

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

THIRD REPORT OF OUTCOME INDICATORS MEASUREMENT

Information brochure



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MAIN CONCLUSIONS

Most (63%) of the young adults of the NEET category (not in education, employment or training), who participated in the Programme, found employment

The share of participants who were in employment after finishing the Programme grew by 3 pp., relative to the previous indicator report

The share of participants who reported not being able to find any job as the reason for not starting employment fell by as much as 22 pp. – from 50% to 28%

The outcomes differ across regions (the share of participants in employment differed by up to 36 pp. between Polish powiats) and depend on local labour market characteristics

The outcomes for men and women differ significantly in several dimensions

INTRODUCTION

- This brochure summarises the results of the third 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 study comprises people who received support between July 2016 and June 2017.
- The support was granted to people aged 15-29 in the NEET category (not in education, employment or training).
- The educational outcomes were studied through a survey of 1,300 participants of the Programme.
- The employment outcomes were studied using the data from the Polish Social Insurance Institution. This is the first of the indicator studies to use this data.
- The report was structured around three main research areas:

CHARACTERISTICS OF PROGRAMME PARTICIPANTS

PARTICIPANTS' ACHIEVEMENTS

**DETAILED ANALYSIS OF THE PARTICIPANTS'
ACHIEVEMENTS**

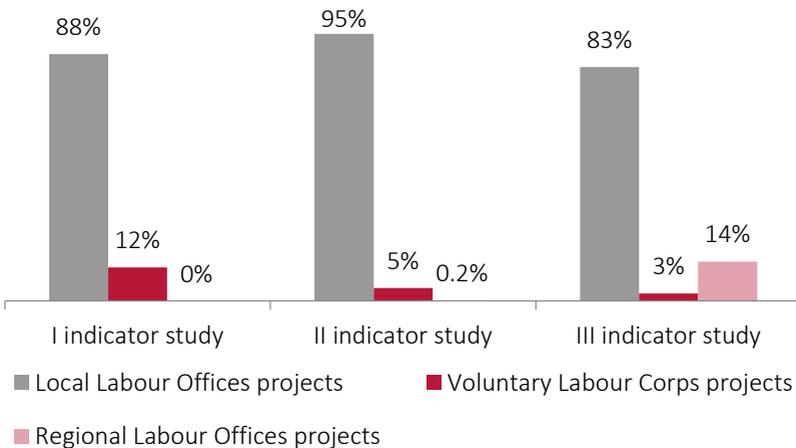
CHARACTERISTICS OF OP KED PARTICIPANTS

- The report concerns app. 75 thousand people who received support between July 2016 and June 2017.
- More than half of the participants were female.
- Of the participants, 14% lived in households with no working dwellers, 5% lived in households with one adult and children, 4% had disabilities and 46% were otherwise disadvantaged (most of the last group lived in rural areas).
- Most of the participants had secondary or post-secondary education. The smallest group comprised participants with lower secondary and lower education levels.
- Around **every third participant was in long term unemployment**. Around a half of the participants were in short term unemployment.

Women constituted 56% of support beneficiaries

61% of the participants had a secondary or post-secondary education

Participants distribution across the supporting entities



PARTICIPANTS' ACHIEVEMENTS

- The share of disadvantaged participants in employment grew by 7 pp.

27% of the participants were in education 6 months after receiving support (similarly to the level in the II indicator study).

 - The share of **participants in employment** 6 months after receiving support increased by app. 4 pp., relative to the level from the previous indicator study. It thus reached **63%**.
 - 13%** of the participants were **self-employed** 6 months after receiving support.
- The share of participants in employment among those disadvantaged was only by 2 pp. lower than the share of participants in employment among all of the participants.

Participants' achievements 6 months after the support

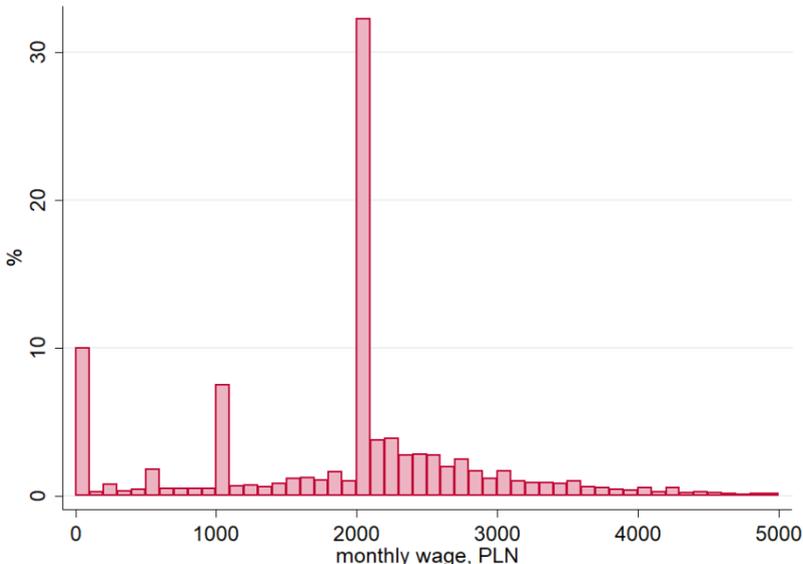
Achievement	Target values	Achieved values		
		I study	II study	III study
<i>In education</i>	44%	17%	27%	27%
<i>In employment (any kind)</i>	58%	76%	59%	63%
<i>In self-employment</i>	23%	43%	14%	13%
<i>In employment (any kind) among the disadvantaged participants</i>	-	73%	54%	61%
<i>Share of those who achieved none of the listed outcomes</i>	-	15%	25%	25%

JOB QUALITY

- **72%** of those in employment 6 months after finishing the Programme, had an **employment contract**. Around 20% were self-employed.
- 28% of those with employment contracts earned the minimum wage, while many earned less than that – due to part-time work.
- The earnings of Programme participants were relatively low. According to the Structure of Earnings Survey data for 2016, the average earnings of those aged 25 or less in Poland equalled 2 916 PLN.

The average gross wage of those with employment contracts equalled 1975 PLN

Distribution of monthly wages

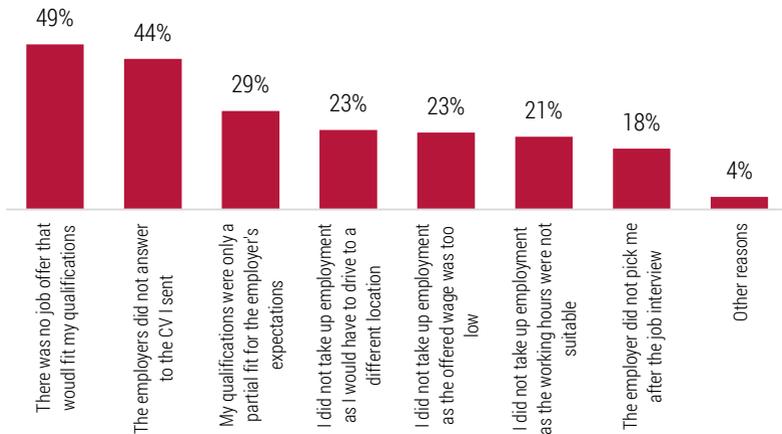


REASONS FOR (NOT) FINDING EMPLOYMENT

- Almost half of the participants who started employment attributed the success to taking part in the project. Every fifth of them indicated the help of training received as part of the project and close to every fifth indicated the work experience gained over the course of the project. 13% indicated receiving the subsidy for starting own business.
- Participants no longer look for any job available, but rather for one that matches their expectations. Among those who were not employed, the share of those who could not find a job matching their needs grew by 22 pp. – up to 42%.
- Simultaneously, the share of those declaring not being able to find any job (among those who were not employed) fell from 50 to 28%.
- 22% of those who were not employed, did not look for any work after finishing the Programme. Every third of them indicated caretaking responsibilities as the reason.

Only every fourth of those who did not start employment, could not find any work

Reasons for not finding work

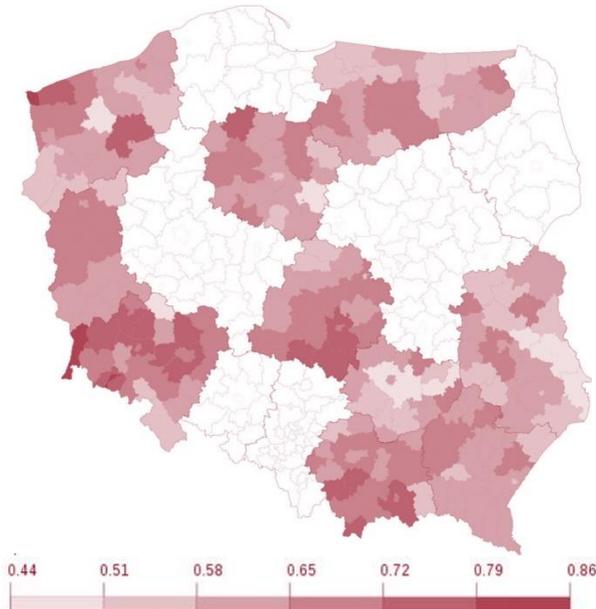


LOCAL LABOUR MARKETS

- The employment outcomes after the Programme varied between the regions, ranging from 58% employed participants in the Lubusz voivodeship to more than 66% in the Lesser Poland voivodeship.
- Most of the differences in the employment outcomes could be attributed to the differences in the shares of the participants who started own businesses.
 - Employment outcomes was partially dependent on the local labour market characteristics, including the local unemployment rate (which was confirmed by an econometric analysis).

The largest difference between two voivodeships in the % of those who started work equaled 3.2 pp.

% of employed participants 6 months after the Programme, by powiats



Note: YEI was conducted in 10 voivodeships – the powiats in the other voivodeships are marked with white colour.

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE ACHIEVEMENTS

- Women were more likely than men to return to education (by 6 pp.), but less likely to start employment (by 4 pp.). The differences in the employment outcomes are significant even when factors such as age, education or being in a disadvantaged situation are accounted for.
- Women with employment contracts earned on average 9% less than men – with a similar difference in the whole Polish labour market.
 - Female participants were less likely to start their own businesses than men and than women in the whole labour market.
 - Women were more likely to report caretaking responsibilities (31% against 11% among men). Caretaking was linked to lower chances of employment among female participants but higher chances among the male participants.
- Despite these differences, women rated the usefulness of the support and of the skills acquired through the Programme higher than men did (respectively by 0.8 and 1.2 points on a 1-10 scale).

Women became self-employed twice less often than men (9% of women vs 18% of men)

Share of participants in employment 6 months after finishing the Programme, by caretaking responsibilities

