# The Women <br> In Cooperatives 

Report drawn up by the AGCI,
Confcooperative and Legacoop
Study Offices
June 2016

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## Women in Italian Cooperatives

The following survey takes into account data provided by ISTAT on employment (excluding the agricultural sector and the public service sector) as recorded in the Archivio Statistico Imprese Attive (ASIA) and, as well, data relevant to the member cooperatives of the associations belonging to the Alliance of Italian Cooperatives ${ }^{1}$.

Table I shows that women make up $52.1 \%$ of the total of employees in cooperatives, a percentage significantly higher than the number recorded for the overall total of Italian companies, whatever their legal status, working in the macro-sectors taken into acccount in this study ${ }^{2}$. Among the latter, with the exception of those which include retailing, transportation and logistics, and hospitality and catering, it can be seen that in cooperatives, compared to companies as a whole, the percentage of women employees is higher.

TABLE I - EMPLOYMENT BY GENDER - COMPARISON OF ITALIAN COOPS WITH OTHER COMPANIES - 2013

| SECTORS | TOTAL EMPLOYEES | No. WOMEN | \% WOMEN | TOTAL EMPLOYEES IN ITALIAN COOPS | No. WOMEN | \% WOMEN |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INDUSTRY WITHOUT CONSTRUCTION | 4,183,675 | 1,149,475 | 27.5 | 78,862 | 24,212 | 30.7 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 1,467,988 | 133,525 | 9.1 | 37,318 | 5,157 | 13.8 |
| RETAILING, TRANSPORT, LOGISTICS, HOSPITALITY AND CATERING | 5,863,290 | 2,369,170 | 40.4 | 326,765 | 120,711 | 36.9 |
| OTHER SERVICES | 5,437,452 | 2,696,813 | 49.6 | 708,356 | 449,869 | 63.5 |
| TOTAL | 16,952,407 | 6,348,985 | 37.5 | 1,151,302 | 599,951 | 52.1 |

Source: Asia-Istat DATA

[^0]A similar phenomenon can be found if the percentage of women employed in Italian cooperatives is compared to the total of those found in all Italian companies, excluding individual holdings (Table II).

TABLE II - COMPARISON OF EMPLOYEES AND NO. WOMEN IN ITALIAN COOPS WITH OTHER COMPANIES (EXCL. INDIVIDUAL HOLDINGS) - 2013

| SECTORS | TOTAL EMPLOYEES (EXCL. INDIVIDUAL HOLDINGS) | NO. WOMEN | \% <br> WOMEN | TOTAL EMPLOYEES IN ITALIAN COOPS | NO. WOMEN | \% WOMEN |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INDUSTRY WITHOUT CONSTRUCTION | 3,773,319 | 1,015,163 | 26.9 | 78,862 | 24,212 | 30.7 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 937,739 | 107,923 | 11.5 | 37,318 | 5,157 | 13.8 |
| RETAILING, TRANSPORT, LOGISTICS, HOSPITALITY AND CATERING | 4,232,896 | 1,738,289 | 41.1 | 326,765 | 120,711 | 36.9 |
| OTHER SERVICES | 3,847,763 | 1,973,768 | 51.3 | 708,356 | 449,869 | 63.5 |
| TOTAL | 12,791,719 | 4,835,146 | 37.8 | 1,151,302 | 599,951 | 52.1 |

Source: Asia-Istat DATA

Furthermore, from the figures, considering all employees, it can be seen that almost one in ten (9.4\%) work in a cooperative (Table III). As well, this percentage increases to $12.4 \%$ if only employees in non-individual holding companies are taken into account.

TABLE III - FEMALE EMPLOYMENT- ITALIAN COOPS AND OTHER COMPAMIES (EXCL. INDIVIDUAL HOLDINGS) - 2013

| SECTORS | TOTAL WOMEN |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EMPLOYED |  | \(\left.\begin{array}{c}TOTAL WOMEN <br>

EMPLOYED IN <br>
ITALIAN COOPS\end{array}\right)\)

Source: Asia-Istat DATA

As far as geographical distribution is concerned (Table IV), it is undoubtedly interesting to study the different percentage of women employed in different areas of the country. In particular, the number is significantly lower in the South compared to other regions and another interesting aspect is that, in the islands, $10.4 \%$ of employed women work in cooperative enterprises (an important percentage, however, less significant than that found in the North-East, at 13.0\%).

TABLE IV - EMPLOYMENT BY GENDER AND GEOGRAPHIC AREA - COMPARISON OF ITALIAN COOPS WITH OTHER CO. FORMS - 2013

| GEOGRAPHIC AREA | TOTAL WOMEN <br> EMPLOYED | TOTAL WOMEN <br> EMPLOYED IN <br> ITALIAN COOPS | $\%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NOTH - WEST | $2,193,151$ | 175,116 | 8.0 |
| NORTH - EAST | $1,570,700$ | 204,866 | 13.0 |
| CENTRE | $1,441,455$ | 124,089 | 8.6 |
| SOUTH | 795,646 | 59,856 | $\mathbf{7 . 5}$ |
| ISLANDS | 348,034 | 36,024 | 10.4 |
| TOTAL | $6,348,985$ | 599,951 | 9.4 |

Source: Asia-Istat DATA

An important area of female employment is in the social cooperatives (Table V).

TABLE V - FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN ITALIAN SOCIAL COOPERATIVES - 2013

| SECTORS | TOTAL <br> EMPLOYEES IN <br> ITALIAN SOCIAL <br> COOPS | NO. <br> WOMEN | \% |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| INDUSTRY WITHOUT CONSTRUCTION | 11,113 | $\mathbf{3 , 2 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 . 2}$ |
| CONSTRUCTION | 1,618 | $\mathbf{4 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 . 1}$ |
| RETAILING, TRANSPORT, LOGISTICS, HOSPITALITY AND <br> CATERING | 10,322 | $\mathbf{5 , 1 6 2}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 . 0}$ |
| OTHER SERVICES | 349,858 | $\mathbf{2 6 9 , 6 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 7 . 1}$ |
| TOTAL | 372,910 | $\mathbf{2 7 8 , 5 4 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 . 7}$ |

Source: Asia-Istat DATA
It is also interesting to note that migrant workers make up a quite significant percentage of women working in cooperatives (Table VI). In fact, they represent $17.1 \%$ of the total. Moreover, $6.3 \%$ originate from a EU country, while $10.8 \%$ come from a non-EU country.

TABLE VI - FEMALE NON ITALIAN EMPLOYEES (EU AND NON-EU) IN ITALIAN COOPERATIVES - 2013

| SECTORS | TOTAL WOMEN EMPLOYED | NON ITALIAN women EMPLOYEES | \% | NON ITALIAN EU WOMEN EMPLOYEES | \% | NON ITALIAN NON-EU WOMEN EMPLOYEES | \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INDUSTRY WITHOUT CONSTRUCTION | 24,212 | 4,397 | 18.2 | 1,616 | 6.7 | 2,781 | 11.5 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 5,157 | 550 | 10.7 | 233 | 4.5 | 317 | 6.1 |
| RETAILING, TRANSPORT, LOGISTICS, HOSPITALITY AND CATERING | 120,711 | 21,905 | 18.1 | 8,481 | 7.0 | 13,424 | 11.1 |
| OTHER SERVICES | 449,869 | 75,776 | 16.8 | 27,316 | 6.1 | 48,460 | 10.8 |
| TOTAL | 599,951 | 102,628 | 17.1 | 37,646 | 6.3 | 64,982 | 10.8 |

[^1]
## The Women in the Cooperative Alliance

Table VII shows the percentage of women in cooperatives, members and employees respectively.

TABLE VII: EMPLOYMENT AND MEMBERSHIP \% OF ITALIAN ALLIANCE OF COOPS BY SECTOR AND GENDER

| SECTORS | \% <br> FEMALE MEMBERS | $\%$ FEMALE EMPLOYMENT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AGRO-FOOD-FISHERIES | 23.2 | 38.1 |
| RETAILING | 54.7 | 64.9 |
| PRODUCTION AND SERVICES | 42.0 | 51.9 |
| SOCIAL | 66.6 | 73.3 |
| HEALTHCARE | 45.8 | 66.8 |
| TURISM-MEDIA-CULTURE | 38.6 | 39.8 |
| OTHER* | 36.2 | 60.0 |
| TOTAL | 50.8 | 59.8 |

* including Housing and Mutuals sectors. Excluding Banking and Insurance sectors, and cooperative controlled companies

Source: Centro Studi Legacoop, Area Studi Confcooperative, Ufficio Studi AGCI and Aida Bureau Van Dijk data.

Concerning members, the Table reveals a high percentage of women in social cooperatives (two-thirds of members are women) and in retailing (more than half of the members are women), while in the other sectors, the percentage of women is less than $50 \%$ compared to the total number of members.

Regarding employment, the figures available show that, within the Alliance cooperatives, the percentage of women is significantly higher compared to that registered in the cooperative movement as a whole. This phenomenon can be mainly attributed to the composition of the Alliance membership, where the enterprises working in the sectors with higher female employment are more numerous and important.

## Women on Company Boards and in Executive Positions ${ }^{3}$

The figures shown in Table VIII refer to approximately 23,000 cooperatives, excluding those with a sole administrator.

TABLE VIII: BOARD MEMBERS OF ALLIANCE COOPS BY SECTOR AND GENDER

| SECTORS | NO. COOPS | NO. BOARD MEMBERS | AVG. <br> AGE | WOMEN BOARD MEMBERS | AVG. WOMEN AGE | \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AGRO-FOOD-FISHERIES | 3,838 | 25,478 | 55.7 | 1,954 | 51.1 | 7.7 |
| RETAILING | 1,506 | 12,574 | 61.4 | 1,847 | 54.9 | 14.7 |
| PRODUCTION AND SERVICES | 5,161 | 25,013 | 50.6 | 5,411 | 48.9 | 21.6 |
| SOCIAL | 6,646 | 32,709 | 52.0 | 15,688 | 48.1 | 48.0 |
| HEALTHCARE | 263,000 | 1,386 | 56.0 | 371 | 51.7 | 26.8 |
| TURISM-MEDIA-CULTURE | 3,260 | 14,509 | 55.6 | 3,109 | 50.6 | 21.4 |
| OTHER* | 2,321 | 8,666 | 57.1 | 1,424 | 51.9 | 16.4 |
| TOTAL | 22,995 | 120,335 | 54.3 | 29,804 | 49.4 | 24.8 |

* including Housing and Mutuals sectors. Excluding Banking and Insurance sectors, and cooperative controlled companies.

Source: Centro Studi Legacoop, Area Studi Confcooperative, Ufficio Studi AGCI and Aida Bureau Van Dijk
In the cooperatives considered, Board members number a little over 120,000, with 30,000 being women (24.8\% of the total), and an average age significantly lower than that of men.

Only in the social cooperatives do we find the number of women nearer to the male number. In other sectors, the percentage of women is $7.7 \%$ in cooperatives in agriculture and fisheries and $26.8 \%$ in healthcare.

As far as the cooperatives with a sole administrator are concerned (7,000 companies), Table IX shows the breakdown by gender.

TABLE IX: ALLIANCE OF ITALIAN COOPERATIVES: SOLE ADMINISTRATOR

| SECTORS | NO. COOPS | TOTAL SOLE <br> ADMINISTRATOR | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AVG. } \\ & \text { AGE } \end{aligned}$ | WOMEN SOLE ADMINISTRATOR | AVG. WOMEN AGE | \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AGRO-FOOD-FISHERIES | 930 | 930 | 51.8 | 166 | 49.0 | 17.8 |
| RETAILING | 174 | 174 | 48.5 | 52 | 44.6 | 29.9 |
| PRODUCTION AND SERVICES | 3,086 | 3,086 | 47.5 | 752 | 45.7 | 24.4 |
| SOCIAL | 1,957 | 1,957 | 47.9 | 853 | 46.4 | 43.6 |
| HEALTHCARE | 64 | 64 | 51.0 | 15 | 50.0 | 23.4 |
| TURISM-MEDIA-CULTURE | 569 | 569 | 50.9 | 144 | 47.7 | 25.3 |
| OTHER* | 203 | 203 | 55.3 | 26 | 48.0 | 12.8 |
| TOTAL | 6,983 | 6,983 | 48.7 | 2,008 | 46.4 | 28.8 |

* including Housing and Mutuals sectors. Excluding Banking and Insurance sectors, and cooperative controlled companies.

Source: Centro Studi Legacoop, Area Studi Confcooperative, Ufficio Studi AGCI and Aida Bureau Van Dijk

[^2]Moreover, it can be noted that in cooperatives (including those with a sole administrator) there are approximately 127,000 Board members, 32,000 of which are women.

Table $X$ shows the figures (excluding sole administrators) for executive positions. The female percentage does not differ greatly from the figures seen for Board members (24.8\%) and there is also a big difference at a sectoral level - from $6.4 \%$ in agricultural and fishery cooperatives to $44 \%$ in social cooperatives.

TABLE X: EXECUTIVE POSITIONS OF ALLIANCE COOPERATIVES BY SECTOR AND GENDER

| SECTORS | NO. COOPS | EXECUTIVE POSITIONS | $\begin{gathered} \text { AVG. } \\ \text { AGE } \end{gathered}$ | NO. WOMEN EXECUTIVE POSITIONS | AVG. WOMEN AGE | \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AGRO-FOOD-FISHERIES | 3,838 | 7,433 | 56.5 | 476 | 51.3 | 6.4 |
| RETAILING | 1,506 | 2,997 | 61.7 | 355 | 55.0 | 11.8 |
| PRODUCTION AND SERVICES | 5,161 | 9,634 | 50.2 | 1,965 | 49.6 | 20.4 |
| SOCIAL | 6,646 | 12,357 | 55.2 | 5,485 | 51.0 | 44.4 |
| HEALTHCARE | 263 | 474 | 56.0 | 121 | 53.0 | 25.5 |
| TURISM-MEDIA-CULTURE | 3,260 | 4,504 | 55.2 | 932 | 51.0 | 20.7 |
| OTHER* | 2,321 | 4,080 | 57.3 | 583 | 52.9 | 14.3 |
| TOTAL | 22,995 | 41,479 | 55.0 | 9,917 | 51.0 | 23.9 |

* including Housing and Mutuals sectors. Excluding Banking and Insurance sectors, and cooperative controlled companies.

Source: Centro Studi Legacoop, Area Studi Confcooperative, Ufficio Studi AGCI and Aida Bureau Van Dijk

In Tables XI and XII, as an indicative value, we have a comparison between the number of Board members by gender in the Alliance cooperatives and the total of Italian joint-stock companies (SpA) ${ }^{4}$. It can be seen that, within the former, the number is more than $10 \%$ compared to the latter, and similarly, the average age is generally lower in cooperatives. It should also be highlighted that the percentage of women is much higher in cooperatives compared to other types of companies.

For the large cooperatives, the average number of Board members is almost three times more than in joint-stock companies; instead, the percentage of women Board members, albeit few, is less than that found in joint-stock companies.

TABLE XI BOARD MEMBERS OF ALLIANCE COOPERATIVES AND ITALIAN JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES BY GENDER

| LEGALSTATUS | NO. | BOARD <br> MEMBERS | AVG. BOARD <br> MEMBERS | AVG. AGE | WOMEN BOARD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MEMBERS |  |  |  |  |  |

Source: Centro Studi Legacoop, Area Studi Confcooperative, Ufficio Studi AGCI and Aida Bureau Van Dijk data.

[^3]table Xil board members of large alliance cooperatives and large italian joint-stock companies by gender

| LEGAL STATUS | NO. | BOARD MEMBERS | AVG. BOARD MEMBERS | AVG. AGE | WOMEN BOARD MEMBERS | WOMEN <br> AVG. AGE | \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cooperatives | 218 | 3,310 | 15.2 | 54.8 | 437 | 53.6 | 13.2 |
| Stock-held companies | 3,603 | 18,317 | 5.1 | 56.7 | 2,721 | 53.5 | 14.9 |

Source: Centro Studi Legacoop, Area Studi Confcooperative, Ufficio Studi AGCI and Aida Bureau Van Dijk data.

Where the number of women in executive positions is concerned, it appears more apparent if the total of cooperatives is considered, while it is considerably lower for joint-stock companies in the case of large firms (Tables XIII and XIV).

TABLE XIII EXECUTIVE POSITIONS IN ALLIANCE COOPERATIVES AND JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES BY GENDER

| LEGAL STATUS | NO. | EXECUTIVE <br> POSITIONS | AVG. AGE | WOMEN <br> EXECUTIVE <br> POSITIONS | WOMEN <br> AVG. AGE | \% |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Source: Centro Studi Legacoop, Area Studi Confcooperative, Ufficio Studi AGCI and Aida Bureau Van Dijk data.

TABLE XIV EXECUTIVE POSITIONS OF LARGE ALLIANCE COOPS AND LARGE ITALIAN JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES BY GENDER

| LEGAL STATUS | NO. | EXECUTIVE <br> POSITIONS | AVG. AGE | WOMEN <br> EXECUTIVE <br> POSITIONS | WOMEN <br> AVG. AGE | \% |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Source: Centro Studi Legacoop, Area Studi Confcooperative, Ufficio Studi AGCI and Aida Bureau Van Dijk data.

## Women Cooperatives

Particularly worthy of note is the phenomenon of women cooperatives ${ }^{5}$. The data from the Osservatorio per I'Imprenditoria femminile ${ }^{6}$ (observatory for female entrepreneurship) show that, from 2012 to 2015, these increased by $1.9 \%$, while, in the same period, a decline of $8.5 \%$ was recorded in the total number of female enterprises.

In the last four years, the rate of "feminization" in cooperatives - which was, in 2012, about $15 \%$ less than the overall total ( $20.4 \%$ compared to $23.6 \%$ ) - in 2015, regarding the total of women companies, reached $20.9 \%$ for the former compared to $21.7 \%$ for the latter. It should be taken into account that, in the three years considered, cooperatives increased with a rate of growth much higher than in other company forms (+2\% against $+0.5 \%)$.

Analyzing all the cooperatives considered, the women cooperatives belonging to the Alliance of Italian Cooperatives $^{7}$ number more than 10,000 and make up $31.3 \%$ of the total members (Table XV). These are mainly concentrated in the social sector, but are found in all sectors.

The women cooperatives of the Alliance account for a production value of at least $€ 23.3$ billion (corresponding to $22 \%$ of the total of all Alliance members).

TABLE XV: WOMEN COOPS OF THE ALLIANCE BY SECTOR AND GENDER

| SECTORS | NO. COOPS | WOMEN <br> COOPS | $\%$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AGRO-FOOD-FISHERIES | 5,597 | $\mathbf{4 3 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 . 8}$ |
| RETAILING | 1,805 | $\mathbf{2 4 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 3}$ |
| PRODUCTION AND SERVICES | 9,620 | $\mathbf{2 , 6 6 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 . 7}$ |
| SOCIAL | 9,006 | $\mathbf{5 , 6 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{6 2 . 4}$ |
| HEALTHCARE | 382 | $\mathbf{1 6 1}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 . 2}$ |
| TURISM-MEDIA-CULTURE | 2,045 | $\mathbf{7 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{3 6 . 0}$ |
| OTHER* | 4,426 | $\mathbf{4 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 . 5}$ |
| TOTAL | 32,881 | 10,278 | $\mathbf{3 1 . 3}$ |

* including Housing and Mutuals sectors. Excluding Banking and Insurance sectors, and cooperative controlled companies.
Source: Centro Studi Legacoop, Area Studi Confcooperative, Ufficio Studi AGCI and Aida Bureau Van Dijk

[^4]APPENDIX

For the first time, two questions concerning the work/life balance and company welfare have been included in the survey data, carried out periodically every four months by the Study Offices of the organizations belonging to the Italian Alliance of Cooperatives.
The two questions are:
$\checkmark^{\top}$ Does your cooperative practise policies in favour of a work/life balance?
$\square$ started up
$\square$ planned
$\square$ not foreseen

## If Started up and/or Planned, in what way?

1. $\quad$ introducing a more flexible work organization
2. $\quad$ a setting up services to support a work/life balance
3. $\quad$ actions aimed at continuous skills updating for women absent from work for medium/long periods due to family needs and making it easier to re-enter the workplace
4. $\quad$ policies encouraging the use of parental leave by fathers
$H^{\top}$ Does you cooperative have company welfare services?
$\square$ Yes, education services (study grants...)
$\square$ Yes, healthcare services (medical treatment...)
$\square$ Yes, other services.
$\square$ Yes, childcare services (nursery...)
$\square$ Yes, sports services (agreements ...)
$\square$ Not foreseen

The results:

## The work/life balance

A growing number of cooperatives (at least $30 \%$ of the total) have started up or have already planned policies supporting the work/life balance. The following are the main measures adopted, in order: a more flexible work organization $-63.9 \%$; services supporting a balance $-17.2 \%$; actions aimed at continuous skills updating for women absent from work for medium/long periods due to family needs and making it easier to re-enter the workplace $-10.2 \%$; and policies encouraging the use of parental leave by fathers $-9.7 \%$.


## Company welfare services

The most common company welfare services (introduced by almost $30 \%$ of cooperatives) include: healthcare services (medical treatment...) - 63.1\%; childcare services (nursery...) - 12.1\%; education services (study grants...) $7.6 \%$; sports services (agreements...) - 7\%; and other services (various agreements, other recreational services and advantages for cooperative members and employees) $-10.2 \%$.



[^0]:    *Report drawn up by the AGCI, Confcooperative and Legacoop Study Offices, June 2016.

    1 For the Associations, only cooperative employees are considered. Moreover, the banking and insurance sectors are excluded, as well as employees in cooperative controlled companies. The ASIA data has presumably underestimated cooperative employment figures and they do not correspond to those of the Ministry of Economic Development (1,351,000 employees) presented at the Industrial Commission hearing in the Senate on 10 May 2016.

    2 The absolute values in the table are an underestimation of the number of cooperative employees but, at the moment, they are the only ones available.

[^1]:    Source: Asia-Istat DATA

[^2]:    3 Executive positions in this study refer to Presidents and Vice-presidents.

[^3]:    4 All joint-stock companies with a turnover of up to $€ 5$ bill. were considered. For the large ones, as for the cooperatives, those with a production value of more than $€ 50$ mill. were taken into account.

[^4]:    5 Women cooperatives are those, where the number of women members is higher than men.

    6 The Observatory estimates the data regarding women cooperatives considering them as joint-stock companies, differently to what is foreseen under Law no. 215 of 1992.

    7 The three Alliance Study Centrers individuated the women cooperatives using criteria as foreseen by Law no. 215 of 1992, including those where female membership is more than male membership.

