



# **XXI Survey Graduates' Profile 2018**

## **Report 2019**

# **Methodological Notes to the online database**

[www.almalaurea.it/en/universita/indagini/laureati/profilo](http://www.almalaurea.it/en/universita/indagini/laureati/profilo)

Con il sostegno del:



MINISTERO DELL'ISTRUZIONE DELL'UNIVERSITA' E DELLA RICERCA



# METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

## 1. Reference population

The Survey about 2018 Graduates' Profile has involved 280,230 graduates in 2018 of 75 Italian universities<sup>1</sup>.

Some categories of graduates were excluded from the population analysed in the 2018 Profile since they gained their university qualification as a result of special arrangements. They amount to 1,194 graduates from 57 universities and they have some particular features:

- Healthcare workers, whose professional experience was accredited by the University to the purpose of a three-year degree in the healthcare subject area or members of the Law Enforcement Agencies and Armed Forces, public officials, and other categories of students who completed one of the degree programmes that had been specifically designed for them. What is more, often these graduates do not complete the AlmaLaurea questionnaire.
- Graduates with a small number of exams passed (less than two exams in one year).
- Graduates with very short academic careers, with a duration of less than a quarter of the legal duration of the degree programme.

In the Table 1 there is the list of the universities involved in 2018 Graduates' Profile Survey and the corresponding number of graduates surveyed in each university.

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

**Table 1 Graduates surveyed in 2018 Profile for university (absolute values)**

university	graduates	university	graduates
Bologna	18,326	L'Aquila	2,697
Roma La Sapienza	17,958	Urbino Carlo Bo	2,613
Napoli Federico II	13,311	Brescia	2,497
Padova	12,712	Napoli Parthenope	2,203
Torino	12,014	Sassari	2,152
Milano	11,638	Piemonte Orientale	2,026
Firenze	8,930	Bari Politecnico	1,914
Bari	7,548	Macerata	1,913
Pisa	7,300	Napoli L'Orientale	1,873
Torino Politecnico	7,149	Insubria	1,764
Palermo	7,119	Napoli Benincasa	1,753
Milano Bicocca	7,070	Foggia	1,648
Catania	6,273	Tuscia	1,611
Genova	6,030	Catanzaro	1,471
Roma Tre	5,942	Milano IULM	1,422
Roma Tor Vergata	5,647	Cassino e Lazio Meridionale	1,412
Salerno	5,436	Roma LUMSA	1,287
Venezia Ca' Foscari	5,248	Venezia IUAV	1,248
Verona	4,884	Enna Kore	1,140
Chieti e Pescara	4,776	Molise	1,015
Modena e Reggio Emilia	4,638	Teramo	967
Parma	4,544	Camerino	960
Campania Luigi Vanvitelli	4,502	Basilicata	928
Pavia	4,483	Sannio	902
Perugia	4,349	Reggio Calabria Mediterranea	860
Calabria	4,248	LIUC Carlo Cattaneo	739
Cagliari	4,031	Bolzano	700
Messina	3,901	Milano Vita-Salute S. Raffaele	584
Trento	3,702	Roma UNINT	531
Bergamo	3,412	Roma Foro Italico	493
Salento	3,127	Roma Campus Bio-Medico	440
Ferrara	3,072	Siena Stranieri	393
Marche Politecnica	3,028	LUM Jean Monnet	331
Trieste	2,977	Valle d'Aosta	221
Siena	2,938	Perugia Stranieri	213
Udine	2,928	Scienze Gastronomiche	118

Source: AlmaLaurea, Graduates' Profile Survey.

The Report analyses degree holders of post-reform university degree programmes (that were implemented by the Italian Ministerial Decrees no. 509/1999 and 270/2004). They are graduates of first-level degree programme, of single-cycle second-level degree programme, of second-level degree programme and of Primary Education Sciences degree programme (pre-reform), but also the other pre-reform degree holders (in degree programmes started before applying the Italian Ministerial Decree no. 509/1999) (Table 2).

**Table 2 Graduates surveyed in 2018 Profile for degree programme type (absolute values)**

degree programme type	number of graduates surveyed in 2018 Profile
First-level degree programme	159,880
Single-cycle second-level degree programme	36,694
Second-level degree programme	81,964
Primary Education Sciences degree programme (pre-reform)	277
Other pre-reform degree programme	1,415
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>280,230</b>

Source: AlmaLaurea, Graduates' Profile Survey.

The Italian Ministerial Decree no. 270/2004 has redefined the degree classification introduced by the Italian Ministerial Decree no. 509/1999, showing also the correspondence between the new classes (Italian Ministerial Decree no. 270/2004) and the previous ones (Italian Ministerial Decree no. 509/1999). The majority of 2018 graduates comes from new classes (Italian Ministerial Decree no. 270/2004): 97.7% of first-level degree graduates, 94.5% of single-cycle second-level degree graduates and 99.3% of second-level degree graduates comes from 270 classes. In the Survey on Graduates' Profile there is not a distinction between graduates from 509 classes and graduates from 270 classes.

For the particular case of the single-cycle second-level degree programme in Dentistry and orthodontics, it should be noted that regulation 270 changed the prescribed duration of the degree programme, extending it from 5 to 6 years. For this reason, when

analysing the graduates of the 509 and 270 degree programmes at the same time the different durations of the programme must be taken into account, especially when considering the "duration of studies" indicator.

The Report analyzes graduates in different field of study provided by the national offer of academic degree subject (Table 3).

**Table 3 Graduates surveyed in 2018 Profile for field of study (absolute values)**

field of study	number of graduates surveyed in 2018 Profile
Agriculture, veterinary	8,571
Architecture	10,847
Chemistry, pharmacy	9,164
Defence, security, military studies	186
Economics, statistics	39,582
Physical education	6,824
Geology, biology, geography	14,767
Law	15,973
Engineering	36,138
Education	13,570
Humanities	22,413
Foreign languages	19,111
Medicine	32,180
Politics, social sciences	28,167
Psychology	12,859
Mathematics, physics, natural sciences	9,878
<b>TOTALE</b>	<b>280,230</b>

Source: AlmaLaurea, Graduates' Profile Survey.

From a comparison with the most recent national data of the National Register of Students (graduates in the academic year 2016/17), the composition of AlmaLaurea population fairly closely represents the overall national framework by degree programme type, field of study and geographical distribution. More in detail, there is a sub-representation of universities of the North-West (21.9% of AlmaLaurea graduates against 26.2% of total graduates in Italy), in

particular of Lombardy, due to the fact that, among the universities belonging to AlmaLaurea Consortium, Bocconi University, Catholic University and the Polytechnic of Milan are not included.

## **2. Detection methodology and response rate**

The 2018 Graduates' Profile is based on the combination of the following sets of data:

- Administrative records of the 75 universities which became members of AlmaLaurea before 2018. The Survey is based on the administrative data transmitted from universities to AlmaLaurea before the step of data processing.
- Replies to the questionnaires AlmaLaurea on the evaluation of the academic path of study: this questionnaire includes all the information about the academic experience of the graduates detected some times before degree completion.

Administrative data about graduates are transmitted from each university to AlmaLaurea throughout the calendar year according to a shared path and they are submitted to various quality checks.

Undergraduates, on the eve of degree completion, access to the compilation of the survey questionnaire through their own homepage on the website [www.almalaurea.it](http://www.almalaurea.it). After that, the questionnaires are matched to the administrative records and then they are submitted to some consistency checks. The questionnaire can be completed up to 9 months before the expected date of graduation as declared by the student. For this reason, not all graduates of the same year of graduation complete the version of the questionnaire for that specific year: among the graduates of 2018, the percentage of those who completed a version different from that of 2018 is 19.7%.

Graduates involved in the Survey are only those who have completed the degree programme during the calendar year analyzed and only those who are not included in the particular categories described in the previous paragraph.

The information detected through the questionnaire are reliable if they satisfy some criteria of good filling in of the questionnaire. Graduates whose questionnaires present the following limits were omitted from the 2018 Profile analyses:

- Insufficient degree of completion: the questionnaires were empty or too few questions were answered (less than 25% of answers have been given).
- Implausibility: in batteries containing multiple questions sharing the sample response format, graduates repeatedly used the same response category (e.g., “definitely yes”) for each item.
- Excessive haste: graduates completed the questionnaire too quickly (less than 4 seconds, on average, per question) to guarantee reliable responses.

The overall response rate, defined as the ratio between the number of graduates who has filled in the questionnaire in a good way and the number of graduates who has participated to the Survey, was 92.4% in 2018.

### **3. Availability of data**

Graduates’ Profile Report is divided into 10 thematic sections: Personal information, Social background, Upper secondary education, Academic performance, Study conditions, Work during university classes, Assessment of university experience, IT skills, Prospects for further studies, Prospects for employment.

The documentation analysed here takes into account the following groups:

- All degree holders (280,230), in terms of Personal information, Upper secondary education, Academic performance (with the exception of previous university experiences and reasons for the choice of degree programme). The sources for this information are universities’ administrative records, except for information concerning place of residence and high-school leaving certificate (administrative records were integrated with data collected through AlmaLaurea questionnaires, when available), and for high-school marks (when marks were missing in the university records they were retrieved through the questionnaire).
- All degree holders who filled and returned the questionnaire (258,971, that is 92.4% of the target population), as regards



the sections Social background, Study conditions, Work during university classes, Assessment of university experience, IT skills, Prospects for further studies, Prospects for employment and for previous university experiences and very important reasons for the choice of degree programme (Academic performance section).

The 2018 Graduates' Profile Report is available in digital format. It is also possible to consult data through an online query system. The documentation, microdata included, is transferred from each university present in the Survey to AlmaLaurea.

Documentation can be examined by making a choice in each of the two sections of the consultation form: selecting the reference population, it is possible to compare groups of graduates through an analysis set on a specific comparison variable.

### 3.1 Available variables for selecting the cohort

It is possible to restrict the analysis to particular cohorts on the basis of variables such as year of graduation, degree programme type, university, Faculty/Department/School, field of study, degree classification, degree programme and recently enrolled.

To facilitate the consultation of the data all the available variables are displayed, but some are active only after making a specific selection: for example, the variable Faculty/Department/School is active only after having selected the 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.

Regarding the year of graduation, it is possible to choose a single year of graduation or run an historical comparison by selecting "all". The time series refers only to the degree programmes/degree

classifications grouping that, in the last year, have produced graduates.

Regarding the field of study, from 2014 graduates, the degree classifications of geography (L-6, 30) and geographical sciences (LM-80, 21/S) are in the field of study "humanities" and no longer in the "geology, biology, geography".

The variable called degree programme is active, and therefore selectable, only after making a choice at level of degree programme type (except the Primary Education Sciences degree programme - pre-reform- and all the other pre-reform degree programmes), University and at least one variable between the Faculty/Department/School, field of study and degree classification. This happens since this variable uses the code defined by Off.F databank on the field of study: this variable associates a unique code to each degree programme activated in a given university (i.e., the code of the database of training supply). Sometimes a degree programme set up at a university could change its code, without modifying the formal name of the degree programme; for example it could happen after changes in the training content, in the attribution to its graduating class, etc. In these cases the degree programmes are treated separately, because the Off.F codes allocated to them are different or to facilitate the detection of these special cases, near the name of the degree programme there is the academic year up to which it was active; otherwise the academic year which it has become active. In other cases it is possible to find the specification of the place of study.

Moreover, it is possible that a degree programme has changed its name without modifying its Off.F code. Another case is when a degree programme incorporates one or more degree programmes with a name different from the most recent one. Next to that name is also shown that older preceded by "già".

The variable "recently enrolled" is available for all degree programme types of post-reform degree programmes, including the Primary Education Sciences degree programme (pre-reform), and makes it possible to distinguish between graduates recently enrolled and graduates enrolled many years ago.

Recently enrolled makes it possible to distinguish between graduates enrolled in recent years and graduates enrolled many years ago. Graduates enrolled in recent years are those who have a date of

enrolment that allows a maximum delay in studies of one year compared to the prescribed duration.

In detail:

- For the first level degree programme, at most four years before the degree is awarded
- For second-level degree programme, at most three years before the degree is awarded.
- For single-cycle second-level degree programme in Medicine and Surgery and Dentistry and dental prosthesis (the latter only for the Ministerial Decree no. 270/2004), at most 7 years before the degree is awarded.
- For single-cycle second-level degree programme (excluding the degree classification mentioned above), at most 6 years before the degree is awarded.
- For the Primary Education Sciences degree programme (pre-Bologna process reform), at most 5 years before the degree is awarded.

### 3.2 Available comparison variables

The comparison columns available are: degree programme type, university, Faculty/Department/School, field of study, degree classification, degree programme, recently enrolled, gender, work during university classes.

The last two variables can be selected only as comparison variables and not as variables of selection. It is important to remember that the variable degree programme for post-reform graduates identifies each degree programme activated in a given university (in some cases even at a particular location): therefore it is not possible to make a comparison between universities, since every degree programme on the territory is associated with a unique code.

Similarly, starting from the survey on 2012 graduates, the variable Faculty/Department/School is available only after having selected one university.

Therefore, also in this case, it is not possible to make a direct comparison between universities.

This decision is the result of the application of the law 240 in 2010, which has led to a major reorganization of university facilities.

## 4. Conventions and further notes

### 4.1 Calculation of the indicators and no-answers

The online reports give not only the number of graduates involved in the Survey and the number of graduates who have filled in the questionnaire, but also the percentages or the averages of the main variables analyzed.

The statistics about administrative data, transmitted for 100% of graduates, refer to the total number of graduates, while the statistics about the variables of the questionnaire are calculated on the total number of graduates that has filled in the questionnaire.

To improve the comprehension and the reading of the online report, the missing values, generally less than 3%, are not displayed: for this reason the sum of percentages, in some cases, could be less than 100 or less than the total in case of filtered indicators (specifically, the type of study abroad experience, the type of curricular internship and the intention to continue with post-graduate studies).

### 4.2 Rounded numbers

Percentages have been approximated to the first decimal place: because of this rounding of the values, the sum of percentages is sometimes different from 100 (with the exception of “no-answers” and when all the answers to a question are not displayed).

### 4.3 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): in these cases the number of graduates analyzed in the Survey,

the number of graduates that have filled in the questionnaire and the response rate are displayed.

The symbol “/”, used only in the online form when the historical series is selected, indicates that the data is not available or not comparable with indicators of the last year of the Survey.

#### 4.4 Useful information for interpreting the results

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 read the results with all due attention.

Moreover, you should also consider that some cohorts of graduates, where the number of graduates that have filled in the questionnaire is less than 60% are marked with a specific note. This note underlines to interpret with particular caution the part of the documentation obtained from the questionnaire.

### 5. Definitions used and calculated index

#### Age at graduation

The age at graduation is calculated on the basis of the date of birth and the graduation date. For percent distributions based on age at graduation, the actual age reached is used.

#### Foreign citizens

The count of foreign citizens does not include graduates coming from the Republic of San Marino.

#### Residence

This classification takes into account the place where classes were held instead of the location of the university's main campus. Reference is made to the residence at the time of graduation. This indicator derives from the combination of the data collected with the questionnaire and, where not present, from the university's administrative archives.

## Parents' education

The variable about parents' education considers the parent with the highest level of education and in the table is reported the distinction between the case where both parents are degree holders and the case in which only one parent is graduated. These latter categories also include those who have parents with a PhD degree.

Information on professional qualifications and four-year diplomas is collected from the 2018 questionnaire and is therefore not available for graduates who have completed the previous versions. In previous versions of the questionnaire, these qualifications were, sometimes, attributed by graduates to middle school qualifications and sometimes to high school diplomas. This made it impossible to classify graduates with parents having qualifications lower than a university degree under the subheadings "high school diploma" and "professional secondary school, lower educational qualification or no educational qualification". However, this information contributed to the calculation of the indicator "no parent with university degree".

## Social class

As for the graduates' social background, we have followed the framework proposed by A. Cobalti and A. Schizzerotto in their book (*La mobilità sociale in Italia*, Bologna, il Mulino, 1994). Social class is defined by the socioeconomic status of the graduate's father and mother and corresponds to the highest of the two (principle of 'dominance'). Socioeconomic status can be defined as high class, clerical middle class, lower middle class and working class. The high class is dominant over the other three, the working class is at the lowest level, while clerical middle class and lower middle class are substantially balanced. If one graduate's parent belongs to the lower middle class and the other to the clerical middle class, the social class of the degree holder is that of the father (in a situation like the above described one, it would not be possible to choose between the two social classes on the basis of the principle of dominance). Socioeconomic status of each parent is a function of the most recent job position, as illustrated in the following table. Graduates whose mother (or father) is a homemaker belong to the social class of the

working parent (either father or mother). If both parents are noted as homemakers, the social class was not defined.

last job position	socioeconomic status
liberal professionals*	
high level managers	HIGH CLASS
entrepreneurs with at least 15 employees	
employees with coordinating duties	
white collar employees	CLERICAL MIDDLE CLASS
middle managers	
teachers (excluded university teachers)	
self-employed	
assistants in family business	LOWER MIDDLE CLASS
members of cooperatives	
entrepreneurs with less than 15 employees	
manual workers, subordinates, etc.	WORKING CLASS
low-level office workers	

\* Liberal professionals with a lower educational qualification than the secondary school-leaving certificate have been included in the self-employed people category.

## Diploma

The diplomas shown refer to the field of study regardless of the school where they were obtained. The diplomas combine the field of study introduced with the reform of the school system that came into force in the 2010/2011 school year with those existing prior to the Reform. In detail, the high school specialised in humanities includes the social sciences high school and the socio-psycho-educational high school or teaching institute. The high school specialised in fine arts, music and choreography includes art and other artistic diplomas. The technical secondary school specialised in economics and business includes the commercial, business, foreign language, social or feminine activities/social services and tourism schools; the technical secondary school specialised in technological subjects includes the industrial, surveyor, agricultural, nautical and aeronautical schools;

the professional secondary school includes the services and industry and craftsmanship schools. The overall calculation of technical secondary school diplomas also includes technical diplomas prior to the Reform mentioned above, and therefore not related to the two disciplines specified, so the sum of economic and technological diplomas may sometimes be less than the total of technical diplomas. This indicator derives from the combination of the data collected with the questionnaire and, where not present, from the university's administrative archives.

#### High school/secondary school-leaving certificate mark

The high school/secondary school leaving certificate or diploma mark (of which the average values are shown) is calculated for Italian diplomas and is expressed on a scale of 100 even for those who earned the diploma before 1999 when the scale was based on 60. This indicator derives from the combination of the administrative information communicated by the universities and, where not present, from the data collected with the questionnaire.

#### Earned a high school/secondary school-leaving certificate

This classification takes into account the place where the classes were held instead of the location of the university's main campus. The categories "in Southern Italy, but graduated in Northern-Central Italy", "in Central Italy, but graduated in Northern or Southern Italy", "in Northern Italy, but graduated in Southern-Central Italy" do not include those who have attended high school in a neighbouring province to the one of graduation. In the few cases where information on the place where the diploma was obtained is not available, information on the residence was used.

#### Have previous university experience

When asked about previous university experiences, graduates in the second-level degree programme are asked to specify the degree that entitled them to enter the second-level degree programme. Starting with the 2017 survey, a prior completed experience has always been attributed for access to the second-level degree



programme even for those who did not answer to the questionnaire's question.

### Very important reasons for the choice of degree programme

The variable very important reasons for the choice of degree programme is a summary of the replies given to the two following questions.

“Were the two following reasons important in making your decision to enrol in the course that you are completing?”

Interest in the subjects of the course (cultural reasons)

- Yes, definitely
- More yes than no
- More no than yes
- No, definitely

Interest in the job opportunities provided by the degree programme (job-oriented reasons)

- Yes, definitely
- More yes than no
- More no than yes
- No, definitely

The degree holders who chose their degree programme being driven by both cultural and professional factors replied “Yes, definitely” to both questions. The graduates who were motivated mainly by cultural factors replied “Yes, definitely” only to the question about their interest in the subjects of the degree programme. Similarly, the graduates who were motivated mainly by professional factors replied “Yes, definitely” only to the question about their Interest in the job opportunities provided by the degree programme. Finally, the type of reply “no specific factor” includes students who replied other than “Yes, definitely” to both questions.

### Enrolment age

Graduates having a regular enrolment age are those who entered the university at 19. E.g. a student born in 1993 (or later) who registered in a first-level degree or a single-cycle second-level degree in 2012/13 would be considered as having a regular enrolment age.

For second-level degrees, the regular enrolment age is 22 (corresponding to studies that have been completely regular both prior to university and during the first-level degree programme).

### Exam marks

To calculate exam marks earned, the marks of both 30 and 30 cum laude for single examinations are considered equal to 30. The value corresponds to the average of the scores of the exams taken during the degree programme. It is administrative information communicated by the universities.

### Graduation mark

The graduation mark is expressed on a scale of 110, even for the students of the Faculty of Engineering of Bologna who enrolled in the programme before the university reform (where marks are assigned on a scale of 100). For calculating averages, the mark of 110 cum laude was converted to 113.

### Degree completion time

Regularity of studies depends on the date of graduation, the date of enrolment in the degree programme and the normal duration of the programme, taking into account the degree sessions of the academic year (the third and final session ends on 30 April). In the event that the student has changed programme using credits from the previous programme, the date of enrolment remains the same as the original programme. For second-level degree programmes, degree completion time takes into account only the final two years and does not consider any delays in the previous degree programme.

### Duration of studies

The duration of studies is the length of time elapsed between the conventional date of 5 November of the year of enrolment and the date of graduation. For second-level degrees it is the interval between 5 November of the year of enrolment in the final two-year period and the date of graduation. Please note that for the particular case of the

single-cycle second-level degree programme in Dentistry and orthodontics, when analysing the graduates of Ministerial Decree no. 509/1999 and no. 270/2004 at the same time the different durations of the degree programmes (5 years for the 509 graduates and 6 years for those 270) must be considered.

### Graduation delay

Graduation delay is the "irregular" part of academic studies beyond the standard time (for second-level degrees, the "irregular" part of the final two years). The calculation also considers the number of months and days following the end of the academic year (30 April) and the graduation date.

### Graduation delay index

Graduation delay index is the ratio between graduation delay and prescribed duration of the degree programme. 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.

### Had work experience

Studying workers are graduates who stated that they had continuous full-time work for at least half the duration of their studies both during the academic classes and during breaks. Working students are all the other graduates who have worked during their university studies.

### Would enrol again at university?

The possible answers to the question "If you had to do it again, would you enrol again at any university?" depend on the degree programme type that has been completed.

First-level degree holders, single-cycle second-level and pre-reform degree holders:

“If you had to do it again, would you enrol again at any university?”

- Yes, in the same programme of this university
- Yes, but in another programme of this university
- Yes, in the same programme but at another university
- Yes, but in a different course of study and at another university
- No, I would not enrol again at any university.

Second-level degree holders:

“If you had to do it again, would you enrol again in any second-level degree programme?”

- Yes, in the same second-level degree programme of this university
- Yes, but in another second-level degree programme of this university
- Yes, in the same second-level degree programme but at another university
- Yes, but in a different second-level degree course of study and at another university
- No, I would not enrol again in any second-level degree programme.

#### IT tools: "at least good" skills

Among degree holders who have “at least good” IT skills, many of them replied that they have a “very good” or “good” skills within a range of entries including also “fairly good”, “limited” and “no skills at all”. Each item about IT skills is described through some practical examples to make simple the filling out of the questionnaire. From the 2015 survey some examples were introduced where not present; when comparing the 2015 data with the results of previous years, therefore, it is necessary to take into account these changes.

Below there are some examples for each item:

- Internet surfing and communications (e-mail, blogs, forums, social networks, ...).

- Word processor (Microsoft Word, Writer, StarOffice, ...). Untill 2014 the example was "word processing".
- Spreadsheets (Excel, etc.).
- Presentation tools (PowerPoint, Keynote, Impress, ...).
- Operating systems (Windows, Unix, Mac OS, Android, iOS, ...). Examples introduced in 2015.
- Multimedia (sound, image and video processing).
- Programming languages (C++, C#, Java, Javascript, ...). Examples introduced in 2015.
- Data bases (Oracle, SQL server, Access, ...).
- Web-site creation (HTML, CSS, PHP, ASP.NET, ...). Examples introduced in 2015.
- Data transmission networks (network protocols, technologies, ...). Examples introduced in 2015.
- CAD/CAM/CAE - assisted design.

Plan to pursue postgraduate studies with an Academic Diploma of an Higher education institution for fine arts, musical and choreographic studies

Between graduates that plan to pursue postgraduate studies with an Academic Diploma of an Higher education institution for fine arts, musical and choreographic studies (AFAM) are included graduates who wish to continue their studies with a first-level, second-level or third-level Academic Diploma of an Higher education institution for fine arts, musical and choreographic studies.

Willingness to work by “a tutele crescenti” labour contract

It is a contract introduced by Italy's Jobs Act and available starting from 7 March 2015 (according to the Legislative Decree No. 23 of 4 March 2015).