



Methods, Advancements & Interchange
open-Line of the Impact evaluation
Network Group

Bibliographical newsletter

15/04/2016

Year 2, Number 1

In the following pages you'll find bibliographical news on recently published papers and on open source works in the field of policy evaluation.

Information has been organized by Author, following a first-in, first-served criterion. Nevertheless, here are some previews of the methods applied in the research works presented:

- ➔ Difference in Differences
- ➔ Various matching techniques (propensity score, coarsened exact matching, spatial propensity score)
- ➔ Regression discontinuity design
- ➔ Dose response and response to multiple treatments
- ➔ Meta evaluation techniques
- ➔ Gini concentration indexes
- ➔ Non parametric methods to detect and test effect heterogeneity
- ➔ Composite integration scores
- ➔ Frontier analysis

In this number you'll find works analyzing:

- Impact of the universities on local economies
- Regional convergence in Europe
- R&D subsidies and firm innovation
- Subsidies to agrifood firms
- Effects of the guarantee funds
- Impact of the Lisbon Strategy
- Local employment services
- Individual networks and employability

...and much more

By Elena Ragazzi and Lisa Sella





This newsletter circulates bibliographical information about recently issued research work concerning impact evaluation. It is fed by the contribution of the authors, who remain responsible for the correctness and completeness of information and for the quality of the work. The newsletter is managed on a volunteering basis by the editors. We hope that it will foster a reflection on the evaluation experiences so as to improve methodological tools and to ease their correct application, and that it will encourage a discussion on the latest advancements, by easing their diffusion.

The next bibliographical newsletter will occur in AUTUMN.

Please send to mlist@ircres.cnr.it

- ➔ new open source works (reports, working papers, papers and presentations discussed at conferences). In this case send
 - the full bibliographical reference
 - the link to download it,
 - a short abstract (no more than 250 words)
- ➔ bibliographical references of published works (articles or books). In this case send
 - the full bibliographical reference
 - a short abstract (no more than 250 words)

WITHIN SEPTEMBER 30TH

Please follow the format of the following pages, that can be download [here](#)

<p>Full bibliographical reference: Kotosz, B. – Gaunard-Anderson, M-F. – Lukovics,M. (2015): International Inequalities in The Local Economic Impact of Universities: The Case of Hungary and France. Paper presented on 55th ERSA Congress. World Renaissance: Changing roles for people and places. Lisbon, 25-28 August 2015.</p>	
<p>Abstract: The economic impact study has become a standard tool used by Western universities to persuade state legislatures of the importance of expenditures on higher education. As economic impact studies become a political tool in the review of education, conservative assumptions and methods should be used to promote objectivity in the research process. The goal of our study is to unravel the effects and impact of the University of Szeged (Hungary) and the University of Lorraine (France) regarding their local economy. The topic is quite unique, as the NUTS2 regions in which the examined universities are located in a lagging behind region compared to national average, but per capita GDP is 3.6 higher in Lorraine. On the other hand these universities have the institutional ranking around the 500th place as published on the Academic Ranking of World Universities and employers of about 7000 employees. The socio-economic welfare of the region supposedly depends on the university in Hungary, nevertheless the same amplitude in France. The goal of the study is to attempt the quantification of this presumption. As our results show, the impact per student is in the same magnitude in both countries, however third mission is much more implemented in France. The reasons of this difference can be found in historical facts and in different level of economic development.</p>	
<p>Link: http://www-sre.wu.ac.at/ersa/ersaconfs/ersa15/e150825aFinal00777.pdf</p>	
<p>Type: Conference Paper</p>	<p>Contact: kotosz@eco:u-szeged.hu</p>
<p>Language: English</p>	<p>Open source: yes</p>
<p>Keywords: local impact, university, Hungary, France</p>	
<p>Notes: -</p>	

Full bibliographical reference: BOURDIN S., 2015, "National and regional trajectories of convergence and economic integration in Central and Eastern Europe", Canadian Journal of Regional Science,38 (1/3), p. 55-63.	
Abstract: This article tests the hypothesis that the geographical location plays a major role in differentiated economic integration of central and eastern regions at different geographical scales. We implement a local measure of Gini index allowing to measure the economic catching-up of regions (across the period 1995-2007 at the NUTS 2-3 level). The findings indicate that a convergence of the CEEC toward the EU-15 seems to take place but at the cost of widening regional inequalities within each state. Our results suggest also the existence of a west-east gradient of regional economic integration.	
Link: http://www.cjrs-rcsr.org/V38/CJRS-RCSR38-7Bourdin.pdf	
Type: paper	Contact: sbourdin@em-normandie.fr
Language: English	Open source: yes
Keywords: Spatial Analysis, Spatial econometrics, Economic integration, Central and Eastern Europe	
Notes: -	



Full bibliographical reference: De Castris Marusca, Pellegrini Guido (2015), Neighborhood Effects on the Propensity Score Matching, CREI Working Paper no. 5/2015, Università degli Studi Roma Tre.	
Abstract: The focus of the paper is the identification of the regional effects of industrial subsidies when the presence of subsidized firms is spatially correlated. In this case the stable unit treatment value assumption (SUTVA) in the Rubin model is not valid and some econometric methods should be used in order to detect the consistent policy impact in presence of spatial dependence. We propose a new methodology for estimating the unbiased “net” effect of the subsidy, based on novel “spatial propensity score matching” technique that compare treated and not treated units affected by similar spillover effects due to treatment.	
Link: http://host.uniroma3.it/centri/crei/pubblicazioni/workingpapers2015/CREI_05_2015.pdf	
Type: Working Paper	Contact: marusca.decastris@uniroma3.it
Language: English	Open source: Yes
Keywords: spatial propensity score, policy evaluation, propensity score matching, spatial analysis	
Notes: -	

Full bibliographical reference: De Castris Marusca, Pellegrini Guido (2015), Italian public guarantees to SME: the impact on regional growth, <i>CREI Working Paper</i> no. 6/2015, Università degli Studi Roma Tre	
Abstract: The paper evaluates the effects of the Central Guarantee Fund on the economic growth of the Italian provinces. There are few works in literature showing a moderate positive effect of CGF on subsidized firms. In this paper the evaluation question is different, and concerns the overall effect of CGF on a regional economy: does the CGF actually support territorial development, taking into account crowding out and spillover effects between treated and not treated firms? We evaluate if an increase of guarantees, issued by the CGF, has been associated with employment or businesses growth in the area. The challenge of the empirical analysis is to capture macro effects of CGF, when its intervention covered on average only 3% of companies and 0.5% of funding at the provincial level. Using different models based on a “long” DID approach, the results suggest that there is a positive and statistically significant, albeit modest, correlation between the use of CGF and the growth of the provincial economies, controlling for sectoral differences, dimensional characteristics and several interactions.	
Link: http://host.uniroma3.it/centri/crei/pubblicazioni/workingpapers2015/CREI_06_2015.pdf	
Type: Working Paper	Contact: marusca.decastris@uniroma3.it
Language: English	Open source: yes
Keywords: credit guarantees, public policy, evaluation, regional growth	
Notes: -	

Full bibliographical reference: De Castris Marusca, Pellegrini Guido (2015), Caratteristiche delle imprese ed eterogeneità degli effetti degli incentivi alla R&S, <i>Rivista di Scienze Regionali</i> , Numero speciale, Valutazione ex-post degli incentivi alle imprese nelle economie territoriali, Vol.14 – n. 4, 2015, 61-80	
Abstract: Questo lavoro si propone di misurare l'influenza delle diverse caratteristiche di impresa sull'impatto degli strumenti di incentivazione, che può essere eterogeneo. L'analisi empirica si focalizza sugli strumenti per il finanziamento di progetti privati in R&S in Italia. Vengono sviluppati alcuni strumenti metodologici non parametrici capaci di identificare e sottoporre a test la presenza di eterogeneità degli effetti rispetto ad alcune specifiche dimensioni di analisi. I risultati mostrano che, sebbene nel complesso gli strumenti di incentivazione abbiano avuto un'efficacia modesta, alcune caratteristiche, come l'essere esportatore ed effettuare ricerca intramuros, influenzano in modo statisticamente significativo l'entità degli effetti dell'intervento.	
Link: http://www.francoangeli.it/riviste/Scheda_Rivista.aspx?IDArticolo=55625&Tipo=ArticoloPDF	
Type: article	Contact: marusca.decastris@uniroma3.it
Language: Italian	Open source: no
Keywords: R&S, sussidi, eterogeneità degli effetti.	
Notes: -	

<p>Full bibliographical reference: Destefanis Sergio, Mastromatteo Giuseppe, Assessing the reassessment: A panel analysis of the Lisbon Strategy, Economics Letters, Volume 115, Issue 2, May 2012, Pages 148–151. doi:10.1016/j.econlet.2011.12.035</p>	
<p>Abstract: We assess the employment impact of the Lisbon Strategy, examining long-run growth in total, female and old-age employment rates from 1994 to 2009. The Strategy had some impact, especially for old-age workers, but no improvement ensued from its mid-term reassessment.</p>	
<p>Link: http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0165176511005581</p>	
<p>Type: article</p>	<p>Contact: destefanis@unisa.it</p>
<p>Language: English</p>	<p>Open source: NO</p>
<p>Keywords: European employment strategy; Difference-in-difference; Employment policies.</p>	

<p>Full bibliographical reference: S. Destefanis, C. Barra, G. Lubrano Lavadera, Financial development and local growth: evidence from highly disaggregated Italian data, Applied Financial Economics, Volume 24, Issue 24, 2014, pages 1605-1615. DOI: 10.1080/09603107.2014.941529.</p>	
<p>Abstract: We test the nexus between local financial development and economic growth upon Italian data highly disaggregated at the territorial level, paying particular attention to the role of local banking market structure. We specify a growth model where a qualitative measure of financial development, bank profit efficiency, is considered in conjunction with a customary quantitative measure of financial development. The model is estimated on panel data over the period 2001 to 2010. The evidence suggests that both indicators of financial development have a significant impact on GDP per worker, especially when considering areas characterized by a larger number of cooperative banks. Results are not much affected by the occurrence of the ongoing recession.</p>	
<p>Link: http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/09603107.2014.941529</p>	
<p>Language: English</p>	<p>Contact: destefanis@unisa.it</p>
<p>Type: article</p>	<p>Open source: NO</p>
<p>Keywords: financial development, economic growth, profit efficiency, frontier analysis, banking efficiency</p>	
<p>Notes: JEL classification: D24, G21, L89</p>	

Full bibliographical reference: Destefanis Sergio, Mastromatteo Giuseppe, The OECD Beveridge Curve: technological progress, globalisation and institutional factors, Eurasian Business Review, June 2015, Volume 5, Issue 1, pp 151-172, DOI: 10.1007/s40821-015-0019-z.

Abstract: This paper tests the existence of a Beveridge Curve across the economies of nineteen OECD countries from 1980 to 2007, investigating the impact of technological progress and globalisation on the unemployment-vacancies trade-off. We find largely favourable evidence for the existence of a OECD Beveridge Curve. Lagged values of technological progress (R&D intensity) shift the Curve outwards, producing evidence in support of the creative destruction effect. Lagged values of a globalisation index also shift the Curve outwards, worsening the unemployment-vacancies trade-off. On the other hand, capital per worker shifts the Curve inwards both in the short and in the long run. Significant institutional variables include coordination bargaining, and, less consistently, unemployment benefits or employment protection. Including in the Curve structural indicators (such as technological progress and globalisation) as well as institutional variables is needed to obtain a satisfactory specification.

Link: <http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs40821-015-0019-z>

Type: article

Contact: destefanis@unisa.it

Language: English

Open source: NO

Keywords: Unemployment, Vacancies, Capitalisation effect, Creative destruction, Labour-market institutions.

Notes: JEL classification: E24; J08; E65

Full bibliographical reference: Bronzini Raffaello (Bank of Italy) and Piselli Paolo (Bank of Italy), «The impact of R&D subsidies on firm innovation», <i>Research Policy</i> , 45, 2, (2016), 442–457	
Abstract: This paper evaluates the impact of an R&D subsidy program implemented in a region of northern Italy in the early 2000s on innovation by beneficiary firms. We use a regression discontinuity design strategy to assess the effect of the grants on the number of patent applications and the likelihood of submissions by subsidized firms. We find that the program had a significant impact on the number of patent applications, more markedly in the case of smaller firms. Our results also show that the program was successful in increasing the likelihood of applying for a patent, but only for smaller firms. Our estimates show that one additional patent application requires grants of between D 206,000 and D 310,000 to the firms.	
Link: http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0048733315001614	
Type: Research article	Contact: raffaello.bronzini@bancaditalia.it Paolo.piselli@bancaditalia.it
Language: English	Open source: No
Keywords: Innovation incentives, Research and development, Patents, Regression discontinuity design	
Notes: -	

Full bibliographical reference: Bertamino Federica (Agency for Territorial Cohesion), Bronzini Raffaello (Bank of Italy), De Maggio Marco (University of Salento), Revelli Davide (Bank of Italy), «Local policies for innovation: The case of technology districts in Italy», Bank of Italy, Occasional paper (Questioni di economia e finanza), February 2016, No. 313.	
Abstract: In this paper we study a policy tool called technology districts, implemented in Italy over the last decade to foster local innovation activity. First, we examine the characteristics of technology districts and those of the firms within them. Next, we assess the performance of district firms. We find that in the southern regions technology districts are more numerous but smaller than those located in the Centre-North, are poorly diversified from a sectorial point of view and more distant from the economic structure of the area. We find that the firms that did join a district had previously been, on average, larger, more innovative and profitable, and also show higher leverage than the others. Our results show that overall after the birth of a district the performance of the firms that joined it did not differ significantly from that of similar firms that did not.	
Link: http://www.bancaditalia.it/pubblicazioni/qef/2016-0313/QEF_313_16.pdf	
Type: Research article	Contact: raffaello.bronzini@bancaditalia.it
Language: English	Open source: Yes
Keywords: Technology districts, innovation, patents, public policies, matching, differences-in-differences.	
Notes: -	



Full bibliographical reference: Caloffi Annalisa, Mariani Marco, Sterlacchini Alessandro (2016), Evaluating public supports to the investment activities of business firms: A meta-regression analysis Italian studies, <i>CREI Working Paper no. 1/2016</i> , Università degli Studi Roma Tre.	
Abstract: This paper presents a meta-regression analysis of recent micro-econometric evaluations of enterprise and innovation policies implemented in Italy. We categorise 478 programme impacts from 43 studies, all obtained using methods that are appropriate for causal inference in observational settings, and analyse which programme, study and estimate characteristics are associated with higher probability of success net of unobserved heterogeneity at the study level. We find that several types of programmes yield non-negligible probability of success and that the outcome variable used to measure programme impact matters. If there exist any differential in probability of success between the government levels that may deliver the programmes, this differential is favourable to regional governments.	
Link: http://host.uniroma3.it/centri/crei/workingpapers.html	
Type: Working Paper	Contact: marco.mariani@irpet.it
Language: English	Open source: Yes http://host.uniroma3.it/centri/crei/pubblicazioni/workingpapers2016/CREI_01_2016.pdf
Keywords: Enterprise policy, Innovation policy, Programme evaluation, Meta-analysis	
Notes: -	

Full bibliographical reference: Bocci Chiara, Mariani Marco (2015), L'approccio delle funzioni dose-risposta per la valutazione di trattamenti continui nei sussidi alla R&S, <i>Scienze Regionali</i> , Vol.14 – Suppl. n. 3, pp. 81-102	
Abstract: Un recente filone nella letteratura di program evaluation riguarda la stima di effetti causali in presenza di trattamenti continui. Allo scopo possono essere impiegate, sotto ipotesi di non confondimento, delle funzioni dose-risposta basate sulla metodologia dei propensity scores. Un interessante ambito di applicazione è quello dei programmi di sussidiazione alla r&s, dove ancora poco si sa su quale sia la giusta dimensione dei sussidi o degli investimenti privati da sussidiare. Analizzando un programma per la r&s delle pmi attuato in Toscana, troviamo che la relazione tra sussidio e investimento futuro in r&s, rappresentata dalla funzione dose-risposta, assume una forma, approssimativamente, U-rovesciata.	
Link: http://www.francoangeli.it/riviste/Scheda_Rivista.aspx?IDArticolo=55626&Tipo=ArticoloPDF	
Type: Article	Contact: marco.mariani@irpet.it
Language: Italian	Open source: No
Keywords: Sussidi alla R&S; funzioni dose-risposta; propensity score generalizzato	
Notes: -	

Full bibliographical reference: Bocci Chiara, Macchi Marika, Mariani Marco (2015), Analisi e valutazione delle politiche per l'internazionalizzazione commerciale delle imprese, IRPET Studi e Approfondimenti	
Abstract: Lo scopo del lavoro è quello di apportare elementi conoscitivi e valutativi utili al disegno di interventi di policy volti a promuovere l'internazionalizzazione commerciale delle imprese, in particolare quella delle PMI. Nella prima parte del lavoro vengono esaminati gli elementi di contesto e illustrati i principali interventi in esame, mettendo a fuoco gli strumenti e le azioni a cui le imprese hanno fatto ricorso nel corso degli anni più recenti (dal 2006). Nella seconda parte del rapporto si propone invece una vera e propria valutazione di impatto, condotta attraverso tecniche statistiche di tipo controfattuale. Si tratta di una valutazione resa particolarmente complessa dal fatto che le imprese in esame hanno spesso ricevuto una molteplicità di supporti (finanziamenti per partecipazioni a fiere, business-to-business, consulenze e sussidi), sia contemporaneamente che in modo sequenziale nel tempo.	
Link: http://www.irpet.it/index.php?page=pubblicazione&pubblicazione_id=591	
Type: Working paper	Contact: marco.mariani@irpet.it
Language: Italiano	Open source: Yes http://www.irpet.it/storage/pubblicazioneallegato/611_S&A%20Internaz_impresa%20PAR%20FAS%202007_13.pdf
Keywords: Aiuti all'export; consulenze per l'export; fiere internazionali; PMI; modelli strutturali marginali	
Notes: -	

Full bibliographical reference: Cappellini Elena, Mariani Marco, Marinari Donatella, Mealli Fabrizia, Mattei Alessandra, Sciclone Nicola (2014), Il sistema dei servizi per l'impiego in Toscana, IRPET Rapporti e Ricerche	
Abstract: I servizi pubblici per l'impiego (SPI) rappresentano, o dovrebbero, il braccio operativo delle politiche attive del lavoro. Questo spiega l'ampio dibattito, particolarmente acceso negli ultimi tempi, sulla loro missione e su come essi potrebbero essere resi più efficaci nella promozione dell'occupazione. Due tra i molteplici aspetti su cui si è concentrata l'attenzione riguardano i diversi tipi di prestazione che i SPI sono tenuti a fornire e la tempistica secondo la quale tali prestazioni devono essere erogate. Questo studio si concentra sui SPI della Toscana e propone un disegno di analisi e valutazione basato su dati di fonte prevalentemente amministrativa (SIL), integrati con alcune informazioni raccolte attraverso un'indagine campionaria diretta. La prima parte del lavoro è dedicata al monitoraggio del volume di attività dei SPI tra il 2008 e al 2013, guardando principalmente ai servizi erogati. La seconda parte del lavoro è dedicata a una profilazione dettagliata dell'utenza che, per la ricerca di un impiego, si rivolge ai servizi. La terza parte, infine propone una vera e propria valutazione dell'impatto delle azioni dei SPI sull'occupabilità degli individui che vi si rivolgono, nella quale si va a comparare – anche con riferimento a particolari profili di utenza – l'efficacia di tipi alternativi di azione e a valutare i benefici che potrebbero discendere da una somministrazione delle azioni stesse in tempi ravvicinati.	
Link: http://www.irpet.it/index.php?page=pubblicazione&pubblicazione_id=587	
Type: Working paper	Contact: marco.mariani@irpet.it
Language: Italian	Open source: http://www.irpet.it/storage/pubblicazioneallegato/605_CPI.pdf
Keywords: Servizi per l'impiego, approccio bayesiano, modelli di sopravvivenza, modelli a rischi concorrenti, eterogeneità non osservata	
Notes: -	

Full bibliographical reference: Haapanen Mika, Lenihan Helena, Mariani Marco (2014), Government policy failure in public support for research and development, <i>Policy Studies</i> , vol. 35, n. 6, pp. 557-575	
Abstract: Promoting Research and Development (R&D) and innovative activity is a key element of the EU Lisbon Agenda and is seen as playing a central part in stimulating economic development. In this paper we argue that, even allowing for benevolent policy-makers, informational asymmetries can lead to a misallocation of public support for R&D, hence government policy failure, with the potential to exacerbate preexisting market failures. Initially, we explore alternative allocation mechanisms for public support, which can help to minimize the scale of these government policy failures. Of these mechanisms (grants, tax credits, or allocation rules based on past performance), our results suggest that none is universally most efficient. Rather, the effectiveness of each allocation rule depends on the severity of financial constraints and on the level of innovative capabilities of the firms themselves.	
Link: http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/01442872.2014.971728	
Type: Articolo in rivista	Contact: marco.mariani@irpet.it
Language: English	Open source:
Keywords: Policy design; Policy-makers; Government policy failure; R&D; Market failure; Subsidy allocation	
Notes: -	

<p>Full bibliographical reference: Pavone S., Ragazzi E., Sella L. (2015) “Sostenere le imprese agroindustriali in Piemonte: un’analisi controfattuale”, <i>Scienze Regionali</i>, vol. 14, n° 3/2015, supplemento, numero speciale sulla “Valutazione ex-post degli incentivi alle imprese nelle economie territoriali”, a cura di Fabio Mazzola.</p>	
<p>Abstract: This paper aims at analysing the role played by the Rural Development Programme (RDP) in supporting the Piedmont (Italy) agro-food industry, i.e. that part of the agricultural production chain characterised by the highest added value. This is a first attempt to extend the previous <i>in itinere</i> evaluation to an <i>ex-post</i> quasi experimental counterfactual evaluation of the subsidies’ net impact. Since the agri-food industry is characterised by an extreme variety of firms, and having observed that the treated firms do not share the characteristics of the average population, The counterfactual group has been selected by adopting the coarsened exact matching technique, a quite recent imbalance-reducing matching method. The final results do suggest, above all, a stabilizing effect of the subsidy in a period characterized by a sever worldwide economic crisis. However, since results are quite uncertain, we expect that on-going further research (on the data-base, the model, and balance sheet indicators) will lead to stronger conclusion on the effectiveness of the policy. Nonetheless, this exercise already shows that the selected matching set and methodology, the chosen timing, and the quality of the available data do strongly influence the impact analysis.</p>	
<p>Link: http://francoangeli.it/riviste/Scheda_Rivista.aspx?IDArticolo=55628&Tipo=ArticoloPDF&lingua=en&idRivista=103</p>	
<p>Type: Journal article</p>	<p>Contact: elena.ragazzi@ircres.cnr.it lisa.sella@ircres.cnr.it</p>
<p>Language: Italian</p>	<p>Open source: No</p>
<p>Keywords: policy evaluation, agro-food industry, counterfactual analysis, coarsened exact matching</p>	
<p>Notes: a preliminary version of the paper was discussed at the xxxv Conferenza scientifica annuale AISRe « Uscire dalla crisi. Città, Comunità e Specializzazione Intelligenti», Padova, 11-13 Settembre 2014, during the special session “Valutazione controfattuale di strumenti per le imprese.</p>	

Full bibliographical reference: Lamonica, V., Ragazzi, E., Santanera, E. and Sella, L. (2016) 'The role of personal networks in the labour insertion of weak jobseekers', *Int. J. Computational Economics and Econometrics*, Vol. 6, No. 3, pp.315–335.

Abstract: This paper investigates the labour market outcomes of a representative sample of unemployed individuals attending regional vocational training programmes in Piedmont, North-West Italy. In particular, it proposes a multivariate analysis to describe and assess the effects of individual social networks (family, friends, acquaintance) on trainees' employment outcome. Analysing the influence of different network configurations on the probability of getting employed in the post-training medium period, it can be pointed out that strict and intense family ties are negatively correlated to individual employability. Moreover, it emerges that job referral is one of the most popular job search channels among Italian trainees, proving to be the most successful one.

Link: <http://www.inderscience.com/jhome.php?jcode=ijcee#issue>

Type: Journal article

Contact: elena.ragazzi@ircres.cnr.it
lisa.sella@ircres.cnr.it

Language: English

Open source: No

Keywords: social network; vocational training; counterfactual analysis; jobseeker; labour integration; job referral

Notes: a preliminary version of the work has been discussed at the conference: International Workshop on Computational Economics and Econometrics "The Socio-Economics of Networks: Theory and Applications", Roma, 26-27 Giugno 2014

<p>Full bibliographical reference: Ragazzi, E., Sella, L. (2016) "Migration and work: the cohesive role of vocational training policies", in "Mondi Migranti. Rivista di studi e ricerche sulle migrazioni internazionali" (ed. Franco Angeli), n. 1/2016</p>	
<p>Abstract: Migration and work are truly connected notions in the European social model. Work is a pillar of active citizenship and a fundamental step in individuals' self-construction. In such framework, vocational education and training (Vet) represent a twofold integration channel, combining both education and work paths.</p> <p>In Italy, the role of Vet is particularly important for first- and second-generation migrants, who are more likely to attend Vet courses than other education paths. However, Vet is commonly perceived like a segregation path, rather than like a port of entry to active citizenship and integration.</p> <p>The present work discusses the hypothesis of "subordinate integration" of migrants into the Italian Vet system. In particular, it examines the effectiveness of VT policies in fostering migrants' employability. The results of a Cati survey on a representative sample of Piedmont VT students suggest no specific discrimination to the detriment of the immigrants. Moreover, Vet net impact proves to be significantly positive on migrants. Hence, immigrants' participation to VT seems to denote a sort of "normalization strategy", rather than a subordinate integration scheme.</p>	
<p>Link: http://www.francoangeli.it/riviste/sommario.asp?IDRivista=149</p>	
<p>Type: Journal article</p>	<p>Contact: elena.ragazzi@ircres.cnr.it lisa.sella@ircres.cnr.it</p>
<p>Language: English</p>	<p>Open source: No</p>
<p>Keywords: migration; work; vocational training policy; counterfactual evaluation; net impact; labour market integration</p>	
<p>Notes: a preliminary version of the paper has been discussed at the 53rd ERSA Congress "Regional Integration: Europe, the Mediterranean and the World economy", Palermo (Italia), 27-31 August 2013</p>	