



XXI Survey Graduates' Employment Status

Report 2019

Methodological Notes to the online database

www.almalaurea.it/en/universita/indagini/laureati/occupazione

Con il sostegno del:



MINISTERO DELL'ISTRUZIONE DELL'UNIVERSITA' E DELLA RICERCA

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

1. Population analysed

The 2018 survey involved a total of over 630,000 first- and second-level graduates - single-cycle and two-year master's graduates - of 75 Italian universities¹ that are currently members of the Consortium. Specifically:

- 273,000 first- and second-level graduates in 2017, contacted one year after graduation.
- 110,000 second-level graduates in 2015, contacted three years after graduation.
- 110,000 second-level graduates in 2013, contacted five years after graduation.
- 75,000 and 71,000 first-level graduates in 2015 and 2013 who did not continue university training, contacted three and five years after graduation.²

2015 graduates were already been involved in the similar 2016 Survey, completed one year after graduation. Graduates in 2013, on the other hand, were contacted twice more: in 2014, one year after graduation and in 2016, three years out.

The survey involves all the graduates of a given calendar year and makes available documentation that is reliable down to the level of a single degree programme. This allows the universities belonging to the AlmaLaurea Consortium to respond promptly to MIUR requests (Italian Ministerial Decree no. 544/2007, Directorial Decree no. 61/2008, Italian Ministerial Decree no. 17/2010, Italian Ministerial Decree 50/2010 and, among the most recent, Italian Ministerial Decree no. 635/2016, Directorial Decree no. 987/2016). In the data sheets prepared, graduates belonging to the degree classes included in

¹ Among these there are also the Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna of Pisa, the Scuola Normale Superiore of Pisa and the Scuola Superiore IUSS of Pavia. Given the peculiar nature of these schools, for the moment their data sheets are not included in the current search system.

² Given the particular nature of this population and the survey methodology (CAWI only), data sheets were not produced for these groups.

Italian Ministerial Decree no. 509/1999 are considered together with those of the degree classes reformed by the subsequent Italian Ministerial Decree n.270/2004, according to the correspondence between the new classes and the previous ones as specified in the latter decree. Therefore, by "second-level master's/single-cycle master's" graduates are also meant the single-cycle specialist/specialist graduates of the classes established by Italian Ministerial Decree no. 509/1999. For the particular case of the single-cycle master's degree in Dentistry and orthodontics, it should be noted that regulation 270 changed the normal duration of the course, extending it from 5 to 6 years. For this reason, when analysing the graduates of the 509 and 270 courses at the same time the different durations of the courses must be taken into account, especially when considering the "age at graduation" and "duration of studies" indicator.

Furthermore, in addition to the first- and second-level graduates, the graduate population examined also includes graduates in Primary Education Sciences degree programme, a degree programme that was not reformed by Italian Ministerial Decree no. 509/1999 but only by the more recent Italian Ministerial Decree no. 249/2010. This decree established the single-cycle degree programme in Primary Education Sciences (LM-85bis) lasting five years, replacing the previous four-year degree programme. The first degrees from the LM-85bis class were awarded in 2016. The 2018 survey on employment outcomes involved both the graduates of the pre-reform course, one, three and five years out, and the first single-cycle graduates, one year after receiving their degree. Unless otherwise specified, the term "second-level graduates" also refers to pre-reform graduates in Primary Education Sciences.

Given the purpose of the prepared data sheets (to guarantee each university in the consortium extensive and detailed documentation down to the individual degree programmes), the data were not affected by the "re-proportioning" procedure, used instead for the preparation of the Annual Report related to the graduates overall. In fact, in this latter case re-proportioning guarantees representative estimates of the graduates of Italian universities.

Finally, it should be noted that in some cases the number of graduates involved in the survey does not exactly coincide with what is reported in the statistics in the Graduate Profile. This is due to additions or corrections made to the database after the preparation

of the Report. The survey on Graduates' Employment Status also includes universities that have only recently entered the Consortium and that have requested that the survey be extended to the older cohorts of 2015 and 2013. Therefore, for some universities and cohorts of graduates the relevant information in the data sheets of the Profile Survey is not available.

1.1 Comments on some cohorts which have not been investigated

The survey did not include those graduates who have achieved more than an academic qualification. In particular, as for first- and second-level degree holders, only the second-level degree has been taken into consideration, whereas in case of students having two degrees of the same level, only the first one (i.e., in terms of graduation date) was considered for the analysis. If a student earned a Primary Education Sciences degree programme and then a second-cycle degree, prominence has been given to the second-cycle degree.

It was also decided to exclude the graduates who have earned an academic degree on the basis of special conventions. This case mainly regards: workers of the health sector whose professional experience were acknowledged by the University of Chieti-Pescara, which awarded them a first-level degree in one of the health sectors' faculties; the members of the armed forces and police officers who have concluded the degree-course in Management and Organisational Sciences at Tuscia University or the Business Legal Expert first-level degree programme at Aquila University or the first-level degree programme in Security legal sciences at Rome Tor Vergata University.

2. Survey methods and response rates

Graduates involved in the survey (excluding those of the first level at three and five years) were contacted through a two-step technique, CAWI (Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing) and CATI (Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing). The need to contain survey costs and, above all, the wide availability of email addresses suggested contacting graduates in a first phase via email, inviting

them to fill out a questionnaire³ on AlmaLaurea's website. In fact an email address is known for 96.8% of graduates in 2017, 95.0% of graduates in 2015 and 91.6% of graduates in 2013, without significant differences in degree programme type. These results are affected by the presence of universities that were added in recent years and for which participation in the survey on occupational outcomes was hastened, therefore for the populations contacted not following AlmaLaurea's "standard" procedure of data collection, even those of an administrative nature.

The research plan provided for five reminders, and the participation of the graduates was satisfactory, taking into account the type of survey: the overall response rate to the CAWI survey was 28.9% (with respect to the emails sent) including graduates at one year out and increase only among second-level graduates. Among the second-level graduates contacted at three years from the degree, the participation was 24.9% (increase to 26.8% among second-level graduates). At five years, the web survey response rate was 20.6% (22.3% for second-level graduates).⁴ However, some of the emails were not delivered, in particular due to the obsolescence of the email addresses, as well as problems related to full mailboxes. This phenomenon - in technical jargon called "bounces" - occurs a few frequently among all graduates (less than 1%). Here again, these results are affected the presence of universities that were added in recent years and for which participation in the survey on occupational outcomes was hastened.

During the second survey phase, all those who had not completed the online questionnaire for whatever reason were contacted by telephone in order to raise the participation rates to the usual standards. Graduates were contacted at two different times: graduates of the January-June period were contacted between March and June 2018, those of July-December between September 2018 and

³ For a better adaptation of the questionnaire to more modern devices like smartphones and tablets, a mobile version was also developed.

⁴ The lower participation in web surveys by single-cycle second-level graduates and those of Primary Education Sciences degree programme is justified in particular by the lower level of knowledge of IT tools, especially among graduates of the chemistry, pharmacy and medicine.

January 2019.⁵ This in order to carry out the interviews with essentially the same amount of time having passed since graduation.

Table 1 Survey 2018: graduates involved, survey methodology and response rates (absolute values and percentages)

	Number of graduates	Survey methodology		Response rate
		CAWI	CATI	
ONE YEAR AFTER GRADUATION				
First-level degree	156,027	X	X	78.4%
Second-level degree	80,220	X	X	77.7%
Single-cycle second-level degree	35,993	X	X	78.2%
Primary Schooling Sciences degree	409	X	X	75.1%
THREE YEARS AFTER GRADUATION				
First-level degree	74,634	X		19.7%*
Second-level degree	76,752	X	X	70.3%
Single-cycle second-level degree	31,659	X	X	70.4%
Primary Schooling Sciences degree	1,858	X	X	69.8%
FIVE YEARS AFTER GRADUATION				
First-level degree	70,668	X		14.8%*
Second-level degree	77,018	X	X	64.6%
Single-cycle second-level degree	28,965	X	X	64.2%
Primary Schooling Sciences degree	3,703	X	X	65.7%

* Of graduates with an email address.

Source: AlmaLaurea, Survey on the Graduates' employment status.

At the end of the survey, the overall response rate (CAWI + CATI) reached 78.2% among the first- and second-level graduates from 2017 at one year out. At three years, the response rate reached a total of 70.4% of second-level graduates from 2015. Among the second-level graduates of 2013 involved in the five-year survey, the response rate

⁵ For greater uniformity and comparability of the data, for both surveys the telephone interviews were scheduled for 1 May and 1 October 2018 respectively. In other words, all the people contacted after these dates were asked to refer to their employment situation on 1 May (1 October) 2018.

reached 64.5%. For the three populations involved in the survey, there were no particular differences by degree programme type.

A verification of possible distortions linked to the combination of different survey tools (CAWI and CATI) based on the results of the surveys of 2010 and 2008 has shown that the quality of the data collected and the validity of the answers provided remain consistent regardless of the survey tool used. In fact, discrepancies between the responses made by those who participated in one type of survey compared to the other are very limited (in the order of a few percentage points), except for a couple of exceptions related more to the formulation and complexity of the questions than to the survey instrument used: these aspects were taken into account in the drafting of subsequent questionnaires.⁶

In contrast, first-level graduates three and five years out were involved only in a CAWI survey: also in this case, therefore, all graduates having an email address (90.2% at three years and 85.3% at five years) were invited to participate in the survey by completing an online questionnaire. There was no subsequent CATI stage to gather missing responses. The response rates achieved are 19.7% at three years and 14.8% at five years (values calculated on the total number of emails sent) and are lower than those obtained at one year from graduation. This is mainly due to the particular selection made of the survey population. In fact, the three- and five-year survey of first-level graduates focused only on graduates who did not continue their education by enrolling in a second-level degree programme. It is therefore likely that these are people seeking to enter directly into the labour market - if not already employed for some time - and therefore perhaps less interested in participating in web surveys. This is mainly due even in this case some of the emails were not delivered due to so-called "bounces" (due to email addresses that are no longer valid or that have mailboxes that are full) which concern 1.0% of the three-year email addresses and 1.2% of the five-year email addresses with some differences in the universities, once again linked to the

⁶ For details, see Camillo, Conti, Ghiselli, *Integration of different data collection techniques using the propensity score*. Presented at WAPOR (World Association for Public Opinion Research) 62nd Annual Conference 2009, Lausanne. AlmaLaurea Working Papers No. 4. Taken from www2.almalaurea.it/universita/publicazioni/wp/pdf/wp004.pdf.

recent entry into the Consortium of some universities, especially at five years. Specific analyses were carried out to assess the existence of structural differences between the graduates interviewed and those who did not participate in the survey, identifying the existence of some differences that however do not compromise the overall representative nature of the results (lower 2.0%). In particular, among those interviewed one year after graduation (regardless of the degree programme type) there is a slightly higher presence of graduates of engineering and medicine, a lower presence of graduates of social political instead. Both at three years and at five years the situation is similar.

Overall, there is no difference in participation between men and women, for all the populations studied here. In general, greater participation is seen in graduates residing in the North, while those who reside in the South and Isles and foreign are less likely to participate. Naturally, foreign residents are excluded from these considerations, for which - regardless of the degree programme type - there is an objective difficulty in tracking them down (the response rate for these graduates is in any case 41.6% at one year out, 30.3% at three years and five years).

In interpreting the results presented here, please note that for the telephone survey 14.1% of the failed contacts (rising to 21.2% among graduates at three years and 23.0% among those at five years) are due to incorrect phone numbers or the impossibility of contacting the graduate (for example, because abroad or temporarily absent).

3. Data sources

The variables used come from the following sources:

- Administrative data: this information comes from the administrative archives of universities that are involved in the survey. The variables that have been taken into consideration are: gender, date of birth, information related to the degree programme attended, year of enrolment, duration of studies and graduation date and mark.
- Survey on Graduates' Employment Status: includes all information related to the employment status of graduates at one, three and five years from graduation. The statistic data collected 1 year from graduation are related only to post-reform graduates; those collected 3 and 5 years from graduation concern only those with second-level degrees.

4. Availability of data

The search engine has three options for consulting data: after having select the survey of interest on the basis of the survey year, the degree programme type and the number of years since graduation, you can select some subcohorts of the graduate population. In this way you can focus the analysis on a well-defined cohort. You can also compare several groups of graduates through an analysis based on a specific variable of comparison.

4.1 Available variables for selecting the survey

You can select the survey of interest on the basis of these variables: **survey year**, **years since graduation** (one, three and five) and the **degree programme type** (first-level degree programme, second-level degree programme, single-cycle second-level degree programme, Primary Education Sciences degree programme).

4.2 Available variables for selecting the cohort

The variables available for selection are: **university, faculty/department/school, field of study, degree classification, degree programme** (Administrative data), **employment status at graduation, enrolment in a second-level degree programme** after first-level degree programme (from survey on Graduates' Employment Status). In order to facilitate the consultation of the data, all available variables are displayed, but some of them become active only after having made a particular selection. For example, the variable "degree classification" can be displayed only after having selected a degree programme type (except for Primary Education Sciences degree programme) or the variable "faculty/department/school" can be displayed only after having selected a university.

Similarly, the degree classification is active only after having selected a degree programme type (except the Primary Education Sciences degree programme - pre-reform - and all the other pre-reform degree programmes). It should also be noted that, next to the name of each degree classification in brackets, the MIUR code is indicated according to the provisions of the Italian Ministerial Decree no. 270/2004 and, in the case of correspondence between the two systems, the code established by the previous Italian Ministerial Decree no. 509/1999.

Likewise also the variable "degree programme" becomes active and can therefore be selected only after having made a further choice among degree programme type (except for Primary Education Sciences degree programme), universities and after having selected at least one variable among faculty, field of study and degree classification. This is determined by the fact that the variable uses the codes of the Off.F. databank containing information on the supply of study opportunities: each degree programme activated in a given university (or sometimes even in a given city) is associated with a unique code, which does not allow aggregations of different universities. In some cases a degree programme activated by a given university may change its identification code, although its name may remain the same. This may happen, for example, as a consequence of changes made to the fields of the degree programme or of a change

of the degree programme grouping in which the course is included and so on. In such cases the same courses are treated separately, since the codes they have are different. In order to facilitate the identification of such particular cases, next to the name of the course has been indicated the academic year up to which the course was still active (e.g. “up to the academic year...”) or the academic year in which the course was started (“from the academic year ...”). In other cases the location of studies was specified. It is also possible that a course has changed its name while not changing its Off.F. code. If the course includes one or more courses with significantly different names from the most recent one, next to that name course is given also the oldest one, preceded by “già”.

4.3 Available comparison variables

The variables available for comparison are: **degree programme type, university, faculty/department/school, field of study, degree classification, degree programme, gender, employment status at graduation, enrolment in a second-level degree, full-time/part-time job**. The last variable with gender can be selected only as comparison variables and not as variables for selection. In particular, the variable “enrolment in a second-level degree” is available only for post-reform first-level graduates. Moreover, for post-reform graduates the variable “degree programme ” identifies each degree programme activated in a given university (or even in a given city). Therefore you cannot compare different universities since every degree programme is associated with a unique code.

Similarly, starting from the 2013 survey, the variable of faculty/department/school is made available only after selecting a university. Therefore also in this case it is not possible to make a direct comparison between universities. This choice was added following the application of law 240 of 2010, which involved a major reorganisation of university structures.

To conclude, a further comment on second-level degree holders should be made. It rarely happens that no graduates at all result from a comparison based on the years after graduation. In this case all relevant elaborations have not been reported.

4.4 Variables available only for some cohorts

Some variables are available only for some degree programme type. It mainly regards:

- All the questions of the 2nd section of the tables (“Attendance of a 2nd-level degree programme”) that are available only for first-level graduates (see § 6).
- Participation in training activities like PhD and postgraduate courses are not available for first-level graduates (see § 6).
- “Employment and training opportunities” is available only for first-level graduates (see § 6).

In this document there is further information on most of the variables. These explanations regard both how the questionnaires were submitted and the answer methods. See the relative paragraphs for further information.

5. Conventions and further notes

5.1 Missing data and no-answers

The administrative data are always complete.

As for the survey on Graduates’ Employment Status, the only variable for which a remarkable share of “no-answers” is found (i.e. some people decided to take part in the survey but not to answer a specific question) is - as it could be expected - the “Average monthly net earnings”.⁷ For all the other variables that have been analysed the no-answer rate is lower.

In order to facilitate the reading and the comprehension of the tables, all no-answers have been omitted. For this reason the sum of the percentages may in some cases be lower than 100.

A share of missing data is found for the comparison variables: employment status at graduation, enrolment in a second-level degree and full-time/part-time job. To facilitate the comprehension of the tables, this share has never been reported, although it is included in the relevant total, i.e. “selected cohort”.

⁷ “No-answers” represent 2-10% of interviewees depending on the set examined.

5.2 Rounded numbers

Percentages have been approximated to the first decimal place: because of this rounding the sum of the percentages is sometimes different from 100 (with the exception of “no-answers” - see § 5.1).

5.3 Conventional signs

The hyphen “-” is used in the tables when a phenomenon has been analysed but no cases of it have occurred. The percentage value 0.0 indicates that the phenomenon has been found and that some cases occurred, but with a percentage that is lower than 0.05.

The symbol “*” indicates that statistics have not been calculated, since they would have referred to a very small cohort (less than 5 units - see § 5.4)

5.4 Useful information for a correct interpretation of the results

As already stated before, the tables give a detailed report of all cohorts having at least 5 graduates. Therefore, if the relevant group is below 5 units only the number of graduates, the number of interviewees and the response rate concerning the survey on the employment status have been reported. All the remaining statistics have been left out and percentages have been replaced by the “*” symbol.

While analysing the results, it is important to consider the number of people in each cohort: if the number of graduates to be analysed is low, then you should interpret the results with all due attention.

Moreover, you should also consider with all due attention some cohorts of graduates that have particular educational and training backgrounds. There are some degree programmes that stand out from the others because of their importance and unique nature. In these courses (in particular single-cycle second-level ones) a huge number of graduates take part in postgraduate training activities and, as a consequence, they inevitably delay their entry into the labour market. The most common examples are the Medicine and Law faculties. However, it is also important to take into consideration other

variables, like the employment status at graduation, or, - as for first-level graduates - the choice to combine study and work or, more specifically, a full-time/part-time job. These elements significantly influence other factors like employment opportunities and the characteristics of the job held. As for the first variable, it should not be forgotten that those who worked at the time of graduation generally experience easier access to the labour market since they already have the necessary experience for getting a job, even with better conditions. Obviously, those who stay in the job they held before graduation (and, in particular, one year after graduation) have even better conditions for type of work activity and employment earnings. Also the second factor that has been highlighted (i.e. the choice of first-level graduates to combine study and work) has a great influence on the characteristics of the job that has been held, which is generally a temporary or a part-time job and whose wages are low. Similarly, the employment characteristics of those who have a full-time job are obviously different from those of people who work on a part-time basis, in particular when it comes to type of work activity and wages. These variables can be taken into consideration as comparison variables in the tables, so that immediate comparisons can be made between different cohorts. All these variables, except for full-time/part-time job, can be used, as well, as a selection variable.

5.5 Comments on some faculties

If a university or a faculty has its courses in different campuses, the presentation of data in the tables reflects this subdivision so that the results about the employment status of graduates can be distinguished for each campus. This subdivision is even more detailed when within a single university there are faculties whose courses are officially distributed among different campuses.

5.6 Meaning of the word "degree" in the available elaborations

In order to facilitate the consultation of the tables, the AlmaLaurea Consortium decided to use the term "degree" without any other more specific information related to the degree programme type analysed (first-level, second-level etc). The only exceptions are the elaborations that are available for only one degree programme type. In this case the degree programme type is specified so that the analysed cohort can be better identified.

Please note that first-level graduates who have continued their university studies by enrolling in a second-level degree programme also include those who registered for a second-level programme at one of the Institutions of Higher Artistic, Musical and Dance Education. Similarly, enrolment in a first-level course also includes enrolment in a first-level course at one of the Institutions of Higher Artistic and Musical Education.

6. Definitions and indices

Postgraduate training

For obvious reasons related to the training courses that can be attended after the achievement of the first-level degree, in the elaborations related to first-level degree holders are not included activities like "PhD" and "second-level master's degree".⁸ As a consequence, it should be taken into account that the variable "has taken part in at least one training activity" is calculated in a different way for first-level graduates.

⁸ There are actually some graduates who have achieved a second-level degree programme or the degree programme in Primary Education Sciences already at one year after graduation. Therefore, they could enroll in a PhD degree programme or in a second-level Master's degree programme. However, the very low number of them (about 280 graduates overall) is the reason the Consortium decided not to analyse these training activities.

Employment and further training conditions of first-level graduates

The employment and further training condition of first-level graduates has been presented through two different elaborations: in addition to the traditional elaboration having three variables (“they are working”, “they don’t work and don’t look for a job” and “they don’t work, but look for a job”), which is useful to make comparisons with other kinds of analysed degree, another subdivision into five variables has also been included (“they work and they’re not attending a 2nd-level degree programme”, “they work and they’re attending a 2nd-level degree programme”, “they don’t work and they’re attending a 2nd-level degree programme”, “they don’t work, they’re not attending a 2nd-level degree programme and they’re not looking for a job” and “they don’t work, they’re not attending a 2nd-level degree programme but they’re looking for a job”). In this way prominence is given to the employment and training experiences of graduates after the completion of studies.

The share of employed students is obtained from the sum of those who work and those who combine a job and enrolment in a second-level degree programme. Likewise, the total number of those who enrolled in a second-level degree programme has been obtained by summing the number of those who combine study and work and the number of those who just study.

Employment status and employment rate

In the data there are two different indicators to measure percentage of those who work according to two different definitions. In the first the interviewees who stated that they were carrying out a paid work activity are considered to be employed. According to this definition, graduates in training (traineeships, apprenticeships, PhD and schools of postgraduate studies) are considered unemployed.⁹ It can be deduced from this definition that having an income is a necessary but not sufficient condition to define a graduate as employed.

⁹ It is the same definition used by the ISTAT Survey carried out in 2011 on the employment status of graduates, *Indagine sull’Inserimento professionale dei laureati*.

The second is a “less restrictive” definition implemented in the Labour Force survey. The “employment rate” results from the ratio between employed graduates and the interviewees. According to this definition, those who stated that they were carrying out a paid activity are considered to be in employment. All those in training are included in this category provided that they are paid.¹⁰

Depending on the degree programme type and the programme completed, the shift from one definition to the other also leads to significant differences in employment statistics. The adoption of the ISTAT definition particularly rewards the field of study where internships, traineeships, doctorates and specialisations are widespread, which otherwise are penalised by the adoption of the more restrictive definition.

The indicators relating to the characteristics of the work carried out are calculated based on the more restrictive definition of employment.

Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate has been calculated in accordance with the ISTAT (Italian Board of Statistics) definition within the continuous survey on Labour force.

The unemployment rate is the ratio between the number of those seeking employment and the labour force. Job-seekers, i.e. the unemployed, are all those who are not employed and who state that they are looking for a job, that have performed an “active” job-seeking action in the 30 days prior to the interview and are immediately prepared (within two weeks’ time) to start a job, if offered. To these should be added those who stated that they have already found a job, which they will nevertheless start in the future, but who declared that they are prepared to accept a job within two weeks, should this be offered. By doing this, they would therefore move up the beginning of the working activity to an earlier date.

The labour force results from the sum of job-seekers and those holding jobs (according to the ISTAT definition of the Labour force survey).

¹⁰ For further information, see ISTAT, *La rilevazione sulle forze di lavoro: contenuti, metodologie, organizzazione*, Metodi e norme no. 32, Rome, 2006.

Percentage of graduates who are not working, are not looking for a job, but are attending a degree programme or are involved in a training activity

The tables provide all necessary information related to the percentage of graduates who are not working and not looking for a job because they are continuing their studies (in another degree programme or any internship/apprenticeship that is required to enter the profession). The aim of this is to give the Consortium universities all useful information for meeting the "transparency requirements", as regulated by article no. 2 of the already mentioned Italian Ministerial Decree no. 544 of 31 October 2007, by Directorial Decree no. 61 of 10 June 2008, by Ministerial Decree no. 17 of 22 September 2010 and Ministerial Decree no. 50 of 23 December 2010, by Ministerial Decree no. 47 of 30 January 2013 and by Ministerial Decree no. 104 of 14 February 2014. In particular, the adopted definition includes those who are carrying out a traineeship or training practice, PhD courses, specialisation schools, Italian first level/second-level master's programmes and - as for first-level graduates - any other degree programmes, including those at higher education institutions for fine arts, musical and choreographic studies (i.e. AFAM-Alta Formazione Artistica e Musicale): Fine Arts Academy, National Academy of Dramatic Arts, Higher Institute for the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (Istituto Superiore per la Conservazione e il Restauro-ISCR), Higher Institute for Artistic Industries (Istituto Superiore per le Industrie Artistiche-ISIA) and conservatories.

Employment status at graduation

The index on the employment status at graduation is available for all degree programme type observed. This is made possible by the distinction made between those who continue in the job undertaken before graduation, those who do not continue in the job undertaken before graduation and those who have started to work later.

Effectiveness of the degree within the current job

The effectiveness of the degree, which synthesises two important aspects related to the usefulness and exploitability of the degree on the labour market, derives from the combination of questions concerning the use of the skills acquired at university and the necessity (both formal and substantial) of the academic qualification for the job activity. According to the interpretation offered in the scheme below, five levels of effectiveness can be distinguished:

- “Very effective”, for those holding jobs where the degree is required by law or necessary for its execution, and where skills acquired at university are used extensively.
- “Effective”, for those holding jobs where the degree is not required by law but is however useful and where the acquired skills are widely used, or where the qualification is required by law and the skills are used to a lesser extent.
- “Fairly effective”, for those in jobs where the degree is not required by law but is necessary or useful and where the skills acquired at university are used only to some extent.
- “Not very effective”, for those in jobs where the degree is neither required by law nor useful to any extent whatsoever and where the skills acquired are used to a lesser extent, or where the qualification is not required by the law but is useful and the acquired skills are not used at all.
- “Ineffective”, for those holding jobs where the degree is neither required by law nor useful in any way and where the acquired skills are not used at all.

This classification excludes no-answers and also some “anomalous” characteristics that cannot be included in one of the above mentioned categories. The item “unclassifiable” is about 2% of the employed graduates for all the surveys (one, three, five years after graduation), without any particular differences among the various degree programmes.

Table 2 Definition of the effectiveness of graduation

Use of the skills acquired at university	Usefulness of the degree				
	Required by law	Necessary	Useful	Not required by law	No answers given
High	VE	VE	E	UC	UC
Low	E	FE	FE	NE	UC
None	UC	UC	NE	IE	UC
No answers given	UC	UC	UC	UC	UC

VE	Very effective	E	Effective	FE	Fairly effective
NE	Not very effective	IE	Ineffective	UC	Unclassifiable

7. Comments on some variables and relative aggregation

Age at graduation

The average age at graduation is calculated on the basis the date of birth and of the graduation date.

Graduation Mark

In order to calculate the average graduation mark, it has been established that the mark 110/110 with honours corresponds to 113/110. For this reason there are some cases where the average graduation mark is higher than 110.

Duration of studies

It is the period between 5 November (a date that is conventionally considered as the beginning of the courses) of the year of registration and the graduation date. For the second-level degree programmes we consider the period between 5 November (of the same year of

registration to the above mentioned second-level degree programme) and the graduation date.

Please note that for the particular case of the single-cycle second-level degree in Dentistry and orthodontics, when analysing the graduates of courses D.M. no. 509/1999 and D.M. no. 270/2004 at the same time the different durations of the courses (5 years for the 509/1999 graduates and 6 years for those 270/2004) must be considered.

Graduation delay index

The delay index is the ratio between the graduation delay and the prescribed duration of the programme. 'Graduation delay' is defined as the 'irregular' portion (outside the prescribed duration) of university studies (for two-year master's degrees, the 'irregular' portion of the final two years) and takes into account the number of months and days between the end of the academic year (30 April) and the graduation date. The prescribed duration is conventionally equal to 3 years for first-level degree programmes, 2 years for second-level degree programmes, 5 or 6 years for single-cycle second-level degree programmes, except for the rare cases of extension/abbreviation of programmes established by the universities.

Reasons for not enrolling in another degree programme

It should be considered that:

- "Working reasons" includes the answers given by graduates who work/had already been working at the time of graduation or who have subsequently found a job which led to their decision to not register for the second-level degree or who decided to immediately enter the labour market.
- "Other reasons" includes the following options: "the degree programme applied selective entry and the student was not admitted", "the student had problems with the attribution of educational credits", "other reasons".

Reasons for enrolling in a second-level degree programme

This indicator refers to all the students who enrolled in a second-level degree programme or in the Primary Education Sciences degree programme after having earned a first-level degree. It does not take into account the fact that the students may or may not still be enrolled one year after completion of the degree.

Time-to-entry into the labour market

The time-to-entry into the labour market is calculated just for the graduates who have started the work activity that they currently hold after earning their degree. Therefore, all the graduates who continue in the job held before completion of their studies have been excluded. The time elapsed between graduation and the beginning of the search for employment and also the time elapsed between the beginning of the search for employment and the finding of the first job were calculated by excluding those stating that they haven't ever sought a job.

Type of work activity

It should be noted that:

- “Permanent contract” includes also a new type of contract “a tutele crescenti” introduced by Italy's Jobs Act and available from 7 March 2015. Despite the fact that recent regulatory measures (Italian Law no. 183/2014 and the relative stability laws and legislative decrees) have changed the characteristics of permanent employment - making it easier to terminate employment relationships - it was decided to merge the two items for reasons of comparability with previous surveys.
- “Training contracts” include apprenticeships, training contracts and contracts made available under a special “professional hiring plan”.
- “Non-standard contracts” include: fixed-term contract, temporary work, “socially useful” employment contract and contract “of public usefulness”, job on call and job sharing.

- “Collaboration/consultancy” include project-based contracts and coordinated ongoing collaboration contracts or collaborations organised by the employer.
- “Self-employment” includes freelance professionals who started a self-employment-activity, entrepreneurs, individual company owners, shopkeepers.
- “Other kinds of self-employment jobs” include: ad-hoc collaboration contracts, supply-of-personal-service contracts (in particular the supply of professional guidance), “occasional and accessory” work contracts and joint partnership contracts.

Weekly work hours

The question asks the hours worked habitually in a week, including any paid or unpaid overtime. It suggests brackets of 5 hours, with the exception of the first hourly bracket “less than 5 hours” and the last one “60 hours or more”. The average has been calculated by excluding no-answers and by using the central value of the hourly bracket (except the first one, i.e. 3, and the last one, i.e. 63).

Economic and business sector of activity

The 21 branches of activity have been aggregated on analogous sectors and the percentage of answers for each option.

It should be emphasised that:

- The item “building industry” also includes the “construction, planning, installation and maintenance of buildings and plants”.
- The item “chemistry/energy” also includes “petrochemistry, gas, water and mining”.
- “Manufacturing industry” also includes the following items: “press and publishing”, “electronics and electrotechnics”, “manufacturing” (i.e. food production, tobacco, textile, clothing, leather, footwear, wood, furniture, paper, gum and plastic).
- “Commerce” also includes “hotels and other public commercial concerns, i.e. chemist’s shops”.

- “Transport, advertising and communications” includes the following items: “postal service, transport, travel” and “advertising, communications and telecommunications”.
- “Consulting” also includes the following items: “legal advice, administrative advice, accountancy” and “other professional and guidance activities”.
- “Education and research” includes schools, universities, training institutes, research institutes both public and private.
- “Other services” includes the items “cultural and recreational services and sports” and “other social and personal services”.

Net monthly earnings

As for the question on net monthly earnings, there are several earning brackets in Euros: “up to €250”, “251-500”, “501-750”, “751-1,000”, “1,001-1,250”, “1,251-1,500”, “1,501-1,750”, “1,751-2,000”, “2,001-2,250”, “2,251-2,500”, “2,501-2,750”, “2,751-3,000”, “over €3,000”. The average has been calculated by excluding no-answers and by using the central value of the earning bracket (except the first one, i.e. 200, and the last one, i.e. 3,250).

Kind of improvement observed in the job

This data processing regards only those graduates who continue in the job held before graduation. The percentages related to the various aspects in which graduates have observed any kind of improvement refer obviously only to the share of employed graduates who have experienced a job enhancement.

Reasons for not looking for a job

It should be noted that:

- “Waiting to be contacted by the employer” also includes in a broad sense those who are waiting to work on a self-employment basis.
- “Other reasons” includes those who are participating in national voluntary civil service.