COMPARISON OF M&P BENEFITS AND TAXES

Country	Financial support (2008)	Leave benefits (2008)	Childcare support (2008)	Others
Singapore • 1.29 in 2007 • 54.3% female LFPR • 3.5%-20% personal income tax • 7% GST	 Baby bonus: \$3,000 cash for 1st & 2nd, \$6,000 for 3rd & 4th; Co-save up to \$6,000 for 2nd, \$12,000 for 3rd & 4th Maternity pay: Cap \$10,000/month: last 4 weeks for 1st & 2nd, all for 3rd & 4th 	Maternity leave: 12 weeks (Employers pay 8 weeks salary for first 2 births, Government pays 4 weeks. Government pays 12 weeks for 3 rd & 4 th child) Childcare leave: 2 days/yr/parent with any child below 7, paid by employer	Childcare subsidies up to	 Lower foreign maid levy if child below 12 Parenthood tax rebate for 2nd-4th Working mothers' child relief Wow! Fund for companies to develop pro-family practices Flexi-Works! Scheme offers companies a grant of up to \$100,000 to support efforts to recruit workers on FWA Medisave can be used for 3 IVF cycles, and pre-delivery & delivery costs
Denmark 1.85 in 2007 71.4% female LFPR 43%-63% personal income tax¹ 25% VAT (~GST)²	 Maternity benefit: Max of \$972.49/week Child benefit: \$234.37-329.48/month up to age 17 Parental leave benefit: 60% of unemployment insurance (typically 65% of previous wage) Birth and adoption grant: \$173/month/child up to age 7 Allowance for parents still studying: \$1,653.50/year/child; reducible by income 	 Paid maternity leave: 4 weeks before confinement, 14 weeks after Unpaid paternity leave: 2 weeks Paid parental leave: Shared 32 weeks, can be extended to 40 or 46 weeks without benefit 	Childcare allowance: Max 85% of net childcare costs; up to 3 allowances/household; cannot exceed max rate of daily maternity benefit Public childcare: Fees range from \$370.27-854.47/month depending on age, municipality and type of childcare	Publicly funded hospitals; highly subsidised fertility treatments, antenatal & childbirth care

¹ The lower tax rate of 43% includes municipal and bottom-bracket tax while the maximum tax rate of 63% also includes the middle- and top-bracket tax rates. Source: Official website.

² Source: Official website.

Country	Financial support (2008)	Leave benefits (2008)	Childcare support (2008)	Others
Sweden • 1.88 in 2007 • 75.3% female LFPR • 29%-60% personal income	 Parental insurance: 390 days at 80% of income/ \$40.70/day for those with no or low income; beyond 390 days, 90 days at min level of \$40.70/ day Child allowance: \$237.37/month/ child up to age 16; extended child allowance at same rate for children over 16 & attending sec school Large family supplement: Supplement to child allowance for families with ≥2 		 Private childcare: Max 70% of childcare costs or 85% of cheapest net cost of a place in a municipal childcare for municipal subsidies Guarantee of a place in childcare within three months Max mthly rates at 1-3% of family income or up to \$284.75 (3% for 1st child or max \$284.75; 2% for 2nd child or \$189.81; 1% for 3rd child or \$94.90; no fee for 4th child) Guarantee of place within three months Universal pre-school for 4-5 years old for at least 525 	Speed premium benefits parents who space their births closely; avoid a reduction in allowance caused by reduced earnings Seamless/coordinated process from conception to post-childbirth Publicly funded hospitals; highly subsidised fertility
tax ³ • 25% MOMS ⁴ (~GST)	children: \$22.60 for 2 nd child; \$77.97 for 3 rd ; \$194.36 for 4 th , \$237.29 for 5 th • Pregnancy benefit: 80% of qualifying amount for max 50 days		hours per years	treatments, antenatal & childbirth care
Finland • 1.83 in 2007 • 65.9% female LFPR	Maternity leave allowance: 90% wage replacement or 32.5% for high income levels during first 56 days; 70% wage replacement or 40% for high income levels & 25% for very high income levels for remaining 49 days	Paid maternity leave: 105 working days (17.5 weeks); 30-50 days before childbirth, 55-75 days after	Child home care allowance: \$624.92/month with supplement of \$357.13/month depending on household income; additional \$199.79 if more than one child under 3, \$128.38 if siblings are under school age	• Family benefits for children totalled €4.2 billion in 2004, 3% of GDP

³ Source: Official website.
4 VAT is known as MOMS or in *mervärdesskatt* Sweden.
5 Based on a national income tax rate of 8.5%-31.5 %, municipal tax of 16%-21% and church tax of 1%-2.25%. Source: Worldwide Tax.

Country	Financial support (2008)	Leave benefits	Childcare support (2008)	Others
		(2008)		
• 25.5%-	• Parental allowance: 90% wage	 Paid paternity 		
54.5%	replacement or 32.5% for high income	<u>leave</u> : 18 days;	\$148.63/month; paid for part-	
personal	levels during first 56 days; 70% wage		time leave	
income	replacement or 40% for high income	weekdays within a		
tax ⁵	levels & 25% for very high income	single period	\$291.60/month/child;	
• 22% VAT	levels for remaining 49 days	 Paid parental 	additional earnings-related	
(~GST)	• Maternity grant: Choice between a		supplement of max	
	maternity package containing childcare		, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	items (e.g. baby wear) or \$297.31 cash	working days (26.3	•	
	benefit; three grants awarded for twins,	weeks) that can be		
	six grants awarded for triplets	taken in two		
	• <u>Family allowance</u> : \$212.37-	periods of	childcare within four months	
	365.27/month/child up to age 17;		_	
	additional \$98.96/month for single	weekdays each;		
	parents	extendable by 60	Daycare costs calculated	
	• Minimum daily allowance: \$32.28 for	week days for	according to family size and	
	those with no income or income levels	each additional	5 5	
	below \$2450.57 a year; for fathers	child in a multiple	424.74/month	
	undergoing military or civil alternative	birth		
	service, & those returning to work from	• Unpaid care leave:		
	paternal or parental leave	Up to age 3		

* All in Singapore dollars Source: Official resources unless otherwise stated