

Ireland¹

Mary Daly (University of Oxford) and **Dorota Szelewa** (University College Dublin)

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For comparisons with other countries in this review on leave provision and early childhood education and care services, please see the [cross-country tables](#) at the front of the review (also available individually on the Leave Network website). To contact authors of country notes, see the [members page](#) on the Leave Network website.

1. Current leave and other employment-related policies to support parents

a. Maternity leave (responsibility of the Department of Justice and Equality)

Length of leave (before and after birth)

- 42 weeks: at least 2 weeks must be taken before birth and 4 weeks after the baby is born.

Payment and funding

- A weekly maternity benefit rate of €250 is paid to qualifying persons for 26 weeks; the remaining 16 weeks is unpaid. Mothers who are already on certain social welfare payments are entitled to half-rate maternity benefit.
- Payments are taxed.
- Maternity benefit is funded from the Social Insurance Fund, which is financed by contributions from employers and employees. Pay Related Social Insurance (PRSI) rates vary across different types of employment. However, the majority of employees pay 4 per cent of earnings and employers pay 11.05 per cent.

Flexibility in use

- Leave can be started between 16 and two weeks before the expected date of delivery.

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Eligibility (e.g. related to employment or family circumstances)

- To be eligible for maternity benefit, an employee or self-employed woman must meet certain conditions relating to payment of Pay Related Social Insurance (PRSI): for example, to have been employed for 39 weeks, during which PRSI was paid in the 12-month period before the first day of Maternity leave.

Variation in leave due to child or family reasons (e.g. multiple or premature births; poor health or disability of child or mother; lone parent); or delegation of leave to person other than the mother

- Fathers are entitled to Maternity leave if the mother dies within 40 weeks of the birth. In these circumstances, the father is entitled to a period of leave, the extent of which depends on the date of the mother's death. If the mother dies within 24 weeks of the birth, he has an optional right to the additional Maternity leave. If the mother's death is over 24 weeks after the birth, the father is entitled to leave until 40 weeks after the birth. The leave starts within seven days of the mother's death.
- In the case of a child who is hospitalised, the mother may postpone her Maternity leave, if she has taken 14 weeks (including at least four weeks since the baby was born) up to a period of six months, with the agreement of the employer.

Additional note (e.g. if leave payments are often supplemented by collective agreements; employer exclusions or rights to postpone)

- Members of the Civil and Public and Services Union (CPSU) and other public sector workers are entitled to 26 weeks' Maternity leave at full payment.

b. Paternity leave (responsibility of the Department of Justice and Equality)

Length of leave

- Two weeks, which must be taken consecutively.

Payment and funding

- A weekly paternity benefit payment of €250.
- Payments are taxed.
- Funded as for Maternity leave.

Flexibility in use

- Paternity leave may be taken at any time within the first 6 months following the birth or adoption of a child.

Eligibility (e.g. related to employment or family circumstances)

- The entitlement to Paternity leave extends to all employees (including casual workers), regardless of how long they have been working for the organisation or the number of hours worked per week.
- Paternity benefit is paid by the Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection to people who have a certain number of paid PRSI contributions on their social insurance record. It is paid to an employee or self-employed person who is a relevant parent, defined as: the father of the child; the spouse, civil partner or co-habitant of the mother of the child; or the parent of a donor-conceived child. In the case of an adopted child, the relevant parent may include: the nominated parent in a married same-sex couple; the spouse, civil partner, or co-habitant of the adopting mother; or sole male adopter.

c. Parental leave (responsibility of the Department of Justice and Equality)

Length of leave

- 26 weeks per parent per child, which is officially termed 'Parental leave'. Leave is an individual entitlement that cannot be transferred. The one exception is when parents are employed by the same employer, in which case they can transfer a maximum of 14 weeks of their Parental leave entitlement to the other parent, subject to the employer's agreement.
- There is also five weeks leave per parent, which is officially termed 'Parent's leave'. This is also an individual entitlement that cannot be transferred, except in specified circumstances such as the death of one of the parents.

Payment and funding

- Parental leave: None.
- Parent's leave: A weekly Parent's benefit of €250. This is taxed, as for Maternity leave.

Flexibility in use

- Parental leave: Leave may be taken up to the child's twelfth birthday, and up to their sixteenth birthday in the case of children with disabilities and serious illnesses. Leave may be taken in separate blocks of a minimum of six continuous weeks or on preferred terms, subject to employer's agreement. Parents can be on leave together, for part of the period or for the whole period.
- Parent's leave: Parent's leave may be taken at any time within the first two years following the birth or adoption of a child. Parents must take Maternity leave and transferred Parental leave (where applicable) before Parent's leave. Leave may be taken as a continuous period of five weeks or in two periods of not less than one week. Parents can be on leave together for part of the period (one week) or for the whole period.

- Employees who are entitled to Parental leave and Parent's leave can take these leave entitlements in whichever order they wish subject to the relevant time limits.

Eligibility (e.g. related to employment or family circumstances)

- Parental leave: All employees who have completed one year's continuous employment with their current employer. If the child is very near the age threshold and an employee has been working for a current employer for more than three months but less than one year, Parental leave can be used pro-rata. An extension of the *force majeure* provisions includes people in a relationship of domestic dependency, including same-sex partners.
- Parent's leave: The 'relevant parent' entitled to the leave includes an employed or self-employed: parent of the child, a spouse, civil partner or cohabitant of the parent of the child, a parent of a donor-conceived child, the adopting parent or parents of a child, the spouse, civil partner or spouse of the adopting parent of the child, as well as each member of a married couple of the same sex, a couple that are civil partners of each other, or a cohabiting couple of the same sex. A person who has satisfied the Pay Related Social Insurance conditionality for maternity/paternity/ adoptive benefit will be deemed to have satisfied the conditionality for Parent's benefit.

Variation in leave due to child or family reasons (e.g. multiple or premature births; poor health or disability of child or mother; lone parent); or delegation of leave to a person other than the parents

- Parental leave: As leave is allocated per child, the leave period is doubled for parents of twins, and tripled for parents of triplets. Parents with a disabled child do not get additional Parental leave, but would be eligible for carer's leave and can take the leave until the child's sixteenth birthday.
- Parent's leave: there is no additional leave period for multiple births.

Additional note (e.g. if leave payments are often supplemented by collective agreements; employer exclusions or rights to postpone)

- Parental leave: can be postponed for six months (to a date agreed upon by both the employer and employee) if the granting of the leave would have a substantial adverse effect on the operation of the business.
- An employee who falls ill while on Parental leave, and as a result is unable to care for the child, may suspend the Parental leave for the duration of the illness, following which period the Parental leave recommences.
- Statutory codes of practice specify the manner in which Parental leave and *force majeure* leave might be taken, and the manner in which an employer can terminate Parental leave.
- Parent's leave: The leave can be postponed by the employee if a) the employee becomes ill after notifying their employer of their intention to take the leave or in the event of hospitalisation of the child; or b) the date of placement of a child for adoption is postponed or where the child's birth occurs after the date selected by the employee as that on which Parent's

leave will begin. In these circumstances, the parent will be entitled to select another date, but must comply with the sequence of the leave (i.e. only after taking Maternity leave or transferred Paternity leave, where applicable).

- The leave can be postponed by the employer if taking the leave by the employee would result in substantial adverse effect on the operation of their business, profession or occupation. Reasons for postponement can include: the seasonal variations in the volume of work, the unavailability of another person to carry out the duties of the employee during the leave period, staffing levels over the period of the requested leave.

d. Childcare leave or career breaks

No statutory entitlement.

e. Other employment-related measures

Adoption leave and pay

- 40 weeks of leave for adopting mothers or sole male adopters of children under eight years of age, with 24 weeks being paid and 16 weeks being unpaid. Payment and eligibility are the same as for Maternity leave. If the child is under three years of age at the time of adoption, unpaid Parental leave can be taken before the child reaches five years of age. However, if the child is aged between three and eight years at the time of adoption, the leave must be taken within two years of the adoption order.
- Adoptive leave and/or additional adoptive leave may be split in the event of the hospitalisation of the adopted child, subject to the agreement of the employer.
- New adoptive parents (other than the mother of the child) can get two weeks' statutory Paternity leave from employment or self-employment following the birth or adoption of a child.
- Parent's leave and Parent's benefit is also available for adoptive parents of children adopted after the 1 November 2019.

Time off for the care of dependants

- Three days of paid leave per worker within any 12 consecutive months, up to a limit of five days within any 36 consecutive months (treated as *force majeure*).
- Employees with 12 months' continuous service can take a minimum of at least 13 weeks' leave, up to a maximum of 104 weeks, of unpaid carer's leave to provide full-time care for a dependant (a child or adult in need of full-time care), either in one continuous period or as several blocks of time. Employees may work up to ten hours per week while on this carer's leave, subject to certain income limits. An employee on carer's leave may be entitled to a means-tested carer's benefit.

Flexible working

- Breastfeeding mothers are entitled to adjust their working hours or, if breastfeeding facilities are provided at work, to take breastfeeding breaks up until the child is six months old.
- On return from Parental leave, an employee may request a change in their working hours or pattern. Employers must consider such a request, but are not required to grant it.

2. Relationship between leave policy and early childhood education and care policy

The maximum period of post-natal leave available is nearly 24 months, but most of this is unpaid; leave paid at a low flat rate lasts for just under eight and a half months. There is an entitlement to Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC) from three years of age. There is a substantial gap, therefore, between the end of leave and an ECEC entitlement, and there is no well-paid leave.

For ECEC attendance levels, see 'relationship between leave and ECEC entitlements' on the [cross-country comparisons](#) page.

3.Changes in policy since April 2021 (including proposals currently under discussion)

The Parent's Leave and Benefit Act 2019² introduced two weeks of paid Parent's leave per parent as a new and separate scheme (for details, see 1d), and the leave was subsequently extended to five weeks from April 2021. The longer-term plan is that the paid Parent's leave will increase incrementally to nine weeks, first extending from five weeks to seven weeks for parents of children born or adopted from July 2022.³ The additional two weeks apply to a parent of a child who is under the age of two in July 2022 or an adopted child who has been placed with the family less than two years in July 2022⁴. Employers have the option of topping up the basic payment, should they wish (as is currently the case with maternity and paternity benefit).

The level of Maternity, Paternity and Parent's leave benefit was increased from €245 to €250 per week from the beginning of 2022⁵.

² Parent's Leave and Benefit Act 2019, Number 35 of 2019, available at <http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2019/act/35/enacted/en/pdf>

³ Department of Finance & Department of Public Expenditure and Reform (2021) *Budget 2022*. Available at <https://www.gov.ie/en/campaigns/0020e-budget-2021/>

⁴ Citizen's Information Board (2022) *Parent's leave*. Available at: https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/employment/employment_rights_and_conditions/leave_and_holidays/parents_leave.html

⁵ Department of Finance; Department of Public Expenditure and Reform (2021), op cit.

4. Uptake of leave

a. Maternity leave

According to the social protection statistics, there were some 40,507 maternity benefits awarded for 2020⁶. The figures are considered to be generally static from year to year, although there has been a fall from 44,456 in 2019 and 48,827 in 2011. To some extent this corresponds to the drop in the number of births from 74,033 in 2011⁷ to 59,796 in 2019 and 55,959 in 2020⁸. In terms of costs, expenditure on the benefit was €267.2 million in 2019 (latest available)⁹.

In 2020, the Irish Central Statistics Office (CSO) released a report examining employment data for people who received maternity and paternity benefits in 2019¹⁰. This reported that maternity benefit was paid to 5.3 per 100 employees in 2019, a slight decrease from 5.4 in 2018. Maternity leave take-up differed depending on the sector: public administration and defence had the highest sectoral rate of maternity benefit take-up at 8.3 per 100 employees in 2019, while the lowest rate was in accommodation and food services, at 2.5. The take-up of maternity benefit was highest in large enterprises (that is, with 250 or more employees). More than half (54 per cent) of maternity benefit recipients received a top-up payment from their employer in addition to their maternity benefit payment. Of those women who did not receive additional income from their employer, the majority earned less than the flat-rate weekly maternity benefit amount from the Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection.

One in ten (10.1 per cent) women in receipt of maternity benefit in 2018 did not return to paid employment in 2019. For workplaces with less than ten employees, 14.9 per cent of maternity benefit recipients in 2018 did not return to paid employment the following year, compared with only 3.4 per cent in large enterprises with 250 or more employees¹¹. The likelihood of a woman not returning to paid employment also varied by sector: from 31.4 per cent for those in agriculture, forestry and fishing to 1.2 per cent in public administration and

⁶ Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection (2021) *Statistical Information on Social Welfare Services, Annual Report 2020*. Dublin: Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection.

⁷ CSO (2012) *Annual Report on Vital Statistics*. Dublin: Central Statistical Office. Available at: <https://www.cso.ie/en/statistics/birthsdeathsandmarriages/archive/publicationsarchive2011/>

⁸ CSO (2021) *Vital Statistics Yearly Summary*. Dublin: Central Statistical Office. Available at: <https://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/ep/p-vs/vitalstatisticsyearlysummary2020/>,

⁹ Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection (2021) *Statistical Information on Social Welfare Services, Annual Report 2020*. Dublin: Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection.

¹⁰ CSO (2020) *Employment Analysis of Maternity and Paternity Benefits*. CSO statistical release, 02 June 2020. Available at: <https://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/er/eampb/employmentanalysisofmaternityandpaternitybenefits2016-2019/>

¹¹ Ibid.

defence. It also drops with each additional child, particularly for those who have had four or more children.

b. Paternity leave

In the first six months of the new Paternity leave scheme, between September 2016 and February 2017, there were 8,558 paternity benefit applications awarded¹². The reasons for the relatively low initial uptake (compared to Maternity leave awards) were reported in the media as a combination of the newness of the scheme and an absence of 'wage top-ups' to the (then) €235 paternity benefit for many fathers.¹³ On the latest available evidence (2020), there were some 24,884 claims for paternity benefit in that year¹⁴. Köppe (2019) estimated the take-up rate as between 40 and 60 per cent, and calculates that the statutory benefit is equivalent to an average income replacement rate of 53 per cent¹⁵. According to the aforementioned 2020 CSO report, 55 per cent of fathers entitled to paternity benefit took it in 2018, and the sectors with the highest rates of paternity benefit per 100 employees in 2019 were public administration and defence (5.6), industry (4.5) and financial and real estate (4.2)¹⁶. Micro-enterprises with less than ten employees had the largest proportion of fathers who did not take paternity benefit to which they were entitled in 2018, at 62.1 per cent. Companies with 250 or more employees had the smallest proportion of fathers not taking paternity leave and benefit at 36.5 per cent¹⁷.

c. Parental and Parent's leave

As far as Parent's leave and benefit is concerned, 2020 was the first year, when the scheme was available, with 16,973 registered claims¹⁸.

Take-up rates for Parental leave are expected to be lower, since this leave (unlike Parent's leave) is unpaid. Based on the findings of the 'Pregnancy at Work' study¹⁹, only 18 per cent of women returning to work after childbirth in 2007-2009 had requested to take any Parental leave. However, the authors noted that since leave can be taken at any point until the child reaches eight years of age, more women may avail of this entitlement at a later stage. Almost one-fifth (19 per cent) of women who had applied for Parental leave had had their request refused, or leave was granted not in the form originally requested. The study showed that uptake

¹² Data supplied directly by the Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection Statistics Unit.

¹³ www.irishtimes.com/business/personal-finance/why-aren-t-more-fathers-taking-paternity-leave-1.2953763; www.irishexaminer.com/ireland/fathers-slow-to-avail-of-paternity-leave-437425.html

¹⁴ Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection 2021, op cit.

¹⁵ Köppe, S. (2019) *Ireland's Paternity Benefit: Belated Social Investment*, Working Papers 2019/05, Dublin: Geary Institute, UCD, Dublin. Available at: <https://www.ucd.ie/geary/static/publications/workingpapers/gearywp201905.pdf>

¹⁶ CSO (2020) *Employment Analysis of Maternity and Paternity Benefits*. CSO statistical release, 02 June 2020.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection (2021), op cit.

¹⁹ Russell, H., D. Watson and J. Banks (2011) *Pregnancy at work. A National Survey*. Dublin: HSE Crisis Pregnancy Programme and the Equality Authority. Available at: https://www.ihrec.ie/download/pdf/pregnancy_at_work_a_national_survey.pdf

of (unpaid) Parental leave is linked to women's ability to afford it. Women with an unemployed partner were four times less likely to request Parental leave than women with a working partner, indicating the constraint on choice associated with the household's financial position, which is likely to characterise many households during a period of recession. Women with higher earnings were more likely to have requested Parental leave. No information was given in the report on fathers' uptake of Parental leave.

d. Other employment-related measures

There is no recent information on uptake, with the latest data being from a survey in 2001.