

THE QUESTIONS IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE: MORE INFORMATION

INDIVIDUAL SURVEY

1 Personal data and marital status

Question 1.1 Relationship of kinship/cohabitation with [FIRST NAME LAST NAME]

- Children should be classified as such if recognised by the reference person and/or by their spouse/civil partner/cohabiting partner.
- Relatives only of the spouse/civil partner/cohabiting partner of the reference person should select the item with the corresponding kinship relationship, even if the spouse/civil partner/cohabiting partner of the reference person is deceased or does not live in the house (or does not use it during the year).
- Relatives of the reference person and/or of the spouse/civil partner/cohabiting partner that are not listed among the answers (uncle of the reference person or of the spouse/civil partner/cohabiting partner, cousin of the reference person or of the spouse/civil partner/cohabiting partner, etc.) should select 'Other relative of the reference person and/or of the spouse/civil partner/cohabiting partner of the reference person'.
- People who do not have bonds of kinship with the reference person or with their spouse/civil partner/cohabiting partner should select 'Other person without being a member of a couple, a relative, or extended family', such as the service staff (domestics, household assistants) who lives in the accommodation (or uses it during the year).

FORM 4 Cohabiting partner of [FIRST NAME LAST NAME] (consensual union)

Is the person who lives as a couple with the reference person, whether it is an opposite-sex couple or same-sex couple (not in a civil union under Law no. 76 of 20 May 2016, art. 1 subsections 1-35).

FORM 5 Son/daughter of [FIRST NAME LAST NAME] and of the spouse/civil partner/cohabiting partner

Children must be classified in this way ("Son/daughter of of [FIRST NAME LAST NAME] and of the spouse/civil partner/cohabiting partner") if both parents live in the accommodation (or use it during the year).

Question 1.2 Was the cohabitation registered in the municipality pursuant to Law no. 76 of 20 May 2016, art. 1 subsections 36-65, which regulate cohabitations outside marriage?

According to Law no. 76 of 20 May 2016 (article 1, subsections 36 and 37), 'de facto cohabitants' means two adult persons bonded together in a permanent couple relationship of affection and mutual moral and material assistance, not related by kinship, extended family, marriage or a civil union. For confirmation of permanent cohabitation, and thus for recording, please refer to the registry statement indicated in article 4 and in letter b) of subsection 1 of article 13 of the regulation indicated by Presidential Decree no. 223 of 30 May 1989.

Question 1.6 Marital status

FORM 2 Married

This includes married persons living apart from their spouses due to circumstances or necessity.

FORM 3 De facto separated

Married persons who are experiencing a state of marital crisis, whether living separately or sharing the same dwelling.

FORM 5 Divorced

Persons previously married who obtained annulment or termination of the civil effects of marriage under Law no. 898 of 1 December 1970).

FORM 7 In a civil partnership

Persons who formed a civil partnership under Law no. 76 of 20 May 2016 art. 1 subsections 1-35, which regulates civil partnerships between same-sex persons).

FORM 9 Formerly in a civil partnership due to the dissolution of the partnership (equivalent to divorce)

Persons formerly in a civil partnership who have obtained the dissolution of the union under Law no. 76 of 20 May 2016 art. 1 subsections 1-35, which regulates civil partnerships between same-sex persons).

2 Citizenship

Question 2.1 What is your citizenship?

FORM 2 Foreigner

Foreign persons with multiple citizenships (except for Italian citizenship) should specify a single foreign state of citizenship, in the following order: a) countries belonging to the European Union, b) other countries. If there are multiple citizenships in group a) or in group b), only one foreign state of your choice should be specified.

Minors born in Italy to parents of foreign nationality cannot be considered Italian citizens, except where the Italian State, in accordance with Law No. 91 of 5 February 1992, Art. 1 subsection 1, letter B, expressly acknowledges Italian nationality in their favour.

FORM 3 Stateless

Stateless persons include those whose citizenship has not been clarified following a dissolution, separation or unification of states.

Question 2.2 Have you had Italian citizenship since birth?

Select 'Yes' if you have been an Italian citizen since birth, even if you were born abroad.

Select 'No'

- if you became an Italian citizen following a special application and the consequent awarding of citizenship by the authority with jurisdiction;
- if you became an Italian citizen following marriage or civil union or regular or extraordinary naturalisation, were born in Italy and have maintained uninterrupted legal residence in Italy until age 18;
- if you became an Italian citizen by 'automatic' assignment of citizenship, for example:
 - a) a minor child who became an Italian citizen due to adoption by an Italian citizen or due to recognition of maternity or paternity (or legal declaration of lineage) by the Italian parent;
 - b) a minor child living with someone who became an Italian citizen.

3 Residency

Question 3.1 During the year, why do you use this accommodation?

FORM 3 I use it for work or training reasons

Members of the Armed Forces who use the dwelling in the course of their duties must also select the item "I use it for work or training reasons".

FORM 4 I return to this accommodation to be with my family

Children of separated/divorced couples who live in the other parent's house and periodically return to this dwelling must also select the item "I return to this accommodation to be with my family".

Question 3.6 Which is the main reason why you use also other accommodations besides this one?

FORM 2 I return to this accommodation to be with my family

Children of separated/divorced couples who periodically return to the other parent's house must also select the item "I return to this accommodation to be with my family".

FORM 4 Uses other accommodation for work or training reasons

Members of the Armed Forces who use other accommodation in the course of their duties must also select the item “Uses other accommodation for work or training reasons”.

4 Education and training

Question 4.2 What is the most advanced educational certificate you have earned out of those listed?

The certifications listed are those awarded by the Italian educational system.

- Children 9 years and older who attend primary school should select ‘No educational certificate, but I know how to read and write’.
- People (especially **foreign citizens**) who obtained their most advanced educational certificate **abroad** should select the corresponding certificate in Italy.
- Foreign citizens who have not obtained any educational certificates should choose either ‘No educational certificate and I do not know how to read or write’ or ‘No educational certificate, but I know how to read and write’ **with respect to their native language**.

FORM 3 Primary school certificate/Final evaluation certificate

This includes those who have a certificate issued after a public school course equivalent to a primary school certificate.

FORM 4 Secondary school certificate (as of 2007, called the ‘Advanced secondary education diploma’) or vocational training (obtained no later than 1965)

This also includes people who:

- obtained basic/intermediate achievement in a musical conservatory or a National Academy of Dance (two or three years), corresponding to intermediate certificates awarded at musical conservatories and the National Academy of Dance before the 1999 reform (Law no. 508/99);
- have a final diploma from a musical conservatory or dance academy but not a diploma from an upper secondary school.

FORM 5 Professional qualification diploma from a two- to three-year upper secondary school (higher level) that does not allow enrolment at the University

Certificate awarded at a professional institute or graduate school or art institute, at the end of a cycle of upper secondary school studies lasting less than 4 years (two- or three-year course) that does not allow enrolment in a university course of studies.

FORM 6 leFP certificate of three-year professional qualification (worker)/Professional leFP technical diploma (four years) (since 2005)

Certificate awarded at the end of three-year or four-year courses of education and training (leFP). leFPs (reform of second-level upper secondary school studies in the 2010-2011 school year) are professional education and training courses run by regional systems. They issue three-year certificates or four-year diplomas. To access them, one must have obtained a ‘secondary school certificate/first-level diploma of secondary education’.

These courses completely replace three-year second-level secondary school courses that issued a professional certification diploma, which have not been active since the 2010-2011 school year.

FORM 7 European Baccalaureate/Four- to five-year upper secondary education diploma (advanced) that permits enrolment at the university

Certificate awarded by a secondary school, professional institute, graduate school, art institute, technical institute or graduate institute, at the end of a cycle of advanced secondary studies lasting 4 or 5 years (also called a European Baccalaureate), which permits enrolment in a university course of studies. THIS also includes a diploma awarded after attending an additional year (for example, after the fifth year of study at a graduate institute) or a second cycle of secondary studies (for example, after the fourth or fifth year of attending a professional institute).

FORM 8 IFTS advanced technical specialisation certificate (since 2000)

Certificate awarded at the end of advanced education and training courses (IFTS), that is, regional courses at a post-secondary level generally lasting one year. These may be taken after obtaining a European Baccalaureate/second-level secondary school diploma (four or five years) or a technical diploma awarded upon the completion of four-year professional training courses (four-year leFP). In rare cases, they may be taken by those who do not have a four- or five-year diploma after skills testing.

FORM 9 ITS advanced technical diploma (two-year or three-year courses) (since 2013)

Certificate issued by Upper Technical Institutes (ITS). ITS courses have been offered since 2011 and generally last 2 years (extending to 3 years). These may be taken after obtaining a European Baccalaureate or second-level secondary school diploma (5 years).

FORM 10 Diploma from Academy of Fine Arts, Dance, Dramatic Arts, ISIA, etc., or Conservatory (old system)

These courses were offered before the institution of Higher Education in Art, Music and Dance (AFAM) courses and include:

- final diploma awarded at an Academy of Fine Arts, National Academy of Dramatic Arts, National Academy of Dance, Conservatory of Music, Higher Institute for Artistic Industries (ISIA) - courses from the old system, before the reform of the AFAM sector (Law no. 508/99).

Those who did not obtain an advanced secondary education diploma should select 'Secondary school certificate (as of 2007, called the "Advanced secondary education diploma") or vocational training (obtained no later than 1965)".

Those who also attended a supplementary post-graduate course should select 'Academic diploma in Higher Education in Art, Music and Dance (AFAM), first level'.

- diploma awarded at the School for Interpreters and Translators before Law no. 697/86. Those who obtained a certificate after reform (Law no. 697/86), with a certificate issued by the College for Linguistic Mediators should select 'Two- to three-year university diploma from the old system (including speciality schools or junior colleges)'.

FORM 11 Two- to three-year university diploma from the old system (including speciality schools or junior colleges)

Certificate issued at the end of a university diploma course and by speciality schools. This is obtained after a course of studies lasting no less than 2 years and no more than 3 (statistical diploma, elementary school supervision diploma, ISEF diploma from the old system, palaeography or musical philology diploma, etc.). This includes certificates issued by the College for Linguistic Mediators after the reform (Law no. 697/86).

FORM 12 Academic diploma in Higher Education in Art, Music and Dance (AFAM), first level

These are courses offered after reform of the AFAM sector (Law no. 508/99), which can be taken after obtaining a diploma from an upper secondary school or

another educational certificate earned abroad that is deemed suitable. This includes the academic diploma awarded at the Academy of Fine Arts, the National Academy of Dramatic Arts, the National Academy of Dance, the Conservatory of Music and the Higher Institute for Artistic Industries (ISIA) under the new system.

These are diplomas awarded at the end of a three-year course of studies.

FORM 13 Three-year degree (first level) in the new system

After higher education reform, there are two consecutive cycles: Bachelor's degree and Speciality/Master's degree. It takes 3 years to obtain a first-level three-year degree.

FORM 14 Academic diploma in Higher Education in Art, Music and Dance (AFAM), second level

This refers to courses offered after reform of the AFAM sector (Law no. 508/99), which can usually be accessed with a first-level academic diploma or with a diploma from the old system, or with another educational certificate earned abroad that is deemed suitable. Upon completion, one earns a second-level academic diploma. This includes the academic diploma awarded at the Academy of Fine Arts, the National Academy of Dramatic Arts, the National Academy of Dance, the Conservatory of Music and the Higher Institute for Artistic Industries (ISIA) under the new system.

These are diplomas awarded at the end of a two-year course of studies.

FORM 15 Two-year speciality/master's degree (second level) in the new system

Certificate awarded at the end of a two-year course of university studies. These can be accessed if you have a first-level three-year degree under the new system, a three-year university diploma, or a first-level academic diploma.

FORM 16 Four- to six-year degree in the old system, single-cycle speciality/master's degree in the new system

- University-level degree from the old system: educational certificate awarded after a university course of studies lasting no less than 4 years and no more than 6. To take these courses, one must have an advanced secondary school diploma (four- to five-year course).
- Speciality/Master's Decree, single cycle: educational certificate awarded after a university course of studies lasting no less than 5 years and no more than 6. To take these courses, one must have an advanced secondary school diploma (four- to five-year course).

FORM 17 PhD/AFAM academic research training diploma

Certificate awarded after a Bachelor's degree or AFAM diploma (Bachelor's degree in the old system, single-cycle speciality or master's degree under the new system, second-level two-year speciality degree under the new system and a second-level AFAM diploma) at the end of a course of studies and personal research of no less than 3 years.

This does not include those who earned other AFAM post-graduate or post-diploma educational certificates.

Question 4.5 Which course are you enrolled in?

FORM 1 Primary school (elementary school)

This is the first level of basic education, lasting five years.

FORM 2 Secondary school, first-level (middle school)

This is the second level of basic education, lasting three years, and is the conclusion of the first educational cycle. This also includes those who enrolled in a pre-academic conservatory or academy of dance course. If you are taking academic courses at the same time, you should indicate the academic course and not the pre-academic course.

FORM 3 leFP three- or four-year course of professional education and training

This includes professional education and training courses (leFP) lasting three or four years, which completely replace the three-year second-level secondary school courses that issued a professional qualification diploma that have not been offered since the 2010-2011 school year after reform of second-level secondary school education.

FORM 4 Secondary school, second-level

This includes the cycle of advanced secondary education lasting 5 years, at the end of which one earns a European Baccalaureate that allows enrolment in a university course of studies. Admission to these courses requires a secondary school certificate (or a certificate of vocational training).

FORM 5 IFTS advanced technical education and training course

This includes regional post-secondary courses that generally last 1 year. These are normally accessed after obtaining a second-level secondary school diploma (5 years) or a professional technical diploma awarded upon the completion of four-year courses of professional training (four-year leFPs). They issue an advanced technical specialisation certificate.

FORM 6 ITS advanced technical course

This includes advanced technical courses (ITS) lasting two years (rarely can be extended to three years).

FORM 7 First-level degree course or first-level master's

University course of study lasting 3 years (first level), at the completion of which one obtains a university diploma or three-year degree under the new university system.

It also includes university courses of study lasting two or three years at the completion of which one obtains a university diploma or three-year degree (under the old system, which is no longer in effect) and courses at a speciality school or a junior college. Finally, it includes post-graduate speciality courses, professional development or first-level master's courses.

FORM 8 Academic course in Higher Education in Art, Music and Dance (AFAM), first level; post-academic diploma speciality course (including first-level master's)

This includes academic courses in Higher Education in Art, Music and Dance (AFAM), first level; academic courses in the old system and post-graduate AFAM speciality courses, development or first-level master's courses.

FORM 10 Two-year speciality/master's degree course

University course of studies lasting 2 years (second level), at the end of which one obtains a speciality university diploma. Access is only allowed after obtaining a first-level three-year bachelor's degree.

FORM 11 Four- to six-year, single-cycle speciality/master's degree course; second-level master's; post-graduate university speciality course

University course of studies lasting at least 4 years, at the end of which one obtains a bachelor's degree. This includes courses to obtain a bachelor's degree under the old university system as well as speciality degree courses taken under the new system. To access these courses, one must have an advanced secondary school diploma (four- or five-year course).

It also includes post-graduate speciality courses, professional development or second-level master's courses.

FORM 12 PhD or academic diploma course with training in research

This includes university courses for a PhD and courses to obtain AFAM academic research training diplomas.

Question 4.7 In the reference week, did you attend a professional training/continuing education course (free or paid)?

Professional training courses (freed or paid) can be held/financed by various parties (companies, public or private entities) and cover various activities like languages, computers, hair cutting, baking, etc.

5 Economic activity status

Question 5.1 In the reference week, were you:

FORM 4 The recipient of one or more pensions due to previous work activities or the recipient of investment income

- **Recipient of one or more pensions due to previous work activities:** someone who receives one or more retirement/old-age or disability pensions. These payments are made because of the work activities performed by protected persons upon reaching set

age limits, benefit contribution totals and in the presence of a reduced ability to work. This category also includes compensatory pensions consisting of earnings due to workplace injuries or work-related illnesses. These pensions compensate a person due to disability, depending on the degree, or for death (in which case the payments are made to the survivors) following an event that occurred during the performance of a work activity. Disability pensions are provided only when there has been a minimum period of contribution payments.

- **Recipient of investment income:** someone who receives an income, revenue or earnings due to properties, investments, interest, rentals, *royalties*, etc.

FORM 7 Other

A person who does not fall into any of the above categories (for example, retired for reasons other than work activity, owner of a social pension or of a civil disability pension, etc.).

