

(Uomini e) donne in trappola
Tra lavoro e figli



Elaborazione DIPE su dati Istat.

Perché?



Lavoro



Macro-
cambiamenti



Parità



Scelta

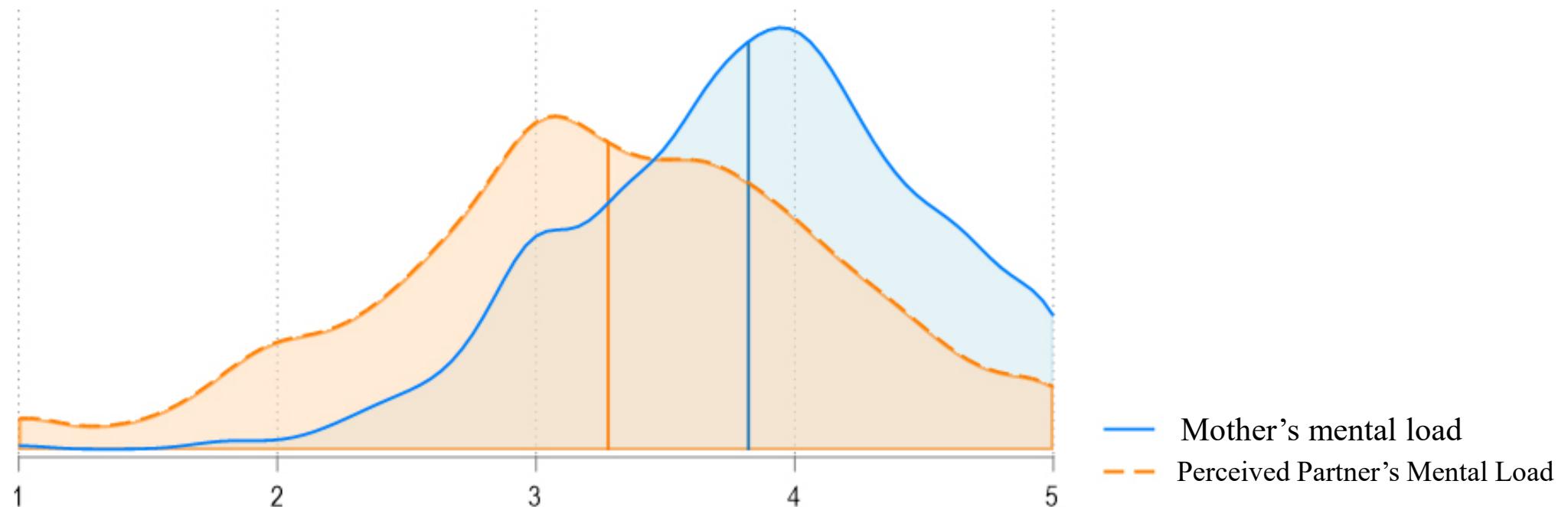


Servizi

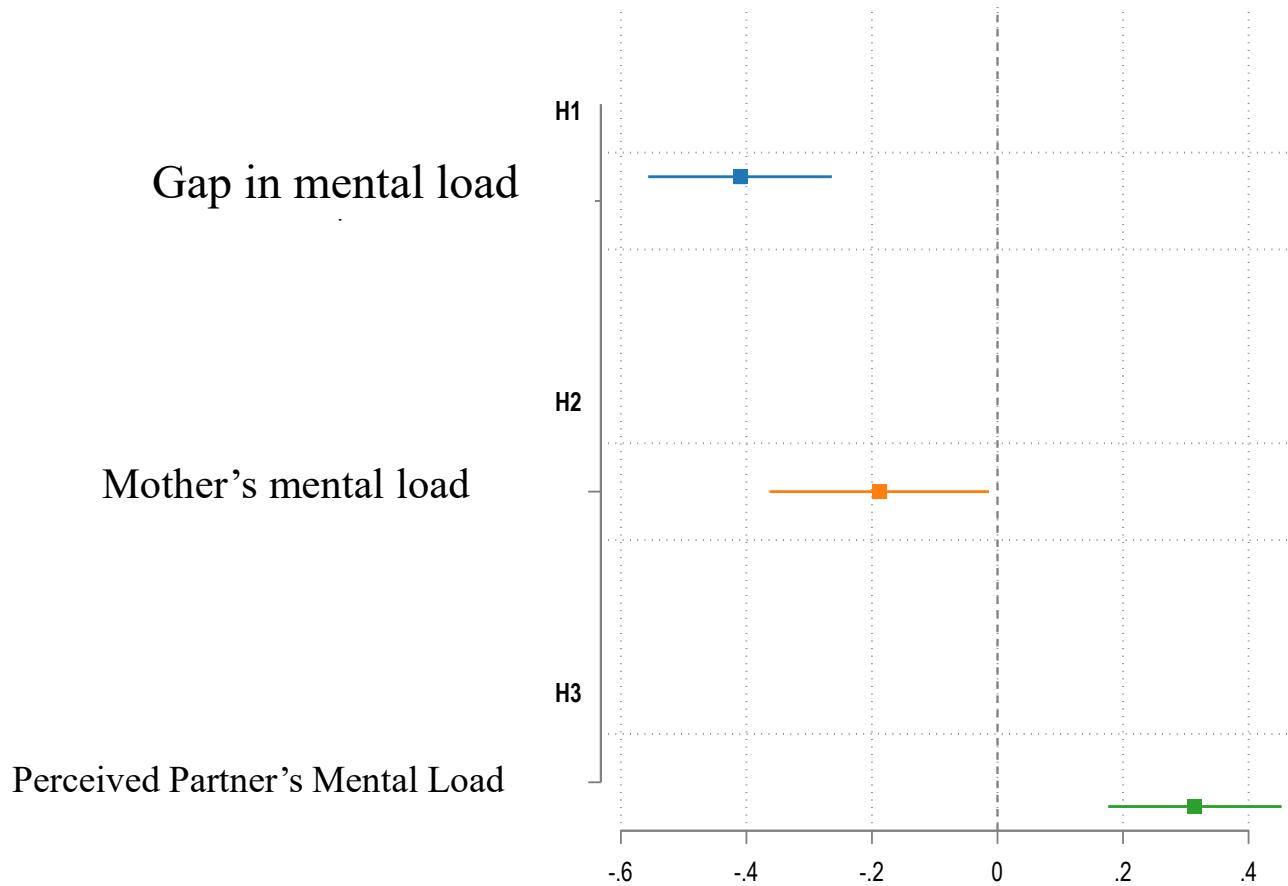


Esperienze

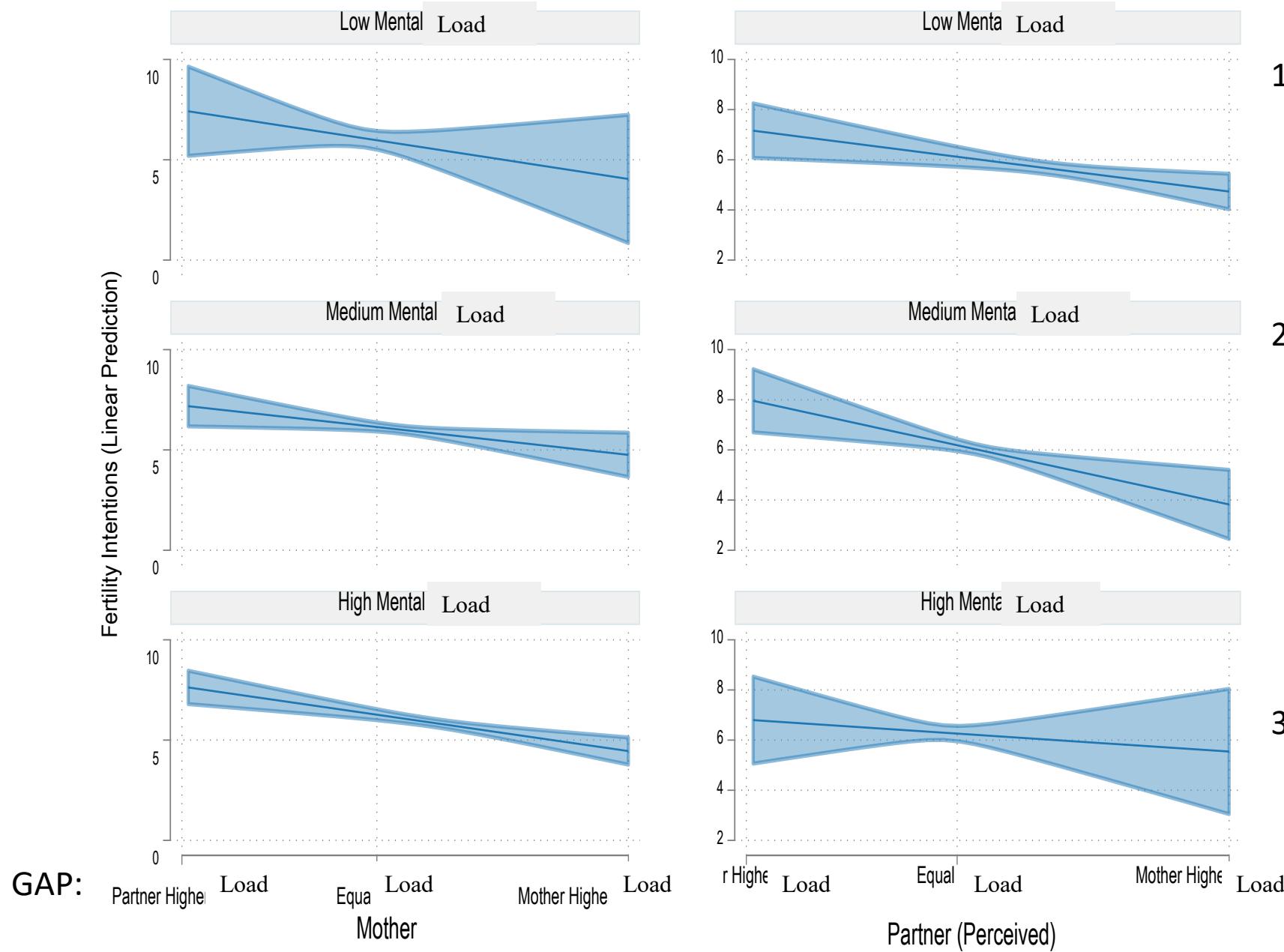
Distribution of total mental load for mothers (solid line and blue area) and perceived partners' mental load (dashed line and orange area). Vertical lines represent mean values.



Association between gap in mental load and load (mother and perceived partner) and fertility intentions

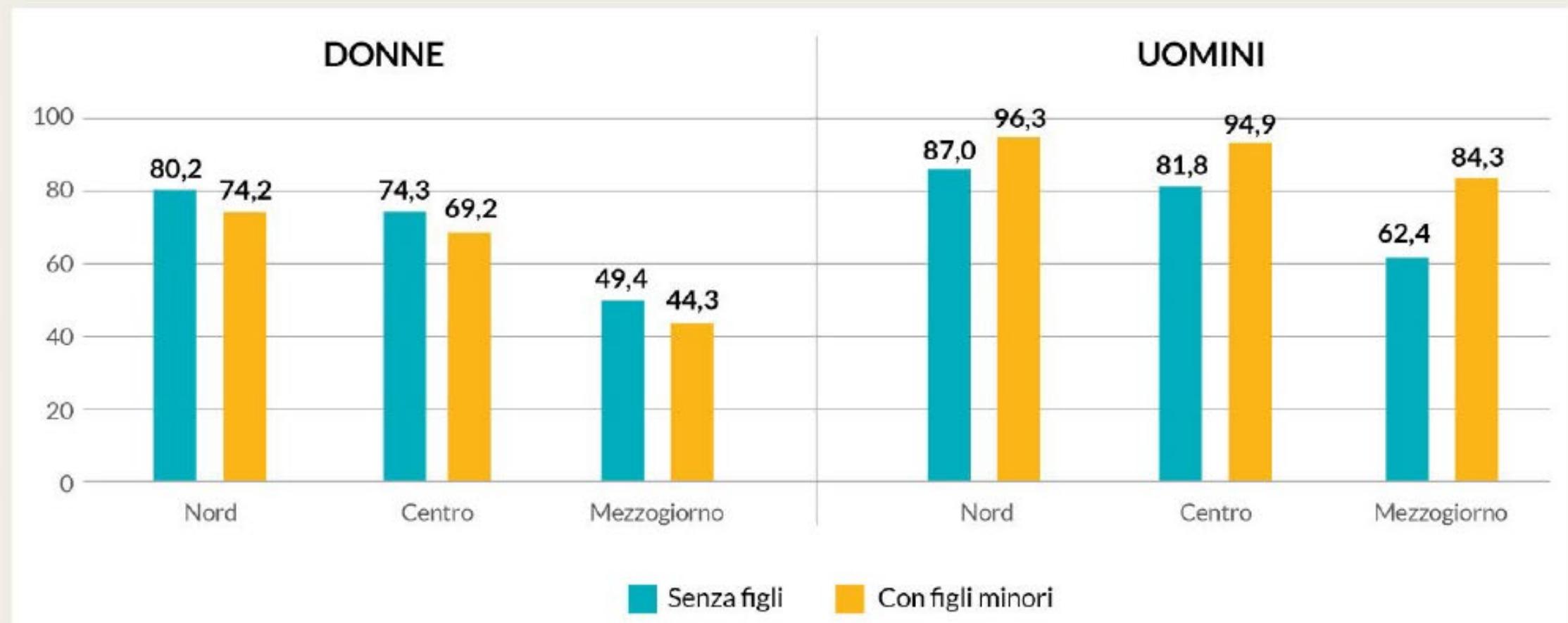


- (1) The perceived *mental load gap* between partners is negatively associated with mothers' fertility intentions
- (2) the *mother's own mental load* is also negatively associated with her fertility intentions
- (3) the *partner's mental labor*, as perceived by the mother, is positively associated with her fertility intentions



1. Negative association between the mental load gap and mothers' fertility intentions becomes stronger as the mother's own mental load increases.
2. Specifically, the gap has a non-significant association with intentions when the mother's mental load is low, a clearer negative association at medium levels, and the more evident negative association when her perceived mental burden is high.
3. In other words, the perception of inequality is particularly detrimental for mothers who already experience a heavy mental workload.

FIG. 1. Tasso di occupazione (25-54enni) per ripartizione geografica, sesso e presenza di figli minori. Anno 2024. (Valori percentuali)



Fonte: elaborazioni ISTAT per Save the Children (2025). Dati riferiti al 2024.



Grazie per l'attenzione!



Progetto “FORTIES Fertility Over fortIES.

A mixed method comprehensive approach to understand parental well-being and trajectories of late and latest-late fertility”
(CUP C53D23008830001),
PRIN PNRR 2022 - Missione 4, C2, Investimento 1.1.