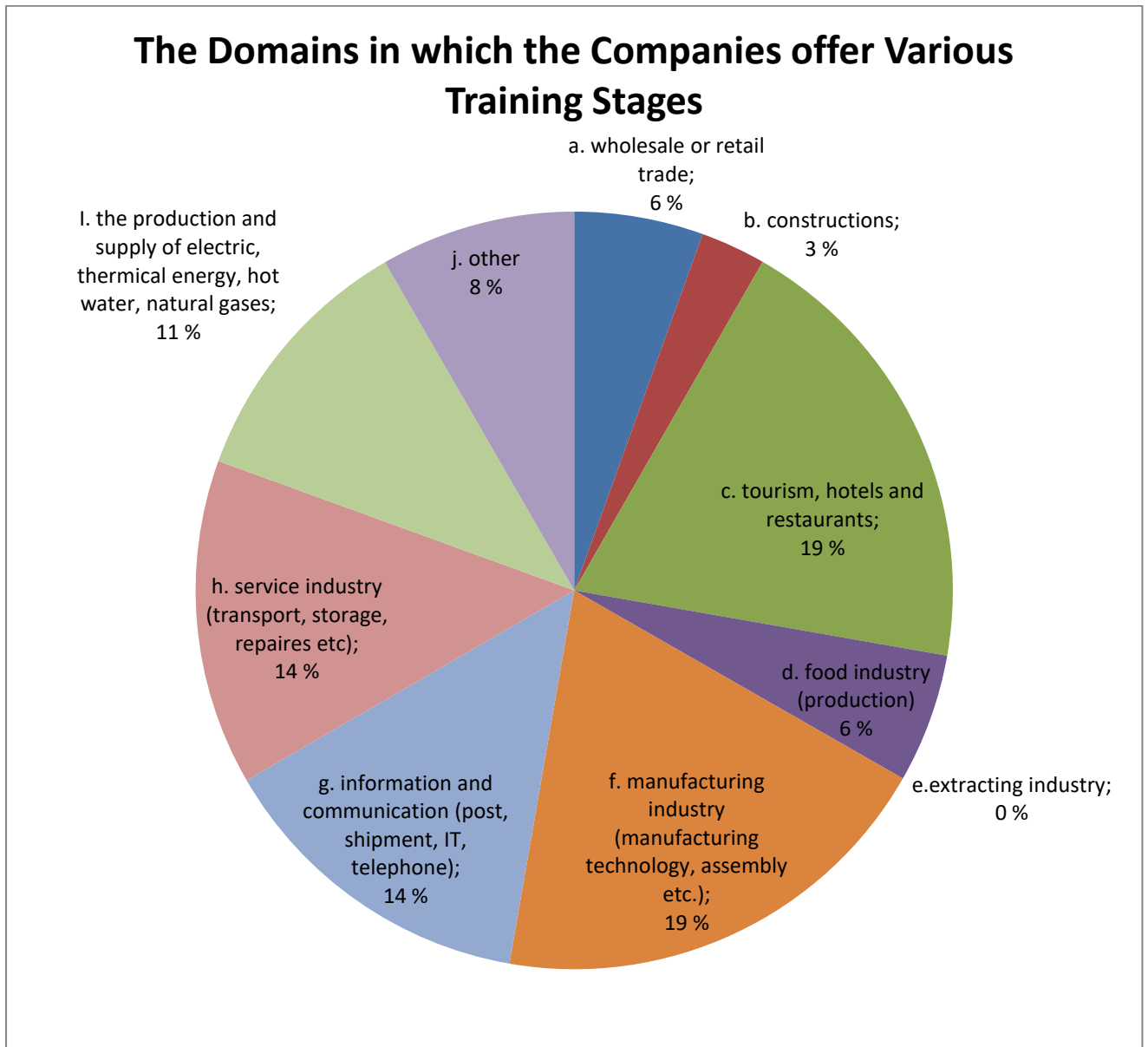


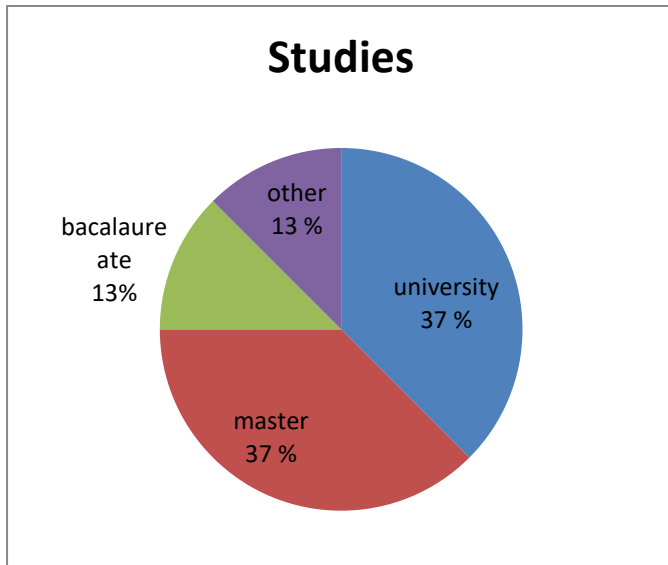
Employee's Survey interpretation

I. Information about the target group

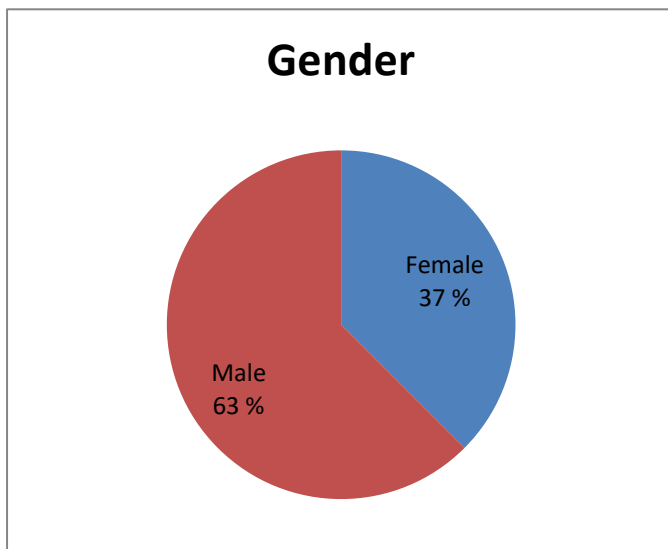
1. Activity domain of the employee's



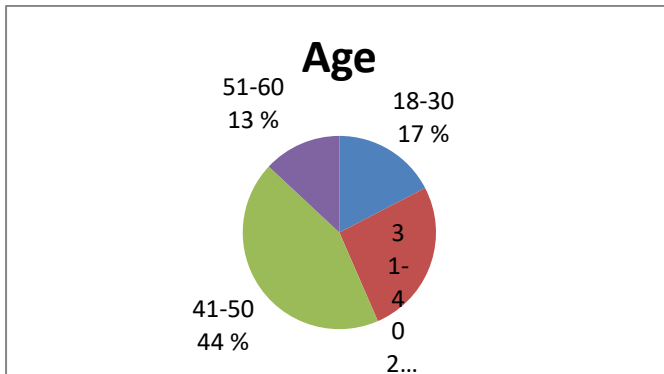
2. The level of respondent's studies



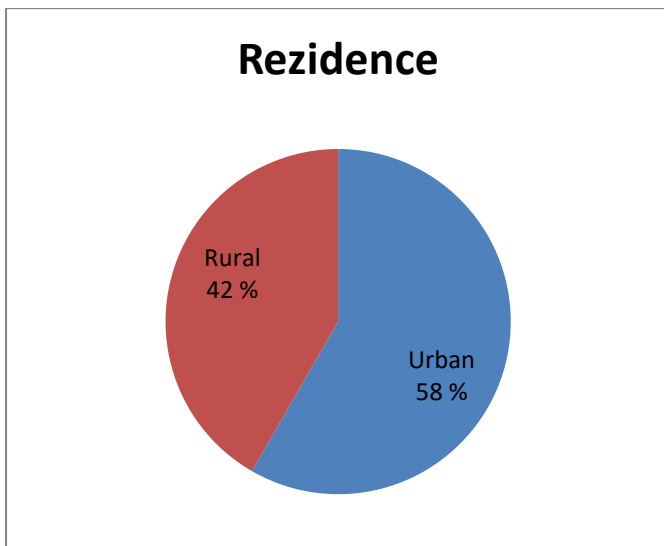
3. Gender of the respondent's



4. Age of the respondent's

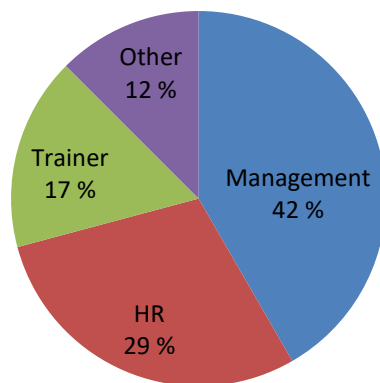


5. Company's residence



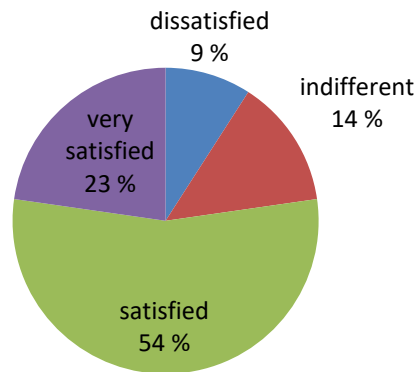
6. The position in the company of the respondent

Position



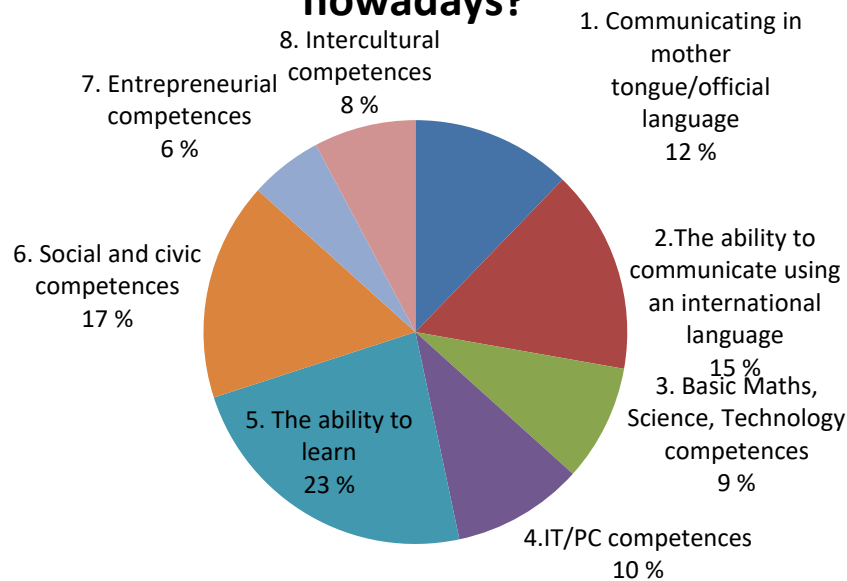
II. Analyse of the answers

1. How satisfied are you with the quality of the graduates that the preuniversity education provides?



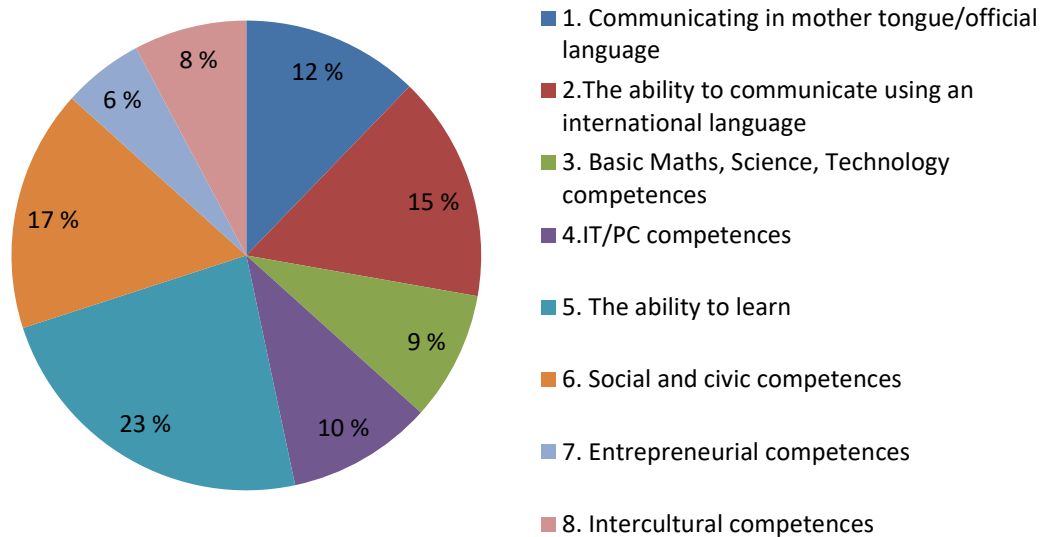
As it can be seen, more than half of the respondents are satisfied with the cluster of pre-university education graduates. It is important for pre-university education schools to identify the 9% of respondents' discontent and to talk with indifferent people to increase the satisfaction of economic agents.

2. What do you think are the requirements/competences that a young graduate should have nowadays?



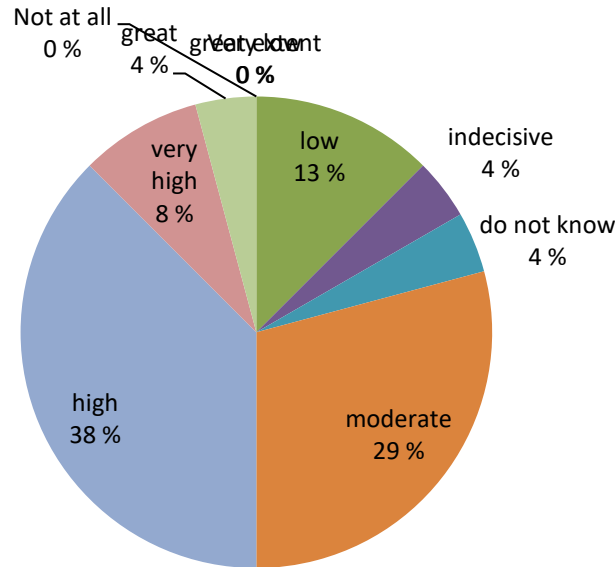
As can be seen, the companies are interested in developing learning abilities precisely because they want to form their own employees spiritually to the organization's policy. The development of competencies related to communication and social competencies is important to create the appropriate framework for career development and improvement.

2. What do you think are the requirements/competences that a young graduate should have nowadays? (multiple choices possible)



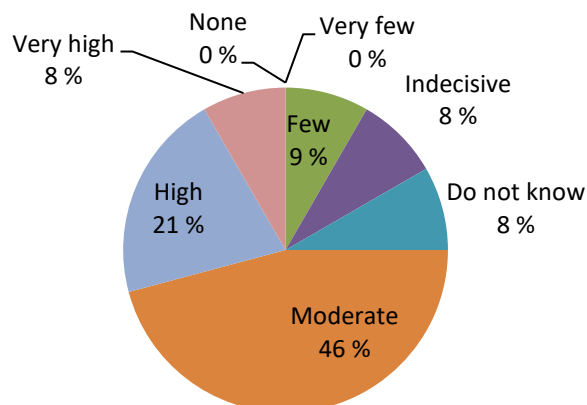
The studies required for employment are those with a strict specialization in a job, studies obtained through vocational schools, secondary education with a baccalaureate exam. This is normal because the labor market in the participating countries is moving towards jobs like: blacksmith, painter, driver, cook, waiter, IT operator, construction worker, mechanic.

4. To what extent do the teachings in schools correspond to the requirements of the society/ company you represent?



Respondents admit that what is learned in school corresponds to the requirements of the society, especially as in some partner countries the economic agents are the ones who are guiding the curriculum.

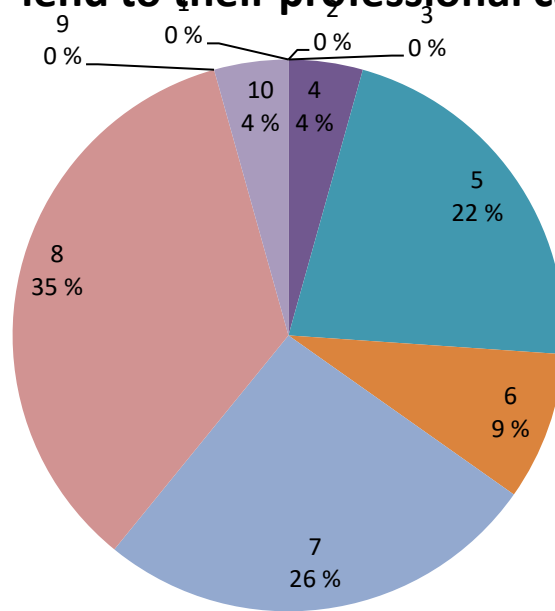
5. Which are the chances of getting a job at your company as a young graduate , in the near future (2017-2018)?



Employers consider moderate chances of getting a job in their own company because not always what is being formed in the school represents

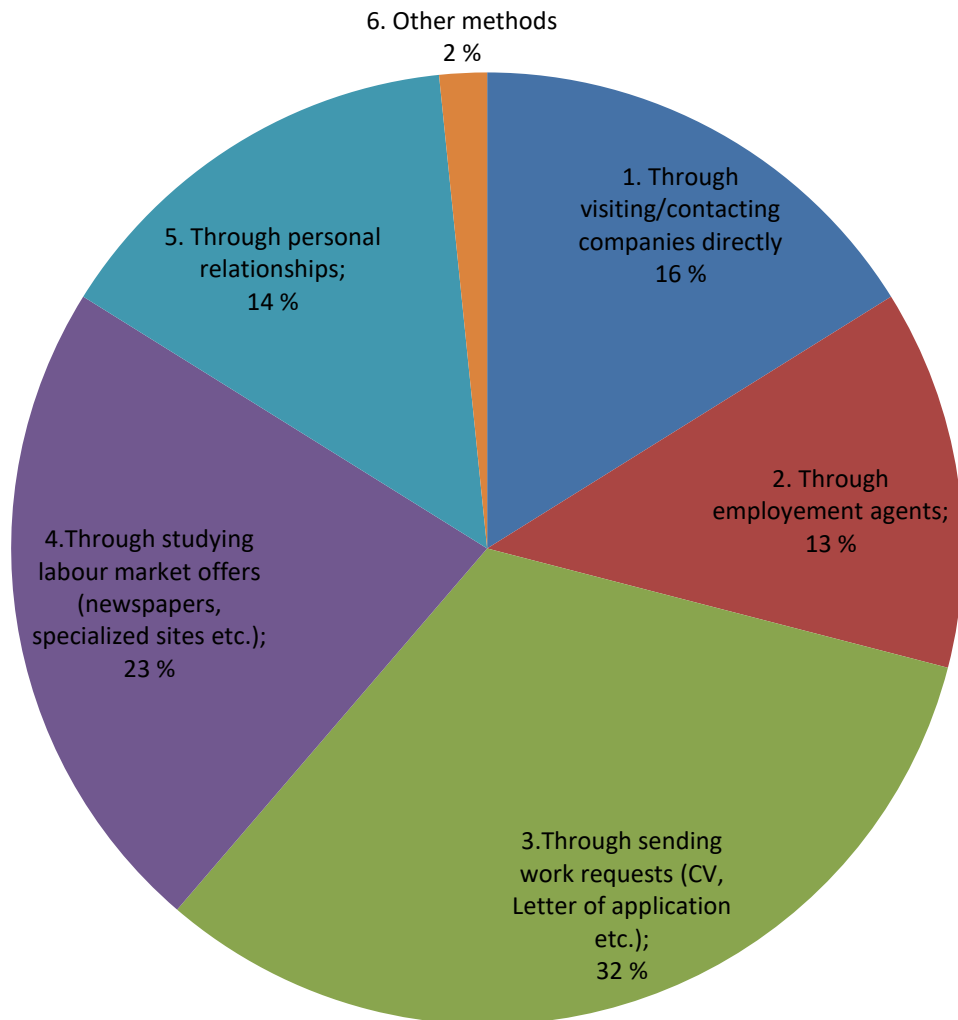
the skills required by the employer but if the key competences are developed through workplace development courses the specialized competencies may be those they ask for.

6. How much importance do you think the youth lend to their professional career.



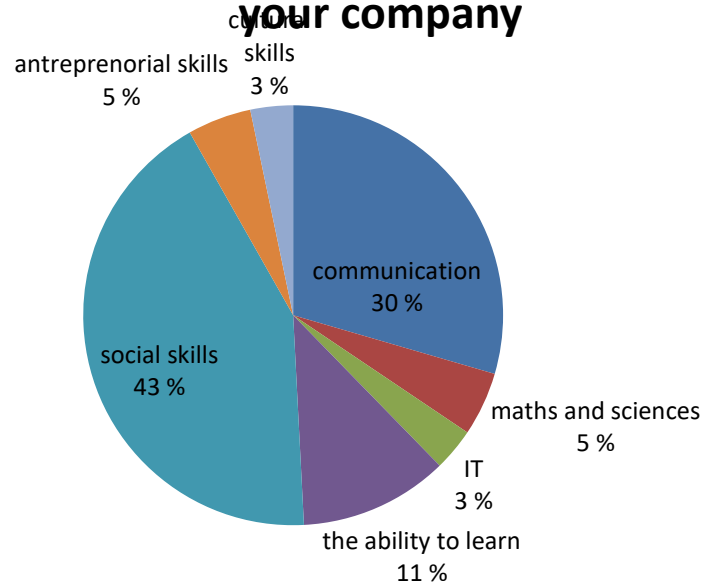
The interviewees consider the career planification very important, planning based on the skills and competencies of students.

7. Which do you think are the proper methods, in your opinion, through which young graduates try to find a job?



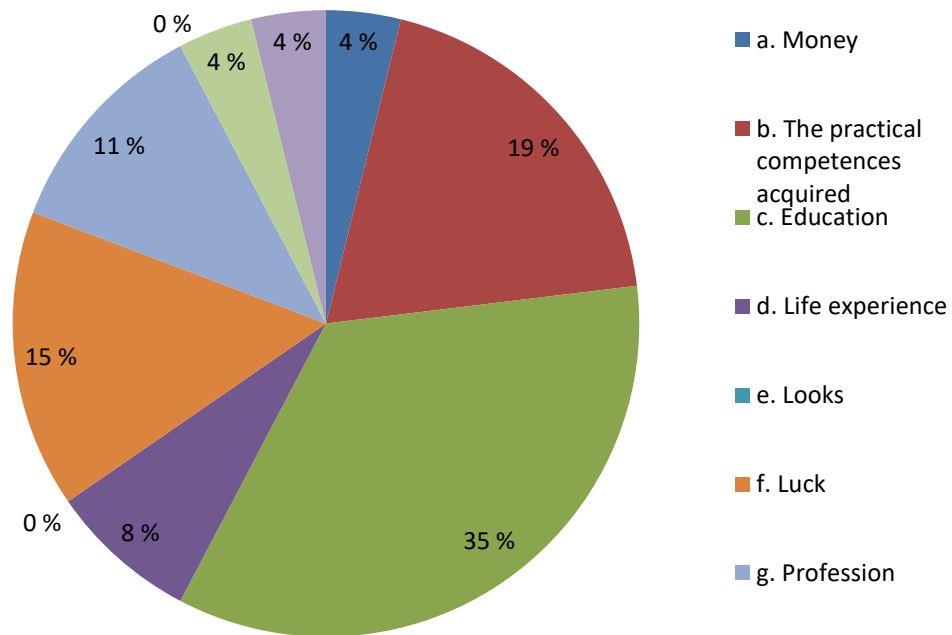
Electronic applications, site enrolment, at placement agencies are methods agreed upon by interviewees.

8. State 3 moral qualities and 3 abilities a young graduate should have, in order to get a job at your company



Employers consider the social and communication skills most important.

9. Which might be the most important aspects to succeed in life , that you would pass on to young graduates?



Employers put education first. They consider this the only way to develop future generations' abilities and the skills they form through school.