

DEPARTMENT  
OF STATISTICS



SAPIENZA  
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA



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## The SPEAK-UP Jean Monnet Module

a.a. 2021-2022

Department of  
Statistical Science



SAPIENZA  
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA

*Gender discrimination and violence:  
Concepts and definitions in International  
Legislation and EU Policies  
Lesson 3*

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11th June 2022

## 3rd Lesson outline



- ✓ *Statistics monitoring the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action - The EIGE Indicator System*

# The Gender Equality Index



- ✓ The Gender Equality Index is a **tool** to measure the progress of gender equality in the EU, developed by EIGE.
- ✓ It gives more visibility to areas that need improvement and ultimately supports policy makers to design more effective gender equality measures.

6

Core domains

WORK, MONEY, KNOWLEDGE,  
TIME, POWER AND HEALTH

2

Additional  
domains

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN  
AND INTERSECTING  
INEQUALITIES

31

Indicators

27

EU countries

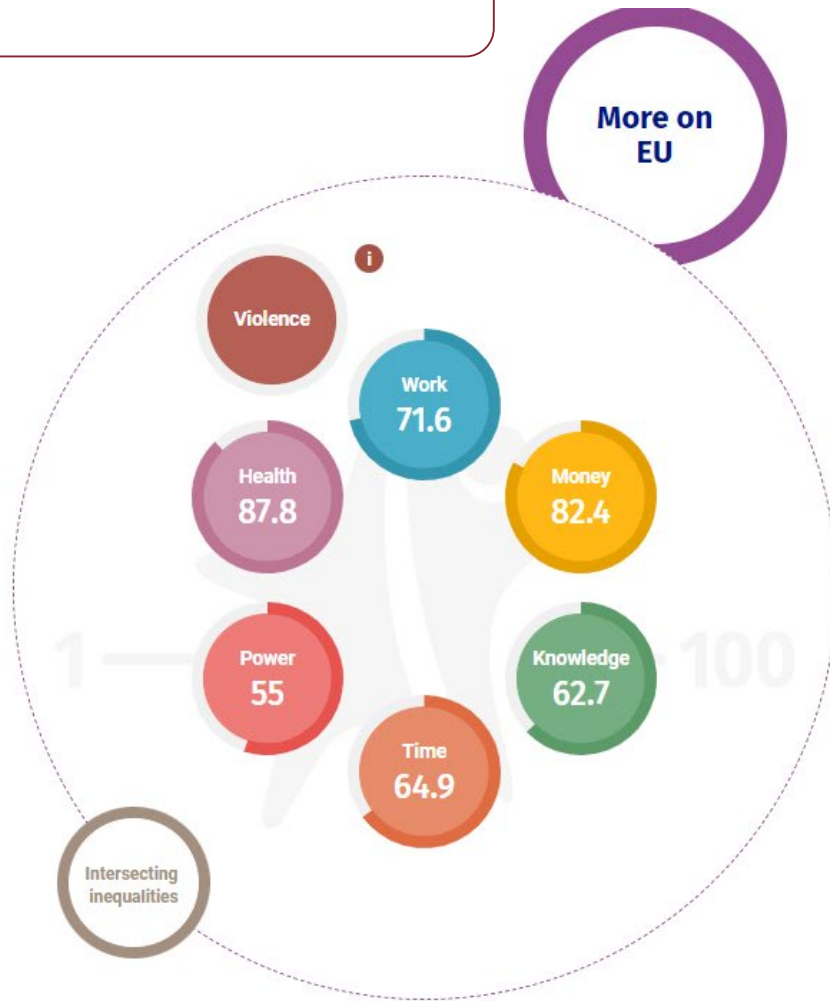
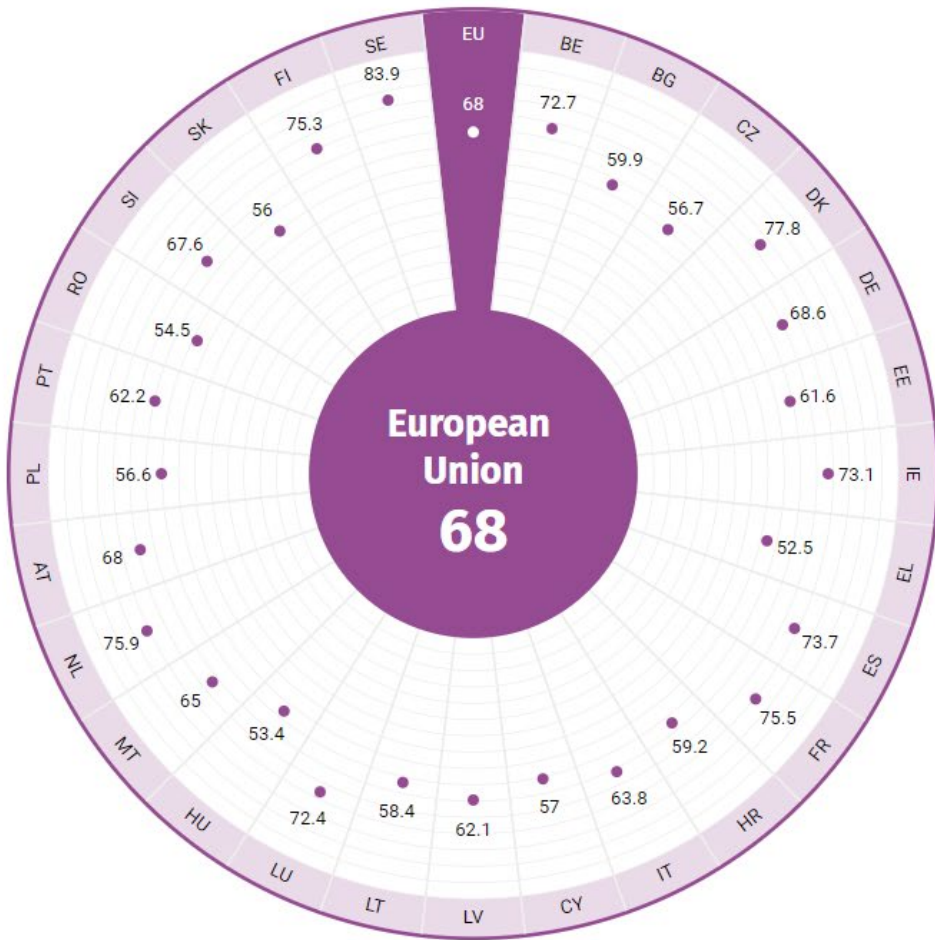
6

Years

2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2020,  
2021

# The Gender Equality Index

**EU – 2021 The Gender Equality Index 2021 scores reflect the new composition of the EU after Brexit.**





# The Gender Equality Index – A focus on Italy –



## Progress in gender equality in Italy since 2010

### Best Performance

Italy's score is the highest in the domain of health in which it scores 88.4 points and is ranked 11th among all Member States. The country performs best in the sub-domain of access to health services in which it ranks 8th.

### Most room for improvement

Italy's performance could be significantly improved in the domain of work, in which it scores 63.7 points and consistently ranks last among all EU Member States. Italy is furthest away from gender equality in the sub-domain of participation at work, ranking 27th with a score of 69.1 points.

### Biggest improvement

With 52.2 points, Italy's score has improved the most in the domain of power (+ 27 points since 2010 and + 3.4 points since 2018). Its ranking has improved by eight places since 2010. Improvements in economic decision-making have especially powered this change.

### A step backwards

Since 2018, Italy's score has decreased in the domain of knowledge (- 2.9 points). Its ranking has dropped from the 11th to the 13th place. Gender segregation in education has markedly increased over this short time (- 6.3 points).

# The Gender Equality Index – A focus on Italy – Progress in gender equality in Italy since 2010



## Trends in Italy

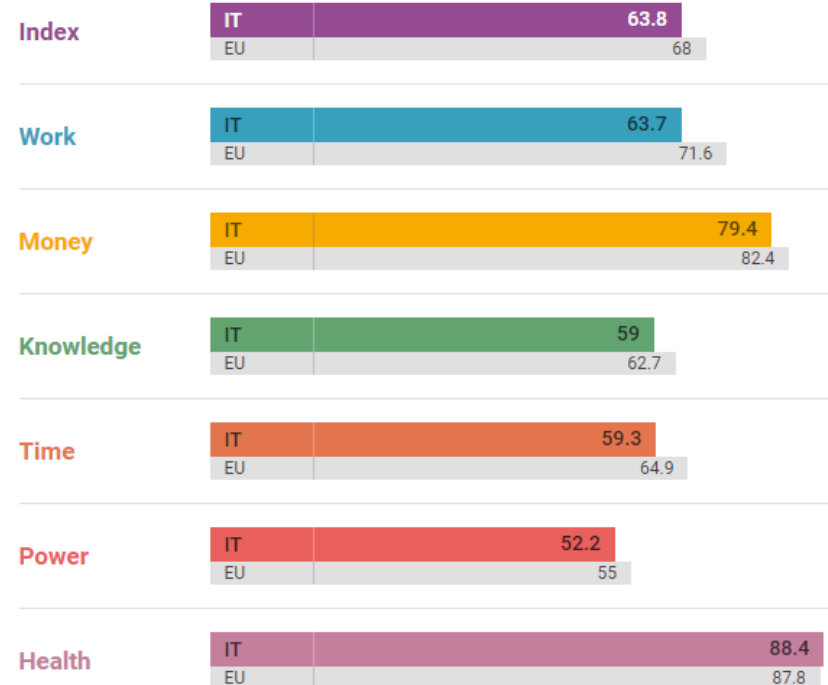


- Index
- Work
- Money
- Knowledge
- Time
- Power
- Health

## Scores in Italy

Compare to

Italy



# The Gender Equality Index – A focus on Italy – WORK

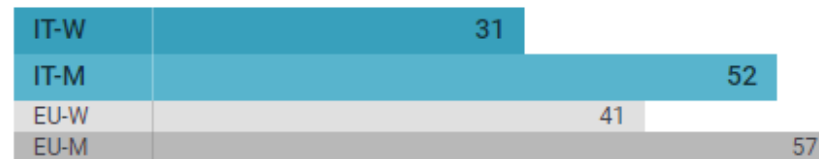


Italian women score lower FTE rates with respect to both Italian men and European women

The duration working life of women tend to be shorter than that of men



## FTE employment rate (%)



Source: Eurostat, EU LFS, 2019. Eurostat calculations according to EIGE's request (2010-2015). EIGE's calculations 2017, 2018, 2019.

## Duration of working life (years)



Source: Eurostat, EU LFS, 2019. lfsi\_dw\_l\_a.



# The Gender Equality Index – A focus on Italy – WORK

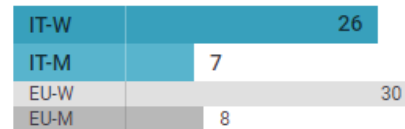


## Segregation and quality of work

Italian women as well as European ones score higher level of segregation in education, human health and social work activities than men

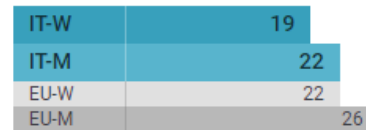
Women have also limited career prospects with respect to men

### Employed people in education, human health and social work activities (%) i



Source: Eurostat, EU LFS, 2019. Ifsa\_egan2, Ifsa\_egana.

### Ability to take one hour or two off during working hours to take care of personal or family matters (%) i



Source: Eurofound, EWCS, 2015. EIGE's calculation with microdata.

### Career Prospects Index (points, 0-100) i



Source: Eurofound, EWCS, 2015. Calculated by Eurofound.

# The Gender Equality Index – A focus on Italy – WORK

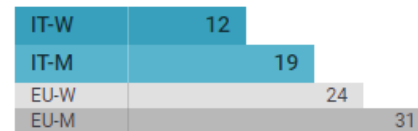


The FTE rate increases with ageing until around 50, then it starts decreasing in later ages

Men's FTE rates remain always higher than that of women at all ages

FTE employment rate (%) **i**

15/16-24



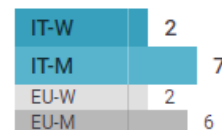
25-49



50-64



65+



Source: EIGE's calculation with microdata, EU LFS, 2019. n/a: data not available or not published due to reliability problems

# The Gender Equality Index – A focus on Italy – WORK



Women suffer from disadvantage at all ages with respect to men in their career prospects

A similar trend can be observed at European level

Career Prospects Index (points, 0-100) 

15/16-24



25-49



50-64



65+



Source: EIGE's calculation with microdata, EWCS, 2015. n/a: data not available or not published due to reliability problems. Data not updated since 2017

# The Gender Equality Index – A focus on Italy – WORK



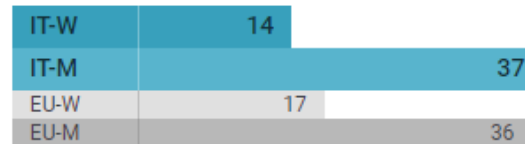
At higher levels of education correspond increasing rates of FTE

Anyway, they remain lower than those recorded among men



## FTE employment rate (%)

### Low educated



### Medium Educated



### High educated



Source: EIGE's calculation with microdata, EU LFS, 2019. n/a: data not available or not published due to reliability problems

# The Gender Equality Index – A focus on Italy – WORK



Higher levels of education do not eliminate the effects of employment segregation

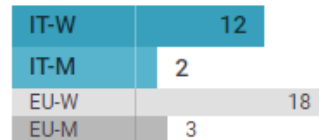
Actually, differences between women and men seem to increase



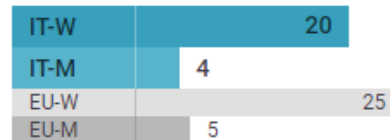
## Segregation and quality of work

### Employed people in education, human health and social work activities (%) ⓘ

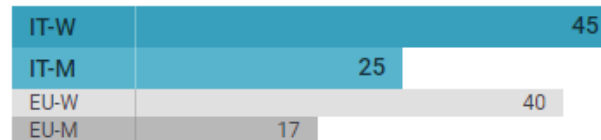
#### Low educated



#### Medium Educated



#### High educated



Source: EIGE's calculation with microdata, EU LFS, 2019. n/a: data not available or not published due to reliability problems

# The Gender Equality Index – A focus on Italy – WORK



The career prospects index improves in correspondence of higher levels of education, even if differences with men persist

## Career Prospects Index (points, 0-100)

### Low educated



### Medium Educated



### High educated



Source: EIGE's calculation with microdata, EWCS, 2015. n/a: data not available or not published due to reliability problems. Data not updated since 2017

# The Gender Equality Index – A focus on Italy – WORK



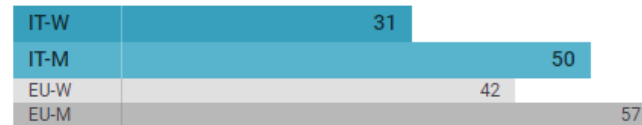
Foreign women record higher FTE rates with respect to native women.

Anyway both of them records FTE rates lower than men

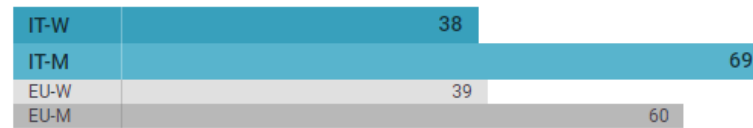


## FTE employment rate (%)

### Native born



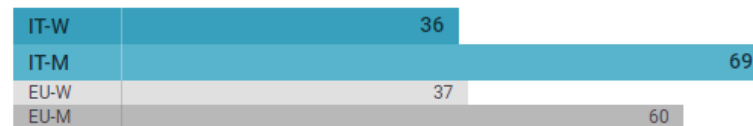
### Foreign born



### EU-born



### Non-EU born



Source: EIGE's calculation with microdata, EU LFS, 2019. n/a: data not available or not published due to reliability problems

# The Gender Equality Index – A focus on Italy – WORK



## FTE employment rate (%)

With disabilities

IT-W	14
IT-M	28
EU-W	20
EU-M	29

Without disabilities

IT-W	41
IT-M	62
EU-W	48
EU-M	64

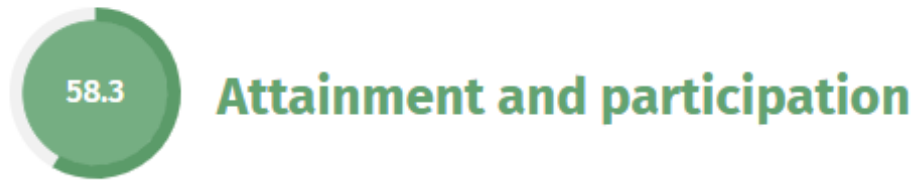
Women with disabilities score very low FTE rates

This is a clear case where multiple challenging conditions may affect women's life

Source: EIGE's calculation with microdata, EU SILC, 2019 (IT, IE, 2018) n/a: data not available or not published due to reliability problems



# The Gender Equality Index – A focus on Italy – EDUCATION



## Graduates of tertiary education (%)

IT-W	16
IT-M	14
EU-W	26
EU-M	25

Source: Eurostat, EU LFS, 2019. Eurostat calculations according to EIGE's request (2010-2015). EIGE's calculations 2017,2018.

## People participating in formal or non-formal education (%)

IT-W	13
IT-M	13
EU-W	17
EU-M	16

Source: Eurostat, EU LFS, 2019. Eurostat calculations according to EIGE's request (2010-2015). EIGE's calculations 2017, 2018.

Women reach more often than men high level of education

So, why they face at so many challenges to enter the labour market?

# The Gender Equality Index – A focus on Italy – EDUCATION



The segregation in the work activities can be partly explained with the reported segregation of women in some specific fields of education: such as, education, health, welfare, humanities, and arts

## Tertiary students in education, health and welfare, humanities and arts (%)

IT-W	45
IT-M	24
EU-W	43
EU-M	21

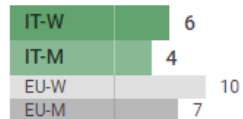
Source: Eurostat, Education statistics, 2019. 2018. educ\_enrl5, educ\_uoe\_enrt03.

# The Gender Equality Index – A focus on Italy – EDUCATION

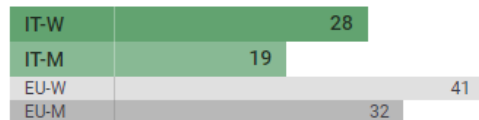


## Graduates of tertiary education (%)

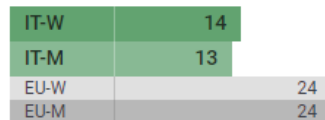
15/16-24



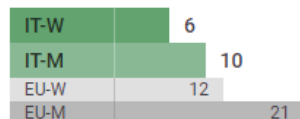
25-49



50-64



65+



New generation seem to access to higher levels of education

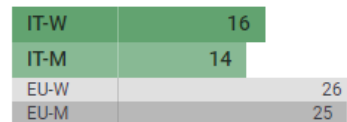
In perspective this fact may positively affect a significant change in women's condition inside as well as outside the family.

# The Gender Equality Index – A focus on Italy – EDUCATION

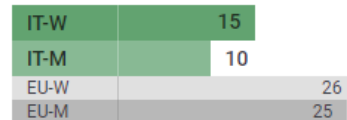


## Graduates of tertiary education (%)

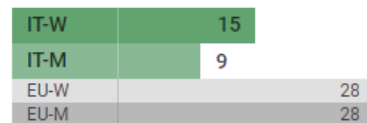
### Native born



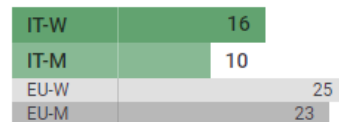
### Foreign born



### EU-born



### Non-EU born



Also migrant women score higher percentages of graduates with respect to men

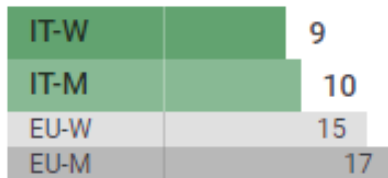
# The Gender Equality Index – A focus on Italy – EDUCATION



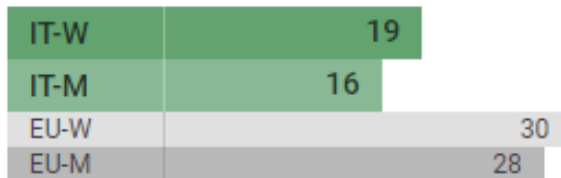
## Attainment and participation

### Graduates of tertiary education (%)

#### With disabilities



#### Without disabilities



The situation of women with disabilities is quite different: they continue to suffer from some disadvantages in gaining graduation with respect to men

# The Gender Equality Index – A focus on Italy – TIME



The main responsibilities of people caring are still on women's shoulders

Clear unbalance in sharing household responsibilities



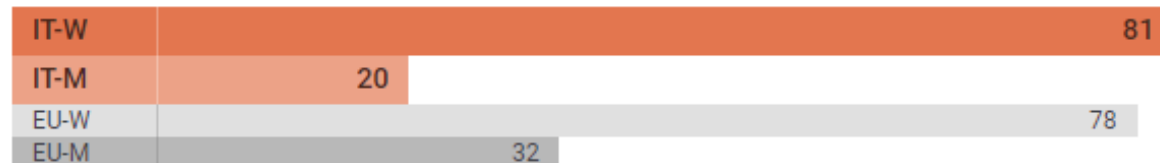
## Care activities

People caring for and educating their children or grandchildren, elderly or people with disabilities, every day (%) **i**



Source: Eurofound, EQLS, 2016. EIGE's calculation with microdata.

People doing cooking and/or household, every day (%) **i**



Source: Eurofound, EQLS, 2016. EIGE's calculation with microdata.

# The Gender Equality Index – A focus on Italy – TIME



Women have little while for themselves, and when they have residual time, they prefer to spend it for helping others



**Workers doing sporting, cultural or leisure activities outside of their home, at least daily or several times a week (%)** ⓘ

IT-W	24
IT-M	28
EU-W	27
EU-M	31

Source: Eurofound, EWCS, 2015. EIGE's calculation with microdata.

**Workers involved in voluntary or charitable activities, at least once a month (%)** ⓘ

IT-W	13
IT-M	11
EU-W	12
EU-M	11

Source: Eurofound, EWCS, 2015. EIGE's calculation with microdata.

# The Gender Equality Index – A focus on Italy – TIME



## Care activities

People caring for and educating their children or grandchildren, elderly or people with disabilities, every day (%) **i**

### Single

IT-W	15
IT-M	3
EU-W	8
EU-M	3

### Lone parent

IT-W	83
IT-M	NaN
EU-W	76
EU-M	42

### Couple without children

IT-W	11
IT-M	11
EU-W	15
EU-M	10

### Couple with children

IT-W	81
IT-M	66
EU-W	85
EU-M	67

Women have a heavier caring burden when they live alone with their children as well as when they live in couple have children

Source: EIGE's calculation with microdata, EUROFOUND, EQLS, 2016. n/a: data not available or not published due to reliability problems. Data not updated since 2017



# The Gender Equality Index – A focus on Italy – TIME

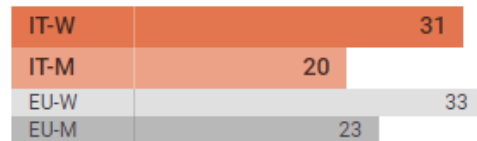


Increasing level of education do not lower the percentage of women involved in caring activities but they contribute to the reduction of differences in sharing people caring responsibilities → in fact, the % of men involved in such activities slightly increases



People caring for and educating their children or grandchildren, elderly or people with disabilities, every day (%) **i**

## Low educated



## Medium Educated



## High educated



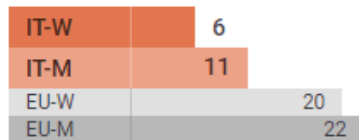
Source: EIGE's calculation with microdata, EUROFOUND, EQLS, 2016. n/a: data not available or not published due to reliability problems. Data not updated since 2017

# The Gender Equality Index – A focus on Italy – TIME

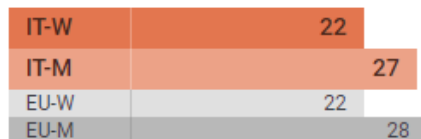


Workers doing sporting, cultural or leisure activities outside of their home, at least daily or several times a week (%) **i**

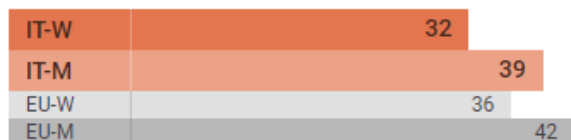
Low educated



Medium Educated



High educated



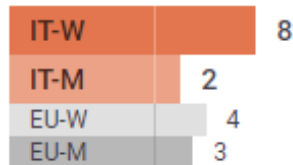
Increasing level of education improve the percentage of women doing sporting, cultural or leisure activities outside of their home → personal care

# The Gender Equality Index – A focus on Italy – TIME

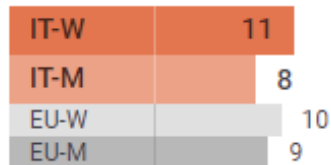


Workers involved in voluntary or charitable activities, at least once a month (%) 

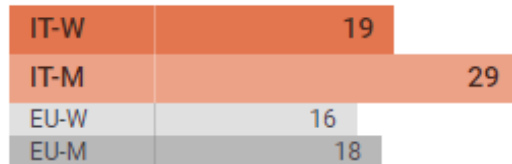
Low educated



Medium Educated



High educated



Increasing levels of education accompany to a higher women involvement in voluntary or charitable activities.

Anyway, if the percentage of low/medium educated women involved in such activities is higher than men, this relationship changes direction when women have a high level of education

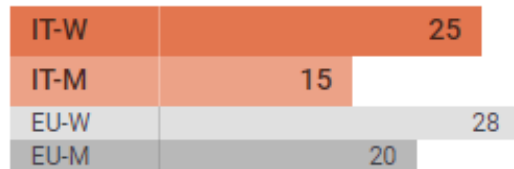
Source: EIGE's calculation with microdata, EUROFOUND, EWCS, 2015. n/a: data not available or not published due to reliability problems. Data not updated since 2017

# The Gender Equality Index – A focus on Italy – TIME



People caring for and educating their children or grandchildren, elderly or people with disabilities, every day (%) **i**

With disabilities



It is worth shading light on the fact that women with disabilities take often than men care of frail members of the family

Without disabilities



Source: EIGE's calculation with microdata, EUROFOUND, EQLS, 2016. n/a: data not available or not published due to reliability problems. Data not updated since 2017

# The Gender Equality Index – A focus on Italy – TIME



Women with disabilities seem to have more time with respect to men for doing sporting, cultural or leisure activities.

## Workers doing sporting, cultural or leisure activities outside of their home, at least daily or several times a week (%)

With disabilities

IT-W	26
IT-M	16
EU-W	27
EU-M	25

Without disabilities

IT-W	23
IT-M	29
EU-W	27
EU-M	32

Source: EIGE's calculation with microdata, EUROFOUND, EWCS, 2015. n/a: data not available or not published due to reliability problems. Data not updated since 2017

## Workers involved in voluntary or charitable activities, at least once a month (%)

With disabilities

IT-W	14
IT-M	14
EU-W	17
EU-M	16

Without disabilities

IT-W	13
IT-M	10
EU-W	11
EU-M	11

Source: EIGE's calculation with microdata, EUROFOUND, EWCS, 2015. n/a: data not available or not published due to reliability problems. Data not updated since 2017

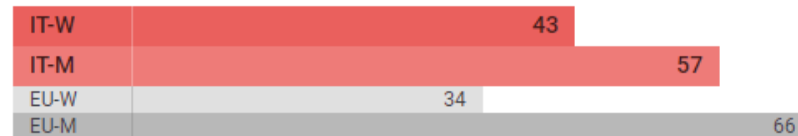
# The Gender Equality Index – A focus on Italy – POWER



Women continue facing at a very challenging phenomenon: the *glass ceiling*

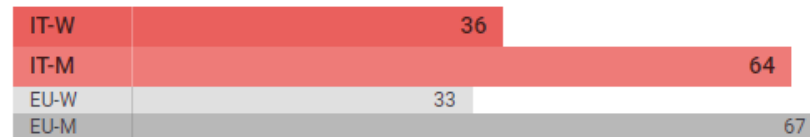
It means that they find it difficult to be recognized in managerial or apical roles

## Share of ministers (%)



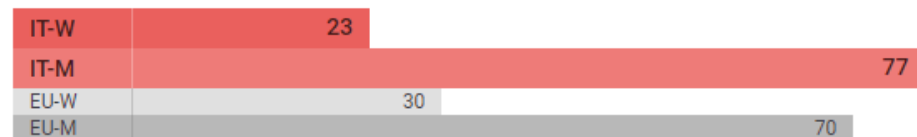
Source: EIGE, Gender Statistics Database, WMID, 1st quarter 2021. EIGE's calculation.

## Share of members of parliament (%)



Source: EIGE, Gender Statistics Database, WMID, 1st quarter 2021. EIGE's calculation.

## Share of members of regional assemblies (%)

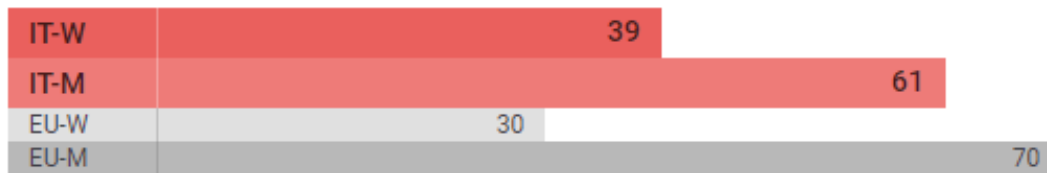


Source: EIGE, Gender Statistics Database, WMID, 2020. EIGE's calculation.

# The Gender Equality Index – A focus on Italy – POWER



Share of members of boards in largest quoted companies, supervisory board or board of directors (%) **i**



The same happens in the economical sphere...

Source: EIGE, Gender Statistics Database, WMID, 1st semester 2021. EIGE's calculation.

Share of board members of central bank (%) **i**

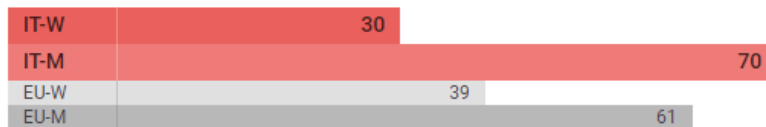


Source: EIGE, Gender Statistics Database, WMID, 2020. EIGE's calculation.

# The Gender Equality Index – A focus on Italy – POWER



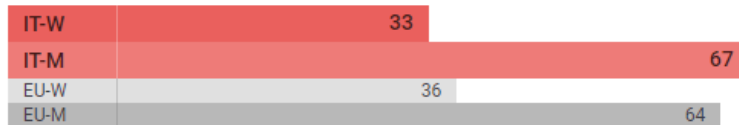
## Share of board members of research funding organisations (%) i



Source: EIGE, Gender Statistics Database, WMID, 2018. EIGE's calculation.

Even in national and international bodies of communication

## Share of board members of publically owned broadcasting organisations (%) i



Source: EIGE, Gender Statistics Database, WMID, 2020. EIGE's calculation.

## Share of members of highest decision making body of the national Olympic sport organisations (%) i



Source: EIGE, Gender Statistics Database, WMID, 2020. EIGE's calculation.



# The Gender Equality Index – A focus on Italy – HEALTH



Women live longer than men, even if differences are decreasing between the sexes

Anyway, men tend to have a higher quality of life at later ages

## Self-perceived health, good or very good (%)



Source: Eurostat, EU SILC, 2019. hlth\_silc\_01.

## Life expectancy at birth (years)



Source: Eurostat, Mortality data, 2019. hlth\_hlye.

## Healthy life years at birth (years)



Source: Eurostat, EU SILC and mortality data, 2019. hlth\_hlye.

# The Gender Equality Index – A focus on Italy – HEALTH



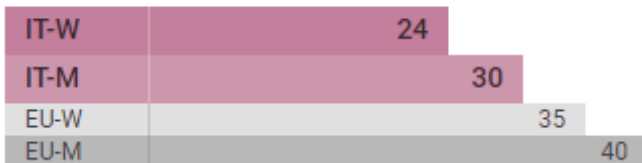
Women pay much more attention than men to avoid abuses in drinking and smoking

## People who don't smoke and are not involved in harmful drinking (%)



Source: Eurostat, EHIS, 2014. EU-27: Non-weighted average. Eurostat calculations according to EIGE's request.

## People doing physical activities and/or consuming fruits and vegetables (%)



Source: Eurostat, EHIS, 2014. EU-27: Non-weighted average. Eurostat calculations according to EIGE's request.

# The Gender Equality Index – A focus on Italy – HEALTH



## Self-perceived health, good or very good (%)

### Low educated



### Medium Educated



### High educated



Perceived health of women is lower than that of men – it increases with education

Source: EIGE's calculation with microdata, EU SILC, 2019 (IT, IE, 2018) n/a: data not available or not published due to reliability problems

# The Gender Equality Index – A focus on Italy – HEALTH



## Population who don't smoke (% , 15+ population)

### Low educated



### Medium Educated



### High educated



Source: Eurostat, hlth\_ehis\_sk1e, 2014. n/a: data not available or not published due to reliability problems

# The Gender Equality Index – A focus on Italy – HEALTH



## Population not involved in harmful drinking (% , 15+ population)

### Low educated



### Medium Educated



### High educated



Source: Eurostat, hlth\_ehis\_al3e, 2014. n/a: data not available or not published due to reliability problems

# The Gender Equality Index – A focus on Italy – HEALTH

## Population consuming fruits and vegetables (% , 15+ population)

### Low educated

IT-W	13
IT-M	9
EU-W	12
EU-M	10

Women pay much more attention than men to a correct nutrition

### Medium Educated

IT-W	14
IT-M	9
EU-W	14
EU-M	8

### High educated

IT-W	18
IT-M	13
EU-W	19
EU-M	11

*Thank you!*

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