

ICS: The Italian Report

1. Description of sampling methodology (details of how sample designed)

Within a certain territory, the Centre Sampling (CS) Technique defines an aggregation-centres (or meeting-points) set as follows:

- 1 - Centres offering services (e.g. public offices, consulates, etc.)
- 2 - Centres offering health assistance
- 3 - Centres offering social assistance
- 4 - Educational centres
- 5 - Places of worship (e.g. churches, mosques, temples)
- 6 - Ethnic shops (e.g. kebab shops, Halal butchers)
- 7 - Entertainment places (e.g. cinemas, clubs, gyms, bars, restaurants)
- 8 - Markets and shopping centres
- 9 - Open area meeting points (e.g. stations, squares, parks)
- 10 - Workplaces or job centres (e.g. construction sites, laboratories, restaurants and hotels, farms)
- 11 - Service centres (e.g. phone centres, money transfer centres)
- 12 - Population registry

and any interview is performed in one of this aggregation-centres, asking in addition for every other aggregation-centre if the interview attend in it or not.

So the first thing to do is to identify -and specify the location- for a set of aggregation centre that can be include into the above categories on the territories of Milan (and hinterland) and Naples (and hinterland)

1a. Any problems encountered in design and actions taken

No problem, according to the over-ten-years Ismu experience on this topic.

2. Description of sampling frame

Ismu sampled 400 units in Milan plus hinterland (MIH) and 400 units in Naples plus hinterland (NAH), according to the “Centre Sampling Technique in Foreign Migration Surveys” (see §1). Both for Milan and for Naples by the term “hinterland” we mean the whole set of neighbouring municipalities; i.e. MIH = {Milano, Cormano, Bresso, Sesto San Giovanni, Vimodrone, Segrate, Peschiera, San Donato, Opera, Rozzano, Asiago, Buccinasco, Corsico, Cesano, Trezzano sul Naviglio, Cusago, Settimo Milanese, Rho, Pero, Arese, Bollate, Baranzate, Novate Milanese} and NAH = {Napoli, Arzano, Casandrino, Casavatore, Casoria, Cercola, Marano, Melito, Mugnano, Portici, Pozzuoli, Quarto, San Giorgio, Volla, San Sebastiano}.

Both in MIH and in NAH, according to the Istat (National Institute of Statistics) data at January, 1st, 2010, we have a perfect proportional representation of the 5 macroareas (East Europe; North Africa; Center-South Africa; Latin America; Asia); and, within any macroarea, the sample units were set proportionally to the main nationalities (with a fixed maximum of 100 for Ukraine in NAH). For the East Europe in MIH (n_{MIH}^{EE}) we had to sample 44 units: 21 for Albania, 16 for Ukraine, and 7 for Moldova, with an 83%-covering of East Europe macroarea. And for the North Africa, n_{MIH}^{NA} , we had to sample 84 units: 64 for Egypt and 20 for Morocco, with a 93%-covering of North Africa macroarea. And so on. The concentration on the main nationalities allows an higher quality of responses – according to the nationalities and languages of the foreign interviewers – and an easier sample-related activities.

(of course, these are indicative values for the selection of sampling units; practically small differences come out; anyway the sample seems to be unbiased from this point of view).

2.1 Any problems encountered in completing sampling frame and actions taken

According to the proportional allocation of target foreigners resident (at January, 1st, 2010) between the main City and its hinterland, we had to sample 325 units in Milan and 75 in its hinterland, and 325 units in Naples and 75 in its hinterland (occasionally the proportional allocations between Milan and hinterland and between Naples and hinterland are similar). In fact, we sampled 281 units in Milan and 119 in its hinterland and 348 units in Naples and 52 in its hinterland: however in both cases there're high mobility from hinterland to the cities ("metropolitan cities") and so we believe that such distinction is not so essential.

3. Description of how fieldwork done (including list of all the specific centres of aggregation for those countries)

Fieldwork:

- briefing interviewers in Milan and Naples
- from October the 6th to December the 1st interviewing
- check interviews, phone calls, data entry questionnaires (during the fieldwork)

<i>Centre where the individual was interviewed</i>	<i>MIH</i>	<i>NAH</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>E.g.</i>
1. Centres offering services (population registry, public offices, Consultes job-centres, trade union....)	126	19	145	<i>Central population registry in Milan, via Larga. Consulate of Ecuador in Milan, Consulate of Capo Verde in Naples, Acli colf</i>
2. Centres offering health assistance (first aid, health clinics, ...)	43	18	61	<i>Family planning clinics in Milan</i>
3. Centres offering social assistance (Caritas, voluntari organization, canteens,...)	2		2	
4. Education centres (schools, professional development institutions, university...)	11	28	39	<i>University of Milan</i>
5. Places of worship (e.g. churches, mosques, temples)	37	14	51	<i>Mosque in Milan, via Padova</i>
6. Ethnic shops (kebab shops, Halal butchers...)	23	20	43	
7. Entertainment places (cinemas, clubs, gyms, bars, restaurants)	26	31	57	
8. Markets/shopping centers (local markets, farmers' markets,...)	20	11	31	
9. Open areas/meeting points (stations, squares, parks,...)	47	166	213	<i>Sinhalese quarter in Naples, meeting points homecare workers</i>
10. Workplaces (construction sites, laboratories, restaurants and hotels, farms)	15	40	55	<i>Work places in China town</i>
11. Cultural and social clubs	15	34	49	
12. Service centres (e.g. phone centres, money transfer centres)	35	19	54	
<i>Total</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>800</i>	

<i>Centre where the individual was interviewed (%)</i>	<i>MIH</i>	<i>NAH</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>E.g.</i>
1. Centres offering services (Population registry, public offices, Consultes job-centres, trade union....)	31,5	4,8	18,1	
2. Centres offering health assistance (first aid, health clinics, ...)	10,8	4,5	7,6	
3. Centres offering social assistance (Caritas, voluntari organization, canteens,,...)	0,5	0,0	0,3	
4. Education centres (schools, professional development institutions, university...)	2,8	7,0	4,9	
5. Places of worship (e.g. churches, mosques, temples)	9,3	3,5	6,4	
6. Ethnic shops (kebab shops, Halal butchers...)	5,8	5,0	5,4	
7. Entertainment places (cinemas, clubs, gyms, bars, restaurants)	6,5	7,8	7,1	
8. Markets/shopping centers (local markets, farmers' markets,...)	5,0	2,8	3,9	
9. Open areas/meeting points (stations, squares, parks,...)	11,8	41,5	26,6	
10. Workplaces (construction sites, laboratories, restaurants and hotels, farms)	3,8	10,0	6,9	
11. Cultural and social clubs	3,8	8,5	6,1	
12. Service centres (e.g. phone centres, money transfer centres)	8,8	4,8	6,8	
<i>Total</i>	<i>100,0</i>	<i>100,0</i>	<i>100,0</i>	

3a. Any problems encountered in fieldwork and actions taken

No problems.

4. Description of your sampling methodology weightings

Once the questionnaires are filled, the foreign citizens are given a profile according to the centres they visit (all the individuals who visit the same centres are given the same profiles). Their individual probability of inclusion in the sample has been determined as dependent: 1) directly on the number of selected centres the person really visits; and 2) inversely on the number of individuals from the population who visit that centre.

As a consequence, the sample that we collect by CS technique is originally biased. It must be transformed to an unbiased sample by means of appropriate weights to be associated with each sample unit. In other words the more centres any individual in the universe visits, the larger the inclusion probability of being interviewed will be. Consequently, if drawn into the sample, he will be associated *ex-post* with a lower weight. But, the *ex-post* weights also depend on the number of individuals who visit those centres. The larger and more visited the centre is, the smaller the inclusion probability is, and therefore the value of the weight for this individual is higher.

Finally it can be shown that by the adoption of these weights the sample that comes out by CS technique can be considered as representative of the whole universe and fully comparable to a hypothetical traditional simple random sample for which, in the contrary the (generally unknown) list of units is strictly required. For the whole methodology see *Journal of Official Statistics*, vol. 27, 3, 2011: 451-465.

4a. Any problems encountered in designing the weightings and actions taken

No problem, according to the over-ten-years Ismu experience about the methodology.

5. Your calculations of non-response rates and composition of reasons for non-response (based on contact form)

According to the following distribution of the number of rejections before interview:

Number of rejections before interview * City Crosstabulation

Count

	Count	City		Total
		Milan & hinterland	Naples & hinterland	
Number of rejections before interview	0	247	269	516
	1	65	47	112
	2	57	34	91
	3	17	27	44
	4	6	12	18
	5	5	1	6
	6	2	4	6
	7	1	2	3
	8	0	1	1
	10	0	2	2
	12	0	1	1
Total		400	400	800

the non-response rate – i.e. refusals divided by the total refusals plus interviews – was 42.7% in MIH and 45.0% in NAH (43.9% in mean). No particular reasons for non-response: no time or/and no interest, etc.

6. List of specific questions where there may be problems of comparability with other countries (please specify which and why)

In general – as we know – we must have a 2nd-step-weight-system that proportionally weight the correct importance of migration in the different territories, otherwise we have a distorted representation of the Italian context (and similar in the other countries). That said, we believe that there will be problems of comparability between countries, as to: 1) data about political participation, meant as right to vote at administrative and political elections as well as all situations where the political/legislative data have an influence, are not comparable; 2) optional questions in questionnaire and eventually differential legal system-visa. No more problems if any research is correctly representative of its territory.