DOES SOCIAL ASSISTANCE FACILITATE YOUTH FEMALE'S EXIT FROM NEET?

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submitted by **HASAN KAYA** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of **Master of Science in Economics, the Graduate School of Social Sciences of Middle East Technical University** by,

Prof. Dr. Sadettin KİRAZCI
Dean
Graduate School of Social Sciences _____

Prof. Dr. Şirin SARAÇOĞLU
Head of Department
Department of Economics _____

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hakan ERCAN
Supervisor
Department of Economics _____

Examining Committee Members:

Prof. Dr. Erol TAYMAZ (Head of the Examining Committee)
Middle East Technical University
Department of Economics _____

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hakan ERCAN (Supervisor)
Middle East Technical University
Department of Economics _____

Prof. Dr. Seyit Mümin CILASUN
TED University
Department of Economics _____

I hereby declare that all information in this document has been obtained and presented in accordance with academic rules and ethical conduct. I also declare that, as required by these rules and conduct, I have fully cited and referenced all material and results that are not original to this work.

Name, Last Name: Hasan KAYA

Signature:

ABSTRACT

DOES SOCIAL ASSISTANCE FACILITATE YOUTH FEMALE'S EXIT FROM NEET?

KAYA, Hasan
M.Sc., Department of Economics
Supervisor: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hakan ERCAN

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This study examines whether social assistance currently implemented in Türkiye affect the dynamics of transition between various education and labor market statuses of young women. In addition to overall social benefits, the effects of various sub-breakdowns of social assistance were also analyzed for young women. For this purpose, we utilize from the Survey on Income and Living Conditions panel data of Turkstat for the period 2014-2021 and adopt Markov Matrices and Multinomial Logit methodology. The results of transition matrices method show that i) inactivity and high immobility in inactives is a problem for women, ii) among those who are not inactive, women are more likely to go into inactive status, iii) women are negatively differentiated in transition to education and employment, iv) transition dynamics are generally worse for women in beneficiary households. The results of multinomial logit method show that i) for young women of any status, there is no evidence that overall social benefits or any of their subdivisions are activating, ii) some forms of social assistance increase the likelihood that various groups will transition to passive NEET status, iii) some forms of social assistance reduce the possibility of passive NEET young women moving to other statuses, iv) active NEET status is the only status where social assistances do not have any effects. We find out that the desired activating feature of social assistance is not seen in the case of Türkiye for the young women. There are even disincentivizing effects for various statuses and various types of assistance.

Keywords: Social Assistance, NEET, Multinomial Logit, Markov Matrices

ÖZ

SOSYAL YARDIMLAR GENÇ KADINLARIN NEET'TEN ÇIKIŞINI KOLAYLAŞTIRIR MI?

KAYA, Hasan
Yüksek Lisans, İktisat Bölümü
Tez Yöneticisi: Doç. Dr. Hakan ERCAN

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Bu çalışma, Türkiye'de halihazırda uygulanmakta olan sosyal yardımların genç kadınların çeşitli eğitim ve işgücü piyasası durumları arasındaki geçiş dinamiklerini etkileyip etkilemediğini incelemektedir. Genel sosyal yardımlara ek olarak, genç kadınlar özelinde sosyal yardımın çeşitli alt kırılımlarının etkileri de analiz edilmiştir. Bu amaçla TÜİK'in 2014-2021 dönemi Gelir ve Yaşam Koşulları Anketi panel mikro veri setinden yararlanılarak Markov Matrisleri ve Çok Terimli Logit metodolojisi benimsenmiştir. Geçiş matrisleri analizinin sonuçları, i) inaktivitenin ve inaktiflerde yüksek hareketsizliğin aslen kadınlar için bir sorun olduğunu, ii) inaktif olmayanlar arasında inaktif duruma geçme olasılığının kadınlar için daha yüksek olduğunu, iii) kadınların eğitim ve istihdama geçişte negatif olarak ayrıştığını, iv) geçiş dinamiklerinin, yardım yararlanıcısı hanelerdeki kadınlar için genellikle daha kötü olduğunu göstermektedir. Çok terimli logit analizinin sonuçları, i) herhangi bir statüdeki genç kadınlar için, genel sosyal yardımların veya herhangi bir alt kırılımının aktive ediciliğine dair bir kanıt bulunamadığını, ii) bazı sosyal yardım türlerinin, çeşitli grupların pasif NEET statüsüne geçme olasılığını artırdığını, iii) bazı sosyal yardım türlerinin, pasif NEET statüsündeki genç kadınların başka statülere geçme olasılığını azalttığını, iv) aktif NEET statüsünün, tüm sosyal yardım türleri için herhangi bir etki bulunamayan tek statü olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır. Bulgular, Türkiye örneğinde genç kadınlar için sosyal yardımların arzu edilen harekete geçirici özelliğinin olmadığını hatta çeşitli statüler ve çeşitli yardım türleri için caydırıcı etkilerin mevcudiyetini ortaya koymaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyal Yardım, NEET, Çok Terimli Logit, Markov Matrisleri

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

HBS	Household Budget Survey
HLFS	Household Labor Force Survey
MLE	Maximum Likelihood Estimation
NEET	Not in Employment, Education or Training
NUTS	Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
SILC	Survey on Income and Living Conditions
Turkstat	Turkish Statistical Institute

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION AND MOTIVATION

Demographic window of opportunity refers to a period that is seen as a gift to countries, as the share of the working-age population reaches higher levels while the population growth rate of countries decreases, and it is a period that countries can only encounter once in the process of demographic transformation (Barlow, 1944:157). Although this period is considered as a gift on the grounds that the increase in the share of the population aged 15-64 in working age to significant levels provides important opportunities for economic development, if this population cannot be integrated into education and its employability cannot be increased by including them in the workforce, unemployment and possible socio-economic problems that may arise subsequently carry the risk of transforming this period into a threat to the development process rather than an opportunity.

Although the policies implemented to reach the goals may differ, it is a common goal to include the young population in a qualified education process and to increase their employability in underdeveloped, developing or developed countries. In developed countries, where the pressure of aging is one of the main problems, it is even more important to use the relatively low young population efficiently. Especially Northwestern European countries, where the problems related to the young population are felt the most, are faced with the decrease in the ratio of the young population due to aging, on the one hand, and on the other hand, they seek a solution to the problem that the young population, whose share is low, does not take part in education and working life.

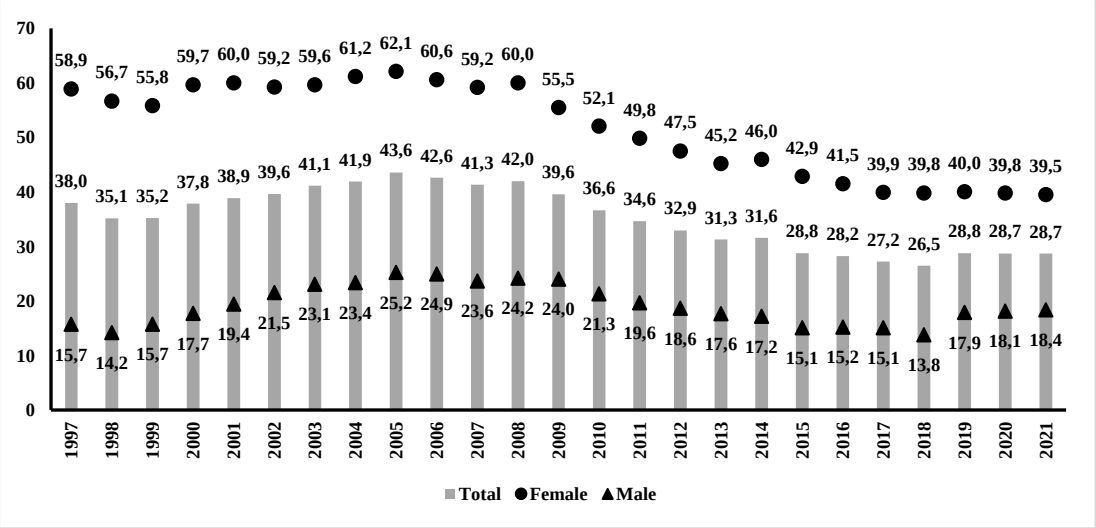
The fact that the increase in the share of the elderly population in the total population brings with it social protection expenditures such as health, care and retirement has recently pushed both developed and developing countries to focus more on the young population in order to support economic activity and economic development. In other words, the pressure of aging, which emerged as a natural result of completing the demographic transition process, has paved the way for the young population, who are not in employment, education or training, to become the focus, due to the economic costs it brings, and has increased the search for policies for this segment.

The high share of the young population, who are not in employment, education or training (NEET), is one of the main obstacles to efficient use of the demographic window of opportunity that countries typically have once in their development process. This situation constitutes an important agenda for Türkiye where the demographic transition process, which

refers to the transition from a state of high mortality and high fertility rates to a situation where mortality rates decrease and births are consciously controlled, completed at the end of the twentieth century, and a demographic window of opportunity has been opened since the beginning of the 2000s (Behar et al., 1999:21). According to the population projections of Turkstat, it is predicted that the demographic window of opportunity in Türkiye will close in the 2035-2040 period, and there is a limited time left for efficient use of the opportunity.

NEET is composed of the active population that is unemployed and does not take part in education, and the inactive population that is not included in the labor force and does not take part in education. While defining the status of being in education, vocational courses, internships, and similar training activities are also evaluated within the same scope as well as formal education. While determining whether the individual is in education or not, it is taken into account whether s/he has received any education in the last four weeks or as of the moment, as in the definition of being employed/unemployed.

Since 2005, there has been a long-term downward trend in NEET rates between the ages of 15-29 in Türkiye, especially among women. The NEET rate, which was 43.6 percent in 2005, decreased by 14.9 points to 28.7 percent in this period, while the female NEET rate decreased by 22.6 points from 62.1 percent to 39.5 percent. The increase in schooling rates and the extended education period due to compulsory education regulations were effective in this improvement. Nevertheless, high levels of inertia have occurred in both male and female NEET rates over the past five years. As of 2021, the NEET rate is 28.7 percent in Türkiye, while it is 18.4 percent and 39.5 percent for males and females, respectively (**Figure 1.1.**). This indicates a gender gap of 21.1 points in NEET rates.



Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Database

Figure 1.1. NEET Rates by Years and Gender in Türkiye (15-29 year-olds, %)

According to the results of the Household Labor Force Survey (HLFS) of the Turkish Statistical Institute, as of 2021, the non-institutional population between the ages of 15-29 in Türkiye consists of 18 million 150 thousand people, and the share of women and men is 47.4 percent and 52.6 percent, respectively.

Among the young population, 5 million 136 thousand are only in education, 5 million 685 thousand are only in employment, 1 million 770 thousand are in both education and employment, and 5 million 559 thousand are neither in employment nor in education or in training (**Table 1.1.**). While 1 million 412 thousand (25.4%) of the NEET population consists of the unemployed, that is, the active population, 4 million 147 thousand (74.6%) are in the inactive status, that is, out of the workforce. The informality rate of employment in the relevant age group is 32.8 percent.

Table 1.1. Education and Labor Force Status by Gender as of 2021 in Türkiye (15-29 year-olds, thousand people)

	Total			**Unemployed**			**Out of Labor Force**		
	In Educ.	**Not In Educ.**	**Total**	**In Educ.**	**Not In Educ.**	**Total**	**In Educ.**	**Not In Educ.**	**Total**
Female	3.250	5.353	8.604	219	**602**	821	2.506	**3.170**	5.676
Male	3.656	5.890	9.546	228	**809**	1.037	2.184	**977**	3.161
Total	6.906	11.244	18.150	446	**1.412**	1.858	4.690	**4.147**	8.837
	Employed			**Formal-Employed**			**Informal-Employed**		
	In Educ.	**Not In Educ.**	**Total**	**In Educ.**	**Not In Educ.**	**Total**	**In Educ.**	**Not In Educ.**	**Total**
Female	526	1.581	2.107	380	1.110	1.490	145	471	617
Male	1.244	4.104	5.348	775	2.747	3.521	469	1.357	1.827
Total	1.770	5.685	7.455	1.155	3.857	5.012	615	1.829	2.443

Source: Turkish Statistical Institute, Household Labor Force Survey 2021

Among the 8 million 604 thousand female population in the relevant age group, 2 million 725 thousand are only in education, 1 million 581 thousand are only in employment, 526 thousand are both in education and employment, and 3 million 772 thousand are neither in employment nor in education or in training (**Table 1.1.**). As it can be seen, while there is a relatively balanced distribution among the young population who are only in education, the employment rate of female is quite low compared to male, and female in other groups are negatively differentiated from male.

As a reflection of this negative segregation, 67.9 percent of the NEET population in the relevant age group is women, which reveals that the NEET problem in Türkiye is concentrated mostly on women. 16 percent of young women with NEET status are active

(unemployed) and 84 percent are inactive (out of the labor force). One of the most important reasons for the common inactivity seen in young women in Türkiye is preoccupation with housework, childcare and eldercare, which are mostly due to the social role of women in the society. Another important reason behind the women's inactivity is the lack of support for women's work due to cultural norms.

International comparisons also support that the NEET problem is widespread among women in Türkiye. As of 2021, while the NEET rate for men aged 15-29 in Türkiye is 18.2 percent, the OECD average is 12.8 percent. As for women, the NEET rate in Türkiye is 39.5 percent, while the OECD average is 16.5 percent.

In order to use the young population in Türkiye more efficiently in the economic development process of the country, it is obvious that young people, especially young women, should be included in education and labor force, and the employability of those included in the labor force should be increased. As a natural consequence of this situation, the question of how to ensure the transition of young people to education and the labor market occupies an important place in the policy agenda of the country.

In this context, social assistance, which is widely applied[1] in Türkiye, stands out as an important policy tool[2] that activates individuals. As a matter of fact, the findings in the literature that social assistance has significant effects on labor market mobility reveal that social assistance should be a policy tool that needs to be well designed in Türkiye, where unemployment and inactivity rates are still quite high, especially among young people, and the labor force participation rate is still very low, especially among women.

Social assistance can affect the transition of young people to the labor market or education through various mechanisms. First of all, social assistance can facilitate the education of young people in the household by providing support for them to continue their education. This support can take the form of covering tuition costs or providing educational materials. Another channel is that the social assistance given to the household facilitates the entry of young people into the labor market. These assistance can cover the expenses that young people will need during the job search process or make it possible for them to attend vocational training and courses. In this way, young people can improve their job skills and

[1] According to the Income-Expenditure Tables of the Social Assistance and Solidarity Encouragement Fund of the Ministry of Family and Social Services and the Integrated Social Assistance Information System Database, as of 2022, 4 million 419 thousand 286 households received social assistance. The number of beneficiaries receiving social assistance in the mentioned households is 17 million 745 thousand 877 people. In this context, a total of 151 million 919 thousand 509 TL social assistance was provided from the Social Assistance and Solidarity Encouragement Fund, the General Budget and other institutions and organizations, and the ratio of these assistance to GDP is 1 percent as of 2022. The ratio of this figure to the general budget is 5.2 percent as of 2022.

[2] Social assistances given in Turkey is mostly conditional on income.

increase their chances of finding a job. Furthermore, social assistance can eliminate other situations such as child labor or forced domestic work that may hinder young people's education or participation in the labor market in financially distressed households.

Apart from the channels mentioned above, there are other issues that reveal the importance of social assistance. Despite the significant improvement over the years, informal employment in Türkiye is still around 25-30% in total and around 15-20% in non-agricultural sectors. This situation highlights the social assistance as an important tool within the social protection system in order to meet the basic needs of the population, which is outside the social security system, and to protect them against economic shocks. In addition, in societies where informality is common, the fact that poorly designed social assistance deters formal work and directs individuals to informal work increases the importance of the design of social assistance. Furthermore, effective design of social assistance is important in terms of preventing waste of resources, since social benefits are generally financed by the state using public resources and constitute a significant part of transfer expenditures.

It is considered that overcoming the barriers to young women's access to the labor market and education, such as child care, elderly care, lack of access to transportation, and financial impossibility in general, can play an activating role for young women. Furthermore, it is worth noting that social assistance programs, despite their intended benefits, may inadvertently create disincentives for young women. With this study, it is aimed to contribute to the widespread debate about the effectiveness of social assistance in addressing the phenomenon of NEET, especially for young women, and it will be investigated whether social assistance facilitates the exit of young women from NEET status in Türkiye, where social assistance is used as an active policy tool for a long time.

Whether a specifically targeted social policy design has an (de)activating role for young women with NEET status in a certain age group will be examined using microeconometric methods and micro level data. If the assistance is effective in this framework, an in-depth analysis will be made on which social policies are more effective in the sub-breakdowns, and policy design will be tried to be guided.

The study will provide insights into the potential of outreach to support young women's transition mechanisms to employment and education and contribute to policy design in this area. Furthermore, as observed in the literature, the studies in this field focused on all members of the household or spesifically head of the household and the labor market results of these members, and this study will be a distinctive study in that it is specific to young people and also deals with education results.

The rest of the study is designed as follows: In the second part, firstly, information about the methodological literature on using the transition dynamics in the labor market, which is one of the most important application areas of the SILC dataset to be used in this study, will

be given. Then, within this technical framework, the literature on which the effects of social assistance are tried to be analyzed will be mentioned and information will be given about the main results of the prominent studies. In the third part, firstly, information about the SILC data set to be used in the study will be given, and then transition matrices and multinomial logit methods will be introduced. In the fourth chapter, the mobility between the labor market statuses will be analyzed by the method of transition matrices, and the factors affecting the transition tendencies of individuals will be examined by using the multinomial logit method. In the last section, the main findings of the study and the implied policy approaches will be discussed.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

Analyzing only the static situation of the workforce in the labor market means ignoring the dynamics of transition between sectors and statuses (Perry et al., 2007:57). Reliable panel household data sets that provide detailed information about the situation in the labor market, such as the Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), which was started to be used by pioneers such as Angus Deaton (1972) in the economics literature, enabled the dynamic analysis in question over time. In addition to demographic indicators, the inclusion of various data on household income in the aforementioned surveys enabled the inclusion of income indicators in dynamic analyses.

Maloney (1999) pioneered the analysis of labor market transitions using the transition matrices method, in which the transition probabilities of the same individuals between different statuses are modeled. In his study using the Mexican panel data set, Maloney analyzed the determinants of the transition of individuals in the labor market between various statuses and of those in employment between sectors, using the multinomial logit method. Applying Maloney's approach to Argentina, Canavire-Bacarrezza and Lima (2007) analyzed the effect of the economic crisis in the country in the early 2000s on the mobility of various groups in the country in the labor market.

Wolterman (2002) who worked on search methods using monthly employment surveys of 1999 in the Brazilian labor market divided the labor market into five categories as formal employment, informal employment, self-employed, inactive and searching. In this context, the effects of variables such as different job search methods, gender, being a household head, and education level on labor market transitions were investigated using the multinomial logit method. In the study, in which the job search category was used as the basis, only the transition from the search status to other categories was focused. By doing so, it has been tried to understand whether explanatory variables have an effect on the transition to any status, including staying in the search status.

In Türkiye, Tansel et al., who have been pioneers in this field, have benefited from transition matrices in their labor market mobility studies, which especially focuses on transition to/from formal and informal employment. First, they developed a set of probability statistics based on the SILC panel dataset, making use of Markov transition processes, and revealed the transition trends to different labor market states namely, formal-salaried, informal-salaried, formal self-employed, informal self-employed, unemployed, and inactive

for the period of 2006-2009. Then, using the multinomial logit method for each base category, they measured the effects of gender, age group, education level, the state of living in rural or urban, the state of having or not having children, the number of people living in the household, and such variables on the transition dynamics between these statuses.

Social assistance is one of the most important means of reducing poverty levels in the future by encouraging education, health and such expenditures, apart from being a means of reducing existing poverty in cash or in kind. Considering its long-term economic and social impact, social assistance has become a widely used policy variable in dynamic economic and social analyses.

The labor market has also come to the fore as one of the most important areas where the effects of social assistance are analyzed. For example, whether the beneficiaries of social assistance prefer to stay away from the labor market in order not to be deprived of benefits or whether they turn to informal employment from formal employment has been the subject of various studies in the literature.

There has been a substantial effort in the empirical economics literature to identify the effects of social benefits on labor market outcomes in order to provide policy makers with guidance on optimally designing welfare programs and to find solutions to structural economic and social problems. Given the more generous social safety nets in developed countries than in developing countries and the limited data availability in developing countries, much of the initial literature focused on developed country experiences, particularly the United States and Western European countries.

Bargain et al. (2009) analyzed the effects of minimum social assistance income (RMI) on labor market outcomes with micro level data using the regression discontinuity approach in France. Since a significant part of the social assistance beneficiaries in France are single individuals, they specifically focused on the results related to the group in question. They showed that the negative impact of social assistance on labor supply was concentrated on married women and single mothers, while there was no significant effect on singles without children and especially on single men.

Amarante et al. (2011) examined the effects of conditionally designed social assistance on household income within the scope of the National Social Emergency Response Plan in Uruguay on labor market outcomes using panel microdata. In the study, in which the regression discontinuity analysis method was used, it was found that formal employment and earnings decreased in line with the economic theory. In addition, adverse effects on labor supply and earnings have been shown to persist even two years after the program was terminated, although some rebounded over time.

In the case of Türkiye, Alcan et al. (2016) divided the labor market statuses into various segments consisting of formal employed, informal employed, unemployed, and out of

labor force and analyzed the effect of social assistance on labor market mobility in Türkiye using the multinomial logit method. In the study, the SILC survey was used and various microeconometric estimations were made by creating panels for different periods. By doing so, they tried to test the validity of the influence channels in economic theory in Türkiye. They found that social assistance have an disincentive effect, but this effect is generally a provoking effect to informal work. Furthermore, they showed that inactive social assistance beneficiaries were less likely to remain inactive than those who did not receive social assistance, supporting the activation tool role of social assistance.

In a more recent study, Christl and de Poli (2021), who analyzed the impact of changes in the social assistance system on labor supply in Austria with EUROMOD, a microsimulation model for EU member states, showed that labor supply elasticities differed significantly by gender and household types. In this study which measures the effects of the reform called "Neue Sozialhilfe" (New Social Assistance), which includes the limitation of social assistance for extended families with children and individuals with weak language skills and asylum, they showed that men and migrants reacted strongly to the policy and there was a partial increase in the total labor supply.

Bargain et al. (2022) examined the effects of social assistance on labor market dynamics of the youth population in Denmark using 2000-2006 panel microdata. In the study, which deals with the social assistance given to the childless single young population, they found out that the employment of low-skilled workers decreased, while the social assistance entitlements increased significantly. Furthermore, they showed that two-thirds of the increase in social assistance entitlements was resulting from the transition from employment out of the labor market, and one-third was resulting from the refusal to enter the labor market. In addition, it was pointed out in the study that exits from the labor market were mostly concentrated in the low wage earners group. Another feature of this study is that it is one of the limited number of studies conducted within the scope of young population in this field.

This study will contribute to the limited literature in the context of the effects of social assistance on the labor market mobility in a developing world from the perspective of Türkiye. Furthermore, as it can be seen, the effects of social assistance on labor market dynamics have been studied in very few studies in the young population age group, and the studies available in this age group are concentrated in developed countries. In this context, one of the main contributions of this study is that it will help fill this gap in the relevant age group and related country group. The high youth unemployment rate, widespread informality, high inactivity, especially among women, and such structural factors that distinguish the Turkish labor market from other countries and make it relatively more complex and dynamic make it attractive to analyze the Turkish labor market in this regard.

CHAPTER 3

DATA AND METHODOLOGY

In this section, firstly, information will be given about the scope of the Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), which will be used in the analysis of the study. Then, the transition matrices and the multinomial logit method based on the transition dynamics, which are the methods to be used in the analysis, will be introduced.

3.1. Data

The Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC), which will be used in this study, is a micro-data survey designed to collect data on people's income levels and living conditions, and based on a large sample that covers variables such as age, gender, education level, occupation and residence. The questionnaire provides a wide range of information such as income, living standards, health, education, work and working conditions, social security status, housing conditions, as well as demographic characteristics of the person.

The survey helps governments, non-governmental organizations and academics analyze and develop policy recommendations on issues such as the effectiveness of social protection systems, poverty and income inequality, thereby providing guidance for social policy and economic planning decisions.

The SILC is also a very rich dataset in terms of unrequited social transfers, which has an important place in this study. Social transfers of households in the reference income period are classified in kind and in cash and are included in the data set. Apart from the in-kind-cash distinction in social transfers, a thematic classification is also made under the scope of children, housing and other.

Statistics on income distribution at household and individual level, poverty and social security in Türkiye were produced using the Household Budget Survey (HBS) until 2006. As of 2006, “the Survey on Income and Living Conditions”, as it is used internationally, has been put into practice in order to reveal the income distribution at household and individual level and to measure poverty and living conditions in Türkiye within the framework of harmonization with the European Union.

The research, which is based on annual surveys and offers a 4-year panel data structure, has produced internationally comparable data and statistics in the fields of income distribution, poverty, social exclusion and living conditions, especially with European Union

countries. Since 2006, two data sets, as cross-section and panel, have been obtained regularly every year through the research.

There are 4 sub-samples used in the research design, which is designed to produce cross-sectional and panel data. In the study, in which a rotational design was used, while some households remain in the sample from year to year, some households leave the system and leave their place to new households. In this context, it is planned that 75 percent of the households will remain in the sample on an annual basis in order to generate panel data. In other words, 75 percent of the data set forms 2 years, 50 percent of the data set forms 3 years, 25 percent of the data set forms 4 years panel data sets.

The rotational mechanism of the the SILC is presented visually in **Table 3.1**.

Table 3.1. Rotation Mechanism of the SILC

	Subsamples							
	A	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**
2017	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**				
2018		**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**			
2019			**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**		
2020				**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	
2021					**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**

Source: Turkish Statistical Institute

As seen in Table 1, interviews were conducted with households in the sub-sample between 13-20 in the 2017-2021 period. In this framework, in obtaining the panel datasets of 2021, the 17th sub-sample constitutes 4-year panel dataset, the 17th and 18th sub-samples constitutes the 3-year panel dataset, and the 17th, 18th and 19th sub-samples constitutes the 2-year panel dataset.

The sample size of the study was initially determined at the level of 12,800 per year, taking into account the estimation level, objectives and possible losses in the sample. However, over time, the number of samples has been gradually increased in order to produce estimates on the basis of Level-2 Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS-2). As of 2021, a total of 30 thousand 53 households were visited within the scope of the SILC. A survey was conducted with 29 thousand 43 people from these households, and the rest could not be surveyed for various reasons. 30 percent (25,300) of the surveyed population is in the 15-29 age group, which is the focus of this study. The share of the 15-29 age group for the initial year of the survey was 31 percent (15,200).

There are some significant differences between cross-sectional and panel datasets of the SILC. The most important of these is that there occurs a decrease in the number of observations in the creation of a panel structure due to the rotational structure of the survey.

Another important difference is that while the cross-section data set has the ability to represent Türkiye in general, NUTS 1 and NUTS 2 levels, it is possible to produce statistics only for Türkiye in general from the panel data set.

The other important difference between the scopes of the panel and cross-section data sets is that while a current educational attendance status is included in the cross-sectional data, it is not included in the panel data. Moreover, there is no common individual or household identification number to merge cross-sectional and panel data which belongs to the same year. Considering the importance of the variable of current educational attendance status in this study, in order to overcome this situation and to obtain this important variable in the panel data set, all individual and household variables of the individuals were overlapped between the cross-sectional and panel data sets, and the variable of current educational attendance status was added to the panel data set by finding the correspondences of the panel data set households in the cross-sectional data set.

Classifying the population according to their status in the labor market and their educational status makes it possible to analyze the dynamics of transition between different statuses. In this framework, the SILC panel data set allows to classify people as *in education / not in education*, and *employed / unemployed / out of labor force*. By using this opportunity, people are divided into various groups according to whether they are in education or employment. People who worked for at least one hour during the reference week were accepted for employment. Among the people who do not work, the unemployed were defined as those who had sought a job in the last four weeks and could start work within two weeks, while the remaining population was classified as the inactive population who is out of the labor force.

As mentioned above, due to the rotational design of the survey, there is an approximately 25 percent loss of observation on an annual basis in the panel data structure. The target population of this study is the 15-29 age group, which further reduces the number of observations. The weak short-term mobility in the Turkish labor market, that is, the high rigidity in any status of labor market in the short-term, also makes it difficult to study transitional dynamics with limited number of observations. In this framework, in order to increase the number of observations and thus the variation, starting from 2021 all the surveys up to 2014 were merged, ignoring the panel weights. The reasons for the selection of 2014 are the changes made in the labor market definitions in the relevant period in order to harmonize them with international standards and the relatively less prevalence of social assistance before this year.

During the application of this merging method, any two-year transitions may overlap in different panel sets. For example, transitions from 2016-2017 are included in the panels for the period 2014-17, 2015-18 and 2016-19. For this reason, the panel data set with the highest

number of observations in the transition period of that targeted year was used for any year. By doing so, an artificially pooled dataset covering 2-year panels in the periods 2014-15, 2015-16, … , 2019-20, 2020-21 was obtained. In the final pooled data set, the number of observations in the 15-29 age group is 80 thousand 56 people.

To sum up, the SILC which is designed to produce reliable measures of social and economic inequality, poverty, and income distribution allows for a specific individual to be followed for up to four years. The SILCs offer a wide array of information on the labor market profiles and demographic characteristics of the individuals. Moreover, the SILC includes a diverse set of household income-related variables that allow us to determine whether the household receives any kind of social benefits. Given the aim of this paper, which is to profile the relationship between labor market and education outcomes and social assistance in Türkiye, the SILC will be utilized, as it is preferred in other studies conducted for such purposes.

3.2. Methodology

In this section, firstly, transition matrices which show the transition probabilities between different statuses within a system will be introduced. Then, information will be given about the multinomial logit method, which is used to make sense of the dynamics of transition between statuses within the framework of causality.

3.2.1. Transition Matrices

Transition matrices are matrices that represent different states of a system and describe the transitions between these states. They are often used for mathematical modeling of a process called a Markov chain. Markov chain models allow the estimation of transition probabilities when individuals are observed only at discrete time points and therefore precise transition dates between states are not available (Fabrizi et al., 2009:236).

Transition matrices show the probabilities of different states in the system and indicate the transition probabilities of one state in the system to other states. Each element of these matrices represents the probability of transitioning from one state to another. These probabilities must equal the total probability of each situation.

Transition matrices can be subjected to a number of mathematical operations and can be used to analyze the statistical properties of the Markov chain. These characteristics include average transition time, stability of states, and long-term behavior.

One of the most common uses of transition matrices is mobility in the labor market. Estimating transition probability distributions provides an opportunity to give both a simple and enlightening start to the analysis of pass-through in the labor market. The individuals' current educational status and the state in labor market is also directly related to the individual's previous educational status and the state in labor market. Bosch and Maloney

(2010:3) express this situation as follows: “labor status mobility can be assumed as a process in which changes in the states occur randomly through time, and probabilities of moves between particular states are governed by Markov transition matrices”.

Given the past and present distributions in the Markov chain, the process is said to be first-order if the future state depends only on the present state and is independent of the past states. In mathematical terms, the following condition must be satisfied for the system to follow a first-order Markov process:

$$P(Z_t = i \setminus Z_{t-1}\, Z_{t-2}\, Z_{t-3} \ldots Z_1) = P(Z_t = i \setminus Z_{t-1}) \qquad i = 1, 2, \ldots, k$$

Here, Z_t represents the status at year t, t represents year, i represents current statuses, and P represents the conditional probability of being in status i at time t, when all statuses at time $t-1$ and before are considered to be given.

A simple way of demonstrating the mobility is to construct a transition matrix that shows the conditional probability of each cell being at position x at time t, of being at position y at time $t+1$. The conditional probability of P_{xy}, which constitutes the components of the transition matrix, is calculated as the ratio of the individuals who were in the x status at time t and got the y status at time $t+1$ to the total number of people who were in the x status at time t, and it is shown mathematically as follows:

$$P_{xy} = P(S_{t+1} = y \setminus S_t = x) = P(S_t = x \cap S_{t+1} = y) / P(S_t = x)$$

Here S_t represents the status at time t, t represents year, x and y represents the status names, and P_{xy} represents the conditional probability as stated above.

The rows of the square transition matrix with dimensions (n x n) whose each cell consists of P_{xy} conditional probabilities show the statuses at time t and the columns show the statuses at time $t+1$. The distributional data in the right part of the matrix show the distributional shares of the population in question at time t among the statuses, and the distributional data on the bottom line of the matrix show the distributional shares of the same population among the statuses at time $t+1$.

The probabilities on the principal diagonal of the transition matrix give the probability of maintaining the current status for each of the initial statuses, in other words, the rigidity of the current status. If we denote this probability as $P(X_t=i \setminus X_{t-1}=i) = P_{ii}$ for any initial status i, the “mobility rate” for status i is defined as 1-P_{ii} and indicates the probability that an individual starting in status i will move to any other status.

By definition of P_{xy} conditional probabilities, the sum of each row in the transition matrix gives the value 1. Since the statuses available in the transition matrix are independent

of each other, the sum of the rows and columns of the distributions at time t and time $t+1$ gives the value 1 (**Table 3.2.**).

These P_{xy} conditional probabilities are subject to the first-order Markov process assumption and can be estimated using the following mathematically expressed Maximum Likelihood Estimator (Bosch et al., 2010:623; Tansel et al., 2017:13):

$$P_{xy} = R_{xy} / R_x$$

Here, R_{xy} represents the number of people who were in x status at time t and switched to y status at time $t+1$, R_x represents the total number of people who were in x status at time t, and P_{xy} represents the conditional probability of people who were in x status at time t to be in y status at time $t+1$.

In this study, the random variable S_t expresses the educational attendance status of the young individuals and their states in the labor market at the same time. In this framework, the (5x5) dimensional transition matrix to be formed from passive NEET, active NEET, only education, employment and education and only employment statuses will have the following structure:

Table 3.2. Representative Transition Matrix (5x5) on Educational Attendance Status and Labor Market State

		$t+1$					Dist(t)
		1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
t	**1. P-NEET**	$P(S_{t+1}=1 \mid S_t=1)$	$P(S_{t+1}=2 \mid S_t=1)$	$P(S_{t+1}=3 \mid S_t=1)$	$P(S_{t+1}=4 \mid S_t=1)$	$P(S_{t+1}=5 \mid S_t=1)$	
	2. A-NEET	$P(S_{t+1}=1 \mid S_t=2)$	$P(S_{t+1}=2 \mid S_t=2)$	$P(S_{t+1}=3 \mid S_t=2)$	$P(S_{t+1}=4 \mid S_t=2)$	$P(S_{t+1}=5 \mid S_t=2)$	
	3. Only-Educ	$P(S_{t+1}=1 \mid S_t=3)$	$P(S_{t+1}=2 \mid S_t=3)$	$P(S_{t+1}=3 \mid S_t=3)$	$P(S_{t+1}=4 \mid S_t=3)$	$P(S_{t+1}=5 \mid S_t=3)$	
	4. Educ-Emp	$P(S_{t+1}=1 \mid S_t=4)$	$P(S_{t+1}=2 \mid S_t=4)$	$P(S_{t+1}=3 \mid S_t=4)$	$P(S_{t+1}=4 \mid S_t=4)$	$P(S_{t+1}=5 \mid S_t=4)$	
	5. Only-Emp	$P(S_{t+1}=1 \mid S_t=5)$	$P(S_{t+1}=2 \mid S_t=5)$	$P(S_{t+1}=3 \mid S_t=5)$	$P(S_{t+1}=4 \mid S_t=5)$	$P(S_{t+1}=5 \mid S_t=5)$	
Dist(t+1)							

Here, S_t represents the status at time t, t represents year, and P represents the conditional probability of the individual who is located in one of the passive NEET, active NEET, only education, employment and education and only employment status at time t to be in one of the passive NEET, active NEET, only education, employment and education and only employment status at time $t+1$.

In order to prevent the impact of year-specific developments on the transitional dynamics and to see the fundamental structural long-term trends, the pooled transition matrix which were obtained as a result of aggregating the one-year transition dynamics for the 2014-15, 2015-16, …, and 2020-21 periods will be used.

Transition matrices for single years (for the 2014-2021 period) are presented in **Appendix** in detail.

3.2.2. Multinomial Logit

The multinomial logit method is a regression model in which a categorical dependent variable is dependent on a set of independent variables. This method is used to estimate the probabilities of a variable with different categorical options.

The multinomial logit method calculates a probability distribution for each category. These distributions are calculated based on a linear relationship between the category-specific coefficients and the values of the independent variables. To explain this relationship, the first category is chosen as the reference and the other categories are compared against this reference category.

The core of the analysis of the transition trends between statuses in the labor market is the determination of the variables that determine the transition probabilities and the measurement of these effects. As a matter of fact, determining the trends observed in the transition matrices and quantifying them within the framework of causality is important in terms of understanding the causes of the structural problems of the labor market and designing policies to solve those problems (Alcan et al., 2016:7). In this context, in this study, the multinomial logit model which is designed for multiple choice problems was used to decompose the effects of individual factors on transition dynamics.

The multinomial logit model is a method designed to allow modeling cases where the dependent variable defines K+1 number of different categories as K>1 (Davidson et al., 2003:468). Within the scope of this study, K=4 categories was determined for each initial status. In other words, multinomial logit models are defined to include 5 different labor market statuses (including staying in initial status).

To give an example in this context, to be able to estimate the multinomial logit model defined only for the initial status of *passive NEET*, a categorical variable which takes a value of 1 for *passive NEET*, 2 for *active NEET*, 3 for *only education*, 4 for *education and employment*, and 5 for *only employment* was generated. Likewise, for each of the initial statuses, categorical variables representing the transition to other statuses were generated to take the value of 1 for initial status, and a multinomial logit model was estimated for each initial status by using these variables.

The general form of the multinomial logit model is as follows:

$$P(Y_i = s) = \frac{exp(Z_{is}ß_s)}{\sum_{k=1}^{K+1} exp(Z_{ik}ß_k)}$$

This multinomial logit model is defined and estimated separately for each of the initial statuses. As an example, if we take a look at the model defined just for only employment initial status:

- $P(Y_i = s)$ indicates the probability that the individual i, who was initially located in only employment status, will become in status s (indicator variable s consists of 5 statuses),
- Y_i is a categorical variable which takes a value of 1 for passive NEET, 2 for active NEET, 3 for only education, 4 for education and employment, and 5 for only employment,
- Z_{is} is a vector of explanatory variables with m_k elements associated with individual i and status s,
- ß$_k$ represents the parameter vector with m_k elements.

In this study, in the models defined for each initial status, the individual characteristics of the individuals in the sample are used as the explanatory variable while estimating the probabilities of transition to other statuses. It is not the case that the personal characteristics of any individual change for different transitional statuses, that is, the characteristics of the individual are the same at each transition point. Regressors with these features are called alternative-invariant regressors in the literature (Cameron et al., 2005:494). In addition, the explanatory variables used for each transition status come from the same variable set, that is, different variable sets are not used for different transition points.

To summarize, in this study, the Z_{is} vector consists of the same set of explanatory variables (ie, the personal characteristics of the individual making the transition) for each of the transition points. In this framework, Z_{is} turns out to be X_i and the model turns into the following form:

$$P(Y_i = s) = \frac{exp(X_i ß_S)}{\sum_{k=1}^{K+1} exp(X_i ß_k)}$$

In this model, which has $K + 1$ parameters, it is not possible to determine each of these parameters independently. To overcome this situation, ß$_k$ is set to be 0 for the initial status k = 1 and the remaining K parameter vector is determined.

Another feature implied by the way the model was designed is that:

$$\frac{P(Y_i = s)}{P(Y_i = r)} = \frac{exp(X_i ß_S)}{exp(X_i ß_r)}$$

To put it verbally, in this model, the log-odds ratio between any two of the transition statuses for an individual who is in any of the initial labor market statuses is implicitly

determined only by the parameters of these two statuses, and it is assumed that the parameters of the probability of transition to other labor market statuses do not affect this ratio in any way. This assumption is called independence of irrelevant alternatives in the economic literature (Ray, 1973:987-990).

In the expression, if r takes the value of 1, the expression will take the form:

$$\frac{P(Y_i = s)}{P(Y_i = 1)} = exp(X_i ß_s)$$

Having taken the natural logarithm of the both sides, it implies

$$\log \frac{P(Y_i = s)}{P(Y_i = 1)} = X_i ß_s$$

As it is shown above, the log-odds ratio of transitioning to any of the statuses versus remaining in the initial status could be expressed as a linear function of the model parameters. As a result of this situation, the coefficients of the variables estimated within the framework of the defined model directly give the effect of the unit changes in the explanatory variables on the log-odds ratio.

The nonlinear model structure must be taken into account when interpreting the coefficients obtained from the model (Greene, 2002:667, Cameron, 2005:501). These coefficients directly show the effects of the explanatory variables only on the log-odds ratios and do not show the effects on the transition probabilities. By using these coefficients, the effects on the transition probabilities can only be revealed indirectly.

A practical and widely used method to overcome this situation in literature is to calculate the effects of explanatory variables on transition probabilities when explanatory variables take their mean values. The coefficients calculated using this method are called "marginal effects at the mean" (Cameron et al., 2010:488-499).

In addition to making it easier to interpret the coefficients, the marginal effects at mean is advantageous in that it can be calculated by many standard statistical packages, it can be easily used in hypothesis tests and confidence intervals formation, and it is less sensitive to outliers as it is calculated at the mean values of explanatory values.

In this study, firstly, Maximum Likelihood Estimation (MLE) method was used to estimate multinomial logit models for each of the initial statuses. Then, using the estimated coefficients (log-odds ratios), the marginal effects at means were calculated for each independent variables and for each base outcomes and the statistical significance of these marginal effects was tested at the 10 percent, 5 percent and 1 percent significance levels using the standard errors coming from the model.

In order to test how well the fit of the model is, the pseudo-R^2 measurement which is commonly used in non-linear regression models was used. In the field of logistic regression analysis, researchers have not reached a consensus on a universally accepted comparable measure. Instead, there are multiple competing measures, each having its own limitations. McFadden pseudo-R^2, one of the most widely used ones, was preferred in this context. In addition, the number of observations, LR-chi2 value and Log-likelihood value will also be reported with the estimation results.

CHAPTER 4

EMPIRICAL RESULTS

In this section, first of all, transition matrices will be analyzed for the young population in the 15-29 age group, in terms of whether or not they receive social assistance. 5x5 transition matrix obtained by creating passive NEET, active NEET, only education, employment and education and only employment statuses for young population will be examined over a one-year term.

While performing the transition matrix analysis, the average of consecutive year-based transition matrices for the period 2014-2021 will be used in order to avoid year-specific effects. In addition to the general youth population in the 15-29 age group, transition matrices will be examined in gender breakdown in order to see the transition dynamics in the sub-breakdowns.

Later, in order to be able to make sense of the transition matrices analysis, the multinomial logit model will be run on the transition dynamics to reveal the background of the transition dynamics within the framework of causality. In this context, multinomial logit models, that takes each of the statuses of passive NEET, active NEET, only education, employment and education and only employment as referance category, will be run separately using the pooled panel dataset for the 2014-2021 period.

In these models, in which the dynamics of different groups will be handled by running the model separately for the youth population in general and gender segregation, first of all, whether or not to receive social assistance will be used as the target explanatory variable, and then the sub-components of social assistance will be included separately as explanatory variables in the model.

4.1. Transition Matrices

In this section, one-year average transitions between defined groups for the general youth population will be analyzed. Subsequently, separation will be made according to whether or not to receive social assistance. Then, according to the type of social assistance, the transitions between *in-kind* and *cash*, and *child* and *others* distinctions will be analyzed. All transition analyzes will be done both in the youth population and in the gender breakdown.

4.1.1. Transition Dynamics in General

Across the young population, the transition dynamics of the NEET population differ significantly depending on whether they are active or not. While the rate of rigidity in one-year term in passive NEETs is 76 percent, this rate is 34 percent in active NEETs. 17 percent

of active NEETs move to passive status, while 39 percent move to employment status. Mobility in passive NEETs is quite limited at 24 percent, and the most common exit from this status is employment with 9 percent and education with 8 percent (**Table 4.1.**).

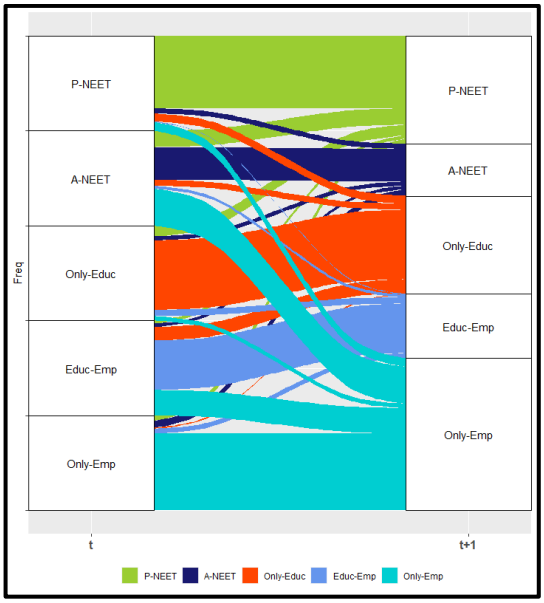
Table 4.1. Pooled Transition Matrix for Population Aged 15-29

		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-NEET	0,76	0,05	0,08	0,01	0,09	0,23
	2. A-NEET	0,17	0,34	0,06	0,03	0,39	0,07
	3. Only-Educ	0,11	0,04	0,73	0,07	0,05	0,33
	4. Educ-Emp	0,03	0,04	0,14	0,52	0,27	0,08
	5. Only-Emp	0,05	0,07	0,01	0,05	0,81	0,29
Dist.(t+1)		0,24	0,08	0,28	0,08	0,32	

Source: Author's calculations based on TurkStat's Survey on Income and Living Conditions

73 percent of those who are in education continue their education life in a one year period. It is worrying that 15% of those in education transition to NEET status, with 11% moving to the passive segment. In the relevant age group, the group with the highest status rigidity is the employment group with 81 percent, and there is a significant transition from this group to the NEET status with a level of 12 percent. While 52 percent of those who are both in education and employment continue in this status, 27 percent on those leave education and 14 percent leave employment in one year (**Table 4.1.**).

The visualized version of the transition matrix for the total population of the 15-29 age group given in **Table 4.1** is presented in **Figure 4.1**.



Source: Author's calculations based on TurkStat's Survey on Income and Living Conditions

Figure 4.1. Pooled Transition Matrix for Population Aged 15-29

In the gender breakdown, it is clearly seen that the rigidity in passive NEETs originates from women. Passive NEET status rigidity is 83 percent for women and 43 percent for men. Men leaving the passive NEET position make a balanced transition to active status, education or employment. The transition from each status to the passive NEET status is significantly greater for women. Gender roles, especially being busy with housework and child care, are considered to be an important factor in this transition. While 54 percent of men with active NEETs can enter employment or education, this rate is 38 percent for women. Another striking factor is that the difference in immobility between men and women is 7 points among those who are only employed (**Table 4.2.**)

Table 4.2. Pooled Transition Matrix by Gender for Population Aged 15-29

FEMALE		**t+1**					**Dist.(t)**
		1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
t	**1. P-NEET**	**0,83**	**0,03**	**0,06**	**0,00**	**0,07**	0,39
	2. A-NEET	**0,32**	**0,30**	**0,07**	**0,03**	**0,29**	0,05
	3. Only-Educ	**0,14**	**0,03**	**0,74**	**0,05**	**0,03**	0,33
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,06**	**0,03**	**0,16**	**0,52**	**0,24**	0,05
	5. Only-Emp	**0,13**	**0,05**	**0,01**	**0,05**	**0,76**	0,19
Dist.(t+1)		0,41	0,05	0,28	0,06	0,20	
MALE		**t+1**					**Dist.(t)**
		1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
t	**1. P-NEET**	**0,43**	**0,17**	**0,18**	**0,02**	**0,19**	0,07
	2. A-NEET	**0,09**	**0,37**	**0,06**	**0,03**	**0,45**	0,09
	3. Only-Educ	**0,08**	**0,05**	**0,73**	**0,08**	**0,06**	0,33
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,02**	**0,04**	**0,13**	**0,52**	**0,28**	0,11
	5. Only-Emp	**0,02**	**0,08**	**0,01**	**0,05**	**0,83**	0,40
Dist.(t+1)		0,08	0,10	0,27	0,11	0,44	

Source: Author's calculations based on TurkStat's Survey on Income and Living Conditions

4.1.2. Transition Dynamics by Social Assistance

When the transition matrices are analyzed according to whether or not they are beneficiaries of social assistance, it is seen that NEET rigidity is higher in both active and passive youth in social assistance beneficiary households. Passive NEET rigidity is 80 percent in beneficiary households, while it is 75 percent in other households. Active NEET rigidity is 37 percent for youth in beneficiary households, compared to 34 percent for other households. In addition, transitions from active NEET status to passive status among young people are also more common in social assistance user households, indicating that there may be channels of influence for detachment from the labor market. Another remarkable point supporting this situation is that transitions from education, employment and education and employment

statuses to NEET status are much more widespread in young people being in social assistance beneficiary households (**Table 4.3.**).

Table 4.3. Pooled Transition Matrix by Beneficiary Status for Population Aged 15-29

		t+1					Dist.(t)
	Beneficiary	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
t	**1. P-NEET**	**0,80**	**0,05**	**0,05**	**0,01**	**0,09**	0,32
	2. A-NEET	**0,19**	**0,37**	**0,05**	**0,02**	**0,37**	0,08
	3. Only-Educ	**0,13**	**0,05**	**0,70**	**0,06**	**0,05**	0,29
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,05**	**0,05**	**0,20**	**0,41**	**0,29**	0,04
	5. Only-Emp	**0,08**	**0,11**	**0,01**	**0,03**	**0,77**	0,26
Dist.(t+1)		0,33	0,10	0,24	0,05	0,29	
		t+1					**Dist.(t)**
	Non Benef.	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
t	**1. P-NEET**	**0,75**	**0,05**	**0,09**	**0,01**	**0,09**	0,21
	2. A-NEET	**0,17**	**0,34**	**0,07**	**0,03**	**0,39**	0,06
	3. Only-Educ	**0,11**	**0,04**	**0,74**	**0,07**	**0,05**	0,34
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,03**	**0,03**	**0,14**	**0,53**	**0,27**	0,09
	5. Only-Emp	**0,05**	**0,07**	**0,01**	**0,06**	**0,82**	0,30
Dist.(t+1)		0,22	0,07	0,29	0,09	0,33	

Source: Author's calculations based on TurkStat's Survey on Income and Living Conditions

Table 4.4. Pooled Transition Matrix by Beneficiary Status for Females Aged 15-29

	FEMALE	t+1					Dist.(t)
	Beneficiary	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
t	**1. P-NEET**	**0,86**	**0,02**	**0,04**	**0,00**	**0,07**	0,52
	2. A-NEET	**0,47**	**0,25**	**0,07**	**0,00**	**0,21**	0,03
	3. Only-Educ	**0,18**	**0,03**	**0,71**	**0,04**	**0,03**	0,29
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,09**	**0,04**	**0,23**	**0,32**	**0,31**	0,02
	5. Only-Emp	**0,18**	**0,04**	**0,01**	**0,02**	**0,74**	0,14
Dist.(t+1)		0,54	0,04	0,24	0,02	0,16	
	FEMALE	t+1					Dist.(t)
	Non Benef.	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
t	**1. P-NEET**	**0,82**	**0,04**	**0,07**	**0,01**	**0,07**	0,36
	2. A-NEET	**0,30**	**0,30**	**0,08**	**0,03**	**0,29**	0,05
	3. Only-Educ	**0,14**	**0,03**	**0,74**	**0,05**	**0,03**	0,34
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,05**	**0,03**	**0,16**	**0,53**	**0,23**	0,06
	5. Only-Emp	**0,12**	**0,06**	**0,01**	**0,06**	**0,76**	0,20
Dist.(t+1)		0,38	0,05	0,29	0,07	0,21	

Source: Author's calculations based on TurkStat's Survey on Income and Living Conditions

Passive NEET rigidity of women in beneficiary households is higher, in line with the general population. While active NEET rigidity is comparatively lower for young women in beneficiary households, exits from this status are towards passive NEET status, not towards education or the labor market, among young people in beneficiary households. In the case of young women, transitions from all status to passive NEET status are higher in social assistance beneficiary households (**Table 4.4.**).

Table 4.5. Pooled Transition Matrix by Beneficiary Status for Males Aged 15-29

	MALE Beneficiary	**t+1**					**Dist.(t)**
		1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
t	**1. P-NEET**	**0,51**	**0,20**	**0,09**	**0,02**	**0,18**	0,11
	2. A-NEET	**0,11**	**0,40**	**0,05**	**0,02**	**0,41**	0,14
	3. Only-Educ	**0,08**	**0,08**	**0,69**	**0,07**	**0,07**	0,29
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,03**	**0,05**	**0,19**	**0,44**	**0,29**	0,07
	5. Only-Emp	**0,04**	**0,14**	**0,01**	**0,04**	**0,78**	0,39
Dist.(t+1)		0,11	0,17	0,23	0,07	0,42	
	MALE Non Benef.	**t+1**					**Dist.(t)**
		1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
t	**1. P-NEET**	**0,40**	**0,15**	**0,22**	**0,03**	**0,20**	0,07
	2. A-NEET	**0,09**	**0,36**	**0,06**	**0,03**	**0,46**	0,08
	3. Only-Educ	**0,08**	**0,05**	**0,73**	**0,08**	**0,06**	0,33
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,02**	**0,04**	**0,13**	**0,53**	**0,28**	0,12
	5. Only-Emp	**0,02**	**0,07**	**0,01**	**0,06**	**0,85**	0,40
Dist.(t+1)		0,07	0,09	0,28	0,12	0,44	

Source: Author's calculations based on TurkStat's Survey on Income and Living Conditions

In the case of men, the rigidity dynamics of NEET statuses are compatible with the general population in terms of whether they are beneficiaries or not, and there are signs of disincentive. The tendency to shift from other statuses to NEET status is again more common in beneficiary households (**Table 4.5.**).

4.1.3. Transition Dynamics by Type of Social Assistance (In-kind vs. In-cash)

Both in-kind and in-cash social assistance beneficiary households tend to be more rigid for each status than in non-social assistance beneficiaries. When these beneficiary groups are evaluated among themselves, it is seen that both rigidity tendencies and transitions from active NEET status to passive status are more common in young people being in in-kind beneficiary households. The transition from other statuses to NEET status shows a similar pattern in both groups (**Table 4.6.**).

Table 4.6. Pooled Transition Matrix by Type of Social Assistance (In-kind vs. In-cash) for Population Aged 15-29

	In-kind	t+1 1	2	3	4	5	Dist.(t)
t	1. P-NEET	**0,80**	**0,05**	**0,05**	**0,01**	**0,09**	0,31
	2. A-NEET	**0,18**	**0,39**	**0,04**	**0,02**	**0,36**	0,09
	3. Only-Educ	**0,13**	**0,06**	**0,70**	**0,06**	**0,05**	0,28
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,05**	**0,05**	**0,20**	**0,40**	**0,29**	0,05
	5. Only-Emp	**0,08**	**0,11**	**0,01**	**0,03**	**0,77**	0,27
Dist.(t+1)		0,33	0,10	0,23	0,05	0,30	
	Cash	t+1 1	2	3	4	5	Dist.(t)
t	1. P-NEET	**0,79**	**0,05**	**0,05**	**0,00**	**0,10**	0,34
	2. A-NEET	**0,17**	**0,37**	**0,06**	**0,02**	**0,37**	0,08
	3. Only-Educ	**0,14**	**0,05**	**0,71**	**0,05**	**0,05**	0,30
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,05**	**0,04**	**0,22**	**0,40**	**0,29**	0,04
	5. Only-Emp	**0,08**	**0,12**	**0,01**	**0,03**	**0,76**	0,25
Dist.(t+1)		0,34	0,10	0,24	0,04	0,28	

Source: Author's calculations based on TurkStat's Survey on Income and Living Conditions

Table 4.7. Pooled Transition Matrix by Type of Social Assistance (In-kind vs. In-cash) for Females Aged 15-29

	FEMALE In-kind	t+1 1	2	3	4	5	Dist.(t)
t	1. P-NEET	**0,87**	**0,02**	**0,04**	**0,00**	**0,07**	0,51
	2. A-NEET	**0,49**	**0,24**	**0,05**	**0,00**	**0,22**	0,03
	3. Only-Educ	**0,18**	**0,03**	**0,72**	**0,04**	**0,03**	0,28
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,12**	**0,07**	**0,25**	**0,26**	**0,30**	0,03
	5. Only-Emp	**0,18**	**0,03**	**0,01**	**0,01**	**0,77**	0,15
Dist.(t+1)		0,54	0,03	0,23	0,02	0,17	
	FEMALE Cash	t+1 1	2	3	4	5	Dist.(t)
t	1. P-NEET	**0,85**	**0,03**	**0,04**	**0,00**	**0,08**	0,53
	2. A-NEET	**0,45**	**0,25**	**0,10**	**0,00**	**0,20**	0,03
	3. Only-Educ	**0,19**	**0,03**	**0,71**	**0,04**	**0,03**	0,29
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,07**	**0,02**	**0,27**	**0,39**	**0,25**	0,02
	5. Only-Emp	**0,19**	**0,04**	**0,01**	**0,02**	**0,74**	0,14
Dist.(t+1)		0,54	0,03	0,24	0,02	0,16	

Source: Author's calculations based on TurkStat's Survey on Income and Living Conditions

While there is no notable significant difference, young women in in-kind beneficiary households are relatively more inclined to remain in passive NEET status and switch from

active NEET status to passive status. In the transition from other statuses to the passive status, there are differences between the groups according to whether they are in education status and employment status (**Table 4.7.**).

Table 4.8. Pooled Transition Matrix by Type of Social Assistance (In-kind vs. In-cash) for Males Aged 15-29

	MALE In-kind	t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-NEET	**0,50**	**0,19**	**0,09**	**0,03**	**0,19**	0,11
	2. A-NEET	**0,10**	**0,43**	**0,04**	**0,03**	**0,40**	0,14
	3. Only-Educ	**0,08**	**0,09**	**0,69**	**0,08**	**0,06**	0,29
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,02**	**0,05**	**0,19**	**0,45**	**0,29**	0,07
	5. Only-Emp	**0,04**	**0,14**	**0,01**	**0,04**	**0,78**	0,40
Dist.(t+1)		0,10	0,17	0,23	0,07	0,42	
	MALE Cash	t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-NEET	**0,51**	**0,20**	**0,10**	**0,02**	**0,17**	0,12
	2. A-NEET	**0,10**	**0,40**	**0,06**	**0,02**	**0,42**	0,14
	3. Only-Educ	**0,09**	**0,08**	**0,70**	**0,07**	**0,07**	0,31
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,03**	**0,05**	**0,19**	**0,41**	**0,31**	0,06
	5. Only-Emp	**0,04**	**0,15**	**0,01**	**0,03**	**0,77**	0,37
Dist.(t+1)		0,11	0,17	0,25	0,06	0,40	

Source: Author's calculations based on TurkStat's Survey on Income and Living Conditions

In the case of young men, the transitional dynamics between groups are very similar, but the strictness of active NEET status is relatively higher for those in in-kind beneficiary households (**Table 4.8.**).

4.1.4. Transition Dynamics by Type of Social Assistance (Child vs. Others)

When analyzed according to the scope of social assistance, it is seen that child benefits and similar thematic distinctions in the general population do not cause significant differences in transition dynamics (**Table 4.9.**).

In the case of young women, it is seen that the rigidity of NEET status is similar to the general population, without changing according to the type of social assistance. However, it is noteworthy that transitions from the population in education and/or employment to passive NEET status are more common among young women in households receiving child benefits (**Table 4.10.**).

Table 4.9. Pooled Transition Matrix by Type of Social Assistance (Child vs. Others) for Population Aged 15-29

		t+1					Dist.(t)
	Child	1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-NEET	**0,79**	**0,05**	**0,05**	**0,00**	**0,10**	0,34
	2. A-NEET	**0,18**	**0,36**	**0,06**	**0,01**	**0,38**	0,08
	3. Only-Educ	**0,15**	**0,05**	**0,71**	**0,04**	**0,05**	0,30
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,05**	**0,05**	**0,21**	**0,41**	**0,28**	0,03
	5. Only-Emp	**0,09**	**0,11**	**0,01**	**0,03**	**0,76**	0,25
Dist.(t+1)		0,35	0,09	0,24	0,04	0,28	
		t+1					Dist.(t)
	Others	1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-NEET	**0,80**	**0,05**	**0,05**	**0,01**	**0,10**	0,31
	2. A-NEET	**0,18**	**0,38**	**0,05**	**0,02**	**0,37**	0,09
	3. Only-Educ	**0,13**	**0,06**	**0,70**	**0,07**	**0,05**	0,29
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,05**	**0,05**	**0,22**	**0,38**	**0,30**	0,05
	5. Only-Emp	**0,08**	**0,12**	**0,01**	**0,03**	**0,77**	0,27
Dist.(t+1)		0,32	0,10	0,23	0,05	0,29	

Source: Author's calculations based on TurkStat's Survey on Income and Living Conditions

Table 4.10. Pooled Transition Matrix by Type of Social Assistance (Child vs. Others) for Females Aged 15-29

	FEMALE	t+1					Dist.(t)
	Child	1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-NEET	**0,85**	**0,02**	**0,04**	**0,00**	**0,08**	0,54
	2. A-NEET	**0,46**	**0,25**	**0,10**	**0,00**	**0,19**	0,02
	3. Only-Educ	**0,20**	**0,03**	**0,71**	**0,03**	**0,03**	0,29
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,13**	**0,01**	**0,25**	**0,35**	**0,26**	0,01
	5. Only-Emp	**0,20**	**0,04**	**0,01**	**0,02**	**0,73**	0,14
Dist.(t+1)		0,55	0,03	0,24	0,02	0,16	
	FEMALE	t+1					Dist.(t)
	Others	1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-NEET	**0,86**	**0,02**	**0,04**	**0,00**	**0,07**	0,50
	2. A-NEET	**0,47**	**0,24**	**0,06**	**0,00**	**0,23**	0,03
	3. Only-Educ	**0,17**	**0,03**	**0,71**	**0,05**	**0,03**	0,29
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,10**	**0,06**	**0,24**	**0,29**	**0,31**	0,03
	5. Only-Emp	**0,18**	**0,04**	**0,01**	**0,02**	**0,76**	0,15
Dist.(t+1)		0,53	0,04	0,24	0,03	0,17	

Source: Author's calculations based on TurkStat's Survey on Income and Living Conditions

Table 4.11. Pooled Transition Matrix by Type of Social Assistance (Child vs. Others) for Males Aged 15-29

	MALE Child	t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-NEET	**0,45**	**0,23**	**0,10**	**0,02**	**0,20**	0,11
	2. A-NEET	**0,11**	**0,38**	**0,06**	**0,02**	**0,43**	0,14
	3. Only-Educ	**0,09**	**0,08**	**0,70**	**0,06**	**0,07**	0,32
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,03**	**0,05**	**0,18**	**0,44**	**0,29**	0,06
	5. Only-Emp	**0,04**	**0,15**	**0,01**	**0,03**	**0,78**	0,38
Dist.(t+1)		0,11	0,17	0,25	0,06	0,41	
	MALE Others	t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-NEET	**0,53**	**0,18**	**0,08**	**0,02**	**0,18**	0,12
	2. A-NEET	**0,11**	**0,41**	**0,04**	**0,03**	**0,41**	0,14
	3. Only-Educ	**0,08**	**0,08**	**0,69**	**0,09**	**0,06**	0,28
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,03**	**0,05**	**0,21**	**0,41**	**0,30**	0,07
	5. Only-Emp	**0,04**	**0,15**	**0,01**	**0,04**	**0,77**	0,39
Dist.(t+1)		0,11	0,17	0,23	0,07	0,42	

Source: Author's calculations based on TurkStat's Survey on Income and Living Conditions

In the case of young men, the transition from other statuses to NEET status does not differ according to the types of social assistance. What makes a difference for men is that the rigidity of both active and passive NEET statuses is relatively lower in households receiving child benefits (**Table 4.11.**).

4.2. Multinomial Logit

In this section, first of all, the effectiveness of social assistance in the dynamics of transition from each status to other statuses will be analyzed. In this context, the variables in the relevant literature will be used as the control group. Then, results will be reported by gender (female) and type of social assistance (in-kind vs. in-cash & child vs. the others) breakdowns. Marginal effects are calculated at the mean of covariates.

4.2.1. Transitions from Passive NEET Status

When the effects of social assistance in transition from passive NEET status to other statuses are analyzed, a significant effect was found only for transitions to education-only status. It is seen that social assistance deters young people in beneficiary households from transitioning from passive status to education only status (**Table 4.12.**).

Table 4.12. Estimation (I): Aggregated Social Assistance

Sample: Total Pop. (15-29)	# of obs.	20,141		Log-likelihood	-12728.2
	LR-chi2	6057.05		Pseudo R2	0.1922
Dependent Variable: Status at time t+1	**Transitions from P-NEET to**				
	P-NEET	A-NEET	Only-Educ	Educ-Emp	Only-Emp
Disposable Income (Equivalised, log)	0.006	-0.005***	0.007***	0.001	-0.009***
Gender (Base: Male)					
Female	0.244***	-0.072***	-0.016***	-0.007	-0.150***
Marital Status (Base: Single)					
Married	0.154***	-0.044***	-0.057***	-0.004***	-0.049***
Education Level (Base: No Degree)					
Primary	-0.064***	0.016***	0.013***	0.004	0.031***
Secondary	-0.092***	0.019***	0.032***	0.005	0.036***
High	-0.156***	0.020***	0.109***	0.004	0.023***
Vocational/Technical	-0.176***	0.041***	0.075***	0.004	0.057***
Faculty and above	-0.353***	0.140***	0.039***	0.012	0.161***
Head of Household (Base: Non-Head)					
Head	-0.042***	0.004	-0.006	0.001	0.044***
Household Size	0.000	0.001	-0.004***	0.000	0.002
Age Group (Base: 15-17)					
18-24	-0.000	-0.004	-0.002	0.000	0.006
25-29	0.017*	-0.008**	-0.023***	-0.001	0.015**
Social Assistance (Base: Non-Benef.)					
Beneficiary	-0.004	0.003	-0.004*	-0.000	0.006

Notes: Coefficients are significant at 1 percent (***), 5 percent (**) and 10 percent (*).

Although this negative effect for transitioning from passive NEET to only education status was not observed in female, no positive effect was found either for any of the statuses (**Table 4.13.**).

Table 4.13. Estimation (I): Aggregated Social Assistance, Female

Sample: Female Pop. (15-29)	# of obs.	17,316		Log-likelihood	-9182.12
	LR-chi2	3150.74		Pseudo R2	0.1464
Dependent Variable: Status at time t+1	**Transitions from P-NEET to**				
	P-NEET	A-NEET	Only-Educ	Educ-Emp	Only-Emp
Disposable Income (Equivalised, log)	-0.005	0.000	0.007***	0.001	-0.003
Marital Status (Base: Single)					
Married	0.168***	-0.044***	-0.061***	-0.004***	-0.058***
Education Level (Base: No Degree)					
Primary	-0.039***	0.006*	0.012***	0.002	0.019**
Secondary	-0.047***	0.009***	0.025***	0.003	0.011**
High	-0.115***	0.012***	0.084***	0.003	0.016***
Vocational/Technical	-0.121***	0.032***	0.055***	0.003	0.031***
Faculty and above	-0.253***	0.098***	0.029***	0.009	0.117***
Head of Household (Base: Non-Head)					
Head	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002	-0.000	0.006
Household Size	0.006***	-0.000	-0.003***	0.000	-0.003*
Age Group (Base: 15-17)					
18-24	-0.013*	0.004	-0.002	0.000	0.011**
25-29	-0.005	0.003	-0.016***	-0.000	0.018***
Social Assistance (Base: Non-Benef.)					
Beneficiary	-0.002	-0.002	-0.003	-0.001	0.008

Notes: Coefficients are significant at 1 percent (***), 5 percent (**) and 10 percent (*).

When social benefits are disaggregated, it is seen that in-kind benefits deter the transition to education-only status and encourage staying in passive NEET status. However, it is seen that in-cash assistance have an activating feature (**Table 4.14.**).

Table 4.14. Estimation (I): Disaggregated Social Assistance (I)

Sample: Total Pop. (15-29)	# of obs.	20,141		Log-likelihood	-12723.19
	LR-chi2	6067.07		Pseudo R2	0.1925
Dependent Variable: Status at time t+1	**Transitions from P-NEET to**				
	P-NEET	A-NEET	Only-Educ	Educ-Emp	Only-Emp
Disposable Income (Equivalised, log)	0.005	-0.005***	0.007***	0.001	-0.009***
Gender (Base: Male)					
Female	0.244***	-0.072***	-0.016***	-0.007	-0.150***
Marital Status (Base: Single)					
Married	0.154***	-0.044***	-0.057***	-0.004***	-0.049***
Education Level (Base: No Degree)					
Primary	-0.064***	0.016***	0.013***	0.004	0.031***
Secondary	-0.092***	0.019***	0.032***	0.005	0.036***
High	-0.156***	0.020***	0.109***	0.004	0.023***
Vocational/Technical	-0.176***	0.040***	0.075***	0.004	0.057***
Faculty and above	-0.352***	0.139***	0.039***	0.012	0.161***
Head of Household (Base: Non-Head)					
Head	-0.041***	0.003	-0.006	0.001	0.043***
Household Size	0.001	0.001	-0.004***	0.000	0.002
Age Group (Base: 15-17)					
18-24	-0.001	-0.004	-0.002	0.000	0.007
25-29	0.016*	-0.008**	-0.023***	-0.001	0.016**
Social Assistance (Base: Non-Benef.)					
In-kind Assistance	0.016*	-0.002	-0.008***	-0.001	-0.005
In-cash Assistance	-0.012	0.006*	-0.001	-0.000	0.008
Both	-0.012	0.002	-0.004	0.000	0.014*

Notes: Coefficients are significant at 1 percent (***), 5 percent (**) and 10 percent (*).

In the case of women, while the activating feature of in-cash assistance is lost, in-kind assistance reduces the possibility of women in passive neet status to switch to active neet status and only education, while increasing the possibility of continuing in passive neet status. In households receiving both types of assistance weakness in transition to education is detected (**Table 4.15.**).

Table 4.15. Estimation (I): Disaggregated Social Assistance (I), Female

Sample: Female Pop. (15-29)	# of obs.	17,316		Log-likelihood	-9173.77
	LR-chi2	3167.44		Pseudo R2	0.1472
Dependent Variable: Status at time t+1	**Transitions from P-NEET to**				
	P-NEET	A-NEET	Only-Educ	Educ-Emp	Only-Emp
Disposable Income (Equivalised, log)	-0.006	0.000	0.007***	0.001	-0.002
Marital Status (Base: Single)					
Married	0.168***	-0.044***	-0.061***	-0.004***	-0.059***
Education Level (Base: No Degree)					
Primary	-0.039***	0.006*	0.012***	0.002	0.019**
Secondary	-0.047***	0.008***	0.025***	0.003	0.011**
High	-0.115***	0.012***	0.084***	0.003	0.016***
Vocational/Technical	-0.120***	0.032***	0.055***	0.003	0.030***
Faculty and above	-0.251***	0.097***	0.029***	0.009	0.117***
Head of Household (Base: Non-Head)					
Head	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002	-0.000	0.006
Household Size	0.006***	-0.000	-0.003***	0.000	-0.004*
Age Group (Base: 15-17)					
18-24	-0.014**	0.004	-0.002	0.000	0.012**
25-29	-0.006	0.003	-0.016***	-0.000	0.018***
Social Assistance (Base: Non-Benef.)					
In-kind Assistance	0.019**	-0.007***	-0.005*	-0.000	-0.006
In-cash Assistance	-0.013	0.002	0.001	-0.001	0.012
Both	-0.005	-0.002	-0.007**	-0.001	0.014

Notes: Coefficients are significant at 1 percent (***), 5 percent (**) and 10 percent (*).

No significant impact of child benefits was found for the general youth population. On the other hand, it is seen that benefits other than child benefits reduce the transition of young people to education and make them remain in passive status (**Table 4.16.**).

Table 4.16. Estimation (I): Disaggregated Social Assistance (II)

Sample: Total Pop. (15-29)	# of obs.	20,141		Log-likelihood	-12719.85
	LR-chi2	6073.75		Pseudo R2	0.1927
Dependent Variable: Status at time t+1	**Transitions from P-NEET to**				
	P-NEET	A-NEET	Only-Educ	Educ-Emp	Only-Emp
Disposable Income (Equivalised, log)	0.005	-0.004***	0.007***	0.001	-0.008***
Gender (Base: Male)					
Female	0.245***	-0.072***	-0.016***	-0.007	-0.150***
Marital Status (Base: Single)					
Married	0.155***	-0.044***	-0.057***	-0.004***	-0.050***
Education Level (Base: No Degree)					
Primary	-0.064***	0.016***	0.013***	0.004	0.031***
Secondary	-0.092***	0.019***	0.032***	0.005	0.036***
High	-0.156***	0.020***	0.109***	0.004	0.023***
Vocational/Technical	-0.176***	0.041***	0.075***	0.004	0.057***
Faculty and above	-0.352***	0.139***	0.039***	0.012	0.161***
Head of Household (Base: Non-Head)					
Head	-0.041***	0.003	-0.006	0.001	0.043***
Household Size	0.001	0.001	-0.004***	0.000	0.002
Age Group (Base: 15-17)					
18-24	-0.002	-0.003	-0.002	0.000	0.007
25-29	0.014	-0.007**	-0.022***	-0.001	0.017**
Social Assistance (Base: Non-Benef.)					
Child Assistance	-0.013	0.005	0.000	-0.001	0.009
Other Assistance	0.019**	-0.002	-0.009***	-0.000	-0.007
Both	-0.021**	0.005	-0.003	-0.000	0.018**

Notes: Coefficients are significant at 1 percent (***), 5 percent (**) and 10 percent (*).

In the case of the female population, while no negative effects were found from child benefits, it is seen that other benefits have negative effects on the transition to the labor market and education (**Table 4.17.**).

Table 4.17. Estimation (I): Disaggregated Social Assistance (II), Female

Sample: Female Pop. (15-29)	# of obs.	17,316		Log-likelihood	-9174.95
	LR-chi2	3165.07		Pseudo R2	0.1471
Dependent Variable: Status at time t+1	**Transitions from P-NEET to**				
	P-NEET	A-NEET	Only-Educ	Educ-Emp	Only-Emp
Disposable Income (Equivalised, log)	-0.006	0.000	0.007***	0.001	-0.002
Marital Status (Base: Single)					
Married	0.169***	-0.044***	-0.062***	-0.004***	-0.059***
Education Level (Base: No Degree)					
Primary	-0.039***	0.006*	0.012***	0.002	0.019**
Secondary	-0.047***	0.008***	0.025***	0.002	0.011**
High	-0.115***	0.012***	0.084***	0.003	0.016***
Vocational/Technical	-0.121***	0.032***	0.055***	0.003	0.031***
Faculty and above	-0.252***	0.098***	0.029***	0.009	0.117***
Head of Household (Base: Non-Head)					
Head	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002	-0.000	0.006
Household Size	0.006***	-0.000	-0.003***	0.000	-0.004*
Age Group (Base: 15-17)					
18-24	-0.014**	0.004*	-0.001	0.000	0.012**
25-29	-0.006	0.004	-0.016***	-0.000	0.018***
Social Assistance (Base: Non-Benef.)					
Child Assistance	-0.012	0.001	0.002	-0.001	0.011
Other Assistance	0.015*	-0.006**	-0.007**	-0.000	-0.002
Both	-0.009	-0.000	-0.005	-0.001	0.014

Notes: Coefficients are significant at 1 percent (***), 5 percent (**) and 10 percent (*).

4.2.2. Transitions from Active NEET Status

For young people in active NEET status, there is no positive or negative effect of being a beneficiary of social assistance in transition to other statuses (**Table 4.18.**). This situation is also valid in the case of women (**Table 4.19.**).

Table 4.18. Estimation (II): Aggregated Social Assistance

Sample: Total Pop. (15-29)	# of obs.	5,573		Log-likelihood	-6649.71
	LR-chi2	1034.40		Pseudo R2	0.0722
Dependent Variable: Status at time t+1	**Transitions from A-NEET to**				
	P-NEET	A-NEET	Only-Educ	Educ-Emp	Only-Emp
Disposable Income (Equivalised, log)	-0.026	-0.037	0.018	0.003	0.042
Gender (Base: Male)					
Female	0.254	-0.105	0.015	-0.004	-0.159
Marital Status (Base: Single)					
Married	0.111***	-0.138	-0.027	-0.011	0.065
Education Level (Base: No Degree)					
Primary	-0.082	0.047	0.002	-0.006	0.038
Secondary	-0.056	-0.013	0.037	0.018	0.014
High	-0.012	-0.029	0.114	0.019	-0.092
Vocational/Technical	-0.032	-0.019	0.050	0.014	-0.014
Faculty and above	-0.088	0.088	0.043	0.023	-0.065
Head of Household (Base: Non-Head)					
Head	-0.079	-0.001	-0.023	0.011	0.093
Household Size	-0.005	-0.007	0.001	-0.001	0.012
Age Group (Base: 15-17)					
18-24	-0.024	0.021	-0.073	0.003	0.073
25-29	-0.029	0.049	-0.099	-0.005	0.085
Social Assistance (Base: Non-Benef.)					
Beneficiary	0.010	0.037	-0.004	-0.003	-0.040

Notes: Coefficients are significant at 1 percent (***), 5 percent (**) and 10 percent (*).

Table 4.19. Estimation (II): Aggregated Social Assistance, Female

Sample: Female Pop. (15-29)	# of obs.	1,796		Log-likelihood	2279.75
	LR-chi2	352.27		Pseudo R2	0.0717
Dependent Variable: Status at time t+1	**Transitions from A-NEET to**				
	P-NEET	A-NEET	Only-Educ	Educ-Emp	Only-Emp
Disposable Income (Equivalised, log)	-0.072	0.007	0.032	0.009	0.025
Marital Status (Base: Single)					
Married	0.335***	-0.238**	-0.045*	-0.013	-0.039
Education Level (Base: No Degree)					
Primary	-0.056	-0.062	0.022	-0.000	0.096
Secondary	0.014	0.019	0.026	0.016	-0.075
High	-0.051	-0.017	0.099	0.026	-0.057
Vocational/Technical	-0.099	0.092	0.031	0.019	-0.043
Faculty and above	-0.198	0.211	0.020	0.017	-0.050
Head of Household (Base: Non-Head)					
Head	-0.005	-0.078	-0.037	0.001	0.119
Household Size	0.001	0.009	0.002	-0.001	-0.012
Age Group (Base: 15-17)					
18-24	-0.004	-0.006	-0.083	0.005	0.089
25-29	0.036	0.014	-0.120	-0.003	0.074
Social Assistance (Base: Non-Benef.)					
Beneficiary	0.038	0.025	-0.006	-0.007	-0.049

Notes: Coefficients are significant at 1 percent (***), 5 percent (**) and 10 percent (*).

When social assistance are analyzed at disaggregated level, no positive or negative effects were found for social assistance types in transitions either (**Table 4.20. & Table 4.22.**). This situation is also valid in the case of women (**Table 4.21. & Table 4.23.**).

Table 4.20. Estimation (II): Disaggregated Social Assistance (I)

Sample: Total Pop. (15-29)	# of obs.	5,573		Log-likelihood	-6642.62
	LR-chi2	1048.57		Pseudo R2	0.0732
Dependent Variable: Status at time t+1	**Transitions from A-NEET to**				
	P-NEET	A-NEET	Only-Educ	Educ-Emp	Only-Emp
Disposable Income (Equivalised, log)	-0.029	-0.035	0.018	0.003	0.042
Gender (Base: Male)					
Female	0.253	-0.104	0.015	-0.004	-0.158
Marital Status (Base: Single)					
Married	0.112***	-0.139	-0.027	-0.011	0.065
Education Level (Base: No Degree)					
Primary	-0.082	0.047	0.002	-0.006	0.039
Secondary	-0.058	-0.011	0.037	0.018	0.015
High	-0.013	-0.028	0.113	0.019	-0.091
Vocational/Technical	-0.034	-0.018	0.050	0.014	-0.013
Faculty and above	-0.090	0.088	0.043	0.023	-0.065
Head of Household (Base: Non-Head)					
Head	-0.078	-0.002	-0.024	0.011	0.093
Household Size	-0.005	-0.007	0.001	-0.001	0.012
Age Group (Base: 15-17)					
18-24	-0.029	0.024	-0.071	0.002	0.073
25-29	-0.034	0.053	-0.098	-0.005	0.085
Social Assistance (Base: Non-Benef.)					
In-kind Assistance	0.056	-0.001	-0.017	-0.001	-0.037
In-cash Assistance	-0.005	0.047	0.006	-0.007	-0.041
Both	-0.014	0.061	-0.004	-0.001	-0.043

Notes: Coefficients are significant at 1 percent (***), 5 percent (**) and 10 percent (*).

Table 4.21. Estimation (II): Disaggregated Social Assistance (I), Female

Sample: Female Pop. (15-29)	# of obs.	1,796		Log-likelihood	-2276.63
	LR-chi2	358.49		Pseudo R2	0.0730
Dependent Variable: Status at time t+1	**Transitions from A-NEET to**				
	P-NEET	A-NEET	Only-Educ	Educ-Emp	Only-Emp
Disposable Income (Equivalised, log)	-0.075	0.011	0.031	0.005	0.028
Marital Status (Base: Single)					
Married	0.336***	-0.242	-0.045	-0.008	-0.042
Education Level (Base: No Degree)					
Primary	-0.061	-0.058	0.020	-0.000	0.099
Secondary	0.008	0.024	0.026	0.010	-0.069
High	-0.052	-0.012	0.096	0.017	-0.049
Vocational/Technical	-0.104	0.098	0.030	0.012	-0.036
Faculty and above	-0.203	0.217	0.018	0.011	-0.044
Head of Household (Base: Non-Head)					
Head	-0.004	-0.078	-0.036	0.000	0.118
Household Size	0.002	0.009	0.001	-0.001	-0.011
Age Group (Base: 15-17)					
18-24	-0.013	0.001	-0.082	0.002	0.092
25-29	0.025	0.020	-0.119	-0.002	0.076
Social Assistance (Base: Non-Benef.)					
In-kind Assistance	0.108	-0.010	-0.038	-0.004	-0.056
In-cash Assistance	0.009	0.033	0.022	-0.006	-0.058
Both	-0.018	0.070	-0.016	-0.012	-0.024

Notes: Coefficients are significant at 1 percent (***), 5 percent (**) and 10 percent (*).

Table 4.22. Estimation (II): Disaggregated Social Assistance (II)

Sample: Total Pop. (15-29)	# of obs.	5,573		Log-likelihood	-6643.49
	LR-chi2	1046.83		Pseudo R2	0.0730
Dependent Variable: Status at time t+1	**Transitions from A-NEET to**				
	P-NEET	A-NEET	Only-Educ	Educ-Emp	Only-Emp
Disposable Income (Equivalised, log)	-0.028	-0.036	0.018	0.003	0.042
Gender (Base: Male)					
Female	0.253	-0.105	0.015	-0.004	-0.159
Marital Status (Base: Single)					
Married	0.113***	-0.141	-0.027*	-0.011	0.065
Education Level (Base: No Degree)					
Primary	-0.083	0.049	0.002	-0.006	0.038
Secondary	-0.058	-0.011	0.037	0.018	0.014
High	-0.013	-0.028	0.113	0.019	-0.091
Vocational/Technical	-0.034	-0.017	0.050	0.014	-0.013
Faculty and above	-0.089	0.088	0.043	0.023	-0.065
Head of Household (Base: Non-Head)					
Head	-0.078	-0.003	-0.024	0.011	0.093
Household Size	-0.004	-0.008	0.001	-0.001	0.012
Age Group (Base: 15-17)					
18-24	-0.029	0.026	-0.071	0.002	0.072
25-29	-0.035	0.054	-0.098	-0.005	0.084
Social Assistance (Base: Non-Benef.)					
Child Assistance	-0.009	0.065	0.007	-0.010	-0.053
Other Assistance	0.041	0.005	-0.011	-0.001	-0.035
Both	-0.007	0.047	-0.006	-0.000	-0.034

Notes: Coefficients are significant at 1 percent (***), 5 percent (**) and 10 percent (*).

Table 4.23. Estimation (II): Disaggregated Social Assistance (II), Female

Sample: Female Pop. (15-29)	# of obs.	1,796		Log-likelihood	-2276.11
	LR-chi2	359.54		Pseudo R2	0.0732
Dependent Variable: Status at time t+1	**Transitions from A-NEET to**				
	P-NEET	A-NEET	Only-Educ	Educ-Emp	Only-Emp
Disposable Income (Equivalised, log)	-0.079	0.010	0.032	0.005	0.031
Marital Status (Base: Single)					
Married	0.338***	-0.242**	-0.046	-0.007	-0.043
Education Level (Base: No Degree)					
Primary	-0.056	-0.060	0.022	-0.000	0.094
Secondary	0.011	0.022	0.027	0.009	-0.070
High	-0.051	-0.015	0.099	0.016	-0.049
Vocational/Technical	-0.103	0.097	0.032	0.011	-0.036
Faculty and above	-0.202	0.215	0.020	0.010	-0.044
Head of Household (Base: Non-Head)					
Head	-0.004	-0.077	-0.037	0.000	0.117
Household Size	0.001	0.009	0.002	-0.001	-0.011
Age Group (Base: 15-17)					
18-24	-0.019	0.001	-0.083	0.003	0.098
25-29	0.020	0.019	-0.120	-0.001	0.082
Social Assistance (Base: Non-Benef.)					
Child Assistance	0.036	0.060	0.003	-0.012	-0.086
Other Assistance	0.091	-0.014	-0.016	-0.006	-0.056
Both	-0.056	0.043	-0.005	0.003	0.014

Notes: Coefficients are significant at 1 percent (***), 5 percent (**) and 10 percent (*).

4.2.3. Transitions from Only Education Status

When the transition of young people in education to other statuses is analyzed, it is seen that social assistance reduces the continuity of education and encourages young people to look for a job, in other words, they direct them to active NEET status (**Table 4.24.**). However, it also increases the likelihood to transition to passive NEET status.

Table 4.24. Estimation (III): Aggregated Social Assistance

Sample: Total Pop. (15-29)	# of obs.	24,684		Log-likelihood	-21327.31
	LR-chi2	3078.68		Pseudo R2	0.0673
Dependent Variable: Status at time t+1	**Transitions from Only-Educ to**				
	P-NEET	A-NEET	Only-Educ	Educ-Emp	Only-Emp
Disposable Income (Equivalised, log)	-0.004	-0.007***	0.020***	-0.004*	-0.005***
Gender (Base: Male)					
Female	0.058***	-0.024***	0.027***	-0.032***	-0.030***
Marital Status (Base: Single)					
Married	0.113***	-0.021***	-0.063***	-0.012**	-0.017***
Education Level (Base: No Degree)					
Primary	-0.291***	0.022	0.269***	-0.033	0.033
Secondary	-0.292***	0.012	0.307***	-0.042	0.015
High	-0.412***	0.001	0.474***	-0.057	-0.005
Vocational/Technical	-0.399***	0.007	0.423***	-0.037	0.005
Faculty and above	-0.377***	0.030	0.318***	0.015	0.014
Head of Household (Base: Non-Head)					
Head	-0.041***	-0.014**	0.008	0.025***	0.022**
Household Size	0.005**	0.002**	-0.007**	-0.003**	0.003**
Age Group (Base: 15-17)					
18-24	0.109***	0.060***	-0.280***	0.049***	0.063***
25-29	0.084***	0.111***	-0.368***	0.088***	0.085***
Social Assistance (Base: Non-Benef.)					
Beneficiary	0.010*	0.013***	-0.027***	-0.001	0.005

Notes: Coefficients are significant at 1 percent (***), 5 percent (**) and 10 percent (*).

The effect of social assistance to increase the transition from education to active neet status is not observed for women (**Table 4.25.**).

Table 4.25. Estimation (III): Aggregated Social Assistance, Female

Sample: Female Pop. (15-29)	# of obs.	12,674		Log-likelihood	-10292.32
	LR-chi2	1419.16		Pseudo R2	0.0645
Dependent Variable: Status at time t+1	**Transitions from Only-Educ to**				
	P-NEET	A-NEET	Only-Educ	Educ-Emp	Only-Emp
Disposable Income (Equivalised, log)	-0.014	-0.004	0.025	-0.004	-0.004
Marital Status (Base: Single)					
Married	0.149***	-0.018***	-0.110***	-0.006	-0.015
Education Level (Base: No Degree)					
Primary	-0.154	-0.021	0.190	-0.049	0.034*
Secondary	-0.188	-0.017	0.223*	-0.042	0.024***
High	-0.325	-0.013	0.364***	-0.049	0.023***
Vocational/Technical	-0.309	-0.004	0.318*	-0.034	0.030*
Faculty and above	-0.263*	0.024	0.189	0.012	0.038
Head of Household (Base: Non-Head)					
Head	-0.042	-0.007	0.009	0.026*	0.014
Household Size	0.011*	0.001	-0.004	-0.007**	-0.000
Age Group (Base: 15-17)					
18-24	0.128	0.040	-0.243	0.034	0.041
25-29	0.125	0.058	-0.266	0.038	0.045
Social Assistance (Base: Non-Benef.)					
Beneficiary	0.026	0.002	-0.026	-0.006	0.004

Notes: Coefficients are significant at 1 percent (***), 5 percent (**) and 10 percent (*).

When social benefits are considered at disaggregated level, it is seen that the transition from education to active NEET status is triggered by in-kind benefits, and no significant evidence has been found regarding in-cash benefits (**Table 4.26.**).

Table 4.26. Estimation (III): Disaggregated Social Assistance (I)

Sample: Total Pop. (15-29)	# of obs.	24,684		Log-likelihood	-21317.99
	LR-chi2	3097.31		Pseudo R2	0.0677
Dependent Variable: Status at time t+1	**Transitions from Only-Educ to**				
	P-NEET	A-NEET	Only-Educ	Educ-Emp	Only-Emp
Disposable Income (Equivalised, log)	-0.003	-0.007***	0.019***	-0.004**	-0.006***
Gender (Base: Male)					
Female	0.058***	-0.024***	0.027***	-0.032***	-0.030***
Marital Status (Base: Single)					
Married	0.113***	-0.021***	-0.063***	-0.012**	-0.017***
Education Level (Base: No Degree)					
Primary	-0.294***	0.021	0.271***	-0.032	0.034
Secondary	-0.295***	0.012	0.309***	-0.041	0.015
High	-0.415***	0.001	0.476***	-0.056	-0.005
Vocational/Technical	-0.402***	0.007	0.424***	-0.035	0.006
Faculty and above	-0.380***	0.030	0.319***	0.017	0.014
Head of Household (Base: Non-Head)					
Head	-0.042***	-0.014**	0.008	0.026***	0.022**
Household Size	0.005**	0.002**	-0.007**	-0.003**	0.003**
Age Group (Base: 15-17)					
18-24	0.109***	0.059***	-0.280***	0.048***	0.063***
25-29	0.085***	0.110***	-0.367***	0.087***	0.085***
Social Assistance (Base: Non-Benef.)					
In-kind Assistance	-0.006	0.020***	-0.039**	0.014	0.010
In-cash Assistance	0.007	0.006	-0.016	-0.003	0.006
Both	0.026***	0.016***	-0.032***	-0.009	-0.001

Notes: Coefficients are significant at 1 percent (***), 5 percent (**) and 10 percent (*).

In terms of women, it is observed that in-cash assistance only drags young women who are in education to passive NEET status (**Table 4.27.**).

Table 4.27. Estimation (III): Disaggregated Social Assistance (I), Female

Sample: Female Pop. (15-29)	# of obs.	12,674		Log-likelihood	-10287.77
	LR-chi2	1428.27		Pseudo R2	0.0649
Dependent Variable: Status at time t+1	**Transitions from Only-Educ to**				
	P-NEET	A-NEET	Only-Educ	Educ-Emp	Only-Emp
Disposable Income (Equivalised, log)	-0.012	-0.004	0.024	-0.004	-0.004
Marital Status (Base: Single)					
Married	0.149***	-0.018***	-0.110***	-0.006	-0.015
Education Level (Base: No Degree)					
Primary	-0.156	-0.020	0.190	-0.048	0.034*
Secondary	-0.191	-0.016	0.223*	-0.041	0.024***
High	-0.327	-0.012	0.364***	-0.048	0.023***
Vocational/Technical	-0.312	-0.003	0.318*	-0.033	0.030*
Faculty and above	-0.266*	0.025	0.190	0.013	0.038
Head of Household (Base: Non-Head)					
Head	-0.043	-0.007	0.009	0.026*	0.014
Household Size	0.010*	0.001	-0.004	-0.007**	-0.000
Age Group (Base: 15-17)					
18-24	0.129	0.040	-0.243	0.034	0.041
25-29	0.126	0.057	-0.266	0.037	0.045
Social Assistance (Base: Non-Benef.)					
In-kind Assistance	0.006	0.009	-0.016	-0.001	0.003
In-cash Assistance	0.021*	-0.003	-0.018	-0.005	0.005
Both	0.050	0.006	-0.045	-0.012*	0.001

Notes: Coefficients are significant at 1 percent (***), 5 percent (**) and 10 percent (*).

When a distinction is made according to the subjects of social assistance, it is seen that child benefits increase the transition to active NEET status and only employment status, while negatively affecting staying at the only education status. Benefits other than child benefits increase the transition to active NEET and education and employment status, while negatively affecting only remaining in education. (**Table 4.28.**).

Table 4.28. Estimation (III): Disaggregated Social Assistance (II)

Sample: Total Pop. (15-29)	# of obs.	24,684		Log-likelihood	-21316.01
	LR-chi2	3101.27		Pseudo R2	0.0678
Dependent Variable: Status at time t+1	**Transitions from Only-Educ to**				
	P-NEET	A-NEET	Only-Educ	Educ-Emp	Only-Emp
Disposable Income (Equivalised, log)	-0.003	-0.007***	0.019***	-0.004**	-0.005***
Gender (Base: Male)					
Female	0.058***	-0.024***	0.027***	-0.032***	-0.030***
Marital Status (Base: Single)					
Married	0.112***	-0.021***	-0.063***	-0.011**	-0.017***
Education Level (Base: No Degree)					
Primary	-0.295***	0.021	0.271***	-0.032	0.034
Secondary	-0.296***	0.012	0.309***	-0.041	0.015
High	-0.416***	0.001	0.476***	-0.056	-0.005
Vocational/Technical	-0.403***	0.007	0.425***	-0.035	0.006
Faculty and above	-0.380***	0.030	0.320***	0.017	0.014
Head of Household (Base: Non-Head)					
Head	-0.042***	-0.014***	0.008	0.025***	0.023**
Household Size	0.005**	0.002**	-0.007**	-0.003*	0.003**
Age Group (Base: 15-17)					
18-24	0.110***	0.060***	-0.280***	0.048***	0.063***
25-29	0.085***	0.111***	-0.368***	0.086***	0.085***
Social Assistance (Base: Non-Benef.)					
Child Assistance	0.011	0.010*	-0.022*	-0.008	0.010*
Other Assistance	-0.010	0.013**	-0.023*	0.015**	0.004
Both	0.028***	0.016***	-0.034***	-0.009	0.000

Notes: Coefficients are significant at 1 percent (***), 5 percent (**) and 10 percent (*).

In the case of women, only child benefits seem to have a significant effect, accelerating the transition from only education to passive NEET status (**Table 4.29.**).

Table 4.29. Estimation (III): Disaggregated Social Assistance (II), Female

Sample: Female Pop. (15-29)	# of obs.	12,674		Log-likelihood	-10283.97
	LR-chi2	1435.87		Pseudo R2	0.0653
Dependent Variable: Status at time t+1	**Transitions from Only-Educ to**				
	P-NEET	A-NEET	Only-Educ	Educ-Emp	Only-Emp
Disposable Income (Equivalised, log)	-0.012	-0.004	0.024	-0.005	-0.004
Marital Status (Base: Single)					
Married	0.148***	-0.018***	-0.109***	-0.006	-0.015
Education Level (Base: No Degree)					
Primary	-0.156	-0.021	0.190	-0.047	0.034*
Secondary	-0.191	-0.017	0.223*	-0.039	0.024***
High	-0.328	-0.013	0.364***	-0.047	0.023**
Vocational/Technical	-0.313	-0.004	0.318*	-0.032	0.030*
Faculty and above	-0.267*	0.025	0.190	0.014	0.038
Head of Household (Base: Non-Head)					
Head	-0.043	-0.007	0.009	0.027*	0.014
Household Size	0.010	0.001	-0.004	-0.007**	-0.000
Age Group (Base: 15-17)					
18-24	0.130	0.040	-0.243	0.033	0.041
25-29	0.127	0.057	-0.266	0.036	0.046
Social Assistance (Base: Non-Benef.)					
Child Assistance	0.031**	-0.004	-0.027	-0.008	0.008
Other Assistance	-0.002	0.004	-0.011	0.008	0.001
Both	0.048	0.007	-0.038	-0.019**	0.002

Notes: Coefficients are significant at 1 percent (***), 5 percent (**) and 10 percent (*).

4.2.4. Transitions from Education and Employment Status

Social assistance for those who are both in education and employment reduces the possibility of continuing in the same status. However, no significant disincentivizing effect was found i.e. no evidence on transitioning to NEET statuses (**Table 4.30.**).

Table 4.30. Estimation (IV): Aggregated Social Assistance

Sample: Total Pop. (15-29)	# of obs.	5,867		Log-likelihood	-6707.85
	LR-chi2	700.57		Pseudo R2	0.0496
Dependent Variable: Status at time t+1	**Transitions from Educ-Emp to**				
	P-NEET	A-NEET	Only-Educ	Educ-Emp	Only-Emp
Disposable Income (Equivalised, log)	-0.002	-0.014	-0.032	0.044	0.003
Gender (Base: Male)					
Female	0.032	-0.003	0.038	-0.026	-0.041
Marital Status (Base: Single)					
Married	0.013**	-0.009	-0.027	0.005	0.019
Education Level (Base: No Degree)					
Primary	-0.040	-0.054	0.099	0.121	-0.126
Secondary	-0.038	-0.016	-0.029	0.177	-0.093
High	-0.059	-0.025	0.032	0.202	-0.150
Vocational/Technical	-0.055	-0.017	-0.021	0.180	-0.087
Faculty and above	-0.061	-0.024	-0.032	0.227*	-0.110
Head of Household (Base: Non-Head)					
Head	-0.016	-0.004	-0.036	0.037	0.020
Household Size	-0.004	0.002	-0.008	-0.006	0.016
Age Group (Base: 15-17)					
18-24	-0.016	-0.004	-0.112	0.105*	0.026
25-29	-0.032	0.003	-0.162	0.076	0.115*
Social Assistance (Base: Non-Benef.)					
Beneficiary	0.001	0.005	0.016	-0.066***	0.044

Notes: Coefficients are significant at 1 percent (***), 5 percent (**) and 10 percent (*).

Although the same effect continues for women, the level of significance of the effect weakens (**Table 4.31.**).

Table 4.31. Estimation (IV): Aggregated Social Assistance, Female

Sample: Female Pop. (15-29)	# of obs.	1,903		Log-likelihood	-2271.76
	LR-chi2	268.22		Pseudo R2	0.0557
Dependent Variable: Status at time t+1	**Transitions from Educ-Emp to**				
	P-NEET	A-NEET	Only-Educ	Educ-Emp	Only-Emp
Disposable Income (Equivalised, log)	0.004	-0.005	-0.050	0.029	0.020
Marital Status (Base: Single)					
Married	0.061***	-0.001	-0.004	-0.063*	0.006
Education Level (Base: No Degree)					
Primary	-0.204	0.000	-0.052	0.168	0.088
Secondary	-0.213	0.018	-0.195	0.314*	0.076
High	-0.256	0.032	-0.203	0.336*	0.091
Vocational/Technical	-0.262	0.037	-0.217	0.297	0.145
Faculty and above	-0.266	0.038	-0.236	0.347*	0.117
Head of Household (Base: Non-Head)					
Head	-0.017	-0.017	0.008	-0.026	0.052
Household Size	-0.007	0.001	-0.017	0.013	0.010
Age Group (Base: 15-17)					
18-24	-0.108	-0.028	-0.108	0.226***	0.017
25-29	-0.139	-0.037	-0.146	0.278***	0.042
Social Assistance (Base: Non-Benef.)					
Beneficiary	0.007	0.024	-0.004	-0.140*	0.114

Notes: Coefficients are significant at 1 percent (***), 5 percent (**) and 10 percent (*).

When social benefits were considered at disaggragated level, no evidence was found for any positive or negative effect (**Table 4.32.**). This situation is also valid for women (**Table 4.33.**).

Table 4.32. Estimation (IV): Disaggregated Social Assistance (I)

Sample: Total Pop. (15-29)	# of obs.	5,867		Log-likelihood	-6705.21
	LR-chi2	705.84		Pseudo R2	0.0500
Dependent Variable: Status at time t+1	**Transitions from Educ-Emp to**				
	P-NEET	A-NEET	Only-Educ	Educ-Emp	Only-Emp
Disposable Income (Equivalised, log)	-0.002	-0.014	-0.032	0.044	0.004
Gender (Base: Male)					
Female	0.032	-0.003	0.038	-0.026	-0.041
Marital Status (Base: Single)					
Married	0.013**	-0.009	-0.028	0.004	0.019
Education Level (Base: No Degree)					
Primary	-0.042	-0.054	0.103	0.121	-0.129
Secondary	-0.039	-0.016	-0.028	0.178	-0.095
High	-0.060	-0.024	0.033	0.204	-0.152
Vocational/Technical	-0.056	-0.016	-0.020	0.181	-0.089
Faculty and above	-0.061	-0.023	-0.031	0.228*	-0.113
Head of Household (Base: Non-Head)					
Head	-0.016	-0.004	-0.036	0.037	0.019
Household Size	-0.004	0.002	-0.009	-0.006	0.016
Age Group (Base: 15-17)					
18-24	-0.016	-0.004	-0.111	0.105*	0.026
25-29	-0.032	0.003	-0.162	0.076	0.115*
Social Assistance (Base: Non-Benef.)					
In-kind Assistance	0.008	0.014	-0.002	-0.069	0.049
In-cash Assistance	-0.002	0.002	0.025	-0.050	0.025
Both	-0.004	-0.003	0.029	-0.094	0.072

Notes: Coefficients are significant at 1 percent (***), 5 percent (**) and 10 percent (*).

Table 4.33. Estimation (IV): Disaggregated Social Assistance (I), Female

Sample: Female Pop. (15-29)	# of obs.	1,903		Log-likelihood	-2262.55
	LR-chi2	286.63		Pseudo R2	0.0596
Dependent Variable: Status at time t+1	**Transitions from Educ-Emp to**				
	P-NEET	A-NEET	Only-Educ	Educ-Emp	Only-Emp
Disposable Income (Equivalised, log)	0.004	-0.005	-0.047	0.029	0.019
Marital Status (Base: Single)					
Married	0.063***	0.000	-0.006	-0.064*	0.007
Education Level (Base: No Degree)					
Primary	-0.263	0.000	-0.029	0.193	0.099
Secondary	-0.278	0.017	-0.168	0.343**	0.086
High	-0.319	0.030	-0.176	0.365**	0.099
Vocational/Technical	-0.325	0.036	-0.189	0.324*	0.153
Faculty and above	-0.329	0.037	-0.209	0.375**	0.126
Head of Household (Base: Non-Head)					
Head	-0.016	-0.016	0.004	-0.027	0.054
Household Size	-0.006	0.002	-0.018	0.013	0.010
Age Group (Base: 15-17)					
18-24	-0.110	-0.029	-0.107	0.229***	0.017
25-29	-0.140	-0.037	-0.145	0.280***	0.043
Social Assistance (Base: Non-Benef.)					
In-kind Assistance	0.041	0.065	-0.053	-0.244	0.191
In-cash Assistance	-0.023	-0.012	-0.001	-0.049	0.085
Both	0.013	0.020	0.072	-0.138	0.033

Notes: Coefficients are significant at 1 percent (***), 5 percent (**) and 10 percent (*).

When thematic distinction is made, it is seen that child benefits do not have a significant effect, while other benefits reduce the immobility in both education and employment status (**Table 4.34.**). This situation is also valid for women (**Table 4.35.**).

Table 4.34. Estimation (IV): Disaggregated Social Assistance (II)

Sample: Total Pop. (15-29)	# of obs.	5,867		Log-likelihood	-6705.36
	LR-chi2	705.54		Pseudo R2	0.0500
Dependent Variable: Status at time t+1	**Transitions from Educ-Emp to**				
	P-NEET	A-NEET	Only-Educ	Educ-Emp	Only-Emp
Disposable Income (Equivalised, log)	-0.002	-0.013	-0.032	0.043	0.004
Gender (Base: Male)					
Female	0.032	-0.003	0.039	-0.026	-0.041
Marital Status (Base: Single)					
Married	0.013**	-0.009	-0.028	0.004	0.020
Education Level (Base: No Degree)					
Primary	-0.041	-0.055	0.096	0.126	-0.126
Secondary	-0.039	-0.017	-0.031	0.179	-0.092
High	-0.060	-0.025	0.030	0.205	-0.150
Vocational/Technical	-0.056	-0.017	-0.023	0.182	-0.086
Faculty and above	-0.061	-0.025	-0.034	0.229*	-0.110
Head of Household (Base: Non-Head)					
Head	-0.016	-0.005	-0.036	0.038	0.019
Household Size	-0.004	0.002	-0.009	-0.006	0.017
Age Group (Base: 15-17)					
18-24	-0.017	-0.004	-0.111	0.105*	0.026
25-29	-0.032	0.003	-0.161	0.076	0.115*
Social Assistance (Base: Non-Benef.)					
Child Assistance	-0.003	-0.000	0.011	-0.025	0.018
Other Assistance	0.004	0.006	0.005	-0.070**	0.055
Both	0.002	0.010	0.050	-0.131***	0.069

Notes: Coefficients are significant at 1 percent (***), 5 percent (**) and 10 percent (*).

Table 4.35. Estimation (IV): Disaggregated Social Assistance (II), Female

Sample: Female Pop. (15-29)	# of obs.	1,903		Log-likelihood	-2264.83
	LR-chi2	282.07		Pseudo R2	0.0586
Dependent Variable: Status at time t+1	**Transitions from Educ-Emp to**				
	P-NEET	A-NEET	Only-Educ	Educ-Emp	Only-Emp
Disposable Income (Equivalised, log)	0.004	-0.004	-0.048	0.027	0.020
Marital Status (Base: Single)					
Married	0.063**	0.000	-0.007	-0.063*	0.007
Education Level (Base: No Degree)					
Primary	-0.219	-0.000	-0.067	0.187	0.099
Secondary	-0.227	0.013	-0.201	0.332	0.084
High	-0.269	0.023	-0.209	0.354	0.100
Vocational/Technical	-0.275	0.027	-0.222	0.315	0.155
Faculty and above	-0.279	0.028	-0.242	0.366	0.127
Head of Household (Base: Non-Head)					
Head	-0.017	-0.012	0.004	-0.026	0.051
Household Size	-0.007	0.001	-0.018	0.013	0.010
Age Group (Base: 15-17)					
18-24	-0.112	-0.024	-0.107	0.228**	0.015
25-29	-0.143	-0.029	-0.145	0.278	0.039
Social Assistance (Base: Non-Benef.)					
Child Assistance	-0.015	-0.021	0.002	-0.057	0.091
Other Assistance	0.015	0.046	-0.037	-0.151	0.127
Both	0.026	0.031	0.092	-0.269**	0.120

Notes: Coefficients are significant at 1 percent (***), 5 percent (**) and 10 percent (*).

4.2.5. Transitions from Only Employment Status

Considering young people in employment, social benefits reduce the likelihood of continuing employment and education, and increase the likelihood of people transitioning to active NEET status (**Table 4.36.**).

Table 4.36. Estimation (V): Aggregated Social Assistance

Sample: Total Pop. (15-29)	# of obs.	23,791		Log-likelihood	-15464.59
	LR-chi2	2746.70		Pseudo R2	0.0816
Dependent Variable: Status at time t+1	**Transitions from Only-Emp to**				
	P-NEET	A-NEET	Only-Educ	Educ-Emp	Only-Emp
Disposable Income (Equivalised, log)	-0.009***	-0.022***	-0.000	0.010***	0.021***
Gender (Base: Male)					
Female	0.095***	-0.030***	0.002	-0.006**	-0.060***
Marital Status (Base: Single)					
Married	0.015***	-0.035***	-0.003***	-0.010***	0.033***
Education Level (Base: No Degree)					
Primary	-0.003	-0.005	-0.001	0.003	0.006
Secondary	-0.017***	-0.008	0.004	0.026***	-0.005
High	-0.015***	-0.005	0.010	0.037***	-0.027**
Vocational/Technical	-0.022***	-0.011	0.008	0.025***	0.000
Faculty and above	-0.027***	-0.010	0.005	0.055***	-0.022**
Head of Household (Base: Non-Head)					
Head	-0.014***	0.004	-0.003	-0.001	0.014*
Household Size	-0.003***	0.002	-0.001	-0.002	0.004**
Age Group (Base: 15-17)					
18-24	-0.008	-0.001	-0.020	-0.057***	0.086***
25-29	-0.023***	-0.008	-0.028*	-0.081***	0.140***
Social Assistance (Base: Non-Benef.)					
Beneficiary	0.001	0.019***	-0.001	-0.013***	-0.007

Notes: Coefficients are significant at 1 percent (***), 5 percent (**) and 10 percent (*).

For young women in employment, however, there was no evidence of a disincentivizing effect of benefits i.e. no evidence on transitioning to NEET statuses (**Table 4.37.**).

Table 4.37. Estimation (V): Aggregated Social Assistance, Female

Sample: Female Pop. (15-29)	# of obs.	7,474		Log-likelihood	-5757.93
	LR-chi2	683.82		Pseudo R2	0.0561
Dependent Variable: Status at time t+1	**Transitions from Only-Emp to**				
	P-NEET	A-NEET	Only-Educ	Educ-Emp	Only-Emp
Disposable Income (Equivalised, log)	-0.031***	-0.010	0.002	0.010**	0.029
Marital Status (Base: Single)					
Married	0.089***	-0.038***	-0.003	-0.020***	-0.028
Education Level (Base: No Degree)					
Primary	-0.009	0.025	-0.002	0.002	-0.016
Secondary	-0.048***	0.009	0.012	0.029***	-0.003
High	-0.029	0.032	0.016	0.039***	-0.057
Vocational/Technical	-0.067***	0.043	0.015	0.027**	-0.018
Faculty and above	-0.096***	0.033	0.004	0.036***	0.023
Head of Household (Base: Non-Head)					
Head	0.016	-0.022	-0.000	-0.004	0.011
Household Size	-0.003	-0.002	-0.001	-0.001	0.006
Age Group (Base: 15-17)					
18-24	-0.053	0.001	-0.012	-0.004	0.068
25-29	-0.092	-0.007	-0.015	-0.017	0.131
Social Assistance (Base: Non-Benef.)					
Beneficiary	-0.009	-0.009	0.001	-0.022***	0.040

Notes: Coefficients are significant at 1 percent (***), 5 percent (**) and 10 percent (*).

At the disaggregate level, in-cash assistance reduce the probability of transition to employment and increase the probability of transition to active NEET status (**Table 4.38.**).

Table 4.38. Estimation (V): Disaggregated Social Assistance (I)

Sample: Total Pop. (15-29)	# of obs.	23,791		Log-likelihood	-15460.79
	LR-chi2	2754.30		Pseudo R2	0.0818
Dependent Variable: Status at time t+1	**Transitions from Only-Emp to**				
	P-NEET	A-NEET	Only-Educ	Educ-Emp	Only-Emp
Disposable Income (Equivalised, log)	-0.009***	-0.021***	-0.000	0.010***	0.021***
Gender (Base: Male)					
Female	0.095***	-0.030***	0.002	-0.006**	-0.060***
Marital Status (Base: Single)					
Married	0.015***	-0.035***	-0.003***	-0.010***	0.034***
Education Level (Base: No Degree)					
Primary	-0.003	-0.005	-0.001	0.003	0.006
Secondary	-0.017***	-0.008	0.004	0.026***	-0.005
High	-0.015***	-0.005	0.010	0.036***	-0.027**
Vocational/Technical	-0.022***	-0.011	0.008	0.025***	0.000
Faculty and above	-0.027***	-0.010	0.005	0.054***	-0.022**
Head of Household (Base: Non-Head)					
Head	-0.014***	0.004	-0.002	-0.001	0.014**
Household Size	-0.003***	0.001	-0.001	-0.002	0.004**
Age Group (Base: 15-17)					
18-24	-0.008	-0.001	-0.021	-0.058***	0.087***
25-29	-0.023***	-0.008	-0.028*	-0.081***	0.140***
Social Assistance (Base: Non-Benef.)					
In-kind Assistance	0.003	0.011	0.000	-0.012**	-0.002
In-cash Assistance	-0.002	0.026***	0.000	-0.009*	-0.015*
Both	0.002	0.019***	-0.002	-0.019***	-0.001

Notes: Coefficients are significant at 1 percent (***), 5 percent (**) and 10 percent (*).

It is observed that the disincentivizing effect in the young population was not statistically significant for women (**Table 4.39.**).

Table 4.39. Estimation (V): Disaggregated Social Assistance (I), Female

Sample: Female Pop. (15-29)	# of obs.	7,474		Log-likelihood	-5752.23
	LR-chi2	695.22		Pseudo R2	0.0570
Dependent Variable: Status at time t+1	**Transitions from Only-Emp to**				
	P-NEET	A-NEET	Only-Educ	Educ-Emp	Only-Emp
Disposable Income (Equivalised, log)	-0.032***	-0.010	0.002	0.010**	0.031
Marital Status (Base: Single)					
Married	0.089***	-0.038***	-0.003	-0.020***	-0.029
Education Level (Base: No Degree)					
Primary	-0.011	0.025	-0.002	0.001	-0.014
Secondary	-0.050***	0.009	0.012	0.028***	0.001
High	-0.030	0.031	0.016	0.037***	-0.054
Vocational/Technical	-0.069***	0.042	0.015	0.026***	-0.013
Faculty and above	-0.097***	0.033	0.004	0.034***	0.026
Head of Household (Base: Non-Head)					
Head	0.016	-0.022	-0.000	-0.003	0.009
Household Size	-0.003	-0.002	-0.001	-0.001	0.006
Age Group (Base: 15-17)					
18-24	-0.054	-0.001	-0.013	-0.005	0.073
25-29	-0.093	-0.009	-0.016	-0.018	0.136
Social Assistance (Base: Non-Benef.)					
In-kind Assistance	0.001	-0.010	0.002	-0.021**	0.029
In-cash Assistance	-0.009	0.001	0.002	-0.015	0.020
Both	-0.017	-0.022	-0.001	-0.035***	0.076**

Notes: Coefficients are significant at 1 percent (***), 5 percent (**) and 10 percent (*).

In the thematic social assistance distinction, Both child benefits and other benefits increase the probability of young people in employment transitioning to active NEET status (**Table 4.40.**).

Table 4.40. Estimation (V): Disaggregated Social Assistance (II)

Sample: Total Pop. (15-29)	# of obs.	23,791		Log-likelihood	-15460.77
	LR-chi2	2754.34		Pseudo R2	0.0818
Dependent Variable: Status at time t+1	**Transitions from Only-Emp to**				
	P-NEET	A-NEET	Only-Educ	Educ-Emp	Only-Emp
Disposable Income (Equivalised, log)	-0.009***	-0.021***	-0.000	0.009***	0.022***
Gender (Base: Male)					
Female	0.095***	-0.030***	0.002	-0.006**	-0.060***
Marital Status (Base: Single)					
Married	0.015***	-0.035***	-0.003***	-0.010***	0.033***
Education Level (Base: No Degree)					
Primary	-0.004	-0.005	-0.001	0.003	0.006
Secondary	-0.017***	-0.008	0.004	0.026***	-0.005
High	-0.015***	-0.005	0.010	0.036***	-0.027**
Vocational/Technical	-0.022***	-0.011	0.008	0.025***	0.001
Faculty and above	-0.027***	-0.010	0.005	0.054***	-0.022**
Head of Household (Base: Non-Head)					
Head	-0.014***	0.004	-0.003	-0.001	0.013*
Household Size	-0.003***	0.002	-0.001	-0.002	0.004*
Age Group (Base: 15-17)					
18-24	-0.008	-0.001	-0.020	-0.059***	0.088***
25-29	-0.023***	-0.008	-0.028*	-0.082***	0.140***
Social Assistance (Base: Non-Benef.)					
Child Assistance	-0.002	0.018**	0.001	-0.013**	-0.004
Other Assistance	0.003	0.018***	-0.001	-0.007	-0.013
Both	0.002	0.022***	-0.002	-0.020***	-0.002

Notes: Coefficients are significant at 1 percent (***), 5 percent (**) and 10 percent (*).

On the other hand, the disincentivizing effects on total population have disappeared for women and other assistances have negative effects only on continuing education and employment (**Table 4.41.**).

Table 4.41. Estimation (V): Disaggregated Social Assistance (II), Female

Sample: Female Pop. (15-29)	# of obs.	7,474		Log-likelihood	-5752.27
	LR-chi2	695.13		Pseudo R2	0.0570
Dependent Variable: Status at time t+1	**Transitions from Only-Emp to**				
	P-NEET	A-NEET	Only-Educ	Educ-Emp	Only-Emp
Disposable Income (Equivalised, log)	-0.031***	-0.010	0.002	0.010**	0.030
Marital Status (Base: Single)					
Married	0.089***	-0.038***	-0.003	-0.020***	-0.029
Education Level (Base: No Degree)					
Primary	-0.010	0.025	-0.002	0.001	-0.013
Secondary	-0.049***	0.008	0.012	0.028***	0.001
High	-0.030	0.031	0.016	0.037***	-0.054
Vocational/Technical	-0.068***	0.042	0.015	0.026***	-0.014
Faculty and above	-0.097***	0.032	0.004	0.034***	0.026
Head of Household (Base: Non-Head)					
Head	0.016	-0.022	-0.000	-0.003	0.009
Household Size	-0.003	-0.002	-0.001	-0.001	0.006
Age Group (Base: 15-17)					
18-24	-0.053	-0.001	-0.013	-0.005	0.072
25-29	-0.092	-0.008	-0.016	-0.018	0.135
Social Assistance (Base: Non-Benef.)					
Child Assistance	-0.014	0.001	0.004	-0.015	0.024
Other Assistance	-0.000	-0.007	0.000	-0.020**	0.027
Both	-0.012	-0.024	-0.000	-0.035***	0.071

Notes: Coefficients are significant at 1 percent (***), 5 percent (**) and 10 percent (*).

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIVE REMARKS

The demographic window of opportunity presents a crucial period for countries to harness the potential of their working-age population and drive economic development. However, the effective utilization of this period relies on successfully integrating the young population into education and increasing their employability. Failure to do so can lead to unemployment and socio-economic challenges that transform the window of opportunity into a threat to development.

In Türkiye, the completion of the demographic transition process has opened a demographic window of opportunity since the early 2000s. However, the presence of a significant number of young individuals who are not in employment, education, or training (NEET) poses a major obstacle to fully utilizing this opportunity. The NEET population consists of both the unemployed and the inactive population, with the latter being out of the workforce entirely.

While Türkiye has made progress in reducing NEET rates, particularly among women, high levels of inertia and a gender gap persist. Currently, Türkiye faces a NEET rate of 28.7 percent, with a gender gap of 21.1 points. Moreover, cultural norms, including the social roles assigned to women, contribute to the concentration of the NEET problem among women, with 67.9 percent of the NEET population in the relevant age group being women.

International comparisons further highlight the widespread NEET problem among women in Türkiye. The NEET rate for women aged 15-29 in Türkiye is 39.5 percent, significantly higher than the OECD average of 16.5 percent. Addressing this issue and effectively integrating young people, particularly young women, into education and the labor force is crucial for utilizing the country's young population more efficiently and driving economic development.

In this regard, social assistance emerges as a vital policy tool in Türkiye. It has been observed in the literature that social assistance can have significant effects on labor market mobility. Therefore, designing well-crafted social assistance policies in Türkiye, where high unemployment and inactivity rates prevail, especially among young people, and low labor force participation rates persist, especially among women, is crucial.

Based on these findings, this study was conducted to associate the NEET problem, which is actually a women-oriented problem, with social assistance in Türkiye. In this

framework, it is basically aimed to reveal whether social assistance has a role of activating or pacifying young women.

This study aimed to address a significant research gap by examining the effects of social assistance on labor market mobility in Türkiye, specifically focusing on a developing country context. The existing literature on the impact of social assistance on labor market dynamics is limited, particularly within the young population age group, and the available studies predominantly focus on developed countries. Therefore, this study will make a substantial contribution by filling this gap and providing insights into the relationship between social assistance and labor market outcomes in Türkiye, considering the distinct characteristics of its labor market, such as high youth unemployment, widespread informality, and significant inactivity rates, particularly among women. By exploring these dynamics in Türkiye, this research aims to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the complex and dynamic nature of the Turkish labor market and contribute to the broader literature on the subject.

In this study, it is firstly aimed to understand the dynamics of transition between various statuses with a descriptive approach by using transition matrices. During this approach, analyzes were made in terms of gender breakdown in order to make an observation especially among women. Analyzes were made according to the status of receiving social assistance and the type of social assistance received. Within the scope of this analysis, the prominent findings for women are as follows:

- There is a significant immobility at the level of 83 percent in the passive NEET status among young women.
- The gender gap between men and women in terms of immobility in inactive status is 40 percentage points.
- The transition from each status to the passive NEET status is significantly greater for women.
- While 54 percent of men with active NEETs can enter employment or education, this rate is 38 percent for women.
- The difference in immobility between men and women is 7 points among those who are only employed.
- Passive NEET rigidity of women in beneficiary households is higher than non-beneficiary households.
- While active NEET rigidity is lower for young women in beneficiary households, exits from this status are towards passive NEET status, not towards education or the labor market.
- For females, transitions from all status to passive NEET status are higher in social assistance beneficiary households than non-beneficiary ones.

- Young women in in-kind beneficiary households are relatively more inclined to remain in passive NEET status and switch from active NEET status to passive status compared to the households receiving in-cash assistance.
- Transitions from the population in education and/or employment to passive NEET status are more common among young women in households receiving child benefits compared to the ones in households receiving the other benefits.

Secondly, by using the multinomial logit method, it has been tried to reveal within the framework of causality whether social assistances for young people of different statuses and different genders affect the dynamics of transition to various statuses positively or negatively. Within the scope of this analysis, the key results for women are as follows:

- There is no evidence of a positive or negative impact of social assistance on the transitions of those women with passive NEET status.
- In-kind assistance reduce the possibility of young women in passive NEET status to switch to active NEET status and only education, while increasing the possibility of continuing in passive NEET status.
- Benefits other than child ones reduce the probability of young women in passive NEET status to move to active neet status and only education, while increasing the probability of remaining in passive NEET status.
- There is no evidence of a positive or negative impact of social assistance on the transitions of those women with only education status.
- In-cash benefits and child benefits increase the likelihood of young women in only education transition to passive NEET status.
- There is no evidence of a positive or negative impact of social assistance on the transitions of those women with active NEET, education&employment and only employment statuses. This is also the case at the disaggregated level.

The main results of technical analysis can be briefly summarized as follows:

- ❖ Inactivity and high immobility in inactives is a problem for women.
- ❖ Among those who are not inactive, women are more likely to go into the inactive status.
- ❖ Women are negatively differentiated in transition to education and employment.
- ❖ Transition dynamics are generally worse for women in beneficiary households.
- ❖ For young women of any status, there is no evidence that overall social benefits or any of their subdivisions are activating.
- ❖ Some forms of social assistance increase the likelihood that various groups will transition to passive NEET status.

- ❖ Some forms of social assistance reduce the possibility of passive NEET young women moving to other statuses.
- ❖ Active NEET status is the only status where social assistances do not have any effect.

The desired activating feature of social assistance is not seen in the case of Türkiye for the young women. There are even disincentivizing effects for various statuses and various types of assistance. In a country where women's inactivity is very high and female labor force participation is very low, it is worrying that social assistance, which can play an activating role, does not have any positive effect, but disincentivizing effects. This situation necessitates the reconsideration of the social assistance system design.

It is also important to prevent social assistance from causing distortion in the labor market and education system. Nonetheless, social assistance programs are designed to fulfill a wide range of objectives beyond solely activating young individuals. Therefore, it is necessary to handle the issue multi-dimensionally and be careful when designing policies and making regulations in this field.

The main steps that can be taken in this context are as follows:

- Activation-Focused Approach: Social assistance policies should aim to activate the young population on a long-term basis, rather than just temporarily supporting it. This should include combining financial assistance with training and skills development programmes, providing a support network where young people can expand their skills and increase their employability.
- Education and Skills Development Programs: Education and skills development programs for young people should be offered as part of social assistance policies. These programs may include vocational training courses, internship opportunities and the acquisition of various professional skills. Thus, young people can be better prepared for the workforce and increase their employability.
- Incentives: Incentives should be added so that social assistance serves the purpose of activating young people. For example, measures can be taken, such as limiting financial aid for a certain period of time and that young people benefit more from these benefits when they are actively involved in education or employment activities. In this way, young people can be encouraged to benefit from the security of social assistance in a sustainable way and to become self-sufficient.
- Cooperation and Coordination: Cooperation and coordination between different stakeholders is important for social assistance policies to be effective. By establishing cooperation between the government, employers, educational institutions and non-

governmental organizations, programs suitable for the needs of young people can be created and it can be ensured that they benefit from these programs in the best way.

- Integration of Social Assistance and Employment Policies: Social assistance policies and employment policies should be integrated to complement each other. Rather than just providing financial assistance, policies should be adopted that facilitate access to employment opportunities and encourage the inclusion of young people in the workforce.

To sum up, to fully capitalize on the demographic window of opportunity and facilitate the transition of young people to education and the labor market, Türkiye should prioritize policies that promote inclusivity, improve access to quality education, enhance employability, and address cultural norms that hinder women's participation. By implementing effective social assistance programs and comprehensive policies, Türkiye can unlock the potential of its young population, ensuring a sustainable path towards economic development and social progress.

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APPENDICES

A. YEARLY TRANSITION MATRICES (2014-2021)

A.1. Transition Dynamics in General

A.1.1. Transition Dynamics in General

2014-2015		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,75**	**0,04**	**0,07**	**0,01**	**0,12**	0,25
	2. A-Neet	**0,26**	**0,19**	**0,05**	**0,05**	**0,45**	0,04
	3. Only-Educ	**0,12**	**0,02**	**0,73**	**0,07**	**0,06**	0,32
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,06**	**0,02**	**0,15**	**0,56**	**0,21**	0,07
	5. Only-Emp	**0,07**	**0,05**	**0,01**	**0,05**	**0,82**	0,32
Dist.(t+1)		0,26	0,04	0,27	0,09	0,34	

2015-2016		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,76**	**0,03**	**0,08**	**0,01**	**0,12**	0,25
	2. A-Neet	**0,24**	**0,21**	**0,07**	**0,04**	**0,44**	0,04
	3. Only-Educ	**0,10**	**0,02**	**0,75**	**0,08**	**0,05**	0,32
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,03**	**0,01**	**0,18**	**0,57**	**0,21**	0,09
	5. Only-Emp	**0,08**	**0,05**	**0,01**	**0,06**	**0,80**	0,30
Dist.(t+1)		0,26	0,04	0,29	0,10	0,32	

2016-2017		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,71**	**0,08**	**0,07**	**0,01**	**0,13**	0,23
	2. A-Neet	**0,19**	**0,31**	**0,04**	**0,03**	**0,43**	0,04
	3. Only-Educ	**0,10**	**0,04**	**0,75**	**0,07**	**0,05**	0,34
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,03**	**0,02**	**0,15**	**0,58**	**0,21**	0,10
	5. Only-Emp	**0,06**	**0,07**	**0,01**	**0,05**	**0,81**	0,29
Dist.(t+1)		0,22	0,07	0,29	0,10	0,32	

2017-2018		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,81**	**0,05**	**0,05**	**0,00**	**0,08**	0,22
	2. A-Neet	**0,16**	**0,36**	**0,06**	**0,02**	**0,39**	0,06
	3. Only-Educ	**0,12**	**0,04**	**0,71**	**0,08**	**0,05**	0,35
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,03**	**0,03**	**0,15**	**0,56**	**0,22**	0,09
	5. Only-Emp	**0,05**	**0,06**	**0,01**	**0,05**	**0,83**	0,28
Dist.(t+1)		0,24	0,07	0,28	0,09	0,32	

2018-2019		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,81**	**0,06**	**0,06**	**0,01**	**0,07**	0,21
	2. A-Neet	**0,13**	**0,43**	**0,06**	**0,02**	**0,37**	0,07
	3. Only-Educ	**0,12**	**0,06**	**0,70**	**0,06**	**0,05**	0,33
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,04**	**0,04**	**0,13**	**0,44**	**0,35**	0,09
	5. Only-Emp	**0,05**	**0,09**	**0,01**	**0,05**	**0,80**	0,29
Dist.(t+1)		0,24	0,09	0,26	0,08	0,32	

2019-2020		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,81**	**0,04**	**0,09**	**0,01**	**0,05**	0,22
	2. A-Neet	**0,14**	**0,46**	**0,08**	**0,02**	**0,30**	0,10
	3. Only-Educ	**0,13**	**0,06**	**0,75**	**0,03**	**0,03**	0,31
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,03**	**0,08**	**0,13**	**0,40**	**0,35**	0,08
	5. Only-Emp	**0,05**	**0,12**	**0,01**	**0,04**	**0,78**	0,29
Dist.(t+1)		0,25	0,11	0,28	0,06	0,30	

2020-2021		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,71**	**0,07**	**0,14**	**0,01**	**0,07**	0,24
	2. A-Neet	**0,09**	**0,45**	**0,08**	**0,03**	**0,35**	0,11
	3. Only-Educ	**0,09**	**0,06**	**0,74**	**0,06**	**0,05**	0,32
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,01**	**0,03**	**0,11**	**0,53**	**0,32**	0,06
	5. Only-Emp	**0,03**	**0,07**	**0,01**	**0,06**	**0,83**	0,27
Dist.(t+1)		0,22	0,11	0,29	0,07	0,31	

A.1.2. Transition Dynamics for Female

2014-2015		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,82**	**0,03**	**0,06**	**0,01**	**0,09**	0,40
	2. A-Neet	**0,44**	**0,18**	**0,06**	**0,02**	**0,31**	0,03
	3. Only-Educ	**0,14**	**0,01**	**0,75**	**0,05**	**0,05**	0,32
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,06**	**0,02**	**0,17**	**0,52**	**0,22**	0,05
	5. Only-Emp	**0,15**	**0,04**	**0,02**	**0,04**	**0,75**	0,20
Dist.(t+1)		0,42	0,03	0,28	0,05	0,22	

2015-2016		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,83**	**0,02**	**0,06**	**0,01**	**0,08**	0,40
	2. A-Neet	**0,37**	**0,18**	**0,08**	**0,03**	**0,33**	0,03
	3. Only-Educ	**0,12**	**0,01**	**0,76**	**0,07**	**0,04**	0,32
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,06**	**0,01**	**0,18**	**0,59**	**0,16**	0,06
	5. Only-Emp	**0,15**	**0,05**	**0,02**	**0,07**	**0,71**	0,19
Dist.(t+1)		0,41	0,03	0,29	0,07	0,20	

2016-2017		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,80**	**0,04**	**0,06**	**0,01**	**0,09**	0,38
	2. A-Neet	**0,38**	**0,22**	**0,02**	**0,04**	**0,34**	0,03
	3. Only-Educ	**0,13**	**0,03**	**0,75**	**0,06**	**0,03**	0,34
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,05**	**0,02**	**0,17**	**0,58**	**0,18**	0,07
	5. Only-Emp	**0,15**	**0,06**	**0,01**	**0,05**	**0,73**	0,19
Dist.(t+1)		0,39	0,05	0,29	0,07	0,21	

2017-2018		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,86**	**0,03**	**0,04**	**0,00**	**0,07**	0,37
	2. A-Neet	**0,32**	**0,33**	**0,07**	**0,02**	**0,26**	0,04
	3. Only-Educ	**0,16**	**0,03**	**0,71**	**0,06**	**0,03**	0,34
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,05**	**0,03**	**0,20**	**0,48**	**0,24**	0,06
	5. Only-Emp	**0,12**	**0,04**	**0,01**	**0,05**	**0,78**	0,18
Dist.(t+1)		0,41	0,04	0,28	0,06	0,21	

2018-2019		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,84**	**0,04**	**0,04**	**0,01**	**0,06**	0,37
	2. A-Neet	**0,25**	**0,39**	**0,09**	**0,02**	**0,25**	0,05
	3. Only-Educ	**0,16**	**0,04**	**0,71**	**0,05**	**0,03**	0,33
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,09**	**0,02**	**0,14**	**0,47**	**0,28**	0,06
	5. Only-Emp	**0,11**	**0,06**	**0,01**	**0,05**	**0,76**	0,19
Dist.(t+1)		0,41	0,06	0,27	0,06	0,21	

2019-2020		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,86**	**0,02**	**0,07**	**0,00**	**0,04**	0,38
	2. A-Neet	**0,27**	**0,37**	**0,10**	**0,03**	**0,22**	0,07
	3. Only-Educ	**0,17**	**0,03**	**0,75**	**0,03**	**0,02**	0,32
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,06**	**0,07**	**0,16**	**0,41**	**0,31**	0,05
	5. Only-Emp	**0,12**	**0,08**	**0,01**	**0,04**	**0,75**	0,19
Dist.(t+1)		0,42	0,06	0,28	0,04	0,20	

2020-2021		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,77**	**0,05**	**0,11**	**0,00**	**0,06**	0,40
	2. A-Neet	**0,17**	**0,40**	**0,11**	**0,04**	**0,28**	0,07
	3. Only-Educ	**0,13**	**0,06**	**0,73**	**0,05**	**0,03**	0,32
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,02**	**0,05**	**0,10**	**0,56**	**0,27**	0,04
	5. Only-Emp	**0,07**	**0,05**	**0,02**	**0,06**	**0,80**	0,17
Dist.(t+1)		0,37	0,08	0,30	0,05	0,20	

A.1.3. Transition Dynamics for Male

2014-2015		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,43**	**0,13**	**0,13**	**0,04**	**0,27**	0,08
	2. A-Neet	**0,16**	**0,20**	**0,05**	**0,06**	**0,53**	0,05
	3. Only-Educ	**0,11**	**0,03**	**0,70**	**0,10**	**0,07**	0,33
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,06**	**0,02**	**0,14**	**0,57**	**0,20**	0,10
	5. Only-Emp	**0,03**	**0,05**	**0,01**	**0,06**	**0,85**	0,44
Dist.(t+1)		0,10	0,05	0,26	0,12	0,46	

2015-2016		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,42**	**0,09**	**0,17**	**0,02**	**0,29**	0,09
	2. A-Neet	**0,17**	**0,23**	**0,07**	**0,04**	**0,50**	0,06
	3. Only-Educ	**0,08**	**0,02**	**0,75**	**0,10**	**0,05**	0,32
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,01**	**0,01**	**0,18**	**0,56**	**0,23**	0,13
	5. Only-Emp	**0,04**	**0,05**	**0,01**	**0,06**	**0,84**	0,41
Dist.(t+1)		0,09	0,05	0,28	0,13	0,45	

2016-2017		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,30**	**0,23**	**0,14**	**0,02**	**0,31**	0,09
	2. A-Neet	**0,07**	**0,37**	**0,05**	**0,02**	**0,48**	0,04
	3. Only-Educ	**0,06**	**0,05**	**0,74**	**0,09**	**0,06**	0,34
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,02**	**0,02**	**0,14**	**0,59**	**0,23**	0,13
	5. Only-Emp	**0,02**	**0,08**	**0,01**	**0,05**	**0,84**	0,40
Dist.(t+1)		0,06	0,09	0,29	0,13	0,44	

2017-2018		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,47**	**0,20**	**0,15**	**0,02**	**0,16**	0,05
	2. A-Neet	**0,08**	**0,38**	**0,06**	**0,02**	**0,46**	0,08
	3. Only-Educ	**0,08**	**0,05**	**0,71**	**0,09**	**0,07**	0,35
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,02**	**0,04**	**0,12**	**0,61**	**0,22**	0,12
	5. Only-Emp	**0,01**	**0,07**	**0,01**	**0,05**	**0,86**	0,39
Dist.(t+1)		0,07	0,09	0,28	0,13	0,43	

2018-2019		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,53**	**0,18**	**0,16**	**0,03**	**0,11**	0,05
	2. A-Neet	**0,06**	**0,44**	**0,05**	**0,02**	**0,43**	0,10
	3. Only-Educ	**0,09**	**0,08**	**0,69**	**0,07**	**0,07**	0,33
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,02**	**0,05**	**0,12**	**0,43**	**0,38**	0,13
	5. Only-Emp	**0,01**	**0,11**	**0,01**	**0,05**	**0,82**	0,40
Dist.(t+1)		0,07	0,13	0,26	0,10	0,44	

2019-2020		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,49**	**0,15**	**0,25**	**0,02**	**0,09**	0,07
	2. A-Neet	**0,07**	**0,50**	**0,07**	**0,02**	**0,34**	0,13
	3. Only-Educ	**0,09**	**0,09**	**0,74**	**0,04**	**0,05**	0,31
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,01**	**0,09**	**0,12**	**0,40**	**0,38**	0,11
	5. Only-Emp	**0,01**	**0,14**	**0,01**	**0,04**	**0,80**	0,39
Dist.(t+1)		0,08	0,17	0,27	0,07	0,41	

2020-2021		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,38**	**0,18**	**0,30**	**0,02**	**0,13**	0,08
	2. A-Neet	**0,05**	**0,47**	**0,06**	**0,03**	**0,39**	0,16
	3. Only-Educ	**0,06**	**0,06**	**0,75**	**0,07**	**0,06**	0,31
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,01**	**0,02**	**0,11**	**0,52**	**0,34**	0,08
	5. Only-Emp	**0,01**	**0,08**	**0,01**	**0,06**	**0,84**	0,37
Dist.(t+1)		0,06	0,14	0,28	0,09	0,43	

A.2. Transition Dynamics for Non-Beneficiaries

A.2.1. Transition Dynamics for Non-Beneficiaries in General

2014-2015		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,75**	**0,04**	**0,08**	**0,01**	**0,11**	0,23
	2. A-Neet	**0,25**	**0,19**	**0,05**	**0,04**	**0,48**	0,04
	3. Only-Educ	**0,12**	**0,02**	**0,73**	**0,08**	**0,06**	0,33
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,06**	**0,03**	**0,14**	**0,57**	**0,21**	0,08
	5. Only-Emp	**0,06**	**0,04**	**0,01**	**0,06**	**0,83**	0,32
Dist.(t+1)		0,24	0,04	0,28	0,09	0,35	

2015-2016		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,74**	**0,03**	**0,09**	**0,01**	**0,12**	0,23
	2. A-Neet	**0,23**	**0,19**	**0,08**	**0,04**	**0,46**	0,04
	3. Only-Educ	**0,10**	**0,02**	**0,75**	**0,09**	**0,05**	0,33
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,02**	**0,01**	**0,18**	**0,58**	**0,20**	0,10
	5. Only-Emp	**0,07**	**0,04**	**0,02**	**0,06**	**0,81**	0,30
Dist.(t+1)		0,24	0,04	0,29	0,11	0,33	

2016-2017		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,71**	**0,08**	**0,08**	**0,01**	**0,13**	0,21
	2. A-Neet	**0,18**	**0,32**	**0,04**	**0,04**	**0,42**	0,03
	3. Only-Educ	**0,09**	**0,04**	**0,75**	**0,07**	**0,05**	0,34
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,03**	**0,02**	**0,14**	**0,61**	**0,20**	0,11
	5. Only-Emp	**0,06**	**0,06**	**0,01**	**0,06**	**0,81**	0,30
Dist.(t+1)		0,21	0,06	0,29	0,11	0,32	

2017-2018		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,80**	**0,05**	**0,06**	**0,00**	**0,09**	0,20
	2. A-Neet	**0,16**	**0,36**	**0,07**	**0,02**	**0,39**	0,06
	3. Only-Educ	**0,12**	**0,03**	**0,72**	**0,08**	**0,05**	0,36
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,03**	**0,03**	**0,15**	**0,57**	**0,22**	0,10
	5. Only-Emp	**0,05**	**0,06**	**0,01**	**0,05**	**0,84**	0,29
Dist.(t+1)		0,22	0,06	0,29	0,10	0,32	

2018-2019		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,80**	**0,06**	**0,06**	**0,01**	**0,07**	0,20
	2. A-Neet	**0,13**	**0,42**	**0,07**	**0,02**	**0,36**	0,07
	3. Only-Educ	**0,12**	**0,06**	**0,71**	**0,06**	**0,05**	0,34
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,04**	**0,04**	**0,13**	**0,44**	**0,35**	0,10
	5. Only-Emp	**0,05**	**0,08**	**0,01**	**0,05**	**0,80**	0,30
Dist.(t+1)		0,22	0,09	0,27	0,09	0,33	

2019-2020		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,79**	**0,04**	**0,10**	**0,01**	**0,06**	0,20
	2. A-Neet	**0,14**	**0,44**	**0,08**	**0,03**	**0,31**	0,09
	3. Only-Educ	**0,12**	**0,06**	**0,75**	**0,03**	**0,03**	0,33
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,03**	**0,08**	**0,12**	**0,42**	**0,36**	0,09
	5. Only-Emp	**0,04**	**0,11**	**0,01**	**0,04**	**0,79**	0,29
Dist.(t+1)		0,23	0,11	0,29	0,06	0,31	

2020-2021		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	0,68	0,07	0,17	0,01	0,07	0,22
	2. A-Neet	0,09	0,44	0,09	0,03	0,35	0,11
	3. Only-Educ	0,09	0,06	0,75	0,06	0,04	0,33
	4. Educ-Emp	0,01	0,03	0,10	0,54	0,32	0,06
	5. Only-Emp	0,02	0,06	0,01	0,07	0,83	0,28
Dist.(t+1)		0,20	0,10	0,31	0,08	0,32	

A.2.2. Transition Dynamics for Non-Beneficiaries for Female

2014-2015		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	0,81	0,03	0,07	0,01	0,08	0,37
	2. A-Neet	0,41	0,18	0,05	0,02	0,34	0,03
	3. Only-Educ	0,13	0,02	0,75	0,05	0,05	0,33
	4. Educ-Emp	0,06	0,02	0,17	0,54	0,21	0,06
	5. Only-Emp	0,13	0,04	0,01	0,05	0,77	0,21
Dist.(t+1)		0,39	0,03	0,29	0,06	0,23	

2015-2016		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	0,82	0,02	0,07	0,01	0,08	0,37
	2. A-Neet	0,32	0,19	0,09	0,04	0,36	0,03
	3. Only-Educ	0,12	0,01	0,76	0,07	0,04	0,33
	4. Educ-Emp	0,06	0,01	0,18	0,59	0,16	0,06
	5. Only-Emp	0,14	0,05	0,02	0,07	0,72	0,20
Dist.(t+1)		0,39	0,03	0,30	0,08	0,21	

2016-2017		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	0,79	0,05	0,06	0,01	0,09	0,35
	2. A-Neet	0,38	0,22	0,02	0,05	0,34	0,03
	3. Only-Educ	0,13	0,04	0,75	0,06	0,03	0,34
	4. Educ-Emp	0,05	0,02	0,16	0,61	0,17	0,08
	5. Only-Emp	0,14	0,06	0,01	0,05	0,73	0,20
Dist.(t+1)		0,37	0,05	0,29	0,08	0,21	

2017-2018		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,85**	**0,03**	**0,04**	**0,00**	**0,08**	0,34
	2. A-Neet	**0,32**	**0,33**	**0,06**	**0,03**	**0,26**	0,04
	3. Only-Educ	**0,15**	**0,03**	**0,72**	**0,06**	**0,04**	0,35
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,05**	**0,03**	**0,20**	**0,48**	**0,23**	0,07
	5. Only-Emp	**0,12**	**0,05**	**0,01**	**0,05**	**0,78**	0,19
Dist.(t+1)		0,39	0,05	0,29	0,07	0,22	

2018-2019		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,84**	**0,05**	**0,05**	**0,01**	**0,06**	0,35
	2. A-Neet	**0,23**	**0,40**	**0,10**	**0,02**	**0,26**	0,05
	3. Only-Educ	**0,15**	**0,04**	**0,72**	**0,05**	**0,03**	0,34
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,07**	**0,03**	**0,15**	**0,47**	**0,28**	0,06
	5. Only-Emp	**0,11**	**0,07**	**0,01**	**0,05**	**0,76**	0,20
Dist.(t+1)		0,38	0,07	0,28	0,06	0,21	

2019-2020		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,85**	**0,03**	**0,07**	**0,00**	**0,05**	0,34
	2. A-Neet	**0,25**	**0,39**	**0,10**	**0,04**	**0,23**	0,07
	3. Only-Educ	**0,16**	**0,03**	**0,76**	**0,03**	**0,02**	0,33
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,07**	**0,05**	**0,13**	**0,44**	**0,31**	0,06
	5. Only-Emp	**0,10**	**0,08**	**0,01**	**0,05**	**0,76**	0,20
Dist.(t+1)		0,38	0,07	0,29	0,05	0,21	

2020-2021		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,75**	**0,06**	**0,13**	**0,00**	**0,06**	0,36
	2. A-Neet	**0,16**	**0,41**	**0,11**	**0,04**	**0,28**	0,08
	3. Only-Educ	**0,13**	**0,06**	**0,74**	**0,05**	**0,03**	0,34
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,02**	**0,05**	**0,10**	**0,57**	**0,26**	0,04
	5. Only-Emp	**0,06**	**0,05**	**0,02**	**0,07**	**0,80**	0,18
Dist.(t+1)		0,34	0,08	0,31	0,06	0,21	

A.2.3. Transition Dynamics for Non-Beneficiaries for Male

2014-2015		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,43**	**0,12**	**0,13**	**0,04**	**0,28**	0,07
	2. A-Neet	**0,14**	**0,19**	**0,04**	**0,05**	**0,57**	0,05
	3. Only-Educ	**0,10**	**0,02**	**0,71**	**0,10**	**0,06**	0,34
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,06**	**0,03**	**0,12**	**0,58**	**0,21**	0,11
	5. Only-Emp	**0,03**	**0,05**	**0,01**	**0,06**	**0,85**	0,44
Dist.(t+1)		0,09	0,05	0,27	0,13	0,46	

2015-2016		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,38**	**0,09**	**0,21**	**0,03**	**0,29**	0,08
	2. A-Neet	**0,17**	**0,19**	**0,07**	**0,05**	**0,52**	0,05
	3. Only-Educ	**0,08**	**0,02**	**0,74**	**0,11**	**0,05**	0,32
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,01**	**0,01**	**0,18**	**0,58**	**0,22**	0,13
	5. Only-Emp	**0,03**	**0,04**	**0,01**	**0,06**	**0,85**	0,41
Dist.(t+1)		0,08	0,04	0,29	0,14	0,45	

2016-2017		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,27**	**0,22**	**0,17**	**0,03**	**0,31**	0,07
	2. A-Neet	**0,05**	**0,40**	**0,05**	**0,03**	**0,48**	0,04
	3. Only-Educ	**0,06**	**0,04**	**0,76**	**0,08**	**0,06**	0,34
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,02**	**0,03**	**0,13**	**0,60**	**0,22**	0,14
	5. Only-Emp	**0,01**	**0,07**	**0,01**	**0,06**	**0,85**	0,40
Dist.(t+1)		0,05	0,08	0,30	0,14	0,44	

2017-2018		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,44**	**0,20**	**0,18**	**0,02**	**0,16**	0,05
	2. A-Neet	**0,07**	**0,37**	**0,07**	**0,02**	**0,47**	0,07
	3. Only-Educ	**0,08**	**0,04**	**0,72**	**0,09**	**0,07**	0,36
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,02**	**0,03**	**0,12**	**0,62**	**0,22**	0,13
	5. Only-Emp	**0,01**	**0,06**	**0,01**	**0,05**	**0,87**	0,39
Dist.(t+1)		0,06	0,08	0,29	0,14	0,43	

2018-2019		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,51**	**0,14**	**0,19**	**0,03**	**0,13**	0,05
	2. A-Neet	**0,06**	**0,44**	**0,05**	**0,03**	**0,42**	0,08
	3. Only-Educ	**0,09**	**0,07**	**0,70**	**0,07**	**0,07**	0,33
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,02**	**0,05**	**0,12**	**0,43**	**0,39**	0,14
	5. Only-Emp	**0,01**	**0,09**	**0,01**	**0,05**	**0,83**	0,40
Dist.(t+1)		0,07	0,11	0,27	0,11	0,45	

2019-2020		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,44**	**0,15**	**0,29**	**0,03**	**0,10**	0,06
	2. A-Neet	**0,07**	**0,48**	**0,07**	**0,02**	**0,36**	0,11
	3. Only-Educ	**0,09**	**0,08**	**0,73**	**0,04**	**0,05**	0,32
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,01**	**0,09**	**0,12**	**0,41**	**0,38**	0,12
	5. Only-Emp	**0,01**	**0,12**	**0,01**	**0,04**	**0,81**	0,39
Dist.(t+1)		0,07	0,15	0,28	0,08	0,42	

2020-2021		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,36**	**0,15**	**0,34**	**0,02**	**0,13**	0,08
	2. A-Neet	**0,05**	**0,46**	**0,08**	**0,03**	**0,38**	0,14
	3. Only-Educ	**0,06**	**0,06**	**0,76**	**0,06**	**0,06**	0,32
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,01**	**0,02**	**0,10**	**0,52**	**0,35**	0,08
	5. Only-Emp	**0,01**	**0,07**	**0,01**	**0,06**	**0,85**	0,38
Dist.(t+1)		0,06	0,12	0,30	0,09	0,43	

A.3. Transition Dynamics for Beneficiaries

A.3.1. Transition Dynamics for Beneficiaries in General

2014-2015		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,75**	**0,04**	**0,06**	**0,01**	**0,13**	0,34
	2. A-Neet	**0,30**	**0,23**	**0,08**	**0,08**	**0,33**	0,04
	3. Only-Educ	**0,17**	**0,02**	**0,70**	**0,05**	**0,06**	0,28
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,08**	**0,01**	**0,24**	**0,45**	**0,21**	0,04
	5. Only-Emp	**0,12**	**0,06**	**0,02**	**0,03**	**0,77**	0,30
Dist.(t+1)		0,36	0,05	0,23	0,05	0,31	

2015-2016		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,82**	**0,02**	**0,04**	**0,01**	**0,11**	0,33
	2. A-Neet	**0,29**	**0,31**	**0,05**	**0,01**	**0,34**	0,05
	3. Only-Educ	**0,12**	**0,01**	**0,76**	**0,05**	**0,05**	0,29
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,05**	**0,02**	**0,21**	**0,43**	**0,28**	0,06
	5. Only-Emp	**0,12**	**0,09**	**0,00**	**0,04**	**0,75**	0,28
Dist.(t+1)		0,35	0,05	0,25	0,05	0,29	

2016-2017		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,71**	**0,08**	**0,05**	**0,00**	**0,15**	0,34
	2. A-Neet	**0,20**	**0,28**	**0,06**	**0,01**	**0,45**	0,05
	3. Only-Educ	**0,11**	**0,04**	**0,72**	**0,08**	**0,04**	0,32
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,04**	**0,03**	**0,24**	**0,33**	**0,36**	0,05
	5. Only-Emp	**0,09**	**0,11**	**0,01**	**0,03**	**0,77**	0,26
Dist.(t+1)		0,31	0,08	0,26	0,05	0,30	

2017-2018		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,84**	**0,04**	**0,04**	**0,00**	**0,08**	0,31
	2. A-Neet	**0,16**	**0,39**	**0,04**	**0,02**	**0,40**	0,07
	3. Only-Educ	**0,14**	**0,07**	**0,67**	**0,07**	**0,05**	0,32
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,03**	**0,05**	**0,17**	**0,52**	**0,23**	0,05
	5. Only-Emp	**0,06**	**0,11**	**0,00**	**0,04**	**0,79**	0,25
Dist.(t+1)		0,33	0,09	0,24	0,06	0,28	

2018-2019		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,84**	**0,06**	**0,03**	**0,00**	**0,06**	0,29
	2. A-Neet	**0,13**	**0,44**	**0,04**	**0,01**	**0,39**	0,10
	3. Only-Educ	**0,12**	**0,08**	**0,67**	**0,07**	**0,06**	0,30
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,09**	**0,05**	**0,13**	**0,42**	**0,31**	0,05
	5. Only-Emp	**0,05**	**0,13**	**0,01**	**0,04**	**0,76**	0,26
Dist.(t+1)		0,31	0,12	0,22	0,06	0,29	

2019-2020		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,85**	**0,04**	**0,07**	**0,00**	**0,04**	0,31
	2. A-Neet	**0,13**	**0,51**	**0,08**	**0,01**	**0,27**	0,12
	3. Only-Educ	**0,16**	**0,06**	**0,73**	**0,02**	**0,03**	0,26
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,04**	**0,14**	**0,20**	**0,30**	**0,32**	0,05
	5. Only-Emp	**0,06**	**0,18**	**0,01**	**0,01**	**0,73**	0,26
Dist.(t+1)		0,34	0,14	0,24	0,02	0,26	

2020-2021		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,78**	**0,07**	**0,07**	**0,00**	**0,08**	0,35
	2. A-Neet	**0,10**	**0,47**	**0,03**	**0,02**	**0,38**	0,14
	3. Only-Educ	**0,11**	**0,09**	**0,67**	**0,06**	**0,06**	0,26
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,00**	**0,04**	**0,24**	**0,41**	**0,31**	0,02
	5. Only-Emp	**0,05**	**0,11**	**0,01**	**0,03**	**0,80**	0,22
Dist.(t+1)		0,33	0,14	0,21	0,04	0,28	

A.3.2. Transition Dynamics for Beneficiaries for Female

2014-2015		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,84**	**0,02**	**0,05**	**0,00**	**0,10**	0,53
	2. A-Neet	**0,68**	**0,17**	**0,08**	**0,00**	**0,06**	0,02
	3. Only-Educ	**0,21**	**0,01**	**0,72**	**0,03**	**0,03**	0,26
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,16**	**0,03**	**0,16**	**0,31**	**0,34**	0,02
	5. Only-Emp	**0,27**	**0,02**	**0,04**	**0,02**	**0,66**	0,17
Dist.(t+1)		0,56	0,02	0,22	0,02	0,18	

2015-2016		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,87**	**0,01**	**0,04**	**0,01**	**0,07**	0,53
	2. A-Neet	**0,72**	**0,10**	**0,05**	**0,00**	**0,13**	0,02
	3. Only-Educ	**0,14**	**0,01**	**0,76**	**0,05**	**0,04**	0,28
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,07**	**0,00**	**0,16**	**0,58**	**0,19**	0,03
	5. Only-Emp	**0,24**	**0,07**	**0,00**	**0,02**	**0,67**	0,15
Dist.(t+1)		0,55	0,02	0,24	0,04	0,15	

2016-2017		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,83**	**0,02**	**0,04**	**0,00**	**0,11**	0,49
	2. A-Neet	**0,41**	**0,24**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,35**	0,03
	3. Only-Educ	**0,15**	**0,00**	**0,77**	**0,06**	**0,02**	0,32
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,09**	**0,08**	**0,33**	**0,21**	**0,29**	0,03
	5. Only-Emp	**0,20**	**0,05**	**0,02**	**0,01**	**0,72**	0,13
Dist.(t+1)		0,49	0,03	0,28	0,03	0,17	

2017-2018		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,88**	**0,02**	**0,04**	**0,00**	**0,06**	0,50
	2. A-Neet	**0,32**	**0,30**	**0,14**	**0,00**	**0,25**	0,03
	3. Only-Educ	**0,20**	**0,04**	**0,69**	**0,04**	**0,03**	0,31
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,10**	**0,00**	**0,19**	**0,39**	**0,32**	0,03
	5. Only-Emp	**0,15**	**0,03**	**0,00**	**0,04**	**0,78**	0,13
Dist.(t+1)		0,54	0,03	0,24	0,03	0,16	

2018-2019		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,87**	**0,03**	**0,03**	**0,00**	**0,06**	0,49
	2. A-Neet	**0,39**	**0,34**	**0,07**	**0,02**	**0,18**	0,04
	3. Only-Educ	**0,17**	**0,04**	**0,69**	**0,05**	**0,05**	0,29
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,19**	**0,00**	**0,07**	**0,42**	**0,32**	0,03
	5. Only-Emp	**0,12**	**0,06**	**0,01**	**0,04**	**0,77**	0,15
Dist.(t+1)		0,52	0,05	0,22	0,04	0,18	

2019-2020		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,89**	**0,02**	**0,05**	**0,00**	**0,03**	0,51
	2. A-Neet	**0,49**	**0,27**	**0,10**	**0,00**	**0,14**	0,03
	3. Only-Educ	**0,23**	**0,03**	**0,69**	**0,02**	**0,02**	0,28
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,03**	**0,18**	**0,38**	**0,15**	**0,25**	0,03
	5. Only-Emp	**0,17**	**0,06**	**0,01**	**0,02**	**0,74**	0,15
Dist.(t+1)		0,56	0,04	0,24	0,01	0,14	

2020-2021		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,84**	**0,03**	**0,06**	**0,00**	**0,07**	0,57
	2. A-Neet	**0,30**	**0,30**	**0,06**	**0,00**	**0,34**	0,04
	3. Only-Educ	**0,16**	**0,07**	**0,69**	**0,04**	**0,04**	0,27
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,31**	**0,20**	**0,49**	0,00
	5. Only-Emp	**0,14**	**0,02**	**0,02**	**0,01**	**0,81**	0,12
Dist.(t+1)		0,55	0,05	0,22	0,01	0,16	

A.3.3. Transition Dynamics for Beneficiaries for Male

2014-2015		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,44**	**0,14**	**0,13**	**0,06**	**0,23**	0,14
	2. A-Neet	**0,20**	**0,24**	**0,07**	**0,10**	**0,39**	0,07
	3. Only-Educ	**0,13**	**0,04**	**0,68**	**0,07**	**0,08**	0,29
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,05**	**0,00**	**0,28**	**0,51**	**0,15**	0,06
	5. Only-Emp	**0,06**	**0,07**	**0,01**	**0,04**	**0,82**	0,44
Dist.(t+1)		0,14	0,08	0,24	0,08	0,45	

2015-2016		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,58**	**0,08**	**0,04**	**0,00**	**0,29**	0,12
	2. A-Neet	**0,15**	**0,38**	**0,05**	**0,01**	**0,41**	0,08
	3. Only-Educ	**0,10**	**0,02**	**0,76**	**0,05**	**0,07**	0,31
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,05**	**0,03**	**0,23**	**0,38**	**0,31**	0,08
	5. Only-Emp	**0,08**	**0,10**	**0,00**	**0,05**	**0,78**	0,42
Dist.(t+1)		0,15	0,09	0,26	0,07	0,43	

2016-2017		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,36**	**0,27**	**0,07**	**0,01**	**0,30**	0,17
	2. A-Neet	**0,11**	**0,29**	**0,08**	**0,01**	**0,50**	0,07
	3. Only-Educ	**0,07**	**0,09**	**0,67**	**0,11**	**0,06**	0,31
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,01**	**0,00**	**0,19**	**0,40**	**0,40**	0,06
	5. Only-Emp	**0,05**	**0,12**	**0,00**	**0,04**	**0,78**	0,39
Dist.(t+1)		0,11	0,14	0,24	0,08	0,44	

2017-2018		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,55**	**0,21**	**0,05**	**0,03**	**0,16**	0,09
	2. A-Neet	**0,12**	**0,41**	**0,02**	**0,02**	**0,43**	0,13
	3. Only-Educ	**0,07**	**0,10**	**0,66**	**0,09**	**0,08**	0,33
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,01**	**0,08**	**0,16**	**0,57**	**0,19**	0,08
	5. Only-Emp	**0,02**	**0,14**	**0,00**	**0,04**	**0,79**	0,38
Dist.(t+1)		0,09	0,16	0,24	0,09	0,41	

2018-2019		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,59**	**0,32**	**0,04**	**0,01**	**0,05**	0,07
	2. A-Neet	**0,06**	**0,46**	**0,03**	**0,00**	**0,44**	0,17
	3. Only-Educ	**0,08**	**0,12**	**0,64**	**0,08**	**0,08**	0,30
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,05**	**0,06**	**0,15**	**0,43**	**0,30**	0,08
	5. Only-Emp	**0,02**	**0,17**	**0,01**	**0,04**	**0,76**	0,38
Dist.(t+1)		0,08	0,20	0,22	0,08	0,42	

2019-2020		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,65**	**0,14**	**0,13**	**0,01**	**0,07**	0,10
	2. A-Neet	**0,07**	**0,55**	**0,08**	**0,01**	**0,29**	0,20
	3. Only-Educ	**0,07**	**0,09**	**0,78**	**0,02**	**0,04**	0,25
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,04**	**0,12**	**0,12**	**0,37**	**0,35**	0,07
	5. Only-Emp	**0,01**	**0,24**	**0,01**	**0,01**	**0,73**	0,38
Dist.(t+1)		0,10	0,25	0,24	0,04	0,38	

2020-2021		t+1					Dist.(t)
		1	2	3	4	5	
t	1. P-Neet	**0,45**	**0,27**	**0,15**	**0,01**	**0,12**	0,12
	2. A-Neet	**0,07**	**0,50**	**0,02**	**0,02**	**0,39**	0,24
	3. Only-Educ	**0,05**	**0,11**	**0,66**	**0,09**	**0,09**	0,26
	4. Educ-Emp	**0,00**	**0,05**	**0,23**	**0,43**	**0,29**	0,04
	5. Only-Emp	**0,02**	**0,15**	**0,01**	**0,03**	**0,79**	0,34
Dist.(t+1)		0,09	0,23	0,21	0,06	0,41	

B. TURKISH SUMMARY / TÜRKÇE ÖZET

Ülkelerin nüfus artış hızlarının düştüğü, çalışma çağındaki nüfusun payının ise yüksek seviyelere ulaştığı bir dönemi ifade eden demografik fırsat penceresi, ülkelerin çalışma çağındaki nüfuslarının potansiyelinden yararlanmaları ve ekonomik kalkınmayı yönlendirmeleri için çok önemli bir dönem sunmaktadır. Ancak bu sürenin verimli kullanılması, genç nüfusun eğitime başarılı bir şekilde entegre edilmesine ve istihdam edilebilirliklerinin artırılmasına bağlıdır. Bunun gerçekleştirilememesi, fırsat penceresini kalkınma için bir tehdide dönüştüren işsizliğe ve sosyo-ekonomik zorluklara yol açabilmektedir.

Türkiye'de demografik geçiş sürecinin tamamlanması, 2000'li yılların başından itibaren demografik bir fırsat penceresi açmıştır. TÜİK'in nüfus projeksiyonlarına göre Türkiye'de demografik fırsat penceresinin 2035-2040 döneminde kapanacağı, bir başka deyişle fırsat penceresinin verimli kullanılması için sınırlı bir sürenin kaldığı öngörülmektedir. Ancak ne istihdamda ne eğitimde ne de yetiştirmede olan (NEET) önemli sayıda gencin varlığı, bu fırsat penceresini tam olarak değerlendirmenin önünde büyük bir engel oluşturmaktadır.

NEET, işsiz olan ve eğitime katılmayan aktif nüfus ile işgücüne dahil olmayan ve eğitime katılmayan inaktif nüfustan oluşmaktadır. Eğitimde olma durumu tanımlanırken örgün eğitimle birlikte mesleki kurslar, stajlar ve benzeri eğitim faaliyetleri de aynı kapsamda değerlendirilmektedir. Bireyin eğitim alıp almadığı belirlenirken dönem açısından istihdam/işsiz tanımında olduğu gibi son dört hafta içinde veya an itibariyle herhangi bir eğitim alıp almadığı dikkate alınmaktadır.

Türkiye, zorunlu eğitim düzenlemelerinin okullaşma düzeyini artırması ve eğitim süresinin uzamasının da etkisiyle özellikle kadınlar arasında NEET oranlarını düşürmede ilerleme kaydetmiş olsa da, yüksek atalet seviyeleri ve cinsiyet farkı halihazırda devam etmektedir. Şu anda Türkiye, 21,1 puanlık toplumsal cinsiyet farkıyla yüzde 28,7 düzeyinde bir NEET oranıyla karşı karşıyadır. Ayrıca, kadınlara atfedilen sosyal roller de dahil olmak üzere kültürel normlar, ilgili yaş grubundaki NEET nüfusunun yüzde 67,9'u kadın olmak üzere, NEET sorununun kadınlar arasında yoğunlaşmasına sebep olmaktadır.

Uluslararası karşılaştırmalar, Türkiye'de kadınlar arasında yaygın olan NEET sorununu daha da dramatize etmektedir. Türkiye'de 15-29 yaş arası kadınlarda NEET oranı yüzde 39,5 ile OECD ortalaması olan yüzde 16,5'in oldukça üzerindedir. Bu konunun ele alınması ve gençlerin, özellikle de genç kadınların eğitime ve iş gücüne etkin bir şekilde

entegre edilmesi, ülkenin genç nüfusunu daha verimli kullanmak ve ekonomik kalkınmayı yönlendirmek için önem arz etmektedir.

Bu bağlamda, Türkiye'de giderek yaygınlık[3] kazanan devlet tarafından sağlanan gelir koşullu sosyal yardımlar kritik bir politika aracı olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Literatürde sosyal yardımların işgücü piyasası hareketliliği üzerinde önemli etkileri olabileceği gözlemlenmiştir. Bu nedenle, özellikle gençler arasında yüksek işsizlik ve atıllık oranlarının, özellikle kadınlar arasında düşük işgücüne katılım oranlarının ve yüksek inaktivite oranlarının devam ettiği Türkiye'de sosyal yardım politikalarının iyi kurgulanması büyük önem taşımaktadır.

Sosyal yardımlar, gençlerin işgücü piyasasına veya eğitime geçişini çeşitli mekanizmalar yoluyla etkileyebilmektedir. Öncelikle sosyal yardım, hanedeki gençlerin eğitimlerine devam etmelerine maddi destek sağlayarak eğitim hayatlarını kolaylaştırabilmektedir. Bu destek öğrenim masraflarının karşılanması veya eğitim materyallerinin sağlanması gibi çeşitli yollarla olabilmektedir. Bir diğer kanal ise haneye verilen sosyal yardımların gençlerin işgücü piyasasına girişini kolaylaştırabilmesidir. Bu yardımlar gençlerin iş arama sürecinde ihtiyaç duyacağı masrafları karşılayabileceği gibi mesleki eğitim ve kurslara katılmalarını da mümkün kılabilmektedir. Bu sayede gençler iş becerilerini geliştirebilmekte ve iş bulma şanslarını artırabilmektedir. Ayrıca sosyal yardımlar, maddi açıdan sıkıntılı olan hanelerde gençlerin eğitimini veya işgücü piyasasına katılımını engelleyebilecek çocuk işçiliği veya ev işçiliği gibi diğer durumları da ortadan kaldırmaya yardımcı olabilmektedir.

Yukarıda sayılan kanalların dışında sosyal yardımların önemini ortaya koyan başka hususlar da bulunmaktadır. Yıllar geçtikçe ciddi bir iyileşme yaşanmasına rağmen Türkiye'de kayıt dışı istihdam toplamda hâlâ yüzde 25-30 civarında, tarım dışı sektörlerde ise yüzde 15-20 civarında seyretmektedir. Bu durum, sosyal güvenlik sistemi dışında kalan nüfusun temel ihtiyaçlarının karşılanması ve ekonomik şoklara karşı korunması amacıyla sosyal koruma sistemi içerisinde sosyal yardımları önemli bir araç olarak öne çıkarmaktadır. Ayrıca işgücü piyasasında kayıt dışılığın yaygın olduğu toplumlarda sosyal yardımların iyi tasarlanmış olmaması kayıtlı çalışmayı caydırmak ve bireyleri kayıt dışı çalışmaya yönlendirme suretiyle sosyal yardım tasarımının önemini artırmaktadır. Ayrıca, sosyal yardımların genellikle kamu kaynakları kullanılarak devlet tarafından finanse edilmesi ve transfer harcamalarının önemli

[3] Aile ve Sosyal Hizmetler Bakanlığı Sosyal Yardımlaşma ve Dayanışmayı Teşvik Fonu Gelir-Gider Tabloları ile Bütünleşik Sosyal Yardım Bilgi Sistemi Veritabanına göre 2022 yılı itibarıyla 4 milyon 419 bin 286 haneye sosyal yardım yapılmıştır. Söz konusu hanelerde sosyal yardım alan yararlanıcı sayısı ise 17 milyon 745 bin 877 kişiden oluşmaktadır. Bu kapsamda Sosyal Yardımlaşma ve Dayanışmayı Teşvik Fonu, genel bütçe ile diğer kurum ve kuruluşlardan toplam 151 milyon 919 bin 509 TL sosyal yardım sağlanmış olup, bu yardımların GSYİH'ya oranı 2022 yılı itibarıyla yüzde 1 seviyesindedir. Bu rakamın genel bütçeye oranı ise 2022 yılı itibarıyla yüzde 5,2 düzeyindedir.

bir kısmını oluşturması nedeniyle, sosyal yardımların etkin tasarlanması kaynak israfının önlenmesi açısından da önem taşımaktadır.

Genç kadınların işgücü piyasasına ve eğitime erişiminin önündeki çocuk bakımı, yaşlı bakımı, ulaşıma erişim eksikliği ve genel olarak maddi imkansızlık gibi engellerin aşılmasının genç kadınlar için harekete geçirici bir rol oynayabileceği değerlendirilmektedir. Ayrıca, sosyal yardım programlarının, amaçlanan faydalara rağmen, genç kadınlar için farkında olmadan caydırıcı etki yaratabildiğini de belirtmekte fayda görülmektedir.

İş gücü piyasasının sadece statik durumunu incelemek, sektörler arası ve statüler arası geçişin dinamiklerini göz ardı etmek anlamına gelmektedir. İşgücü piyasasındaki durumu ayrıntılı olarak açıklayan güvenilir hanehalkı düzeyinde panel veri setleri, dinamik analizin zaman içinde yapılmasına olanak tanımıştır. Maloney (1999) gibi araştırmacılar, işgücü piyasasındaki geçişleri incelemek için geçiş matrisleri yöntemini kullanmışlardır.

Sosyal yardım, yoksulluğu azaltmanın yanı sıra eğitimi ve sağlık harcamalarını teşvik etmek gibi gelecekteki yoksulluk düzeylerini azaltmanın önemli bir yoludur. Sosyal yardımın işgücü piyasası üzerindeki etkileri, özellikle sosyal yardım alan kişilerin avantajlarını kaybetmemek için işgücü piyasasından uzak durup durmadığı gibi konuları inceleyen birçok çalışmada ele alınmıştır. Sosyal yardımın işgücü piyasası sonuçları üzerindeki etkilerini belirlemek, sosyal yardım programlarını en iyi şekilde tasarlamak ve yapısal ekonomik ve sosyal sorunlara çözüm bulmak için önemli bir çaba sarf edilmiştir.

Çalışmaların çoğu başlangıçta gelişmiş ülkelerdeki deneyimlere odaklanmıştır, ancak Türkiye gibi gelişmekte olan ülkelerdeki etkileri inceleyen çalışmalar da vardır. Uluslararası çalışmalar genellikle sosyal yardımların caydırıcı etkisi olduğunu ortaya koyar niteliktedir. Türkiye'de yapılan bazı çalışmalarda sosyal yardımın işgücü hareketliliği üzerindeki etkileri incelenmiş ve sosyal yardımın genellikle işsizlik yerine kayıt dışı çalışmaya teşvik edici bir etkisi olduğu bulunmuştur.

Bu çalışma ile özellikle genç kadınlara yönelik NEET olgusunu ele almada sosyal yardımların etkinliği konusundaki yaygın tartışmalara katkı sağlanması amaçlanmış ve sosyal yardımların Türkiye'de genç kadınların NEET statüsünden çıkışını kolaylaştırıp kolaylaştırmadığı ortaya konulmaya çalışılmıştır.

Bu çalışma, özellikle gelişmekte olan ülke bağlamına odaklanarak, Türkiye'de sosyal yardımın işgücü piyasası hareketliliği üzerindeki etkilerini inceleyerek önemli bir araştırma eksikliğini gidermeyi amaçlamıştır. Sosyal yardımın işgücü piyasası dinamikleri üzerindeki etkisine ilişkin mevcut literatür, özellikle genç nüfus yaş grubu içinde sınırlıdır ve mevcut çalışmalar ağırlıklı olarak gelişmiş ülkelere odaklanmaktadır. Bu nedenle, bu çalışma, yüksek genç işsizliği, yaygın kayıt dışılık ve özellikle kadınlar arasında önemli ölçüde hareketsizlik gibi işgücü piyasasının belirgin özelliklerini göz önünde bulundurarak, bu boşluğu doldurarak ve Türkiye'de sosyal yardım ile işgücü piyasası sonuçları arasındaki ilişkiye dair içgörü

sağlayarak önemli bir katkı sağlayacaktır. Bu araştırma, Türkiye'deki söz konusu dinamikleri keşfederek, Türkiye işgücü piyasasının karmaşık ve dinamik doğası hakkında daha kapsamlı bir anlayış sağlamayı ve konuyla ilgili daha geniş literatüre katkıda bulunmayı amaçlamaktadır.

Çalışma kapsamında, insanların gelir düzeyleri ve yaşam koşulları hakkında veri toplamak amacıyla tasarlanmış bir anket olan ve yaş, cinsiyet, eğitim düzeyi, meslek ve ikamet gibi değişkenleri içeren büyük bir örnekleme dayanan Gelir ve Yaşam Koşulları Araştırması (GYKA) veri seti kullanılmıştır. Gelir, yaşam standartları, sağlık, eğitim, çalışma ve çalışma koşulları, sosyal güvenlik durumu, konut koşulları gibi geniş bir bilgi yelpazesi sunan anket hükümetler, sivil toplum kuruluşları ve akademisyenler için sosyal koruma sistemlerinin etkinliği, yoksulluk ve gelir eşitsizliği gibi konularda politika önerileri geliştirilmesi sürecinde yardımcı olmakta ve sosyal politika tasarlanması ve ekonomik planlama süreçleri için rehberlik etmektedir.

İlaveten, GYKA veri seti, bu çalışmada önemli bir yer tutan sosyal transferler açısından da zengin bir veri setidir. Anket, referans gelir dönemindeki hanehalklarının sosyal transferlerini, ayni ve nakdi olarak sınıflandırmaktadır. Sosyal transferlerin ayni-nakdi ayrımının yanı sıra, çocuk yardımları, konut yardımları ve diğer yardımlar altında tematik bir sınıflandırma da yapılmaktadır.

Nüfusun işgücü piyasasındaki statülerine ve eğitim durumlarına göre sınıflandırılması, farklı statüler arasındaki geçiş dinamiklerinin analiz edilmesini mümkün kılmaktadır. Bu çerçevede GYKA panel veri seti, kişileri eğitimde olan/eğitimde olmayan ve çalışan/işsiz/işgücü dışında olarak sınıflandırmaya olanak sağlamaktadır. Bu fırsattan yararlanılarak insanlar eğitimde veya istihdamda olmalarına göre çeşitli gruplara ayrılmaktadır. Referans haftasında en az bir saat çalışan kişiler istihdamda kabul edilmiştir. Çalışmayanlar arasında işsizler, son dört hafta içinde iş arayan ve iki hafta içinde işe başlayabilecek olanlar olarak tanımlanırken, geri kalan nüfus, işgücü dışında kalan, aktif olmayan nüfus olarak sınıflandırılmıştır.

Bu çalışmada öncelikle geçiş matrisleri kullanılarak çeşitli statüler arasındaki geçiş dinamiklerinin betimsel bir yaklaşımla ortaya konulması amaçlanmıştır. Bu kapsamda oluşturulan statüler pasif NEET, aktif NEET, sadece eğitim, eğitim ve istihdam ve sadece istihdam statüleridir. Söz konusu statüler arası 15-29 yaş grubu nüfusn bir yıl vadeli geçiş dinamikleri analiz edilmiştir. 2014-2021 yıllarını kapsayan dönem için GYKA panel veri seti kullanılarak geçiş matrisleri oluşturulmuştur.

Bu yaklaşım sırasında özellikle kadınlar arasında bir gözlem yapabilmek için cinsiyet kırılımında analizler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Sosyal yardım alma durumu ve alınan sosyal

yardımın türüne göre dinamikler ayrıca incelenmiştir. Geçiş matrisleri analizi kapsamda öne çıkan temel bulgular şu şekildedir:

- Genç kadınlar arasında pasif NEET statüsünde yüzde 83 düzeyinde ciddi bir hareketsizlik söz konusudur.
- İnaktifler statüsündeki hareketsizlik açısından kadınlar ve erkekler arasındaki cinsiyet farkı 40 yüzde puandır.
- Kadınlar özelinde diğer statülerden pasif NEET statüsüne geçiş eğilimi önemli ölçüde daha fazladır.
- Aktif NEET statüsündeki erkeklerin yüzde 54'ü bir yıl vadede istihdama ya da eğitime geçebiliyorken kadınlarda bu oran yalnızca yüzde 38 düzeyindedir.
- Yalnızca istihdamda olan gençlerdekadın ve erkek arasındaki hareketsizlik farkı 7 puan düzeyindedir.
- Sosyal yardım faydalanıcısı hanelerdeki kadınların pasif NEET katılığı yararlanıcı olmayan hanelere göre daha yüksektir.
- Sosyal yardım faydalanıcısı hanelerdeki genç kadınlar için aktif NEET katılığı daha düşük olsa da, bu statüden çıkışlar eğitime veya işgücü piyasasına değil, pasif NEET statüsüne yöneliktir.
- Kadınlar özelinde, sosyal yardım yararlanıcısı hanelerde diğer statülerden pasif NEET statüsüne geçiş, yararlanıcı olmayan hanelere göre daha yüksektir.
- Ayni yardım alan hanelerdeki genç kadınların, nakdi yardım alan hanelere kıyasla pasif NEET statüsünde kalma ve aktif NEET statüsünden pasif statüye geçme eğilimi daha fazladır.
- Eğitim ve/veya istihdamdaki nüfustan pasif NEET statüsüne geçiş, çocuk yardımı alan hanelerdeki genç kadınlar arasında, diğer yardımları alan hanelerdeki genç kadınlarla karşılaştırıldığında daha yaygındır.

Akabinde çok terimli logit yöntemi kullanılarak farklı statü ve cinsiyetteki gençlere yönelik sosyal yardımların çeşitli statülere geçiş dinamiklerini olumlu mu yoksa olumsuz mu etkilediği nedensellik çerçevesinde ortaya konulmaya çalışılmıştır. Çok terimli logit yöntemi, kategorik bir bağımlı değişkenin bir dizi bağımsız değişkene bağlı olduğu bir regresyon modelidir. Bu yöntem, farklı kategorik seçeneklere sahip bir değişkenin olasılıklarını tahmin etmek için kullanılmaktadır.

Bu modelden elde edilen katsayılar açıklayıcı değişkenlerin sadece log-odds oranları üzerindeki etkilerini doğrudan göstermekte olup, geçiş olasılıkları üzerindeki etkilerini göstermemektedir. Bu katsayılar kullanılarak geçiş olasılıkları üzerindeki etkiler ancak dolaylı olarak ortaya çıkarılabilmektedir. Bu durumu aşmak için literatürde pratik ve yaygın olarak

kullanılan bir yöntem, açıklayıcı değişkenlerin ortalama değerlerini aldıklarında açıklayıcı değişkenlerin geçiş olasılıkları üzerindeki etkilerini hesaplamaktır. Bu yöntemle hesaplanan katsayılara "ortalamadaki marjinal etkiler" adı verilmektedir.

Ortalamadaki marjinal etkiler, katsayıların yorumlanmasını kolaylaştırmasının yanı sıra, birçok standart istatistik paketi ile hesaplanabilmesi, hipotez testlerinde ve güven aralıklarının oluşturulmasında kolaylıkla kullanılabilmesi ve aykırı değerlere daha az duyarlı olması nedeniyle avantaj sağlamaktadır.

Bu modelleme çalışmasında eşdeğer kullanılabilir fert geliri, medeni durum, yaş grubu, hanehalkı büyüklüğü, eğitim düzeyi, hanehalkı reisi olma durumu ve cinsiyet gibi değişkenler açıklayıcı değişken olarak kullanılmıştır. Çok terimli logit analizi kapsamda öne çıkan temel bulgular şu şekildedir:

- Sosyal yardımların genelinin pasif NEET statüsündeki kadınların geçişleri üzerinde olumlu ya da olumsuz bir etkisi olduğuna dair herhangi bir kanıt yoktur.
- Ayni yardımlar, pasif NEET statüsündeki genç kadınların aktif NEET statüsüne ve sadece eğitime geçme olasılığını azaltırken, pasif NEET statüsünde devam etme olasılığını artırmaktadır.
- Çocuk yardımları dışındaki yardımlar, pasif NEET statüsündeki genç kadınların aktif NEET statüsüne ve sadece eğitime geçme olasılığını azaltırken, pasif NEET statüsünde kalma olasılığını artırmaktadır.
- Sosyal yardımların yalnızca eğitimde olan kadınların geçişleri üzerinde olumlu ya da olumsuz bir etkisi olduğuna dair herhangi bir kanıt bulunmamaktadır.
- Nakdi yardımlar ve çocuk yardımları, yalnızca eğitimde olan genç kadınların pasif NEET statüsüne geçiş olasılığını artırmaktadır.
- Sosyal yardımların aktif NEET, eğitim ve istihdam ve yalnızca istihdam statüsündeki kadınların geçişleri üzerinde olumlu veya olumsuz bir etkisi olduğuna dair herhangi bir kanıt bulunamamıştır. Bu durum aynı zamanda sosyal yardımların alt kırılımlarının analiz edildiği durumda da geçerlidir.

Söz konusu teknik çalışmalardan elde edilen sonuçlar çerçevesinde öne çıkan bulgular şu şekilde özetlenebilir:

- ❖ İnaktivite ve inaktiflerde yüksek hareketsizlik temel olarak kadınlar için problemdir.
- ❖ İnaktif olmayanlar arasında, kadınların inaktif duruma geçme olasılığı daha yüksektir.
- ❖ Kadınlar eğitime ve istihdama geçişte olumsuz ayrışmaktadır.
- ❖ Geçiş dinamikleri, yardım yararlanıcısı hanelerdeki kadınlar için genellikle daha kötüdür.

- Herhangi bir statüdeki genç kadın için, sosyal yardımlarının genelinin veya herhangi bir alt türünün aktive edici özelliği olduğuna dair bir kanıt yoktur.
- Bazı sosyal yardım biçimleri, çeşitli grupların pasif NEET statüsüne geçme olasılığını artırmaktadır.
- Bazı sosyal yardım biçimleri, pasif NEET statüsündeki genç kadınların başka statülere geçme olasılığını azaltmaktadır.
- Aktif NEET statüsü, tüm sosyal yardım türleri için herhangi bir etki bulunamayan tek statüdür.

Türkiye örneğinde genç kadınlar için sosyal yardımların arzulanan aktive edici özelliği görülmemektedir. Hatta çeşitli statüler ve çeşitli yardım türleri için caydırıcı etkiler mevcuttur. Kadın inaktivitesinin çok yüksek ve kadınların işgücüne katılımının çok düşük olduğu bir ülkede, harekete geçirici bir rol oynayabilecek olan sosyal yardımların olumlu etkiye sahip olmaması hatta caydırıcı etkisinin olması endişe vericidir. Bu durum, sosyal yardımların diğer amaçları gözetilmek koşuluyla sosyal yardım sistemi tasarımının yeniden ele alınmasını gerekli kılmaktadır.

Sosyal yardımların işgücü piyasasında ve eğitim sisteminde tahribata yol açmasının önlenmesi önem arz etmekle birlikte, sosyal yardım programları yalnızca gençleri harekete geçirmenin ötesinde çok çeşitli hedefleri gerçekleştirmek üzere tasarlanmıştır. Bu nedenle konunun çok boyutlu olarak ele alınması ve bu alanda politikalar tasarlanırken ve düzenlemeler yapılırken dikkatli olunması gerekmektedir.

Bu kapsamda, aktivasyon odaklı bir yaklaşım benimsenmeli, eğitim ve beceri geliştirme programlarına ağırlık verilmeli, sosyal yardım tasarımlarına teşvik edici unsurlar eklenmeli ve farklı paydaşlar arasında işbirliği sağlanmalıdır. Bu şekilde, gençlerin sosyal yardımın bir geçici destek olmaktan çıkıp, uzun vadeli bir aktive edici araca dönüşmesi sağlanabilecek ve gençlerin istihdam edilebilirlikleri artırılarak sürdürülebilir bir kalkınma elde edilebilecektir.

Özetlemek gerekirse, demografik fırsat penceresinden tam olarak yararlanmak ve gençlerin eğitime ve işgücü piyasasına geçişini kolaylaştırmak için Türkiye, kapsayıcılığı teşvik eden, kaliteli eğitime erişimi artıran, istihdam edilebilirliği artıran ve kadınların işgücüne katılımını olumsuz etkileyen kültürel normları ele alan politikalara öncelik vermelidir. Türkiye, etkili sosyal yardım programları ve kapsamlı politikalar uygulayarak genç nüfusunun potansiyelini ortaya çıkarmak suretiyle iktisadi kalkınma ve sosyal gelişmeye yönelik sürdürülebilir kazanımlar elde edebilecektir.

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Soyadı / Surname : KAYA

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