

Active Citizenship increases the Employability?

Indexes experimentation in a sample survey

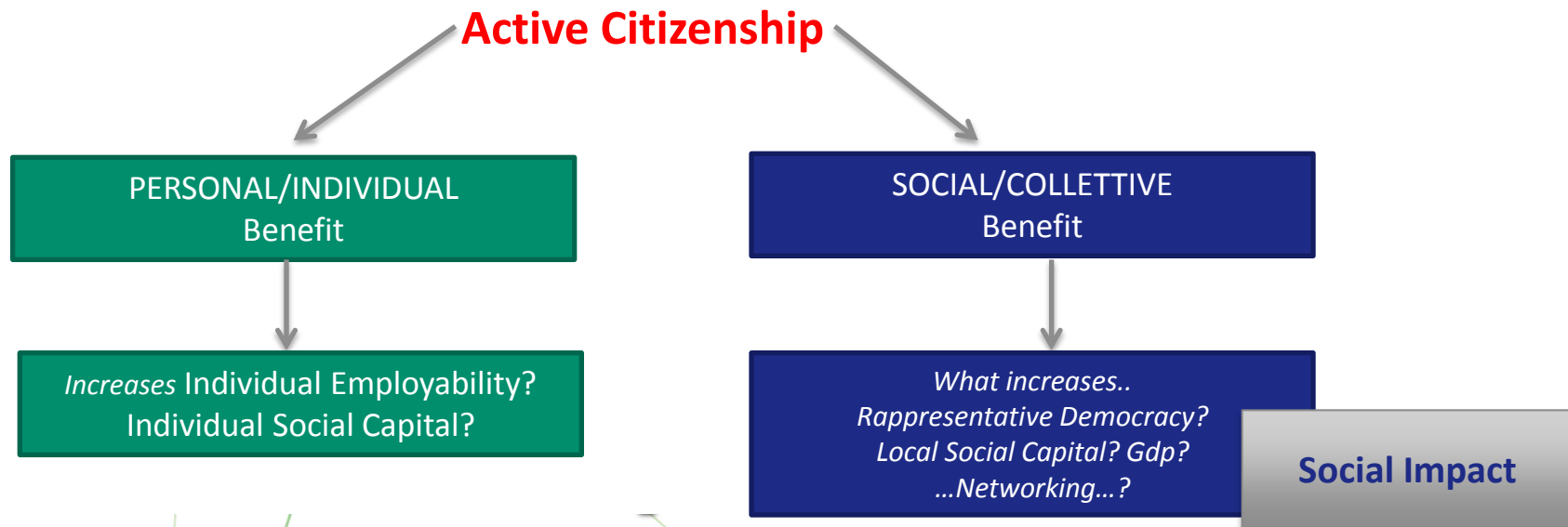
Author: Federica De Luca (f.deluca@inapp.org)

Co-autor: Sergio Ferri (s.ferri@inapp.org)

(1) There is a relationship between **Active Citizenship, Employability and Employment?**

(2) It is possible that the more a young person is **Active Citizen**, more is **Employable**?

(3) To be **Active Citizens** is related to being **Employed**?



Definitions and concept

Active Citizenship: *Participation in civil society, community and/or political life, characterized by mutual respect and non-violence and in accordance with human rights and democracy (Hoskins 2006)*

(Mascherini et al. 2009) *the term, "active citizenship" is used within EU policy making to state and promote these particular forms of participation in order to ensure the continuation of participatory and representative democracy, to reduce the gap between citizens and governing institutions and to enhance social cohesion.*

CRELL *Mix of values, attitudes and behaviors related to the mobilization of individual and collective resources to acting the freedom of opinion and the expression of dissent, participation in the political and social life of the community, defense of the rights and duties of citizens, the democratic values of representation, the protection of common goods*

Employability *designates the ability of finding, fulfilling and keeping work (whether employed or independent is irrelevant). Is defined as the ability to gain initial employment, to maintain employment, and to be able to move around within the labour market (for the purpose of the Bologna Follow-up Group)* **MORE A DEFINING CONCEPT THAN A MEASURE**

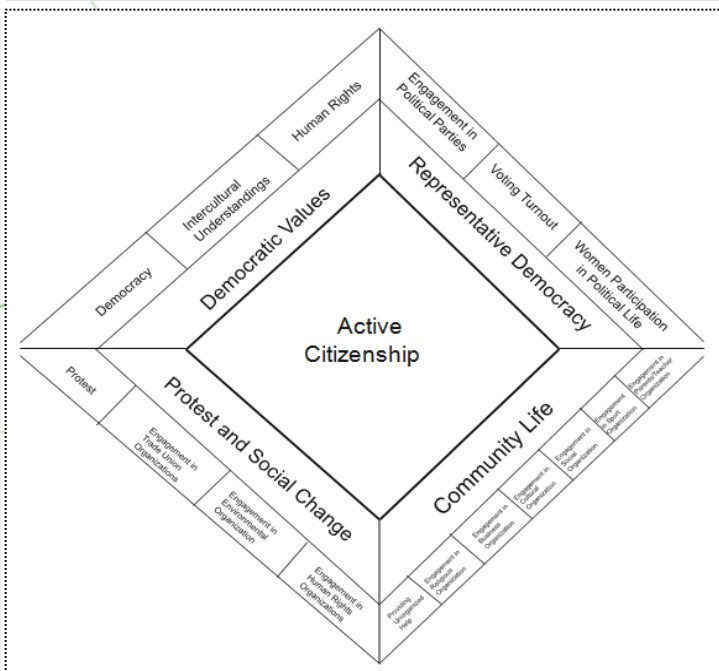
To measure Employability we have Probabilistic Approach or Psychological-educational Approach based on 3 prevalent framework:

- 1) *Employability like a Mix of Individual propriety*
- 2) *Employability like an Ecological asset- index of the economic context*
- 3) *Mix of Individual Propriety ad and Economic contest*

Developed Indexes

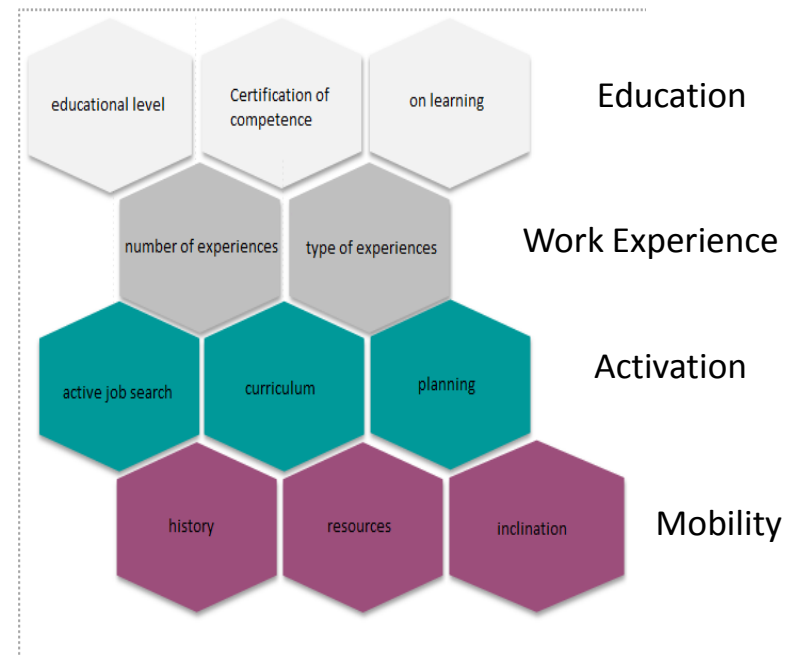
Active Citizenship- ACCI

European Multidimensional Index - ACCI
 From ecological Index → **INDIVIDUAL INDEX**



Employability- OKI

We developed an INDIVIDUAL Multidimensional Index
INDIVIDUAL INDEX



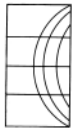
4 dimensions= 4 Sub-Index → 1 Index



Active Citizenship

Literature and evidence





Deepa Narayan and Michael F. Cassidy

A Dimensional Approach to Measuring Social Capital: Development and Validation of a Social Capital Inventory

2001

Introduction

Social capital has gained wide acceptability as a fruitful theoretical perspective for understanding and predicting the norms and social relations embedded in the social structure of societies. It is those patterns of social

28110

WORLD BANK WORKING PAPER NO. 18

Measuring Social Capital

An Integrated Questionnaire

2004

Christiaan Groenart
Deepa Narayan
Veronica Nyhan Jones
Michael Woolcock



2006

MEASURING ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP IN EUROPE

Bryony Hoskins, Jochen Jesinghaus, Massimiliano Mascherini, Giuseppe Munda, Michela Nardo, Michaela Saisana, Daniel Van Nijlen, Daniele Vidoni, Ernesto Villalba

Institute for the Protection and Security of the Citizen

2006

CRELL Research Paper 4

EUR 22530 EN

Soc Indic Res (2009) 90:459–488
DOI 10.1007/s11205-008-9271-2

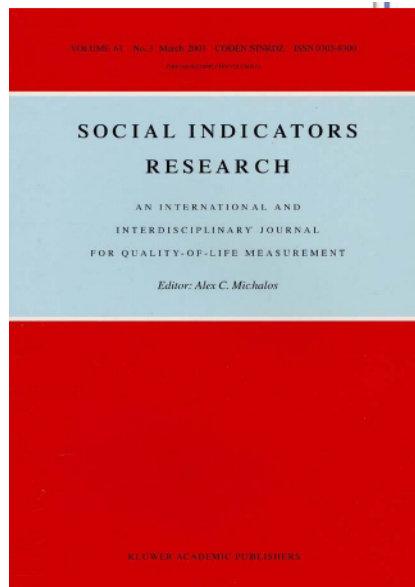
Measuring Active Citizenship through the Development of a Composite Indicator

Bryony L. Hoskins · Massimiliano Mascherini

2008

Accepted: 27 May 2008 / Published online: 12 July 2008
© Springer Science+Business Media B.V. 2008

Abstract This article defines Active Citizenship within a European context as a broad range of value based participation. It develops a framework for measuring this phenomenon which combines the four dimensions of Protest and Social Change, Community Life, Representative Democracy and Democratic values. The European Social Survey 2002 is used to populate the framework as this survey provided the best data coverage available and covered 19 European Countries. In total 61 indicators were selected. A composite indicator (CI), The Active Citizenship Composite Indicator (ACCI), is built using the framework provided and using experts' weights. In addition, the robustness of the results is tested using sensitivity analysis. The limitations to the ACCI are explained in terms of the limitation of the data availability in particular concerning the new forms of participation and less organised forms of participation. Nevertheless, ACCI proved to be statistically robust and reliable and proved to be a useful tool for monitoring levels of citizenship in Europe. The results of ACCI exhibit interesting and quite distinct regional patterns. The results showed that the Nordic countries, and in particular Sweden, have the highest rate of Active Citizenship, followed by Central Europe and Anglo-Saxon countries. Mediterranean countries are next followed by Eastern European countries that close the ranking.



JRC Scientific and Technical Reports



The characterization of Active Citizenship in Europe

Massimiliano Mascherini, Anna Rita Manca, Bryony Hoskins

2009



EUR 23695 EN - 2009



JRC Scientific and Technical Reports



The 2011 Civic Competence Composite Indicator (CCCI-2)

Measuring Young People's Civic Competence across Europe based on the IEA International Citizenship and Civic Education Study

Bryony Hoskins, Cynthia M.H. Villalba and Michaela Saisana

2012

EUR 25182 EN - 2012



Peer Reviewed Paper

Analytic Report

Participatory Citizenship in the European Union
Institute of Education

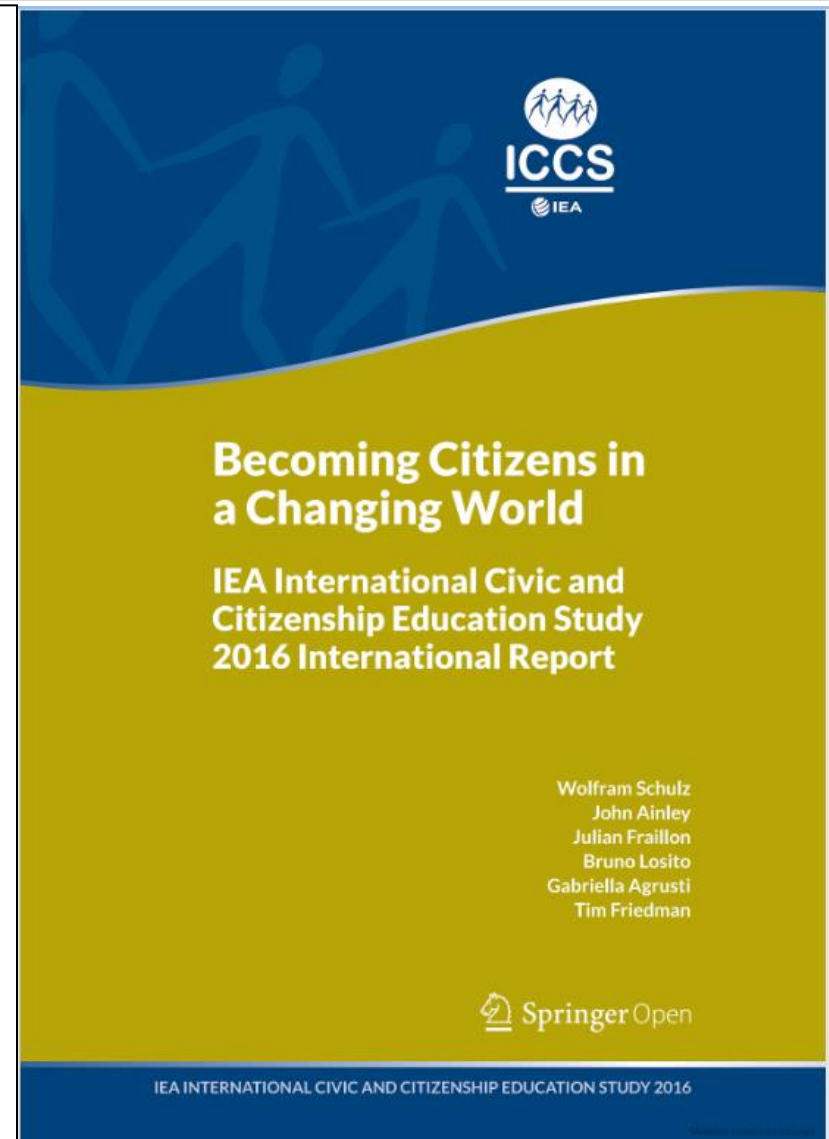
Bryony Hoskins, David Kerr, Hermann J. Abs, Jan Germen Janmaat, Jo

Morrison, Rebecca Ridley, Juliet Sizmur

Report 2

European Commission, Europe for Citizens Programme

Submitted 10th May 2012



EXTREMISM

**FEAR OF
GLOBALISATION**



**SOCIAL
EXCLUSION**

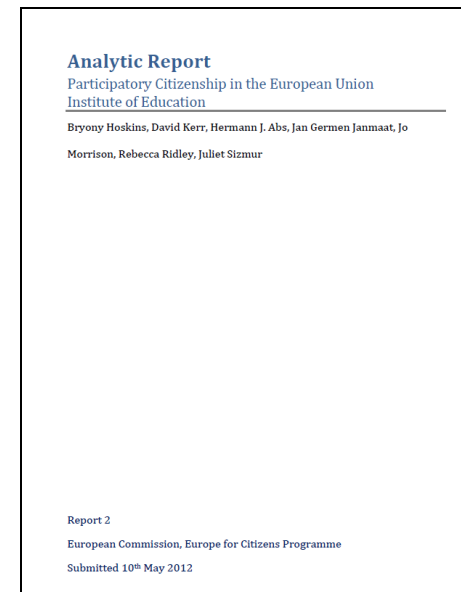
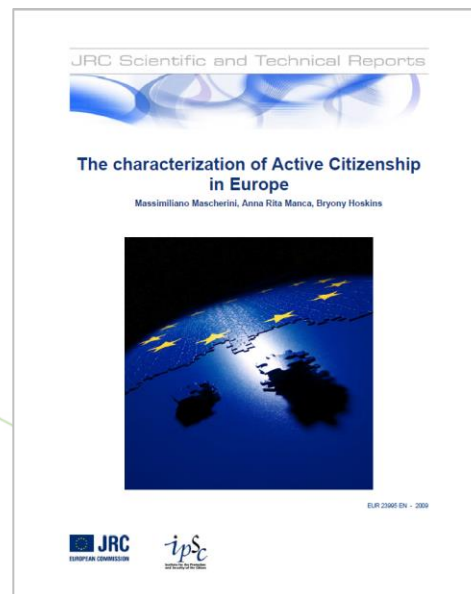
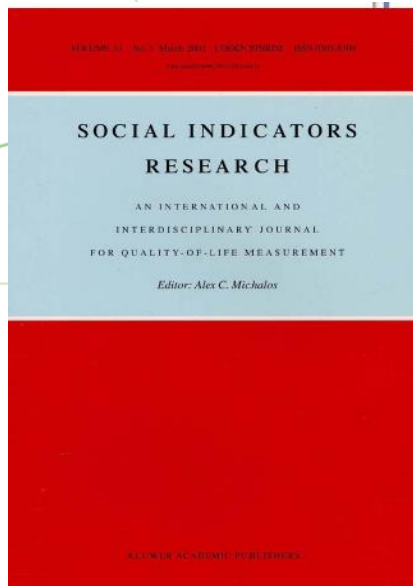


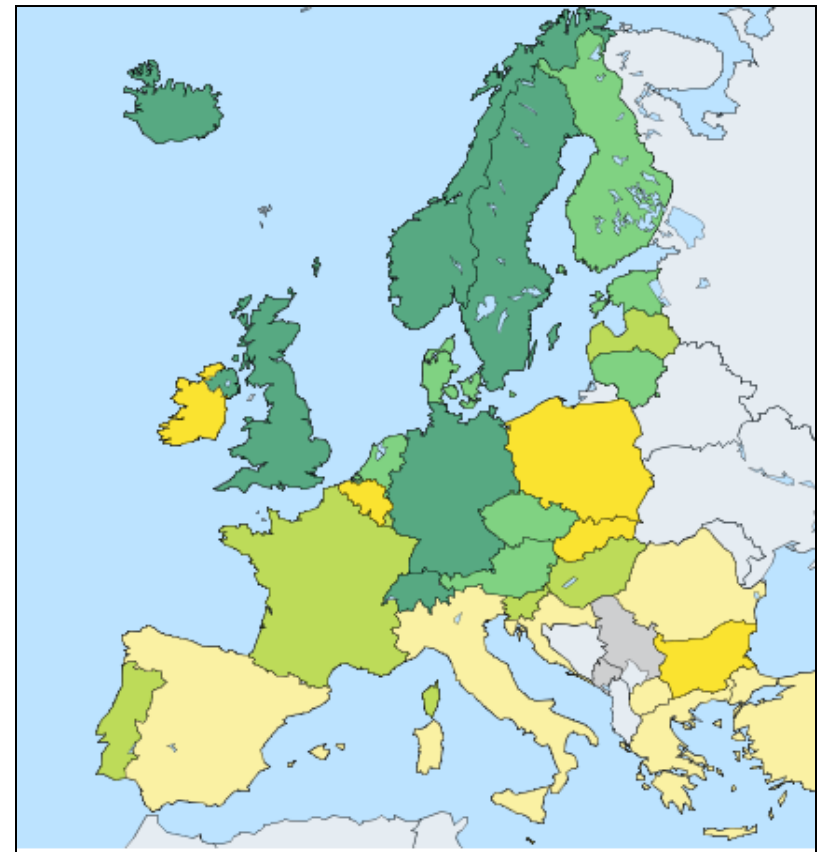
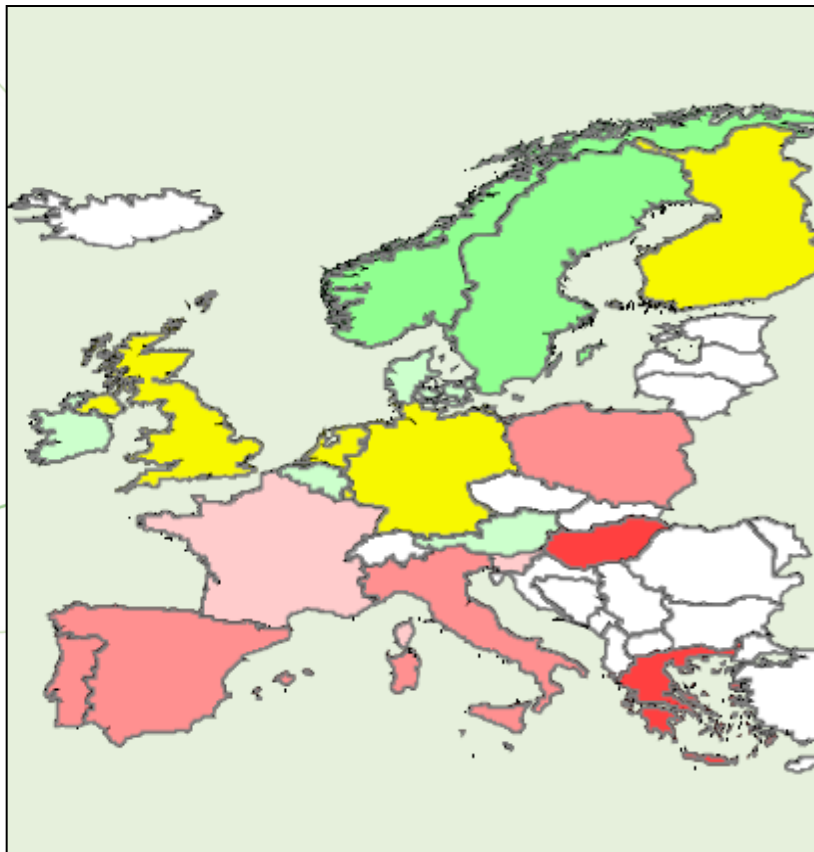
**MIGRATION/
RACISM**



APATHY/ RESENTMENT

ACCI Evidence and Insight at the start





Insight at the start

Active Citizenship Composite Indicator



	Active Citizenship (ACCI)	Civil society domain	Community domain	Values domain	Political Life
Corruption Perceptions Index	0.840	0.862	0.763	0.432	0.604
	Active Citizenship (ACCI)	Civil society domain	Community domain	Values domain	Political Life
GDP per capita (PPP US\$ 2002)	0.79	0.83	0.75	0.30	0.65

The relation between age and active citizenship is very interesting. At Europe level we can see from

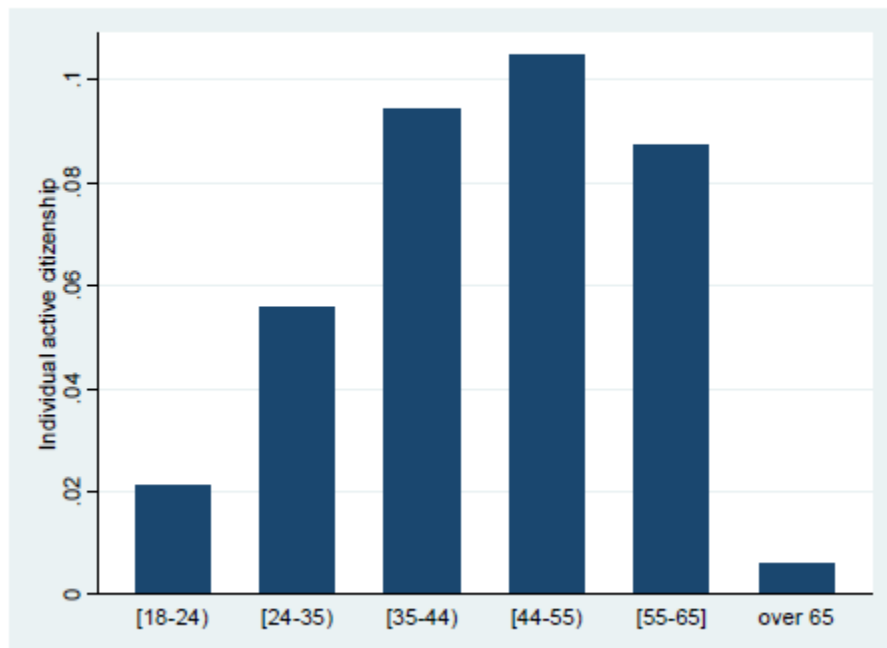


Figure 6 : Individual level of active citizenship by age in all Europe

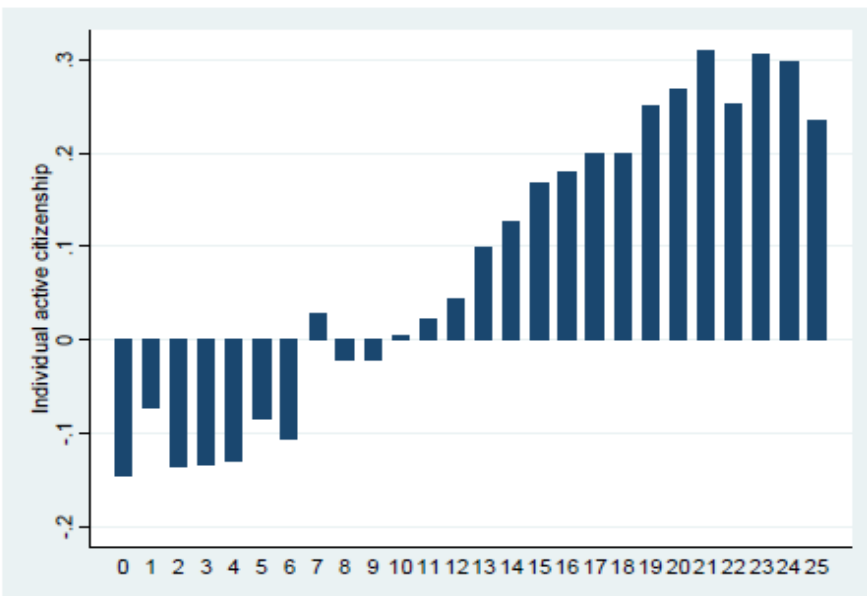


Figure 5 : Individual level of active citizenship by years of education in all Europe

This variable is computed into 4 groups: employed, unemployed, retired and other, that is unemployed people who are not looking for a job. This variable is a simplification of the variable presented in the ESS which contained 7 categories.

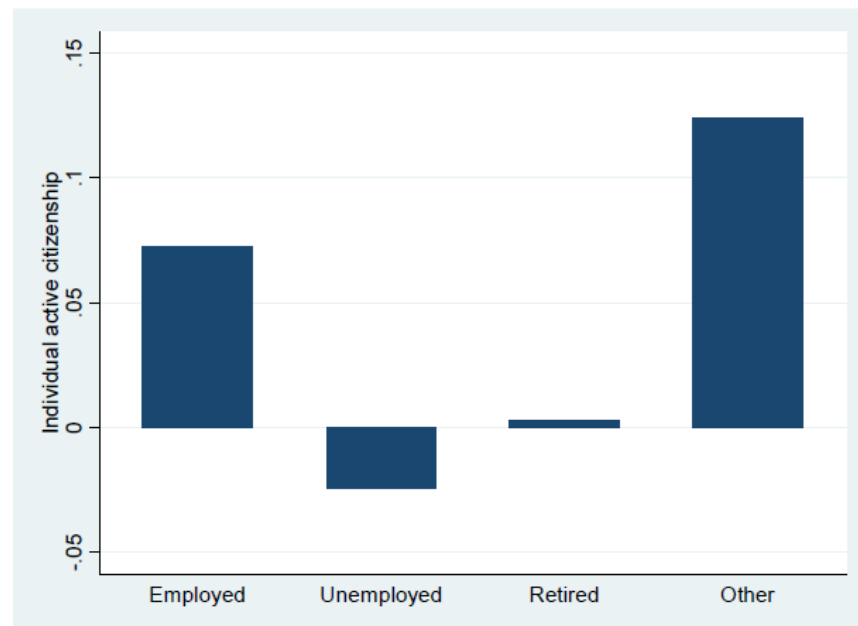


Figure 12 : Individual level of active citizenship by main activity in all Europe

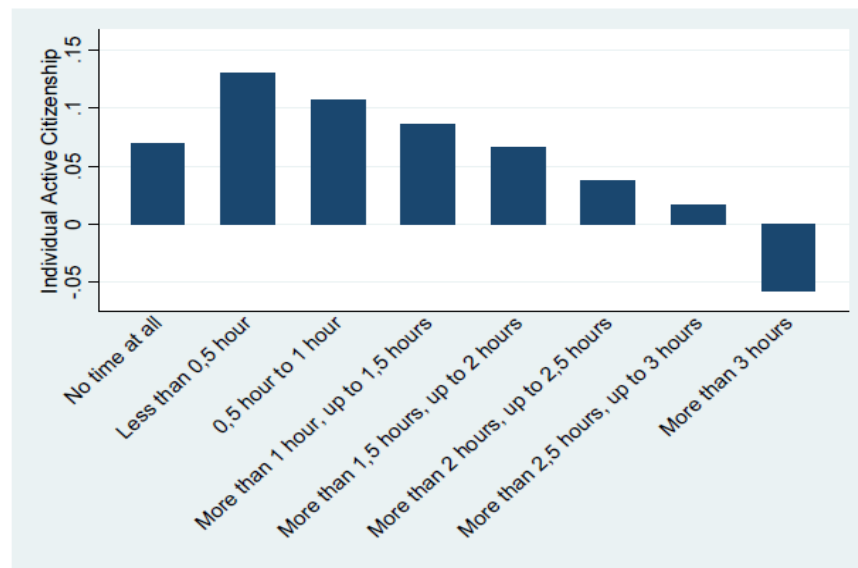


Figure 20: Individual level of active citizenship by watching tv in all Europe

1. *What is the relationship between local, national, regional and European forms of Participatory Citizenship?*
2. *What are the most effective drivers and approaches to fostering participatory forms of citizenship at the different levels?*
3. *How is it possible to overcome the barriers towards European Participatory Citizenship at various levels taking into account the quantity and diversity of European citizens?*
4. *How does Participatory Citizenship contribute to achieving the EU 2020 goals in the social and economic sphere?*
5. *What is the nature of the relationship between individual and collective action?*
6. *What is the nature of the relationship between Participatory Citizenship and education, lifelong learning and intercultural competence?*
7. *What is the relationship between EU citizenship rights and Participatory Citizenship?*

A European strategy for developing active measures to support democracy during the continued economic crisis

During moments of economic hardship it is necessary to make clear arguments as to why Participatory Citizenship is as important as economic strategies for sustainable growth.

- 1) **The evidence shows that, economic competitiveness goes hand in hand with Participatory Citizenship and social cohesion.** An effective strategy would be to focus on all **three pillars as they appear to be mutually reinforcing each other.** Citizen led social innovation is an example of this.
- 2) In the current time of sustained economic difficulty and high unemployment, countries are turning inwards towards national concerns, in addition, and historically, this has led to a rise in support for nationalistic, anti-democratic and anti-immigration movements that could in time threaten the stability of democracy and democratic values. **In the current context of high levels of youth unemployment it is possible that youth can become alienated and disengaged from the system and turn to these alternatives.** **Learning Participatory Citizenship can be a strategy to prevent this.**

Evidence of 2012- Analytic Report

Participatory Citizenship in the European Union Institute of Education

Our findings show that across the EU **the economic crisis has led to an increasing focus on internal politics rather than a broader European perspective. Policies in all areas have focused almost entirely on economic competitiveness.** Policies regarding Participatory Citizenship have yet to be placed at the forefront of policy solutions to the economic crises and those policies which have emerged are situated in terms of the economic benefits. **The consequence of the economic crises on the field of Participatory Citizenship has been cuts to funding.** The effects have been felt at all levels, challenging the sustainability of policies and practices that have previously supported the participation and engagement of citizens in decision making.

Cuts funding

The effects of the economic crises on citizens can already be seen in terms of a loss of faith in political institutions with a dramatic reduction in trust in national and European institutions in particular in Spain, Ireland and Greece. Citizens across European countries are continuing to believe in the democratic process but consider that the current political leaders are not working for them. We could speculate that this lack of trust may well have implications for voter turnout in the European elections in 2014 if the issues of trust are not addressed.

No trust in Eu
Istitutions

The findings of this study show that **Participatory Citizenship, economic competitiveness and social cohesion are interrelated factors that may well mutually reinforce each other.** Thus countries that have the characteristics of being highly competitive tend also to be highly participatory with high levels of social cohesion, for example, the Nordic countries. We can posit from this evidence that **focusing only on the short term economic imperative may miss the broader and long-term perspective.** Strategies that include innovative participatory and social cohesive elements that move beyond job related skills could prove a useful balance, particularly for young people in periods of high youth unemployment.

- 1) Participatory Cit.,
 - 2) economic comp.,
 - 3) social cohesion
- are interrelated

One situated form of learning is **volunteering**. The findings show that volunteering can increase the likelihood of voting. As expected, the relationship is stronger if the volunteering is politically orientated. Further research is needed on how to facilitate the political learning and political aspirations of volunteers.

volunteering

In addition to learning, the evidence suggests that **wealth is also a factor that relates to all forms of adult participation; however, it does not have the same relationships with all forms of expected youth participation.**

Acci/age/edu

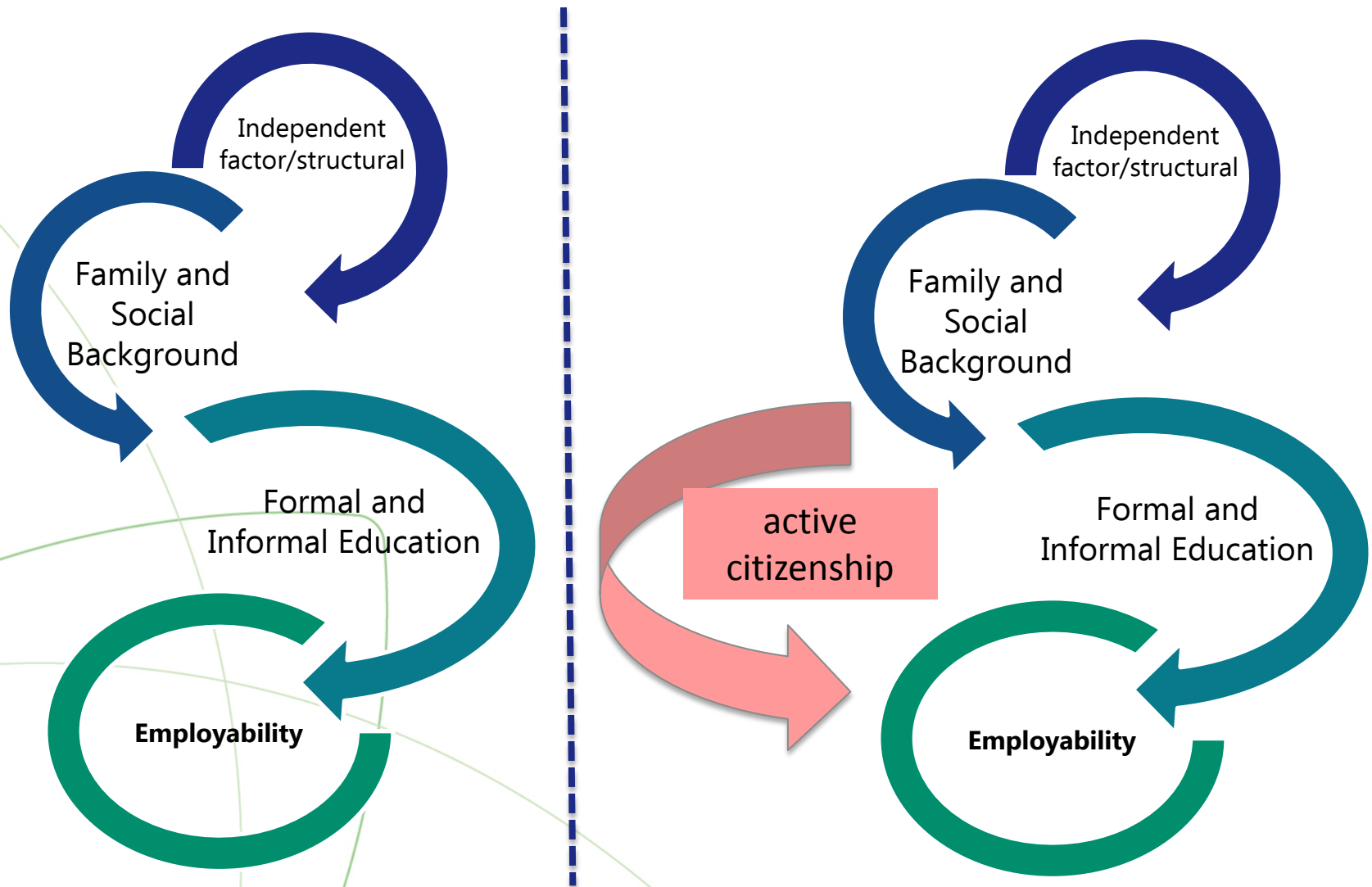
This suggests that there are opportunities for preventing exclusion from engagement from the age group of 14 years upwards. The place where most 14 years olds can be found is school. One way to support disadvantaged youth to engage more is through carefully constructed citizenship programmes in the school environment that focus on getting the most disadvantaged involved.

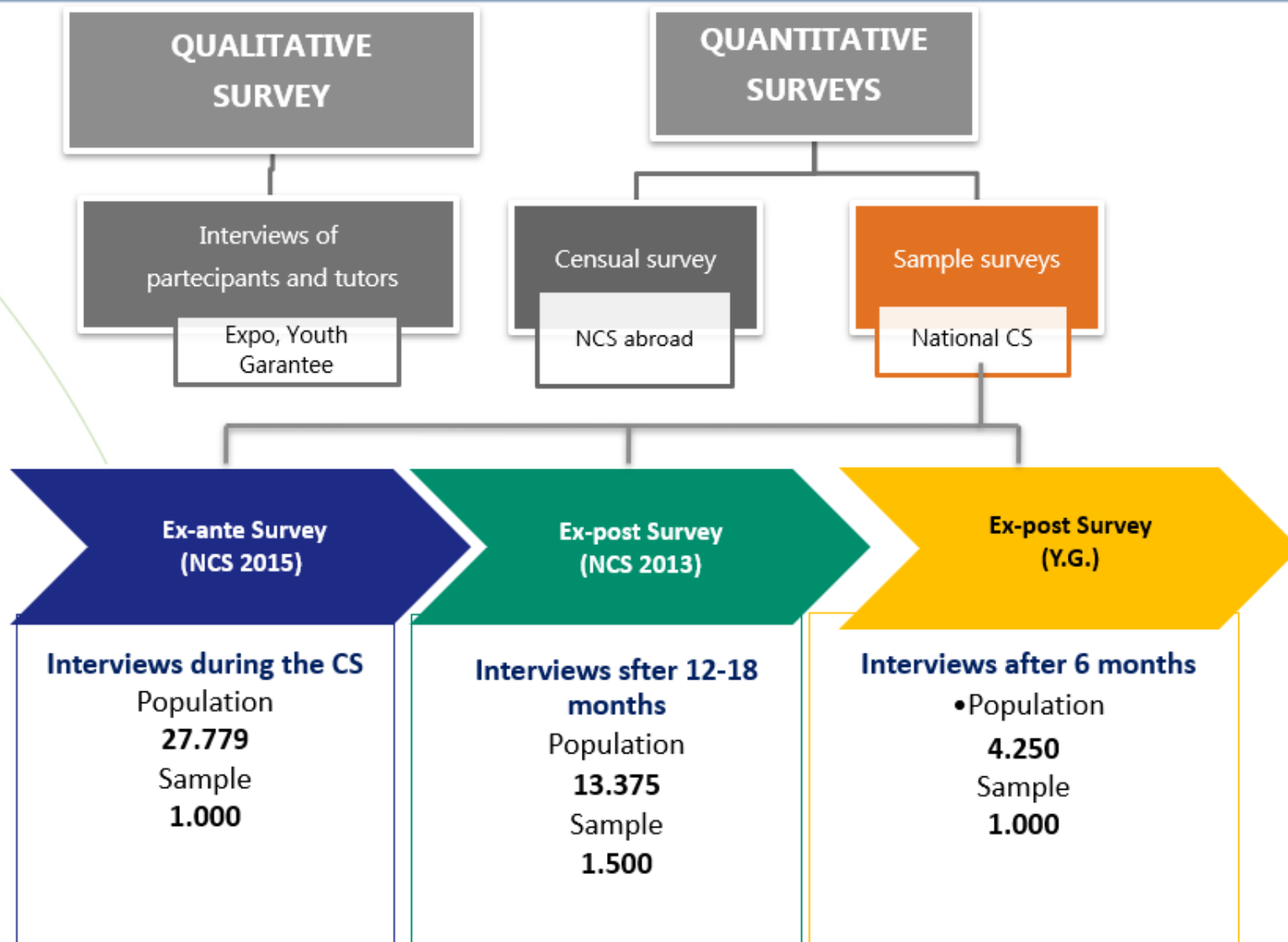
Inapp Survey

Young people involved in Civil Service Programme



h1- AC* IS A DRIVER FOR EMPLOYABILITY





(3.1) Indice CITTADINANZA ATTIVA

ACCI EF → ACCI INAPP



3 DIMENSIONS

61 INDICATOR

Protest and Social Change	Community Life	Democratic Values	Representative democracy
PROTEST	Unorganized Help	Democracy	Being active in political Parties
Human Rights Organizations	Sports Organizations	Human rights	Voting to National/ European Election
Environmental Organizations	Culture and hobbies organizations	Intercultural understandings	Women participation
Trade Union Organizations	Business Organizations		
	Teacher/Parents Organizations		
	Social Organizations		

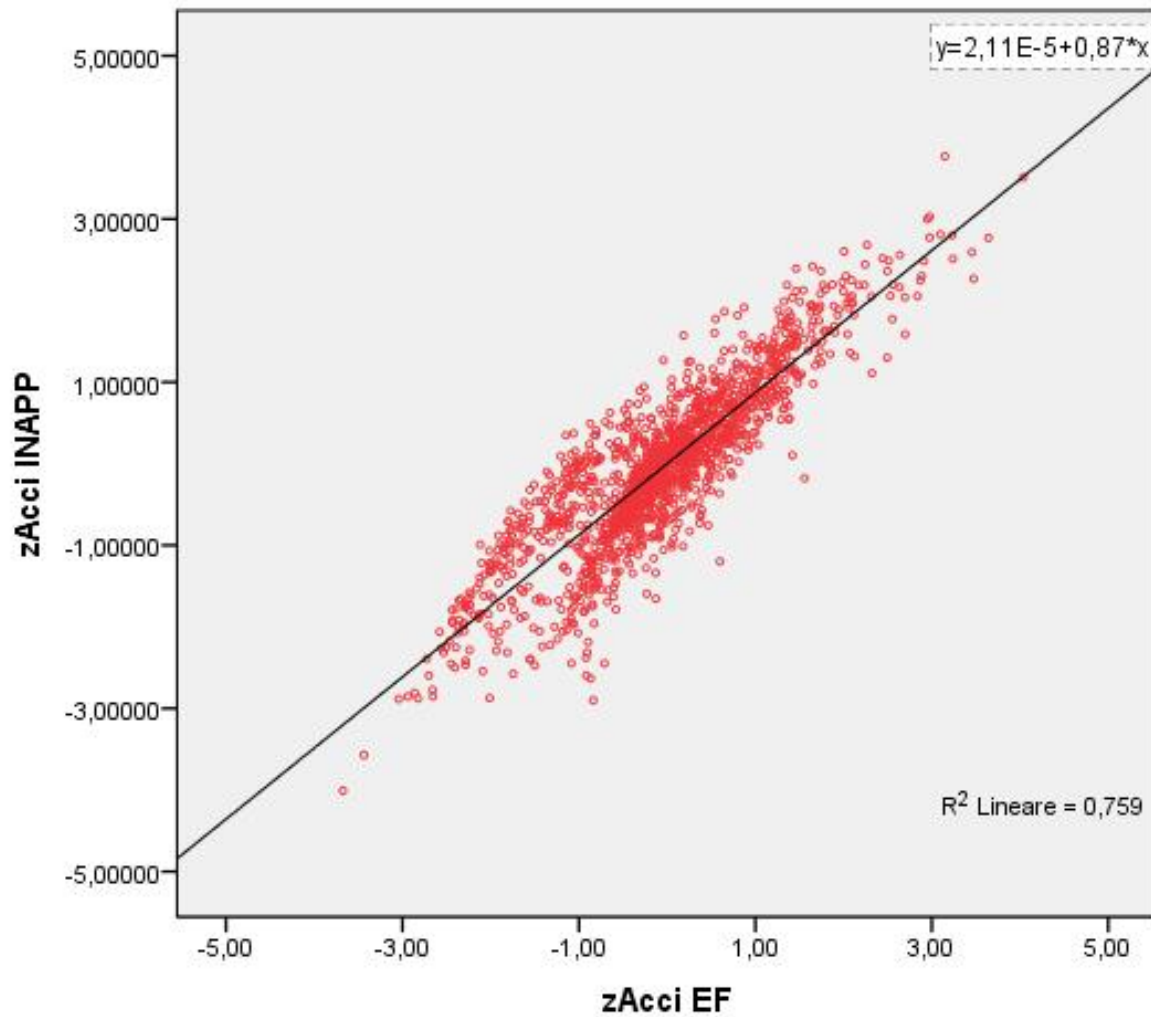
Dimension	Sub-dimension	Question
Protest and social change	PROTEST	Working with a non-governmental organization or association Signing a petition Taking part in lawful demonstrations Boycotting products Ethical consumption
	Human Rights Organizations	Human Rights (HR) organizations—Membership HR Organizations—Participation HR Organizations—Donating money HR Organizations—Voluntary work
	Environmental Organizations	Environmental Organizations—Membership Environmental Organizations—Participation Environmental Organizations—Donating money Environmental Organizations—Voluntary work
	Trade Union Organizations	Trade Union Organizations—Membership Trade Union Organizations—Participation Trade Union organizations—Donating money Trade Union Organizations—Voluntary work Contacted a politician

Dimension	Sub-dimension	Question
Community life	Unorganized Help	Unorganized help in the community
	Religious Organizations	Religious Organizations—Membership
		Religious Organizations—Participation
		Religious Organizations—Donating money
		Religious Organizations—Voluntary work
	Sports Organizations	Sports Organizations—Membership
		Sports Organizations—Participation
		Sports Organizations—Donating money
		Sports Organizations—Voluntary work
	Culture and hobbies organizations	Culture and hobbies organizations—Membership
		Culture and Hobbies Organisations—Participation
		Culture and Hobbies Organizations—Donating money
		Culture and Hobbies Organizations—Voluntary work
	Business Organizations	Business Organizations—Membership
		Business Organizations—Participation
		Business Organizations—Donating money
		Business Organizations—voluntary work
	Teacher/Parents Organizations	Teacher/Parents Organizations—Membership
		Teacher/Parents Organizations—Participation
		Teacher/Parents Organizations—Donating money
Teacher/Parents organizations—Voluntary work		
Social Organizations	Social Organizations—Membership	
	Social Organizations—Participation	
	Social Organizations— Donating money	
	Social Organizations— Voluntary work	

Dimension	Sub-dimension	Question
Democratic values	Democracy	How important for a citizen to vote
		How important for a citizen to obey laws
		How important for a citizen to develop an independent opinion
		How important for a citizen to be active in a voluntary org.
		How important for a citizen to be active in politics
	Human rights	Immigrants should have same rights
		Law against discrimination in the work place
		Law against racial hatred
	Intercultural understandings	Allow immigrants of different race group from majority
		Cultural life undetermined/un-enriched by immigrants
Immigrants make country worse/better place		

Dimension	Sub-dimension	Question
Representative democracy	Being active in political Parties	Political parties—Membership
		Political parties—Participation
		Political parties—Donating money
		Political parties—Voluntary work
	<i>Voting to National/ European Election</i>	European Parliament—Voting turnout
		National Parliament—Voting turnout
	<i>Women participation</i>	Women’s participation in national parliament

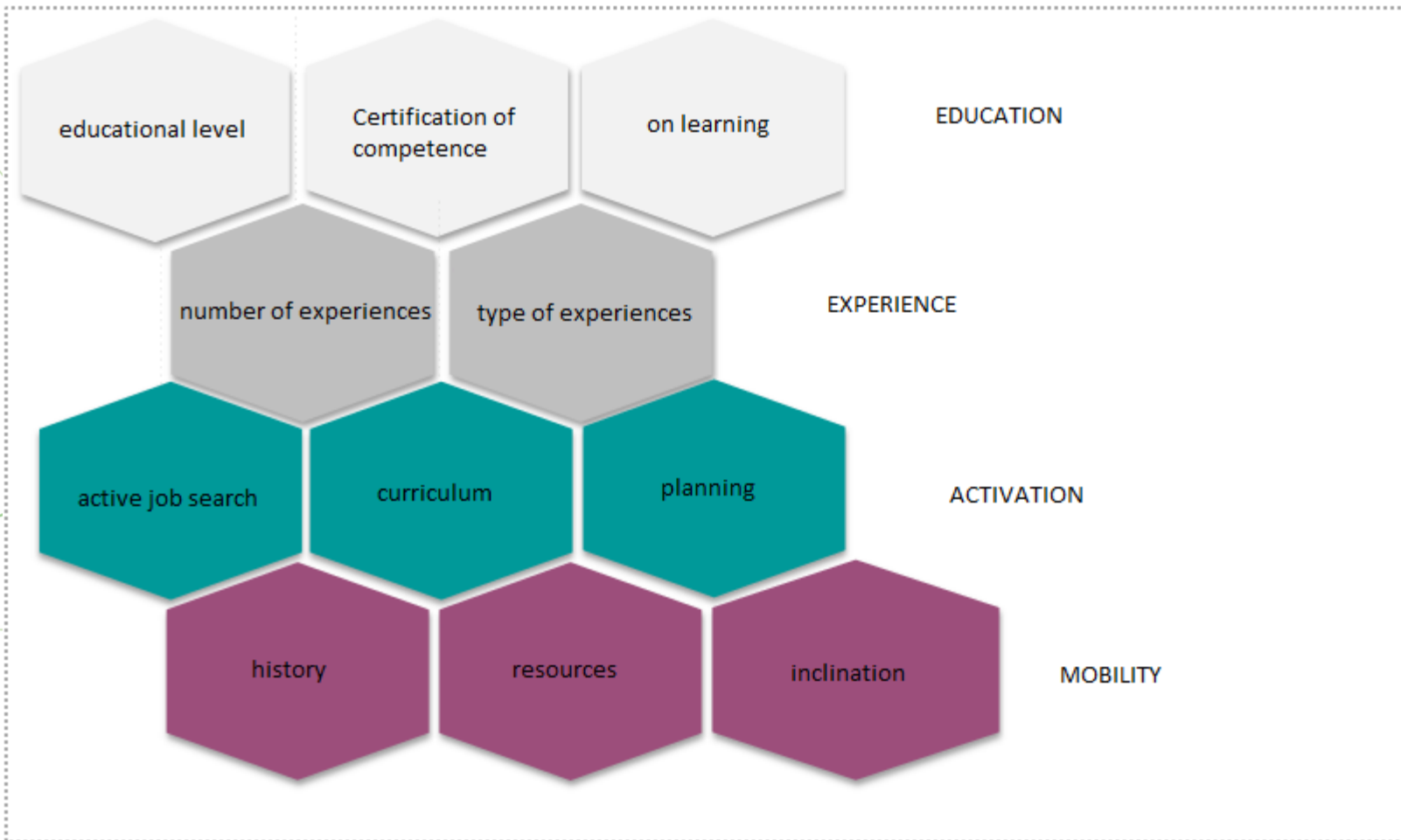
Relazione fra indice Acci-Originario e Acci Inapp




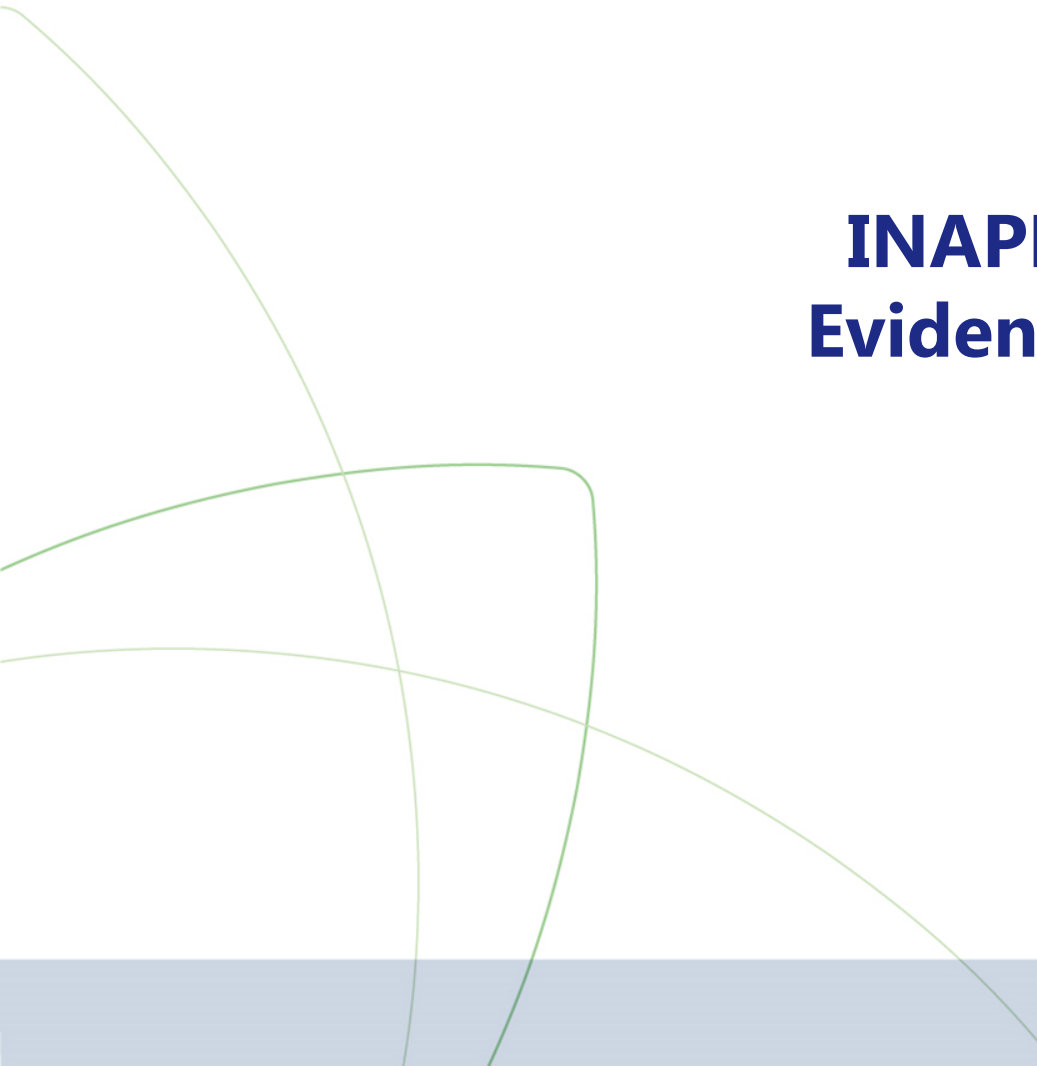
Casi pesati in base a wcal

Employability Index framework - OKI

Dimension and indicator

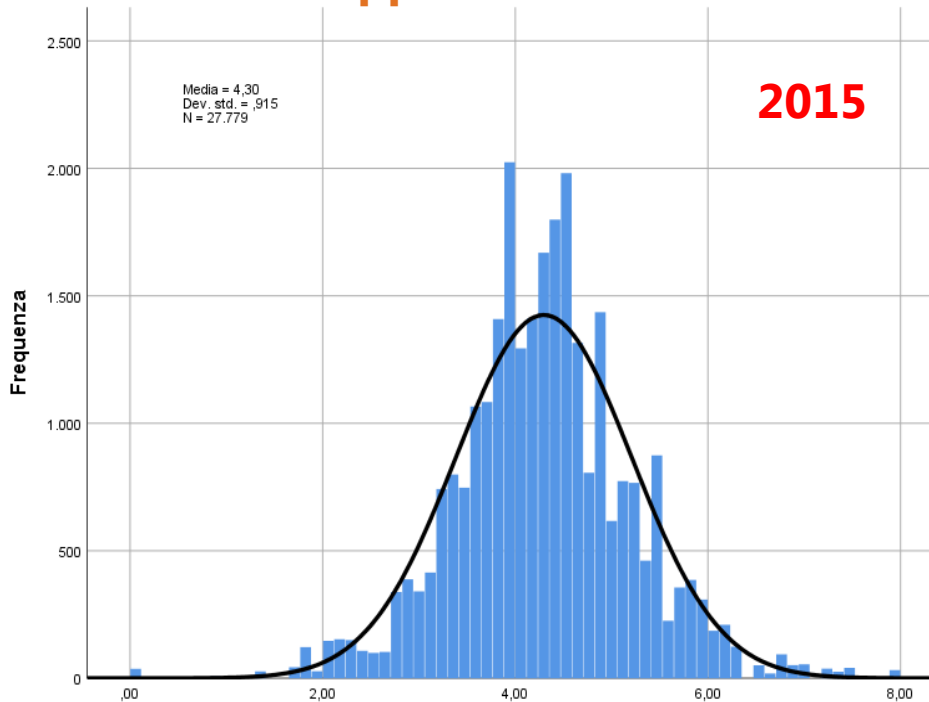


INAPP Evidence

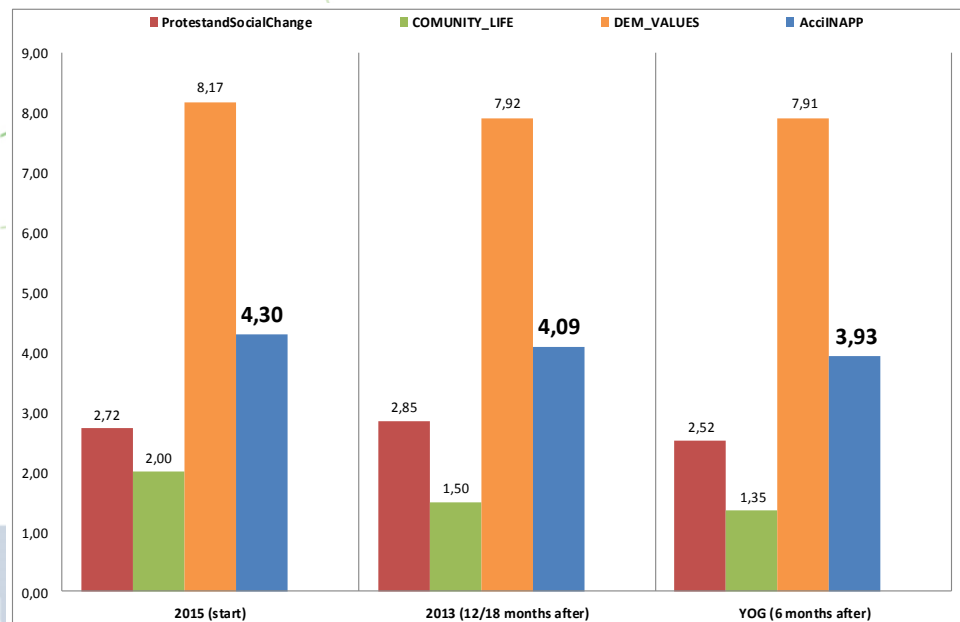
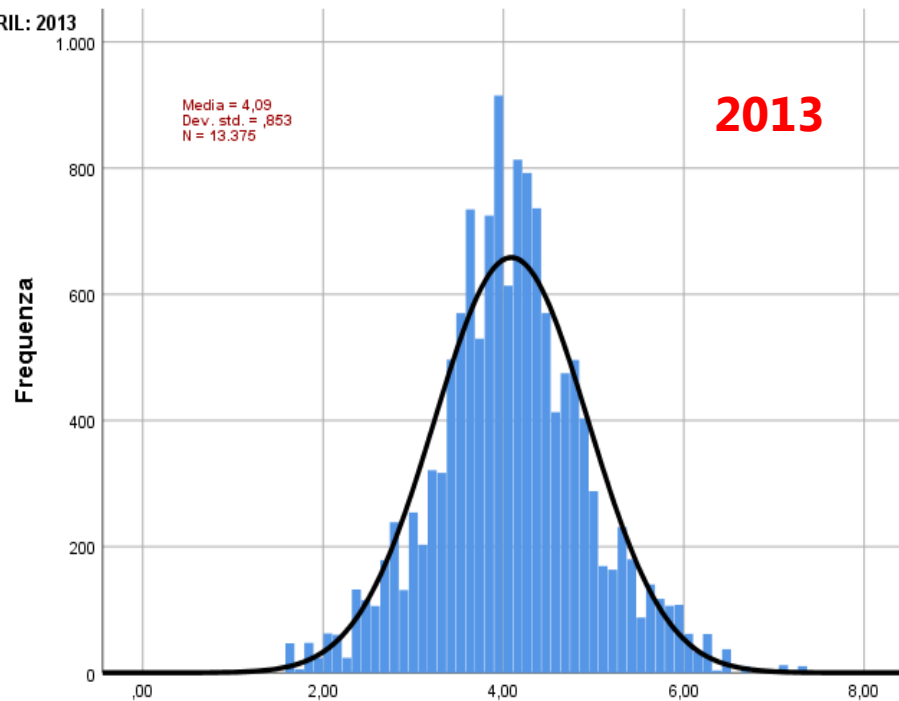


RIL: 2015

Acci-Inapp **normalized index*

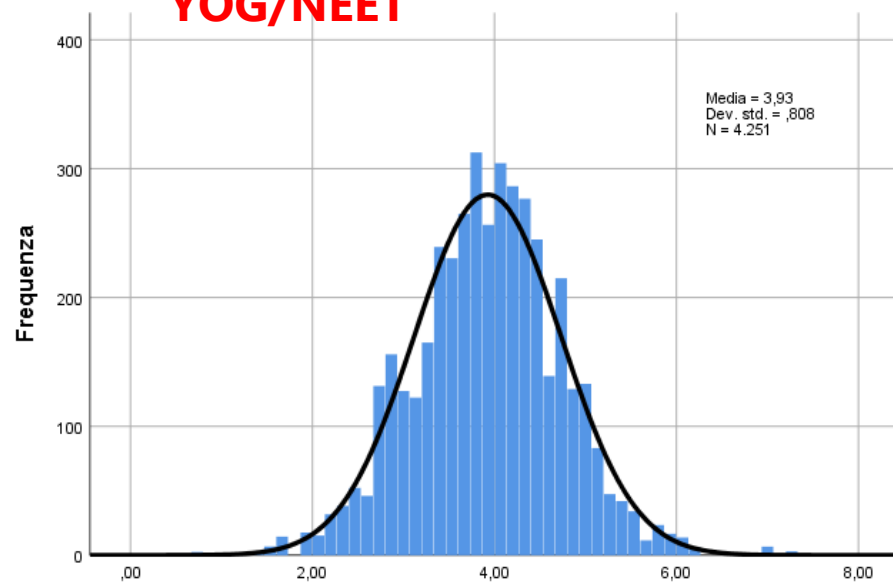


RIL: 2013



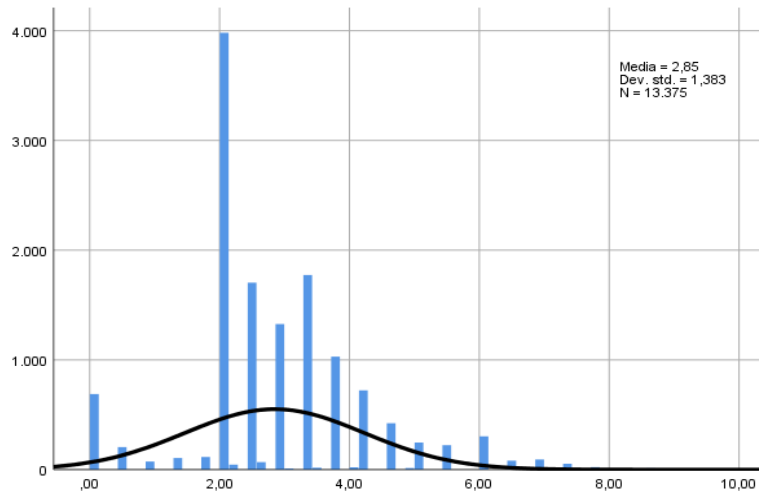
RIL: YOG

YOG/NEET

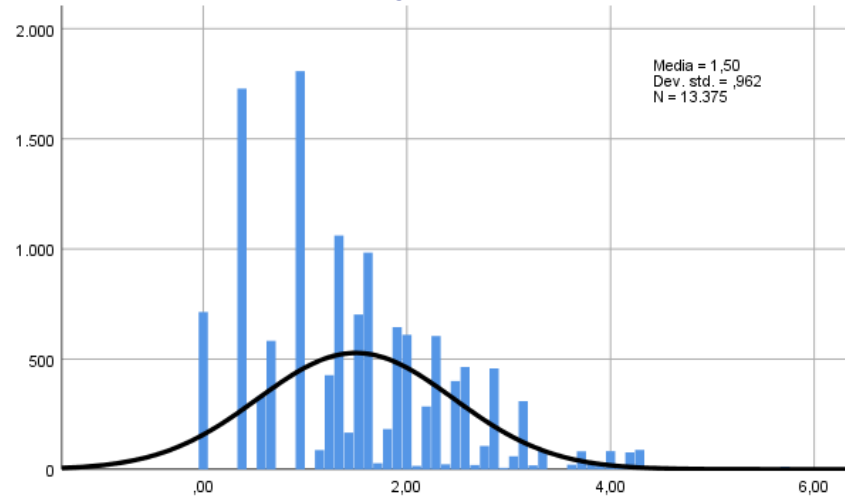


2013- 12/18 months after the end of SCN

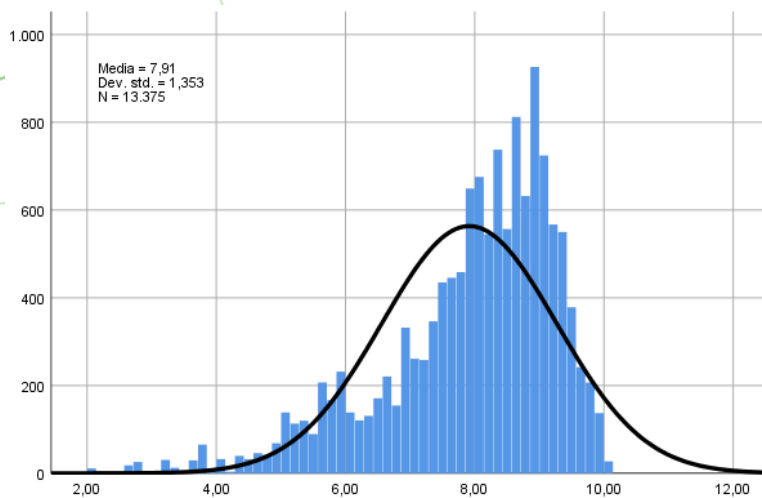
Protest and Social Change (dim.1)



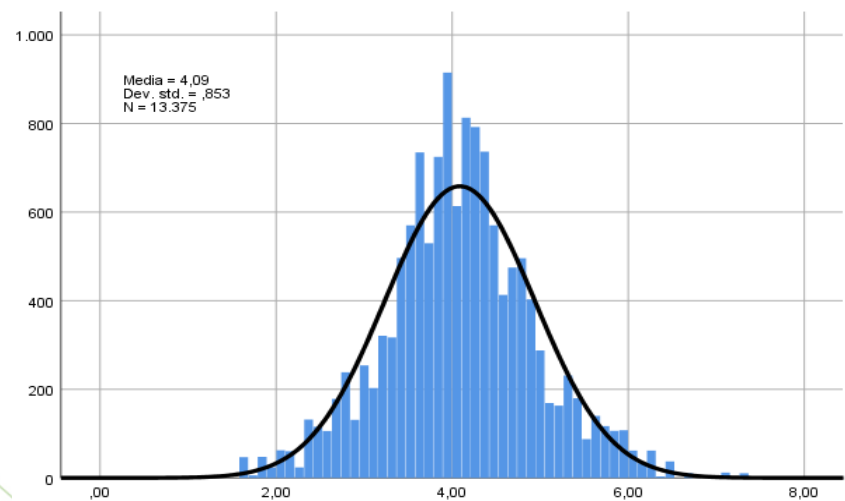
Community life (dim.2)



Democratic Values (dim.3)



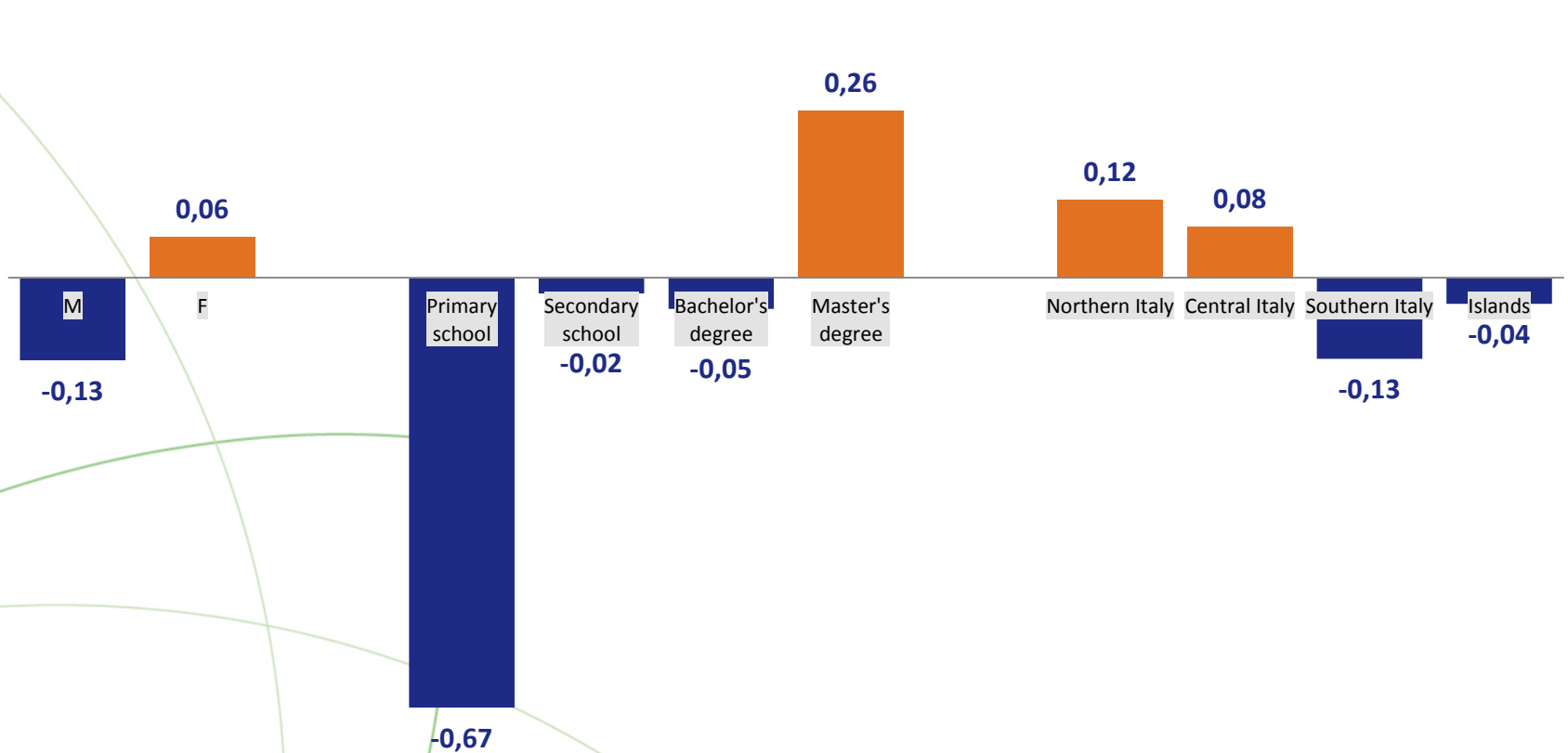
Acci (Index)



Gender

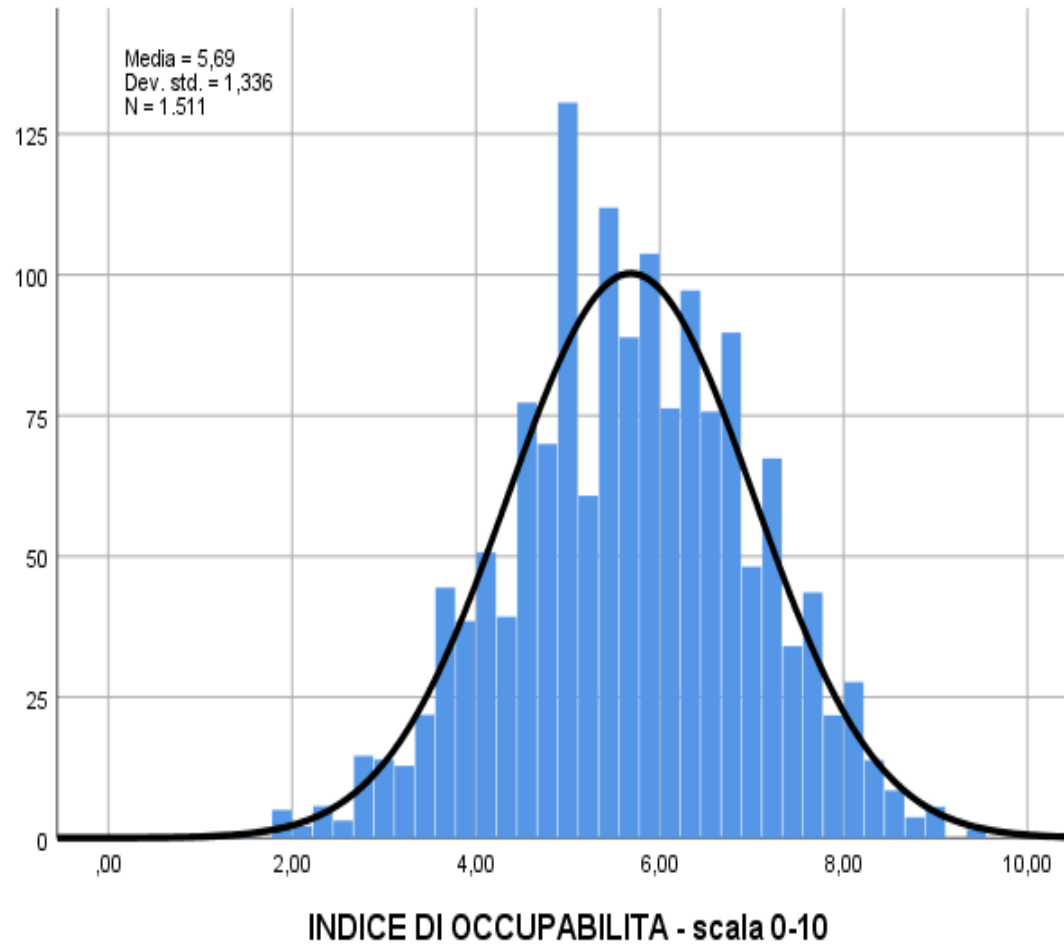
Educational level

Geographic area



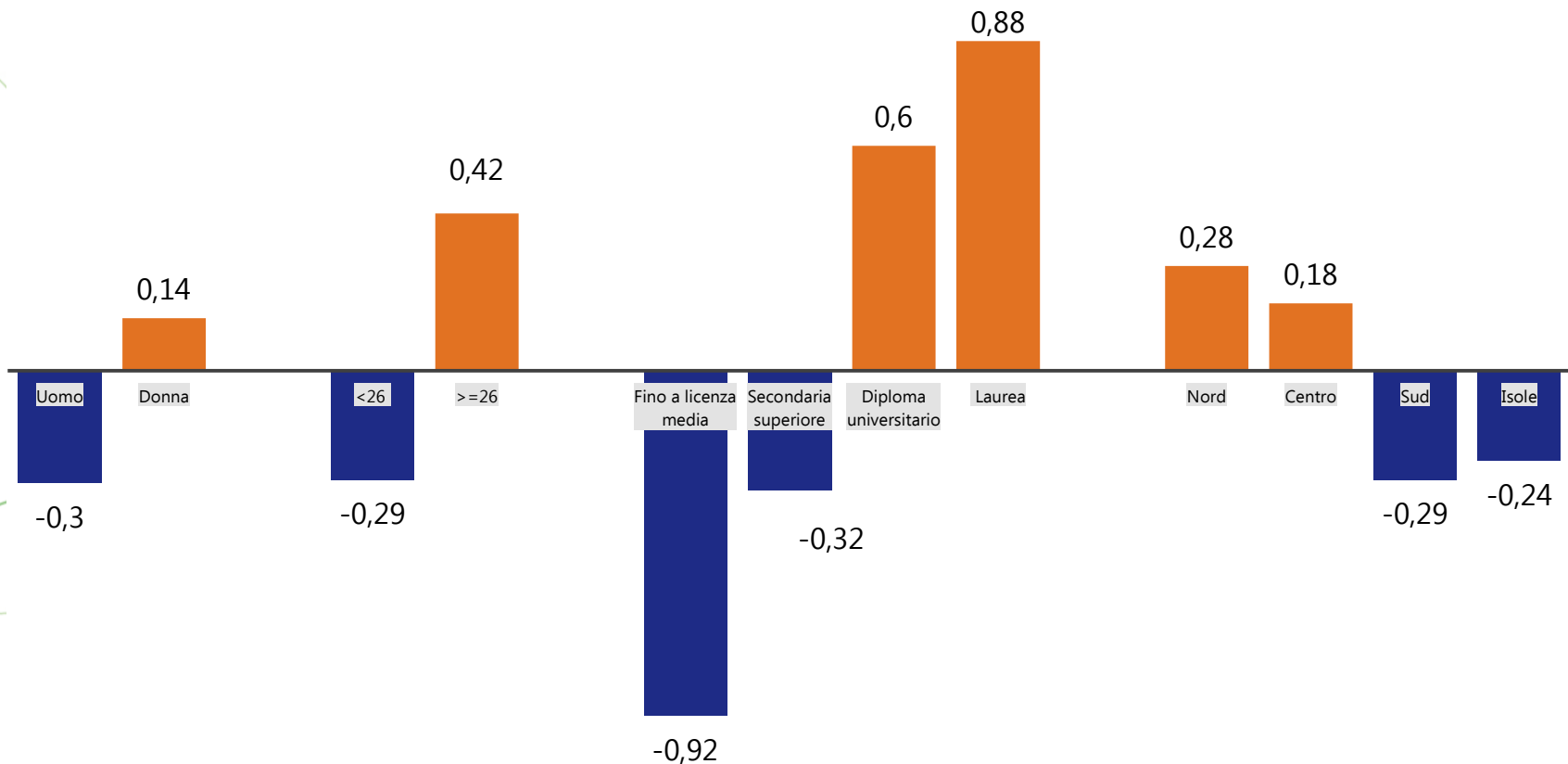
Employability Index - OKI

2013



Employability Index – OKI **normalized index*

Gender Age Educational level Geographic Area



Acci and Social Capital



Acci-Inapp by Family BG (grouped)

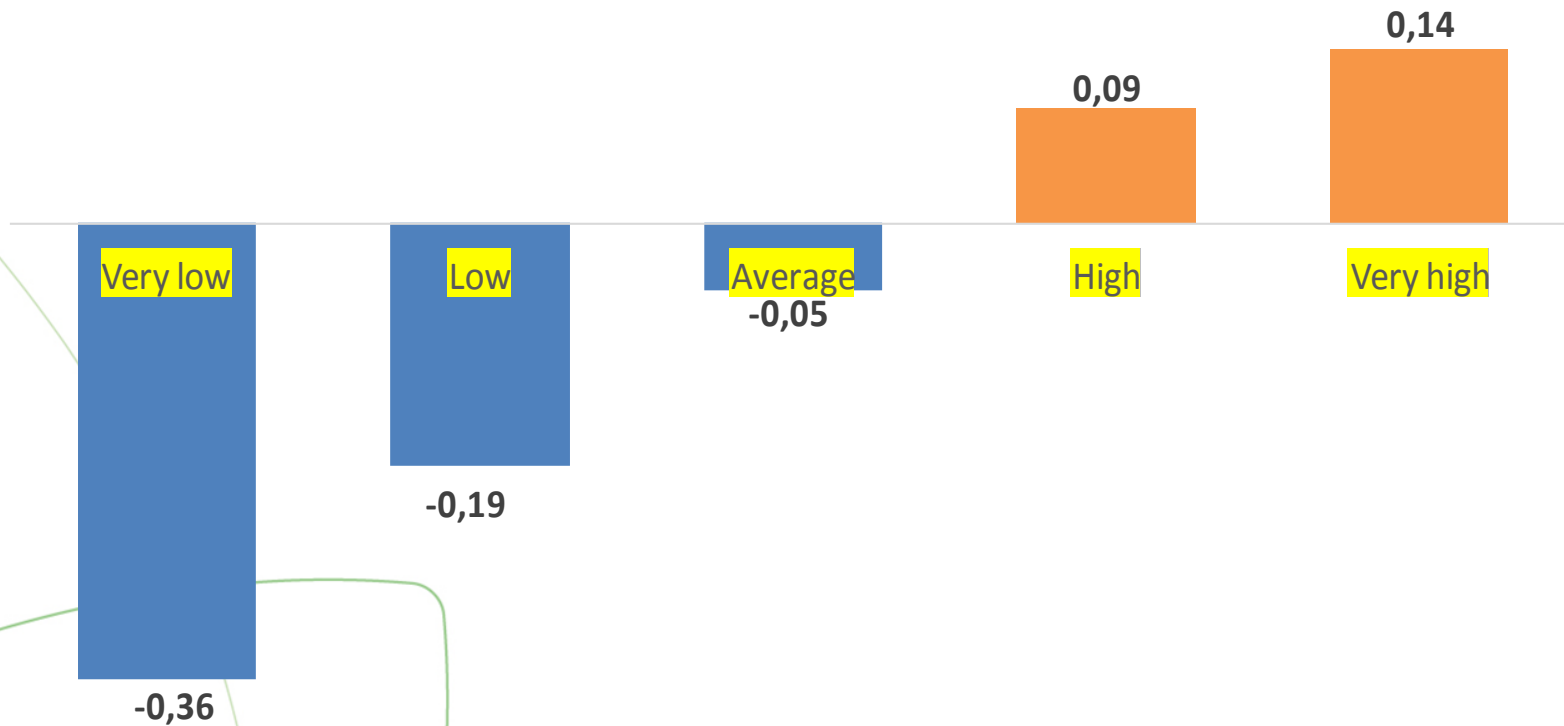
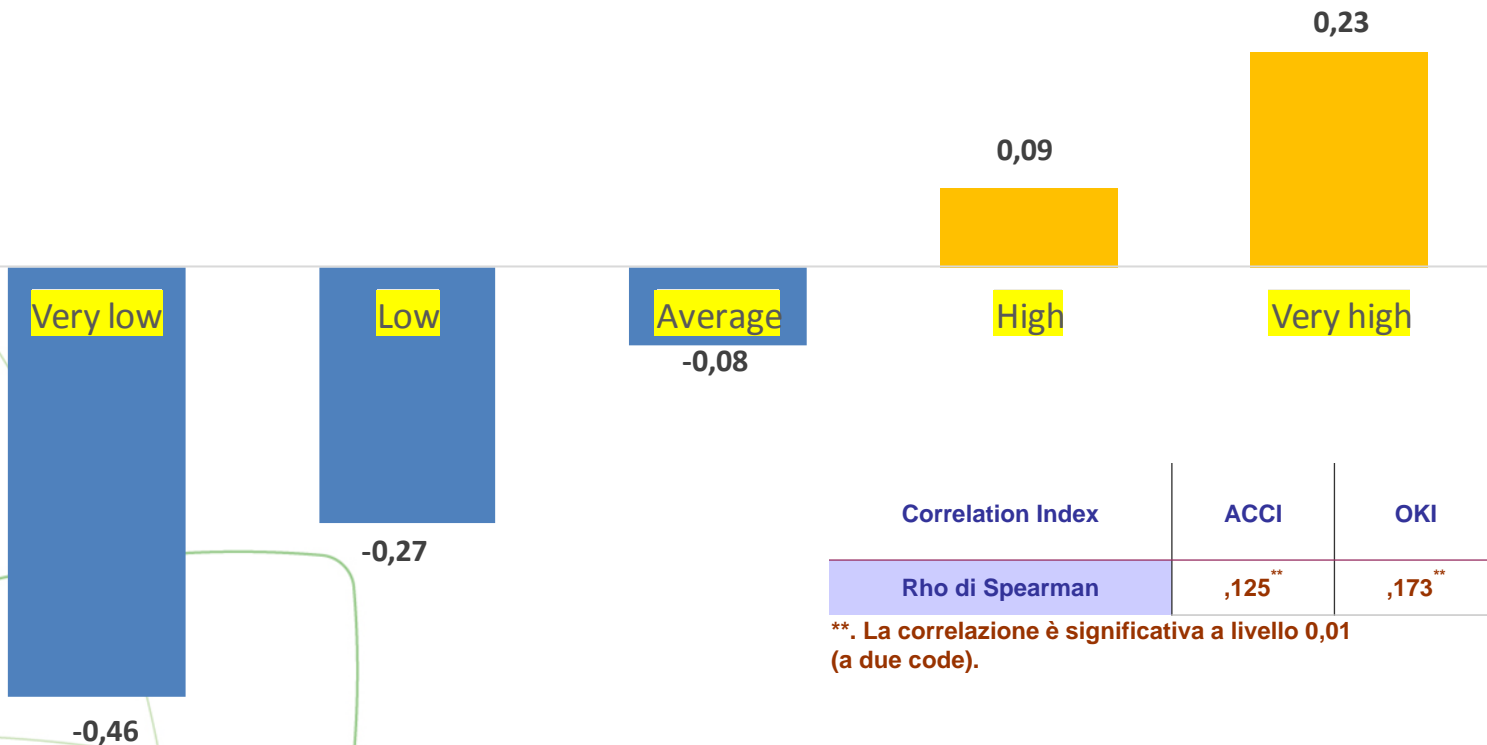


Tabella ANOVA

		Somma dei quadrati	gl	Media quadratica	F	Sign.
Punteggio Z: Acci Inapp scala 1-10 * Background Familiare (in classi)	Tra gruppi (Combinato)	282,895	4	70,724	72,231	0,000
	Entro i gruppi	13091,105	13370	0,979		
	Totale	13374,000	13374			

OKI by Family BG (grouped)



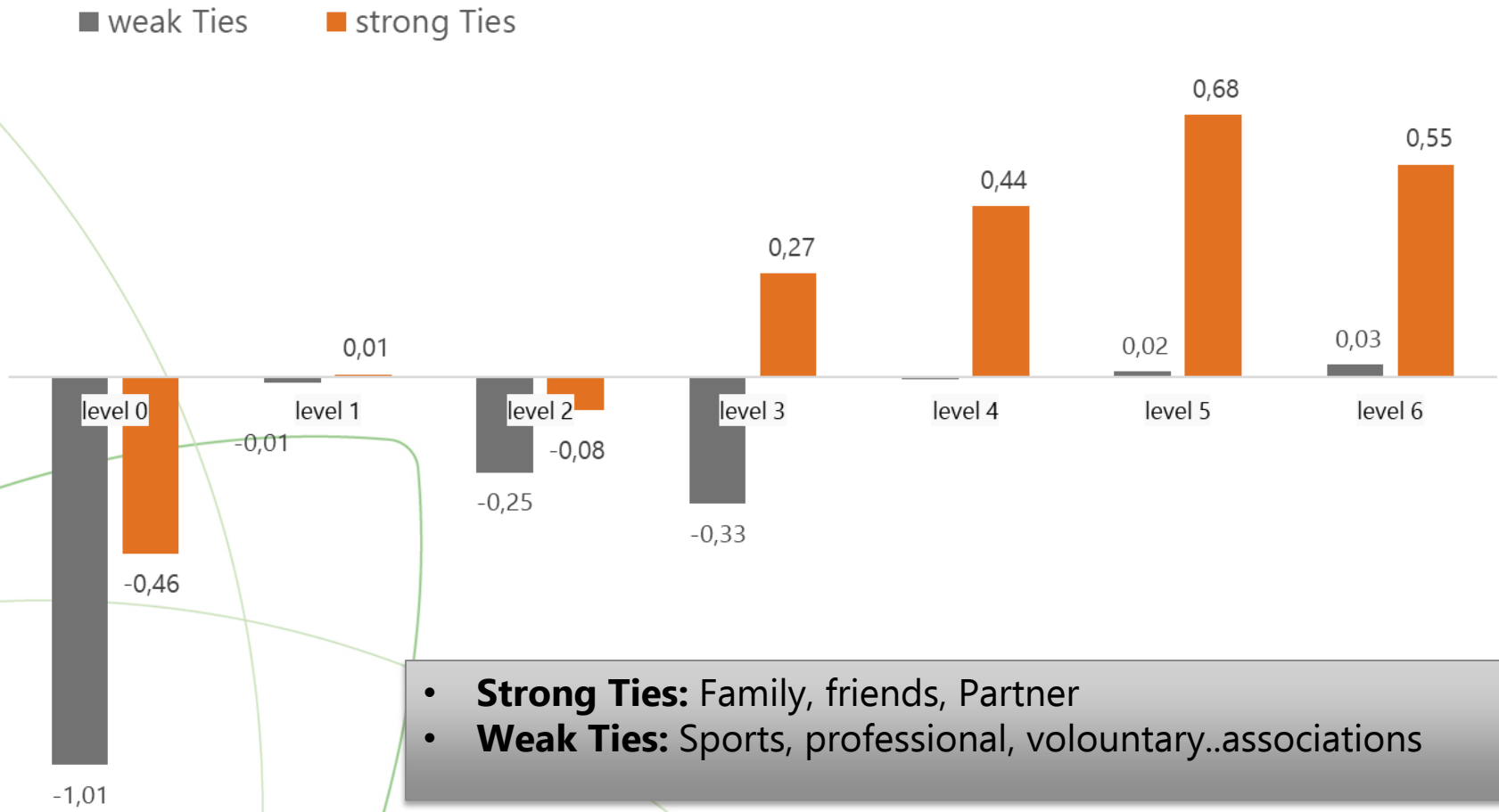
Correlation Index	ACCI	OKI
Rho di Spearman	,125 **	,173 **

** La correlazione è significativa a livello 0,01 (a due code).

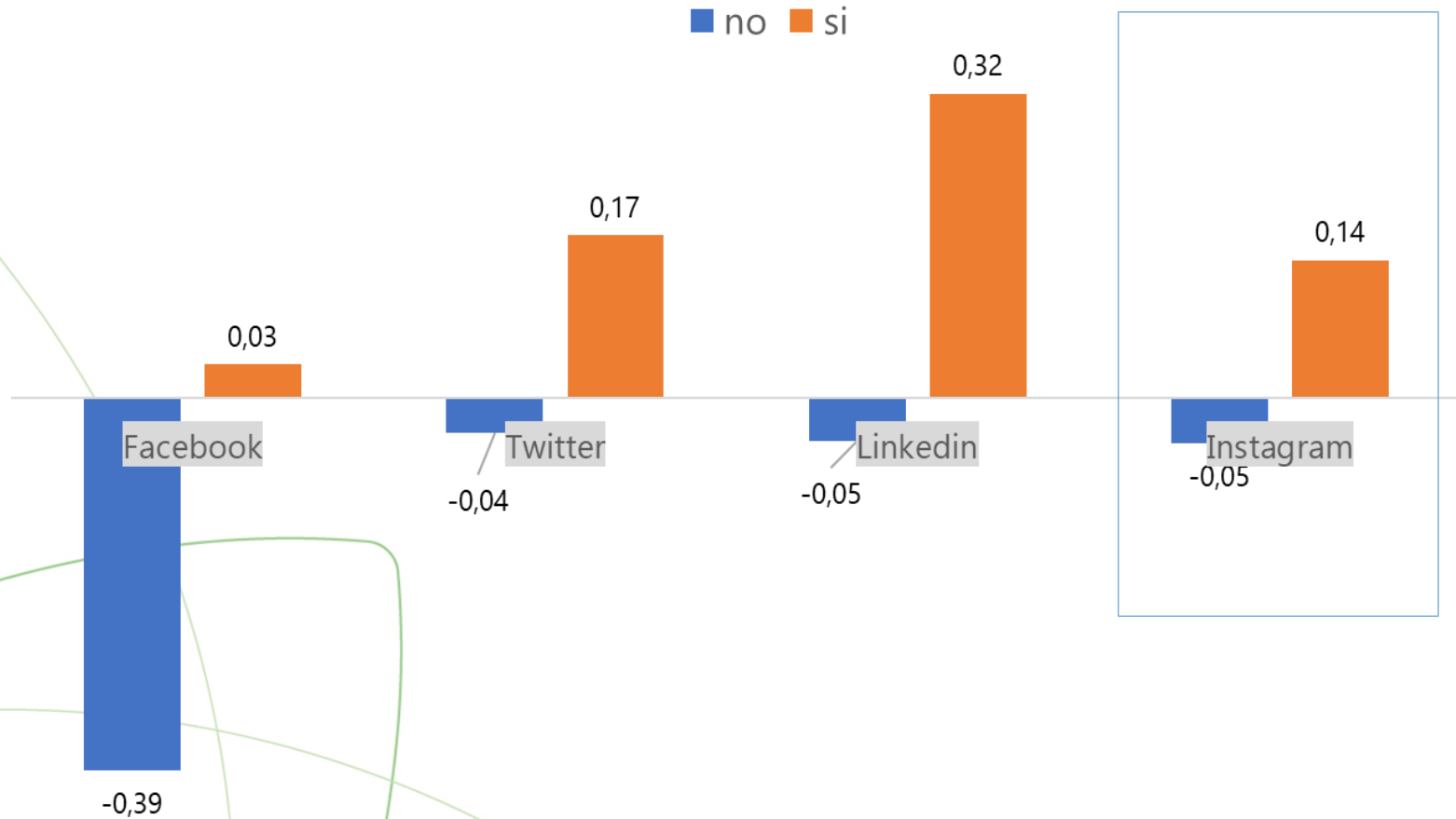
Tabella ANOVA

		Somma dei quadrati	gl	Media quadratica	F	Sign.
Punteggio Z: Acci Inapp scala 1-10 * Background Familiare (in classi)	Tra gruppi (Combinato)	573,468	4	143,367	149,745	0,000
	Entro i gruppi	12800,532	13370	0,957		
	Totale	13374,000	13374			

Acci-Inapp by Ties (Granovetter Def.)



Acci by social network use

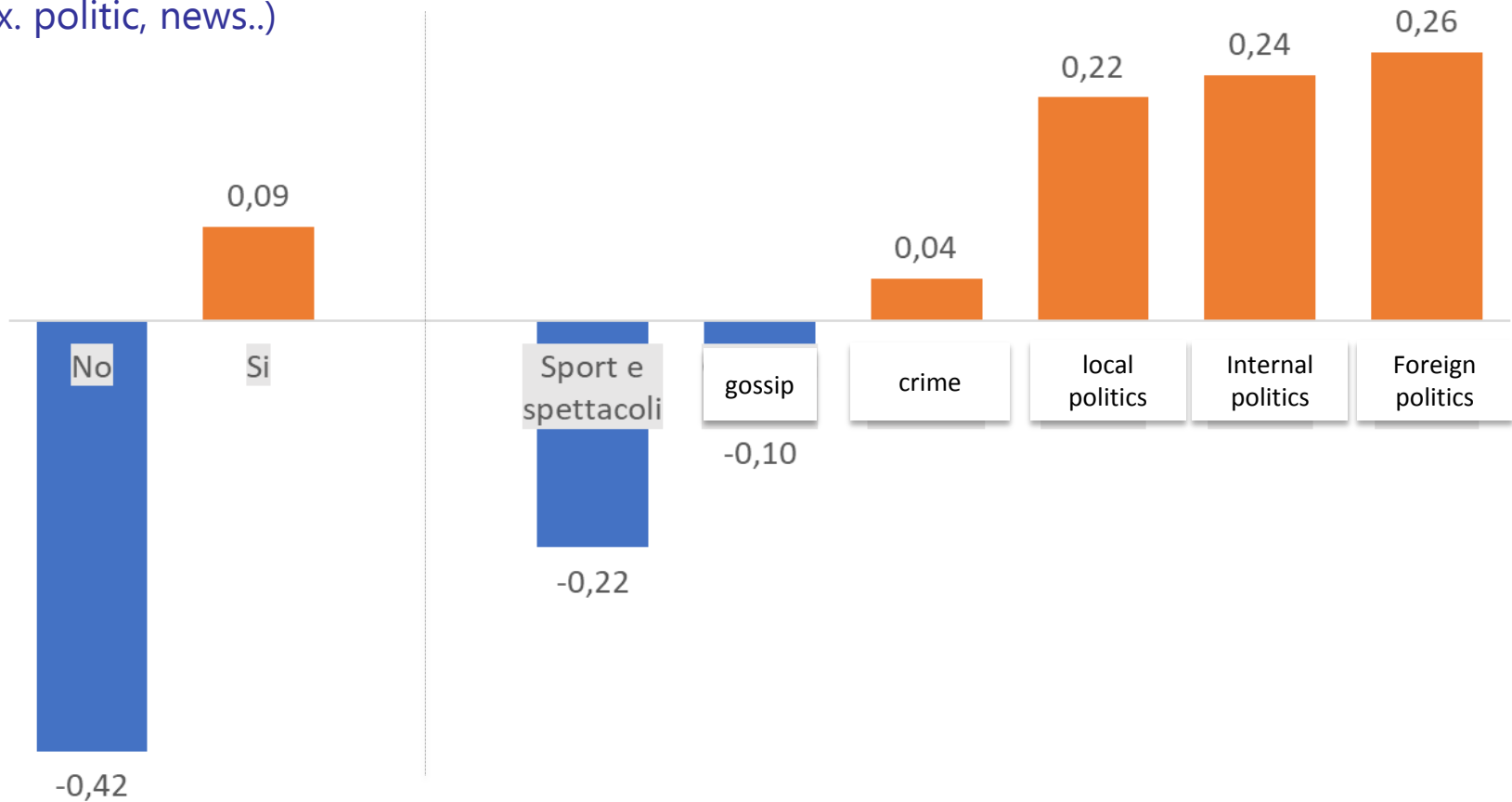


Significance Test: ANOVA
 $p < 0,05$

Acci /proxy keep up with current events

Do you keep up with current events?
(Ex. politic, news..)

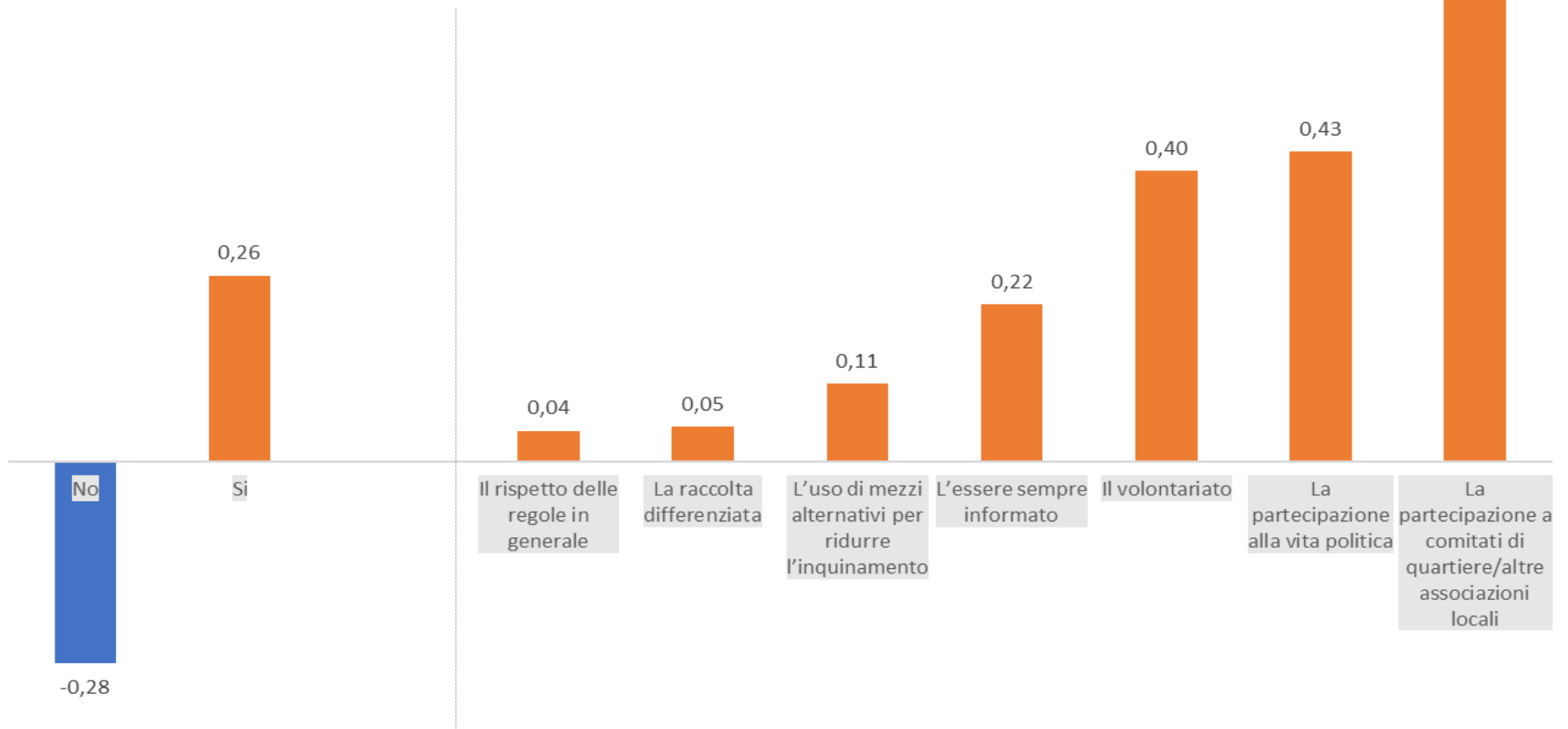
What?



Risultati Acci /proxy

Do you feel an Active Citizen?

What is the daily behavior that makes you feel more active citizen?

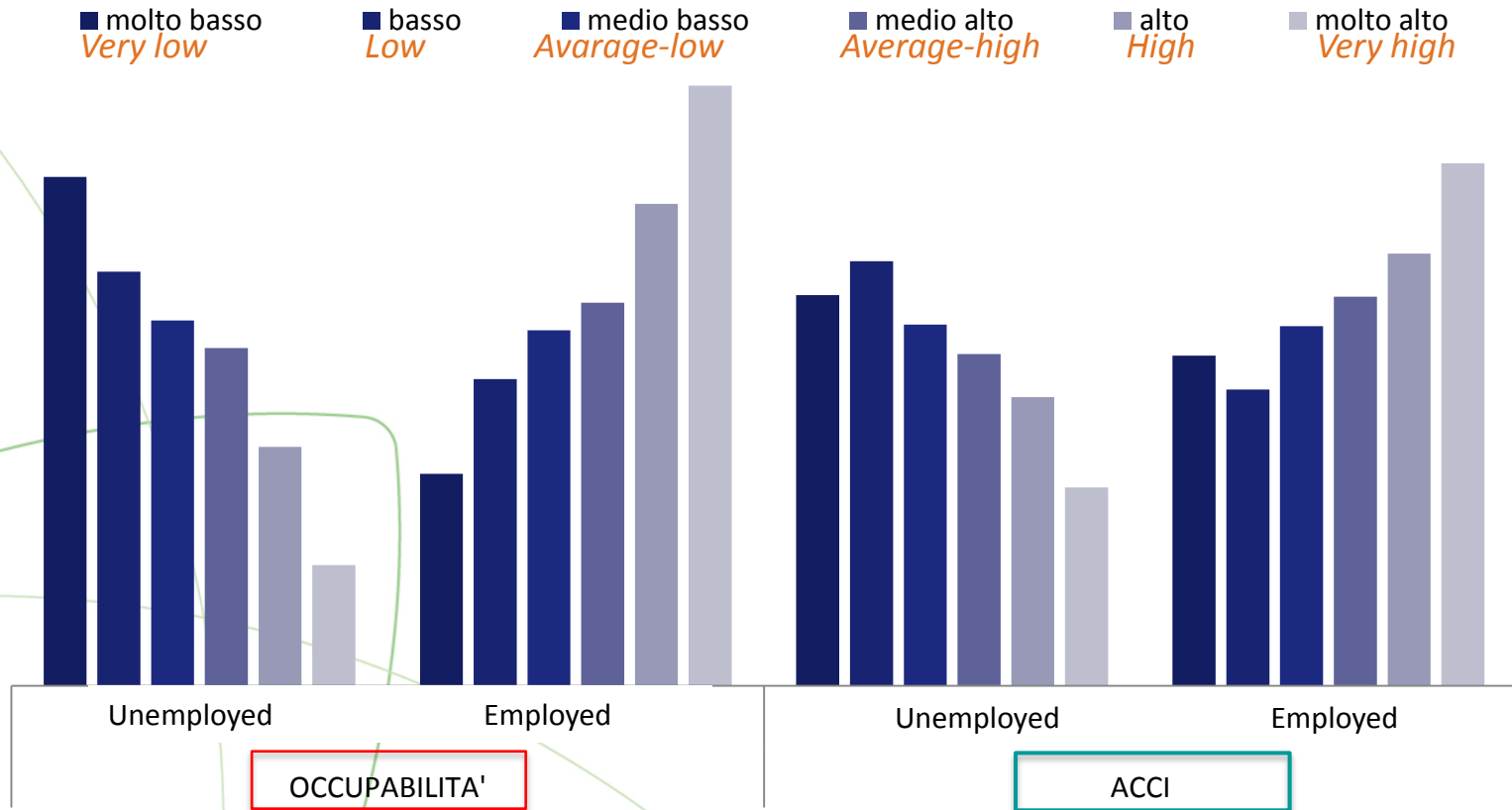


Significance Test: ANOVA
 $p < 0,05$

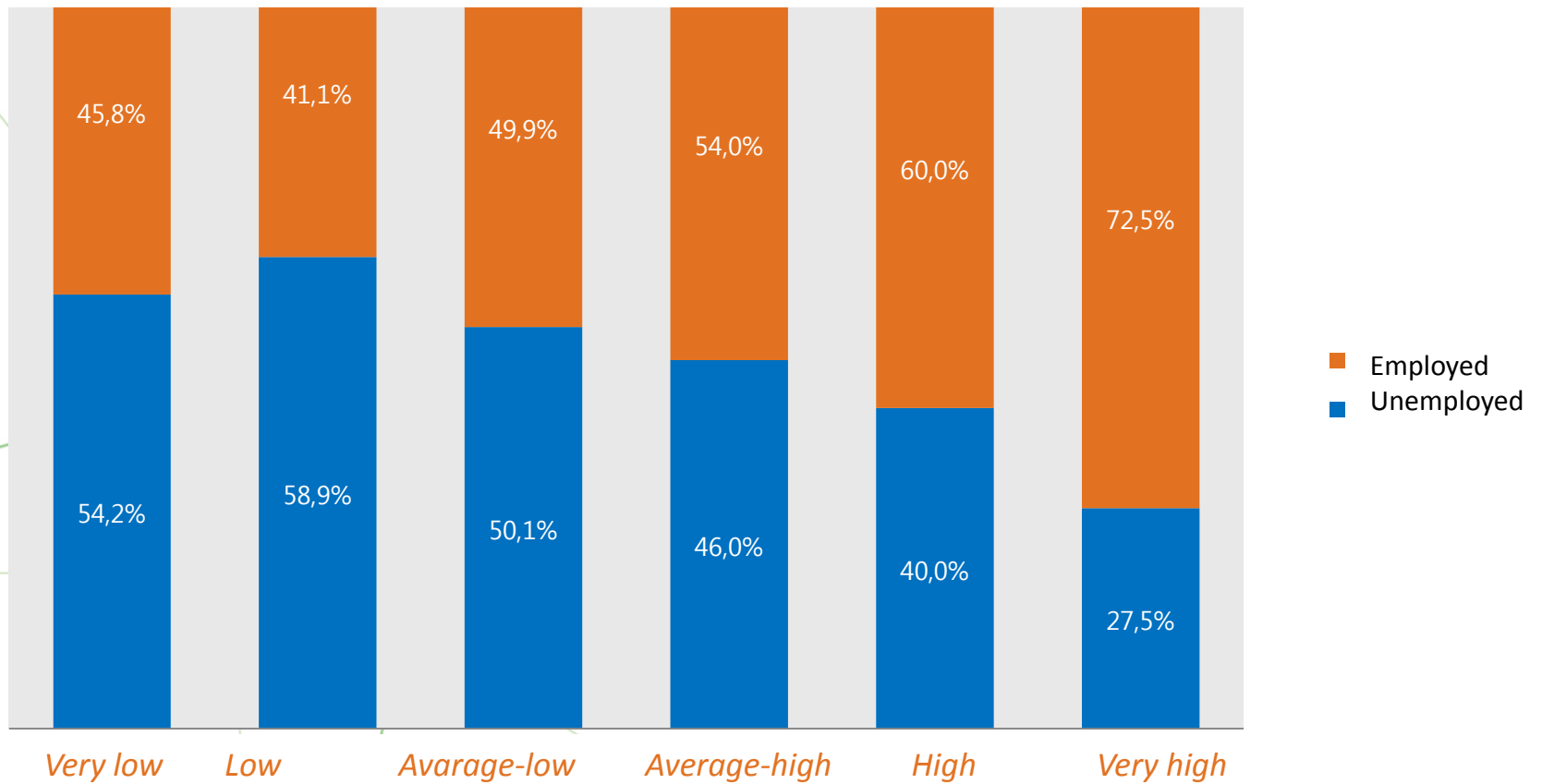
Employability and Active Citizenship By Employment



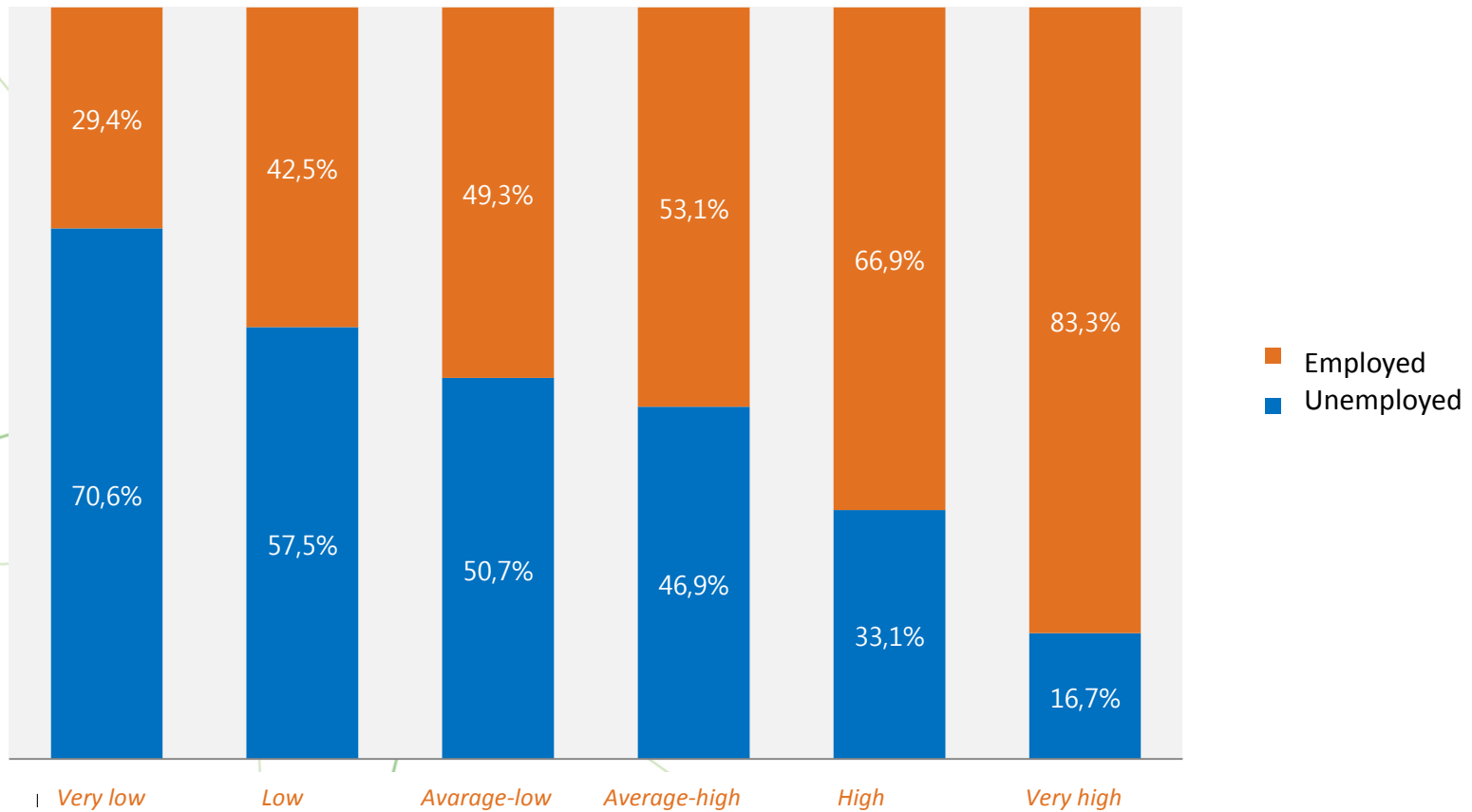
Employability (grouped) and Active Citizenship (grouped) By Employment



Active Citizenship (grouped) By Employment



Employability (grouped) By Employment

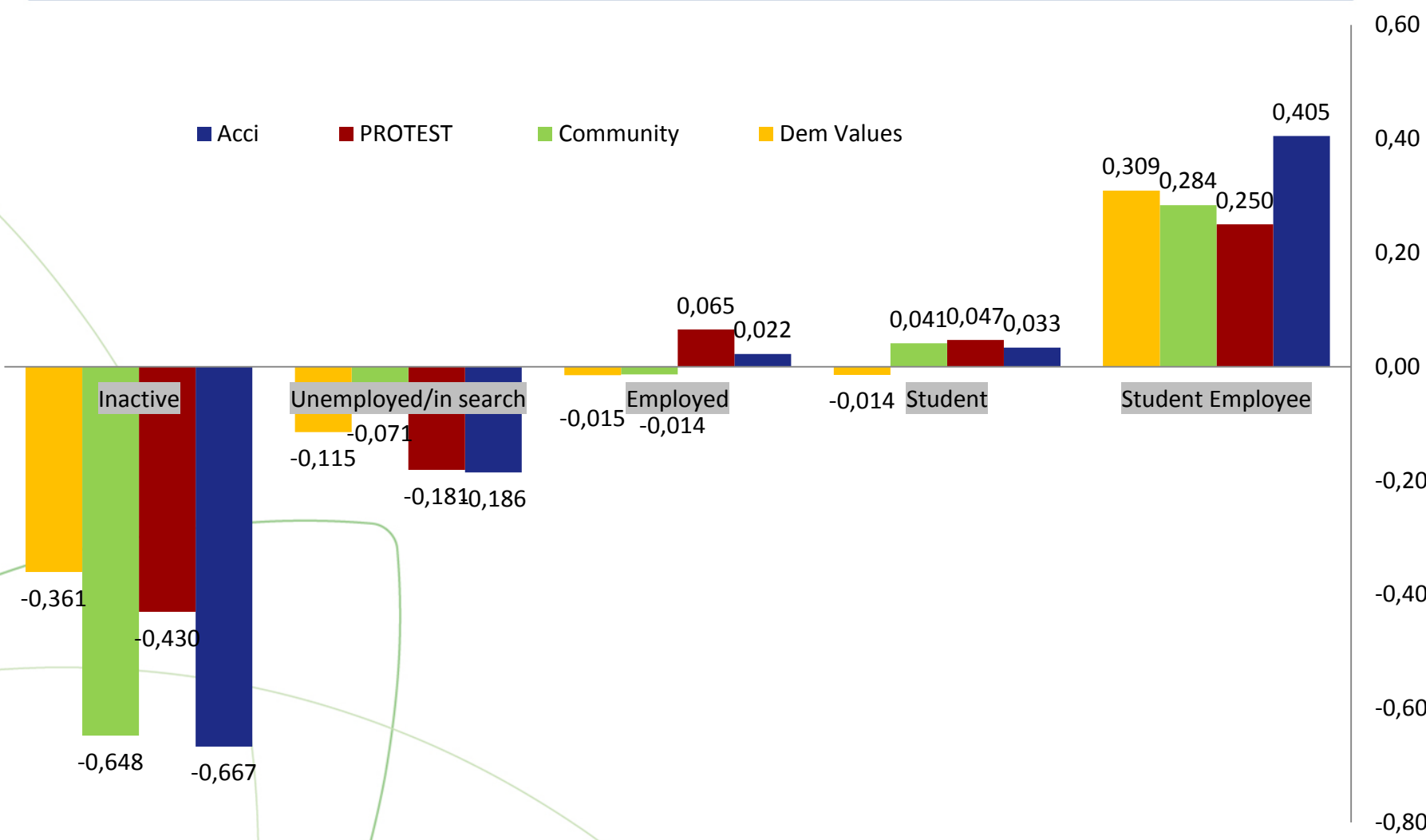


Employability (grouped) and Active Citizenship (grouped) By Employment



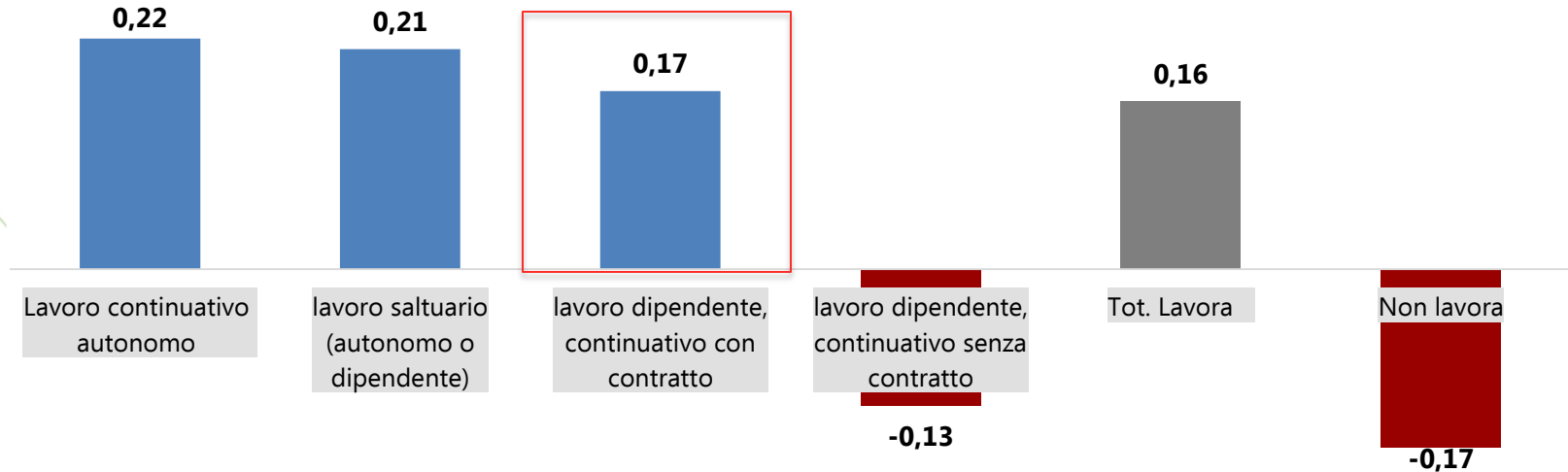
Significance Test: ANOVA
 $p < 0,05$

Active Citizenship (grouped) By Employment

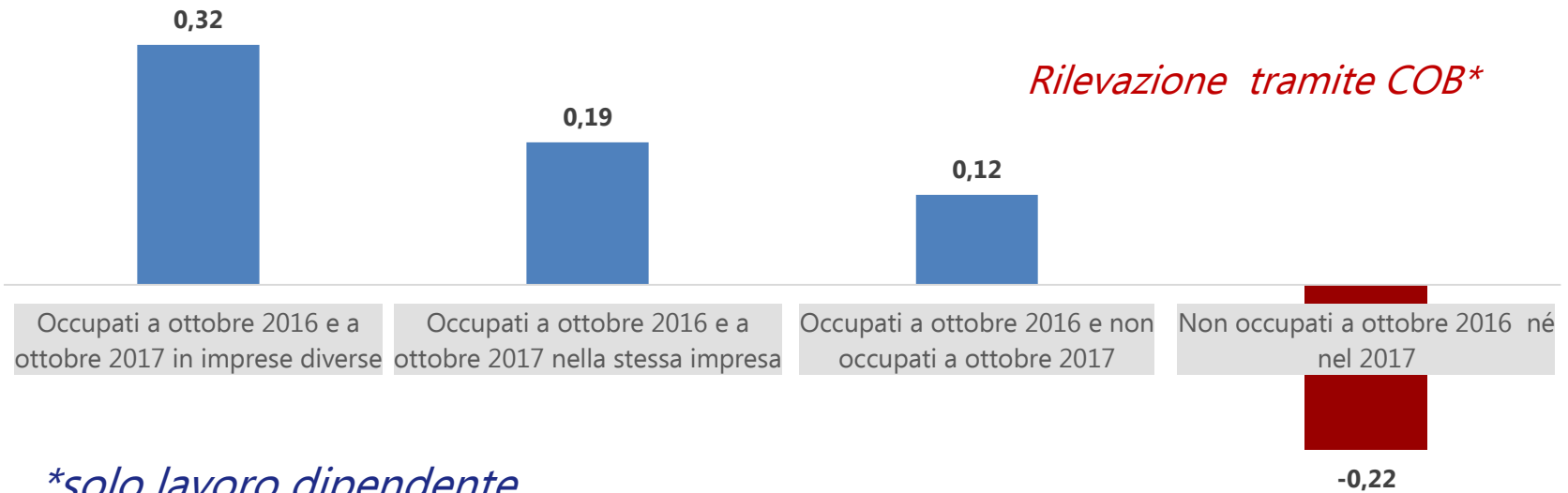


Employability Index By Employment (grouped)

Rilevazione INAPP



*Rilevazione tramite COB**



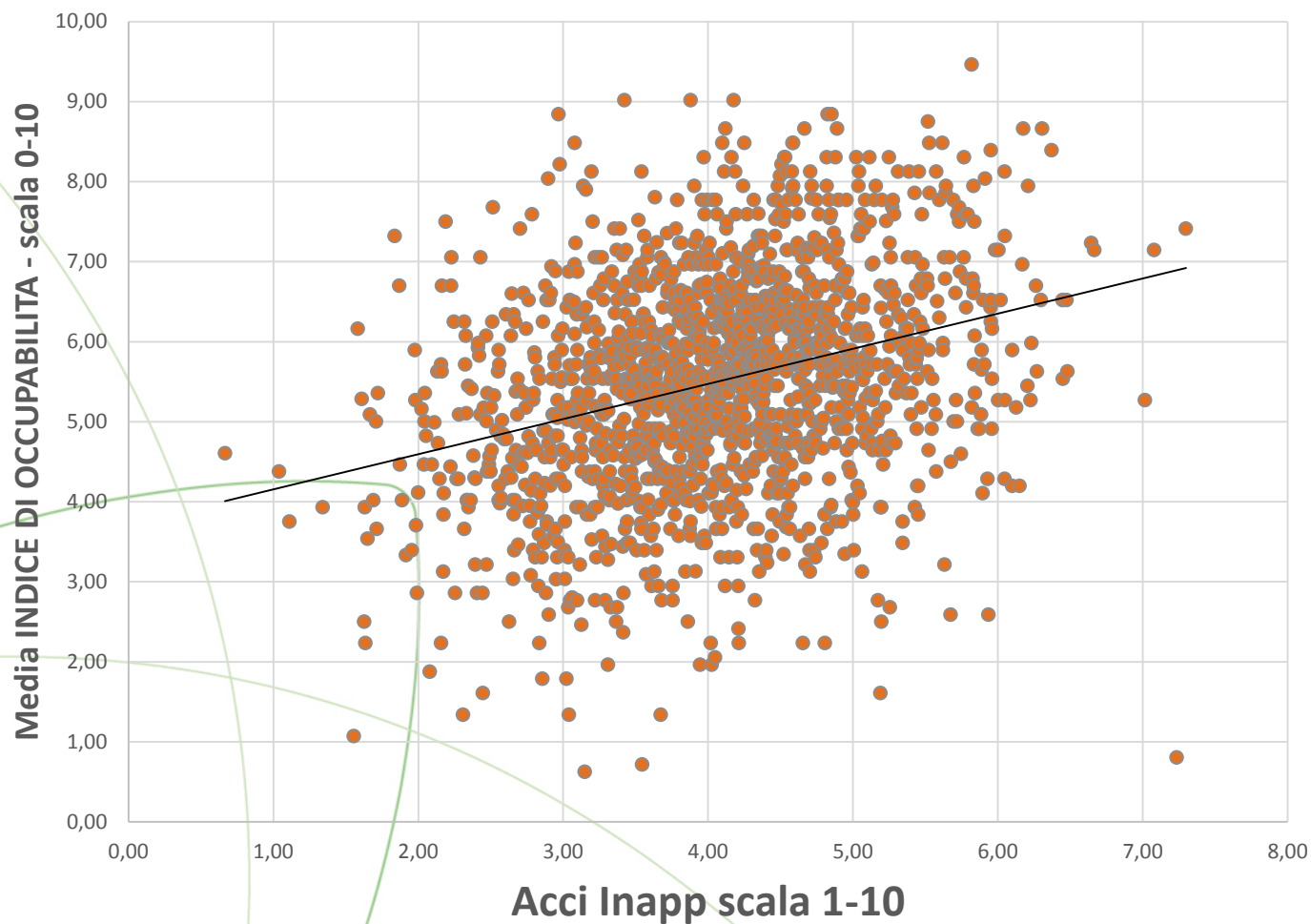
**solo lavoro dipendente*

Correlation Index by Pearson

Acci 2016	Employability 2016				
	Indice Occupabilità 2016	Dim. 1 Formazione	Dim. 2 Esperienze	Dim. 3 Attivazione	Dim. 4 Mobilità
Dim.1 protest	,145**	,121**	...	,148**	...
Dim. 2 community life	-,073**	,107**	-,062*
Dim. 3 democratic values	,226**	,169**	,066*	,122**	,215**
Indice ACCI	,196**	,163**	...	,185**	,116**

** significance: $p < 0,01$

A punti riassunto Media di INDICE DI OCCUPABILITA - scala 0-10 per Acci
Inapp scala 1-10



R=0,196

% of Employed by Acci level and OKY level

		Employability				Totale
		Very low	Low	High	Very high	
ACCI	Very low	29,4%	43,8%	40,2%	50,0%	42,0%
	Low	41,9%	42,7%	47,0%	58,5%	49,8%
	High	37,0%	55,0%	53,2%	57,6%	54,0%
	Very high	95,0%	52,2%	61,4%	68,3%	64,9%
	Totale	40,0%	47,6%	50,5%	58,8%	52,1%

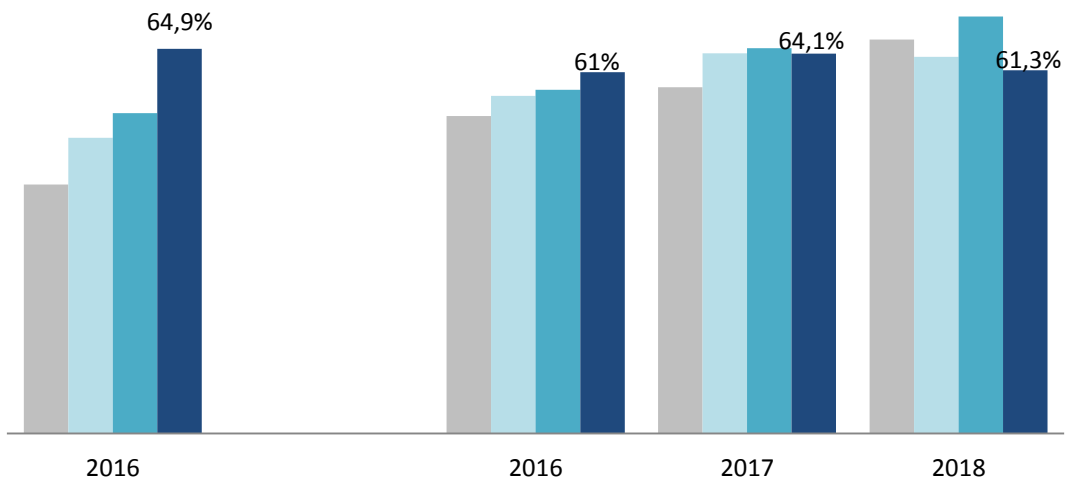
**declared employment condition*

**ACCI INAPP (grouped)
By Employment**

**DECLARED
COB %ALMOST 20 DAYS**

ACCI

■ Basso ■ Medio basso ■ Medio alto ■ Alto



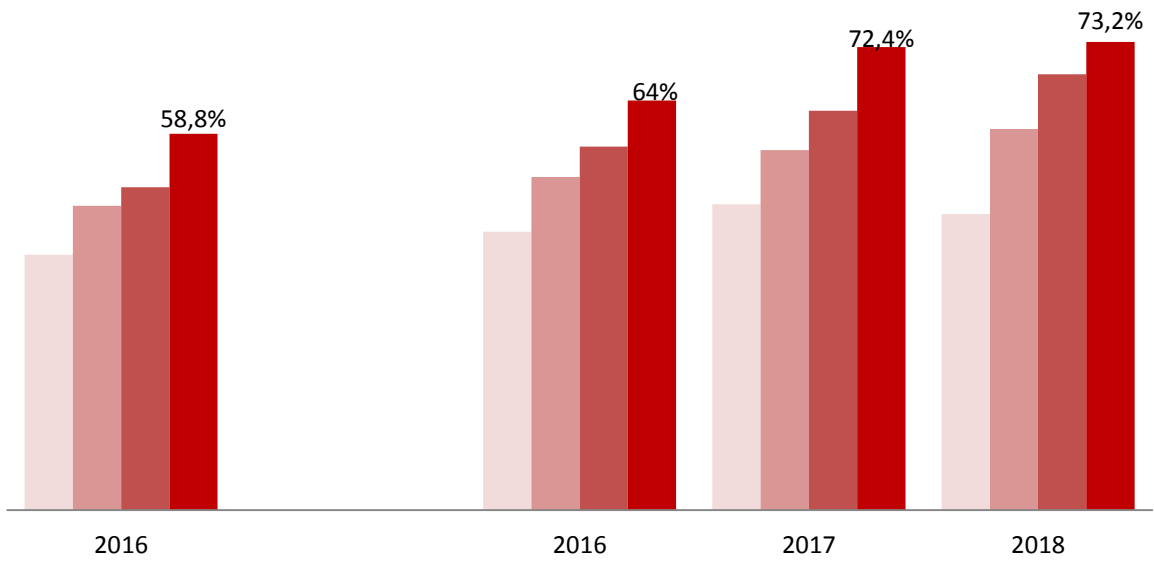
DECLARED ----- COB %ALMOST 20 DAYS

■ Basso ■ Medio basso ■ Medio alto ■ Alto

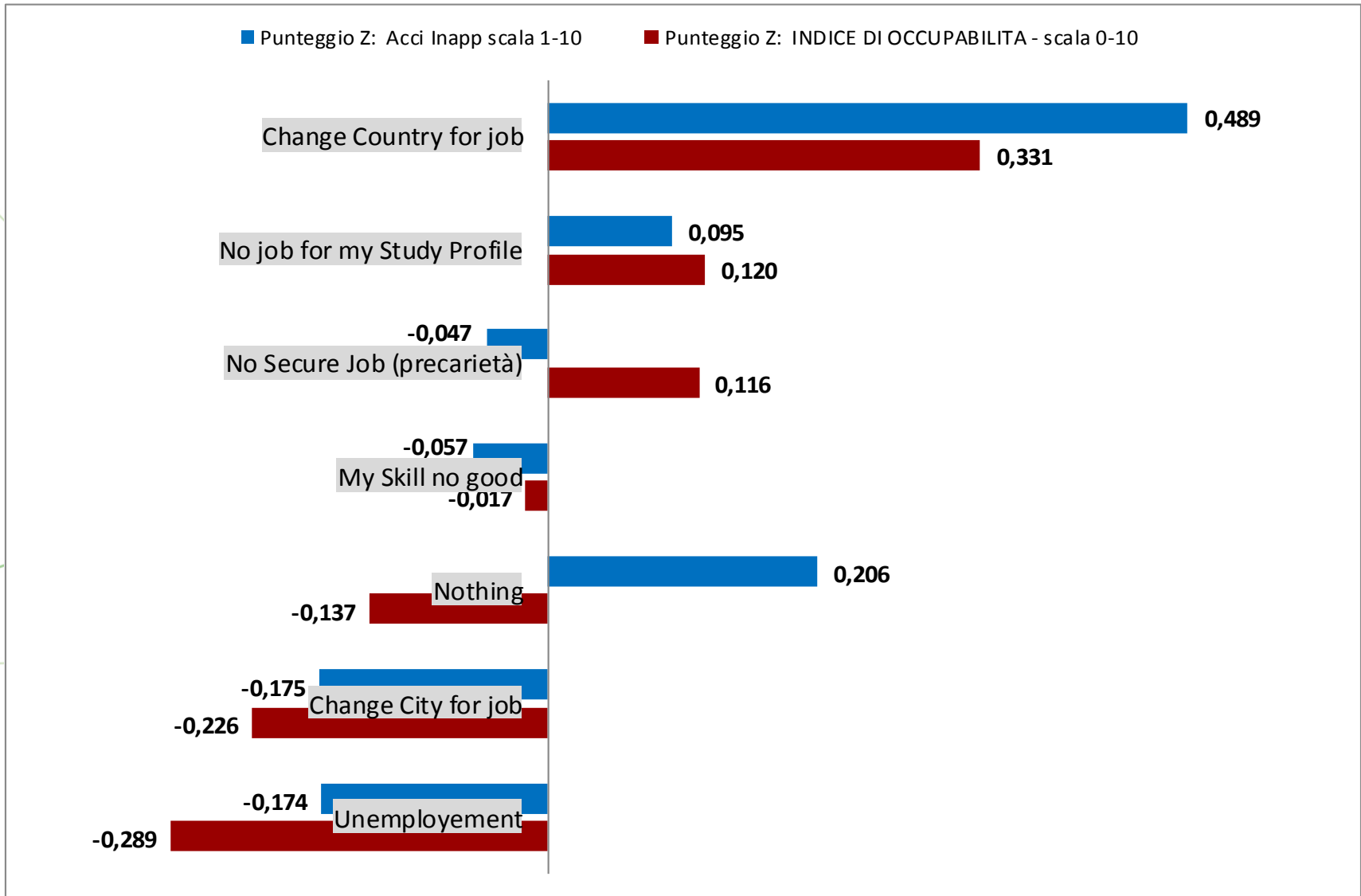
OKI

**OKI INAPP (grouped)
By Employment**

**DECLARED
COB %ALMOST 20 DAYS**



Fears For The Future



1. High Employability levels do not correspond to high ACCI levels but the distributions are very similar. So..

It is not enough to be employable to be active citizens,
but both dimensions are linked to educational qualifications,
Family BG, Economic and cultural context

**2. Acci is higher among the students and employed, more among the Students
NEED TO INVEST IN ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP WHEN THEY ARE YOUNG?
In specific program? Only during the primary school age?**

3. Acci changes fears for the future or the approach to the present

A) IMPACT To explore the effects of active citizenship in terms of individual and/ or collective advantage (cohesion, integration, GDP, well-being)

B) ROLE OF THE PUBLIC GOVERNMENT and GOVERNANCE

From Supply of AC → to public demand of ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

Offerta di cittadinanza attiva → Domanda di cittadinanza attiva?

C) Can Values dimension have effects on the mechanisms of equal distribution of resources? If based on universalistic values, does it reduce personalization of trust (deviance and opportunism), increase participation and stimulate the state?

Thank you for attention!

Federica

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