

Norway's Fedrekvote (Father's Quota) — Reserved Parental Leave for Fathers

Gender Equality · Good practice · Norway

Quality score: 100/100

Evidence strength: Observational / pre–post

Summary

Norway's 1993 father's quota (fedrekvote) reserves non-transferable paid parental leave for fathers, driving uptake from 2.4% (1992) to 90%. Expanded from 4 to 15 weeks, it is the global model for equalising care responsibilities between parents.

Key dimensions

Dimension	Score
Transferability / replicability	3/3
Impact on gender equality	1/1
Effectiveness	1/1
Efficiency	1/1
Evaluated outcomes	1/1
Sustainability	1/1
Achievement / evidence	1/1
Gender-mainstreaming embedding	1/1
Curator validation	1/1

Evaluated by C-NAPSE

Data sources

[C-NAPSE web research](#) — accessed 2026-06-21

[Ministry of Children and Families \(Barne- og familiedepartementet\)](#) — accessed 2026-06-21

[ILO 'Modern Daddy'](#) — evaluation of Norway's paternity quota — accessed 2026-06-21

[Nordic Council parental leave comparative report 2025 \(Norway\)](#) — accessed 2026-06-21

[OECD: Paid leave for fathers — full report](#) — accessed 2026-06-21

[New Security Beat: 90% of Norwegian fathers take parental leave](#) — accessed 2026-06-21

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