

Finland is a gender equality pioneer

Women's organisations **Suffragette**Eligibility for election Right to vote **Political rights** Parliament

1906
Finnish women attain full political rights

1870

1878

Equal hereditary rights for men and women

1880 ----1882

Women attain the right to complete a university degree with special authorization

1890

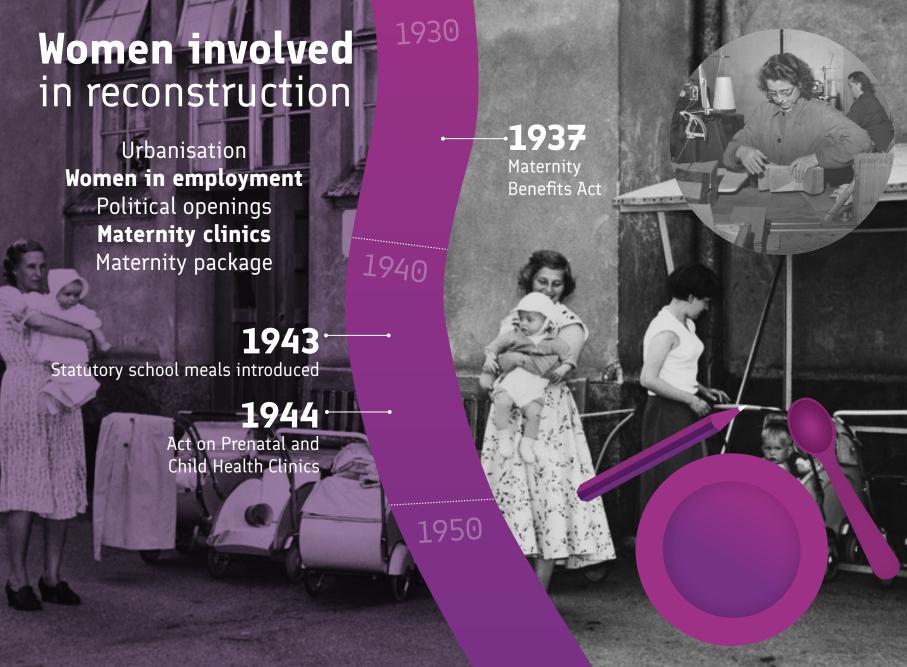
1900

1910

.1926

The first woman minister in Finland is Miina Sillanpää, appointed Second Minister for Social Affairs

Last will and testament





Sexual and reproductive rights and health

Birth control services Sharing care duties

Parental leave Shelters

1971

Homosexuality decriminalized

1972

The Council for Gender Equality (TANE) established

1973

The Daycare Act comes into effect



Gender equality policy established

Act on Equality between Men and Women Ombudsman for Equality Right to Daycare Names Act Women priests

1985

1980

The Children's Home Care Support Act - the terms maternity, paternity and parental leave are confirmed

1987

The Act on Equality between Women and Men adopted

1990



The first woman Minister of Defence in the world appointed - Elisabeth Rehn

Children obtain the subjective right to municipal day care until age 3



Gender equality debate diversifies

Gender variance Equality debate
Role models Stereotypes
Gender Neutral Marriage Law
International Gender Equality Prize



2000

The first woman President of Finland – Tarja Halonen

2007

Over 40 % of woman MPs for the first time, women in majority in government (60 %)

2017

Finland establishes the International Gender Equality Prize

