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Inter-university Consortium



ALMA LAUREA

European Sociological Association

14 Conference

Europe and Beyond: Boundaries, Barriers and Belonging

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Ethnicity and employability: Comparing the outcomes of Albanian and Italian graduates from Italian universities

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- **Introduction: what AlmaLaurea is**
- **AlmaLaurea surveys and sources we use**
- **Foreign graduates in Italian universities**
- **Comparison between Italian and Albanian graduates**
- **AlmaLaurea Graduates Tracking survey: Italian and Albanian graduates outcomes**

AlmaLaurea

is an Inter-university Consortium, founded in Italy in 1994, at the University of Bologna. It is a *bottom up* initiative which involves, nowadays, **75 Universities** and about **90% of graduates in Italy**

Important

Since 2015 AlmaLaurea is in the SISTAN (National Statistics System), the network of units that can provide official statistical information in Italy

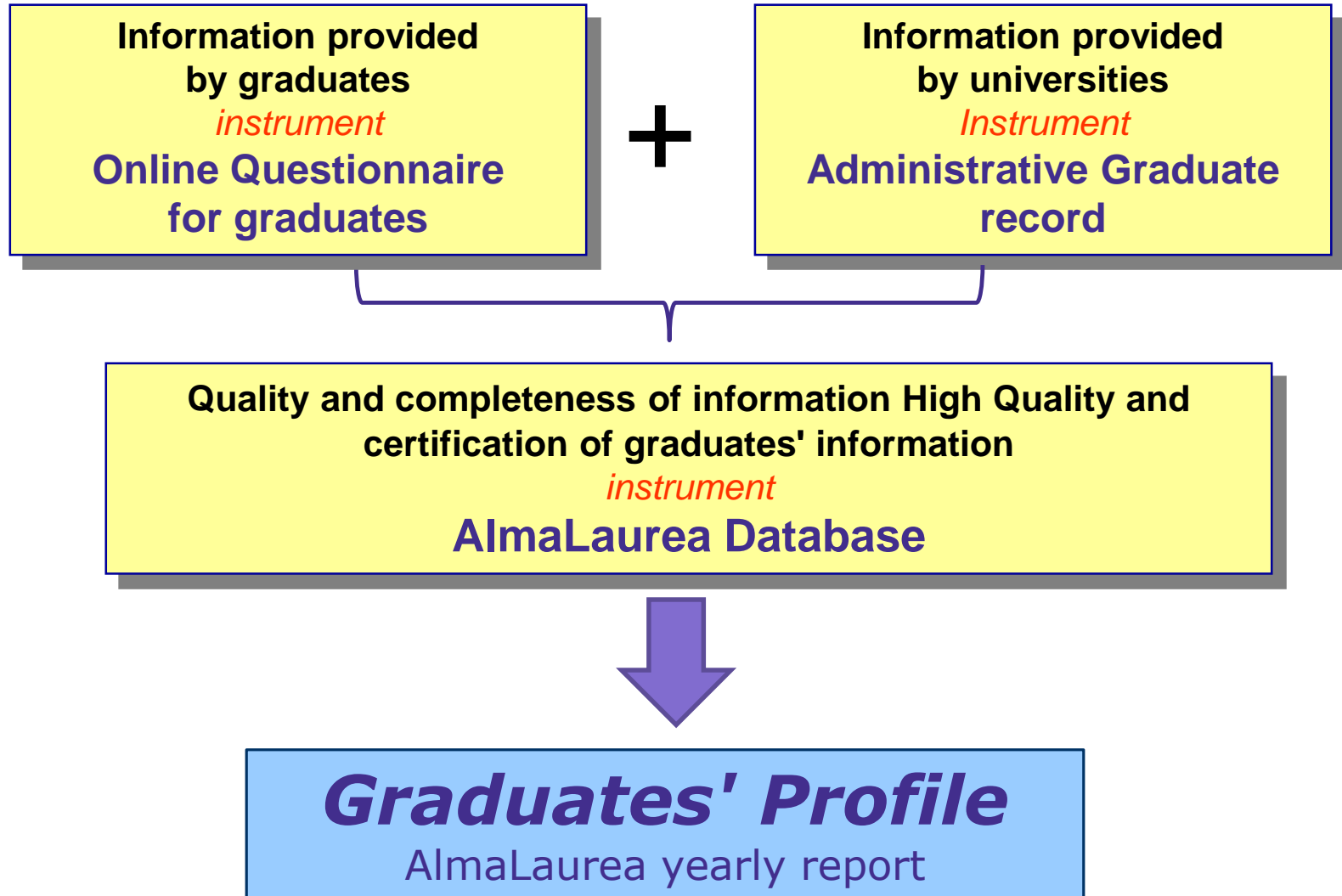


• Universities in AlmaLaurea

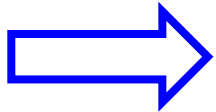
The AlmaLaurea project is based on three pillars:

- ✓ an **annual survey** (census survey) on the **graduates' profile**
internal effectiveness of HEIs): aggregate data
- ✓ an **annual survey** (census survey) on the **graduates' employment situation** at 1, 3 and 5 years after graduation
external effectiveness of HEIs: aggregate data
- ✓ an **online databank** wof graduates CVs (more than 2.6 million): tool improve the match between supply and demand of graduates on labour market).
services to companies and firms: online based recruitment services, ad hoc human capital selection, employer branding, etc.

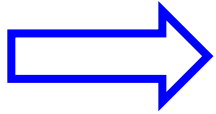
Sources we use



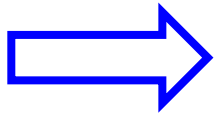
ANNUAL CENSUS SURVEY ON GRADUATES' EMPLOYMENT SITUATION (630.000 graduates surveyed in three years)



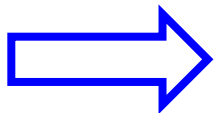
It is run through a CAWI and CATI methodology



The questionnaire is filled in by graduates at 1, 3 and 5 years after graduation

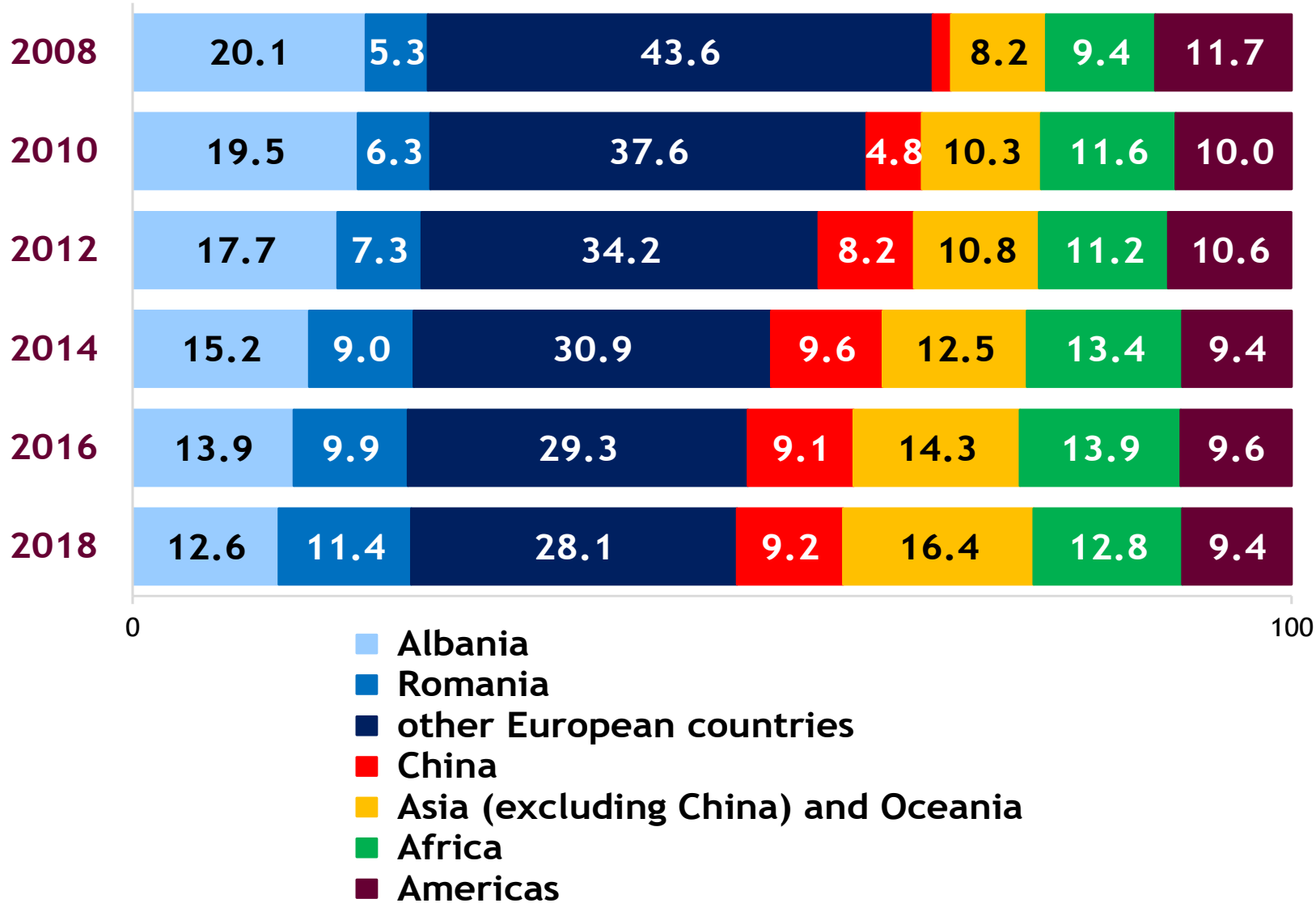


The response rate is 78.2% (1 year - graduates 2017), 70.4% (3), 64,5% (5) - at 3 (graduates 2015) and 5 years (graduates 2013) second level graduates



The member universities provide AlmaLaurea with the 100 % of graduates' administrative data

FOREIGN GRADUATES IN ITALIAN UNIVERSITIES



Source: AlmaLaurea, Graduates' Profile Survey Reports, 2009-2019



ALMALAUREA GRADUATES PROFILE: ALBANIANS AND ITALIANS

YEAR 2018 GRADUATES IN ITALY	ALBANIANS	TOTAL FOREIGN	ITALIANS	TOTAL GRADUATES
N. of graduates	1,249	9,890	270,340	280,230
Filled the questionnaire	1,194	8,813	250,158	258,971
Compilation rate (%)	95.6	89.1	92.5	92.4
Woman (%)	70.1	61.1	58.6	58.7

YEAR 2018 GRADUATES IN ITALY	ALBANIANS	TOTAL FOREIGN	ITALIANS	TOTAL GRADUATES
At least one parent with HE studies (%)	24.4	39.1	29.5	29.9
Parents without HE studies (%)	73.9	58.4	69.1	68.7
Belonging to a high social class* (%)	9.05	20.28	22.48	22.4
High school diploma abroad (%)	32.6	56.5	0.3	2.3

*High social class: professionals, directors, entrepreneurs with at least 15 employees
(A. Cobalti e A. Schizzerotto, The social mobility in Italy, Bologna, il Mulino, 1994)

YEAR 2018 GRADUATES IN ITALY	ALBANIANS	TOTAL FOREIGN	ITALIANS	TOTAL GRADUATES
Scholarship (%)	69.8	57.8	22.2	23.4
Study experience abroad(%)	11.7	18.9	12.8	13.0
Internship during the studies (%)	58.0	56.8	59.4	59.3
Work experience during the studies:	79.0	69.7	65.2	65.4
<i>Full time (more than half of the studies period) (%)</i>	8.4	6.5	6.1	6.1
<i>Other work experiences full time (less than half of the studies period) (%)</i>	6.1	5.4	3.6	3.7
<i>Part time (%)</i>	30.2	24.4	18.7	18.9
<i>Occasional, part time, seasonal(%)</i>	34.3	33.5	36.8	36.7



2017 Graduates' Employment Status: second-level degree graduates interviewed one year after graduation

YEAR 2017 SECOND LEVEL GRADUATES IN ITALY	ALBANIANS	ITALIANS
SECTOR OF ACTIVITY		
Public (%)	3.2	13.6
Private (%)	89.7	81.0
Non profit (%)	7.1	5.2
AVERAGE MONTHLY NET EARNINGS (€)		
Men	1,260	1,358
Women	1,296	1,098
Total average	1,282	1,219

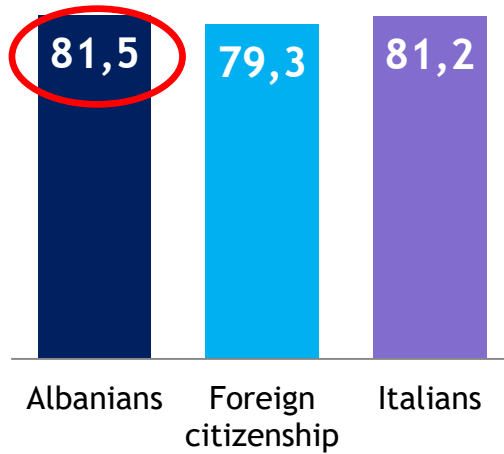


2017 Graduates' Employment Status: second-level degree graduates interviewed one year after graduation

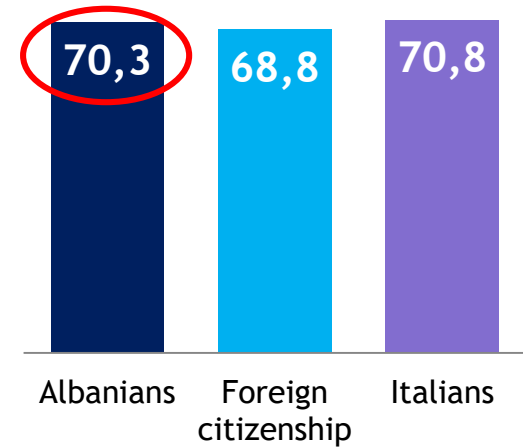
YEAR 2017 SECOND LEVEL GRADUATES IN ITALY	ALBANIANS	ITALIANS
Type of work (%)	(%)	(%)
Self employed	6.9	7.4
Permanent contract	37.5	26.9
Training contract	22.0	17.7
Non-standard contract (e.g. non permanent, part time)	27.7	35.2
Collaboration/Consultancy	1.8	3.2
Other types of self employed (e.g. part time collab.)	2.5	5.1
Without contract	1.6	4.1
Part type incidence	15.9	21.2

SECOND- LEVEL
DEGREE 2017

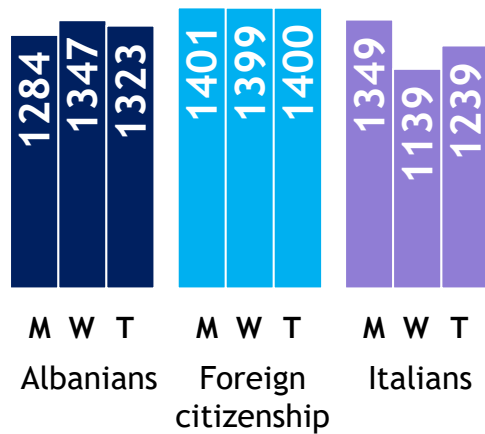
PARTICIPATED AT INTERNSHIP AFTER GRADUATION



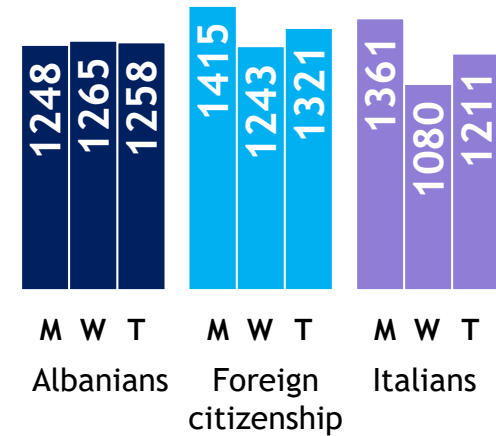
DO NOT PARTICIPATED AT INTERNSHIP AFTER GRADUATION



EMPLOYMENT RATE
(% employee)



NET EARNINGS
(average monthly, €)

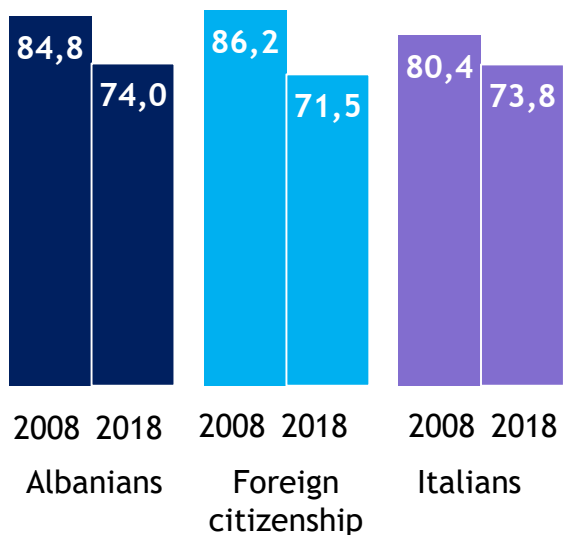




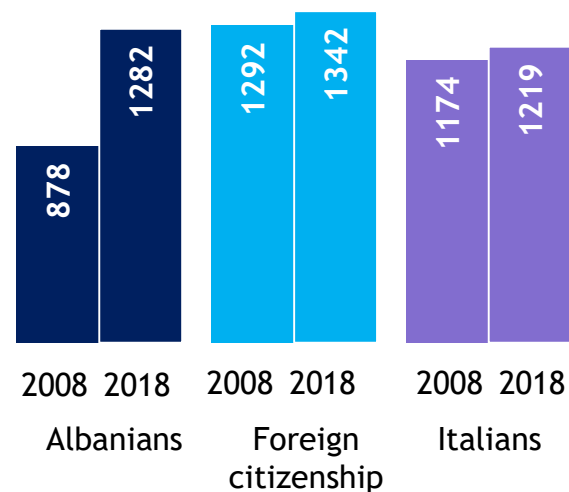
Graduates' Employment Status 1 year after graduation: employment rate and net earnings (survey years 2008 vs 2018)

SECOND- LEVEL
DEGREE
2007 E 2017

EMPLOYMENT RATE (% employee)



NET EARNINGS (average monthly, €)



SURVEYS YEAR

some hints and further research ideas and opportunities

In the Italian context is (still??) fruitful:

- pursue Higher Education to get a job
- following an internship

for two main reasons:

- higher employment rate
- better wages

Other research ideas/opportunities:

-integration with other European initiatives (e.g. “*Graduates Advancement and Development of University Capacity in Albania - GRADUA*” www.graduaproject.com, project in implementation phase, co-funded by European Commission - Erasmus+ Programme)

- expand the analysis considering different aspects of graduates background.
 - social democratic tradition of the country? Social cohesion? (see Rehbiën Boike publications), etc.
 - inclusion and equality of opportunity should become principles



THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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