

Labour Force Survey Ad-Hoc Module Results:

Young people on the Labour Market

Ad-hoc Module characteristics

The ad-hoc module on 'Young people on the labour market' has been incorporated in the Labour Force Survey 2016 and covers only the period April - June, i.e. the 2nd quarter. This module is being conducted in all member states in 2016 and refers only to persons aged 15 - 34 years old.

The principal aim of the module is to collect statistical data on young people on the labour market, to help build employment pathways, reduce youth unemployment and make policy goals aimed to prepare the young people to their professional and social life.

In particular, the survey is examining the following:

- Work experience during the highest level of education
- Additional level of formal education after completing the highest level of education
- Main reason for not continuing formal education
- Most helpful type of support received from the Public Employment Office for finding a job
- Methods used by employees for finding their current main job
- Appropriateness of job in relation with respondents' level of education
- Willingness to change place of residence for job
- Willingness to commute for job

Work experience during the highest level of education

7,4% of the employed persons aged 15-34 years old stated that they had both paid and unpaid work experience during their highest level of education. 28,7% stated that they had paid work experience only, 11,6% stated that they had unpaid work experience only while 52,3% stated that they had no work experience during their highest level of education.

5,7% of the unemployed persons aged 15-34 years old stated that they had both paid and unpaid work experience during their highest level of education. 21,6% stated that they had paid work experience only, 11,7% stated that they had unpaid work experience only while 61,0% stated that they had no work experience during their highest level of education.

0,9% of the inactive persons aged 15-34 years old stated that they had both paid and unpaid work experience during their highest level of education. 6,1% stated that they had paid work

experience only, 5,5% stated that they had unpaid work experience only while 87,5% stated that they had no work experience during their highest level of education.

Type of work experience during the highest level of education

10,1% of the employed persons aged 15-34 years old stated apprenticeship as the type of work experience they received during their highest level of education. 33,1% stated mandatory traineeship, 1,5% stated mandatory work-based training where distinction between apprenticeship and mandatory traineeship is not possible, 2,8% stated optional traineeship while 52,5% stated that they worked outside of the curriculum during their highest level of education.

8,5% of the unemployed persons aged 15-34 years old stated apprenticeship as the type of work experience they received during their highest level of education. 30,2% stated mandatory traineeship, 1,8% stated mandatory work-based training where distinction between apprenticeship and mandatory traineeship is not possible, 0,7% stated optional traineeship while 58,8% stated that they worked outside of the curriculum during their highest level of education.

5,9% of the inactive persons aged 15-34 years old stated apprenticeship as the type of work experience they received during their highest level of education. 19,3% stated mandatory traineeship, 3,4% stated optional traineeship while 71,4% stated that they worked outside of the curriculum during their highest level of education.

Additional level of formal education of persons after the completion of their highest level of education

92,5% of the young persons aged 15-34 stated that they did not start any other level in formal education after completing their highest level of education. 0,8% stated elementary level, 0,8% stated lower secondary level (first 3 grades) including apprenticeship programs, 1,0% stated upper secondary or technical or post-secondary education, 1,5% stated short-cycle tertiary programs or college 2-3 years, 2,4% stated university degree 3-4 years or college 4 years while 1,0% stated master or graduate degree of 5 years and over or doctorate as the additional level of formal education that they started after the completion of their highest level of education.

Main reason for not completing the additional level

6,9% of young persons aged 15-34 stated that they successfully completed the additional level of formal education that they started after the completion of their highest level of education. 21,9% stated the level of difficulty (failed the final or other exam), 7,9% stated that the program did not fit their needs or interests, 15,4% stated the costs of studying were too high, 9,3% stated that they wanted to work, 17,3% stated family reasons, 3,2% stated health reasons while 18,1% stated other reasons as the main reason for not completing the additional level.

Main reason for not continuing formal education by educational level

9,6% of young persons aged 15-34 with less than upper secondary education stated their education was enough as the main reason for not continuing formal education. 6,4% stated the level of difficulty (have failed the final or other exam), 12,4% stated that the program did not fit their needs or interests, 10,3% stated the costs of studying were too high, 30,0% stated that they wanted to work, 16,6% stated family reasons, 3,1% stated health reasons while 11,6% stated other reasons as the main reason for not continuing formal education.

22,3% of young persons aged 15-34 with upper secondary education stated their education was enough as the main reason for not continuing formal education. 1,4% stated the level of difficulty (have failed the final or other exam), 10,1% stated that the program did not fit their needs or interests, 19,2% stated the costs of studying were too high, 32,2% stated that they wanted to work, 6,8% stated family reasons, 1,4% stated health reasons while 6,6% stated other reasons as the main reason for not continuing formal education.

41,6% of young persons aged 15-34 with short-cycle tertiary education stated their education was enough as the main reason for not continuing formal education. 16,2% stated that the program did not fit their needs or interests, 11,3% stated the costs of studying were too high, 26,1% stated that they wanted to work, 2,0% stated family reasons while 2,8% stated other reasons as the main reason for not continuing formal education.

Most helpful type of support for finding a job received from the Public Employment Office

88,6% of the employed persons aged 15-34 years old stated that they did not receive any kind of support from the Public Employment Office for finding a job. 6,6% stated that they got assistance in finding job vacancies, 4,5% stated that they had being given a place on a work program (HRD Authority) while 0,3% stated that they received some other kind of help.

83,7% of the unemployed persons aged 15-34 years old stated that they did not receive any kind of support from the Public Employment Office for finding a job. 12,9% stated that they got assistance in finding job vacancies, 1,9% stated that they had being given a place on a work program (HRD Authority) while 1,5% stated that they received some other kind of help.

99,1% of the inactive persons aged 15-34 years old stated that they did not receive any kind of support from the Public Employment Office for finding a job. 0,5% stated that they got assistance in finding job vacancies while 0,4% stated that they had being given a place on a work program (HRD Authority).

Method used by employees in finding their current main job

19,3% of employees aged 15-34 stated advertisements in the media, the internet or another channel as the method used in finding their current main job. 43,2% stated relatives, friends or other acquaintances, 2,8% stated the Public Employment Office, 6,1% stated a private employment agency, 2,3% stated an education or training institution (e.g. college, university, Human Resources Development Authority), 21,9% stated they contacted the employer directly, 0,7% stated the employer contacted them directly while 3,7% stated some other method (e.g. Teachers register etc.) as the method they used in finding their current main job.

Extent in which the level of formal education of the employed corresponds to the demands of their current main job

41,8% of the employed persons aged 15-34 years old stated that their level of formal education corresponds to the demands of their current main job to a large extent. 22,0% stated to some extent, 14,1% stated very little while 22,1% stated that their educational level does not correspond at all to the demands of their current main job.

Persons' willingness to move for a job

2,4% of the employed persons aged 15-34 years old stated that they have moved within Cyprus in order to take their current main job. 4,4% stated that they had moved to another EU country, 5,8% stated that they had moved outside the EU while 87,4% stated that they have not moved in order to take their current main job.

15,5% of the unemployed persons aged 15-34 years old stated that they would be willing to move within Cyprus for finding a job. 13,4% stated that they would be willing to move to another EU country for finding a job, 2,2% stated that they would be willing to move outside the EU for finding a job while 68,9% stated that they would not be willing to move for a job.

6,4% of the inactive persons aged 15-34 years old stated that they would be willing to move within Cyprus for finding a job. 10,6% stated that they would be willing to move to another EU country for finding a job, 2,7% stated that they would be willing to move outside the EU for finding a job while 80,3% stated that they would not be willing to move for a job.

Persons' willingness to commute for a job

3,0% of the employed persons aged 15-34 years old stated that they are currently travelling for their job from home to work for more than one hour while 97,0% stated that they aren't currently travelling from home to work for more than one hour.

40,5% of the unemployed persons aged 15-34 years old stated that they would be willing to take a job which involves travelling from home to work for more than one hour while 59,5% stated that they would not be willing to take a job which involves travelling from home to work for more than one hour.

23,5% of the inactive persons aged 15-34 years old stated that they would be willing to take a job which involves travelling from home to work for more than one hour while 76,5% stated that they would not be willing to take a job which involves travelling from home to work for more than one hour.