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CONFIRMATION LETTER

We, the Journal of Urban and Regional Analysis, confirm that the paper “*YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT: A SERIOUS PROBLEM FOR YOUNG ITALIANS NEET AND A COMPARISON WITH THE SOCIAL EXCLUSION CONDITION*”, submitted by Iacopo ODOARDI (University of Chieti-Pescara, Italy) and Assia LIBERATORE (Scuola Web Italia, Italy), was accepted for publication in one of our following issues, depending on the further decision of the Editorial Board.

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YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT: A SERIOUS PROBLEM FOR YOUNG ITALIANS NEET AND A COMPARISON WITH THE SOCIAL EXCLUSION CONDITION

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Abstract: The spread of the NEET (young people not in education, employment and training) phenomenon in Italy is largely due to the recession that has exacerbated structural problems of the labor market, worsening job opportunities and contractual conditions, particularly for young people. We analyze how the level of youth unemployment (YUR) influences the number of young NEETs, both as a direct cause and through the risk of discouraging young people, considering the endogeneity issue. We also analyze the role of YUR and other control variables characterizing the youth condition on the social exclusion rate, since the NEET status is comparable to a form of social exclusion. More information comes from the comparison between two divergent macro-areas: the wealthy Center-North and the less developed South of Italy. The results show that the causes of the two phenomena are different in the years of recession. YUR has a predominant effect on NEET, particularly in the less developed area.

Key Words: *NEET, youth unemployment, social exclusion, regional dualism, North-South divide.*

Introduction

The growing NEET phenomenon in advanced economies raises important questions for scholars on how to slow down the inactivity status of young people (Odoardi 2019). In general, the increase in the number of youth NEET in the postcrisis years is due to a series of concomitant causes, including the difficulty of adapting rapidly to broader socioeconomic changes (Rahman 2007), new lifestyles imposed by society (Furlong 2008) and the prolonged youth unemployment that affects the transition period at the end of studies (Quintini and Manfredi 2009), as analyzed in the economic literature.

Italy is a country widely affected by this problem with important social and economic implications (Eichhorst and Neder 2014). The inactivity of young people is explained by difficulties in the labor market (Bruno et al. 2014), especially for the occupational levels (Scarpetta et al. 2010) and mainly in some less favored regions (Bacher et al. 2017). The labor market in Italy is also characterized by a low recognition of higher education that does not guarantee better job security (Sergi et al. 2018) and a low-tech economic specialization (see the report of European Union 2013) that does not favor and encourage investment in human capital.

Our aim is to analyze the role of the unemployment on the NEET phenomenon in Italy, using regional data and controlling for several aspects characterizing the habits and the socioeconomic background of young Italians – influencing the transition to adulthood in a recessionary period – by detailing the analysis in the two main divergent macro-areas, i.e., Center-North and South. In addition, knowing that YUR can be considered a substantial part of the NEET problem, we also take into account the endogeneity problem that

could exist between the two variables, thus assuming the possibility of observing YUR as a source of discouragement for those affected and for those who might be affected, favoring the inactivity of young people.

Above all, the focus on YUR is due to its predominant role in contributing to the NEET risk in many countries. This contribution is suggested by the large share of the NEET rate explained by the spread of unemployed young people (Carcillo et al. 2015). In this framework, we must consider that Italy is affected by serious problems in the labor market (Pastore 2015), especially in the “poor” South (e.g., Demidova et al. 2015). Our research question is as follows: Considering the strong differences in the Italian macro-areas and thus in the local labor markets, what is the effect of YUR on the NEET rate in the postcrisis years in the Center-North and in the South?

We analyze the Italian regions for several reasons. *(i)* The consideration of two historically divergent contexts (Salvemini 1955) allows us to compare two areas that diverge in economic and social terms (Daniele and Malanima 2007; Odoardi and Muratore 2018), as Italy represents one of the most studied cases of “North-South divide” (see the literature review in Odoardi and Muratore 2019). *(ii)* Despite a profound gap in NEET rates at the expense of the less developed southern regions¹, accompanied by poorer economic performance and lower endowment of human capital, we observe the highest relative increase in the central-northern area² during the worst years of the economic recession. *(iii)* Italy is a country in which the NEET phenomenon is rapidly growing, probably influenced by the scarce attention paid to investments in human capital (traditionally poor, see Wolff 2000), which places Italian workers as poorly educated and less prepared in comparison to other advanced economies (OECD 2018), and affected by a serious problem of unemployment and youth precariousness (Armano and Murgia 2013; Mussida and Sciulli 2018). *(iv)* In Italy, the relevance of the local labor markets to a young person’s status gains importance in light of a low social mobility (Di Pietro and Urwin 2003), which we expect could lead disadvantaged young people to adopt the inactivity status. *(v)* The analyzed period can help reveal important policy indications for the most at-risk contexts due to the serious effects of the recessionary period on the regional labor markets (Bruno et al. 2014), which contribute to the increase in precariousness, unemployment and, in general, deterioration of the socioeconomic condition for many young people at risk NEET (see, among other, Bell and Blanchflower 2011).

The economic literature explains the NEET phenomenon to be influenced by, in addition to the aforementioned changes in society and individual problems, the family cultural and economic background (e.g., Gorard 2010; Alfieri et al. 2015), which can encourage young people to find a job or continue their studies. We control this aspect using variables suggested by the economic literature. Other original aspects of our work are the consideration of different aspects that characterize the Italian context (e.g., taking into account the difficult economic conditions that impose a delay in the creation of a new family, e.g., Cavalli and Galland 1996), with a focus on the postcrisis period, and the risk of reverse causality between NEET and YUR.

The current need to decrease the number of inactive young people, knowing that the inactivity status brings long-term social and economic consequences (e.g., Ferrie 2001), drives us to investigate remedies from

¹ The 2017 NEET rates (15–24 years) are approximately 15% in the Center-North regions and more than 27% in some South regions (Istat data).

² The increase of the NEET rate (15–24 years) from 2007 (before the crisis) to 2013–2014 (peak) was more than 7 percentage points in the Center-North and approximately 5 in the South (Istat data).

different points of view. In fact, if weaknesses from the point of view of education (also observable in experience and work skills) can make social inclusion more problematic (Bynner and Parsons 2002), it seems useful to compare NEET to the phenomenon of social exclusion in search of remedies addressed to young people at risk of becoming NEET (Thompson 2011). With this aim, the second step of our investigation starts from the fact that the NEET issue can be observed as a sort of “weak version” of social exclusion (Serracant 2014). The variables considered in the analysis of young people’s inactivity are used to search for the causes that lead to the risk of being socially excluded. The aim is to observe whether, in the Italian case, similarities are present in the causes leading to the two phenomena, which would presuppose similar policy interventions to limit the two social problems.

The paper is arranged as follows. The following section proposes a brief reconstruction of the NEET issue with a focus on Italy, the role played by YUR, and the connections with the risk of social exclusion. Next, we describe the methods used in the panel data analysis, followed by the presentation of the variables. We compare the results of different methods and conclude with some policy implications in the last two sections.

A Brief Explanation of the NEET Phenomenon

Young people who are no longer included in a school or training course and are not even involved in a work activity are referred to as NEETs. This acronym identifies a heterogeneous group of young people based on the common condition of “being outside” of the educational system and the labor market, where the long-term nature of such condition may exacerbate difficulties in the reintegration process. A first attempt to define this population was provided by Istance et al. (1994) with the term “Status0”; it was only in the late 1990s that the NEET concept was formally introduced in the UK (Social Exclusion Unit 1999) and became a key indicator of youth disengagement for other European countries and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Marshall 2012; for an overview of the situation of youth in OECD countries, see Carcillo et al. 2015). More recently, the NEET rate has been more widely used and reported, e.g., to refer to the target population of the “Youth Guarantee” program (up to 24 years old) by the Council of the European Union of 2013, regarding Europe, and national programs such as the “Garanzia Giovani³” program (up to 29 years old) by the Ministry of Labor and Social Policies of 2014 for Italy.

A review of the literature indicates that the increased attention on the NEET concept has occurred despite some criticisms. The main problem is heterogeneity, which refers to the number of different situations included in the standard NEET group (Furlong 2006), and the identification of various subgroups, even if they are not mutually exclusive. This problem is aggravated by the economic effects of the recent financial crisis; the heterogeneity of the vulnerable groups that compose NEET entails the risk of inaccuracy in the definition of the NEET label (Italia Lavoro 2011).

The NEET status is linked to the role of national institutions (e.g., influencing the “school to work” transitions, see Istrate et al. 2019), structural and social conditions (e.g., parents’ social class, economic status, gender, ethnicity) and other factors related to the personal characteristics of the young people involved (Hodkinson and Sparkes 1997; Bynner 2005). In addition, several studies suggest that educational levels and personal skills have marked influences on the probability of becoming NEET (Pemberton 2008; Yates and Payne

³ <http://www.garanziaiovani.gov.it/Documentazione/Documents/Piano-di-attuazione-italiano-della-Garanzia-per-i-Giovani.pdf> Retrieved on 12 September 2019

2006; Alfieri et al. 2015). However, even if upper levels of education seem to preserve young French and Germans from becoming NEET (the risk of becoming NEET is respectively 4.87 and 3.67 times lower for graduates), such risk is amplified in Italy (1.90) and Spain (1.66) (Ciccarelli 2017). In contrast, the probability of remaining in the NEET condition decreases with increasing age for young Italians, while this is not the case for Germany. In other countries that provide economic and social coverage, the NEET condition tends to be determined by purely family needs, such as the condition of parenthood (9.15 times higher in Germany and 3.79 in the UK) (Ciccarelli 2017).

From YUR to NEET: A Picture of Italian Youth

One of the most critical socioeconomic issues in Italy since the 2000s is the high unemployment rate. Data from Istat (*Italian National Institute of Statistics*) reveal levels of the unemployment rate higher than the precrisis values (from 6.1% in 2007 to approximately 12% in 2013-2017), up to reach over 20% in the southern area in 2014. This critical issue, with severe social implications, has contributed to a progressive increase in the NEET rate since the beginning of the crisis in 2007–2008, reaching a peak in 2013–2014. Starting in 2015, the NEET rate began to decline in conjunction with some traces of economic recovery, while remaining steadily above precrisis values. In 2017, the condition of NEET was lower between people aged 15–19 (11.9%) – mostly still students – but reached 31.5% among people aged 25–29.

The situation of young Italians remains worrying due to some national characteristics. First, they suffer the lack of a flourishing labor market, with high and persistent levels of youth unemployment, atypical employment and brain drain (Fratesi and Percoco 2014; Fullin and Reyneri 2015). During the long years of the economic crisis, the problematic access of young Italians to the labor market has inevitably increased the portion of youth with medium-high educational qualifications in the condition of NEET, with a recovery that, in any case, is still absolutely insufficient even for young graduates. In recent years, young Italians have been exposed to hard transitions from school to work, and they have had to cope with a high level of outsidership, a phenomenon that is also connected to the rapid aging of the Italian working population (Johnson and Zimmermann 2008, Emmenegger et al. 2012, Sergi et al. 2018).

Previously, starting from the mid-1990s, the trends in the Italian labor market and its modernization led to an increased number of employed people (Fellini 2015), but with the progressive stagnation of work productivity, such positive trends had reversed (Comito et al. 2014). Since the onset of the crisis, the growth of labor market outsiders has dramatically emerged, where only a shrinking portion of youth have access to the labor market. In addition, young people who work are often employed temporarily and underpaid, with the lack of future perspectives in working improvement (i.e., the transition to better jobs in the future) (Chung et al. 2012).

Following Standing (2011) and Sergi et al. (2018), the increased youth unemployment and precarization arise from a progressive flexibilization of job contracts. This is due to the weakness of the Italian economic and productive structure and to social policies that were dangerous for the young generations (Barbieri et al. 2014). Similar to Spain and Greece, increased disillusionment in Italian working conditions leads young people to be disappointed regarding the limits of their ambitions and goals. Most of them live at home with their parents, but unlike youth in other countries, they are considered unwilling to make sacrifices and face the stereotypes of “*mammoni*”, lazy, spoiled, “choosy” and “*bamboccioni*” (see, among others, Bello and Cuzzocrea 2018). In this framework, the former Minister Fornero’s speech (in 2012) advised young Italians:

“Non bisogna mai essere troppo “choosy”. Meglio prendere la prima offerta e poi vedere da dentro e non aspettare il posto ideale” (“Never be too “choosy”. Is it better to start with the first available job – to be able to observe from the inside – than to wait for the ideal job”).

These criticisms rarely match scientific analysis because they reflect only sensations or limited cases available (Genda 2007). According to Saraceno (2015), the growing number of Italian NEETs reflects emergent poverty based upon strong territorial and class differences. Compared to Spain, Germany and France, the probability of NEET is higher in Italian poor families that face severe economic difficulties.

In addition, the macro-area differences in Italy are remarkable. According to Istat data, the incidence of NEETs in the southern area is more than double that in the central and northern regions. In the South, the NEET group interested in entering or re-entering the labor market (77.0%) is larger than the groups in the North (60.8%) and the Center (67.5%, on Istat data 2017). Thus, Italian NEETs often suffer economic disadvantages, which is in stark contrast to the possible view of them as “choosy”. The main reason behind this distorted view of youth is the compensative structure of the Italian welfare system that in some cases does not help in reaching independence (Esping-Andersen 1999). In addition, when public transfers decrease, Italy is a country characterized by high level of family economic transfers (Ciccarelli 2017). A large part of NEETs live in the family’s nest, and they are often members of large families: these facts enable NEETs to continue their “wait-and-see” stance (Ciccarelli 2017).

Another aspect must be considered in the depiction of young Italians at risk of inactivity. In the same breath, intergenerational caregiving becomes an antidote to social exclusion, particularly for young adults in NEET conditions (Gaspani 2019). In spite of the youth’s hardship deriving from the forced renouncement of work, young Italians are preserved by an informal familiarized care model (Naldini 2003): first, because it provides young people both material and emotional backing (Tomassini et al. 2003; Gaspani 2019) and, second, because Italy’s family-oriented culture assigns young women a time-intensive role in housework activities (Bianchera and Alber 2007), e.g., a double probability of not participating in work, study or training is present for women (Ciccarelli 2017).

Despite the strong attachment of young Italians to the family, the persistence of unemployment can also generate tensions and conflicts among family members, arising from economic deprivation and the absence of employment prospects (Donohue and Patton 2001). Even if the family is able to protect young people, it also entails challenges with respect to other social relations.

Figure 1 shows data on the 2000–2017 YUR and NEET rates for the 5 Italian areas according to the Eurostat grouping. The Northwest, Northeast and Center areas correspond to our Center-North group, and the South and Islands areas correspond to our South group (also known as *Mezzogiorno*).

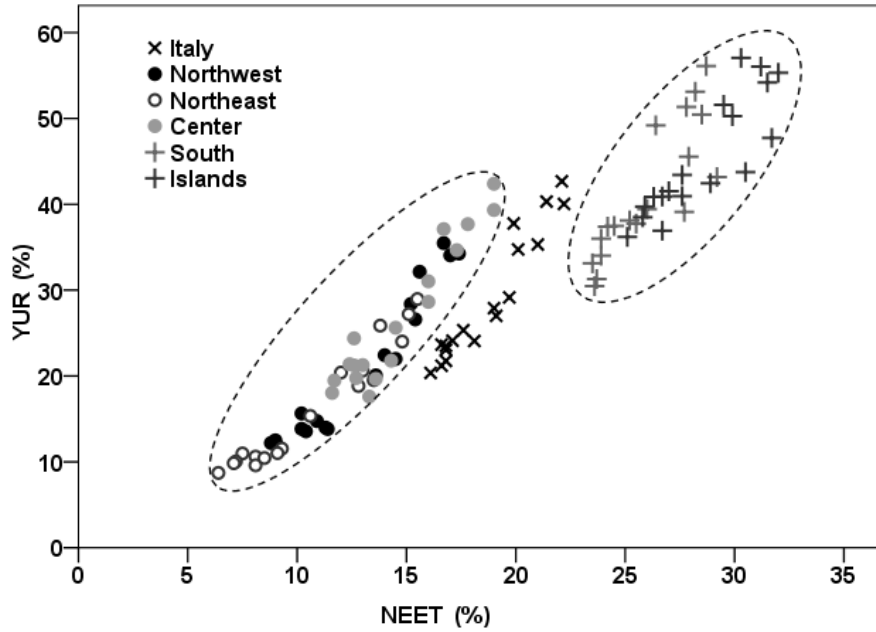


Fig. 1 – NEET rate and YUR for the 5 Italian areas (each point corresponds to one year, 2000–2017)

Source: Authors' elaborations on Eurostat (NEET rate) and Istat (YUR) data

The data in Figure 1 highlight that the three central and northern groups report similar values, as do the southern regions and major islands on the other side, thus forming two more extensive homogeneous groups. The two macro-areas are highlighted to the right (southern area, higher values of both variables) and to the left (central-northern area) of the Italian average data.

Methodology

We study the effects of some independent variables on the NEET rate in the Italian regions and autonomous provinces. We use fixed effects (FE) models, and we perform a two-stage least squares (2SLS) regression to prevent the risk of endogeneity. Our equation can be written as:

$$\ln NEET_{it} = \beta_1 \ln YUR_{it} + \beta_2 \ln SOCIAL_{it} + \beta_3 \ln GDP_{it} + \beta_4 \ln ICT_{it} + \beta_5 \ln FAMILY_{it} + \beta_6 \ln CONTRACT_{it} + \beta_7 \ln EDUCATION_{it} + \alpha_i + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (1)$$

In equation (1), NEET is our dependent variable, and the regressors are presented and explained in the following section. The subscript i represents the 21 regions and autonomous provinces, analyzed for the period 2010–2017 (t). β_1, \dots, β_7 are the parameters estimated in the section of the results, α_i is the unknown intercept for each region, and ε_{it} is the error term. The same regressors are used in a second analysis, in which NEET is replaced with EXCLUSION (the social exclusion rate).

Considering the possibility of endogeneity concerning YUR and the NEET rate, in the 2SLS model, YUR is transformed and replaced with a consistent estimator to avoid inconsistent estimates. We consider the unemployment rate (UR) and the long-term unemployment rate (LTUR) as instruments referred to as YUR, which are connected in representing the labor market performances in the Italian regions (e.g., Brada and

Signorelli 2012). Additionally, the LTUR has an influence on labor market performance, particularly in Europe, since “*some part of cyclical unemployment is turning into structural unemployment*” (Brada and Signorelli 2012, p. 237).

With the aim of controlling for overidentifying restrictions, we present Hansen’s (1982) J test after the results in Tables 3 and 4. We also present the first-stage F statistic with the aim of testing for the strength of the instruments (the values of this statistic are above 10, see Staiger and Stock (1997)).

Furthermore, we test the presence of multicollinearity among the regressors considering the variance inflation factor (VIF). In our regional groups, the highest VIF are 3.13 for the Center-North and 5.34 for the South (less than the threshold of 10), the mean VIFs are 2.37 and 3.07, respectively, and the lowest value of tolerance is 0.1873.

Data

In this paper, the NEET rate and the social exclusion rate are the two dependent variables. The same regressors used in the analysis of the NEET condition at the regional level are also considered in a second analysis on the social exclusion risk. Similarly, we consider in both analyses the problem of endogeneity of our key variable, YUR.

Numerous studies and definitions exist on the social exclusion phenomenon (e.g., Silver 1994). The social exclusion rate refers to people who, mainly for economic or cultural reasons, do not feel integrated or do not have access to the social activities typical of their society or social group (among the other explanations, see, e.g., Bhalla and Lapeyre 1997). Social exclusion can be considered connected to the NEET condition since the loss of years of education or lack of work experience can lead to typical weaknesses that make social integration difficult, as discussed by Bynner and Parsons (2002, p. 302): “*In this sense, NEET experience, unaccompanied by other factors, may well be not much more than a staging post on the downward path to the bottom of the labor market and social exclusion*”.

The factors that influence the inactivity of young Italians are many; our regressors consider some aspects of the social background and are used to test the robustness of the results.

The youth unemployment rate (variable: YUR) is a measure of how much the economic crisis of 2007-2008 has hit the labor condition of young people in several advanced economies. Italy has been one of the most affected countries in which not even a high education can help unemployed young people find jobs (Scarpetta et al. 2010), in contrast to findings in other European countries (e.g., Istrate et al. 2019).

We consider that social capital (intended as social networks, shared values and trust in society, SOCIAL) can have a role in opposing the inactivity of young people, for example, favoring the search for work (Kraak 2013) and encouraging the continuation of studies (Fuller 2014). We consider volunteer work as a proxy of social capital (see Harper 2002). In addition, social capital is an important aspect in explaining the Italian North-South dualism, and in particular we highlight its shortage in the southern area of the country (Putnam 1993).

The GDP per capita (GDP) is a measure of households’ wellbeing that influences the risk of becoming NEET, offering more opportunities for young people in the wealthiest families (Bynner and Parsons 2002).

Similarly, we consider the population with a secondary or tertiary educational level (EDUCATION) a proxy of the educational level of parents (see Odoardi 2019) and thus a measure of abilities, e.g., in orienting children towards cultural understanding (Sullivan 2001) and favoring the acquisition of skills related to school performance. Consequently, the aforementioned abilities of parents influence the risk of becoming NEET (Bynner et al. 2000).

Proxies of income and parents' human capital represent the broader cultural and economic background of households that has a well-known impact on the studies and working careers of children (Alfieri et al. 2015).

Another aspect influencing inactivity through both the search for work and study concerns the way modern information and communication technologies are used. We consider the rate of homes with broadband connections (ICT) as a proxy of the use of ICTs (information and communications technologies). Among young NEETs, the possibility of using ICTs can be a strength enabling them to keep skills updated or look for a job (Cecchini and Raina 2002; Barbas et al. 2017).

We include data on the percentage of young unmarried Italians aged 18-34 living in their parents' house (FAMILY), as a proxy of an Italian habit of leaving the family of origin late with respect to other countries, and therefore postponing by choice, as well as because of the general economic conditions, the passage to adulthood (see Aasve et al. 2001; Alfieri et al. 2015; Mussida and Sciulli 2018).

Finally, we include a measure of the spread of part-time model contracts (CONTRACT). We consider this variable to be indicative of the level of precariousness in the labor market, which is a well-known cause of temporary unemployment and induces discouragement in the search for work, leading to inactivity (Furlong 2008; Standing 2011), especially for young people (Chung et al. 2012).

We present the definitions and sources of the variables explained above in Table 1.

Table 1

Variables descriptions and sources

	<i>Variable</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Source</i>
1	NEET	NEET rate, young people (15-24 years) neither in employment nor in education and training (%)	Eurostat
2	EXCLUSION	People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (%)	Istat (our elaborations)
3	YUR	Youth unemployment rate, persons aged 15-24 seeking employment on the labor force (in the corresponding age group) (%)	Istat
4	SOCIAL	People aged 14 and over who have been working for free for voluntary associations or groups in the last 12 months (%)	Istat
5	GDP	Gross Domestic Product <i>per capita</i> , constant 2010 values (euros)	Istat
6	ICT	Share of households with internet broadband access (in % of total households) ^a	OECD
7	FAMILY	People (18-34 years) unmarried, living in a family with at least one parent (%)	Istat
8	CONTRACT	Part-time employment incidence (% part-time employees over total employment)	OECD

9	EDUCATION	Population aged 25-64 with secondary or tertiary education (levels 3-8 ISCED2011 ^b , %)	Eurostat
10	UR	Unemployment rate, people aged 15 and over seeking employment vs the labor force in the corresponding age group (%)	Istat
11	LTUR	Long-term unemployment rate, share of people seeking employment for more than 12 months vs the labor force (%)	Istat

^a Due to missing data, 2010–2011 values for two regions (Emilia-Romagna and Marche) are replaced with the national average.

^b International Standard Classification of Education.

For our analysis, we consider two homogeneous groups of regions, namely, Center-North and South. This division (detailed in the following and shown in Figure 2) comprises two well-known divergent areas (Brida et al. 2014).

The economic literature widely debates the numerous social, cultural and economic gaps (Salvati 2013) between the North area and the South, or *Mezzogiorno*, which represents the less developed area of the country since the unification in 1861 (Capello 2016). Historically, the regions of the northern area have always been the richest economically, thanks to the opening to foreign trade favored by natural resources and proximity to European markets (see Toniolo 2013), and have enjoyed a greater endowment of human capital and social capital (e.g., Bigoni et al. 2016). In contrast, the southern area has been characterized by an economy based on agriculture for a long time, and despite the numerous extraordinary public interventions for promoting industrialization, the presence of inefficiencies and clientelism has marked its weaker path of development (Felice 2007).

Figure 2 shows the map of Italy highlighting the groups of regions.

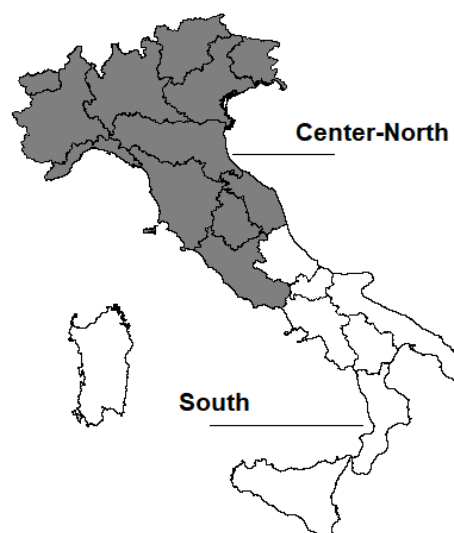


Fig. 2 – The two groups of Italian regions

In particular, the Center-North group is composed of 11 regions (Aosta Valley, Emilia-Romagna, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Lazio, Liguria, Lombardy, Marche, Piedmont, Tuscany, Umbria, Veneto) and 2 autonomous

provinces⁴ (Bolzano and Trento). The South group is composed of 8 regions (Abruzzo, Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Molise, Sardinia, Sicily).

In Table 2, we show the summary statistics for the abovementioned groups of regions, demonstrating the differences between the richest regions of the Center-North and the less developed South.

Table 2

Summary statistics for the two macro-areas								
Variable	Center-North				South			
	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev.
Dependent variables								
NEET	7.70	20.50	14.77	2.66	13.70	34.00	25.28	5.02
EXCLUSION	8.41	30.70	18.87	4.47	26.44	57.75	41.74	8.20
Independent variables								
YUR	6.50	49.00	27.53	8.83	26.52	65.14	46.54	8.74
SOCIAL	6.20	27.30	13.08	4.53	5.00	11.20	7.29	1.58
GDP	21,889.39	38,550.37	30,109.96	4,032.22	15,309.73	23,530.68	18,303.58	2,266.99
ICT	48.00	83.00	68.08	11.36	34.00	81.00	60.08	12.96
FAMILY	38.10	68.00	57.55	5.05	60.00	75.70	67.15	2.96
CONTRACT	12.80	24.00	18.42	2.27	10.60	20.90	16.19	2.46
EDUCATION	50.40	71.10	62.62	4.41	44.50	65.10	53.11	5.58
Instrumental variables								
UR	2.69	12.51	7.72	2.20	8.39	23.42	16.22	4.14
LTUR	0.51	7.60	3.63	1.53	4.08	15.90	10.08	3.31

Source: Authors' elaborations based on Eurostat, Istat and OECD data.

Table 2 shows the average income of the South as approximately 60% of that of the richest regions. In addition, the new technologies that are less widespread, the proxy value of the social capital that is approximately half that of the Center-North, and the lower share of adults with advanced education show structural gaps capable of influencing the two areas differently. From these gaps, we expect evident differences in explaining the dependent variables – NEET and EXCLUSION – i.e., two social problems for which we observe almost double average values in the South compared to the Center-North.

Results and Discussion

We present the results of the FE and 2SLS models in Tables 3 and 4, followed by the tests.

⁴ In Figure 2, the two autonomous provinces are not divided, and their region (Trentino-Alto Adige) is present.

Table 3

FE and 2SLS regressions (dependent variable: lnNEET)				
	Center-North		South	
	FE	2SLS	FE	2SLS
lnYUR	0.459*** (0.064)	0.258*** (0.098)	0.632*** (0.088)	0.805*** (0.127)
lnSOCIAL	-0.073 (0.083)	-0.122 (0.101)	-0.055 (0.064)	-0.072 (0.056)
lnGDP	-0.305 (0.473)	-1.084** (0.510)	0.298 (0.322)	0.703* (0.409)
lnICT	0.105 (0.124)	0.198* (0.116)	-0.048 (0.080)	-0.063 (0.071)
lnFAMILY	0.098 (0.146)	0.169 (0.157)	-0.166 (0.216)	-0.317 (0.209)
lnCONTRACT	-0.421* (0.227)	-0.407* (0.229)	-0.110 (0.129)	-0.156 (0.102)
lnEDUCATION	-0.195 (0.408)	-0.234 (0.476)	0.065 (0.434)	-0.004 (0.497)
Constant	5.694 (4.778)		-1.087 (3.214)	
R ²	0.6023		0.6992	
First-stage F statistic (lnYUR)	56.74 [0.0000]		15.18 [0.0000]	
Hansen J statistic p-value	0.3422		0.3797	
Obs.	104	104	64	64

Note: ***, **, * statistically significant at the levels of 0.01, 0.05 and 0.10.

Source: Authors' elaborations based on Eurostat, Istat and OECD data.

Table 3 shows the relevant effect of YUR in both areas, highlighting the stronger effect in the South, where the FE model underestimates its relevance. The major relevance of the YUR is evident in the regions where it afflicted over 50% of young people during the negative peak of 2013–2015 (Istat data), i.e., all southern regions except Abruzzo and Molise.

We also observe unexpected effects of households' socioeconomic and cultural backgrounds. The proxy of parents' human capital does not have an effect in opposing youth inactivity in the considered period. The missing effect of parents' education could be linked to the relatively low level of Italian human capital compared to other advanced economies (OECD 2017b) and the fact that few students have parents with high educational qualifications (OECD 2017a), therefore failing to trigger positive implications. The sign of GDP is negative in the Center-North, as expected, by favoring mainly better education opportunities, while a higher economic status favors the NEET condition in the southern area. The effect of GDP in the South could be linked to the presence of irregular work.

The spread of part-time contracts does not discourage young people; indeed, the possibility of finding this type of work, although not the ideal job, probably limits the spread of young NEETs in the Center-North.

FAMILY is not influential on the status of NEET probably because the delay in the transition to adulthood and independence is typical of Italian society (e.g., Cook and Furstenberg 2002). In fact, the need to stay in the parents' nest is due to the household acting as auxiliary "welfare" to young Italians (Cuzzocrea 2014). Finally, the low but positive sign of ICT (Center-North) suggests a distorted use of new technologies among inactive young people.

Table 4

FE and 2SLS regressions (dependent variable: lnEXCLUSION)				
	Center-North		South	
	FE	2SLS	FE	2SLS
lnYUR	0.066 (0.092)	0.113 (0.124)	-0.089 (0.147)	-0.299 (0.224)
lnSOCIAL	0.029 (0.119)	0.041 (0.132)	0.074 (0.107)	0.095 (0.106)
lnGDP	-0.164 (0.678)	0.019 (0.758)	-1.176** (0.538)	-1.667*** (0.641)
lnICT	0.174 (0.177)	0.152 (0.158)	-0.035 (0.134)	-0.017 (0.095)
lnFAMILY	0.154 (0.210)	0.138 (0.218)	0.763** (0.361)	0.947** (0.374)
lnCONTRACT	0.744** (0.326)	0.741** (0.330)	0.017 (0.215)	0.074 (0.256)
lnEDUCATION	-1.355** (0.585)	-1.346** (0.542)	0.311 (0.724)	0.396 (0.687)
Constant	6.399 (6.852)		11.089** (5.365)	
R ²	0.3257		0.2303	
First-stage F statistic (lnYUR)			56.74 [0.0000]	15.18 [0.0000]
Hansen J statistic p-value			0.5240	0.7277
Obs.	104	104	64	64

Note: ***, **, * statistically significant at the levels of 0.01, 0.05 and 0.10.

Source: Authors' elaborations based on Eurostat, Istat and OECD data.

The results in Table 4 suggest that there are few points in common between the NEET issue and the social exclusion issue in the period considered. YUR loses its role, which was predominant in the previous analysis, and GDP has an effect, as expected, but it is significant only in the South, where the lowest average wealth and income probably make an increase in income necessary to carry out the activities in which young people participate in their society.

The tendency to remain in the family nest with increasing age – perhaps to exploit its economic sustenance and benefits (Mencarini et al. 2017), but not facing the transition to adulthood – pushes youth towards social exclusion in the South. The relative growth of part-time contracts (in total labor contracts), on the one hand, offers employment opportunities but, on the other hand, does not guarantee the possibility of integrating and

fully performing social interactions (Center-North). CONTRACT is also not relevant in the South in the second analysis. This is a confirmation of the different performances of the two local labor markets (Cracolici et al. 2007), although in an unfavorable broader context of growing flexible contracts (Barbieri and Scherer 2009), which makes it difficult for young people to obtain jobs with permanent contracts and good pay.

Parents' advanced education, representing abilities in managing their children's study paths and search for work, is relevant only in the Center-North, i.e., the area that enjoys a higher level of human capital. In the South, this effect is not observed, as in no case do we notice a significant role of social capital. The strengthening of social ties and networks is irrelevant in Italy, perhaps not necessary in the North, and it could be ineffective in the South due to its severe scarcity in this area (Putnam 1993), and thus does not trigger the propagation of positive effects.

Few common variables explain simultaneously the two phenomena (CONTRACT in Center-North and GDP in the South), and they always have the opposite sign between Tables 3 and 4.

Conclusions

The NEET problem is a serious socioeconomic issue affecting many advanced economies. Italy is, in many ways, a representative case of this situation. This country is plagued by a severe postcrisis recession, strong unemployment, especially among young people, and few resources dedicated to the development of human capital. In addition, Italy represents a strong case of the so-called "North-South problem" since the richest regions of the North have an average income almost double that of the less developed South. However, in both macro-areas, the problem of young NEETs is strong and rapidly increasing, causing growing concern about the future conditions of the young people involved or at risk.

In this framework, we have focused on youth unemployment that is an important cause of the NEET phenomenon for several reasons. First, it affects the youth labor market and the difficulty of finding a job. Moreover, when considering the risk of reverse causality between YUR and NEET, YUR becomes a factor discouraging young people and pushing them to inactivity. In addition, considering the postcrisis years, we must consider the influence of the business cycle on YUR (Dietrich and Möller 2016). In fact, a more sensitive response of YUR (with respect to UR) is observed in Europe in the recent financial crisis (Brada et al. 2014).

The effect of YUR on NEET is detected by both the FE and the 2SLS model, and as expected, the effect is greater in the South, where youth unemployment has reached over 40% in some recent years (Istat data). The discouragement effect, which we presume to observe mainly by the 2SLS approach (compared with the coefficient of the FE model), indicates that the fear is stronger in the South, where many young people are aware of the difficulties in finding a job highly qualified people also face.

We have compared these results by testing the same regressors on the social exclusion rate, with the aim of finding similar causes and therefore setting possible common policy interventions. NEET is connected to social exclusion, and for several reasons, inactive young tend to become socially excluded. The inability to fully participate in social activities, however, proves to be different from the inactivity conditions of young people typical of the NEET condition, at least in the recessionary years tested in our analysis. In particular, income plays a fundamental role in the poorest regions of the South, where high unemployment makes it difficult for young people to create a new family, and remaining in the family nest contributes to isolation from society. In the Center-North, the more efficient labor market provides major employment opportunities,

but with contracts that are often inadequate for a lifestyle that allows full social integration. However, in this framework, the average cultural background of parents seems to have positive effects (probably by favoring the educational path and the active search for work) only in the most developed regions.

Other structural weaknesses emerge. Young Italians are not able to exploit new technologies to keep their education up to date or find a job, while local human capital and social capital are not always able to trigger virtuous circles to help young people. The new contracts that are often aimed at young people, such as part-time contracts, may not be the best solution, but at least in the Center-North, they offer job opportunities. The so-called new precariat (Standing 2011) is, in fact, a risk for young people driven to accept temporary and low-paid jobs, causing uncertainty in future conditions (Chung et al. 2012).

From the comparison between the inactivity status of young people and social exclusion, we can affirm that a structural improvement of the labor market, with particular attention to the job opportunities for young people, is a fundamental step in all regions. However, the gravity of the Italian context means that public interventions may not be sufficient in the absence of joint expansive policies (Pastore 2015).

In particular, it seems that only an economic recovery can have any relevance in the South. However, the return to growth cannot guarantee better working conditions in light of European Union austerity measures (Brada et al. 2014), so even a marked growth may be ineffective in addressing issues such as NEET or YUR (Bruno et al. 2014).

This work contributes to raising awareness of the relationships between two increasingly serious phenomena common to less resilient countries. Although limitations are found in the availability of data, which do not allow direct comparisons with precrisis periods, this study sets a basis for the development of future research that can exploit the knowledge of microdata to outline targeted policy interventions. Furthermore, future research will analyze the results of the policies already started (e.g., "Garanzia Giovani" program in Italy).

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