

## Tafla 1.26 Fæðingarorlofsgreiðslur flokkaðar eftir fjölda og kyni

### Payments to parents on maternity leave

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
Fjöldi											Number
Karlar/feður	17	9	11	8	1.167	1.220	1.370	2.748	3.817	4.724	Men/fathers
Konur/mæður	3.434	3.301	3.339	3.156	3.275	3.132	3.336	4.073	6.261	6.338	Women/mothers
Samtals	3.451	3.310	3.350	3.164	4.442	4.352	4.706	6.821	10.078	11.062	Total
Fæðingarorlofsgreiðslur, millj. kr.	1.175	1.172	1.224	1.285	1.434	1.478	1.638	2.757	4.547	5.580	Parental-leave benefits
Fjöldi fæðinga <sup>1)</sup>	4.366	4.202	4.278	4.073	4.104	4.030	4.253	4.032	3.967	4.068	Deliveries and births

## Tafla 26.1 Greiðslur úr Fæðingarorlofsjóði flokkaðar eftir fjölda og kyni

### Expenditure on maternity and parental leave, new system

Fjöldi	2001			2002			2003			Number
	Karlar Male	Konur Female	Samtals Total	Karlar Male	Konur Female	Samtals Total	Karlar Male	Konur Female	Samtals Total	
Orlof	2.524	3.223	5.747	3.513	5.056	8.569	4.431	5.149	9.580	Parental leave
Styrkir	224	850	1.074	304	1.205	1.509	293	1.189	1.482	Parental allowances
Samtals	2.748	4.073	6.821	3.817	6.261	10.078	4.724	6.338	11.062	Total
Milljónir kr.										ISK, million kr.
Orlof	666	1.835	2.501	1.363	2.842	4.205	2.153	3.061	5.214	Parental leave
Styrkir	18	226	244	44	299	343	58	308	366	Parental allowances
	685	2.060	2.745	1.407	3.141	4.547	2.211	3.369	5.580	Total

Skýringar: Sjálfstæður réttur ferðra til töku fæðingarorlofs tók gildi 1. janúar 1998.

1. janúar 2001 gengu í gildi ný lög um fæðingar- og fæðingarorlof. Greiðslur úr Fæðingarorlofsjóði fá foreldrar sem hafa verið samfelld í a.m.k. sex mánuði á vinnumarkaði í minnst 25% starfi fyrir upphafsdag fæðingarorlofs. Fæðingarstyrk fá foreldrar sem eru utan vinnumarkaðar eða í minna en 25% starfi eða námsmenn. Þegar fjöldinn er talinn í hinu nýja kerfi er hver einstaklingur talinn einu sinni og einungis þeir taldir sem fá greiðslu á árinu. Útgjöld eru með launatengdum gjöldum. Fjöldatölur eru í samræmi við launamiða sem sendir eru Ríkisskattstjóra. Fram til ársins 2001 fengu konur sem starfa hjá hinu opinbera ekki greiðslur frá Tryggingastofnun sem útskýrir hækkun í fjölda kvenna milli ára 2000 og 2001. 1) Heimild: Hagstofa Íslands, fæðingar og fædd börn.

Notes: The independent right of fathers to paternity leave took effect on 1 January 1998.

On 1 January 2001, a new Act on Maternity/Paternity Leave and Parental Leave came into effect. Payments from the Maternity/Paternity Leave Fund are paid to parents who have been active in the domestic labour market for six consecutive months, employed in at least 25% of a full position employment, prior to the first day of the maternity/paternity leave. Maternity/paternity grants are paid to parents who are not active in the labour market or who are employed in less than 25% of a full employment position or are students. In counting the number of recipients in the new system, each individual is counted once and only persons who have received a payment during the year are counted. Costs include payroll costs. Until 2001 women who were employed in the public sector did not receive payments from the SSI, which explains the increase in women between 2000 and 2001. 1) Source: Statistics Iceland, deliveries and births.