

The effect of education programmes for youth on labour market outcomes

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The programmes



- Youth Guarantee fees-free places: Level 1-3 tertiary programmes for young people disengaged from school
- Secondary-Tertiary Programmes (aka Trades Academies): vocational programmes for young people enrolled in school

Data sources



- Joined education data to look at education outcomes:
 - School enrolments
 - NCEA results
 - Tertiary enrolments
- Integrated Data Infrastructure to look at labour market outcomes:
 - Employment
 - Migration
 - Benefit receipt

Measures



- Education:
 - Retention in education (school and/or tertiary)
 - Achievement of NCEA Level 2
 - Progression to higher level tertiary education (Level 4 and above)
- Labour market:
 - Employment
 - Not in employment, education or training
 - Receiving a benefit

Methodology



- Case-control method
- Individuals in programmes matched to others who didn't participate
- Matched on:
 - Birth cohort
 - Demographics
 - School background
 - NCEA performance and credits



Educational
outcomes



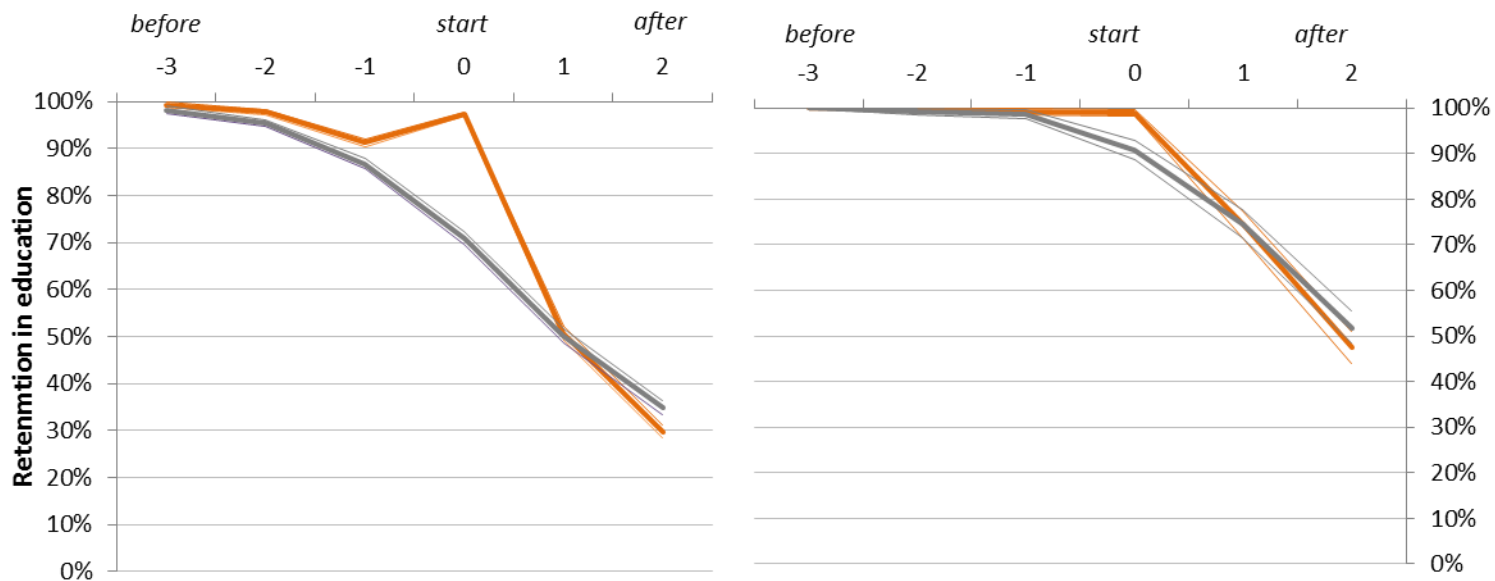
Fees-free places

— Fees-free places — Matched comparison

Secondary -tertiary programmes

— Secondary-tertiary programme — Matched comparison

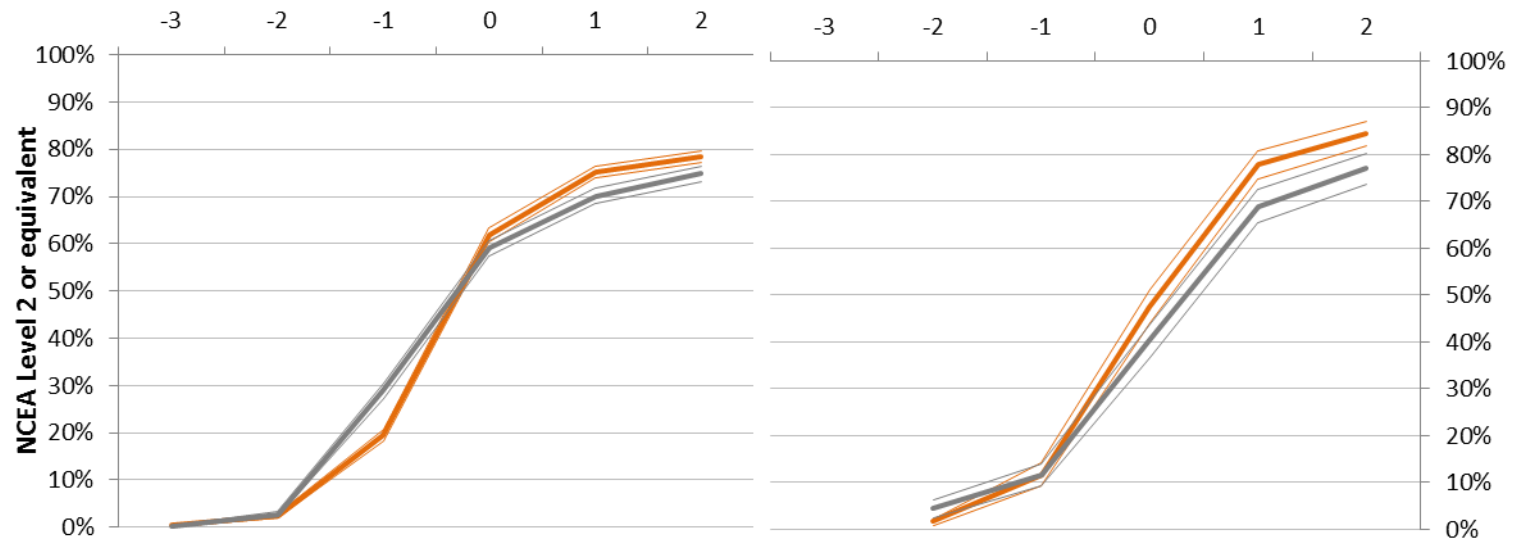
Young people on programmes are more likely to stay in education during the first year ...



Retention in education



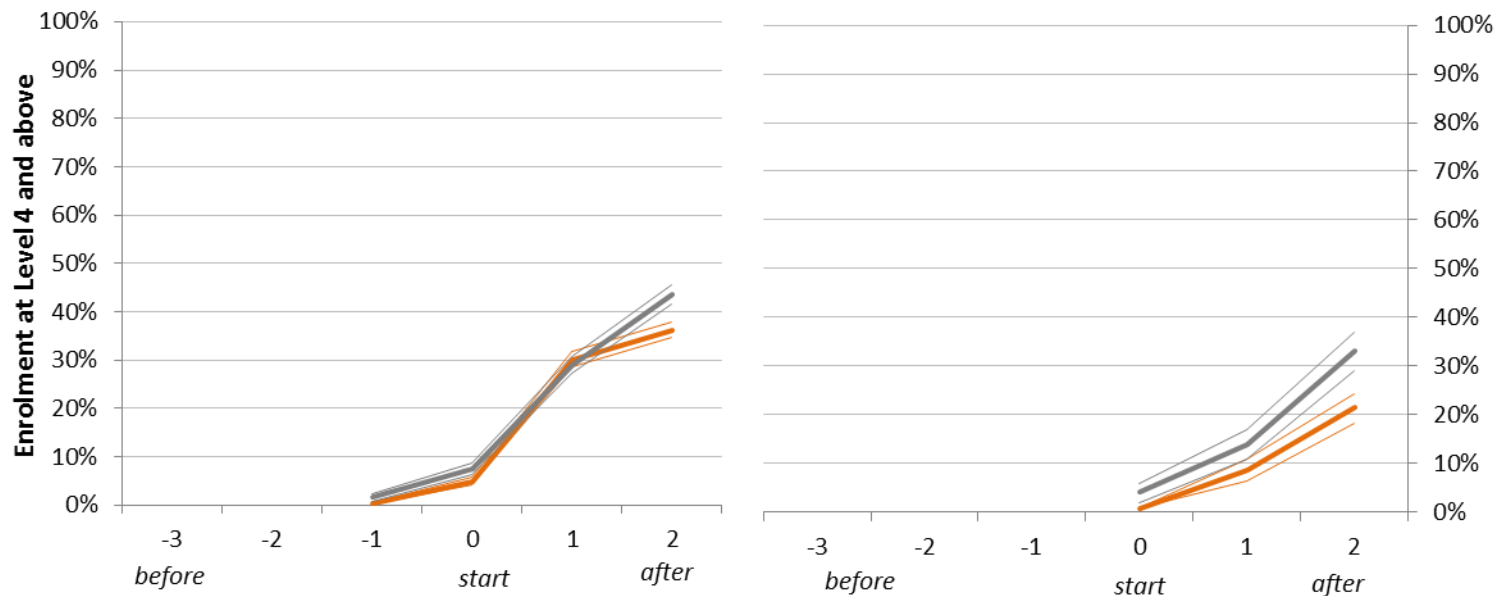
They are more likely to gain NCEA Level 2 than others who have also stayed in education ...



NCEA Level 2 achievement



Having gained Level 2, they are no more likely to have enrolled in higher-level tertiary study ...



Progression to Level 4 and above



Labour market outcomes

Access to the data presented here was managed by Statistics New Zealand under strict micro-data access protocols and in accordance with the security and confidentiality provisions of the Statistic Act 1975. These findings are not Official Statistics. The opinions, findings, recommendations, and conclusions expressed are not those of Statistics NZ.



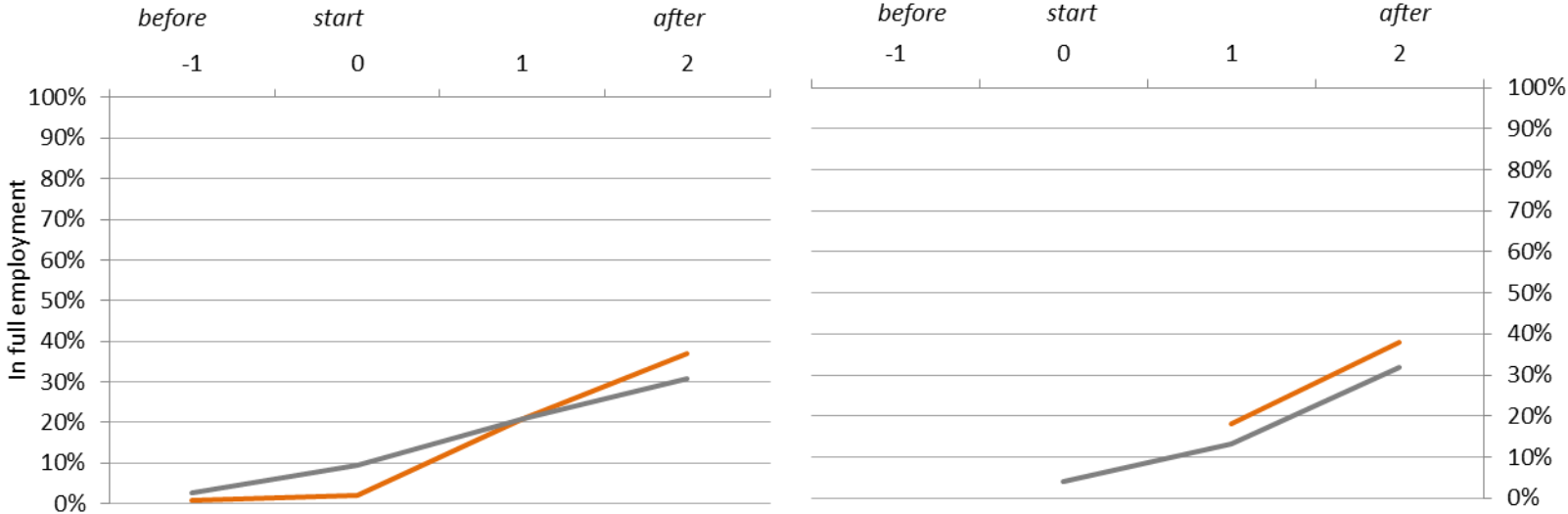
Fees-free places

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Secondary-tertiary programmes

— Secondary-tertiary programme — Matched comparison

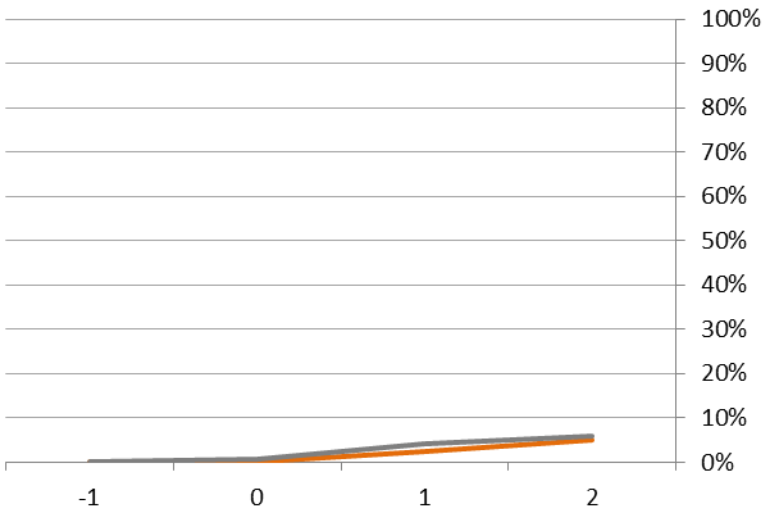
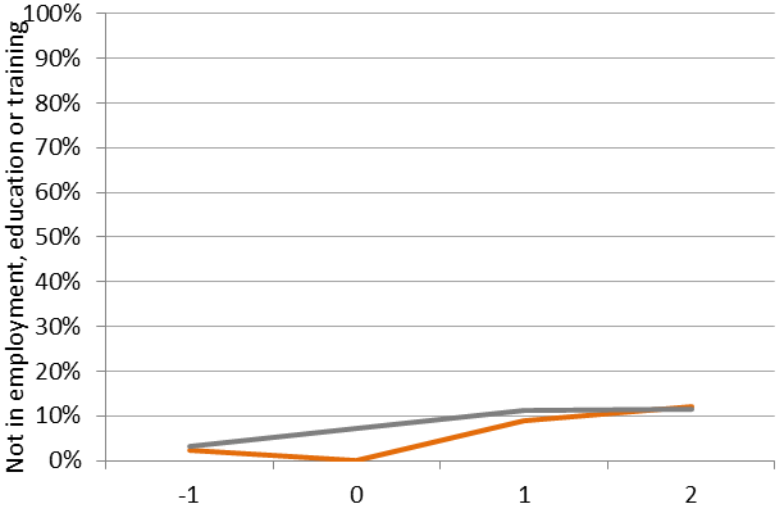
Young people on programmes are more likely to go into full employment afterwards ...



Employment



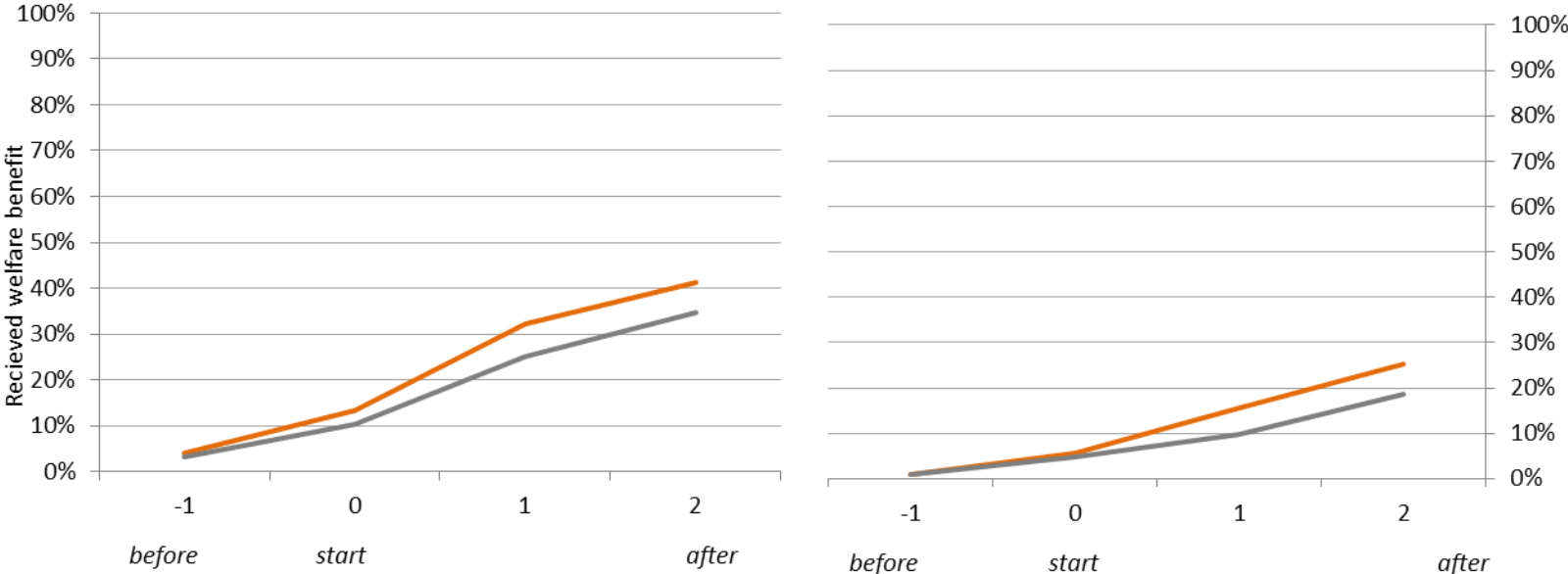
They are less likely to be not in employment, education or training during the programme ...



Not in employment, education or training



And they are more likely to receive a benefit during and following the programme ...



Receiving a welfare benefit

Discussion



- Controlling for selection effects:
 - Developing a propensity score model – taking into account a wider range of background variables
 - But still difficult to know if all selection effects are accounted for – especially where a large proportion of the target group in the programme
- Interpreting policy effects:
 - Being in training is a condition of being on benefit
- Data limitations:
 - Limited to administrative events
 - Doesn't tell us about attitudes, aspirations and disposition

By design or observation?



- Designed experiments:
 - Greater control over allocation to treatment and control groups
 - Ability to collect range of information
 - But programme delivery may not match ‘real world’
- Observational data studies:
 - Provide information on programme ‘as delivered’
 - May be difficult to find a good comparison group
 - Reliant on information collected through administrative systems