



# Women at work in Italy



Erasmus+ KA229 - School Exchange Partnerships  
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# overview

How well does Italy do in Europe rankings?

## Italy and Europe compared

The **United Nations Gender Equality Index** positioned Italy 16th from the top in 2015.

Compared to their Northern or Eastern European counterparts, **Italian women take less part in the labour market.**

**Italy has the second lowest full-time employment rate for women** in the EU28 group of countries.

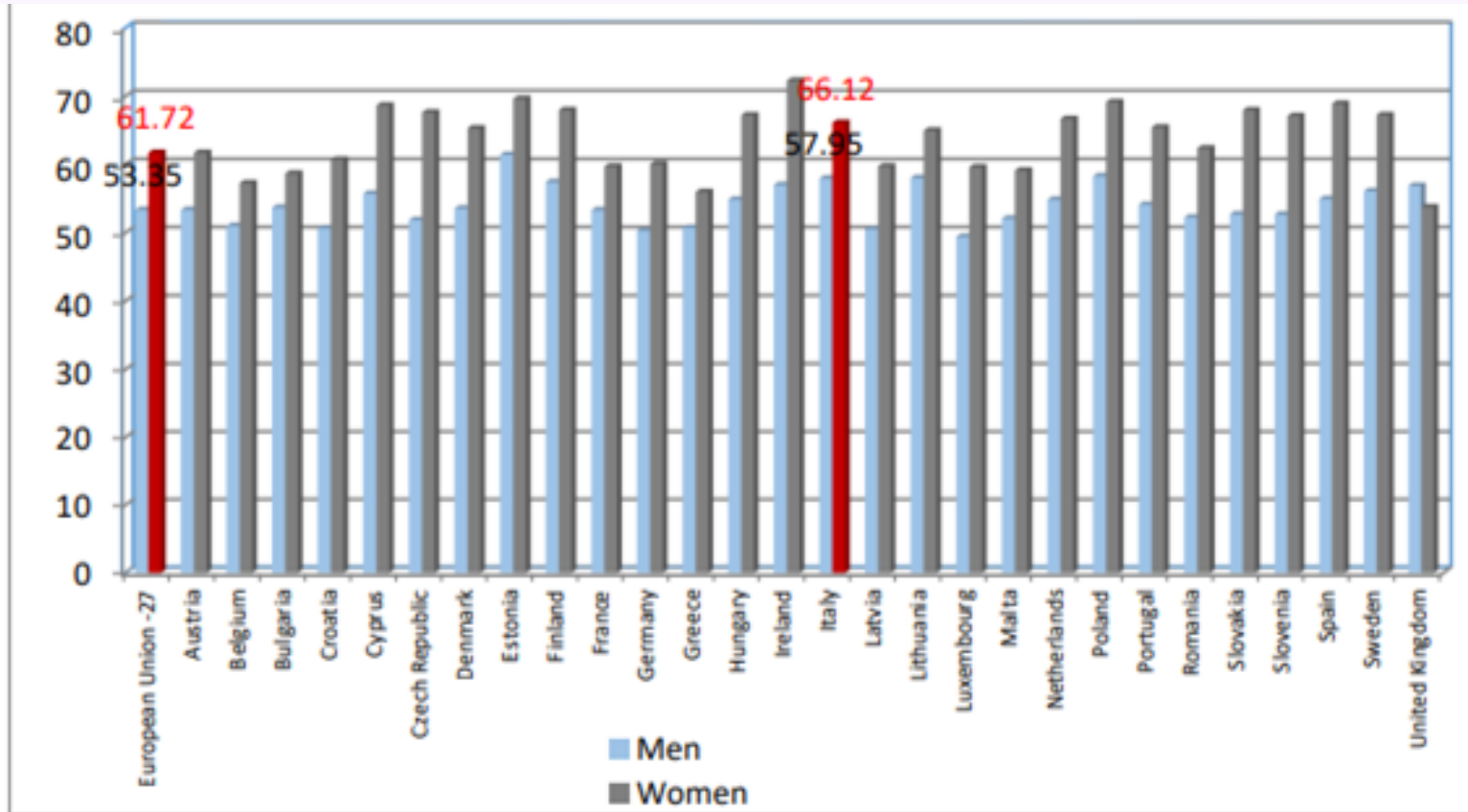
**Italian women are among the 'overworked' women of Europe.** Total hours devoted to paid and unpaid work by Italian working women sums to over 66 per week.



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality  
and the Empowerment of Women



## Average hours per week devoted to paid and unpaid work, by gender and country



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# Wages and earnings

How much do Italian women earn?  
How different is womens and mens pay?

## Gender pay gap



For every hour worked, **the average Italian woman earned 6% less than the average Italian man** as noted in 2014.

However, we look at gross monthly earnings, Italian **women earned, on average, 2318 EUR in 2014, whilst men 2980 EUR.**

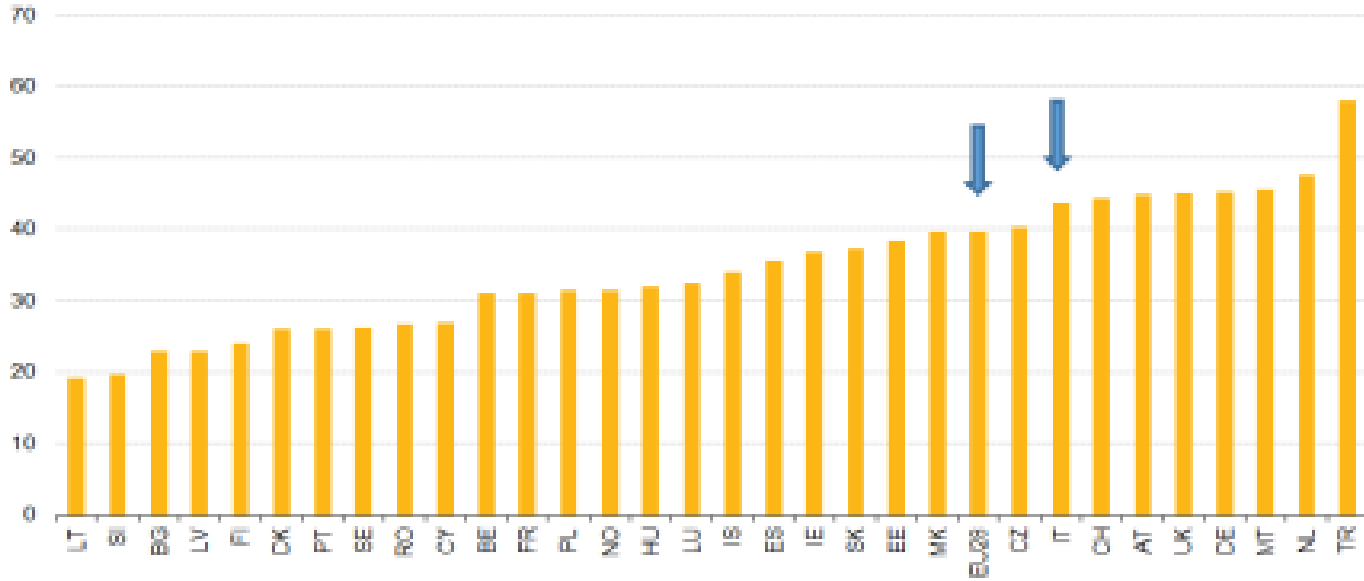
In percentage terms the gender differential rises to 22% on a monthly basis, because women work fewer hours in addition to earning less per hour .

If we take into consideration non working women **the differential percentage is 44%.**



# earning gap in Europe (%)

Gender overall





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# The care infrastructure

Why don't italian mothers work as much?

## Mothers working

Every 100 Italian mothers in employment about 30 stop working. Of these only about 12 go back to work at some point.

Not infrequently, however, **the decision to stop working is forced on women.** A special survey conducted in 2008-10 revealed that **nearly 9% of mothers having worked at some point in their life had been forced to 'voluntarily' quit** by employers upon becoming pregnant.



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# Female migrant workers

Do italian students leave?

## Women migrating for work



**Italian College graduates**, both young women and young men, as well as qualified researchers **find it difficult to get jobs that match their qualifications and emigrate to Europe and worldwide.**

Via female migration **Italy takes an active part in the 'care draining'** (women leaving behind their life) of poorer countries **while suffering from 'brain drain'** (graduates migrating to other countries)



## Source material :

FEDI

Female Employment & Dynamics of  
Inequality Research Network

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“Notes on Italy in preparation of the GCRF  
meeting, London July 9-10 2017 By  
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