

Instructions for the interviewers

Introduction

The *ad hoc* module introduced here is that one of 2008 II quarter.

This *ad hoc* module is backed up by some policy indications of the European institutions. Among the most recent ones, in 2004, the first “Report on migrations and integration” of the European Commission underlines how the difficulties of immigrants and their direct descendants for accessing in the labour market can be one of the highest barriers towards integration. Subsequently, in its guidelines for employment, the European Council includes among the employment gaps to be reduced the one between EU citizens and non-EU citizens.

In order to monitor the impact of these policies, it is firstly necessary to have a wide database that is also comparable at European level.

The *ad hoc* module has been purposely planned for this reason.

Currently, there are only partial data, little comparable, that do not allow examining the difficulties of migrants and their descendants in accessing the labour market and some possible discriminations.

For the latter, who often grow up in the host country and take part of their local school system, it is necessary to collect data in order to start or continue social inclusion policies, should these population groups be disadvantaged.

Reference population

All persons aged between 15 and 74. It is the same population taken as reference for estimating the unemployment. The decision to consider such a wide age group, thus increasing the variety of persons potentially involved, tends to increase the relevance of the results, allowing for higher possibility of analysis.

Definitions

Migrant: person born abroad.

Immediate **descendant:** person born in Italy with at least one of the parent born abroad.

Interest groups

The crossing of the information surveyed on the country of birth and nationality allows constructing four groups in which a person can be placed according to whether the person is:

- born in Italy and has the Italian nationality;
- born abroad and has the Italian nationality;
- born in Italy and has a foreign nationality;
- born abroad and has a foreign nationality.

A person can apply for the Italian nationality at birth or subsequently (special module questions survey such data).

Each person of these four groups can either be or not be a child of parents born abroad. For example, the first group of persons “Born in Italy and with an Italian nationality” includes persons who were:

- 1) born in Italy and have the Italian nationality, with both parents born in Italy;
- 2) born in Italy and have the Italian nationality, with the father born in Italy and the mother abroad;
- 3) born in Italy and have the Italian nationality, with the father born abroad and the mother in Italy;
- 4) born in Italy and have the Italian nationality, with both parents born abroad.

According to the definitions adopted, persons included in point 2 to 4 are descendant (children) of migrants.

The same division can be made for the other groups.

Duration of presence in Italy (for persons born abroad)

For some questions of the module it is necessary to establish the duration of presence in Italy. The period must refer to the total time spent in Italy, while only interruptions that lasted more than one year are considered. The choice of one year is not casual, as it is related to the definitions adopted in the United Nations’ statistics on migratory flows. In such context, it is defined:

- long-period migrant, a person who moves his/her usual residence for a period of at least one year;
- short-period migrant, a person who moves his/her usual residence for a minimum of three months and a maximum of one year, excluding those who travel for holidays, to visit relatives or friends, for business, for care motives or for religious motives.

Ad hoc module questions

HOC 1 – 3 Italian nationality and acquisition year

HOC1. Do you have Italian citizenship from birth?
--

Yes 1/

No 2/

- Who answers

All persons aged 15-74 with an Italian nationality (whether born in Italy or abroad).

- Goal

To distinguish the Italians who are Italians since their birth from Italians who have acquired the Italian nationality.

- Particular cases

Double nationality at birth, Italian and of a foreign country: record as Italian at birth.

- Pay particular attention to

Under the juridical profile and according to the *ad hoc* module’s provisions, citizenship and nationality have the same meaning.

HOC2. Did you have Italian citizenship by naturalization/acquisition or by descent?	
--	--

<i>Naturalization/acquisition (ordinary, marriage, adoption, prolonged stay)</i>	I/_/
<i>Descent (from an Italian relative)</i>	2/_/

- Who answers

All persons (whether born in Italy or abroad) who are not Italians since their birth (HOC1 code 2).

- Goal

To identify persons born abroad who have acquired the Italian nationality, as it enables to reconstruct the aggregate of immigrants with a foreign nationality at birth.

- Pay particular attention to

Italian citizenship at birth according to Law 379/2000. This Law assigns the Italian nationality at birth “to persons born and already resident on the territories that belong to the Austro-Hungarian Empire (which interest the provinces of Trento, Bolzano and Gorizia as well as the territories of Dalmazia and Istria) and their descendants”. It could occur that an interviewee, who falls under this category, declares to not have the Italian nationality at birth. Should this occur or should an interviewee declare to be an Italian citizen based on this Law, register him/her as descendant (from an Italian relative).

- The answer items (presence of on-line help)

Based on the laws in force there exist three types of nationality obtainment:

- the first one occurs automatically. A foreign minor *adopted* by an Italian parent automatically obtains the Italian nationality (code 1);
- the second type groups all cases in which a foreigner presents a request for naturalization. This occurs in the following circumstances:
 - 1) *birth and prolonged stay in Italy*, based on which the children of foreigners, if born on the national territory, can request the Italian nationality if they have resided in Italy uninterruptedly and regularly until the legal age (18 years old) (code 1);
 - 2) *descendance from Italian citizens*, which gives the Italian nationality to the direct descendants of an Italian citizen. The requesting person must prove to have some relationship with Italy (among which, to be resident in Italy from at least 1 year after reaching the legal age). It was decided to include an answer item that considers exclusively the acquisition of the nationality by descent (code 2);
- the third type includes all cases in which a foreigner, who has certain requirements, asks to obtain the nationality. The request is submitted to a discretionary evaluation. This type includes acquisitions by:
 - 1) *ordinary nationalization*, which attributes the Italian nationality based on 10 years of residence in Italy (code 1);

- 2) *marriage with a citizen spouse*, which allows a foreigner to obtain the spouse nationality (code 1).

HOC3. In which year did you get the Italian citizenship?

Year |_|_|_|_|

Does not know |_9|9|7|

- Who answers

All persons (whether born in Italy or abroad) who are not Italians since their birth (HOC1 code 2).

- Particular cases

Double nationality, from a foreign country and Italian acquired: record year of acquisition of the Italian nationality.

HOC 4 -7 Country of birth of father/mother**HOC4. α. Was your father born in Italy or abroad?**

If the interested person answers the questions

β. Is the father of “NAME” born in Italy or abroad?

In case of a proxy interview

In Italy 1|_|

Abroad 2|_|

Does not know 997|_|

- Who answers

All persons aged 15-74.

- Goal

The purpose is to examine the integration of migrants' children (and of immigrants) in the labour market. The father's and the mother's country of birth are recorded separately because differences in integration could occur based on whether both parents are born abroad or only one of them.

- Particular cases

In the case of an adopted person: respondent must refer to the Country of birth of the adoptive parents.

HOC5. In which Country?

_____ | | | |
Does not know /9/9/7/

- Who answers

All persons aged 15-74 whose father is born abroad (HOC4 code 2).

- Goal

The fact of surveying the country of birth allows examining any differences in the integration process that are based also on the geographical origin of the parents.

HOC6. a. Was your mother born in Italy or abroad?

If the interested person answers the questions

β. Is the mother of “NAME” born in Italy or abroad?

In case of a proxy interview

In Italy 1/ |

Abroad 2/ |

Does not know 997/ |

- Who answers

All persons aged 15-74.

- Goal

The purpose is to examine the integration of migrants’ children (and of immigrants) in the labour market. The father’s and the mother’s country of birth are recorded separately because differences in integration could occur based on whether both parents are born abroad or only one of them.

- Particular cases

In the case of an adopted person: respondent must refer to the Country of birth of the adoptive parents.

HOC7. In which Country?

_____ | | | |
Does not know /9/9/7/

- Who answers

All persons *aged 15-74* whose mother is born abroad (HOC6 code 2).

- Goal

The fact of surveying the country of birth allows examining any differences in the integration process that are based also on the geographical origin of the parents.

HOC 7A - 9 Main reason for last entry in Italy

HOC7A. a. When you came to live in Italy, how old were you?

If he/she has always lived in Italy

β. When you came to live in Italy, how old were you? Please consider the last time you came back to Italy after an absence of at least one year.

If he/she has not always lived in Italy

15 years and over 1/|_

Less than 15 years 2/|_

- Who answers

All persons aged 15-74 born abroad for which it is not possible to calculate from which age they reside permanently in Italy.

HOC8. a. Which was the main reason for coming to Italy?

If he/she has always lived in Italy

β. Which was the main reason for coming to Italy? Please consider the reason why last time you came back to Italy after an absence of at least one year.

If he/she has not always lived in Italy

To work 1/|_

To look for a job 2/|_

For family reasons (reunion, transfer) 3/|_

For affective relationship, to get married 4/|_

To study 5/|_

Short stay in Italy to another country 6/|_

Other reason 996/|_ (go to HOC8A)

Does not know 997/|_

- Who answers

All persons born abroad aged at least 15 when (for the last time) they came to live permanently in Italy (HOC7A code 1).

- Goal

To identify the different types of immigration: for work, for family reunion, for study, etc. It is of great relevance to understand the nature of the immigrated population. The situation on the labour market could change according to the different reasons.

- Pay particular attention to

Reference must be made to the main reason of the most recent migration. For example, a person who arrived in Italy for working and then he/she got married, the reason for migrating to Italy remains the original one. It could be that, in a family, the different members provide a different reason (e.g. father to work, mother and child for family reunion). Particular attention must be made to the first and second answer modalities, which have been intentionally separated.

The answer item “*Other reason*” could be indicated also for persons who have come in Italy for the humanitarian reasons (to seek shelter, political asylum) established by international agreements.

- Particular cases

In case the interviewee indicates more than one reason, only the reason deemed as main one is to be recorded.

- The answer items

- 1) *To work*, it considers either a dependent job (permanent or temporary) found before arriving in Italy, or an own activity started arriving in Italy;
 - 2) *To look for a job*, one of the reason for entering Italy could be to look for a job (that is, without having found one before entering Italy);
 - 3) *For family reasons (reunion, transfer)*. This reason has interested a growing number of immigrants in the past years. Generally, one (or more) relative(s) (wife/husband/child/parent) of the immigrant who is already in Italy reunites with the person by entering Italy. From a formal point of view, there is a special entry authorization (residence permit). The reason “family reasons for transfer” identifies, for instance, a person who moves to Italy following the entry of his/her own spouse in Italy;
 - 4) *Affective relationship, to get married*. Both can be reasons for moving/entering Italy;
 - 5) *To study*, including any internship;
 - 6) *Short stay in Italy to another country*. For some immigrants, the original reason for entering Italy was simply to transit to another country even if, subsequently, they decided to stay in Italy;
- 996) *Other reason*. They include all reasons that have led to a voluntary migration, such as for example, change of climate, for health, etc. (they include also humanitarian reasons)

HOC8A. Did you come in Italy in order to seek shelter, political asylum? You can decide if to answer or not to this question that is considered of sensitive nature by the norm on the privacy. However we would be grateful to you if you would give us some information:

Yes	1/
No, he/she came for other reasons (specify HOC8A_a)_____	2/
Does not answer	998 /

- Who answers

All persons born abroad aged at least 15 when (for the last time) they came to live permanently in Italy (HOC7A code 1) and they have answered “Other reason” to the previous question (HOC8 code 996).

- Goal

To identify persons who came in Italy for humanitarian reasons (to seek shelter, political asylum) established by the international agreements.

- Pay particular attention to

It is a delicate question that deals with sensitive subjects protected from the norm on the privacy (legislative decree n. 322 of 6 September 1989, and following modifications and integrations).

The interviewer must inform interviewee on the possibility not to answer to the question.

If the interviewee asks for having additional information on normative references of right to privacy, the interviewer must read the normative text that equips the question.

HOC9. Can you tell me if:

<i>To start a job found before arriving in Italy</i>	1/
<i>To start your own activity</i>	2/
<i>For a transfer from the company/institution you already worked in</i>	3/

- Who answers

All persons born abroad aged at least 15 when (for the last time) they came to live permanently in Italy (HOC7A code 1) and they came in Italy in order to work (HOC8 code 1).

HOC 10 – 13 Use of services for entering the labour market (2 years after arrival in Italy)

HOC10. a. During the first two years you lived in Italy, did you use one of the following services?
--

If he/she has always lived in Italy

β. During the first two years you lived in Italy, did you use one of the following services? Please consider the last time you came back to Italy after an absence of at least one year

If he/she has not always lived in Italy

<i>Assistance for searching a job</i>	1/
<i>Professional training (including one on the workplace)</i>	2/
<i>Course of Italian language</i>	3/
<i>Other services for improving your working situation (specify HOC10_a)_____</i>	4/
<i>No, did not use services</i>	5/
<i>Does not know</i>	997/

- Who answers

All persons aged 15-74 born abroad who have come to live in Italy at 15 years of age at least and resident in Italy for no longer than 10 years.

- Goal

The purpose is to examine the contribution that public and private services offer for integrating the labour market.

- Pay particular attention to

Memory problems could hinder remembering if and what kind of services were used during the first two years from arriving in Italy. As regards this question, proxy respondents could encounter some additional difficulties.

More than one answer can be given since several services could have been used during the same period or in different periods though always during the two years following the arrival in Italy.

HOC11. Which was the main reason for not using these services?

<i>No right to work</i>	1/
<i>Information lack</i>	2/
<i>Not useful for the job</i>	3/
<i>No interest to work</i>	4/
<i>Other reason (specify HOC11_a)_____</i>	996/
<i>Does not know</i>	997/

- Who answers

All persons aged 15-74 born abroad who have come to live in Italy at 15 years of age at least and resident in Italy for no longer than 10 years and have answered “*No, did not use services*” to the previous question (HOC10 code 5).

- Goal

The purpose is to discover the reasons for not using of services.

- Pay particular attention to

The item “*No right to work*” must be used for those persons who have come in Italy either clandestinely or with restrictive authorizations that do not allow them to work (i.e. visa or residence permit for religious reasons or for residence of choice).

HOC12. Who did organize the course?
--

<i>Association (voluntary, immigrants, etc.)</i>	1/ _
<i>Public institution (region, province, municipality, etc.)</i>	2/ _
<i>Private language school</i>	3/ _
<i>Other (specify HOC12_a)_____</i>	996/ _
<i>Does not know</i>	997/ _

- Who answers

All persons aged 15-74 born abroad who have come to live in Italy at 15 years of age at least and resident in Italy for no longer than 10 years and have answered “*Course of Italian language*” (HOC10 code 3).

- Goal

The purpose is to survey how popular are the public services, association services, employers’ services aimed to favouring the access to labour market.

HOC13. Was the language course free of charge or against payment?
--

<i>Free of charge</i>	1/ _
<i>Against payment</i>	2/ _
<i>Does not know</i>	997/ _

- Who answers

All persons aged 15-74 born abroad who have come to live in Italy at 15 years of age at least and resident in Italy for no longer than 10 years and have attended a “*Course of Italian language*” (HOC10 code 3).

- Goal

The purpose is to survey how popular are the free of charge courses of language that facilitate the access to labour market.

- Pay particular attention to

In the case of a course organized by an Association it is always free of charge.

HOC 14 Main help received in Italy to find a job (or to start an activity)
HOC14. What type of help did you receive in Italy to find your current job?

<i>No help</i>	1/ _
<i>Relatives, friends</i>	2/ _
<i>Public employment office</i>	3/ _
<i>Private employment agency</i>	4/ _
<i>Immigrants association</i>	5/ _
<i>Other voluntary association</i>	6/ _
<i>Other help (specify HOC14_a)_____</i>	996/ _
<i>Does not know</i>	997/ _

- Who answers

All employed persons aged 15-74.

- Goal

The purpose is to understand what steps have been undertaken to find the current job. Since this question is addressed to the whole employed population aged 15-74, it allows comparing if and when a certain help was used by Italians (in this case “in Italy” is not displayed in the electronic questionnaire), by immigrants, and by sons of immigrants. Moreover, the goal is also to observe any differences between recently arrived immigrants and immigrants who have lived in Italy for longer in the kind of help used.

Of course, a lot of information on the current job is already available in the standard part of the questionnaire (start year of job, type of employment, etc).

- Pay particular attention to

Only helps received in Italy must be considered. Thus:

- 1) in case of an immigrant who has received some help from a relative who is in the country of origin, code 1 (it is as if he/she has not received any help);
- 2) In case of an immigrant who declares to have received help from a relative who is in Italy, code 2.

- Particular cases

The answer modality relative to the help received from an association of immigrants (code 5) is not displayed in the electronic questionnaire in the case of persons who have the Italian nationality since birth.

HOC 15 – 16 Authorisation to stay and duration
HOC15. Do you presently have (or asked for):

If necessary, read: You may consider the first one, the renewal or the request for renewal

<i>Stay card (permit for long-term)</i>	1/□
<i>Residence permit</i>	2/□
<i>Visa</i>	3/□
<i>No, none of these</i>	4/□
<i>Does not know</i>	997/□
<i>Does not answer</i>	998/□

- Who answers

All persons aged 15-74 with a non-EU nationality (born in Italy or abroad). EU citizens are not required to have any authorisation.

- Goal

The duration of the authorisation represents a pre-condition for immigrants to enter the labour market (and society). The analyses on social inclusion require knowing the share of immigrants with a temporary or permanent permit. On the other hand, the duration of the stay authorisation can influence the duration and type of a migrant's job.

- Pay particular attention to

Because this question is rather sensitive, it is important to ask it in a very tactful way. Any type of authorization to legally stay in Italy is considered. The answer items include one (“*No, none of these*”) that can be used by persons without any authorization, should they be included in the household being interviewed.

- The answer items (presence of on-line help)

1) *Stay card* (permit for long-term; limitless duration). Since February 2007, a legislative decree has transformed the stay card in “permit for long-term settlers”. This permit has limitless duration and it must be renewed every 5 years. It can be applied exclusively from foreigners who have been having a residence permit since 5 years and have an earned income sufficient for them and for the support of their relatives. It allows carrying out any working activity.

2) *Residence permit* (from 6 months to 2 years) It allows non-EU citizens to regularly stay in Italy. With this permit and if living permanently in Italy, a person can register his/her personal data at the Register office require tax code and identity card, whose validity will be equal to the duration of the residence permit. Reasons for obtaining a renewal or a change in the residence permit can be attributed to different categories: work, family, religion, residence of choice, study, tourism, political asylum, or other. The following characteristics refer to the first six categories:

- A residence permit for work is distinguished into subordinated (open-ended contract until 2 years), time contract until 1 year, seasonal contract (from 6 to 9 months) and self-employed (until 2 years) ;

- A residence permit for family reunion (until 2 years) is issued to the family member of the permit holder (or of a stay card). The family member can be registered with the employment agency and carry out a subordinate or a self-employed job;
- A residence permit for religious reasons (until 2 years) allows foreign clergy to either stay for brief or long periods. It cannot be transformed into another type of permit and forbids the holder to carry out any working activity;
- A residence permit for residence of choice (until 2 years) allows a foreigner to take residency in Italy but does not allow to change the reason and to carry out a working activity;
- A residence permit for study (until 1 year) allows attending study courses and/or research activities. The working activity is allowed for up to a maximum of 20 weekly hours;
- A residence permit for political asylum (until 2 years) allows foreign who have sought political asylum and have obtained the political refuge status to either stay for brief or long periods. This residence permit forbids the holder to carry out any working activity.

3) *Visa* (until 90 days). It is an authorisation granted to foreigners to enter Italy to either transit or stay for brief periods until 90 days. It is released from the embassies and the Italian consulates in the foreigner's country of origin or where he has stable residence. There are several visas: tourism, medical examinations, artistic and cultural manifestations, contests. Visa for brief periods does not allow to work.

HOC16. How long does your “ANSWER HOC15” go on(from start to end)?

<i>Less than 1 year</i>	1/□
<i>1 year</i>	2/□
<i>2 years</i>	3/□
<i>3 years</i>	4/□
<i>4 years</i>	5/□
<i>5 years</i>	6/□
<i>Limited duration but longer than 5 years</i>	7/□
<i>Limited duration but does not know how long</i>	8/□
<i>Unlimited duration</i>	9/□
<i>Does not know</i>	997/□
<i>Does not answer</i>	998/□

- Who answers

All persons aged 15-74 with non-EU citizenship (born in Italy or abroad) who have either a residence permit or visa (HOC15 code 2 or 3)

- Pay particular attention to

The duration refers to the period of validity of the authorisation and not to the remaining period at the date of the interview. In case of authorisation renewal, consider the duration of the last authorisation.

HOC 17 Access to the regular labour market

HOC17. What kind of job can you do with this “ANSWER HOC15”?

<i>Any job (excluding those in the public sector)</i>	1/ _
<i>Employee work</i>	2/ _
<i>Self-employed</i>	3/ _
<i>Employee work for a specific activity</i>	4/ _
<i>Does not allow to work</i>	5/ _
<i>Does not know</i>	997/ _
<i>Does not answer</i>	998/ _

- Who answers

All persons aged 15-74 with non-EU citizenship (born in Italy or abroad) who have either a residence permit or visa (HOC15 code 2 or 3) and work or are looking for a job, have a job they will start in the future or who would like to work.

- Goal

To identify the restriction immigrants must face in accessing and moving in the labour market.

- Pay particular attention to

The interviewee may not know whether he or she has certain legal restrictions for a certain job. Refer to all indications stated in the stay authorisation (residence permit or visa).

- The answer items

- Code 1 “*Any job*” means that there are no restrictions, excluding jobs in the public sector that are only for Italian citizens or EU citizens.
- Code 4 “*Employee work for a specific activity*” includes all immigrants who have entered Italy based on the entry flow decrees, which provided for a specific number of foreigners to enter for certain jobs (i.e. home care for children and elderly). They also provided for a certain number of entries of seasonal workers. Nevertheless, a foreign seasonal worker who regularly enters Italy does not take residence on the territory. Hence, they are not part of the survey sample. However, it may occur that such persons are included in a sample household, for example, for being a relative of the cardholder, and are thus correctly interviewed as member of the “de facto household”.
- Code 5 “*Does not allow to work*” includes all immigrants who have entered Italy with a restrictive authorization that forbids the holder to carry out any working activity (i.e. visa or residence permit for religious reasons or for residence of choice).

HOC 18 - 19 Knowledge of the Italian language and adequate job**HOC18. Do you carry out a job close to your studies and your skills?**

Yes 1/□

No 2/□

- Who answers

All employed persons aged 15-74.

- Goal

The purpose is to survey how frequent are situations of workers who carry out jobs that don't correspond to their studies and to their skills. Foreigners who live in Italy often have jobs that diverge from those carried out in their country and they don't make the most of their studies. It happens that a foreigner who was a doctor in his country in Italy is a nurse, a teacher is a cleaning lady, a trader is a carpenter. The question addresses both Italians and foreigners, in order to survey the different chances to carry out a job close to one's studies and skills.

- Pay particular attention to

Skills mean abilities acquired through education and experience on the job.

HOC19. To carry out a job closer to your studies and your skills do you need to know better the Italian language?

Yes 1/□

No 2/□

- Who answers

All persons aged 15-74 with foreign citizenship born in Italy or abroad or with Italian citizenship but born abroad who work but carry out jobs that don't correspond to their studies and skills (HOC18 code 2) as well as those who are looking for a job, have a job they will start in the future or who would like to work.

- Goal

The purpose is to assess whether a lack of or insufficient knowledge of the Italian language could represent a barrier to fully entering the labour market. Bad knowledge of the Italian language could indeed be an obstacle to performing a job in line with the studies or professional experiences already matured.

- Pay particular attention to

The level of knowledge of Italian must refer to the current situation and not to the past. The question indeed focuses on the need of improving the knowledge of Italian and not on the availability or desire to do that.

- The answer modalities

The answer No includes all cases in which the knowledge of the Italian language is good and all cases in which the respondents, for the work they do, do not need to improve their knowledge of Italian.

HOC 20 - 22 Recognition of the education degree or professional qualification

HOC20. Did you get school or professional certificate in Italy or in another country?
--

<i>Italy</i>	1/□
<i>Another country</i>	2/□

- Who answers

All persons aged 15-74 born abroad or in Italy but who have a foreign nationality, are employed, are looking for a job, have a job they will start in the future or who would like to work. In each one of these cases, the person must have an education degree.

- Pay particular attention to

The degree referred to does not only involve a school or university degree but also includes any professional qualification.

HOC21. Did you ask for your educational degree to be recognised in Italy?
--

<i>Yes, the procedure is completed</i>	1/□
<i>Yes, the procedure is still in progress</i>	2/□
<i>No, it is not necessary for the job I do</i>	3/□
<i>No, for economic reasons</i>	4/□
<i>No, for other reason (specify HOC21_a) _____</i>	996/□
<i>Does not know</i>	997/□

- Who answers

All persons aged 15-74 who have not obtained their education degree in Italy (HOC20 code 2).

- Goal

The recognition of their degree is one of the main obstacles that migrants encounter when trying to obtain an employment that is in line with their skills and education level. The purpose is to verify whether migrants have tried to obtain an equalisation certificate in Italy and if they were successful in doing so.

- The answer items

Code 3 (“No, it is not necessary for the job I do”) means that the recognition of the degree they have is not necessary for the job they do or for the job they want to do.

HOC22. What kind of educational degree has been recognized?

<i>The same</i>	1/□
<i>Another</i>	2/□
<i>No one</i>	3/□

- Who answers

All persons aged 15-74 who have obtained their education degree in an other country (HOC20 code 2), have requested the recognition of their degree and the procedure is completed (HOC21 code 1).

- The answer items

Code 2 “*Another*” must be used for those who have obtained the recognition of their degree, but it does not coincide with degree they had acquired in own country.

HOC 23 – 25 Use of the Italian language

The following questions serve the purpose of surveying whether the Italian language is used in the various contexts in which an immigrant lives: work, family and friends. These questions are very simple and are immediately understandable. It could occur that the same person speaks or does not speak Italian according to the context in which he/she lives in; in other words, the articulation could differ based on the nationality of the interviewee.

HOC23. At work do you speak more often Italian or another language?

<i>Italian</i>	1/□
<i>Another language</i>	2/□

- Who answers

All employed persons aged 15-74 with foreign citizenship (born in Italy or abroad).

HOC24. With your family do you speak more often Italian or another language?

<i>Italian</i>	1/□
<i>Another language</i>	2/□

- Who answers

All persons aged 15-74 with foreign citizenship (born in Italy or abroad).

HOC25. With your friends do you speak more often Italian or another language?

Italian 1/|

Another language 2/|

- Who answers

All persons aged 15-74 with foreign citizenship (born in Italy or abroad).