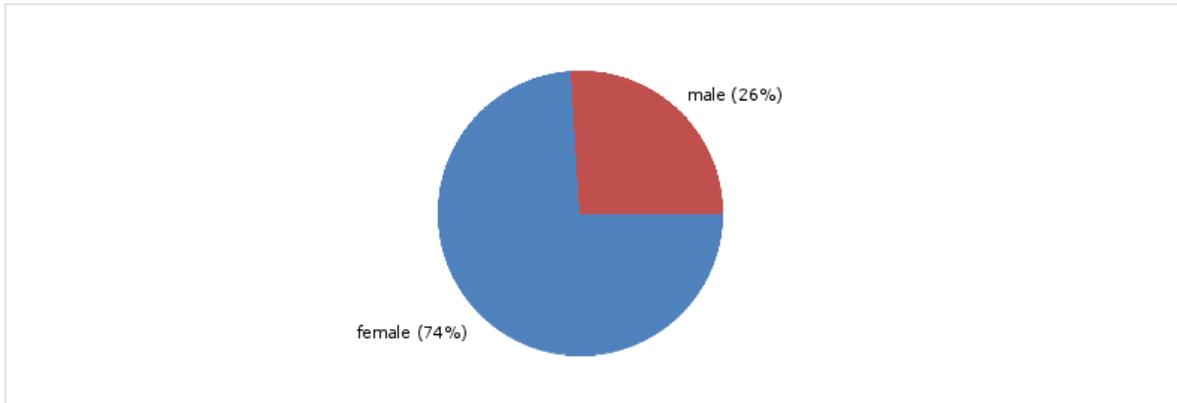


## NEETs Questionnaire Results analysis Slovenia

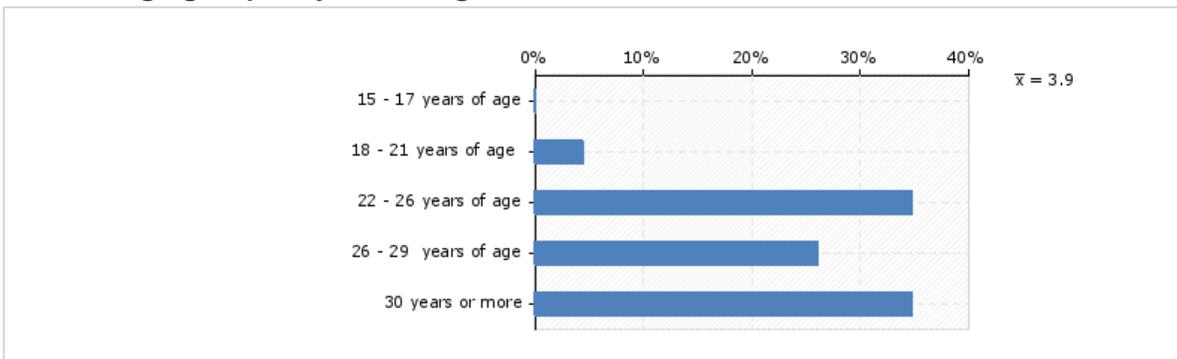
Number of respondents: 23 (twenty-three)

**Gender:** (n = 23)

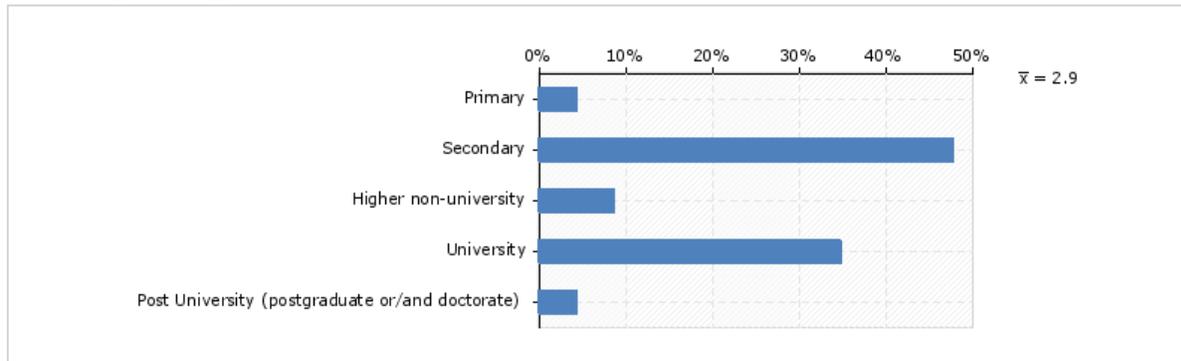


There were 74% (17) of women and 26% (6) of men among respondents that answered the questionnaire.

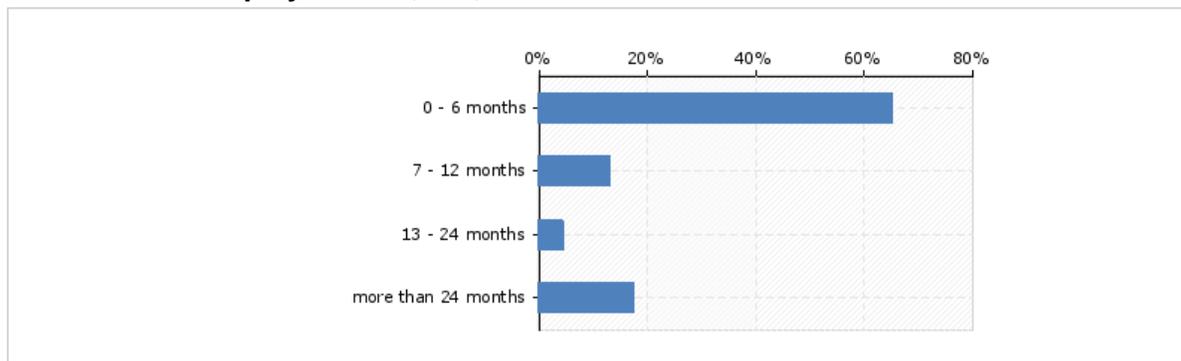
**In which age group do you belong?** (n = 23)



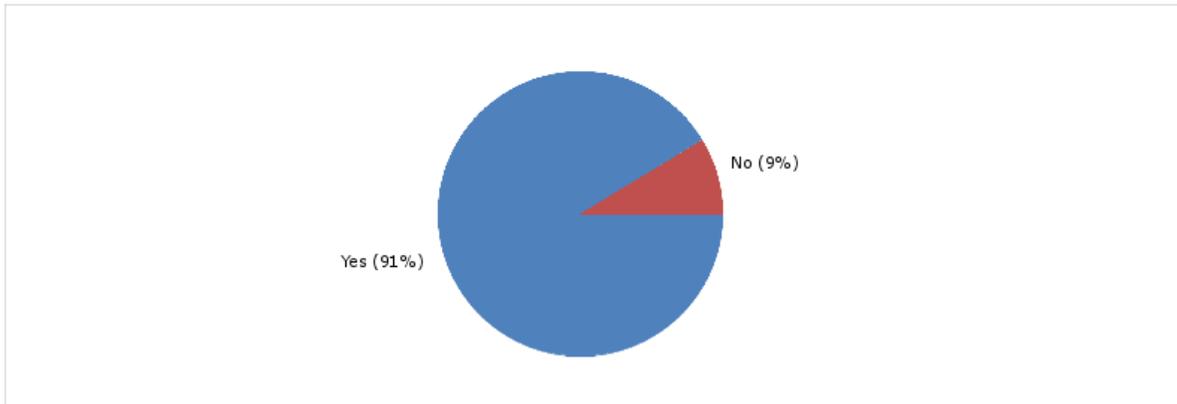
In view of the age of the participants in this survey, none of the respondents is at the age between 15-17 years, 4% belong to the group between 18-21 years of age, 35% are between 22-26 years old, 26% are at the age of 26-29 and 35% are representatives of the age group of thirty year-olds and above.

**What is your highest level of formal education?** (n = 23)

48% (eleven people) of the respondents have secondary level of education and 35% (8 people) are University graduates. 9% (two people) have higher education and 4% primary education (one person). One person has post university level of education. These results indicate that the educational level cannot be considered determinative by default for whether someone will fall into the NEETs group or not. It may be a reason for not getting the exact desired job but surely isn't decisive for being unemployed.

**Duration of unemployment:** (n = 23)

More than half of the respondents 65% or 15 people are being unemployed for a period of up to 6 (six) months. 17% (4 people) are out of the labour market more than 24 months and 13% (three people) have been unemployed between 7-12 months. One is unemployed between 13-24 months. The lack of attention, care and measures to change this situation is about to lead to further extension of the problem. Those 70% are heading to the way of longterm unemployment.

**Are you registered in the public employment services?** (n = 23)

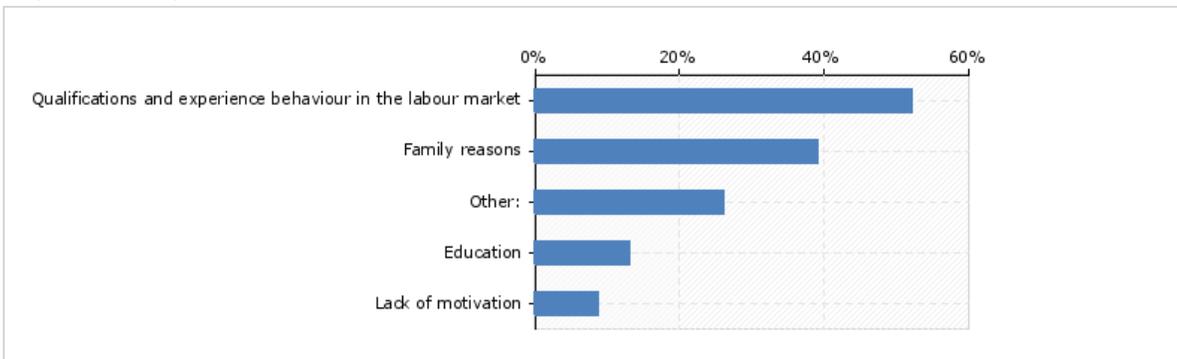
91% of the people interviewed are registered in the public employment services. Only two of the respondents are out of the register. The answer of the next question shows that the reason they are not registered at public employment services is because one owns a business and the other is involved in adult education to have status.

**If you answered NO on previous question, why aren't you registered in the public employment services?**

Educating adults
I own a business

**What are the main reasons you are not in employment?** (n = 23)

Multiple answers are possible



The main reason for unemployment is according to the answers of the respondents the qualifications and experience behaviour in the labour market (52% or 12 people). Family reasons represent 39% (nine people), education 13% (3 people) and lack of motivation 9% (2 people). The rest of the respondents that form 26% give other reasons for being out of the labour market such as:

dismissal due to business reasons of the company after 10 years of employment
End of the fixed-term contract
Not enough jobs
Too many people
No jobs
competitiveness

The biggest problem is the mismatch between expectations of young, skills and qualifications and the situation on labour market. There are not enough jobs for all especially with university degree (there is a high percent of people with University degree in Slovenia).

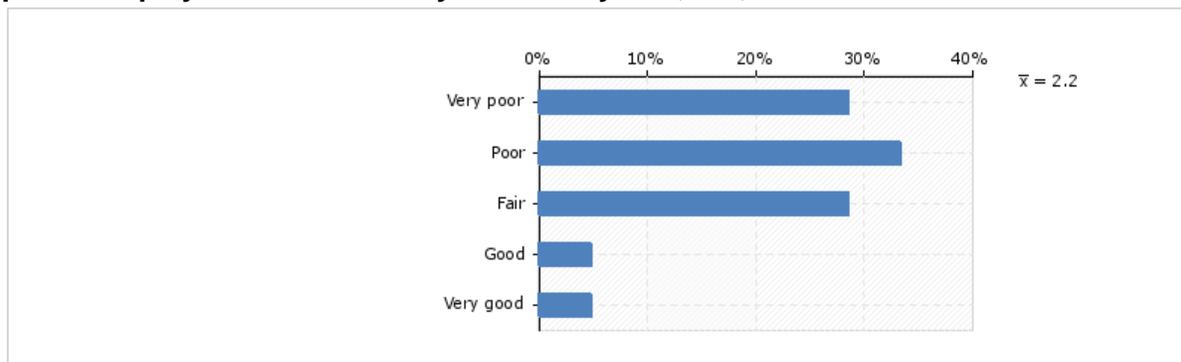
**Please describe what is the background of the reason/s that you have ticked in previous question:**

Only 18 people have answered this question. The answers are below.

I have a year off the Faculty
Not enough working experiences
Hard to get a job (studied Slovenian language)
biochemistry and microbiology are relatively new in Slovenia so there are still not enough jobs, and employers don't recognise the opportunities for us
too much unemployed personnel
15 applications, 15 of the negative responses
So many people with the same professions
I would like to have a job that is connected with my profession
I don't have experiences, I would like to work in tourism, which in my regions there are not a lot of options
Country is taking advantage of young people
There was no need
Education_ fashion designer - no textile companies – not enough experiences
No jobs for my education
employers inflexibility of the current situation

redundancy after utilization of the parental leave
Divorce, kids, taking care of disabled person
Contract for fixed period,
Bachelor degree in Slovenian language, hard to get a job, I'm sending job applications even for totally different jobs, but no luck, I don't have enough experiences

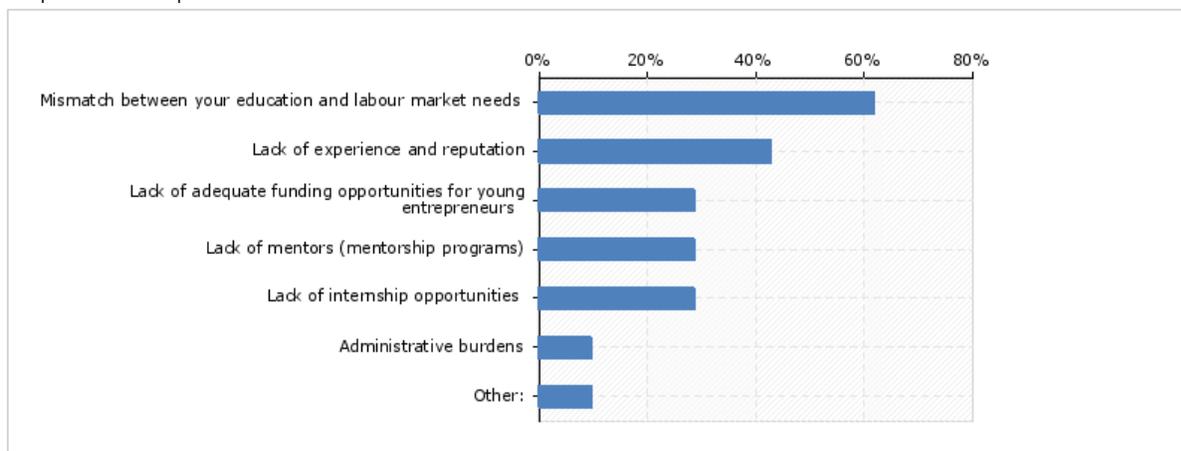
**How would you rate the level of support provided to unemployed youth by the national public employment services of your country?** (n = 21)



When assessing the work of the national public employment services in terms of unemployed youth 30% of the respondents said that the level of support provided is poor. 26% think it is fair, 26% again rate it fair. 15% believe that young unemployed receive support of a very good level and also 26% that it is very poor. Only one person thinks the support provided is very good and one that it is good. NEETs need all the support they can get and according to the answers of the respondents the provided support from national employment service is poor and really needs to upgrade. Prevention measures, better awareness, qualified specialists, career days, consulting and further support are just few good options for the national public employment services to think on and to try to provide for the needs of the NEETs.

**What are the main obstacles that you face when trying to find a job?** (n = 21)

Multiple answers are possible



The respondents have rated the main obstacles (among the listed) when trying to find a job. The two most common answers were: mismatch between your education and labour market needs (chosen 13 times) and lack of experience and reputation (chosen 9 times). Lack of adequate funding opportunities for young entrepreneurs, lack of mentors (mentorship programs) and lack of internship opportunities were each chosen 6 times. Two people find administrative burdens problematic when searching for job and two pointed out other problems such as:

Different reasons, one, very frequent one is German language
No jobs

**What measures could be taken by both the state and other actors to reduce youth unemployment? What do you expect from society to do for you?**

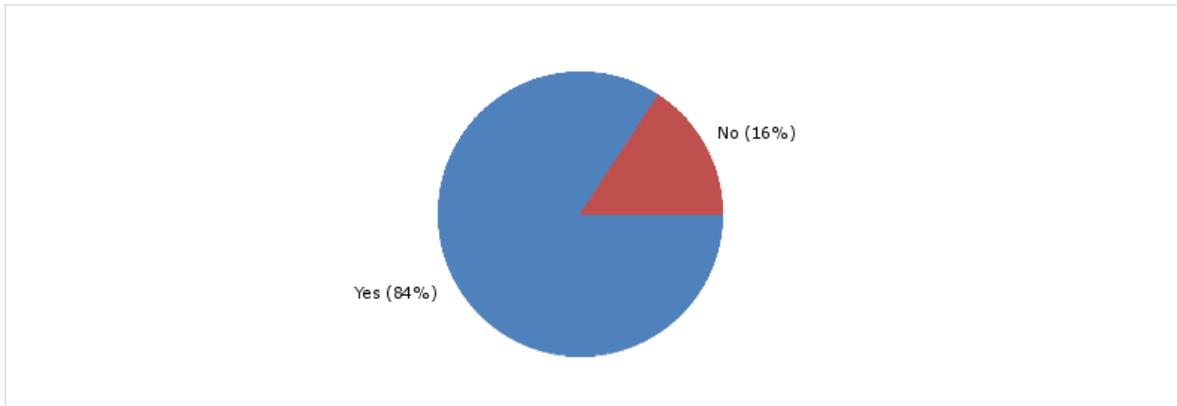
18 People have given suggestions of youth unemployment reduction measures. Here are some of them:

Older should retire
Financial support when a person starts a business
Financing
Why does employment service of Slovenia offers only free language courses to young below 30 – what about older?
More programmes for those who just finished bachelor degree, it is not just where you have worked already but also about skills
Country should do more
More sympathy for young that don't have many experiences
Theory is one thing but practice totally different, those who are searching for first job, should get more opportunities, how should we get experiences if nobody hires us??
Older should retire, young should get more opportunities, different approach in schools, importance of entrepreneurship
German language and employers want 5 years or more working experiences
Money should go for young people, not private wallets
Payed internships and trainee programmes, subventions for entrepreneurs who are just starting
more opportunities for internships
To inform unemployed
Internships with mentors, during studying years
Teaching young people about entrepreneurship
More internships during official studying processes
More internships

**What is your preferred expert field for the future?**

18 of the respondents expressed their preferred expert field for the future and some of them also poited out their own business. The fields are:

Administration
Working with people, creativity
Culture, but reality - anything
Healthcare
Pharmacy
NGOs, research.
Selling own products
Tourism
design
Professor - but reality - anything
Fashion designer
hairdresser
veterinary medicine, animal husbandry
electronics, robotics, metal shaping
Cosmetics (manicure - nail stylist)
To have own business.
Production of natural cosmetics
Hairdresser

**Do you know your competences?** (n = 19)

16 of the respondents out of 19 report that they know their competences and name them below.

**If you answer YES on previous question, what are your competences?**

high motivation, initiative, fast learning ability, organization
working with people, communication skills, precision, responsibility
hardworking, diligent, responsible, articulate, artistic, highly motivated
Accountability, precision, willingness to learn and work communication skills and good organization.
leadership and organizational skills, foreign languages, computer literacy
educated, accepting differences, patience, perseverance
ingenuity, organization
creative, resourceful, hardworking
quality design, good attitude, professionalism
management - design - communication skills
perseverance, accuracy, endurance.
many
Many competences, desire to work, ideas, motivated
conscientiousness, punctuality, communication skills ..

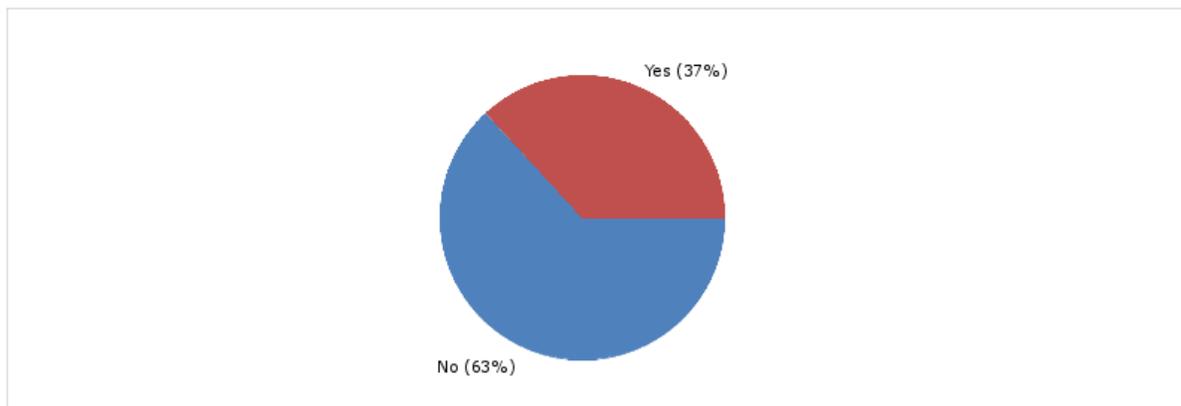
The answers given show that some of the respondents don't understand the meaning of "competences" and find it hard to define their own, other are aware of their competences.

**What do you think you could contribute to society?**

16 of the respondents have written how they think they may contribute to the society:

Recycling ☺
philosophical answer to the question would be that with what I am, and this is also true.
improve their reputation and success
fresh ideas
To open people's eyes
Hard work
happiness
To do good
uniqueness
dexterity
Excepting people
Active participation
I first have to take care of myself
good organisational skills, the development of new tourist products (increase in profits and employment in the field of tourism in underdeveloped regions).
work

**Do you know what are the available resources that would help you go back to school/Faculty or finding a job? (n = 19)**



12 out of 19 answers (63%) here show that these people don't know what could help them reenter education/labour market. The other 7 (37%) who declare knowing the resources necessary list them the following way:

probably, but certainly there are more
textile company, tutors in the field of fashion design.
mojedelo.com, mojazaposlitev.si, zaposlitev.info.
google, seminars
Job portals
Internet, seminars, library
Internet, connections, various projects

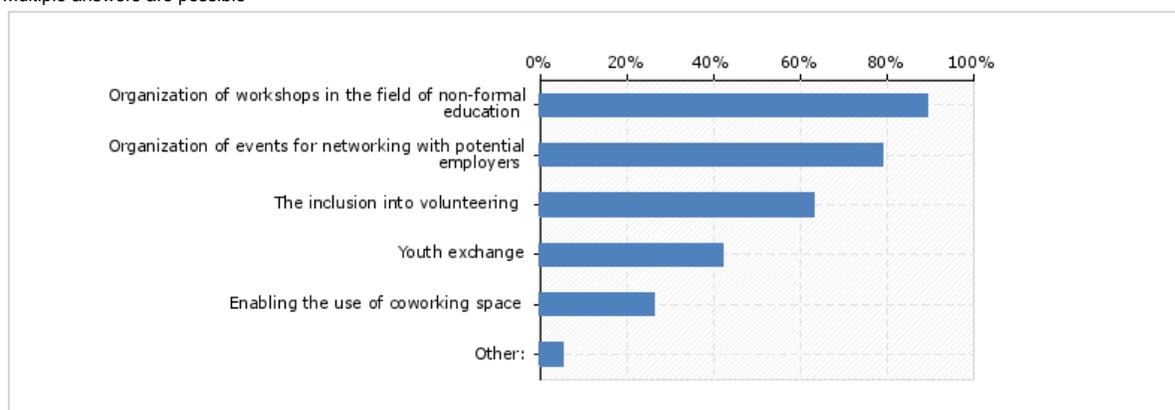
**Please provide how youth work could play a role in reducing youth unemployment and/or any other comment you might have on the specific issue. \*YOUTH WORK:** Youth work can be defined as a broad range of activities (e.g. social, cultural, educational, sports-related and political) carried out with, by and for young people through non-formal and informal learning. Youth work has three essential features:

- ***Young people choose to participate;***
- ***The work takes place where the young people are;***
- ***It recognizes that the young person and the youth worker are partners in a learning process***

Youth work helps young people to reach their full potential. It encourages personal development, autonomy, initiative and participation in society.

([http://ec.europa.eu/youth/policy/implementation/work\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/youth/policy/implementation/work_en.htm)) (n = 19)

Multiple answers are possible



Organization of workshops in the field of nonformal education is the most frequently chosen response among those listed. 17 (seventeen) of the respondents (89%) think this is the best approach to youth unemployment reduction. Organization of events for networking with potential employers could be a proper solution according to 15 of the respondents (79%). 12 (twelve) people (63 %) think that the inclusion into volunteering could play a role in reducing unemployment and 8 people chose youth exchange (42%). These four options of youth work as means of unemployment reduction seem to be most highly supported. A reason for that could be the fact that they are also the most well-known among the general audience. Enabling the use of coworking space is seen as a good option by 5 (five) people and onegave its own suggestion

which is internship in youth organisations and NGOs.

Internships in youth organisations and NGOs
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