

Gender Equality Index 2015: Italy



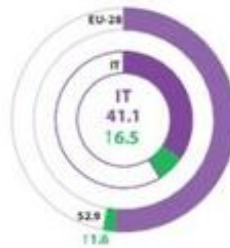
The Gender Equality Index is a unique measurement tool that synthesises the complexity of gender equality into a user-friendly and easy-to-understand measure. Based on the EU policy framework, it assists the monitoring of progress in gender equality across the European Union over time.

The Gender Equality Index consists of six core domains (work, money, knowledge, time, power and health) and two satellite domains (violence and interacting inequalities). The Gender Equality Index assigns scores for Member States between 1 for total inequality and 100 for full equality. It measures gender gaps between women and men as well as takes into account the country context and the different levels of achievement of Member States in various areas. A high overall score reflects both small (or absent) gender gaps and a good situation for all (e.g. high involvement of both women and men in employment).

The Gender Equality Index 2015 measures how far (or close) the EU and its Member States were from achieving gender equality in 2005, 2010 and 2012 (1). It provides results for each domain and subdomain. It also presents the first attempt to calculate a composite measure for violence against women.

Progress in gender equality in Italy since 2005

Since 2005 Italy has achieved significant progress towards gender equality in the majority of the domains of the Gender Equality Index, as shown by an increase in its score of 6.5 points. However, with an overall score of **41.6 out of 100**, the country remains far below the EU-28 average and still faces numerous challenges, including in the domains that have recently made progress. The biggest increase in the score was visible in the domain of power, although this remains Italy's lowest-scoring domain: women have progressed in decision-making positions in the political and the economic spheres but they still remain strongly under-represented. The greatest challenges also lie in the unequal distribution of time dedicated to domestic care and leisure activities by women and men. The time devoted to social activities decreased significantly for both women and men.



The domain of work is still marked by significant gender inequalities, with the persistence of segregation in work along gender lines. The domain of money shows important signs of progress, with a reduction in gender gaps, especially when it comes to the availability of resources. Challenges remain in achieving gender equality in education and training, as shown by the persistence of gender gaps and the segregation of study fields along gender lines in the domain of knowledge. The unequal distribution of the time spent on different activities remains a reality for women and men in Italy. The gender equality score in the domain of health is high, showing good gender balance in access to services and overall health status. However, important differences in the health-related behaviours of women and men will be added to the Gender Equality Index in the future to provide a more complete picture of gender equality in health.

(1) The Gender Equality Index is based on data from Eurostat for the period 2005-2012. It is based on the EU-28 average and the EU-28 average is used as a benchmark. The Gender Equality Index is based on the EU-28 average and the EU-28 average is used as a benchmark. The Gender Equality Index is based on the EU-28 average and the EU-28 average is used as a benchmark.

This publication summarises the main results of the Gender Equality Index 2015 for Italy. It presents scores for 2005, 2010 and 2012, allowing for an assessment of the progress made in the pursuit of gender equality in Italy over time.

Downloads



Gender Equality Index 2015: Italy

EN (PDF, 767.16 KB)



L'indice sull'uguaglianza di genere 2015: Italia

IT (PDF, 770.29 KB)

Metadata

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