

# Italy and SDG's indicators from a gender perspective

Linda Laura Sabbadini  
Sara Demofonti

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# Istat approach to the 2030 Agenda

- ✓ Analysis of the indicators
- ✓ Inter-institutional approach inside and outside the National statistical system
- ✓ Development of the necessary, but still unavailable, indicators
- ✓ Review of the SDGs indicators currently available



# A first exercise of analysis

- ✓ Partnership with the Department of Equal Opportunitites. G7 for Equal Opportunities
- ✓ Italy's compliance to the 2030 Agenda from a gender perspective related to key areas
- ✓ Positive trends and critical issues
- ✓ Things to be done in order to fix priorities and orient policies



## Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages



- ✓ All the indicators show a better situation for women in the health domain (infant mortality, standardized mortality rate, children obesity and abuse of alcohol)
  
- ✓ The disadvantage is evident for men especially with regards to car accidents that are the first cause of death for young men

## Goal 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



- ✓ The female advantage is at all levels except for computer skills for which women are in a lower position
- ✓ Gender gap for computer skills increases with the increasing of the age
- ✓ Gender gap for computer skills is irrelevant among young people

# Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



## Violence against women

- ✓ Very well detailed in Goal 5
- ✓ Physical violence and sexual violence from partners or former partners is unchanged
- ✓ Strong decrease of psychological violence by partner or former partner
- ✓ Decrease of sexual violence by non-partner
- ✓ Rape and femicide are stable
- ✓ All types of violence are decreasing for young women from 16 to 24 years. In particular, psychological violence has even become a third in eight years
- ✓ A different way of youth to manage their relationships
- ✓ A new and growing female consciousness (increasing number of women who consider a crime the violence suffered by the partner)

# Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



## Unpaid work

- ✓ Women vs men: 19.2% vs 7.4% of the time spent in unpaid work
- ✓ Slow improvements
- ✓ Acceleration of the male contribution to unpaid work
- ✓ Reduction of the index of asymmetry in the couples: for the first time in 2014 same time devoted by women to care and domestic work vs increasing of men's contribution
- ✓ Young men with small children with a partner working and with a high academic qualification

# Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

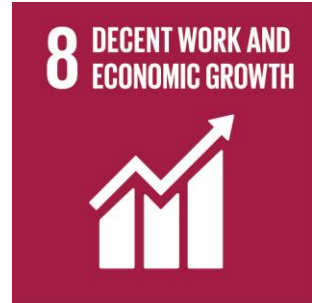


## Decision making

- ✓ Positive trend of an increasing presence
- ✓ European level close to 40%
- ✓ National Parliament 30%
- ✓ Local governments 18%
- ✓ Quotas: the law guaranteed a percentage of women in the boards of the main companies of 30%, starting from 2% of 10 years ago. A vulnerable result



# Goal 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



- ✓ Access to work and permanence in the labour market are still critical issues for Italy
- ✓ Unemployment rate is higher for women than for men
- ✓ Employment rate is lower for women (from 46% to 48% in 10 years) than for men with a high gender gap reduced of 5 points in 10 years
- ✓ The gender gap in employment is lightly reduced but due essentially to a decreasing of the value for men

# Next challenges

- ✓ Develop further analysis



- ✓ Relation between indicators and policies

Thank you!