

Italy's "Civic Service" programme

Servizio Civile Universale: impacts, positive outputs
and neet focus

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International Symposium

"The Citizen Service: what socio-economic impacts for what return on investment?"



Belgian Federal Parliament, Brussels

The Platform for Citizen Service team

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

(1) Foreword 1

Italian Civic Service "Servizio Civile Universale"*

(2) Foreword 2

Domestic socio-economic context

(3) Inapp Survey

Some elements about Concepts and Methods

(4) Evidence

(impact) Employability, Active Citizenship, Need

(5) Recommendations for Policymakers

*we'll call it «SCU» for short



(1) Foreword about Italian Civic Service **"Servizio Civile Universale"**



Main features of SCU

(1) **SCU is an institution of the Italian Republic** with strong values founded on Italian Constitution

«Defense of the Fatherland through nonmilitary activities / unarmed defense of the Fatherland.»

(2) **SCU is based on «active citizenship» and solidarity.**

SCU wants to promote solidarity and cooperation, at national and international level,

particularly with regard to the protection of social rights, personal services and education for peace between peoples

(3) **SCU is educational** for the youth as well as useful for territories.

contributing to the civil, social, cultural and professional training of young people ...

(4) **Engagement in SCU is voluntary** and cross-compliance is low.

(5) **SCU is neither a job nor an internship** (it isn't formally an active labour market policy)

(6) **Monthly reimbursement of young people is not a remuneration.**

(7) **Sectors of the projects are clear and delineated.**

(8) **SCU takes place in Public organizations or No profit organizations (accredited)**



Many things have happened over the years (during our study)...

Some step

- (2015) → Italy included "Servizio Civile Nazionale" (SCN) in **Youth Guarantee** measures (YOG)
- (2016) → SCU was opened to **foreign youth** (with residence permits)
- (2017) → Italy approved a **Law Reform for transition** from "Servizio Civile Nazionale" to "Servizio Civile Universale"
- (2018/19) → Starting of the Reform and starting of the **Integrated Planning** (for institutions). *In November 2019 was approved the first centralized three-year plan, which definitively established the transition from Servizio Civile Nazionale to Servizio Civile Universale. The Three-year plan was consistent with government policy established at central level (after consultation regions)*
- (2020) → SCU does not stop during **the pandemic**.
- (2021/22) → The Italian **NextGenerationEU Plan** (PNRR) included SCU into **active labour market policies** like policy to invest in (€ 650.000.000,00).
- (2023) → The **New FSE+ National Plan (European Social Fund Plus)** **includes measures for SCU**
About Evaluation of SCU and experimentation of the Competence Validation process with Regions
- (2023) **15% of places reserved for SC Volunteers in Public Competitions (topic of discussion these days)**

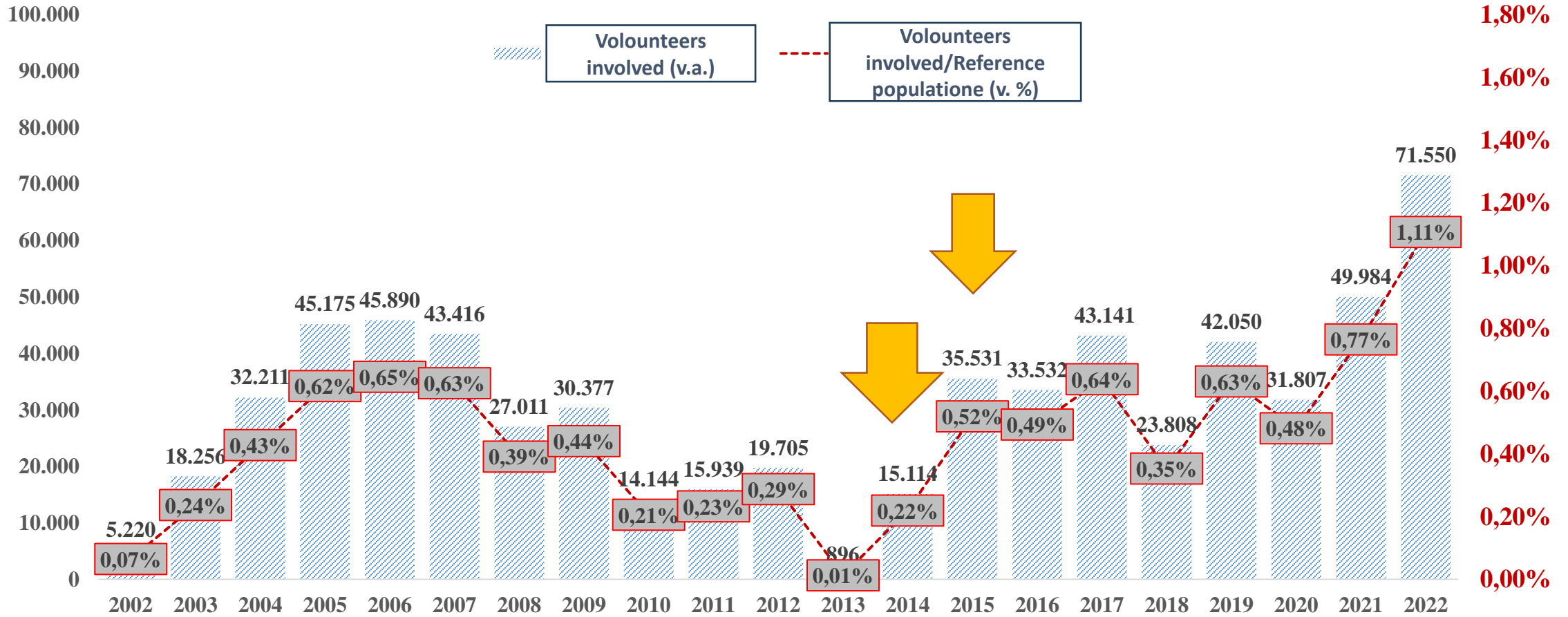
INAPP SURVEY



Numbers of SCU

Young people involved in SCN/SCU are 500.000 over the last 20 years (Age 18-28)

Distribution of newcomers to the Civic Service over the years and estimated coverage rates on the target population



Fonte - Ns Elaborazioni su dati *Dipartimento SCU* e Istat- Stime su proiezioni *demo ISTAT*

INAPP Survey



SCU like a new lab of experimental observation

Setting limits on resources

- SCU is not a **job placement policy**, nor it is formally among **the active labour market policies** but we will see that it **has an impact on activation**
- SCU population **is not representative of the Italian Youth Population** (and is incostant).

But...

1. SCU is a constant programme over time (good historical series of 20 years)
2. Young people involved in SCN/SCU are 500.000 in 20 years
3. SCU, in perspective, could be 1.5% of the reference population (3.5-4% of Neet)

So SCU was like an experimental laboratory in which we test hypotheses and evaluate the impact of participation of young people in a context that had no placement or activation goals, like a clean place to experiment. Of course, we had to keep in mind the limitations and resources of the experimental context and make them transparent in our study.



(2) Foreword about domestic socioeconomic context



The Research context

«Youth and Neet Emergency»

Background Data - "Youth Emergency"

- **Italian neet rate** among highest in Europe
- **Educational level** of Italian young people among the lowest in Europe
- **Youth unemployment** rate in Italy among the highest in Europe
- **Demographic issue.** Decrease in the share of young people in the total population.
- **Active Labor Market policies** in Italy struggle to intercept young people
- **Labor demand** in Italy was among the lowest in Europe (=youth labor demand)

Since 2015 Europe invests in a program for Neet youth called 'Youth Guarantee'

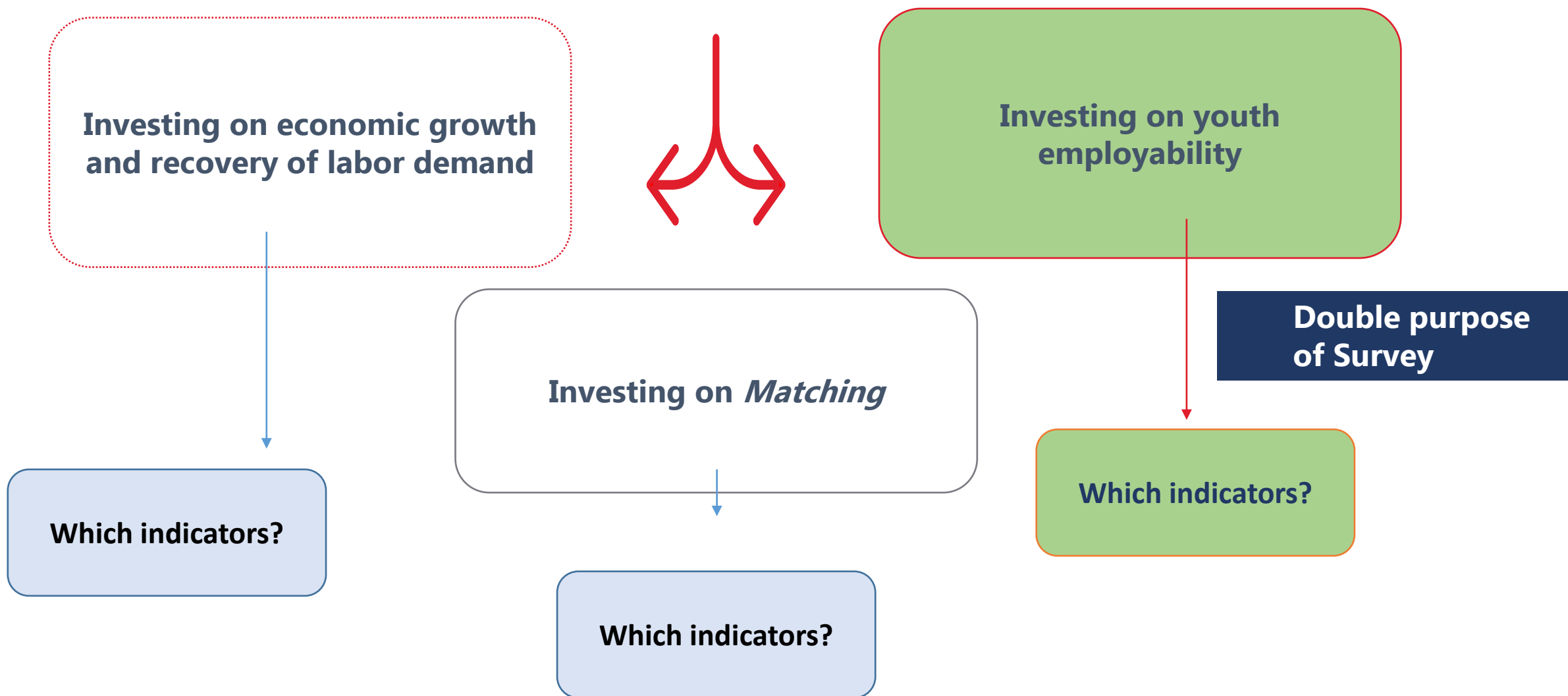
Objectives of European and national policies

- **Identify activation levers/drivers** for Neet
- **Reverse the trend, raise the educational rate of Italy**
- **Create opportunities and contexts for young Italians to grow and mature soft skills**
- **Increase the demand** for youth employment
- **Overcome the high level of precariousness** of youth employment
- **Recognize** young people's skills wherever and however they are acquired...

As part of the Digital and Green transition



Objectives of European and national policies



(3) Inapp Survey

Young people involved in Civil Service
Programme



(3) INAPP SURVEY

- Hypothesis and Dominant Paradigm
- Concepts and indicators of evaluation
- Survey methodology

.....Evidence



Research questions

Hypothesis₁ about Civic Service

- ❖ What are the effects of SCU on young people?
- ❖ Is there a relationship between Active Citizenship, Employability and Employment?
 - ❖ Are there any UNEXPECTED RESULTS of Civic Service?



investing in "active citizenship" (through the Civic Service)
could increase "activation" on other dimensions as well?



Is it possible for the Civic Service to be **such**
a rich and formative experience
to be able to impact on **employability** as well?



Research questions

Hypothesis₂ about Youth Policies

Is it possible that the more ACTIVE CITIZEN a person is,
the more EMPLOYABLE he/she is (or vice versa)?



For the policymakers

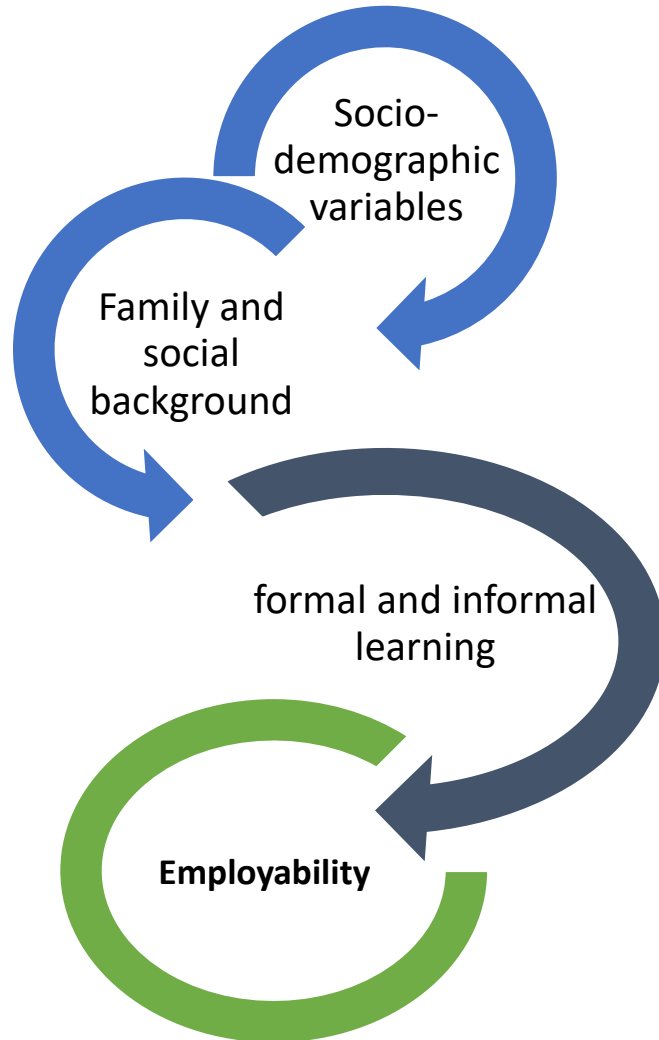
Investing in the "active citizenship" of young people
can be used to improve their employability?

If it is ok, this is a useful knowledge for the design of youth policies
and activation policies
that should look to the Civic Service as a good practice and
as a policy lab from which to learn



Hypothesis Revising the dominant paradigm

H_{1 and 2} – AC IS A DRIVER FOR EMPLOYABILITY*



Investing in the "active citizenship" of young people can be used to improve their employability?

1. Profiling the SCU Volunteers
2. Develop evaluation model *ad hoc* →
Developing and testing an Employability Index
and an Active Citizenship Index
3. Testing the Evaluation Model and estimate the
effect of the "Civic Service" on the
employability and active citizenship of
volunteers
4. Develop tools for a permanent Monitoring and
Evaluation System about Civic Service
5. Restoring knowledge to policymakers,
stakeholders and the scientific community



❖ The concept of Employability

Since 1997 the European Employment Strategy (EES) has recognized employability as one of the four pillars of the European employment policies, together with entrepreneurship, adaptability and equal opportunities.

In particular, following the Treaty of Amsterdam (1999), employability is understood as the ability to mobilise personal resources (cognitive, experiential and networking skills) to undertake all the different actions (e.g. training, job placement and career guidance) within the framework of national and European active policies, which have been implemented to date.

Therefore, in the context of EES, the concept of employability refers to the ability of people to be employed, to actively seek a job position and to be able to maintain it, consciously, enhancing their own personal resources with respect to the reference contexts.



❖ The concept of Employability

"Individualist" approach

"Employability consists in possessing the ability to obtain a first job, to keep it and to obtain a new one, if necessary."

(Hillage and Pollard, 1998)



"Environmentalist" approach

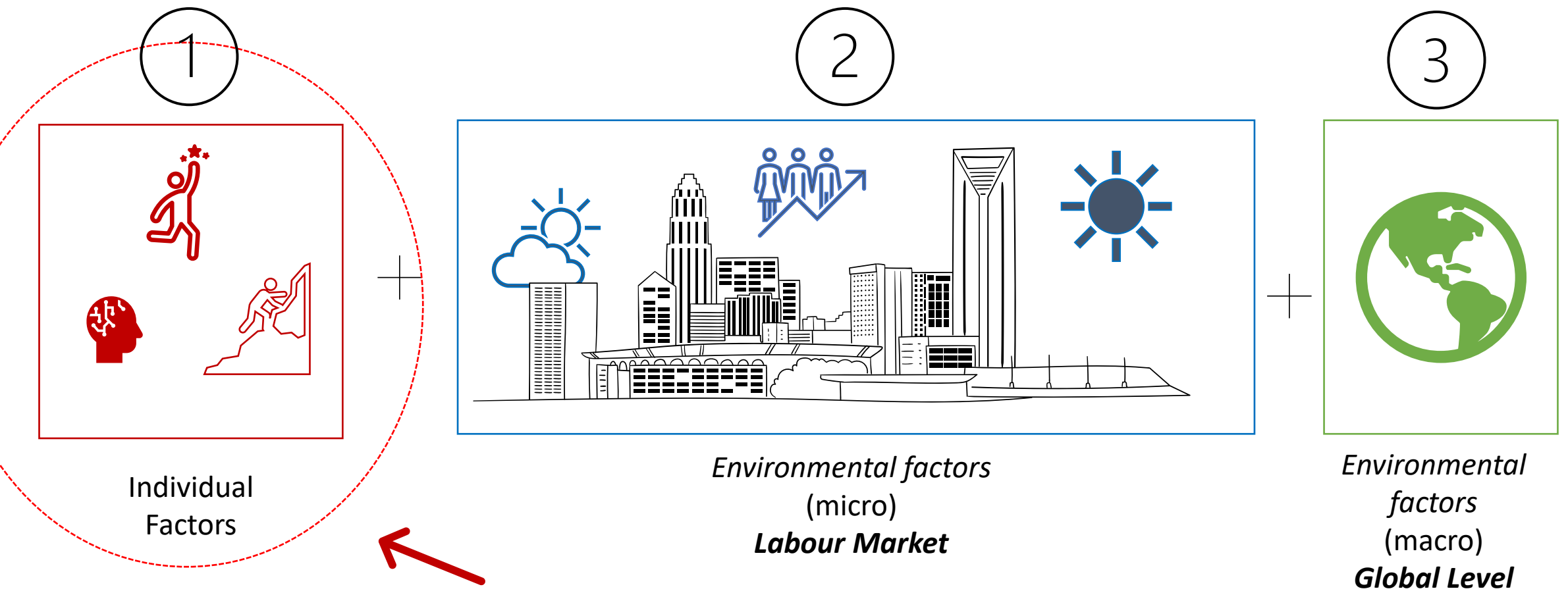
*"This definition is ideologically loaded. It ignores the fact that **employability is primarily determined by the labour market** rather than by the capabilities of individuals. Therefore, this definition of employability is a classic example of 'victim blaming'- (those who cannot find job)."*

(Brown et al. 2002)



❖ The concept of Employability

If one assumes that employability determines the statistical probability of being employed



statistical probability of being employed (as Total Employability) = [environmental factors] + [Individual factors]



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

(Mascherini et al. 2009) *the term "active citizenship" is used in EU policies to affirm and promote these particular forms of participation in order to ensure the continuity of participatory and representative democracy, reduce the gap between citizens and governing institutions and strengthen social cohesion.*

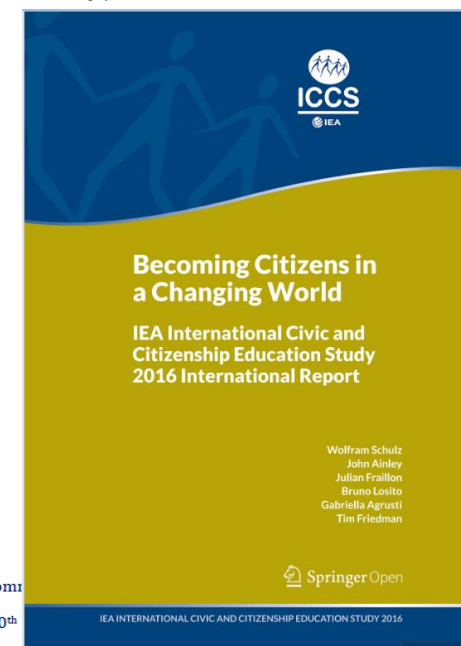
CRELL *Set of values, attitudes and behaviours related to the mobilisation of individual and collective resources to facilitate freedom of opinion and the expression of dissent, participation in the political and social life of the community, the defence of citizens' rights and duties, the democratic values of representation, the protection of common goods.*

Analytic Report

Participatory Citizenship in the European Union
Institute of Education

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

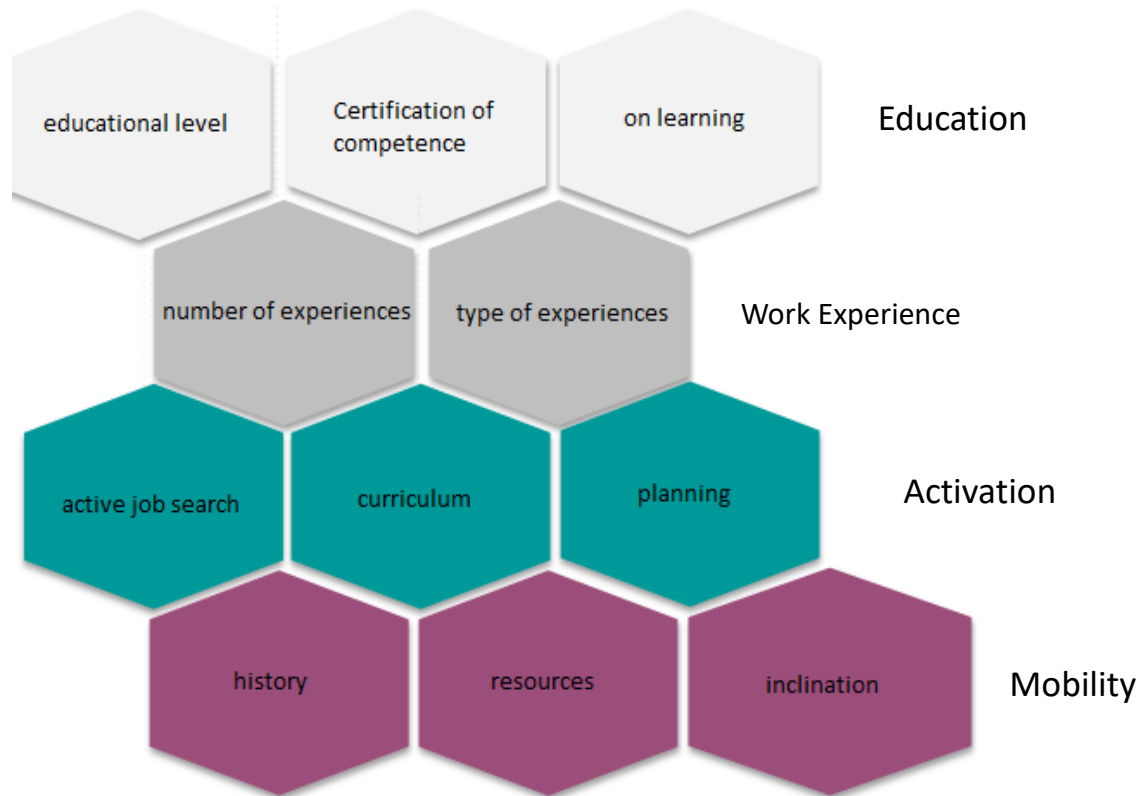
Morrison, Rebecca Ridley, Juliet Sizmur



Development of innovative evaluation indicators – *ad hoc* evaluation model.

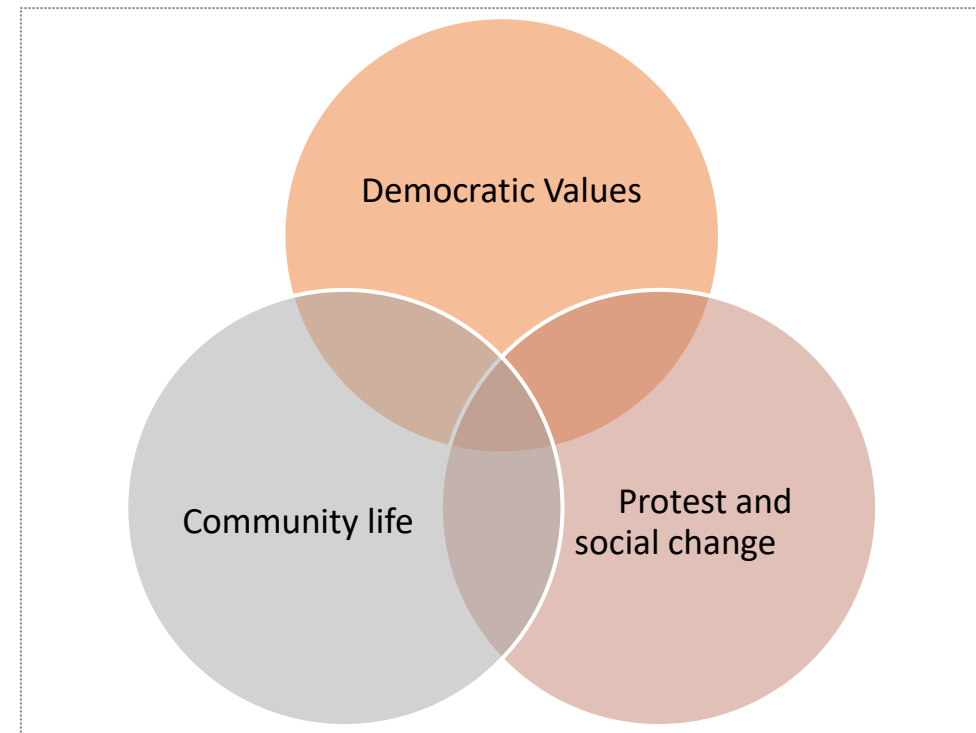
Employability (OKI-Inapp)

Construction Inapp of a
INDIVIDUAL Multidimensional Index

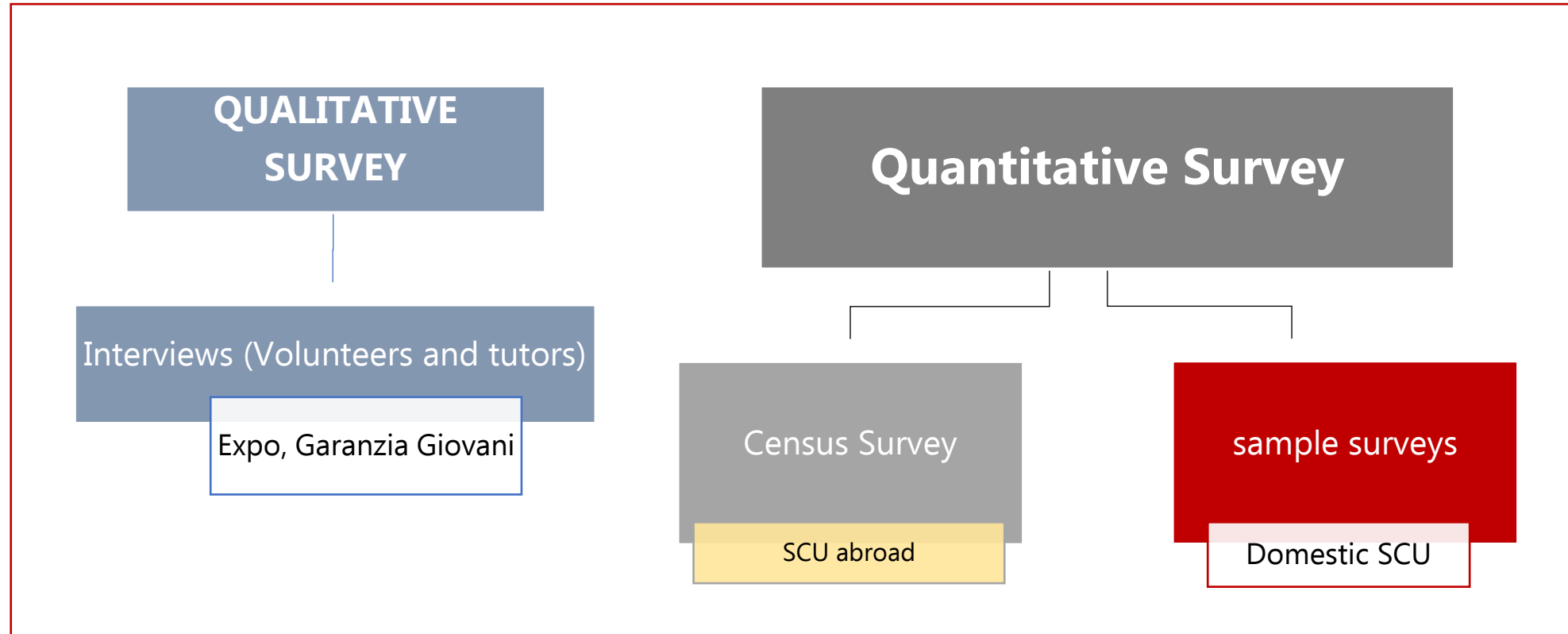


Active Citizenship (ACCI)

European ACCI Index
by Ecological INDIVIDUAL
→ Individual Index Acci- INAPP



Survey methodology - *rigorous scientific standards*



Sample surveys - *investigated populations*

Typology Survey	Call for Reference	Period of Development of the SCN	Moment Interview with respect to the SCN	Survey Time	Total Population (n. volunteers)	Sample Surveyed (n. volunteers)
Ex-Ante	Ordinary 2016	2016	incoming	Gen. 2016	27.779	1.000
Ex-Post (1)	Ordinary 2014	2014	12/18 months later the end	Sett. 2016	13.375	1.500
Ex-Post (2)	NEET YOG	2015	6 months later the end	Ott. 2016	4.250	1.000
					45.404	3.500

Characteristics of INAPP sample surveys

** The samples are all statistically representative of the total population of young people who have carried out the National Civil Service in compliance with a call for reference.*



(4) EVIDENCES

- Profiling
- Employment
- Employability
- Satisfaction and acquired skills
- Active Citizenship



The Civic Service is configured, based on the data that emerged, **as a democratic experience in its effects**, distributed evenly across the national territory, able to:

- reset "**inactive**" rate of Young People after → zero
- has effect to **careers design of volunteers**
- **increase the employability's levels** of volunteers regardless of the starting social, educational and family background.

Important evidence for a first evaluation of the effectiveness of the policy.



GUIDANCE FOR THE POLICY MAKER

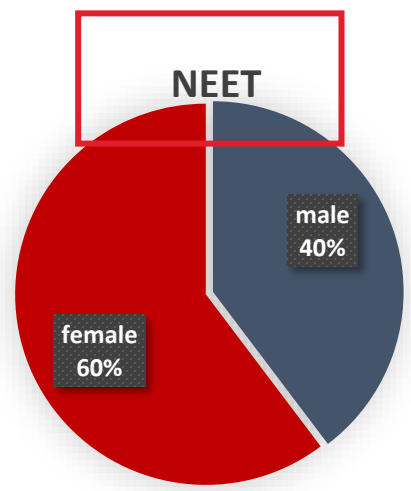
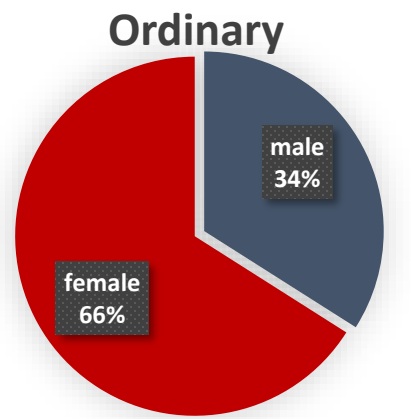
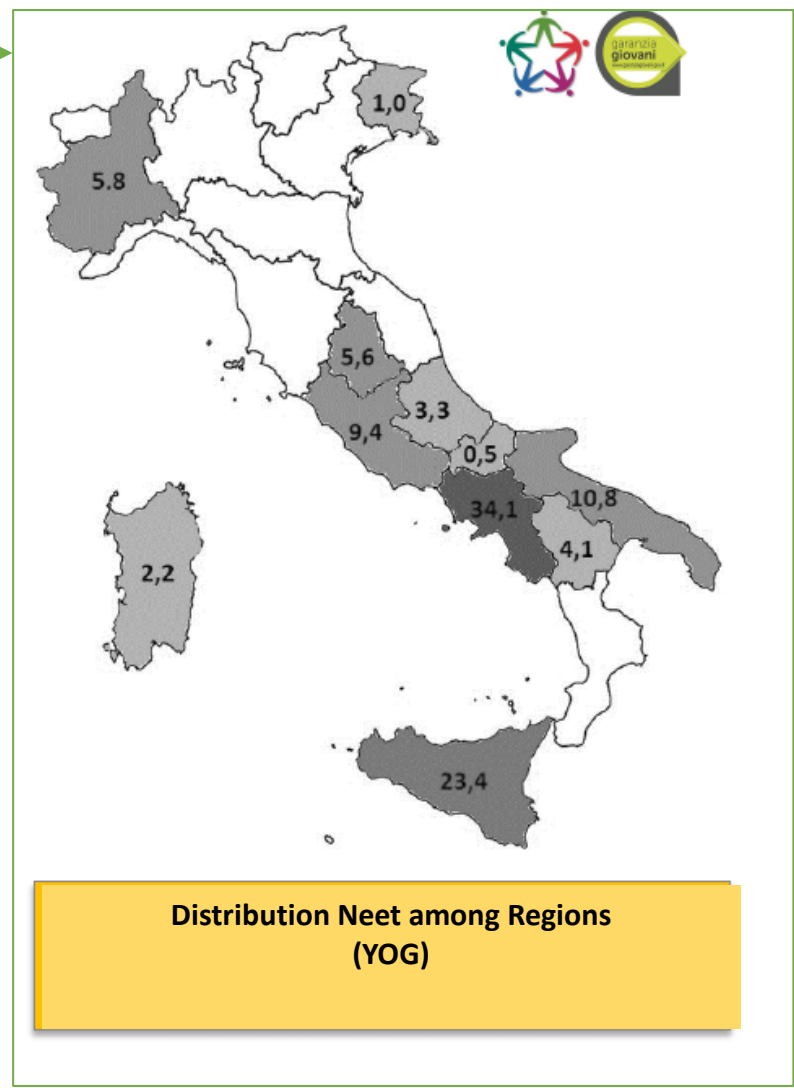
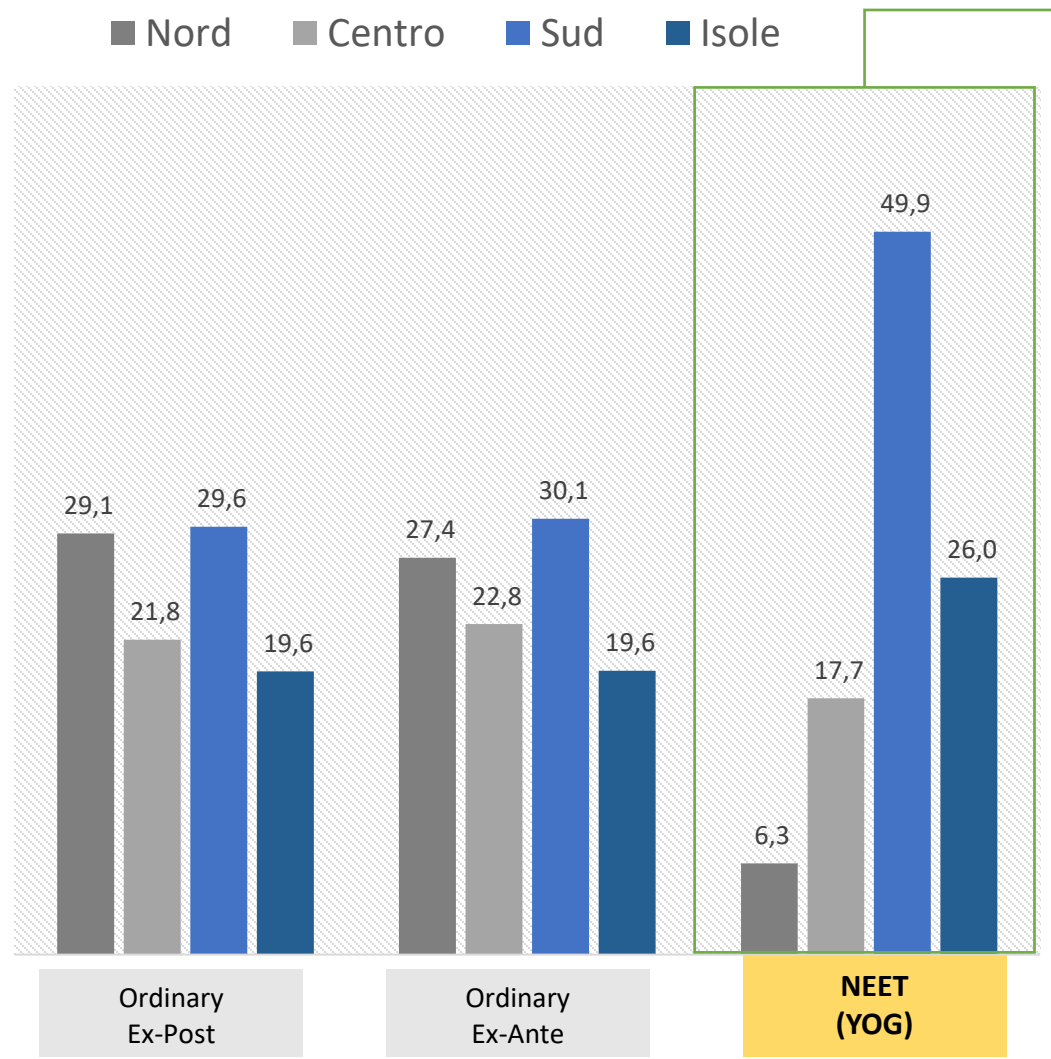
- ❖ The effectiveness of Civic Service with respect to employability shows that the lever of “Participation” and “Active Citizenship” should be considered a key driver of youth policies.
- ❖ We need to move beyond employability as an abstract concept and start measuring it (as well as stimulating it) as an outcome of active policies



Profiling

Geographic area/ Region

gender



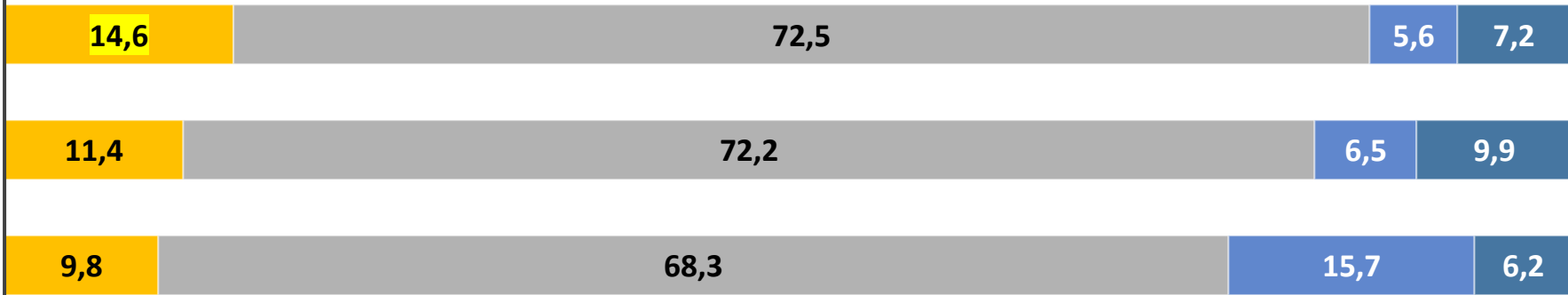
Educational Level at the time of application



NEET (YOG)

Ordinary Ex-Post

Ordinary Ex-Ante



NEET (YOG)

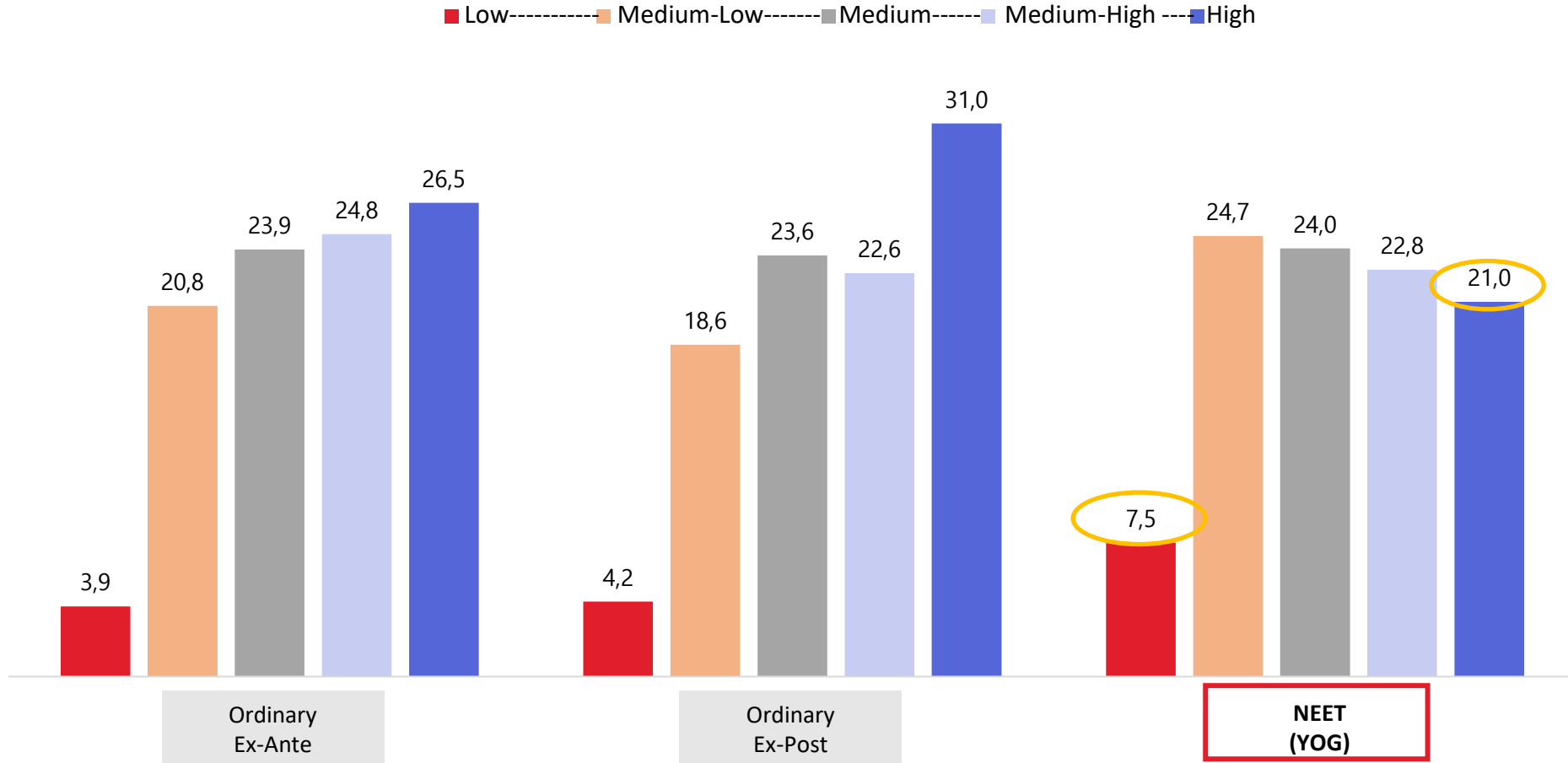
Ordinary Ex-Post

Ordinary Ex-Ante



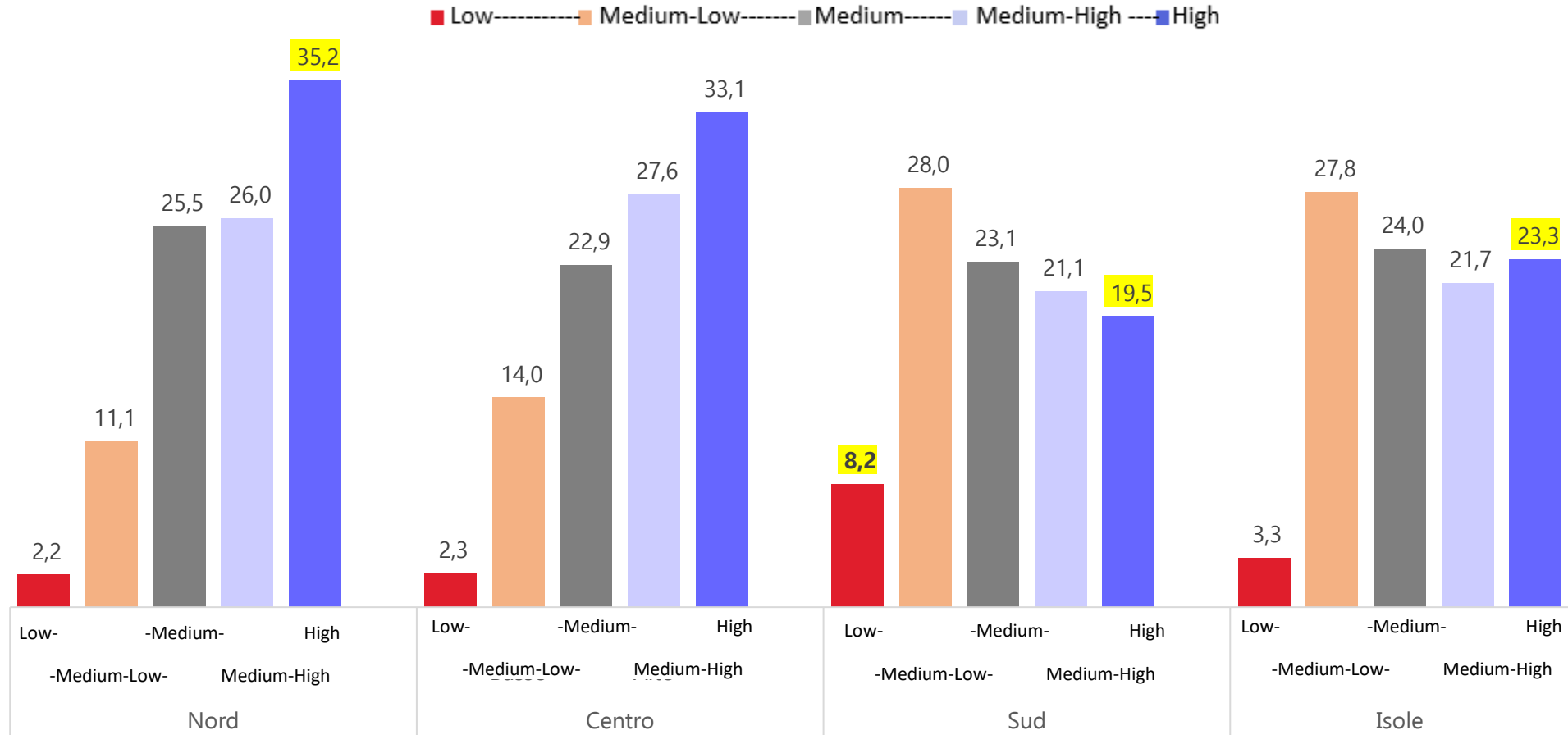
Family Background for survey

Family Background of Neet volunteers is much lower
But we must keep in mind that they are mainly young people from the center-south of Italy.



Family Background by Geographical Area

The Family BG of the Volunteers of the center-south is clearly lower compared to the youth of the Centre-North



The profile of young people intercepted/involved in CS is characterized by...

- A **large female component** highly educated (older) and a **male component younger and less educated**;
- At the same time by a **southern component coming from a disadvantaged family background** and a central-northern component coming from higher family background.
- **In Neet Population we have exasperated characteristic**

This data suggests that:

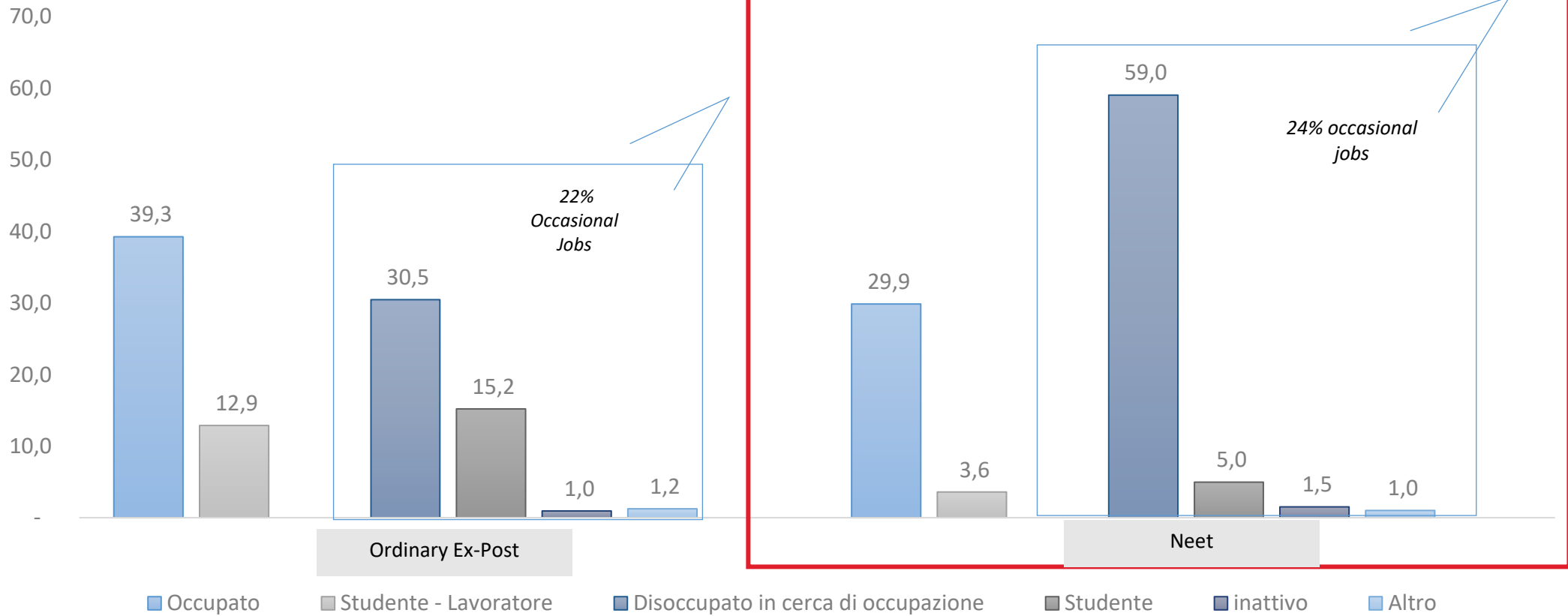
- (1) Women choose SCU as postgraduate experience while men to re-active themselves;
- (2) It is important to keep a particular focus on the candidate selection' phase that seems to benefit particularly 'high-performing' profiles to the disadvantage of low-skilled profiles with critical family backgrounds.
- (3) It is important to maintain a balance between the quality of projects for territories and the inclusion of low-skilled profiles



Employment (Inapp Data)

Ordinary - 12/18 months later-
52% Employment

Neet - 6 months later
33,5% Employment

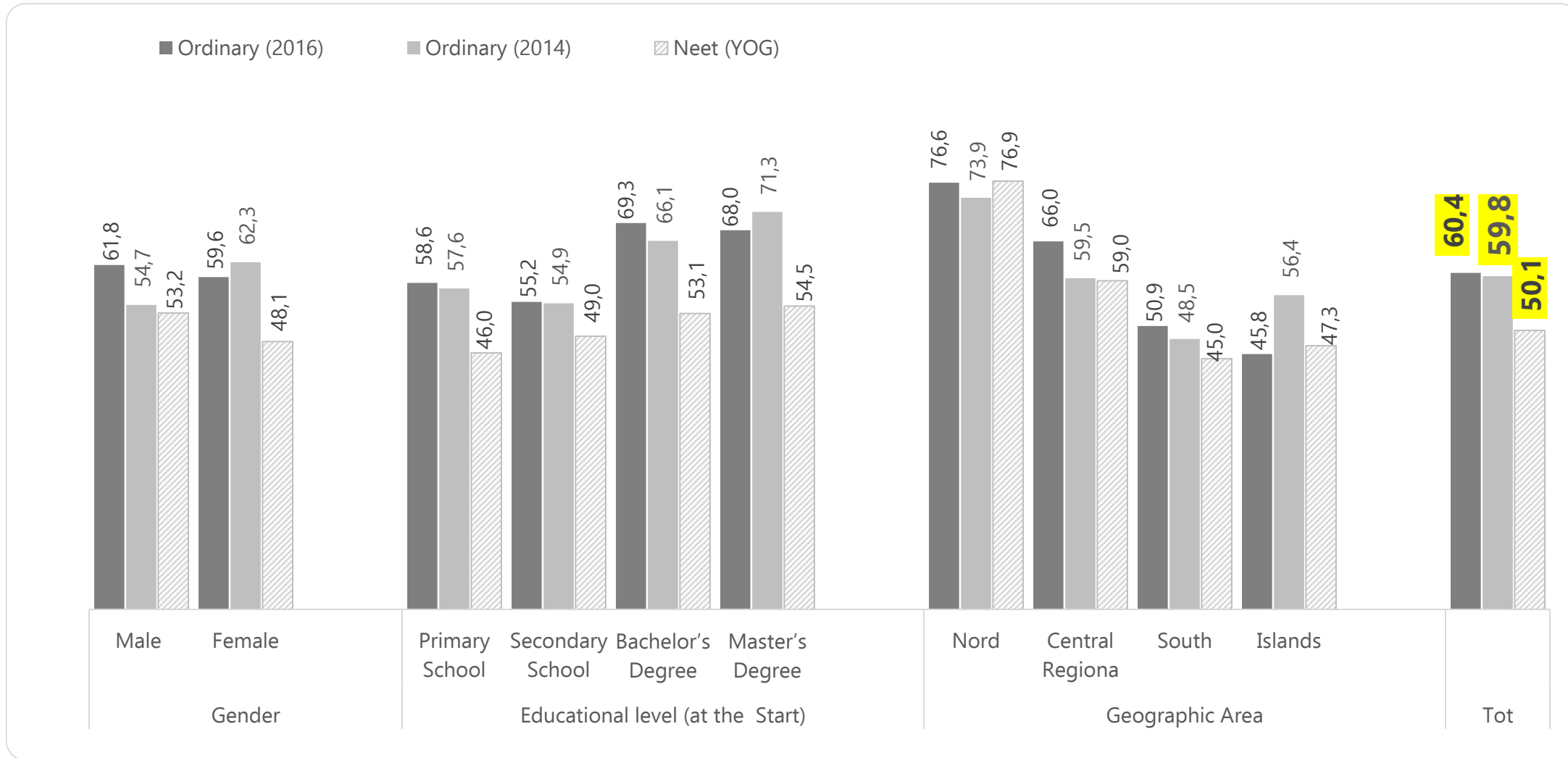


Employed -----Student-Employee -----Unemployed (searching job)-----Student - **Inattivo** -----Other



Employment (Cob data)* - two years after the end of the SCU

*Not Self-employer, ONLY payed-employers



*Cob data: National Administrative Dynamic Data



Employment (only paid employment) two years after the end of the CS by gender, degree and geographical area of residence on application (values %)

Employment

INAPP Survey Data

At 12/18 months after the end of the experience, 52% of the volunteers of those who carried out the SCU under ordinary calls interviewed **are employed**, a higher share than **the 33.5% of employed volunteers** who carried out the SNA under Youth Guarantee, **at six months**.

There are, however, many factors to consider in order to avoid improper comparisons. In fact, the second population is predominantly made up of ex-neet, 70% of whom have a medium-low educational qualification, and the estimated outcome was measured only 6 months after the measure, rather than 12/18 months. This leads one to consider an employment outcome of 33.5% a good result even within YOG, rising to 42% for graduates.

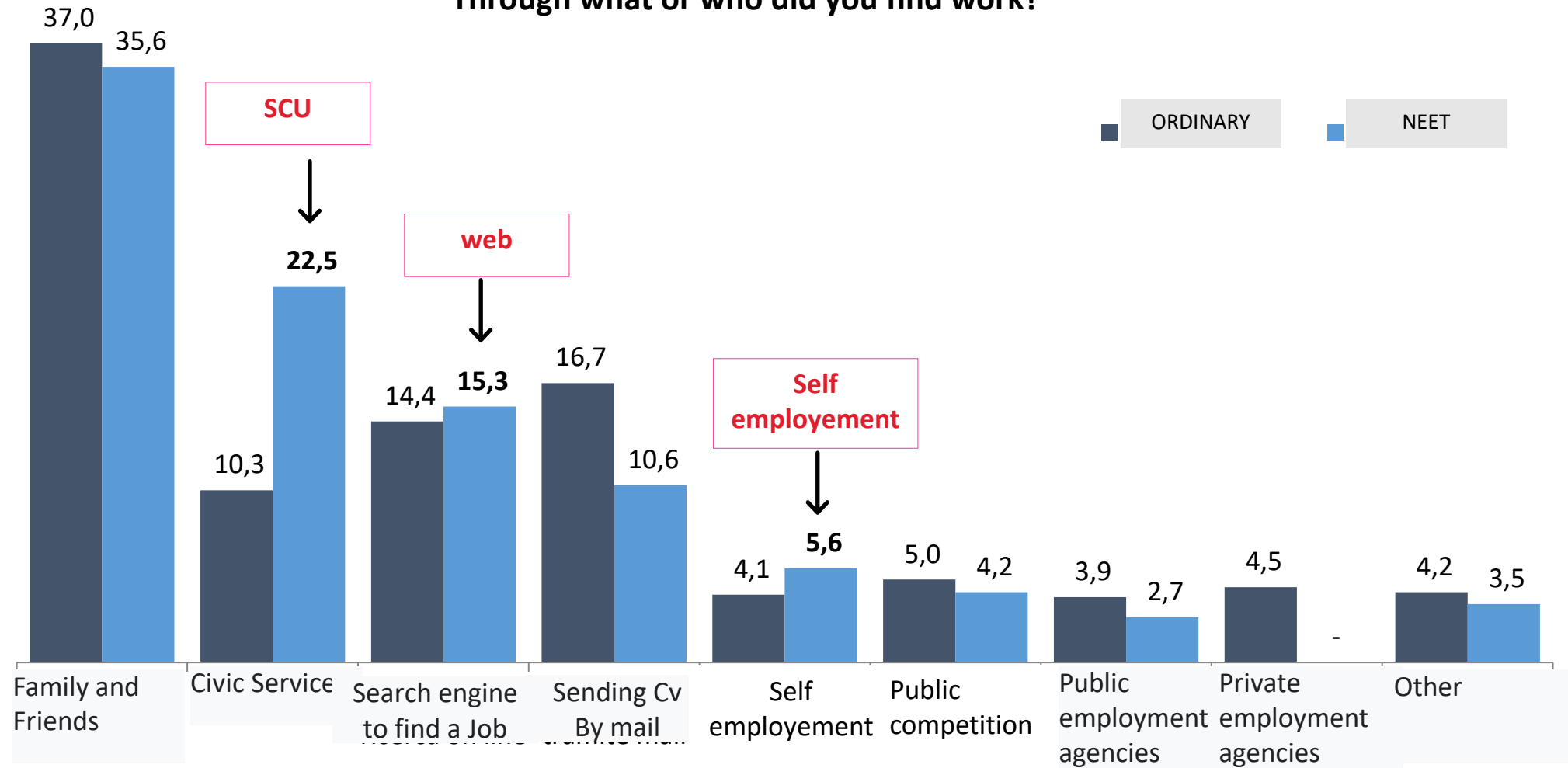
COB Data

The employment status of the volunteers was further estimated "two years" after the end of the SCU through the database of compulsory communications and seems to confirm a better performance of **Ordinary Volunteers who are employed in 60% of the cases** compared to a, however considerable, **51% of ex-neet volunteers**.



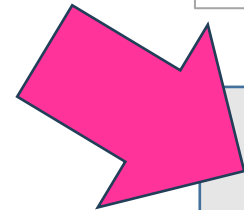
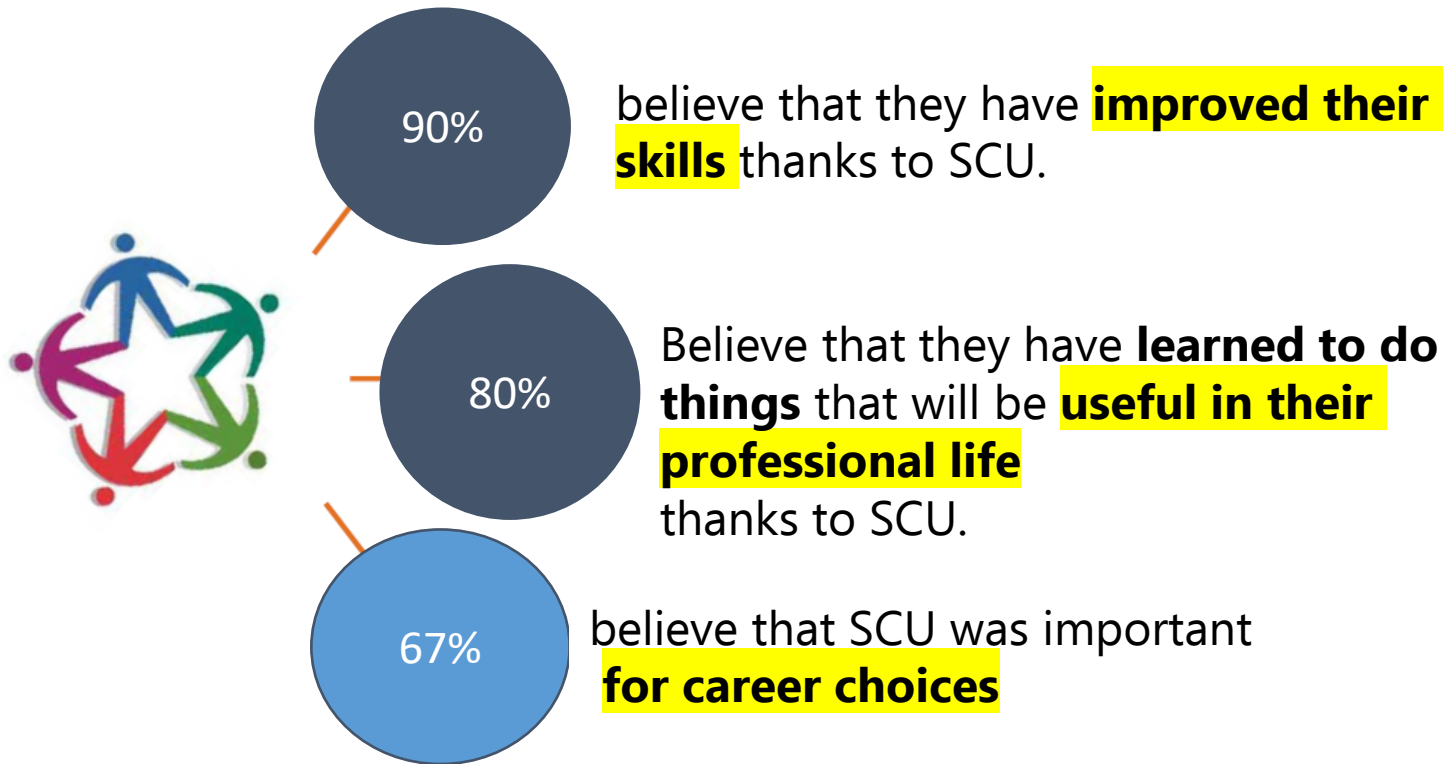
Matching (Inapp Data)

Through what or who did you find work?



SKILLS ACQUIRED and «RE-ORIENTATION» EFFECT

Informal Learning – Self Assessment



To add **"Re-orientation" effect**

20%

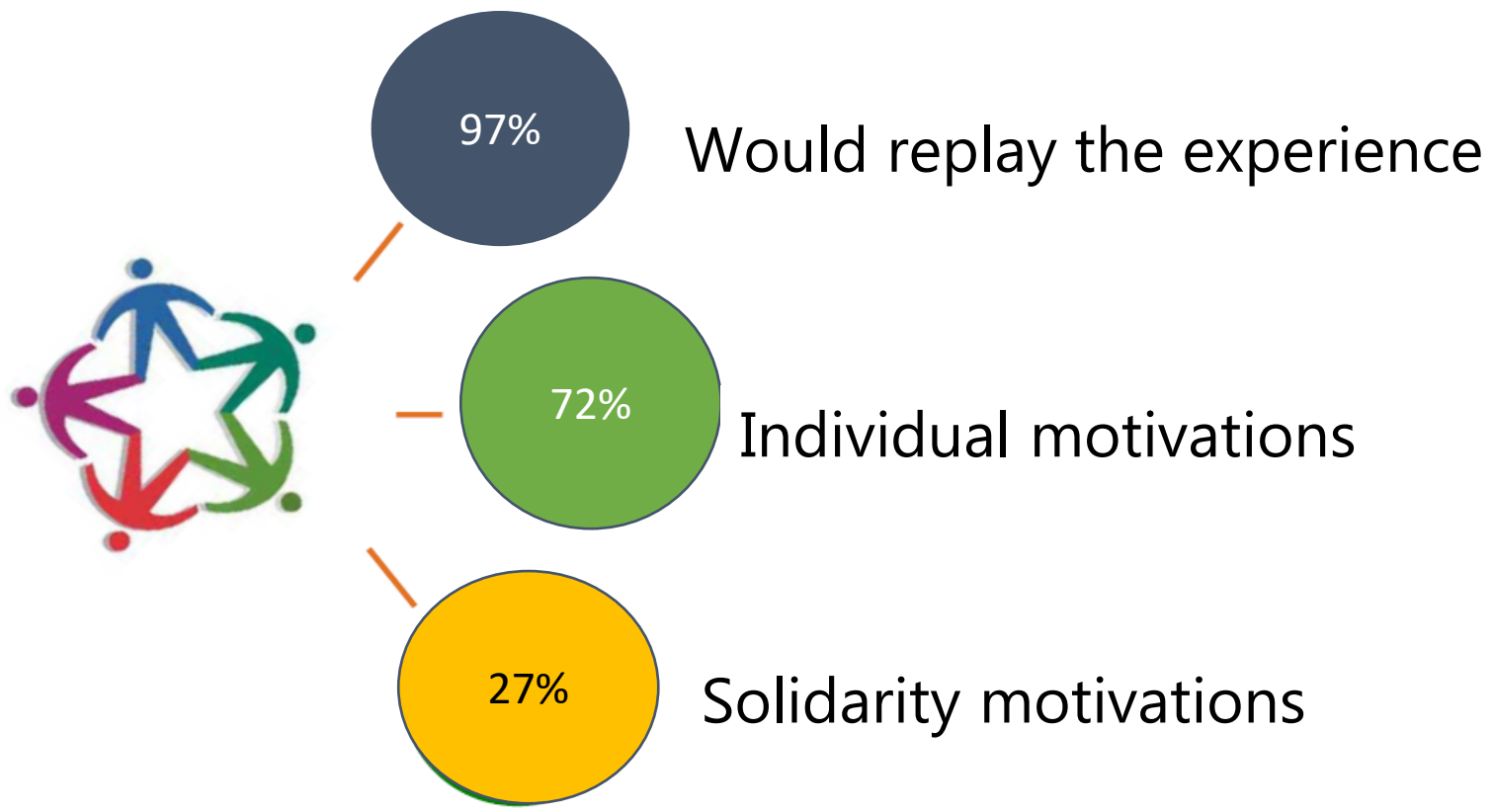
Changed plans about their future

And

Reviewed its professional projects during the SC



MOTIVATION AND SATISFACTION



High and Transversal Satisfaction

Expectations met

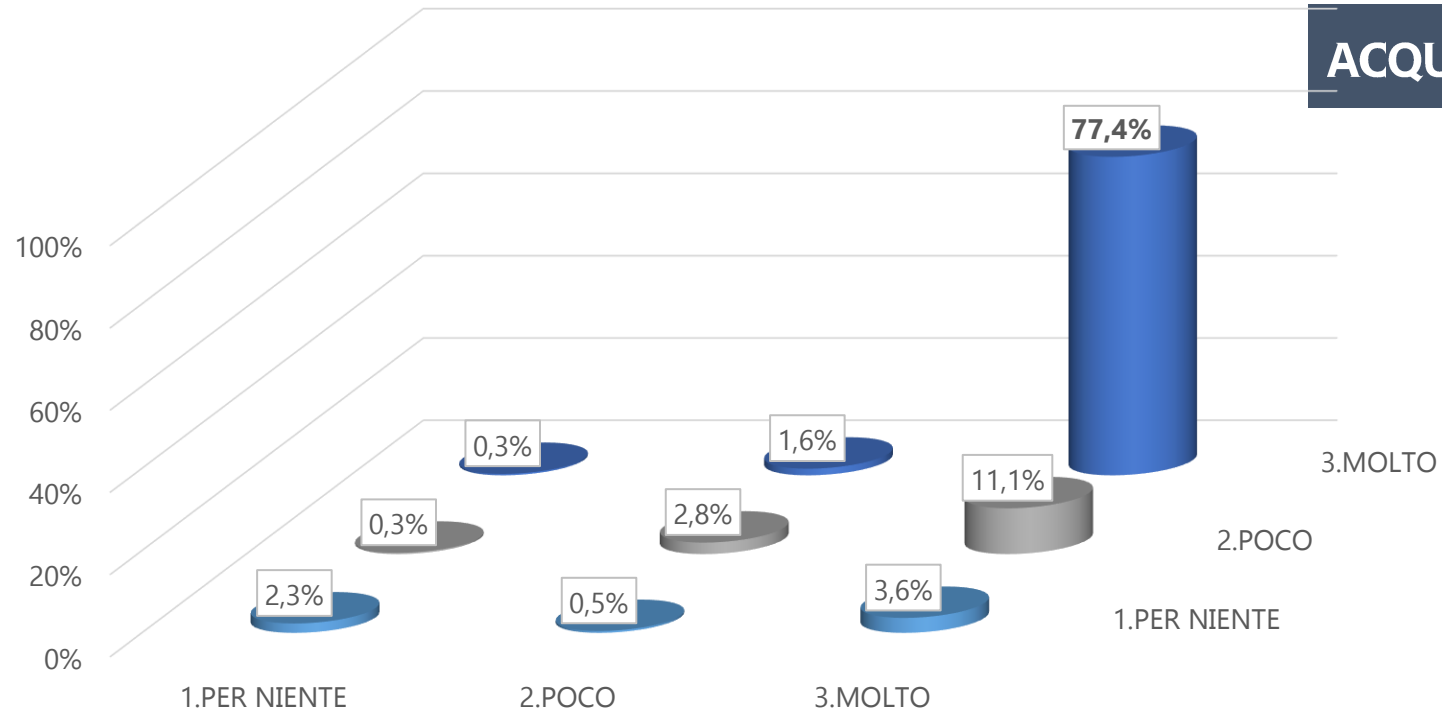


Self-assessment acquired skills

77,4% believe they have **developed** VERY 'interpersonal skills' and 'professional skills'.



Soft Skills



Professional Skills



(1) **Satisfaction is very high (97% would do SCU again)**

(2) **Utility for Civic Service**

- **67%** of the volunteers interviewed believe that SC **was useful for their professional choices**
- **80%** of the volunteers interviewed believe that **they learnt skills useful for their professional future**

(3) **Skills used**

- **85%** said they used **Communication, Organisational and Management, Professional skills**
- **Little** use of **digital skills** and **foreign languages**

(4) **Self-assessment Acquired skills**

77% believe they have **developed** VERY '**interpersonal** skills' and '**professional** skills'.

(1) The Civil Service is perceived as a learning experience both from a **professional** and **relational** point of view. The result is independent of the volunteer's profile, **the effect is transversal and overall on all volunteers.**

(2) It is interesting to explore that the dimension of **acquired skills** correlates with ACCI's 'Protest' index. **The more people believe they have learned skills, the higher the Protest value is (higher than average) - we clearly do not know the direction of the relationship but the correlation between civic participation and skills is significant.**



- ✓ **(IF) SCU** is a unique measure, which we could call **circular** → starts from the volunteers to reach specific *territories* and *specific targets* through the projects in which the volunteers are involved, and then 'returns' to the volunteers in terms of experience and expertise .
- ✓ **(IF) SCU** is not an *employment* action, although it is proving to be attractive in this respect, **and does not include the employment of volunteers among its objectives.**
- ✓ **(IF) Volunteers are *indirect TARGET* of SCU,** for whom active citizenship pathways are realised that could develop employability and prove to be educational in a broader sense.

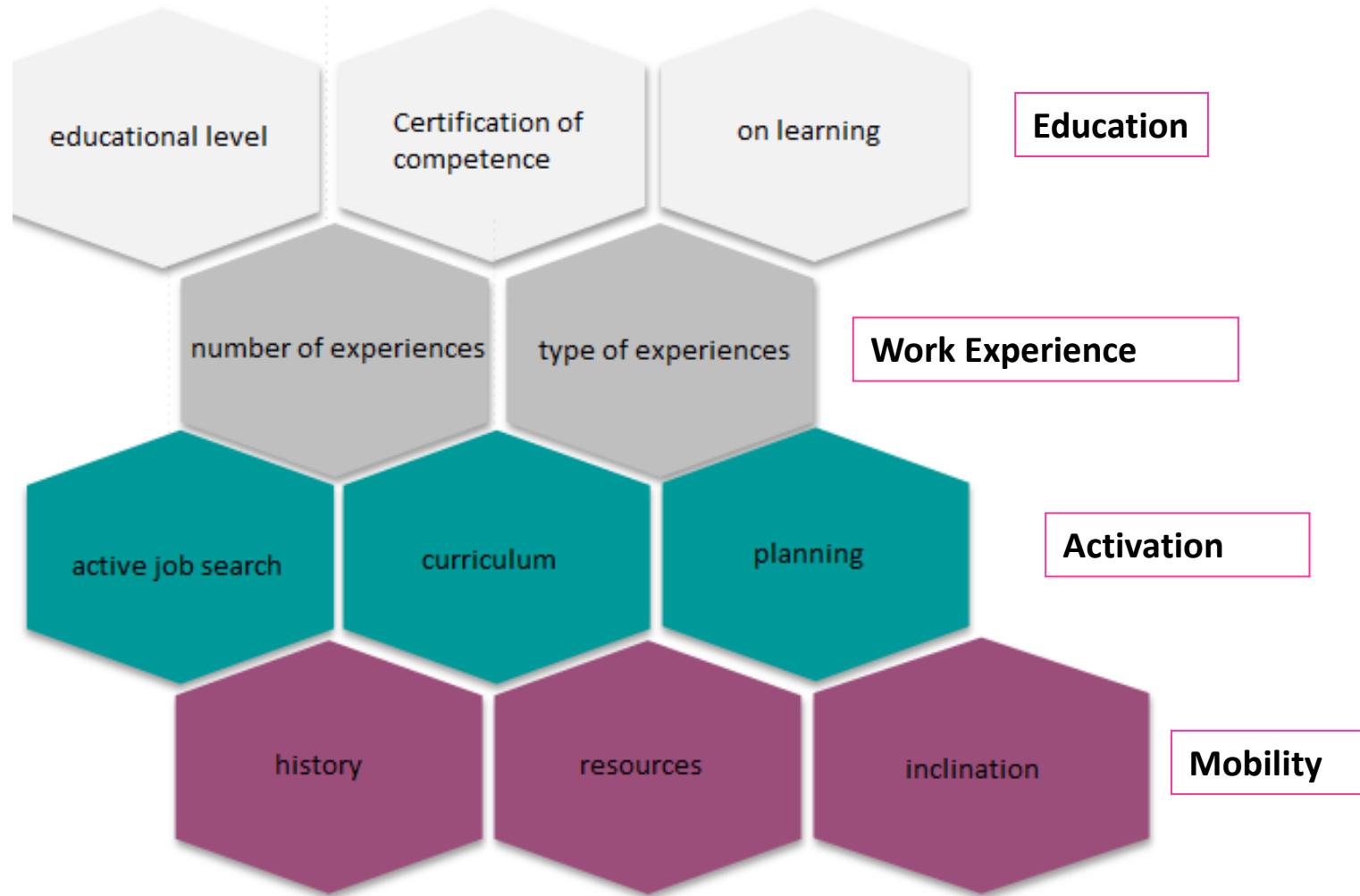
So...

**For these reasons, according to the formative role recognized by the legislator,
we considered more useful to assess
the possible impact in terms of **employability**
as an **unexpected result of the program.**
“Effect of empowerment”**



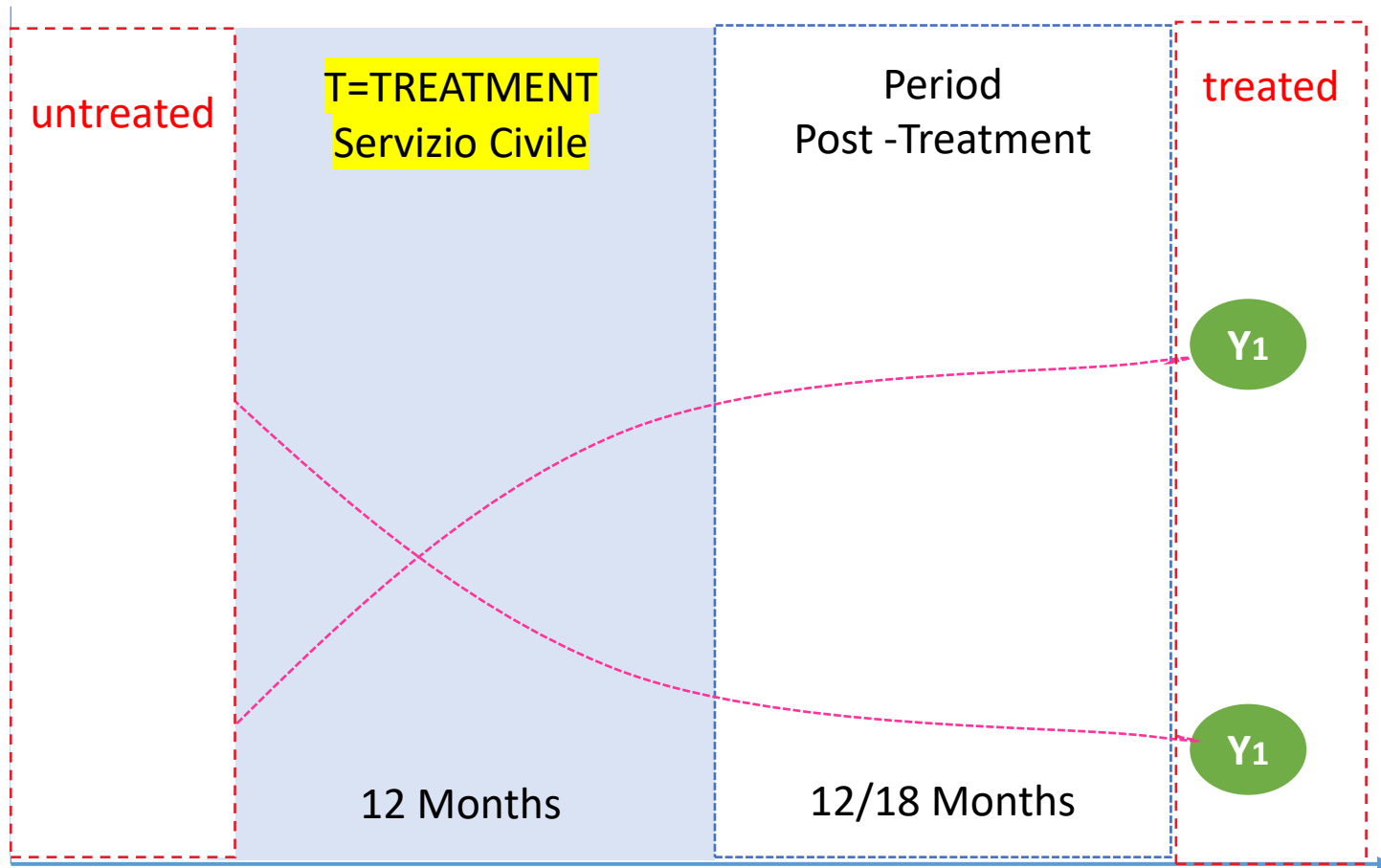
Framework OKI-Inapp Index

*Individual
Employability
Dimensions*



Employability

$$(Y1, Y0) \perp T \mid X$$



Countrofactual Experiment through Statistical Matching

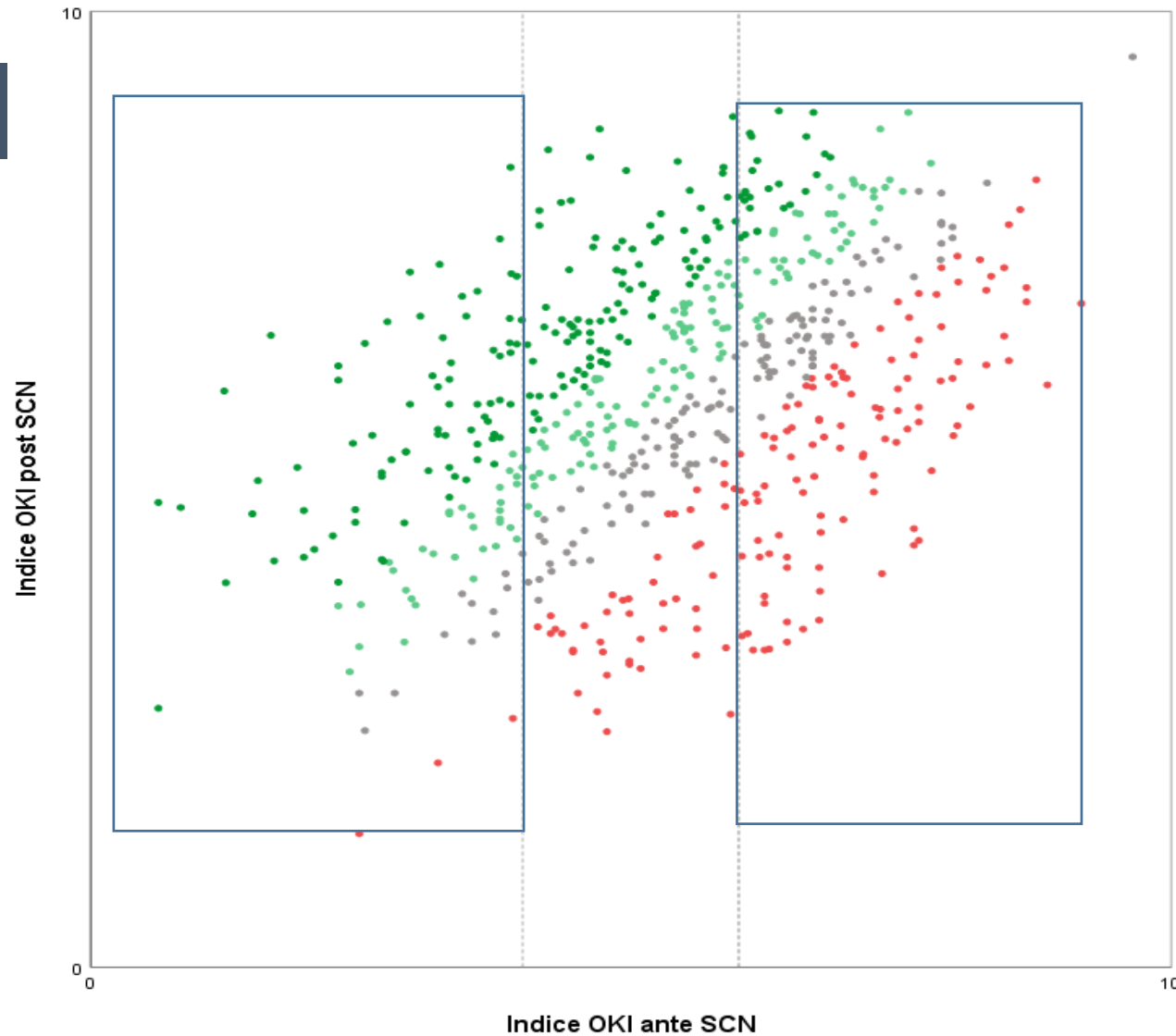
Under the assumption of conditional independence, the OKI 'output' (Y1) and 'input' (Y0) levels are assumed to be independent of the treatment variable (T) within the layers defined by all possible combinations of the observed covariate values (X).

For this procedure to be valid it is necessary that it respects the assumption of conditional ignorance, i.e. that the two groups being compared are balanced with respect to all the relevant pre-treatment characteristics, avoiding 'selection bias' due to unobserved characteristics.

The greater the number of characteristics available before the intervention the more realistic the assumption of conditional ignorance will be (Lucchini 2013).

After SCU: OKI increases for 54% of Young People involved

Employability



29,6% strongly increased

24,3% increased

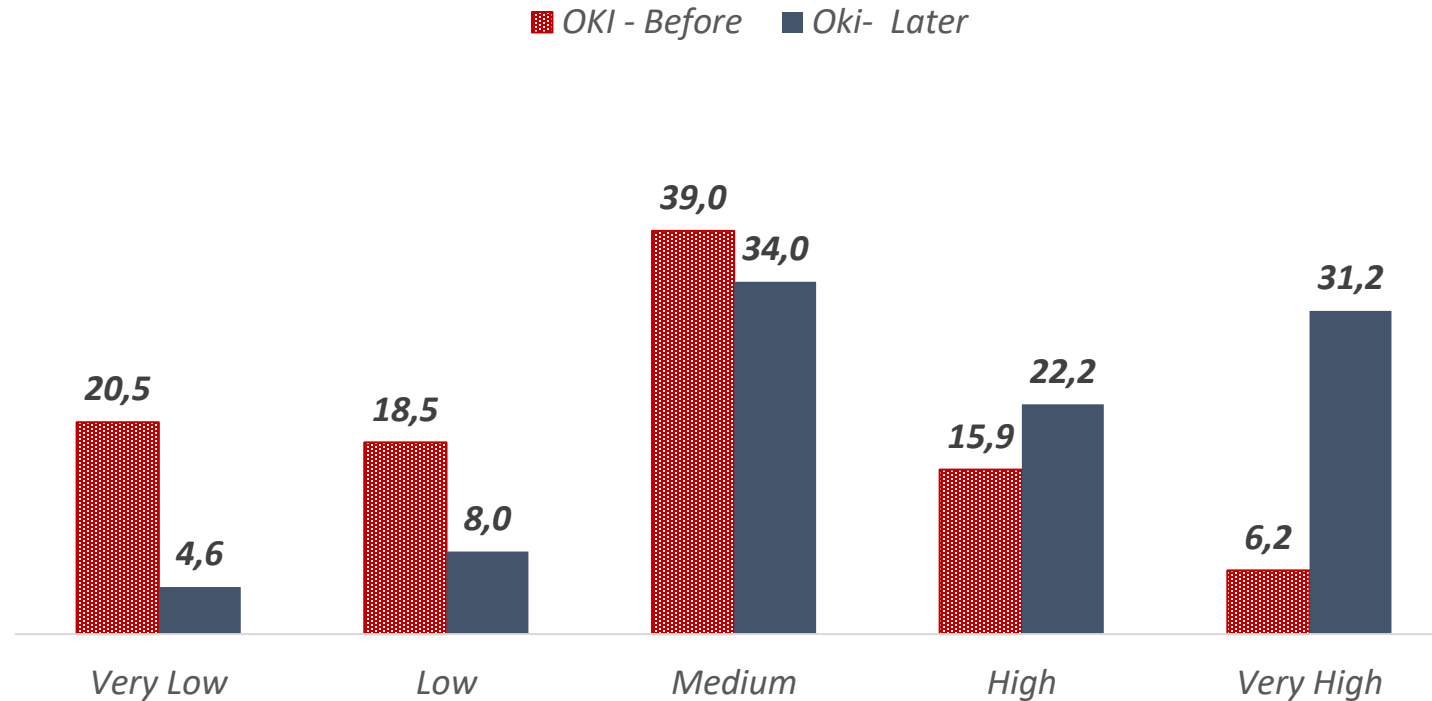
21,8% stopped

24,4 % decreased



Average OKI increase of 12% after SC

Grouped ranking of the OKI-Inapp index (Before and After v. %)

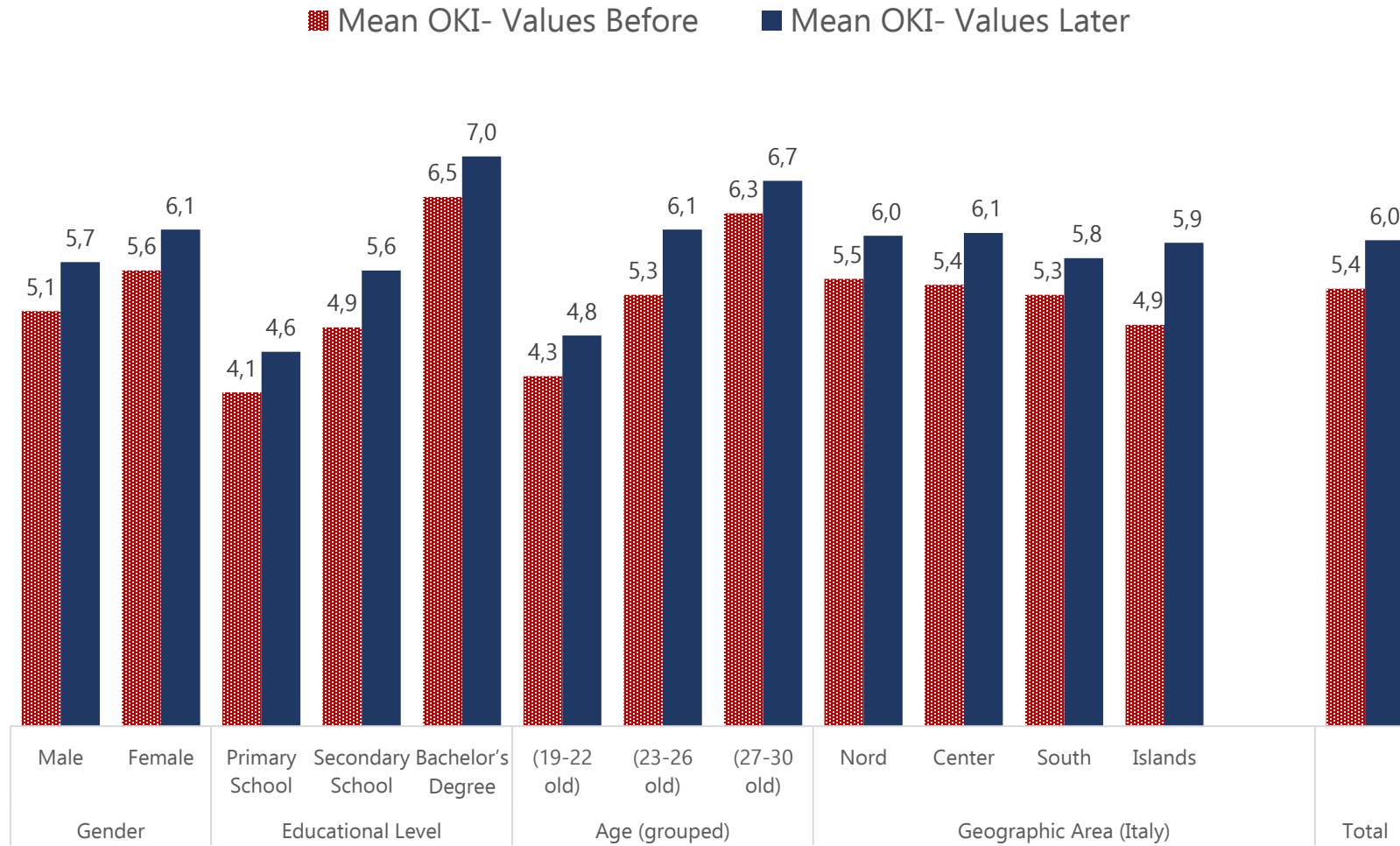


The increase in the employability levels of volunteers is independent of the variable of the starting data and the family background.

Differences in OKI ante/post by gender, degree, geographical area and family background are not significant.



OKI's increase is cross-dimensional

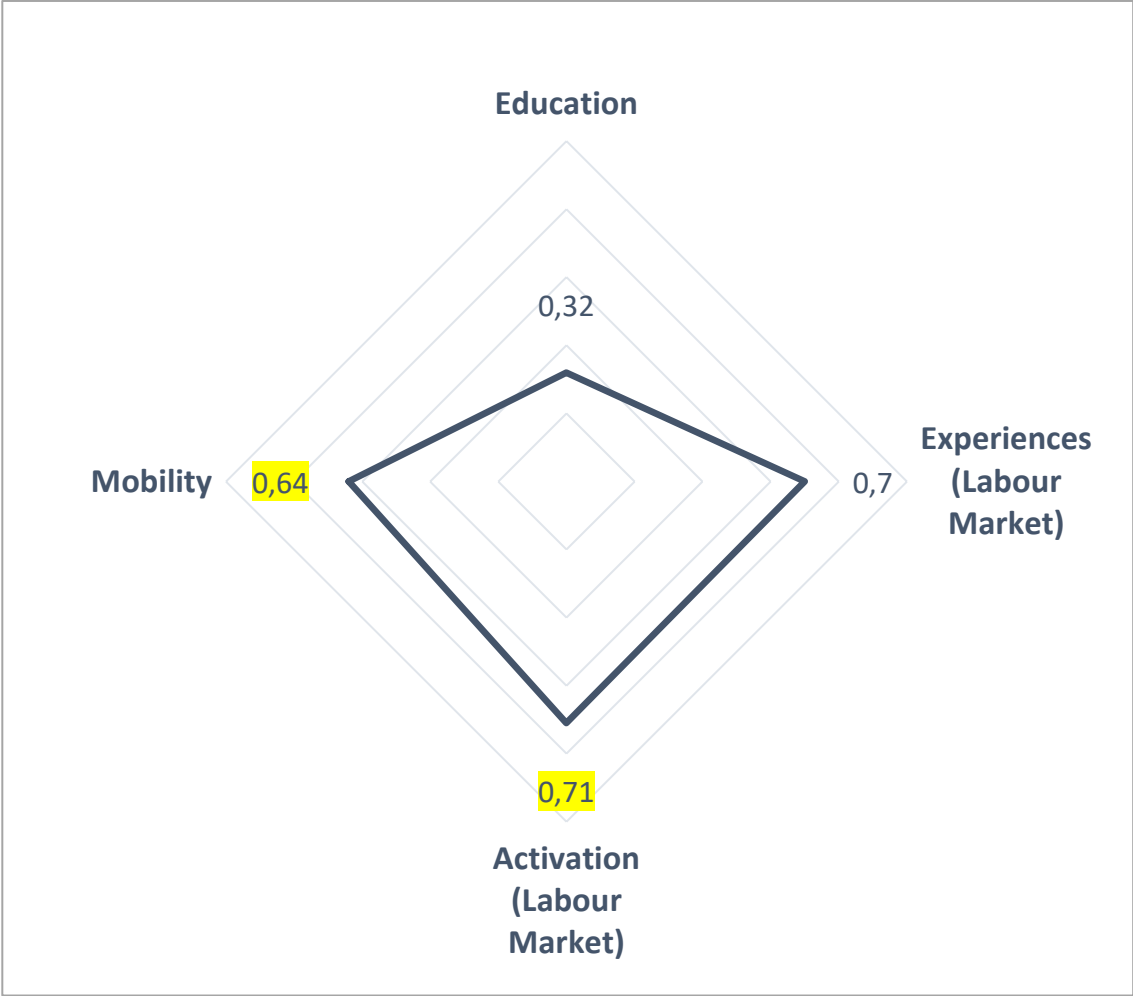


The Increase in the levels of employability of volunteers is independent of the starting data variables and the family background of origin.

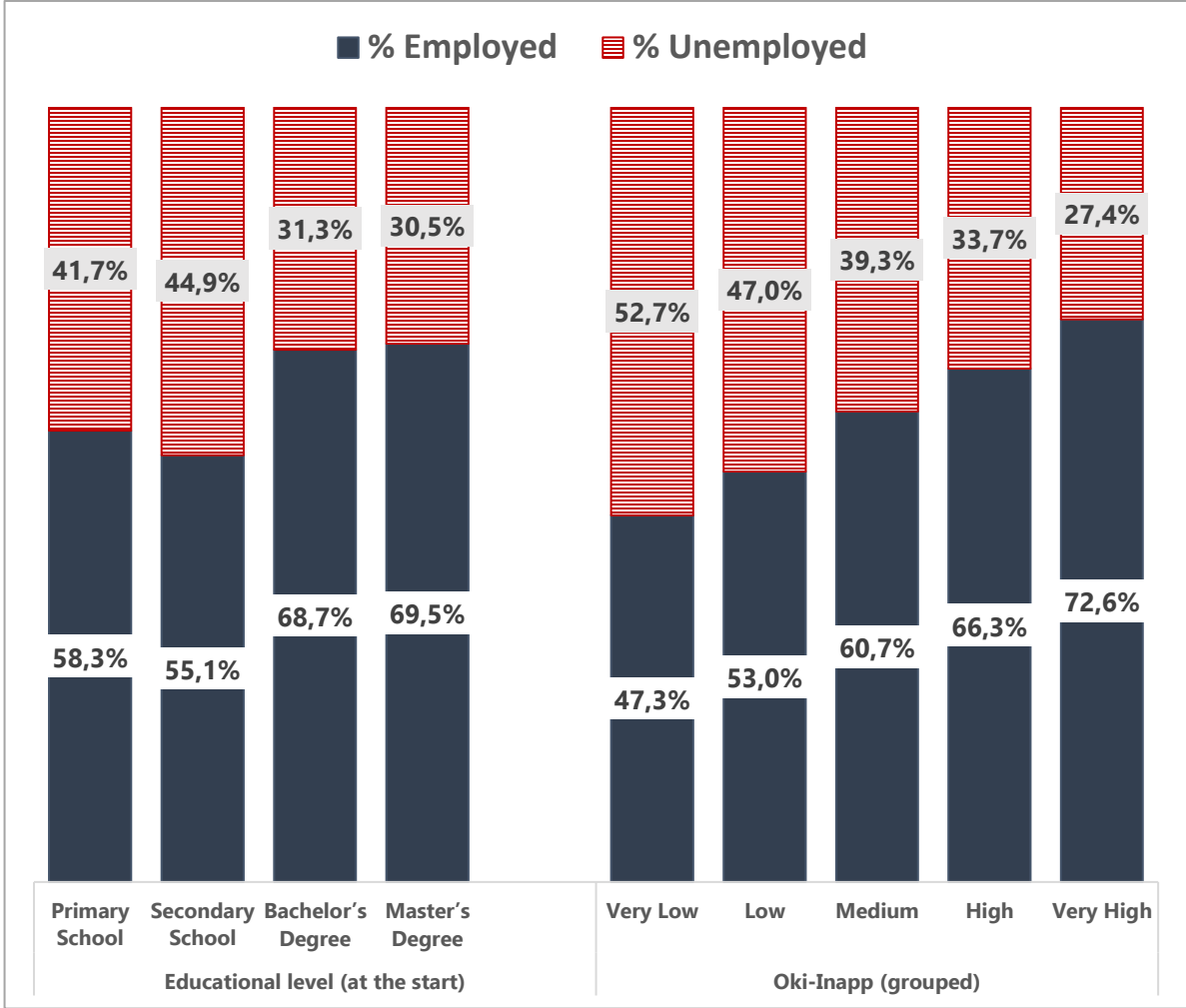
Differences in OKI ante/post by gender, degree, geographical area and family background are not significant.



Oki size variations after SCU



OKI/Educational Level and Employment



Data Ordinary Calls (ex-ante and ex-post)- Countrofactual Experiment through Statistical Matching



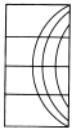
GUIDANCE FOR POLICYMAKERS (EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYABILITY)

- (1) **The employability of volunteers increases after the Civic Service by 12%**, acting more on the Activation than on the Labour Market and Mobility
- (2) **The share of the 'inactive' goes down to zero after the SC, in fact only 1% declared themselves "inactive" during the interview**, compared to 10% who said they had chosen the SC to get out of a period of inactivity or unemployment.
- (3) **«Reorientation» effect.**
 - 69% of the volunteers interviewed believes that the SC was useful for their professional project
 - 20% changed their minds about their future, revising their professional plans during the SC.
- (4) **At 24 months after the end of the SC about 60% of the (ordinary) volunteers and 50.1% of the Ex-neet volunteers who did their Civil Service as a Youth Guarantee measure are employed.**

- (1) The results indicate that the SC experience increases employability by having an important impact on the **Activation and Mobility** dimension (also in terms of propensity) of the young people involved, as well as reorienting their future choices.
- (2) About probability of being employed, OKI performs better than the proxy Educational Level.

Civic Service is a good practice that Youth Policy should look at!





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 structures of societies. It is these patterns of social interrelationships that enable people to coordinate action to achieve desired goals (Putnam, 1993).

Bourdieu, a French sociologist, was one of the first authors to analyze systematically the properties of social capital, defining it as 'the sum of resources, actual and virtual, that accrue to an individual or a group by virtue of possessing a durable network or less institutionalized relationships of mutual acquaintance and recognition' (Bourdieu, 1980).

James Coleman, a sociologist interested in the role of social capital in human capital creation and educational outcomes, defined social capital by its function. 'It is not a single entity, but a variety of different entities having two characteristics in common: they all consist of some aspect of social structure and they facilitate certain actions of individuals who are within the structure' (Coleman, 1988). Emphasizing social capital's function in different contexts, Portes (1998) defines social capital 'as the ability of actors to secure benefits by virtue of memberships in social networks or other social structures'. These socialization processes, in turn, lead to internalization of a particular set of values and norms that can be



28110

WORLD BANK WORKING PAPER NO. 18

Measuring Social Capital

An Integrated Questionnaire

2004

Christiaan Groenart
Deepa Narayan
Veronica Nyhan Jones
Michael Woolcock

Institute for the Protection and Security of the Citizen

2006

CRELL Research Paper 4

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

2008

Measuring Active Citizenship through the Development of a Composite Indicator

Bryony L. Hoskins · Massimiliano Mascherini

Accepted: 27 May 2008 / Published online: 12 July 2008
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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 CI exhibit interesting and quite distinct regional patterns. The Nordic countries, and in particular Sweden, have the highest rate of ad by Central Europe and Anglo-Saxon countries. Mediterranean by Eastern European countries that close the ranking.



EUR 22530 EN

JRC Scientific and Technical Reports



The characterization of Active Citizenship in Europe

Massimiliano Mascherini, Anna Rita Manca, Bryony Hoskins



EUR 23995 EN - 2009



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 25102 EN - 2012



ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP IN EUROPE

SOCIAL INDICATORS RESEARCH

AN INTERNATIONAL AND INTERDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL FOR QUALITY-OF-LIFE MEASUREMENT

Editor: Alex C. Michalos

Measuring Active Citizenship through the Development of a Composite Indicator

Bryony L. Hoskins · Massimiliano Mascherini

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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.

Keywords: Active Citizenship · Political participation · Composite indicators · Sensitivity analysis

1 Introduction

Active Citizenship is a term used within European policy making to denote particular forms of participation which should be promoted within Europe in order to ensure the

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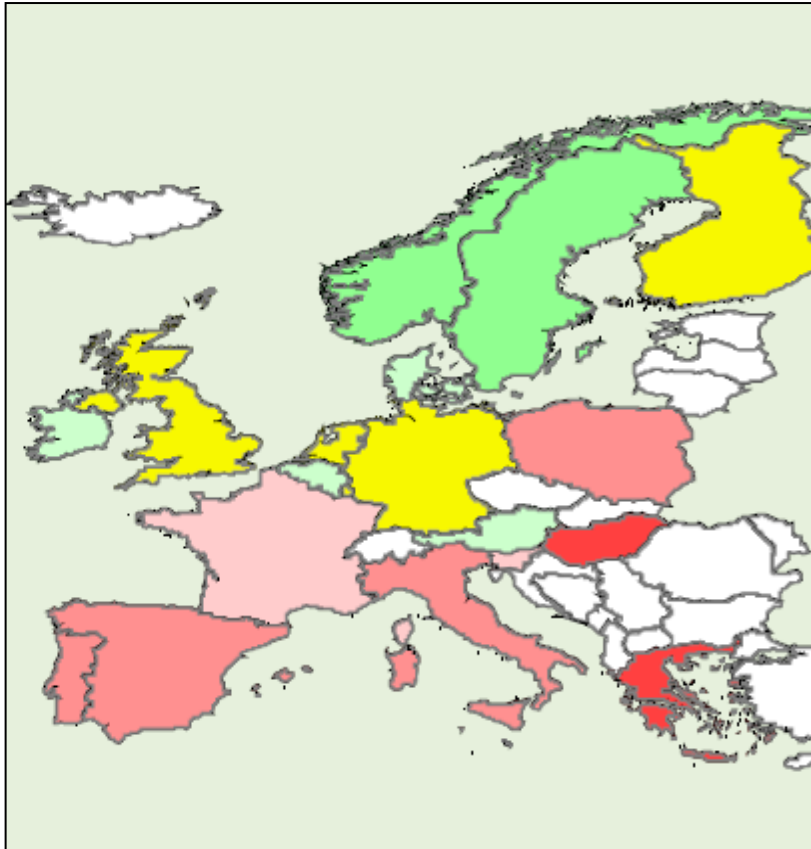
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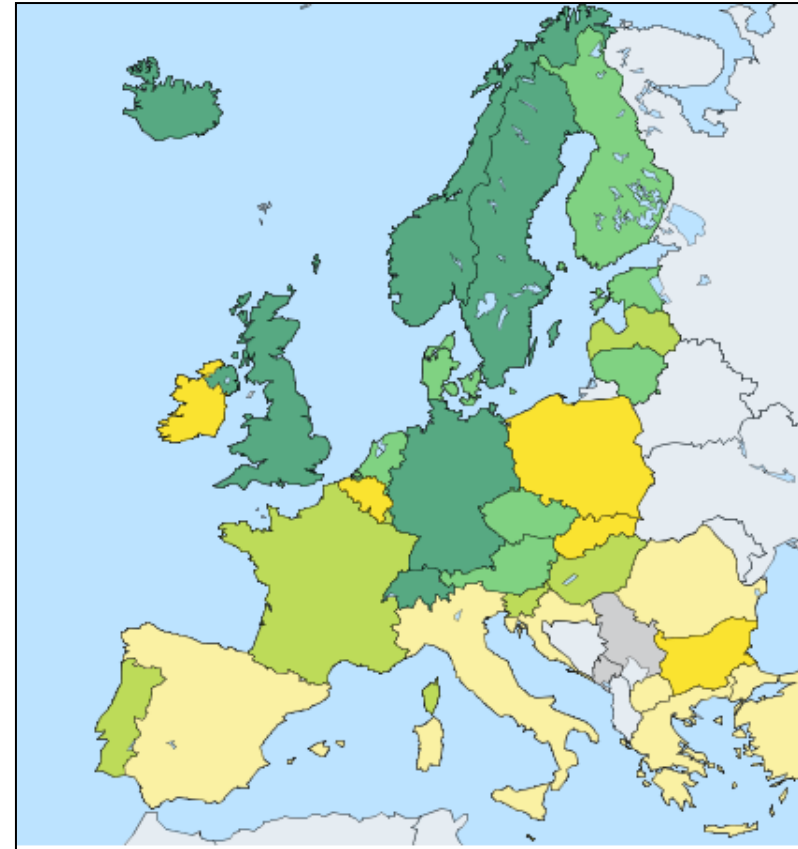
Unfounded

Insight at the start

Active Citizenship Composite Indicator



Employment rate in relation to total population, age group 20-64

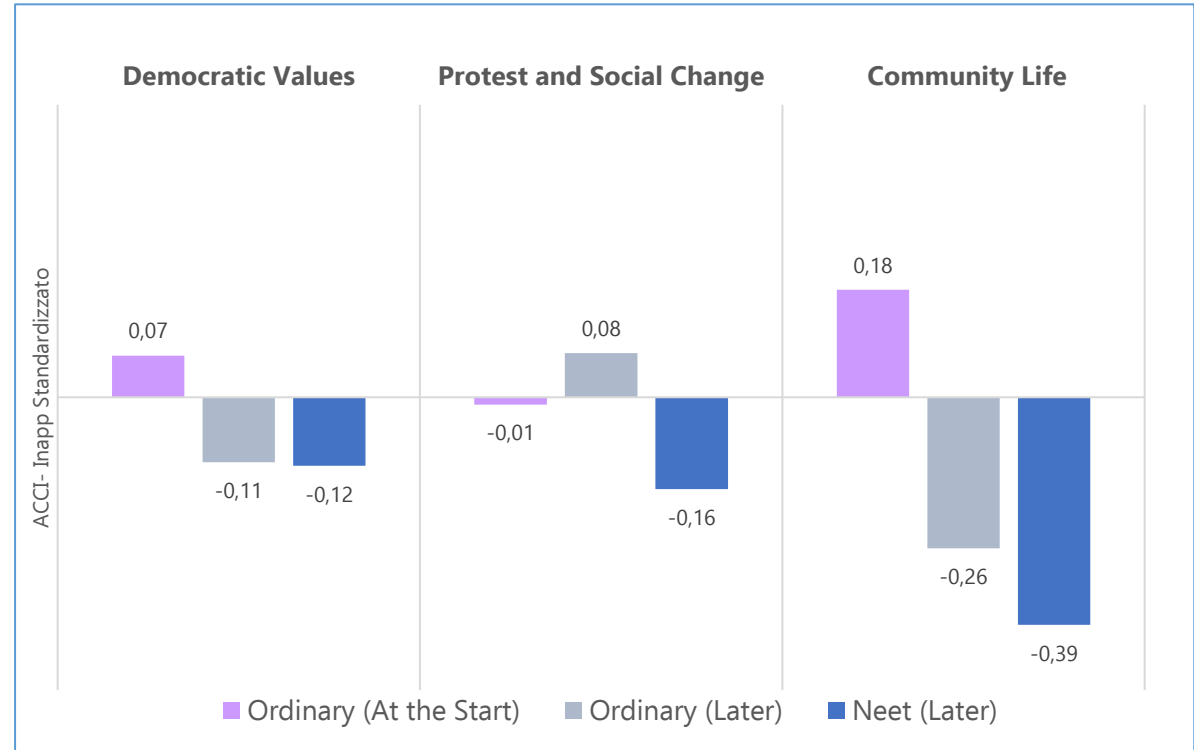
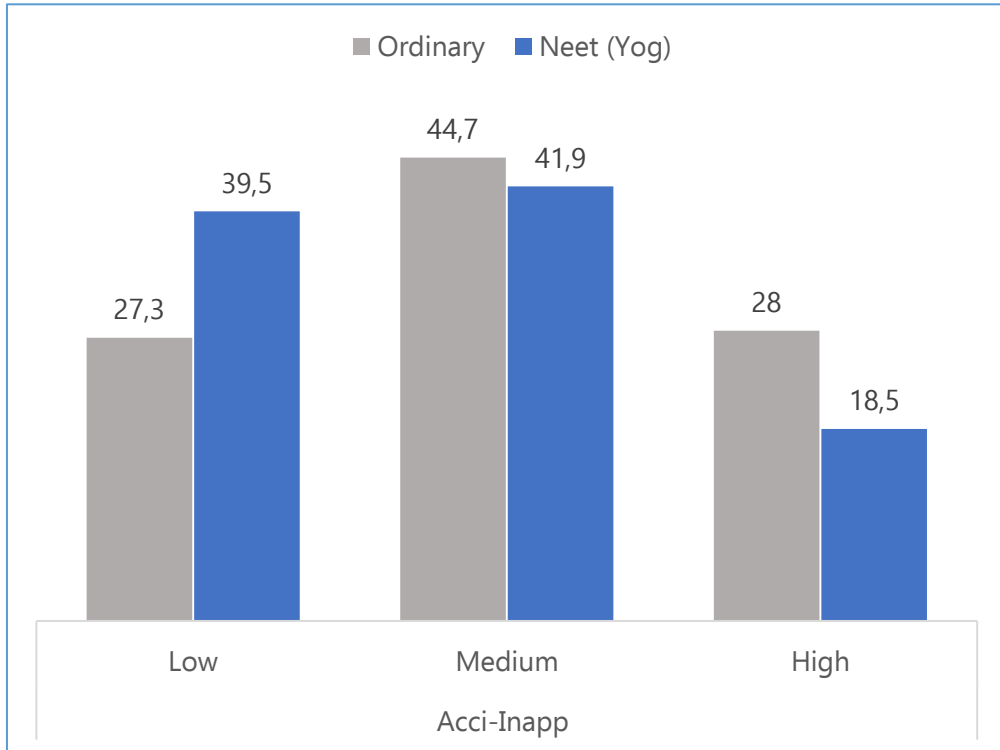


*Fonte: Measuring Active Citizenship through the
Development of a Composite Indicator, 2008*

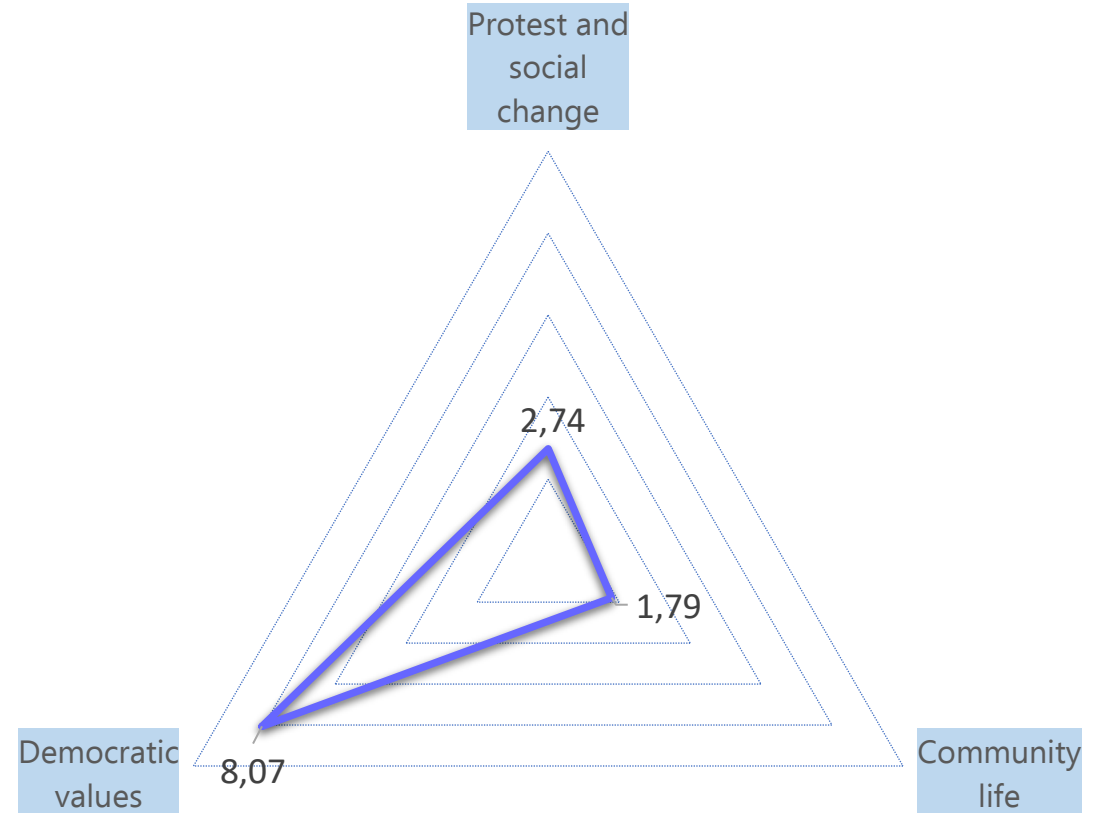
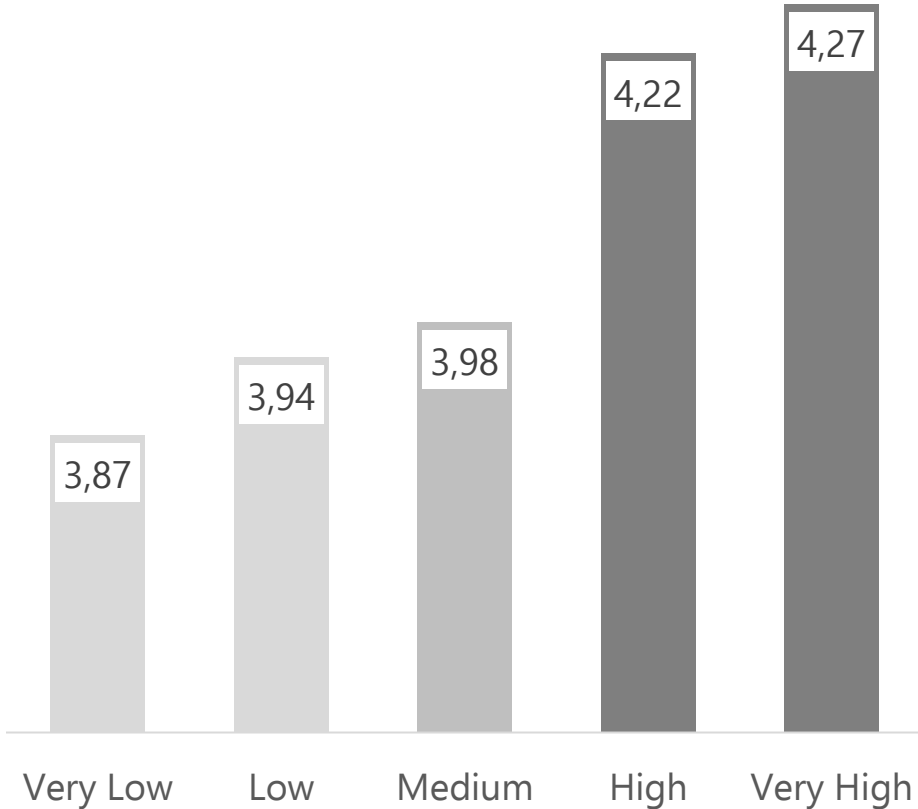
Insight at the start

Active Citizenship Composite Indicator

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



Acci-Inapp Mean/Background Family



Percentage of Employed by Employability and Active Citizenship

		Employability index				Total
		<i>low</i>	<i>medium-low</i>	<i>medium-high</i>	<i>high</i>	
Active Citizenship Index	<i>low</i>	42,1	51,7	59,1	59,3	63,0
	<i>medium-low</i>	40,4	51,5	57,4	67,3	68,3
	<i>medium-high</i>	38,1	47,8	56,8	57,9	69,1
	<i>high</i>	48,6	28,7	51,8	63,8	62,9
	Total	48,7	54,1	59,6	65,8	73,7

Note: Values refer to all three populations

Two-year employment, dummy, cob



Active Citizenship evidence

- (1) Citizenship is linked to socio-anagraphic variables (Bg Fam.)
- (2) Distribution of "Value dimension" is high but "Active behaviour dimension" is low
- (3) Civic Service represents the real Active Citizenship experience of the young people interviewed
- (4) As the level of ACCI increases, so does the level of OKI and the probability of being employed



Confirmed hypothesis **(Democratic Empowerment Effect of Civic Service)**

- ✓ Civic Service is such a rich and formative experience that has an impact on Employability
- ✓ Investing in the 'active citizenship' dimension of young people can improve their employability → **Participation** improves skills and employability.
- ✓ Active Citizenship is (probably) a dimension of employability
- ✓ **Youth and active policies** should look at **Civic Service as a good practice and as a policy laboratory to learn from.**



INDAGINE INAPP

Restituzione a policymaker, stakeholders e comunità scientifica

Healthier societies fostering healthy organizations

a cross-cultural perspective

Capitale umano e capitale sociale

Federica De Luca
Elaborazione dati: F. De Luca e S. Ferri
f.deluca@inapp.org

Cittadinanza attiva e occupabilità

Una sperimentazione di due indici di misurazione nell'ambito di un'indagine sul Servizio Civile Nazionale

Federica De Luca - Sergio Ferri - Pasquale di Padova

Sessione 21 - Le politiche educative nella lotta all'esclusione sociale: metodi e modelli per l'analisi

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An Employability Index tested by a national dynamic administrative database

Author: Sergio Ferri
Co-autor: Federica De Luca

Scuola Democratica - 8 Giugno 2019

First International Conference

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)

Scuola Democratica - 8 Giugno 2019

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RIC - Scuola Democratica - 8 Giugno 2019

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Napoli, 31 gennaio-2 febbraio 2019

Federica De Luca (Inapp)

III CONVEGNO - Società Italiana di Sociologia Economica - (Napoli, 2019)

SVILUPPO e DISUGUAGLIANZE

A Sud del Nord e a Nord del Sud

Sessione 26

Capitale sociale, *retrenchment* (nelle sue diverse forme) dello stato sociale e disuguaglianza sociale

Coordinatore: Francesco Paolo Cerase

Il SCN fra Cittadinanza Attiva e Occupabilità

Cosa accade un anno dopo?

Autori Presentazione: F. De Luca, S. Ferri
Info: serviziocivile@isfol.it

Gruppo di lavoro Indagine: Sandra D'Agostino, Federica De Luca, Sergio Ferri, Valentina Gualtieri.

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IL SERVIZIO CIVILE

Una prima valutazione della misura e prospettive d'indagine

Federica De Luca e Sergio Ferri

Il servizio civile universale: un'opportunità per i giovani. Webinar Inapp, 12 Maggio 2021

INAPP

Metodi agli esecutori del National Dynamic Administrative Database

Autore: Sergio Ferri

Gli effetti del Servizio Civile sull'occupabilità dei giovani

Una stima tramite Statistical Matching

Federica De Luca e Sergio Ferri

08 Settembre 2021

Esapan, 2021 - La valutazione di impatto delle politiche pubbliche
Coordinatori di sessione: Davide Azzolini, Luis Vergolini
Discussant: Marco Alotti

PNRR, il Servizio Civile per l'occupabilità dei giovani

Ripartire dall'impegno e dalla partecipazione dei giovani

Federica De Luca - 18 luglio 2021

Introduzione

Il PNRR rappresenta un'opportunità di sviluppo per i giovani, ma è necessario che il servizio civile sia in grado di rispondere alle loro esigenze e di favorire la loro occupabilità.

Note

Il Servizio Civile in Garanzia Giovani

Una misura unica in Europa che attiva i neet?

Autori: Federica De Luca e Sergio Ferri

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Il Servizio Civile

Una misura di Cittadinanza Attiva che stimola l'occupabilità?

22 Maggio 2017, Verona

Federica De Luca
Elaborazione dati: F. De Luca e S. Ferri con la collaborazione di Pasquale Di Padova
serviziocivile@inapp.org

Capitolo 8

Cittadinanza attiva e occupabilità: una sperimentazione di due indici di misurazione

Federica De Luca, Sergio Ferri e Pasquale di Padova

Abstract

C'è una relazione fra la dimensione della "cittadinanza attiva" e la dimensione dell'occupabilità? È plausibile immaginare che una maggiore occupabilità sia figlia anche di una cittadinanza consapevole, più o meno agita? Come è possibile misurarle e che impatto esse hanno sulla probabilità di essere occupati? Superando il paradigma dominante delle politiche attive del lavoro, che ha visto fino ad oggi nella formazione l'unico vero driver per intervenire sull'occupabilità della forza lavoro, si ipotizza che quest'ultimo vada arricchito di una ulteriore dimensione, fino ad oggi trascurata, qual è la "cittadinanza attiva". Si presentano i risultati di due indici multidimensionali sperimentati in un'indagine campi valutare la relazione fra queste di giovani oggetto di studio.

Parole chiave: cittadinanza attiva, oc

Introduzione

È dal 1972 quando il governo italiano dei cittadini nei confronti dell'azione di protesta condotte dalle leggi che sanciva il diritto all'educazione, religiosa e laica, e istituiva il leva. Ci vollero quasi trent'anni da oggi, definitivamente figlia di un fenomeno. Così, nel 2001 viene istituito il SNC), «un servizio volontario desti che intendono effettuare un percorso di cooperazione nazionale ed

PROSPETTIVE DI METODO PER LE POLITICHE EDUCATIVE

DALLE ESPERIENZE DI RICERCA ALLE RIFLESSIONI ANALITICHE

Autore: Anacleto Casella
Servizio Civile Nazionale
e Servizio Civile

PROCEEDINGS of the 1st International Conference of the Journal Scuola Democratica EDUCATION AND POST-DEMOCRACY 6-8 June 2019, Cagliari, Italy

An Employability-Index Tested by a National Dynamic Administrative Database

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Keywords: Employability, Employment, NEETs, Administrative Data

Introduction

Since 1997, the European Employment Strategy (EES) recognizes employability as one of the four pillars of the European employment policies, together with entrepreneurship, adaptability and equal opportunities. In particular, following the Treaty of Amsterdam (1999), employability is intended to empower the ability to mobilize personal resources (cognitive, experiential and networking skills) to engage in different actions (i.e. training, job placement and career guidance) as part of national and European active policies, which have been implemented until now. Therefore, within EES, the concept of employability refers to the ability of people to be employed. To actively seek for a job position and to be able to maintain it, consequently, enhancing their own personal resources with respect to the referring context.

Based on this approach, a multidimensional "employability" index (IOW) has been developed in order to take into account the different dimensions of employability. The index is derived out from context factors which will be employed. This paper shows the index's construction, which has been tested on a sample of young people aged between 18 and 24 years old, living in the largest population. The reference population is the National Civil Service (NCS) collected by using a national employers' communication to the

1. Research context

In 2005, after the abolition of the National Civil Service was created and 28 years of age, it represents social, civic, cultural and professional and social solidarity, national guarding and protecting the nation (1968). The competency of the Council. The law acknowledges

Proceedings of the 1st International Conference of the Journal Scuola Democratica EDUCATION AND POST-DEMOCRACY 6-8 June 2019, Cagliari, Italy

VOLUME III

Governance, Values, Work and Future

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WORKING PAPER

INAPP WP n. 66

Gli effetti del Servizio civile sull'occupabilità dei giovani

Una stima tramite Statistical Matching

Federica De Luca
Sergio Ferri

MAGGIO 2021

Il Servizio Civile come politica efficace per i giovani nel quadro del Next Generation EU

di Federica De Luca

THE «CIVIL SERVICE» AS AN EFFECTIVE POLICY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE NEXTGENERATIONEU

The general demographic structure of Italy is characterized by a marked aging of population which shows a serious and constant thinning of the young population over the total population. It is, also, worrying that the so-called «disengagement effects» characterizing the ageing of population and contributing to the intensity of the NEET phenomenon is added to the decline of the share in young population in Italy and Europe. This framework, in the context of the current economic, social and health crisis, is likely to worsen further. The urgency seems to be, therefore, to identify and develop tools for activating and re-activating the labour demand, on the one hand, and for activating and re-activating the young people, on the other. This contribution proposes a first evaluation of the effectiveness of the Civil Service as a policy indirectly aimed at activating and increasing the employability of young people through the lever of participation and Active Citizenship.

KEYWORDS: NEET, Next Generation

1. Introduzione

Il quadro demografico generale invecchiamento della popolazione costante della quota di popolazione. Il dato relativo a tale fenomeno, sia in termini assoluti, 18 e 28 anni ha registrato un crollo dal 14% all'11,1% della unità. Pur trattandosi di una serie Regno Unito e Germania sono popolazione giovanile sta riu

Federica De Luca, INAPP, Edizioni

POLITICHE SOCIALI / SOCIAL POLICIES n. 17

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WORKING PAPER

INAPP WP n. 65

Il Servizio civile all'estero

Fra pacifismo e specializzazione

Federica De Luca
Tiziana Di Iorio

December 2022

POLITICHE SOCIALI / SOCIAL POLICIES

Il Mulino



Alcuni riferimenti bibliografici

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I hope that Europe can invest in Civic Service for the future of Youth!

Thank you and if you need contact me at...

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