

The Impact of the Support Offered to
Young People under the Operational
Programme Knowledge
Education Development

**SECOND REPORT
OF OUTCOME INDICATORS
MEASUREMENT**

INFORMATION
BROCHURE



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MAIN CONCLUSIONS

Operational Programme Knowledge Education Development boosts chances of finding work and/or returning to education among young adults

The Programme is especially effective among the disadvantaged youth

The achievements observed half a year after the participation usually persist over the following year

The quality of the jobs performed after the Programme is not fully satisfactory – they are typically on fixed-term contracts with low wages

INTRODUCTION

- This brochure summarises the results of the second indicator measurement study conducted as part of the evaluation of the support offered to young people through the Operational Programme Knowledge Education Development (OP KED).
- The support was granted to people aged 15-29 in the NEET category (not in education, employment or training).
- The study was structured around four main research areas:

CHARACTERISTICS OF PROGRAMME PARTICIPANTS

PARTICIPANTS' ACHIEVEMENTS

DURABILITY OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS

NET EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SUPPORT

CHARACTERISTICS OF OP KED PARTICIPANTS

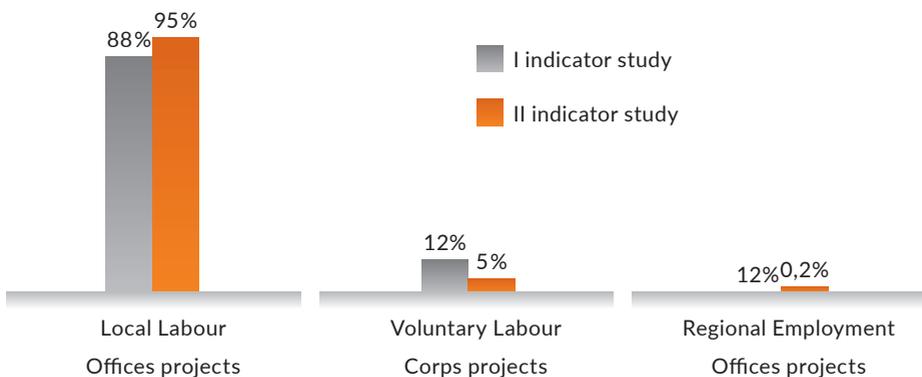
- The report concerns people who received support between July 2015 and June 2016.
- More than half of the participants were female.
- Around 40% of the participants were aged 25-29 (more than 31 thousand), while those aged 18-24 constituted around 60% (less than 47 thousand).
- The support was offered by Local Labour Offices, Voluntary Labour Corps and via Regional Employment Offices projects.

Over the year, 78 thousand people received support; among them 43 thousand women

95% of the participants received support from the LLOs

The share of participants accommodated by the Local Labour Offices grew from 88% in the previous study (2014/2015) to 95%.

Participants distribution across the supporting entities



PARTICIPANTS' ACHIEVEMENTS

- The survey was conducted among 1,418 participants of the Programme who finished their participation in the projects between July 2015 and June 2016.
- Almost 28% of the participants were in education 6 months after the support. This constitutes an 11 pp. growth relative to the previous survey results.
- Almost 60% of the participants were working 6 months after the support. This constitutes a 16 pp. drop compared to the previous survey results. This is the result of fewer subsidies for starting a business.
- 14% of the participants started their own businesses over the six months after the support. This constitutes a 29 pp. drop compared to the previous survey results.

3 out of 4 participants were working or in education 6 months after the support

Participants' achievements 6 months after the support

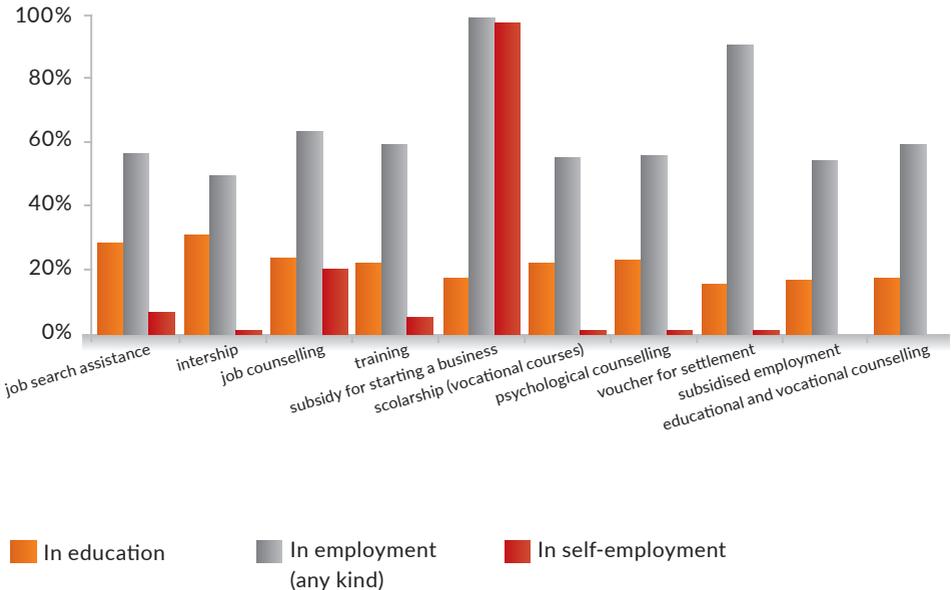
Achievement	Target values	Achieved values	
		I study	II study
In education	44%	17%	27%
In employment (any kind)	58%	76%	59%
In self-employment	23%	43%	14%
In employment (any kind) among the disadvantaged participants	none	73%	54%
Share of those who achieved none of the listed outcomes	none	15%	25%

ACHIEVEMENTS AND TYPES OF SUPPORT

- Participants who received support from the Local Labour Offices received on average 2.3 types of support. Those who received it from the Voluntary Labour Corps received on average 7.9 types of support.
- The most common types of support were: job search assistance (76% of the participants), internship (68%) and job counselling (47%).
- The highest post-programme employment rate was observed after subsidies for starting a business (99%) and vouchers for settlement (90%).

Participants received on average 2.5 types of support

Achievements 6 months after the end of support, by 10 most often provided types of support (% of participants)



JOB QUALITY

- 88% of those employed 6 months after the support were employed on an employment contract, though most of them were fixed-term. 16% worked on civil law contracts.

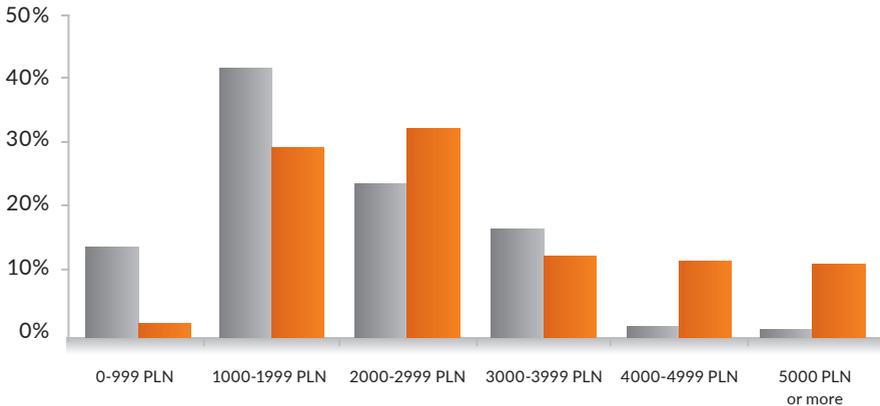
88% of the employed had an employment contract

- 96% of the employed women and 80% of the employed men had monthly wages lower than 2,000 PLN.

- Among those who started their own businesses, women earned on average 1,783 PLN monthly, while men earned on average 890 PLN more – 2,672 PLN.

89% of the employed earned no more than 2000 PLN monthly

Distribution of the monthly earnings among the participants who started their own businesses



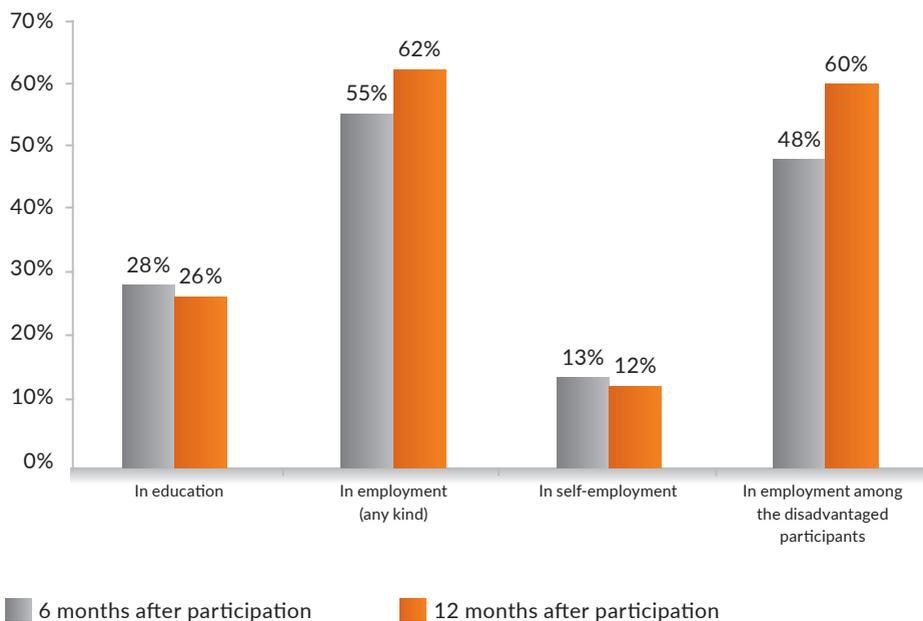
■ women

■ men

DURABILITY OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS – 12 months after

- Around 80% of the responders finished participation in the Programme more than 12 months before being surveyed.
- 88% of those who were self-employed 6 months after the support, continued to be so also after the following 6 months.
- 81% of those who worked 6 months after the support, continued to do so also after the following 6 months. Among the disadvantaged, the share was only slightly lower and equalled 79%.
- 62% of those who were in education 6 months after the support, continued to be so also after the following 6 months.

Participants' achievements 12 months after the support



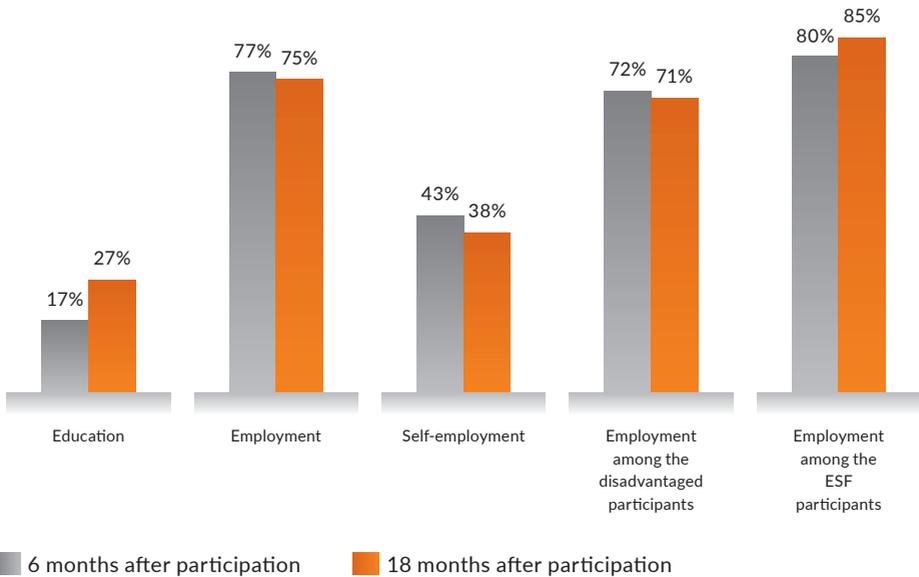
DURABILITY OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS

– 18 months after

- The durability of the achievements was additionally analysed with a second wave of surveys among the participants of the first survey study. This allowed to compare the situation of the participants 6 and 18 months after the support was provided.
- Among those who were in education 6 months after the support, almost 70% continued to be so. Many participants took up education later than 6 months after the support.
- Around 82% of the self-employed continued to be so.

87% of those who worked 6 months after the support, continued to do so over the next year

Participants' achievements 6 and 18 months after the support

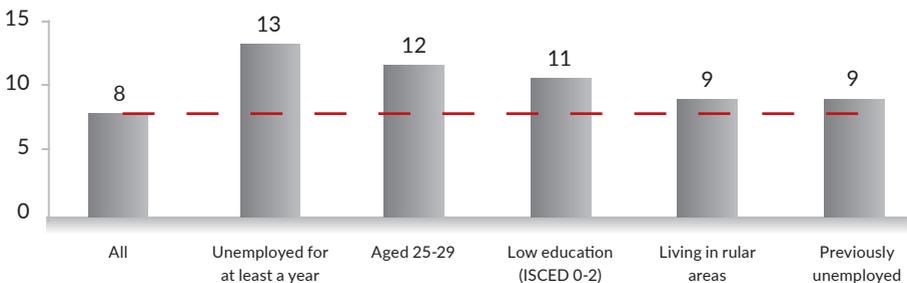


NET EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SUPPORT

- The achievements were compared with the achievements of a similar group of unemployed, who were not participants of OP KED (control group).
- The net effectiveness analysis utilised the CESAR database, which provides information on all unemployed registered in LLOs. There are 10 million observations for the 18-29-year-olds in the database.
- The OP KED participants had higher probability of leaving the unemployment registry after 6 months. The largest difference pertained to those who were unemployed for a longer time.
- The highest net effectiveness pertained to those disadvantaged: who were unemployed for at least one year, had lower education, lived in rural areas or were previously unemployed.

Participants of the OP KED left the unemployment registry more often than the other unemployed (a difference of 7.7 pp.)

The difference in the probability of leaving unemployment of OP KED participants and other unemployed – by the subgroups





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