

StayOn_

A more inclusive, active
and creative world!

3rd Impact Assessment

POLAND

June 2023

Giulia Parola & Mine Tülü,
European Center for Social Finance
Kamila Wodka, Natalia Truszkowska,
The Polish Farm Advisory
and Training Center



stay-on.eu



Table of contents

1. INTRODUCTION.....	3
2. INTERVENTIONS.....	3
2.1 Community involvement.....	3
2.2 Community catalysis	5
2.3 Community co-innovation labs	6
2.4 Community entrustment	6
3. METHODS	7
3.1 Data collection.....	7
3.2 Data analysis.....	8
4. FINDINGS	8
4.1 Descriptive statistics: demographic variables	8
4.2 Outcomes: evaluation of social inclusion	9
4.3 Impact: evaluation of social benefits to rural areas	11
5. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION	12
REFERENCES.....	14
APPENDIX	15

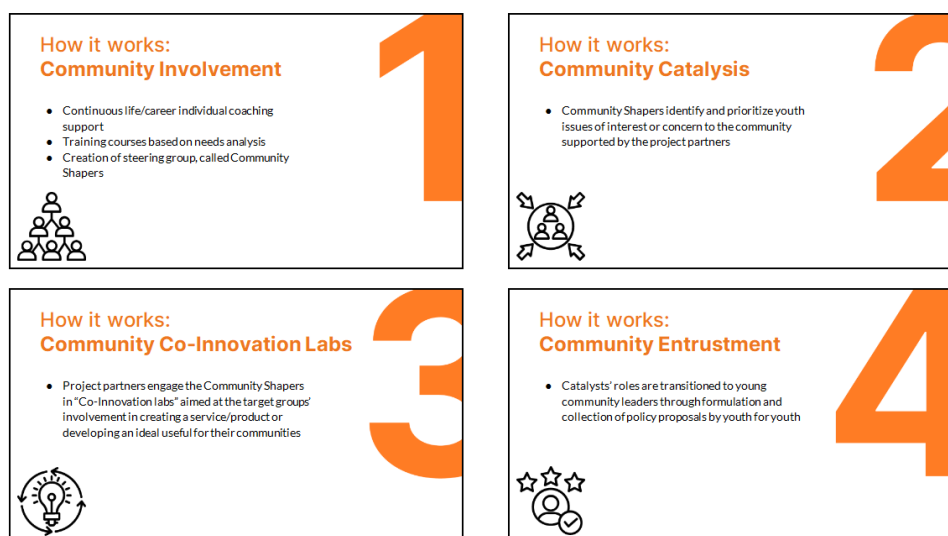
1. INTRODUCTION

The StayOn project aims to create opportunities, benefits, services, and jobs in rural areas for young people. Meath Partnership is one of eight European partners involved in the project and this report measures and assesses their impact on integrating young adults, especially NEETs, into the labor market. The report is part of the project's "Impact management and research" work package and is managed by the European Center for Social Finance. The report describes the interventions, and the methodology used to conduct the evaluation, presents the results, and interprets them. It aims to provide credible evidence to inform decision-making among the project's partners.

2. INTERVENTIONS

The project StayOn foresees the implementation of a four-stage community-based development approach (CBD) in five European countries. The first stage is called "community involvement" and includes the implementation of continuous life/career individual coaching support and a series of training courses according to the local needs¹ aimed at developing soft and hard skills that are useful for personal development and facilitate entry to the labor market. This step includes creating a group of young local NEETs, the "community shapers", who are interested in the social and economic development of their community and will continue their StayOn path through the three following phases: "community catalysis", "community co-innovation labs", and "community entrustment", as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. StayOn four-stage community-based development approach (CBD)



2.1 Community involvement

Training courses. As of 30.04.2023, 11 types of training topics were delivered and coordinated through The Polish Farm Advisory and Training Centre (PFA). The organization is located in the village of Miastkowo in Łomża County, Podlaskie Voivodeship, in northeastern Poland and aims to provide aims at providing advisory services to farmers, fostering rural development, and promoting the entrepreneurial

¹ See the potentials assessment report for Poland available at: <https://www.stay-on.eu/impact-compass/>

spirit among youth in rural areas. Table 1 summarizes the primary information for all training topics in the context of the project StayOn.

Table 1. Summary of training topics

#	Training course topic	Number of iterations	Number of hours
1	Unemployment in Poland/My dream job - Practical exercise	11	~8
2	Soft skills - theory, examples/Herzberg test	11	~8
3	CV - discussion of the structure and content of the CV / tips and suggestions for writing the CV / writing your own CV - with elements of basic English	11	~8
4	Discussing the structure and content of a letter of motivation/ Tips and suggestions for writing a letter of motivation - practical exercise	11	~8
5	Job interview with elements of basic English	11	~8
6	Vocational courses and training - local initiatives/ My needs and dreams - group discussion/ Let's share the experience - practical exercise	11	~8
7	Mentoring - introduction, advantages and disadvantages/ Become a mentor - practical exercise	11	~8
8	My own business - introduction/ Becoming an owner - practical exercise	11	~8
9	IT and computer use; Social media in business - introduction, examples and tips/ my business, my image - practical exercise	11	~8
10	Stress at work - practical exercise (role play), dealing with stress	11	~8
11	Summary of the discussed contents - Soft skills, Herzberg test - CV, motivation letter, job interview - Social Media in business, brand visualization/ Impressions after the training - group discussion - Q&A session and post-training reflections	11	~8

Coaching. The main goal of the coaching in the context of StayOn is to support participants on their journey through the whole StayOn process:

- training, where they gain new skills and knowledge to improve their future career options; and also
- community shaping process, where they further explore their ideas for developing opportunities for youth in their communities.

The StayOn coaching process is aimed at developing a goal-oriented mindset with participants. The suggested methods to be used by coaches range from SMART goal methodology to dialogue groups. All sessions have a suggested outline to follow. However, these guidelines can be adjusted according to the coach's judgment to best use the process for the participants. The coach's role is to support the participants to make a change, learn something new and/or achieve their goals. The essence of coaching is not giving answers to participants but instead guiding them with curiosity and empathy to help them find answers on their own. Coaches in the StayOn project lead participants through the process of training and community involvement, help them identify their potential, and support them in overcoming obstacles to their empowerment.

Through the StayOn project, participants receive, on average, four individual coaching hours, mainly over a series of four sessions with the coach. Coaching sessions are divided into three main categories: I) introductory / starting session; II) implementation support / intermediate session; and III) follow-up/closing session. The coaches and coachees meet preferably in person, but some meetings also take place online. In order to create a relationship and create a more substantial impact, the coachees are encouraged to meet regularly and with a defined development goal, which also supports their training in the context of the StayOn project (or further). Coaches in the StayOn project participate in individual and group supervisions to help them better address the obstacles and opportunities of the coaching process. They help them be more flexible and open to opportunities in the process.

2.2 Community catalysis

During the Community Catalysis phase of the project, the PFA engaged 15 participants in 4 Steering Group meetings. The participants were selected from the 125 individuals involved in Phase I, ensuring that they were already acquainted with the project and its facilitators. The group consisted of a diverse mix of genders and backgrounds. Natalia Truszkowska and Klaudia Liszewska, who had previously facilitated the Coaching and Training sessions in Stage 1, served as the meeting facilitators. Their experience in facilitation contributed to a well-structured and effective engagement.

The group identified several key issues during their discussions, including subsidies for the purchase of coal, limited availability of training courses in the area, low levels of pollution prevention, use of artificial fertilizers in agriculture, and a lack of awareness of EU initiatives such as the SDGs and Agenda 2030. Priority was given to addressing low awareness of EU initiatives, pollution prevention, the use of artificial fertilizers, subsidies for coal purchase, and the limited number of training courses.

Given the rural location of the organization, the participants found the issues related to environmental protection and ecology in agriculture to be particularly relevant. They

highlighted the need for increased awareness of EU initiatives to understand the importance of pollution prevention and sustainable agricultural practices. Additionally, they emphasized the contradiction between government subsidies for coal purchase and the EU's encouragement of environmentally friendly resources. The limited availability of training courses and mentors in the area was also recognized as a significant challenge.

To address these issues, the participants proposed organizing awareness-raising campaigns, debates, and face-to-face events, considering the preference of rural citizens for live interactions over online participation. The PFA suggested leveraging their network of stakeholders to invite relevant experts to enhance local awareness further. They also proposed involving an agri-entrepreneur as a mentor to provide insights and guidance related to business start-ups.

Initially, participants had concerns about their knowledge and ability to contribute, but these apprehensions diminished after the first session, and the participants became enthusiastic about continuing their involvement. Overcoming self-doubt and building confidence were challenges faced by the participants, who believed they lacked experience and connections. However, the suggestion of involving stakeholders and experts in the process sparked motivation and inspired them to plan a significant event like a public conference to address the identified key issues.

2.3 Community co-innovation labs

During the co-innovation labs, the 15 NEETs (young people not in education, employment, or training) had 10 meetings held at various locations. These included the PFA office, the MANS University career office, and study tours to an agro-ecological farm with a botanical garden and a farm-start-up focused on herb production. The study tours provided opportunities for the NEETs to attend lectures on ecology in agriculture and participate in workshops on herb and tea-making.

At the PFA office meetings, the NEETs worked on preparations for the final event, which took place on December 18, 2022.² They collaborated on designing the event program, contacting speakers, sending out event invitations, writing press releases, and leveraging social media to promote the event. They actively applied the knowledge they gained during the training sessions.

The final event, titled "StayOn project - development of NEETs in the Podlaskie Region," was held at the International Academy of Applied Sciences in Lomza (MANS) and served as a platform for the NEETs to further refine their policy proposals. Attendees of the event provided support and guidance to the NEETs in their policy writing endeavors. Overall, the co-innovation labs and the final event provided valuable opportunities for the NEETs to develop their skills, collaborate with experts, and contribute to policy discussions related to the development of young people in the Podlaskie Region.

2.4 Community entrustment

The community entrustment phase, conducted in person, was facilitated by Natalia Truszkowska and Adam Nowak, President of the Rural Youth Association, who joined

² A video of the event is available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h2sPYcV4HTI>

online. The session took place on January 19, 2023, at MANS in Łomża, with the participation of 15 NEETs.

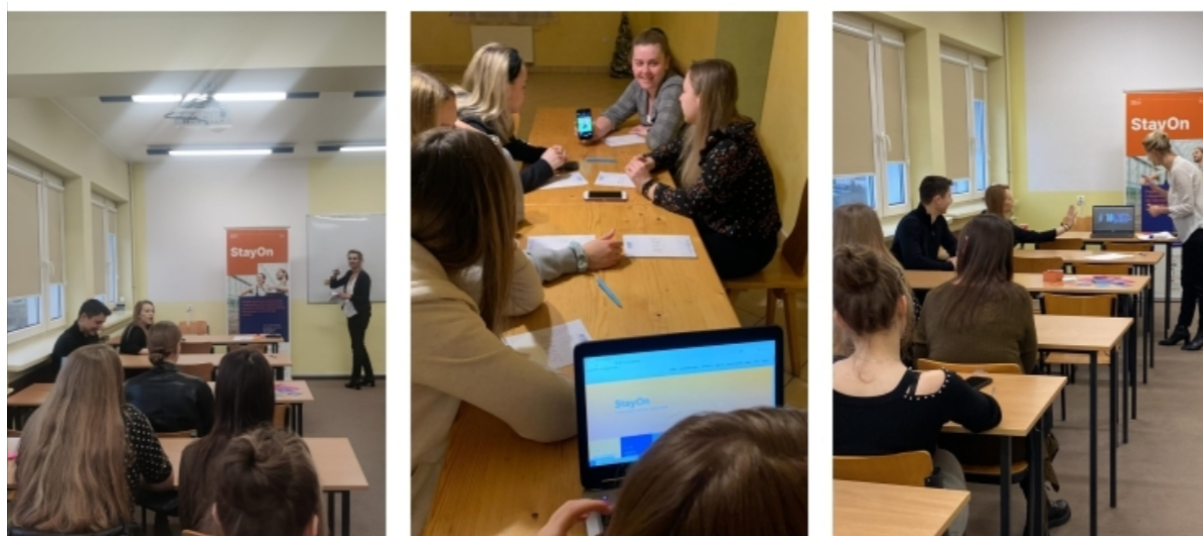
During the co-innovation labs and the final event, the NEETs had already begun working on their policy proposals. They had the opportunity to discuss their ideas with invited speakers and learn how to effectively transform them into well-formulated policy documents.

On January 19, 2023, during a dedicated meeting at MANS in Łomża, the NEETs engaged in a comprehensive discussion on the proposed policy topics. Mr. Adam Nowak, President of the Rural Youth Association, joined them remotely, while Natalia Truszkowska from the PFA was present in person. After careful consideration, the NEETs selected three policy proposals to focus on:

- Creating more opportunities for entrepreneurship development among NEETs in rural areas;
- Strengthening environmental awareness in rural communities;
- Promoting local agriculture and food production.

These policy proposals reflect the NEETs' commitment to fostering entrepreneurship, environmental consciousness, and sustainable agriculture within rural regions and were submitted as part of the project's "Vertical and horizontal mainstreaming" work package.

Figure 2. Some pictures from the StayOn activities organized by PFA

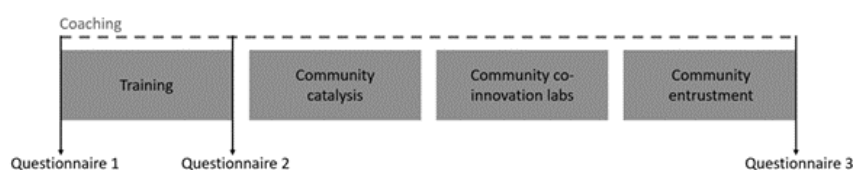


3. METHODS

3.1 Data collection

All participants in the interventions were asked to fill out the same questionnaire on the day the intervention started and the day it ended, as shown in Figure 3. We administered the survey to participants through an online questionnaire, which is available in full in Appendix A.

Figure 3. Data collection timeline



The questionnaire included the following groups of variables:

Demographics (*labor status, income, age, gender, belonging to a minority background*) were measured through multiple choice, checkboxes, and open-ended options (see questions 15-19).³

Social inclusion was measured by looking at:

- *access* to knowledge of resources in the community, see question 2;
- *support* from social networks, see questions 11-14 (Bernal et al., 2003);
- *participation* in labor markets, see questions 15-16.

Social benefits to rural areas were measured by looking at:

- *common good*, see questions 3-8 (Looman, 2006);
- participants' *willingness to migrate*, see questions 9-10.

3.2 Data analysis

As of 30.04.2023, PFA involved 200 coachees and 200 trainees in the project. 182 beneficiaries completed pre/post-intervention questionnaires, and the data they provided was used for subsequent analysis. We first examined the distribution of differences between two sets of scores to analyze the pre-and post-test comparison. For all of the variables analyzed, the differences between pre and post-test are not normally distributed; hence, a non-parametric test (Wilcoxon signed-rank test) was used to compare the two sets of scores from the same participants for all variables. Finally, to compare paired proportions related to participation in labor markets, a McNemar test was used to assess the significance of the pre- and post-intervention differences in the variables 'employment status' and 'income'.

4. FINDINGS

4.1 Descriptive statistics: demographic variables

Descriptive statistics of the pre- post-observations related to the sample of 182 participants are presented in Table 2. 77 people in the sample analyzed were women (42.31%), while 105 (57.69%) were men. Most participants (124 people, 68.13%) were between 20 and 24 years old. 58 participants (31.87%) were between 25 and 29 years old. 43 people (23.63%) were self/employed or students at the start of the intervention, while 139 people (76.37%) were unemployed or inactive and constituted the remainder of the sample. These values remained the same after the intervention. Before the interventions, 178 (97.80%) participants stated that their income was less than or equal to the national minimum wage, while only four participants (2.20%) reported having an

³ The question inquiring about participants' belonging to a minority background was optional.

income that is more than the national minimum wage. After the interventions, 176 (96.70%) participants stated that their income was less than or equal to the national minimum wage and six (3.30%) said they earned more than the national minimum wage. Finally, 6 people answered the question about minority backgrounds: one (0.55%) reported belonging to the group of people with disabilities, one (0.55%) to a sexual minority, and four (2.20%) to a religious minority group.

Table 2. Descriptive statistics

Gender	n	%
Female	77	42.31
Male	105	57.69
Other	0	1.90
Total	182	100.00
Age	n	%
20-24	124	68.13
25-29	58	31.87
Total	182	100.00
Labor status (post values)	n	%
Employed, self-employed, enrolled in high school or university	43	23.63
Other	139	76.37
Total	182	100.00
Labor status (pre values)	n	%
Employed, self-employed, enrolled in high school or university	43	23.63
Other	139	76.37
Total	182	100.00
Income (post values)	n	%
Less than or equal to the national minimum wage, i.e., 3010 zł	176	96.70
More than the national minimum wage, i.e., 3010 zł	6	3.30
Total	182	100.00
Income (pre values)	n	%
Less than or equal to the national minimum wage, i.e., 3010 zł	178	97.80
More than the national minimum wage, i.e., 3010 zł	4	2.20
Total	182	100.00
Minority background	n	%
People with disabilities	1	0.55
Sexual minority	1	0.55
Racial, ethnic, and linguistic minority	0	0.00
Religious minority group	4	2.20
Total	6	3.30

4.2 Outcomes: evaluation of social inclusion

As already pointed out, an analysis of the results indicated a non-normal distribution of scores for all of the variables under study. Therefore, the results are presented using both the mean and the median for each variable in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Percentage change, pre/post mean and median for outcome variables

Variables	Mean (Pre)	Mean (Post)	Mean % change	Median (Pre)	Median (Post)	Median % change
Access to knowledge of resources in the community	3.76	4.90	30.32% increase	4.00	5.00	25% increase
Support from social networks	3.88	4.69	20.88% increase	3.75	4.75	26.66 % increase

Regarding the variables *access* to knowledge of resources in the community, a Wilcoxon signed rank test showed a significant positive difference ($Z = -8.637$, $p < 0.01$) between post- and pre-observation, as shown in Table 4. This means that participants were more likely to know where to get the career development resources they needed in their community after the interventions.

Table 4. Wilcoxon test statistics table for the variable access to knowledge of resources in the community

	Access to knowledge of resources in the community pre-test – Access to knowledge of resources in the community post-test
Z	-8.637 ^b
p	<.001
a. Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test	
b. Based on negative ranks.	
c. Based on positive ranks.	

Regarding *support* from social networks, a Wilcoxon signed rank test revealed a significant positive difference ($Z = -7.686$, $p < 0.01$) between post- and pre-observation, as shown in Table 5. This means that, after the interventions, participants felt they have been receiving more emotional, interpersonal and material support than before joining the project StayOn.

Table 5. Wilcoxon test statistics table for the variable support from social networks

	Support from social networks pre-test – Support from social networks post-test
Z	-7.686 ^b
p	<.001
a. Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test	
b. Based on negative ranks.	
c. Based on positive ranks.	

Regarding the variables meant to assess *participation* in labor markets, namely employment status and income, we have seen in Table 2 that there were no changes in the participants' employment status following the interventions. Regarding income, Table 2 reveals that two people started earning more than the national minimum wage after the interventions. However, a McNemar's test determined that the differences in the proportion of low- and high-earners pre- and post-intervention were not statistically significant, as reported in Table 6.

Table 6. McNemar^a test statistics for income

	Income pre & income post
N	182
Exact Sig. (2 tailed)	.625 ^b
a. McNemar Test	
b. Binominal distribution used.	

4.3 Impact: evaluation of social benefits to rural areas

Table 7 below shows the mean and median for pre- and post-observations for the variables *common good* and *willingness to migrate*, together with the related percentage change.

Table 7. Percentage change, pre/post mean and median for impact variables

Variables	Mean (Pre)	Mean (Post)	Mean % change	Median (Pre)	Median (Post)	Mean % change
Common good	3.99	4.88	22.31% increase	3.67	5.17	10.71% increase
Willingness to migrate	4.68	3.29	29.85% decrease	5.00	3.00	40.00% decrease

Regarding the variable *common good*, a Wilcoxon signed rank test revealed a significant positive difference ($Z = -7.940$, $p < 0.01$) between post- and pre-observation, as shown in Table 8. This means that, after the interventions, participants had increased their contributions to the common good by bringing more benefits to their community than before they joined the project StayOn.

Regarding the variable willingness to migrate, a Wilcoxon signed rank test revealed a significant negative difference ($Z = -8.447$, $p < 0.01$) between post- and pre-observation, as shown in Table 8. This means that, after the interventions, participants were less willing to move elsewhere in Poland or abroad for employment reasons.

Table 8. Wilcoxon test statistics table for the variables common good and willingness to migrate

	Common good pre test – Common good post test	Willingness to migrate pre test – Willingness to migrate post test
Z	-7.940 ^b	-8.447 ^c
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	<.001
a. Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test		
b. Based on negative ranks.		
c. Based on positive ranks.		

Finally, the results of the outcomes and impact evaluation were controlled by age, gender and employment status to assess if the pre-and post-observations were significantly different for participants' sub-groups. However, this analysis did not yield any new insights or reveal any significant differences. As a result, we have decided to

omit this section from the final report. We believe that including this information would not add value to the report and could potentially confuse the reader. Instead, we have focused on highlighting the findings that have proven to be meaningful and relevant to the project.

5. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

This report leaves a positive overall impression on the work that PFA and the participants in their interventions are doing in the implementation phase. Regarding demographic variables, the participants' age and labor status align, for the most part, with the EEA & Norway Fund for Youth Employment's conditions and the specific objectives of the call for proposal. However, the share of female participants (42.31%) is slightly under the threshold required (50%) to ensure the project's target values are met.

Regarding outcomes, this impact assessment evaluation reveals that young adults who have benefited from PFA's services from May 2022 to April 2023 were more likely to know where to get the career development resources they needed in their community after the interventions (+30.32 mean % change)⁴. Additionally, the data show they have been receiving more emotional, interpersonal, and material support than before joining the project StayOn (+20.88 mean % change)⁵. Overall, it can be deduced that participants have been experiencing more social inclusion. The change is quite similar to the values reported in the first impact assessment.

Improvements in participation in the labor market through changes in participants' employment status and income were found to be not statistically significant. There are a couple of reasons that could explain the observations. Firstly, it is important to consider the timing of the questionnaires. They were filled out immediately after the training, leaving no sufficient time for the participants to secure employment. Some individuals might still be in the process of recruitment, while others might have entered unpaid placements as a transitional step towards gaining paid employment. Additionally, it is worth noting that some of the NEETs in the study chose to enroll in university programs, which typically commence in October. Therefore, at the time of completing the forms, these individuals were still categorized as NEETs.

Regarding impact, this report shows that participants had increased their contributions to the common good by bringing more benefits to their community than before they joined the project StayOn (+22.31 mean % change)⁶. Also, after the training course, participants were less inclined to move elsewhere in Poland or abroad for employment reasons (-29.85 mean % change)⁷. This extends the project's impact beyond the mere effect of StayOn on the participants and brings social benefits to rural areas by equipping them with young adults who feel socially included and want to contribute to the common good.

⁴ Cf. +19.19 mean % change in the first impact assessment report.

⁵ Cf. +13.09 mean % change in the first impact assessment report.

⁶ Cf. +17.04 mean % change in the first impact assessment report.

⁷ Cf. -34.04 mean % change in the first impact assessment report.

The evaluation conducted has a few limitations. Firstly, the pre-test/post-test design impedes drawing rigorous causal inference between the project's activities and its results. Secondly, the lack of control groups also restricted the researchers' ability to control for other influential events. Although this type of design is often criticized for weakness in establishing a causal link between project activities and outcomes, the pre-test/post-test design is the most useful in demonstrating the immediate impact of short-term interventions (Monsen, 2018). Additionally, the findings included in this report have been enriched and validated through a focus group.⁸

⁸ The results of the focus group can be found in the second impact assessment report for Poland available at: <https://www.stay-on.eu/impact-compass/>

REFERENCES

- Bernal, G., Maldonado-Molina, M., & Scharron-del Rio, M. (2003). Development of a brief scale for social support: Reliability and validity in Puerto Rico. *International Journal of Clinical and Health Psychology*, 3(2), 251–264.
- Looman, W. S. (2006). Development and testing of the social capital scale for families of children with special health care needs. *Research in Nursing & Health*, 29(4), 325–336.
- Monsen, K. A. (2018). *Intervention effectiveness research: Quality improvement and program evaluation*. Cham: Springer

APPENDIX

Questionnaire

In the context of the StayOn project, we are conducting research on the effectiveness of our services. The survey should only take 5 minutes, and your responses are completely anonymous. Thank you for agreeing to take part in it. We really appreciate your input!

***Required**

1. Please, include the first 3 letters of your first and last name, and the day of birth (in English ^{*} letters) to allow for initial and final evaluations during the project. For example, the identifier for Mary Smith born on 03.11.1995 would be MARSMI03. Thank you.

Please, rate each of the following statements on a rating scale of 1-7, where 1 is 'strongly disagree' and 7 is 'strongly agree'.

2. I am aware where to get the career development resources I need in my community. ^{*}

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Strongly disagree	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Strongly agree

3. I talk to others about ways to improve the community. ^{*}

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Strongly disagree	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Strongly agree

4. I work with others in the community to make it a good place to live. ^{*}

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Strongly disagree	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Strongly agree

5. As a young person, I am contributing to the community's well-being. ^{*}

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Strongly disagree	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Strongly agree

6. I work with other people like me to help the community understand our needs. *

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Strongly disagree	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Strongly agree

7. Young people are important to this community. *

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Strongly disagree	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Strongly agree

8. There are many things I can do to help others in the community. *

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Strongly disagree	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Strongly agree

Please, answer each of the following questions on a rating scale of 1-7, where 1 is 'extremely unlikely' and 7 is 'extremely likely'.

9. How likely is it that you will move elsewhere in your country for employment reasons? *

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Extremely unlikely	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Extremely likely

10. How likely is it that you will move abroad for employment reasons? *

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Extremely unlikely	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Extremely likely

Please, answer each of the following questions on a rating scale of 1-7, where 1 is 'much less than expected' and 7 is 'much more than expected'.

11. How much advice did you receive in the last month? (e.g., professionals, family, friends, * religious leaders, other groups, etc.)

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Much less than expected	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Much more than expected

12. How much companionship from other persons did you receive in the last month? (e.g., * professionals, family, friends, religious leaders, other groups, etc.)

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Much less than expected	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Much more than expected

13. How much material support did you receive in the last month? (e.g., professionals, family, * friends, religious leaders, other groups, etc.)

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Much less than expected	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Much more than expected

14. How satisfied are you with the support received? *

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Much less than expected	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Much more than expected

Please answer the following questions:

15. Which of the following categories best describes your employment status? *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Employed, self-employed, enrolled in high-school or university
- ☐ Other

16. What was your income last month?

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Less than or equal to PLN 3010 gross
- ☐ More than PLN 3010 gross

17. How old are you? *

18. To which gender identity do you most identify? *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female
- ☐ Other

19. Do you belong to or identify with any of these minority groups?

Tick all that apply.

- ☐ Racial, ethnical and linguistic minority group
- ☐ Religious minority
- ☐ Sexual minority group
- ☐ People with disabilities

The StayOn project is funded by Iceland,
Liechtenstein and Norway through the EEA and
Norway Grants Fund for Youth Employment.