

Maternity Allowance



Department
for Work &
Pensions

Please keep these notes for your information, do not return them with your MA1 claim form.

Notes sheet

- **Help if you are expecting a baby and you are or have been**
 - **employed but cannot get Statutory Maternity Pay, or**
 - **self employed, or**
 - **not employed or self-employed, but you take part in the business of your self-employed spouse or civil partner, or**
 - **an agency worker.**

These notes give general guidance only and should not be treated as a complete and authoritative statement of the law.

MA1 Notes 05/18

What is Maternity Allowance?

Maternity Allowance (MA) is a social security benefit that you may be able to get around the time your baby is due.

- It is paid every 2 weeks or every 4 weeks in arrears.
- It is paid up to 39 weeks if you
 - are employed or self-employed, or
 - have recently been employed or self-employed, or
 - are an agency worker.

It is called the **Maternity Allowance Period (MAP)** when we pay you MA.

- It is paid for up to 14 weeks if you are not employed or self-employed, but you take part in activities related to the business of your self-employed spouse or civil partner. It is called the **14 week period** when we pay you this MA.

Who can get Maternity Allowance?

You may be able to get Maternity Allowance for 39 weeks if

- **you are not entitled to Statutory Maternity Pay (SMP) from any of your employers**

Your employer must give you a form **SMP1** which says why you cannot get SMP. If you have more than one employer, each one must give you an **SMP1**. Send us the **SMP1** from each employer.

You may not be able to get SMP because

- you were not employed in the 15th week before the week your baby is due, or
- you have not been employed by the same employer for long enough, or
- you have not been earning enough.

Who can get Maternity Allowance? continued

and

- you have been employed or self-employed for at least 26 weeks in the 66 weeks before the week you expect to have your baby

and

- your average gross weekly earnings are at least £30 a week for 13 weeks in your Test Period

or

- we have treated you as having earnings of £30 a week in the Test Period

and

- you have stopped work to have your baby.

See **page 5** for more information about the **Test Period**.

If you are employed, we may check the information you have given us with your employer.

By *employer* we mean the person or organisation who pays the employer's share of Class 1 National Insurance (NI) contributions. We still call them an employer, even if they don't pay Class 1 NI contributions because of an employee's age or level of earnings.

We call you *employed* even if you are an agency worker, if

- you pay Class 1 NI contributions on your earnings, or
- you would pay Class 1 NI contributions, but you do not because of your age or level of earnings.

To find out more about your gross weekly earnings, see

- **page 9** if you are employed, or
- **page 10** if you are self-employed.

Who can get Maternity Allowance? continued

You do not have to be a UK citizen to get MA.

If you have worked, you may be able to get MA.

People who are self-employed are required by law to register their self-employment with HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) according to HMRC rules. If you do not register or register late, you may lose some or all of your MA.

You may be able to get MA for 14 weeks if

you take part in the business of your self-employed spouse or civil partner.

To get Maternity Allowance for taking part in activities related to the business of your self-employed spouse or civil partner you must not be entitled to Statutory Maternity Pay, or Maternity Allowance in respect of either employment or self-employment, at the same time, for the same pregnancy.

In addition, in at least **26 weeks during your Test Period** you must take part in activities related to the business, and **for those same 26 weeks**:

- you must be married to, or in a civil partnership with, the self-employed person, and
- you must not be employed by, or a partner in, your spouse's or civil partner's business, and
- your spouse or civil partner must have been working as a self-employed earner in their business, and
- your spouse or civil partner must have been registered as self-employed and have paid Class 2 National Insurance contributions.

By *taking part in activities related to the business* we mean carrying out the same or additional tasks which support the business of your self-employed spouse or civil partner.

Who can get Maternity Allowance? continued

People who are self-employed are required by law to register their self-employment with HMRC according to HMRC rules.

If your self-employed spouse or civil partner has not registered with HMRC or registers late, you may lose some or all of your MA.

Your spouse's or civil partner's Class 2 NI contributions

We may need to contact your spouse or civil partner about paying Class 2 NI contributions. You can ask us not to contact them, but if they have not paid enough Class 2 NI contributions to entitle you to MA, we may not be able to pay you MA.

Test Period

The 66 weeks before the week you expect to have your baby is known as your **Test Period**. We work out your Test Period from the date your baby is due, not the actual date of birth.

Please refer to the Test Period table in this pack or at www.gov.uk/maternity-allowance/how-to-claim to identify the Test Period that applies to you.

When to claim Maternity Allowance

The earliest you can claim is at the start of the 14th week before the week your baby is due.

Even if you are still working or taking part in the business of your self-employed spouse or civil partner, claim as soon as you can after the start of the 14th week before the week your baby is due. We will contact you later to find out the date when you stop work.

Do not sign and date the MA1 claim form earlier than the 14th week before the week your baby is due.

If your baby is born early

Claim straight away after your baby is born. Your **Test Period** will not change.

Time limit for claims

You must claim within 3 months of the date your Maternity Allowance Period or 14 week period is due to start. If you delay, you will lose money.

Your expected date of childbirth

- **If you are claiming before your baby is born**
This date is in **Part A** of your **Maternity Certificate MAT B1**. Childbirth is called *confinement* on the certificate. You can get this certificate from your doctor or midwife from the 21st week of your pregnancy.
- **If you are claiming after your baby is born**
Send us your **MAT B1** completed at **Part B**. If **Part B** has not been completed, you must send us your baby's birth certificate.
- **If you give birth to a stillborn child**
We know this will be a very difficult time for you but please send in the notification of stillbirth issued by the attending midwife or doctor or the certificate of stillbirth issued by the registrar. Please tell your Jobcentre Plus straight away to make sure we don't pay you MA that we then have to claim back.

When we pay Maternity Allowance

Your **Maternity Allowance Period** or **14 week period** will start on the Sunday of the 11th week before the week you expect to have your baby, if at this time you are:

- not employed or self employed
- employed or self employed, but have stopped working, or
- not taking part in the business of your self-employed spouse or civil partner.

If you are still working as an employed or self-employed earner on or after the 11th week before the week you expect to have your baby

Usually you can choose when you want your MA to start. Your MA can start on any day after you stop work, but the latest it can start is the day after your baby is born. Make sure you read the rest of the information in this section which tells you about situations when your MA must start at a particular time.

If you are getting SSP from your employer, your SSP must stop when your MA starts. **You must tell your employer the date that your Maternity Allowance Period will start.**

If you are still taking part in the business of your self-employed spouse or civil partner on or after the 11th week before the week you expect to have your baby

If you are still taking part in the business of your self-employed spouse or civil partner on or after the 11th week before the week you expect to have your baby, your MA will start on the day after you stop taking part.

If you give birth earlier than expected

If you give birth earlier than expected and your MA has not yet started, you **must** tell Jobcentre Plus straight away. This is because your MA will start automatically on the day after the birth. Details of how to contact Jobcentre Plus are on page 13.

When we pay Maternity Allowance continued

If you give birth to a stillborn child

If your baby is stillborn from the start of the 24th week of pregnancy you must tell Jobcentre Plus straight away. This is because MA will start the day after the birth. Details of how to contact Jobcentre Plus are on page 13.

If you are off work because of your pregnancy on or after the 4th week before the week your baby is due

Your MA **must start** if you are on maternity leave on or after the 4th week before the week your baby is due. Your MA will start automatically on the day after the first day you are absent from work for this reason in this 4 week period.

If you are sick because of your pregnancy on or after the 4th week before your baby is due

Your MA **must start** if you are sick because of your pregnancy at any time in the 4 weeks before the week your baby is due and you

- are absent from work, or
- stop taking part in activities related to the business of your self employed spouse or civil partner.

Your MA will start automatically on the day after the first day you are sick and absent from work or taking part in activities related to the business of your self-employed spouse or civil partner for this reason in this 4 week period.

If you were getting any Statutory Sick Pay (SSP), Employment and Support Allowance or Incapacity Benefit, it will stop.

If you and your employer disagree about whether you are sick because of your pregnancy, get in touch with Jobcentre Plus. Details of how to contact Jobcentre Plus are on page 13.

How we work out how much Maternity Allowance you get

If you are employed

We use the **earnings rule** to work out your MA.

The earnings rule means that you must earn at least £30 a week on average. We average your gross earnings over any 13 weeks in your **Test Period**. The 13 weeks do not have to be in a row.

By *gross earnings*, we mean the amount of money your employer pays you before anything is taken off. For example, income tax or NI contributions.

To work out your average gross weekly earnings, we will add together your gross earnings from each of the 13 weeks in which you earned the most. We then divide the total by 13.

We need to see original payslips for the 13 weeks. For example, if you are paid:

- weekly - send in 13 payslips
- 2-weekly - send in 7 payslips
- 4-weekly - send in 4 payslips
- monthly - send in 4 payslips

If you have been employed you must provide payslips or your claim will be delayed.

If you had more than one job in any of the weeks you have chosen, send us the payslips from all the jobs. We will return them to you. We cannot accept carbonised payslips.

If you do not have your original payslips you can ask your employer to give you copies of them, or you can ask for a statement from your employer to cover your chosen weeks.

The amount of MA you get will be either the standard rate of MA or 90% of your average gross weekly earnings. You will get the amount which is the lower of the two.

How we work out how much Maternity Allowance you get continued

If you are self-employed

We use the **earnings rule** to work out your MA.

If you are self-employed you are required by law to register as self-employed with HMRC. If you do not register, or register late, you may lose some or all of your entitlement to MA.

If you are registered as self-employed for 26 weeks within the Test Period, you will be treated as having earnings of £30 a week for 13 weeks in the Test Period and will get the lower rate of MA.

If you have paid 13 Class 2 NI contributions within the Test Period you will be treated as having enough earnings to get the standard rate of MA.

If you take part in activities related to the business of your self-employed spouse or civil partner

For at least 26 weeks during your Test Period:

- you must have been taking part in activities related to the business of your self-employed spouse or civil partner, and
- **for the same 26 weeks** you must be, or have been married to or in a civil partnership with the same self-employed person, and
- you must not be a partner in or an employee of the business of your spouse or civil partner, and

How we work out how much Maternity Allowance you get

continued

And for the same 26 weeks during your Test Period your spouse or civil partner must have been

- registered as self-employed and have paid Class 2 NI contributions, and
- working as a self-employed earner in their business.

Also, to get this MA you must not be entitled to or receiving

- SMP from a current or former employer for the same pregnancy, or
- MA in respect of either employment or self-employment for the same pregnancy.

The Test Period is 66 weeks up to and including the week before the week your baby is due.

Abroad

MA is based on employment and earnings in the UK. If you have not worked or earned enough in the UK to get MA, but have worked abroad in certain countries, we may be able to take that work into account.

For more information about the countries we can consider, go to

www.gov.uk/international-pension-centre

If you are taking part in activities related to the business of your self-employed spouse or civil partner from abroad, and that business is based in the UK, you may be able to get a maternity allowance depending on the country that you are taking part in activities from.

For more information about the countries we can consider, go to **www.gov.uk/international-pension-centre**

How we work out how much Maternity Allowance you get continued

If the business of your self-employed spouse or civil partner is based abroad and you take part in activities related to it from the UK or from another country, it will be for the country in which the business is based to consider if you can get maternity allowance under that country's qualifying conditions.

What happens after you claim

We can make a decision about your MA claim more quickly if you

- answer all the questions on the claim form that apply to you, and
- send us all the documents we ask for.

If you cannot do this, get in touch with us. We will write to tell you the result of your claim as soon as we can.

If you are not entitled to MA

We will write to tell you the reason. We will also check to see if you can get Employment and Support Allowance. To find out more, ask for a leaflet from Jobcentre Plus. Or you can visit www.gov.uk/browse/benefits

More information and other help

Maternity Allowance

If you live in England, Scotland or Wales contact:

Wrexham Maternity Allowance
Mail Handling Site A
Wolverhampton
WV98 1SU

English speakers phone **0800 169 0283**.

Welsh speakers phone **0800 169 0296**.

Textphone users with speech or hearing difficulties use **0800 169 0286**.

There is more information about Maternity Allowance in **NI17A** *A guide to Maternity Benefits*. You can find the guide at

www.gov.uk/government/publications/maternity-benefits-technical-guidance

More information and other help continued

Working while getting Maternity Allowance (MA)

If you are getting MA for 39 weeks because you were recently either employed or self-employed, you are allowed to work for up to 10 days during your MAP without losing MA payments. These are called *Keeping in Touch days*. You can find out more about this in guide **NI17A**. You can also ask Jobcentre Plus.

You must tell Jobcentre Plus of any work you do while you get MA.

If you are getting MA for 14 weeks for taking part in activities relating to the business of your self-employed spouse or civil partner *Keeping in Touch days* do not apply. You may lose MA for each week that you take part in this business or do any work as an employed or self-employed earner in your 14 week period.

Shared Parental Leave and Statutory Shared Parental Pay

You and your partner or the other parent of the child may be able to get Shared Parental Leave or Statutory Shared Parental Pay after the baby is born.

If you are eligible and decide to take Shared Parental Leave or Statutory Shared Parental Pay, you must give us at least 8 weeks notice that you want to end your MA early. If you have already returned to work, your MA will end in the week in which your notice was given. The end date must be the last date of your benefit week.

For example, if your MA began on a Tuesday, the benefit week will end on the following Monday. If your MA began on a Wednesday, it will end on the following Tuesday.

For more information visit

www.gov.uk/shared-parental-leave-and-pay

More information and other help continued

If you are going abroad or have been abroad

We use *abroad* to mean any country outside the United Kingdom (UK). The UK is Great Britain and Northern Ireland, including any territorial waters next to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The UK does not include the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands.

The UK has special arrangements with certain other countries that may help you to get MA if you are going abroad or if you have recently been abroad and returned to the UK.

You can find out more by contacting:

International Pension Centre
The Pension Service 11
Mail Handling Site A
Wolverhampton
WV98 1LW

Phone: **0191 218 7644** (or **+44 191 218 7644** when calling from abroad)

Textphone users with speech or hearing difficulties use **0191 218 7280** (or **+44 191 218 7280** when calling from abroad)

Fax: **0191 218 7147**

E-mail: **tvp.internationalqueries@dwp.gsi.gov.uk**

Or you can find out more at
www.gov.uk/international-pension-centre

Child Benefit

You can claim this benefit when your baby is born. To find out more about Child Benefit visit **www.gov.uk/child-benefit**

More information and other help continued

Sure Start Maternity Grant

You may be able to get a Sure Start Maternity Grant if you or your partner are getting

- Income Support
- income-based Jobseeker's Allowance
- Child Tax Credit at a rate higher than the family element, or
- Working Tax Credit which includes a disability or severe disability element.

You can get the claim form **SF100** *Sure Start Maternity Grant* from the Social Fund from your ante-natal clinic or Jobcentre Plus.

Working Tax Credit

This is a payment to top up the earnings of working people with a low income. You usually need to be working a minimum number of hours a week to claim Working Tax Credit.

If you are aged 16 or over, you can claim Working Tax Credit if you work at least 16 hours a week and

- you qualify for a disability element, or
- you or your partner are aged 60 or over, or
- you are single and are responsible for a child or qualifying young person.

If you are part of a couple and are responsible for a child or qualifying young person, you can claim Working Tax Credit if

- you and your partner work at least 24 hours a week between you, with one of you working at least 16 hours a week, or
- you or your partner work at least 16 hours a week when the other partner is incapacitated, in hospital or in prison, or
- you or your partner work at least 16 hours a week and are disabled or aged 60 or over.

More information and other help continued

If you do not have children, are not entitled to the disability element or are not over 60, you can claim Working Tax Credit if:

- you are aged 25 or over, and
- you work at least 30 hours a week.

Working Tax Credit is available to self-employed people and employees.

Child Tax Credit

Maternity Allowance does not include money for children or qualifying young persons. But you can claim Child Tax Credit instead.

We use 'child' to mean a person aged under 16 who you are getting Child Benefit for.

We use 'qualifying young person' to mean a person aged 16, 17, 18 or 19 who you are getting Child Benefit for.

To claim tax credits

To claim tax credits, you have to fill in a claim form. You can only get a Tax Credits claim pack from the Tax Credit helpline. You can't claim online.

Phone the Tax Credit helpline on **0345 300 3900**.

If you have speech or hearing difficulties, you can contact the helpline using a textphone on **0345 300 3909**.

If you need help or a form in Welsh, please phone **0345 302 1489**.

Lines are open 8am to 8pm Monday to Friday and 8am to 4pm on Saturday. Lines are closed Sunday, Christmas Day, Boxing Day and New Year's Day.

Maternity leave and employment rights

If you are an employee, you are entitled to take time off work to have your baby. You also have other employment rights. To find out more about maternity leave and employment rights visit

www.gov.uk/employee-rights-when-on-leave

Maternity Allowance

Test Period table from 2018 to 2019

Please keep this table for your information, do not return them with your MA1 claim form.

Your claim to Maternity Allowance (MA) will be decided on the work you have done in your Test Period. This is the 66 weeks up to, and including, the Saturday before the week you expect to have your baby.

Find the week in **column 1** of the table that includes the date you expect to have your baby. Read across the line to work out your Test Period and the 15th week before the week your baby is due. See the example below. If the week you expect to have your baby is not shown in **column 1** of the table, get in touch with Jobcentre Plus. Ask them for a new Maternity Allowance Test Period table.

The 15th week before the week your baby is due is used to decide if you should be getting Statutory Maternity Pay (SMP). This week starts on the date shown in **column 4** of the table.

You might get SMP if you were employed in this week and satisfy the conditions for payment.

Example

See the shaded line on **page 5**.

Date you expect to have your baby:
16 August 2018

The week that includes the date you expect to have your baby
(**column 1**) **12 August 2018 – 18 August 2018**

Your Test Period is
(**columns 2 and 3**) **7 May – 11 August 2018**

The 15th week before the week your baby is due starts on
(**column 4**) **29 April 2018**



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2017

1 The week that includes the date you expect to have your baby	2 The first day of your Test Period	3 The last day of your Test Period	4 The 15th week before the week your baby is due starts on
January 2017			
01/01 – 07/01	27 Sep 2015	31 Dec 2016	18 Sep 2016
08/01 – 14/01	04 Oct 2015	07 Jan 2017	25 Sep 2016
15/01 – 21/01	11 Oct 2015	14 Jan 2017	02 Oct 2016
22/01 – 28/01	18 Oct 2015	21 Jan 2017	09 Oct 2016
29/01 – 04/02	25 Oct 2015	28 Jan 2017	16 Oct 2016
February			
05/02 – 11/02	01 Nov 2015	04 Feb 2017	23 Oct 2016
12/02 – 18/02	08 Nov 2015	11 Feb 2017	30 Oct 2016
19/02 – 25/02	15 Nov 2015	18 Feb 2017	06 Nov 2016
26/02 – 04/03	22 Nov 2015	25 Feb 2017	13 Nov 2016
March			
05/03 – 11/03	29 Nov 2015	04 Feb 2017	20 Nov 2016
12/03 – 18/03	06 Dec 2015	11 Mar 2017	27 Nov 2016
19/03 – 25/03	13 Dec 2015	18 Mar 2017	04 Dec 2016
26/03 – 01/04	20 Dec 2015	25 Mar 2017	11 Dec 2016
April			
02/04 – 08/04	27 Dec 2015	01 Apr 2017	18 Dec 2016
09/04 – 15/04	03 Jan 2016	08 Apr 2017	25 Dec 2016
16/04 – 22/04	10 Jan 2016	15 Apr 2017	01 Jan 2017
23/04 – 29/04	17 Jan 2016	22 Apr 2017	08 Jan 2017
30/04 – 06/05	24 Jan 2016	29 Apr 2017	15 Jan 2017
May			
07/05 – 13/05	31 Jan 2016	06 May 2017	22 Jan 2017
14/05 – 20/05	07 Feb 2016	13 May 2017	29 Jan 2017
21/05 – 27/05	14 Feb 2016	20 May 2017	05 Feb 2017
28/05 – 03/06	21 Feb 2016	27 May 2017	12 Feb 2017
June			
04/06 – 10/06	28 Feb 2016	03 Jun 2017	19 Feb 2017
11/06 – 17/06	06 Mar 2016	10 Jun 2017	26 Feb 2017
18/06 – 24/06	13 Mar 2016	17 Jun 2017	05 Mar 2017
25/06 – 01/07	20 Mar 2016	24 Jun 2017	12 Mar 2017

1 The week that includes the date you expect to have your baby	2 The first day of your Test Period	3 The last day of your Test Period	4 The 15th week before the week your baby is due starts on
July 2017			
02/07 – 08/07	27 Mar 2016	01 Jul 2017	19 Mar 2017
09/07 – 15/07	03 Apr 2016	08 Jul 2017	26 Mar 2017
16/07 – 22/07	10 Apr 2016	15 Jul 2017	02 Apr 2017
23/07 – 29/07	17 Apr 2016	22 Jul 2017	09 Apr 2017
30/07 – 05/08	24 Apr 2016	29 Jul 2017	16 Apr 2017
August			
06/08 – 12/08	01 May 2016	05 Aug 2017	23 Apr 2017
13/08 – 19/08	08 May 2016	12 Aug 2017	30 Apr 2017
20/08 – 26/08	15 May 2016	19 Aug 2017	07 May 2017
27/08 – 02/09	22 May 2016	26 Aug 2017	14 May 2017
September			
03/09 – 09/09	29 May 2016	02 Sep 2017	21 May 2017
10/09 – 16/09	05 Jun 2016	09 Sep 2017	28 May 2017
17/09 – 23/09	12 Jun 2016	16 Sep 2017	04 Jun 2017
24/09 – 30/09	19 Jun 2016	23 Sep 2017	11 Jun 2017
October			
01/10 – 07/10	26 Jun 2016	30 Sep 2017	18 Jun 2017
08/10 – 14/10	03 Jul 2016	07 Oct 2017	25 Jun 2017
15/10 – 21/10	10 Jul 2016	14 Oct 2017	02 Jul 2017
22/10 – 28/10	17 Jul 2016	21 Oct 2017	09 Jul 2017
29/10 – 04/11	24 Jul 2016	28 Oct 2017	16 Jul 2017
November			
05/11 – 11/11	31 Jul 2016	04 Nov 2017	23 Jul 2017
12/11 – 18/11	07 Aug 2016	11 Nov 2017	30 Jul 2017
19/11 – 25/11	14 Aug 2016	18 Nov 2017	06 Aug 2017
26/11 – 02/12	21 Aug 2016	25 Nov 2017	13 Aug 2017
December			
03/12 – 09/12	28 Aug 2016	02 Dec 2017	20 Aug 2017
10/12 – 16/12	04 Sep 2016	09 Dec 2017	27 Aug 2017
17/12 – 23/12	11 Sep 2016	16 Dec 2017	03 Sep 2017
24/12 – 30/12	18 Sep 2016	23 Dec 2017	10 Sep 2017
31/12 – 06/01	25 Sep 2016	30 Dec 2017	17 Sep 2017

2018

1 The week that includes the date you expect to have your baby	2 The first day of your Test Period	3 The last day of your Test Period	4 The 15th week before the week your baby is due starts on
January 2018			
07/01 – 13/01	02 Oct 2016	06 Jan 2018	24 Sep 2017
14/01 – 20/01	09 Oct 2016	13 Jan 2018	01 Oct 2017
21/01 – 27/01	16 Oct 2016	20 Jan 2018	08 Oct 2017
28/01 – 03/02	23 Oct 2016	27 Jan 2018	15 Oct 2017
February			
04/02 – 10/02	30 Oct 2016	03 Feb 2018	22 Oct 2017
11/02 – 17/02	06 Nov 2016	10 Feb 2018	29 Oct 2017
18/02 – 24/02	13 Nov 2016	17 Feb 2018	05 Nov 2017
25/02 – 03/03	20 Nov 2016	24 Feb 2018	12 Nov 2017
March			
04/03 – 10/03	27 Nov 2016	03 Mar 2018	19 Nov 2017
11/03 – 17/03	04 Dec 2016	10 Mar 2018	26 Nov 2017
18/03 – 24/03	11 Dec 2016	17 Mar 2018	03 Dec 2017
25/03 – 31/03	18 Dec 2016	24 Mar 2018	10 Dec 2017
April			
01/04 – 07/04	25 Dec 2016	31 Mar 2018	17 Dec 2017
08/04 – 14/04	01 Jan 2017	07 Apr 2018	24 Dec 2017
15/04 – 21/04	08 Jan 2017	14 Apr 2018	31 Dec 2017
22/04 – 28/04	15 Jan 2017	21 Apr 2018	07 Jan 2018
29/04 – 05/05	22 Jan 2017	28 Apr 2018	14 Jan 2018
May			
06/05 – 12/05	29 Jan 2017	05 May 2018	21 Jan 2018
13/05 – 19/05	05 Feb 2017	12 May 2018	28 Jan 2018
20/05 – 26/05	12 Feb 2017	19 May 2018	04 Feb 2018
27/05 – 02/06	19 Feb 2017	26 May 2018	11 Feb 2018
June			
03/06 – 09/06	26 Feb 2017	02 Jun 2018	18 Feb 2018
10/06 – 16/06	05 Mar 2017	09 Jun 2018	25 Feb 2018
17/06 – 23/06	12 Mar 2017	16 Jun 2018	04 Mar 2018
24/06 – 30/06	19 Mar 2017	23 Jun 2018	11 Mar 2018

2018

1 The week that includes the date you expect to have your baby	2 The first day of your Test Period	3 The last day of your Test Period	4 The 15th week before the week your baby is due starts on
July 2018			
01/07 – 07/07	26 Mar 2017	30 Jun 2018	18 Mar 2018
08/07 – 14/07	02 Apr 2017	07 Jul 2018	25 Mar 2018
15/07 – 21/07	09 Apr 2017	14 Jul 2018	01 Apr 2018
22/07 – 28/07	16 Apr 2017	21 Jul 2018	08 Apr 2018
29/07 – 04/08	23 Apr 2017	28 Jul 2018	15 Apr 2018
August			
05/08 – 11/08	30 Apr 2017	04 Aug 2018	22 Apr 2018
12/08 – 18/08	07 May 2017	11 Aug 2018	29 Apr 2018
19/08 – 25/08	14 May 2017	18 Aug 2018	06 May 2018
26/08 – 01/09	21 May 2017	25 Aug 2018	13 May 2018
September			
02/09 – 08/09	28 May 2017	01 Sep 2018	20 May 2018
09/09 – 15/09	04 Jun 2017	08 Sep 2018	27 May 2018
16/09 – 22/09	11 Jun 2017	15 Sep 2018	03 Jun 2018
23/09 – 29/09	18 Jun 2017	22 Sep 2018	10 Jun 2018
30/09 – 06/10	25 Jun 2017	29 Sep 2018	17 Jun 2018
October			
07/10 – 13/10	02 Jul 2017	06 Oct 2018	24 Jun 2018
14/10 – 20/10	09 Jul 2017	13 Oct 2018	01 Jul 2018
21/10 – 27/10	16 Jul 2017	20 Oct 2018	08 Jul 2018
28/10 – 03/11	23 Jul 2017	27 Oct 2018	15 Jul 2018
November			
04/11 – 10/11	30 Jul 2017	03 Nov 2018	22 Jul 2018
11/11 – 17/11	06 Aug 2017	10 Nov 2018	29 Jul 2018
18/11 – 24/11	13 Aug 2017	17 Nov 2018	05 Aug 2018
25/11 – 01/12	20 Aug 2017	24 Nov 2018	12 Aug 2018
December			
02/12 – 08/12	27 Aug 2017	01 Dec 2018	19 Aug 2018
09/12 – 15/12	03 Sep 2017	08 Dec 2018	26 Aug 2018
16/12 – 22/12	10 Sep 2017	15 Dec 2018	02 Sep 2018
23/12 – 29/12	17 Sep 2017	22 Dec 2018	09 Sep 2018
30/12 – 05/01	24 Sep 2017	29 Dec 2018	16 Sep 2018

2019

1 The week that includes the date you expect to have your baby	2 The first day of your Test Period	3 The last day of your Test Period	4 The 15th week before the week your baby is due starts on
January 2019			
06/01 - 12/01	01 Oct 2017	05 Jan 2019	23 Sep 2018
13/01 - 19/01	08 Oct 2017	12 Jan 2019	30 Sep 2018
20/01 - 26/01	15 Oct 2017	19 Jan 2019	07 Oct 2018
27/01 - 02/02	22 Oct 2017	26 Jan 2019	14 Oct 2018
February			
03/02 - 09/02	29 Oct 2017	02 Feb 2019	21 Oct 2018
10/02 - 16/02	05 Nov 2017	09 Feb 2019	28 Oct 2018
17/02 - 23/02	12 Nov 2017	16 Feb 2019	04 Nov 2018
24/02 - 02/03	19 Nov 2017	23 Feb 2019	11 Nov 2018
March			
03/03 - 09/03	26 Nov 2017	02 Mar 2019	18 Nov 2018
10/03 - 16/03	03 Dec 2017	09 Mar 2019	25 Nov 2018
17/03 - 23/03	10 Dec 2017	16 Mar 2019	02 Dec 2018
24/03 - 30/03	17 Dec 2017	23 Mar 2019	09 Dec 2018
31/03 - 06/04	24 Dec 2017	30 Mar 2019	16 Dec 2018
April			
07/04 - 13/04	31 Dec 2017	06 Apr 2019	23 Dec 2018
14/04 - 20/04	07 Jan 2018	13 Apr 2019	30 Dec 2018
21/04 - 27/04	14 Jan 2018	20 Apr 2019	06 Jan 2019
28/04 - 04/05	21 Jan 2018	27 Apr 2019	13 Jan 2019
May			
05/05 - 11/05	28 Jan 2018	04 May 2019	20 Jan 2019
12/05 - 18/05	04 Feb 2018	11 May 2019	27 Jan 2019
19/05 - 25/05	11 Feb 2018	18 May 2019	03 Feb 2019
26/05 - 01/06	18 Feb 2018	25 May 2019	10 Feb 2019
June			
02/06 - 08/06	25 Feb 2018	01 Jun 2019	17 Feb 2019
09/06 - 15/06	04 Mar 2018	08 Jun 2019	24 Feb 2019
16/06 - 22/06	11 Mar 2018	15 Jun 2019	03 Mar 2019
23/06 - 29/06	18 Mar 2018	22 Jun 2019	10 Mar 2019
30/06 - 06/07	25 Mar 2018	29 Jun 2019	17 Mar 2019

2019

1 The week that includes the date you expect to have your baby	2 The first day of your Test Period	3 The last day of your Test Period	4 The 15th week before the week your baby is due starts on
July 2019			
07/07 – 13/07	01 Apr 2018	06 Jul 2019	24 Mar 2019
14/07 – 20/07	08 Apr 2018	13 Jul 2019	31 Mar 2019
21/07 – 27/07	15 Apr 2018	20 Jul 2019	07 Apr 2019
28/07 – 03/08	22 Apr 2018	27 Jul 2019	14 Apr 2019
August			
04/08 – 10/08	29 Apr 2018	03 Aug 2019	21 Apr 2019
11/08 – 17/08	06 May 2018	10 Aug 2019	28 Apr 2019
18/08 – 24/08	13 May 2018	17 Aug 2019	05 May 2019
25/08 – 31/08	20 May 2018	24 Aug 2019	12 May 2019
September			
01/09 – 07/09	27 May 2018	31 Aug 2019	19 May 2019
08/09 – 14/09	03 Jun 2018	07 Sep 2019	26 May 2019
15/09 – 21/09	10 Jun 2018	14 Sep 2019	02 Jun 2019
22/09 – 28/09	17 Jun 2018	21 Sep 2019	09 Jun 2019
29/09 – 05/10	24 Jun 2018	28 Sep 2019	16 Jun 2019
October			
06/10 – 12/10	01 Jul 2018	05 Oct 2019	23 Jun 2019
13/10 – 19/10	08 Jul 2018	12 Oct 2019	30 Jun 2019
20/10 – 26/10	15 Jul 2018	19 Oct 2019	07 Jul 2019
27/10 – 02/11	22 Jul 2018	26 Oct 2019	14 Jul 2019
November			
03/11 – 09/11	29 Jul 2018	02 Nov 2019	21 Jul 2019
10/11 – 16/11	05 Aug 2018	09 Nov 2019	28 Jul 2019
17/11 – 23/11	12 Aug 2018	16 Nov 2019	04 Aug 2019
24/11 – 30/11	19 Aug 2018	23 Nov 2019	11 Aug 2019
December			
01/12 – 07/12	26 Aug 2018	30 Nov 2019	18 Aug 2019
08/12 – 14/12	02 Sep 2018	07 Dec 2019	25 Aug 2019
15/12 – 21/12	09 Sep 2018	14 Dec 2019	01 Sep 2019
22/12 – 28/12	16 Sep 2018	21 Dec 2019	08 Sep 2019
29/12 – 04/01	23 Sep 2018	28 Dec 2019	15 Sep 2019