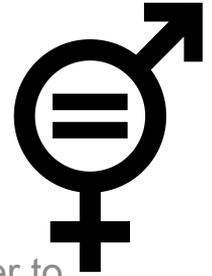
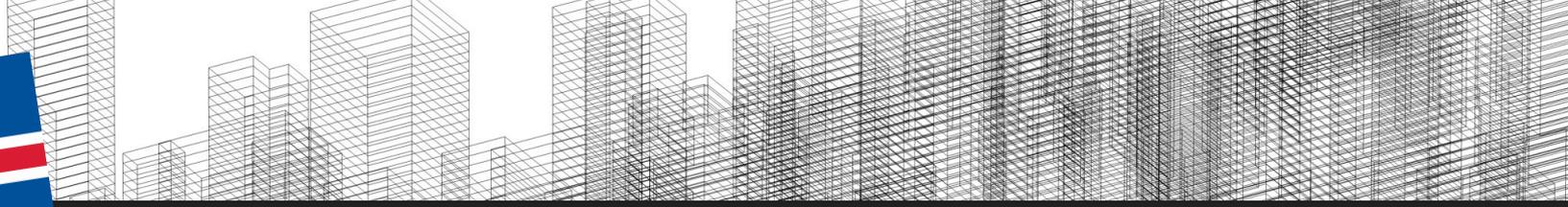
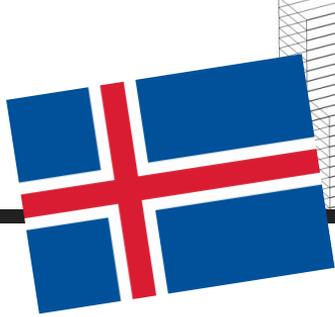


Equality in Iceland

Erasmus+ 2019-2021



History

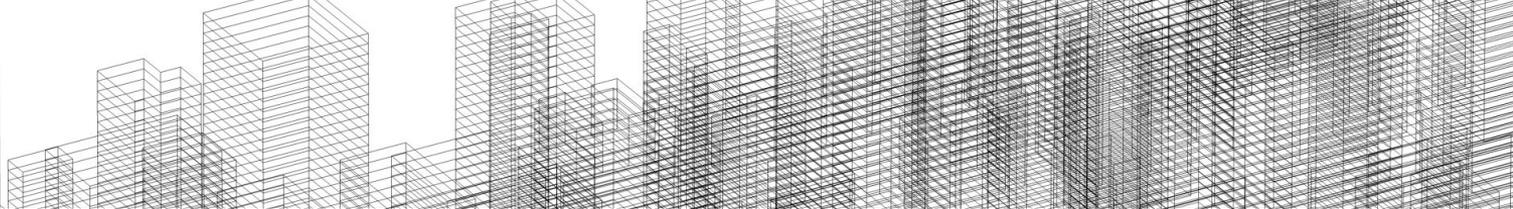
Women at the age of 40 gained eligibility to vote 15th June 1915 - 1920, the age barrier to voting eligibility for women was removed entirely.

In 1958 women were only 1 % of all council members in Iceland.

In 1975 Women nationwide in Iceland took a day off on October 24th to emphasize the importance of women's contribution

In 1976 The first Gender Equality Act and the Gender Equality Council was founded

After the elections in 2018 women are 47% of all council members



Recent achievements

Iceland has topped the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index in the last 11 years

The report ranks 153 countries on their progress toward gender parity in four dimensions: economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival and political empowerment.



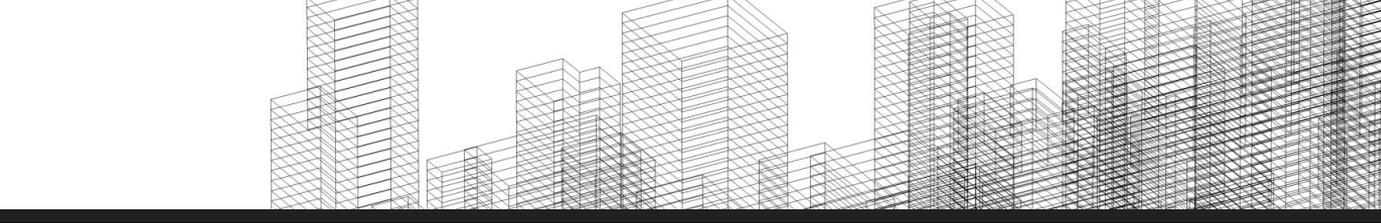
Equal Pay Certification

A bill of law (amendments to the [Gender Equality Act No. 10/2008](#)) was passed by the Parliament June 1st, 2017 and came into act January 1st, 2018.

The purpose of the obligatory equal pay certification is to enforce the current legislation prohibiting discriminatory practices based on gender and requiring that women and men working for the same employer shall be paid equal wages and enjoy equal terms of employment for the same jobs or jobs of equal value.

Companies and institutions employing 25 or more workers, on annual basis, will be required to obtain equal pay





Women on the Labour Market

- In 1960 women occupied 36% of the labour market and men 86 %
- In 2010 women occupied 70% of the labour market and men 82%
- This means that women gained more economical and social independence



Education



- In 1907 school attendance was made obligatory for all children at the aged of 10-14
- Through time in education, the gender gap has in fact been reversed, with more women attending university than men and nowadays women make up 66% of graduates from Universities in Iceland
- Is that equality?

Parental leave

1980 - women were guaranteed a three-month maternity leave which was extended to 6 months 1986

1997 - Fathers got an independent right to two weeks paid parental leave and 2003 three months.

2019 - In December new legislation was passed extending parental leave from nine months to twelve.

2021 - Mothers will gain 5 months parental leave, fathers 5 months and they can share two months as they want.

This makes the balance between family and working life shared more easily between partners.



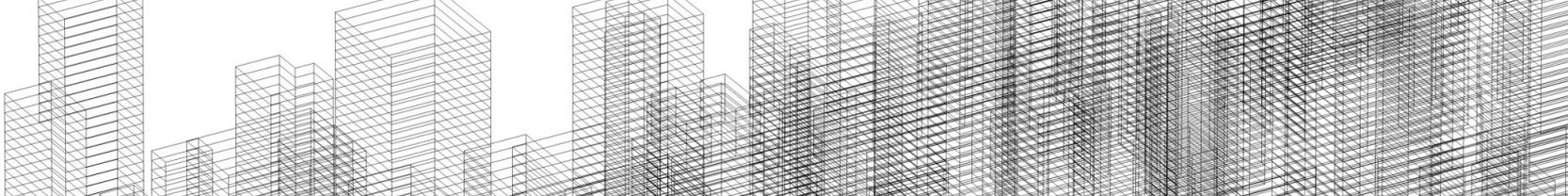


LBGT in Iceland

Iceland is frequently referred to as one of the most LGBT-friendly countries in the world

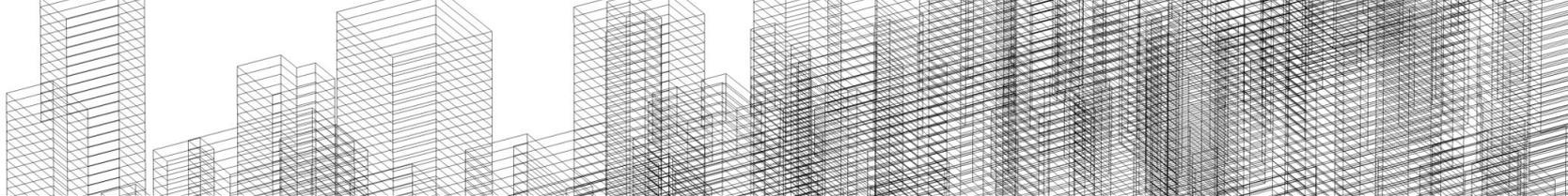
Same-sex couples have had equal access to adoption and IVF since 2006 but from June 27th 2010 the same-sex marriage has been legal. In October 2015, the Icelandic Church voted to allow same-sex couples to marry in churches.





Jóhanna Sigurðardóttir

Iceland's first female Prime Minister is the world's first openly LGBT head of government



The first female president in the World



The fourth President of Iceland was Vigdís Finnbogadóttir. She was elected in 1980 and stepped down in 1996 after four terms in office. Vigdís was the first female president in the World.

