

Turin, 02.03.2020



Project No. 19-1-ATO1-KA202-051516

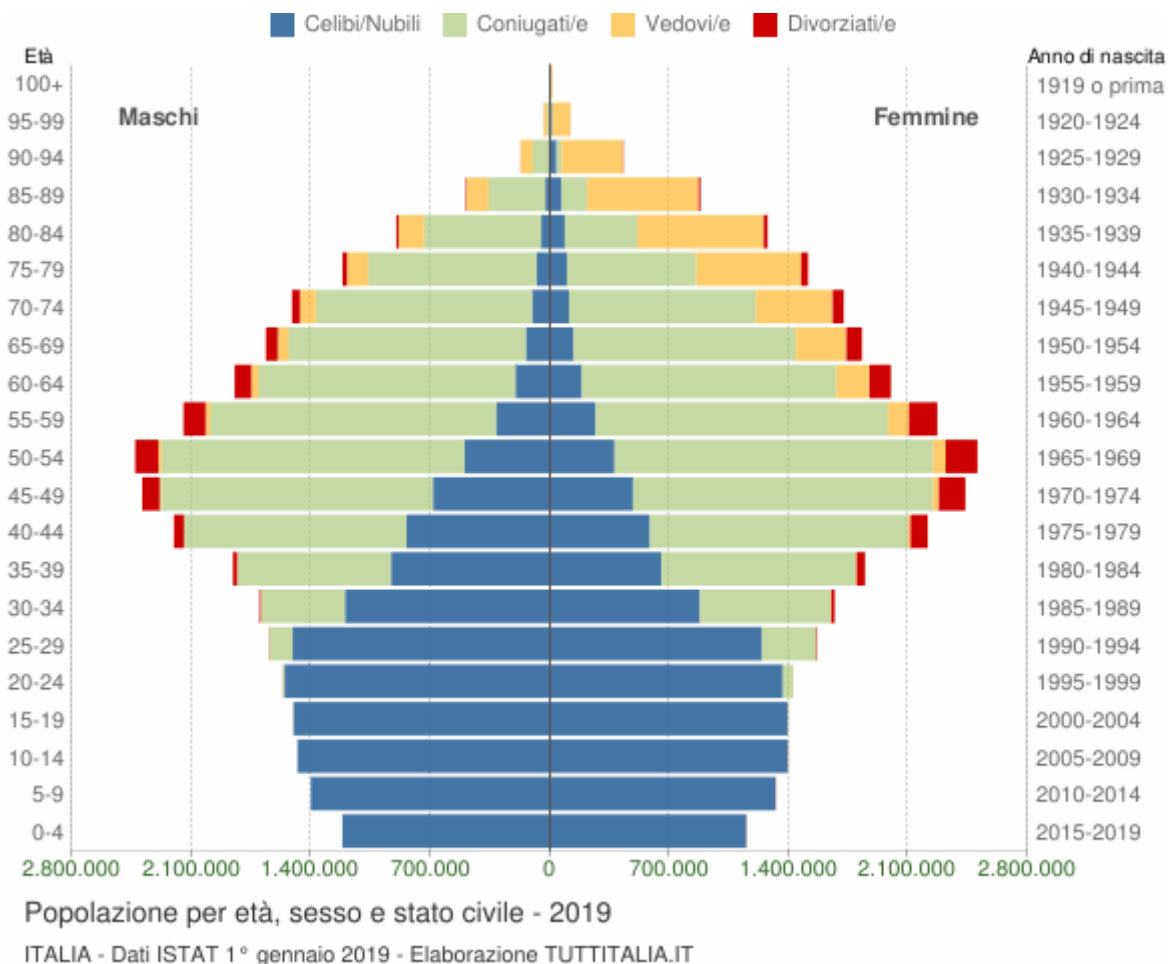
IO1.5 - Country Analysis

COUNTRY REPORT: Italy

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1. National background

The Italian population in 2019 was 60.483.973 habitants.



In Italy, hearing loss is divided into four grades, according to the classification of the Ministerial Decree 5.2.1992:

- Slight, between 20 and 40 decibels of hearing loss;
- Average, 40 to 70 decibels.

Until this stage, Italian legislation recognizes the disabled person with a more or less high degree of civil disability, but he will not be regarded as deaf (see law 381/70 page 27);

- Severe, 70 to 90 decibels.

From 75 decibels and up, Italian legislation recognizes the status of "deaf" to those who have lost their hearing before the age of 12, for hearing loss of 60 dB or more in the best ear.

- Deep, with a threshold of 90 decibels or more.

Three groups are recognized:

- group: deafness for frequencies between 125 and 4000 Hertz at the intensity of 90 db;
- group: deafness for frequencies between 125 and 2000 Hertz at the intensity of 90 db;
- group: deafness for frequencies between 125 and 1000 Hertz at the intensity of 90 db.

According to data provided by associations it is estimated that in Italy about 8% of the population has hearing problems. In other words, five million Italians have a more or less serious reduction in hearing ability. Of the five million Italians who suffer from deafness, 75%, or 3.75 million people, have light and medium hearing loss¹.

The employment rate of disabled people is 3,5%. The average for the entire population is 49%. This is what emerges from a study by the Disability Commission Coscioni Association that we publish in preview. The more than 45 points difference are the result of the barriers and the illegalities that transform the career path of disabled people on the warpath.² Unfortunately we don't have exact data about unemployment of only D/deaf person.

In 1992, Law 104 introduced the figure of the communication assistant for sensory disabilities (essentially blind and deaf). Although it is something else compared to the interpreters, by role, it is important to point out that precisely because of the similarity of the competence between the communication assistant and the LIS interpreters, the latter, subject to appropriate training integration, play frequently the role of communications assistant. The figure of the communication assistant, just mentioned, is a real interpreter of simultaneous (prerequisite this essential to carry out the task of communication assistant) but does not work in the conference but in the field (university, compulsory school, health care, courts, etc.). To interpret at the university, an LIS interpreter or such aspiring, can work only if accredited and then enrolled in an ad hoc ranking specifically requested by the university that makes request and from which it draws gradually.

In this regard, the university, regardless of the nature of deafness, is offered a service of accessibility to lessons for a limited amount of hours (usually 150 hours per year) which consists, in the vast majority of cases, of a student who he works part-time for the university and who takes notes for the deaf student during the lessons of his interest (92% of the cases); in other rare cases a lesson blur service is offered (1.5%) audio recording and whether or not speech recognition software is required. With regard to live accessibility we have cases of subtitle with stenotype (2.5%) (4%), but only for a few hours a year³.

¹ <http://www.oto-medical.it/quant-sono-gli-italiani-affetti-da-sordita/>

² http://www.associazionelucacoscioni.it/sites/default/files/agenda/agenda-coscioni-39_0.pdf

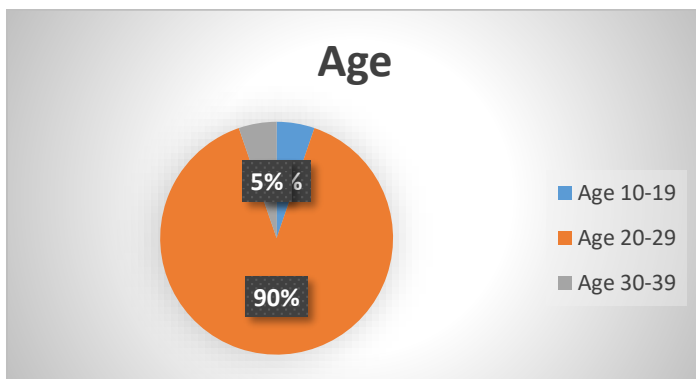
³ http://www.unapeda.asso.fr/article.php3?id_article=551



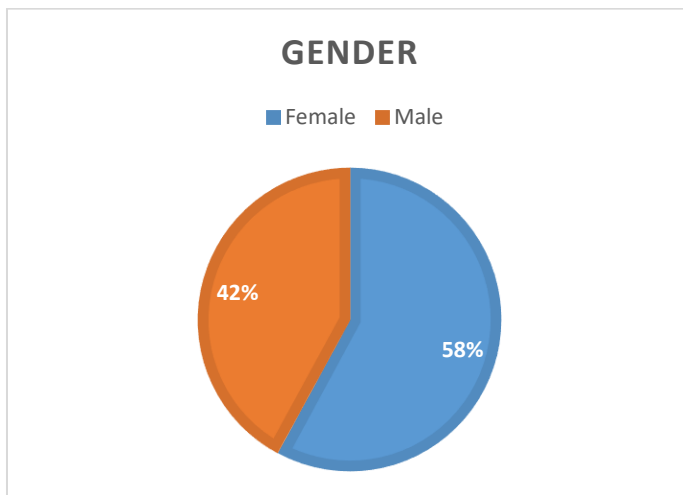
2. Survey findings

The introductory question of the survey was what would be the dream job of the participant, independent of their education, place of residence, etc. From Italy 19 person finish the questionnaire.

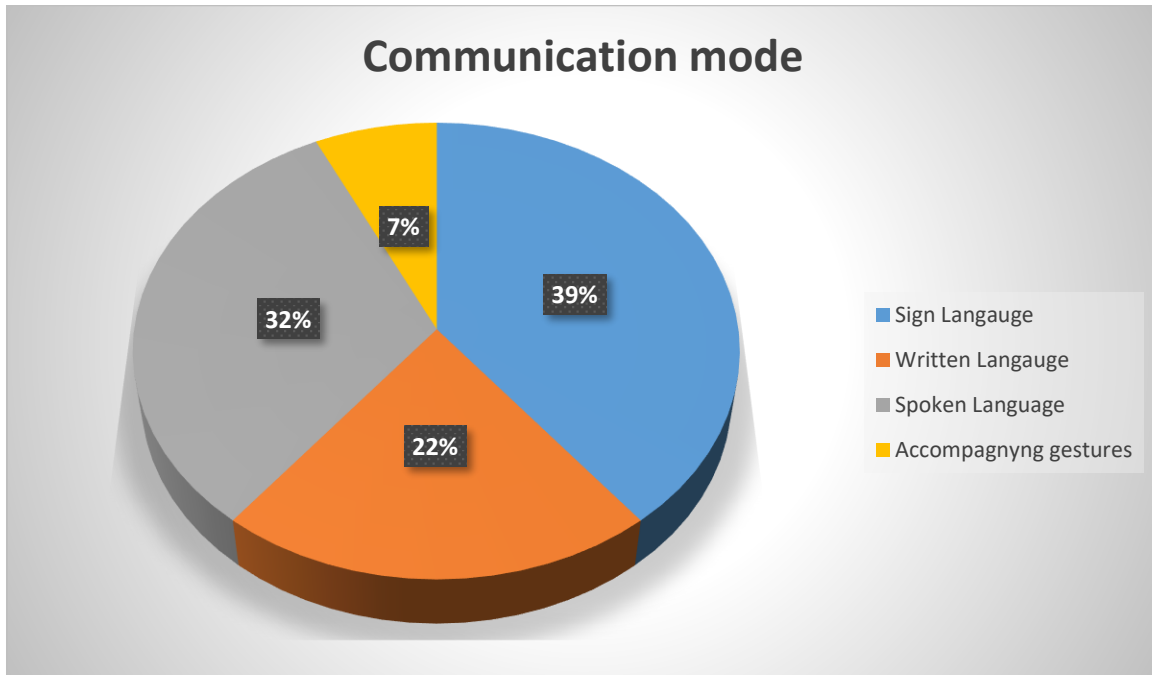
About Age: 1 from 10-19 years old, 17 from 20-29 years old.



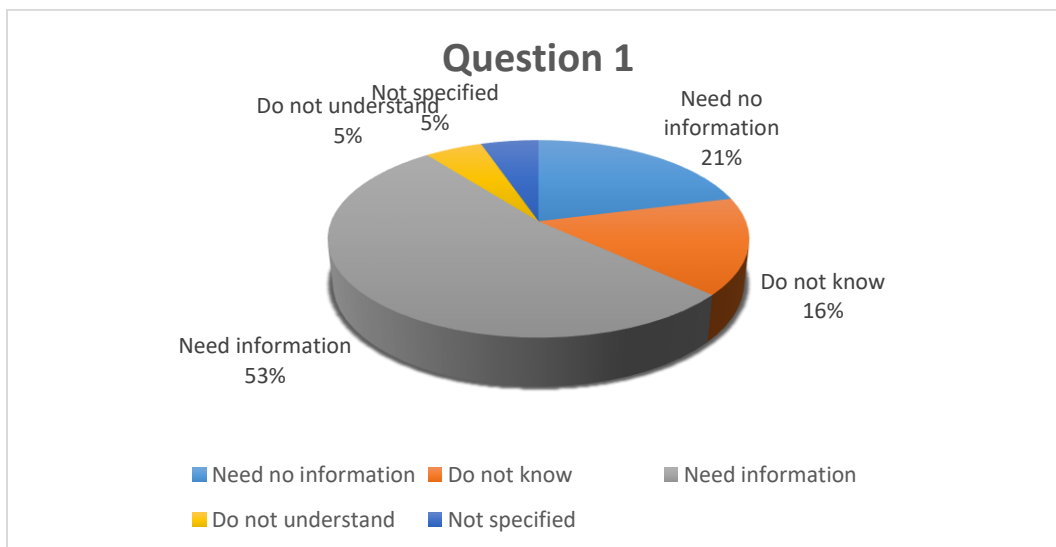
About Gender: From the 19 person who attend the questionnaire 11 was female and 8 man.



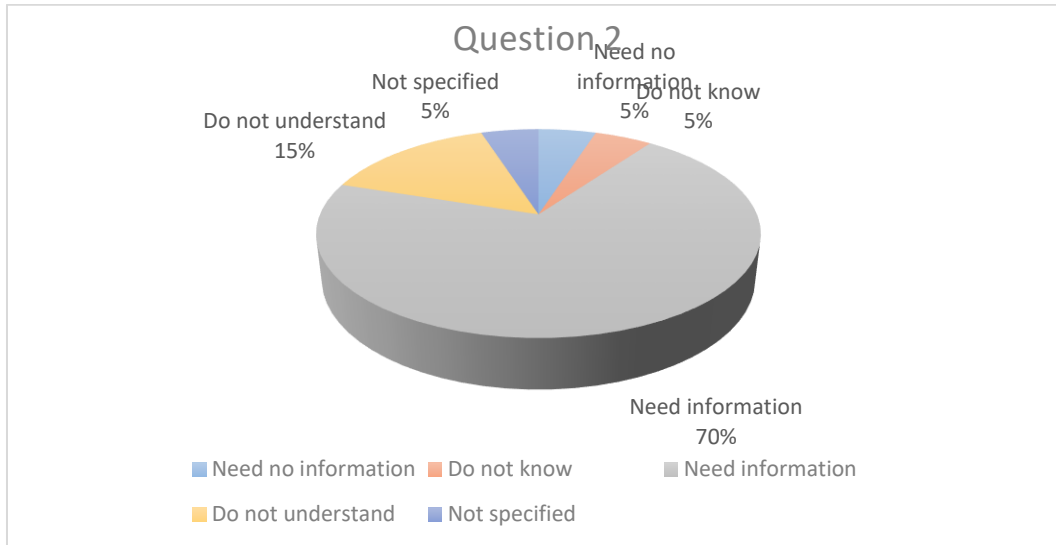
About Communication mode:



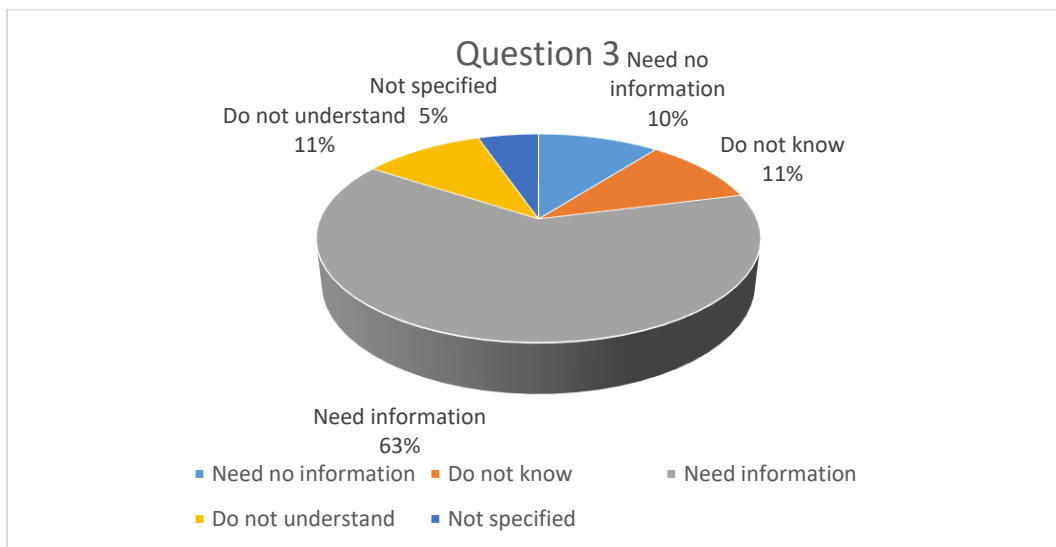
Question 1: **Information on reading job ads** - For example: How do I know if I am suitable for a vacancy? The majority (53%) needs more information on this topic. Only 21% said that they don't need further information.



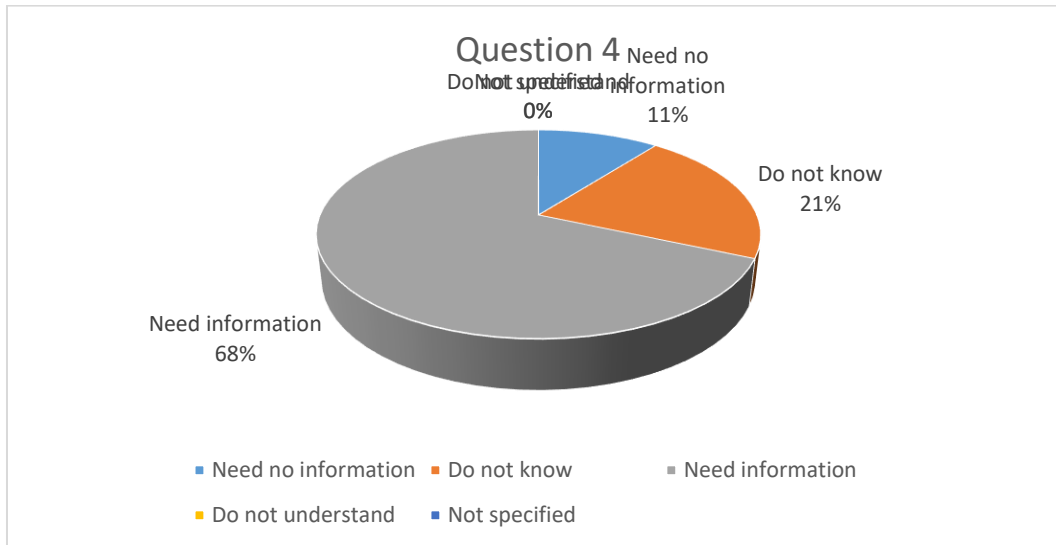
Question 2 was about **information about the job application interview** – For example: Which questions may not be asked during the interview? 70% of participants want more information on this topic and 5% need no further information.



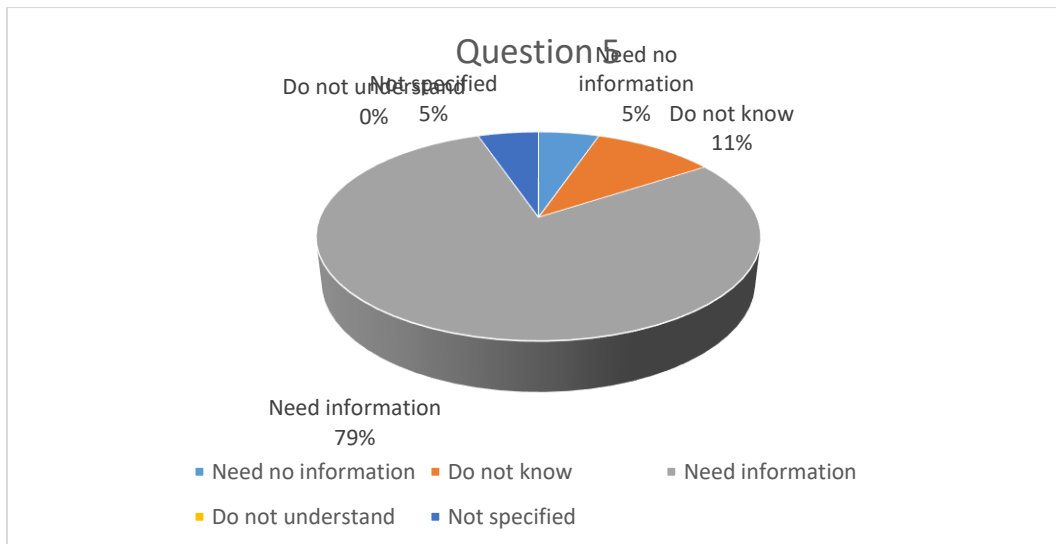
Question 3 was about **information about the application letter** – For example: How is an application structured? Do soft skills belong in an application? 63% of participants want more information on this topic and 10% need no further information.



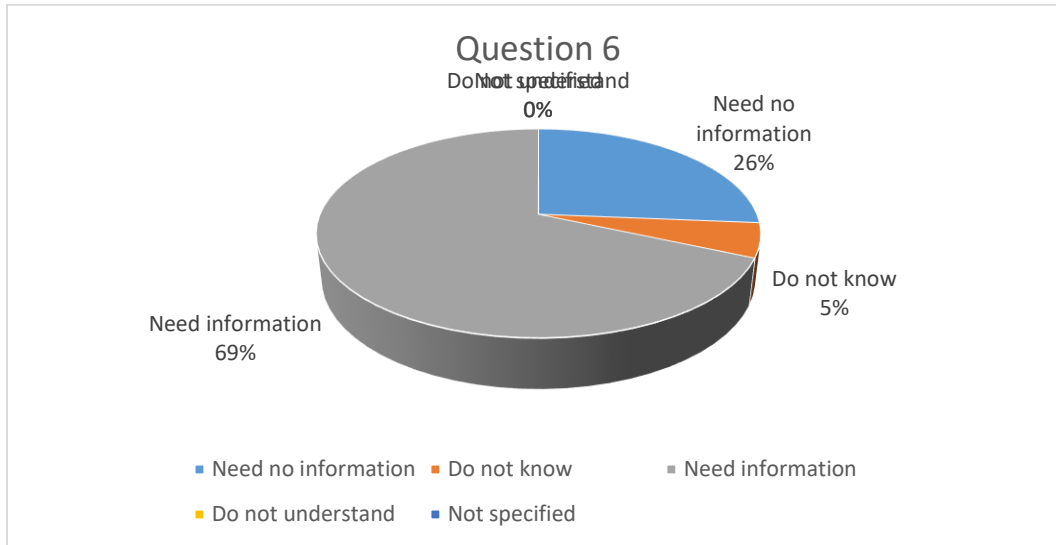
Question 4 was about **information on non-discrimination, accessibility and compensation of disadvantages** – For example: How can I make sure that the communication in the interview works? 68% of participants want more information on this topic and 11% need no further information.



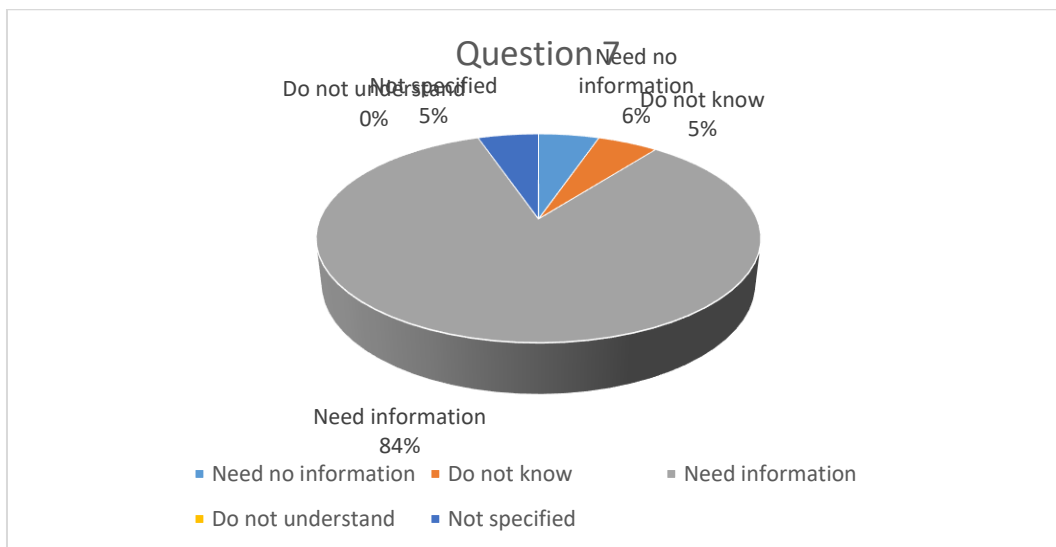
Question 5 was about **general explanations on employment contracts** - For example: What are the main components of an employment contract? 79% of participants want more information on this topic and 5% need no further information.



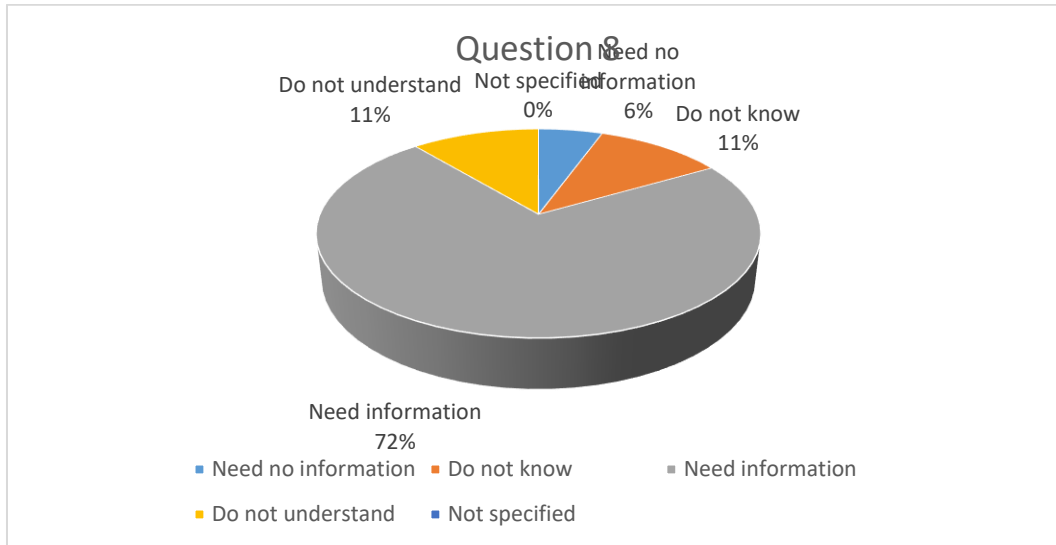
Question 6 was about **explanations on different types of contracts** -. For example: What is the difference between a freelance contract and a fixed-term? 68% of participants want more information on this topic and 26% need no further information.



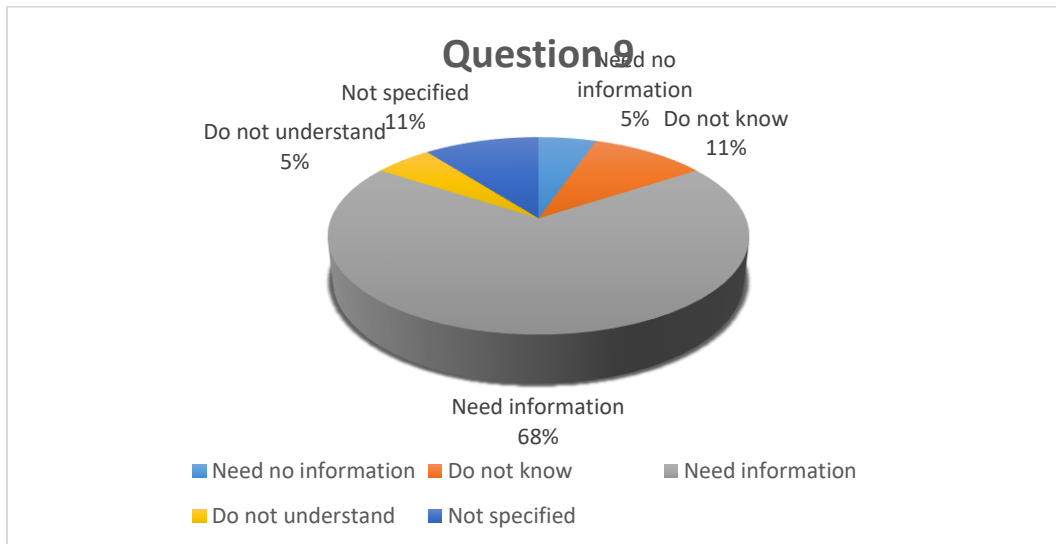
Question 7 was about **information on collective agreements, amount of payment and salary** - For example: Why am I paid in this way? Or why don't I get more money? 89% of participants want more information on this topic and 5% need no further information.



Question 8 was about **information about job references** - For example: I didn't get a job reference at my last job, what can I do? 72% of participants want more information on this topic and 6% need no further information.



Question 9 was about **information on communication equipment** - For example: What communication options can I use to find a job? Who will pay for the communication facilities? 68% of participants want more information on this topic and 5% need no further information.



Question 10 was about „self-disclosure “: providing information about my specific needs – For example: Is it my job to inform a potential new employer about my needs? How can I sensitise colleagues? 89% of participants want more information on this topic and 5% need no further information.

