Italy and SDG’s indicators from a gender perspective

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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 Opportunities. 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 feminicide 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!