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| INDICATOR\_NUM | METADATA\_CATEGORY | METADATA\_CATEGORY\_DESC | METADATA\_DESCRIPTION |
| QI.4 | 1 | Contact point in international agency |  |
| QI.4 | 2 | International agreed definition | According to [ILO convention 183] (http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100\_ILO\_CODE:C183) on maternity protection, women should be entitled to no less than 14 weeks of maternity leave, with paid cash benefits of at least two thirds of their previous earnings.   The indicator contains detailed information on whether cash benefit is offered during maternity leave, the amount of cash benefit \(as a percentage of their previous earnings\) and the source of cash benefit. The source of cash benefits for maternity leave is also significant. Using social security or social insurance instead of having employers bear the cost for paying such benefits should reduce discrimination against women, especially those of reproductive age in the labour market. |
| QI.4 | 3 | Method of computation |  |
| QI.4 | 4 | Importance of the indicator in addressing gender issues and its limitation | Maternity protection not only contributes to the health and well-being of mothers and babies; it also promotes effective gender equality at work. Three maternity protection conventions were adopted by the International Labour Organization \(ILO\) in 1919, 1952 and 2000. The latest one is the Maternity Protection Convention \(No. 183\), adopted in 2000, which stipulates that women should be entitled to no less than 14 weeks of maternity leave, with paid cash benefits of at least two thirds of their previous earnings.  This convention is also accompanied by Recommendation \(No. 191\) which advises that Members should endeavour to extend the period of maternity leave to at least 18 weeks and that cash benefits should be raised to the full amount of the woman’s previous earnings or of such of those earnings as are taken into account for the purpose of computing benefits. |
| QI.4 | 5 | Sources of discrepancies between global and national figures |  |
| QI.4 | 6 | Process of obtaining data | Data was compiled by ILO through the following sources.  \*\*Main sources\*\*  ILO \(International Labour Office\). 2016. Social Security Inquiry: Mothers with newborns receiving a social protection benefit \(effective coverage\). Available at: [http://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/RessourceDownload.action?ressource.ressourceId=54605](http://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/RessourceDownload.action?ressource.ressourceId=54605) [1 June 2017].  ISSA \(International Social Security Association\); SSA \(US Social Security Administration\). Various dates. Social security programs throughout the world \(Geneva and Washington DC\). Available at: [http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/progdesc/ssptw/](http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/progdesc/ssptw/) [1 June 2017].  \*\*Other sources\*\*  Council of Europe. Mutual Information System on Social Protection of the Council of Europe \(MISSCEO\). Comparative Tables Database. Available at: [[http://www.coe.int/en/web/turin-european-social-charter/missceo-comparative-tables](http://www.coe.int/en/web/turin-european-social-charter/missceo-comparative-tables](http://www.coe.int/en/web/turin-european-social-charter/missceo-comparative-tables%5d(http://www.coe.int/en/web/turin-european-social-charter/missceo-comparative-tables)) [1 June 2017].  European Commission. Mutual Information System on Social Protection \(MISSOC\). Comparative Tables Database. Available at: [http://www.missoc.org/MISSOC/INFORMATIONBASE/COMPARATIVETABLES/MISSOCDATABASE/comparativeTableSearch.jsp](http://www.missoc.org/MISSOC/INFORMATIONBASE/COMPARATIVETABLES/MISSOCDATABASE/comparativeTableSearch.jsp) [1 June 2017].  World Bank. Women, Business and the Law Database. Available at: [http://wbl.worldbank.org/](http://wbl.worldbank.org/) [1 June 2017].  ILO \(International Labour Office\). Working Conditions Laws Database: Maternity Protection. Available at: [http://www.ilo.org/dyn/travail/travmain.home](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/travail/travmain.home) [1 June 2017]. |
| QI.4 | 7 | Treatment of missing values |  |
| QI.4 | 8 | Data availability and assessment of countries’ capacity |  |
| QI.4 | 9 | Expected time of release |  |
| QI.4 | 10 | Data source | Data and metadata were extracted on 9 June 2021, from ILO World Social Protection Report 2017–19 \(2017\), Table B.5. Maternity: Key features of main social security programmes and social protection effective coverage \(SDG Indicator 1.3.1. for mothers with newborns\).  For more information, please go to the following:   * [[https://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/ShowWiki.action?id=594](https://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/ShowWiki.action?id=594)](https://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/ShowWiki.action?id=594%5d() |