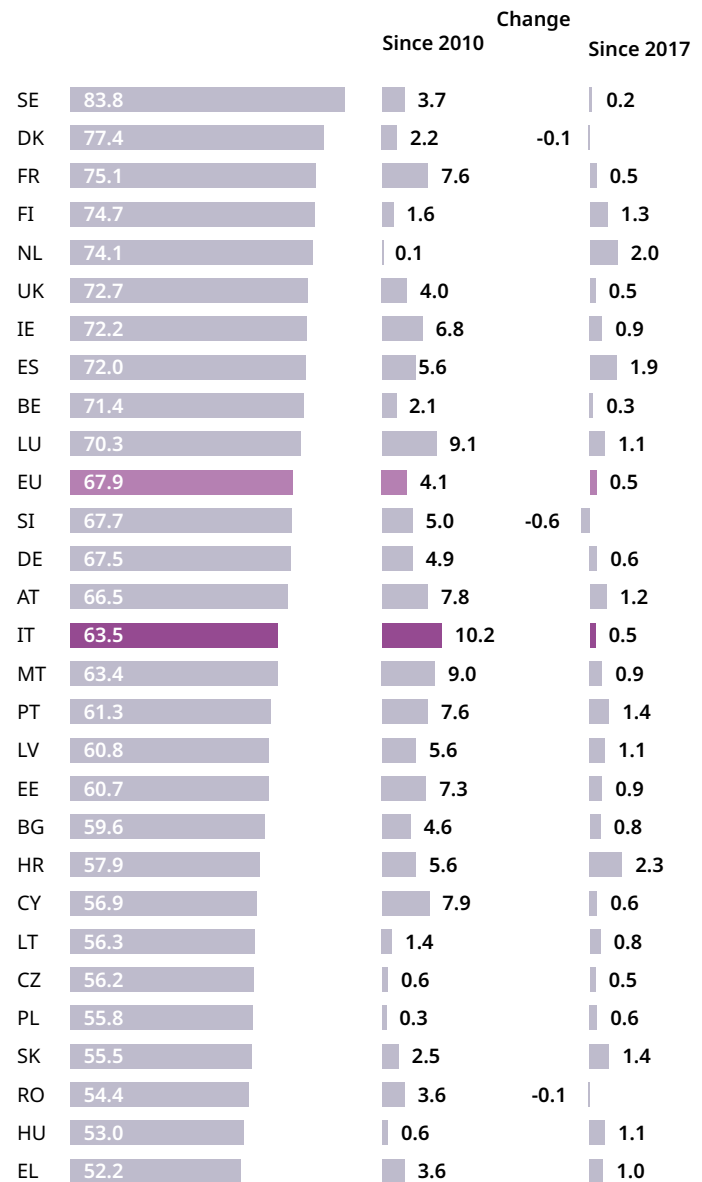


Progress on gender equality in Italy since 2010

With 63.5 out of 100 points, Italy ranks 14th in the EU on the Gender Equality Index. Its score is 4.4 points lower than the EU's score.

Since 2010, Italy's score has increased by 10.2 points (+ 0.5 points since 2017). Italy is progressing towards gender equality at a faster pace than other EU Member States. Its ranking has improved by eight places since 2010.



Best performance

Italy's highest scores are in the domains of health (88.4 points) and money (79.0 points), in which it ranks 12th and 15th in comparison with other Member States.

Most room for improvement

Gender inequalities are most pronounced in the domains of power (48.8 points), time (59.3 points) and knowledge (61.9 points). Italy has the lowest score in the EU in the domain of work (63.3 points).

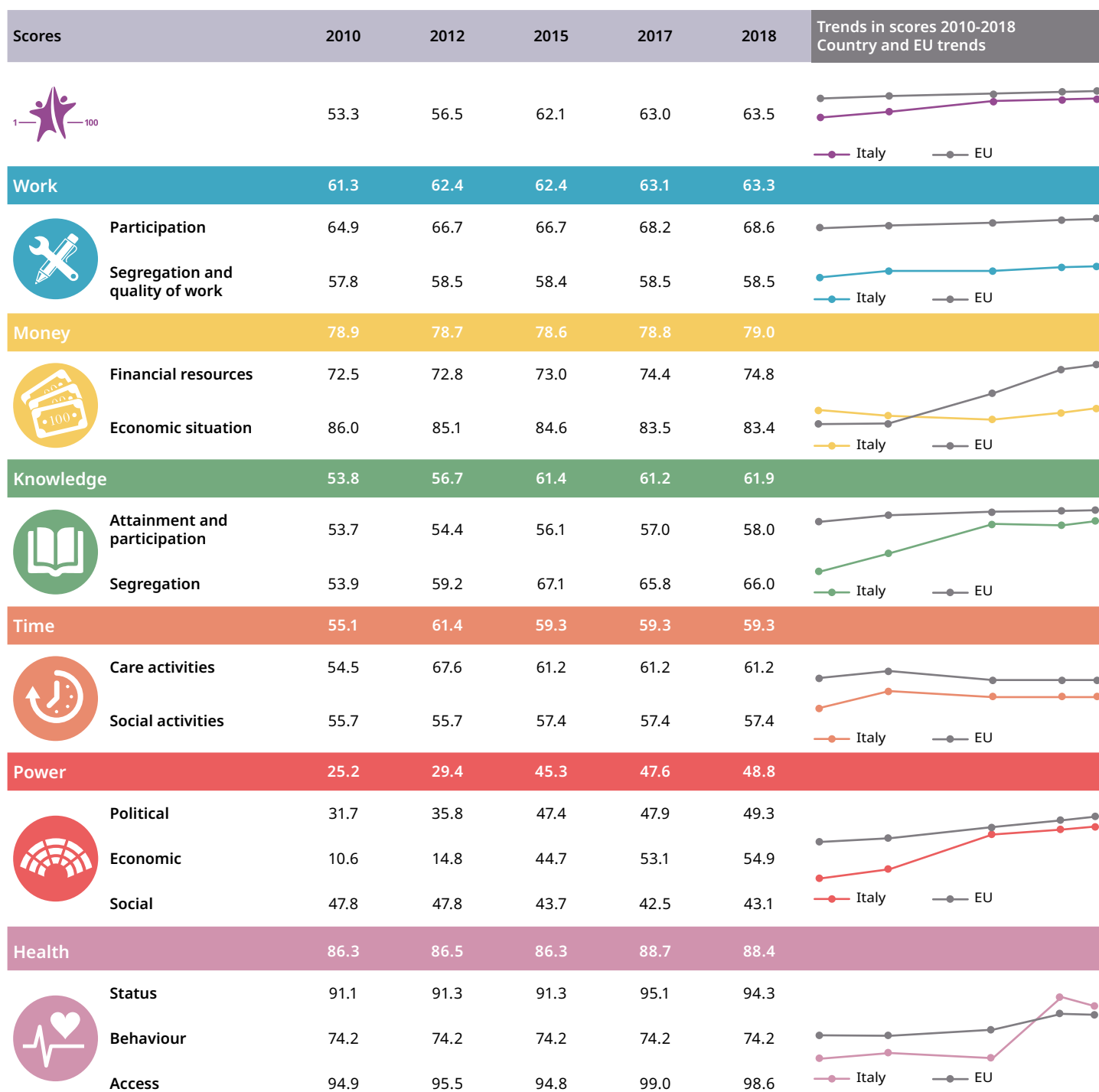
Biggest improvement

Since 2010, Italy's scores have improved the most in the domains of power (+ 23.6 points) and knowledge (+ 8.1 points). Its rankings have gone up by eight and nine places, respectively, in these domains.

Least progress

Italy has made least progress in the domain of money (+ 0.1 points) since 2010. Its ranking has not changed (15th).

Explore Belgium's Index results



About the Index

Each year, we score the EU Member States and the EU as a whole to see how far they are from reaching gender equality. The Index uses **a scale of 1 to 100, where 1 is for total inequality and 100 is for total equality.**

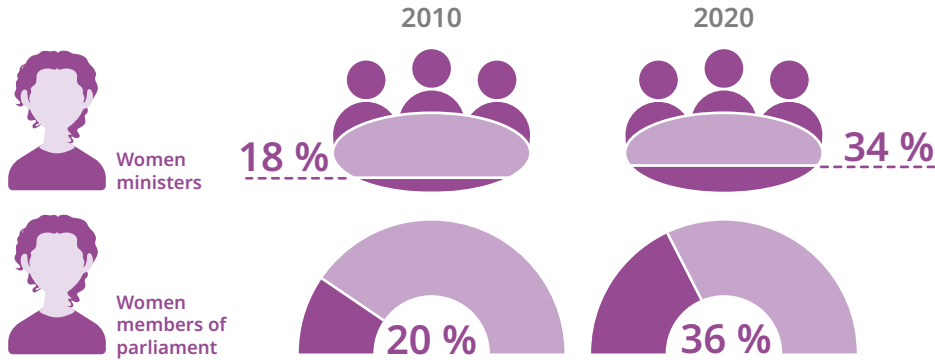
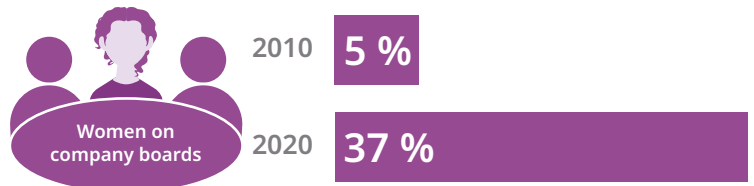
The scores are based on the gaps between women and men and levels of achievement in six core domains – work, money, knowledge, time, power and health – and **their subdomains. Two additional domains** are included in the Index but do not have an impact on the final score. The domain of intersecting inequalities highlights how gender inequalities manifest in combination with age, (dis)ability, country of birth, education and family type. The domain of violence against women measures and analyses women's experiences of violence. The Index is composed of **31 indicators.** The Gender Equality Index 2020 also includes **a thematic focus on digitalisation and the future of work.**

Key highlights



Improvements in economic decision-making

Gender balance in economic decision-making increased after Italy introduced a legislative quota of 33 % for women on company boards in 2011.



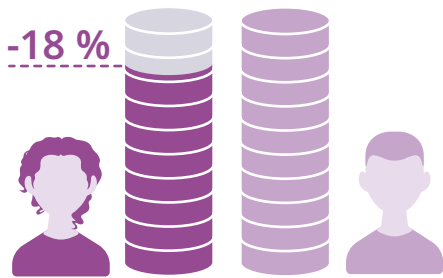
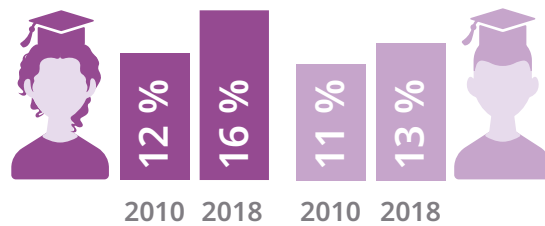
Improvements in political decision-making

The shares of women parliamentarians and ministers have increased. Italy introduced a legislative quota of 40 % for Parliament in 2017.



More graduates from tertiary education

Tertiary educational attainment is increasing among both women and men.



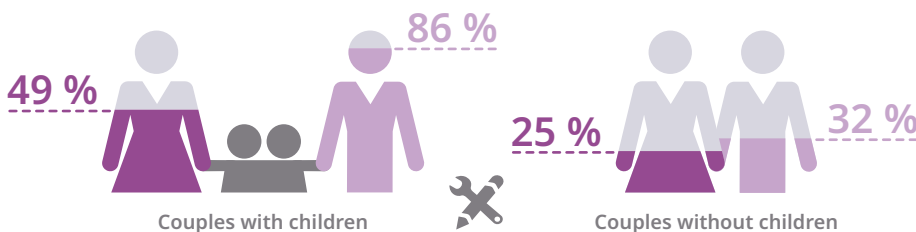
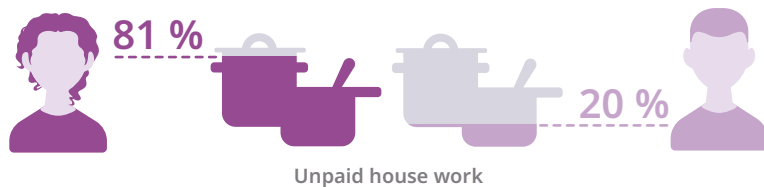
Gender inequalities in earnings persist

Women's mean monthly earnings amount to almost a fifth less than men's.



Women spend more time on housework compared to men

Women are four times more likely than men to spend time cooking and doing housework every day for at least one hour.









Gender gap in employment persists, especially for some groups

The full-time equivalent (FTE) employment rate has barely moved for women (31 %) and has decreased for men since 2010. In couples with children, the gender gap is far wider than in couples without children.



Explore Italy's performance by indicator

Indicators			Italy		EU	
			Women	Men	Women	Men
Work						
	Participation	Full-time equivalent (FTE) employment rate* (15 +, %, 2018)	31	51	42	57
		Duration of working life (15 +, years, 2018)	27	36	34	39
	Segregation and quality of work	Segregation in employment (15 +, %, 2018)	26	7	31	8
		Flexibility (15 +, %, 2015)	19	22	23	27
		Career Prospects Index (15 +, points, 0-100, 2015)	52	56	63	64
Money						
	Financial resources	Mean monthly earnings (16 +, euro in purchasing power standard, 2014)	2 134	2 589	2 249	2 809
		Mean yearly household net income** (16 +, euros in purchasing power standard, 2018)	19 019	19 975	17 860	18 668
	Economic conditions	At risk of poverty (16 +, %, 2018)	20	18	17	16
		Income distribution (16 +, %, 2018)	17	17	20	19
Knowledge						
	Attainment and participation	Graduates from tertiary education (15 +, %, 2018)	16	13	26	25
		Participation in lifelong learning (15 +, %, 2018)	13	13	17	16
	Segregation	Segregation in education (15 +, %, 2017)	44	27	43	21
Time						
	Care activities	Caring for children, grandchildren, older people or people with disabilities (18 +, %, 2016)	34	24	38	25
		Cooking and/or housework every day (18 +, %, 2016)	81	20	79	34
	Social activities	Sporting, cultural or leisure activities (15 +, %, 2015)	24	28	28	32
		Voluntary or charitable activities (15 +, %, 2015)	13	11	12	11
Power						
	Political	Ministers (%, second quarter of 2020)	34	66	32	68
		Members of parliament (both houses) (%, second quarter of 2020)	36	64	32	68
		Members of regional assemblies/local municipalities (%, 2019)	21	79	29	71
	Economic	Board members of largest companies (%, first semester of 2020)	37	63	29	71
		Board members of central bank (%, 2019)	22	78	25	75
	Social	Board members of research funding organisations (%, 2019)	30	70	38	62
		Board members of public broadcasting organisations (%, 2019)	33	67	37	63
		Board members of national Olympic sport organisations (%, 2019)	13	87	17	83
	Health					
	Status	People in good health (16 +, %, 2018)	71	76	67	72
		Life expectancy (years, 2018)	86	81	84	78
		Healthy life years (years, 2018)	67	67	64	63
	Behaviour	Smoking and drinking** (16 +, %, 2014)	20	34	28	48
		Physical activity and/or consuming fruit and vegetables** (16 +, %, 2014)	24	30	36	40
Access	Unmet need for medical examination (16 +, %, 2018)	3	2	4	3	
	Unmet need for dental examination (16 +, %, 2018)	3	3	4	4	

Sources: Eurostat (education statistics, European Union Labour Force Survey, European Health Interview Survey, European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions, Structure of Earnings Survey), Eurofound (European Working Conditions Survey, European Quality of Life Survey), EIGE (Women and Men in Decision-Making). *FTE employment rate measures employed persons in a comparable way, even though they may work a different number of hours per week. **EU: non-weighted average.
Read more about the Gender Equality Index at <http://eige.europa.eu/gender-equality-index>



Violence

Why is there no score for the violence domain?

There is no new data to update the score for violence, which is why no figure is given. Eurostat is currently coordinating an EU-wide survey on gender-based violence, with results expected in 2023. EIGE will launch a second round of administrative data collection on intimate partner violence, rape and femicide in 2022. Both data sources will be used to update the domain of violence in the Gender Equality Index 2024.

Unlike the other domains of the Index, the domain of violence does not measure differences between women's and men's situations; rather, it examines women's experiences of violence (prevalence, severity and disclosure). The overall objective is not to reduce the gaps in violence between women and men, but to eradicate violence completely.



Data gaps mask the true scale of violence.

The EU needs comprehensive, up-to-date and comparable data to develop effective policies that combat violence against women.

Violence at a glance



Femicide

56 women killed by their partner

Source: Eurostat

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



15 % to 24 % of 76 040 girls (in the migrant resident population) are at risk of female genital mutilation

Source: EIGE



Cyberviolence

2 % of women experienced online harassment

Source: Eurofound, European Quality of Life Survey



During the COVID-19 lockdowns, women in violent relationships were stuck at home and exposed to their abuser for long periods of time, putting them at greater risk of domestic violence. Even without a pandemic, women face the greatest danger from people they know.

Istanbul Convention: state of play

The Istanbul Convention is the most comprehensive international human rights treaty on violence against women and domestic violence. Italy signed the Istanbul Convention in September 2012 and ratified it in September 2013. The treaty entered into force in August 2014.



Thematic focus on digitalisation and the future of work

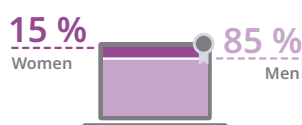
The Gender Equality Index 2020 focuses on digitalisation and the future of work. The thematic focus looks at three areas:

- use and development of digital skills and technologies;
- digital transformation of the world of work (segregation, working conditions, work-life balance);
- broader consequences of digitalisation for human rights, violence against women, and caring activities.

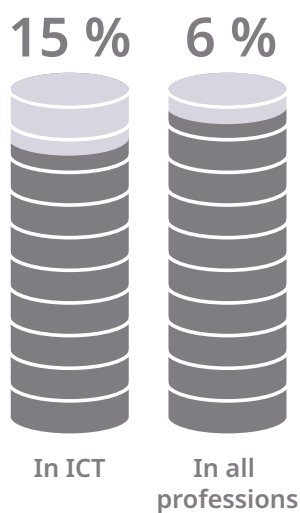
Above basic digital skills , among those with low level of formal education



ICT specialists



Gender pay gap in ICT



Main indicators	Italy		EU	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Digital skills				
Internet daily users (16-74, %, 2019)	71	75	78	80
Above basic digital skills (16-74, %, 2019)	19	25	31	36
Information skills	44	49	71	71
Communications skills	53	56	67	66
Problem-solving skills	33	42	56	63
Software skills	29	36	39	44
Training to improve digital skills (16-74, %, 2018)	10	12	18	22
Segregation in education and labour market				
ICT graduates (% , 2018)	21	79	20	80
ICT specialists (15 +, %, 2019)	15	85	18 (s)	82 (s)
Scientists and engineers in high-technology sectors (25-64, %, 2019)	23	77	20	80
Working in ICT				
ICT at work and activities performed (16-74, %, 2018)				
Used computer, laptop, smartphone, etc.	27	37	37	42
Used other computerised equipment	1	5	8	13
Exchanged emails	23	30	32	36
Created or edited electronic documents	16	21	24	28
Used social media	7	10	9	11
Used applications to receive tasks or instructions	6	10	10	14
Used occupation-specific software	10	15	19	24
Developed or maintained IT systems or software	3	6	3	7
Part-time in ICT (20-64, %, 2018)	18	5	17	5
Working time arrangements among ICT specialists (20-64, %, 2015, national-level data not available)				
	In the EU, 21 % of women and 22 % of men entirely determined their working hours themselves, compared with 13 % of women and 18 % of men in other occupations			
Gender pay gap in ICT (% , 2014)		15		11

Sources: Eurostat (education statistics, digital economy and society statistics, European Union Labour Force Survey, Structure of Earnings Survey), Eurofound (European Working Conditions Survey).
s: Eurostat estimate.

Some areas of concern (e.g. platform work and artificial intelligence) are not covered by the indicators owing to a lack of EU-wide comparable data.

Read more about the Gender Equality Index at <http://eige.europa.eu/gender-equality-index>

European Institute for Gender Equality

The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) is the EU knowledge centre on gender equality. EIGE supports policymakers and all relevant institutions in their efforts to make equality between women and men a reality for all Europeans by providing them with specific expertise and comparable and reliable data on gender equality in Europe.

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