — Commission

Digest of statistics on social protection in Europe
Volume 6 — Maternity

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Theme 3: Population and social conditions (yellow)

Series D: Studies and research

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