*Translate the below into Italian.*

The problem with childcare in Italy

In spite of recent growth in private sector provision of child care services, the Italian child care system is still mainly public.

In the past decade there has been a gradual increase in public spending on child care, as well as in the number of municipalities\* providing child care services. Still, it is not enough.

Only about half of the Italian municipalities manage to provide public child care services, and this is likely to be a limiting factor for maternal employment and child development.

The territorial divide in child care provision is striking, with significant differences in availability (and quality) between the north and the south.

On average, 3.5% of children aged 0-2 in the south are enrolled in public child care, whereas this figure is approximately 17% in central and northern Italy.



The average fee in Calabria in southern Italy is 164 euro, while a family with exactly the same characteristics is charged an average fee of 440 euro in Aosta Valley in northern Italy (Cittadinanzattiva, 2015).

Child care availability affects mothers' employment in at least two different ways.

Firstly, it increases the individual probability of a shift from unemployment to employment.

Secondly, it helps employed women keep their job after childbirth.

Now translate these ways in which working mothers could be helped into English.

**Cosa pensi che si potrebbe fare per aiutare le donne madri e lavoratrici?**

* Si potrebbero inserire asili nei luoghi di lavoro
* Si potrebbero fornire incentivi per il telelavoro in modo che le madri possano continuare a lavorare da casa
* Si potrebbero fornire alle mamme voucher per mandare i figli in ludoteche, asili nido ecc
* Si potrebbero offrire part time alle mamme o orari di entrata ed uscita dal lavoro flessibili per permettere loro di continuare a lavorare ed occuparsi della famiglia allo stesso tempo

Can you think of any other ideas? Write them in Italian