

COMPASS

Project: 510858-LLP-1-2010-1-AT-
LEONARDO-LMP

QUESTIONNAIRE ANALYSIS REPORT

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GENERAL INFORMATION

This questionnaire was designed to provide qualitative information on the specific support needs of disadvantaged youth (15 to 25 year olds) of migrant or ethnic minority background. The questionnaire intended to establish the routes of learning and career choices. Its aim was to establish their knowledge of the institutional and other support mechanisms and the educational and employment opportunities in the country of residence. The information provided was the take-off point for the development of a creative learning method, the "urban orienteering race", which provided access to public institutions, training institutes and consulting organizations, which will offer the support needed to make autonomous and realistic

occupational and educational decisions and which will foster their professional careers.

The groups addressed were youth and their families, employers, public institutions and NGOs. There were various ways to establish the needs of youth, i.e. either by interviews (interview guidelines were provided, based on the topics in the questionnaire) or by questionnaires which are sent out.

A total of 191 questionnaires were filled-in in the six countries, 35 (18,3%) from Austria, 31 (16,2%) from Germany, 30 (15,7%) from Slovakia, 30 (15,7%) from Ireland, 31 (16,2%) from Greece and 34 (17,8%) from Turkey. 26,7% of the questionnaires were completed at school, 9,9% in the training center, 9,9% at work 15,7% in public places and 37,7% in other places. 51,3% of the answers were provided by the questionnaires and 48,7% by the interviews.

PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION

- General information

The persons that answered the questionnaire were 47,2% male and 52,8% female. The year of birth for most of them was between 1988- 1996.

We have two kinds of categories in the answers of the country of birth: a large percentage of migrant people have the same country as a residence and as country of birth as well. The second category has different country of birth and different country of residence. For example: Austria, Turkey, Ireland, Slovakia and Germany. Greece instead, shows that the migrant people have been born in their own country of origin and moved in Greece as adults or even as teenagers.

The migrant people, who have been born in the country of residence, have also the citizenship of this country. It is probably due to the law which provides the necessary legal citizenship in case of birth in these countries.

Some of the migrant people prefer to preserve their own initial citizenship. That depends of the low status of the country and of how easy they can get the citizenship. Bureaucracy is one of the most difficult barriers for the migrant people who decide to live and work in another country.

Most of the migrant people have migrated very young or as teenagers with their parents to the present country of residence.

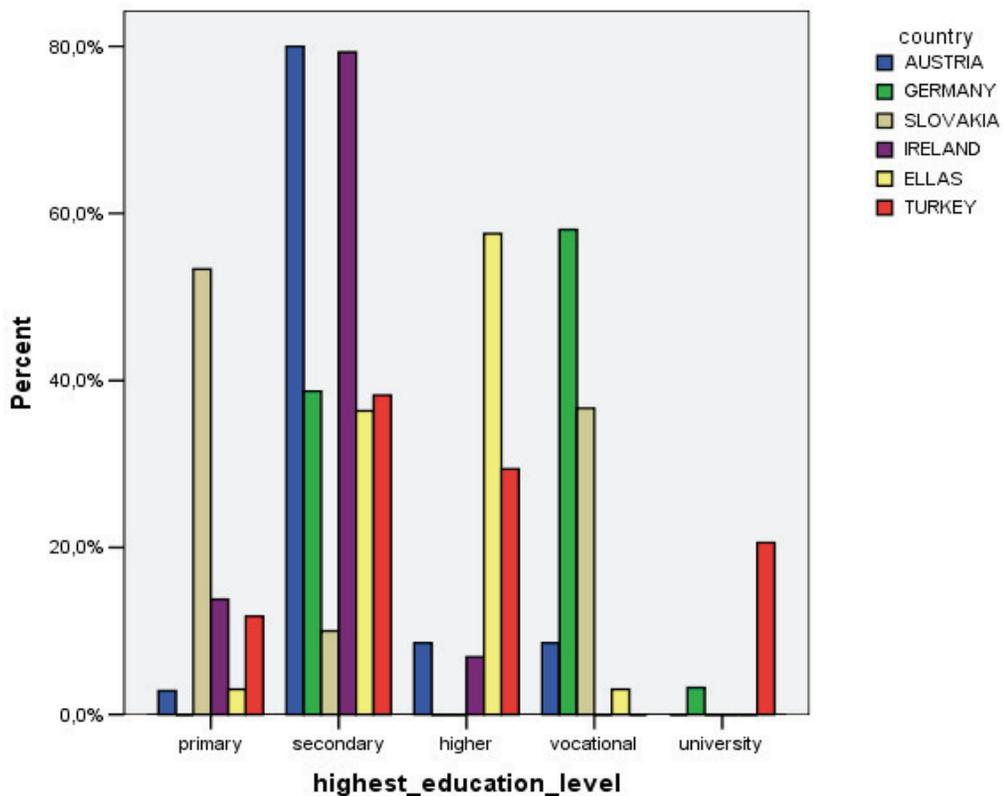
The results show that the last two decades were the most frequent as far as migration is concerned, as the year of immigration. We presume that the economical crises of the last years is one of the most important factor of this fact.

The most of them were born in the country of residence. In Greece we have the opposite: very few of them were born in Greece.

Because of their young age most of the migrant people are still single and most of them don't have children (80.4%). From the immigrants that have children 53,8% of them have one child and the other 46,2% have 2 children.

Most of them are students, teenagers, and young people on training and 74.9% of them prefer to live with their parents. So, we see that they "prefer" to live with their families. It is clearly a matter of money and financial situation.

- Education



The 52.7% have reached the basic secondary education and the vocational and university level is almost on 15%. Most of them have completed the primary and the secondary II - vocational schools in Slovakia, the secondary I school in Austria and in Ireland, the secondary I and the higher in Greece, the secondary I and the secondary II - vocational in Germany and the secondary I and secondary II - higher in Turkey where an amount of 20% had the possibility to complete their studies in the university.

The 50% have obtained a secondary level of education since they lived as children or teenagers in their origin countries. The level of higher education is also considerable. The higher and secondary education levels, which have been obtained in the country of residence, are bigger. The primary level and the university level are on the opposite side. All the answers were positive concerning the recognition of the education attainment level abroad.

- Employment

The 32.4% of the migrant people are unemployed or in phase of training or studying. Part time employment is also has considerable number that shows the current economical status of the countries of residence.

- Communication

The migrant people because of their young age, they speak fluently both of the languages, the native/mother language and the language of the country of residence. But we can see a small preference on the language of residence. Especially when they communicate with their friends, the declination of the preference of the language of residence is higher. It's also clear that the need to be integrated in the community comes through the languages skills.

- Educational background of the parents

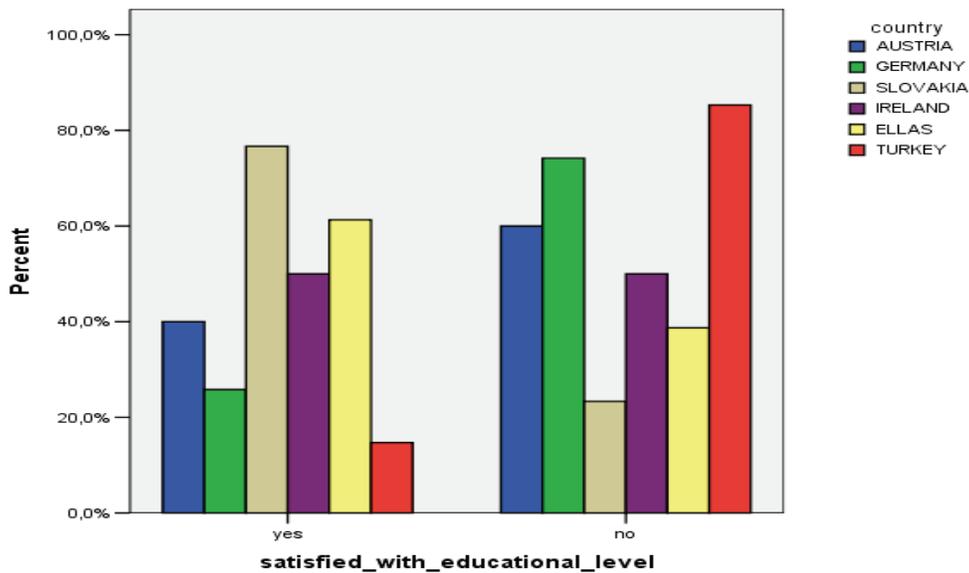
It is clear, that if we observe the past generations, we can recognize an educational background of their father, basically, weaker than the present generations. So, the primary educational level is considerable. The same results with a small (~3%) declination on the obtained education achievement describe the educational background of their mother.

- Professional background of the parents

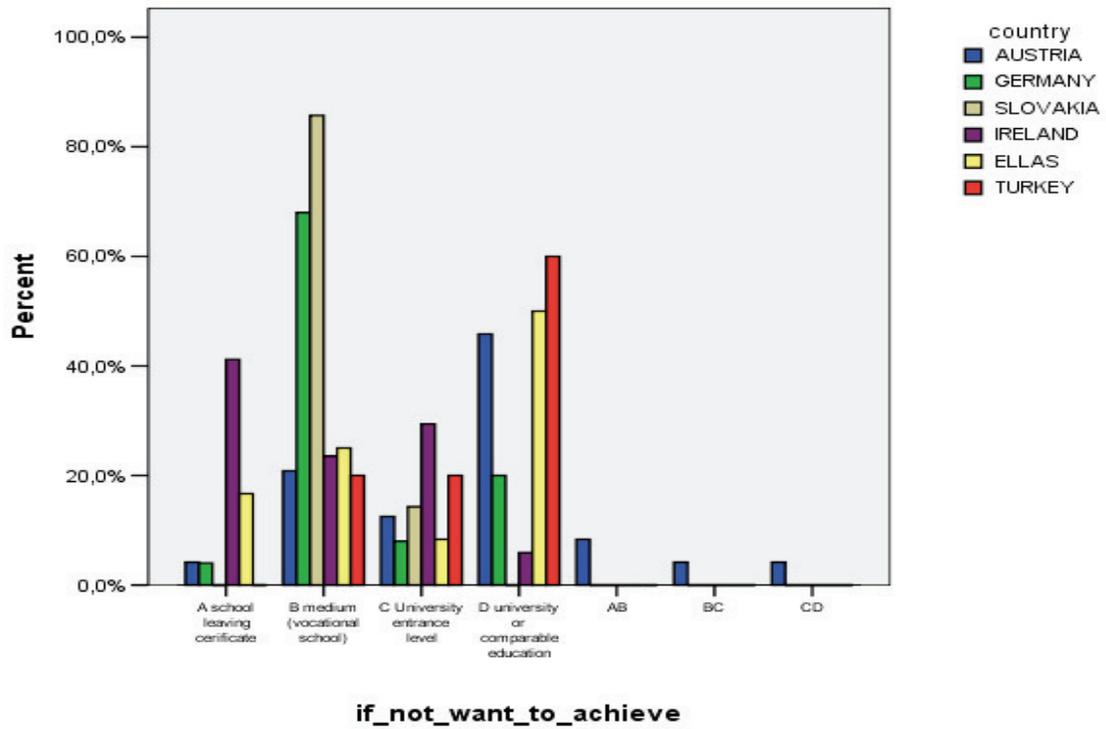
The category “other” must be clarified for each country for the professional background of the father. The unemployment has an important value according to the total statistical status of the countries. If they are working, they prefer to have their own business.

The unemployment is high for their mother. The category “other” must also be clarified for each country. It is probably the reason for staying at home, raising their children and having fewer opportunities to find a proper job.

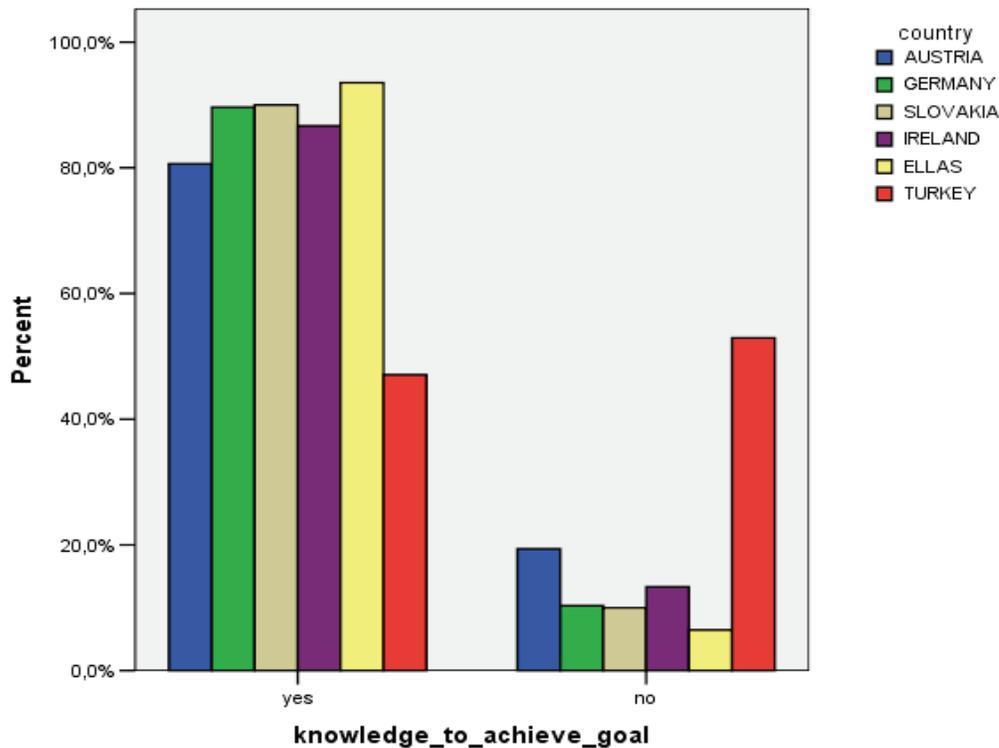
EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL NEEDS



12% of declination shows that the migrant people aren't **satisfied** with the current educational level. The persons who are not satisfied with their educational level want to achieve a better and higher education. Technical/vocational training or university studies as well are very important.



The 78% of the migrant people knows very well how to achieve their **goals**. They have defined their professional needs and how to reach them.



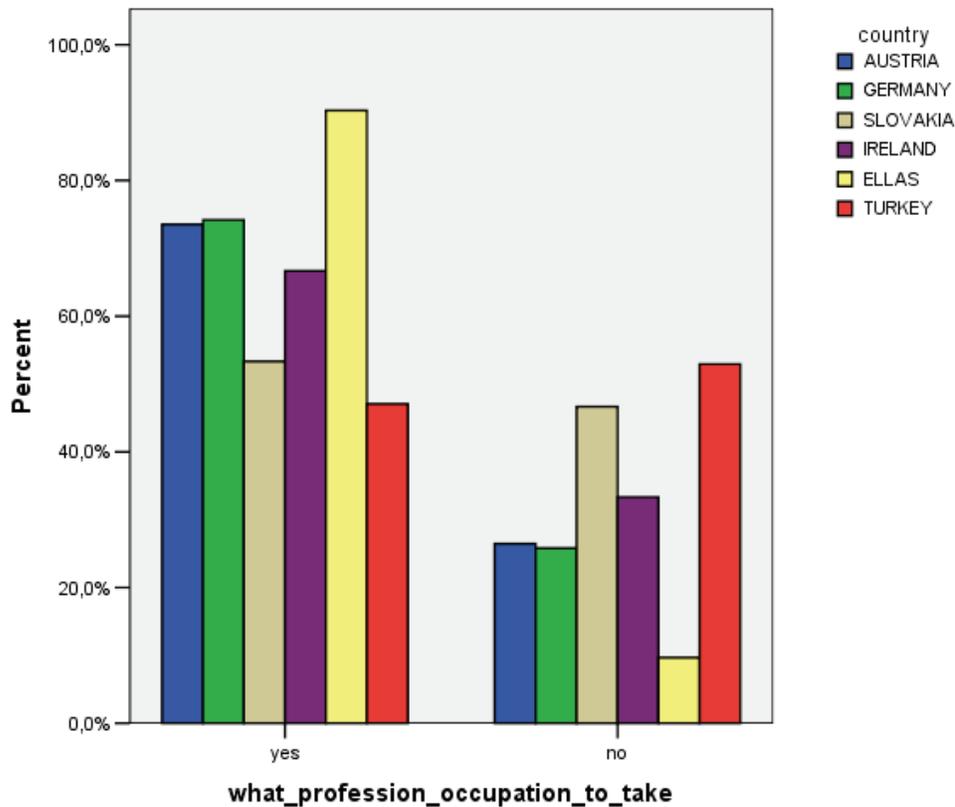
The people who were satisfied said that the most helpful counselor for the migrant people, particularly for the youngsters, is their family, their friends and their father. That shows a confidence/trust to their close related people who are informed about their dreams and professional goals. There is also a large combination of answers which show that the migrant youth people for taking their decision, they ask and take optional answers in consideration.

There are two important reasons that show that the migrant people don't know how to get a job or make a professional choice: the occupational options and the financial support. They are thinking that they can not find a professional way without any legal guidance or a financial support or even a variety of choices/options.

We must also admit that from the various answers (some of them have chosen almost all options) they have a difficulty in making choices and they are really troubled which way for counseling is better. In Greece, there are counseling offices in all schools or institutions but some times that is not enough for them to clarify what they really want to do. The problem is that for the migrants who come as teenagers or older in Greece (that's a general

fact) the biggest barrier is the language and without language skills they don't have many chances to entry in higher educational level.

Most of them know **what they like to do and what they want to study**. The 32.6% was unable to give a positive answer about their professional choices. We must here add that this is a serious problem between the teenagers, not only for the migrants

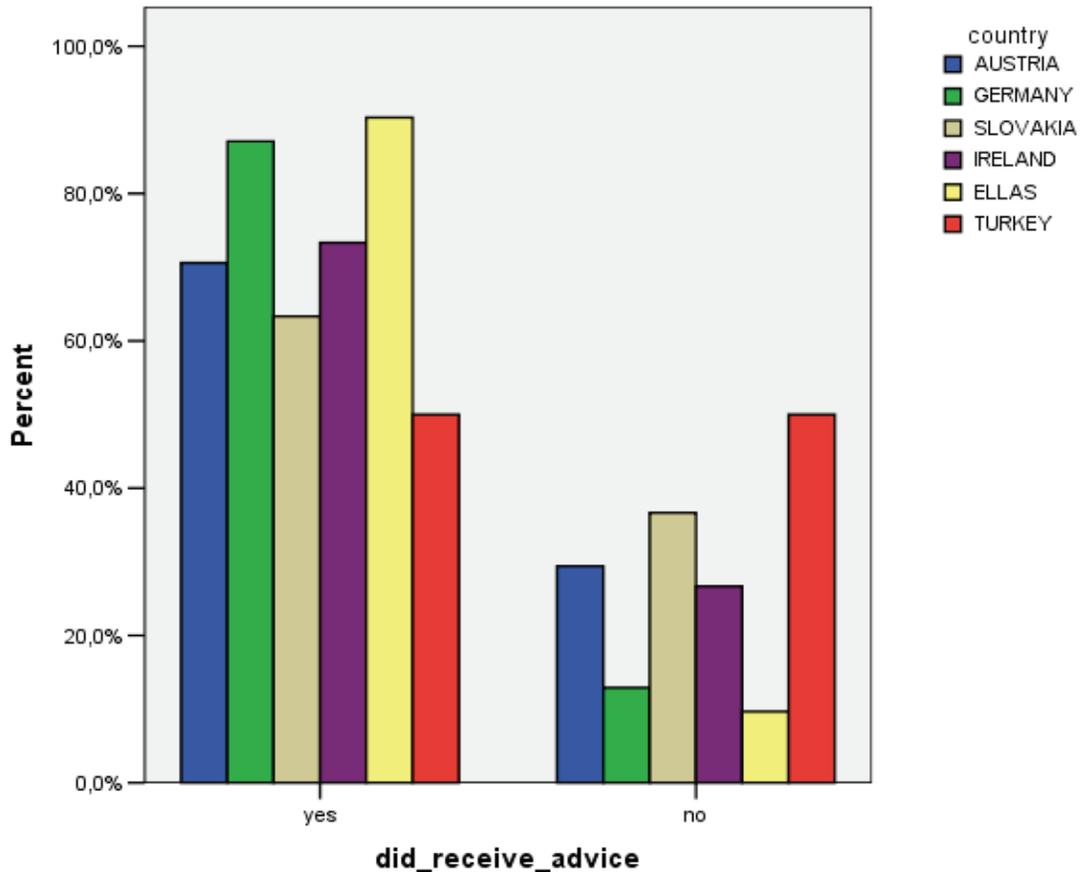


The persons that knew what occupation they wanted to take were “because they like it” & “because they have the necessary talent”. Two answers combined together or separately are the most frequent. The answers were “good salary and good job. Opportunities” is a very important factor that shows that “money” is always present.

The information provided by a recognized governmental organization or a qualified institution is very important for the young migrant people. They need to have directly from their school environment professional options and guidance. Naturally, a combination of all of the present parameters could give, for many of them, better results.

The numbers show that the migrant students (72.1%) **receive advices and counseling** constantly in their schools and training centers. The

governments according to the laws and the current situation established a migrant policy that tries to help them, especially the youngsters.

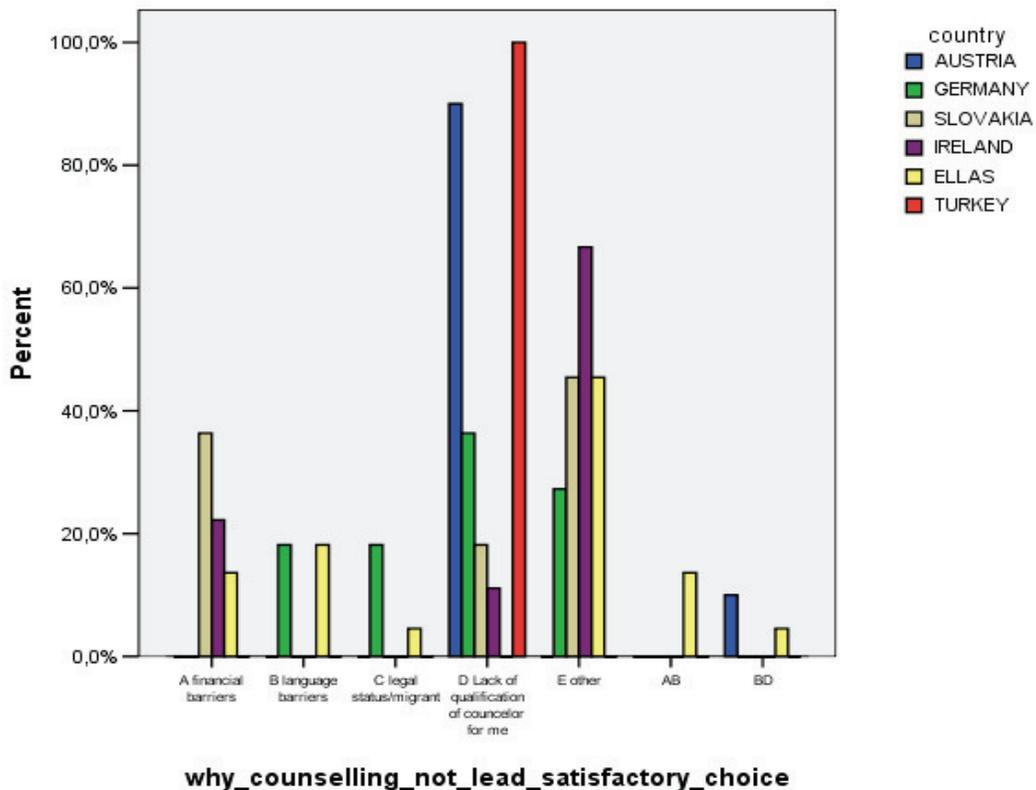


The family is a permanent secure source where the migrant people can always find advice and support. But in case of a serious professional choice, they prefer to receive a professional guidance from the schools, counselors and employment centers.

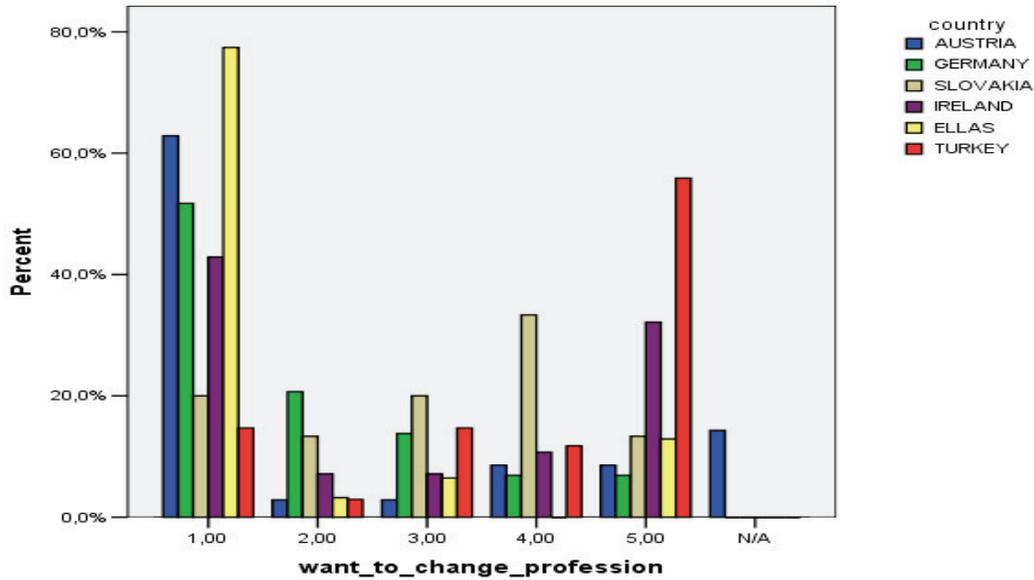
A lot of them do not hesitate to receive extra counseling from different professional counseling centers. That shows their anxiety to find the better solution for their future. Most of them are satisfied from the advices and information provided. That is a sign of good counseling according to their needs and their situation. The school counselors and the local employment centers are the most helpful for the migrants. The father's advice has an important value to their decision. The most important barrier is the access to LMS (learning management system) and counseling. The

language and the migrant background have a considerable percentage but they are not the biggest problem for them.

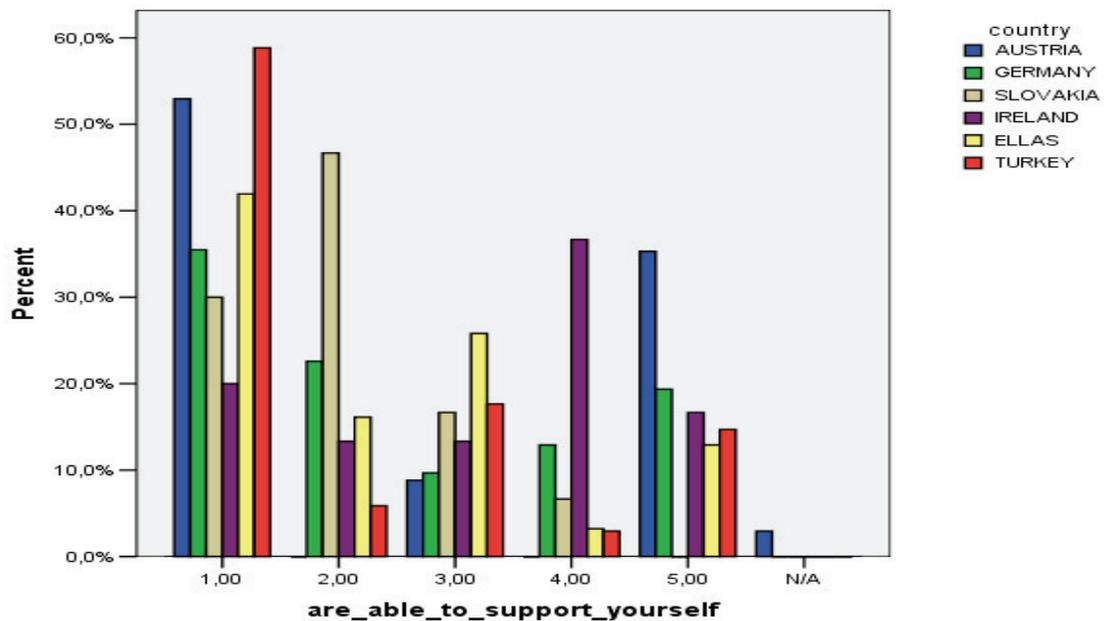
The counseling did not lead to a satisfactory educational/occupational choice because of the lack of qualification of counseling. It is interesting to see that for a big part of them the counseling is helpful but for the other part it is not enough or is even a barrier. We can observe that they have not clarified what in fact is the factor that blocks their choices.



The 44% of them do not want to change profession. If we calculate the 3% that indicates their will to change their profession, we see that the sum is less than the 2% that proves their initial decision concerning their profession.



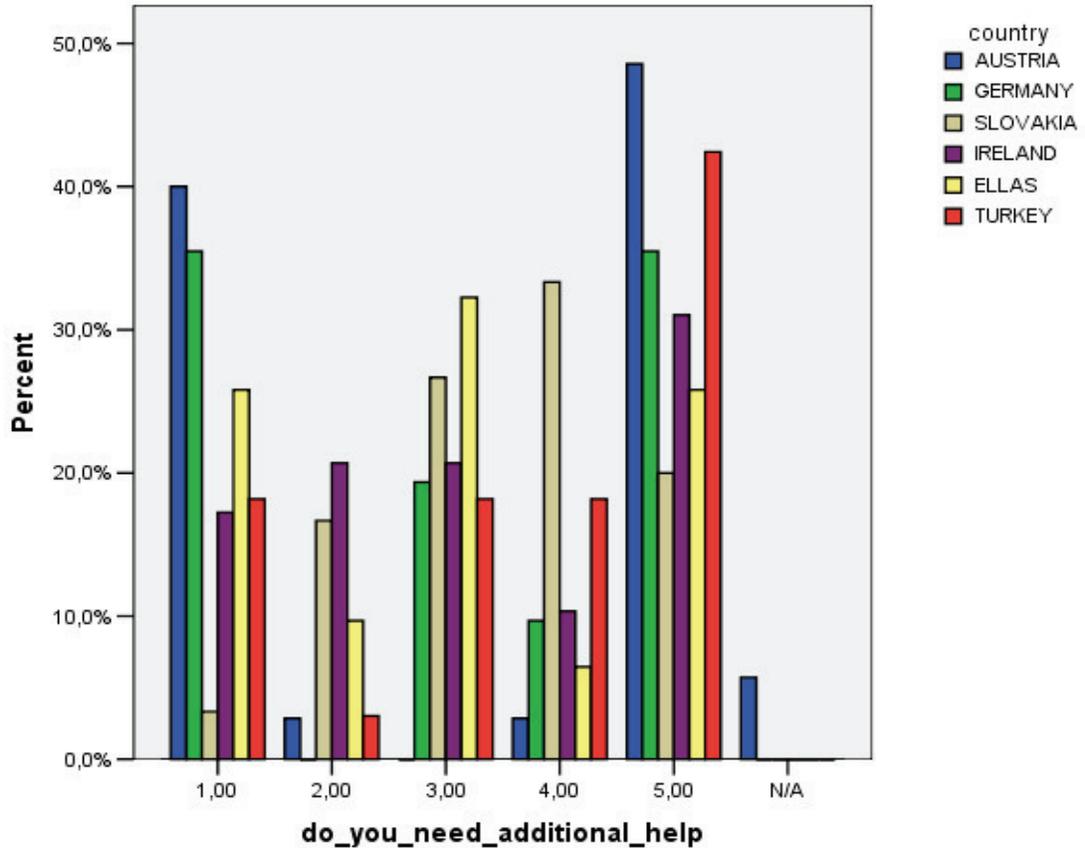
Because the majority of the migrants are between 18 and 30 age old and they are on training or continue their studies at school, they cannot support themselves.



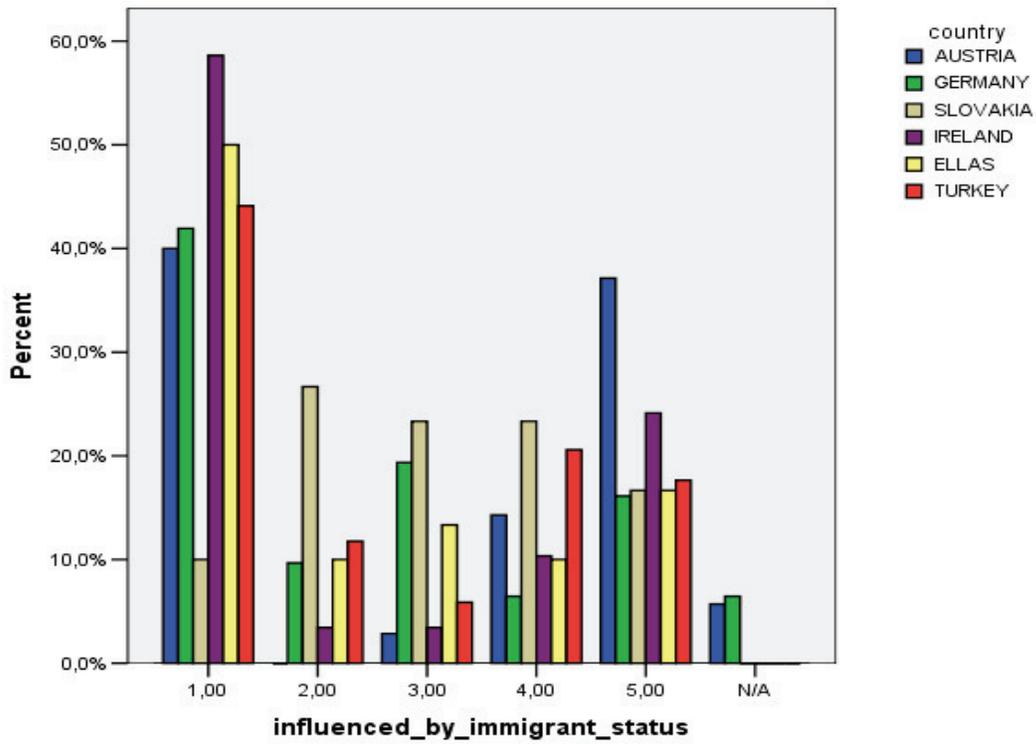
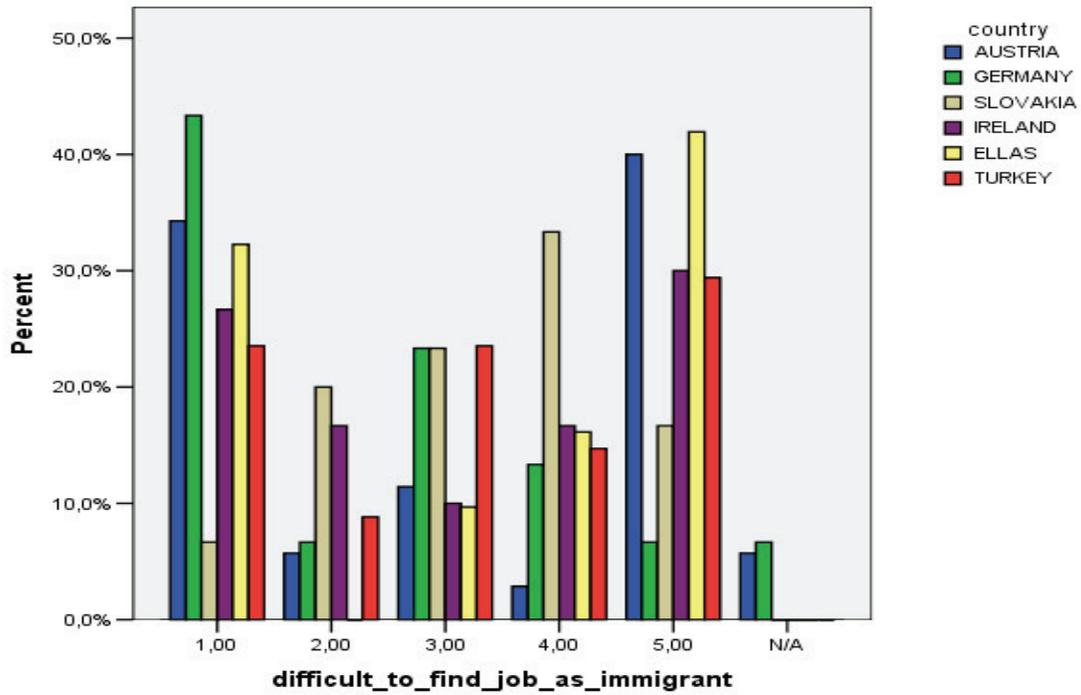
They would like additional help, most of them, maybe a state finance or support to carry out their studies.

The answers show that a sufficient and serious governmental policy would be the best way to facilitate their professional quest, such as a mentor

who can also give a direct access to a job without any other intervention. A large number of answers with several combinations are also considerable.



It is more difficult for them to find an adequate job because they are immigrants/members of an (ethnic) minority. The percentages show that they believe that their origin or ethnic status is the barrier to find a job. It is a positive aspect to see that they are not influenced from their immigrant status and they want to get the same professional chances.



The educational attainment level is the major problem. Naturally, they consider that their ethnic background and discrimination are important barriers for a professional choice or carrier.