

TRACING SURVEY FOR GRADUATES FROM VOCATIONAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN ALBANIA IN 2017-2018

TIRANA, MAY 2019

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Prepared by: Zana Vokopola, Enkel Leskaj, Entela Kallamata

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Abbreviations

MoFE – Ministry of Finance and Economy

NES – National Employment Service

PMO – Prime Minister’s Office

VET – Vocational Education and Training

VSS – Vocational Secondary Schools

VTC – Vocational Training Center

Introduction

Following the collapse of communism, Albania has been struggling with high unemployment. Data from the Institute of Statistics indicate an unemployment rate of 12.3% in 2018. This figure is particularly high among the 15-29 years age group. Prospects look particularly grim for the population group under the living minimum (around 14.3%). That is also one of the key factors leading a growing number of emigrating people. Many regions across the country are increasingly missing on the chances for economic growth, in trend that moves on the opposite to the developments of the Tirana-Durres economic corridor. Those few economic sectors manifesting growth can hardly generate tangible employment effects. The micro, small and medium enterprises that count for the major bulk of employment have a negligible economic growth, if at all. Likewise, Foreign Direct Investments are scarce and creating little job opportunities. Under this situation, the formal vocational education and training students and trainee are faced with limited employment opportunities, both qualitatively and quantitatively. Employment of the skilled workforce and self-employed in the Albanian labor market, particularly, of skilled youth, is inadequate (key issue).

The Urban Research Institute was contracted for the purpose of launching a survey to for VSS and VTC in Albania, and produce an analysis for both, in order to aid NES in drafting new regulation in this regard.

Implementing partners in the programme are the Prime Minister's Office (PMO), Ministry of Finance and Economy (MoFE incl. field of Labor), as well as their subordinate institutions.

The target group of the programme are youth aged 19 – 34 and it has four components:

The first component, “Vocational Education and Training” (TVET), aims to enhance the quality of vocational training and education and bring it closer to match the labor market demands. Thus, it contributes to the implementation of the National Employment and Skills Strategy (NESS 2014 – 2020), focusing on the Strategic Priority A: “foster decent job opportunities through effective labor market policies” and Strategic Priority B: “Offer Quality vocational education and training for youth and adults”.

The second component, “Promotion of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises” (MSMEs), aims at building MSMEs capacities to generate economic growth with positive effects in employment, with an eye on improving growth conditions that have an impact on employment and the increase of supply and demand for skilled workers. To that end, the programme will cooperate with clusters of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as with the business representative associations.

The third component, “Social participation of youth and minorities”, aims to support civil society social initiatives, focusing on the marginalized youth and teenagers.

The fourth component, “Strategies and frameworks for regional development, economic growth and employment”, aims at enhancing conditions for the implementation of relevant strategies and projects within selected ministries and their subordinate institutions, like, for example, the Business and Investment Development Strategy 2014 – 2020, and the National Employment and Skills Strategy (NESS 2014 – 2020). The programme will play an advisory role on the cross-cutting issues of the first and second areas of action, with particular focus on employment-related issues.

The programme contributes to reducing structural unemployment and underemployment, and to meeting the demands of the private sector with skilled workers. In this way, it tackles a thematic area of relevance to Albania and its further social and economic development.

Methodology

The method

In order for research to be efficient and produce the necessary results, a quantitative strategy has been selected. Quantitative Research is a structured way of collecting and analyzing data obtained from various sources and involves the use of computer, statistical and mathematical tools to produce results. It is crucial to its purpose as it tries to determine the problem and realize how widespread it is to look for predictable results for a larger population.

Secondly, the preliminary research conducted before selecting the research method revealed that there is little or no data available to be able to answer research questions. Consequently, the analysis of existing data would not contribute to the research objective. For this reason, the method of collecting data through questionnaires was selected.

The questionnaires have several advantages that match the specific needs of this survey:

- **Questionnaires have internal and external validity** - A study based on a form of random sample technique will produce a sample representing the particular population in the study and produce findings that can be generalized to the wider population.
- **Questionnaires are Efficient** - Because questionnaires can use random sampling technique to recruit participants, the relatively small size of the sample can be used to generate findings that can be used to draw conclusions about the entire population. So, they are a very effective way to find out what people do, think and want.
- **Questionnaires can cover geographically widespread samples** - Queries can be made using a variety of techniques including questionnaires via email and telephone interviews. This means that participants who are widely distributed can be accessed and included in the sample.
- **The questionnaires are flexible** - Questionnaires are easy to combine with other methods to produce richer data.

Sampling

The target number of respondents in this contract was 4000, of whom 800 are comprised of students graduated from VSS's in Albania in 2017-2018, and 3200 are comprised of individuals trained and graduated in Vocational Training Centers in Albania in 2018. Due to the limitations to this research, the consultant was able to conduct 771 phone calls with VSS and 2771 with VTC graduates. This number was achieved using a percentage of 23.44% as the base of the sampling process. Following was a division of each VSS and VTC by breaking down the number of students in each branch of institution. The percentage of 23.44% was used in each branch to extract the exact number of respondents while respecting the principle of fair and proportionate distribution of the respondents, thus guaranteeing the validity of questionnaire analysis. A 99% confidence interval is in order accompanied by a 1.78% margin of error, which makes the sample statistically significant for interpreting the whole population.

Data Collection

The data was collected through telephone interviews. This method of collection was selected in order to make sure that the target number of surveyed participants was achieved. The consultant (Urban Research Institute) brought up a team of four people to collect the data from the surveyed using questionnaires and 2 experts to supervise the work, perform the analysis of data, and design the final reports. The first task that the consultant completed was formatting the databases procured by the National Employment Service office. The databases were firstly standardized so that the data would be easy to filter and extract, and then it was divided for each Vocational Secondary School and Vocational Training Center in Albania, thus creating a clear picture of the whole sample pool. After that, the consultant continued by identifying all the

different branches of each VSS and VTC, and identifying how many males and females had attended each branch of each school (in order to be able to maintain an appropriate ratio between males and females surveyed. Using the 23.44% margin the consultant was able to identify how many males and females were to be interviewed in each branch of each school and center. After completing the numbers of potential interviewees, the consultant started the collection of data through the “Metior Solutions” web based platform. A separate survey was created for each school in order to be able to correlate the variables in a more appropriate manner.

Data Analysis

After completing the surveys for all VSS and VTC, the consultant produced reports for each of them (based on the statistical report that the web platform produced). Following, a cross relation of schools was conducted in order to create reports for each region. All of the regions would then be cross-checked to create a general report about Albania. It must be noted that the web platform did not provide for an automatic merger of for i.e. two different schools from the same region, which resulted in the consultant conducting such an analysis manually. This logic of analysis is represented in the upcoming sections of the report where the analysis on the bases of school, region, and country are provided.

Limitations

- In specific cases of VSS with a low number of participants, the non-responsiveness of the majority of participants makes difficult disseminating the results for the whole school.
- The software “Metior Solutions” does not provide for correlation of two different surveys (i.e. two schools) in order to create results for a whole region, or the whole country. The consultant had to conduct such correlation of data manually.
- The correctness of contact data (in this case telephone numbers) was in a considerable number of cases not valid
- The contact details of “Karl Gega” VSS were missing thus an analysis was impossible.
- Part of the phone numbers provided in the databases resulted belonging to relatives of the subjects which made the data collection process go slower.

Republic of Albania

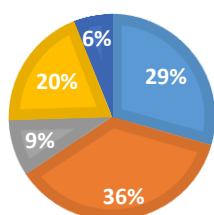
General Information about the Country

The Republic of Albania had a total of 3272 students who graduated in 2017-2018. Considering the 23.44% margin used as part of the methodology of this report, the consultant was able to conduct 771 phone interviews. A comparison in the form of a table between all regions that comprise the Republic of Albania can be found as Annex I of this report, and a comparison between all VSS's can be found as Annex II of this report. Annex III of this report represents a table which shows the employability of graduates without taking in consideration the participants who responded that they were studying at the moment of the interview, divided according to each VSS, each region, and the final statistic for the Republic of Albania.

Actual Status of the Student

ACTUAL STATUS 2019
FIG. 1

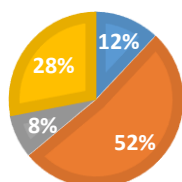
- Study or continue with Vocational Training Full-time
- Work
- Work and study/Work and follow Vocational Training
- Unemployed
- None of the choices



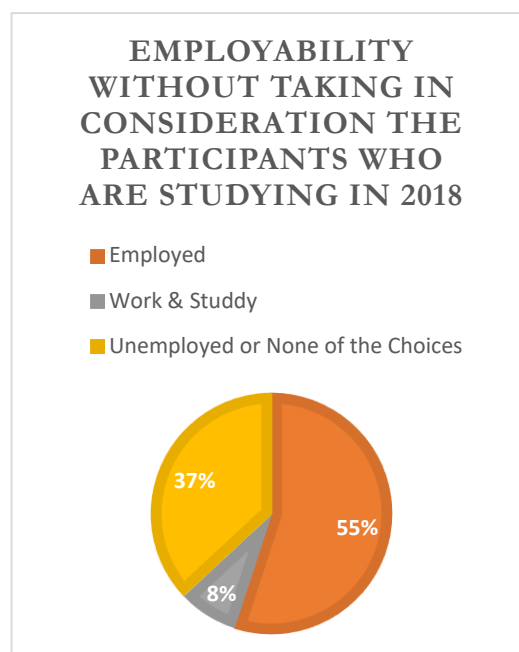
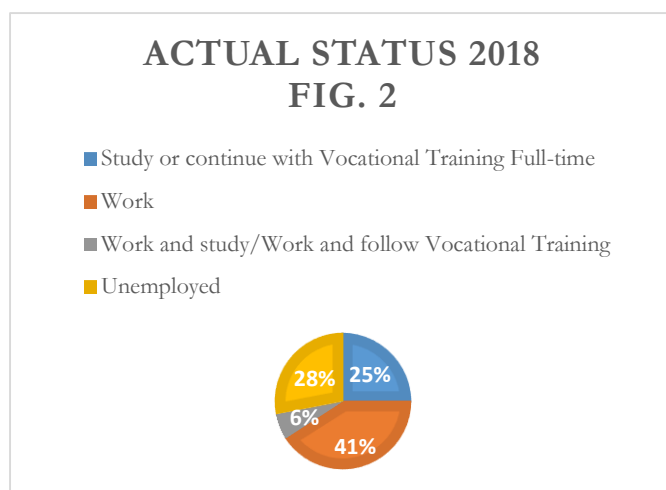
Most of the students who graduated from the Republic of Albania in 2017-2018, and interviewed in 2019, confirmed that they were employed at this moment in time (37%), followed by 30% of the surveyed who stated that they were studying or following vocational training. 20% of the participants confirmed being unemployed, 9% were both working and studying, and the rest (6%) did not think that any of the choices applied to their situation. (Fig. 1) When calculating the employability percentage (without taking into consideration the participants who were studying, 52% were employed, 28% unemployed, 12% were working and studying, and only 8% didn't think any of the choices applied to them. (Fig. 1.1)

EMPLOYABILITY WITHOUT TAKING IN CONSIDERATION THE PARTICIPANTS WHO ARE STUDYING 2019
(FIG. 1.1)

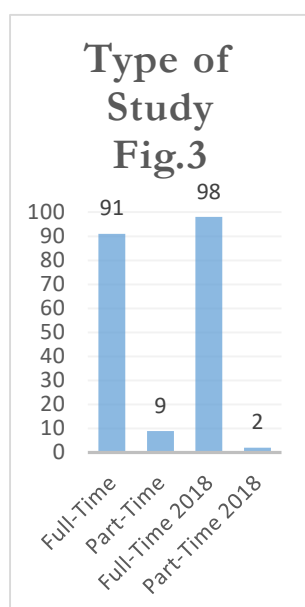
- Work & Study
- Employed
- None of the choices
- Unemployed



In contrast, most of the students interviewed in 2018 confirmed being employed (41%), followed by 28% who stated that they were unemployed, 25% answered that they are studying or continuing with vocational training, and only 6% of the respondents confirmed working and studying at the time of the interview. (Fig 2). When calculating the employability percentage (without taking into consideration the participants who were studying, the participants asked in 2018 answered that 55% were employed, 37% unemployed or none of the choices applied to them, and 8% were working and studying. (Fig. 2.1)

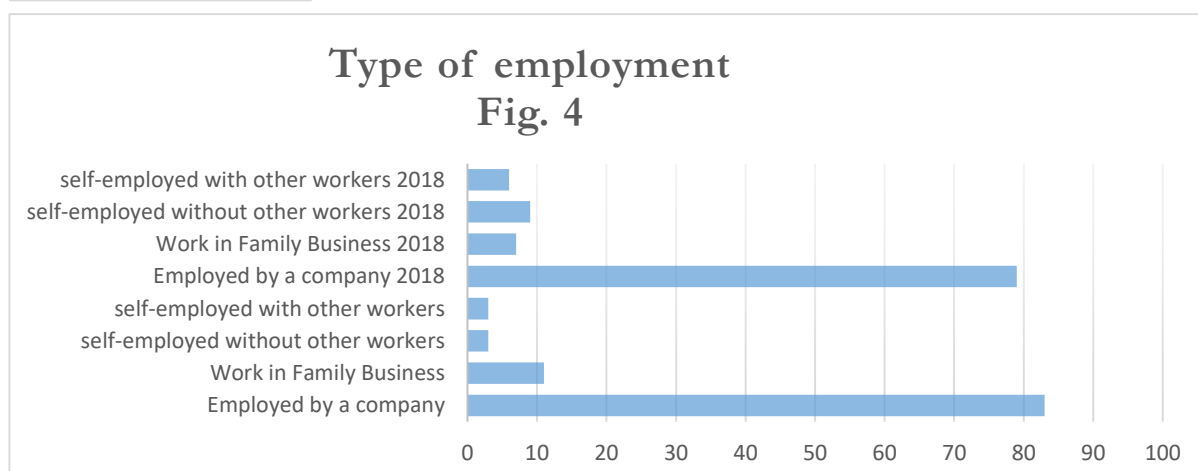


In regard to the students who stated that they “Study or continue with Vocational Training”, a majority of 91% stated that they have chosen



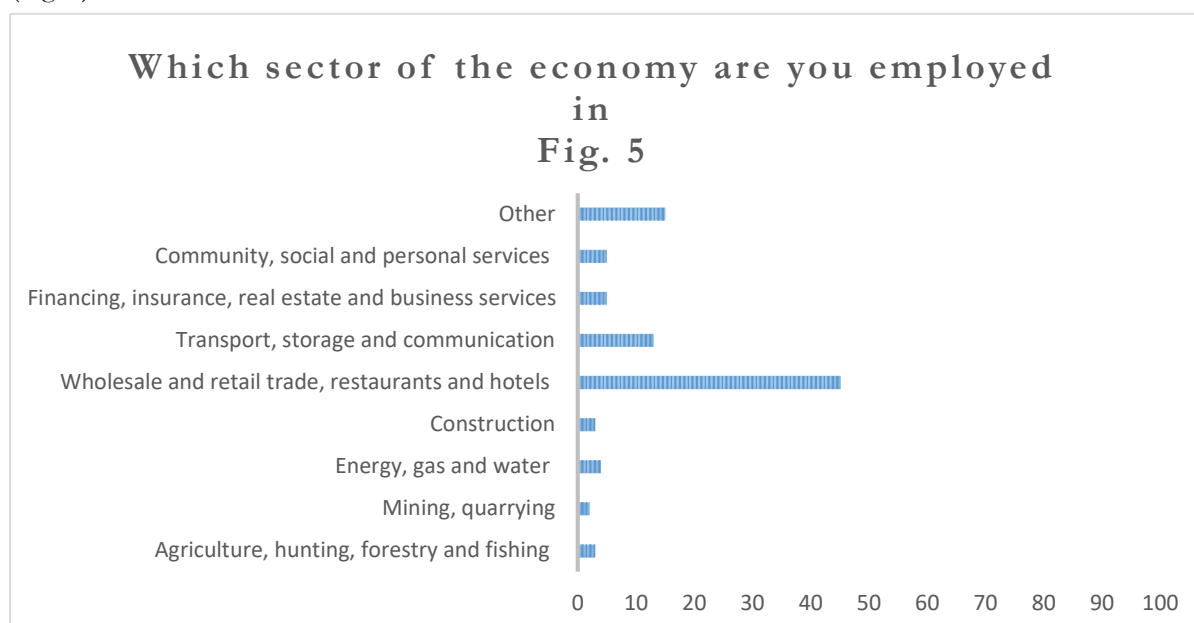
to continue education in a “full-time” format rather than a “part-time” (9%) one, **indicator which represents the perception of the importance of full-time education from the participants.** On the other hand, the students who were interviewed in 2018 confirmed following full-time education in 98% of the cases, while only 2% confirmed following education part-time. (Fig. 3)

Most of the students who replied that they were employed at the moment of the interview (83%) confirmed that they are employed by a company, 3% worked as “self-employed without other workers”, 3% were “self-employed with other workers”, while the rest of them (11%) worked in a family business. On the other hand, the students who were interviewed in 2018 confirmed being employed by a company in 79% of the cases, 6% confirmed being self-employed with other workers, 9% were self-employed without other workers, and 7% stated that they were employed in the family business. (Fig. 4) 95% of the respondents confirmed receiving a salary in exchange of their services and 5% didn’t. While the respondents asked in 2018 stated that in 99% of the cases they were receiving a salary in exchange for their services.

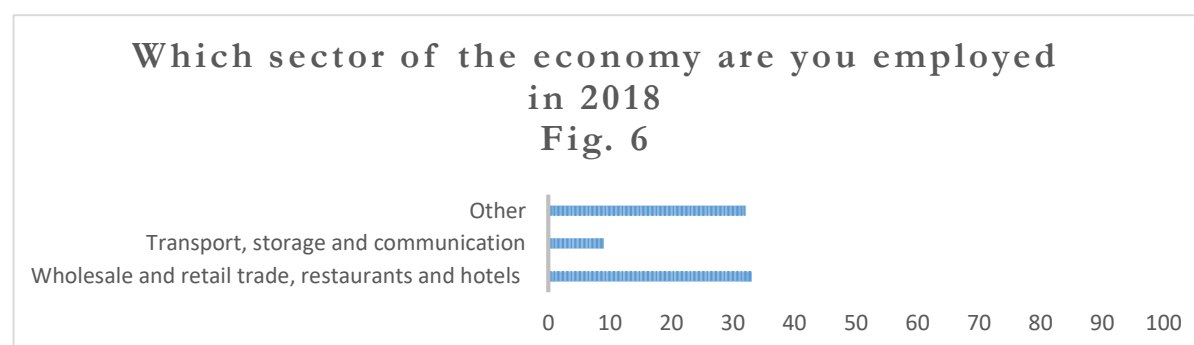


When asked about which sector of the economy they were employed in, 45% of the surveyed confirmed being employed in the “Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels” sector, 13% in “Transport,

storage and communication” sector, 5% in “Financing, insurance, real estate and business services”, 5% in “Community, social and personal services”, 4% in “Energy, gas and water”, 3% in “Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing”, 3% in “Construction”, 2% in “Mining, quarrying”, and the rest (15%) chose “other”. (Fig. 5)



While the respondents of 2018 confirmed being employed in the “Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels” sector in 33% of the cases, 9% answered being employed in the “Transport, storage and communication” sector, and 32% chose “other” as an option. (Fig. 6) (**NOTE: The percentages from last year’s report do not add up to 100%**)



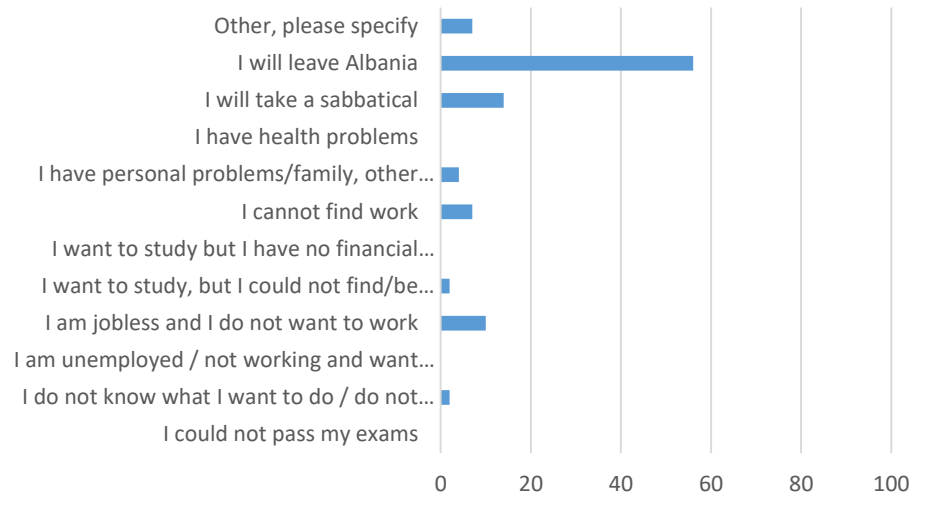
It is also worth mentioning that 98% of the participants stated that they are working in the **private sector** rather than public administration (2%) or NGO’s (0%), and that the location of their work is mostly **Tirana (40%), Durrës (15%), Vlora (10%), Elbasan (9%), Korça (7%), Shkodra (7%), Berat (3%), Dibër (2%), Fier (2%), Lezha (2%), Gjirokastra (1%), and abroad (2%)**.

In contrast, in 2018 94% of the respondents confirmed working in the private sector and 6% in public administration, and that the location for their work was mostly **Tirana (48%), Korça (20%), and Durrës (13%)**.

Regarding the participants who could not identify themselves with options of being employed, unemployed or student, and chose instead the “None of the options apply to my situation” option, the reason for their situation was “I will leave Albania” (56%), 14% stated “I will take a sabbatical”, 10% confirmed “I am jobless and don’t want to work”, 5% stated “I cannot find work”, 4%

The main reasons of unemployment, or not having a plan for employment or further education

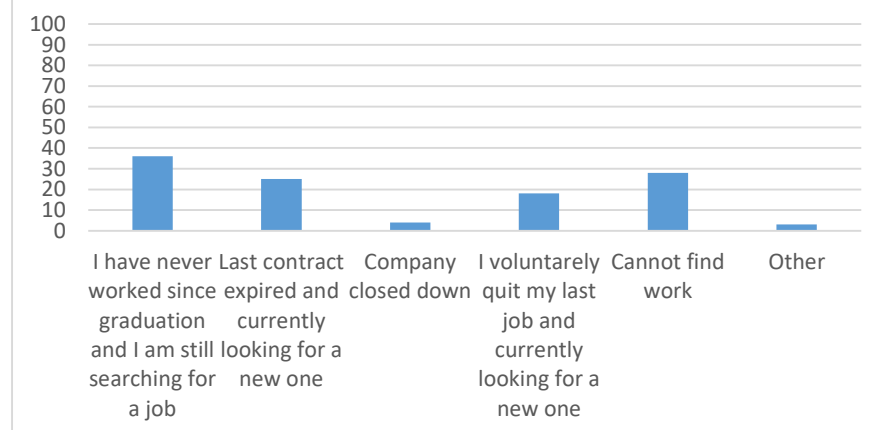
Fig. 7



confirmed “I have personal problems”, 2% stated “I want to study but didn’t get accepted in a university, 2% “I don’t know what to do/don’t have a plan”, and 5% chose “other”. (Fig. 7)

Which best describes your current unemployment situation

Fig.8



Jumping to the section of the unemployed, the participants were asked to choose up to three options that best describe their situation at the moment of the interview. Most of the participants (36%) answered that “I have never worked since graduation and I am still searching for a job”, followed by 28% who confirmed “Cannot find work”, 18% stated “I voluntarily quit my last job and currently looking for a

new one”, 11% stated “Last contract expired and currently looking for a new one”, 4% confirmed “Company closed down”, and 4% chose “other”. (Fig. 8)

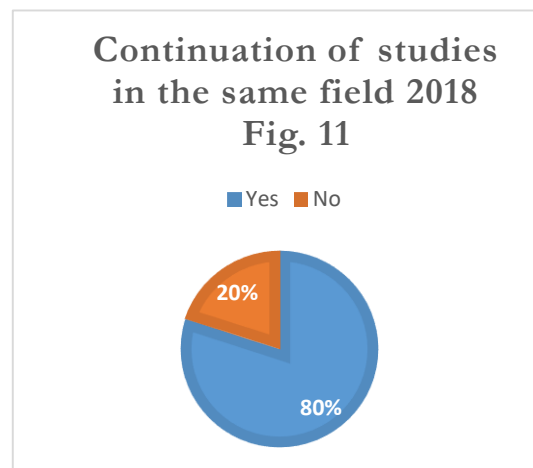
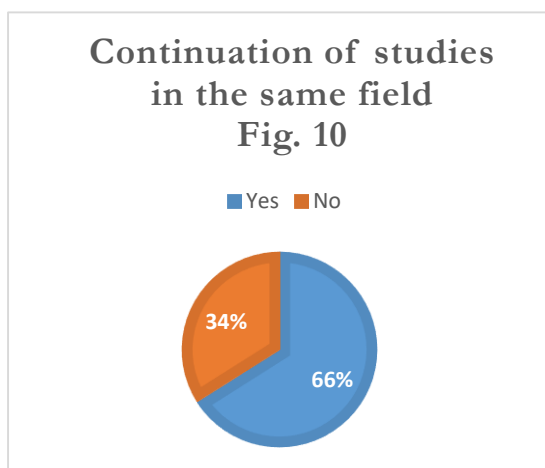


In contrast, the respondents of 2018 selected as their top choice (30%) “I have never worked since graduation and I am still searching for a job”, 22% stated “I voluntarily quit my last job and currently looking for a new one”, 30% stated “Company closed down”, 15% confirmed “Last contract expired and currently looking for a new one”, and the rest (15%) chose “other”. (Fig.9) **(NOTE: The percentages from last year’s report do not add up to 100%)**

The Effectiveness of Studying in Republic of Albania (VSSs)

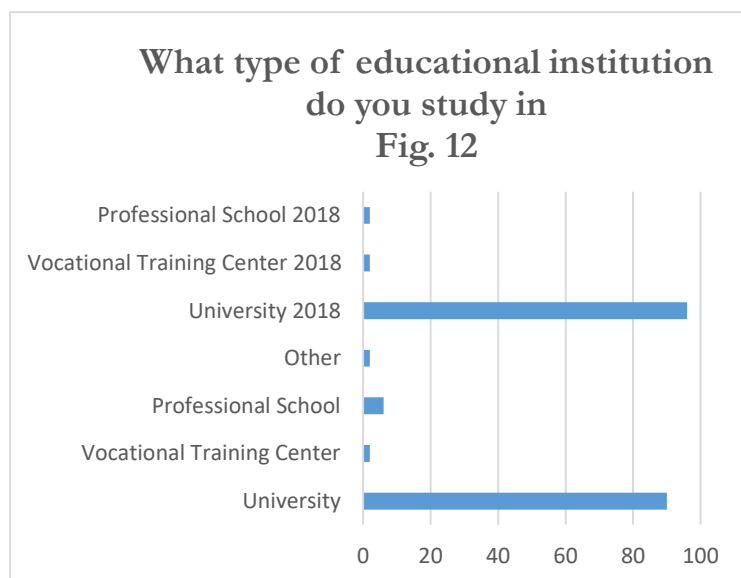
The participants who answered that “Study in a University or continue vocational training” were further asked whether they continue studying in the same field (or a similar one) as the one that they completed in VSS. The majority of the participants (66%) confirmed that they are following the same professional path that they started in VSS, while the rest (34%) stated that they did not do so. (Fig. 10)

On the other hand, in 2018, 80% of the respondents confirmed following the same field of study as in their VSS. (Fig. 11)



The participants who answered negatively the previous question were then asked to choose the reasons for their decision. The majority of 51% stated that they were no longer interested in their field of study, 40% chose “I didn’t register in my field of study”, 4% stated “There are no schools/courses appropriate for my field”, 1% though “There is no demand for my profession”, and 4% chose “other”.

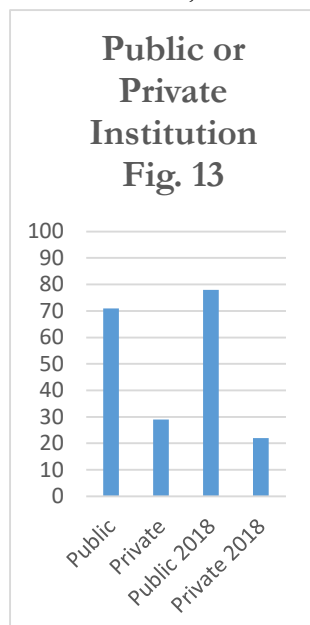
While in 2018, 40% answered the same question by stating that they didn’t register in their field of study, 30% confirmed no longer being interested in their field of study, 15% stated “There are no schools/courses appropriate for my field”, 5% though “There is no demand for my profession”, and 10% chose “other” as an option.



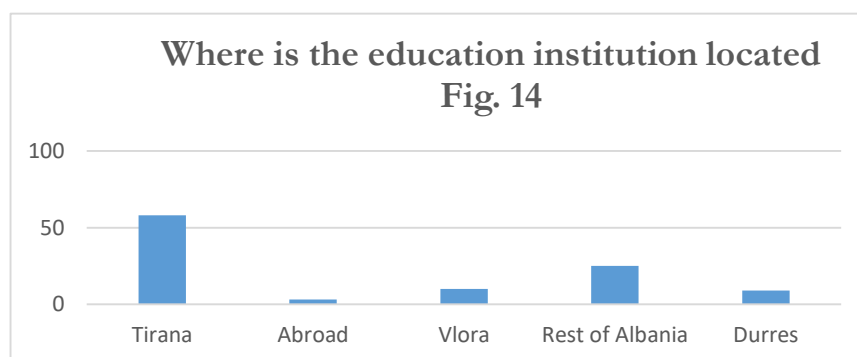
90% of the above mentioned participants also stated that they are studying in a University (Fig. 12), 6% chose “professional school”, 2% chose “VTC”, while 2% chose “other” as a choice.

In 2018, 96% confirmed studying in a University, 2% in VTC, and 2% professional schools.

While, of the universities that they are studying in are in 71% of the cases public and in 29% privately owned. In 2018, 78% were studying in a public institution, while 22% studied in a private one. (Fig. 13)

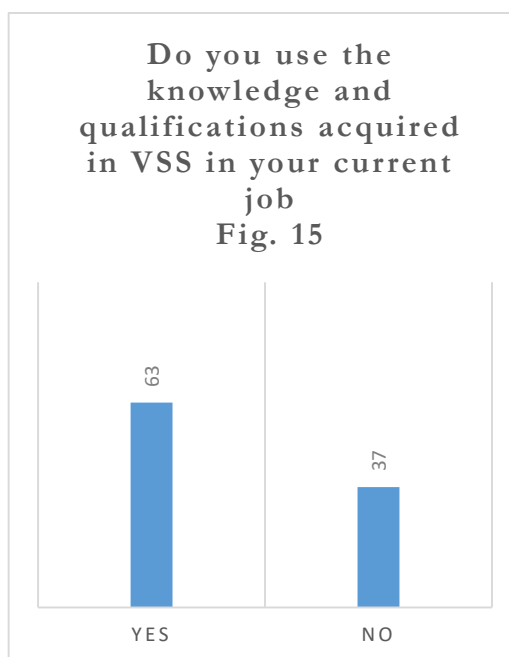


When asked about the location of the education institution where they study or continue their professional education the majority (58%) of the participants selected “Tirana” as their choice, 10% “Vlora”, 9% “Durrës”, 7% “Korça”, 6% “Fier”, 4% “Shkodër”, 3% “Abroad”, 1% “Elbasan”, and 1% “Gjirokastra”. (Fig. 14) In contrast, in 2018, 43% chose “Tirana”, 24% Durrës, 11% Elbasan, 6% Shkodra, and 5% Vlora.

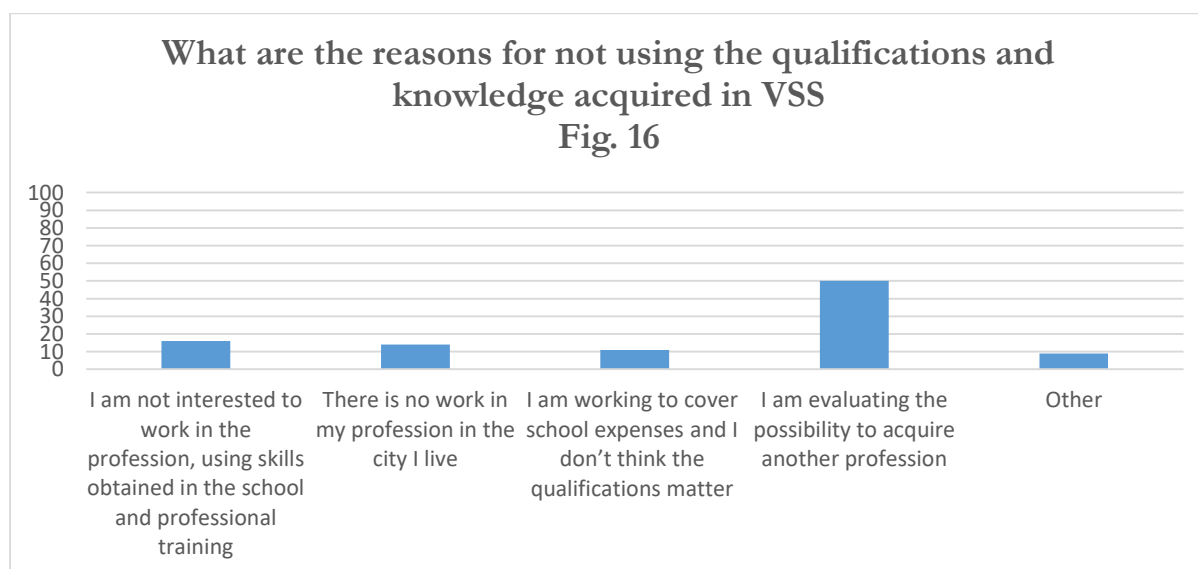


Lastly, when asked about the type of certification that they would acquire at the end of the studies, 88% of the participants confirmed that they would obtain a bachelor diploma, 9% would obtain a certificate, 2% VTC Certificate, and 1% a VSS diploma. While in 2018, 88% confirmed obtaining a bachelor diploma, 6% Certificate, and 2 % VTC diploma.

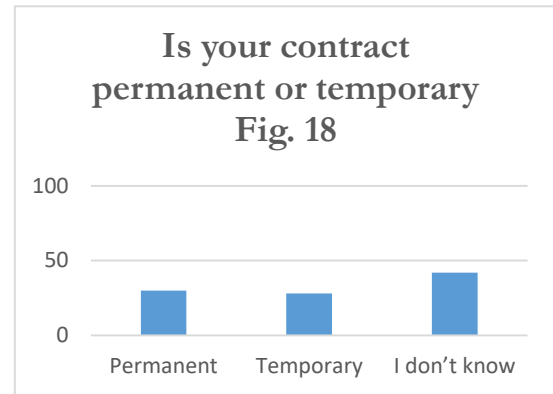
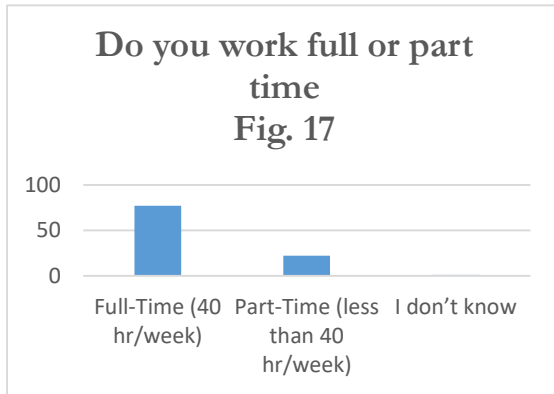
Out of the participants who initially stated that they are employed 63% answered “Yes” and 37% “No” to the question: “Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job?” (Fig. 15) In 2018, regarding the same question, 55% confirmed using the knowledge and qualification acquired in VSS, while the rest did not. **This result can be seen as an indicator to directly measure the effectiveness of the VSS in terms of sustainability of the study programmes.**



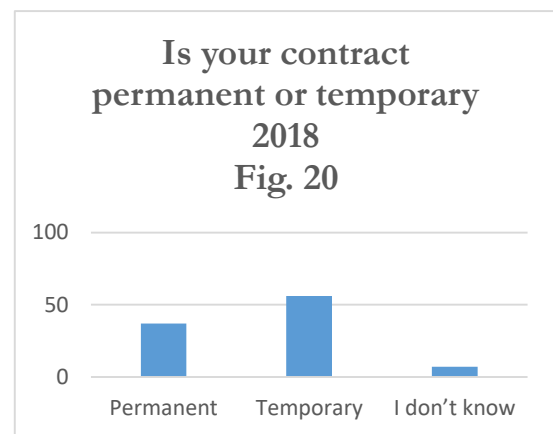
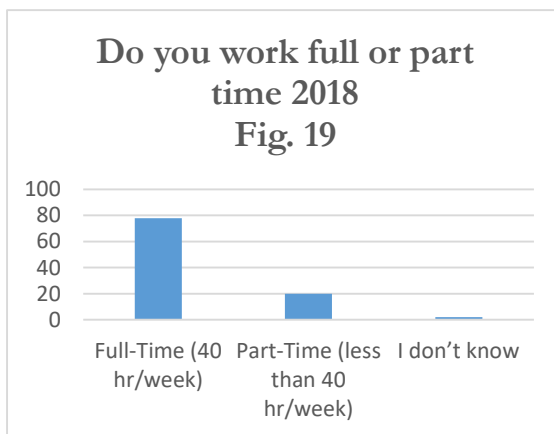
The participants who responded “No” were then asked for the reasons of their negative answer. 50% stated that they are “Looking at the possibility to acquire another profession”, 14% confirmed that “There is no work in my profession in the city I live”, 16% chose “I am not interested to work in the profession, 9% stated “other”, and 11% confirmed that they are “working to cover school expenses and I don’t think the qualification matters”. (Fig.16) On the other hand, in 2018, the same question was answered as follows. 58% confirmed “Looking at the possibility to acquire another profession”, and 16% chose “other”. **(NOTE: The percentages from last year’s report do not add up to 100%)**



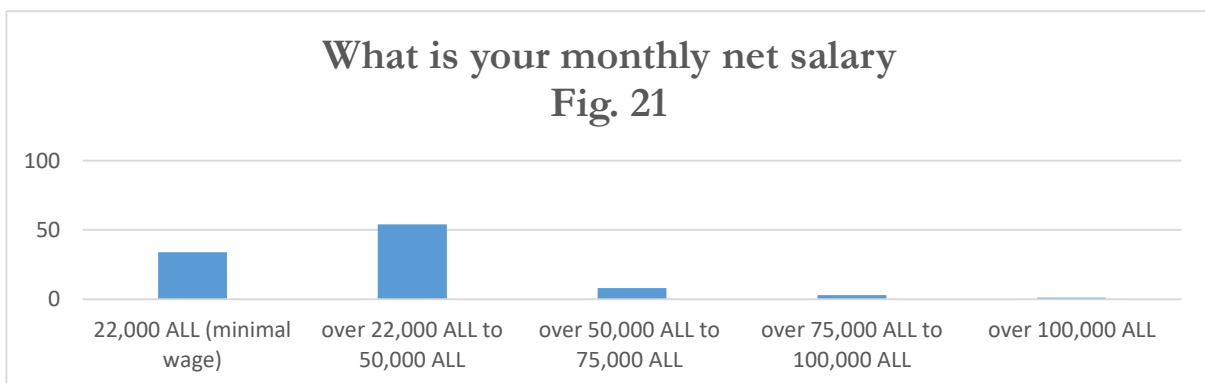
When asked about their type of work contract 77% of the participants stated that they have a full-time contract (40hr/week), 22% said that they have a part-time contract, and the rest (1%) didn’t know. (Fig. 17) The same participants had a divided answer regarding whether their contract was permanent or temporary, where 30% answered “Permanent”, 28% “Temporary”, and 42% stated that they didn’t know. (Fig. 18)



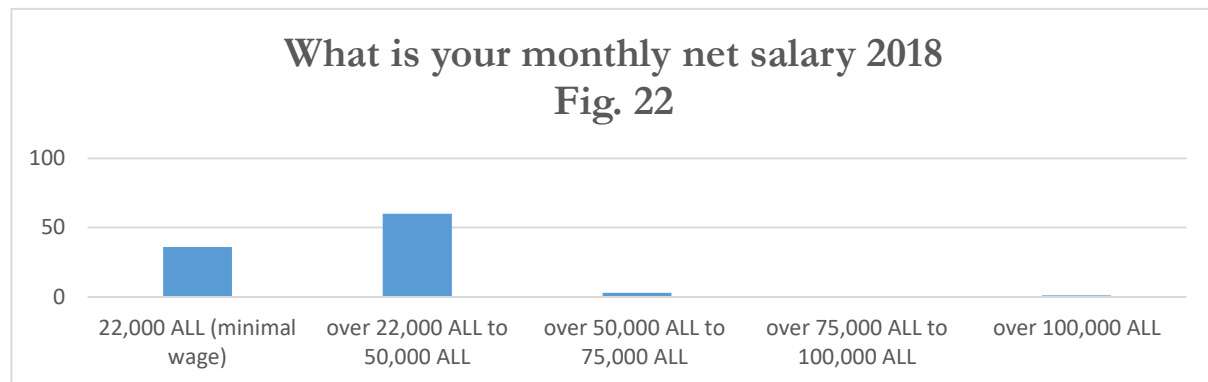
In 2018, when asked the same question 78% of the participants stated that they have a full-time contract (40hr/week), 20% said that they have a part-time contract, and the rest (2%) didn't know. (Fig. 19) The same participants had a divided answer regarding whether their contract was permanent or temporary, where 37% answered "Permanent", 56% "Temporary", and 7% stated that they didn't know. (Fig. 20)



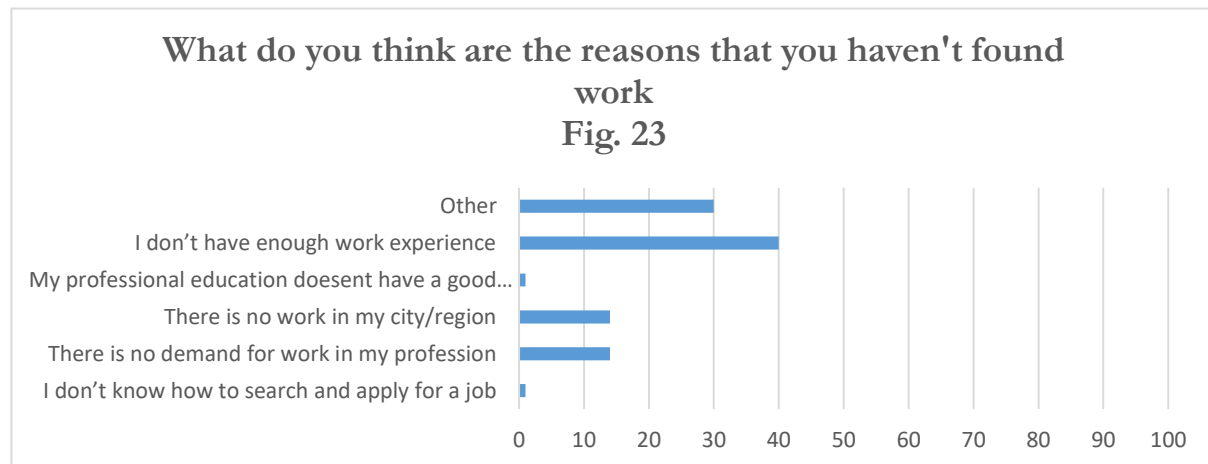
In regards to the question about the monthly net salary the participants responded as per the table below:



The same question was answered in 2018 as per the table below:



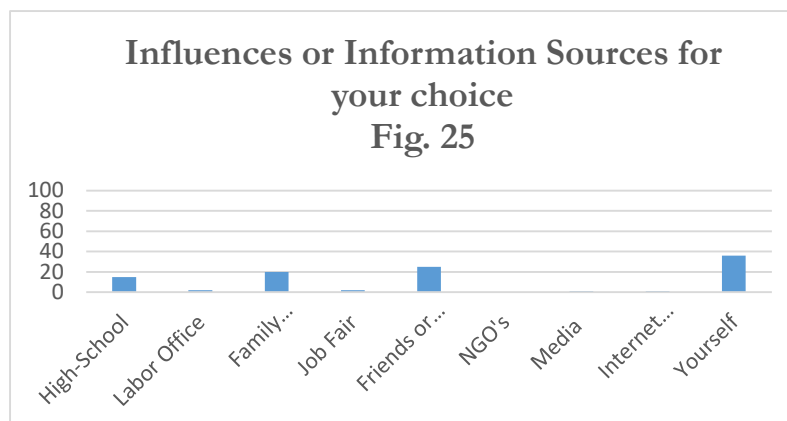
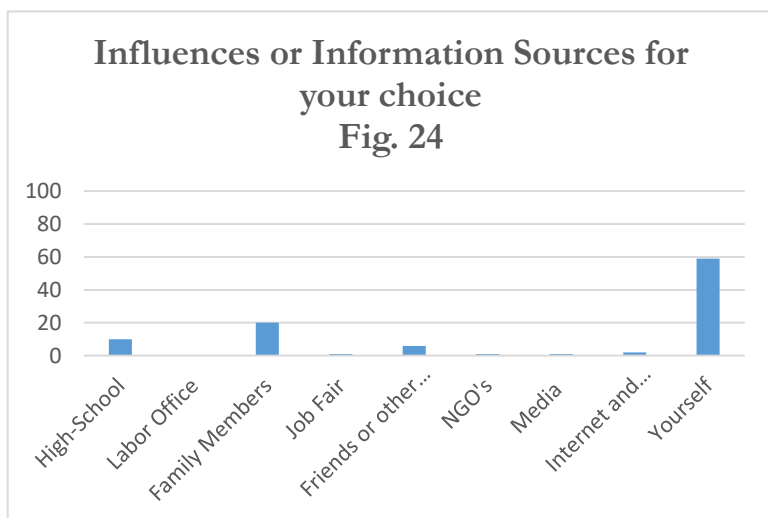
The part of participants who selected “unemployed” as their initial choice were further asked about the reasons that they think affect their status. Most of the participants (40%) chose “I don’t have enough work experience”, followed by 14% who stated “There is no work in my city/region”, 14% who confirmed “There is no demand for work in my profession”, 1% stated “I don’t know how to search and apply for a job”, 1% answered “My professional education doesn’t have a good reputation”, and the rest (30%) chose “other”. (Fig.23)



In 2018, participants answered the same question by stating that 52% of them thought “There is no demand for work in my profession”, 33% stated “There is no work in my city/region”, and 15% chose “I don’t have enough work experience”.

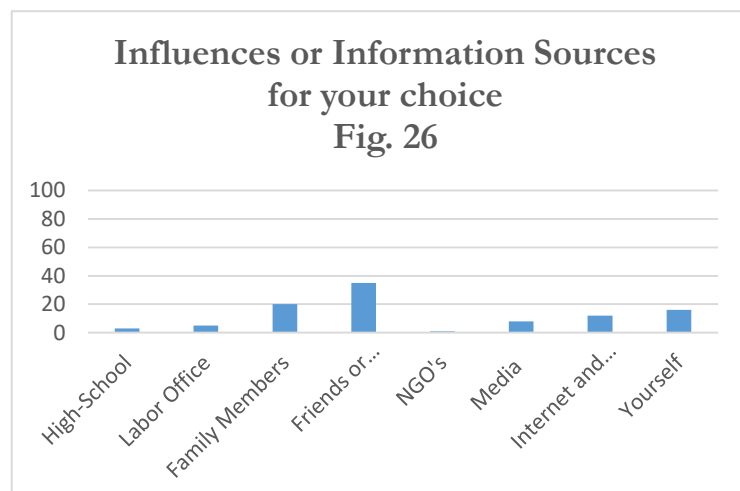
Sources of Information

When asked about the source of information that influenced the choice to **continue a higher education** after VSS, most of the participants (59%) answered that this was their own decision and that they didn't use any other source, except for themselves, to make it, 20% confirmed that they were influenced by family members, 10% answered that they got informed through their "VSS", 6% by "Friends and other students", 2% from "Internet and social media", 1% from "Media", 1% from NGO's, and 1% from a Job Fair. (Fig. 24) On the other hand, in 2018, 46% stated being influenced by their "VSS", 31% by "Family Members", and 33% chose "Other".



The participants who stated that they were employed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 20% of them were influenced by family members, 36% used their own opinion to make the choice, 25% chose "Friends and other Students", 15% from "VSS", 2% used "Labor Office", 1% "Media", and 1% "Internet and social media". (Fig. 25)

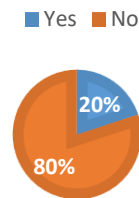
The participants who initially answered that "none of the choices apply to their situation" chose as a source for being influenced themselves in 47% of the cases, 22% stated being influenced by "Family Members", 17% "VSS", 12% from "Friends and other students", and 2% from "Labor Office". On the other hand, the participants who initially answered that they were unemployed at the time of the interview answered the same question by stating that most of them (35%) used as a source "Friends and other students", 20% chose "Family Members", 16% stated that they used their own information, 12% used "Internet and social media", 8% chose "Media", 5% "Labor Office", 3% "VSS", and 1% "NGO's". (Fig. 26) In contrast, in 2018 the respondents answered the same question as follows. 63% chose "Family members", 37% "Friends and other students", 18.52% "Social media and internet", and 18.52% chose "Labor Office".



Effectiveness of the Labor Office

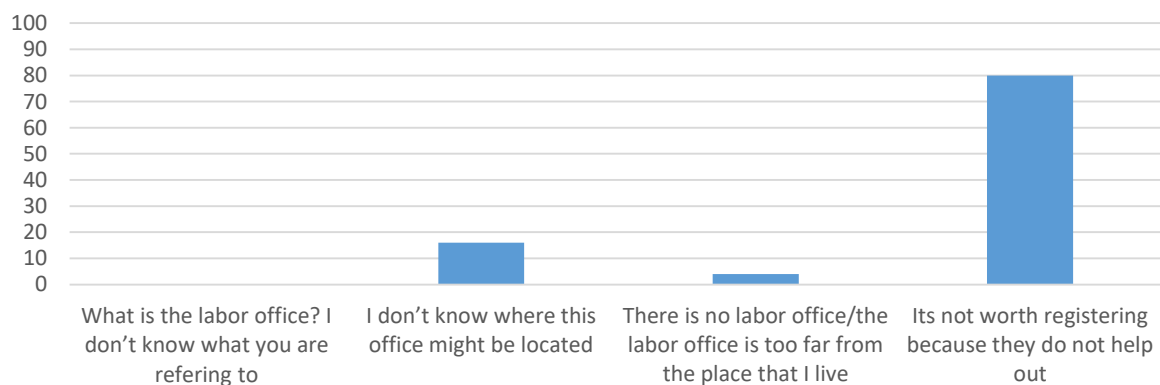
The only participants who were asked in this context were the ones who had initially confirmed that they were unemployed at the time of the interview. The first question they were asked was whether they were already registered in the Labor Office in their city or not. 80% of the participants stated that they were not, while the rest (20%) confirmed the opposite. (Fig. 27) In 2018, 73% of the respondents confirmed not being registered in the labor office.

Have you registered in the labor office
Fig.27



The respondents who answered negatively the first question, were then asked to choose the reasons why they had not registered in this office. Most of them (80%) answered that “it’s not worth registering because they do not help out”, 16% stated “I don’t know where this office might be located”, and 4% confirmed “There is no labor office/the labor office is too far from the place that I live”. (Fig. 28) In 2018, the same question was answered as follows. 56% of the respondents thought “it’s not worth registering because they do not help out”, and 44% didn’t know the location of the office.

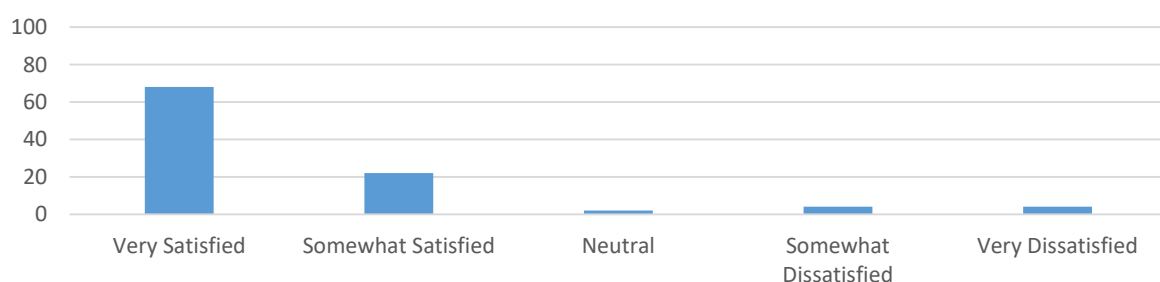
Why have you not registered in the labor office
Fig. 28



Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience

Lastly all the participants were asked to quantify on a Likert scale the level of satisfaction that they had towards the VSS that they had studied in. In this regard, most of the participants (68%) showed a very high level of satisfaction, 22% stated that they were somewhat satisfied, 2% were neutral, 4% were somewhat dissatisfied, and 4% confirmed that they were very dissatisfied with the experience. (Fig. 29)

Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience
Fig. 29



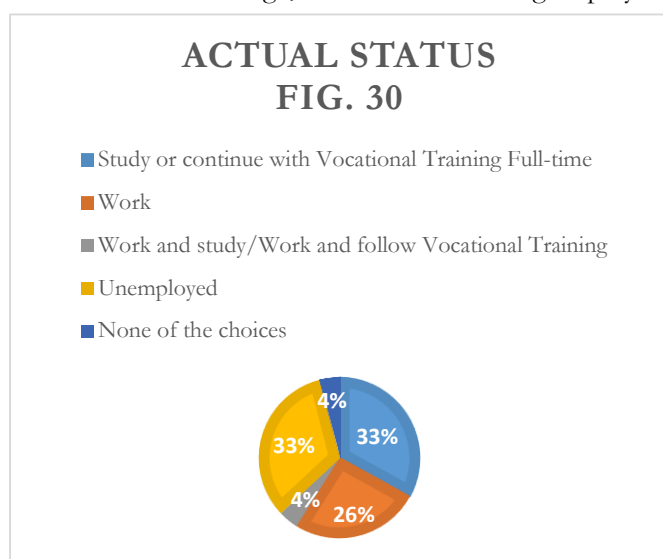
Region of Berat

General Information about the Region

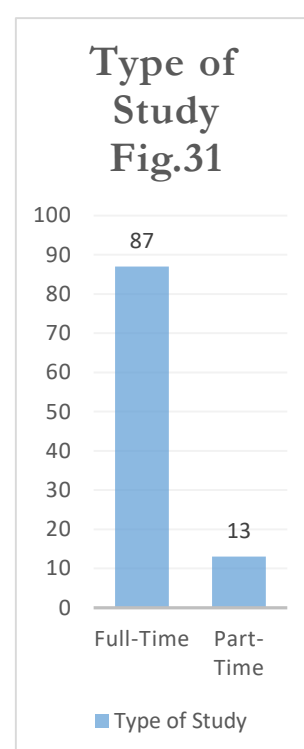
The Region of Berat had a total of 161 students which graduated in 2017-2018. Considering the 23.44% margin used as part of the methodology of this report, the consultant was able to conduct 42 phone interviews. The region of Berat includes the VSSs: “Kristo Isak”, and “Stiliano Bandilli”.

Actual Status of the Student (General for the Region)

Most of the students who graduated from the Region of Berat in 2017-2018 stated that they are unemployed at this moment in time (33%), and the same 33% of the participants stated that they are “study or continue with vocational training”, 26% confirmed being employed, 4% chose “work and study”, while the rest (4%) stated that “None of the choices” applied to their situation. (Fig. 30)

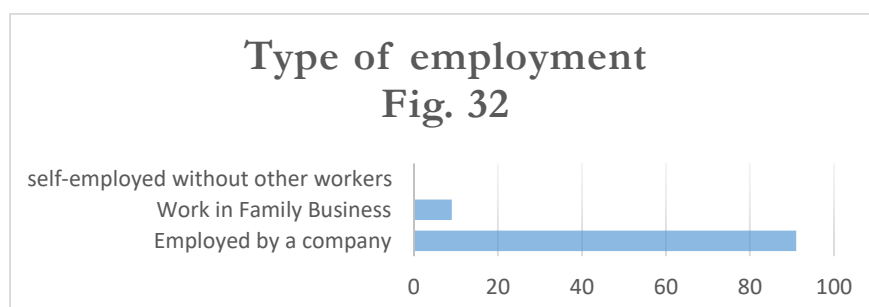


Here we can see a relatively proportional distribution of choice selections from the participants. A 33% margin of students unemployed shows that most of the students which completed this

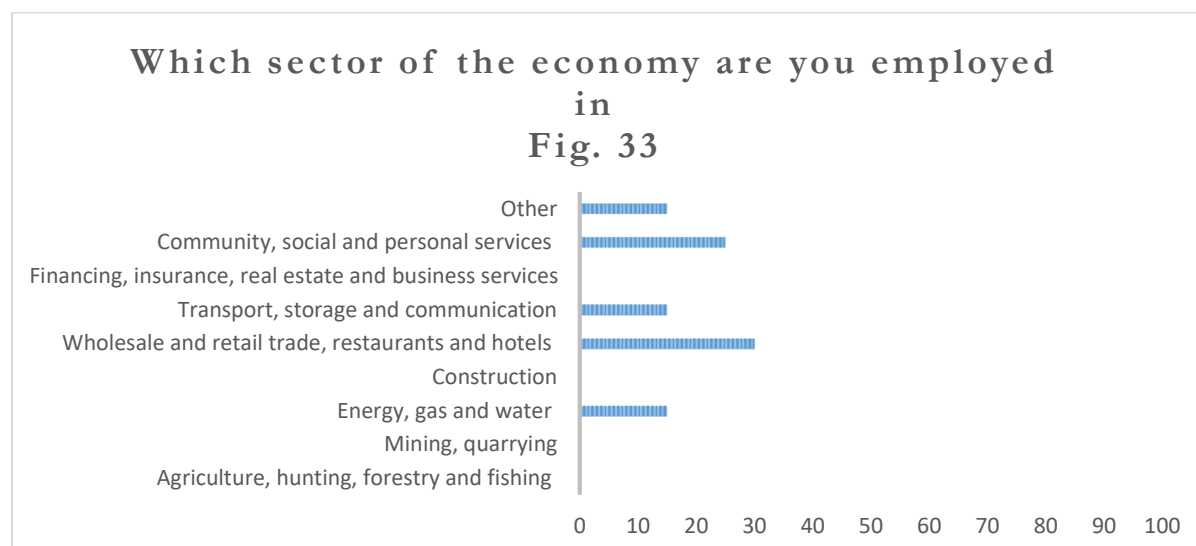


VSS in 2017-2018 did not have the possibility to launch themselves into the work market. A more detailed breakdown or reason and scenarios will be found in the upcoming sections of this report. When calculating the employability percentage (without taking into consideration the participants who were studying, 40% were employed, 46% unemployed, 7% were working and studying, and only 7% didn't think any of the choices applied to them. In regards to the students who stated that they “Study of continue with Vocational Training Full-time”, a majority of 87% stated that they have chosen to continue education in a “full-time” format rather than a “part-time” (13%) one, **indicator which represents the perception of the importance of full-time education from the participants.** (Fig. 31)

Most of the students who replied that they were employed at the moment of the interview (91%) confirmed that they are employed by a company, while the rest of them (9%) worked in a family business (Fig. 32). (100%) received a salary for their services.

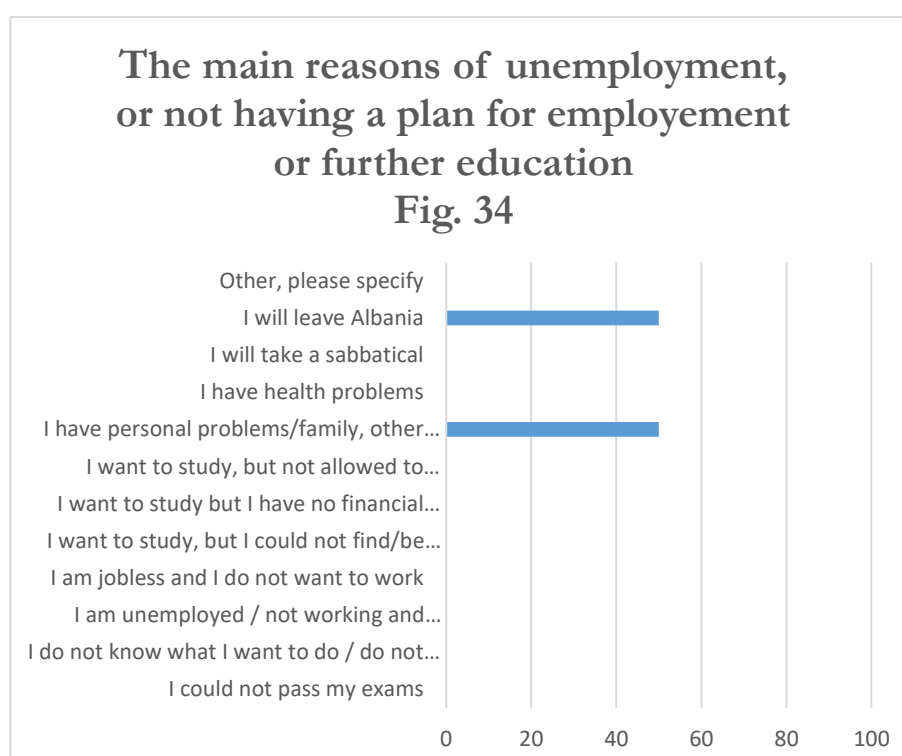


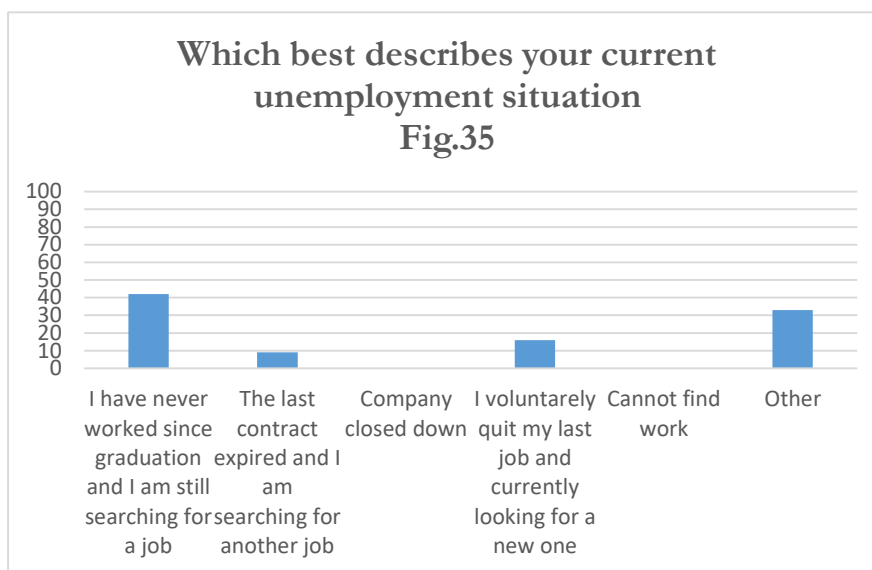
When asked about which sector of the economy they were employed in, 30% of the participants stated that they work in the “Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels” sector, 15% confirmed working in the “Transport, storage and communication” sector, 25% answered “Community, social and personal services”, 15% stated that they worked in the “Energy, gas and water sector”, and the rest (40%) chose “other” by elaborating that they worked as a: Mechanic, Electrician, and Factory Worker. (Fig. 33)



It is also worth mentioning that 93% of the participants stated that they are working in the **private sector** rather than public administration (7%) or NGO's (0%), and that the location of their work is mostly **Berat (62%), and Tirana (38%)**.

Regarding the participants who could not identify their selves with options of being employed, unemployed or student, and chose instead the “None of the options apply to my situation” option, the reason for their situation was a two way equally split choice of 50% each between “I will leave Albania” and “I have personal problems/family, other circumstances to take into consideration”. (Fig. 34)





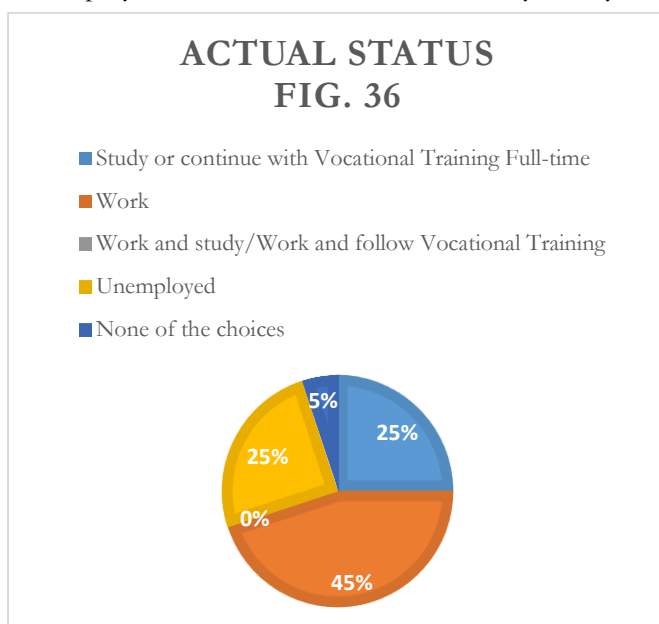
Jumping to the section of the unemployed, the participants were asked to choose up to three options that best describe their situation at the moment of the interview. Most of the participants (40%) stated that they “had never worked since graduation and are still searching for a job”, 40% confirmed that they couldn’t find work, 7% “voluntarily quit their last job and were currently looking for a new one”,

7% confirmed that “the last contract expired and I am searching for another job”, and 7% stated that “Company closed down”. (Fig. 35)

Actual Status of the Student (Stiliano Bandilli)

Most of the students who graduated from “Stiliano Bandilli” VSS in Berat in 2017-2018 stated that they are employed at this moment in time (45%), followed by 25% of the participants who stated that they are “unemployed”, 25% who confirmed that they “study or continue with vocational training”, and 5% who

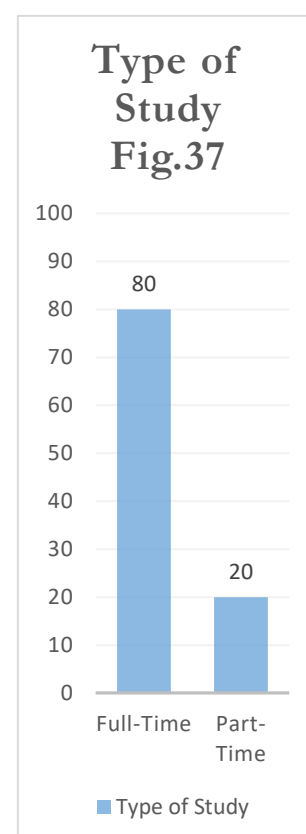
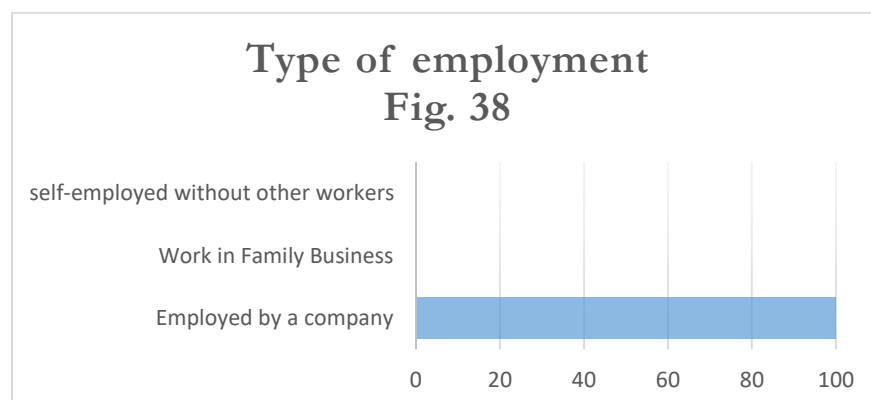
stated that “none of the choices applied to them”. (Fig. 36)



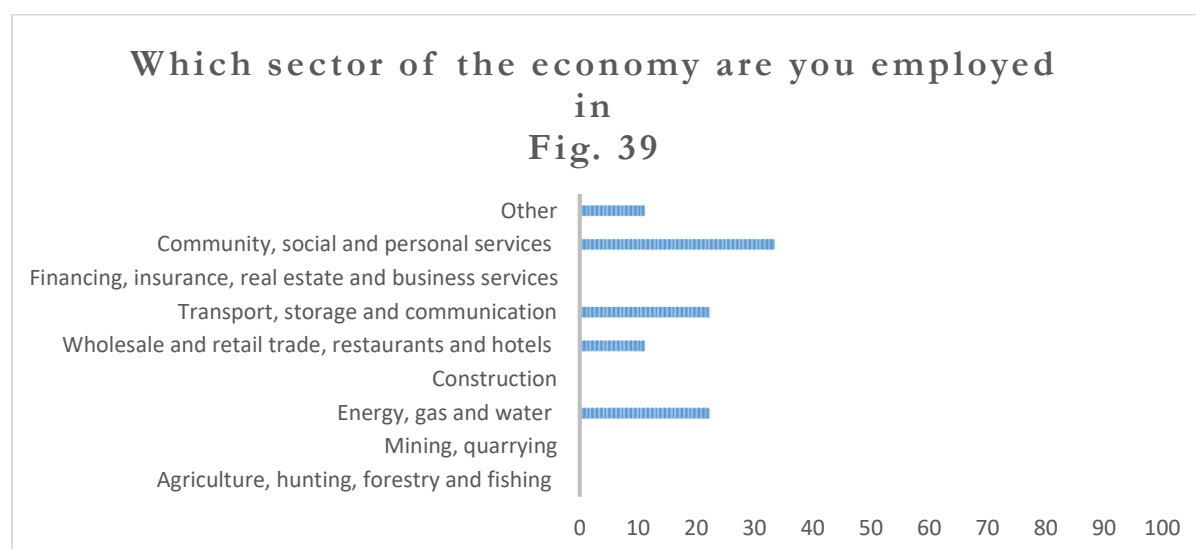
Here we can see a relatively proportional distribution of choice selections from the participants. A 70% margin of students employed or studying **shows that most of the students who completed this VSS in 2017-2018 had possibility to launch themselves into the work market or continue with their studies.** A more detailed breakdown of reasons and scenarios will be found in the upcoming sections of this report.

In regard to the students who stated that they “Study or continue with Vocational Training Full-time”, a majority of 80% stated that they have chosen to continue education in a “full-time” format rather than a “part-time” (20%) one, **indicator which represents the perception of the importance of full-time education from the participants.** (Fig. 37)

All of the students who replied that they were employed at the moment of the interview (100%) confirmed that they are employed by a company (Fig. 38). (100%) received a salary for their services.

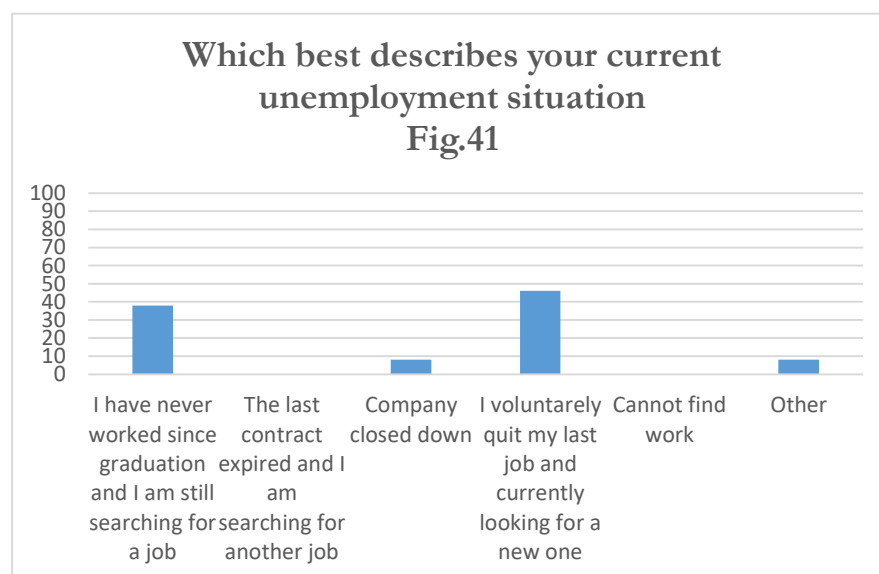
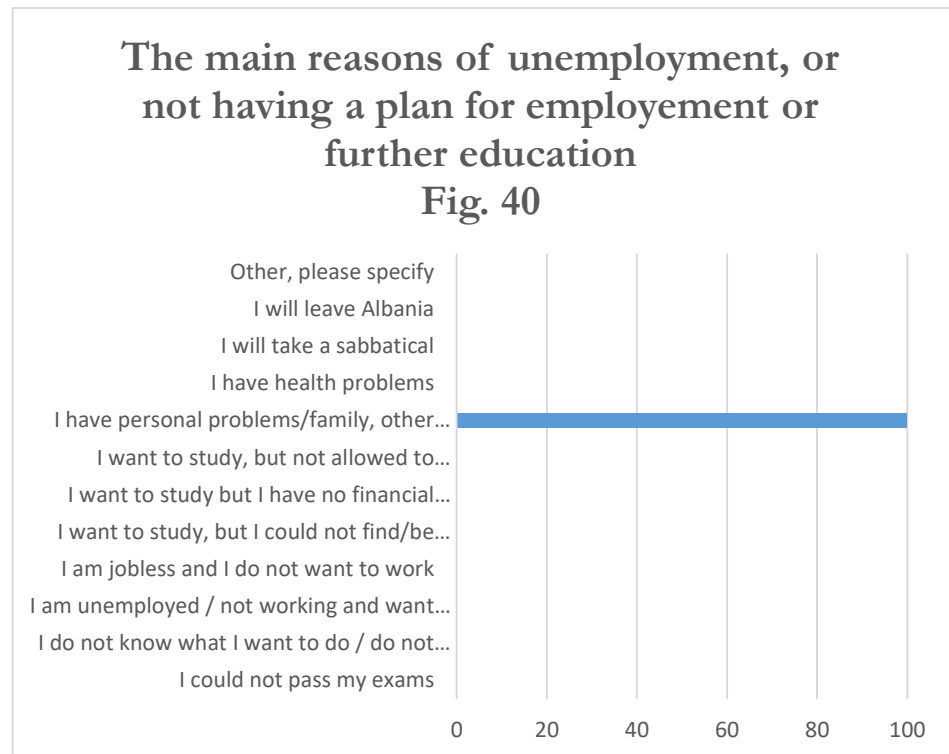


When asked about which sector of the economy they were employed in, the majority of the participants (33.33%) selected the “Community, social and personal services” option, 22.22% “Energy, gas and water”, 22.22% “Transport, storage and communication”, 11.11% “Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels”, and the rest (11.11%) chose “other”. (Fig. 39)



It is also worth mentioning that 89% of the participants stated that they are working in the **private sector** rather than public administration (11%) or NGO's (0%), and that the location of their work is mostly **Berat (66.67%), and Tirana (33.33%)**.

Regarding the participants who could not identify themselves with options of being employed, unemployed or student, and chose instead the “None of the options apply to my situation” option, 100% confirmed that the reason for this is that they have family issues and other persons to attend to. (Fig. 40)

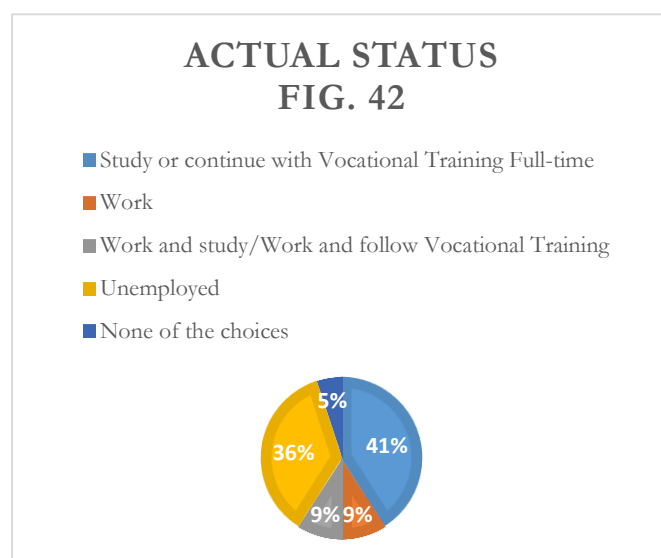


Jumping to the section of the unemployed, the participants were asked to choose up to three options that best describe their situation at the moment of the interview. Most of the participants (60%) stated that they “couldn’t find work”, 20% confirmed that “the last contract expired and I am searching for another job”, while 20% answered that “The Company closed down”. (Fig. 41)

Actual Status of the Student (Kristo Isak)

Most of the students who graduated from “Kristo Isak” VSS in Berat in 2017-2018 stated (41%) “Study or continue with vocational training”, 36% confirmed that they were unemployed, 9% chose the “Employed”

option, 9% were “working and studying”, while the rest (5%) stated that they “None of the choices applied to them”. (Fig. 42)

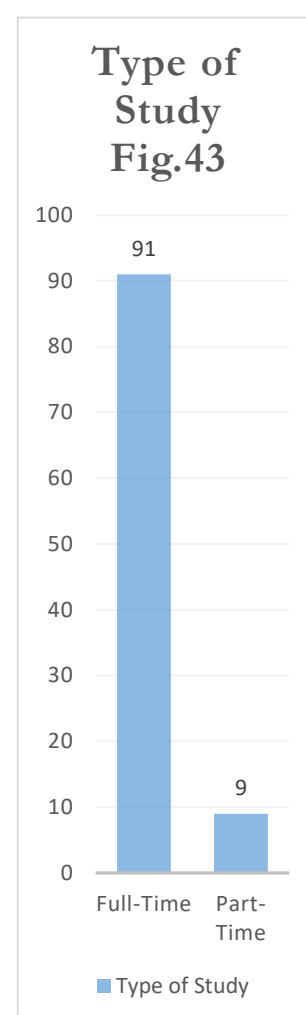
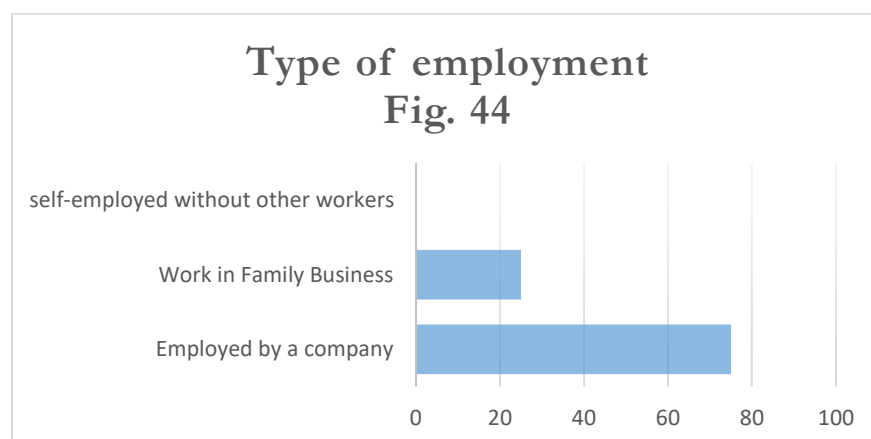


Here we can see a relatively disproportional distribution of choice selections from the participants. A 50% margin of students studying **shows that most of the students who completed this VSS in 2017-2018 had the possibility to continue studying.** A more detailed breakdown of reasons and scenarios will be found in the upcoming sections of this report.

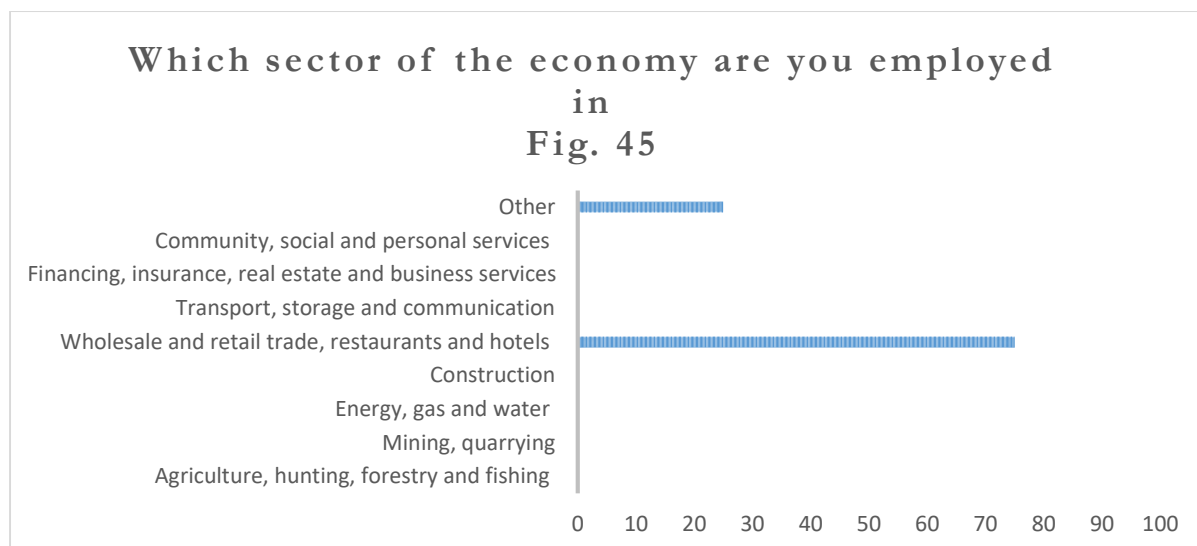
In regard to the students who stated that they “Study or continue with Vocational Training Full-

time”, a majority of 91% stated that they have chosen to continue education in a “full-time” format rather than a “part-time” (9%) one, **indicator which represents the perception of the importance of full-time education from the participants.** (Fig. 43)

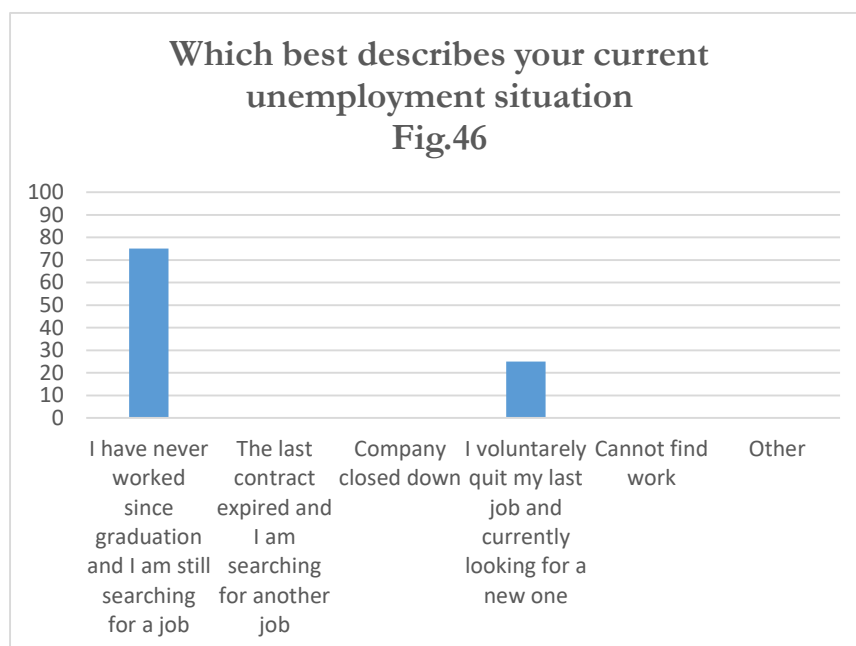
Most of the students who replied that they were employed at the moment of the interview (75%) confirmed that they are employed by a company, while the rest of them (25%) worked in a family business (Fig. 44). (100%) received a salary for their services.



When asked about which sector of the economy they were employed in, the majority of the participants (75%) selected the “Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels” option. The rest of the participants chose “other”. When broken down the participants stated that it included working as a tailor. (Fig. 45)



It is also worth mentioning that all of the participants stated that they are working in the **private sector** rather than public administration or NGO's, and that the location of their work is mostly **Berat (50%), and Tirana (50%)**.



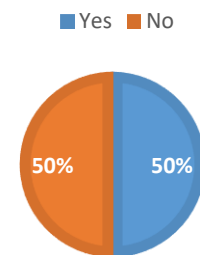
Jumping to the section of the unemployed, the participants were asked to choose up to three options that best describe their situation at the moment of the interview. Most of the participants (62%) stated that they “had never worked since graduation and are still searching for a job”, (12%) confirmed that they had “voluntarily quit their last job and were currently looking for a new one”, and the rest (25%) confirmed not being able to find work. (Fig.46)

The Effectiveness of Studying in the Region of Berat (VSSs)

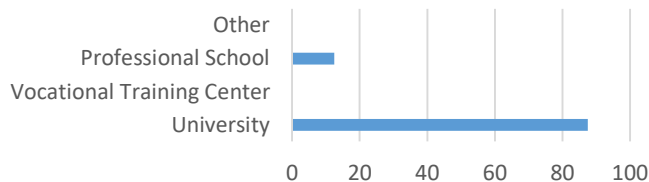
The participants who answered that “Study in a University or continue vocational training” were further asked whether they continue studying in the same field (or a similar one) as the one that they completed in VSS. The majority of the participants (50%) confirmed that they are following the same professional path that they started in VSS, while the rest (50%) stated that they did not do so. Such statistics show that the effectiveness of this particular region (Berat) **is balanced and a career path relatively builds since the early stages of VSS.** (Fig. 47)

The participants who answered negatively the previous question were then asked to choose the reasons for their decision. The majority of 77% stated that they were no longer interested in their field of study, while the rest had a two way equally split decision of 11.5% each between “There is no demand for my profession”, and “I didn’t register in my field of study”.

Continuation of studies in the same field
Fig. 47



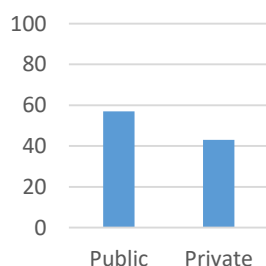
What type of educational institution do you study in
Fig. 48



87.5% of the above mentioned participants also stated that they are studying in a University (Fig. 48), and 12.5% chose “professional school”.

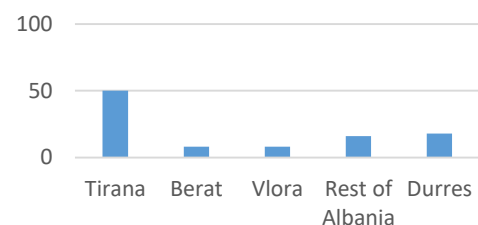
While, of the universities that they are studying in are in 57% of the cases public and in 43% privately owned. (Fig. 49)

Public or Private Institution
Fig. 49



When asked about the location of the education institution where they study or continue their professional education the majority (50%) of the participants selected “Tirana” as their choice, 18.7% chose “Durrës”, 8% chose Berat, 8% Gjirokastra, 8% Vlora, 8% abroad, and 6% Elbasan. (Fig. 50)

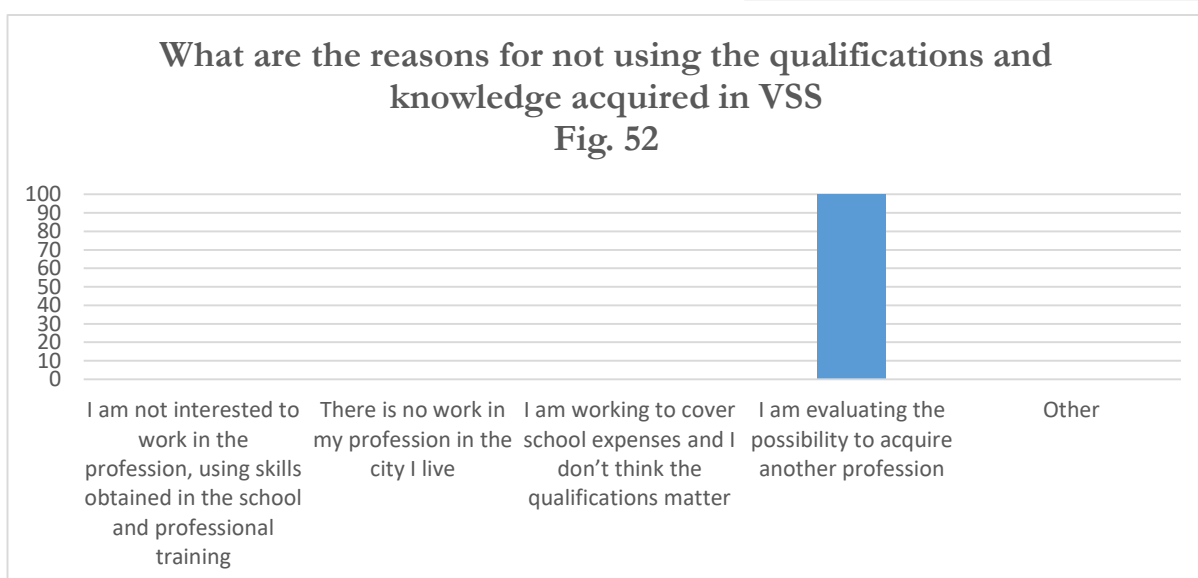
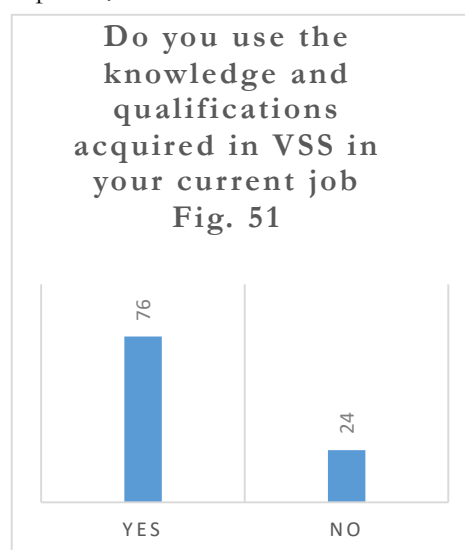
Where is the education institution located
Fig. 50



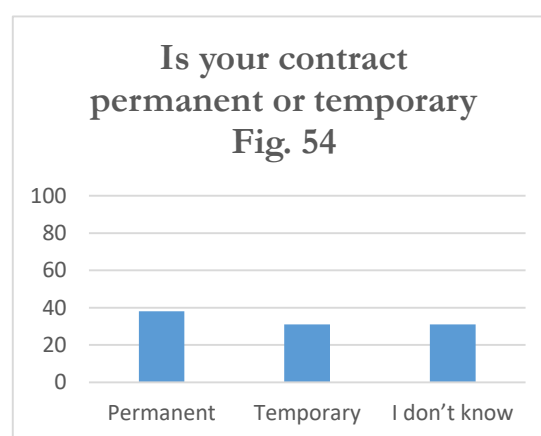
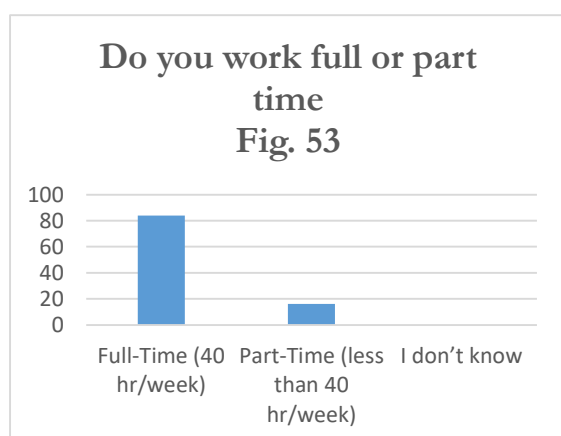
Lastly, when asked about the type of certification that they would acquire at the end of the studies, 88% of the participants confirmed that they would obtain a bachelor diploma, and 12% would obtain a VSS diploma.

Out of the participants who initially stated that they are employed, 76% answered “Yes” and 24% “No” to the question: “Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job?” (Fig. 51) **This result can be seen as an indicator to directly measure the effectiveness of the VSS in terms of sustainability of the study programmes.**

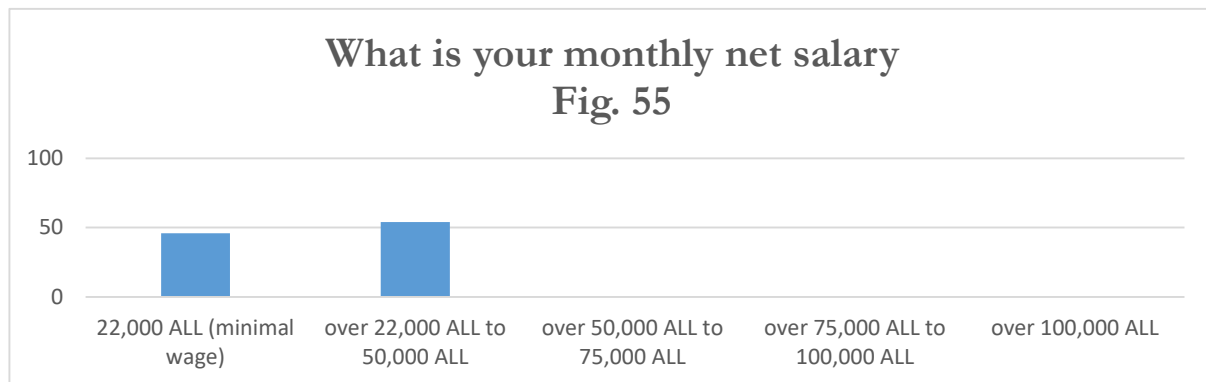
The participants who responded “No” were then asked for the reasons of their negative answer. 100% stated that they are “Looking at the possibility to acquire another profession”. (Fig.52)



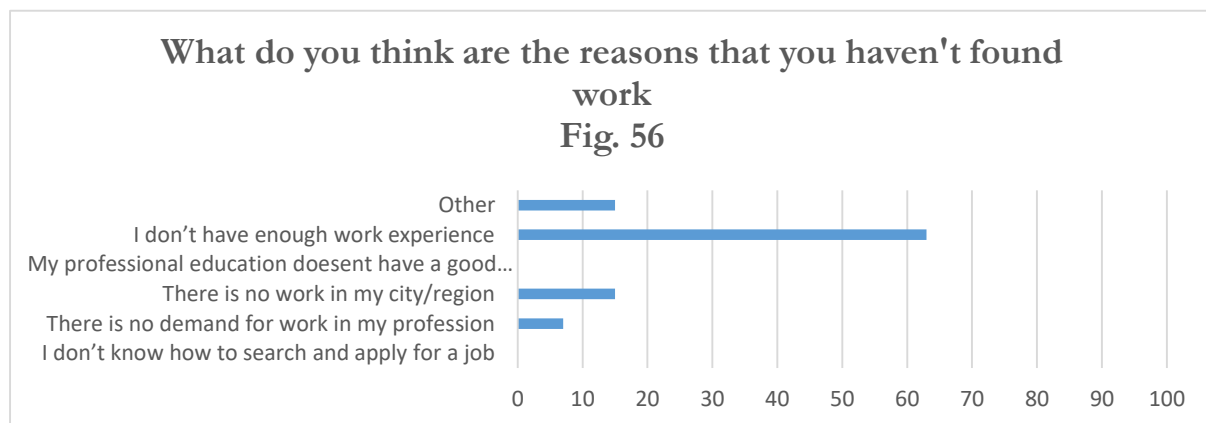
When asked about their type of work contract 84% of the participants stated that they have a full time contract (40hr/week), while the rest (16%) said that they have a part time contract. (Fig. 53) The same participants had a divided answer regarding whether their contract was permanent or temporary, where 38% answered “Permanent”, 31% “Temporary”, and 31% stated that they didn’t know. (Fig. 54)



In regards to the question about the monthly net salary the participants responded as per the table below:



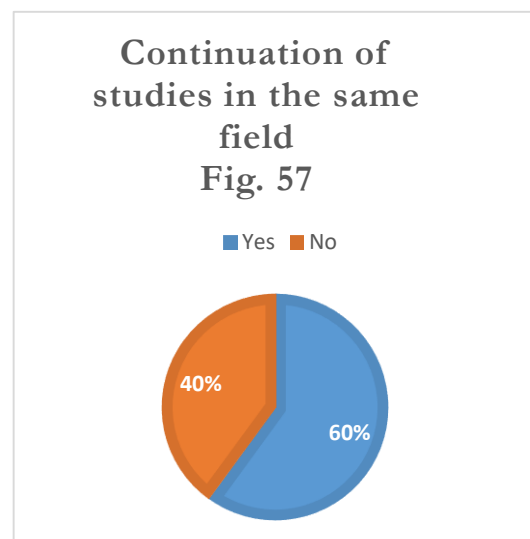
The part of participants who selected “unemployed” as their initial choice were further asked about the reasons that they think affect their status. Most of the participants (63%) chose “I don’t have enough work experience”, followed by two equally chosen choices of 15% each that were “There is no work in my city/region” and “other”. The participants who chose other stated as reason emigrating outside of the country. The least chosen option was “There is no demand for work in my profession” with 7%. (Fig.56)



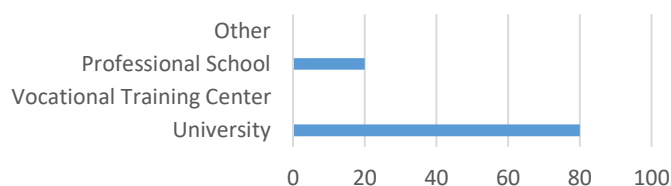
The Effectiveness of Studying in “Stiliano Bandilli” VSS

The participants who answered that “Study in a University or continue vocational training” were further asked whether they continue studying in the same field (or a similar one) as the one that they completed in VSS. The majority of the participants (60%) confirmed that they are following the same professional path that they started in VSS, while the rest (40%) stated that they did not do so. Such statistics show that the effectiveness of this particular VSS (Stiliano Bandilli) **is somewhat high and a career path relatively builds since the early stages of VSS.** (Fig. 57)

The participants who answered negatively the previous question were then asked to choose the reasons for their decision. All of them answered that they “**chose to register in another field of study**”.



What type of educational institution do you study in
Fig. 58

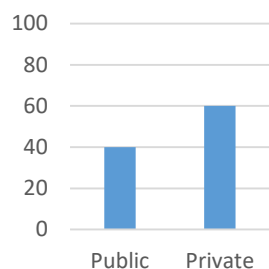


80% of the above mentioned participants also stated that they are studying in a University (Fig. 58), while 20% chose “Professional School” as a choice.

While, of the universities that they are studying in are in 40% of the cases public and in 60% privately owned. (Fig.59)

When asked about the location of the

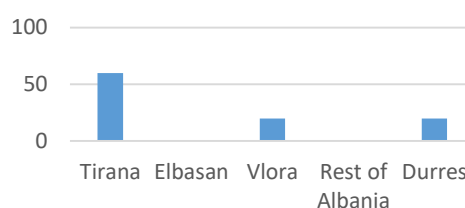
Public or Private Institution
Fig. 59



education institution where they study or continue their professional education the majority (60%) of the participants selected “Tirana” as their choice, 20% chose “Vlora”, and 20% chose Durrës. (Fig. 60)

Lastly, when asked about the type of certification that they would acquire at the end of the studies, 80% of the participants confirmed that they would obtain a bachelor diploma, and the rest (20%) stated that they would receive a high school diploma.

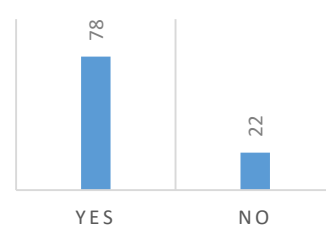
Where is the education institution located
Fig. 60

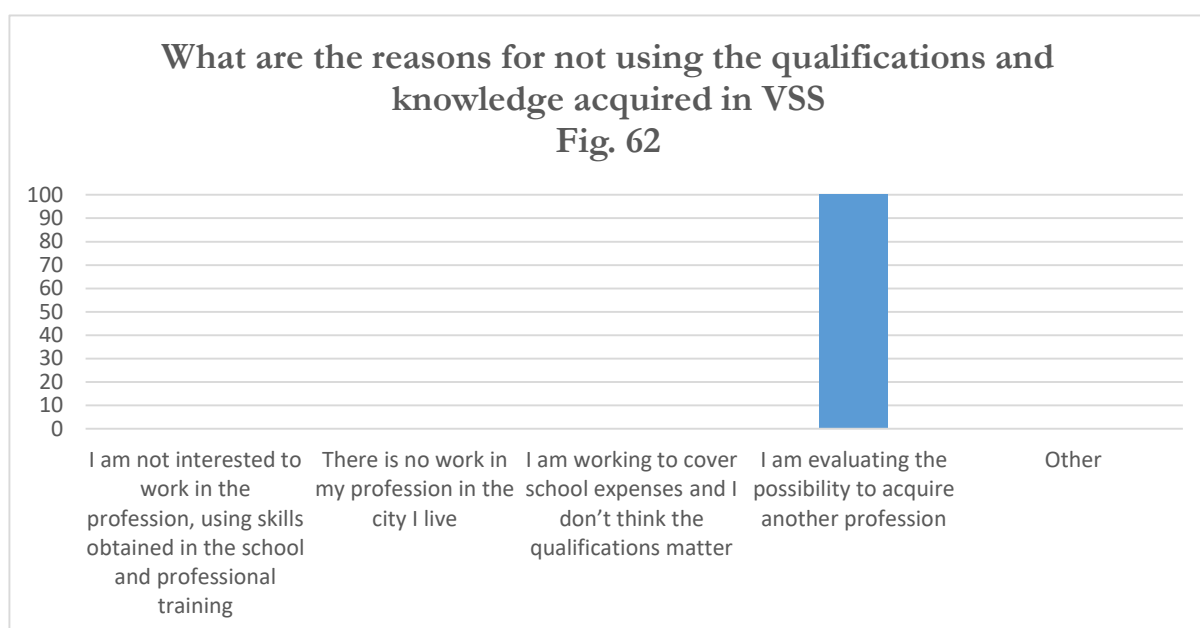


Out of the participants which initially stated that they are employed 78% answered “Yes” and 22% “No” to the question: “Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job?” (Fig. 61) **This result can be seen as an indicator to directly measure the effectiveness of the VSS in terms of sustainability of the study programmes.**

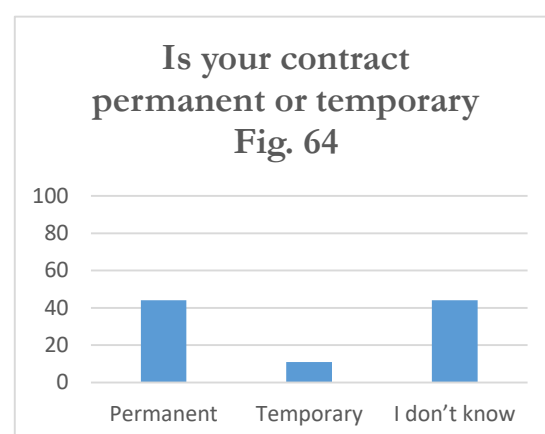
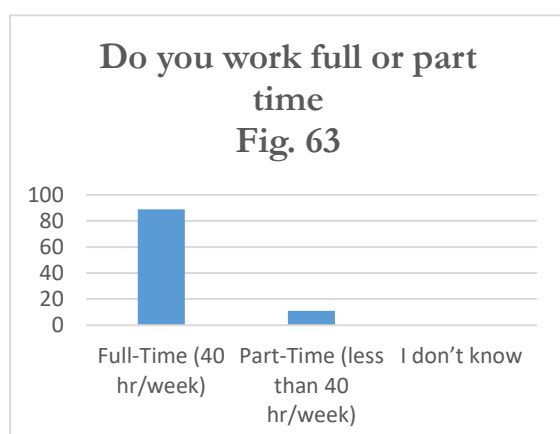
The participants who responded “No” were then asked for the reasons of their negative answer. All of them (100%) stated that they are “looking at the possibility of acquiring another profession”. (Fig.62)

Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job
Fig. 61

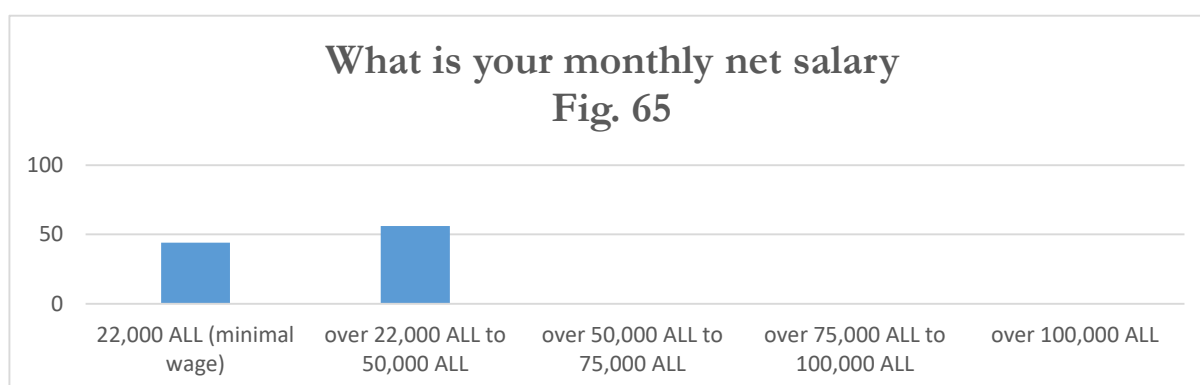




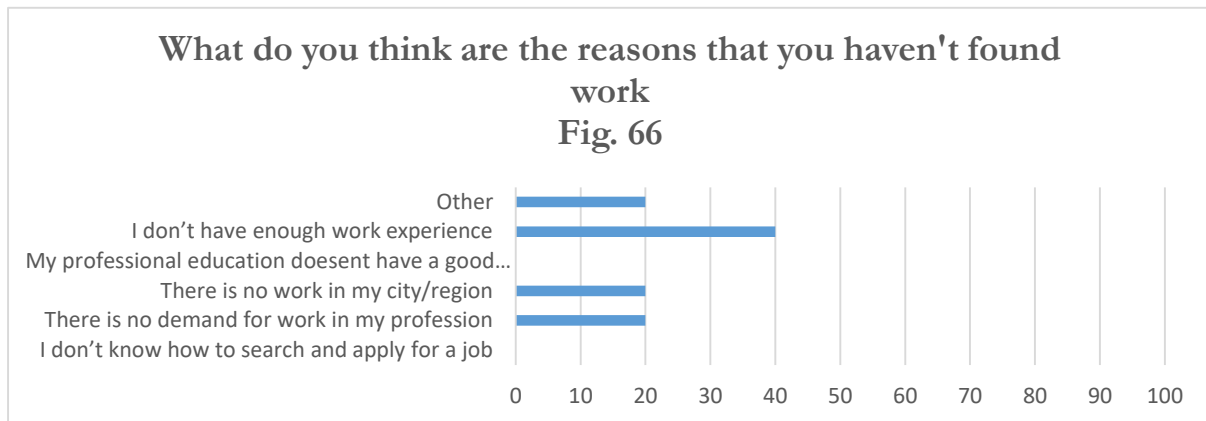
When asked about their type of work contract 89% of the participants stated that they have a full time contract (40hr/week), while the rest (11%) said that they have a part time contract. (Fig. 63) The same participants had a divided answer regarding whether their contract was permanent or temporary, where 44% answered “Permanent”, 11% “Temporary”, and 44% stated that they didn’t know. (Fig. 64)



In regards to the question about the monthly net salary the participants responded as per the table below:

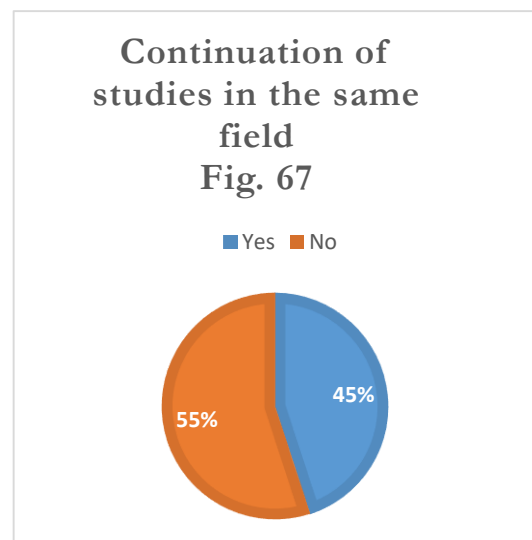


The part of participants who selected “unemployed” as their initial choice were further asked about the reasons that they think affect their status. Most of the participants (40%) chose “I don’t have enough work experience”, followed by three equally chosen choices of 20% each that were “There is no work in my city/region”, “There is no demand for work in my profession”, and “other”. The participants who chose other stated as reason emigrating outside of the country. (Fig.66)

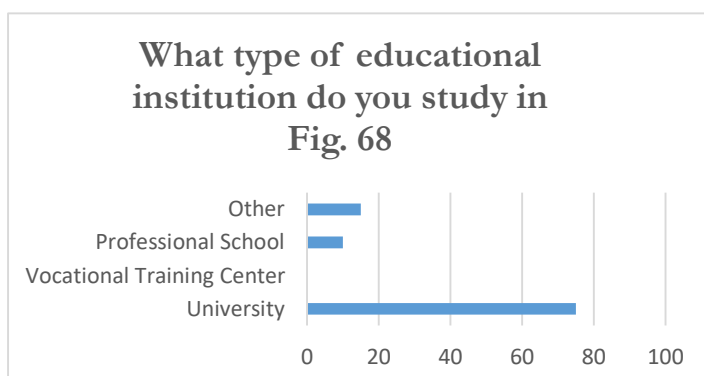


The Effectiveness of Studying in “Kristo Isak” VSS in Berat

The participants who answered that “Study in a University or continue vocational training” were further asked whether they continue studying in the same field (or a similar one) as the one that they completed in VSS. The majority of the participants (45%) confirmed that they are following the same professional path that they started in VSS, while the rest (55%) stated that they did not do so. Such statistics show that the effectiveness of this particular VSS (Kristo Isak) **is somewhat low and a career path doesn’t really build since the early stages of VSS.** (Fig. 67)

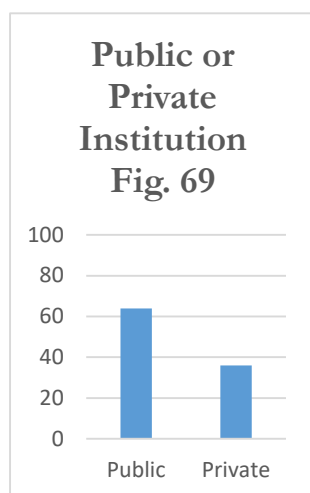


The participants who answered negatively the previous question were then asked to choose the reasons for their decision. All of them answered that they **“are no longer interested in their field of study”**.

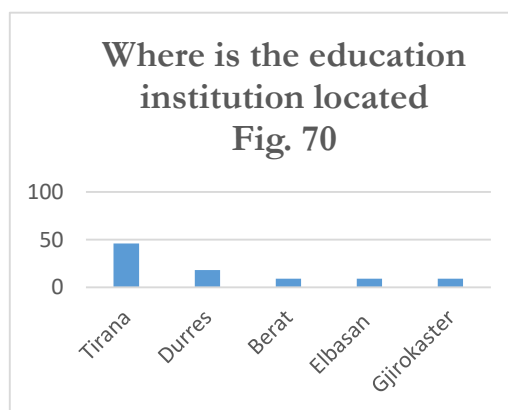


91% of the above mentioned participants also stated that they are studying in a University (Fig. 68), and 9% chose “Professional School”.

While, of the universities that they are studying in are in 64% of the cases public and in 36% privately owned. (Fig. 69)

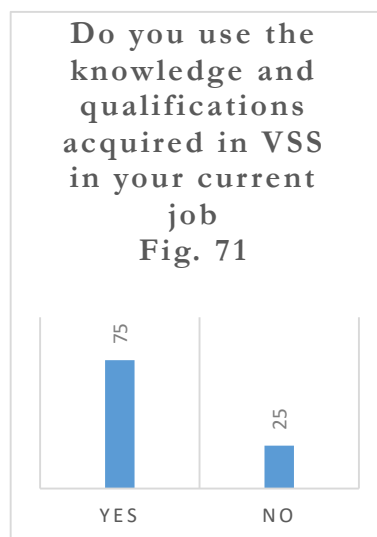


When asked about the location of the education institution where they study or continue their professional education the majority (46%) of the participants selected “Tirana” as their choice, 18% “Durrës”, and the rest was a four way split choice of 9% each between “Berat”, “Elbasan”, “Gjirokastra”, and “abroad”. (Fig. 70)

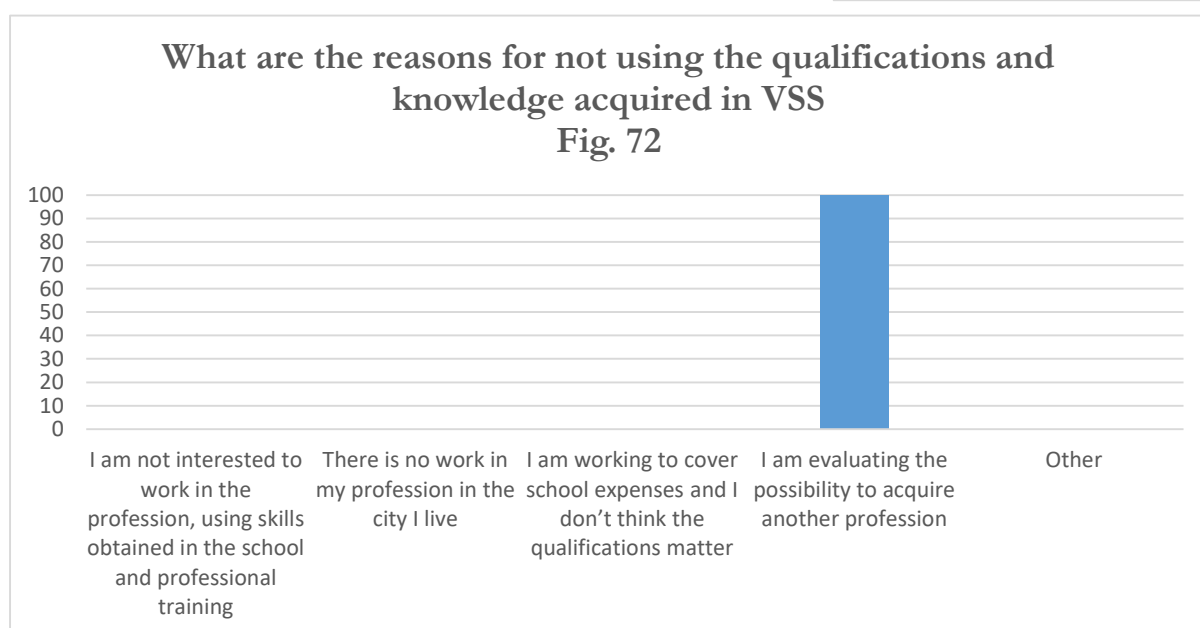


Lastly, when asked about the type of certification that they would acquire at the end of the studies, 91% of the participants confirmed that they would obtain a bachelor diploma, and 9% stated that they would obtain a certificate.

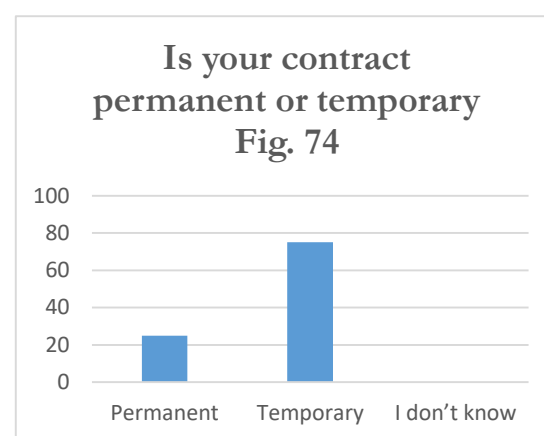
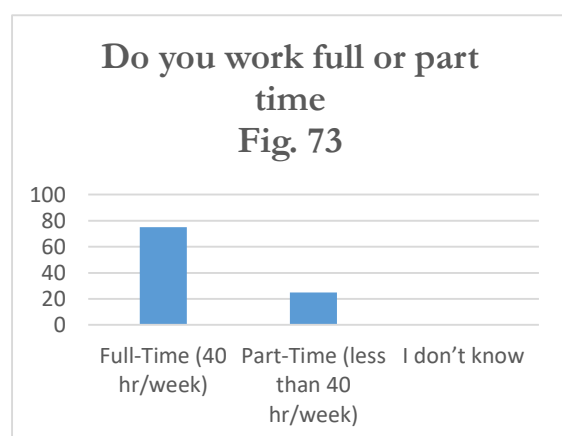
Out of the participants which initially stated that they are employed 75% answered “Yes” and 25% “No” to the question: “Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job?” (Fig. 71) **This result can be seen as an indicator to directly measure the effectiveness of the VSS in terms of sustainability of the study programmes.**



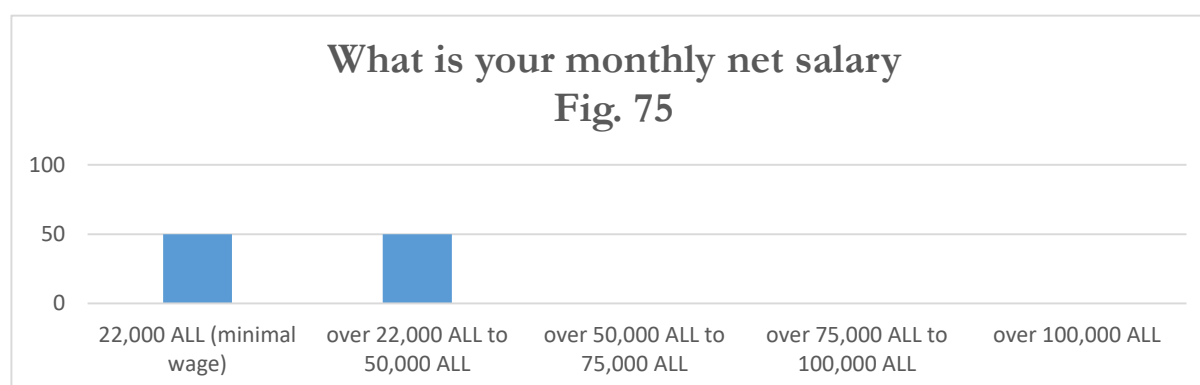
The participants who responded “No” were then asked for the reasons of their negative answer. All of them (100%) stated that they are “evaluating the possibility to acquire another profession”,. (Fig.72)



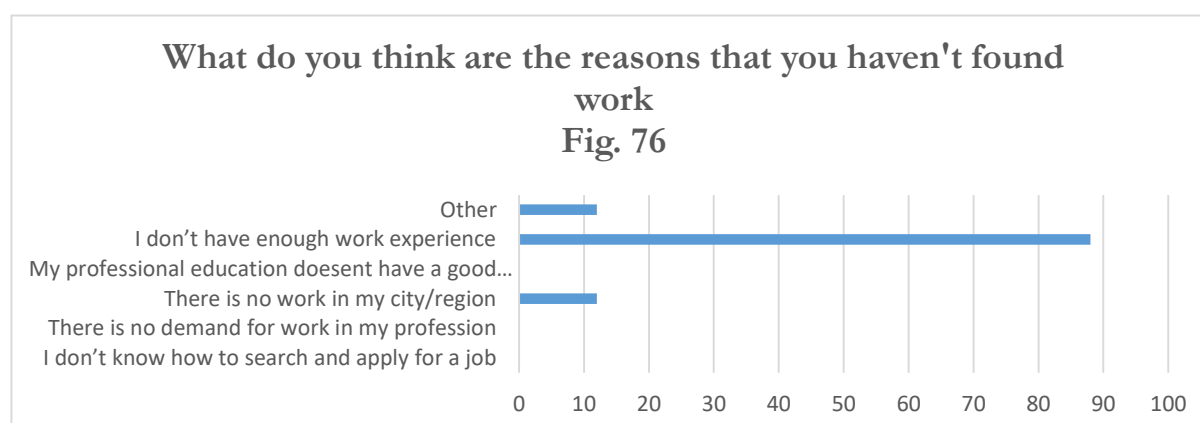
When asked about their type of work contract 75% of the participants stated that they have a full time contract (40hr/week), while the rest (25%) said that they have a part time contract. (Fig. 73) The same participants had a divided answer regarding whether their contract was permanent or temporary, where 25% answered “Permanent”, 75% “Temporary”, and 0% stated that they didn’t know. (Fig. 74)



In regards to the question about the monthly net salary the participants responded as per the table below:

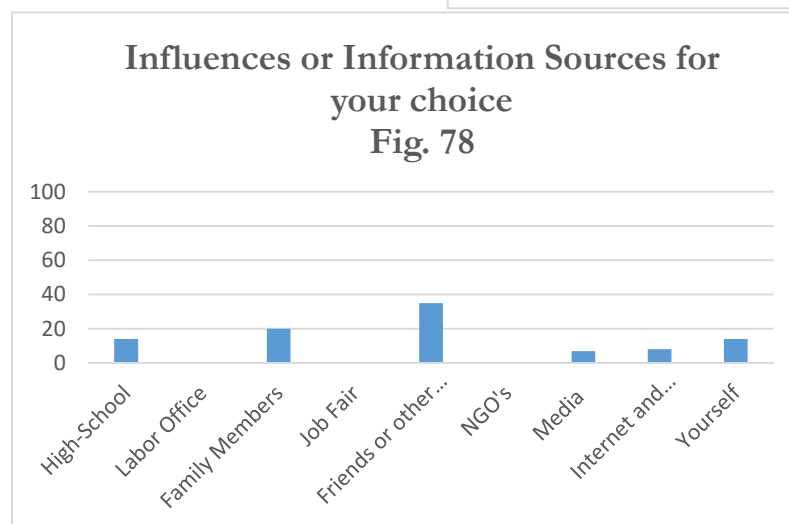
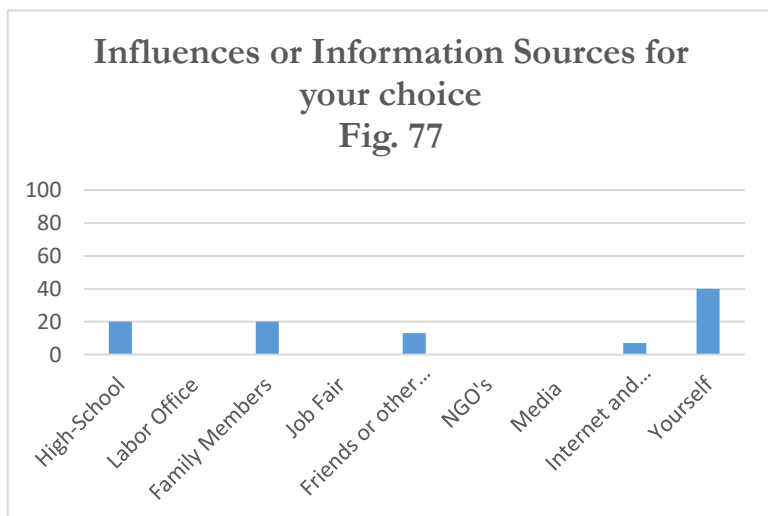


The part of participants who selected “unemployed” as their initial choice were further asked about the reasons that they think affect their status. Most of the participants (88%) stated that “I don’t have enough work experience”, followed by 12% who confirmed “There is no work in my city/region”, and 12% chose “other” by elaborating that they didn’t want to work. (Fig.76)



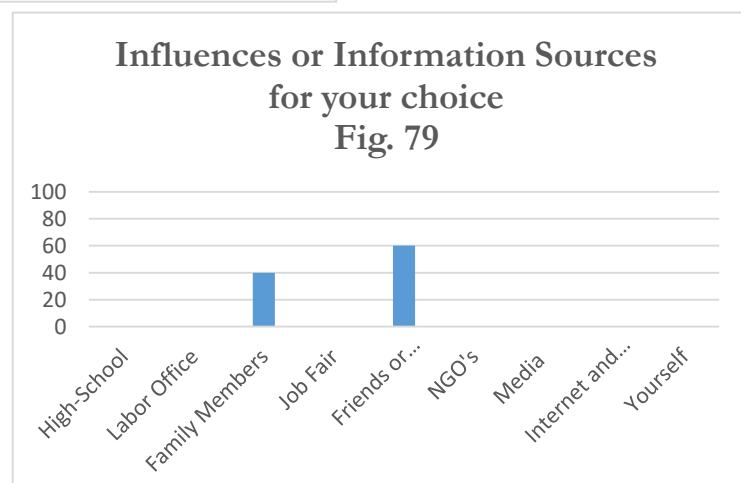
Sources of Information (Region of Berat)

When asked about the source of information that influenced the choice to **continue a higher education** after VSS, most of the participants (40%) answered that this was their own decision and that they didn't use any other source, except for themselves, to make it, 20% confirmed that they were influenced by family members, 13% answered that they used as an influence friends or other students, 20% chose "VSS", and 7% "Internet and Social Media". (Fig. 77)



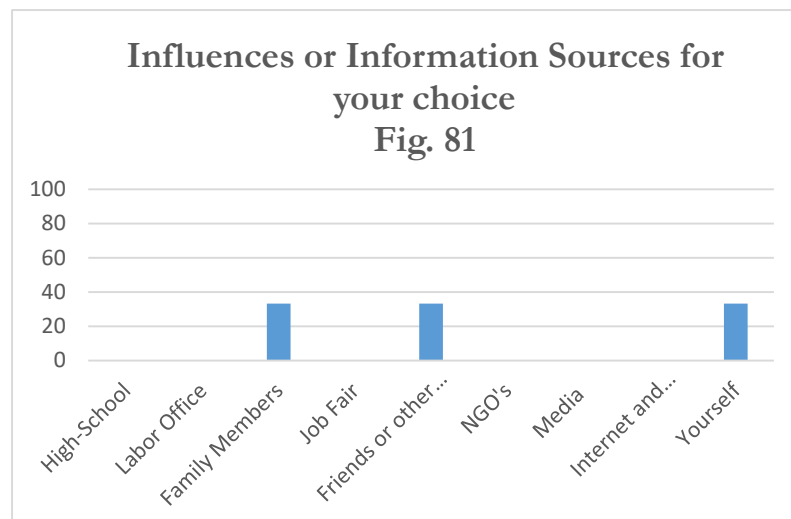
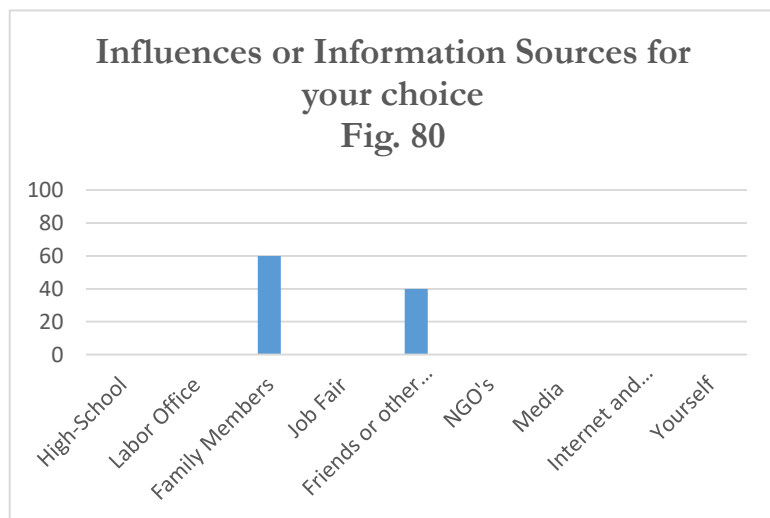
The participants who stated that they were employed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 20% of them were influenced by family members, 14% used their own opinion to make the choice, 14% "VSS", 35% by "Friends and other students", 7% "Media", and 8% "Internet and Social Media". (Fig. 78)

The participants who initially answered that "none of the choices apply to their situation" chose as a source for being influenced themselves in 100% of the cases. On the other hand, the participants who initially answered that they were unemployed at the time of the interview answered the same question by stating that 40% were influenced by "family members", and 60% were influenced by "friends and other students". (Fig. 79)



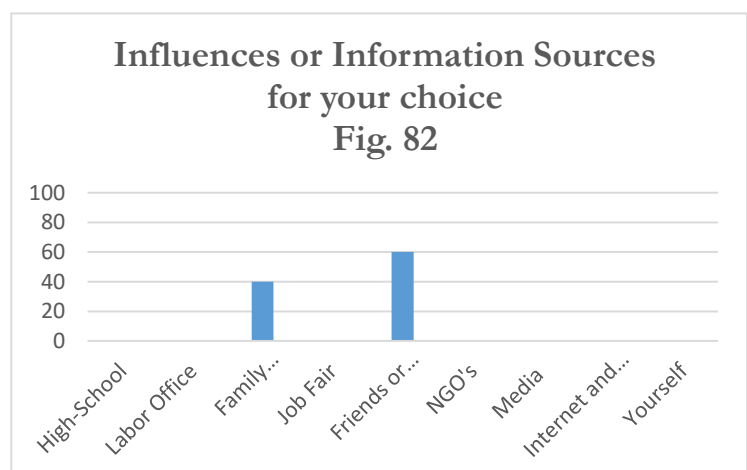
Sources of Information (Stiliano Bandilli)

When asked about the source of information that influenced the choice to **continue a higher education** after VSS, most of the participants (60%) answered that, while 40% confirmed being influenced by friends or other students (Fig. 80)



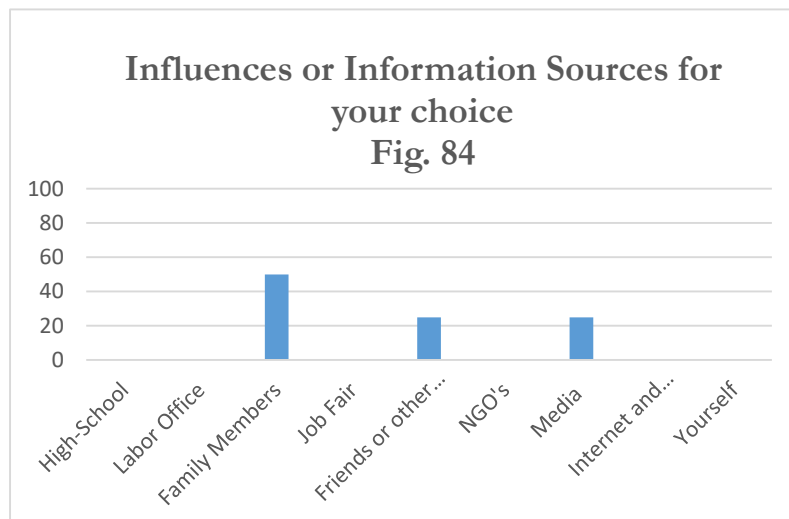
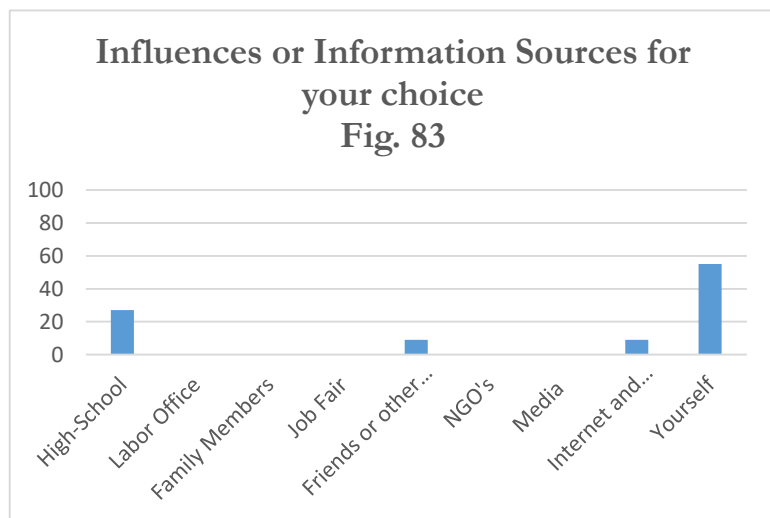
The participants who stated that they were employed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 33.33% of them were influenced by family members, 33.33% used their own opinion to make the choice, and the rest (33.33%) “Friends and other Students. (Fig. 81)

The participants who initially answered that “none of the choices apply to their situation” chose as a source for being influenced family members in 100% of the cases. On the other hand, the participants who initially answered that they were unemployed at the time of the interview answered the same question by stating that 40% were influenced by “family members”, and 60% were influenced by “friends and other students”. (Fig. 82)



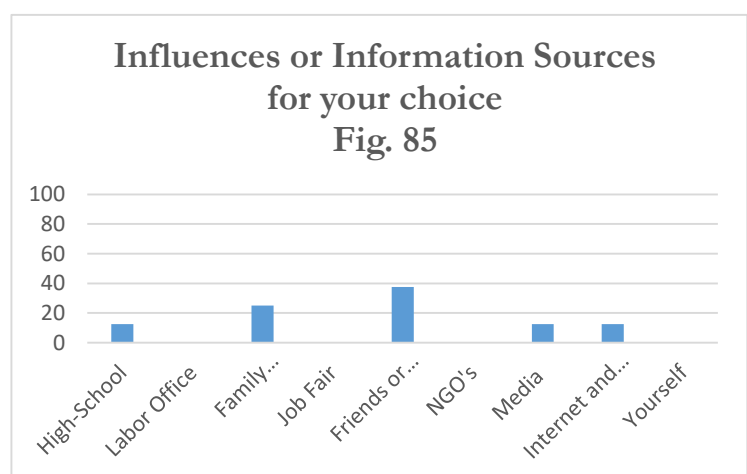
Sources of Information (Kristo Isak)

When asked about the source of information that influenced the choice to **continue a higher education** after VSS, most of the participants (55%) answered that this was their own decision and that they didn't use any other source, except for themselves, to make it, 27% confirmed being informed from the VSS they attended, 9% by friends and other students, and 9% from internet and social media. (Fig. 83)



The participants who stated that they were employed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 50% of them were influenced by "Family Members", 25% by their friends and other students, while the rest (25%) used "Media" as a source of information. (Fig. 84)

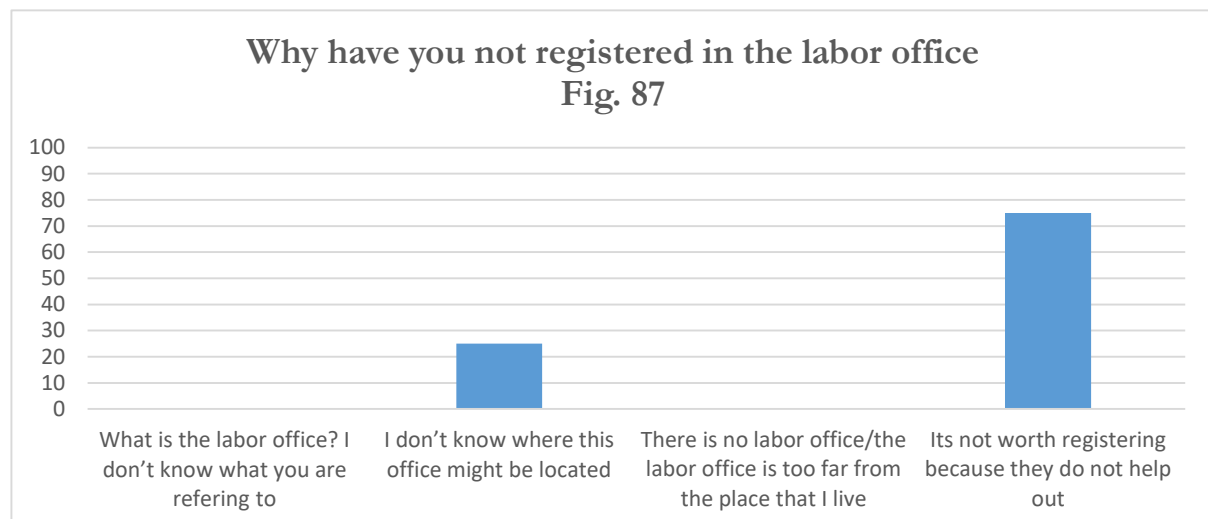
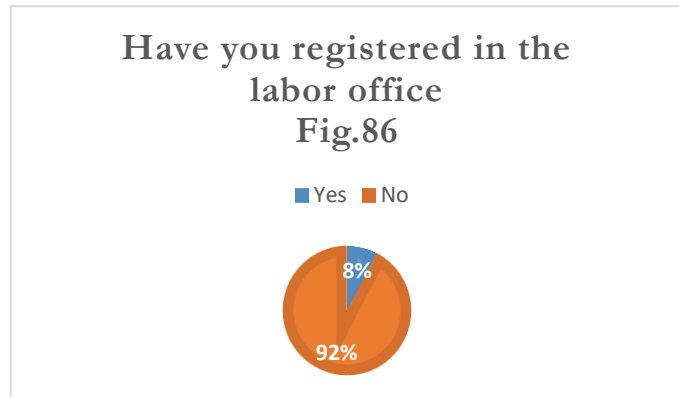
The participants who initially stated that none of the choices applied to them confirmed on being influenced by family members in 100% of the cases. On the other hand, the participants who initially answered that they were unemployed at the time of the interview answered the same question by stating that 37.5% were influenced by "friends and other students", there was a three way equally split distribution of 12.5% each between "Media", "Internet and social media", and "VSS", while the rest (25%) chose "Family members". (Fig. 85)



Effectiveness of the Labor Office (Region of Berat)

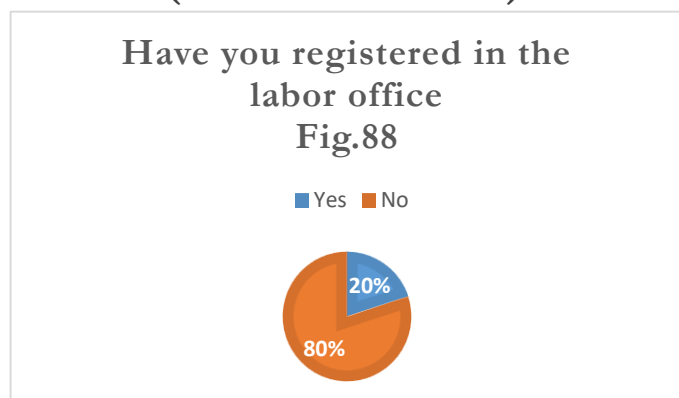
The only participants who were asked in this context were the ones who had initially confirmed that they were unemployed at the time of the interview. The first question they were asked was whether they were already registered in the Labor Office in their city or not. 92.3% of the participants stated that they were not, while the rest (7.7%) confirmed the opposite. (Fig. 86)

The respondents who answered negatively the first question, were then asked to choose the reasons why they had not registered in this office. 75% answered that “it’s not worth registering because they do not help out” and only 25% stated that “I don’t know where this office might be located”. (Fig. 87)

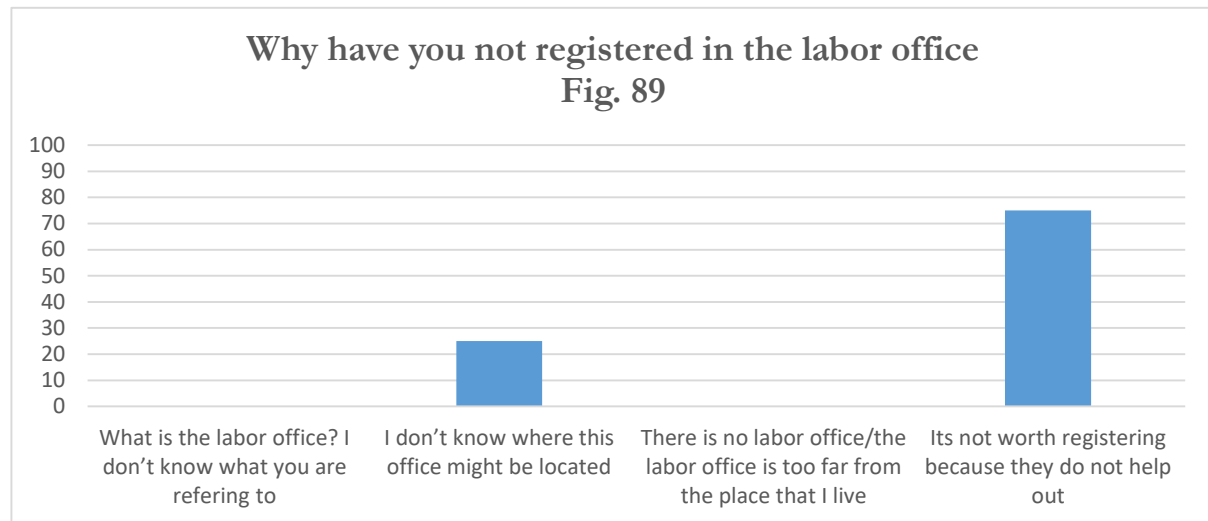


Effectiveness of the Labor Office (Stiliano Bandilli)

The only participants who were asked in this context were the ones who had initially confirmed that they were unemployed at the time of the interview. The first question they were asked was whether they were already registered in the Labor Office in their city or not. 80% of the participants stated that they were not, while the rest (20%) confirmed the opposite. (Fig. 88)

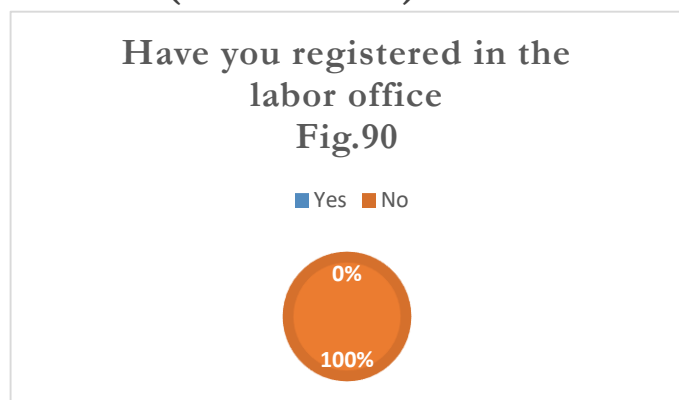


The respondents who answered negatively the first question, were then asked to choose the reasons why they had not registered in this office. 75% answered that “it’s not worth registering because they do not help out” and only 25% stated that “I don’t know where this office might be located”. (Fig. 89)

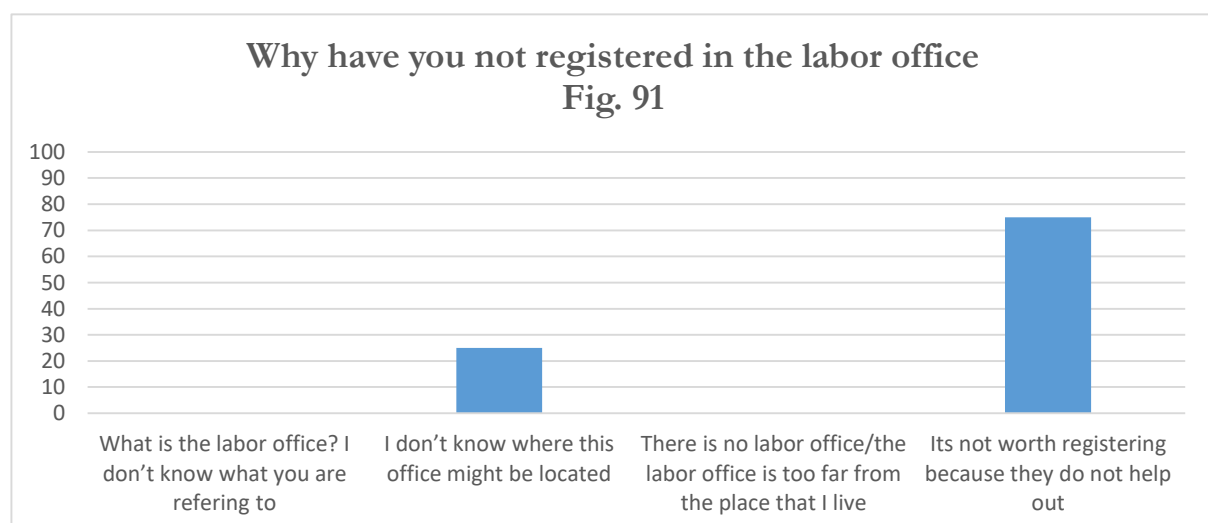


Effectiveness of the Labor Office (Kristo Isak)

The only participants who were asked in this context were the ones who had initially confirmed that they were unemployed at the time of the interview. The first question they were asked was whether they were already registered in the Labor Office in their city or not. 100% of the participants stated that they were not. (Fig. 90)

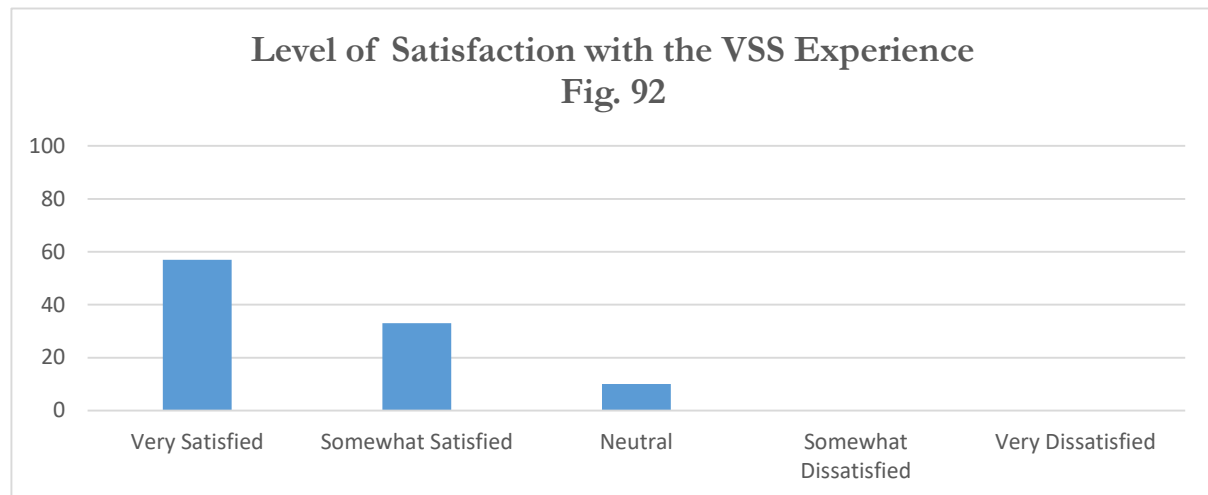


The respondents who answered negatively the first question, were then asked to choose the reasons why they had not registered in this office. 75% answered that “it’s not worth registering because they do not help out”, and 25% stated that “I don’t know where this office might be located. (Fig. 91)



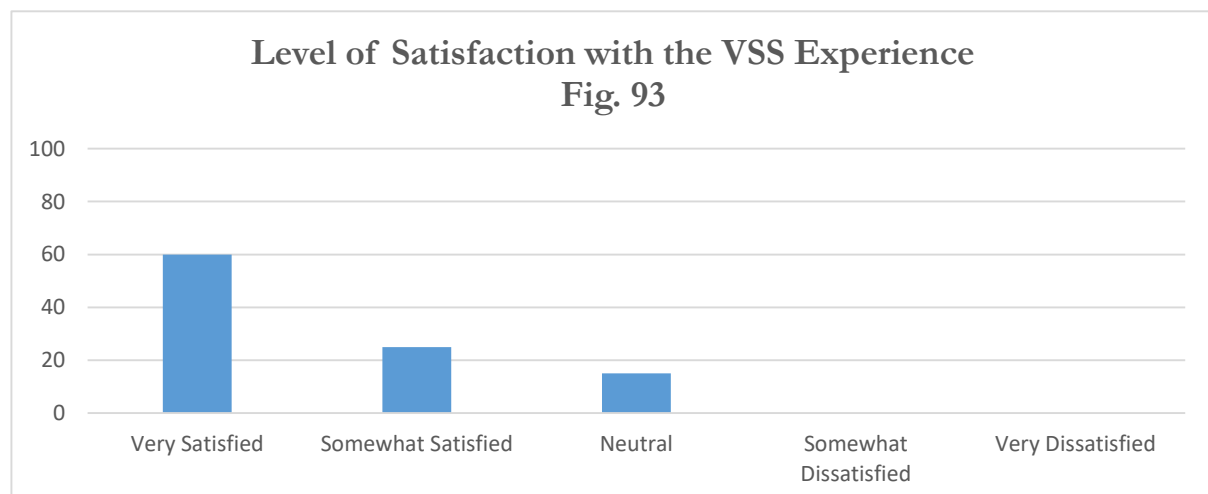
Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience (Region of Berat)

Lastly all the participants were asked to quantify on a Likert scale the level of satisfaction that they had towards the VSS that they had studied in. In this regard, most of the participants (57%) showed a very high level of satisfaction, 33% stated that they were somewhat satisfied, and only 10% confirmed that they neutral to the experience. (Fig. 92)



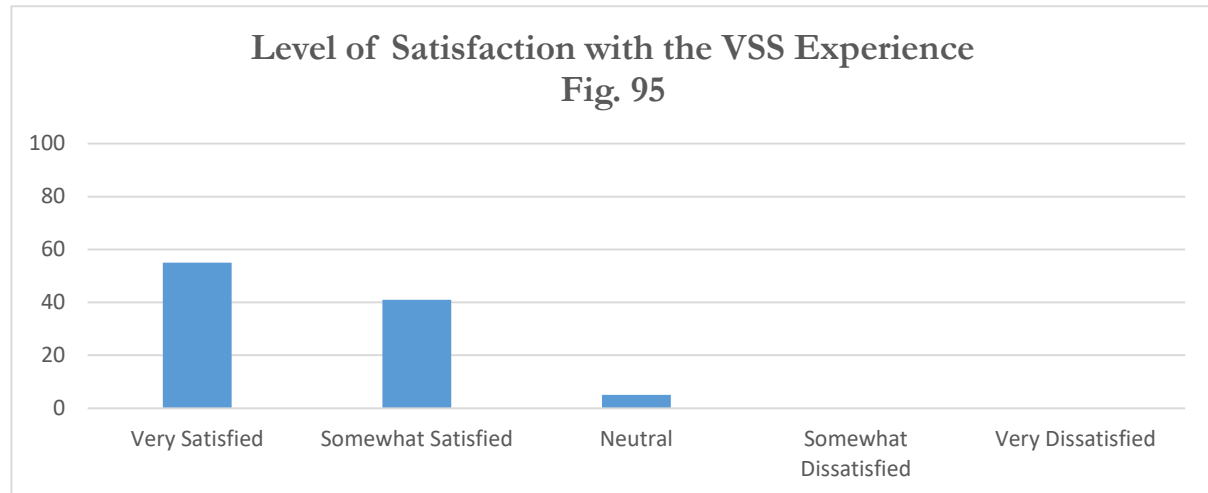
Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience (Stiliano Bandilli)

Lastly all the participants were asked to quantify on a Likert scale the level of satisfaction that they had towards the VSS that they had studied in. In this regard, most of the participants (60%) showed a very high level of satisfaction, 25% stated that they were somewhat satisfied, and only 15% were neutral to the experience. (Fig. 93)



Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience (Kristo Isak)

Lastly all the participants were asked to quantify on a Likert scale the level of satisfaction that they had towards the VSS that they had studied in. In this regard, most of the participants (55%) showed a very high level of satisfaction, 41% stated that they were somewhat satisfied, and only 5% confirmed that they were neutral to the experience. (Fig. 94)



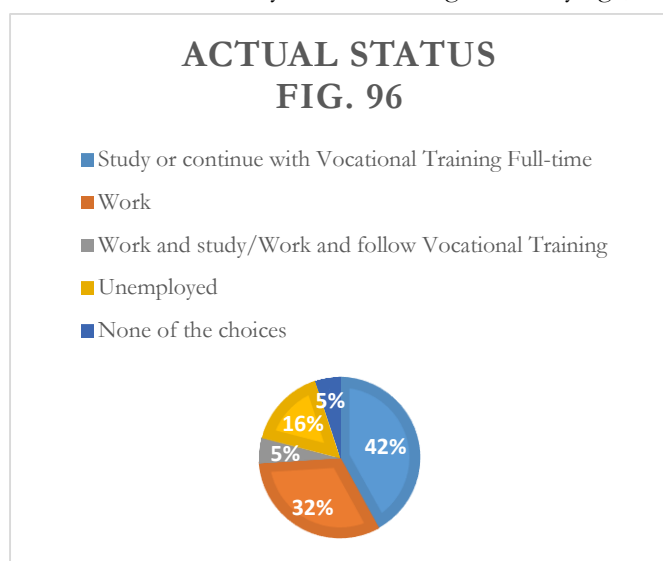
Region of Dibër

General Information about the Region

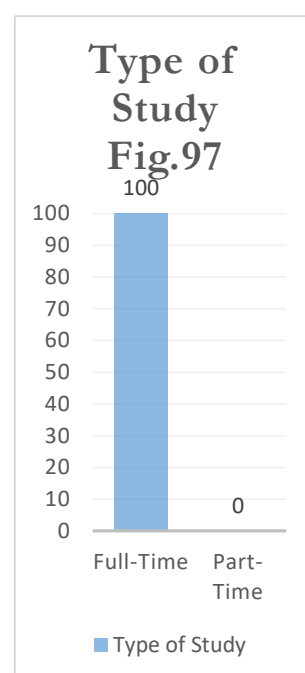
The region of Dibër had a total of 77 students which graduated in 2017-2018, 62 of which were males and 15 females. Considering the 23.44% margin used as part of the methodology of this report, the consultant was able to conduct 19 phone interviews. **Note:** The region of Dibër has only one VSS, namely “Nazmi Rushiti”, which means that the data for the region correspond exactly to the ones of that specific VSS.

Actual Status of the Student

Most of the students who graduated from the region of Dibër in 2017-2018 stated that they “study or continue with vocational training” (42%), 32% stated that they are “employed”, 16% were “Unemployed”, 5% confirmed that they were “working and studying”, and 5% thought that “none of the choices applied to them”. (Fig. 96)

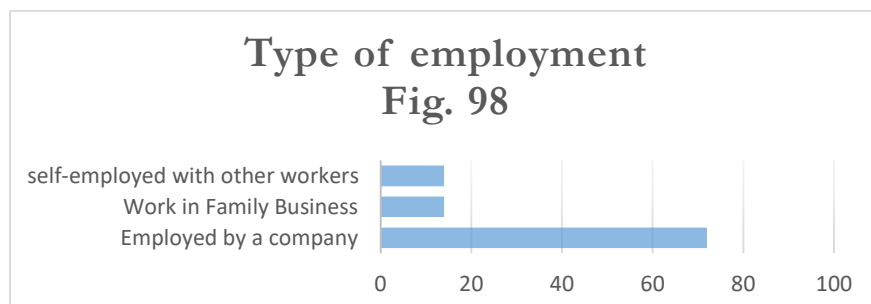


Here we can see a relatively proportional distribution of choice selections from the participants. A 42% margin of students employed shows that most of the students who completed a VSS in this region in 2017-

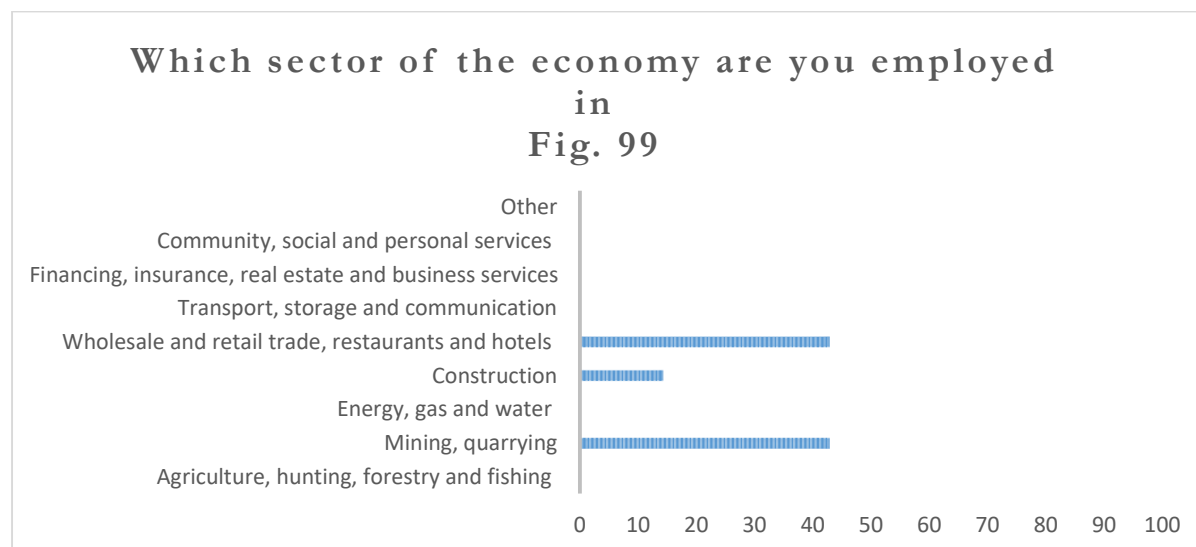


2018 had the possibility to launch themselves into the work market. A more detailed breakdown or reason and scenarios will be found in the upcoming sections of this report. When calculating the employability percentage (without taking into consideration the participants who were studying), 54% were employed, 28% unemployed, 9% were working and studying, and only 9% didn't think any of the choices applied to them. In regards to the students who stated that they “Study or continue with Vocational Training Full-time”, a full majority of 100% confirmed that they have chosen to continue education in a “full-time” format rather than a “part-time” one, **indicator which represents the perception of the importance of full-time education from the participants.** (Fig. 97)

Most of the students who replied that they were employed at the moment of the interview (72%) confirmed that they are employed by a company, 14% worked as “self-employed with other workers”, while the rest of them (14%) worked in a family business (Fig. 98). All received a salary for their services.

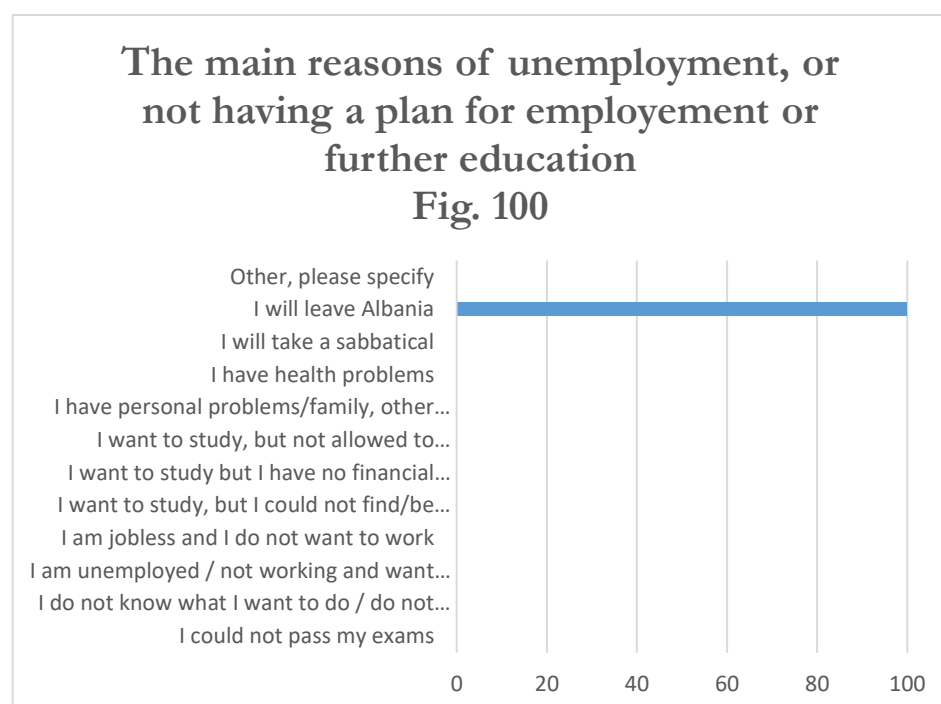


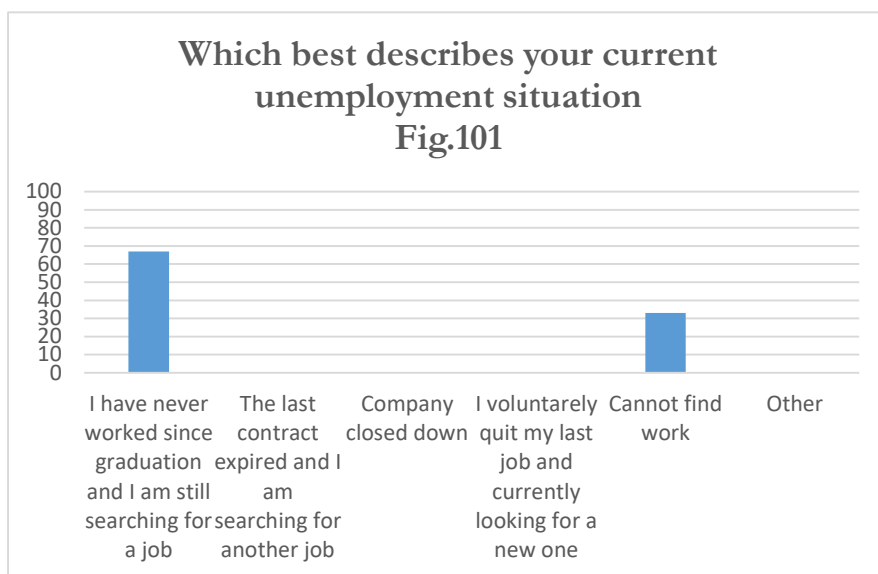
When asked about which sector of the economy they were employed in, 42.86% of the participants selected the “Mining, quarrying” option, 42.86% selected the “Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels”, and 14.29% chose the “Construction” category. (Fig. 99)



It is also worth mentioning that most of the participants (86%) stated that they are working in the private sector, and 14% public administration, and that the location of their work is mostly Dibër (71.43%), Durrës (14.29%), and Tirana (14.29%).

Regarding the participants who could not identify their selves with options of being employed, unemployed or student, and chose instead the “None of the options apply to my situation” option, 100% confirmed that the reason for this is that they are planning to leave Albania in the near future. (Fig. 100)



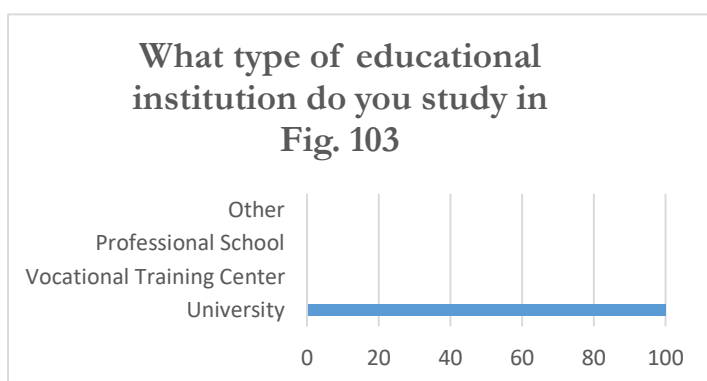
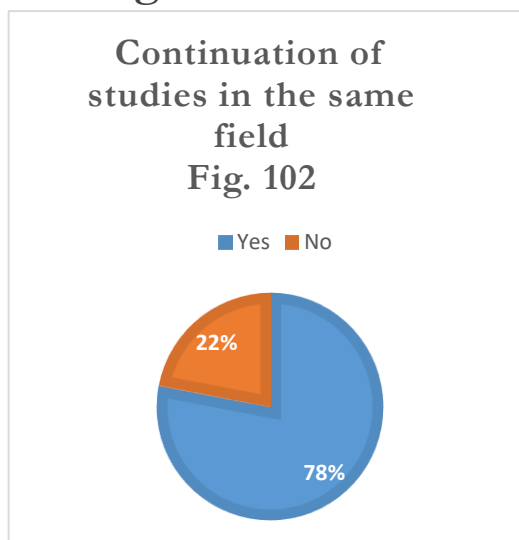


Jumping to the section of the unemployed, the participants were asked to choose up to three options that best describe their situation at the moment of the interview. Most of the participants (67%) stated that they “had never worked since graduation and are still searching for a job”, while the rest (33%) stated that they could not find work. (Fig. 101)

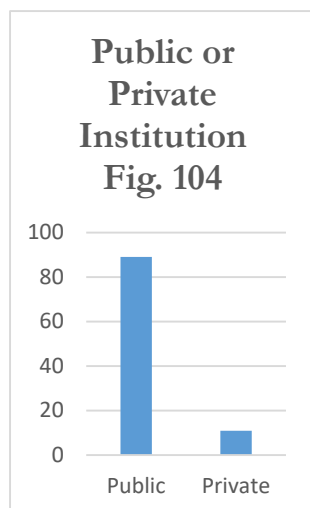
The Effectiveness of Studying in the Region of Dibër

The participants who answered that “Study in a University or continue vocational training” were further asked whether they continue studying in the same field (or a similar one) as the one that they completed in VSS. The majority of the participants (78%) confirmed that they are following the same professional path that they started in VSS, while the rest (22%) stated that they did not do so. Such statistics show that the effectiveness of this particular region (Dibër) **is somewhat high and a career path relatively builds since the early stages of VSS.** (Fig. 102)

The participants who answered negatively the previous question were then asked to choose the reasons for their decision. All of them answered that they “**chose to register in another field of study**”.

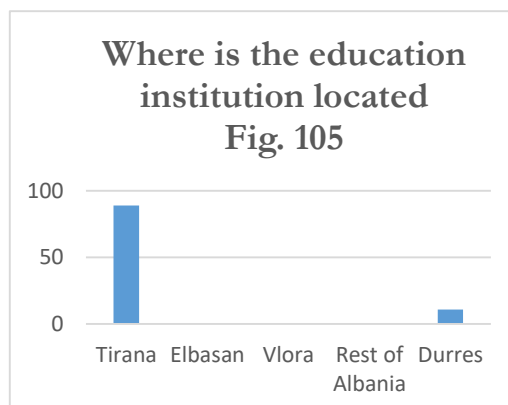


100% of the above mentioned participants also stated that they are studying in a University (Fig. 103).



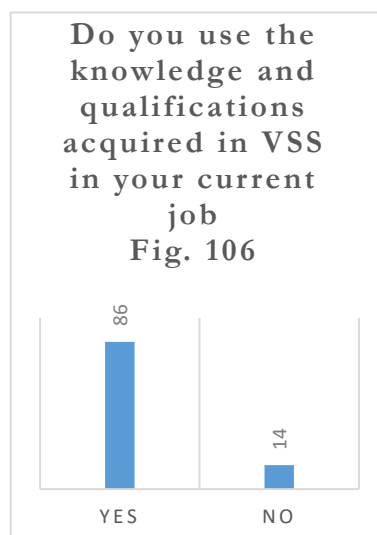
While, of the universities that they are studying in are in 89% of the cases public and in 11% privately owned. (Fig. 104)

When asked about the location of the education institution where they study or continue their professional education the majority (88.89%) of the participants selected “Tirana” as their choice, and the rest (11.11%) chose Durrës. (Fig. 105)

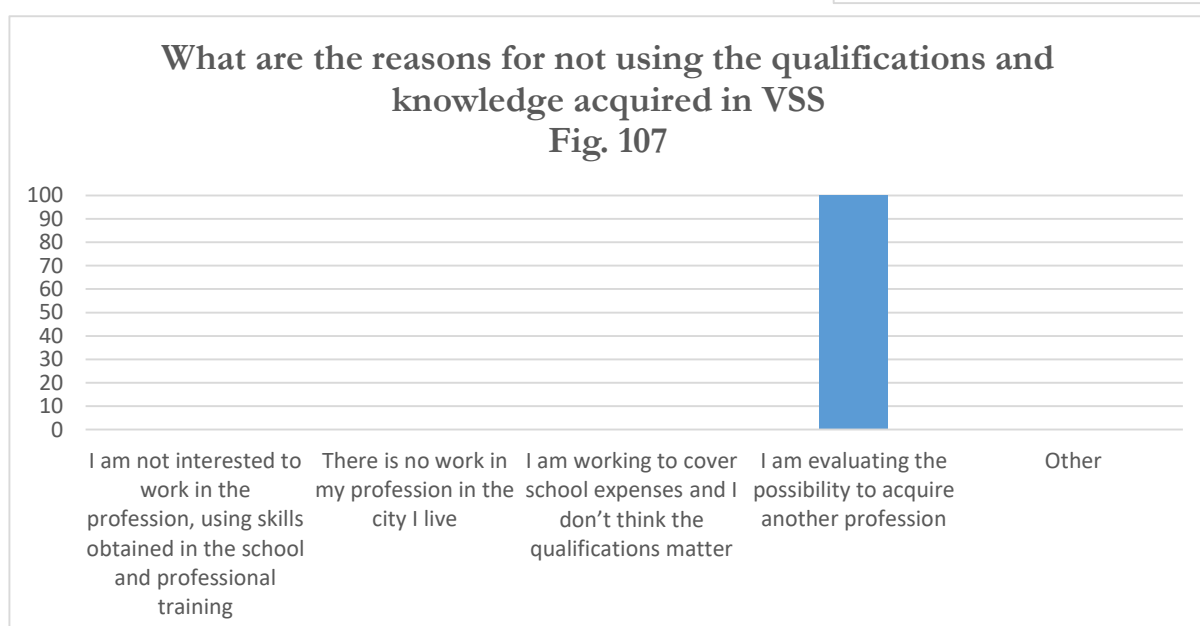


Lastly, when asked about the type of certification that they would acquire at the end of the studies, 89% of the participants confirmed that they would obtain a bachelor diploma, and the rest (11%) stated that they would obtain a certificate.

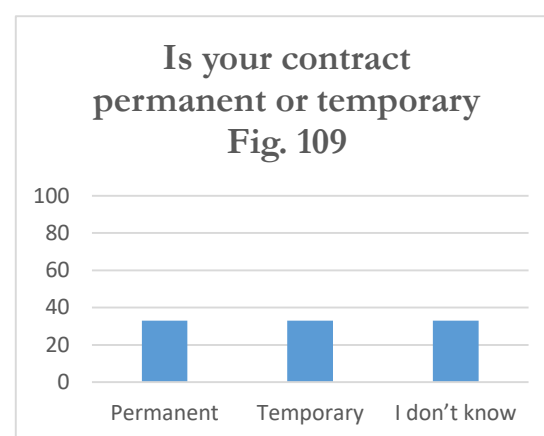
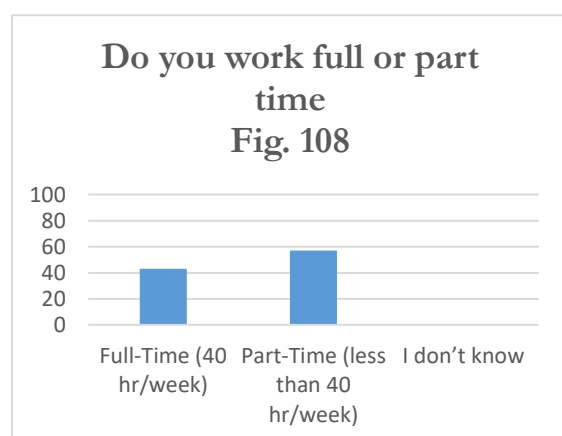
Out of the participants who initially stated that they are employed 86% answered “Yes” and 14% “No” to the question: “Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job?” (Fig. 106) **This result can be seen as an indicator to directly measure the effectiveness of the VSS in terms of sustainability of the study programmes.**



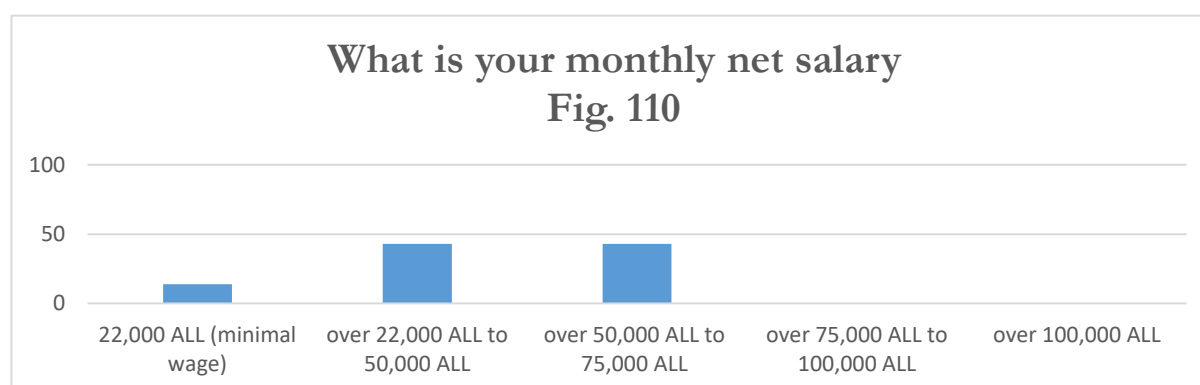
The participants who responded “No” were then asked for the reasons of their negative answer. All of them stated that they are “evaluating the possibility of acquiring a different profession”. (Fig.107)



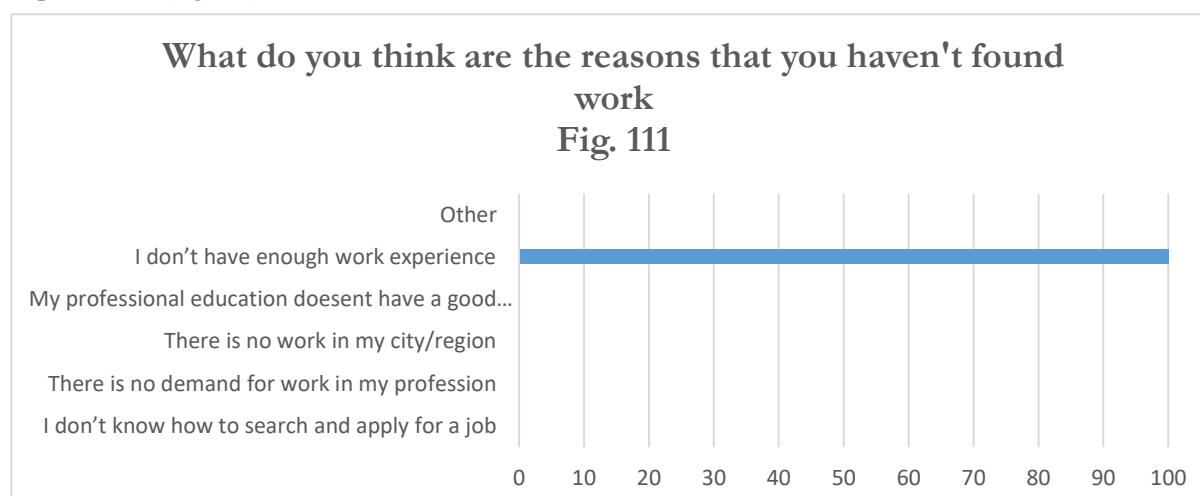
When asked about their type of work contract 43% of the participants stated that they have a full time contract (40hr/week), while the rest (57%) said that they have a part time contract. (Fig. 108) The same participants had a divided answer regarding whether their contract was permanent or temporary, where 33.33% answered “Permanent”, 33.33% “Temporary”, and 33.33% stated that they didn’t know. (Fig. 109)



In regards to the question about the monthly net salary the participants responded as per the table below:

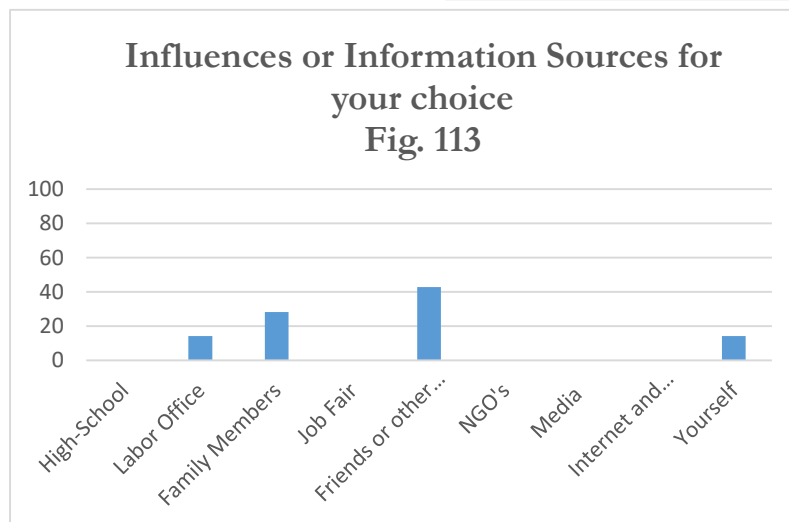
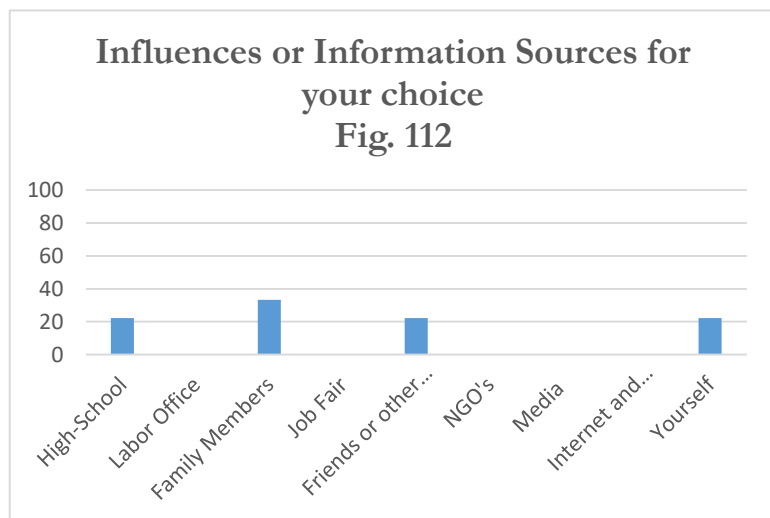


The part of participants who selected “unemployed” as their initial choice were further asked about the reasons that they think affect their status. All of the participants (100%) chose “I don’t have enough work experience”. (Fig.111)



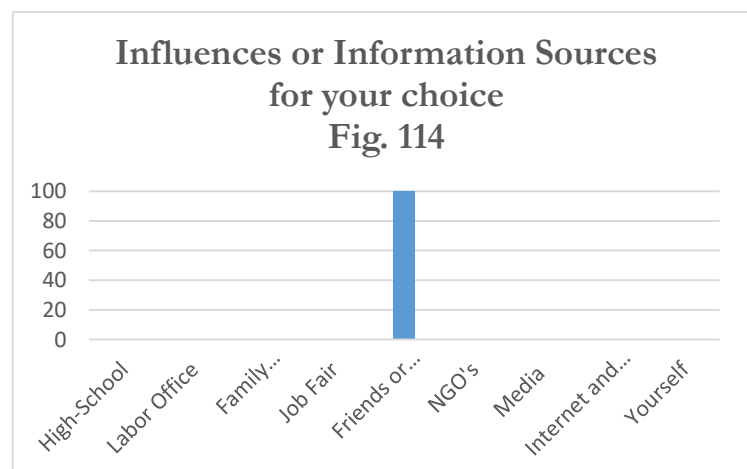
Sources of Information

When asked about the source of information that influenced the choice to **continue a higher education** after VSS, most of the participants (33.33%) answered that they were influenced by family members, and the rest of the participants had a three way split decision of 22.22% each between “VSS”, “Friends or other students”, and “Yourself”.(Fig. 112)



The participants who stated that they were employed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 42.8% of them were influenced by friends and other students, 28.4% were informed by family member, and the rest had a two way equally split choice of 14.21% each between “Labor Office”, and “Yourself”. (Fig. 113)

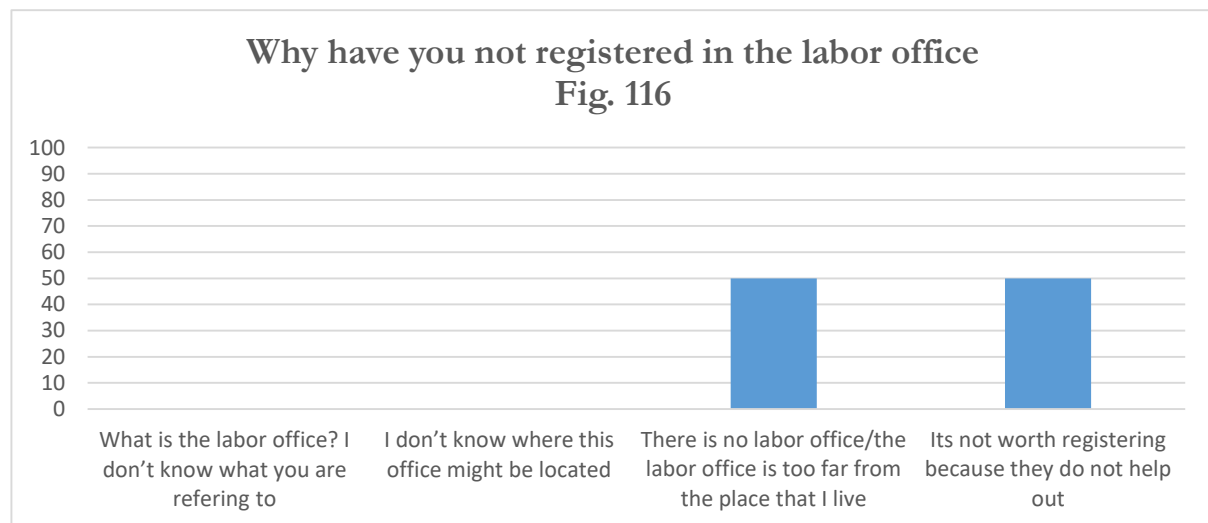
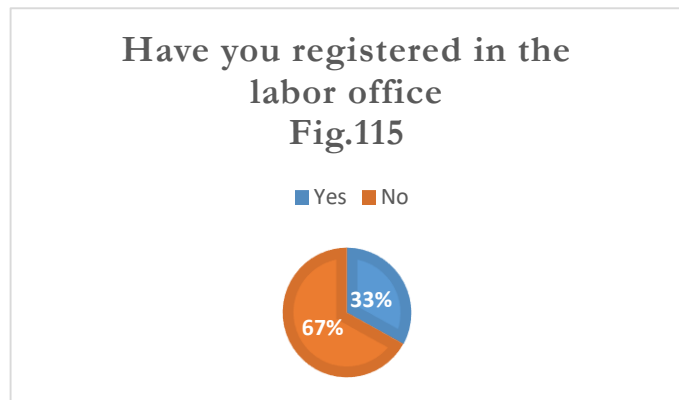
The participants who initially answered that “none of the choices apply to their situation” chose as a source for being influenced themselves in 100% of the cases. On the other hand, the participants who initially answered that they were unemployed at the time of the interview answered the same question by stating that 100% were influenced by “friends and other students. (Fig. 114)



Effectiveness of the Labor Office

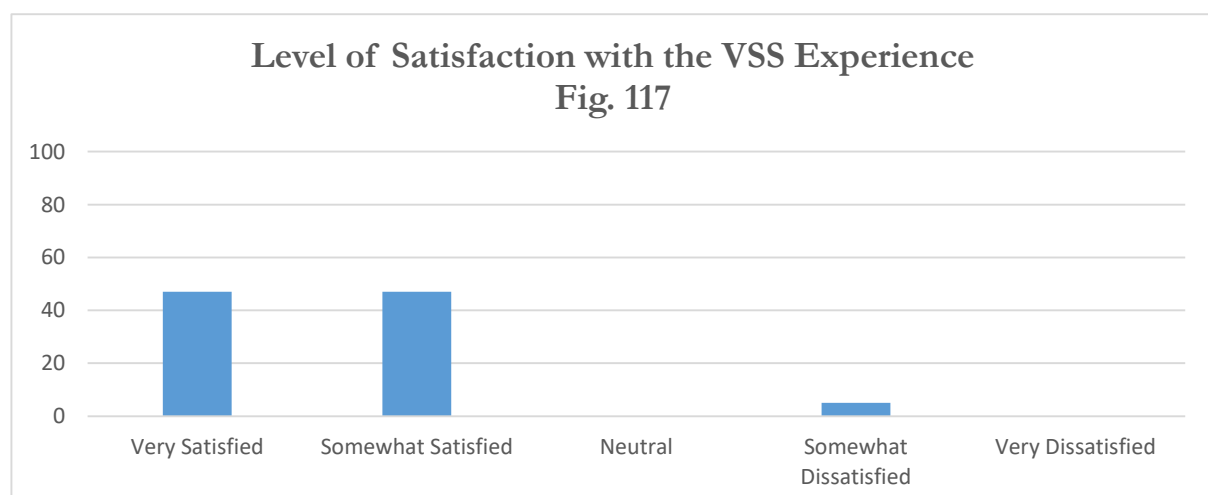
The only participants who were asked in this context were the ones who had initially confirmed that they were unemployed at the time of the interview. The first question they were asked was whether they were already registered in the Labor Office in their region or not. 67% of the participants stated that they were not, while the rest (33%) confirmed the opposite. (Fig. 115)

The respondents who answered negatively the first question, were then asked to choose the reasons why they had not registered in this office. 50% answered that “it’s not worth registering because they do not help out” and 50% stated that “There is no labor office/the labor office is too far from the place I live”. (Fig. 116)



Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience

Lastly all the participants were asked to quantify on a Likert scale the level of satisfaction that they had towards the VSSs in the region that they had studied in. In this regard, 47% of the participants showed a very high level of satisfaction, 47% stated that they were somewhat satisfied, and only 5% confirmed that they were somewhat dissatisfied with the experience. (Fig. 117)



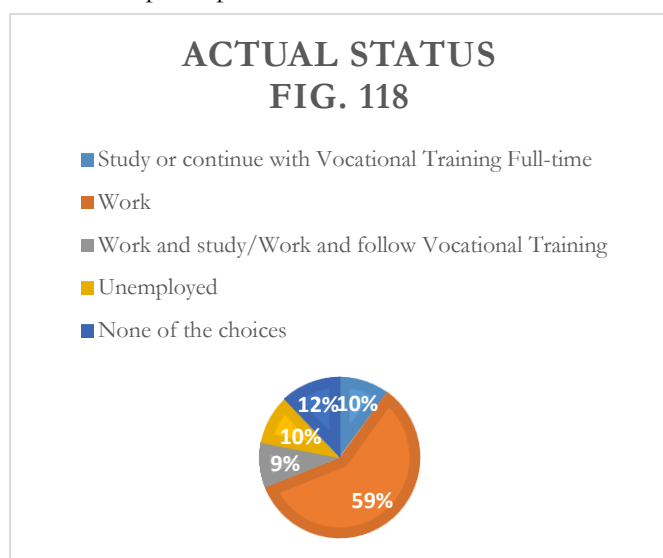
Region of Durrës

General Information about the Region

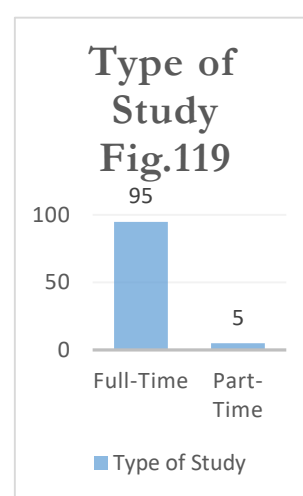
The Region of Durrës had a total of 487 students who graduated in 2017-2018, 430 of whom were males and 57 females. Considering the 23.44% margin used as part of the methodology of this report, the consultant was able to conduct 111 phone interviews. The region is comprised of two VSSs, namely “Hysen Çela” and “Beqir Çela”.

Actual Status of the Student

59% of the students who graduated from the Region of Durrës in 2017-2018 stated that they are “Employed”, followed by 9% “Work and study/Work and follow Vocational Training”, 10% “unemployed”, 12% of the participants which stated that “None of the choices” apply to them, and 10% confirmed that they are “studying or following Vocational Training Full-Time”. (Fig. 118)

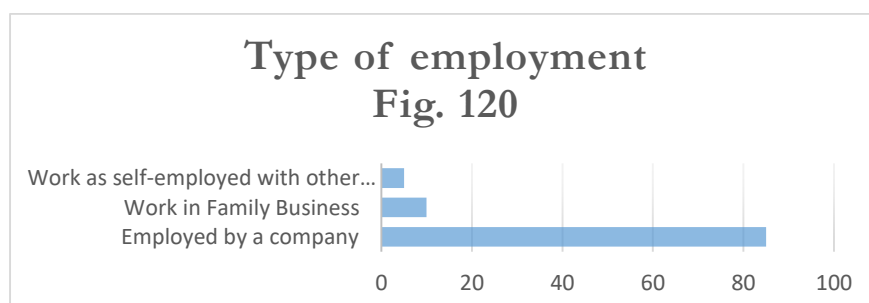


Here we can see a relatively disproportional distribution of choice selections from the participants. A 60% margin of students employed shows that most of the students who completed a VSS in this

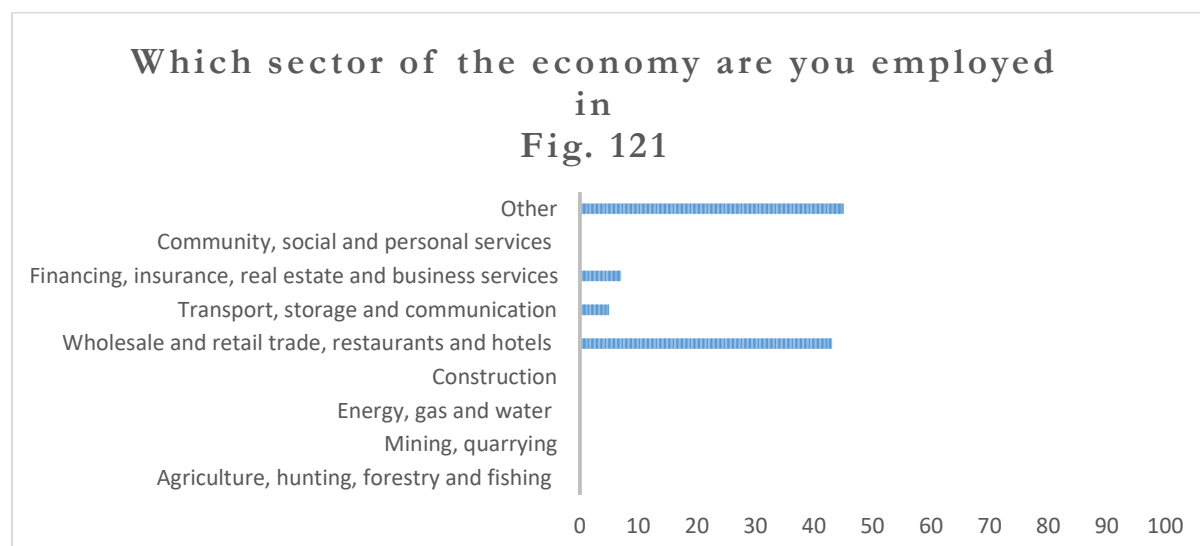


region in 2017-2018 have had the possibility to launch themselves into the work market. A more detailed breakdown of reasons and scenarios will be found in the upcoming sections of this report. When calculating the employability percentage (without taking into consideration the participants who were studying), 67% were employed, 12% unemployed, 11% were working and studying, and only 10% didn't think any of the choices applied to them. In regards to the students who stated that they “Study or continue with Vocational Training Full-time”, a majority of 95% stated that they have chosen to continue education in a “full-time” format, while only 5% chose the “part-time” one, **indicator which represents the perception of the importance of full-time education from the participants.** (Fig. 119)

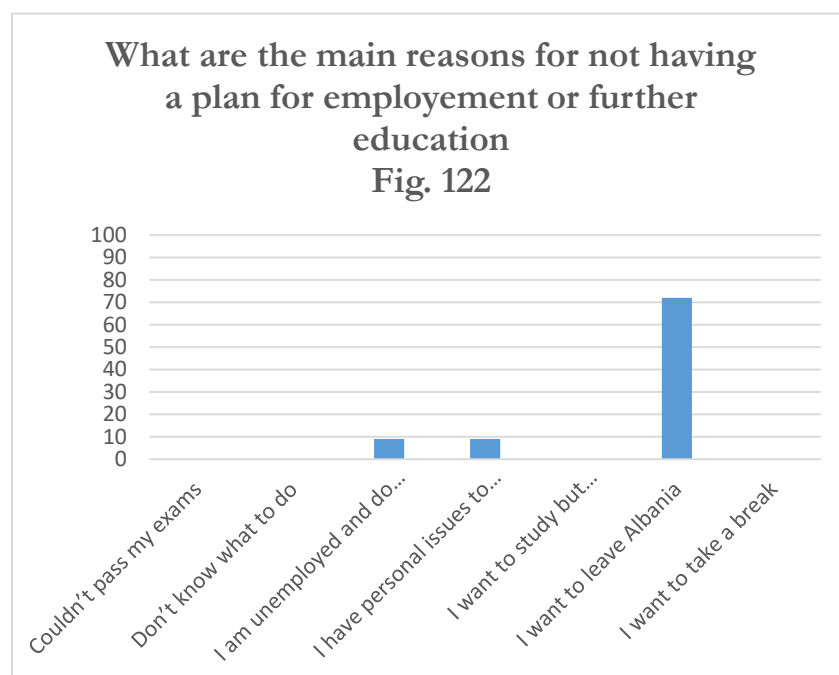
Out of the students who replied that they were employed at the moment of the interview (85%) confirmed that they are employed by a company, 5% confirmed working as self-employed with other employees, and 10% confirmed working in the family business. (Fig. 120) 95% of the respondents confirmed that they received a salary in exchange of their services, and only 5% stated that they did not.



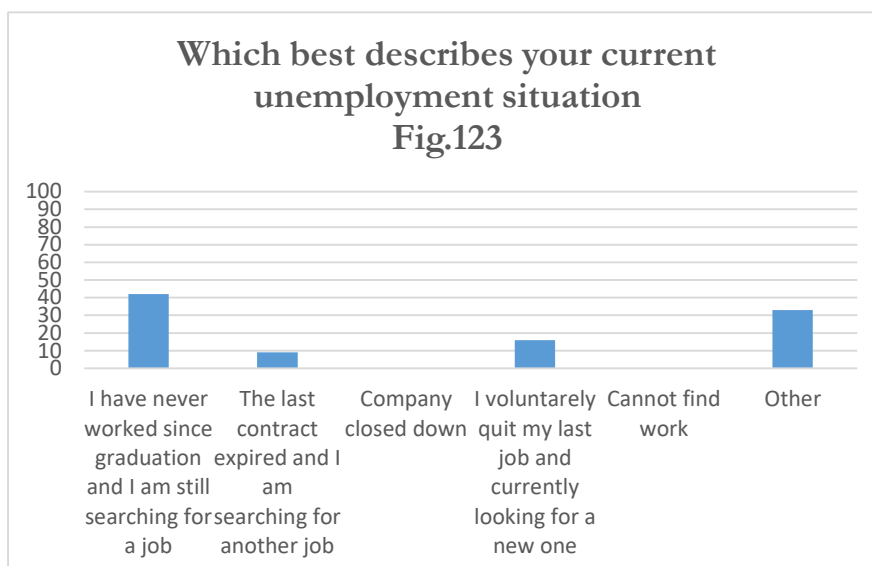
When asked about which sector of the economy they were employed in, 43% confirmed working in the “Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels”, 7% stated that they work in the “Financing, insurance, real estate and business services” sector, 5% in “Transport, storage and communication”, while 45% chose “Other” by elaborating that the professions included employee in a factory, mechanic and call center agent. (Fig. 121)



It is also worth mentioning that 100% of the participants stated that they are working in the **private sector**, and that the location of their work is **Durrës in 97% of the cases**.



The participants who initially answered that “none of the choices applied to their situation” were further asked regarding the main reasons for not having a plan for employment or further education. The majority of the respondents (72%) stated that they would leave Albania soon, followed by a two way equally split decision of 9% each between “I am unemployed and do not want to work”, “I have personal/family issues, other things to take into consideration”, and “I want to take a break”. (Fig. 122)

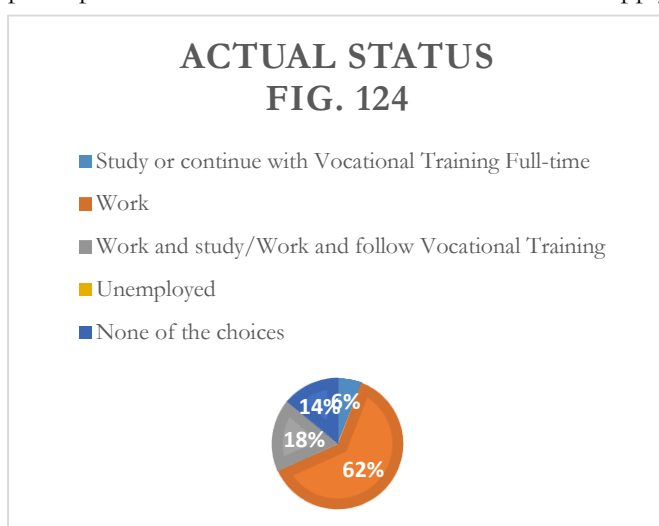


Jumping to the section of the unemployed, the participants were asked to choose up to three options that best describe their situation at the moment of the interview. Most of the participants (67%) stated that they couldn't find work, 25% stated "I voluntarily quit my last job and currently looking for a new one", and 8% chose "other" by elaborating that salaries are too low. (Fig. 123)

Actual Status of the Student (Hysen Çela)

62% of the students who graduated from "Hysen Çela" VSS in Durrës in 2017-2018 stated that they are "Employed", followed by 18% "Work and study/Work and follow Vocational Training, 14% of the participants who stated that "None of the choices" apply to them, and only 6% confirmed that they are

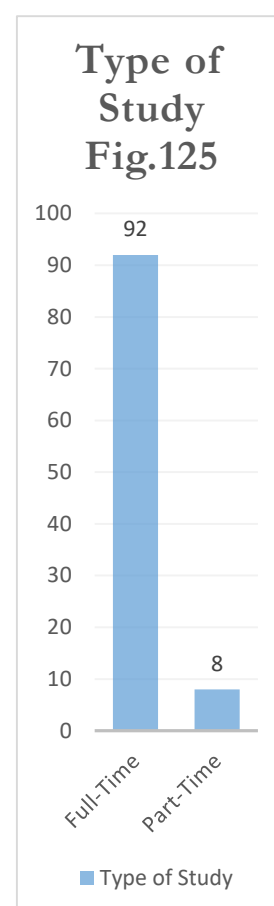
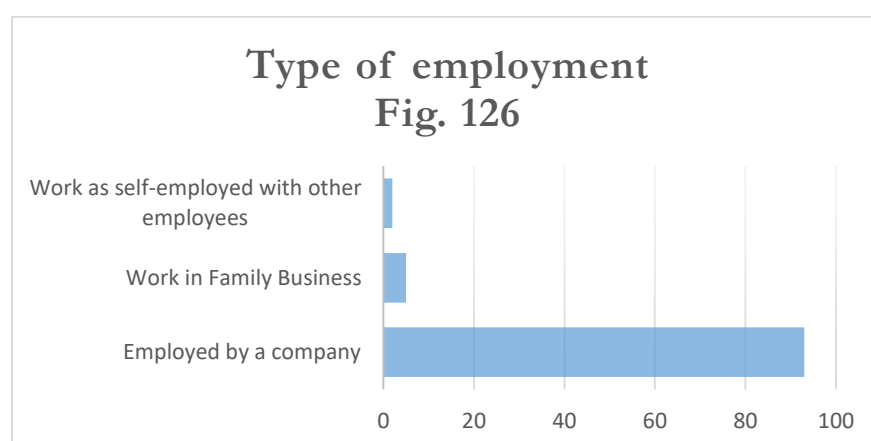
"studying or following Vocational Training Full-Time". (Fig. 124)



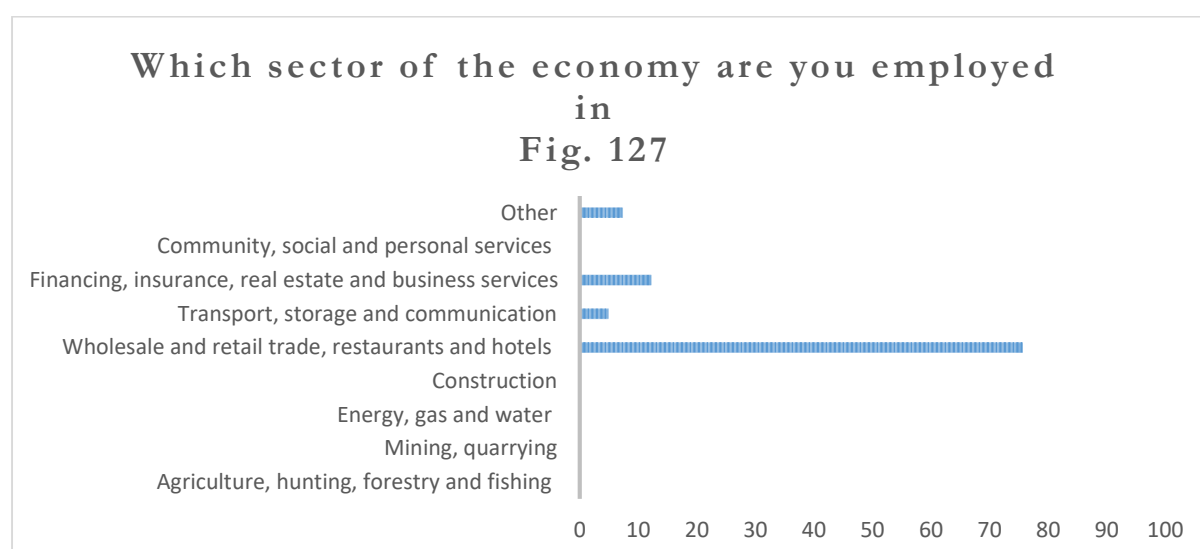
Here we can see a relatively disproportional distribution of choice selections from the participants. A 60% margin of students employed **shows that most of the students who completed this VSS in 2017-2018 had the possibility to launch themselves into the work market.** A more detailed breakdown or reason and scenarios will be found in the upcoming sections of this report.

In regard to the students who stated that they “Study of continue with Vocational Training Full-time”, a majority of 92% stated that they have chosen to continue education in a “full-time” format, while only 8% chose the “part-time” one , **indicator which represents the perception of the importance of full-time education from the participants.** (Fig. 125)

Out of the students who replied that they were employed at the moment of the interview (93%) confirmed that they are employed by a company, 2% confirmed working as self-employed with other employees, and 5% confirmed working in the family business. (Fig. 126) 95% of the respondents confirmed that they received a salary in exchange of their services, and only 5% stated that they did not.



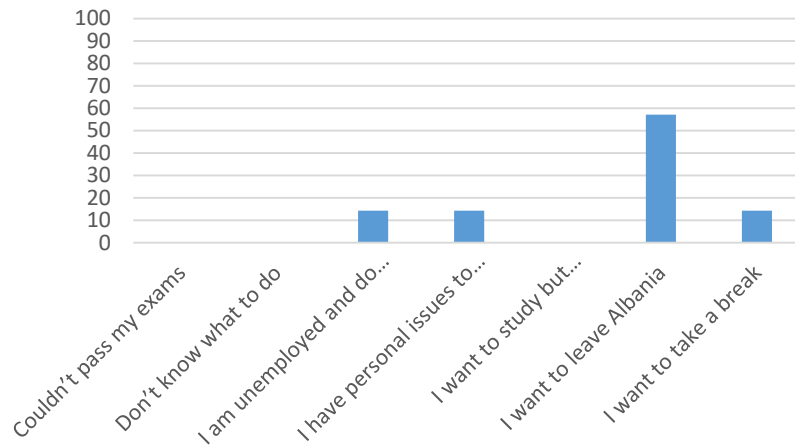
When asked about which sector of the economy they were employed in, 75.61% confirmed working in the “Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels”, 12.2% stated that they work in the “Financing, insurance, real estate and business services” sector, 4.88% in “Transport, storage and communication”, while 7.32% chose “Other” by elaborating that the professions included employee in a factory, mechanic and event agency. (Fig. 127)



It is also worth mentioning that 100% of the participants stated that they are working in the **private sector**, and that the location of their work is **Durrës in 100% of the cases.**

What are the main reasons for not having a plan for employment or further education

Fig. 128



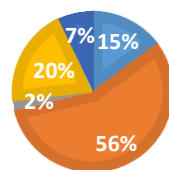
The participants who initially answered that “none of the choices applied to their situation” were further asked regarding the main reasons for not having a plan for employment or further education. The majority of the respondents (57.14%) stated that they would leave Albania soon, followed by a three way equally split decision of 14.29% each between “I am unemployed and do not want to work”, “I have personal/family issues, other things to take into consideration”, and “I want to take a break”. (Fig. 128)

Actual Status of the Student (Beqir Çela)

Most of the students who graduated from “Beqir Çela” VSS in Durrës in 2017-2018 stated that they are employed at this moment in time (57%), followed by 20% of the participants who stated that they are “unemployed”, 15% confirmed that they are “studying or continuing with vocational training”, 2% were “working and studying”, and 7% who stated that “none of the choices applied to them”. (Fig. 129)

ACTUAL STATUS
FIG. 129

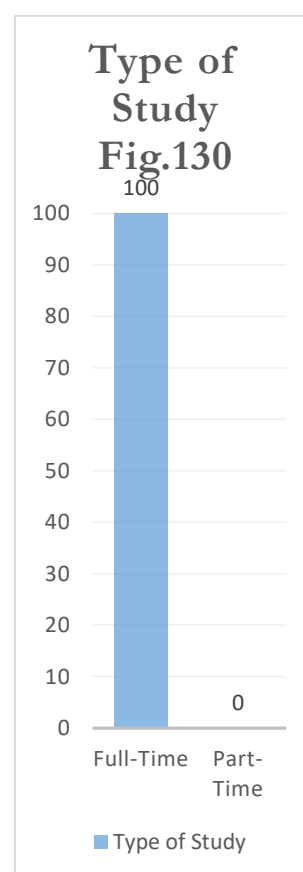
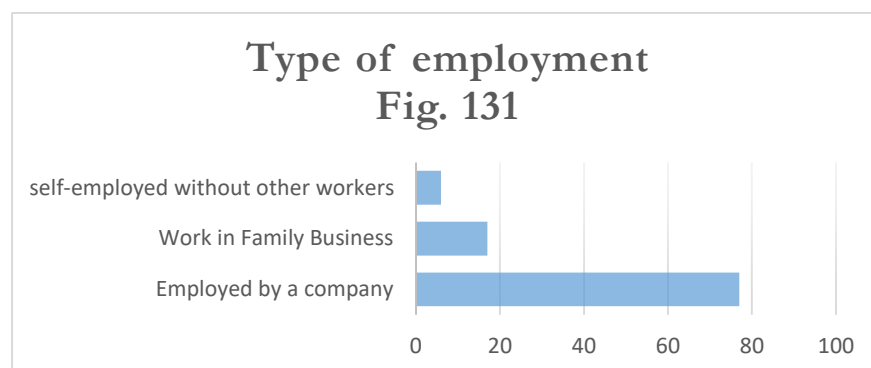
- Study or continue with Vocational Training Full-time
- Work
- Work and study/Work and follow Vocational Training
- Unemployed
- None of the choices



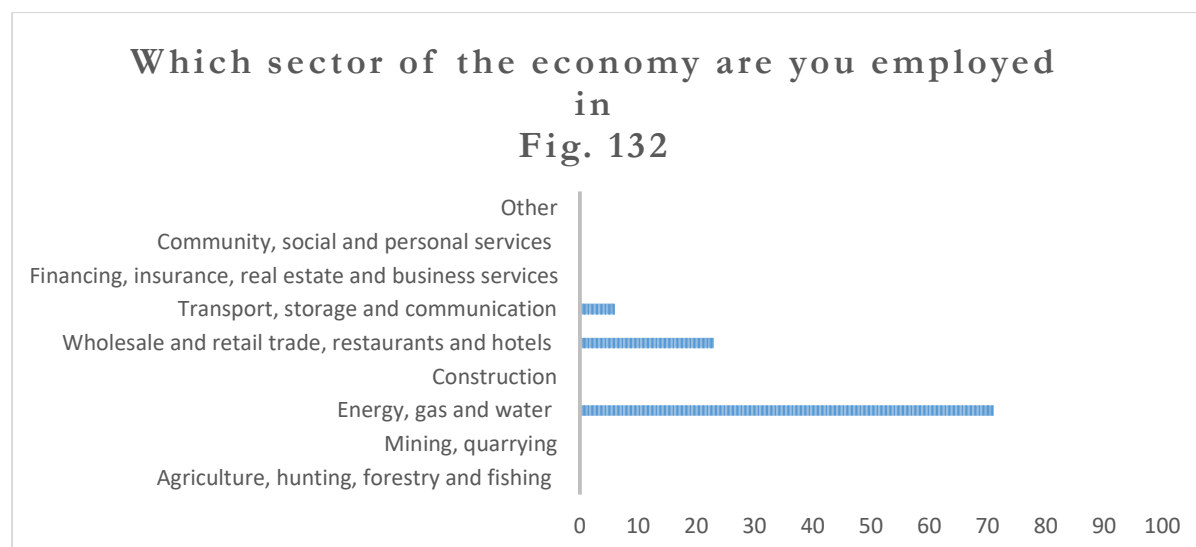
Here we can see a relatively disproportional distribution of choice selections from the participants. A 58% margin of students employed **shows that most of the students who completed this VSS in 2017-2018 had the possibility to launch themselves into the work market.** A more detailed breakdown of reasons and scenarios will be found in the upcoming sections of this report.

In regard to the students who stated that they “Study or continue with Vocational Training Full-time”, a full majority of 100% stated that they have chosen to continue education in a “full-time” format rather than a “part-time” one, **indicator which represents the perception of the importance of full-time education from the participants.** (Fig. 130)

Most of the students who replied that they were employed at the moment of the interview (77%) confirmed that they are employed by a company, 6% worked as “self-employed without other workers”, while the rest of them (17%) worked in a family business (Fig. 131). (100%) received a salary for their services.

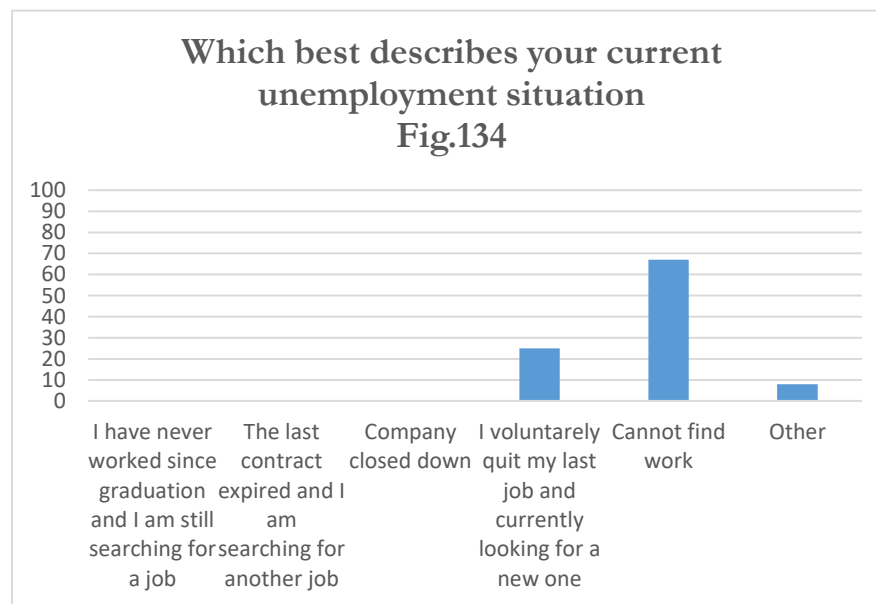
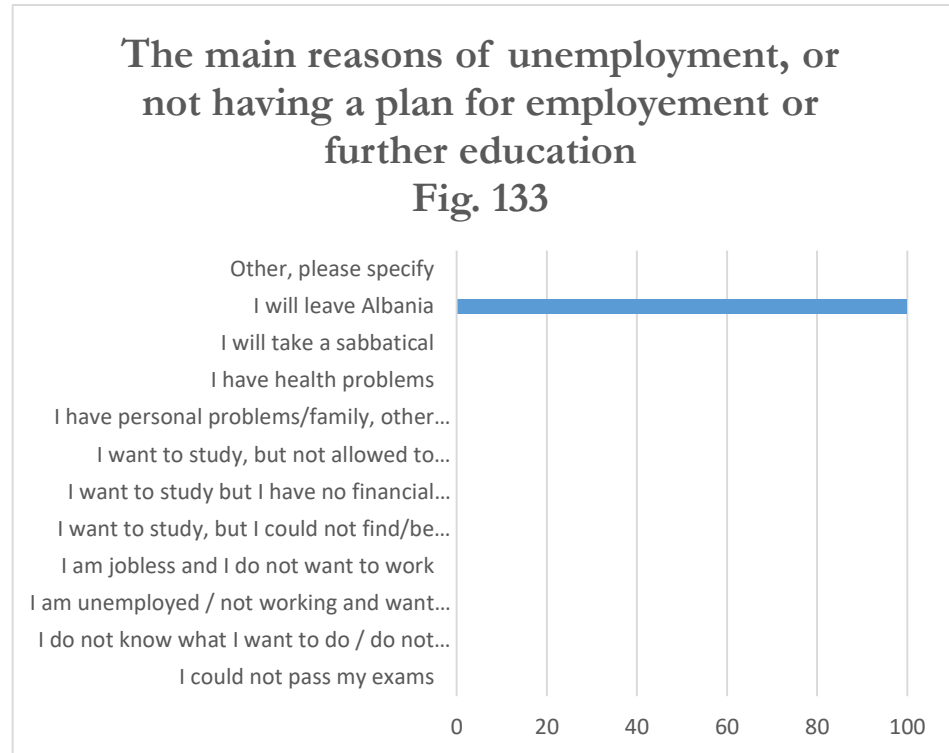


When asked about which sector of the economy they were employed in, the majority of the participants (71%) selected the “Energy, gas and water” option. Following was the “Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels” with 23%, and “Transport, storage and communication” option with 6% of the participants. (Fig. 132)



It is also worth mentioning that 100% of the participants stated that they are working in the **private sector** rather than public administration or NGO's, and that the location of their work is mostly **Durrës (94%), Fier (3%), and Tirana (3%)**.

Regarding the participants who could not identify themselves with options of being employed, unemployed or student, and chose instead the “None of the options apply to my situation” option, 100% confirmed that the reason for this is that they are planning to leave Albania in the near future. (Fig. 133)

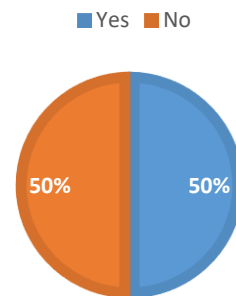


Jumping to the section of the unemployed, the participants were asked to choose up to three options that best describe their situation at the moment of the interview. Most of the participants (67%) stated that they “couldn’t find work”, 25% had “voluntarily quit their last job and were currently looking for a new one”, and 8% who chose “other” by elaborating that the reason was the low level of salaries. (Fig. 134)

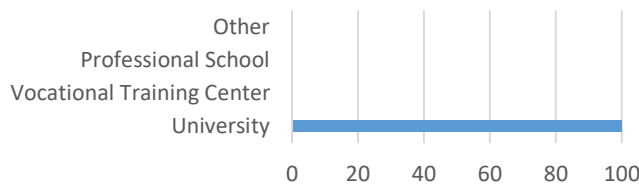
The Effectiveness of Studying in the Region of Durrës

The participants who answered that “Study in a University or continue vocational training” were further asked whether they continue studying in the same field (or a similar one) as the one that they completed in VSS. Half of the participants (50%) confirmed that they are not following the same professional path that they started in VSS and only 50% did so. Such statistics show that the effectiveness of this particular region (Durrës) is relatively low and a career path does not start building since the early stages of VSS. (Fig. 135) Regarding the reasons of why they didn’t follow the same path 27% of the respondents stated that they were no longer interested in their field of study, 45% stated that they did not register in their field of study, 9% thought there are no appropriate schools in their region, and 19% chose “other”.

Continuation of studies in the same field
Fig. 135



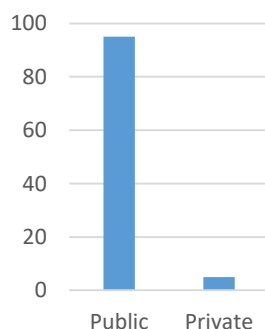
What type of educational institution do you study in
Fig. 136



100% of the above mentioned participants stated that they are studying in a University. (Fig. 136)

While, of the universities that they are studying in 95% are public and 5% privately owned. (Fig. 137)

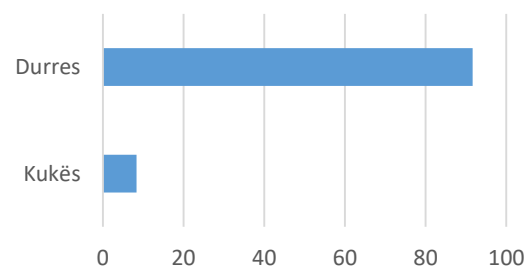
Public or Private Institution
Fig. 137



When asked about the location of the education institution where they study or continue their professional education the majority (86%) of the participants selected “Durrës” as their choice, 9% Tirana, and only 5% Korça. (Fig. 138)

Lastly, when asked about the type of certification that they would acquire at the end of the studies, 100% of the participants confirmed that they would obtain a bachelor diploma.

Where is your university located
Fig. 138

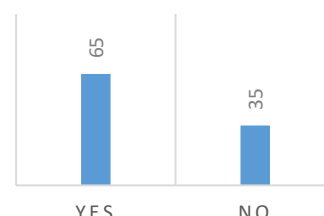


Out of the participants which initially stated that they are employed 65% answered “Yes” and 35% “No” to the question: “Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job?” (Fig. 139) This result can be seen as an indicator to directly measure the effectiveness of the VSS in terms of sustainability of the study programmes.

The participants who responded “No” were then asked for the reasons of their negative answer. 50% answered that they were looking at the possibility of acquiring another profession, 27% were working to cover school expenses and didn’t think that the qualifications mattered, 19% chose “other”, and 4% stated that there is no work in their profession in their region. (Fig.140)

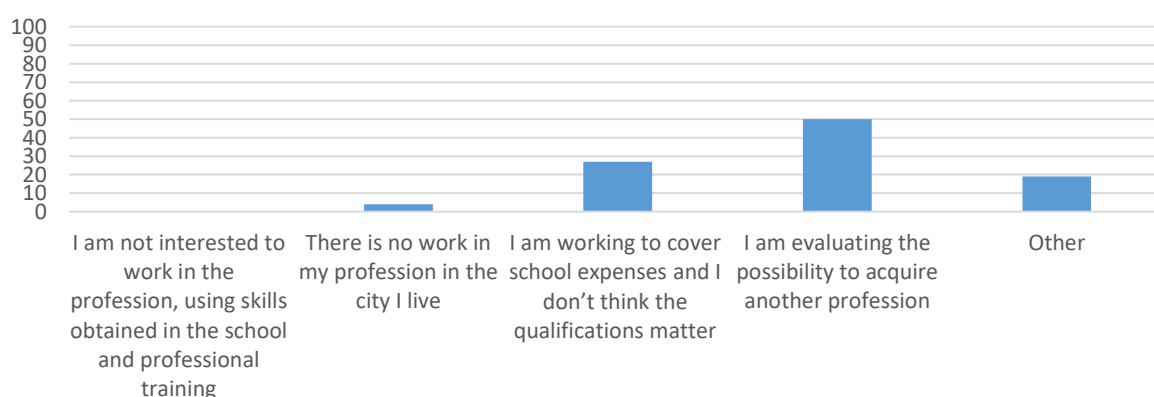
Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job

Fig. 139



What are the reasons for not using the qualifications and knowledge acquired in VSS

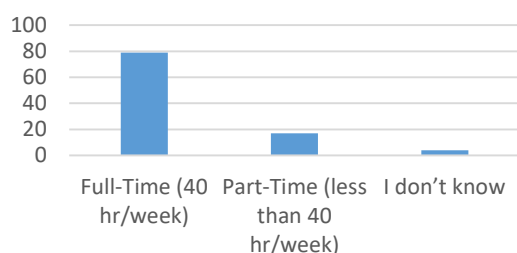
Fig. 140



When asked about their type of work contract 79% of the participants stated that they have a full time contract (40hr/week), and 17% stated that they worked part-time (less than 40 hr/week), while only 4% stated that they didn’t know. (Fig. 141) The same participants had a divided answer regarding whether their contract was permanent or temporary, 26% chose the “Permanent” option, 21% “Temporary”, and 52% stated that they didn’t know. (Fig. 142)

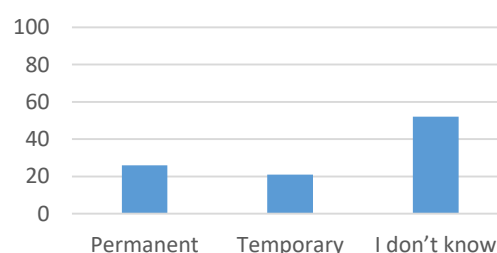
Do you work full or part time

Fig. 141

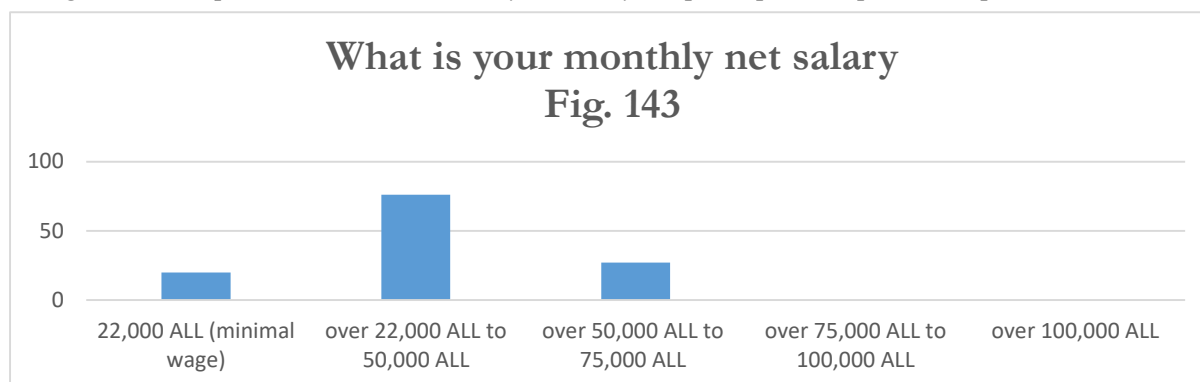


Is your contract permanent or temporary

Fig. 142

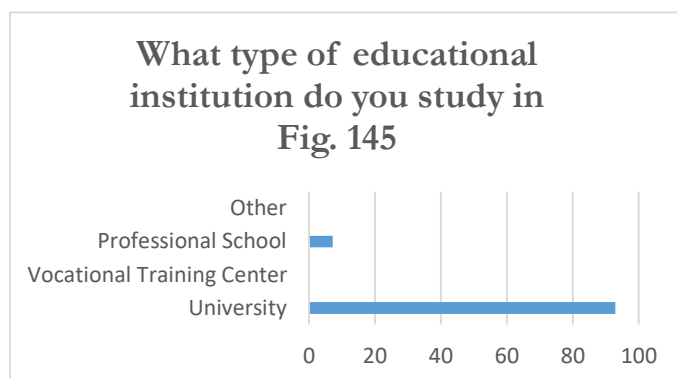
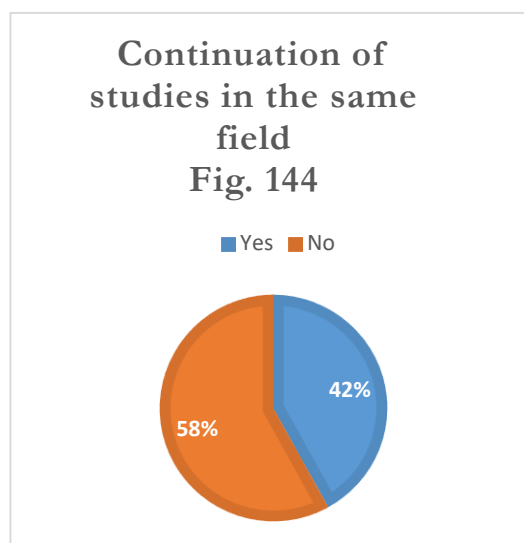


In regards to the question about the monthly net salary the participants responded as per the



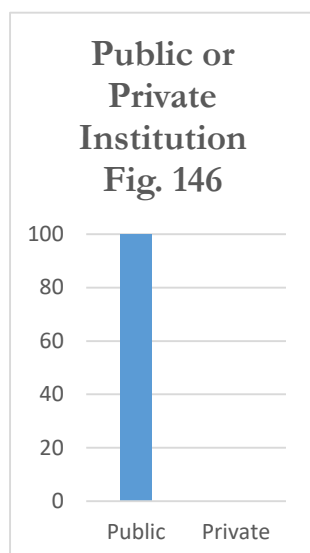
The Effectiveness of Studying in “Hysen Çela” VSS

The participants who answered that “Study in a University or continue vocational training” were further asked whether they continue studying in the same field (or a similar one) as the one that they completed in VSS. The majority of the participants (58%) confirmed that they are not following the same professional path that they started in VSS and only 42% did so. Such statistics show that the effectiveness of this particular VSS (Hysen Çela) is relatively low and a career path does not start building since the early stages of VSS. (Fig. 144) Regarding the reasons of why they didn’t follow the same path 29% of the respondents stated that they were no longer interested in their field of study, and 71% stated that they did not register in their field of study.

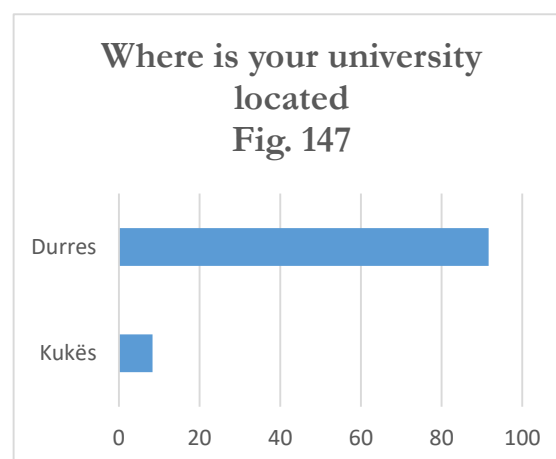


100% of the above mentioned participants stated that they are studying in a University and only 7% in a Professional School. (Fig. 145)

While, of the universities that they are studying in 100% are public and 0% privately owned. (Fig. 146)



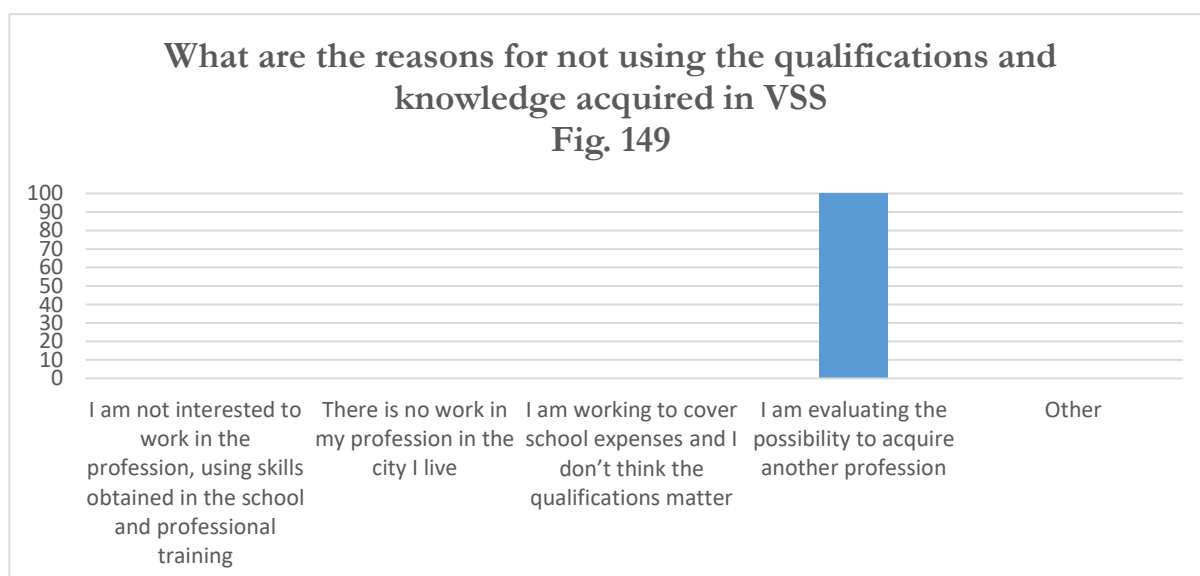
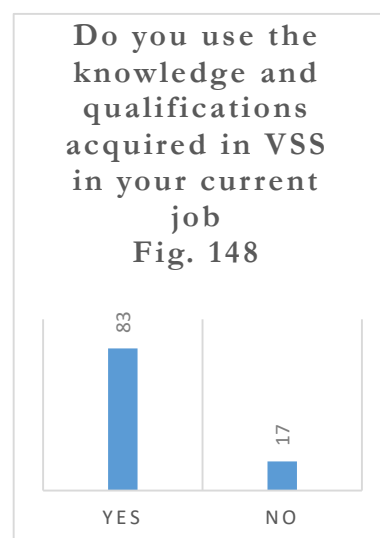
When asked about the location of the education institution where they study or continue their professional education the majority (91.67%) of the participants selected “Durrës” as their choice, and only 8.33% Kukës. (Fig. 147)



Lastly, when asked about the type of certification that they would acquire at the end of the studies, 100% of the participants confirmed that they would obtain a bachelor diploma.

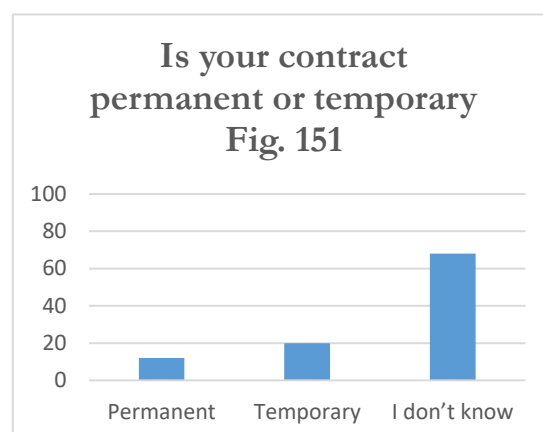
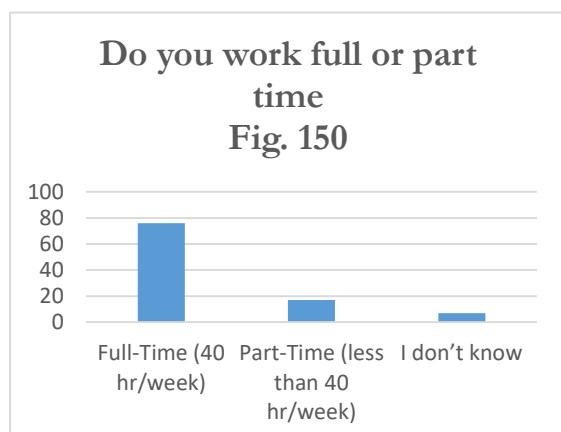
Out of the participants who initially stated that they are employed 83% answered “Yes” and 17% “No” to the question: “Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job?” (Fig. 148) This result can be seen as an indicator to directly measure the effectiveness of the VSS in terms of sustainability of the study programmes.

The participants who responded “No” were then asked for the reasons of their negative answer. All of the respondents answered that they were exploiting the possibility of acquiring another profession. (Fig.149)

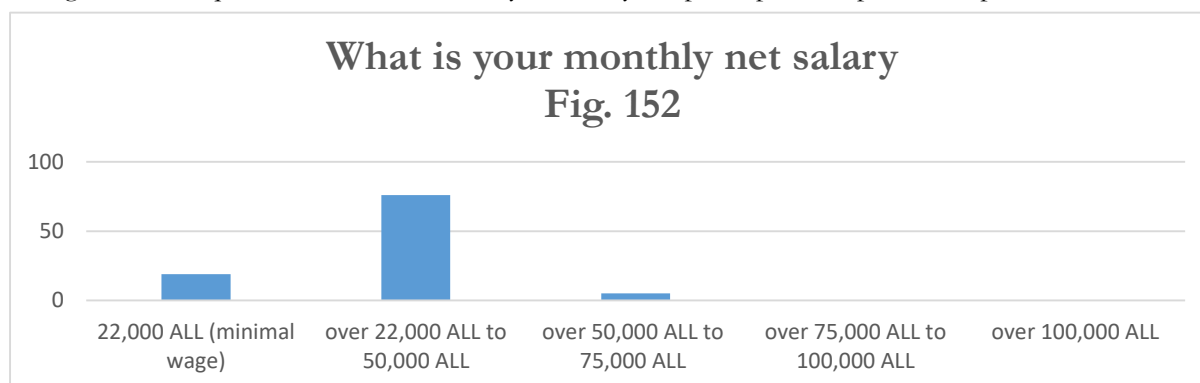


When asked about their type of work contract 76% of the participants stated that they have a full time contract (40hr/week), and 17% stated that they worked part-time (less than 40 hr/week), while only 7% stated that they didn't know. (Fig. 150) The same participants had a divided answer regarding whether their

contract was permanent or temporary, 12% chose the “Permanent” option, 20% “Temporary”, and 68% stated that they didn’t know. (Fig. 151)



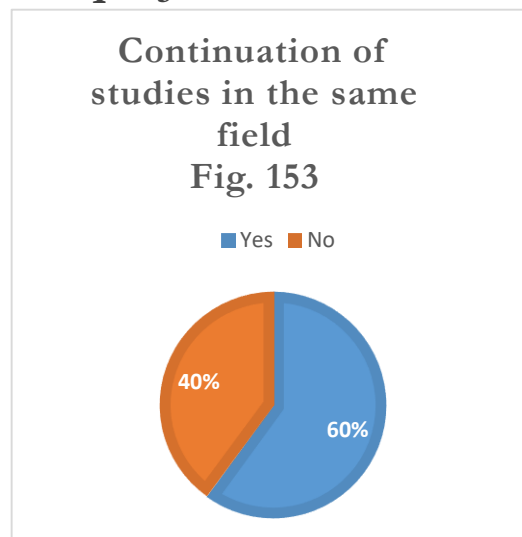
In regards to the question about the monthly net salary the participants responded as per the table below:



The Effectiveness of studying in “Beqir Çela” VSS

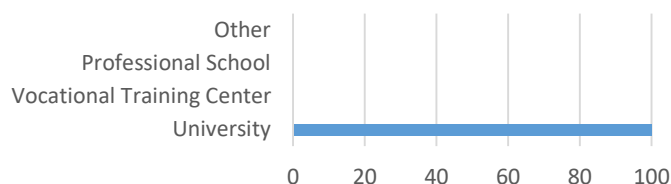
The participants who answered that “Study in a University or continue vocational training” were further asked whether they continue studying in the same field (or a similar one) as the one that they completed in VSS. The majority of the participants (40%) confirmed that they are not following the same professional path that they started in VSS, while the rest (60%) stated that they did so. Such statistics show that the effectiveness of this particular VSS (Beqir Çela) **is somewhat high and a career path builds since the early stages of VSS.** (Fig. 153)

The participants who answered negatively the previous question were then asked to choose the reasons for their decision. 25% of them answered that they “are no longer interested in their field of study” and 25% “There is no appropriate school in my region/city”, while the rest (50%) chose “other”.



What type of educational institution do you study in

Fig. 154

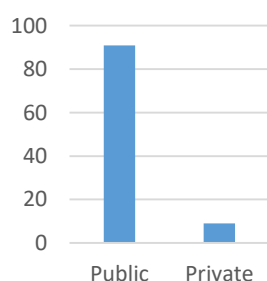


100% of the above mentioned participants also stated that they are studying in a University (Fig. 154).

While, of the universities that they are studying in are in 90% of the cases public and in 10% privately owned. (Fig. 155)

Public or Private Institution

Fig. 155



When asked about the location of the education institution where they study or continue their professional education the full majority (80%) of the participants selected “Durrës”, and 20% “Tirana”. (Fig. 156)

Where is the education institution located

Fig. 156

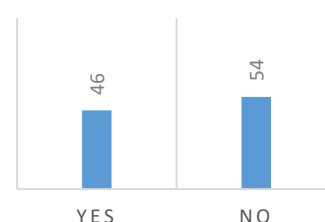


Lastly, when asked about the type of certification that they would acquire at the end of the studies, 100% of the participants confirmed that they would obtain a bachelor diploma.

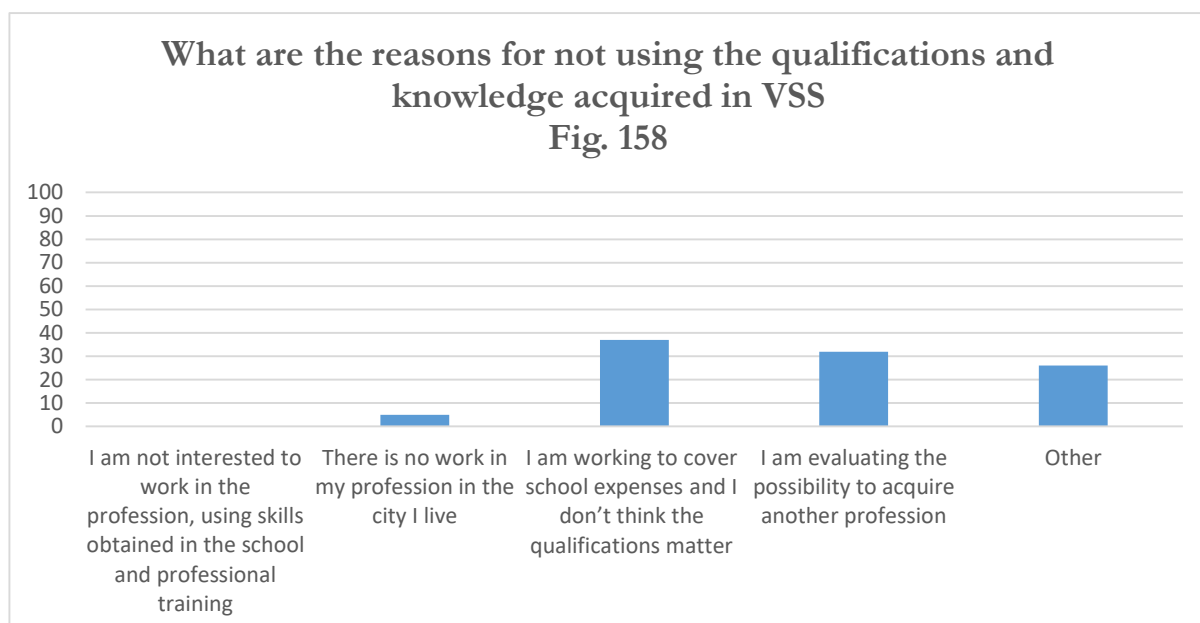
Out of the participants who initially stated that they are employed 46% answered “Yes” and 54% “No” to the question: “Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job?” (Fig. 157) **This result can be seen as an indicator to directly measure the effectiveness of the VSS in terms of sustainability of the study programmes.**

Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job

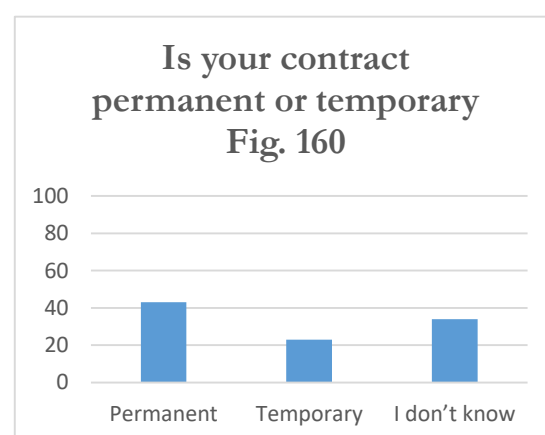
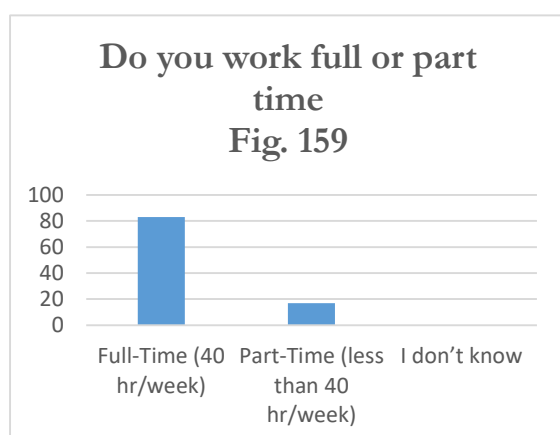
Fig. 157



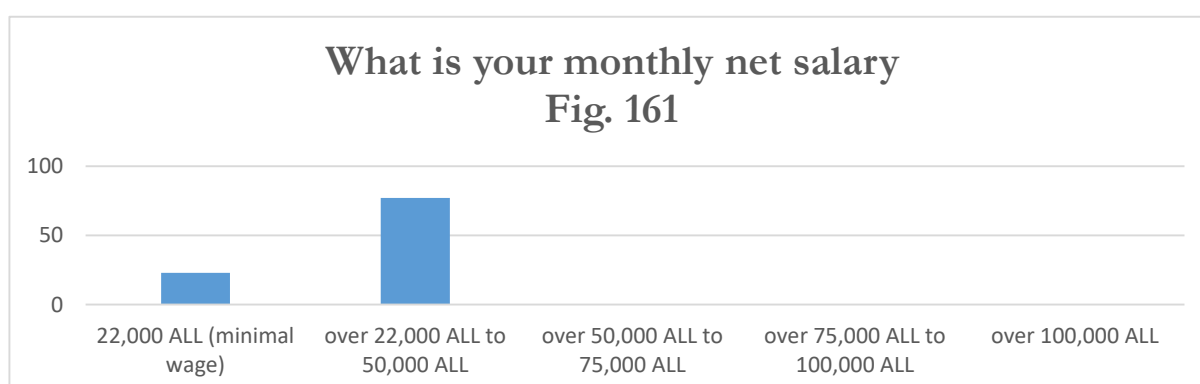
The participants who responded “No” were then asked for the reasons of their negative answer. Most of them (37%) stated that they are “working to cover school expenses and I don’t think the qualifications matter”, 32% confirmed evaluating the possibility to acquire another profession, 5% answered that there is no work in their profession in the city they live in, and the rest (26%) chose other by stating as a main reason helping their family. (Fig.158)



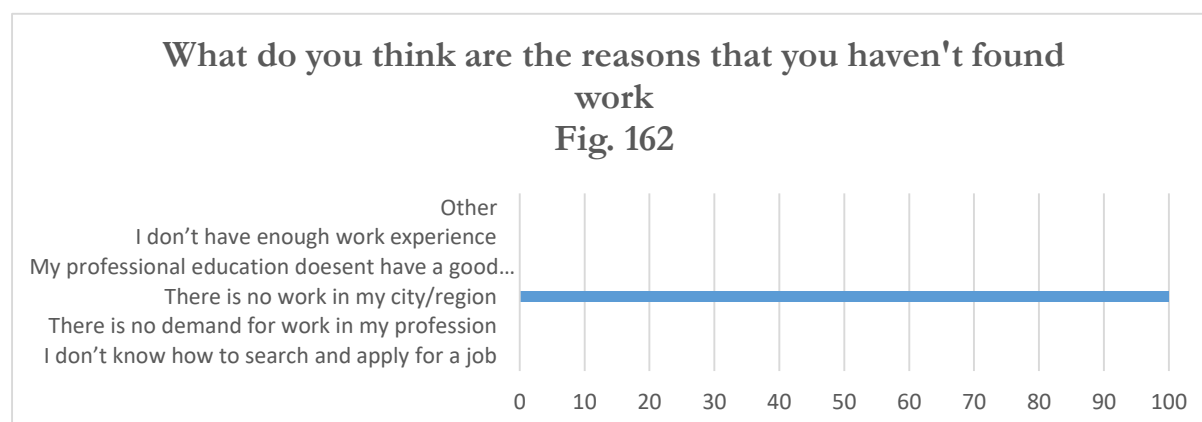
When asked about their type of work contract 83% of the participants stated that they have a full time contract (40hr/week), while the rest (17%) said that they have a part time contract. (Fig. 159) The same participants had a divided answer regarding whether their contract was permanent or temporary, where 43% answered “Permanent”, 23% “Temporary”, and 34% stated that they didn’t know. (Fig. 160)



In regards to the question about the monthly net salary the participants responded as per the table below:

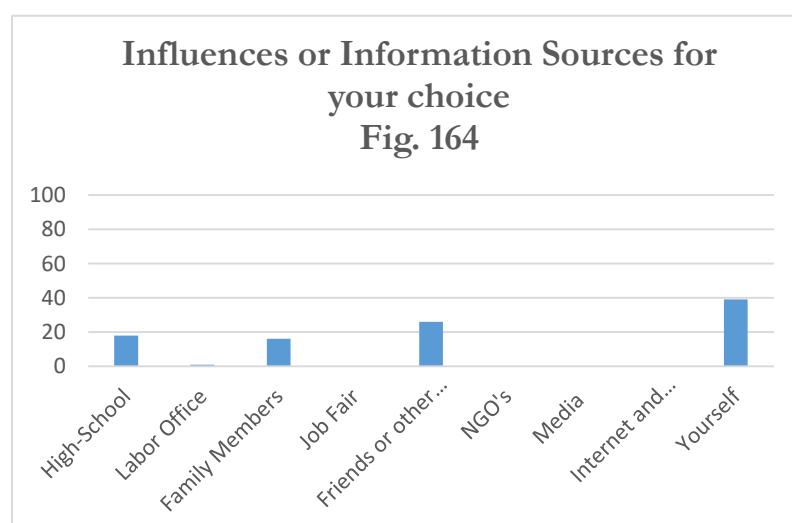
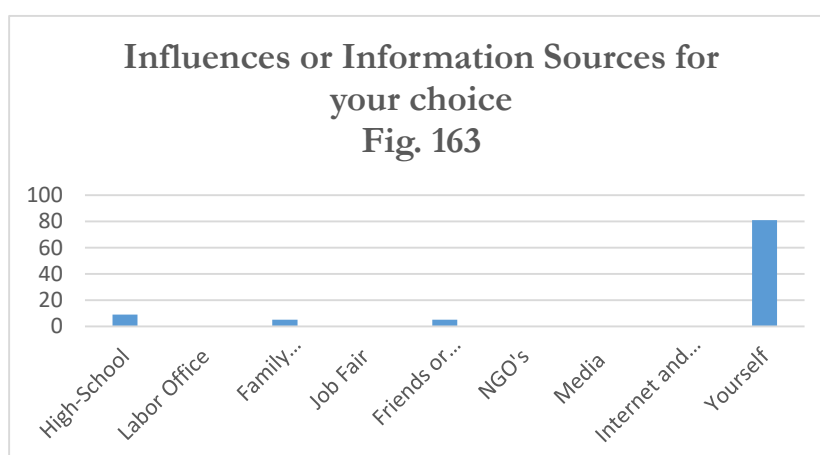


The part of participants who selected “unemployed” as their initial choice were further asked about the reasons that they think affect their status. All of the participants (100%) chose “There is no work in my city/region”. (Fig.162)



Sources of Information (Region of Durrës)

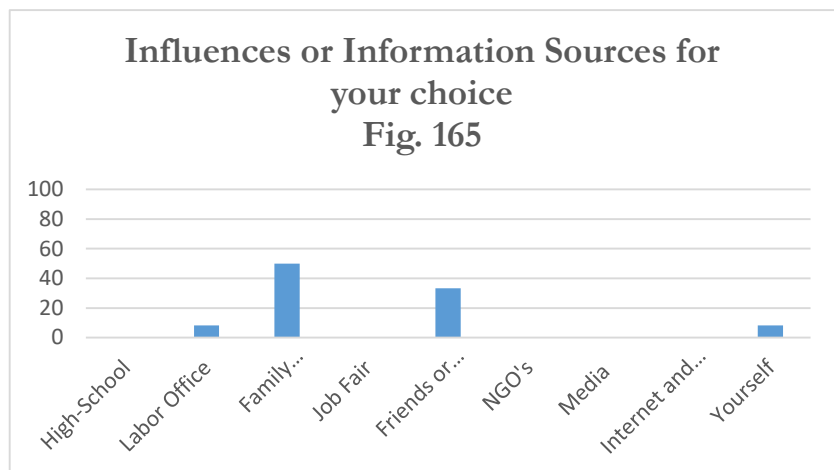
When asked about the source of information that influenced the choice to **continue a higher education** after VSS, most of the participants (81%) answered that this was a decision mainly influenced by their own information, 9% stated they used the school they attended as a source, 5% got the information from friends or other students, and only 5% said they were directed by other family members. (Fig. 163)



The participants who stated that they were employed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 39% of them used themselves as a source of information for their decision to continue to work after VSS, 26% got influenced by friends and other students, 18% from the school they attended, 16% from family members, and 1% from the Labor Office. (Fig. 164)

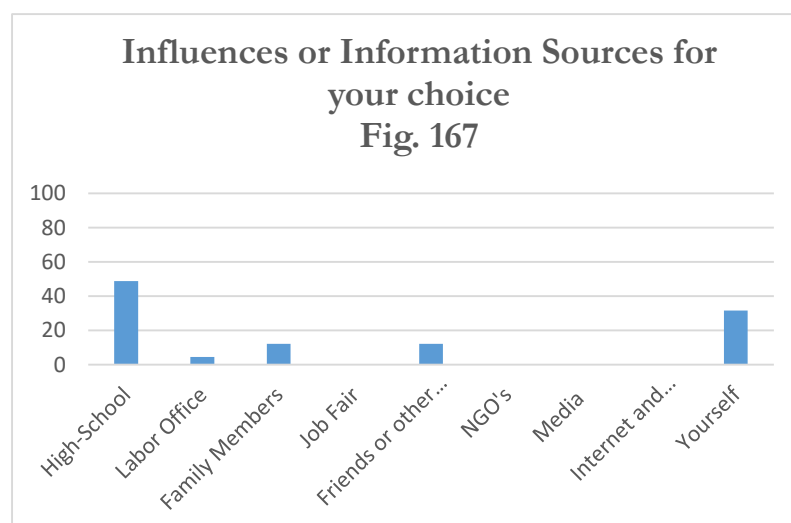
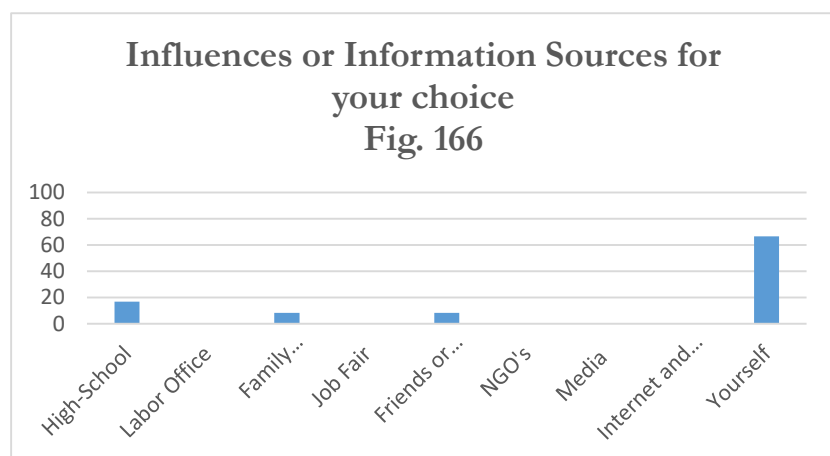
The participants who initially answered that “None of the choices applied to their situation” at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 73% of them had used their own self as a source, and 27% chose the “Family Members” option. On the other hand, the participants who initially stated that were unemployed answered the same question by stating that half of them were

influenced by family members, 33.33% by friends and other students, 8.33% by the Labor Office, and 8.33% had used their own information to make the decision. (Fig. 165)



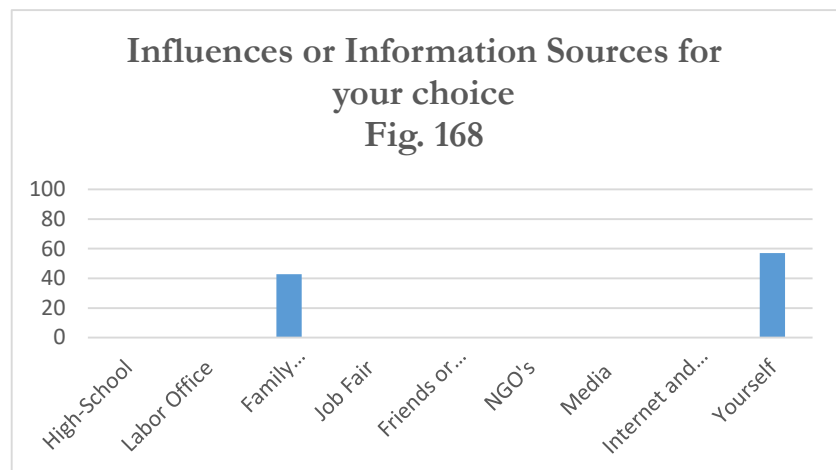
Sources of Information (Hysen Çela)

When asked about the source of information that influenced the choice to **continue a higher education** after VSS, most of the participants (66.67%) answered that this was a decision mainly influenced by their own information, 16.67% stated they used the school they attended as a source, 8.33% got the information from friends or other students, and only 8.33% said they were directed by other family members. (Fig. 166)



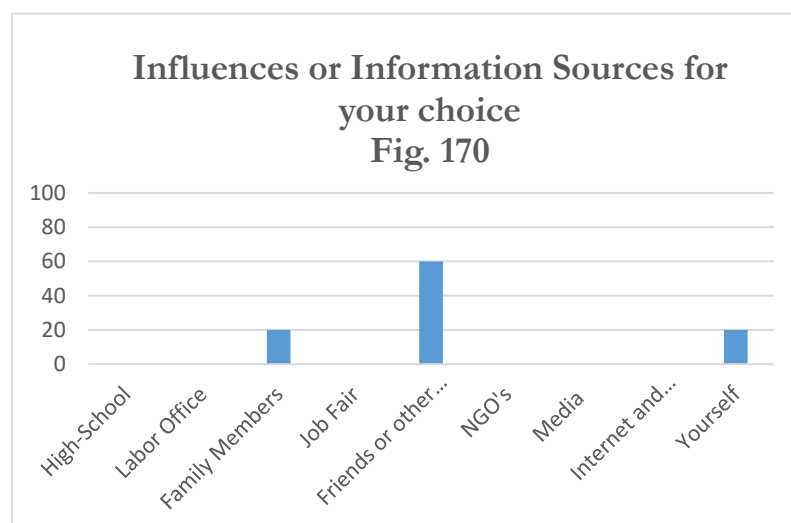
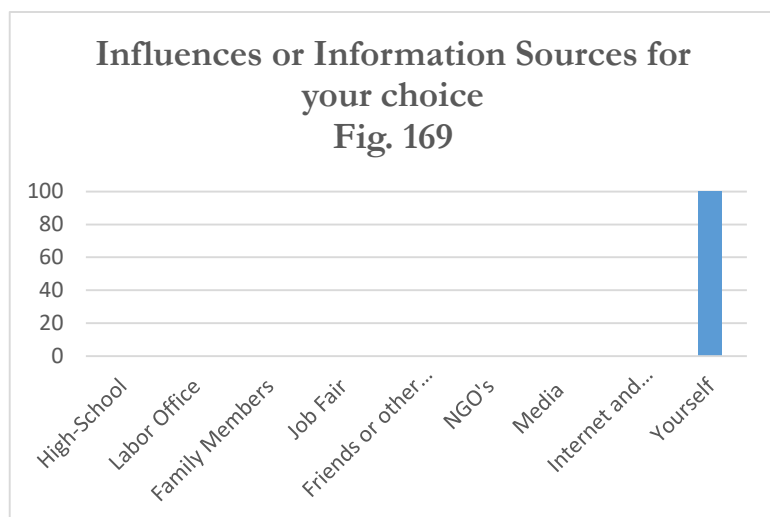
The participants who stated that they were employed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 31.71% of them used themselves as a source of information for their decision to continue to work after VSS, 12.2% got influenced by friends and other students, 48.78% from the school they attended, 12.2% from family members, and 2.44% from the Labor Office. (Fig. 167)

The participants who initially answered that “None of the choices applied to their situation” at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 57.14% of them had used their own self as a source, and 42.86% chose the “Family Members” option. (Fig. 168)



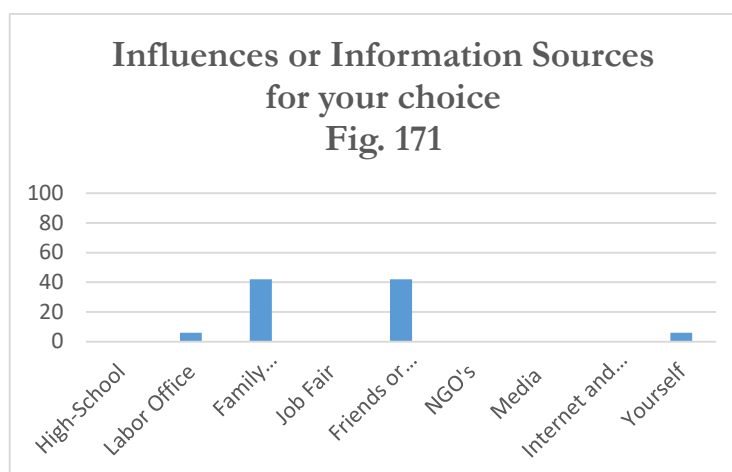
Sources of Information (Beqir Çela)

When asked about the source of information that influenced the choice to **continue a higher education** after VSS, all of the participants (100%) answered that this was their own decision and that they didn't use any other source, except for themselves, to make it. (Fig. 169)



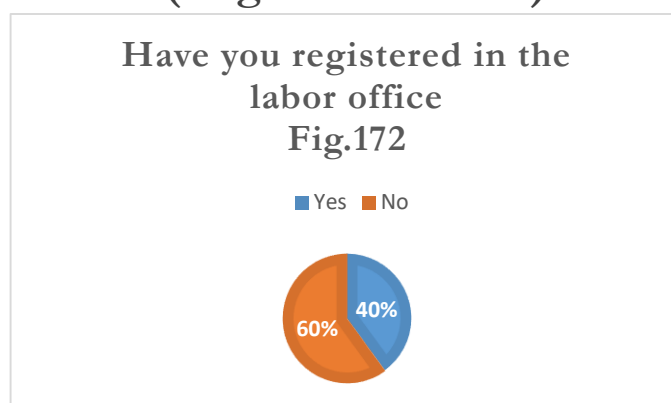
The participants who stated that they were employed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 60% of them were influenced by friends and other students, 20% by family members, and 20% used their own opinion to make the choice. (Fig. 170)

The participants who initially answered that “none of the choices apply to their situation” chose as a source for being influenced themselves in 100% of the cases. On the other hand, the participants who initially answered that they were unemployed at the time of the interview answered the same question by stating that 42% been influenced by friends and other students, the same percentage were influenced by family members, 6% from the Labor Office, and 6% used their own information to make the decision. (Fig. 171)

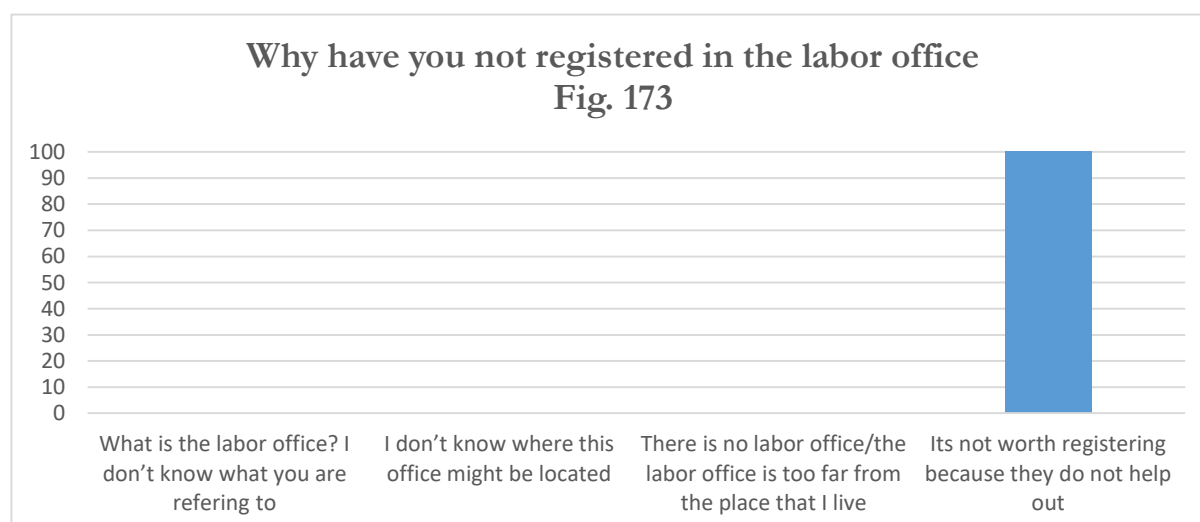


Effectiveness of the Labor Office (Region of Durrës)

The only participants who were asked in this context were the ones who had initially confirmed that they were unemployed at the time of the interview. The first question they were asked was whether they were already registered in the Labor Office in their city or not. 60% of the participants stated that they were not, while the rest (40%) confirmed the opposite. (Fig. 172)



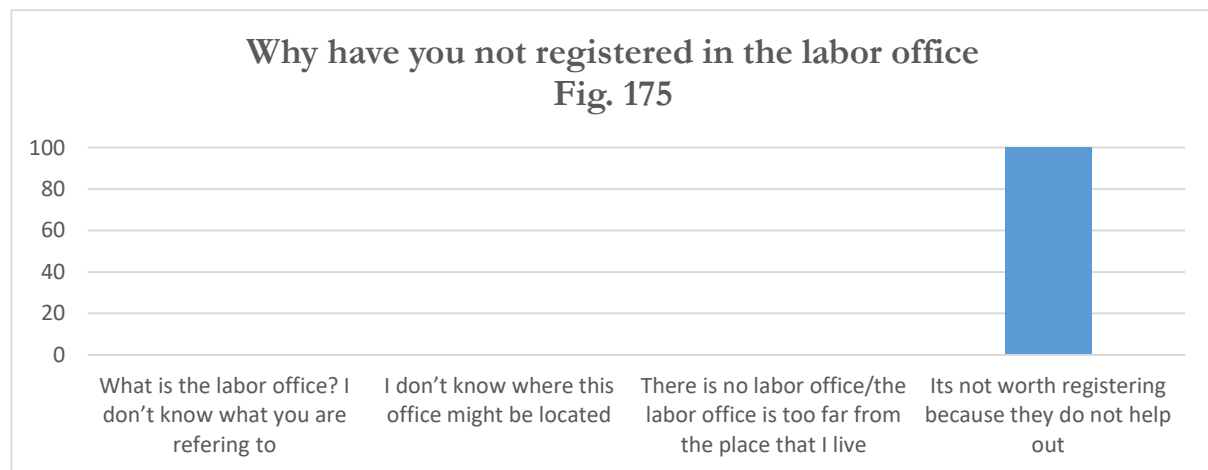
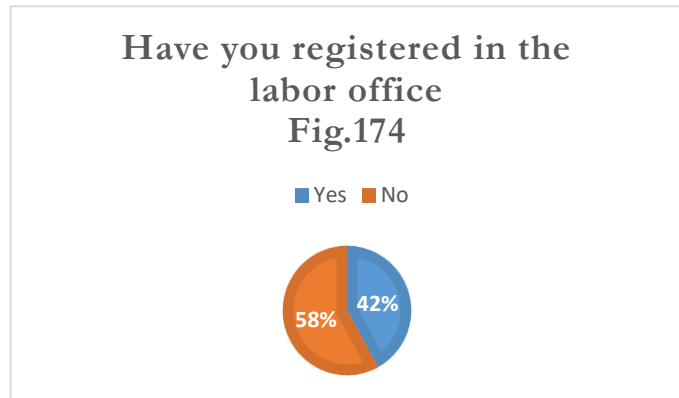
The respondents who answered negatively the first question, were then asked to choose the reasons why they had not registered in this office. 100% answered that “it’s not worth registering because they do not help out”. (Fig. 173)



Effectiveness of the Labor Office (Beqir Çela)

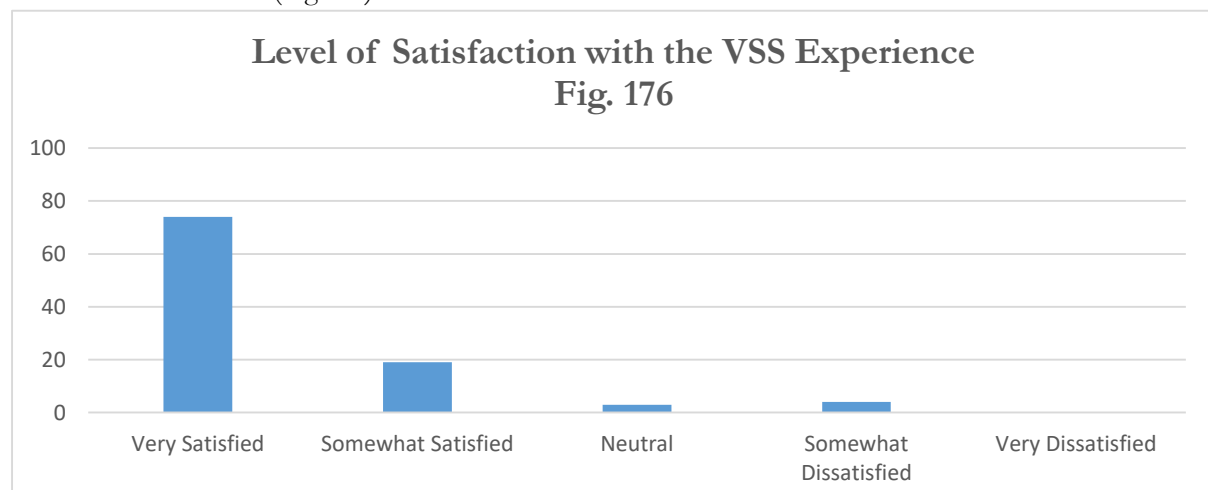
The only participants who were asked in this context were the ones who had initially confirmed that they were unemployed at the time of the interview. The first question they were asked was whether they were already registered in the Labor Office in their city or not. 42% of the participants stated that they were in fact registered in this office, while the rest (58%) stated the opposite. (Fig. 174)

The respondents who answered negatively the first question, were then asked to choose the reasons why they had not registered in this office. 100% answered that “it’s not worth registering because they do not help out”. (Fig. 175)



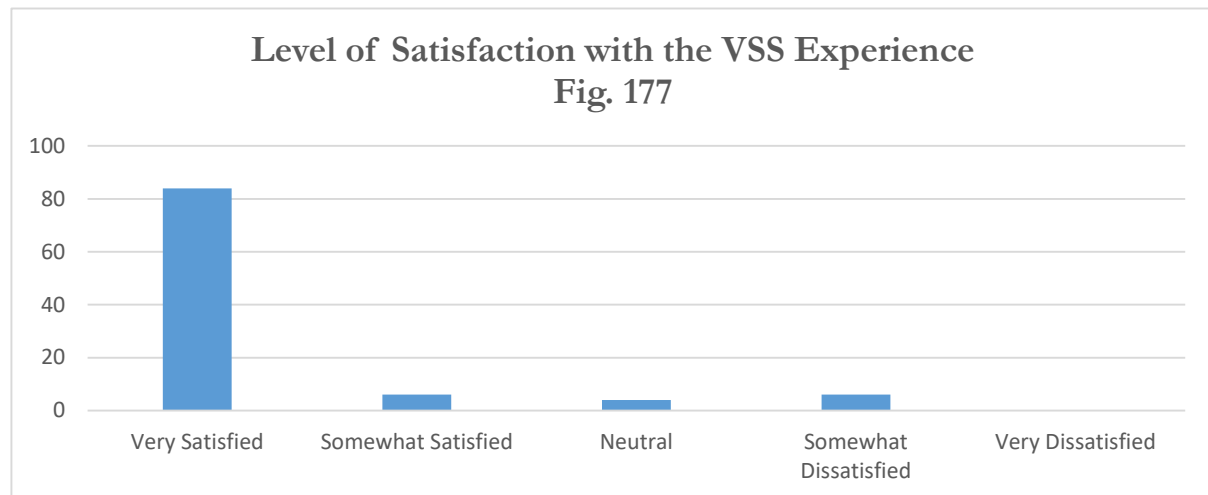
Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience (Region of Durrës)

Lastly all the participants were asked to quantify on a Likert scale the level of satisfaction that they had towards the region that they had studied in. In this regard, the majority of the participants (74%) showed a very high level of satisfaction, 19% were somewhat satisfied, 3% were neutral to the question, and 4% were somewhat dissatisfied. (Fig.176)



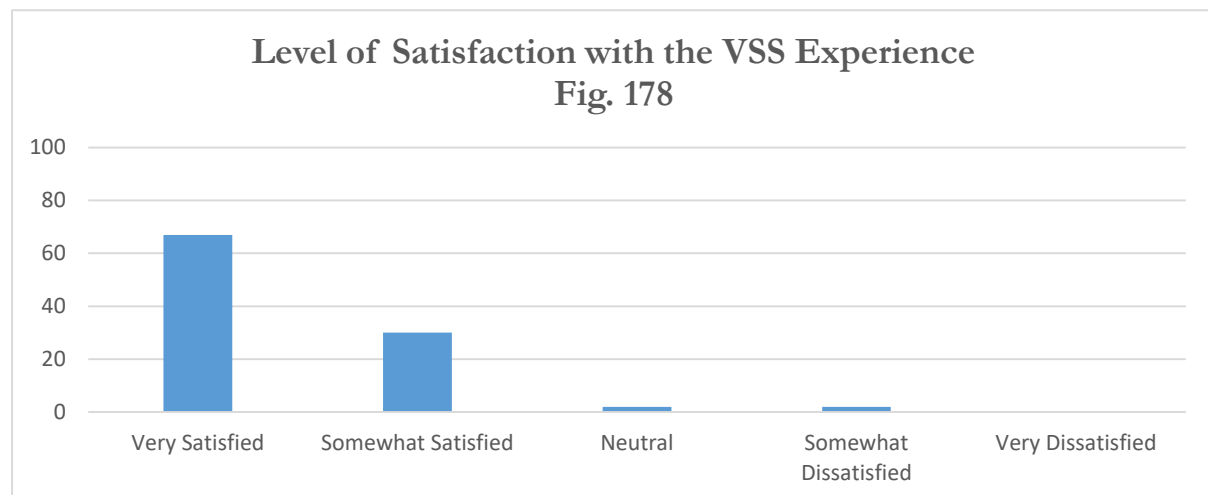
Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience (Hysen Çela)

Lastly all the participants were asked to quantify on a Likert scale the level of satisfaction that they had towards the VSS that they had studied in. In this regard, the majority of the participants (84%) showed a very high level of satisfaction, 6% were somewhat satisfied, 4% were neutral to the question, and 6% were somewhat dissatisfied. (Fig.177)



Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience (Beqir Çela)

Lastly all the participants were asked to quantify on a Likert scale the level of satisfaction that they had towards the VSS that they had studied in. In this regard, most of the participants (67%) showed a very high level of satisfaction, 30% stated that they were somewhat satisfied, 2% were neutral, and 2% somewhat satisfied with the experience. (Fig. 178)



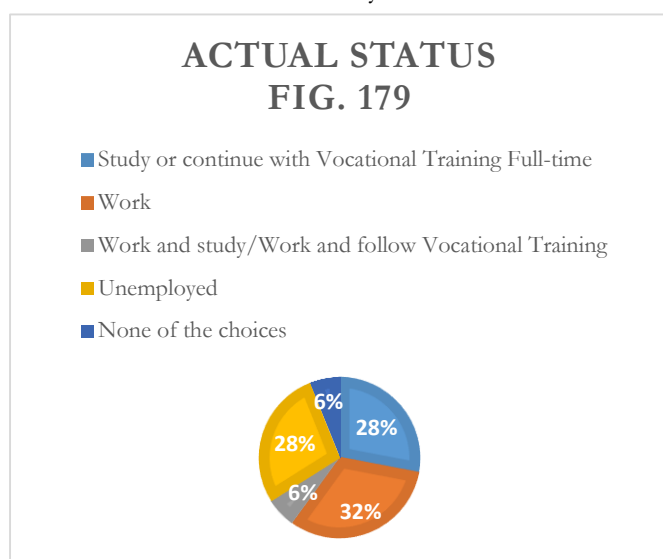
Region of Elbasan

General Information about the Region

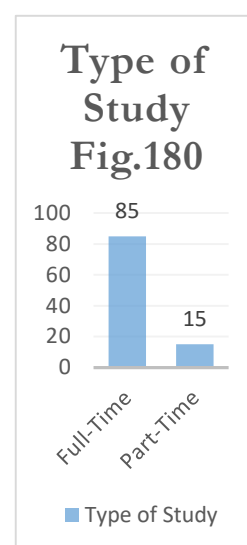
The Region of Elbasan had a total of 319 students which graduated in 2017-2018. Considering the 23.44% margin used as part of the methodology of this report, the consultant was able to conduct 69 phone interviews. This region includes the following VSSs: “Mihal Shahini”, “Sali Ceka” and “Ali Myftiu”.

Actual Status of the Student (Region of Elbasan)

Most of the students who graduated from the Region of Elbasan in 2017-2018 stated that they are employed at this moment in time (32%), followed by 28% of the participants who stated that they are “unemployed”, 28% who confirmed that “study or continue with vocational training”, 6% were “working and studying”, and 6% who stated that “none of the choices applied to them”. (Fig. 179)

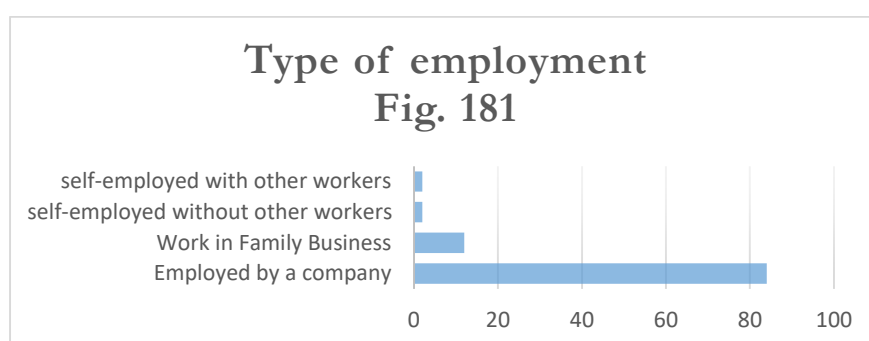


Here we can see a relatively proportional distribution of choice selections from the participants. A 31% margin of students unemployed shows a balanced margin of the students who completed VSS in this region in 2017-2018. A more detailed breakdown or reason and scenarios will be

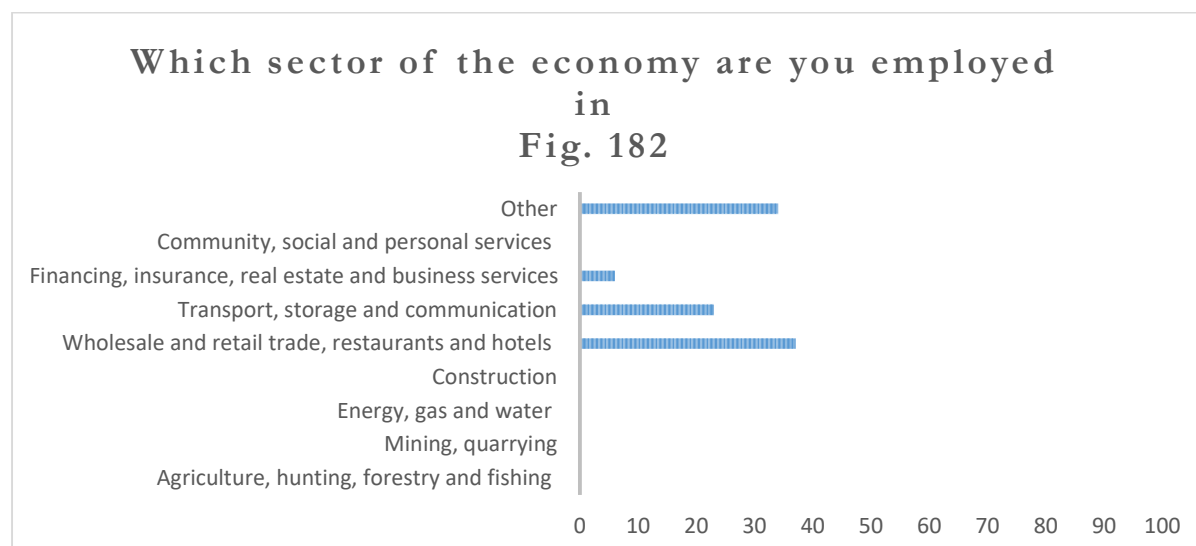


found in the upcoming sections of this report. When calculating the employability percentage (without taking into consideration the participants who were studying), 40% were employed, 32% unemployed, 14% were working and studying, and only 14% didn't think any of the choices applied to them. In regards to the students who stated that they “Study of continue with Vocational Training Full-time”, a majority of 85% stated that they have chosen to continue education in a “full-time” format rather than a “part-time” (15%) one, **indicator which represents the perception of the importance of full-time education from the participants.** (Fig. 180)

Most of the students who replied that they were employed at the moment of the interview (84%) confirmed that they are employed by a company, 2% worked as “self-employed without other workers”, 2% “self-employed with other workers”, while the rest of them (12%) worked in a family business (Fig. 181). (95%) received a salary for their services, while the rest (5%) did not.

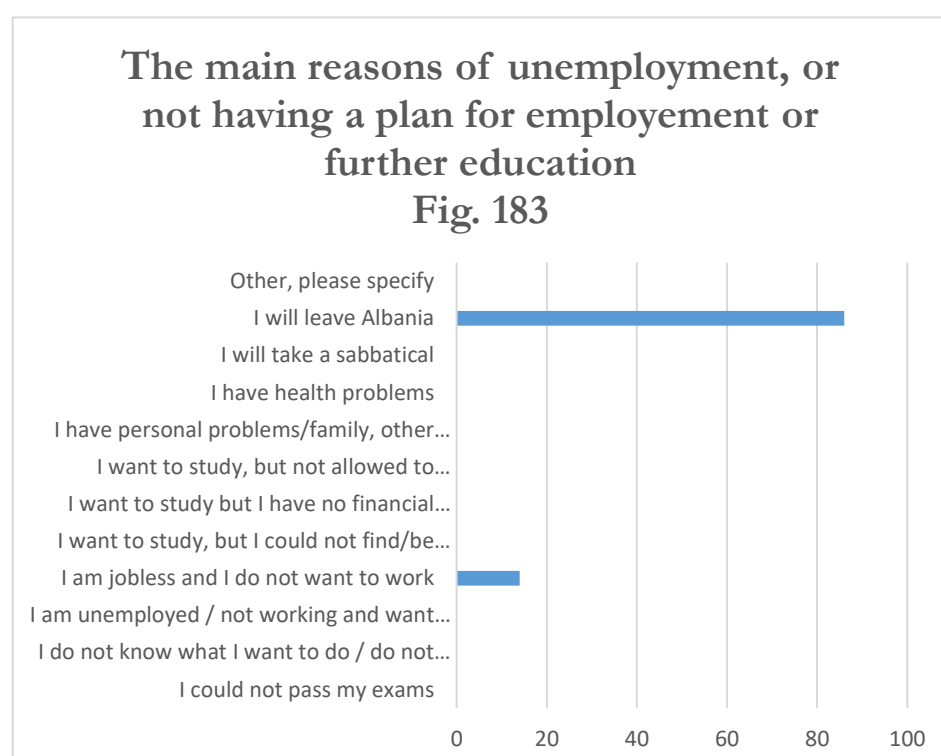


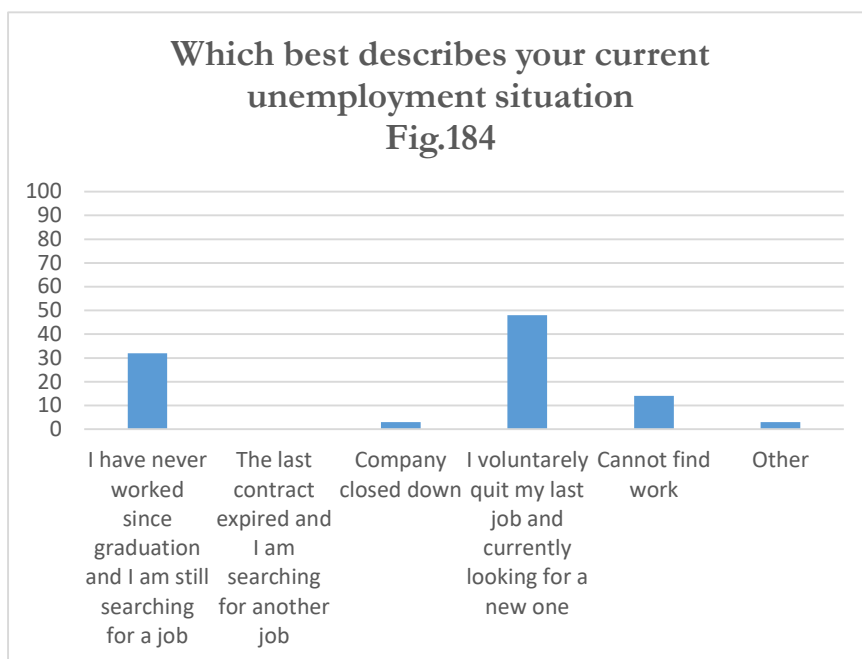
When asked about which sector of the economy they were employed in, 37% of the participants stated that they work in the “Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels” sector, 23% confirmed working in the “Transport, storage and communication” sector, 6% answered “Financing, insurance, real estate and business services”, and the rest (34%) chose “other” by elaborating that they worked as a: Mechanic, Electrician, and Bakery worker. (Fig. 182)



It is also worth mentioning that 97% of the participants stated that they are working in the **private sector** rather than public administration (3%) or NGO's (0%), and that the location of their work is mostly **Elbasan (70%), Tirana (20%), Berat (5%), and abroad (5%)**.

Regarding the participants who could not identify themselves with options of being employed, unemployed or student, and chose instead the “None of the options apply to my situation” option, the reason for their situation was “I will leave Albania” in 86% of the cases, and “I am jobless and don’t want to work” in 14%. (Fig. 183)

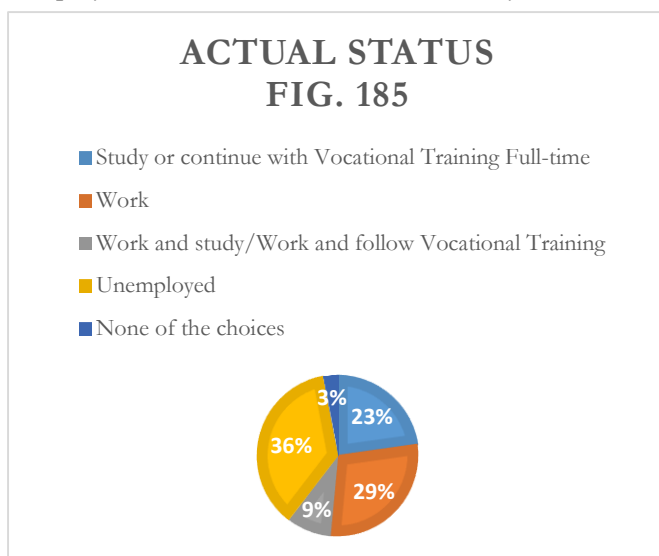




Jumping to the section of the unemployed, the participants were asked to choose up to three options that best describe their situation at the moment of the interview. 32% of the participants stated that they “had never worked since graduation and are still searching for a job”, 14% confirmed that they couldn’t find work, 48% “voluntarily quit their last job and were currently looking for a new one”, 3% confirmed that “Company closed down”, and 3% chose “other”. (Fig. 184)

Actual Status of the Student (Ali Myftiu)

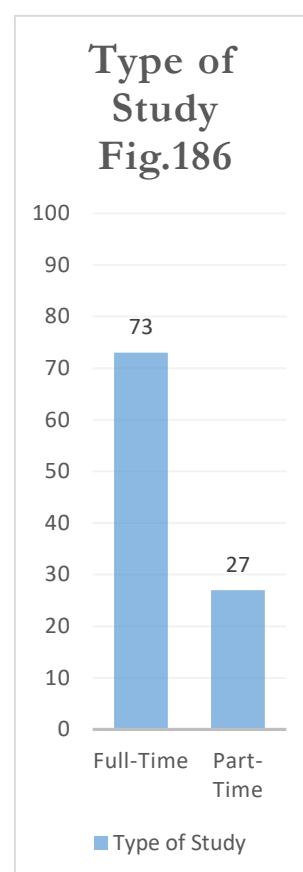
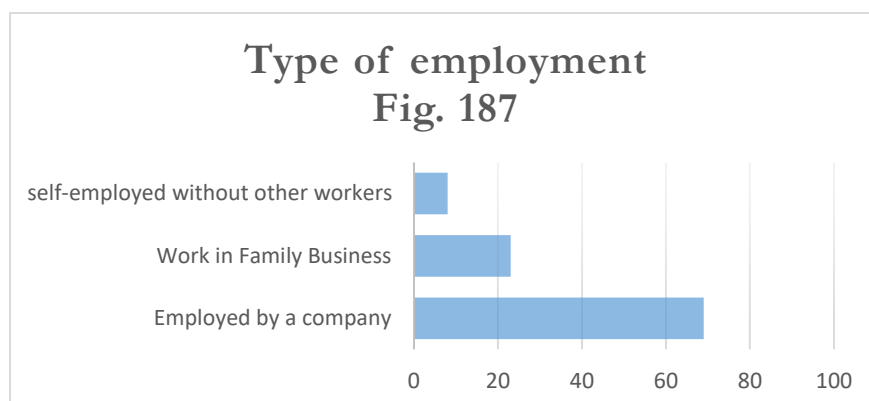
Most of the students who graduated from “Ali Myftiu” VSS in Elbasan in 2017-2018 stated that they are unemployed at this moment in time (36%), followed by 29% of the participants who stated that they are “employed”, 23% who confirmed that “study or continue with vocational training”, 9% were “working and studying”, and 3% who stated that “none of the choices applied to them”. (Fig. 185)



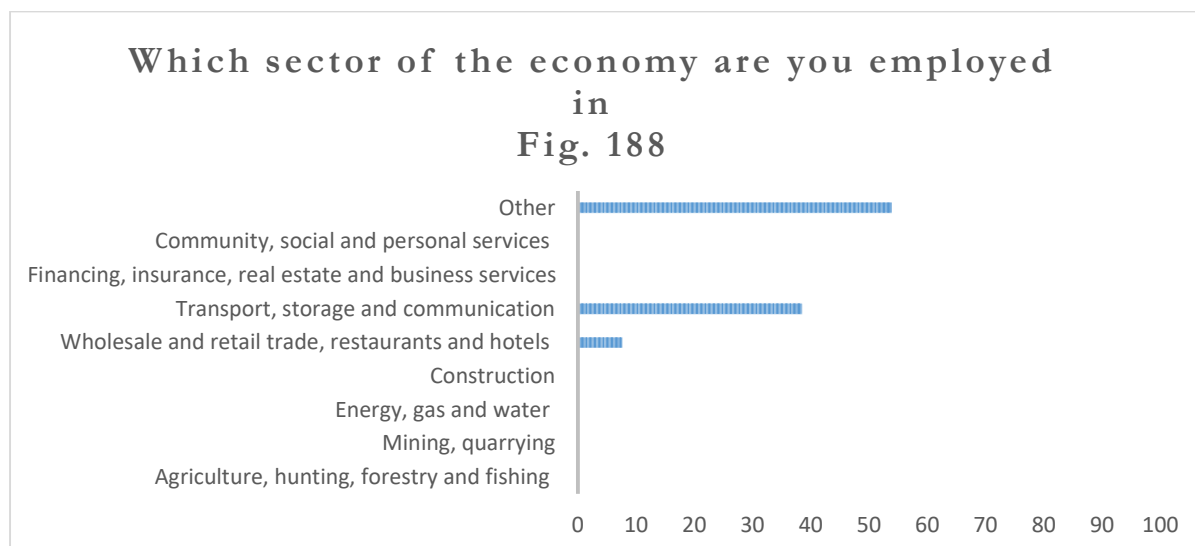
Here we can see a relatively proportional distribution of choice selections from the participants. A 36% margin of students unemployed **shows that most of the students who completed this VSS in 2017-2018 did not have the possibility to launch themselves into the work market.** A more detailed breakdown or reason and scenarios will be found in the upcoming sections of this report.

In regards to the students who stated that they “Study of continue with Vocational Training Full-time”, a majority of 73% stated that they have chosen to continue education in a “full-time” format rather than a “part-time” (27%) one, **indicator which represents the perception of the importance of full-time education from the participants.** (Fig. 186)

Most of the students who replied that they were employed at the moment of the interview (69%) confirmed that they are employed by a company, 23% worked as “self-employed without other workers”, while the rest of them (8%) worked in a family business (Fig. 187). (93%) received a salary for their services, while the rest (7%) did not.

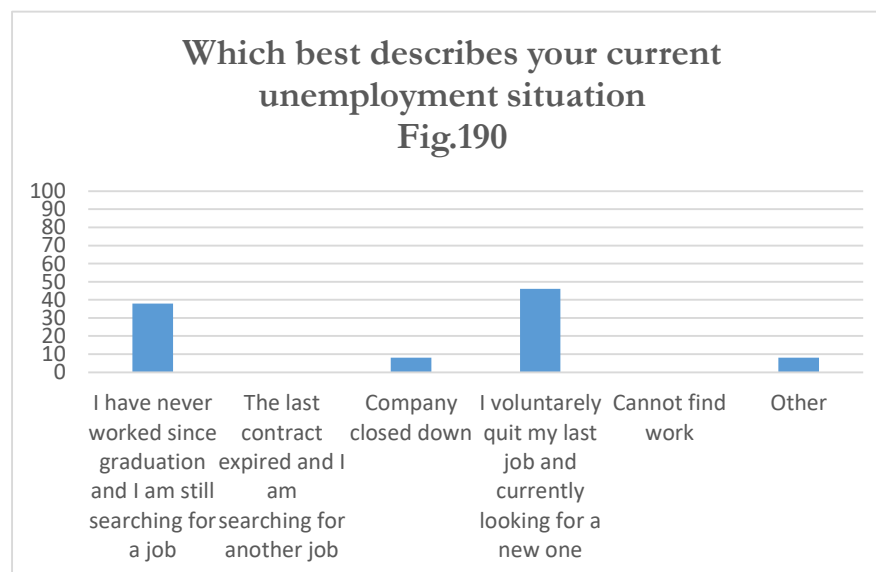
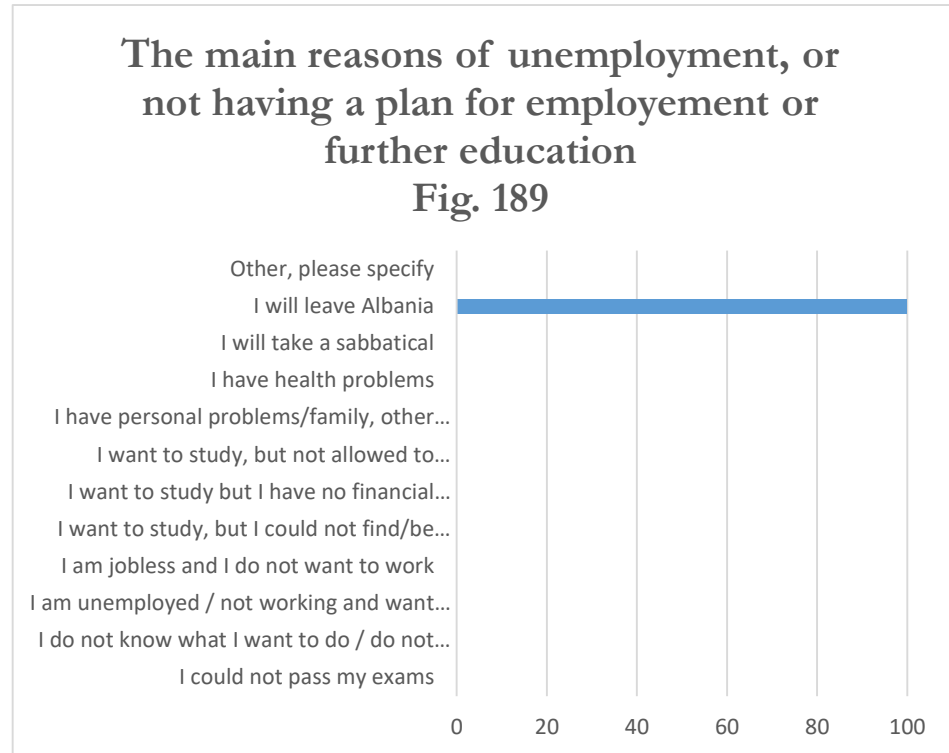


When asked about which sector of the economy they were employed in, the majority of the participants (53.85%) selected the “other” option. When broken down the participants stated that it included: Mechanic, Electrician, and Metal Factory worker. Following was the “Transport, storage and communication” option with 38.46% of the participants. “Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels” was the last chosen option including also 7.69% of the participants. The other options were not selected by any of the participants. (Fig. 188)



It is also worth mentioning that all of the participants stated that they are working in the **private sector** rather than public administration or NGO’s, and that the location of their work is mostly **Elbasan (84.62%), Berat (7.69%), and Tirana (7.69%)**.

Regarding the participants who could not identify themselves with options of being employed, unemployed or student, and chose instead the “None of the options apply to my situation” option, 100% confirmed that the reason for this is that they are planning to leave Albania in the near future. (Fig. 189)

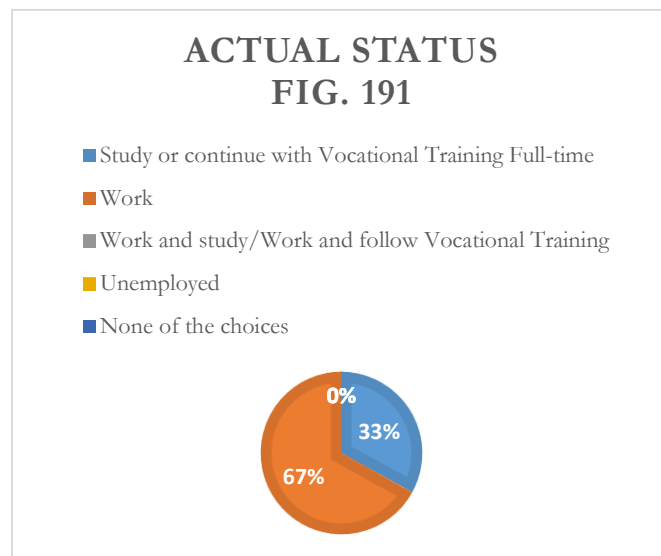


Jumping to the section of the unemployed, the participants were asked to choose up to three options that best describe their situation at the moment of the interview. Most of the participants (46%) stated that they had “voluntarily quit their last job and were currently looking for a new one”, followed by 38% who confirmed that “had never worked since graduation and are still searching for a job”. The

rest of the participants had an equally split answer with 8% each corresponding to the choices “Company closed down” and “Other”. The participants who chose other had as a reason emigrating from Albania for short periods of time. (Fig. 190)

Actual Status of the Student (Mihal Shahini)

Most of the students who graduated from “Mihal Shahini” VSS in Cërrik in 2017-2018 stated that they are unemployed at this moment in time (67%), and the other 33% confirmed that they were “studying or continuing with vocational training”. (Fig. 191)

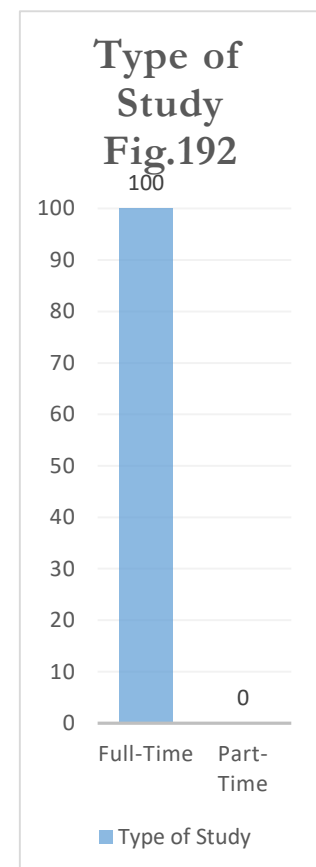
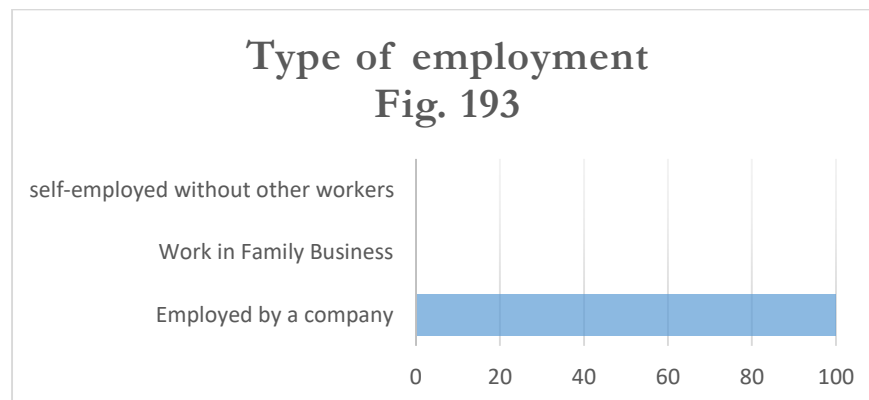


Here we can see a relatively disproportional distribution of choice selections from the participants. A 67% margin of students unemployed **shows that most of the students who completed this VSS in 2017-2018 did not have the possibility to launch themselves into the work market.** A more detailed breakdown of reasons and scenarios will be found in the upcoming sections of this report.

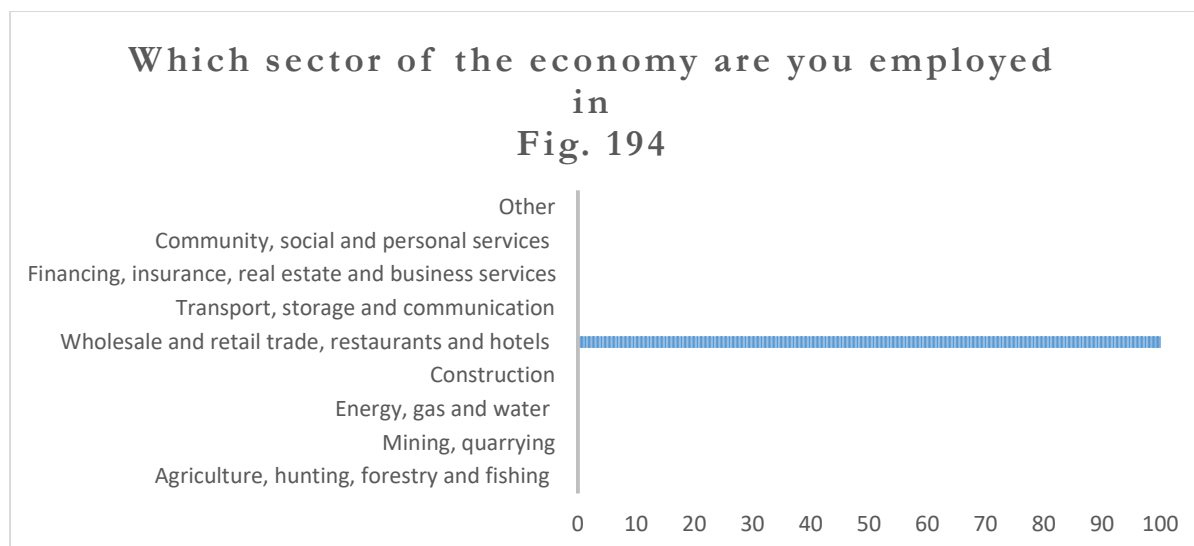
In regard to the students who stated that they “Study or continue with

Vocational Training Full-time”, a full majority of 100% stated that they have chosen to continue education in a “full-time” format rather than a “part-time” one, **indicator which represents the perception of the importance of full-time education from the participants.** (Fig. 192)

All of the students who replied that they were employed at the moment of the interview (100%) confirmed that they are employed by a company (Fig. 193). (100%) received a salary for their services.



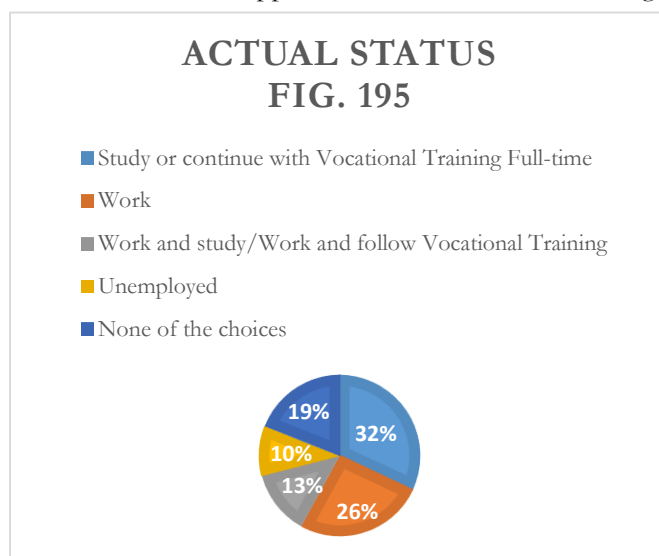
When asked about which sector of the economy they were employed in, all of the participants (100%) chose “Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels” option. (Fig. 194)



It is also worth mentioning that all of the participants stated that they are working in the **private sector** rather than public administration or NGO's, and that the location of their work is **Elbasan (50%), and Tirana (50%)**.

Actual Status of the Student (Sali Çeka)

Most of the students who graduated from “Sali Çeka” VSS in Elbasan in 2017-2018 stated that they are studying or continuing with vocational training, 26% stated that they were “employed”, 19% thought that none of the choices applied to them, 13% were working and studying, and only 10% were unemployed. .

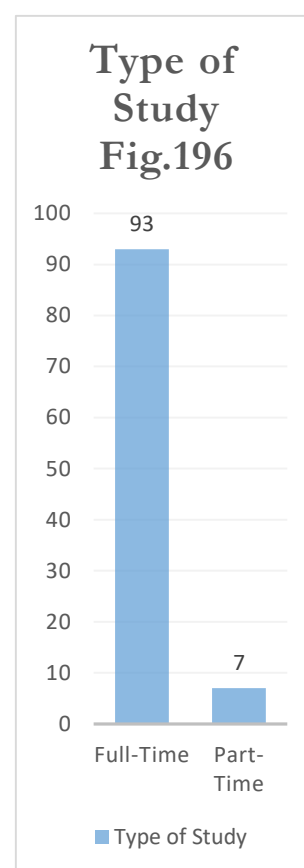
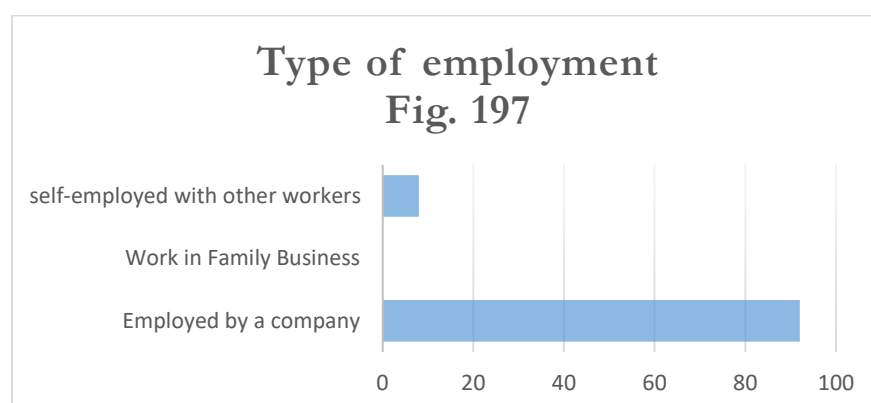


(Fig. 195)

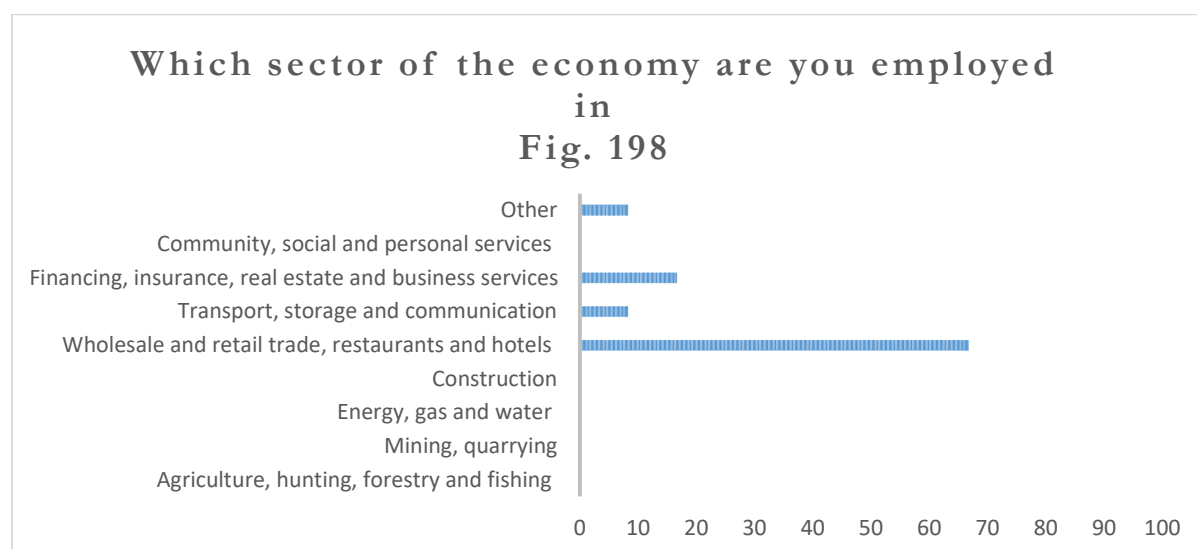
Here we can see a relatively proportional distribution of choice selections from the participants. A 71% margin of students studying or working **shows that most of the students who completed this VSS in 2017-2018 had the possibility to launch themselves into the work market or continue studying.** A more detailed breakdown of reasons and scenarios will be found in the upcoming sections of this report.

In regard to the students who stated that they “Study or continue with Vocational Training Full-time”, a majority of 93% stated that they have chosen to continue education in a “full-time” format rather than a “part-time” (7%) one, **indicator which represents the perception of the importance of full-time education from the participants.** (Fig. 196)

Most of the students who replied that they were employed at the moment of the interview (92%) confirmed that they are employed by a company, 8% worked as “self-employed with other workers” (Fig. 197). (100%) received a salary for their services.

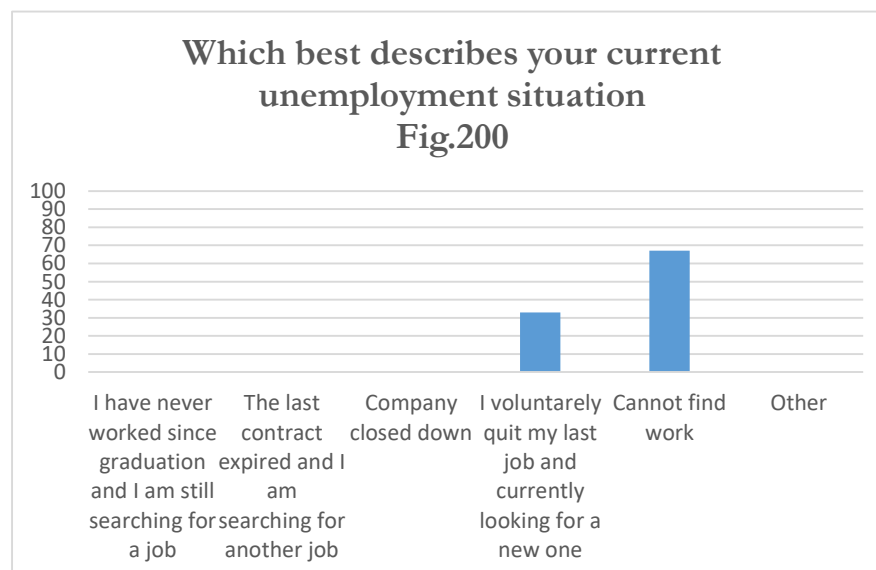
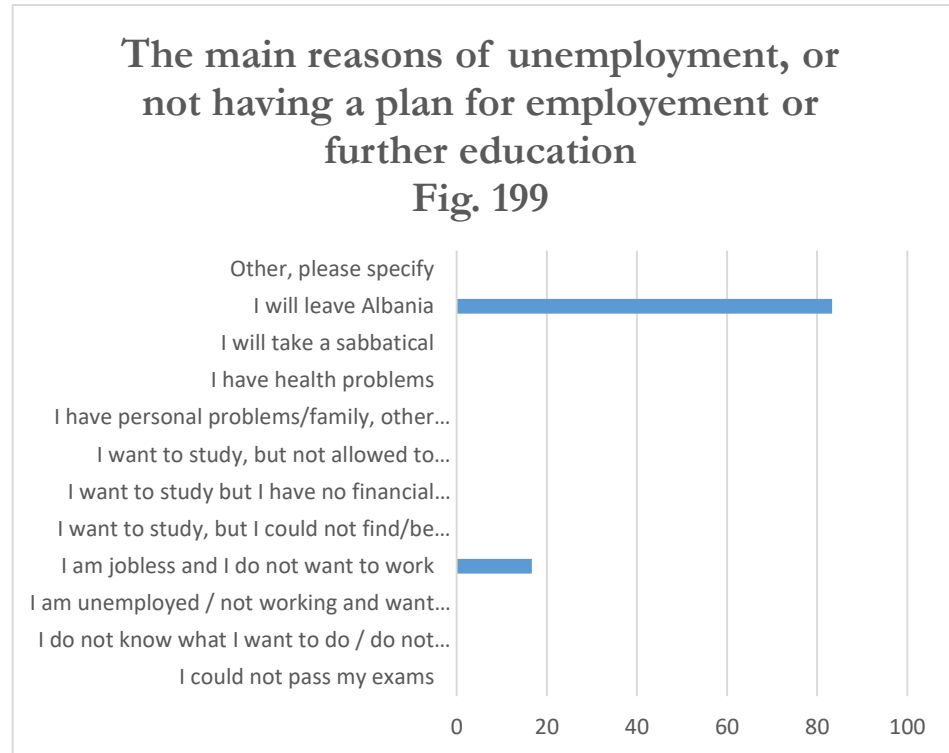


When asked about which sector of the economy they were employed in, the majority of the participants (66.67%) “Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels” option, 16.67% confirmed working in the “Financing, Insurance, Real estate and business services”, 8.33% stated “Transport, storage and communication”, and 8.33% chose “other”. (Fig. 198)



It is also worth mentioning that all of the participants stated that they are working in the **private sector** rather than public administration or NGO’s, and that the location of their work is mostly **Elbasan (75%), Tirana (16.67%), and 8.33% abroad.**

Regarding the participants who could not identify themselves with options of being employed, unemployed or student, and chose instead the “None of the options apply to my situation” option, 83.33% confirmed that the reason for this is that they are planning to leave Albania in the near future, and 16.67% stated that they were “jobless and do not want to work”. (Fig. 199)



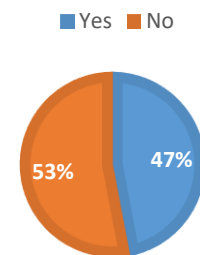
Jumping to the section of the unemployed, the participants were asked to choose up to three options that best describe their situation at the moment of the interview. Most of the participants (33%) stated that they had “voluntarily quit their last job and were currently looking for a new one”, followed by 67% who confirmed that they “Couldn’t find a job”. (Fig. 200)

The Effectiveness of Studying in the Region of Elbasan (VSSs)

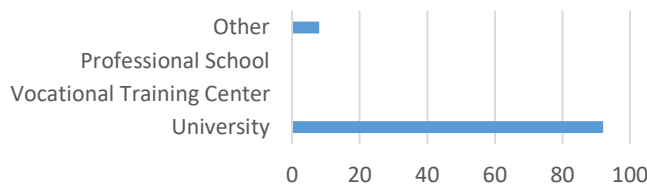
The participants who answered that “Study in a University or continue vocational training” were further asked whether they continue studying in the same field (or a similar one) as the one that they completed in VSS. The majority of the participants (53%) confirmed that they are not following the same professional path that they started in VSS, while the rest (47%) stated that they did so. Such statistics show that the effectiveness of this particular region (Elbasan) **is somewhat balanced and a career path relatively builds since the early stages of VSS.** (Fig. 201)

The participants who answered negatively the previous question were then asked to choose the reasons for their decision. The majority of 84% stated “I didn’t register in my field of study”, 8% that they were no longer interested in their field of study, while the rest (8%) stated “there isn’t an appropriate course/school”.

Continuation of studies in the same field
Fig. 201



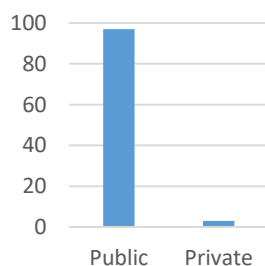
What type of educational institution do you study in
Fig. 202



92% of the above mentioned participants also stated that they are studying in a University (Fig. 202), and 7% chose “other” as a choice by elaborating that they were following private courses.

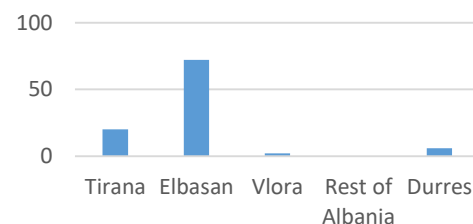
While, of the universities that they are studying in are in 97% of the cases public and in 3% privately owned. (Fig. 203)

Public or Private Institution
Fig. 203



When asked about the location of the education institution where they study or continue their professional education the majority (72%) of the participants selected “Elbasan” as their choice, 20% chose “Tirana”, 6% “Durrës”, and 4% chose Vlorë. (Fig. 204)

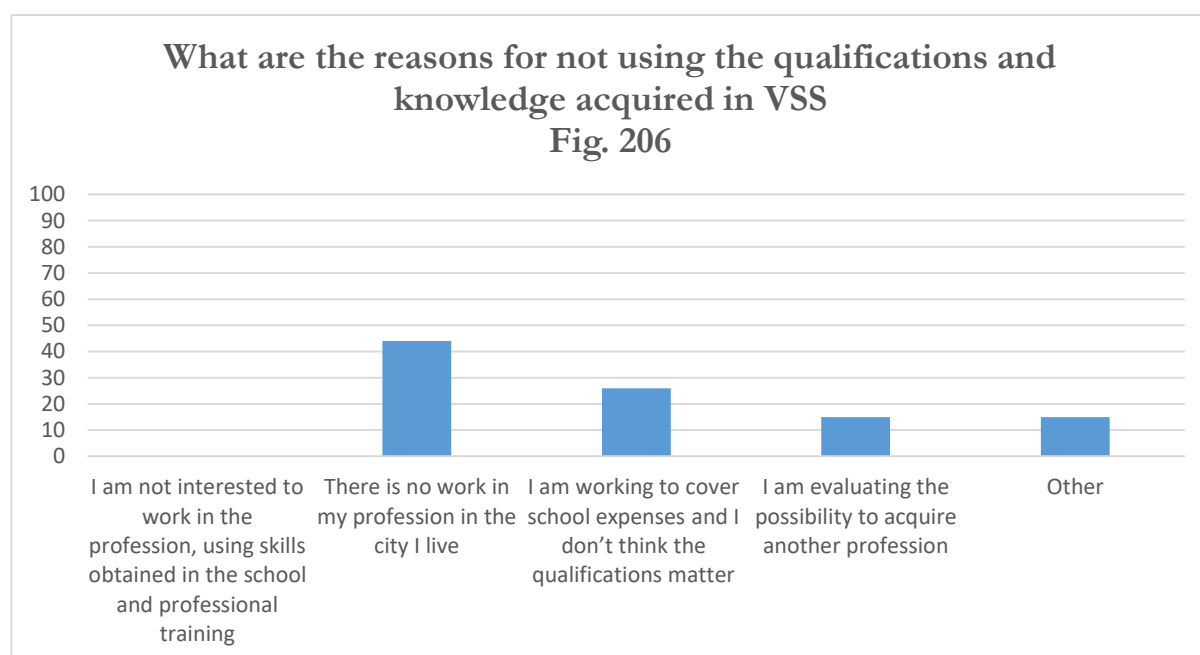
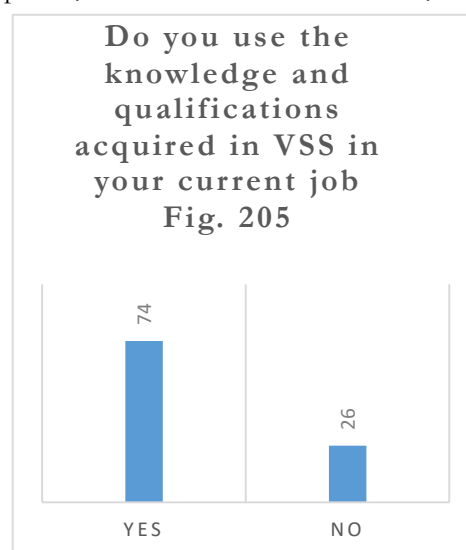
Where is the education institution located
Fig. 204



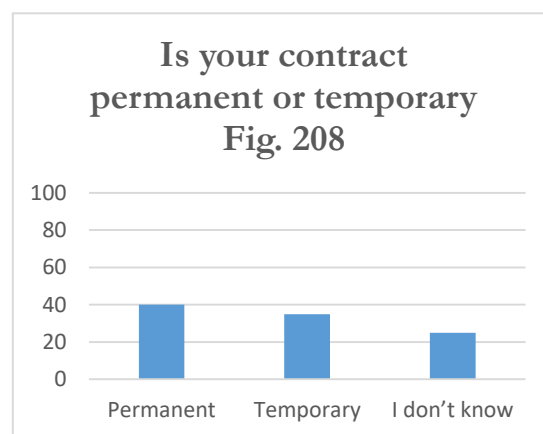
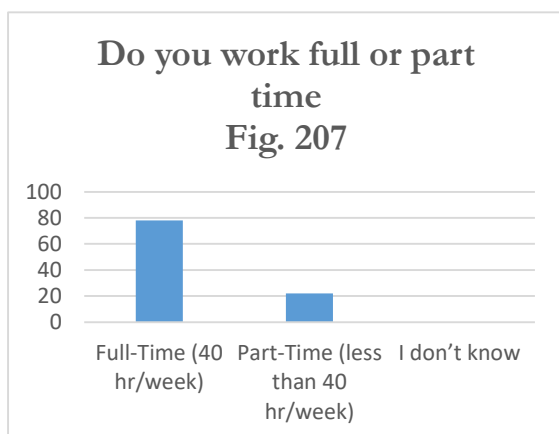
Lastly, when asked about the type of certification that they would acquire at the end of the studies, 96% of the participants confirmed that they would obtain a bachelor diploma, 2% would obtain a certificate, and the rest (2%) stated that they didn't know.

Out of the participants who initially stated that they are employed 74% answered "Yes" and 26% "No" to the question: "Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job?" (Fig. 205) **This result can be seen as an indicator to directly measure the effectiveness of the VSS in terms of sustainability of the study programmes.**

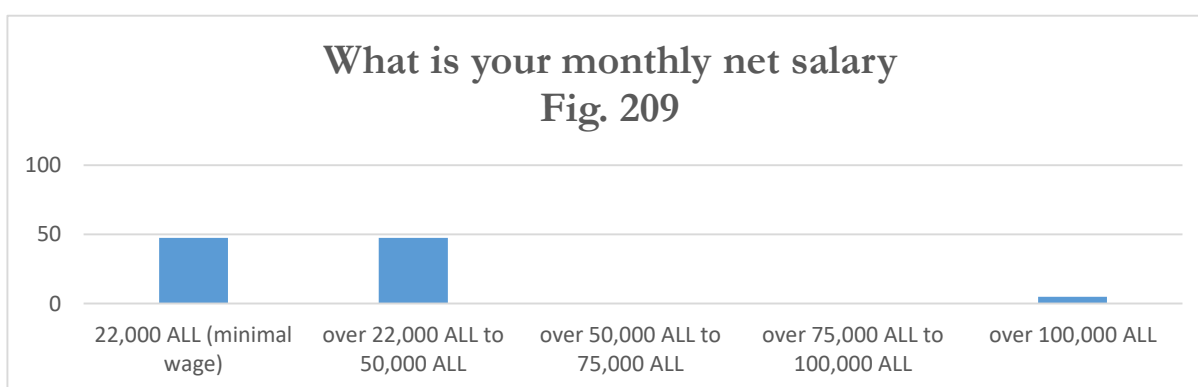
The participants who responded "No" were then asked for the reasons of their negative answer. 15% stated that they are "Looking at the possibility to acquire another profession", 44% confirmed that "There is no work in my profession in the city I live", 15% chose "other", and 26% stated that they are "working to cover school expenses and I don't think the qualification matters". (Fig.206)



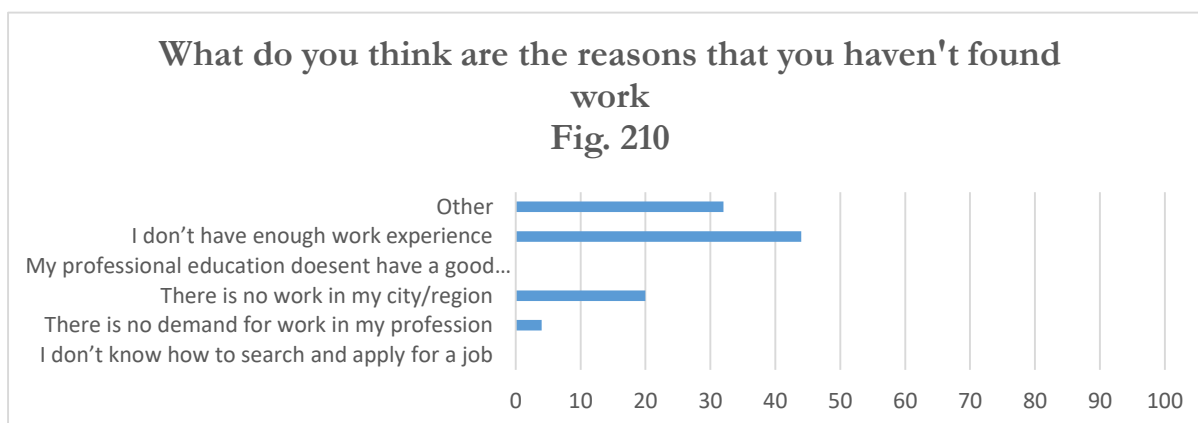
When asked about their type of work contract 78% of the participants stated that they have a full time contract (40hr/week), while the rest (22%) said that they have a part time contract. (Fig. 207) The same participants had a divided answer regarding whether their contract was permanent or temporary, where 40% answered "Permanent", 35% "Temporary", and 25% stated that they didn't know. (Fig. 208)



In regards to the question about the monthly net salary the participants responded as per the table below:



The part of participants who selected “unemployed” as their initial choice were further asked about the reasons that they think affect their status. Most of the participants (44%) chose “I don’t have enough work experience”, followed by 20% “There is no work in my city/region”, 4% “There is no demand for work in my profession”, and 32% “other”. The participants who chose other stated as reason emigrating outside of the country. (Fig.210)

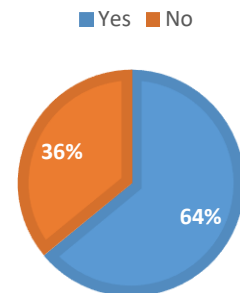


The Effectiveness of Studying in “Ali Myftiu” VSS

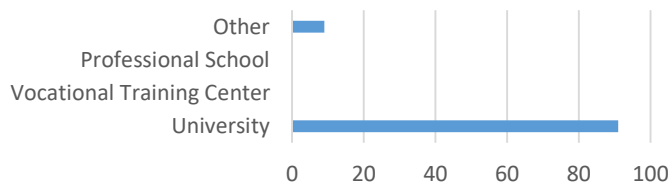
The participants who answered that “Study in a University or continue vocational training” were further asked whether they continue studying in the same field (or a similar one) as the one that they completed in VSS. The majority of the participants (64%) confirmed that they are following the same professional path that they started in VSS, while the rest (36%) stated that they did not do so. Such statistics show that the effectiveness of this particular VSS (Ali Myftiu) is **somewhat high and a career path relatively builds since the early stages of VSS**. (Fig. 211)

The participants who answered negatively the previous question were then asked to choose the reasons for their decision. All of them answered that they “**chose to register in another field of study**”.

Continuation of studies in the same field
Fig. 211



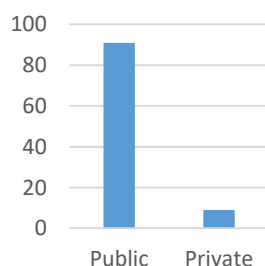
What type of educational institution do you study in
Fig. 212



91% of the above mentioned participants also stated that they are studying in a University (Fig. 212), while 9% chose “other” as a choice with the justification that they were pursuing academic studies in sports.

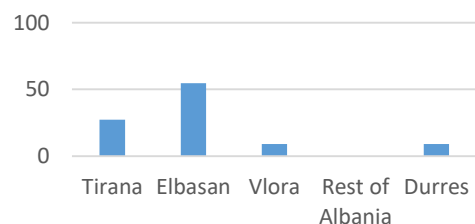
While, of the universities that they are studying in are in 91% of the cases public and in 9% privately owned. (Fig. 213)

Public or Private Institution
Fig. 213



When asked about the location of the education institution where they study or continue their professional education the majority (54.55%) of the participants selected “Elbasan” as their choice, 27.27% chose “Tirana”, 9.09% chose Durrës and the rest (9.09%) chose “Vlora”. (Fig. 214)

Where is the education institution located
Fig. 214

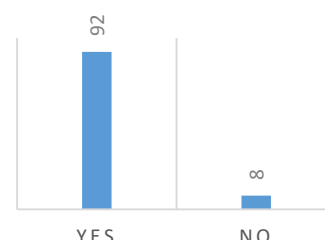


Lastly, when asked about the type of certification that they would acquire at the end of the studies, 91% of the participants confirmed that they would obtain a bachelor diploma, and the rest (9%) stated that they did not know.

Out of the participants who initially stated that they are employed 92% answered “Yes” and 8% “No” to the question: “Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job?” (Fig. 215) **This result can be seen as an indicator to directly measure the effectiveness of the VSS in terms of sustainability of the study programmes.**

Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job

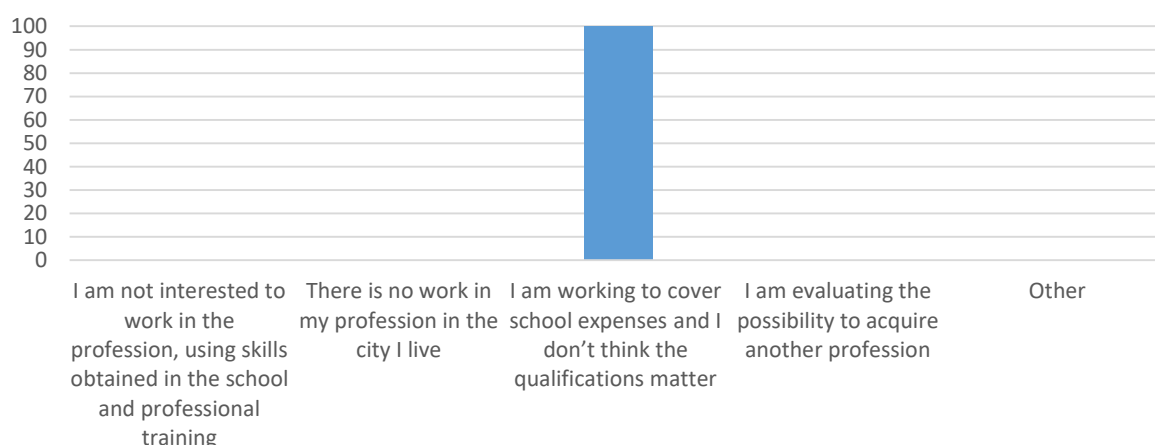
Fig. 215



The participants who responded “No” were then asked for the reasons of their negative answer. All of them (100%) stated that they are “working to cover school expenses and I don’t think the qualification matters”. (Fig. 216)

What are the reasons for not using the qualifications and knowledge acquired in VSS

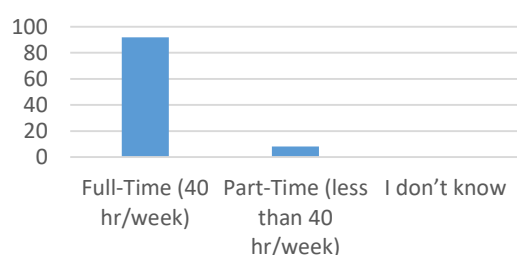
Fig. 216



When asked about their type of work contract 92% of the participants stated that they have a full time contract (40hr/week), while the rest (8%) said that they have a part time contract. (Fig. 217) The same participants had a divided answer regarding whether their contract was permanent or temporary, where 46% answered “Permanent”, 23% “Temporary”, and 31% stated that they didn’t know. (Fig. 218)

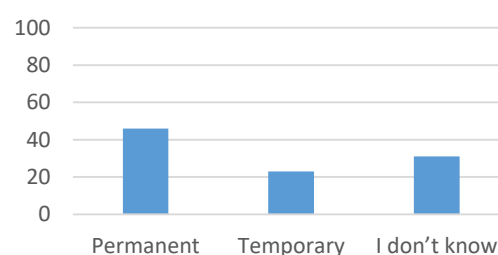
Do you work full or part time

Fig. 217

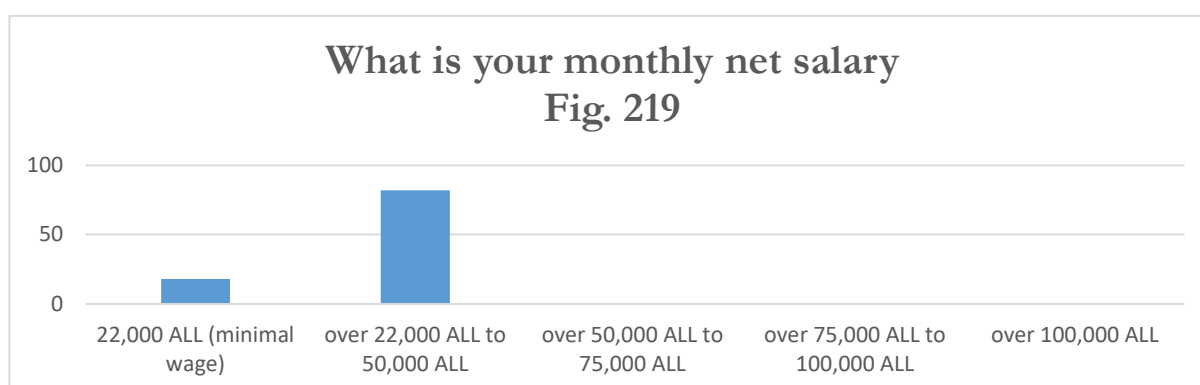


Is your contract permanent or temporary

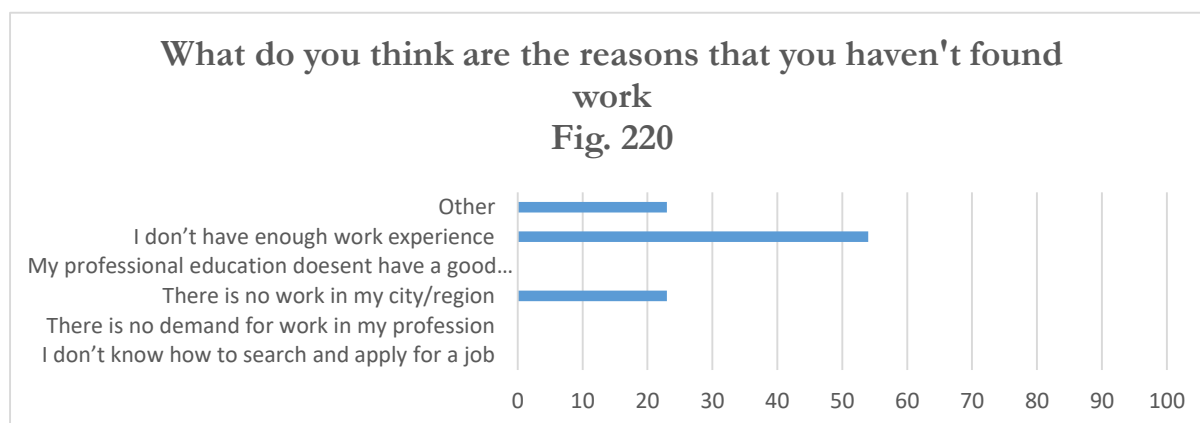
Fig. 218



In regards to the question about the monthly net salary the participants responded as per the table below:

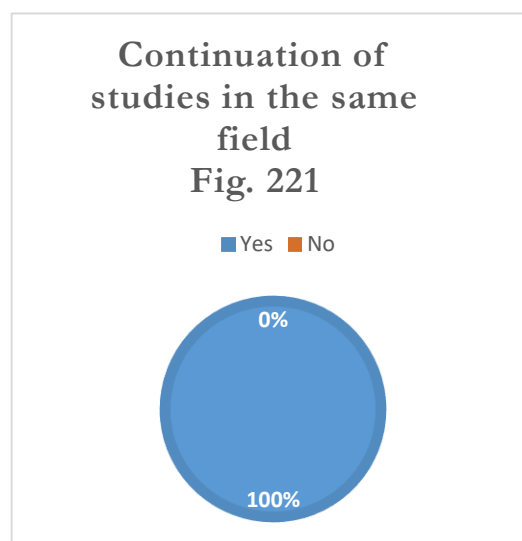


The part of participants who selected “unemployed” as their initial choice were further asked about the reasons that they think affect their status. Most of the participants (54%) chose “I don’t have enough work experience”, followed by an two equally chosen choices of 23% each that were “There is no work in my city/region” and “other”. The participants who chose other stated as reason emigrating outside of the country. (Fig.220)

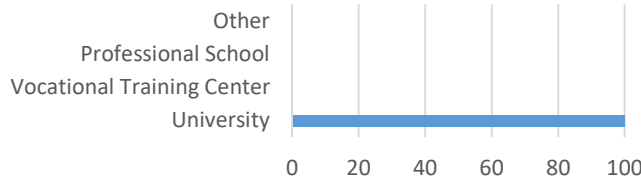


The Effectiveness of Studying in “Mihal Shahini” VSS

The participants who answered that “Study in a University or continue vocational training” were further asked whether they continue studying in the same field (or a similar one) as the one that they completed in VSS. The full majority of the participants (100%) confirmed that they are following the same professional path that they started in VSS. Such statistics show that the effectiveness of this particular VSS (Mihal Shahini) **is very high and a career path builds since the early stages of VSS.** (Fig. 221)



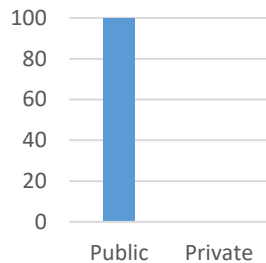
What type of educational institution do you study in
Fig. 222



100% of the above mentioned participants also stated that they are studying in a University (Fig. 222).

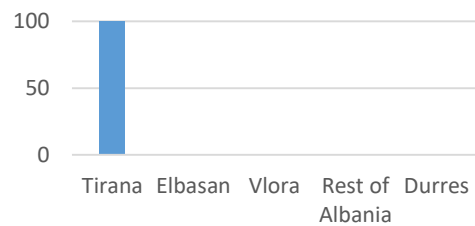
While, of the universities that they are studying in are in 100% of the cases public. (Fig. 223)

Public or Private Institution
Fig. 223



When asked about the location of the education institution where they study or continue their professional education the full majority (100%) of the participants selected "Tirana". (Fig. 224)

Where is the education institution located
Fig. 224

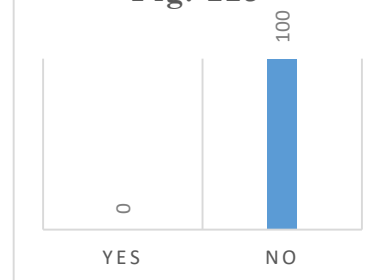


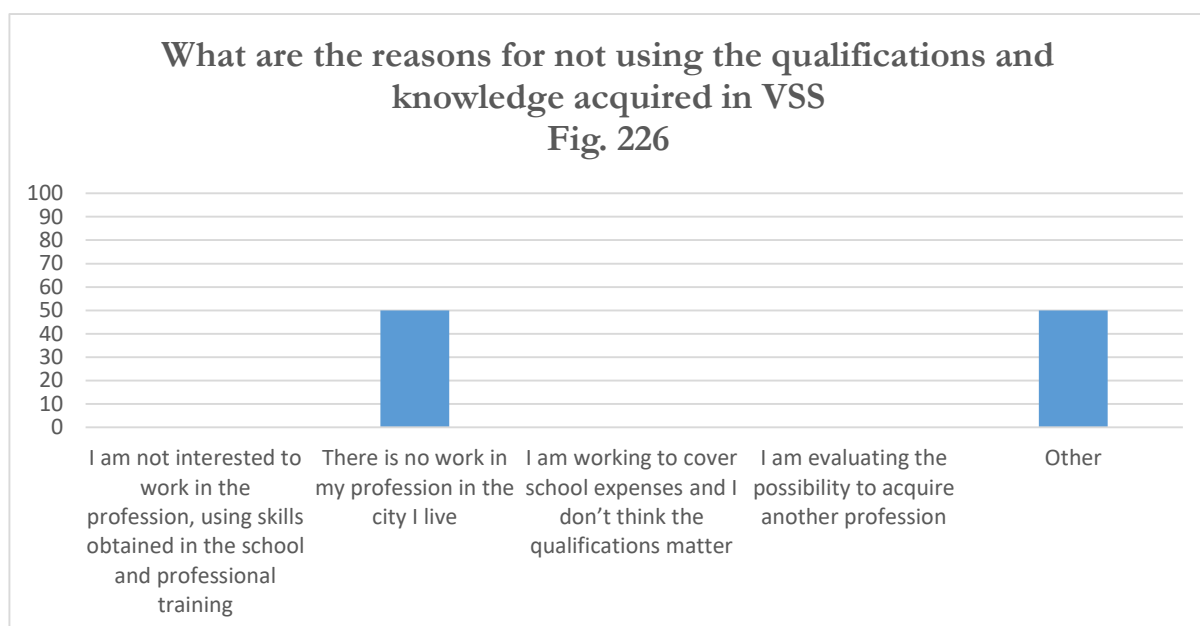
Lastly, when asked about the type of certification that they would acquire at the end of the studies, 100% of the participants confirmed that they would obtain a bachelor diploma.

Out of the participants who initially stated that they are employed 0% answered "Yes" and 100% "No" to the question: "Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job?" (Fig. 225) **This result can be seen as an indicator to directly measure the effectiveness of the VSS in terms of sustainability of the study programmes.**

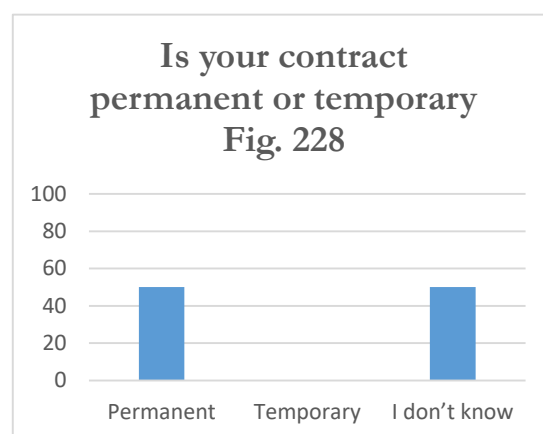
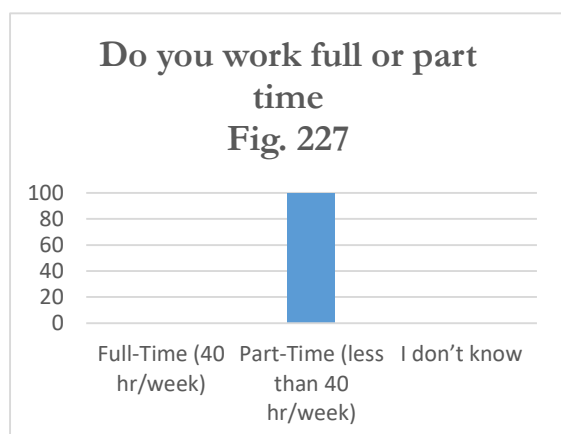
The participants who responded "No" were then asked for the reasons of their negative answer. Half of them (50%) stated that "There is no work in my profession in the city I live", and the other half confirmed that the reason was "other" elaborating that they need a license to work. (Fig.226)

Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job
Fig. 225

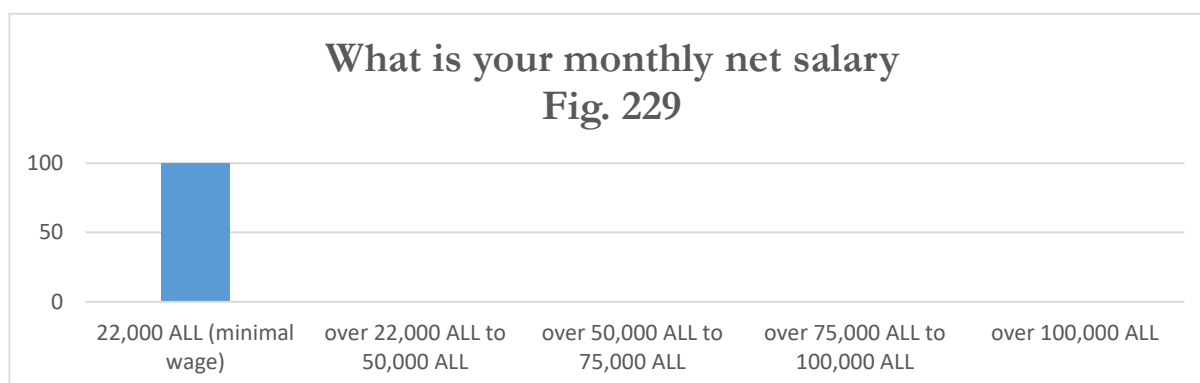




When asked about their type of work contract 100% of the participants stated that they have part time contract. (Fig. 227) The same participants had a divided answer regarding whether their contract was permanent or temporary, where 50% answered “Permanent”, 0% “Temporary”, and 50% stated that they didn’t know. (Fig. 228)



In regards to the question about the monthly net salary the participants responded as per the table below:

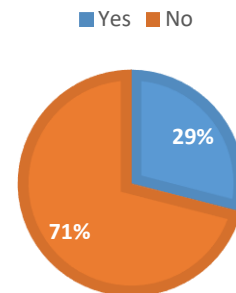


The Effectiveness of Studying in “Sali Ceka” VSS

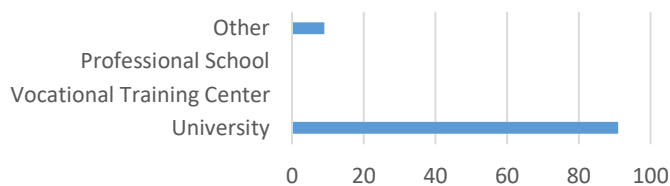
The participants who answered that “Study in a University or continue vocational training” were further asked whether they continue studying in the same field (or a similar one) as the one that they completed in VSS. The majority of the participants (71%) confirmed that they are not following the same professional path that they started in VSS, while the rest (29%) stated that they did so. Such statistics show that the effectiveness of this particular VSS (Sali Ceka) **is somewhat low and a career path doesn’t build since the early stages of VSS.** (Fig. 230)

The participants who answered negatively the previous question were then asked to choose the reasons for their decision. 80% stated that they didn’t register in their field of study, 10% stated that there isn’t an appropriate school, and 10% were no longer interested in their field of study.

Continuation of studies in the same field
Fig. 230



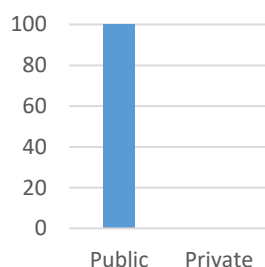
What type of educational institution do you study in
Fig. 231



93% of the above mentioned participants also stated that they are studying in a University (Fig. 231), while 7% chose “other” as a choice with the justification that they were pursuing a private course.

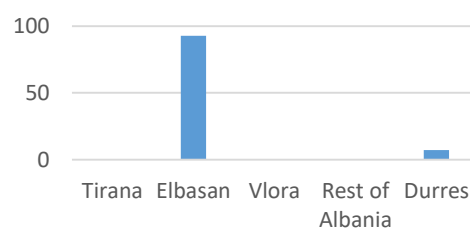
While, of the universities that they are studying in are in 100% of the cases public. (Fig. 232)

Public or Private Institution
Fig. 232



When asked about the location of the education institution where they study or continue their professional education the majority (92.86%) of the participants selected “Elbasan” as their choice, and 7.14% chose Durrës. (Fig. 233)

Where is the education institution located
Fig. 233

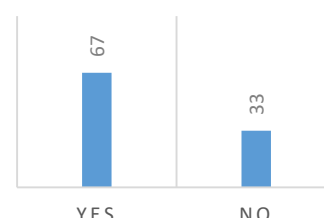


Lastly, when asked about the type of certification that they would acquire at the end of the studies, 93% of the participants confirmed that they would obtain a bachelor diploma, and the rest (7%) stated that they would obtain a certificate.

Out of the participants which initially stated that they are employed 67% answered “Yes” and 33% “No” to the question: “Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job?” (Fig. 234) **This result can be seen as an indicator to directly measure the effectiveness of the VSS in terms of sustainability of the study programmes.**

Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job

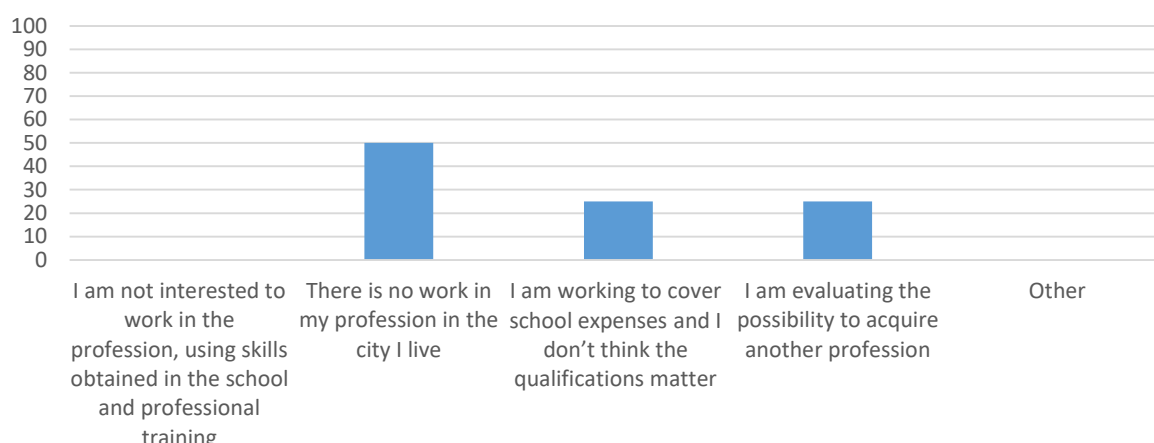
Fig. 234



The participants who responded “No” were then asked for the reasons of their negative answer. Half of them (50%) stated that “There is no work in my profession in the city I live”, 25% confirmed that they are working to cover school expenses, and 25% were evaluating the possibility to acquire another profession. (Fig.235)

What are the reasons for not using the qualifications and knowledge acquired in VSS

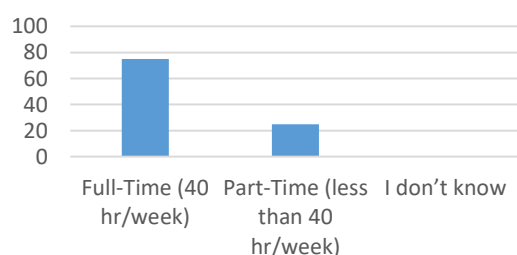
Fig. 235



When asked about their type of work contract 75% of the participants stated that they have a full time contract (40hr/week), while the rest (25%) said that they have a part time contract. (Fig. 236) The same participants had a divided answer regarding whether their contract was permanent or temporary, where 25% answered “Permanent”, 50% “Temporary”, and 25% stated that they didn’t know. (Fig. 237)

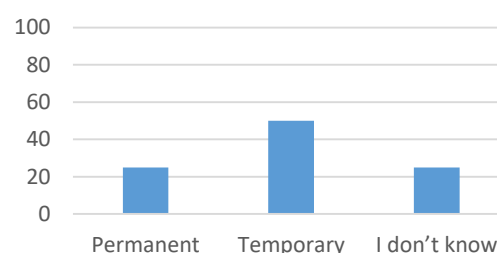
Do you work full or part time

Fig. 236

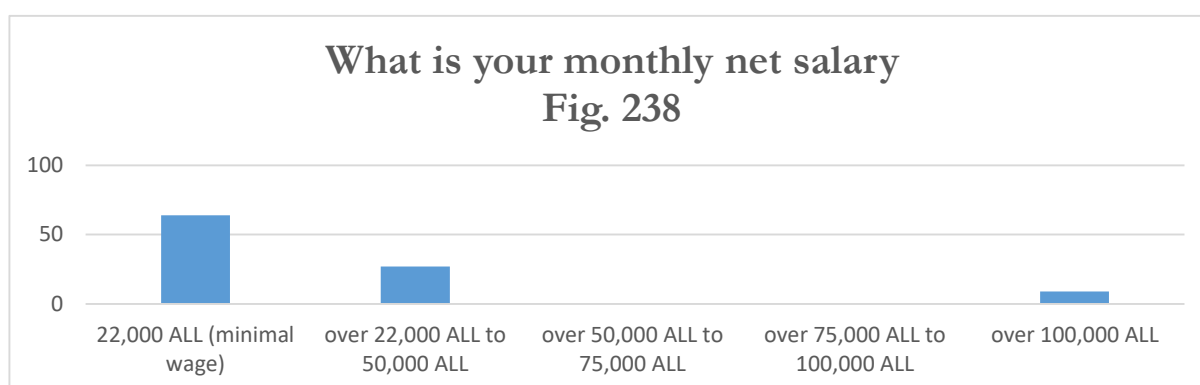


Is your contract permanent or temporary

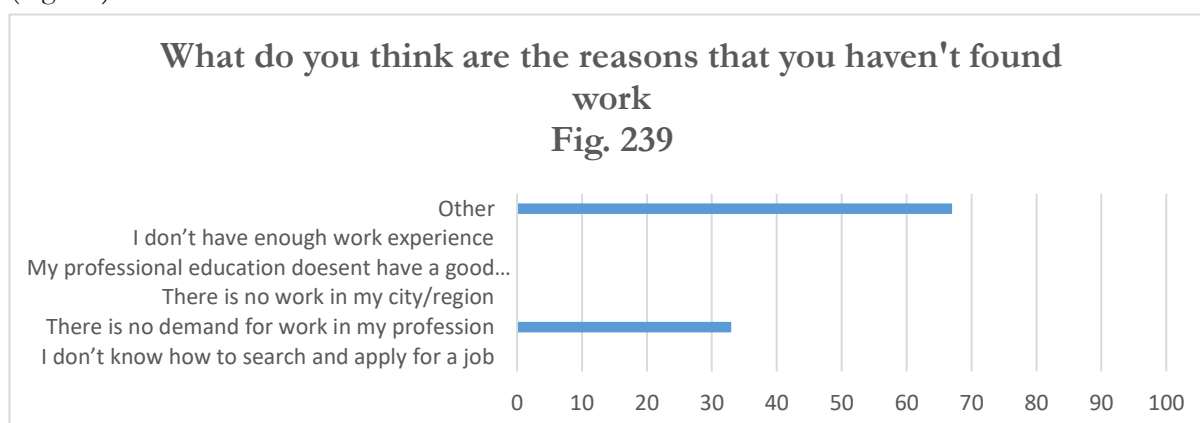
Fig. 237



In regards to the question about the monthly net salary the participants responded as per the table below:

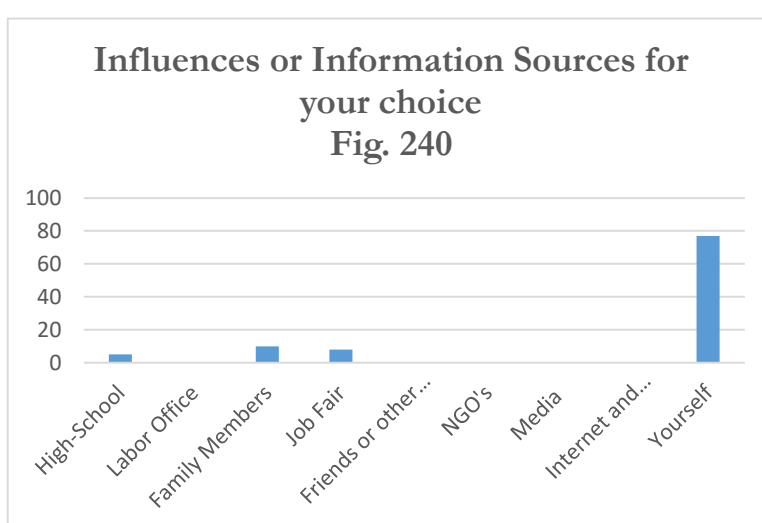


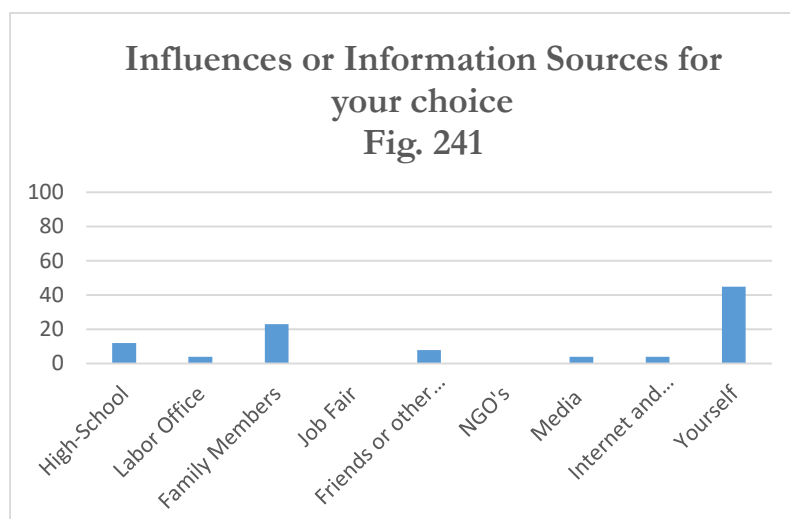
The part of participants who selected “unemployed” as their initial choice were further asked about the reasons that they think affect their status. Most of the participants (67%) chose “other” and elaborated as a reason the low level of salaries, 33% thought that there is no demand for work in their profession. (Fig.239)



Sources of Information (Region of Elbasan)

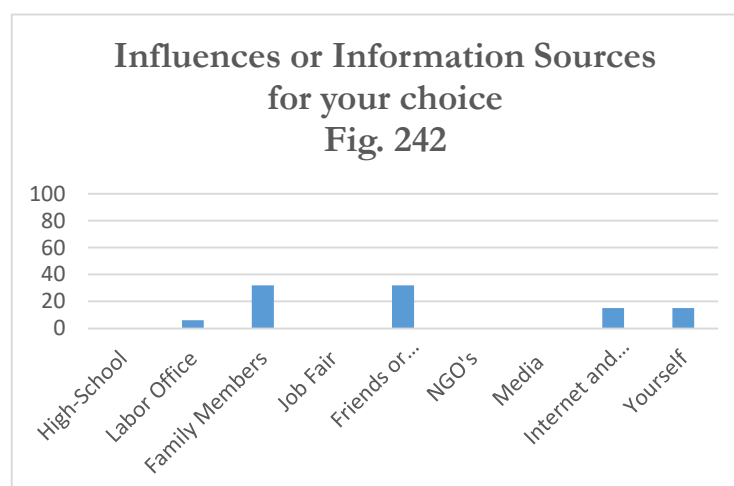
When asked about the source of information that influenced the choice to **continue a higher education** after VSS, most of the participants (75%) answered that this was their own decision and that they didn't use any other source, except for themselves, to make it, 10% confirmed that they were influenced by family members, 8% answered that they used “Job Fair” as their source, and 5% chose “VSS. (Fig. 240)





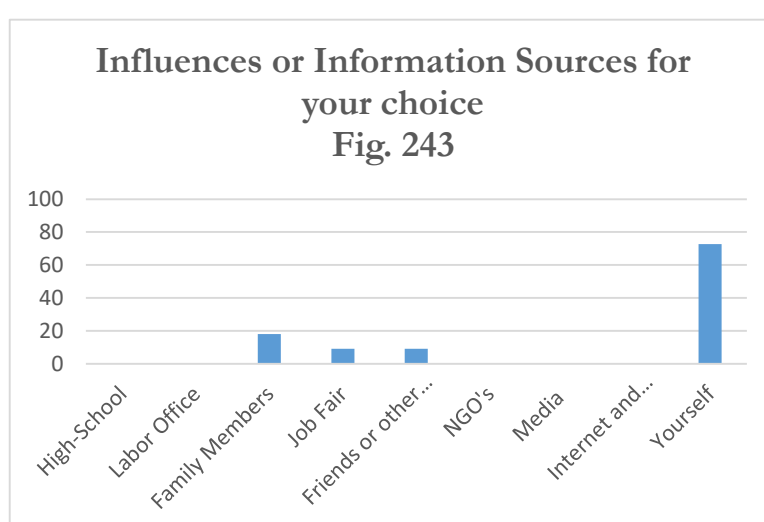
The participants who stated that they were employed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 23% of them were influenced by family members, 45% used their own opinion to make the choice, 12% chose “VSS”, 8% “Friends and other students”, and the rest had a three way equally split choice of 4% between “Labor Office”, “Internet and social media”, and “Media”. (Fig. 241)

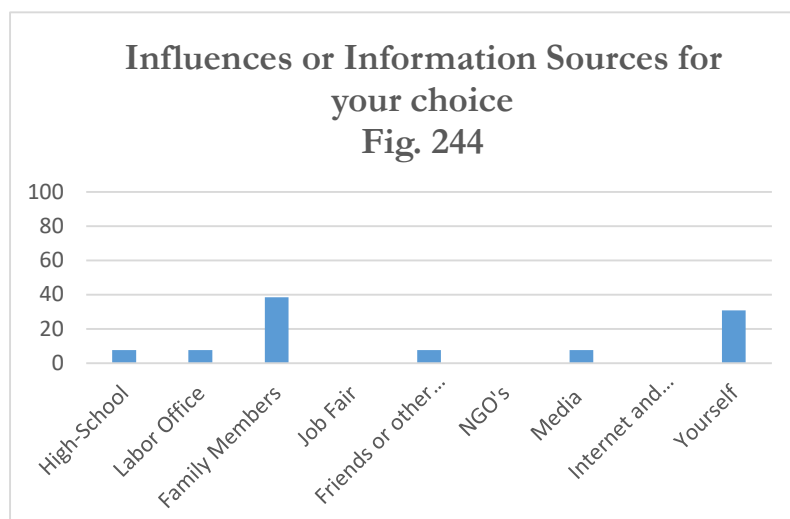
The participants who initially answered that “none of the choices apply to their situation” chose as a source for being influenced themselves in 100% of the cases. On the other hand, the participants who initially answered that they were unemployed at the time of the interview answered the same question by stating that 32% were influenced by “family members”, the same percentage were influenced by “friends and other students”, 15% by “internet and social media”, 15% had made their own decision, and 6% were guided through the “labor office”. (Fig. 242)



Sources of Information (Ali Myftiu)

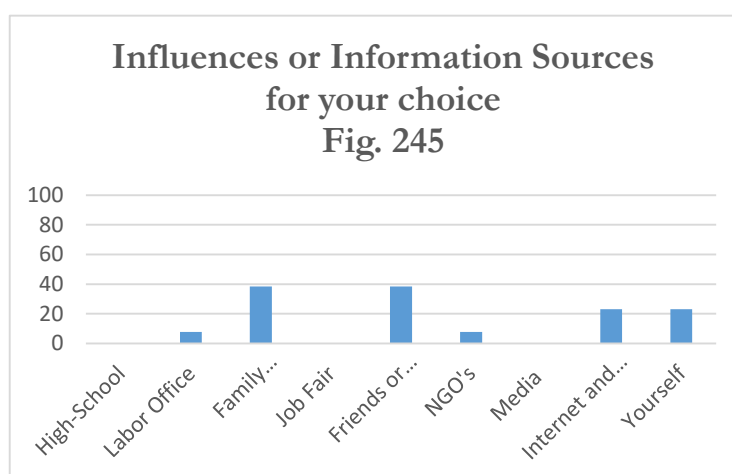
When asked about the source of information that influenced the choice to **continue a higher education** after VSS, most of the participants (72.73%) answered that this was their own decision and that they didn't use any other source, except for themselves, to make it, 18.18% confirmed that they were influenced by family members, 9.09% answered that they used a Job Fair as their source, while the rest 9.09% chose as a influence friends or other students (Fig. 243)





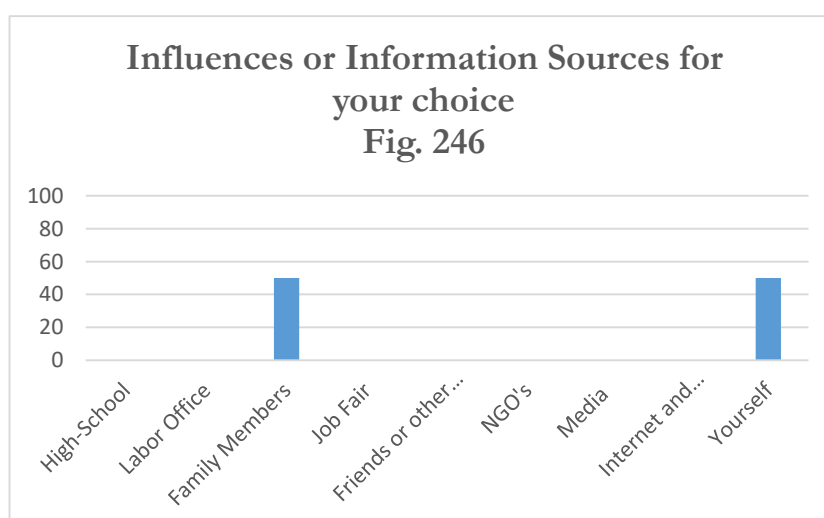
The participants who stated that they were employed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 38.46% of them were influenced by family members, 30.77% used their own opinion to make the choice, and the rest had a four way equally split choice of 7.69% each between “VSS”, “Labor Office”, “Friends and other Students”, and “Media”. (Fig. 244)

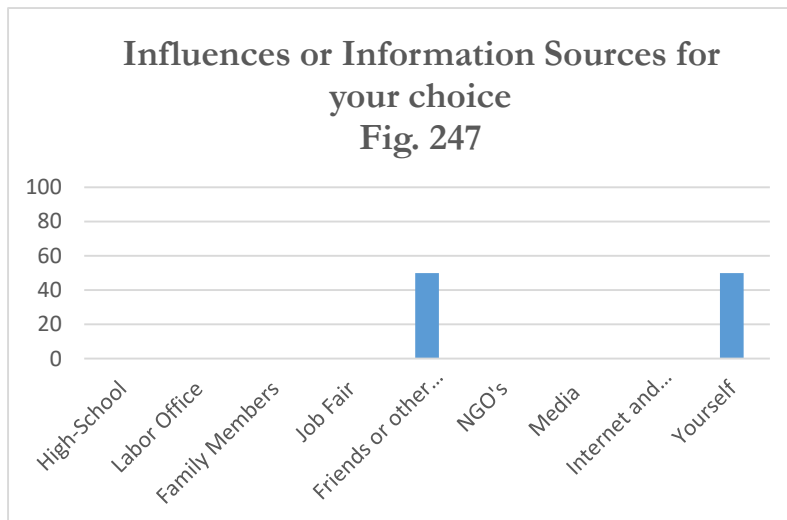
The participants who initially answered that “none of the choices apply to their situation” chose as a source for being influenced themselves in 100% of the cases. On the other hand, the participants who initially answered that they were unemployed at the time of the interview answered the same question by stating that 38.46% were influenced by “family members”, the same percentage were influenced by “friends and other students”, 23.08% by “internet and social media”, 23.08% had made their own decision, 7.69% were guided through the “labor office”, and 7.69% by “NGO’s”. (Fig. 245)



Sources of Information (Mihal Shahini)

When asked about the source of information that influenced the choice to **continue a higher education** after VSS, half of the participants (50%) answered that this was their own decision and that they didn’t use any other source, except for themselves, to make it, and 50% confirmed that they were influenced by family members. (Fig. 246)

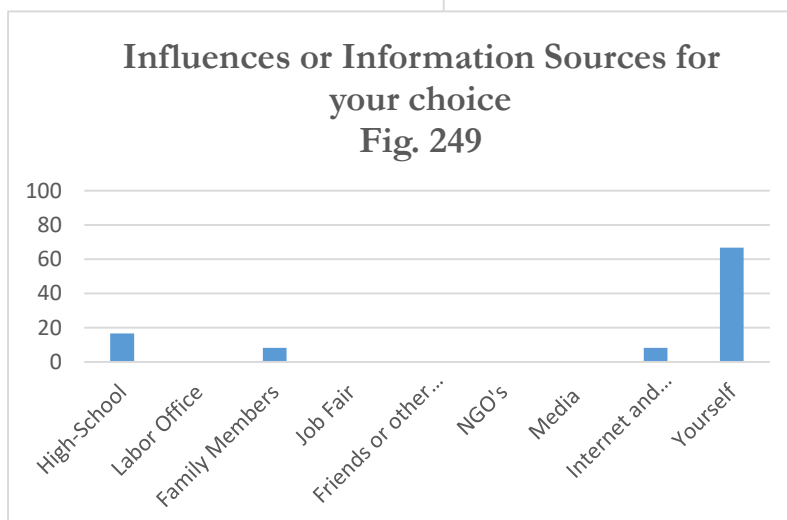
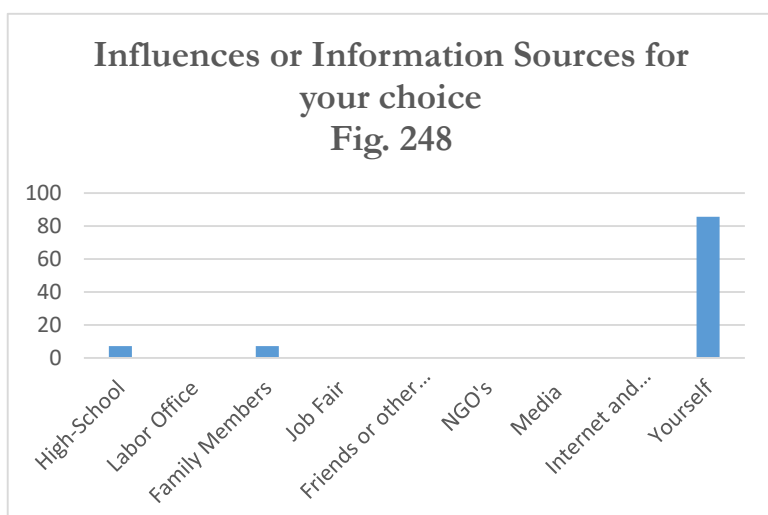




The participants who stated that they were employed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 50% of them used their own opinion to make the choice, and the rest chose friends and other students as an influence. (Fig. 247)

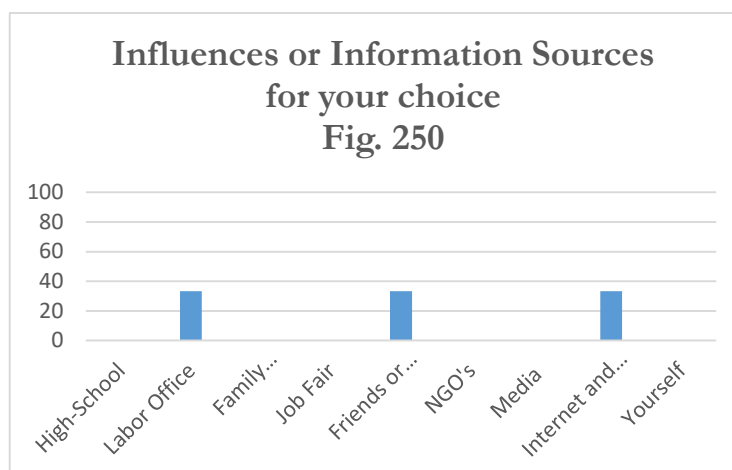
Sources of Information (Sali Ceka)

When asked about the source of information that influenced the choice to **continue a higher education** after VSS, most of the participants (85.71%) answered that this was their own decision and that they didn't use any other source, except for themselves, to make it, 7.14% confirmed that they were influenced by family members, and 7.14% answered that they used the VSS as their source. (Fig. 248)



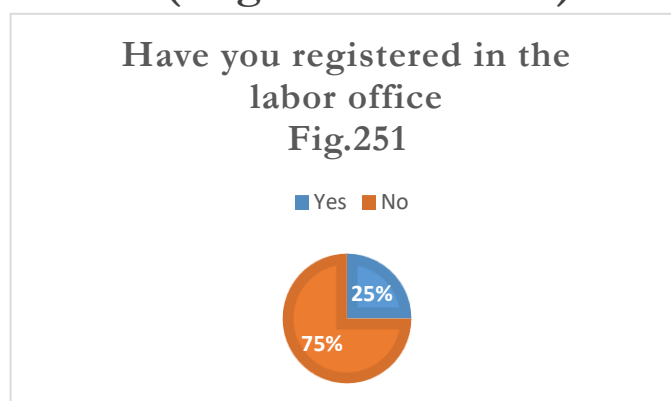
The participants who stated that they were employed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 8.33% of them were influenced by family members, 66.67% used their own opinion to make the choice, 16.67% were influenced by their VSS, and 8.33% from internet and social media. (Fig. 249)

The participants who initially answered that “none of the choices apply to their situation” chose as a source for being influenced themselves in 100% of the cases. On the other hand, the participants who initially answered that they were unemployed at the time of the interview answered the same question by confirming a three way equally split result between “Labor Office”, “Friends and other students”, and “Internet and social media”. (Fig.250)

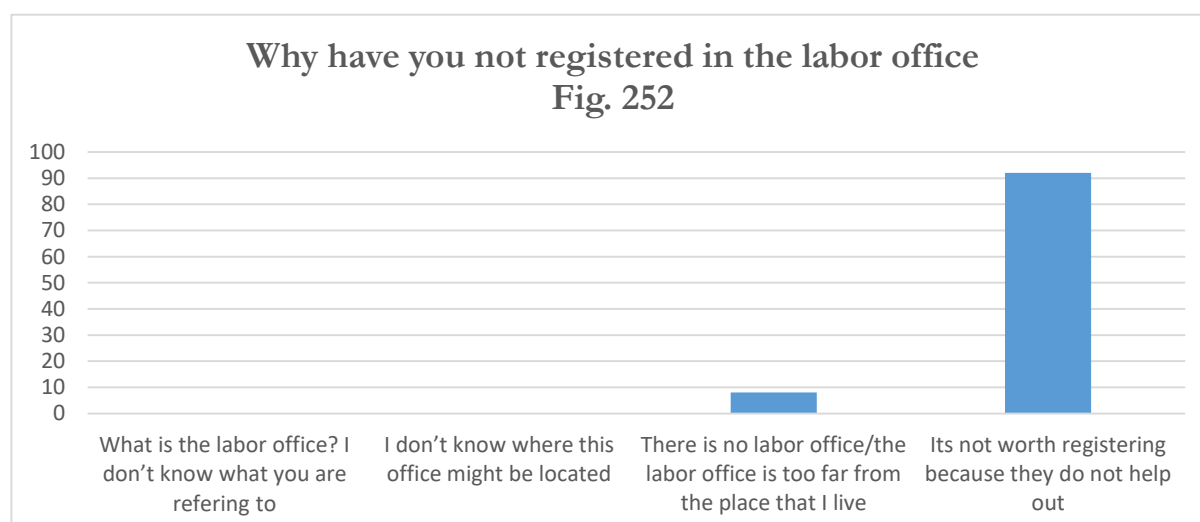


Effectiveness of the Labor Office (Region of Elbasan)

The only participants who were asked in this context were the ones who had initially confirmed that they were unemployed at the time of the interview. The first question they were asked was whether they were already registered in the Labor Office in their city or not. 75% of the participants stated that they were not, while the rest (25%) confirmed the opposite. (Fig. 251)



The respondents who answered negatively the first question, were then asked to choose the reasons why they had not registered in this office. 92% answered that “it’s not worth registering because they do not help out” and only 8% stated that “There is no labor office/the labor office is too far from the place that I live”. (Fig. 252)

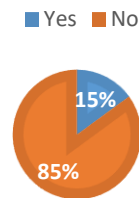


Effectiveness of the Labor Office (Ali Myftiu)

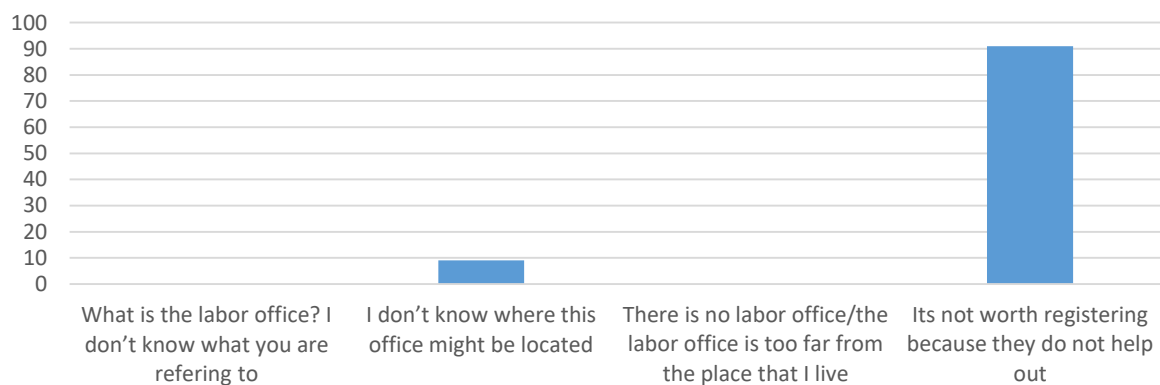
The only participants who were asked in this context were the ones who had initially confirmed that they were unemployed at the time of the interview. The first question they were asked was whether they were already registered in the Labor Office in their city or not. 85% of the participants stated that they were not, while the rest (15%) confirmed the opposite. (Fig. 253)

The respondents who answered negatively the first question, were then asked to choose the reasons why they had not registered in this office. 91% answered that “it’s not worth registering because they do not help out” and only 9% stated that “I don’t know where this office might be located”. (Fig. 254)

Have you registered in the labor office
Fig.253



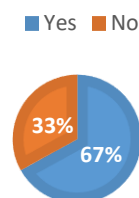
Why have you not registered in the labor office
Fig. 254



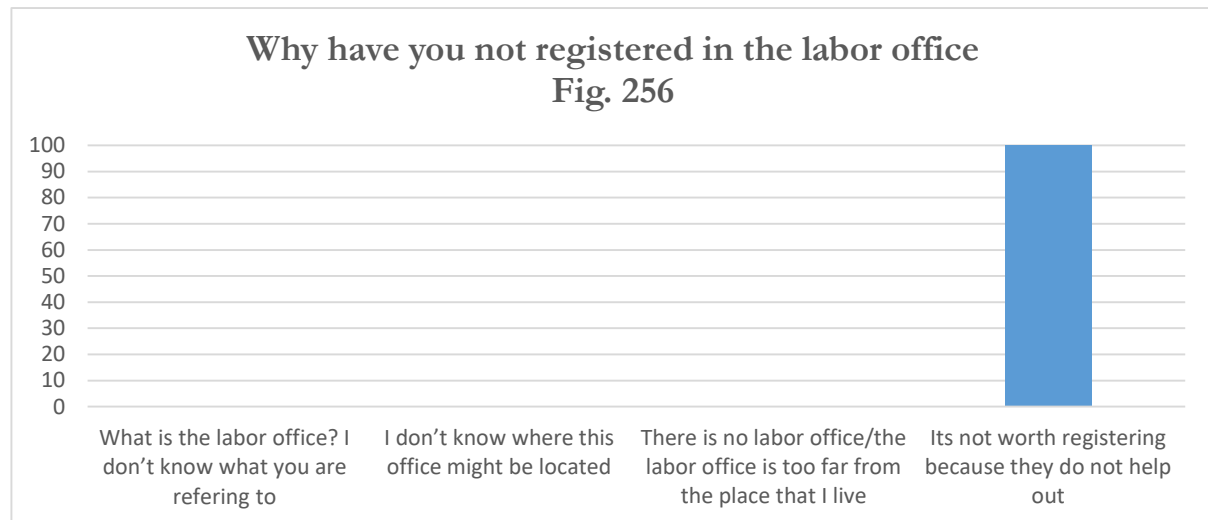
Effectiveness of the Labor Office (Sali Ceka)

The only participants who were asked in this context were the ones who had initially confirmed that they were unemployed at the time of the interview. The first question they were asked was whether they were already registered in the Labor Office in their city or not. 33% of the participants stated that they were not, while the rest (67%) confirmed the opposite. (Fig. 255)

Have you registered in the labor office
Fig.255

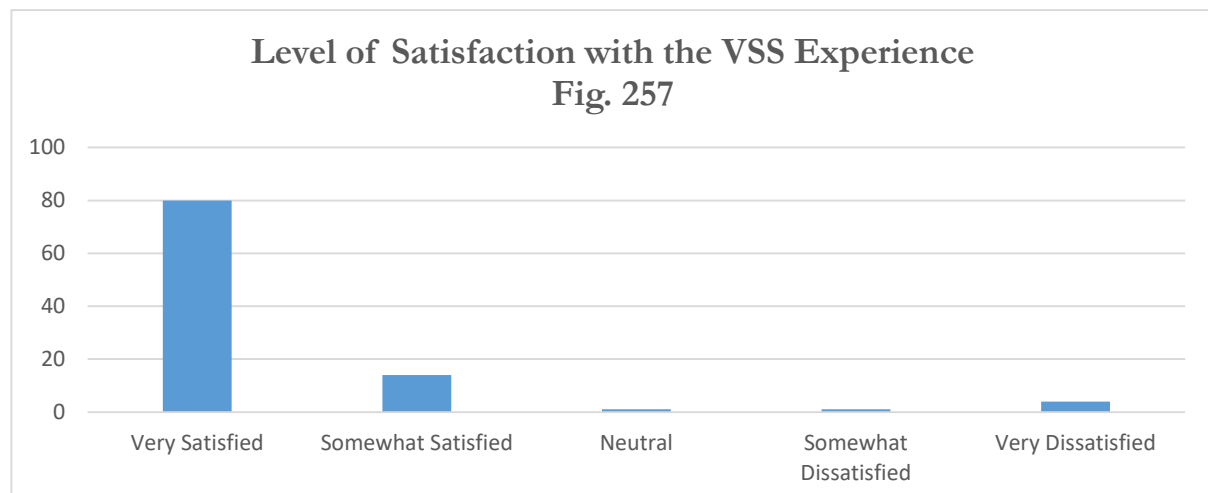


The respondents who answered negatively the first question, were then asked to choose the reasons why they had not registered in this office. 100% answered that “it’s not worth registering because they do not help out”. (Fig. 256)



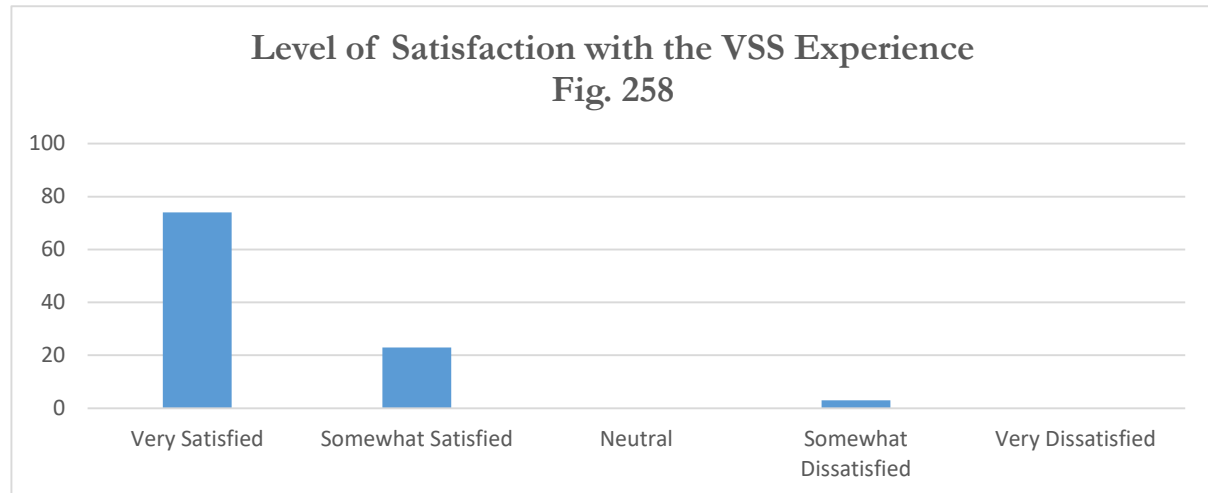
Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience (Region of Elbasan)

Lastly all the participants were asked to quantify on a Likert scale the level of satisfaction that they had towards the VSS that they had studied in. In this regard, most of the participants (80%) showed a very high level of satisfaction, 14% stated that they were somewhat satisfied, 1% were neutral, 1% somewhat dissatisfied, and only 4% confirmed that they were very dissatisfied with the experience. (Fig. 257)



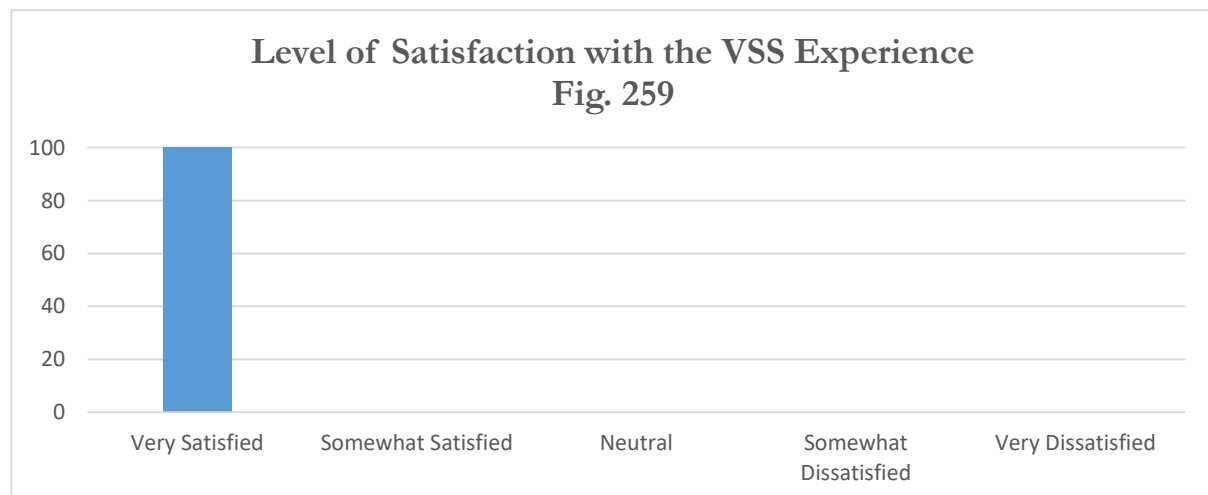
Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience (Ali Myftiu)

Lastly all the participants were asked to quantify on a Likert scale the level of satisfaction that they had towards the VSS that they had studied in. In this regard, most of the participants (74%) showed a very high level of satisfaction, 23% stated that they were somewhat satisfied, and only 3% confirmed that they were somewhat dissatisfied with the experience. (Fig. 258)



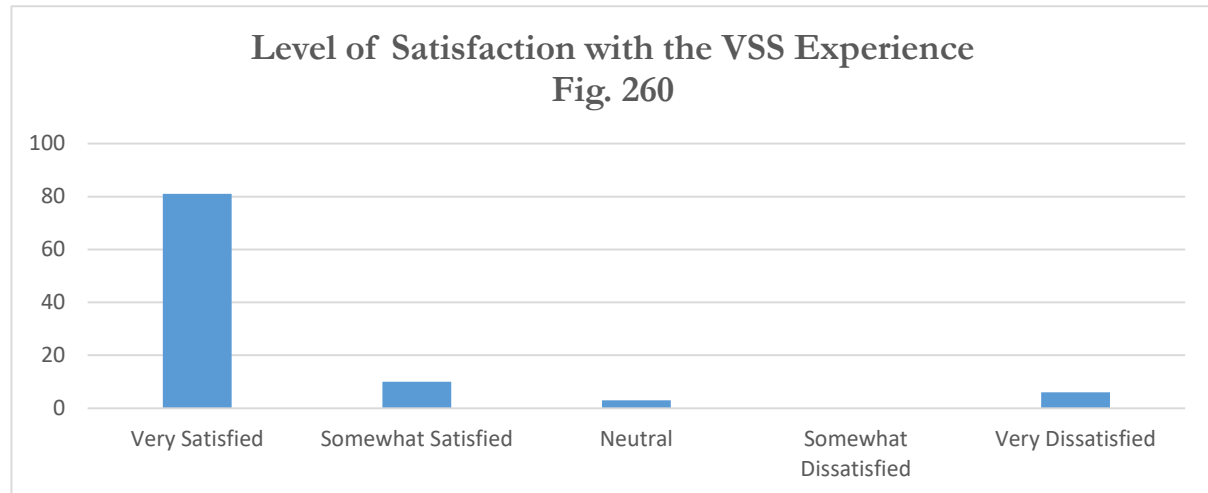
Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience (Mihal Shahini)

Lastly all the participants were asked to quantify on a Likert scale the level of satisfaction that they had towards the VSS that they had studied in. In this regard, all of the participants (100%) showed a very high level of satisfaction with the experience. (Fig. 259)



Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience (Sali Ceka)

Lastly all the participants were asked to quantify on a Likert scale the level of satisfaction that they had towards the VSS that they had studied in. In this regard, most of the participants (81%) showed a very high level of satisfaction, 10% stated that they were somewhat satisfied, 3% were neutral, and 6% confirmed that they were very dissatisfied with the experience. (Fig. 260)



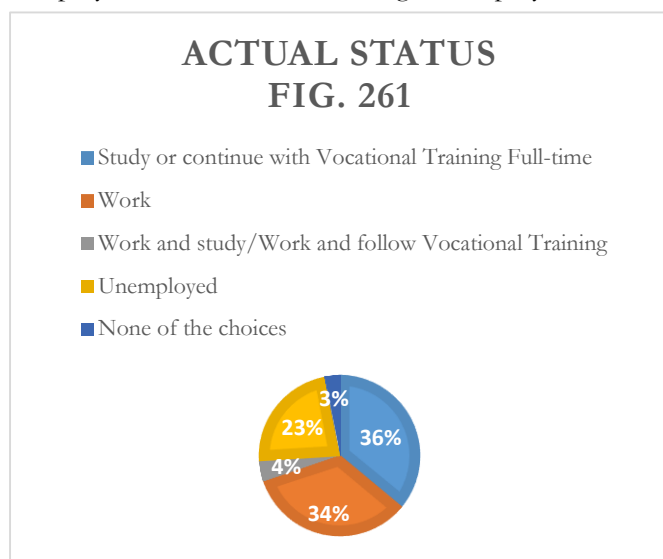
Region of Fier

General Information about the Region

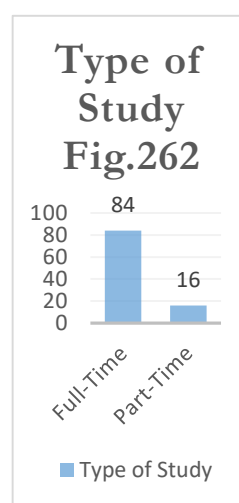
The Region of Fier had a total of 401 students who graduated in 2017-2018. Considering the 23.44% margin used as part of the methodology of this report, the consultant was able to conduct 95 phone interviews. The following VSSs comprise the region of Fier: “Petro Sota”, “Rakip Kryeziu”, “Mekanike”

Actual Status of the Student (Region of Fier)

Most of the students who graduated from the Region of Fier in 2017-2018 stated that “study or continue with vocational training “at this moment in time (36%), followed by 34% who stated that they are “employed”, 23% confirmed being “unemployed”, 4% were “working and studying”, and 3% who stated that “none of the choices applied to them”. (Fig. 261)

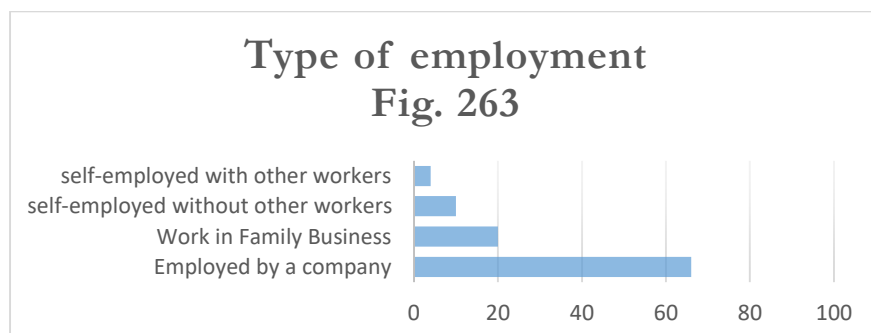


Here we can see a relatively proportional distribution of choice selections from the participants. A 70% margin of students employed or studying shows that most of the students who completed VSS in this region in 2017-2018 had the possibility to launch themselves into the

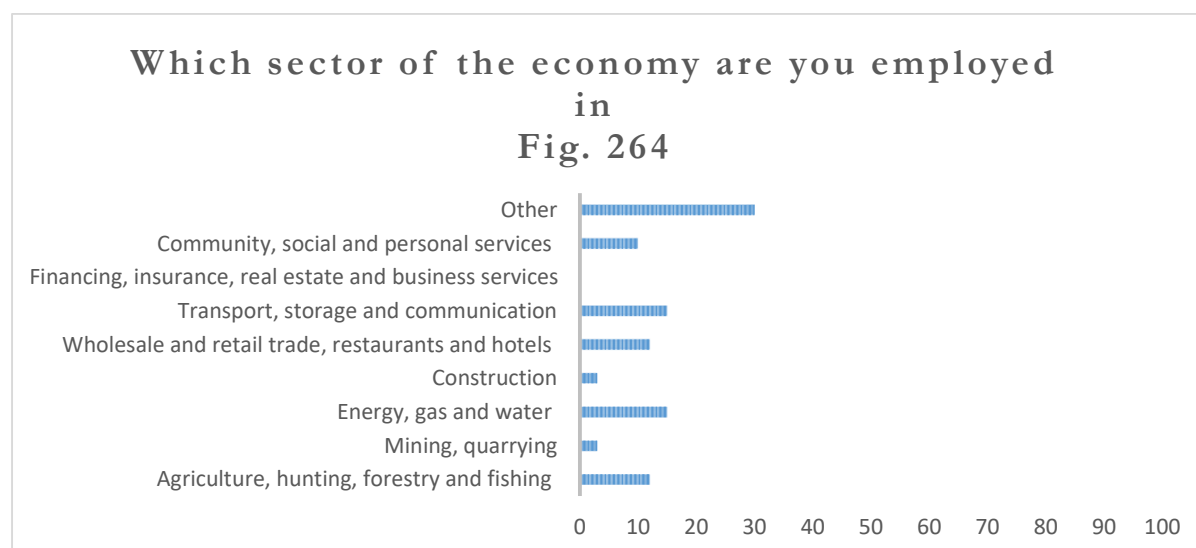


work market or continue pursuing academic endeavors. A more detailed breakdown or reason and scenarios will be found in the upcoming sections of this report. When calculating the employability percentage (without taking into consideration the participants who were studying), 52% were employed, 40% unemployed, 5% were working and studying, and only 3% didn't think any of the choices applied to them. In regard to the students who stated that they “Study of continue with Vocational Training Full-time”, a majority of 84% stated that they have chosen to continue education in a “full-time” format rather than a “part-time” (16%) one, **indicator which represents the perception of the importance of full-time education from the participants.** (Fig. 262)

Most of the students who replied that they were employed at the moment of the interview (66%) confirmed that they are employed by a company, 10% worked as “self-employed without other workers”, 4% worked as “self-employed with other workers”, while the rest of them (20%) worked in a family business (Fig. 263). (97%) received a salary for their services, while the rest (3%) did not.

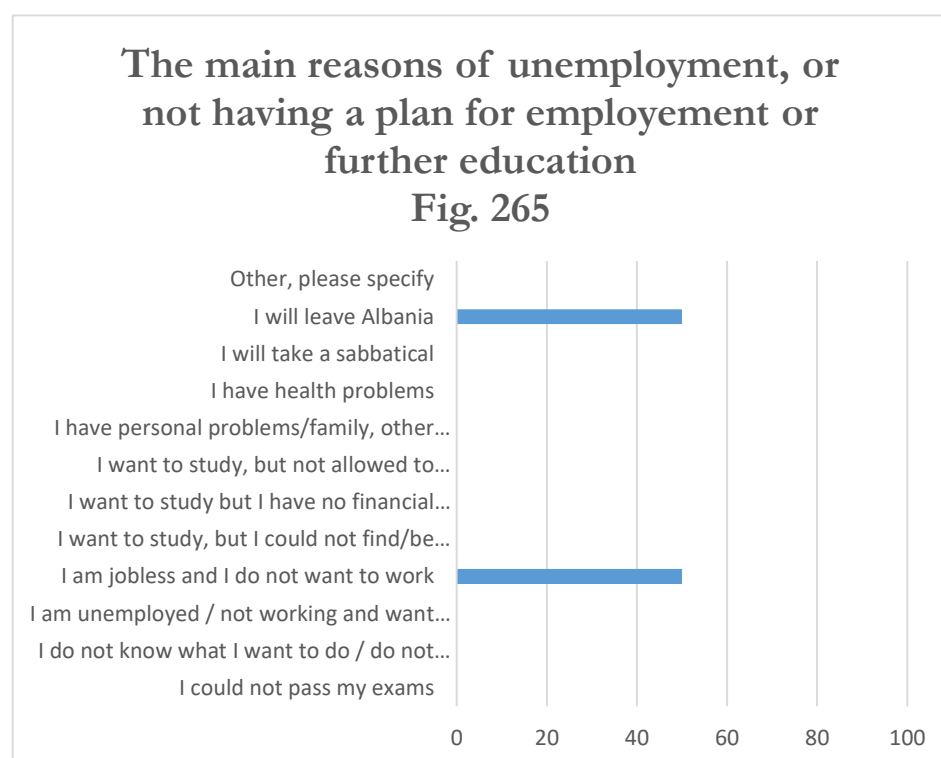


When asked about which sector of the economy they were employed in, 12% of the participants stated that they work in the “Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels” sector, 15% confirmed working in the “Transport, storage and communication” sector, 12% answered “Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing”, 15% stated that they worked in the “Energy, gas and water sector”, 10% stated they were employed in the “Community, social and personal services” sector, 3% “Mining, quarrying”, 3% “Construction”, and the rest (30%) chose “other” by elaborating that they worked as a: Mechanic, Carpenter, and call center agent. (Fig. 264)



It is also worth mentioning that 100% of the participants stated that they are working in the **private sector** rather than public administration (0%) or NGO's (0%), and that the location of their work is mostly **Fier (65%), Tirana (13%), Vloa (12%), Berat (4%), Elbasan (3%), and Korça (3%)**.

Regarding the participants who could not identify their selves with options of being employed, unemployed or student, and chose instead the “None of the options apply to my situation” option, the reason for their situation was a two way equally split choice between “I will leave Albania” and “I am jobless and I do not want to work”. (Fig. 265)

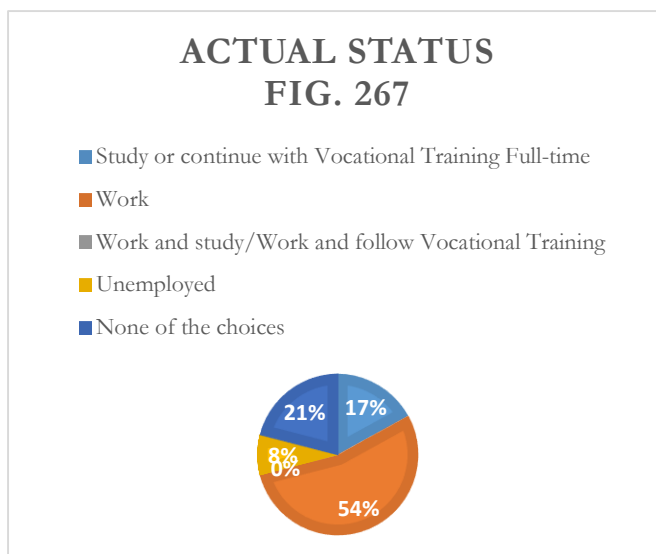




Jumping to the section of the unemployed, the participants were asked to choose up to three options that best describe their situation at the moment of the interview. Most of the participants (48%) stated that they “had never worked since graduation and are still searching for a job”, 20% confirmed that they couldn’t find work, 31% “voluntarily quit their last job and were currently looking for a new one”, and 1% confirmed that “Company closed down”. (Fig. 266)

Actual Status of the Student “Mekanike”

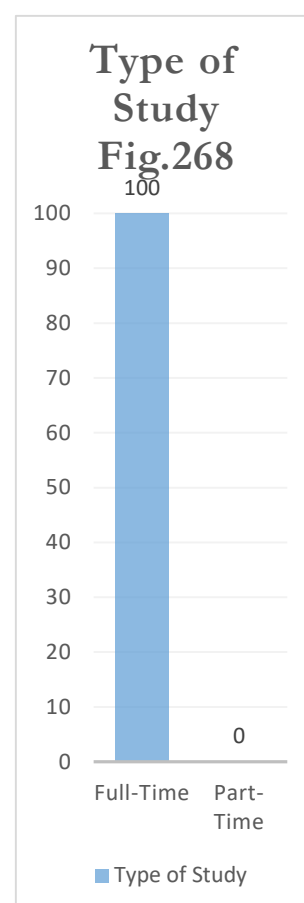
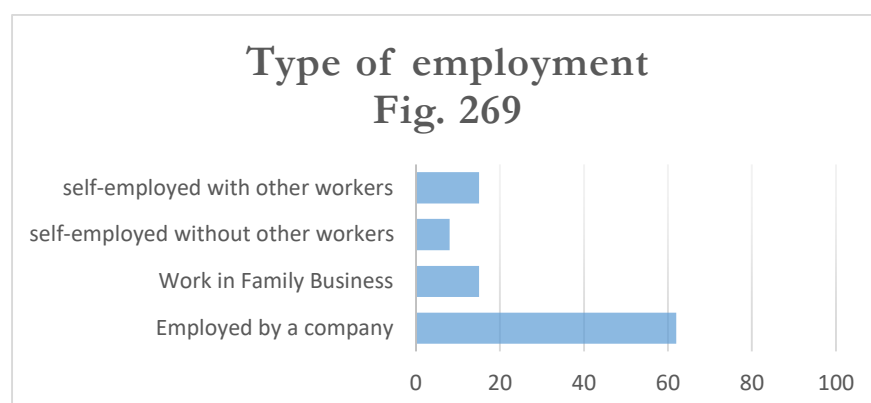
21% of the students who graduated from “Mekanike” VSS in Lushnje in 2017-2018 stated that they are unemployed at this moment in time, 54% of the participants stated that they are “employed”, 17% who confirmed that “study or continue with vocational training”, and 8% who stated that “none of the choices applied to them”. (Fig. 267)



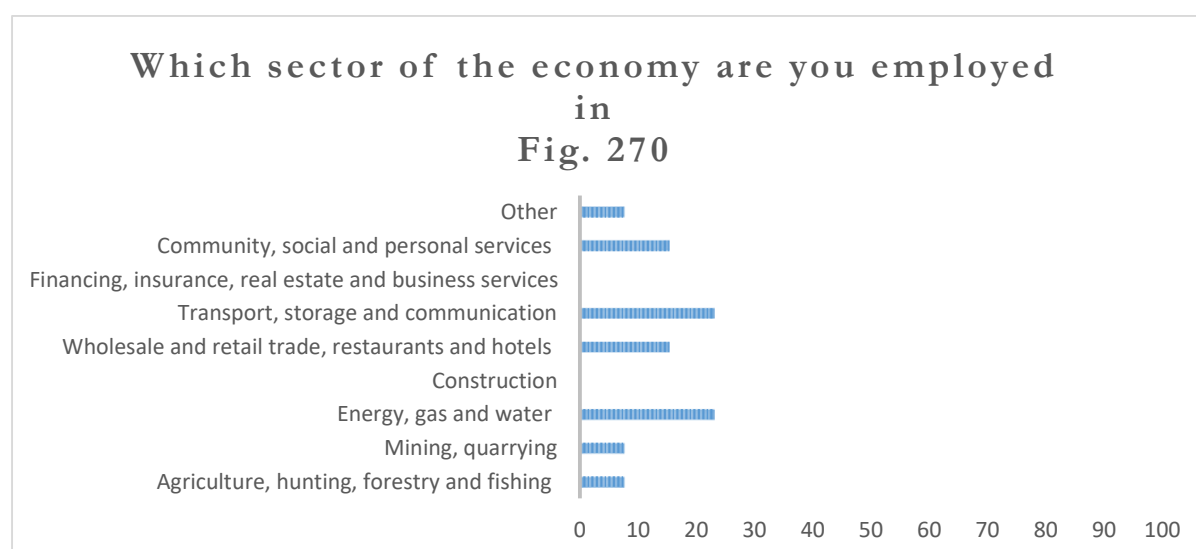
Here we can see a relatively proportional distribution of choice selections from the participants. A 37% margin of students that are unemployed **shows that a good portion of the students who completed this VSS in 2017-2018 did not find the possibility to launch themselves into the work market.** A more detailed breakdown of reasons and scenarios will be found in the upcoming sections of this report.

In regard to the students who stated that they “Study of continue with Vocational Training Full-time”, all stated that they have chosen to continue education in a “full-time” format rather than a “part-time” one, **indicator which represents the perception of the importance of full-time education from the participants.** (Fig. 268)

Most of the students who replied that they were employed at the moment of the interview confirmed that they are employed by a company (62%), 8% worked as “self-employed without other workers”, 15% “self-employed with workers”, while the rest of them (15%) worked in a family business (Fig. 269). All of the participants received a salary for their services.

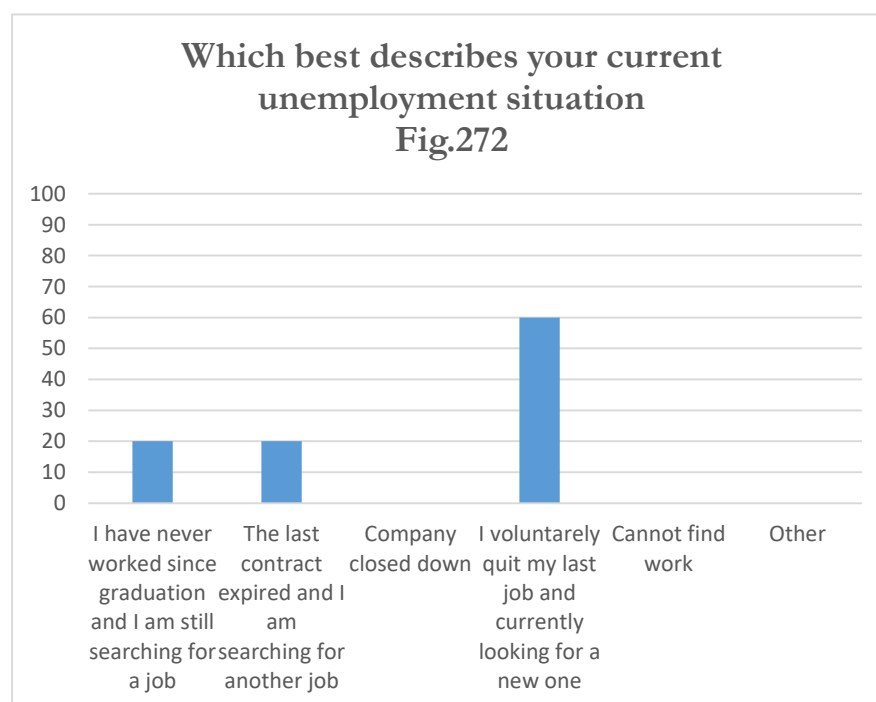
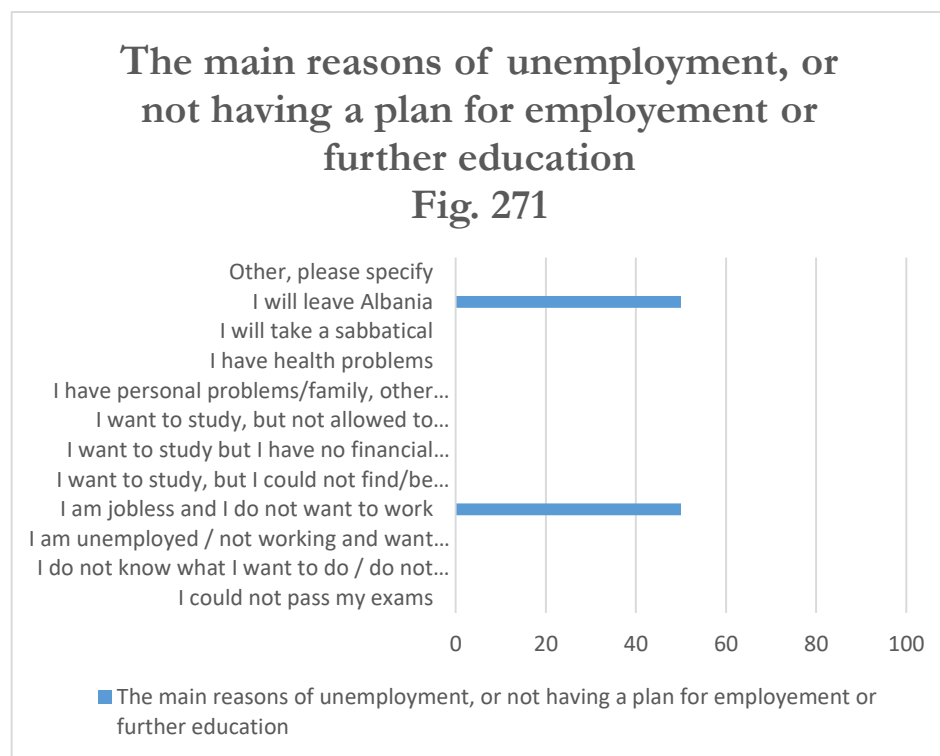


When asked about which sector of the economy they were employed in, the answers had a relatively uniform distribution with an equal split of 23.08% between “Energy, gas and water” and “Transport, storage and communication” each, following a 15.38 % split between “Community, social and personal services “ and “Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels” each, and the other options being “Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing” with 7.69%,”Mining, quarrying” with 7.69% and “Other” with 7.69%. The participants who choose “other” specified that the majority were working as a mechanic. (Fig. 270)



It is also worth mentioning that all of the participants stated that they are working in the **private sector** rather than public administration or NGO’s, and that the location of their work is mostly **Fier (58.33%), Berat (8.33%), Elbasan (8.33%) and Tirana (25%).**

Regarding the participants who could not identify themselves with options of being employed, unemployed or student, and chose instead the “None of the options apply to my situation” option, 50% confirmed that the reason for this is that they are planning to leave Albania in the near future, while the other half stated that they were jobless and didn’t want to work. (Fig. 271)

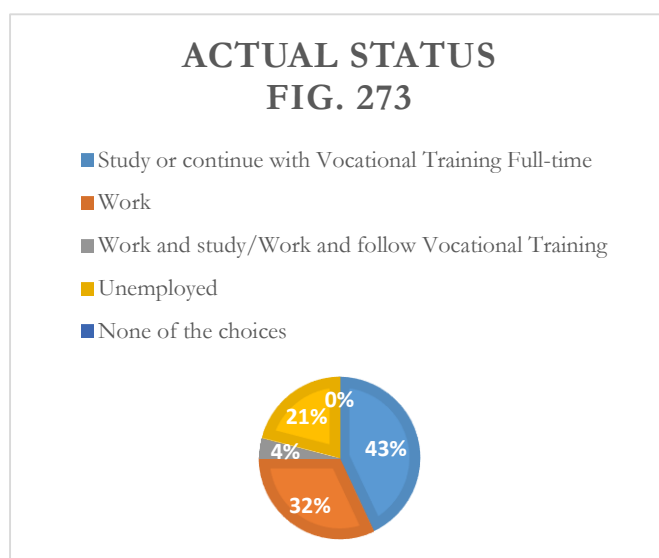


Jumping to the section of the unemployed, the participants were asked to choose up to three options that best describe their situation at the moment of the interview. Most of the participants (60%) stated that they had “voluntarily quit their last job and were currently looking for a new one”, followed by an even split between “I have never worked since graduation and still searching for a job” and “the last contract expired and I am searching for another job”. (Fig. 272)

Actual Status of the Student (Rakip Kryeziu)

Most of the students who graduated from “Rakip Kryeziu” VSS in Fier in 2017-2018 stated that they are studying or following Vocational Training Full-Time (43%), followed by 32% of the participants which

stated that they are “Employed”, 21% confirmed that they are “Unemployed”, while the rest 4% stated that “Work and Study/Work and Follow Vocational Training”. (Fig. 273)

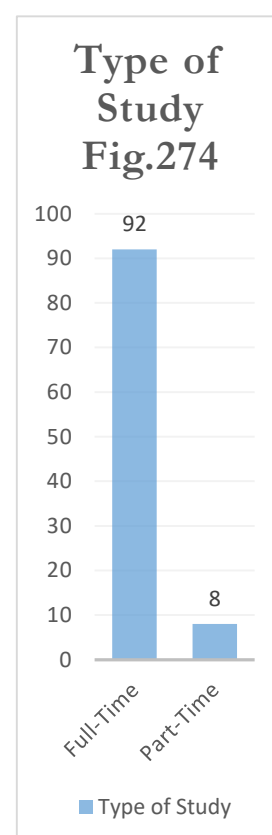
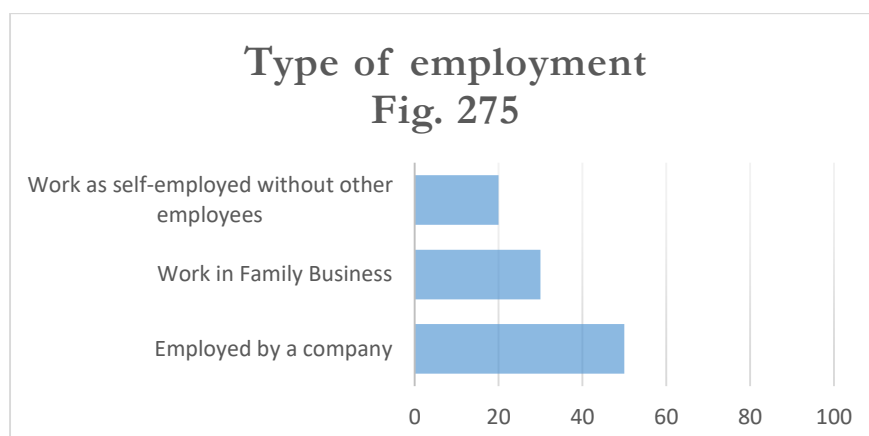


Here we can see a relatively proportional distribution of choice selections from the participants. A 32% margin of students employed and 43% studying full time **shows that most of the students who completed this VSS in 2017-2018 have had the possibility to launch themselves into the work market or pursue further educational endeavors.** A more detailed breakdown of reasons and scenarios will be found in the upcoming sections of this report.

In regards to the students who stated that they “Study or continue with Vocational Training

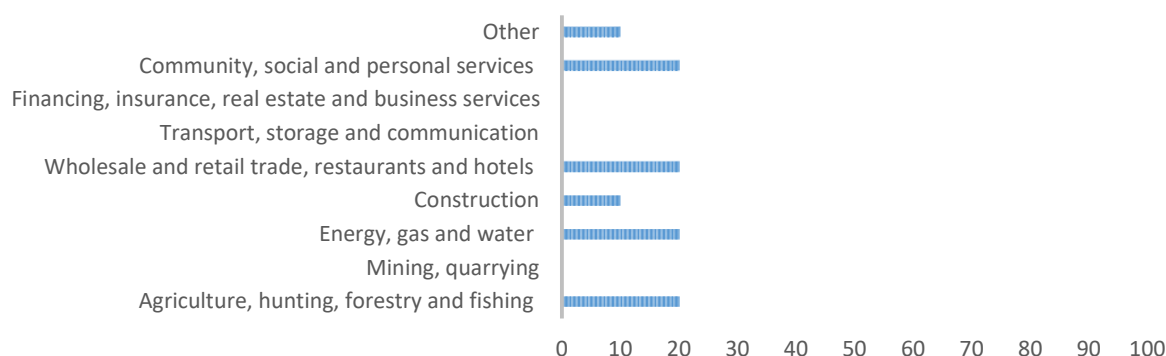
Full-time”, a majority of 92% stated that they have chosen to continue education in a “full-time” format rather than a “part-time” one (8%), **indicator which represents the perception of the importance of full-time education from the participants.** (Fig. 274)

Out of the students who replied that they were employed at the moment of the interview (50%) confirmed that they are employed by a company, 20% confirmed working as self-employed without other employees, while the rest of them (30%) worked in a family business. (Fig. 275) 100% of the respondents confirmed that they received a salary in exchange of their services.



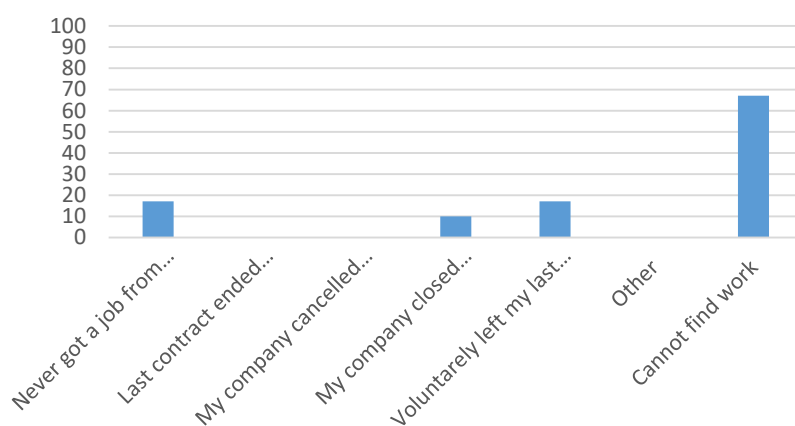
When asked about which sector of the economy they were employed in, there was an equally split choice of 20% each between “Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing”, “Energy, Gas and Water”, “Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels”, and “Community, social and personal services”. The remaining 20% was equally split between “Construction” and “Other” (specifically mechanic). (Fig. 276)

**Which sector of the economy are you employed
in**
Fig. 276



It is also worth mentioning that all of the participants stated that they are working in the **private sector** rather than public administration or NGO's, and that the location of their work is **Shkodra in 60% of the cases, Vlora 10%, Tirana 10%, Berat 10% and Korça 10%**.

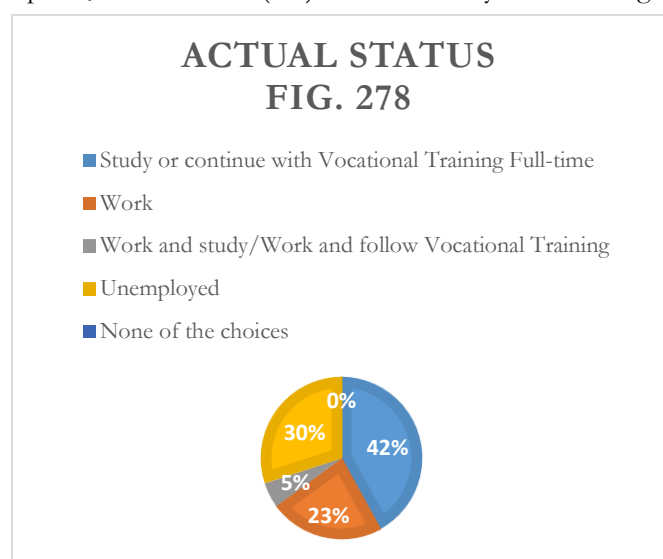
**Which of the options best describes your
unemployment situation**
Fig. 277



Jumping to the section of the unemployed, the participants were asked to choose up to three options that best describe their situation at the moment of the interview. Most of the participants (67%) selected the “I cannot find work” option, 17% replied that they had quit their last job voluntarily and are currently searching for a new one, while 17% stated that they had never gotten a job since graduation and still looking for one. This distribution is represented in Fig. 277

Actual Status of the Student (Petro Sota)

Most of the students which graduated from “Petro Sota” VSS in Fier in 2017-2018 stated (42%) “Study or continue with vocational training”, 30% confirmed that they were unemployed, 23% chose the “Employed” option, while the rest (5%) stated that they are “working and studying”. (Fig. 278)

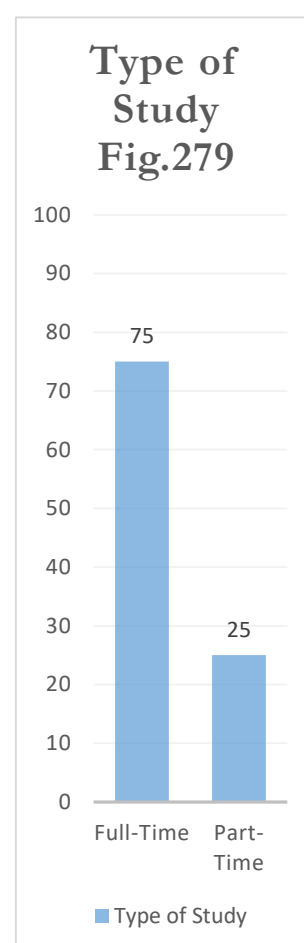
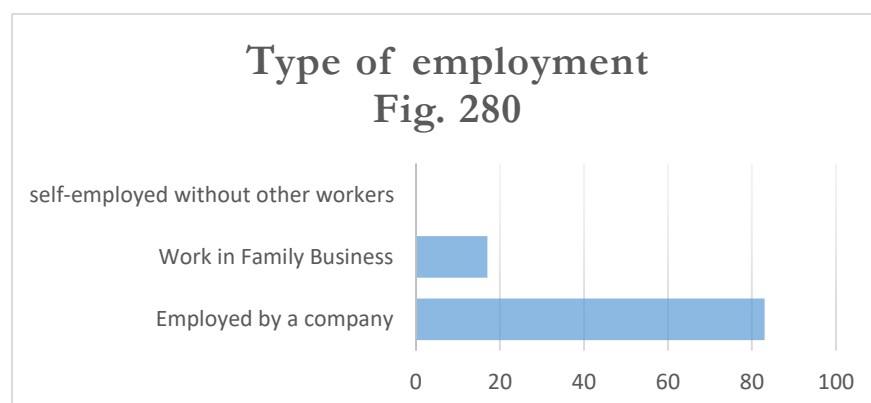


Here we can see a relatively proportional distribution of choice selections from the participants. A 42% margin of students studying **shows that most of the students who completed this VSS in 2017-2018 had the possibility to continue studying.** A more detailed breakdown of reasons and scenarios will be found in the upcoming sections of this report.

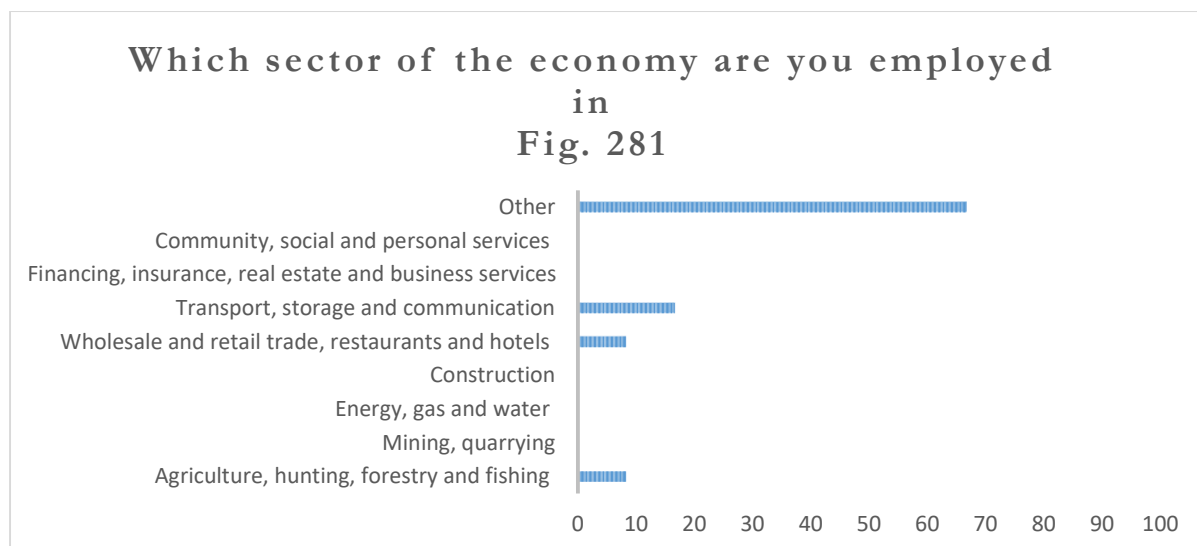
In regards to the students who stated that they “Study or continue with Vocational

Training Full-time”, a majority of 75% stated that they have chosen to continue education in a “full-time” format rather than a “part-time” (25%) one, **indicator which represents the perception of the importance of full-time education from the participants.** (Fig. 279)

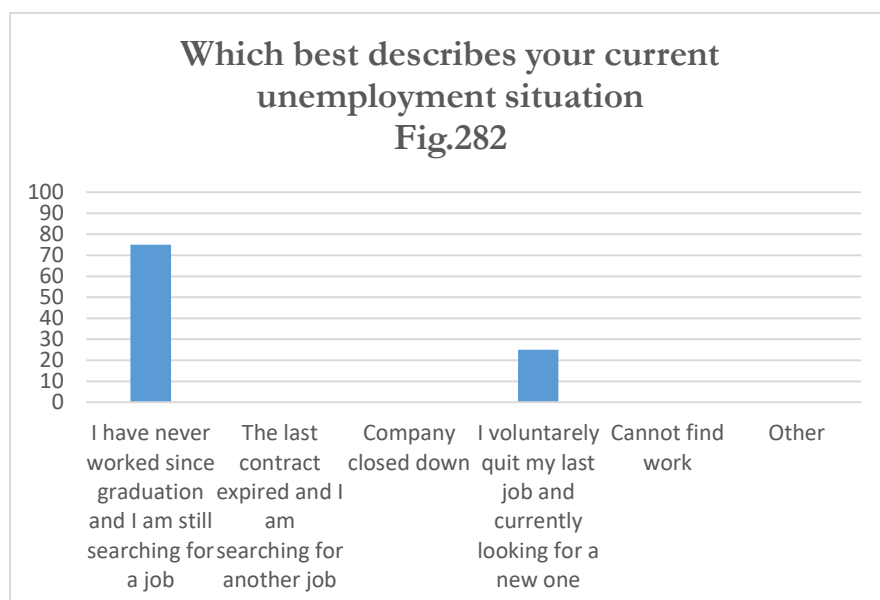
Most of the students who replied that they were employed at the moment of the interview (83%) confirmed that they are employed by a company, while the rest of them (17%) worked in a family business (Fig. 280). (92%) received a salary for their services, while the rest (8%) did not.



When asked about which sector of the economy they were employed in, the majority of the participants (66.67%) selected the “other” option. When broken down the participants stated that it included: Mechanic, call center, and carpenter. Following was the “Transport, storage and communication” option with 16.67% of the participants. 8.33% chose the “Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels” option, while 8.33% chose the “Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing”. (Fig. 281)



It is also worth mentioning that all of the participants stated that they are working in the **private sector** rather than public administration or NGO's, and that the location of their work is mostly **Fier (75%), and Tirana (25%)**.



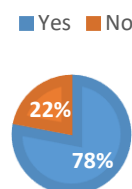
Jumping to the section of the unemployed, the participants were asked to choose up to three options that best describe their situation at the moment of the interview. Most of the participants (75%) stated that they “had never worked since graduation and are still searching for a job”, while the rest (25%) confirmed that they had “voluntarily quit their last job and were currently looking for a new one”. (Fig.282)

The Effectiveness of Studying in the Region of Fier (VSSs)

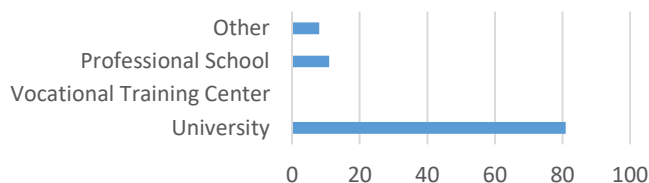
The participants who answered that “Study in a University or continue vocational training” were further asked whether they continue studying in the same field (or a similar one) as the one that they completed in VSS. The majority of the participants (78%) confirmed that they are following the same professional path that they started in VSS, while the rest (22%) stated that they did not so. Such statistics show that the effectiveness of this particular region (Fier) **is somewhat high and a career path relatively builds since the early stages of VSS.** (Fig. 283)

The participants who answered negatively the previous question were then asked to choose the reasons for their decision. The majority of 88% stated that they were no longer interested in their field of study, while the rest stated that “I didn’t register in my field of study”.

Continuation of studies in the same field
Fig. 283



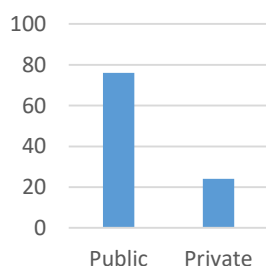
What type of educational institution do you study in
Fig. 284



81% of the above mentioned participants also stated that they are studying in a University (Fig. 284), 11% chose “professional school”, and 8% chose “other” as a choice by specifying that they are attending private courses.

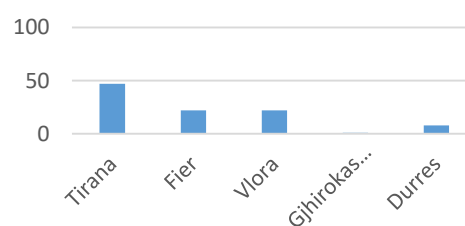
While, of the universities that they are studying in are in 76% of the cases public and in 24% privately owned. (Fig. 285)

Public or Private Institution
Fig. 285



When asked about the location of the education institution where they study or continue their professional education the majority (47%) of the participants selected “Tirana” as their choice, 22% chose “Vlora”, 22% “Fier”, 8% chose Durrës, and only 1% chose Gjirokastrë. (Fig. 286)

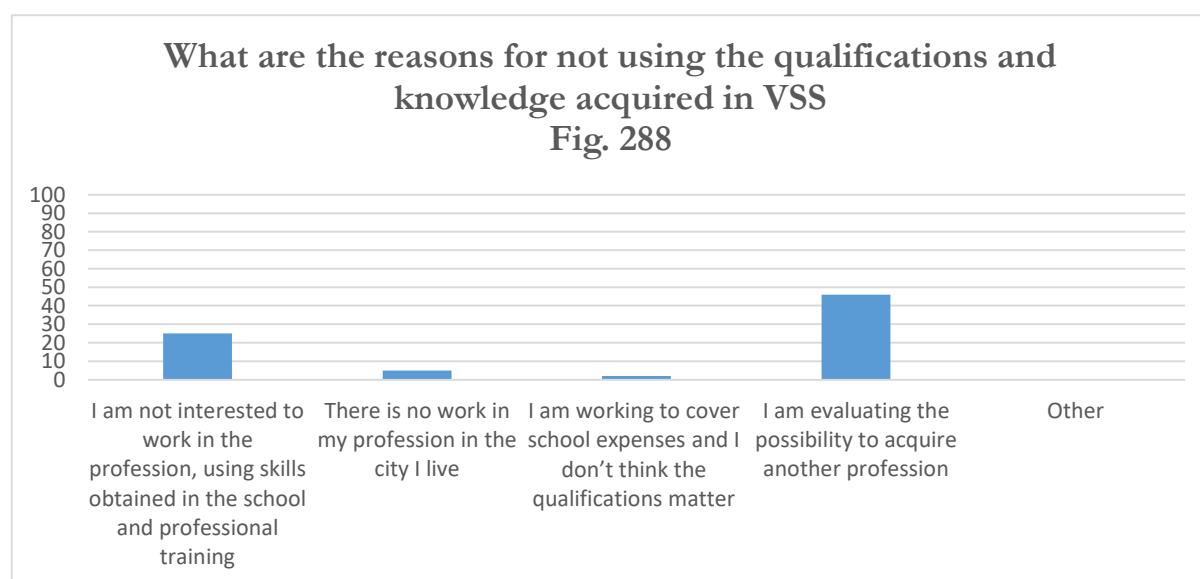
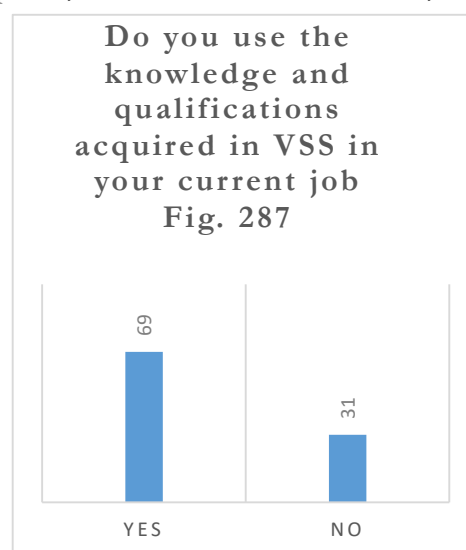
Where is the education institution located
Fig. 286



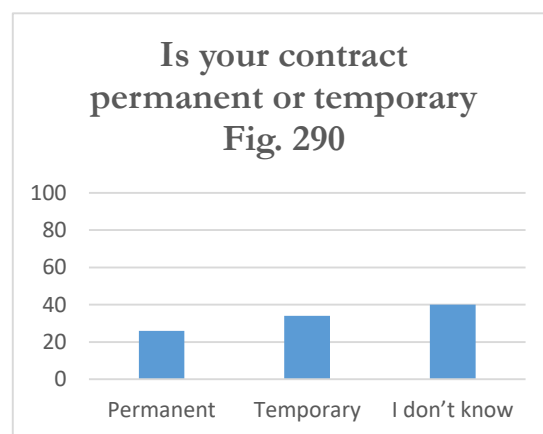
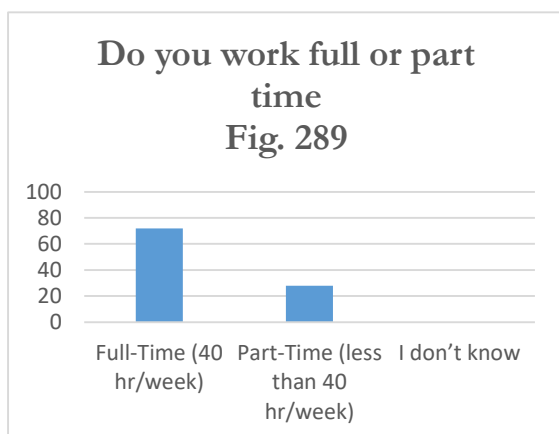
Lastly, when asked about the type of certification that they would acquire at the end of the studies, 80% of the participants confirmed that they would obtain a bachelor diploma, 14% would obtain a certificate, and the rest (6%) stated that they would obtain a VTC Certificate.

Out of the participants who initially stated that they are employed 69% answered “Yes” and 31% “No” to the question: “Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job?” (Fig. 287) **This result can be seen as an indicator to directly measure the effectiveness of the VSS in terms of sustainability of the study programmes.**

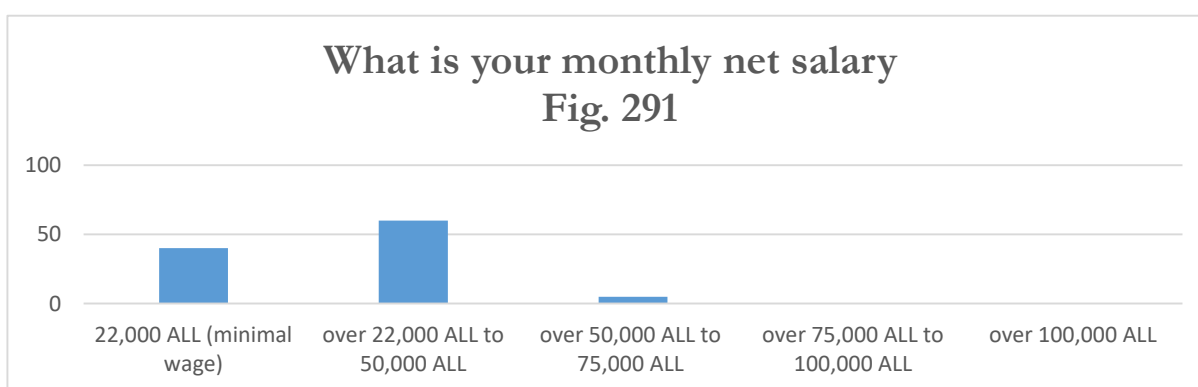
The participants who responded “No” were then asked for the reasons of their negative answer. 46% stated that they are “Looking at the possibility to acquire another profession”, 5% confirmed that “There is no work in my profession in the city I live”, 25% chose “I am not interested to work I the profession, using skills obtained in the school and professional training”, and 24% stated that they are “working to cover school expenses and I don’t think the qualification matters”. (Fig.288)



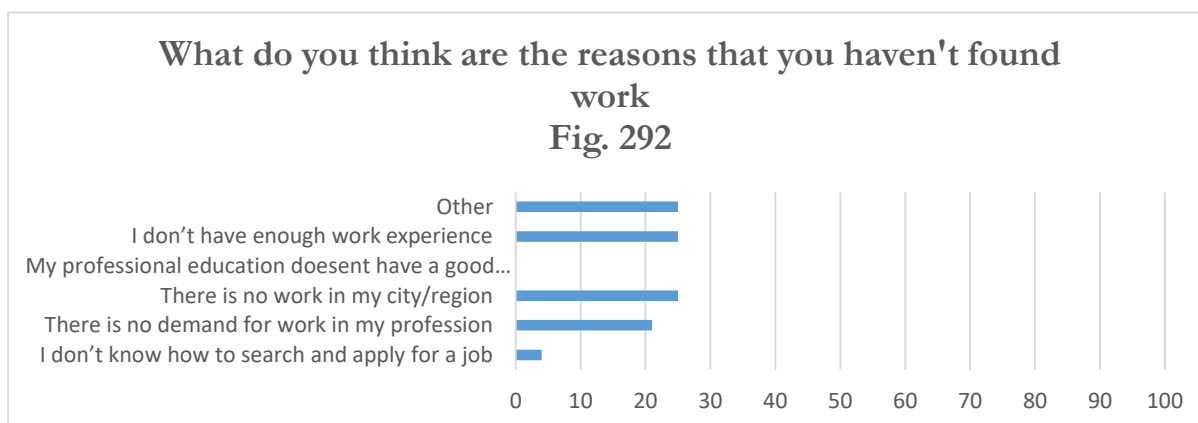
When asked about their type of work contract 72% of the participants stated that they have a full time contract (40hr/week), while the rest (28%) said that they have a part time contract. (Fig. 289) The same participants had a divided answer regarding whether their contract was permanent or temporary, where 26% answered “Permanent”, 34% “Temporary”, and 40% stated that they didn’t know. (Fig. 290)



In regards to the question about the monthly net salary the participants responded as per the table below:



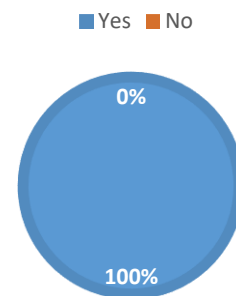
The part of participants who selected “unemployed” as their initial choice were further asked about the reasons that they think affect their status. 25% of the participants chose “I don’t have enough work experience”, followed by 25% who stated “There is no work in my city/region”, 21% “There is no demand for work in my profession”, 4% “I don’t know how to search and apply for a job”, and the rest (25%) chose “other” by elaborating that they have personal problems or don’t have a school degree. (Fig.292)



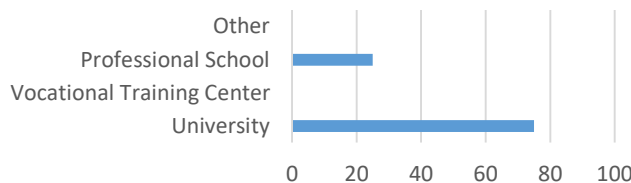
The Effectiveness of Studying in “Mekanike” VSS in Lushnje

The participants who answered that “Study in a University or continue vocational training” were further asked whether they continue studying in the same field (or a similar one) as the one that they completed in VSS. All of the participants confirmed that they are following the same professional path that they started in VSS. Such statistics show that the effectiveness of this particular VSS is **very high and a career path builds since the early stages of VSS.** (Fig. 293)

Continuation of studies in the same field
Fig. 293



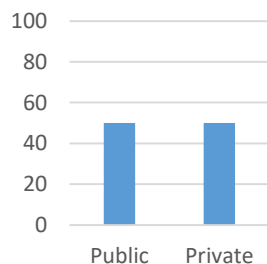
What type of educational institution do you study in
Fig. 294



75% of the above mentioned participants also stated that they are studying in a University (Fig. 294), while 25% chose “Professional school” as a choice.

There was an equal split between public and private institution. (Fig. 295)

Public or Private Institution
Fig. 295

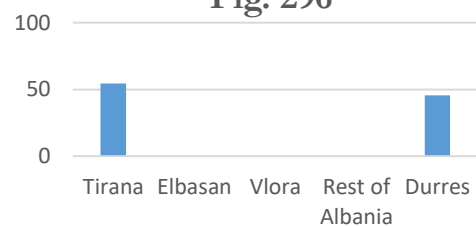


will receive a certificate.

When asked about the location of the education institution where they study or continue their professional education the majority (54.55%) of the participants selected “Tirana” as their choice, and 45.55% chose “Durrës”.(Fig. 296)

Lastly, when asked about the type of certification that they would acquire at the end of the studies, 75% of the participants confirmed that they would obtain a bachelor diploma, and the rest (25%) stated that they

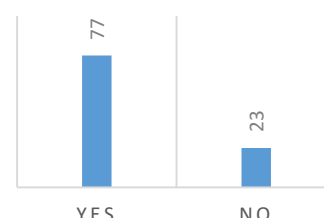
Where is the education institution located
Fig. 296



Out of the participants which initially stated that they are employed 77% answered “Yes” and 23% “No” to the question: “Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job?” (Fig. 297) **This result can be seen as an indicator to directly measure the effectiveness of the VSS in terms of sustainability of the study programmes.**

Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job

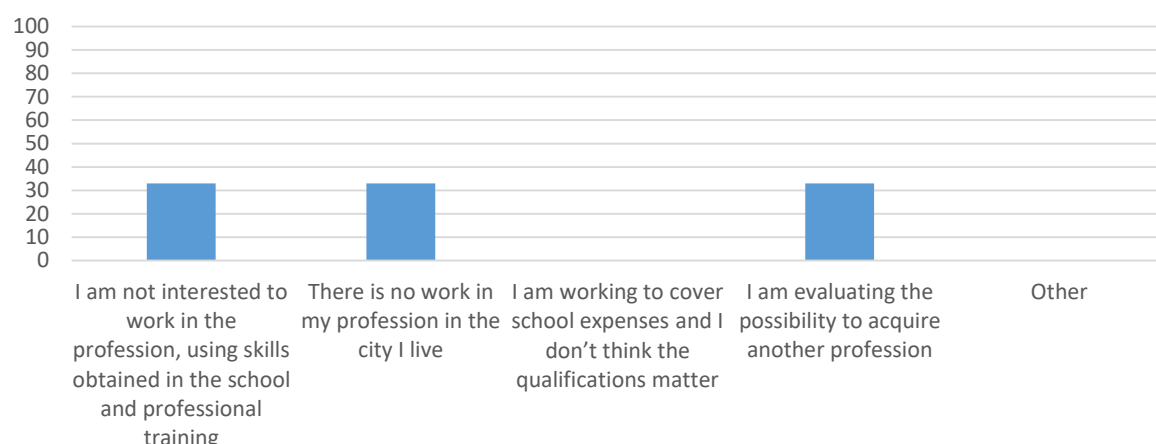
Fig. 297



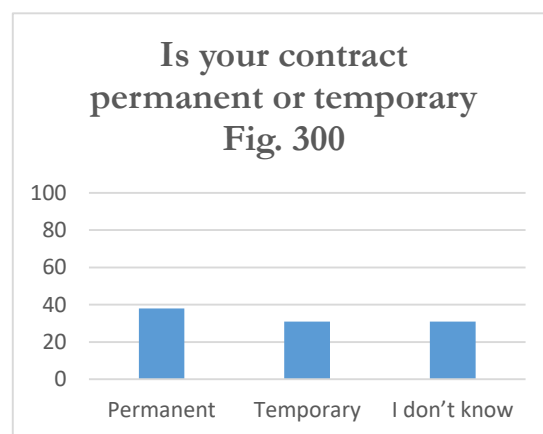
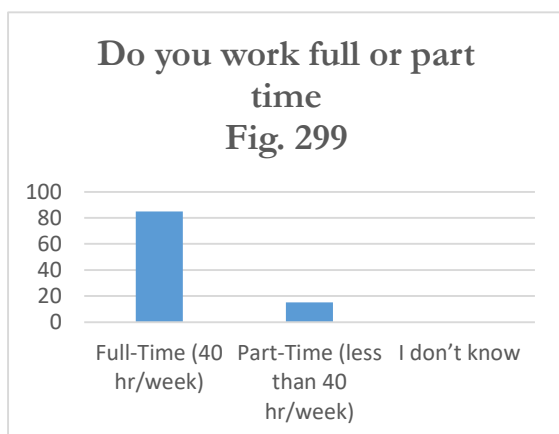
The participants who responded “No” were then asked for the reasons of their negative answer. The answer was equally distributed between “I am not interested to work in the profession, using skills obtained in the school and professional training”(33%), “There is no work in my profession in the city I live” (33%) and “I am evaluating the possibility to acquire another profession”(33%). (Fig.298)

What are the reasons for not using the qualifications and knowledge acquired in VSS

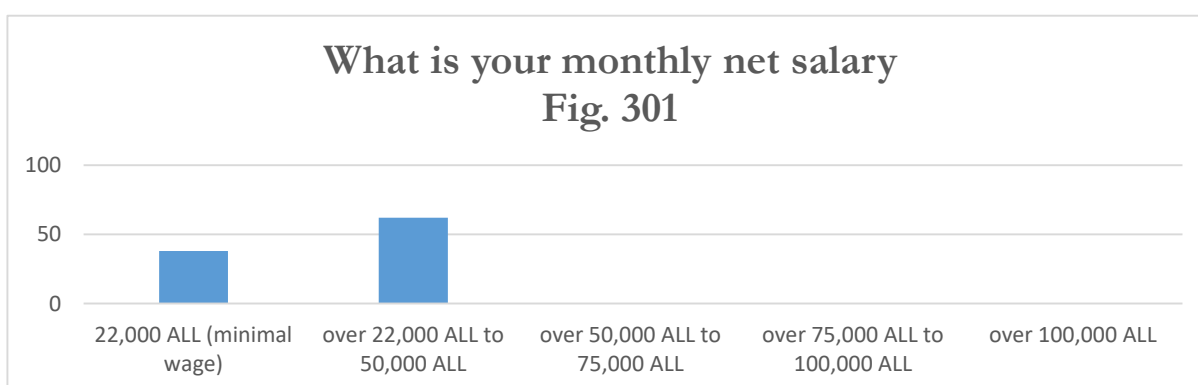
Fig. 298



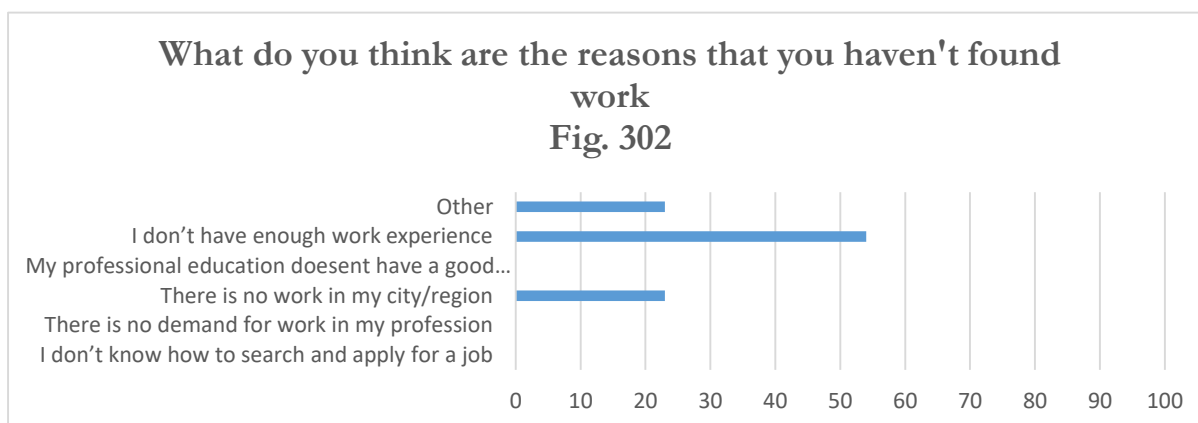
When asked about their type of work contract 85% of the participants stated that they have a full time contract (40hr/week), while the rest (15%) said that they have a part time contract. (Fig. 299) The same participants had a divided answer regarding whether their contract was permanent or temporary, where 38% answered “Permanent”, 31% “Temporary”, and 31% stated that they didn’t know. (Fig. 300)



In regards to the question about the monthly net salary the participants responded as per the table below:



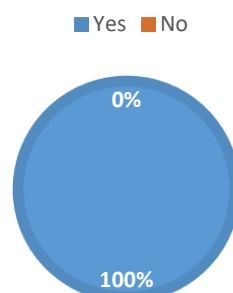
The part of participants who selected “unemployed” as their initial choice were further asked about the reasons that they think affect their status. Most of the participants (54%) chose “I don’t have enough work experience”, followed by two equally chosen choices of 23% each that were “There is no work in my city/region” and “other”. The participants who chose other stated as reason emigrating outside of the country. (Fig.302)



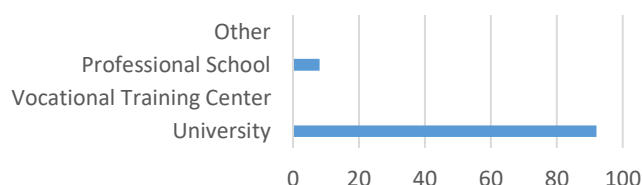
The Effectiveness of Studying in “Rakip Kryeziu” VSS

The participants who answered that “Study in a University or continue vocational training” were further asked whether they continue studying in the same field (or a similar one) as the one that they completed in VSS. The full majority of the participants (100%) confirmed that they are following the same professional path that they started in VSS. Such statistics show that the effectiveness of this particular VSS (Rakip Kryeziu) is very high and a career path starts building since the early stages of VSS. (Fig. 303)

Continuation of studies in the same field
Fig. 303



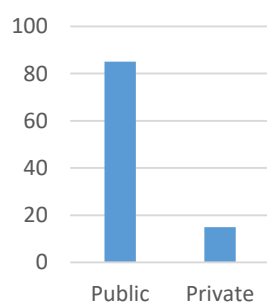
What type of educational institution do you study in
Fig. 304



92% of the above mentioned participants also stated that they are studying in a University (Fig. 304), while the rest (8%) stated that they continue their studies in a Professional School.

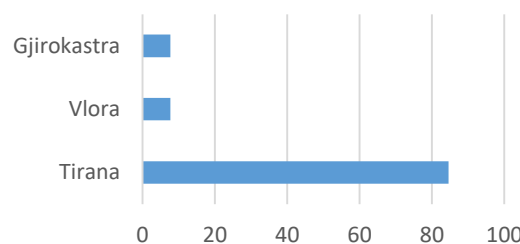
While, of the universities that they are studying in 85% are public and 15% privately owned. (Fig. 305)

Public or Private Institution
Fig. 305



When asked about the location of the education institution where they study or continue their professional education the majority (84.62%) of the participants selected “Tirana” as their choice, 7.69% stated that they are studying in the city of Vlora, and 7.69% selected Gjirokastra. (Fig. 306)

Where is your university located
Fig. 306



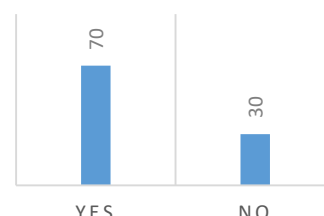
Lastly, when asked about the type of certification that they would acquire at the end of the studies, 92% of the participants confirmed that they would obtain a bachelor diploma, while 8% stated that they would obtain a certificate.

Out of the participants which initially stated that they are employed 70% answered “Yes” and 30% “No” to the question: “Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job?” (Fig. 307) This result can be seen as an indicator to directly measure the effectiveness of the VSS in terms of sustainability of the study programmes.

The participants who responded “No” were then asked for the reasons of their negative answer. This was a three way equally split choice between “I am not interested to work in the profession, using skills obtained in the school and professional training”, “I am working to cover school expenses and I don’t think the qualification matters”, “I am evaluating the possibility to acquire another profession”. (Fig.308)

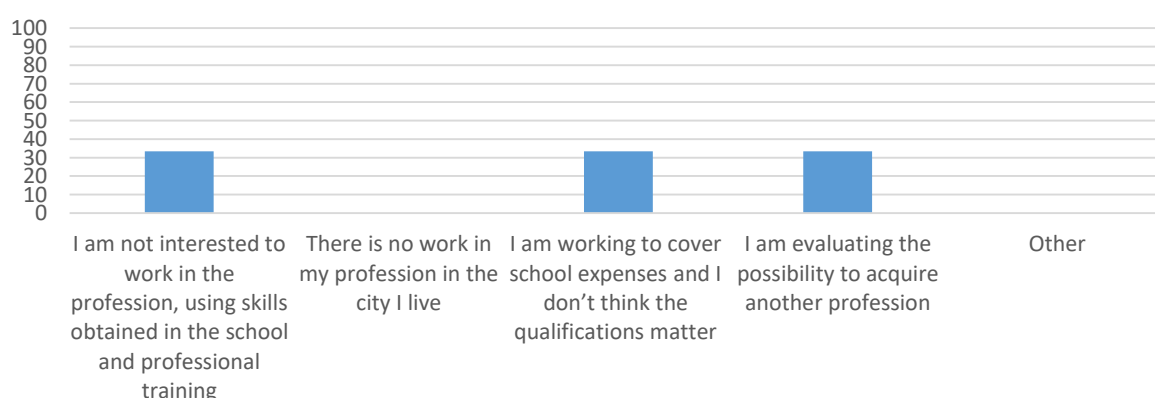
Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job

Fig. 307



What are the reasons for not using the qualifications and knowledge acquired in VSS

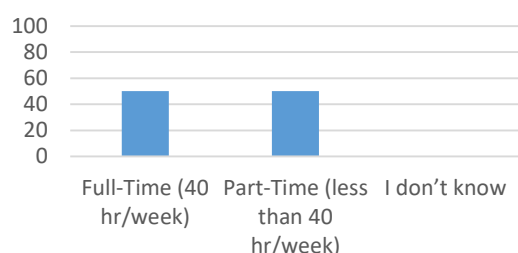
Fig. 308



When asked about their type of work contract half of the participants stated that they have a full time contract (40hr/week), and the other half stated that they worked part-time (less than 40 hr/week). (Fig. 309) The same participants had a divided answer regarding whether their contract was permanent or temporary, where 40% answered “Permanent”, 20% chose the “Temporary” option, and 40% stated that they didn’t know. (Fig. 310)

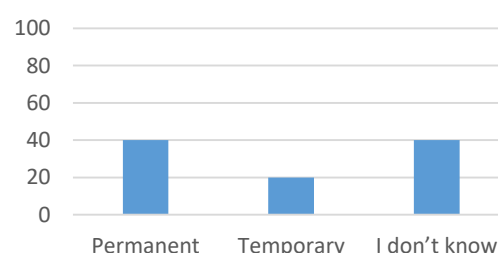
Do you work full or part time

Fig. 309

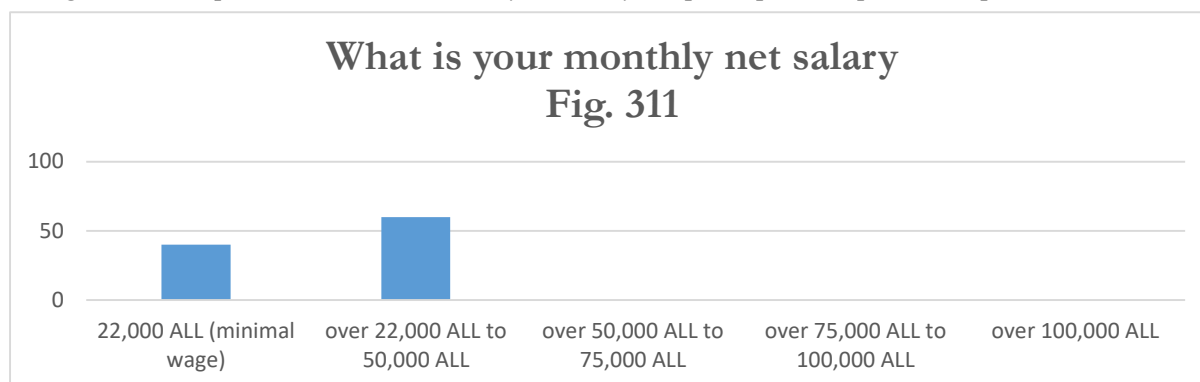


Is your contract permanent or temporary

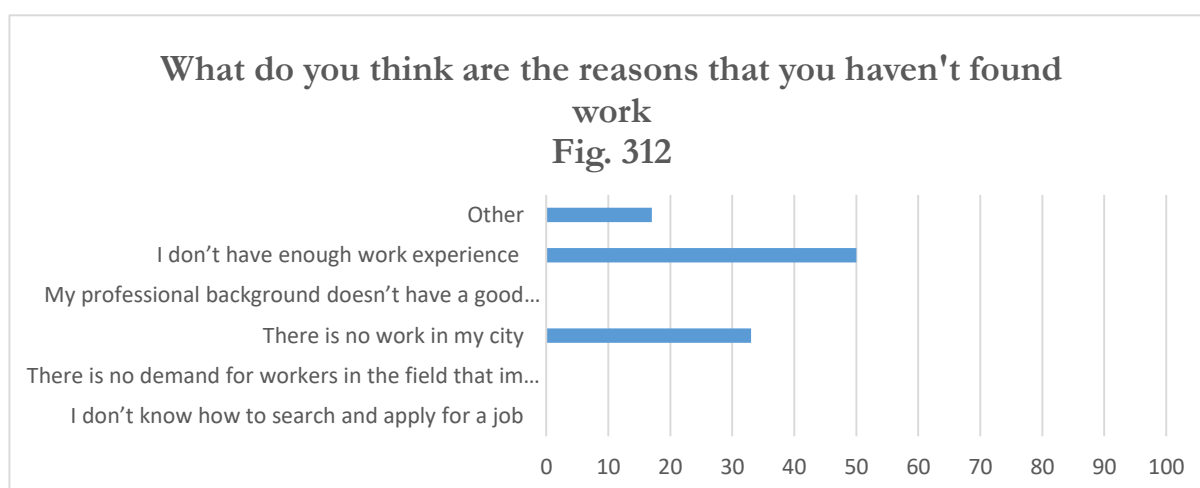
Fig. 310



In regards to the question about the monthly net salary the participants responded as per the table below:



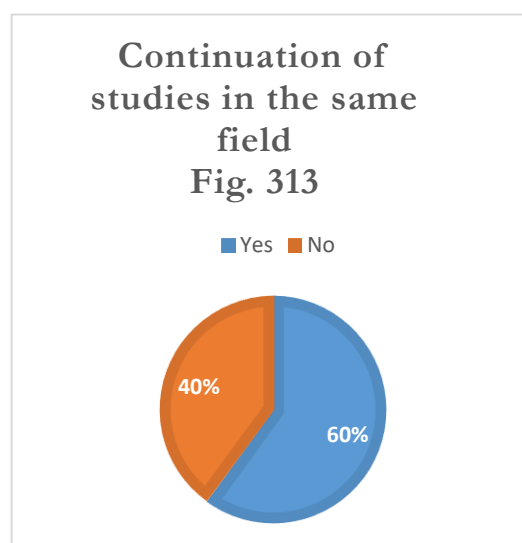
The part of participants who selected “unemployed” as their initial choice were further asked about the reasons that they think affect their status. Most of the participants (50%) chose “I do not have enough work experience” as their choice, 33% stated that they there is no work in their city, and 17% chose “other” specifying that they had lived abroad for a long time. (Fig. 312)

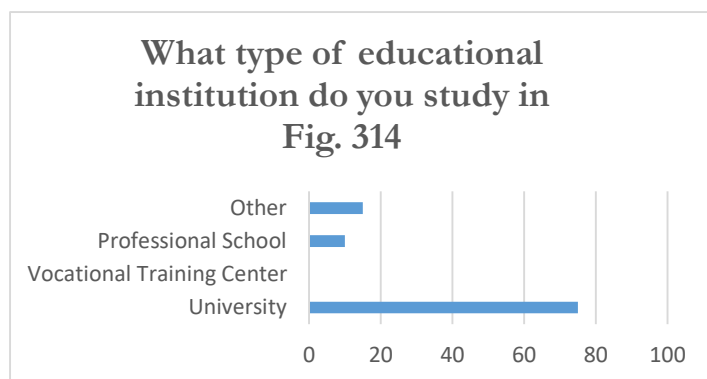


The Effectiveness of Studying in “Petro Sota” VSS

The participants who answered that “Study in a University or continue vocational training” were further asked whether they continue studying in the same field (or a similar one) as the one that they completed in VSS. The majority of the participants (60%) confirmed that they are following the same professional path that they started in VSS, while the rest (40%) stated that they did not do so. Such statistics show that the effectiveness of this particular VSS (Petro Sota) **is somewhat high and a career path relatively builds since the early stages of VSS.** (Fig. 313)

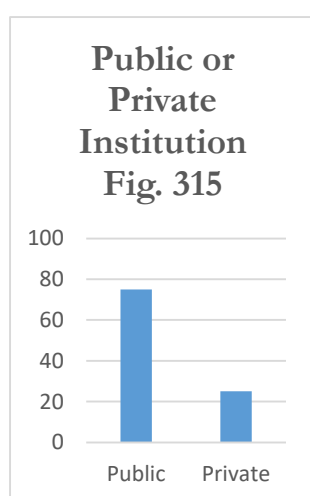
The participants who answered negatively the previous question were then asked to choose the reasons for their decision. 88% of them answered that they “**are no longer interested in their field of study**”, while the rest (12%) **had not registered in their field of study.**



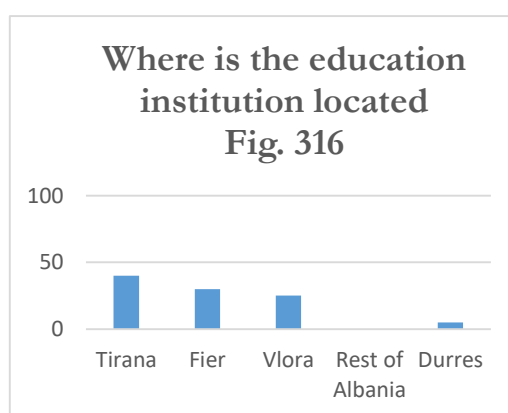


75% of the above mentioned participants also stated that they are studying in a University (Fig. 314), 10% chose “Professional School”, while 15% chose “other” by specifying that they were following a plumbing course.

While, of the universities that they are studying in are in 75% of the cases public and in 25% privately owned. (Fig. 315)



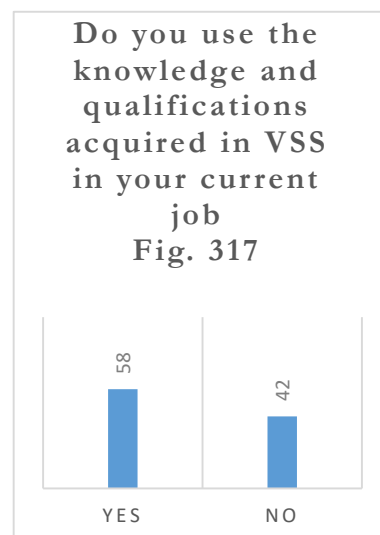
When asked about the location of the education institution where they study or continue their professional education the majority (40%) of the participants selected “Tirana” as their choice, 30% chose “Fier”, 25% chose “Vlore”, and the rest (5%) chose “Durres”. (Fig. 316)

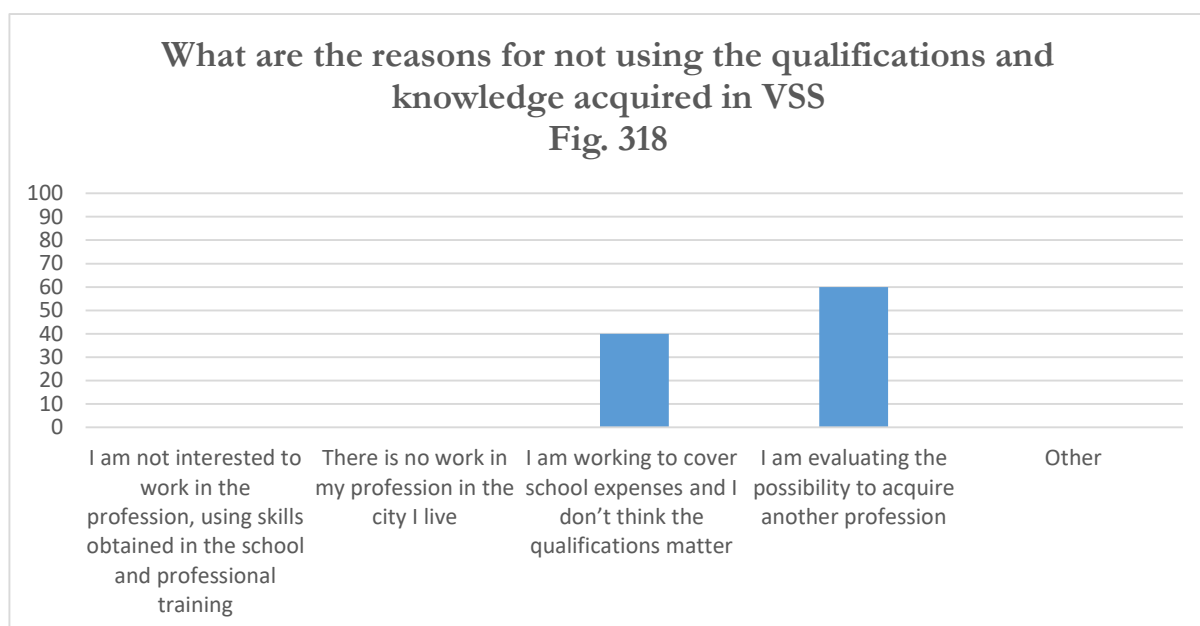


Lastly, when asked about the type of certification that they would acquire at the end of the studies, 75% of the participants confirmed that they would obtain a bachelor diploma, 20% stated that they would obtain a certificate, and the rest (5%) confirmed that they would receive a school or VTC certificate.

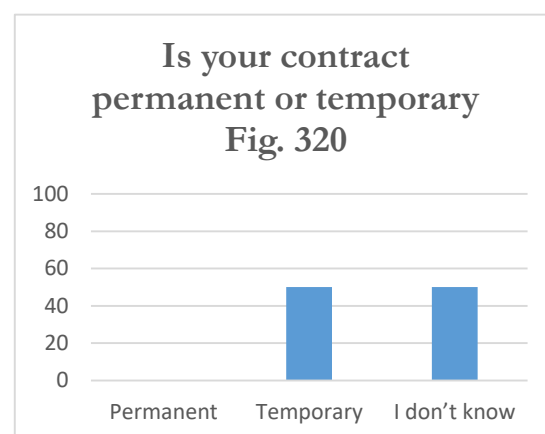
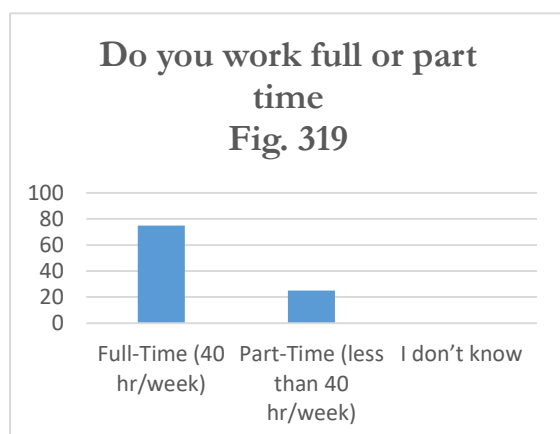
Out of the participants which initially stated that they are employed 58% answered “Yes” and 42% “No” to the question: “Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job?” (Fig. 317) **This result can be seen as an indicator to directly measure the effectiveness of the VSS in terms of sustainability of the study programmes.**

The participants who responded “No” were then asked for the reasons of their negative answer. Most of them (60%) stated that they are “evaluating the possibility to acquire another profession”, while the rest (40%) stated that they are “working to cover school expenses and I don’t think the qualification matters”. (Fig.318)

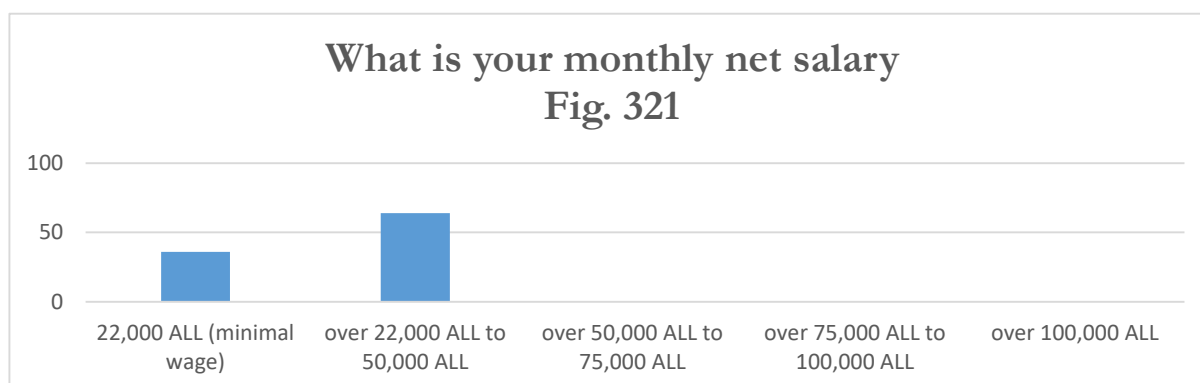




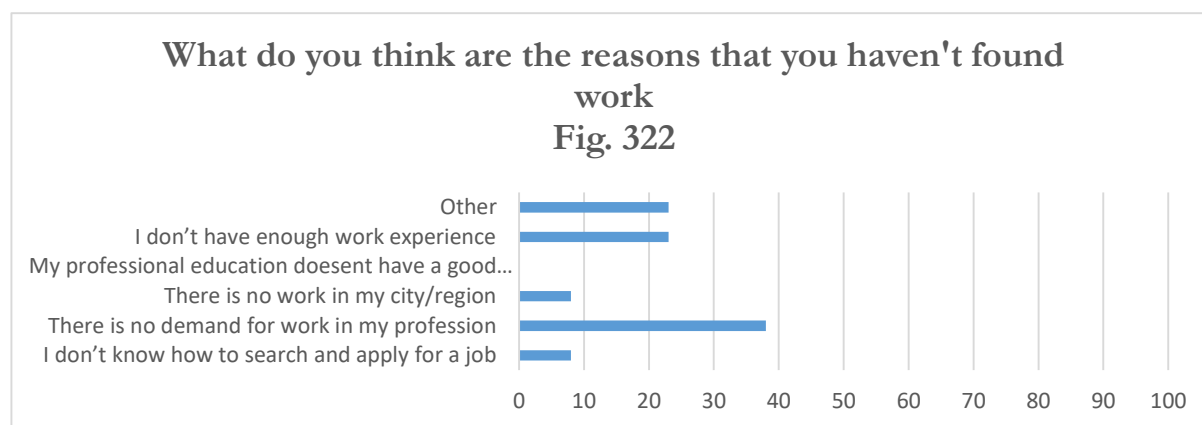
When asked about their type of work contract 75% of the participants stated that they have a full time contract (40hr/week), while the rest (25%) said that they have a part time contract. (Fig. 319) The same participants had a divided answer regarding whether their contract was permanent or temporary, where 0% answered “Permanent”, 50% “Temporary”, and 50% stated that they didn’t know. (Fig. 320)



In regards to the question about the monthly net salary the participants responded as per the table below:

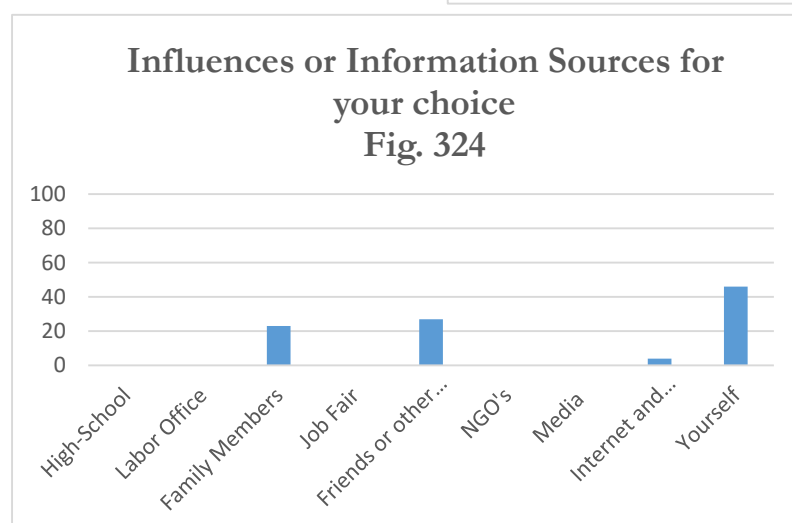
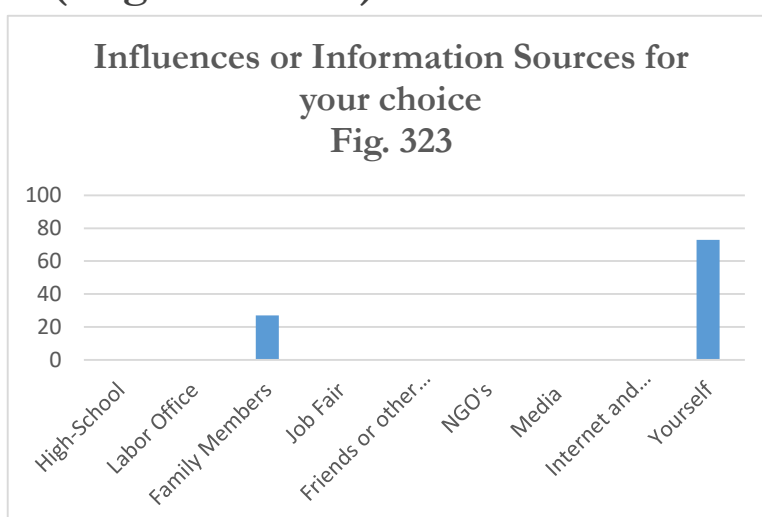


The part of participants who selected “unemployed” as their initial choice were further asked about the reasons that they think affect their status. Most of the participants (38%) stated that “there is no demand for work in my profession”, followed by 23% who confirmed “I don’t have enough work experience”, 23% chose “other” by elaborating that they have personal issues, while the rest had a two way equally split decision of 8% each between “I don’t know how to search and apply for a job” and “There is no work in my city/region”. (Fig.322)



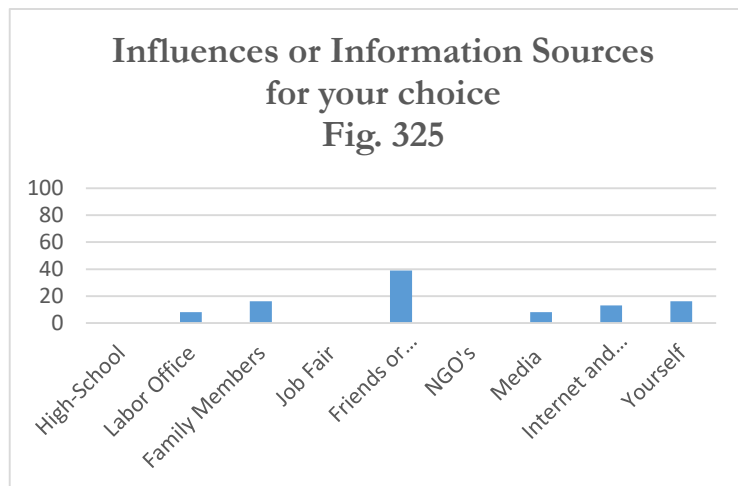
Sources of Information (Region of Fier)

When asked about the source of information that influenced the choice to **continue a higher education** after VSS, most of the participants (73%) answered that this was their own decision and that they didn’t use any other source, except for themselves, to make it, and 27% confirmed that they were influenced by family members. (Fig. 323)



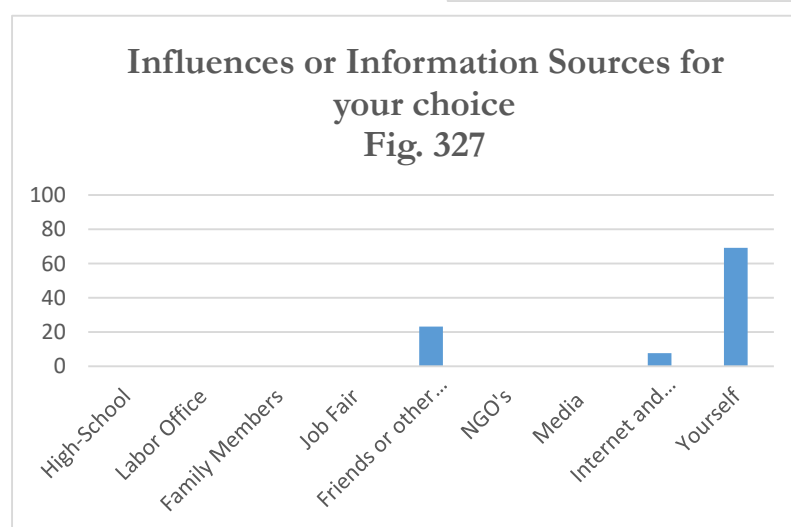
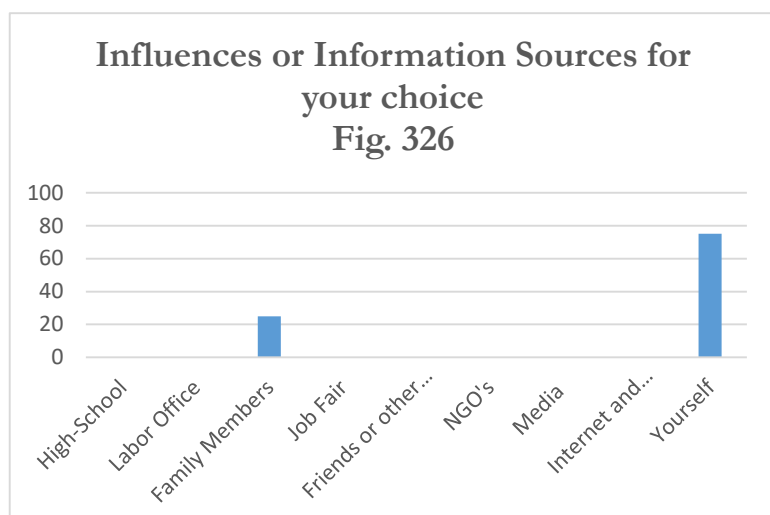
The participants who stated that they were employed at the time of the interview answered the same question by stating that 23% were influenced by “family members”, 27% were influenced by “friends and other students”, 4% by “internet and social media”, and 46% had made their own decision. (Fig. 324)

The participants who initially answered that “none of the choices apply to their situation” chose as a source for being influenced themselves in 100% of the cases. On the other hand, the participants who initially answered that they were unemployed at the time of the interview answered the same question by stating that 16% were influenced by “family members”, 39% were influenced by “friends and other students”, 13% by “internet and social media”, 8% “Labor Office”, 8% “Media”, and 16% had made their own decision. (Fig. 325)



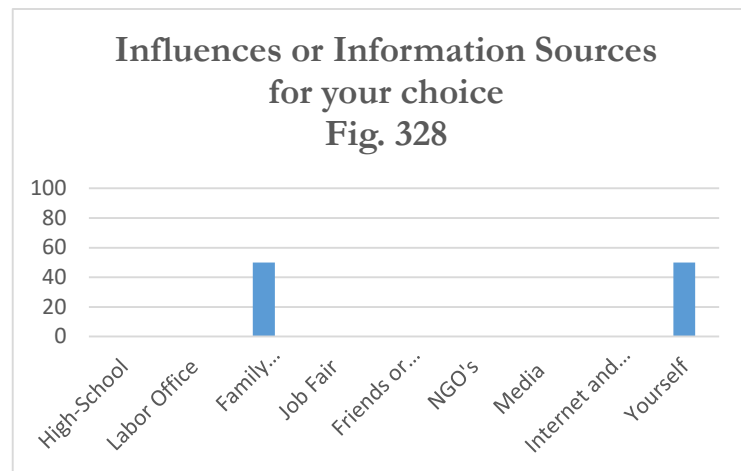
Sources of Information (Mekanike)

When asked about the source of information that influenced the choice to **continue a higher education** after VSS, most of the participants (75%) answered that this was their own decision and that they didn't use any other source, except for themselves, to make it, 25% confirmed that they were influenced by family members. (Fig. 326)



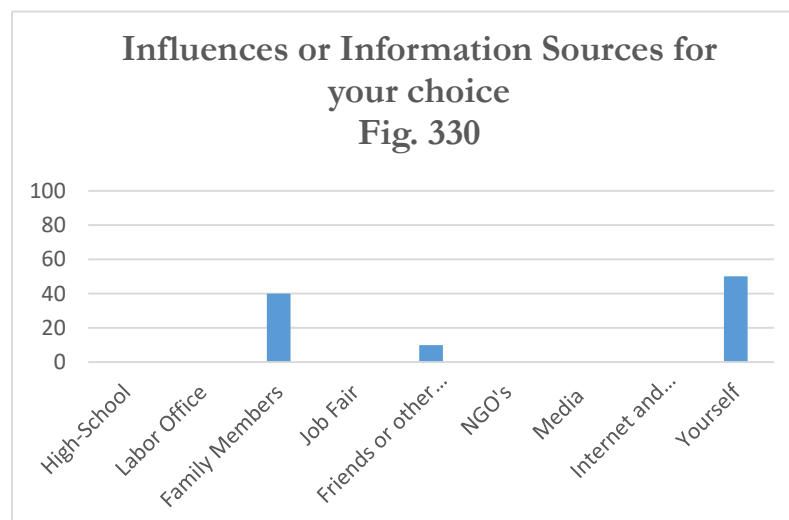
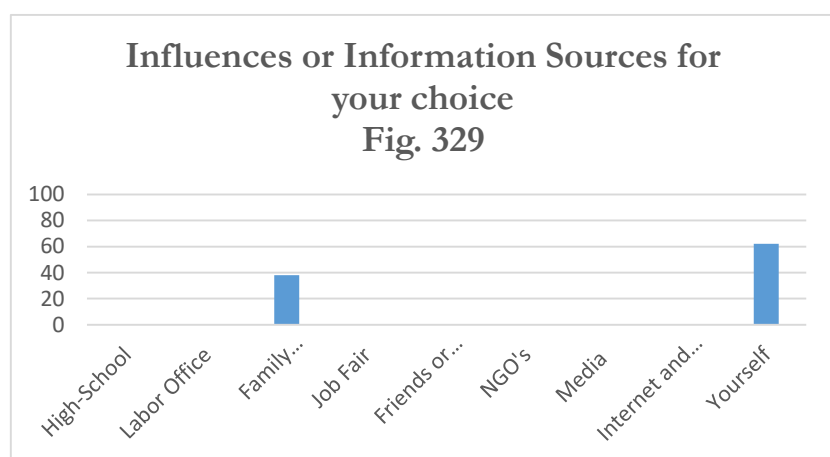
The participants who stated that they were employed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that most of the participants (69.23%) made the decision themselves with a small portion being influenced by their friends (23.08%) or internet and social media (7.69%). (Fig. 327)

The participants who initially answered that “none of the choices apply to their situation” chose as a source for being influenced themselves in 100% of the cases. On the other hand, the participants who initially answered that they were unemployed at the time of the interview answered the same question by stating that 50% were influenced by “family members” and 50% made the choice by themselves. (Fig. 328)



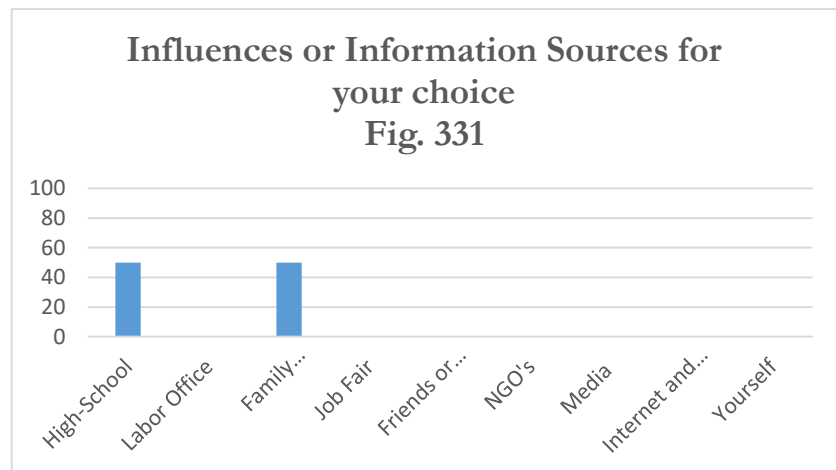
Sources of Information (Rakip Kryeziu)

When asked about the source of information that influenced the choice to **continue a higher education** after VSS, most of the participants (61.54%) answered that this was their own decision and that they didn't use any other source, except for themselves, to make it, and 38.46% stated that they got such influence/information from their family members. (Fig. 329)



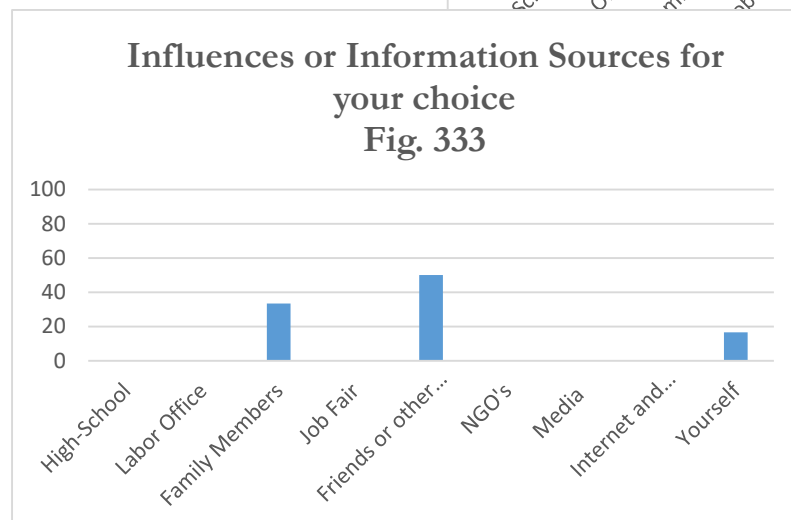
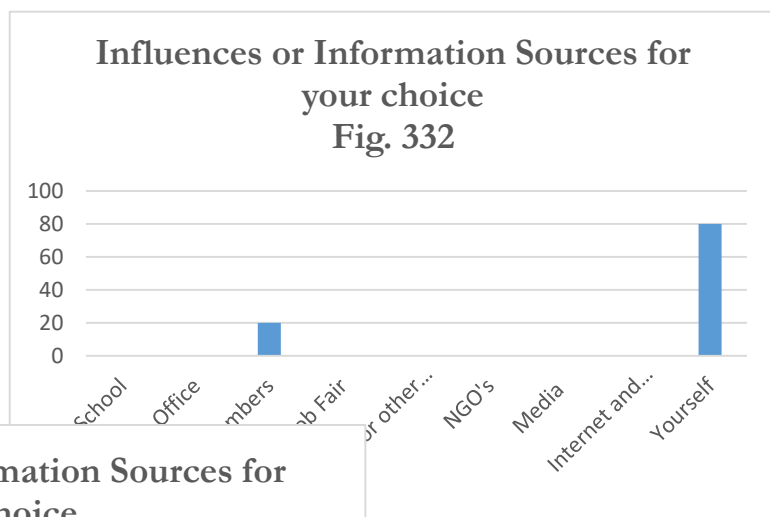
The participants who stated that they were employed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 50% of them used themselves as a source of information for their decision to continue to work after VSS, 40% were influenced by their family member, and the rest (10%) from friends and other students. (Fig. 330)

The participants who initially answered that they were unemployed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 50% of them had used their VSS/university/VTC as a source, and the other half stated that their family members had influenced them. (Fig. 331)



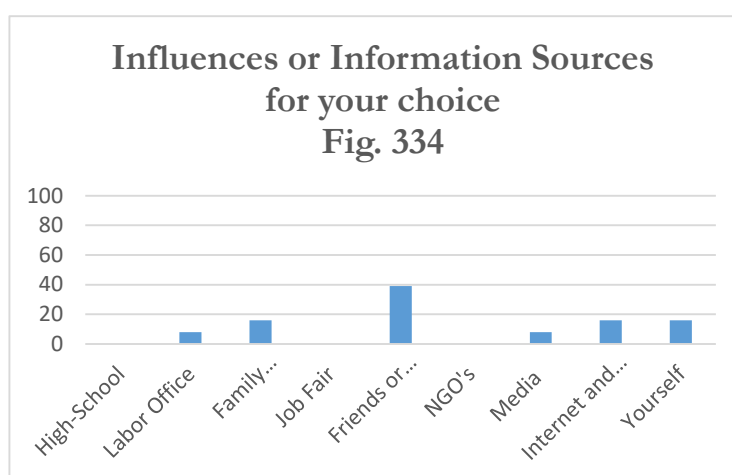
Sources of Information (Petro Sota)

When asked about the source of information that influenced the choice to **continue a higher education** after VSS, most of the participants (80%) answered that this was their own decision and that they didn't use any other source, except for themselves, to make it, while the rest 20% confirmed that they were influenced by family members. (Fig. 332)



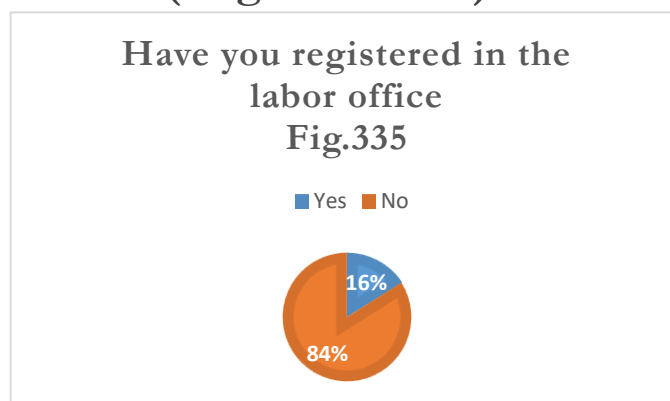
The participants who stated that they were employed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 50% of them were influenced by "Friends and other Students", 33.33% by their family, while the rest (16.67%) used their selves as a source of information. (Fig.333)

On the other hand, the participants who initially answered that they were unemployed at the time of the interview answered the same question by stating that 39% were influenced by “friends and other students”, there was a three way equally split distribution of 16% each between “family members”, “internet and social media”, and “Yourself”, while the rest was a two way equally split distribution of 8% each between “labor office” and “Media”. (Fig. 334)

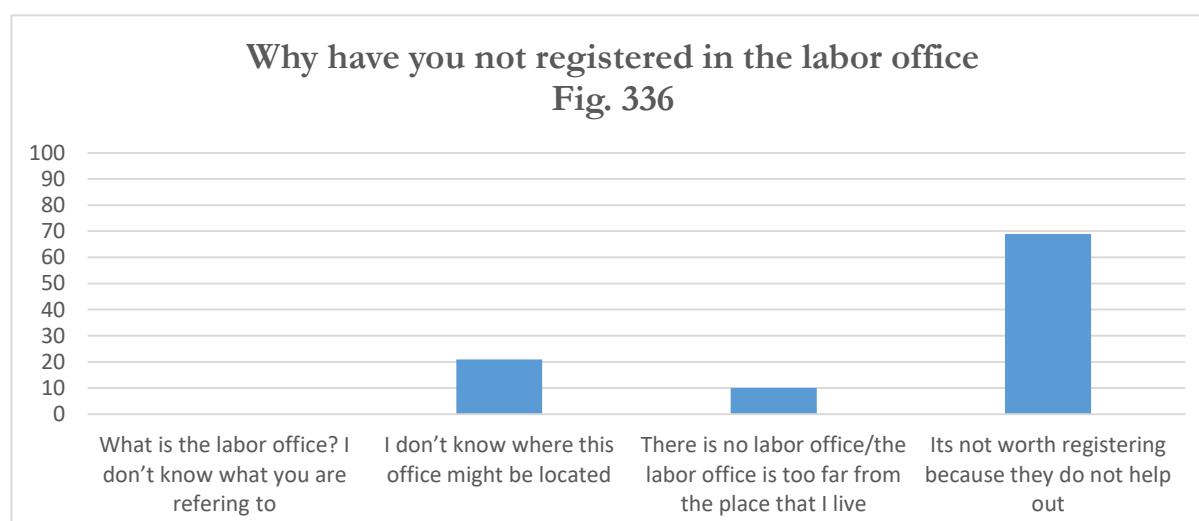


Effectiveness of the Labor Office (Region of Fier)

The only participants who were asked in this context were the ones who had initially confirmed that they were unemployed at the time of the interview. The first question they were asked was whether they were already registered in the Labor Office in their city or not. 84% of the participants stated that they were not, while the rest (16%) confirmed the opposite. (Fig. 335)



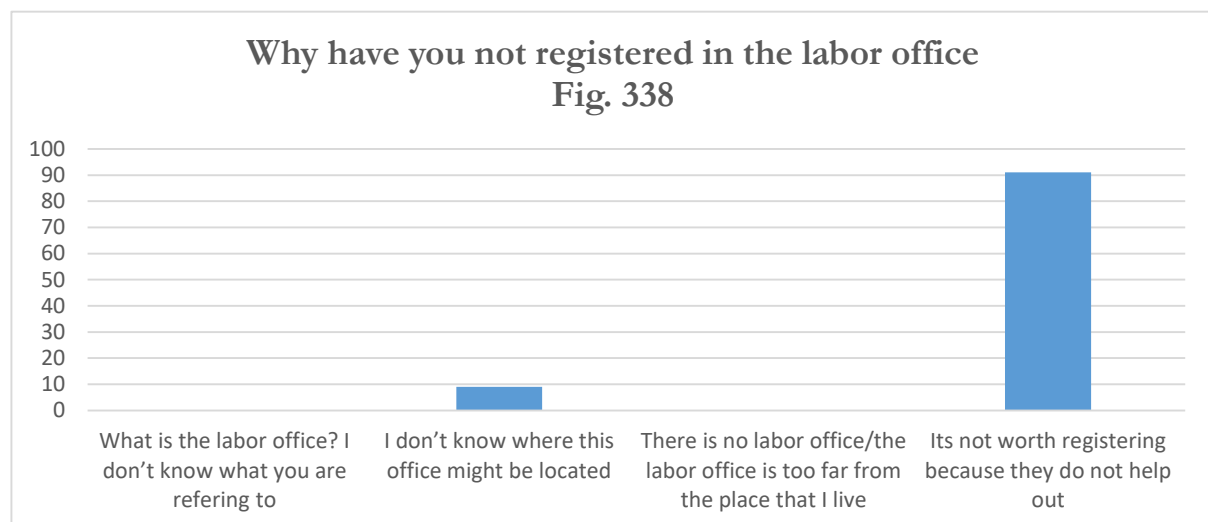
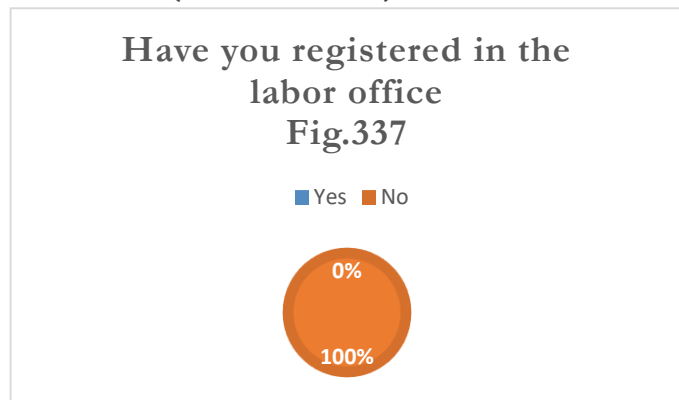
The respondents who answered negatively the first question, were then asked to choose the reasons why they had not registered in this office. 69% answered that “it’s not worth registering because they do not help out”, 21% stated “I don’t know where this office might be located”, and only 10% confirmed that “There is no labor office/the labor office is too far from the place that I live”. (Fig. 336)



Effectiveness of the Labor Office (Mekanike)

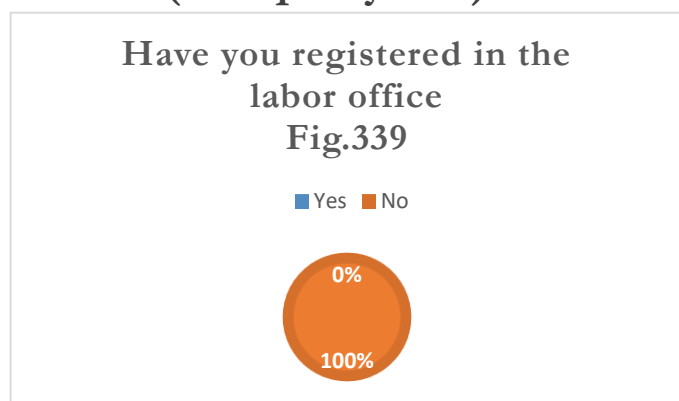
The only participants who were asked in this context were the ones who had initially confirmed that they were unemployed at the time of the interview. The first question they were asked was whether they were already registered in the Labor Office in their city or not. All of the participants stated that they were not. (Fig. 337)

The respondents who answered negatively the first question, were then asked to choose the reasons why they had not registered in this office. 91% answered that “it’s not worth registering because they do not help out” and only 9% stated that “I don’t know where this office might be located”. (Fig. 338)

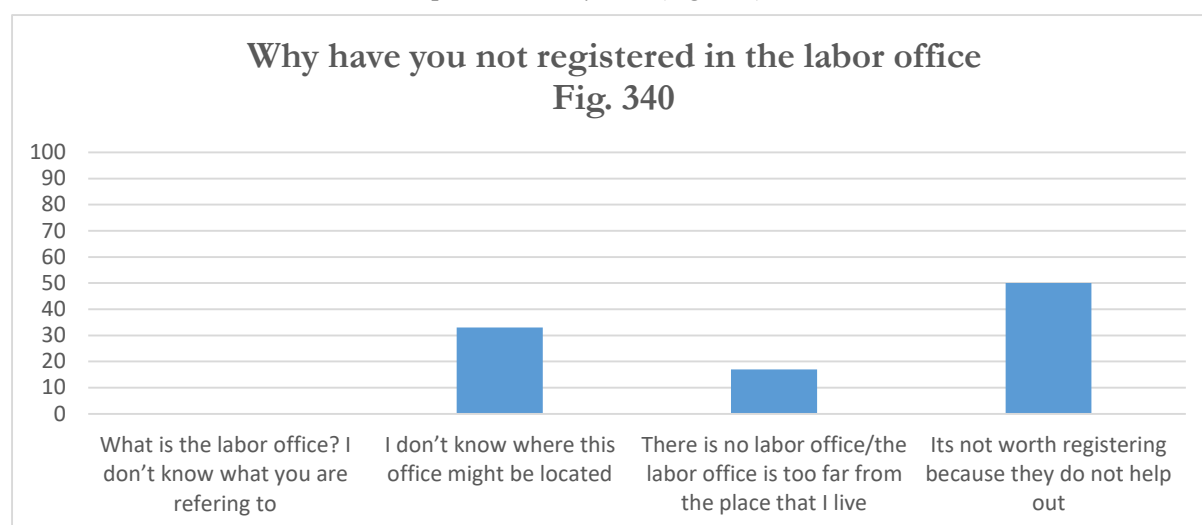


Effectiveness of the Labor Office (Rakip Kryeziu)

The only participants who were asked in this context were the ones who had initially confirmed that they were unemployed at the time of the interview. The first question they were asked was whether they were already registered in the Labor Office in their city or not. All of the participants (100%) responded that they were not registered in the Labor Office. (Fig. 339)

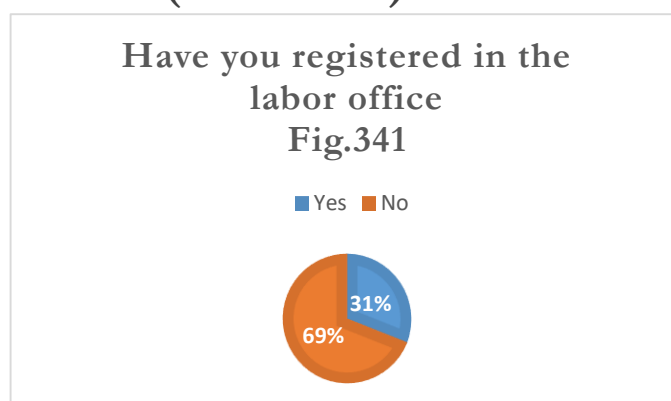


The respondents who answered negatively the first question, were then asked to choose the reasons why they had not registered in this office. 50% answered that “it’s not worth registering because they do not help out”, 33% did not know where the Labor Office was located, and 17% confirmed that there is not a Labor Office or it’s too far from the place that they live. (Fig. 340)

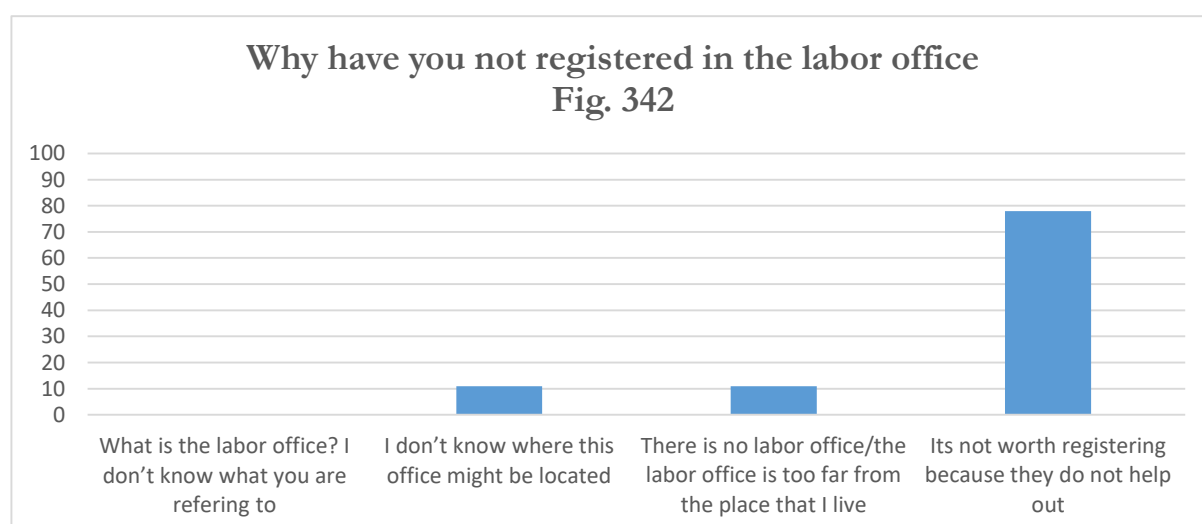


Effectiveness of the Labor Office (Petro Sota)

The only participants who were asked in this context were the ones who had initially confirmed that they were unemployed at the time of the interview. The first question they were asked was whether they were already registered in the Labor Office in their city or not. 69% of the participants stated that they were not, while the rest (31%) confirmed the opposite. (Fig. 341)



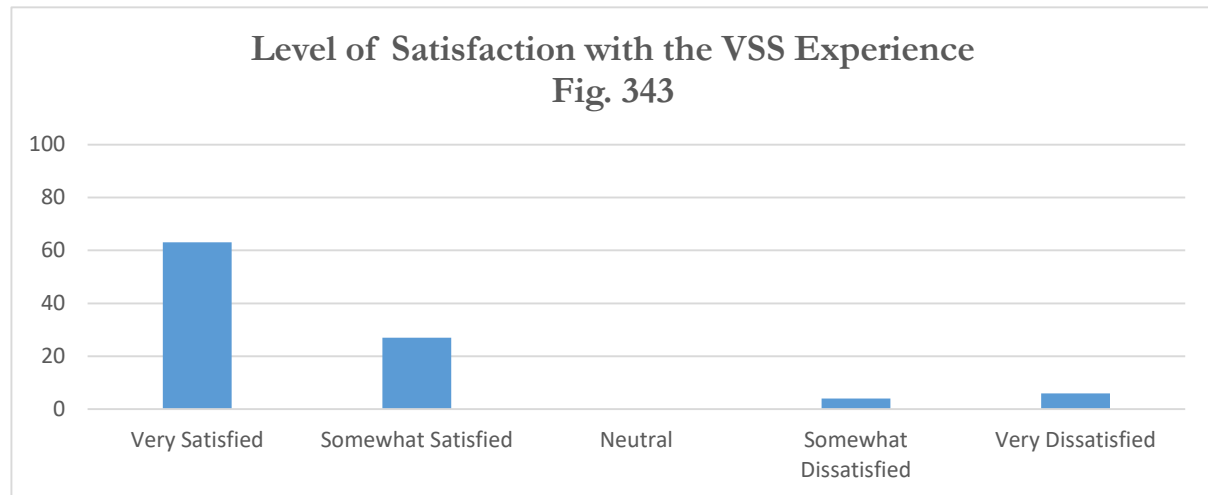
The respondents who answered negatively the first question, were then asked to choose the reasons why they had not registered in this office. 78% answered that “it’s not worth registering because they do not help out”, 11% stated that “I don’t know where this office might be located”, and while the



rest confirmed that “There is no labor office/the labor office is too far from the place that I live”. (11%). (Fig. 342)

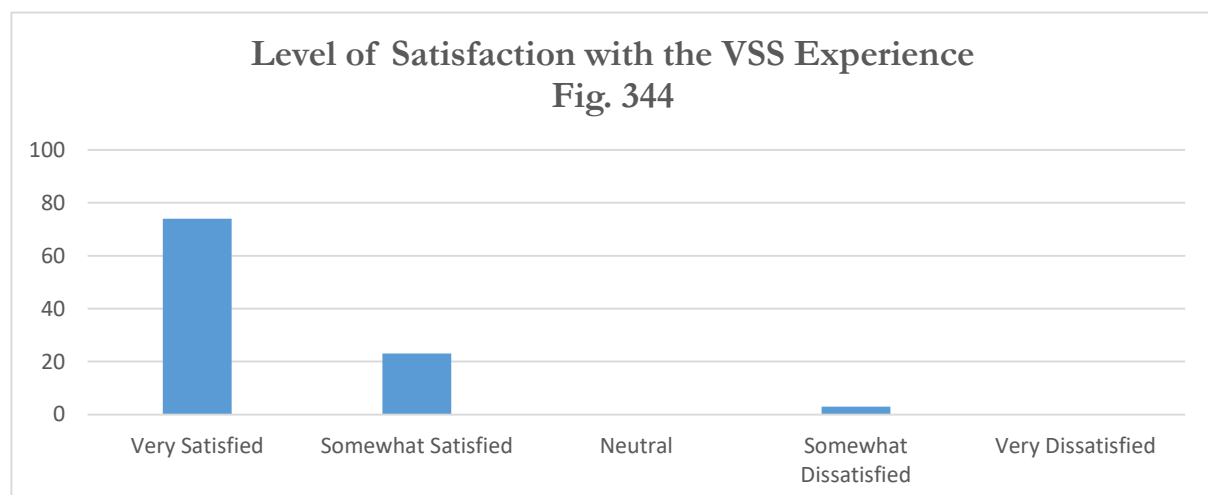
Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience (Region of Fier)

Lastly all the participants were asked to quantify on a Likert scale the level of satisfaction that they had towards the VSS that they had studied in. In this regard, most of the participants (63%) showed a very high level of satisfaction, 27% stated that they were somewhat satisfied, 4% were “somewhat dissatisfied”, and only 6% confirmed that they were very dissatisfied with the experience. (Fig. 343)



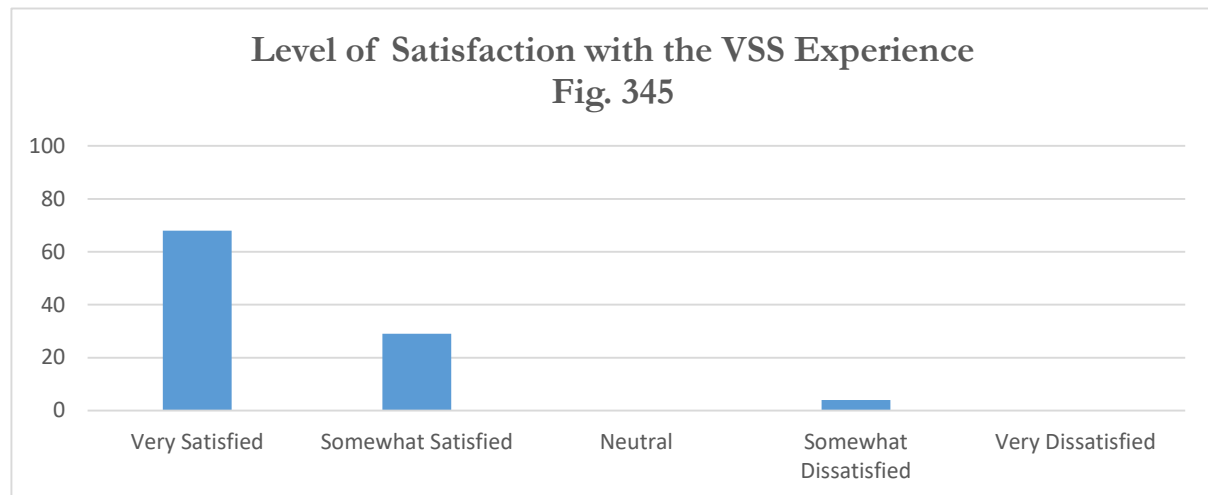
Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience (Mekanike)

Lastly all the participants were asked to quantify on a Likert scale the level of satisfaction that they had towards the VSS that they had studied in. In this regard, most of the participants (74%) showed a very high level of satisfaction, 23% stated that they were somewhat satisfied, and only 3% confirmed that they were somewhat dissatisfied with the experience. (Fig. 344)



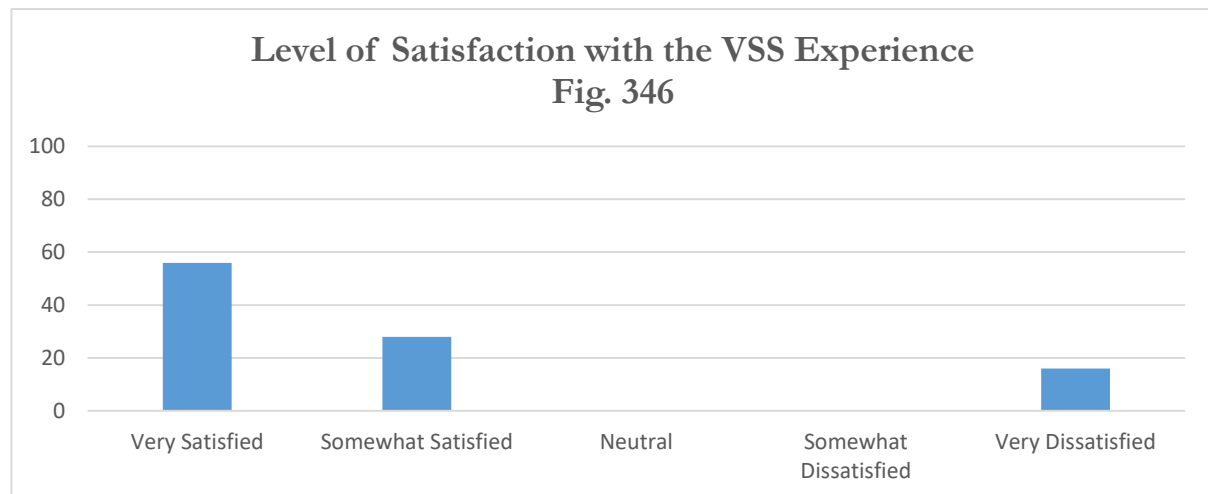
Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience (Rakip Kryeziu)

Lastly all the participants were asked to quantify on a Likert scale the level of satisfaction that they had towards the VSS that they had studied in. In this regard, the majority of the participants (68%) showed a very high level of satisfaction, 29% were somewhat satisfied, while only 4% were somewhat dissatisfied. (Fig.345)



Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience (Petro Sota)

Lastly all the participants were asked to quantify on a Likert scale the level of satisfaction that they had towards the VSS that they had studied in. In this regard, most of the participants (56%) showed a very high level of satisfaction, 28% stated that they were somewhat satisfied, and only 16% confirmed that they were very dissatisfied with the experience. (Fig. 346)



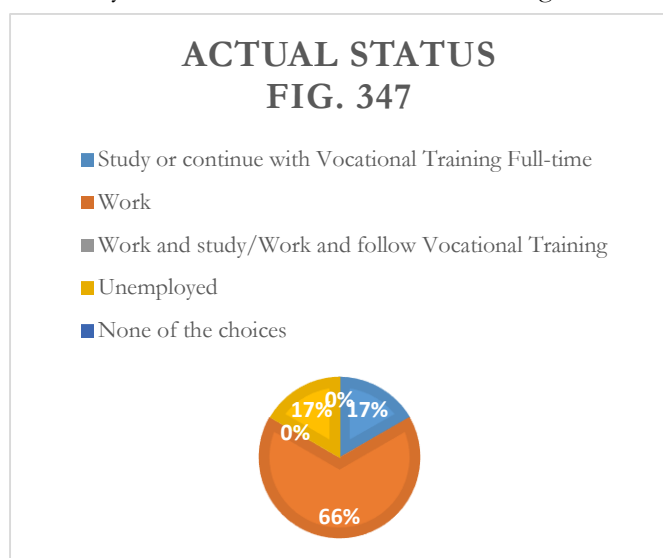
Region of Gjirokaštër

General Information about the Region

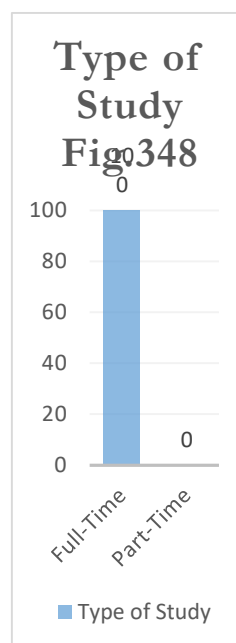
The Region of Gjirokaštër had a total of 38 students which graduated in 2017-2018, all of whom were male. Considering the 23.44% margin used as part of the methodology of this report, the consultant was able to conduct 6 phone interviews. The region of Gjirokaštër consists of only one VSS, namely “Thoma Papapano”, thus the results for the region correspond to those of the VSS.

Actual Status of the Student

Most of the students who graduated from the Region of Gjirokaštër in 2017-2018 stated that they are employed at this moment in time (66.67%), followed by an even split of (16.67%) between unemployed and Study or continue with Vocational Training Full-time. (Fig. 347)

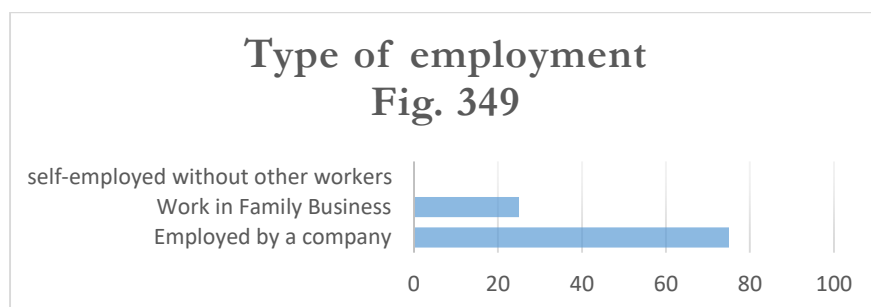


Here we can see a relatively proportional distribution of choice selections from the participants. A 17% margin of students unemployed shows that most of the students which completed a VSS in this region in 2017-2018 did have the possibility to launch themselves into the work market. A more detailed breakdown or



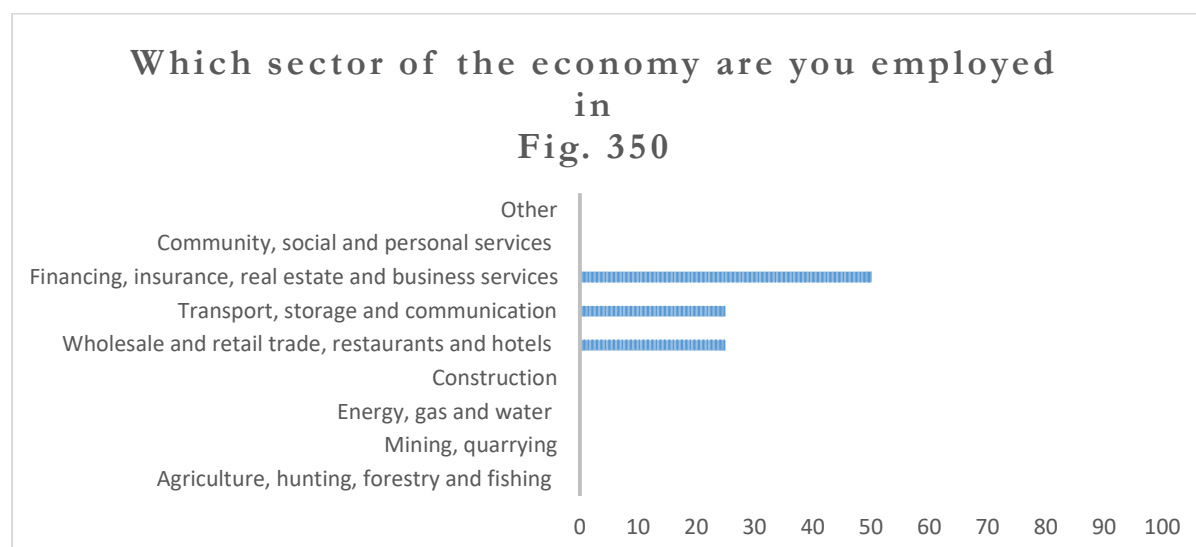
reason and scenarios will be found in the upcoming sections of this report. When calculating the employability percentage (without taking into consideration the participants who were studying), 80% were employed, and 20% unemployed. In regard to the students who stated that they “Study or continue with Vocational Training Full-time”, all confirmed that they have chosen to continue education in a “full-time” format rather than “part-time, **indicator which represents the perception of the importance of full-time education from the participants.** (Fig. 348)

Most of the students who replied that they were employed at the moment of the interview confirmed that they are employed by a company (75%), and the rest (25%) worked in a family business (Fig. 349). (76%) received a salary for their services, while the rest (25%) did not.



When asked about which sector of the economy they were employed in, the majority of the participants (50%) selected the “finance, insurance, real estate and business services” option. Following was an even

split of 25% each between “Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels” and “transport, storage and communication”. (Fig. 350)



It is also worth mentioning that all of the participants stated that they are working in the **private sector** rather than public administration or NGO's, and that the location of their work is mostly **Gjirokaštër**.

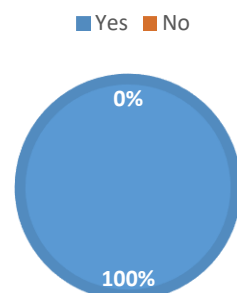


Jumping to the section of the unemployed, the participants were asked to choose up to three options that best describe their situation at the moment of the interview. All of the participants declared that their last contract had expired and they were looking for a new one. (Fig. 351)

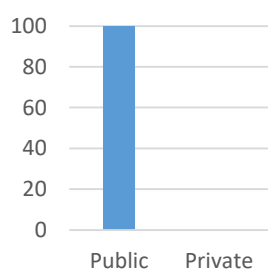
The Effectiveness of Studying in the Region of Gjirokaštër

The participants who answered that “Study in a University or continue vocational training” were further asked whether they continue studying in the same field (or a similar one) as the one that they completed in VSS. 100% confirmed that they are following the same professional path that they started in VSS. Such statistics show that the effectiveness of this particular region **is high and a career path builds since the early stages of VSS**. (Fig. 352)

Continuation of studies in the same field
Fig. 352



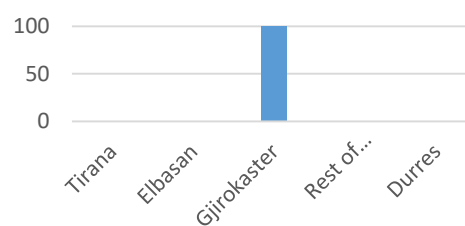
Public or Private Institution
Fig. 353



While, of the universities that they are studying in are in all of the cases public. (Fig. 353)

When asked about the location of the education institution where they study or continue their professional education the all of the participants selected “Gjirokastra” as their choice. (Fig. 354)

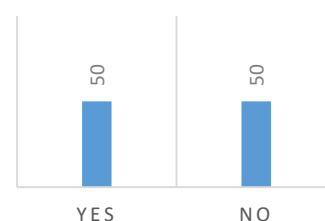
Where is the education institution located
Fig. 354



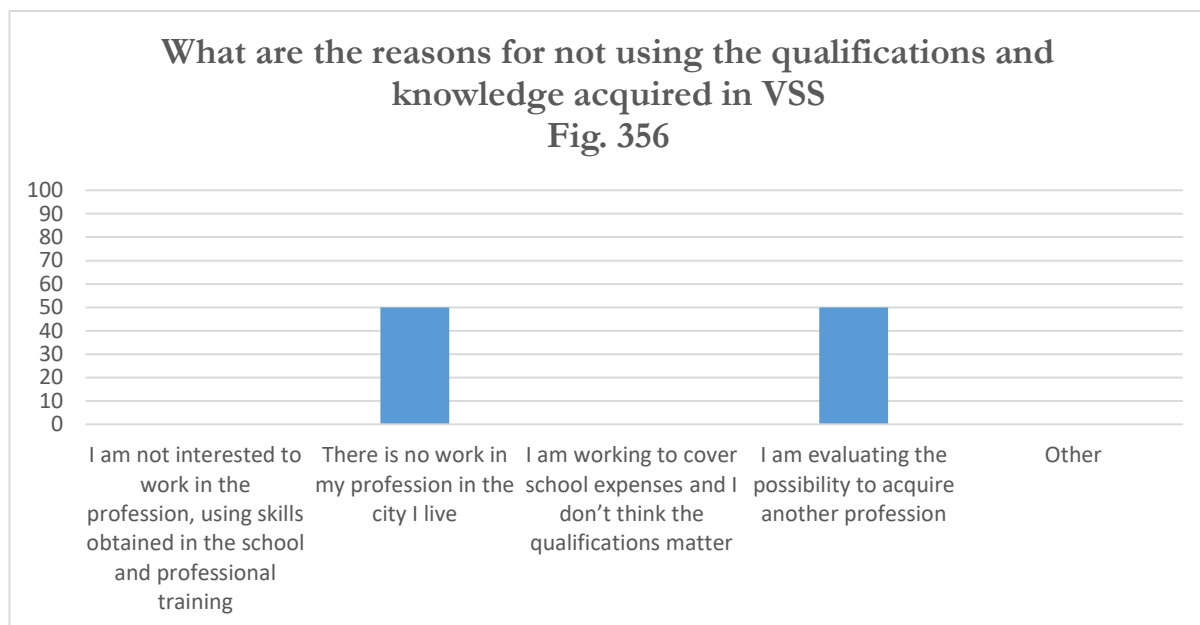
Lastly, when asked about the type of certification that they would acquire at the end of the studies, all of the participants confirmed that they would obtain high school diploma.

Out of the participants who initially stated that they are employed there was an even distribution to the question: “Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job?” (Fig. 355) **This result can be seen as an indicator to directly measure the effectiveness of the VSS in terms of sustainability of the study programmes.**

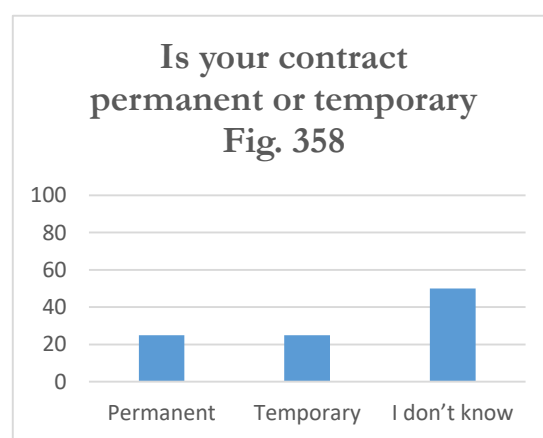
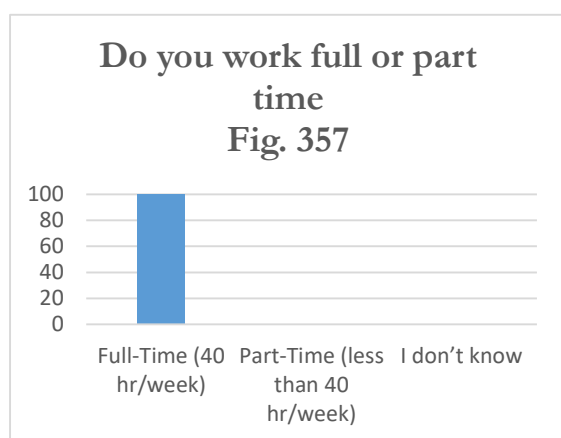
Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job
Fig. 355



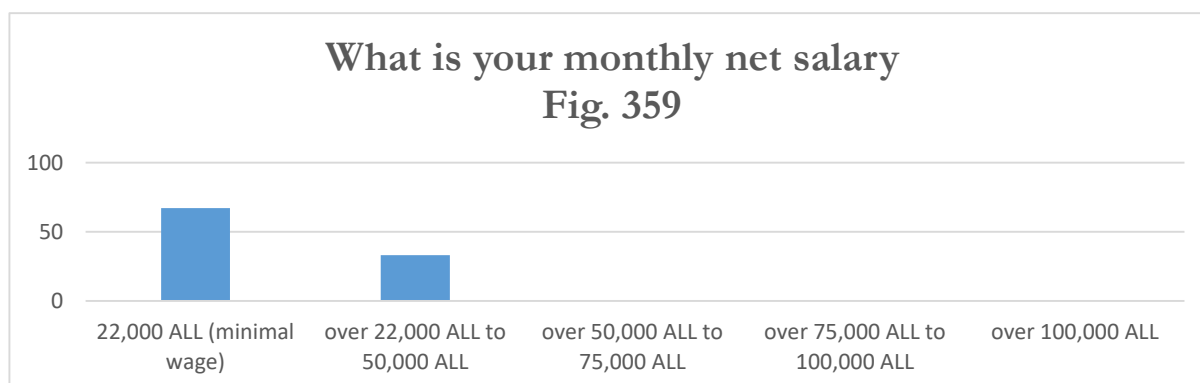
The participants who responded “No” were then asked for the reasons of their negative answer. 50% answered that there was no work in their profession in their city and 50% were evaluating the possibility of another profession (Fig.356)



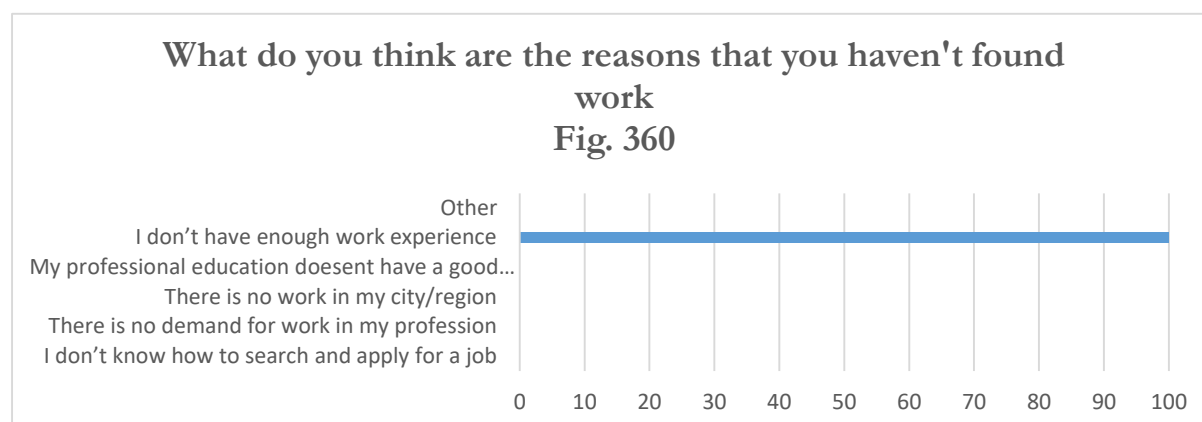
When asked about their type of work contract all of the participants stated that they have a **full-time** contract (40hr/week). (Fig. 357) Regarding the type of contract they were supplied with, 25% answered **permanent**, 25% **temporary**, and 50% stated that they **did not know**. (Fig. 358)



In regards to the question about the monthly net salary the participants responded as per the table below:

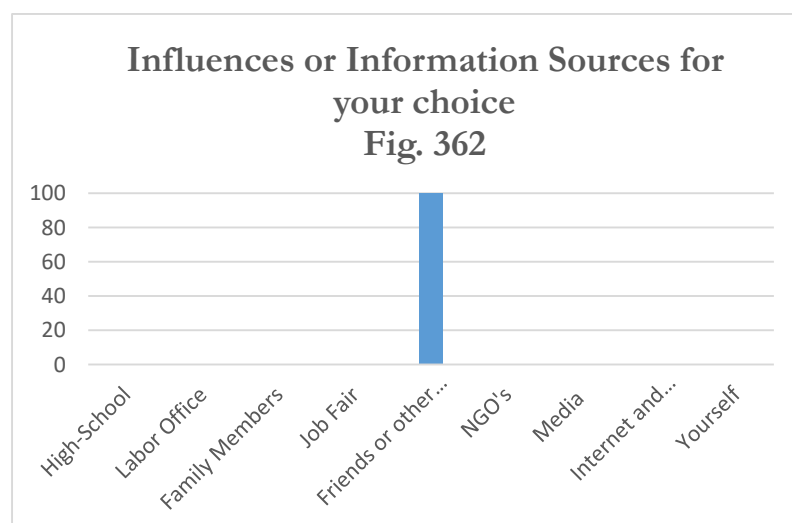
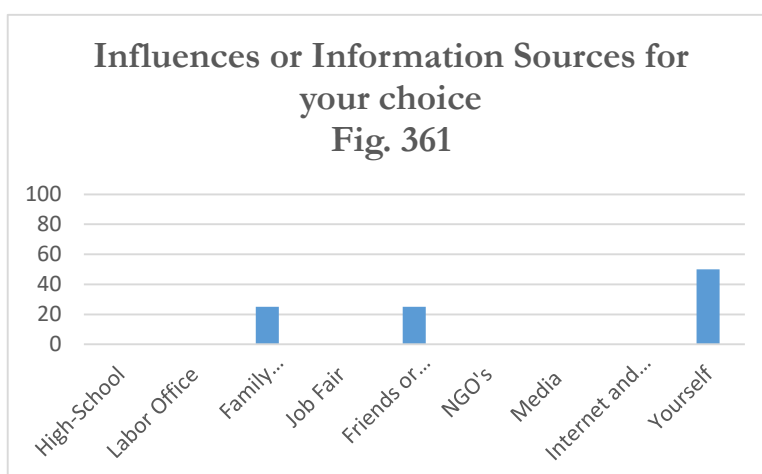


The part of participants who selected “unemployed” as their initial choice were further asked about the reasons that they think affect their status. All of the participants chose “I don’t have enough work experience”. (Fig.360)



Sources of Information

When asked about the source of information that influenced the choice to **continue a higher education** after VSS, most of the participants (50%) answered that this was their own decision and that they didn't use any other source, except for themselves, to make it, 25% confirmed that they were influenced by family members and 25% were influenced by their friends. (Fig. 361)

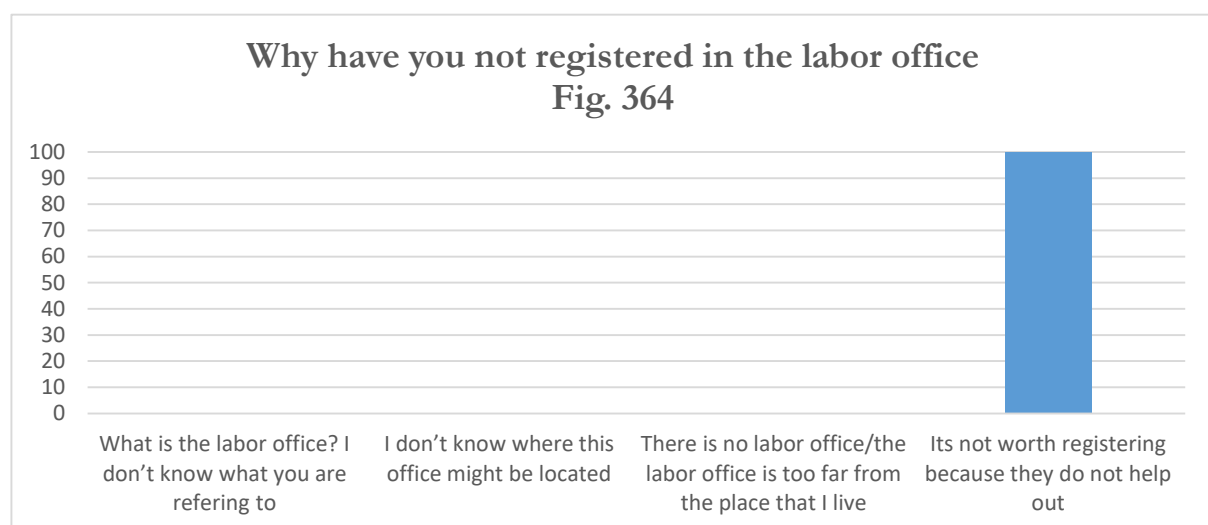
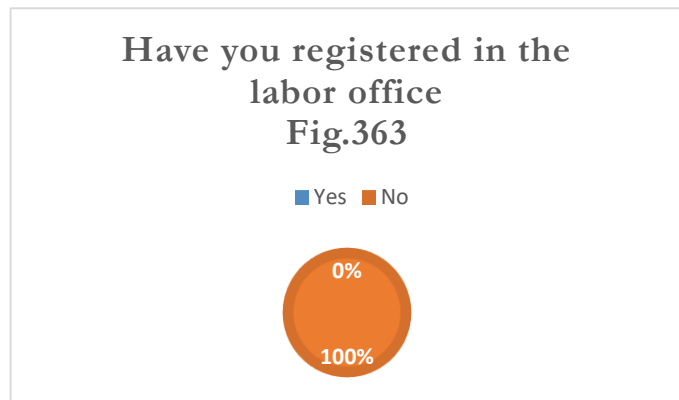


The participants who stated that they were employed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that all of them were influenced by “Friends and other Students” (Fig. 362)

Effectiveness of the Labor Office

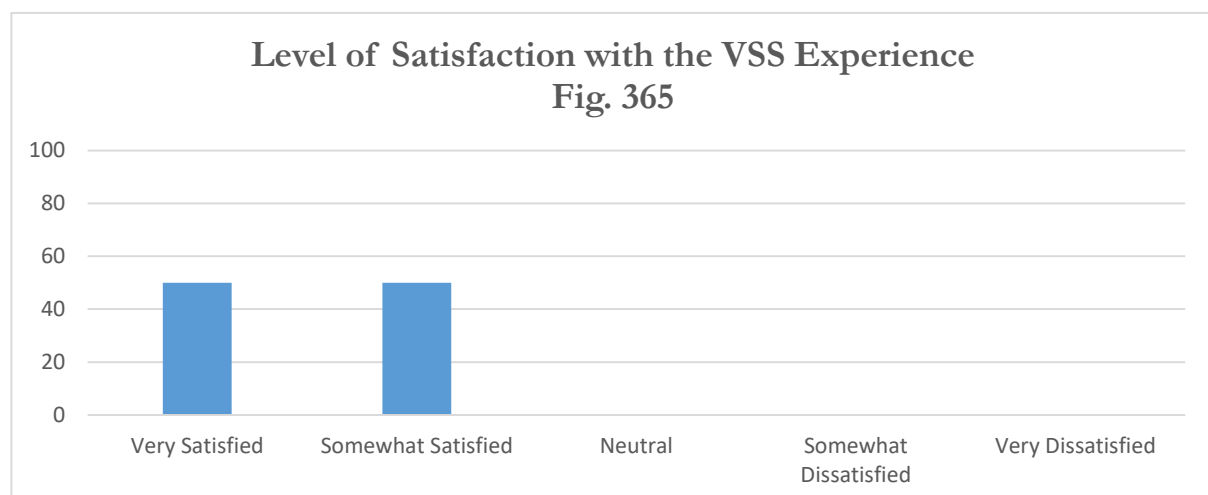
The only participants who were asked in this context were the ones who had initially confirmed that they were unemployed at the time of the interview. The first question they were asked was whether they were already registered in the Labor Office in their city or not. None of the participants stated that they were registered. (Fig. 363)

The respondents who answered negatively the first question, were then asked to choose the reasons why they had not registered in this office. All answered that “it’s not worth registering because they do not help out”. (Fig. 364)



Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience

Lastly all the participants were asked to quantify on a Likert scale the level of satisfaction that they had towards the VSS that they had studied in. In this regard, the participants were very satisfied with their high school experience (50%), and somewhat satisfied (50%). (Fig. 365)



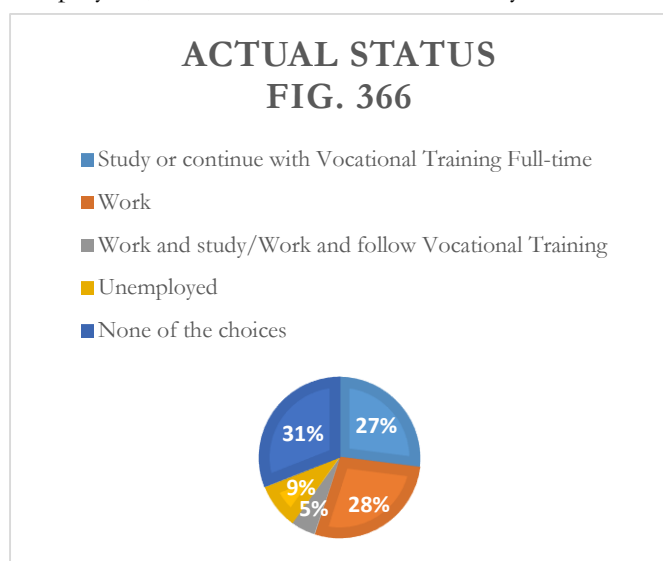
Region of Korça

General Information about the Region

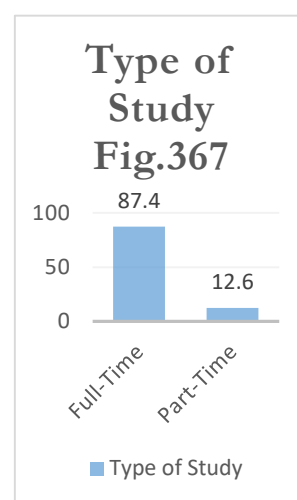
The Region of Korça had a total of 284 students who graduated in 2017-2018. Considering the 23.44% margin used as part of the methodology of this report, the consultant was able to conduct 69 phone interviews. The region is comprised of six VSSs, namely “Enver Qiraxhi”, “Irakli Terova”, “Ndërtimi”, “TIK Fan Noli”, “Isuf Gjata”, and “Demir Progri”.

Actual Status of the Student (Region of Korça)

Most of the students who graduated from the Region of Korça in 2017-2018 stated that they are unemployed at this moment in time (31%), followed by 28% of the participants who stated that they are “employed”, 27% who confirmed that “study or continue with vocational training”, 5% were “working and studying”, and 9% who stated that “none of the choices applied to them”. (Fig. 366)

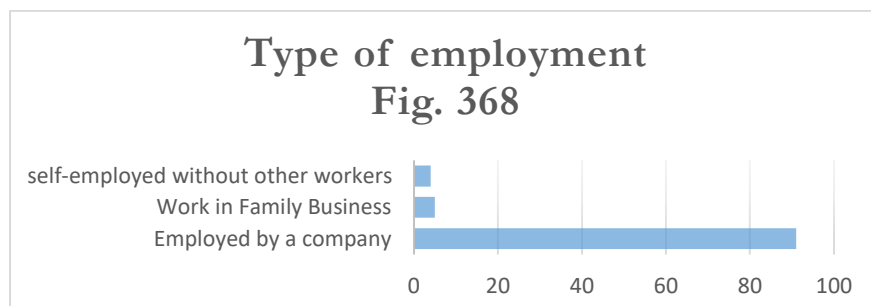


Here we can see a relatively proportional distribution of choice selections from the participants. A 9% margin of students unemployed shows that most of the students who completed this VSS in 2017-

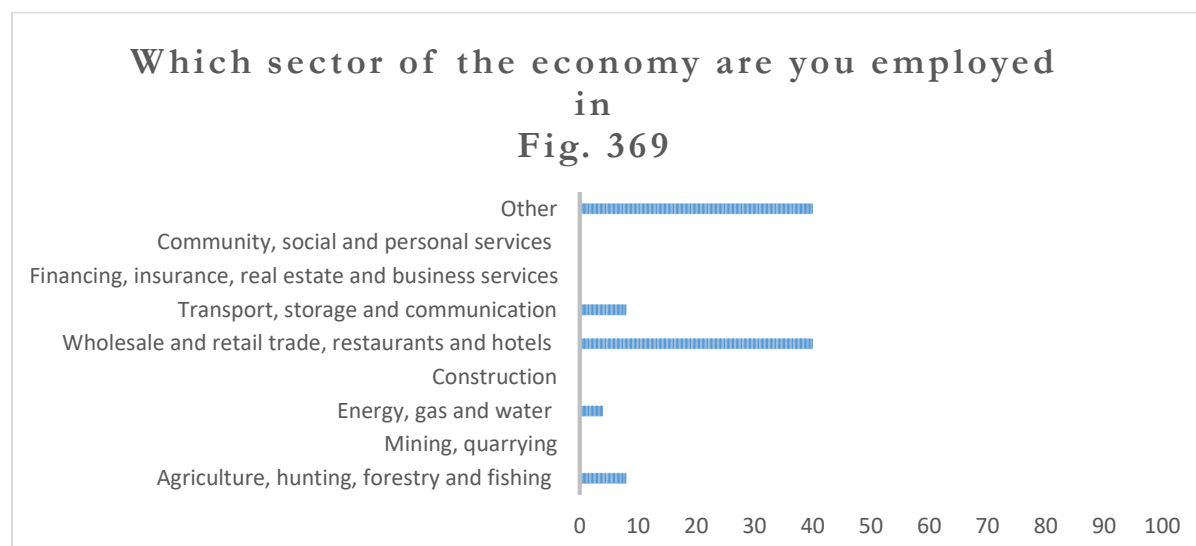


2018 had possibility to launch themselves into the work market or continue their studies. A more detailed breakdown or reason and scenarios will be found in the upcoming sections of this report. When calculating the employability percentage (without taking into consideration the participants who were studying), 38% were employed, 43% unemployed, 12% were working and studying, and only 7% didn't think any of the choices applied to them. In regards to the students who stated that they “Study of continue with Vocational Training Full-time”, a majority of 87.4% stated that they have chosen to continue education in a “full-time” format rather than a “part-time” (12.6%) one, **indicator which represents the perception of the importance of full-time education from the participants.** (Fig. 367)

Most of the students who replied that they were employed at the moment of the interview (91%) confirmed that they are employed by a company, 4% worked as “self-employed without other workers”, while the rest of them (5%) worked in a family business (Fig. 368). (95%) received a salary for their services, while the rest (5%) did not.

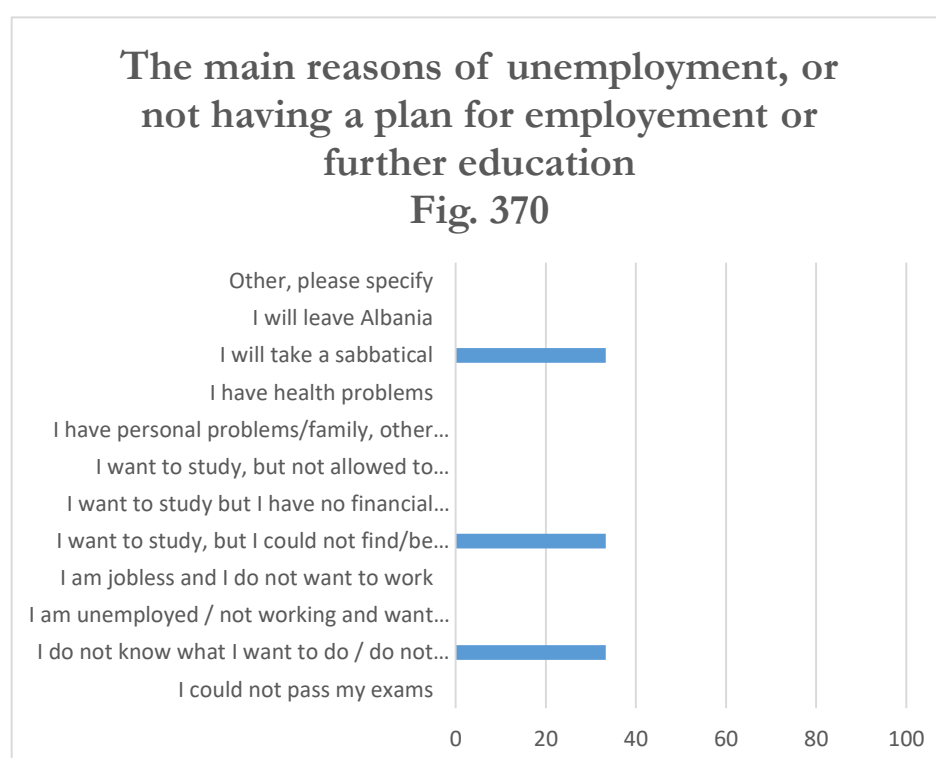


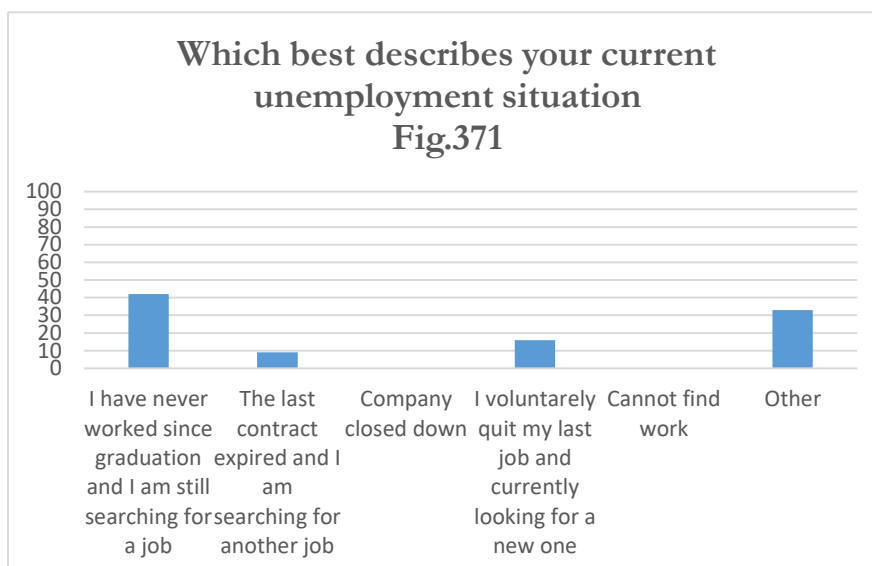
When asked about which sector of the economy they were employed in, 40% of the participants stated that they work in the “Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels” sector, 8% confirmed working in the “Transport, storage and communication” sector, 8% answered “Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing”, 4% stated that they worked in the “Energy, gas and water sector”, and the rest (40%) chose “other” by elaborating that they worked as a: Mechanic, Electrician, and Factory Worker. (Fig. 369)



It is also worth mentioning that 96% of the participants stated that they are working in the **private sector** rather than public administration (4%) or NGO's (0%), and that the location of their work is mostly **Korça (84%), Tirana (12%), and abroad (4%)**.

Regarding the participants who could not identify themselves with options of being employed, unemployed or student, and chose instead the “None of the options apply to my situation” option, the reason for their situation was a three way equally split choice between “I don’t know what to do/don’t have a plan”, “I want to study but I could not find/was not accepted in a university”, and “I will take a sabbatical”. (Fig. 370)





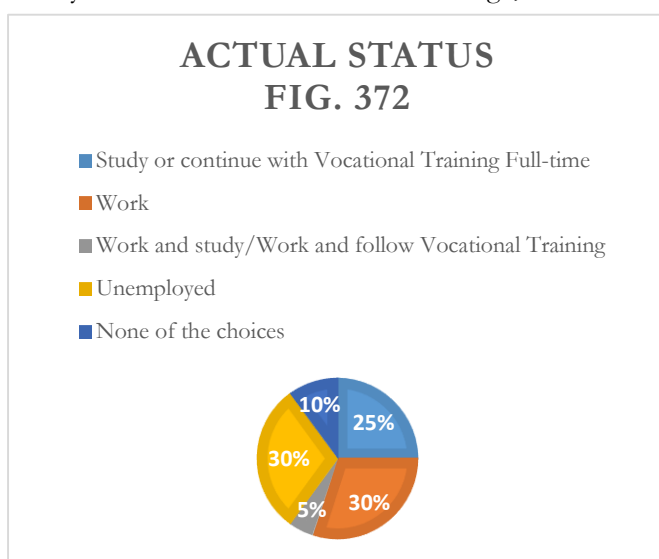
Jumping to the section of the unemployed, the participants were asked to choose up to three options that best describe their situation at the moment of the interview. Most of the participants (42%) stated that they “had never worked since graduation and are still searching for a job”, 33% confirmed that they couldn’t find work, 16% “voluntarily quit their last job and were currently looking for a new one”,

and 9% confirmed that “the last contract expired and I am searching for another job”. (Fig. 371)

Actual Status of the Student (Demir Progri)

30% of the students who graduated from “Demir Progri” VSS in Korça in 2017-2018 stated that they were employed at the time of the interview, the same margin confirmed being “unemployed”, 25% stated that “study or continue with vocational training”, 10% stated that “none of the choices applied to them”, and

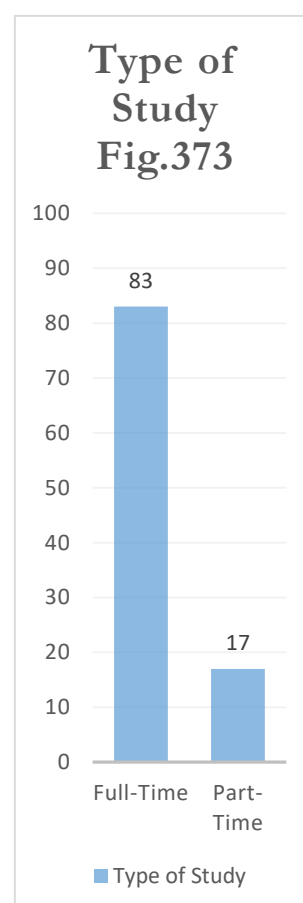
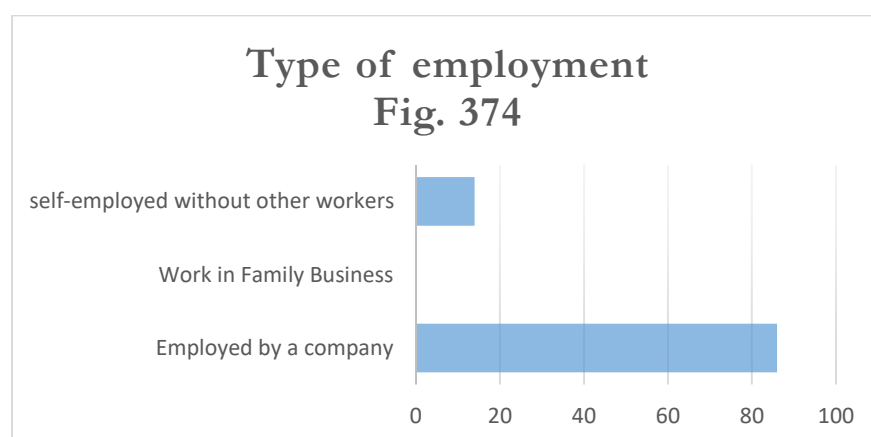
5% confirmed “working and studying”. (Fig. 372)



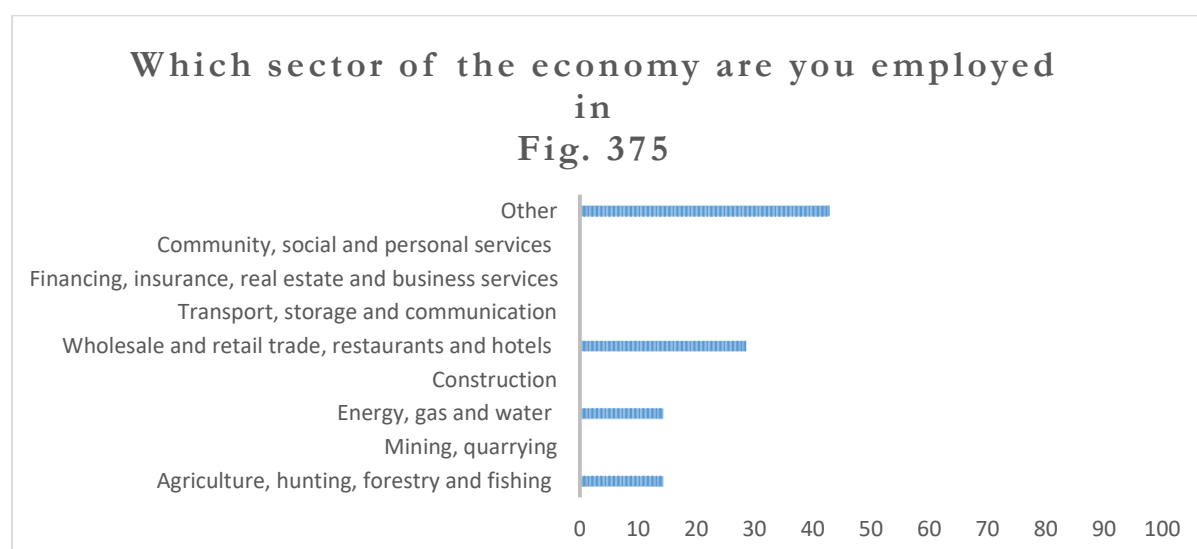
Here we can see a relatively proportional distribution of choice selections from the participants. A 30% margin of students unemployed **shows that most of the students who completed this VSS in 2017-2018 did not have the possibility to launch themselves into the work market.** A more detailed breakdown of reasons and scenarios will be found in the upcoming sections of this report.

In regards to the students who stated that they “Study of continue with Vocational Training Full-time”, a majority of 83% stated that they have chosen to continue education in a “full-time” format rather than a “part-time” (17%) one, **indicator which represents the perception of the importance of full-time education from the participants.** (Fig. 373)

Most of the students who replied that they were employed at the moment of the interview (86%) confirmed that they are employed by a company, and 14% worked as “self-employed without other workers” (Fig. 374). (100%) received a salary for their services.

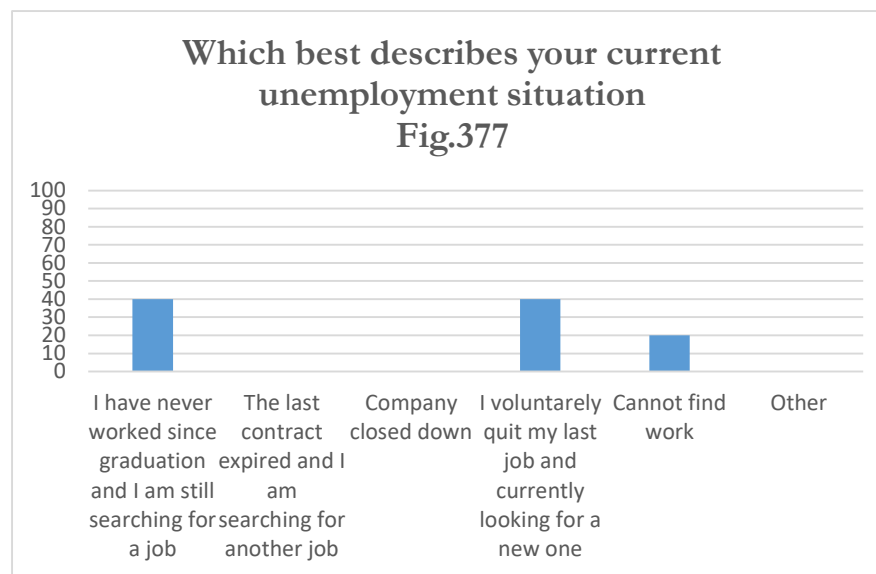
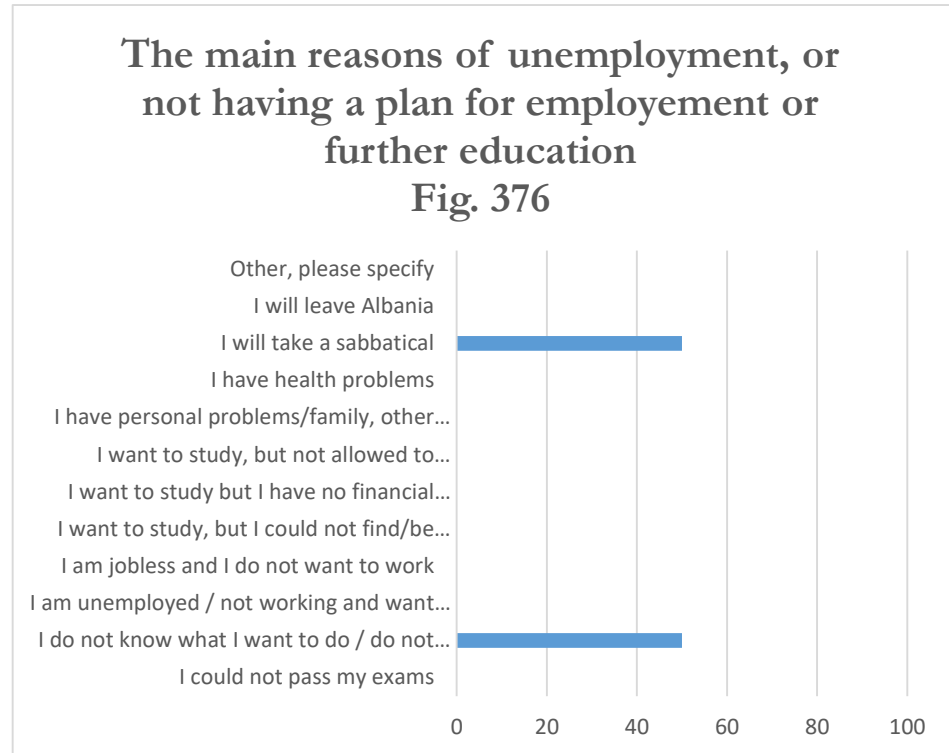


When asked about which sector of the economy they were employed in, the majority of the participants (42.86%) selected the “other” option. When broken down the participants stated that it included: Mechanic. Following was the “Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels” with 28.57%, “Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing” with 14.29%, and “Energy, gas and water” with 14.29%. (Fig. 375)



It is also worth mentioning that all of the participants stated that they are working in the **private sector** rather than public administration or NGO’s, and that the location of their work is mostly **Korça (85.71%), and Tirana (14.29%)**.

Regarding the participants who could not identify themselves with options of being employed, unemployed or student, and chose instead the “None of the options apply to my situation” option, 50% confirmed that the reason for this is “I don’t know what I want to do/don’t have a plan”, and 50% “I will take a sabbatical”. (Fig. 376)

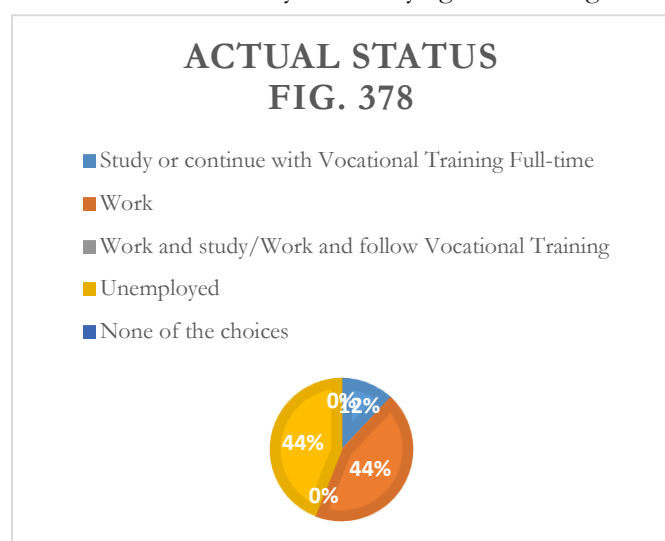


Jumping to the section of the unemployed, the participants were asked to choose up to three options that best describe their situation at the moment of the interview. Most of the participants (40%) stated that they had “voluntarily quit their last job and were currently looking for a new one”, followed by 40% who confirmed that they “had never worked since graduation and are still searching for a job”.

The rest of the participants (20%) confirmed not being able to find work. (Fig. 377)

Actual Status of the Student (Enver Qiraxhi)

44% of the students who graduated from “Enver Qiraxhi” VSS in Pogradec in 2017-2018 stated that they are “Employed” (44%), followed by 44% of the participants who stated that they are “Unemployed”, and 12% confirmed that they are “studying or following Vocational Training Full-Time”. (Fig. 378)

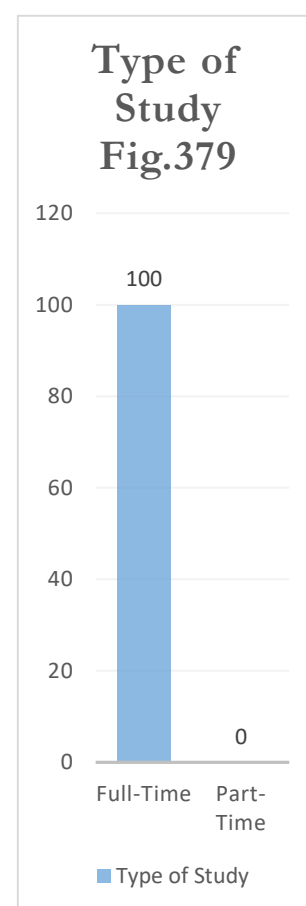
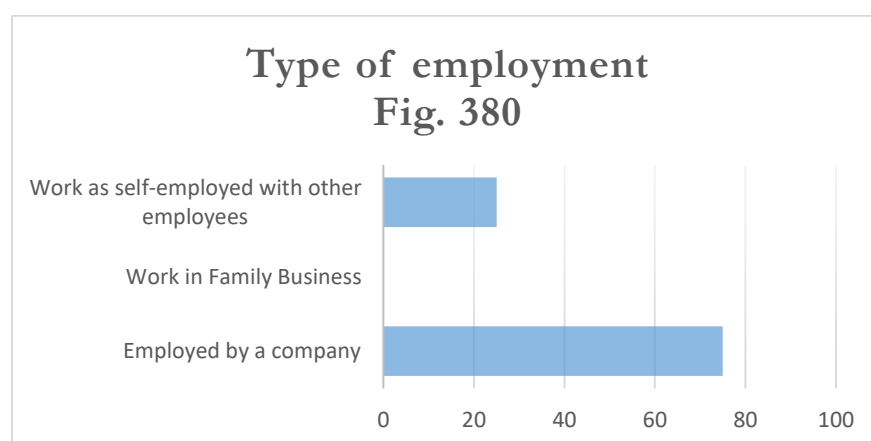


Here we can see a relatively proportional distribution of choice selections from the participants. A 44% margin of students employed and 44% unemployed **shows that only half of the students who completed this VSS in 2017-2018 have had the possibility to launch themselves into the work market or pursue further educational endeavors.** A more detailed breakdown or reason and scenarios will be found in the upcoming sections of this report.

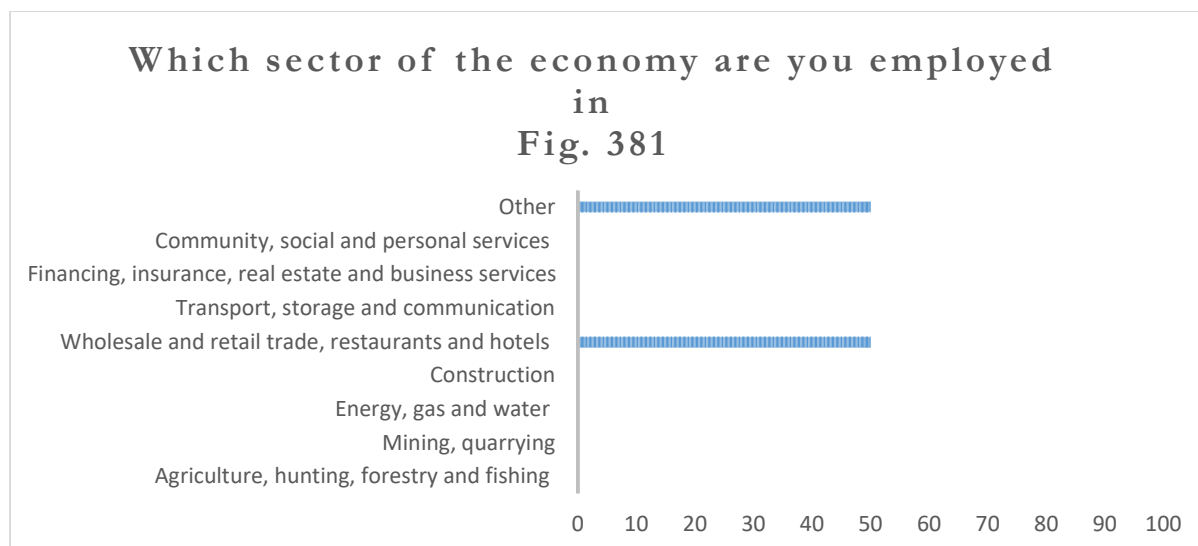
In regard to the students who stated that they

“Study of continue with Vocational Training Full-time”, a full majority of 100% stated that they have chosen to continue education in a “full-time” format rather than a “part-time” one, **indicator which represents the perception of the importance of full-time education from the participants.** (Fig. 379)

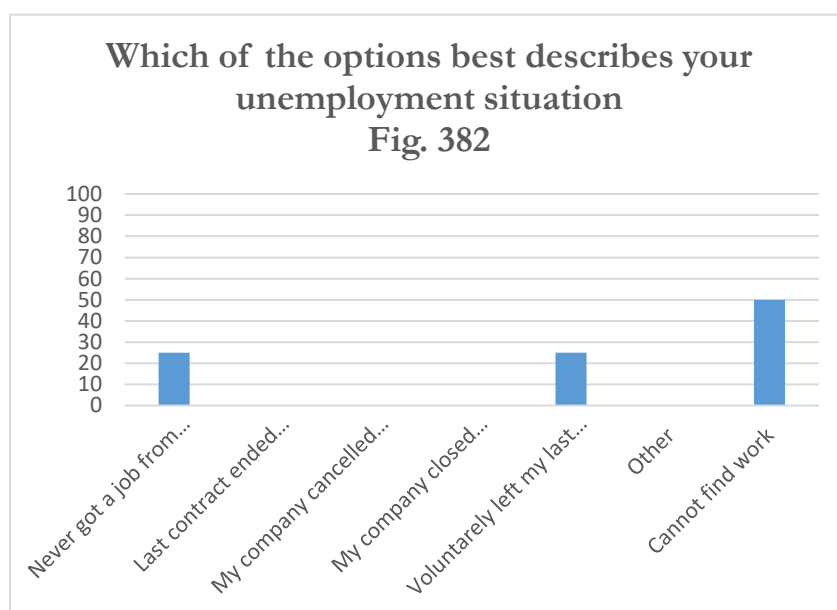
Out of the students who replied that they were employed at the moment of the interview (75%) confirmed that they are employed by a company, and 25% confirmed working as self-employed with other employees. (Fig. 380) 100% of the respondents confirmed that they received a salary in exchange of their services.



When asked about which sector of the economy they were employed in, 50% confirmed working in the “Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels”, while the other half chose “Other” by elaborating that the professions included Mechanic and fisherman. (Fig. 381)



It is also worth mentioning that all of the participants stated that they are working in the **private sector** rather than public administration or NGO's, and that the location of their work is **Korça in 75% of the cases, and abroad 25%**.



Jumping to the section of the unemployed, the participants were asked to choose up to three options that best describe their situation at the moment of the interview. Most of the participants (50%) selected the “I cannot find work” option, 25% replied that they had quit their last job voluntarily and are currently searching for a new one, while 25% stated that they had never gotten a job since graduation and still looking for one. This distribution is represented in Fig. 382.

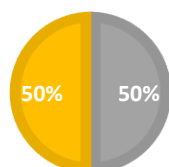
Actual Status of the Student (Irakli Terova)

Half of the students who graduated from “Irakli Terova” VSS in Korça in 2017-2018 stated that they are unemployed at this moment in time (50%), while the other half confirmed that they were “working and studying”. (Fig. 383)

ACTUAL STATUS

FIG. 383

- Study or continue with Vocational Training Full-time
- Work
- Work and study/Work and follow Vocational Training
- Unemployed
- None of the choices



Here we can see a relatively proportional distribution of choice selections from the participants. A 37% margin of students unemployed shows that most of the students who completed this VSS in 2017-2018 did not have the possibility to launch themselves into the work market. A more detailed breakdown of reasons and scenarios will be found in the upcoming sections of this report.

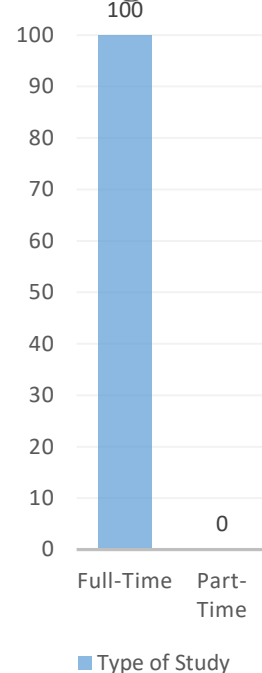
In regard to the students who stated that they “Study of continue with

Vocational Training Full-time”, a majority of 100% stated that they have chosen to continue education in a “full-time” format rather than a “part-time” (0%) one, indicator which represents the perception of the importance of full-time education from the participants. (Fig. 384)

All of the students who replied that they were employed at the moment of the interview (100%) confirmed that they are employed in a family business (Fig. 385). (100%) did not receive a salary for their services.

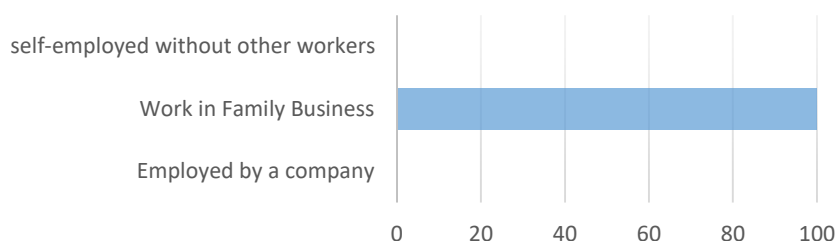
Type of Study

Fig.384



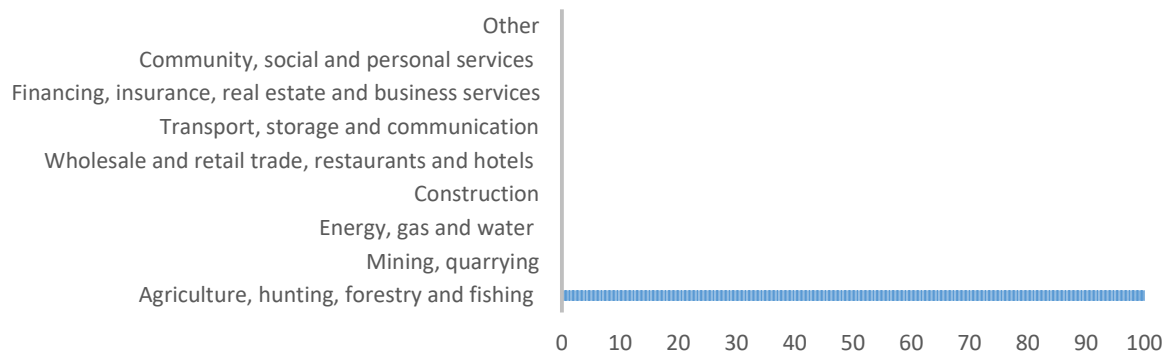
Type of employment

Fig. 385



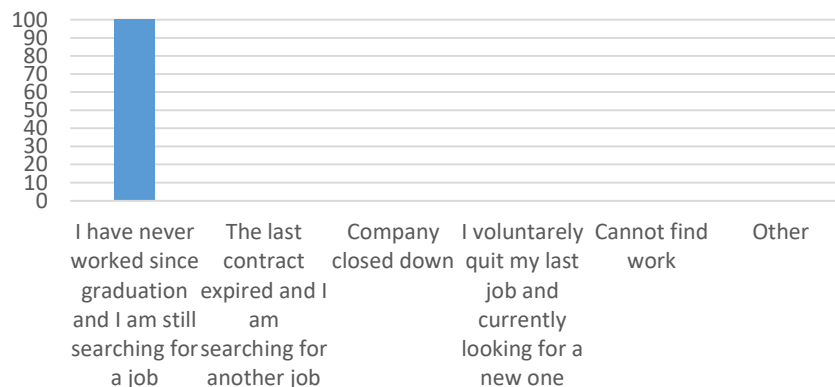
When asked about which sector of the economy they were employed in, the full majority of the participants (100%) selected the “Agriculture, hunting and forestry” option. (Fig. 386)

**Which sector of the economy are you employed
in**
Fig. 386



It is also worth mentioning that all of the participants stated that they are working in the **private sector** rather than public administration or NGO's, and that the location of their work is in all cases Korça.

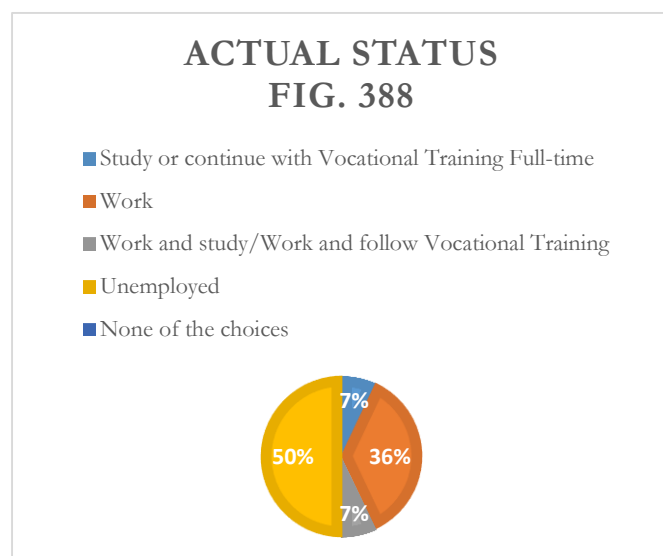
**Which best describes your current
unemployment situation**
Fig.387



Jumping to the section of the unemployed, the participants were asked to choose up to three options that best describe their situation at the moment of the interview. All of the participants (100%) stated that they had “never worked since graduation and are still searching for a job”. (Fig.387)

Actual Status of the Student (Isuf Gjata)

Most of the students which graduated from “Isuf Gjata” VSS in Korça in 2017-2018 stated that they are unemployed at this moment in time (50%), followed by 36% of the participants which stated that they are “employed”, 7% who confirmed that “study or continue with vocational training”, and 7% were “working and studying”. (Fig. 388)

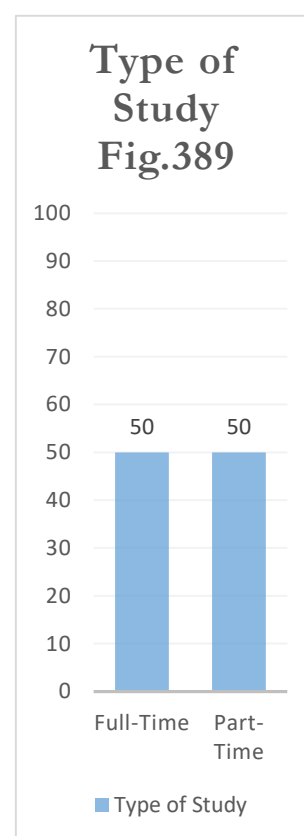
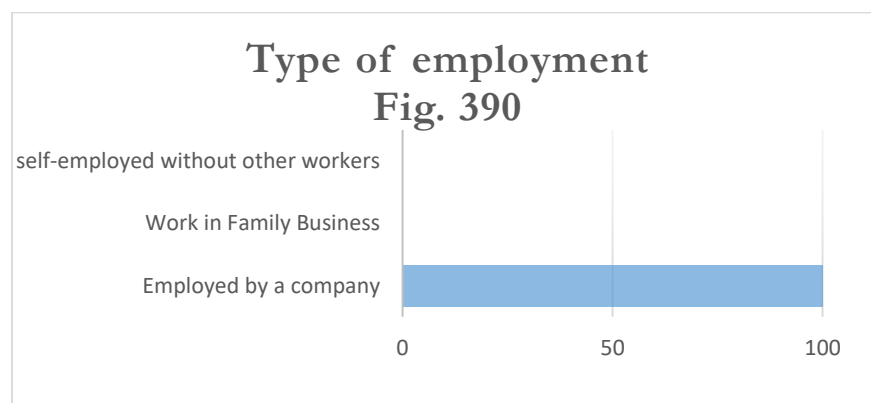


Here we can see a relatively disproportional distribution of choice selections from the participants. A 50% margin of students unemployed **shows that most of the students who completed this VSS in 2017-2018 did not have the possibility to launch themselves into the work market.** A more detailed breakdown of reasons and scenarios will be found in the upcoming sections of this report.

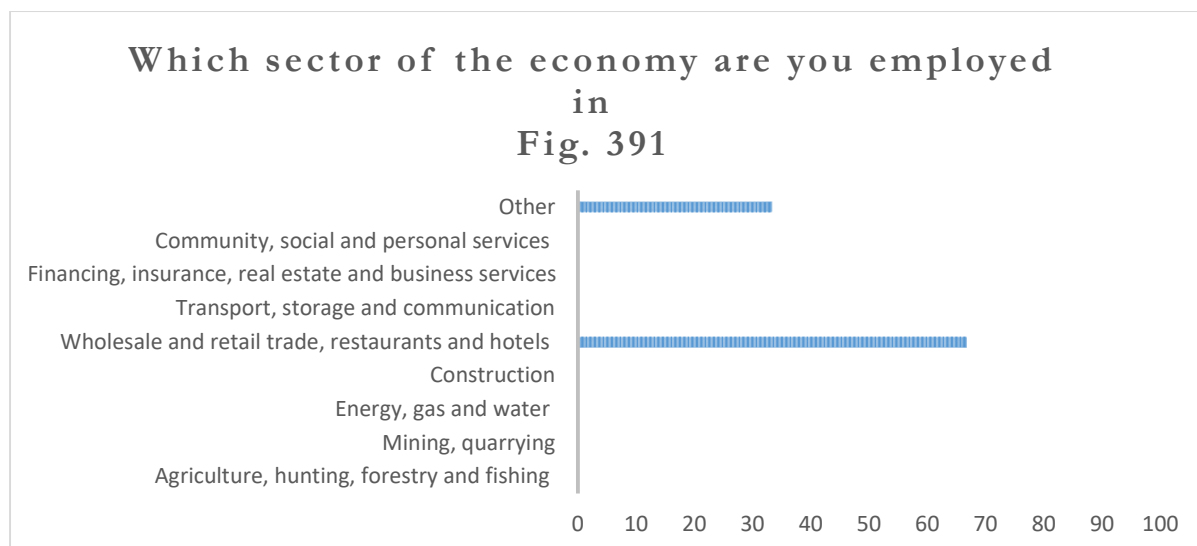
In regard to the students who stated that they “Study of

continue with Vocational Training Full-time”, half stated that they have chosen to continue education in a “full-time” format rather than a “part-time” (50%) one, **indicator which represents the perception of the importance of full-time education from the participants.** (Fig. 389)

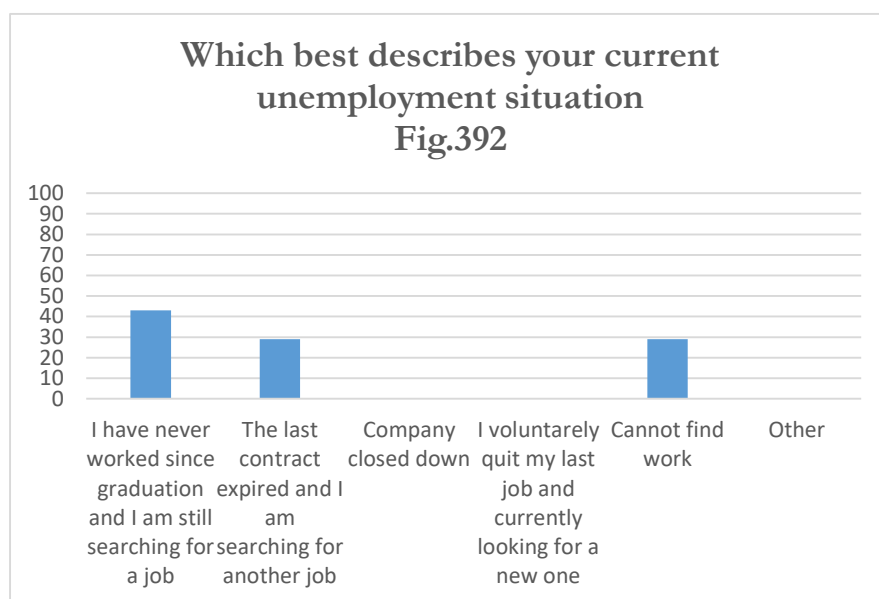
All of the students who replied that they were employed at the moment of the interview (100%) confirmed that they are employed by a company (Fig. 390). 100% of them received a salary for their services.



When asked about which sector of the economy they were employed in, the majority of the participants (66.67%) selected the “Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels” option, while 33.33% chose “other” by specifying that they worked as a ballet dancer, and electronic expert. (Fig. 391)



It is also worth mentioning that most of the participants (83%) stated that they are working in the **private sector** rather than public administration (17%) or NGO's (0%), and that the location of their work is mostly **Korça (83.33%), and Tirana (16.67%)**.



Jumping to the section of the unemployed, the participants were asked to choose up to three options that best describe their situation at the moment of the interview. Most of the participants (43%) stated that they had “had never worked since graduation and are still searching for a job”, followed by (29%) “The last contract expired and I am searching for another job”, and (29%) who chose “I cannot find work”. (Fig. 392)

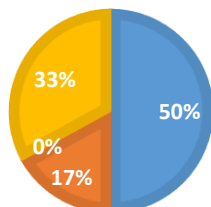
Actual Status of the Student (Ndërtimi)

Half of the students who graduated from “Ndërtimi” VSS in Korça in 2017-2018 stated that they are “studying or continuing with vocational training”, 17% stated that they were “Employed”, and 33% “Unemployed”. (Fig. 393)

ACTUAL STATUS

FIG. 393

- Study or continue with Vocational Training Full-time
- Work
- Work and study/Work and follow Vocational Training
- Unemployed



Here we can see a relatively disproportional distribution of choice selections from the participants. A 50% margin of students studying **shows that most of the students which completed this VSS in 2017-2018 had the possibility to pursue further academic endeavors.** A more detailed breakdown of reasons and scenarios will be found in the upcoming sections of this report.

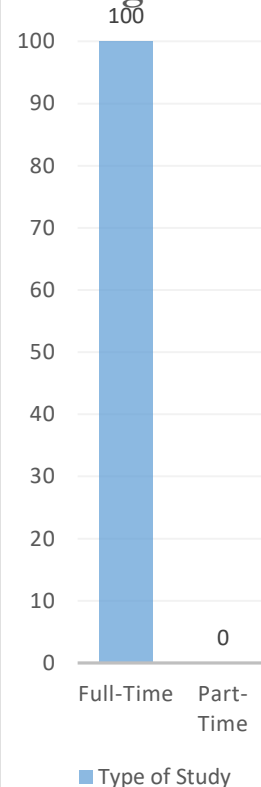
In regard to the students who stated that they “Study of continue with Vocational

Training Full-time”, a full majority of 100% stated that they have chosen to continue education in a “full-time” format rather than a “part-time” (0%) one, **indicator which represents the perception of the importance of full-time education from the participants.** (Fig. 394)

All of the students who replied that they were employed at the moment of the interview (100%) confirmed that they are employed by a company (Fig. 395). (100%) received a salary for their services.

Type of Study

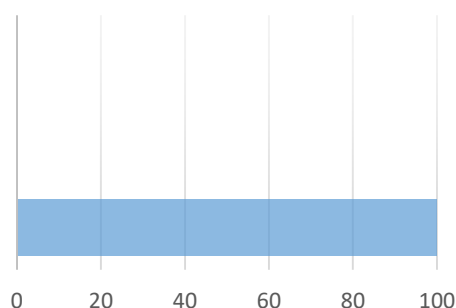
Fig.394



Type of employment

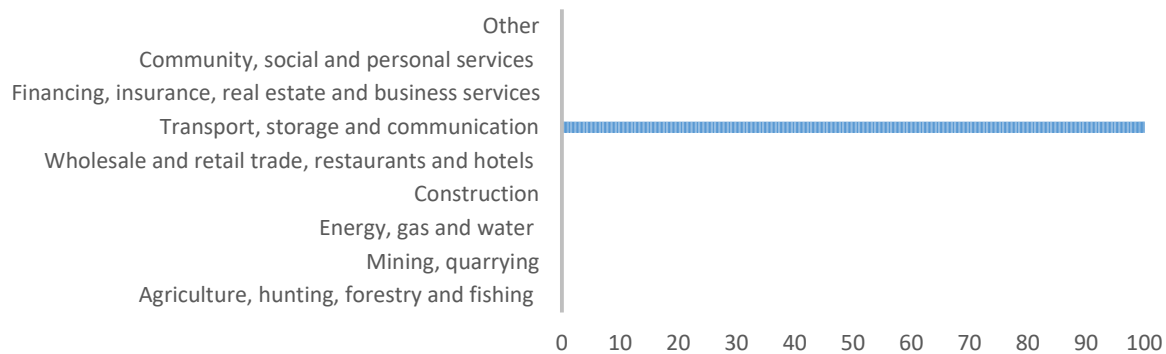
Fig. 395

- self-employed without other workers
- Work in Family Business
- Employed by a company



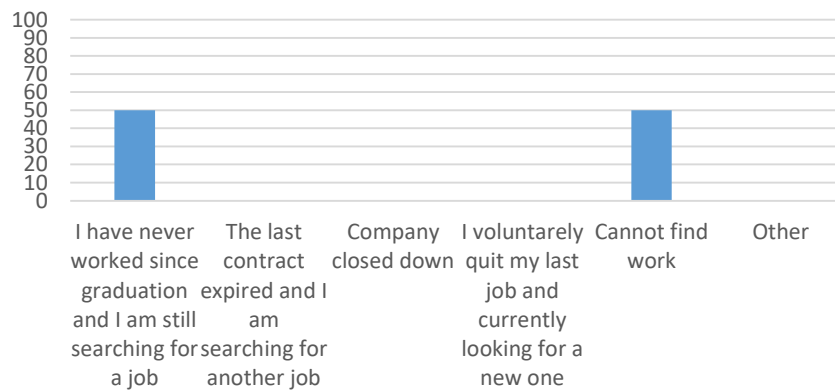
When asked about which sector of the economy they were employed in, all of the participants (100%) selected “Transport, storage and communication” option. (Fig. 396)

**Which sector of the economy are you employed
in**
Fig. 396



It is also worth mentioning that all of the participants stated that they are working in the **private sector** rather than public administration or NGO's, and that the location of their work is Korça 100%.

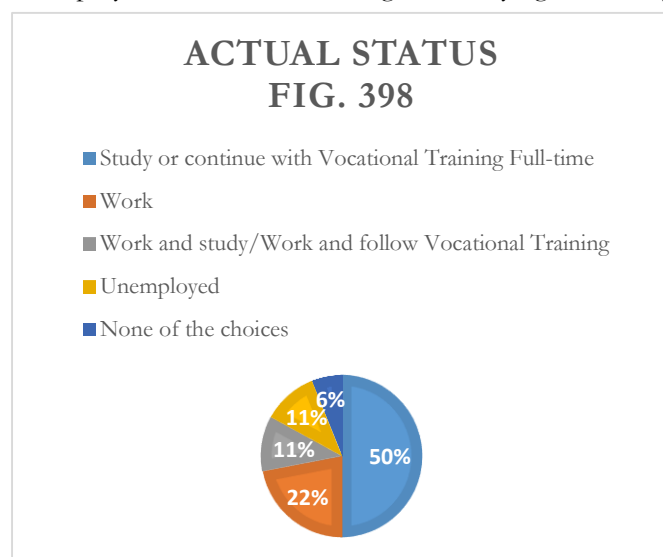
**Which best describes your current
unemployment situation**
Fig.397



Jumping to the section of the unemployed, the participants were asked to choose up to three options that best describe their situation at the moment of the interview. Half of the participants (50%) stated that they had “had never worked since graduation and are still searching for a job”. The rest (50%) of the participants stated that they “Cannot find work”. (Fig. 397)

Actual Status of the Student (TIK Fan Noli)

Half of the students who graduated from “TIK Fan Noli” VSS in Korça in 2017-2018 stated that they are “studying or continuing with vocational training”, 22% confirmed that they are employed, 11% were unemployed, 11% were “working and studying”, and only 6% stated that “none of the choices applied to them”. (Fig. 398)

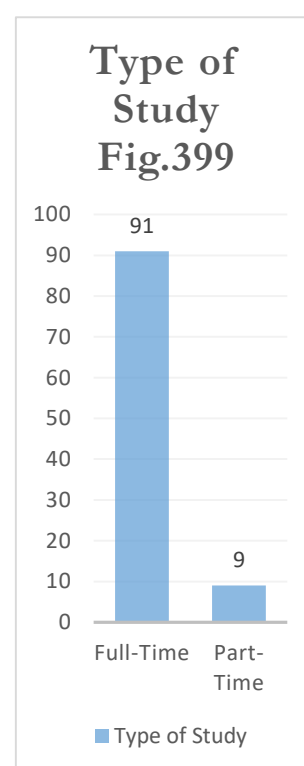
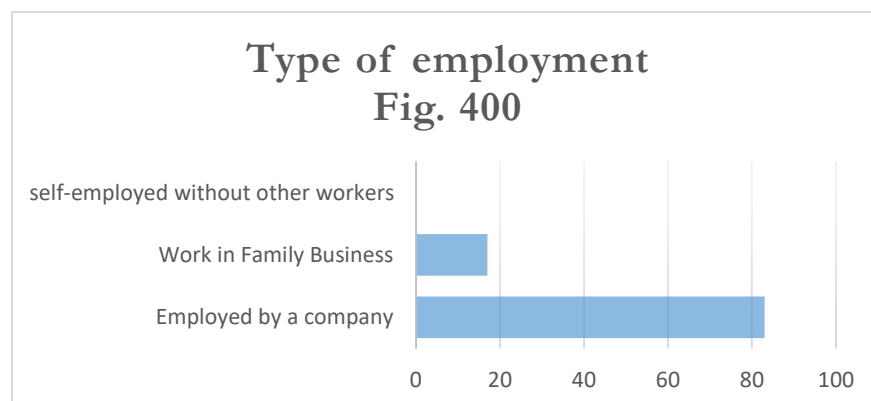


Here we can see a relatively proportional distribution of choice selections from the participants. A 50% margin of students studying **shows that most of the students who completed this VSS in 2017-2018 did not the possibility to continue with their studies.** A more detailed breakdown of reasons and scenarios will be found in the upcoming sections of this report.

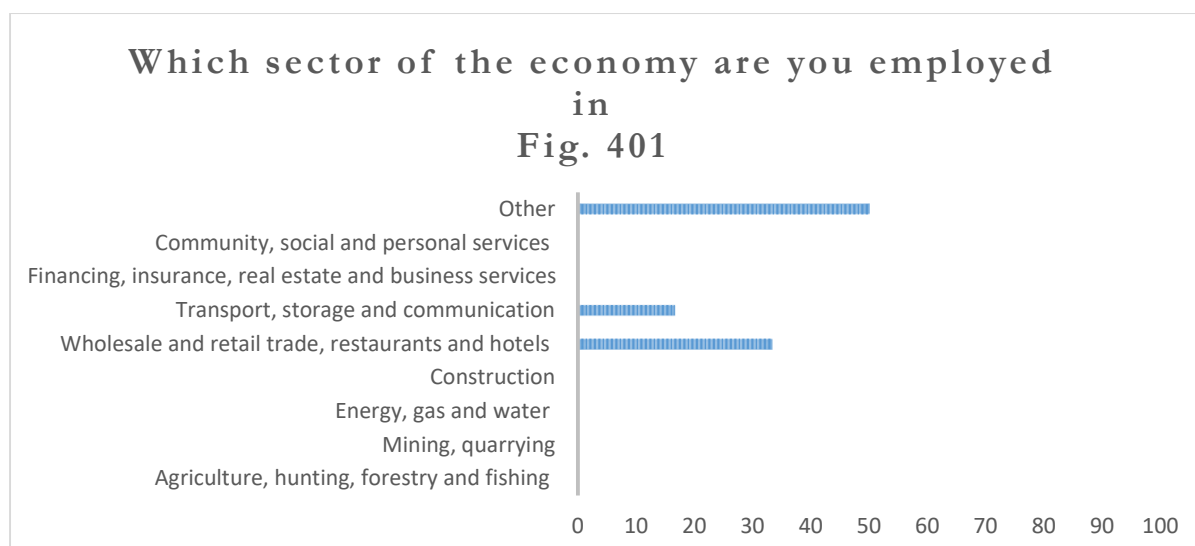
In regard to the students who stated that they “Study or continue with

Vocational Training Full-time”, a majority of 91% stated that they have chosen to continue education in a “full-time” format rather than a “part-time” (9%) one, **indicator which represents the perception of the importance of full-time education from the participants.** (Fig. 399)

Most of the students who replied that they were employed at the moment of the interview (83%) confirmed that they are employed by a company, while the rest of them (17%) worked in a family business (Fig. 400). (100%) received a salary for their services.

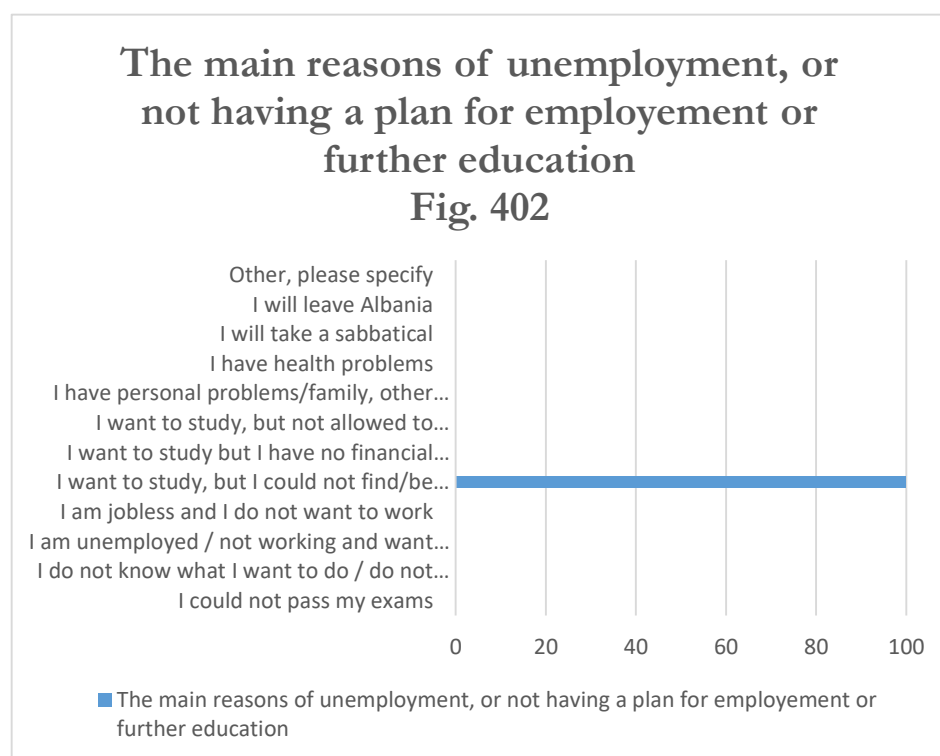


When asked about which sector of the economy they were employed in, the majority of the participants (50%) selected the “other” option. When broken down the participants stated that it included: worker in a bakery, and printing factory. Following was the “Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels” with 33.33%, and lastly 16.67% stated that they work in “Transport, storage and communication”. (Fig. 401)



It is also worth mentioning that all of the participants stated that they are working in the **private sector** rather than public administration or NGO's, and that the location of their work is mostly **Korça (83.33%), and Tirana (16.67%)**.

Regarding the participants who could not identify themselves with options of being employed, unemployed or student, and chose instead the "None of the options apply to my situation" option, 100% confirmed that the reason for this is that they "Want to study but didn't find/was not accepted in a university". (Fig. 402)

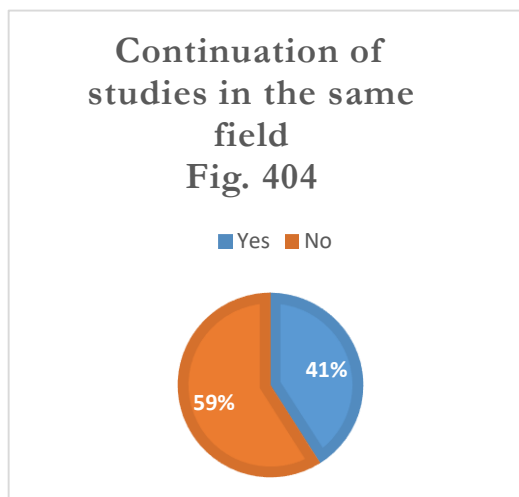




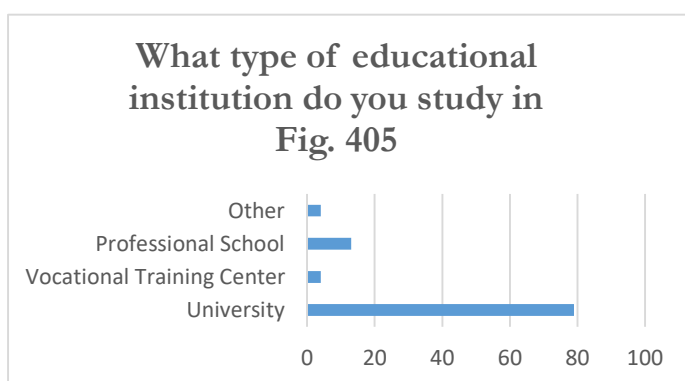
Jumping to the section of the unemployed, the participants were asked to choose up to three options that best describe their situation at the moment of the interview. Half of the participants (50%) stated that they “had never worked since graduation and are still searching for a job”, while the other half confirmed that they could not find work. (Fig. 403)

The Effectiveness of Studying in the Region of Korça (VSSs)

The participants who answered that “Study in a University or continue vocational training” were further asked whether they continue studying in the same field (or a similar one) as the one that they completed in VSS. The majority of the participants (59%) confirmed that they are following the same professional path that they started in VSS, while the rest (41%) stated that they did not so. Such statistics show that the effectiveness of this particular region (Korça) **is somewhat high and a career path relatively builds since the early stages of VSS.** (Fig. 404)

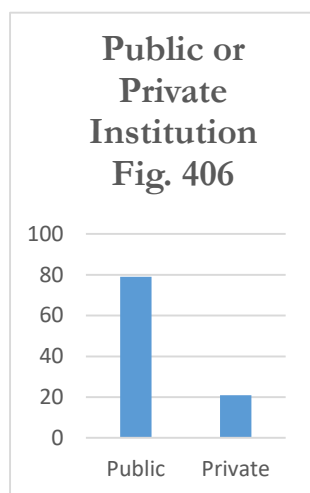


The participants who answered negatively the previous question were then asked to choose the reasons for their decision. The majority of 58% stated that they were no longer interested in their field of study, while the rest had a three way equally split decision of 14% each between “there isn’t an appropriate course/school”, “I didn’t register in my field of study”, and “other”

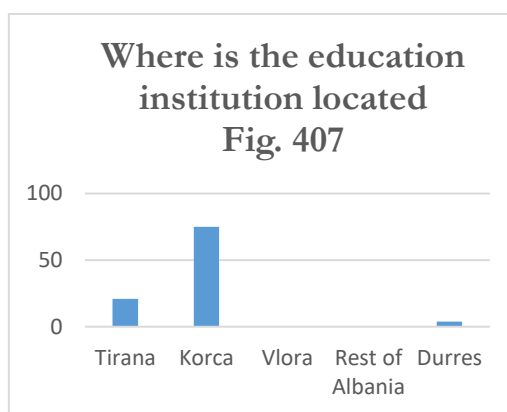


79% of the above mentioned participants also stated that they are studying in a University (Fig. 405), 13% chose “professional school”, 4% answered that they were studying in a VTC, while 4% chose “other” as a choice.

While, of the universities that they are studying in are in 79% of the cases public and in 21% privately owned. (Fig. 406)

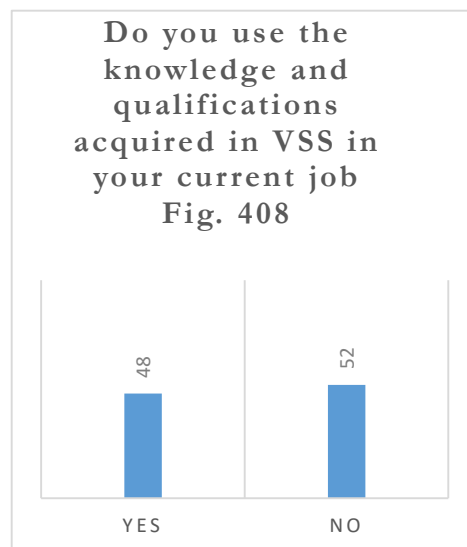


When asked about the location of the education institution where they study or continue their professional education the majority (75%) of the participants selected “Korça” as their choice, 21% chose “Tirana”, and 4% chose Durrës. (Fig. 407)



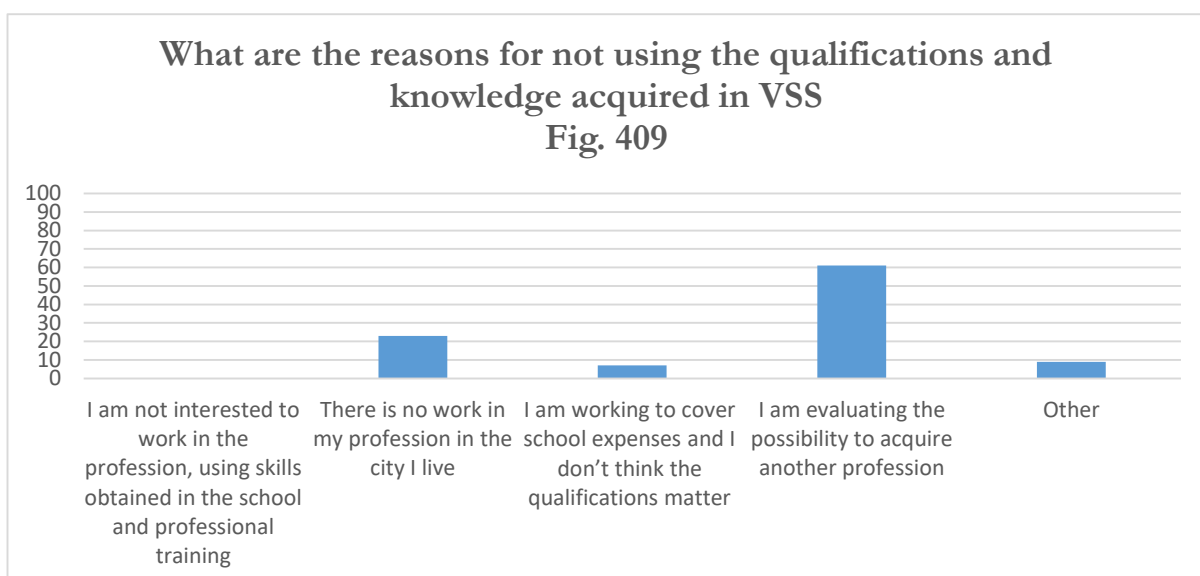
Lastly, when asked about the type of certification that they would acquire at the end of the studies, 58% of the participants confirmed that they would obtain

a bachelor diploma, 33% would obtain a certificate, and the rest (9%) stated that they would obtain a VTC Certificate.



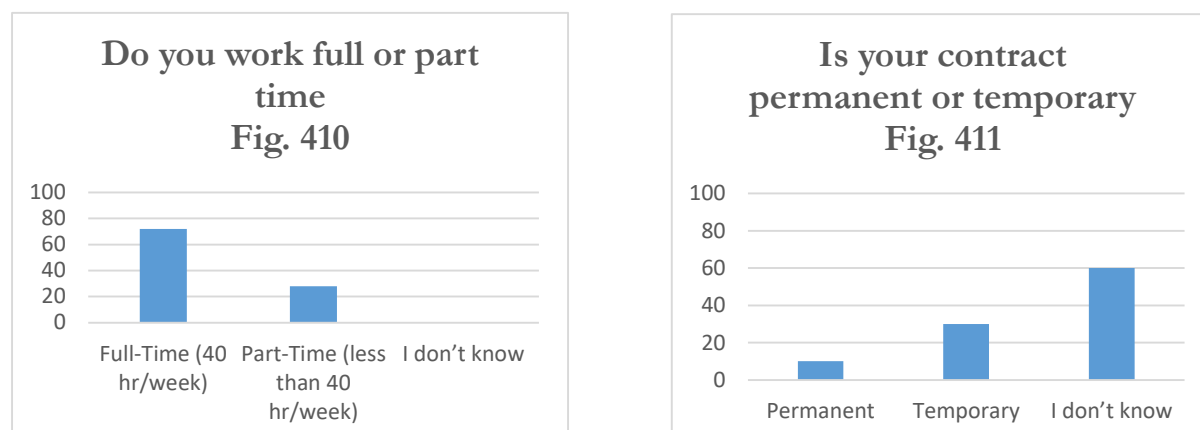
Out of the participants which initially stated that they are employed 48% answered “Yes” and 52% “No” to the question: “Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job?” (Fig. 408) **This result can be seen as an indicator to directly measure the effectiveness of the VSS in terms of sustainability of the study programmes.**

The participants who responded “No” were then asked for the reasons of their negative answer. 61% stated that they are “Looking at the possibility to acquire another profession”, 23% confirmed that “There is no work in my profession in the city I live”, 9% chose “other”, and 7% stated that they are “working to cover school expenses and I don’t think the qualification matters”. (Fig.409)

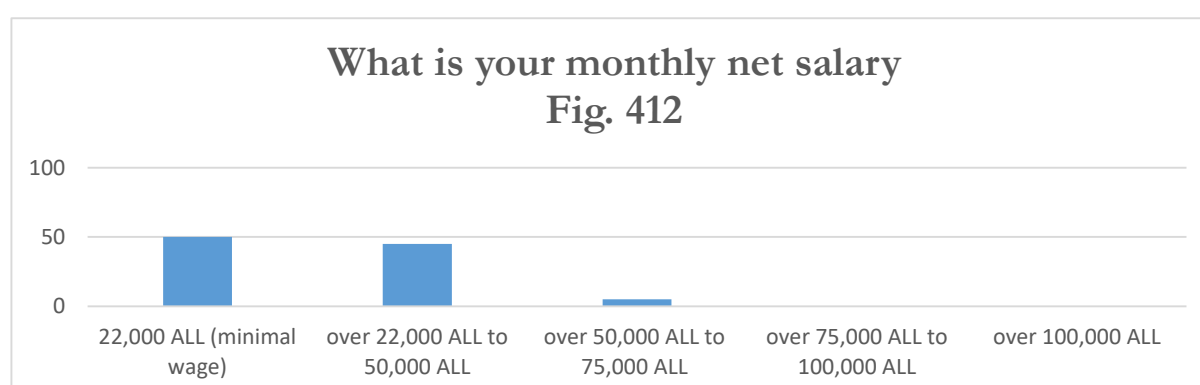


When asked about their type of work contract 72% of the participants stated that they have a full time contract (40hr/week), while the rest (28%) said that they have a part time contract. (Fig. 410) The same

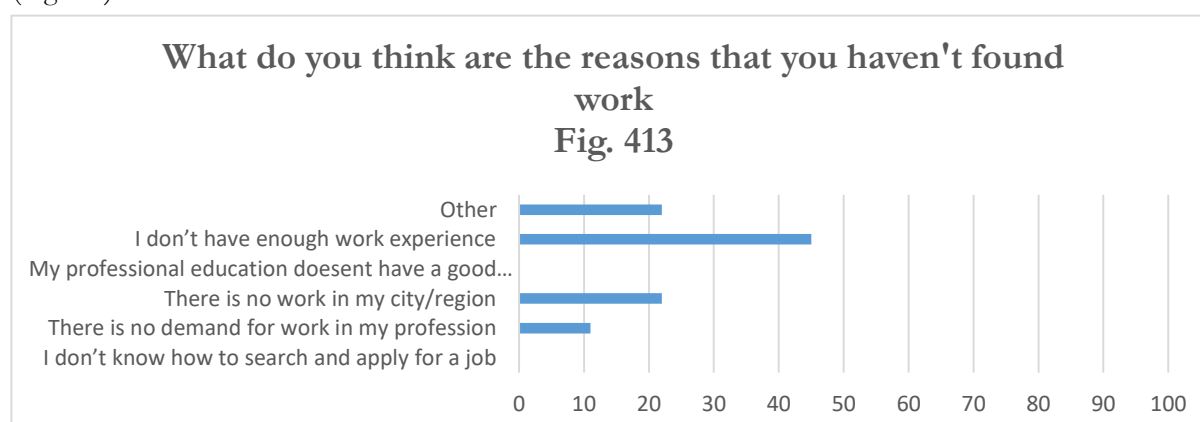
participants had a divided answer regarding whether their contract was permanent or temporary, where 10% answered “Permanent”, 30% “Temporary”, and 60% stated that they didn’t know. (Fig. 411)



In regards to the question about the monthly net salary the participants responded as per the table below:



The part of participants who selected “unemployed” as their initial choice were further asked about the reasons that they think affect their status. Most of the participants (45%) chose “I don’t have enough work experience”, followed by an two equally chosen choices of 22% each that were “There is no work in my city/region” and “other”. The participants who chose other stated as reason emigrating outside of the country. The least chosen option was “There is no demand for work in my profession” with 11%. (Fig.413)

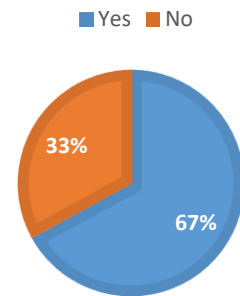


The Effectiveness of Studying in “Demir Progri” VSS

The participants who answered that “Study in a University or continue vocational training” were further asked whether they continue studying in the same field (or a similar one) as the one that they completed in VSS. The majority of the participants (67%) confirmed that they are following the same professional path that they started in VSS, while the rest (33%) stated that they did not do so. Such statistics show that the effectiveness of this particular VSS (Demir Progri) **is somewhat high and a career path relatively builds since the early stages of VSS.** (Fig. 414)

The participants who answered negatively the previous question were then asked to choose the reasons for their decision. Half of them answered that they “chose to register in another field of study” and the other half chose

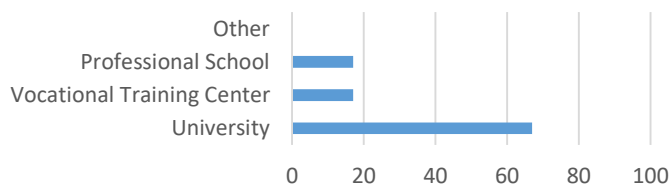
Continuation of studies in the same field
Fig. 414



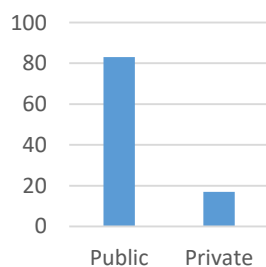
“No longer interested in my field of study”.

67% of the above mentioned participants also stated that they are studying in a University (Fig. 415), 17% chose “Professional school”, while 17% chose “VTC”.

What type of educational institution do you study in
Fig. 415



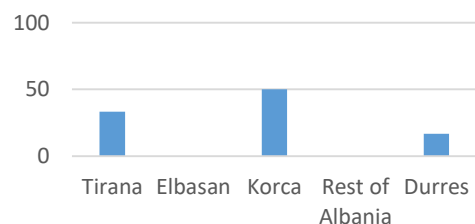
Public or Private Institution
Fig. 416



While, of the universities that they are studying in are in 83% of the cases public and in 17% privately owned. (Fig. 416)

When asked about the location of the education institution where they study or continue their professional education the majority (50%) of the participants selected “Korça” as their choice, 33.33% chose “Tirana”, and 16.67% chose Durrës. (Fig. 417)

Where is the education institution located
Fig. 417

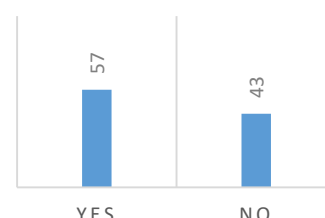


Lastly, when asked about the type of certification that they would acquire at the end of the studies, 66% of the participants confirmed that they would obtain a bachelor diploma, 17% would receive a certificate, and the rest (17%) would obtain a VTC Certificate.

Out of the participants which initially stated that they are employed 57% answered “Yes” and 43% “No” to the question: “Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job?” (Fig. 418) **This result can be seen as an indicator to directly measure the effectiveness of the VSS in terms of sustainability of the study programmes.**

Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job

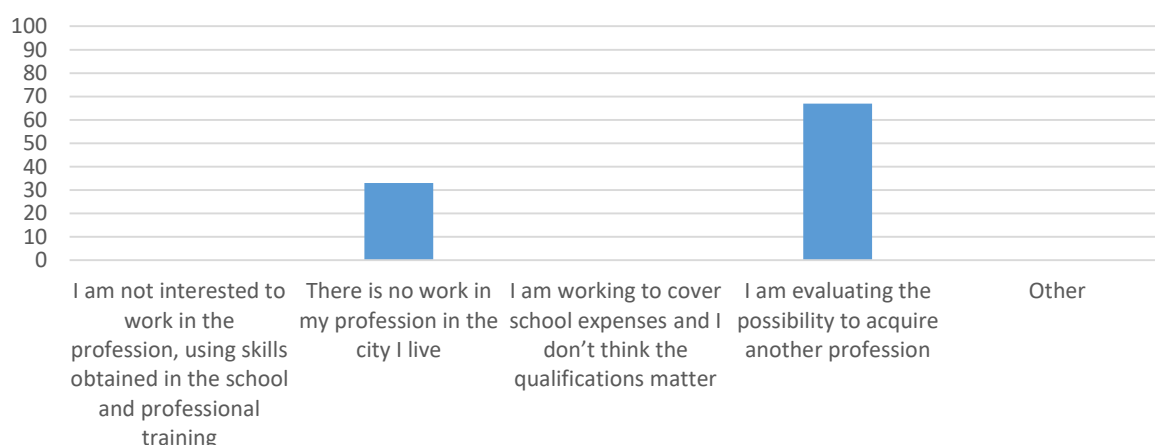
Fig. 418



The participants who responded “No” were then asked for the reasons of their negative answer. 67% answered that “I am evaluating the possibility of acquiring another profession”, and 33% stated that “There is no work in my profession in the city I live”. (Fig.419)

What are the reasons for not using the qualifications and knowledge acquired in VSS

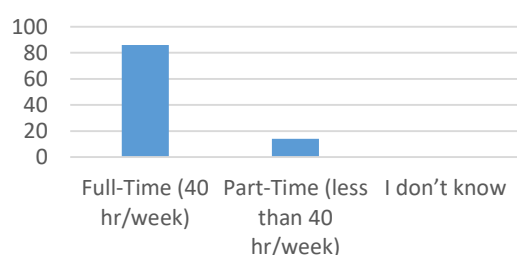
Fig. 419



When asked about their type of work contract 86% of the participants stated that they have a full time contract (40hr/week), while the rest (14%) said that they have a part time contract. (Fig. 420) The same participants had a divided answer regarding whether their contract was permanent or temporary, where 29% answered “Permanent”, 14% “Temporary”, and 57% stated that they didn’t know. (Fig. 421)

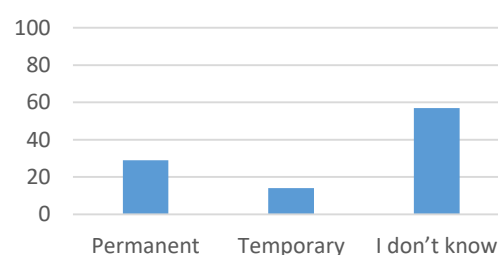
Do you work full or part time

Fig. 420

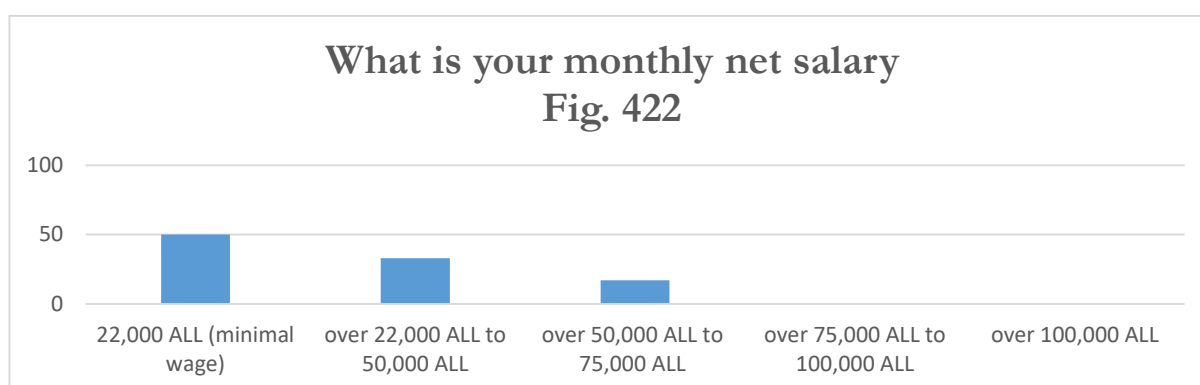


Is your contract permanent or temporary

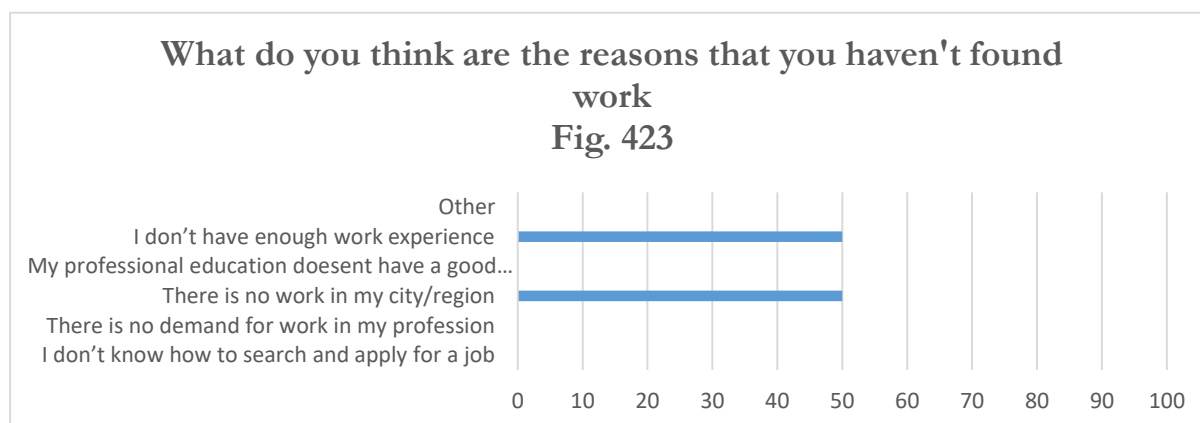
Fig. 421



In regards to the question about the monthly net salary the participants responded as per the table below:

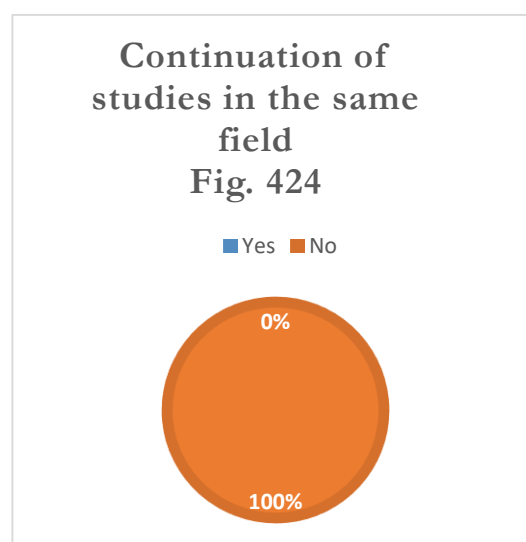


The part of participants who selected “unemployed” as their initial choice were further asked about the reasons that they think affect their status. Half of the participants (50%) chose “I don’t have enough work experience”, followed by the other half who stated “There is no work in my city/region”. (Fig.423)

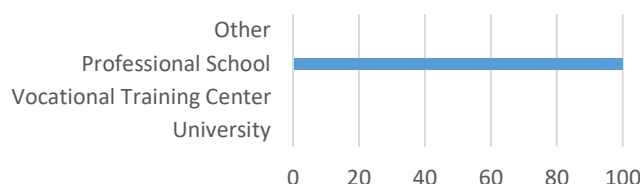


The Effectiveness of Studying in “Enver Qiraxhi” VSS

The participants who answered that “Study in a University or continue vocational training” were further asked whether they continue studying in the same field (or a similar one) as the one that they completed in VSS. The full majority of the participants (100%) confirmed that they are not following the same professional path that they started in VSS. Such statistics show that the effectiveness of this particular VSS (Enver Qiraxhi) is very low and a career path does not build since the early stages of VSS. (Fig. 424) Regarding the reasons of why they didn’t follow the same path all of the respondents stated that they were no longer interested in their field of study.



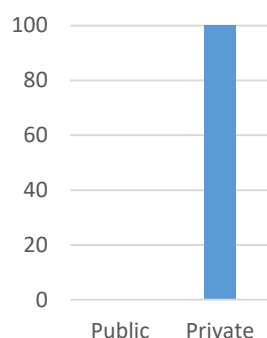
What type of educational institution do you study in
Fig. 425



100% of the above mentioned participants also stated that they are studying in a Professional School. (Fig. 425)

While, of the universities that they are studying in 0% are public and 100% privately owned. (Fig. 426)

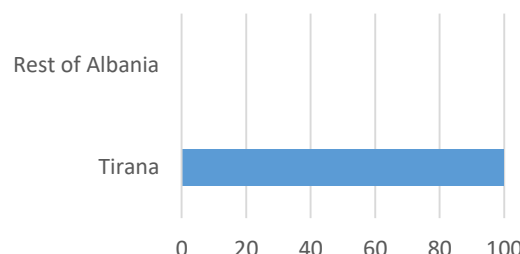
Public or Private Institution
Fig. 426



When asked about the location of the education institution where they study or continue their professional education the majority (100%) of the participants selected "Tirana" as their choice,. (Fig. 427)

Lastly, when asked about the type of certification that they would acquire at the end of the studies, 92% of the participants confirmed that they would obtain a bachelor diploma, while 8% stated that they would obtain a school certificate.

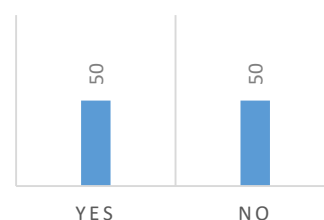
Where is your university located
Fig. 427

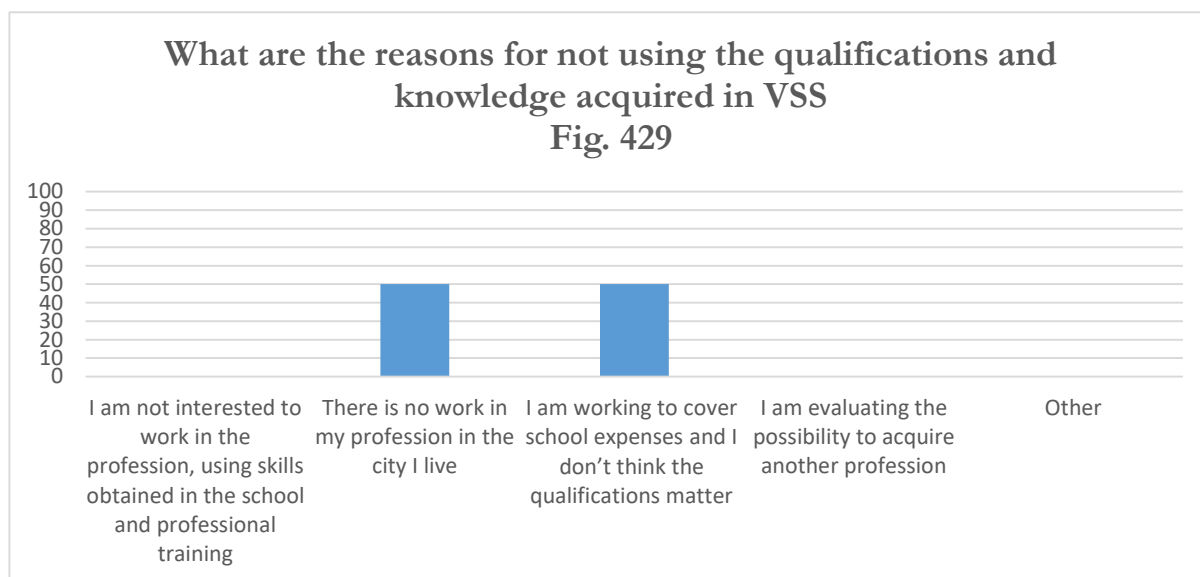


Out of the participants who initially stated that they are employed 50% answered "Yes" and 50% "No" to the question: "Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job?" (Fig. 428) This result can be seen as an indicator to directly measure the effectiveness of the VSS in terms of sustainability of the study programmes.

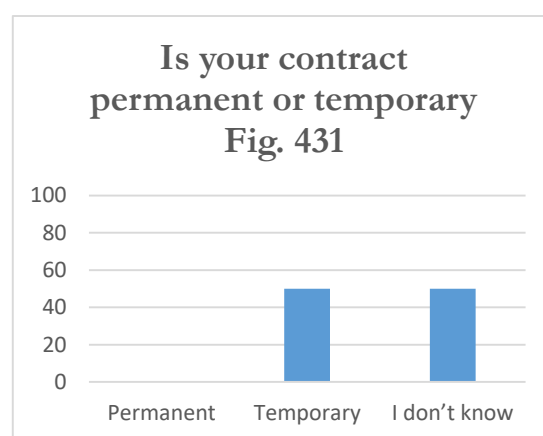
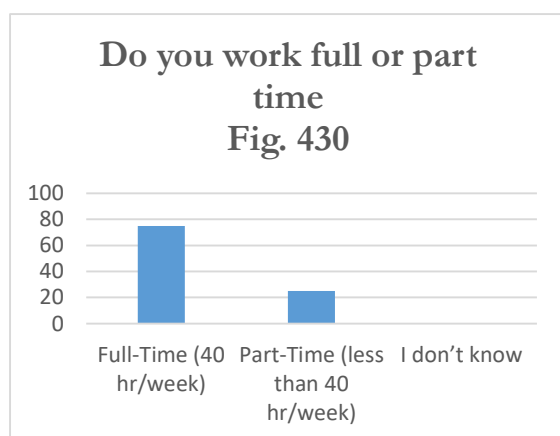
The participants who responded "No" were then asked for the reasons of their negative answer. Half of the respondents answered that "There is no work in my profession in the city I live", and the other half confirmed that "I am working to cover school expenses and I don't think the qualification matters". (Fig.429)

Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job
Fig. 428

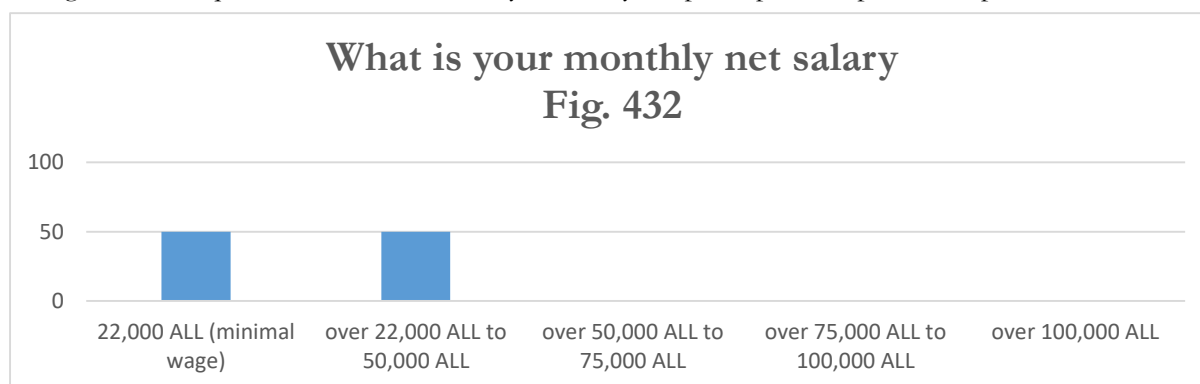




When asked about their type of work contract 75% of the participants stated that they have a full time contract (40hr/week), and 25% stated that they worked part-time (less than 40 hr/week). (Fig. 430) The same participants had a divided answer regarding whether their contract was permanent or temporary, 50% chose the “Temporary” option, and 50% stated that they didn’t know. (Fig. 431)



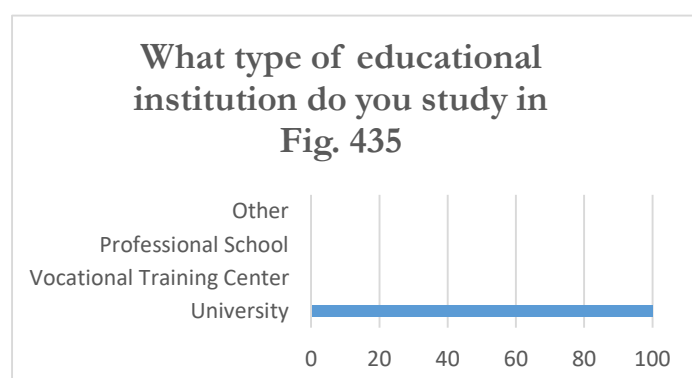
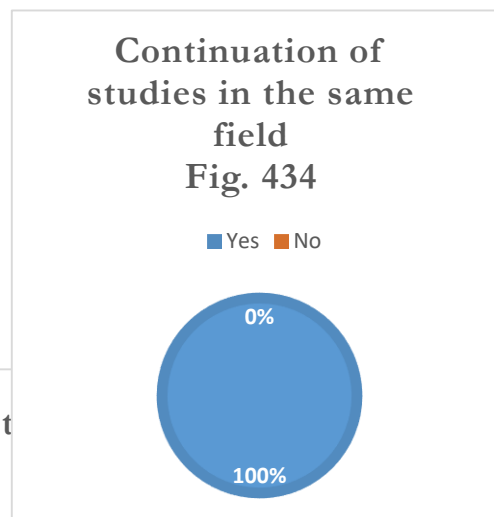
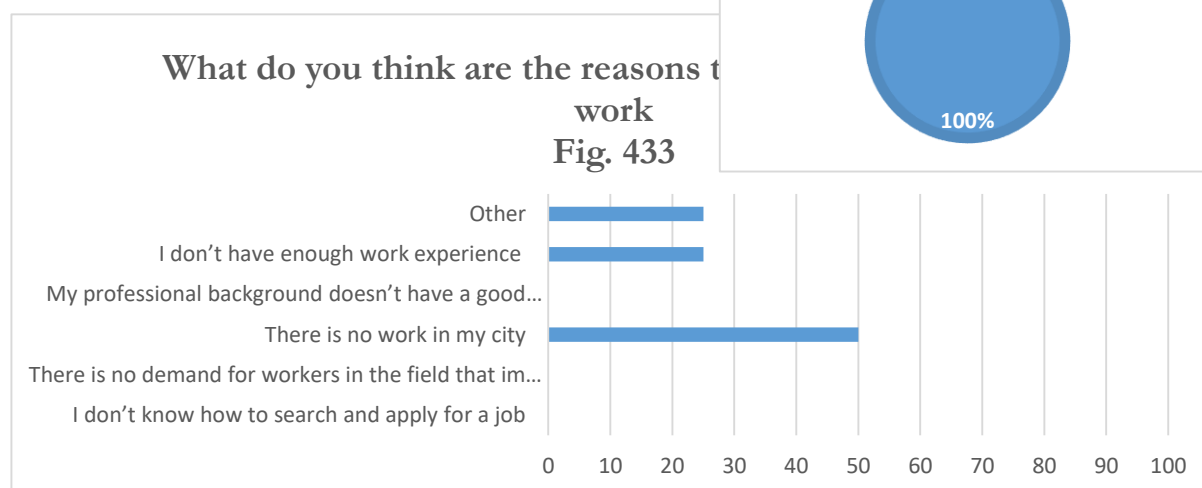
In regards to the question about the monthly net salary the participants responded as per the table below:



The part of participants who selected “unemployed” as their initial choice were further asked about the reasons that they think affect their status. Most of the participants (50%) chose “There is no work in my city” as their choice, 25% stated that “I do not have enough work experience, and 25% chose “other” specifying that they were conducting an online course. (Fig. 433)

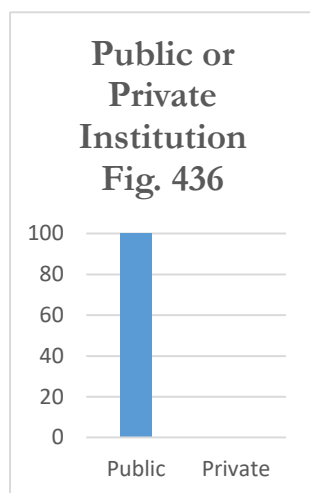
The Effectiveness of Studying in “Irakli Terova” VSS

The participants who answered that “Study in a University or continue vocational training” were further asked whether they continue studying in the same field (or a similar one) as the one that they completed in VSS. The full majority of the participants (100%) confirmed that they are following the same professional path that they started in VSS. Such statistics show that the effectiveness of this particular VSS (Irakli Terova) **is very high and a career path builds since the early stages of VSS.** (Fig. 434)

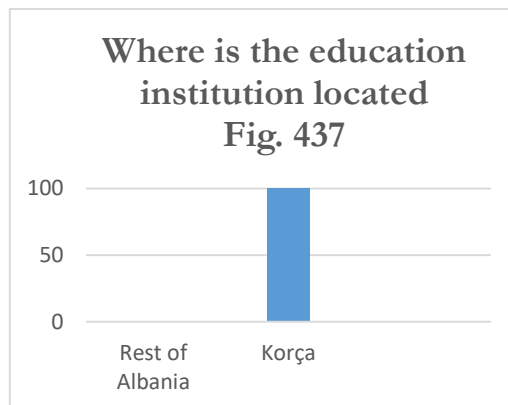


100% of the above mentioned participants also stated that they are studying in a University (Fig. 435).

While, of the universities that they are studying in are in 100% of the cases public. (Fig. 436)

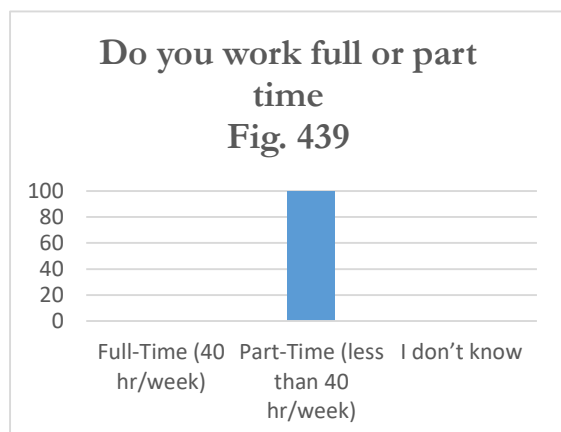
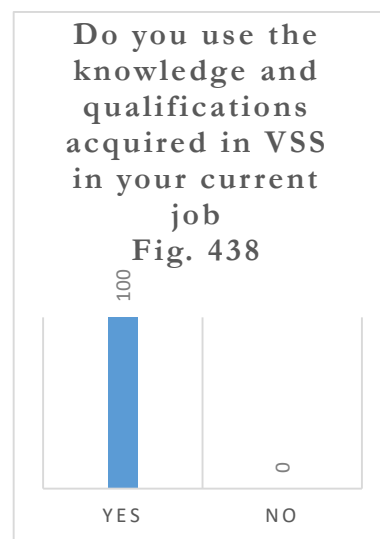


When asked about the location of the education institution where they study or continue their professional education the full majority (100%) of the participants selected “Korça”. (Fig. 437)



Lastly, when asked about the type of certification that they would acquire at the end of the studies, 100% of the participants confirmed that they would obtain a bachelor diploma.

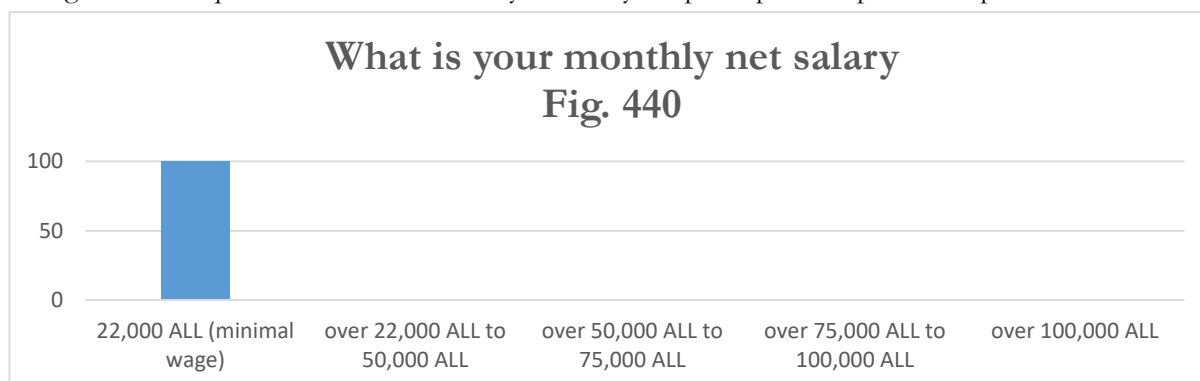
Out of the participants who initially stated that they are employed 100% answered “Yes” and 0% “No” to the question: “Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job?” (Fig. 438) **This result can be seen as an indicator to directly measure the effectiveness of the VSS in terms of sustainability of the study programmes.**



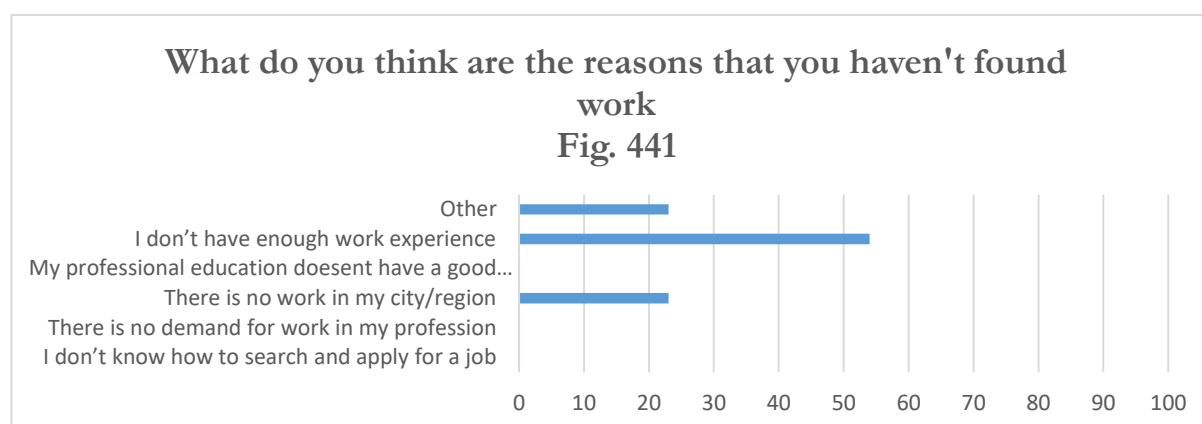
When asked about their type of work contract 100% of the participants stated that they have a part-time contract (less than 40hr/week). (Fig. 439) The same

participants answered that at a level of 100% they didn't know what type of contract they had.

In regards to the question about the monthly net salary the participants responded as per the table below:



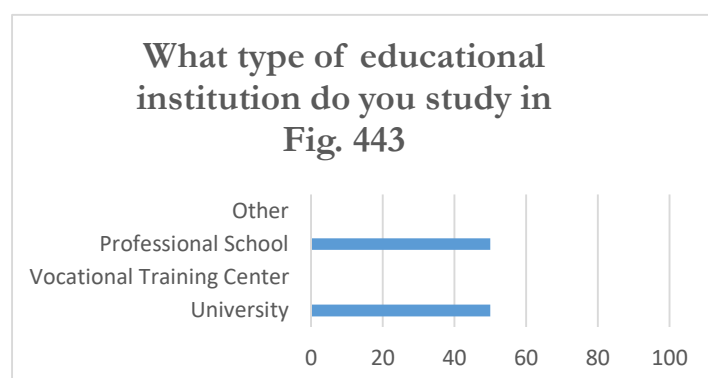
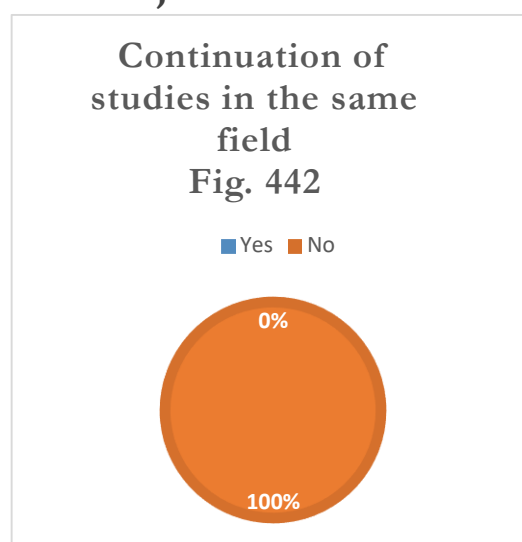
The part of participants who selected “unemployed” as their initial choice were further asked about the reasons that they think affect their status. All of the participants (100%) chose “I don’t have enough work experience”. (Fig.441)



The Effectiveness of Studying in “Isuf Gjata” VSS

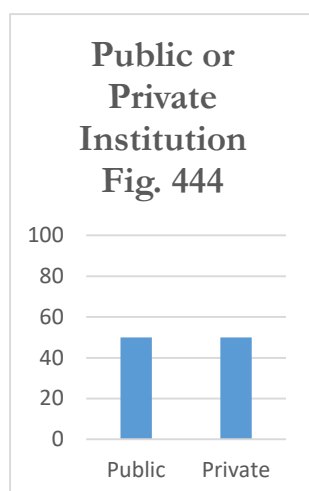
The participants who answered that “Study in a University or continue vocational training” were further asked whether they continue studying in the same field (or a similar one) as the one that they completed in VSS. All of the participants (100%) confirmed that they are not following the same professional path that they started in VSS. Such statistics show that the effectiveness of this particular VSS (Isuf Gjata) **is extremely low and a career path does not build since the early stages of VSS.** (Fig. 442)

The participants who answered negatively the previous question were then asked to choose the reasons for their decision. Half of them answered that they “**are no longer interested in their field of study**” and the other half stated that “**There is no education institution which is appropriate in the region**”.



Half of the above mentioned participants also stated that they are studying in a University (Fig. 443), while the other half selected “Professional school” as a choice.

While, of the universities that they are studying in are in 50% of the cases public and in 50% privately owned. (Fig. 444)



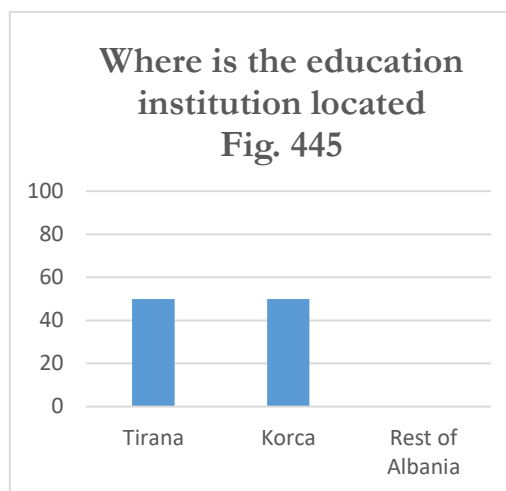
When asked about the location of the education institution where they study or continue their professional education half (50%) of the participants selected “Korça” as their choice, and the other half chose “Tirana”. (Fig. 445)

Lastly, when asked about the type of certification that they would acquire at the end of the studies, 50% of the participants confirmed that they would obtain a bachelor

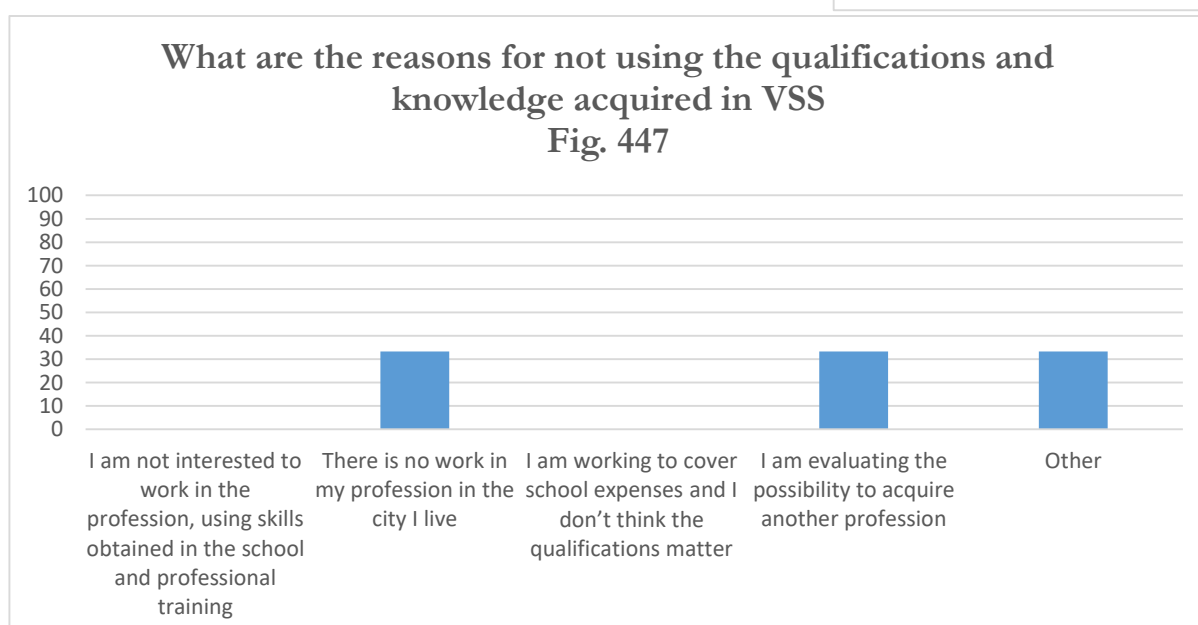
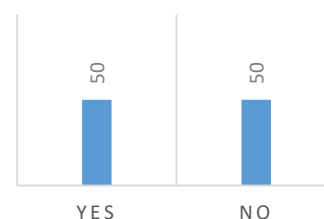
diploma, and the rest (50%) stated that they would receive a Certification.

Out of the participants which initially stated that they are employed 50% answered “Yes” and 50% “No” to the question: “Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job?” (Fig. 446) **This result can be seen as an indicator to directly measure the effectiveness of the VSS in terms of sustainability of the study programmes.**

The participants who responded “No” were then asked for the reasons of their negative answer. The responses were equally split in a three way between “There is no work in my profession in the city I live”, “I am evaluating the possibility to acquire another profession”, and “Other” by specifying that they had obtained negative results in school. (Fig.447)

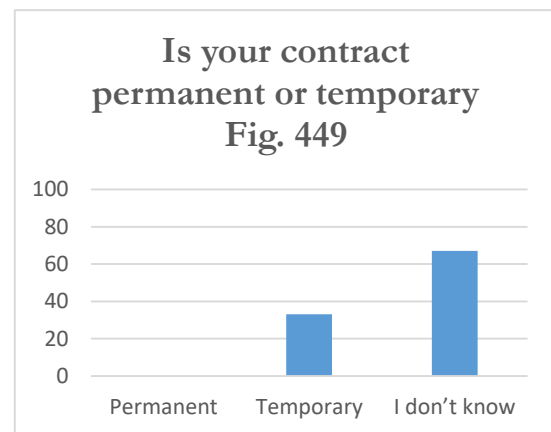
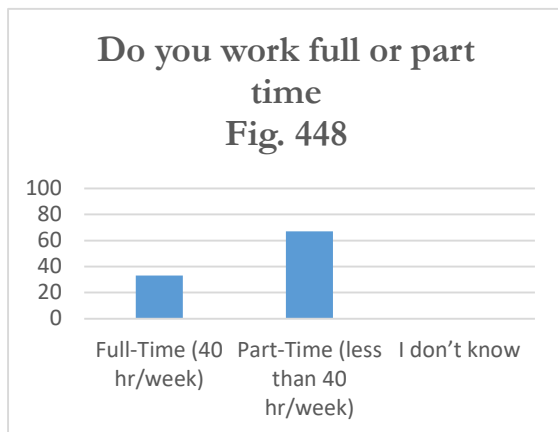


Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job
Fig. 446

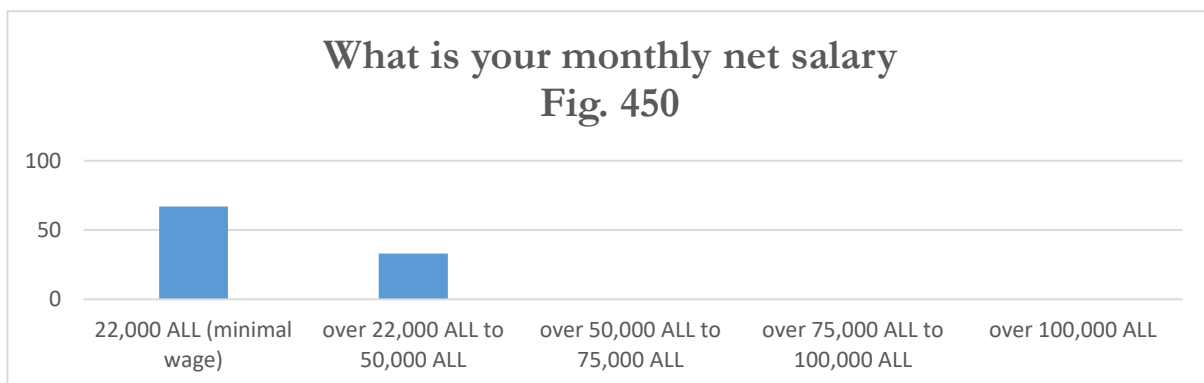


When asked about their type of work contract 33% of the participants stated that they have a full time contract (40hr/week), while the rest (67%) said that they have a part time contract. (Fig. 448) The same

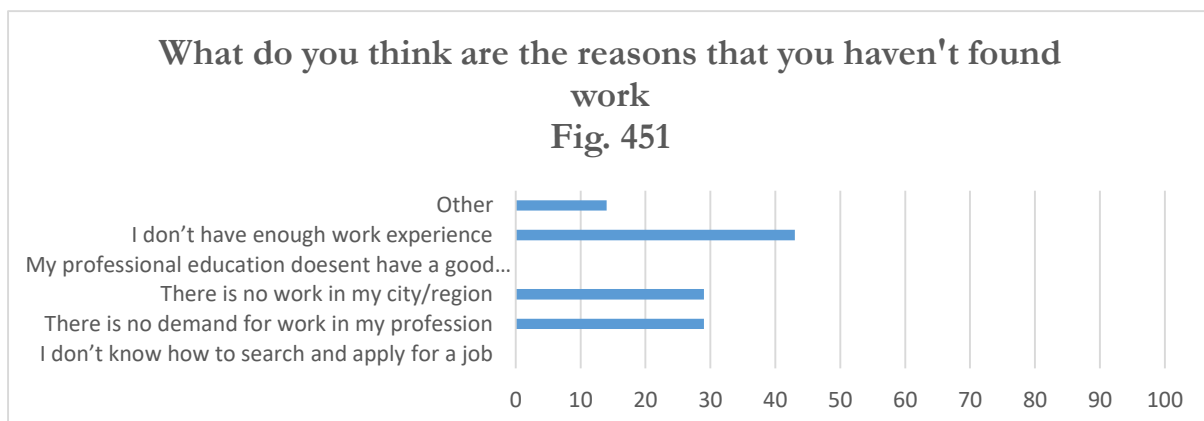
participants had a divided answer regarding whether their contract was permanent or temporary, where 0% answered “Permanent”, 33% “Temporary”, and 67% stated that they didn’t know. (Fig. 449)



In regards to the question about the monthly net salary the participants responded as per the table below:



The part of participants who selected “unemployed” as their initial choice were further asked about the reasons that they think affect their status. Most of the participants (43%) chose “I don’t have enough work experience”, followed by an two equally chosen choices of 29% each that were “There is no work in my city/region” and “There is no demand for work in my profession”. The rest chose “other” by elaborating that the reason was they did not look for work in depth. (Fig.451)

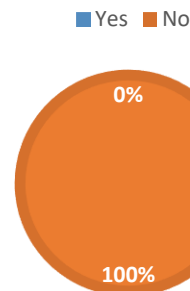


The Effectiveness of Studying in “Ndërtimi” VSS in Korça

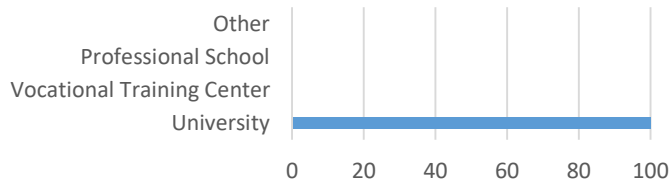
The participants who answered that “Study in a University or continue vocational training” were further asked whether they continue studying in the same field (or a similar one) as the one that they completed in VSS. The full majority of the participants (100%) confirmed that they are not following the same professional path that they started in VSS. Such statistics show that the effectiveness of this particular VSS (Ndërtimi) **is very low**. (Fig. 542)

The participants who answered negatively the previous question were then asked to choose the reasons for their decision. This was a three way equally split decision of 33.33% each between “No longer interested in my field of study”, “There is no appropriate school in my region”, and “other”.

Continuation of studies in the same field
Fig. 452



What type of educational institution do you study in
Fig. 453



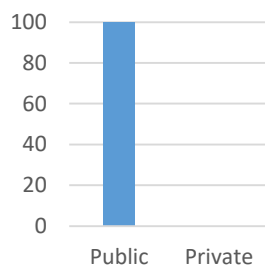
100% of the above mentioned participants also stated that they are studying in a University. (Fig. 453)

While, of the universities that they are studying in are in 100% of the cases public. (Fig. 454)

When asked about the location of the education institution where they study or continue their professional education the full majority (100%) of the participants

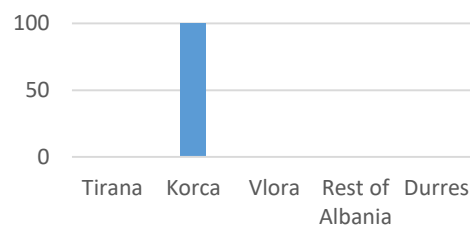
selected “Korça” as their choice. (Fig. 455)

Public or Private Institution
Fig. 454



Lastly, when asked about the type of certification that they would acquire at the end of the studies, 100% of the participants confirmed that they would obtain a certificate.

Where is the education institution located
Fig. 455



Out of the participants which initially stated that they are employed 100% answered “Yes” and 0% “No” to the question: “Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job?” (Fig. 456) **This result can be seen as an indicator to directly measure the effectiveness of the VSS in terms of sustainability of the study programmes.**

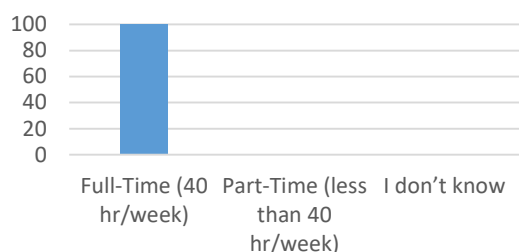
When asked about their type of work contract 100% of the participants stated that they have a full time contract (40hr/week). (Fig. 457)

The same participants answered regarding whether their contract was permanent or temporary, where 0% answered “Permanent”, 100% “Temporary”, and 0% stated that they didn’t know. (Fig. 458)

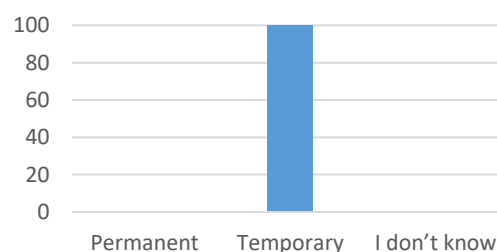
Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job
Fig. 456

100

Do you work full or part time
Fig. 457



Is your contract permanent or temporary
Fig. 458

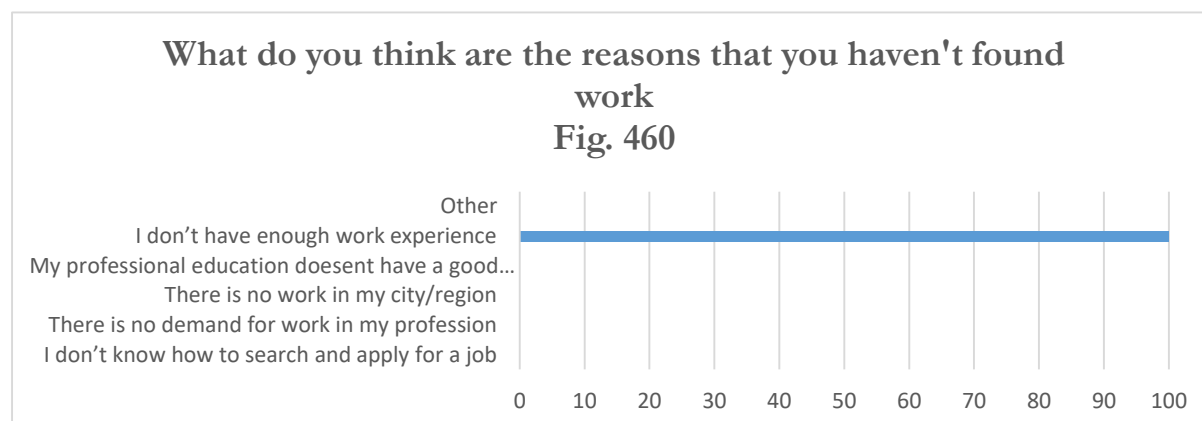


In regards to the question about the monthly net salary the participants responded as per the table below:

What is your monthly net salary
Fig. 459



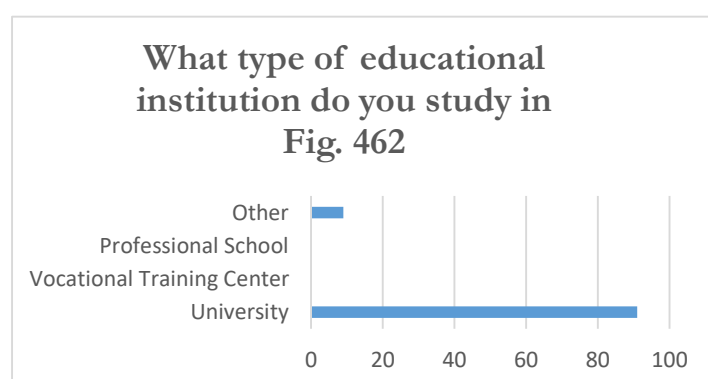
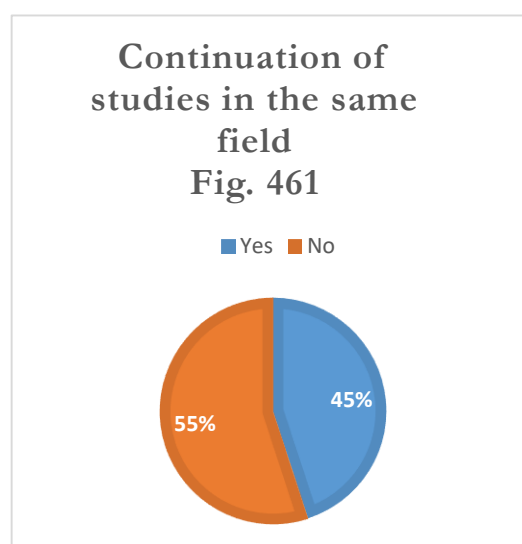
The part of participants who selected “unemployed” as their initial choice were further asked about the reasons that they think affect their status. All of the participants (100%) chose “I don’t have enough work experience”. (Fig.460)



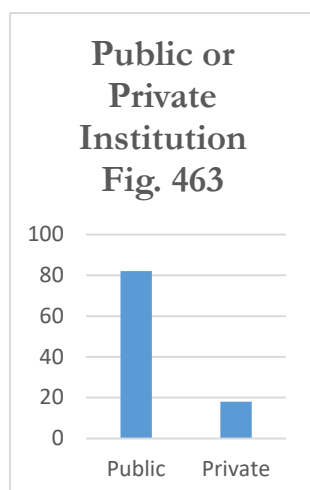
The Effectiveness of Studying in “TIK Fan Noli” VSS

The participants who answered that “Study in a University or continue vocational training” were further asked whether they continue studying in the same field (or a similar one) as the one that they completed in VSS. The majority of the participants (55%) confirmed that they are not following the same professional path that they started in VSS, while the rest (45%) stated that they did so. Such statistics show that the effectiveness of this particular VSS (TIK Fan Noli) **is somewhat low and a career path doesn’t build since the early stages of VSS.** (Fig. 461)

The participants who answered negatively the previous question were then asked to choose the reasons for their decision. 67% stated that they were no longer interested in their field of study, 17% did not register in their field of study and 16.67% chose “other”.

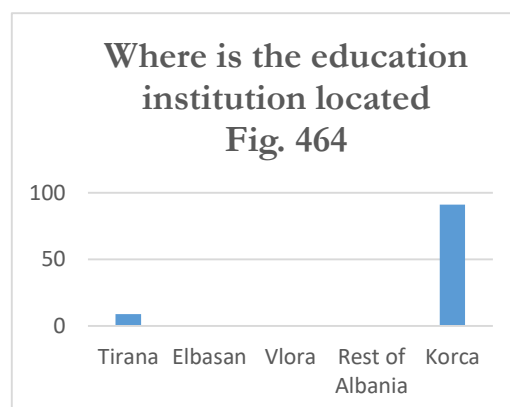


91% of the above mentioned participants also stated that they are studying in a University (Fig. 462), while 9% chose “other” as a choice with the justification that they were attending a private course.



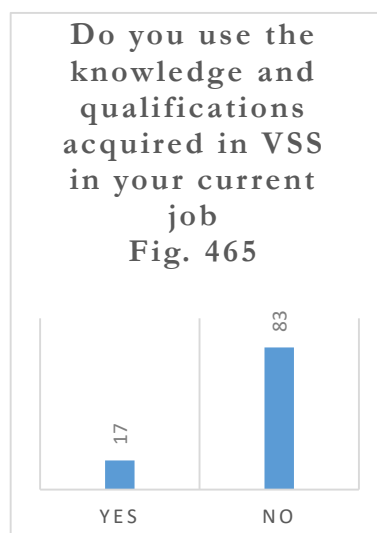
While, of the universities that they are studying in are in 82% of the cases public and in 18% privately owned. (Fig. 463)

When asked about the location of the education institution where they study or continue their professional education the majority (91%) of the participants selected “Korça” as their choice, and 9% chose “Tirana”. (Fig. 464)

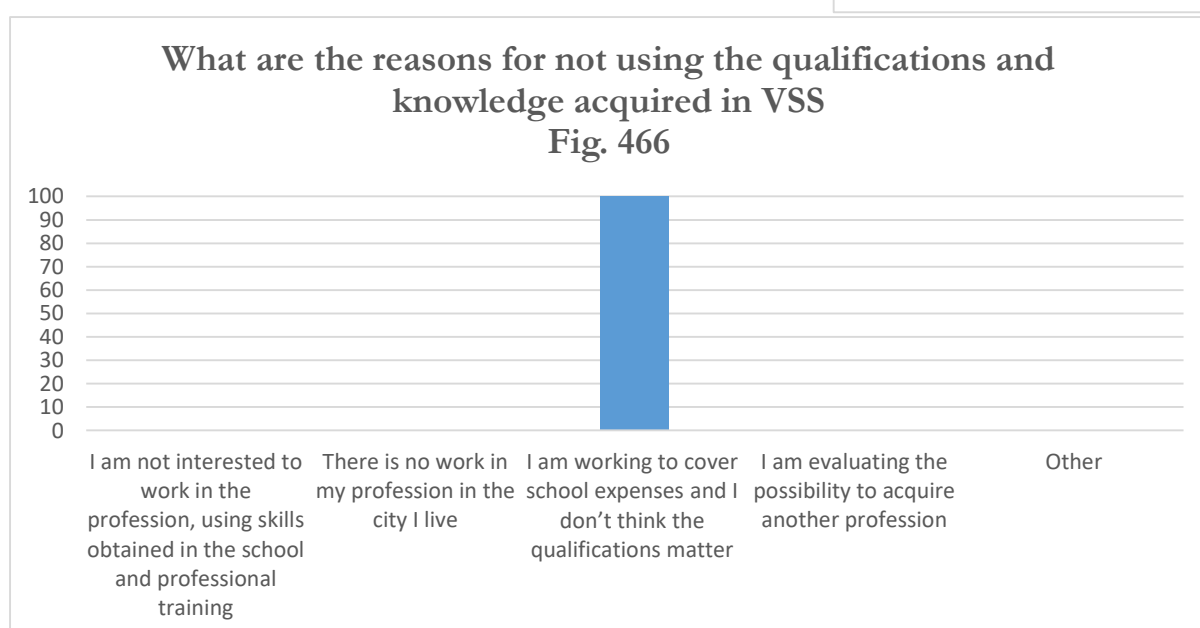


Lastly, when asked about the type of certification that they would acquire at the end of the studies, 73% of the participants confirmed that they would obtain a bachelor diploma, and the rest (27%) stated that they would get a certificate.

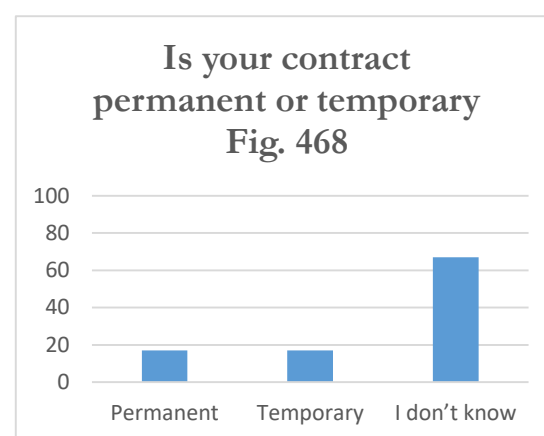
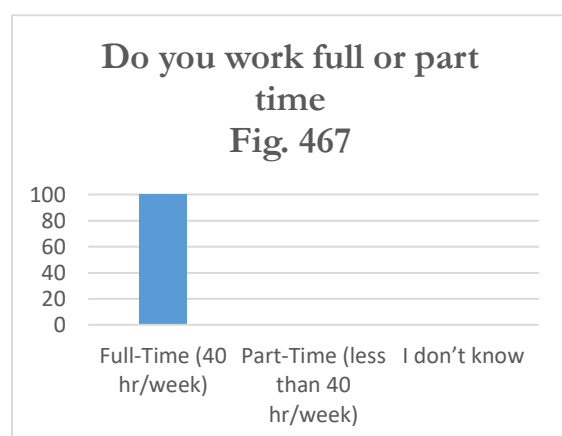
Out of the participants which initially stated that they are employed 17% answered “Yes” and 83% “No” to the question: “Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job?” (Fig. 465) **This result can be seen as an indicator to directly measure the effectiveness of the VSS in terms of sustainability of the study programmes.**



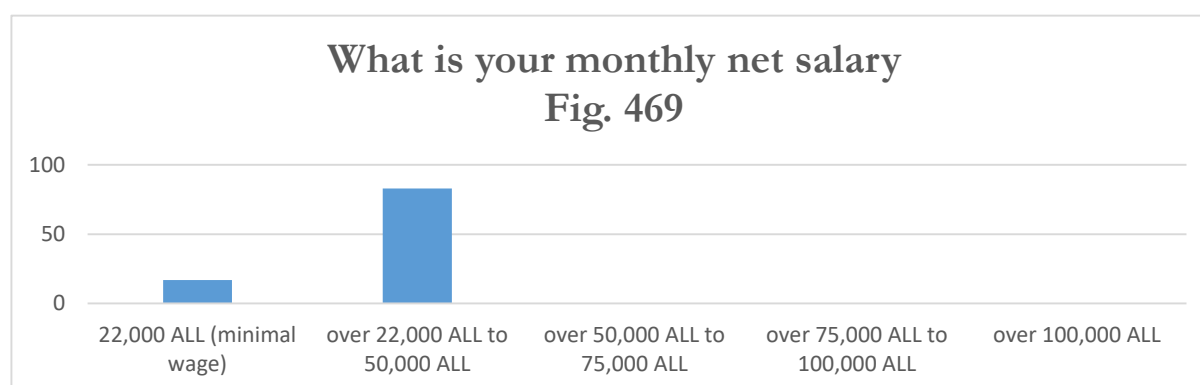
The participants who responded “No” were then asked for the reasons of their negative answer. All of them (100%) stated that they are “looking at the possibility of acquiring another profession”. (Fig.466)



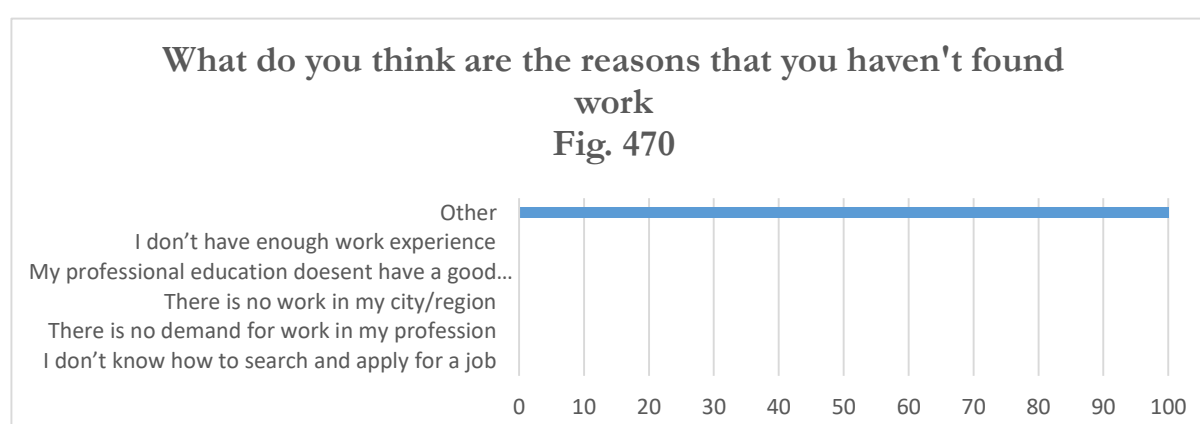
When asked about their type of work contract 100% of the participants stated that they have a full time contract (40hr/week). (Fig. 467) The same participants had a divided answer regarding whether their contract was permanent or temporary, where 17% answered “Permanent”, 17% “Temporary”, and 66% stated that they didn’t know. (Fig. 468)



In regards to the question about the monthly net salary the participants responded as per the table below:

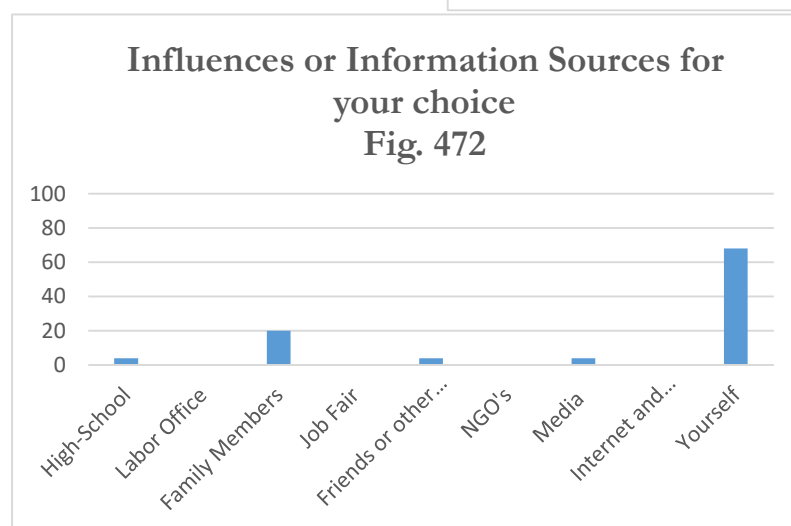
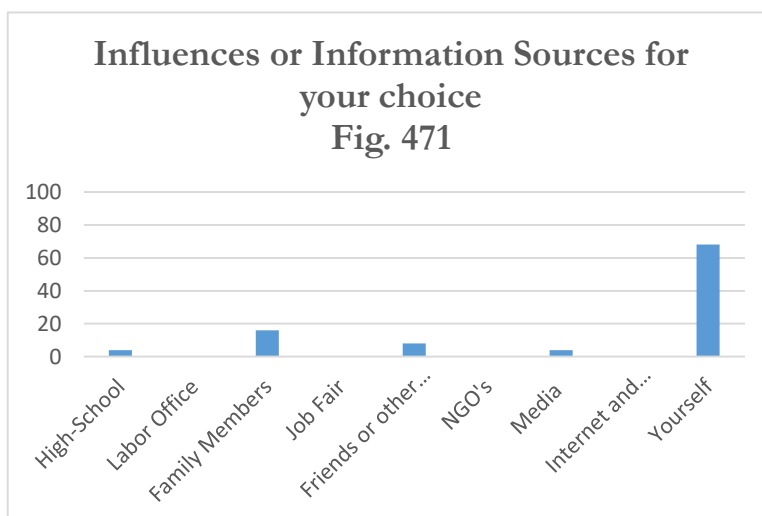


The part of participants who selected “unemployed” as their initial choice were further asked about the reasons that they think affect their status. All of the participants (54%) chose “other” by elaborating that they did not wish to find work in this moment in time. (Fig.470)



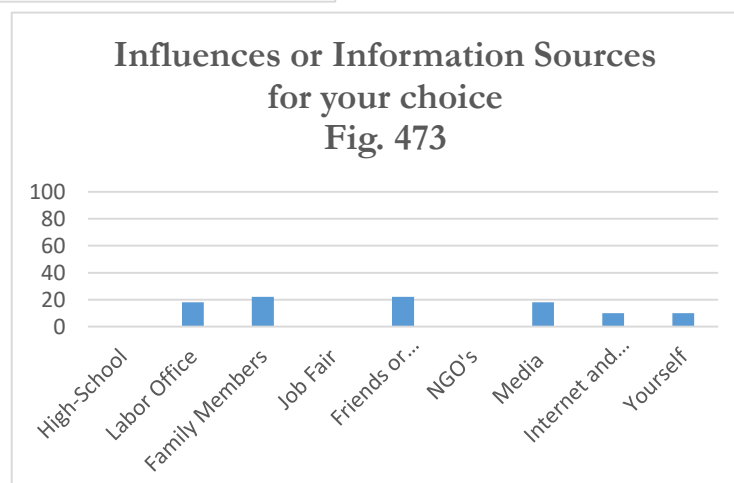
Sources of Information (Region of Korça)

When asked about the source of information that influenced the choice to **continue a higher education** after VSS, most of the participants (68%) answered that this was their own decision and that they didn't use any other source, except for themselves, to make it, 16% confirmed that they were influenced by family members, 8% answered that they used as a influence friends or other students as their source, 4% chose "VSS", and 4% "Media". (Fig. 471)



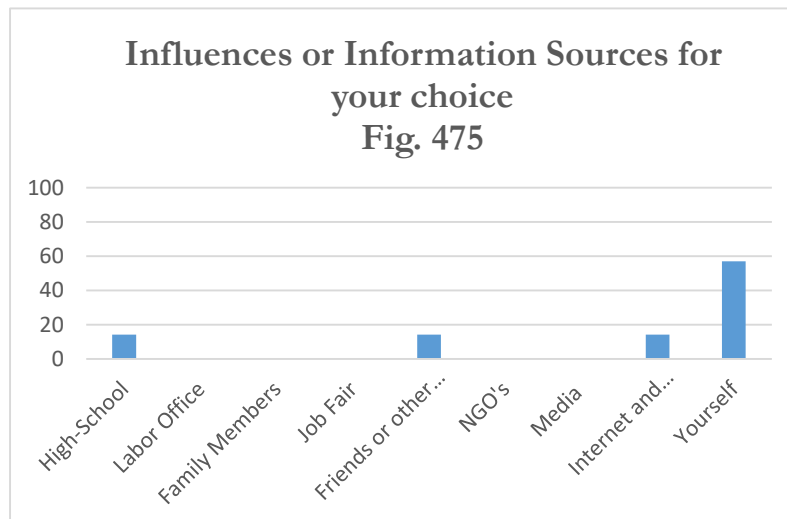
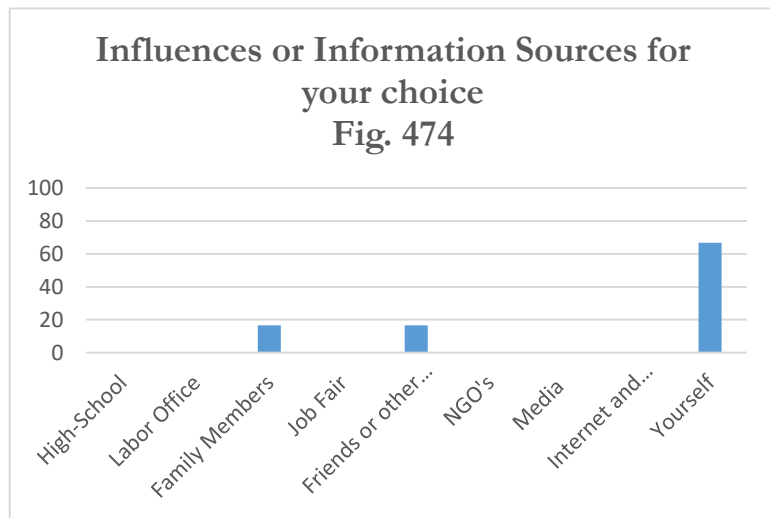
The participants who stated that they were employed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 20% of them were influenced by family members, 68% used their own opinion to make the choice, and the rest had a three way equally split choice of 4% between "VSS", "Friends and other Students", and "Media". (Fig. 472)

The participants who initially answered that "none of the choices apply to their situation" chose as a source for being influenced by themselves in 100% of the cases. On the other hand, the participants who initially answered that they were unemployed at the time of the interview answered the same question by stating that 22% were influenced by "family members", the same percentage were influenced by "friends and other students", 10% by "internet and social media", 10% had made their own decision, 18% were guided through the "labor office", and 18% by "Media". (Fig. 473)



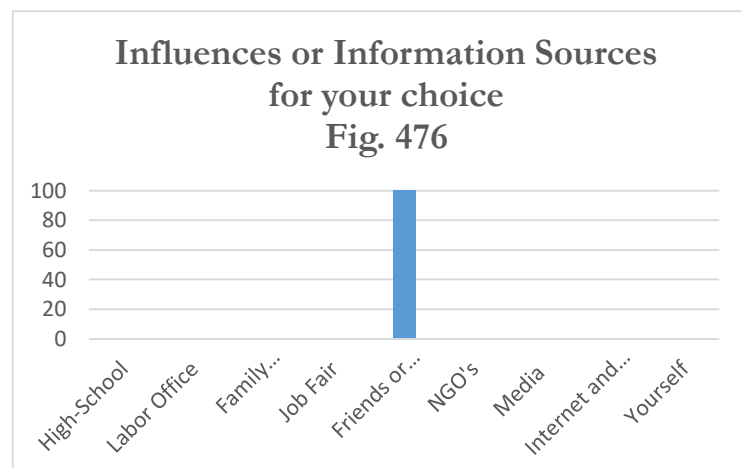
Sources of Information (Demir Progri)

When asked about the source of information that influenced the choice to **continue a higher education** after VSS, most of the participants (66.66%) answered that this was their own decision and that they didn't use any other source, except for themselves, to make it, while the rest had a two way split decision between "Family Members" and "Friends and other students" (Fig. 474)



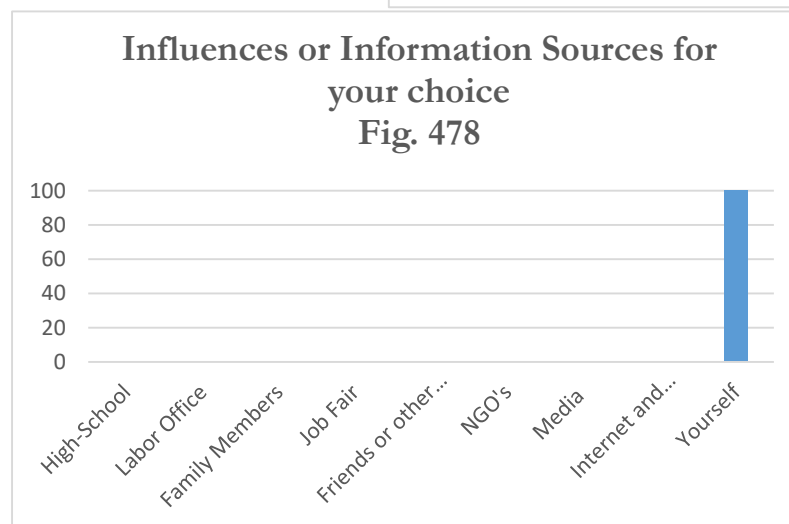
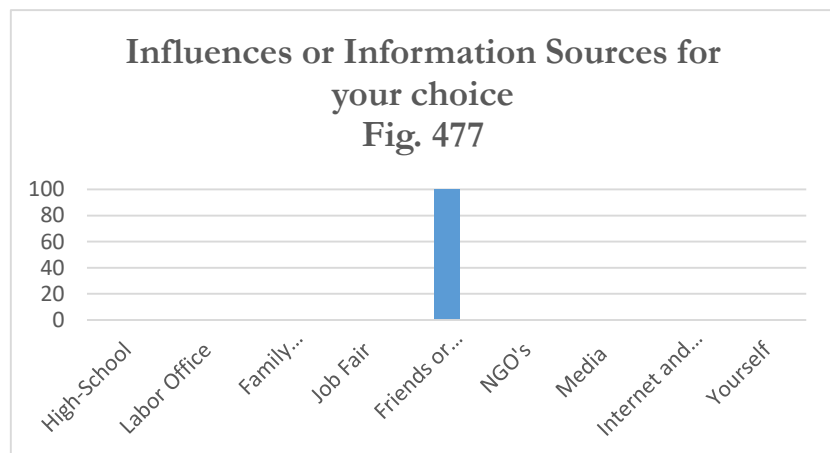
The participants who stated that they were employed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 57.14% of them were influenced by their own information, and the rest had a three way equally split choice of 14.29% between "VSS", "Friends and other Students", and "Internet and social media". (Fig. 475)

The participants who initially answered that "none of the choices apply to their situation" chose as a source for being influenced themselves in 100% of the cases. On the other hand, the participants who initially answered that they were unemployed at the time of the interview answered the same question by stating that 100% were influenced by "friends and other students". (Fig. 476)



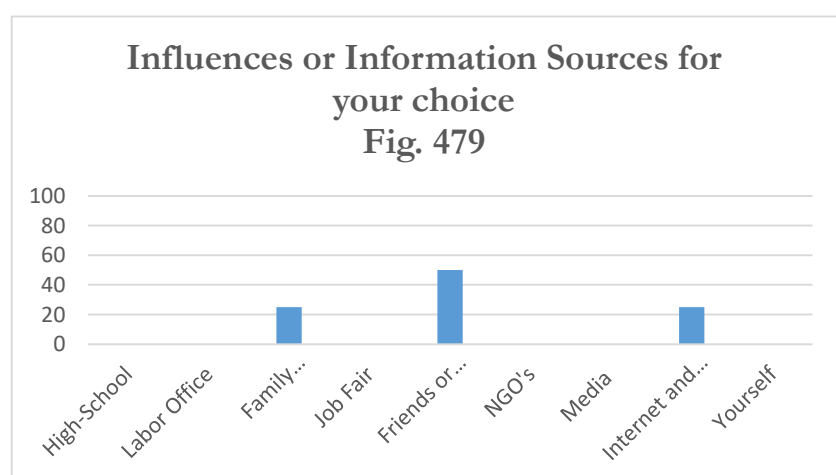
Sources of Information (Enver Qiraxhi)

When asked about the source of information that influenced the choice to **continue a higher education** after VSS, most of the participants (100%) answered that this was a decision mainly influenced by friends and other students. (Fig. 477)



The participants who stated that they were employed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 100% of them used themselves as a source of information for their decision to continue to work after VSS. (Fig. 478)

The participants who initially answered that they were unemployed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 50% of them had used their friends and other students as a source, 25% chose the “Family Members” option, while the rest (25%) chose Internet and social media. (Fig. 479)



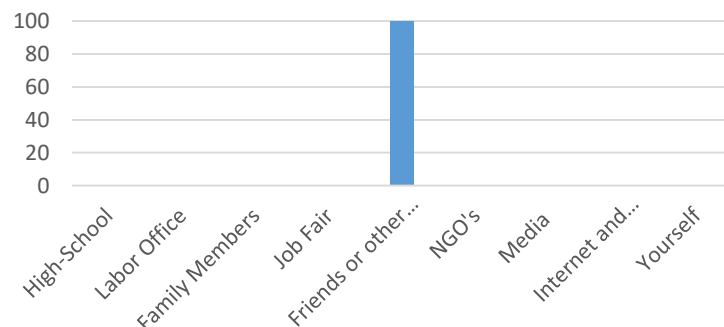
Sources of Information (Irakli Terova)

When asked about the source of information that influenced the choice to **continue a higher education** after VSS, all of the participants (100%) answered that the influence was friends or other students (Fig. 480)

The participants who stated that they were employed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that all of them were influenced by family members. (Fig. 481)

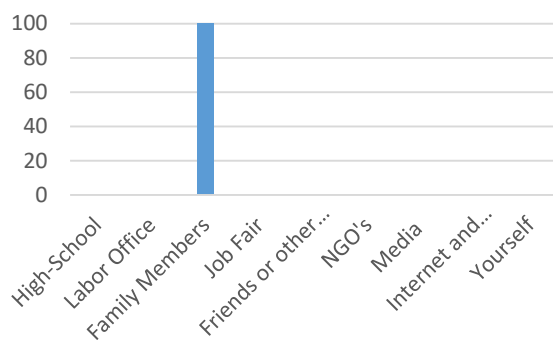
Influences or Information Sources for your choice

Fig. 480



Influences or Information Sources for your choice

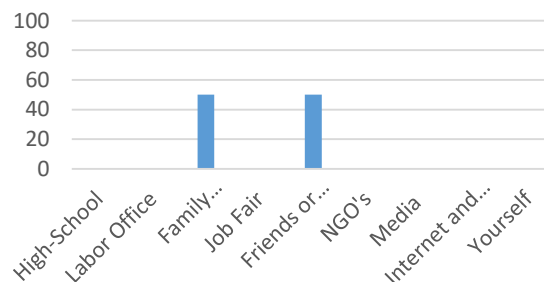
Fig. 481



The participants who initially answered that they were unemployed at the time of the interview answered the same question by stating that 50% were influenced by “family members”, the same percentage were influenced by “friends and other students”. (Fig. 482)

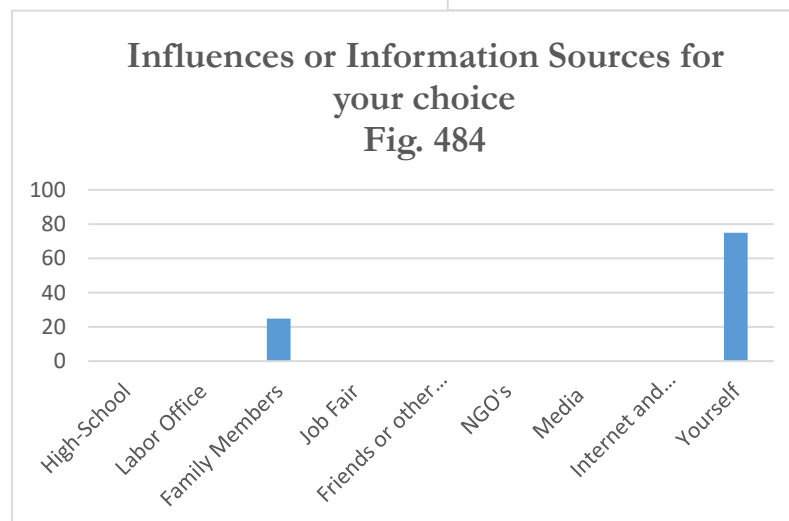
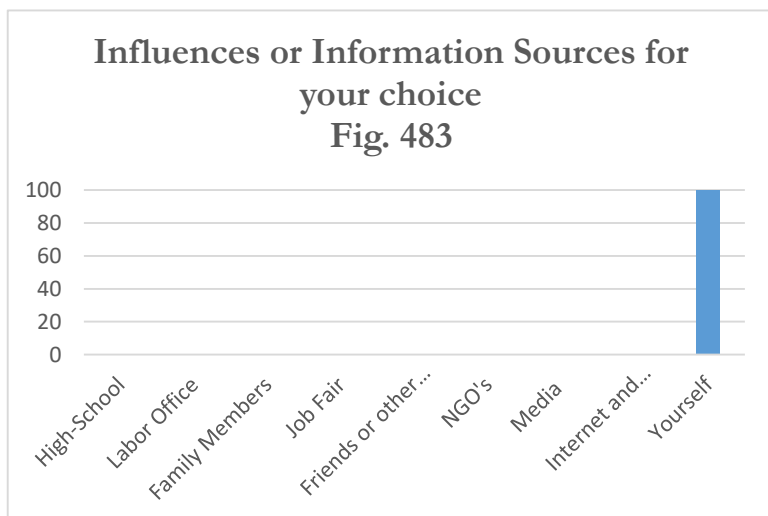
Influences or Information Sources for your choice

Fig. 482



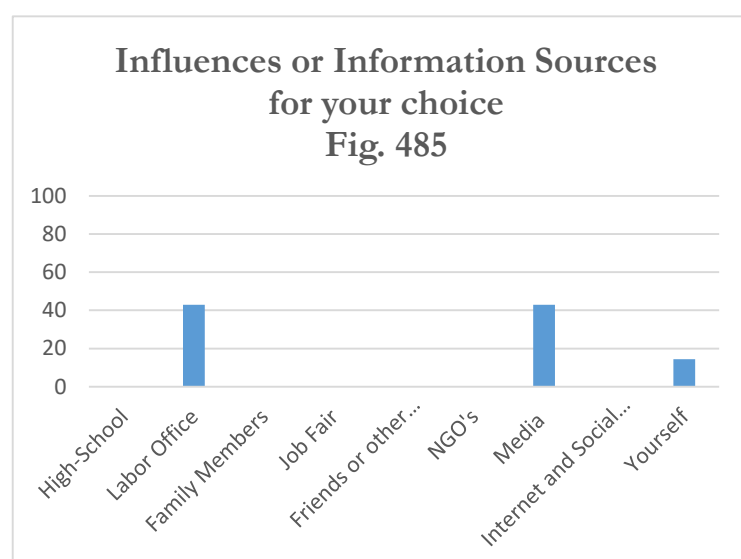
Sources of Information (Isuf Gjata)

When asked about the source of information that influenced the choice to **continue a higher education** after VSS, all of the participants (100%) answered that this was their own decision and that they didn't use any other source, except for themselves, to make it. (Fig. 483)



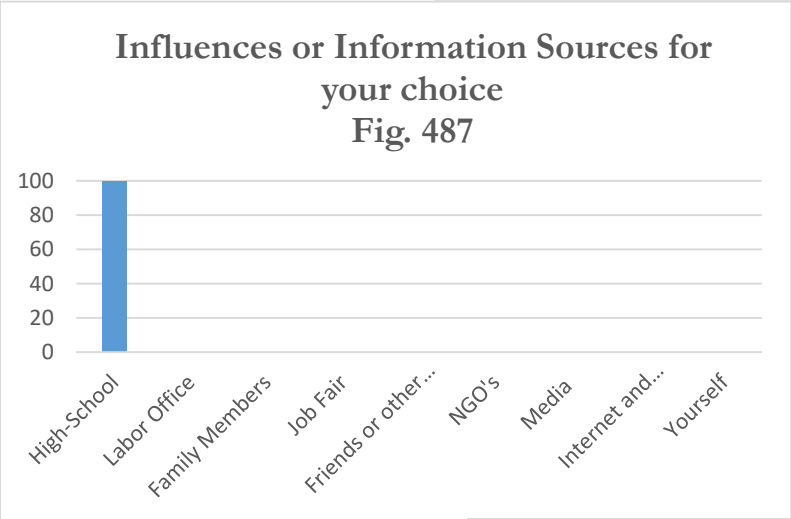
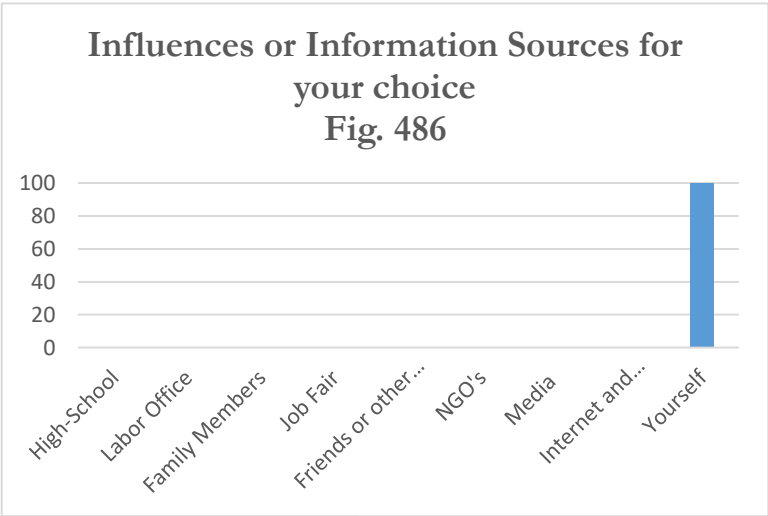
The participants who stated that they were employed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 33.33% of them were influenced by family members, and 66.67% used their own opinion to make the choice. (Fig. 484)

The participants who initially answered that they were unemployed at the time of the interview answered the same question by stating that 42.86% were influenced by "Labor Office", the same percentage were influenced by "Media", and 14.37% had made their own decision. (Fig. 485)



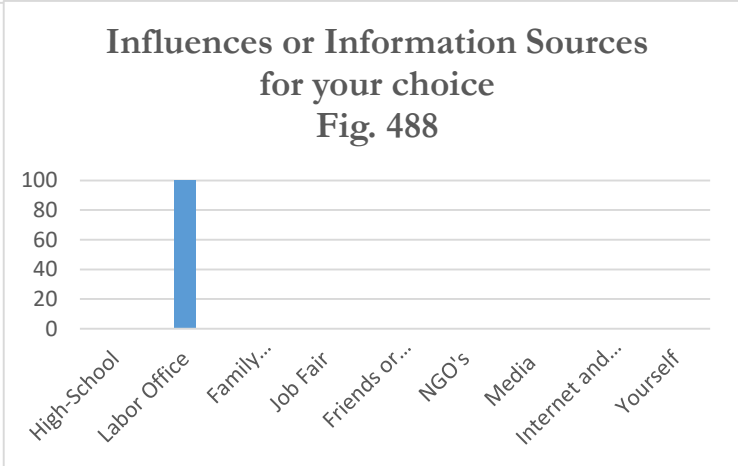
Sources of Information (Ndërtimi)

When asked about the source of information that influenced the choice to **continue a higher education** after VSS, all of the participants (100%) answered that this was their own decision and that they didn't use any other source, except for themselves, to make it. (Fig. 486)



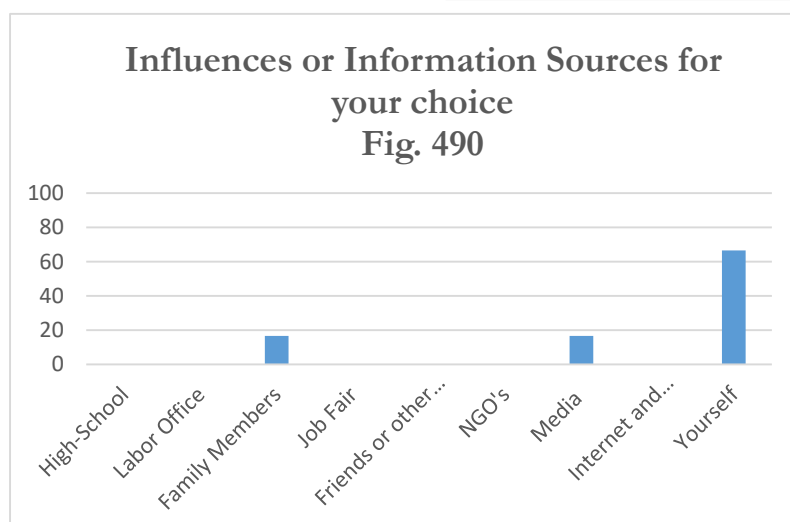
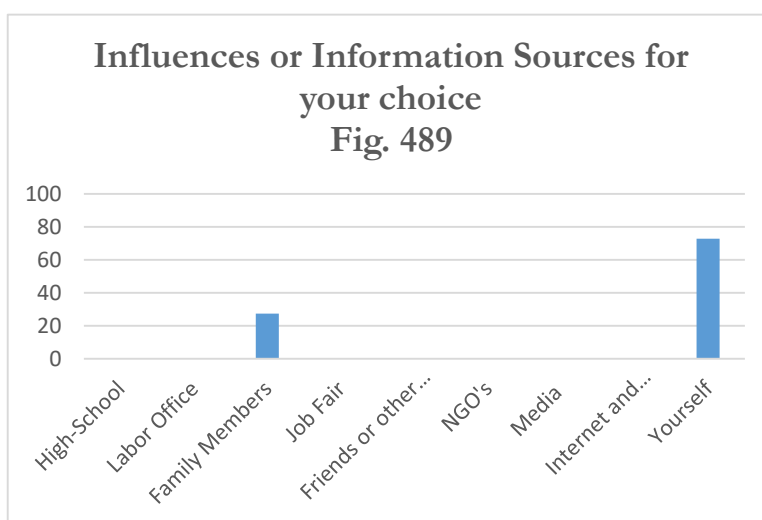
The participants who stated that they were employed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 100% of them by their “VSS. (Fig. 487)

The participants who initially answered that they were unemployed at the time of the interview answered the same question by stating that 100% were influenced by “Labor Office”. (Fig. 488)



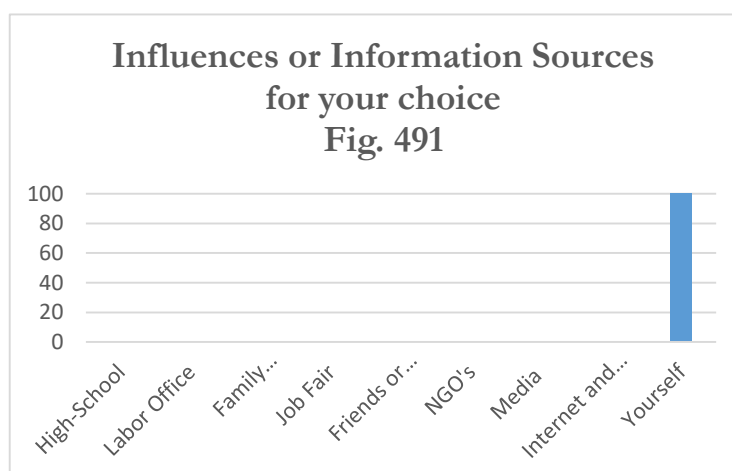
Sources of Information (TIK Fan Noli)

When asked about the source of information that influenced the choice to **continue a higher education** after VSS, most of the participants (72.73%) answered that this was their own decision and that they didn't use any other source, except for themselves, to make it, and 27.27% confirmed that they were influenced by family members. (Fig. 489)



The participants who stated that they were employed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 16.67% of them were influenced by family members, 66.67% used their own opinion to make the choice, and the rest (16.67%) chose "Media". (Fig. 490)

The participants who initially answered that "none of the choices apply to their situation" chose as a source for being influenced themselves in 100% of the cases "Family Members". On the other hand, the participants who initially answered that they were unemployed at the time of the interview answered the same question by stating that 100% had made their own decision. (Fig. 491)

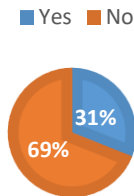


Effectiveness of the Labor Office (Region of Korça)

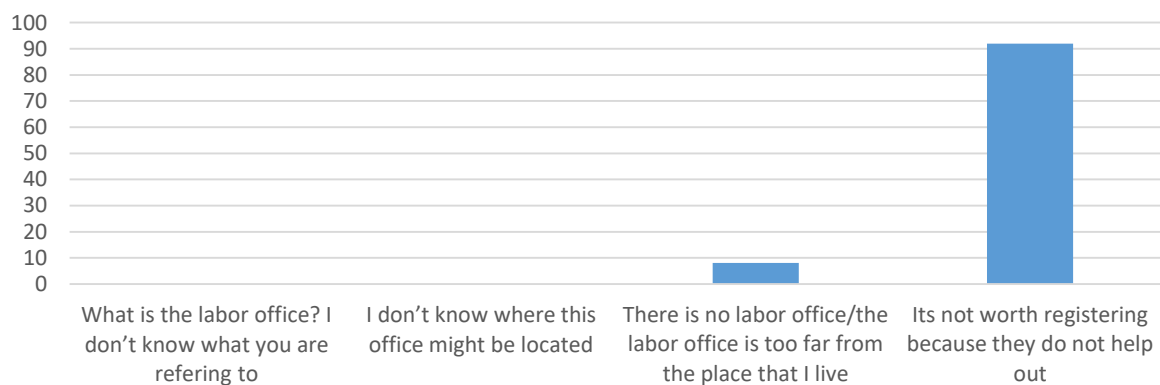
The only participants who were asked in this context were the ones who had initially confirmed that they were unemployed at the time of the interview. The first question they were asked was whether they were already registered in the Labor Office in their city or not. 69% of the participants stated that they were not, while the rest (31%) confirmed the opposite. (Fig. 492)

The respondents who answered negatively the first question, were then asked to choose the reasons why they had not registered in this office. 92% answered that “it’s not worth registering because they do not help out” and only 8% stated that “There is no labor office/the labor office is too far from the place that I live”. (Fig. 493)

Have you registered in the labor office
Fig.492



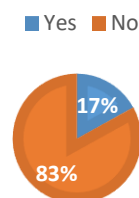
Why have you not registered in the labor office
Fig. 493



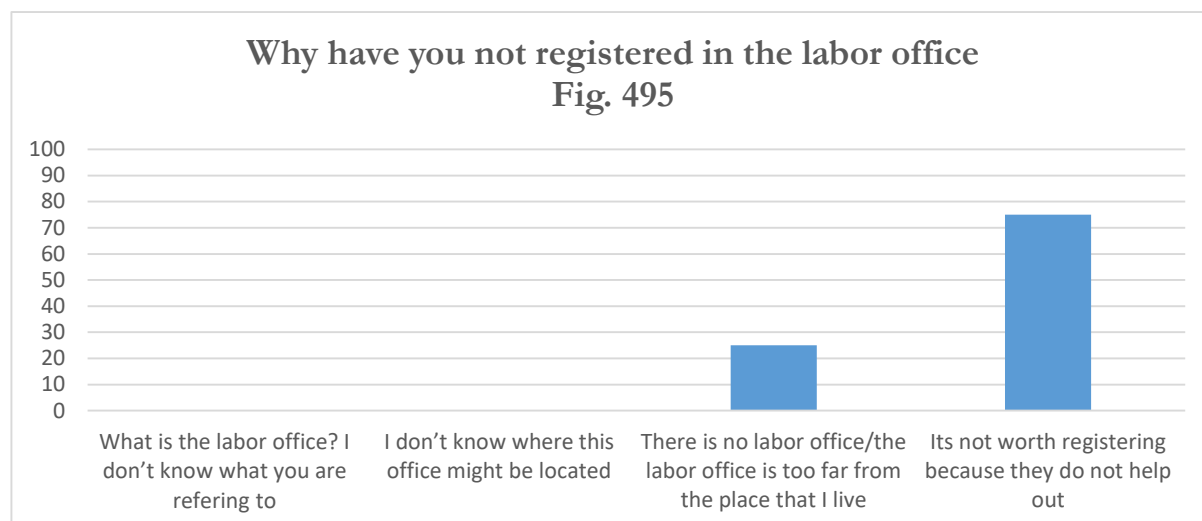
Effectiveness of the Labor Office (Demir Progri)

The only participants who were asked in this context were the ones who had initially confirmed that they were unemployed at the time of the interview. The first question they were asked was whether they were already registered in the Labor Office in their city or not. 83% of the participants stated that they were not, while the rest (17%) confirmed the opposite. (Fig. 494)

Have you registered in the labor office
Fig.494

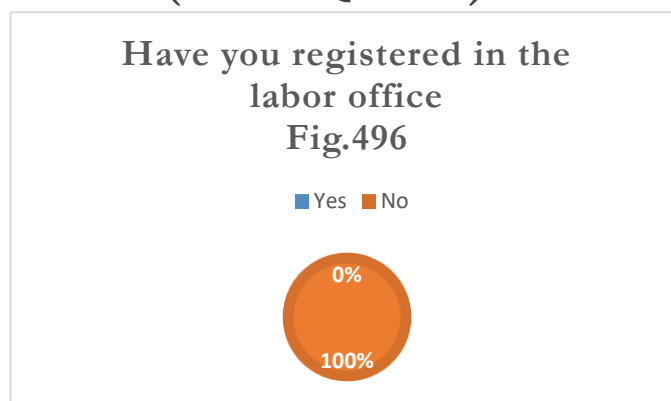


The respondents who answered negatively the first question, were then asked to choose the reasons why they had not registered in this office. 75% answered that “it’s not worth registering because they do not help out” and only 25% stated that “There is no labor office/the labor office is too far from the place that I live”. (Fig. 495)

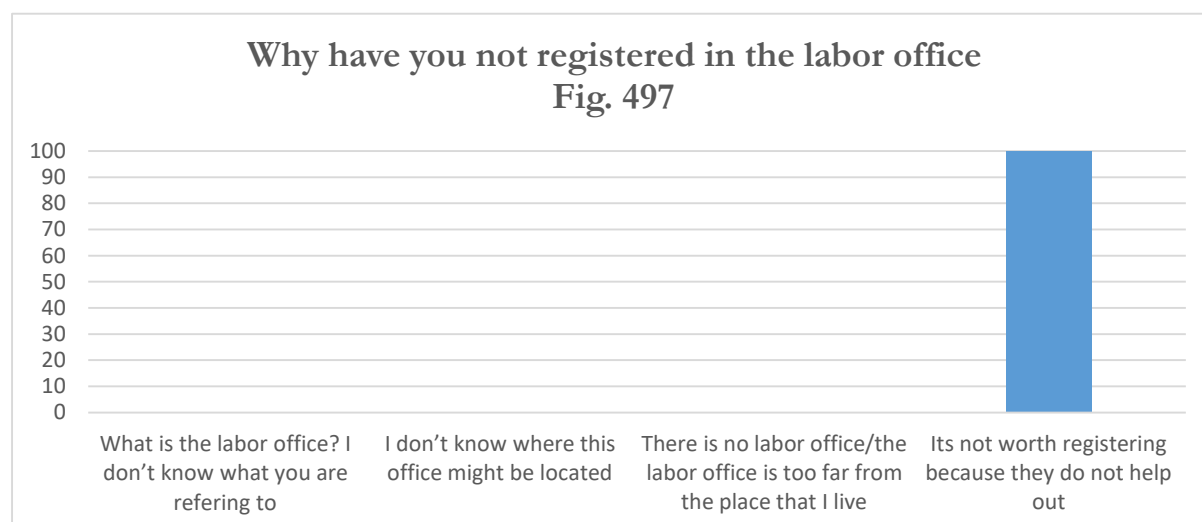


Effectiveness of the Labor Office (Enver Qiraxhi)

The only participants who were asked in this context were the ones who had initially confirmed that they were unemployed at the time of the interview. The first question they were asked was whether they were already registered in the Labor Office in their city or not. All of the participants (100%) responded that they were not registered in the Labor Office. (Fig. 496)



The respondents who answered negatively the first question, were then asked to choose the reasons why they had not registered in this office. 100% answered that “it’s not worth registering because they do not help out”. (Fig. 497)



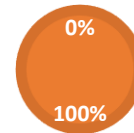
Effectiveness of the Labor Office (Irakli Terova)

The only participants who were asked in this context were the ones who had initially confirmed that they were unemployed at the time of the interview. The first question they were asked was whether they were already registered in the Labor Office in their city or not. 100% of the participants stated that they were not. (Fig. 498)

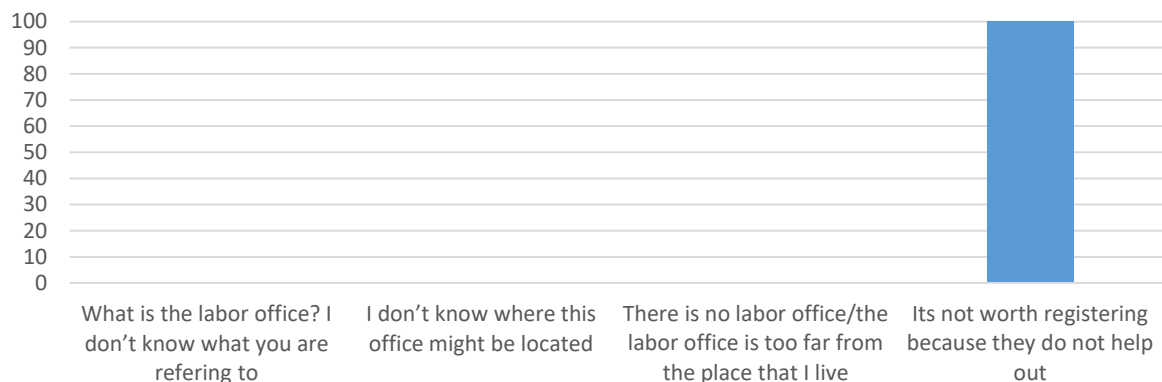
The respondents who answered negatively the first question, were then asked to choose the reasons why they had not registered in

Have you registered in the labor office
Fig.498

■ Yes ■ No



Why have you not registered in the labor office
Fig. 499



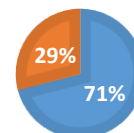
this office. 100% answered that “it’s not worth registering because they do not help out”. (Fig. 499)

Effectiveness of the Labor Office (Isuf Gjata)

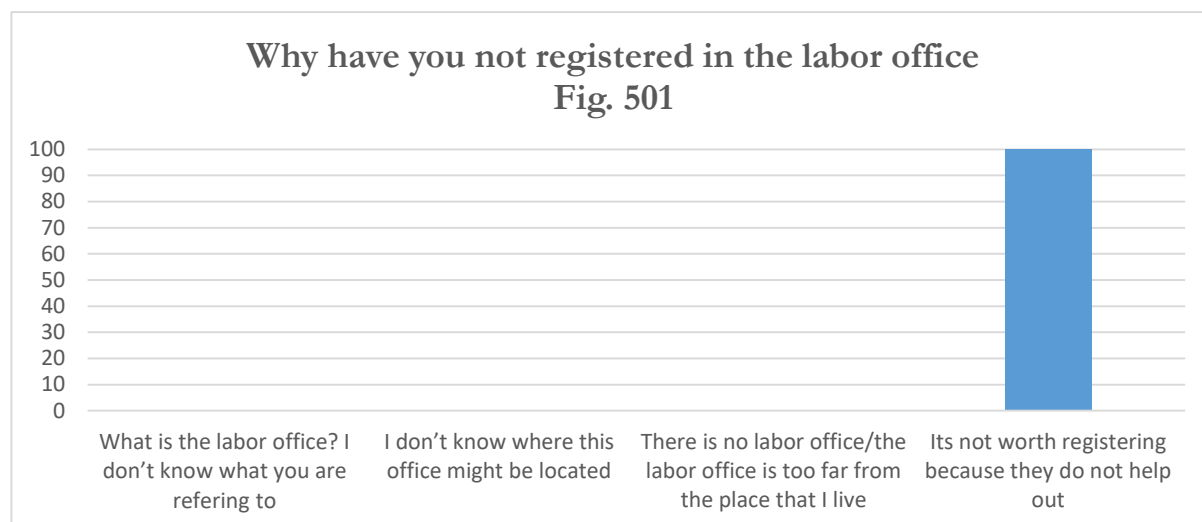
The only participants who were asked in this context were the ones who had initially confirmed that they were unemployed at the time of the interview. The first question they were asked was whether they were already registered in the Labor Office in their city or not. 29% of the participants stated that they were not, while the rest (71%) confirmed the opposite. (Fig. 500)

Have you registered in the labor office
Fig.500

■ Yes ■ No

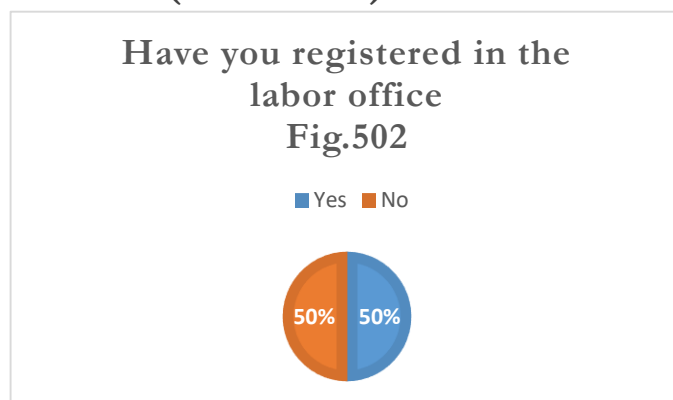


The respondents who answered negatively the first question, were then asked to choose the reasons why they had not registered in this office. 100% answered that “it’s not worth registering because they do not help out”. (Fig. 501)

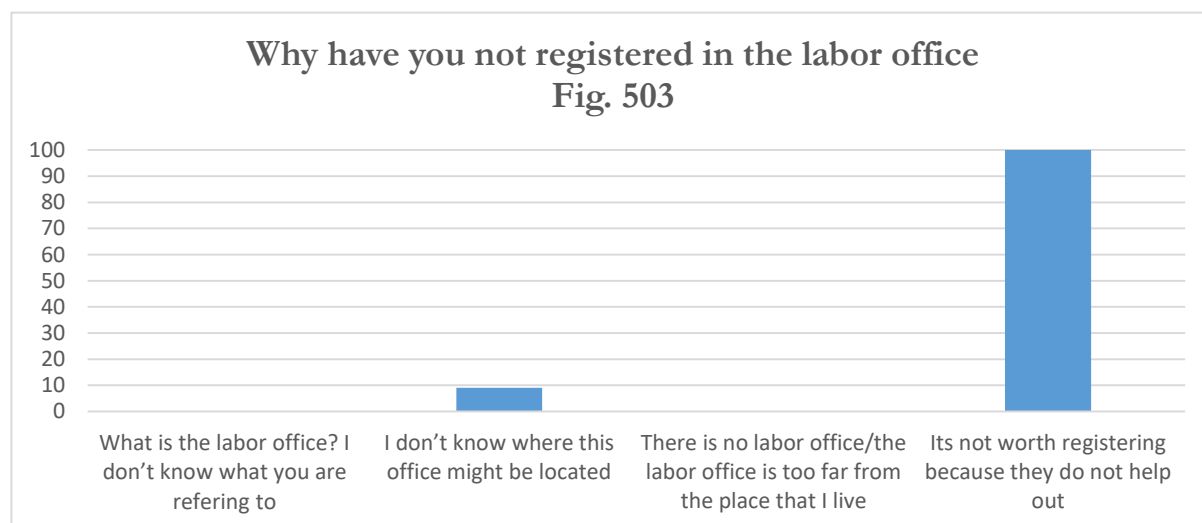


Effectiveness of the Labor Office (Ndërtimi)

The only participants who were asked in this context were the ones who had initially confirmed that they were unemployed at the time of the interview. The first question they were asked was whether they were already registered in the Labor Office in their city or not. 50% of the participants stated that they were not, while the rest (50%) confirmed the opposite. (Fig. 502)



The respondents who answered negatively the first question, were then asked to choose the reasons why they had not registered in this office. 100% answered that “it’s not worth registering because they do not help out”. (Fig. 503)



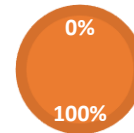
Effectiveness of the Labor Office (TIK Fan Noli)

The only participants who were asked in this context were the ones who had initially confirmed that they were unemployed at the time of the interview. The first question they were asked was whether they were already registered in the Labor Office in their city or not. 100% of the participants stated that they were not. (Fig. 504)

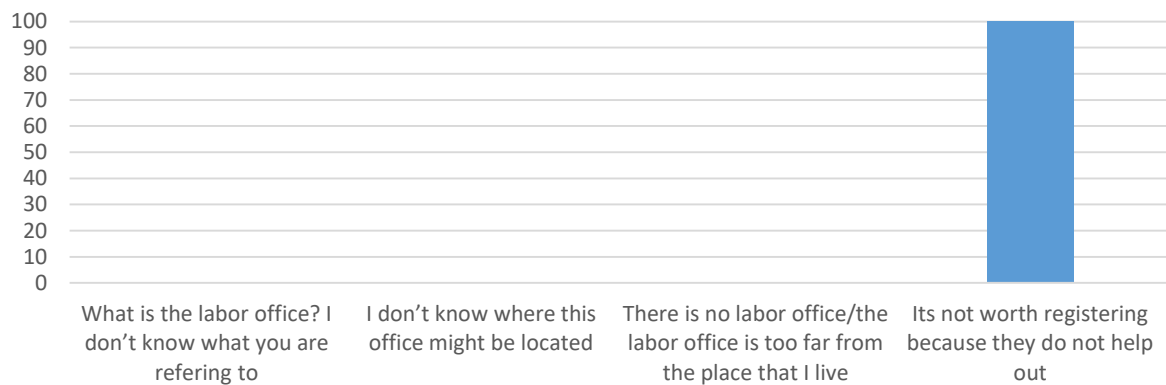
The respondents who answered negatively the first question, were then asked to choose the reasons why they had not registered in this office. 100% answered that “it’s not worth registering because they do not help out”. (Fig. 505)

Have you registered in the labor office
Fig.504

■ Yes ■ No

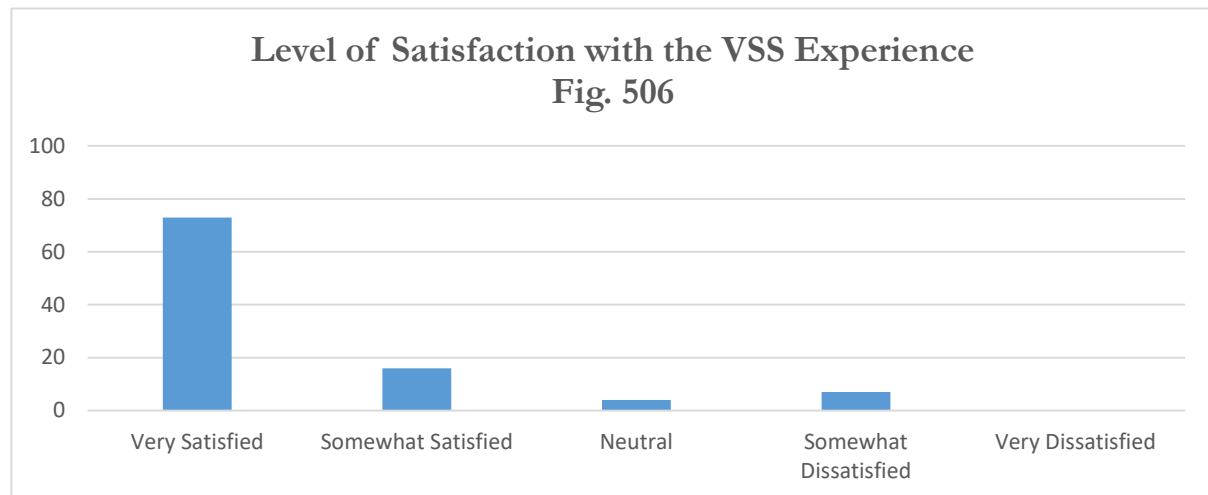


Why have you not registered in the labor office
Fig. 505



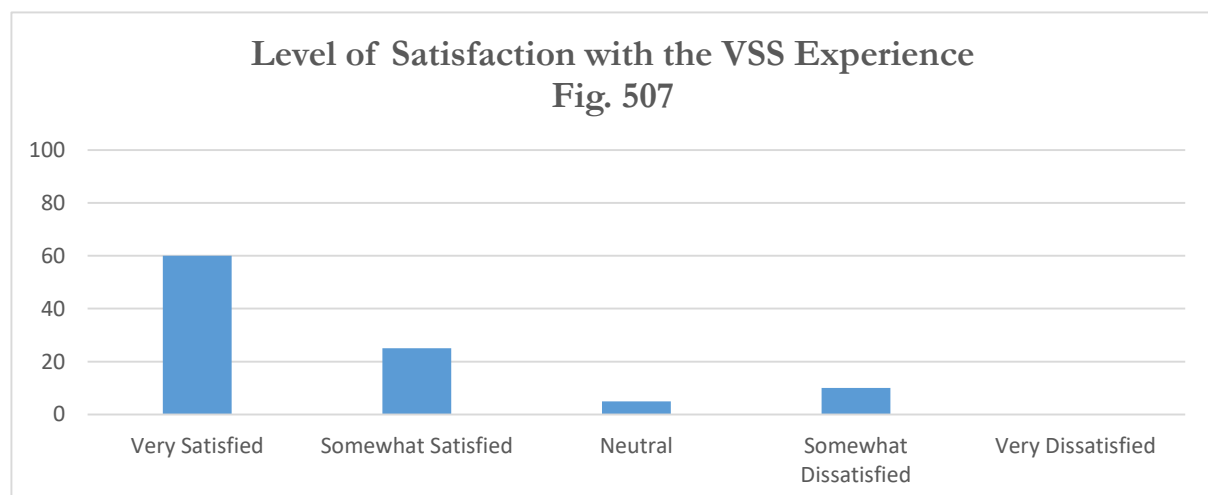
Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience (Region of Korça)

Lastly all the participants were asked to quantify on a Likert scale the level of satisfaction that they had towards the VSS that they had studied in. In this regard, most of the participants (73%) showed a very high level of satisfaction, 16% stated that they were somewhat satisfied, 4% were neutral, and only 7% confirmed that they were somewhat dissatisfied with the experience. (Fig. 506)



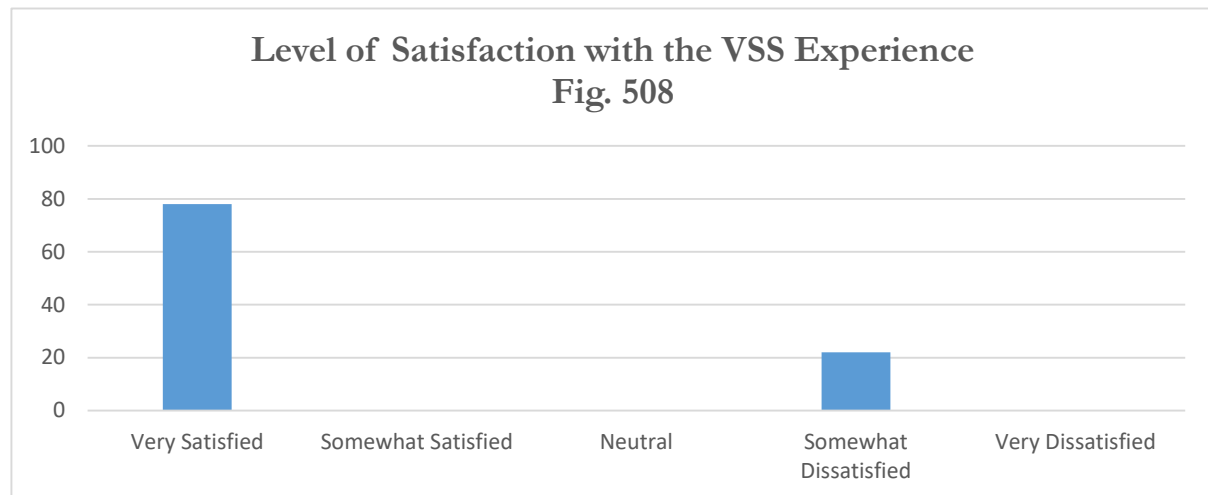
Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience (Demir Progri)

Lastly all the participants were asked to quantify on a Likert scale the level of satisfaction that they had towards the VSS that they had studied in. In this regard, most of the participants (60%) showed a very high level of satisfaction, 25% stated that they were somewhat satisfied, 5% were neutral, and only 10% confirmed that they were somewhat dissatisfied with the experience. (Fig. 507)



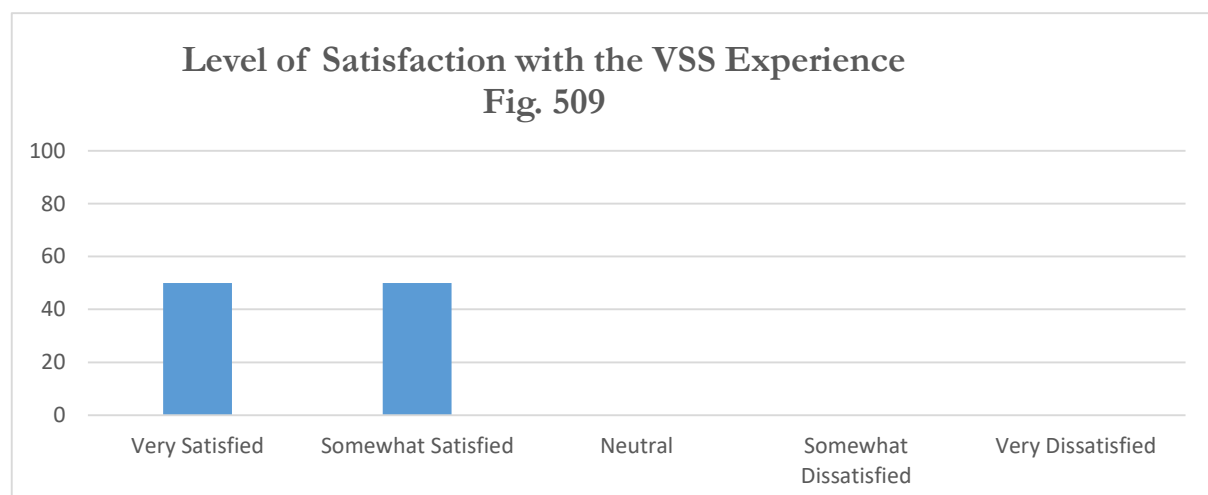
Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience (Enver Qiraxhi)

Lastly all the participants were asked to quantify on a Likert scale the level of satisfaction that they had towards the VSS that they had studied in. In this regard, the majority of the participants (78%) showed a very high level of satisfaction, and 22% were somewhat dissatisfied. (Fig.508)



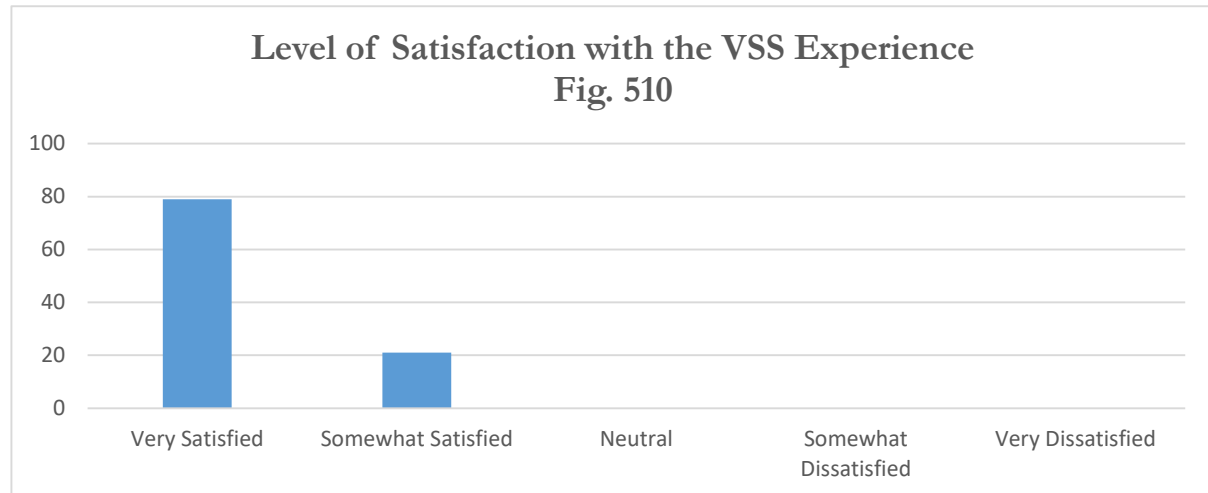
Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience (Irakli Terova)

Lastly all the participants were asked to quantify on a Likert scale the level of satisfaction that they had towards the VSS that they had studied in. In this regard, most of the participants (50%) showed a very high level of satisfaction, and 50% stated that they were somewhat satisfied with the experience. (Fig. 509)



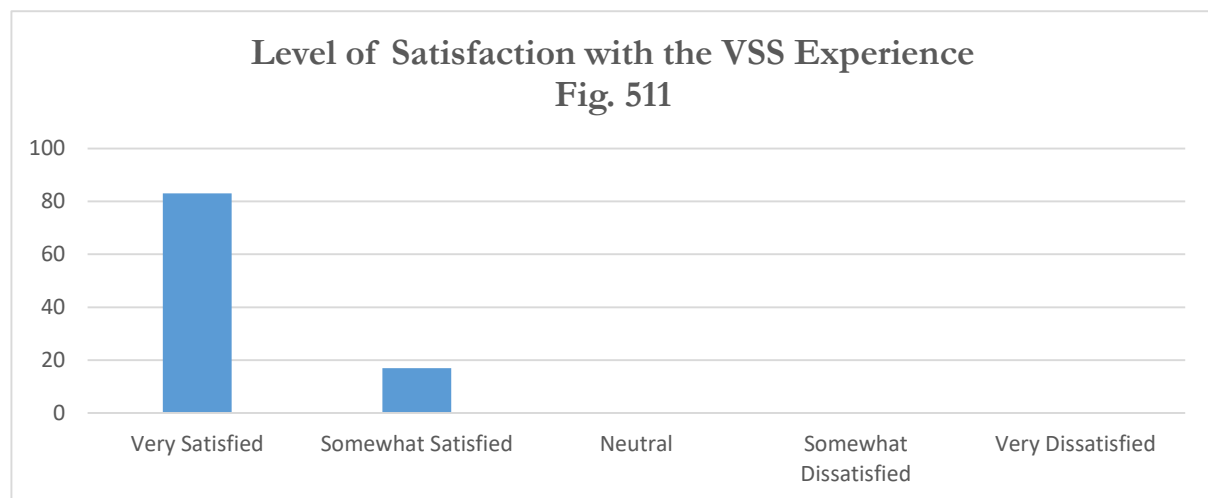
Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience (Isuf Gjata)

Lastly all the participants were asked to quantify on a Likert scale the level of satisfaction that they had towards the VSS that they had studied in. In this regard, most of the participants (79%) showed a very high level of satisfaction, and 21% stated that they were somewhat satisfied. (Fig. 510)



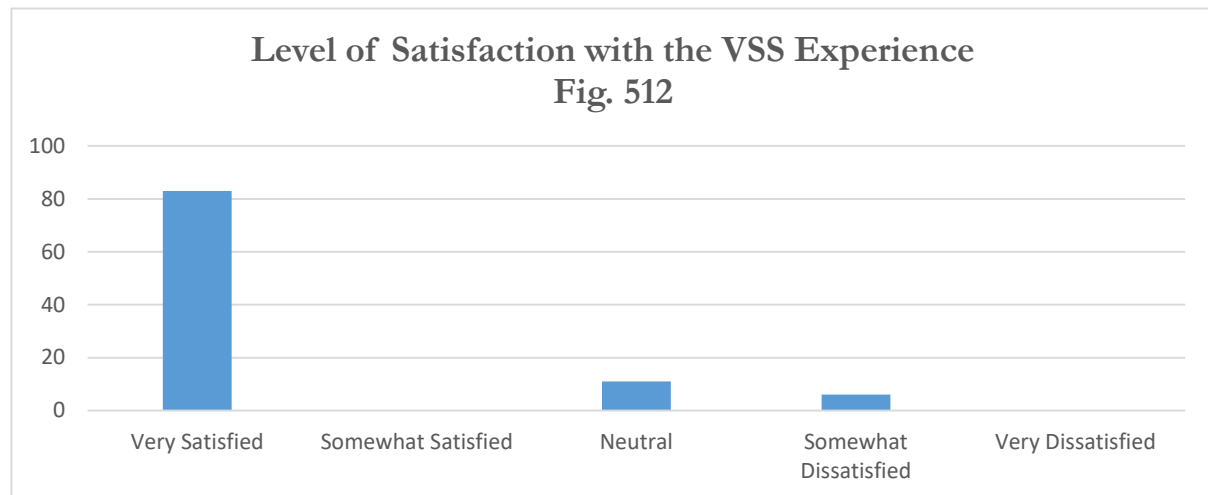
Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience (Ndërtimi)

Lastly all the participants were asked to quantify on a Likert scale the level of satisfaction that they had towards the VSS that they had studied in. In this regard, most of the participants (83%) showed a very high level of satisfaction, and 17% stated that they were somewhat satisfied. (Fig. 511)



Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience (TIK Fan Noli)

Lastly all the participants were asked to quantify on a Likert scale the level of satisfaction that they had towards the VSS that they had studied in. In this regard, most of the participants (83%) showed a very high level of satisfaction, 11% stated that they were neutral, and only 6% confirmed that they were somewhat dissatisfied with the experience. (Fig. 512)



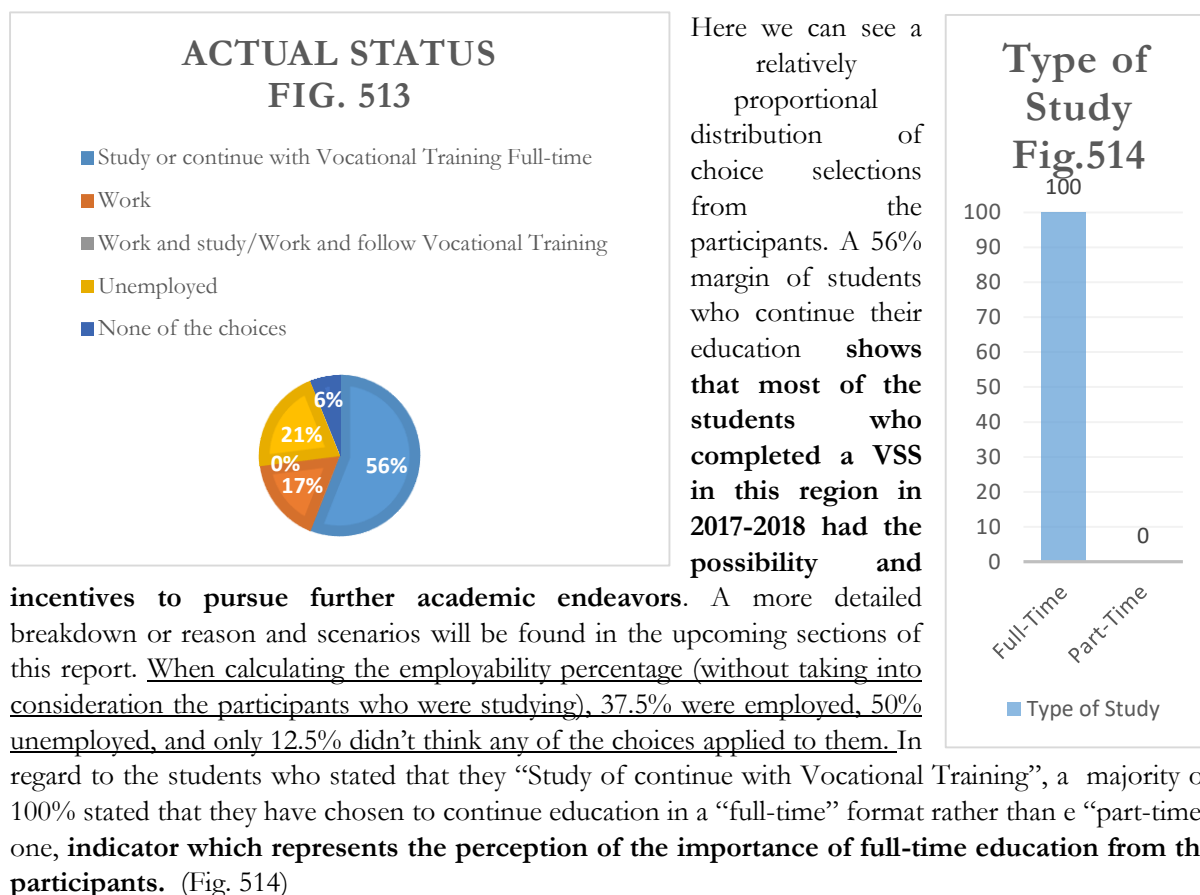
Region of Lezha

General Information about the Region

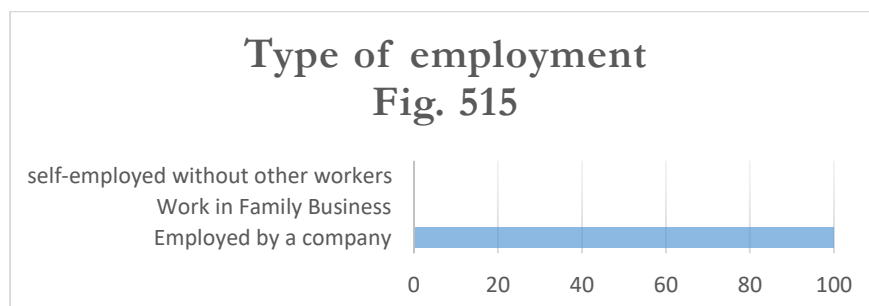
The Region of Lezha had a total of 55 students who graduated in 2017-2018, 26 of whom were males and 29 females. Considering the 23.44% margin used as part of the methodology of this report, the consultant was able to conduct 18 phone interviews. The region of Lezha included only one VSS, namely “Kolin Gjoka”, thus the findings for the region represent the findings for the school as well.

Actual Status of the Student

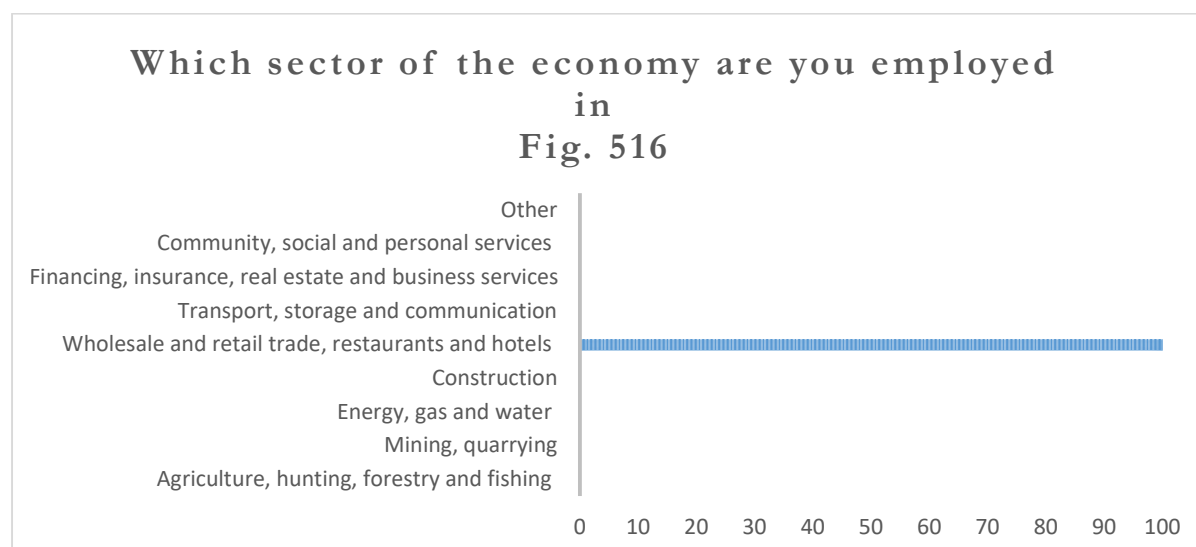
Most of the students (56%) who graduated from the Region of Lezha in 2017-2018 stated that they are studying or continuing with vocational training, 17% were “employed”, 21% “Unemployed”, and only 6% didn’t think that any of the choices applied to them. (Fig. 513)



All of the students who replied that they were employed at the moment of the interview (100%) confirmed that they are employed by a company (Fig. 515). All of them also received a salary for their services.

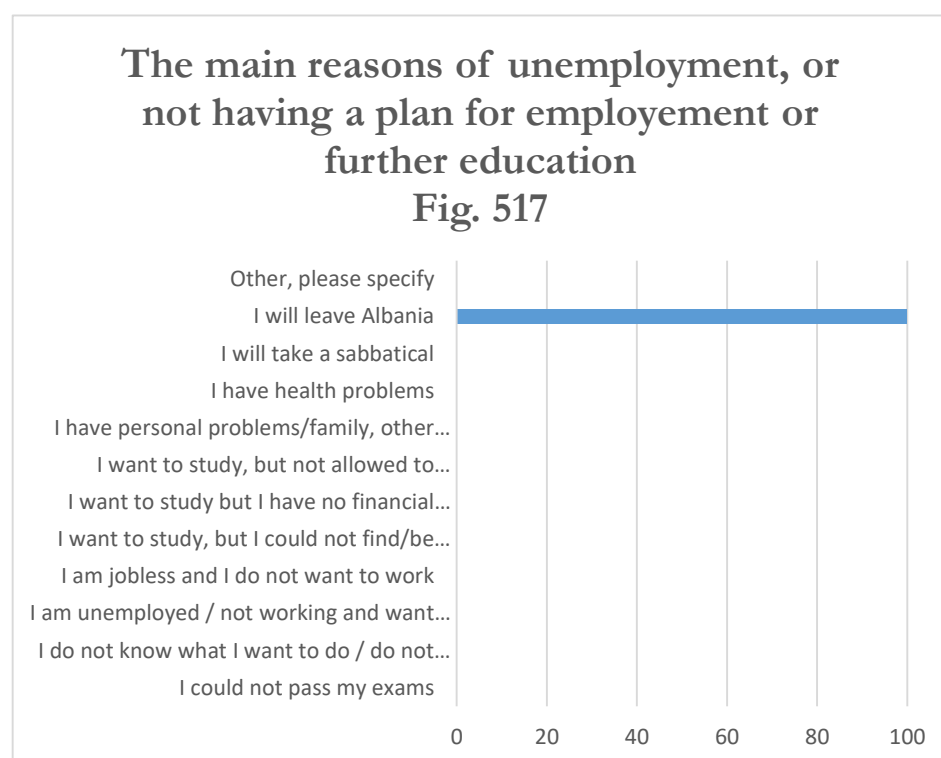


When asked about which sector of the economy they were employed in, all of the participants (100%) selected the “Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels” option. (Fig. 516)



It is also worth mentioning that all of the participants stated that they are working in the **private sector** rather than public administration or NGO’s, and that the location of their work is in 100% of the cases the city of Lezha.

Regarding the participants who could not identify themselves with options of being employed, unemployed or student, and chose instead the “None of the options apply to my situation” option, 100% confirmed that the reason for this is that they are planning to leave Albania in the near future. (Fig. 517)





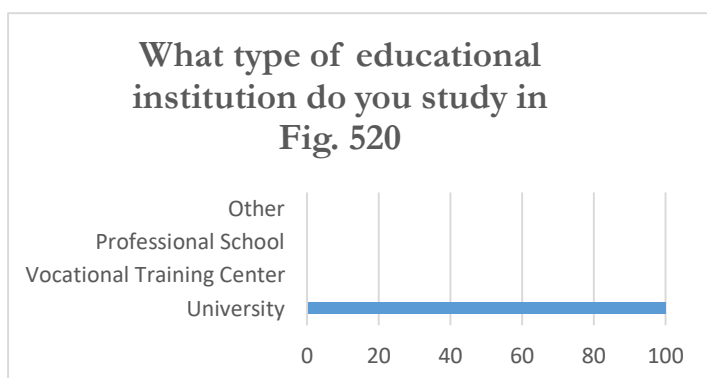
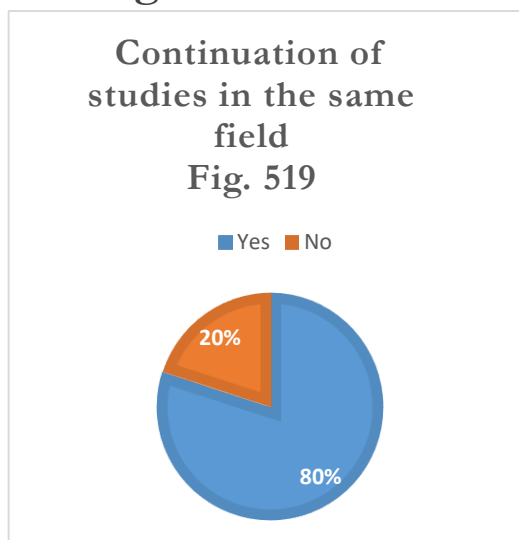
(Fig. 518)

Jumping to the section of the unemployed, the participants were asked to choose up to three options that best describe their situation at the moment of the interview. Half of the participants (50%) stated that they had “voluntarily quit their last job and were currently looking for a new one”, followed by the other half who confirmed that “had never worked since graduation and are still searching for a job”.

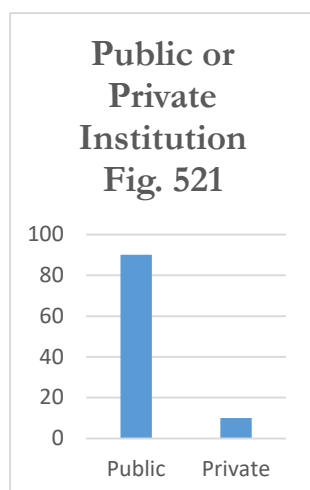
The Effectiveness of Studying in the Region of Lezha

The participants who answered that “Study in a University or continue vocational training” were further asked whether they continue studying in the same field (or a similar one) as the one that they completed in VSS. The majority of the participants (80%) confirmed that they are following the same professional path that they started in VSS, while the rest (20%) stated that they did not do so. Such statistics show that the effectiveness of this particular region (Lezha) is **relatively high and a career path relatively builds since the early stages of VSS**. (Fig. 519)

The participants who answered negatively the previous question were then asked to choose the reasons for their decision. Half of them answered that they “Did not register in their field of study”, while the other half chose the “other” option by elaborating that there is no university that relates to their field of work.

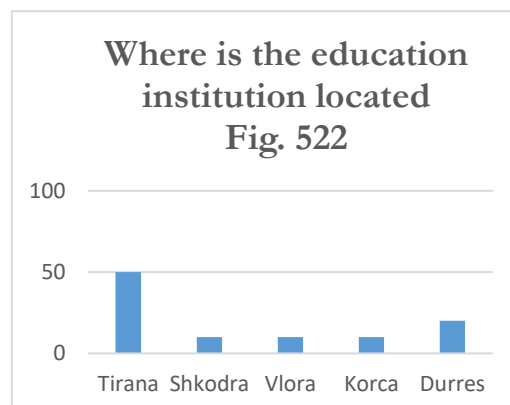


100% of the above mentioned participants also stated that they are studying in a University (Fig. 520).



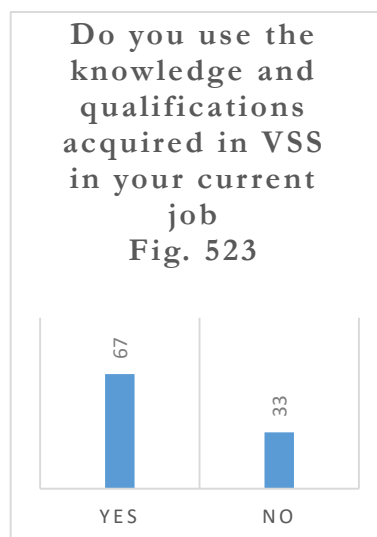
While, of the universities that they are studying in are in 90% of the cases public and in 10% privately owned. (Fig. 521)

When asked about the location of the education institution where they study or continue their professional education the majority (50%) of the participants selected “Tirana” as their choice, 20% chose “Durrës”, 10% chose Korça, 10% Shkodra, and the rest (10%) chose “Vlore”. (Fig. 522)

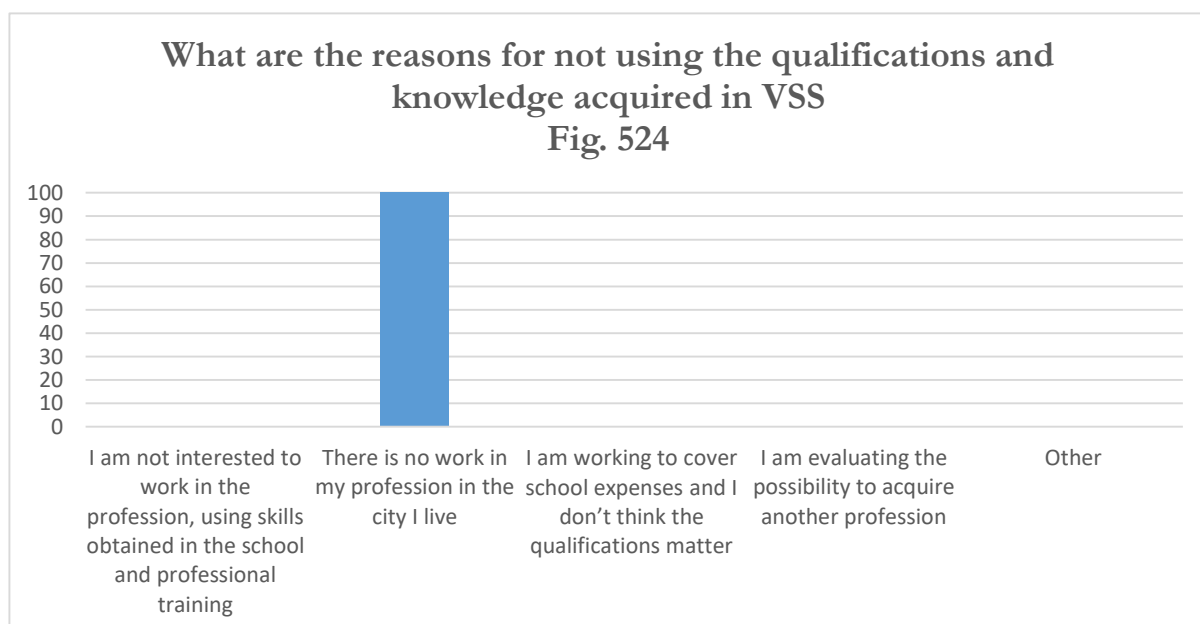


Lastly, when asked about the type of certification that they would acquire at the end of the studies, 100% of the participants confirmed that they would obtain a bachelor diploma.

Out of the participants which initially stated that they are employed 67% answered “Yes” and 33% “No” to the question: “Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job?” (Fig. 523) **This result can be seen as an indicator to directly measure the effectiveness of the VSS in terms of sustainability of the study programmes.**

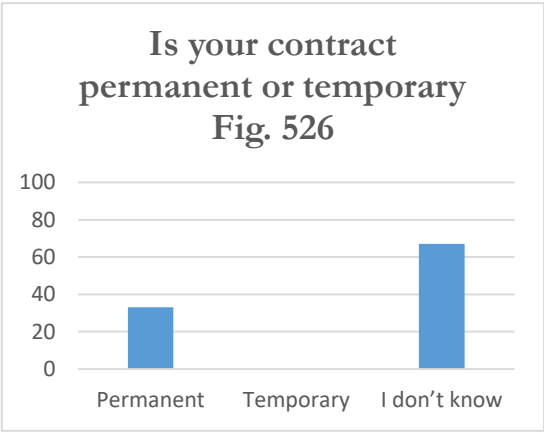
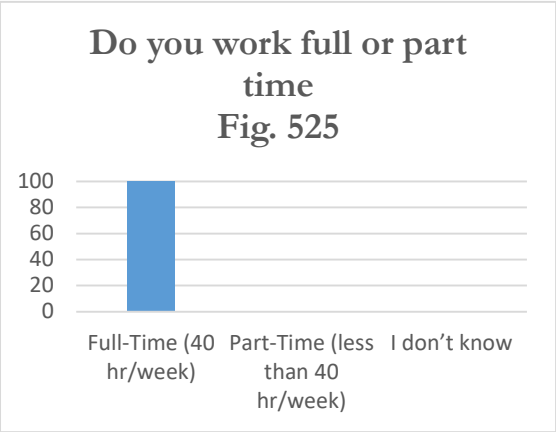


The participants who responded “No” were then asked for the reasons of their negative answer. All of them (100%) stated that there “is no work in their city”. (Fig.524)

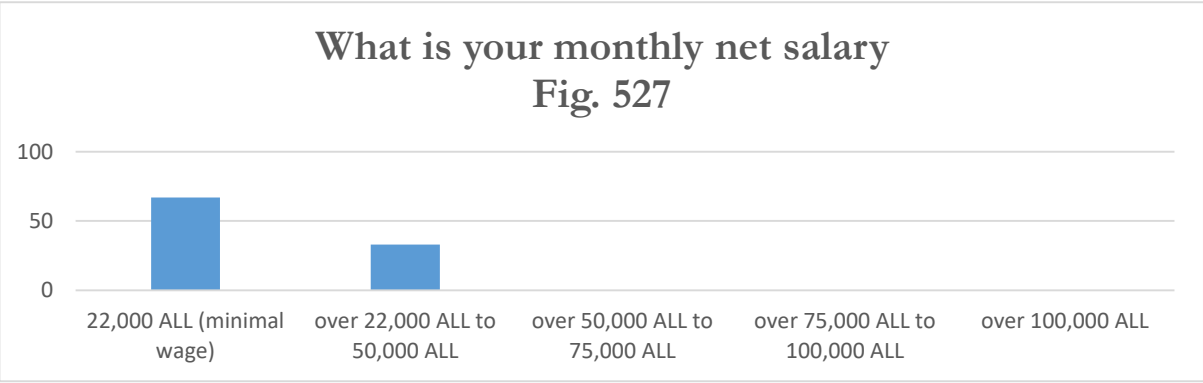


When asked about their type of work contract 100% of the participants stated that they have a full time contract (40hr/week). (Fig. 525) The same participants had a divided answer regarding whether their

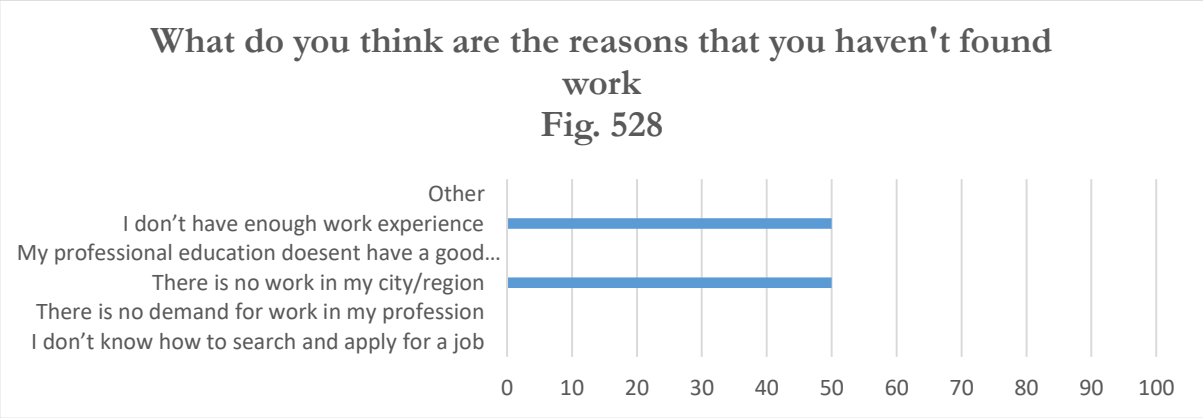
contract was permanent or temporary, where 33% answered “Permanent”, 0% “Temporary”, and 67% stated that they didn’t know. (Fig. 526)



In regards to the question about the monthly net salary the participants responded as per the table below:

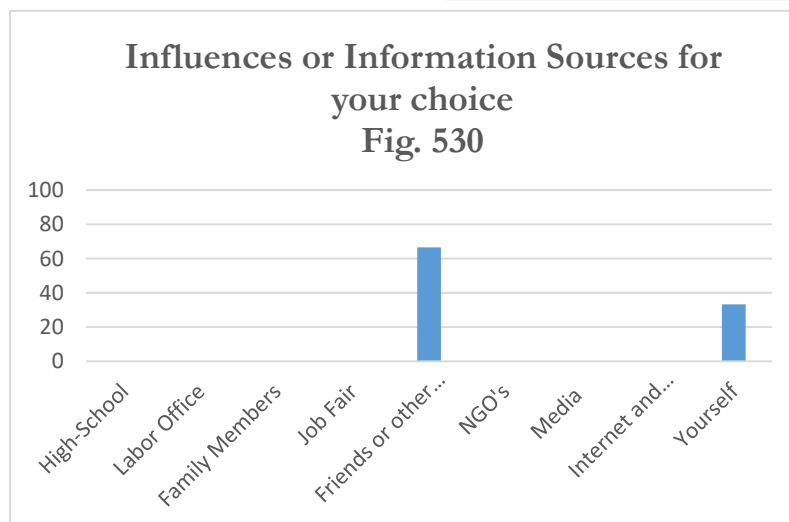
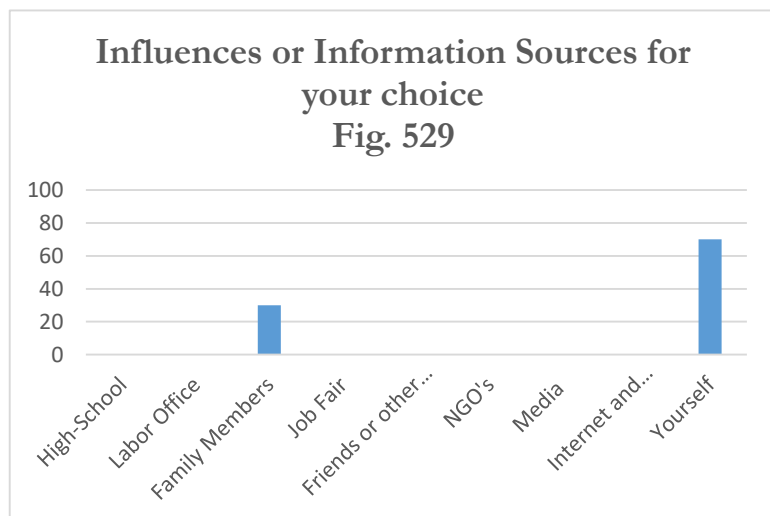


The part of participants who selected “unemployed” as their initial choice were further asked about the reasons that they think affect their status. Half of the participants (50%) chose “I don’t have enough work experience”, followed by the other half who confirmed that “There is no work in my city/region”. (Fig.528)



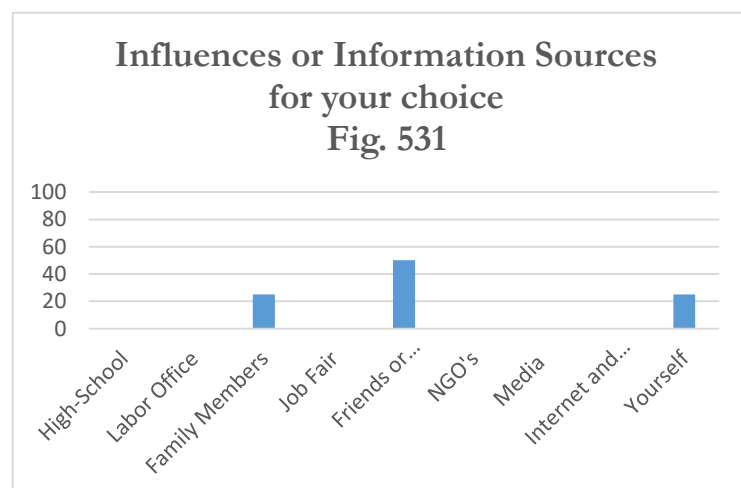
Sources of Information

When asked about the source of information that influenced the choice to **continue a higher education** after VSS, most of the participants (70%) answered that this was their own decision and that they didn't use any other source, except for themselves, to make it, and 30% confirmed that they were influenced by family members. (Fig. 529)



The participants who stated that they were employed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 66.67% of them were influenced by friends and other students, and 33.33% used their own opinion to make the choice. (Fig. 530)

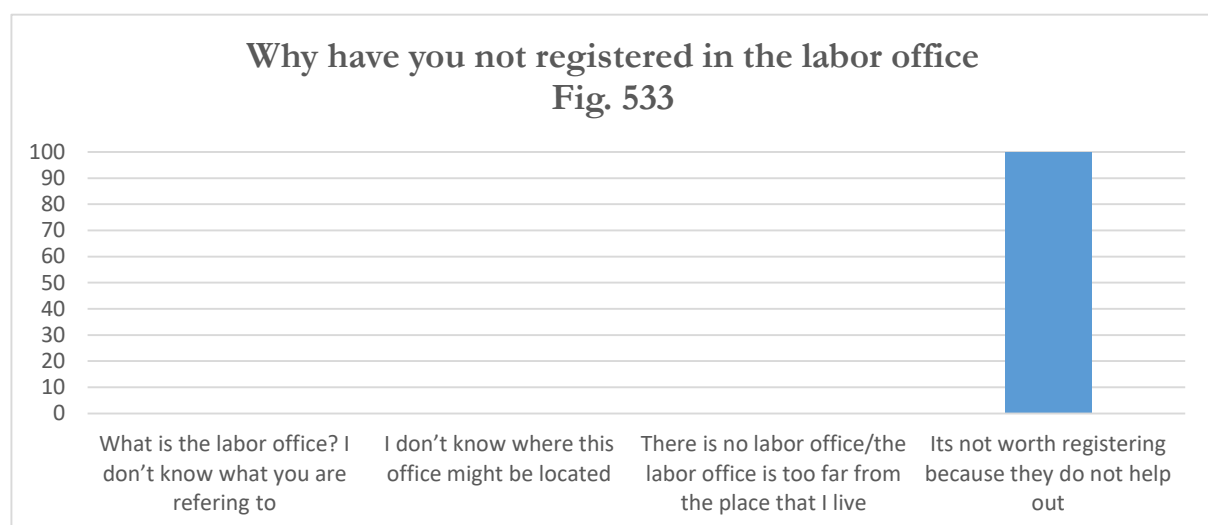
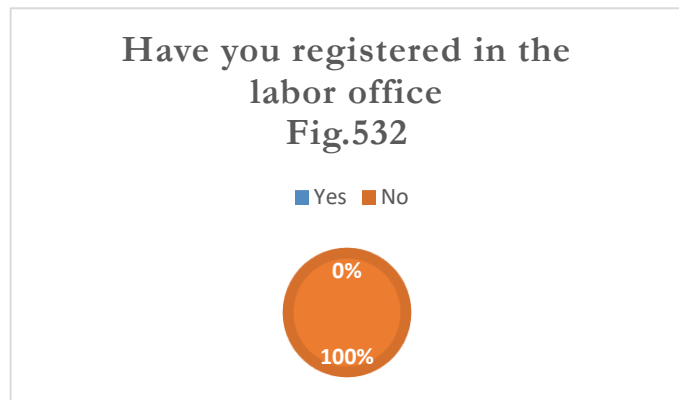
The participants who initially answered that “none of the choices apply to their situation” chose as a source for being influenced themselves in 100% of the cases. On the other hand, the participants who initially answered that they were unemployed at the time of the interview answered the same question by stating that 50% were influenced by “friends and other students”, 25% were influenced by “family members”, and 25% had made their own decision. (Fig. 531)



Effectiveness of the Labor Office

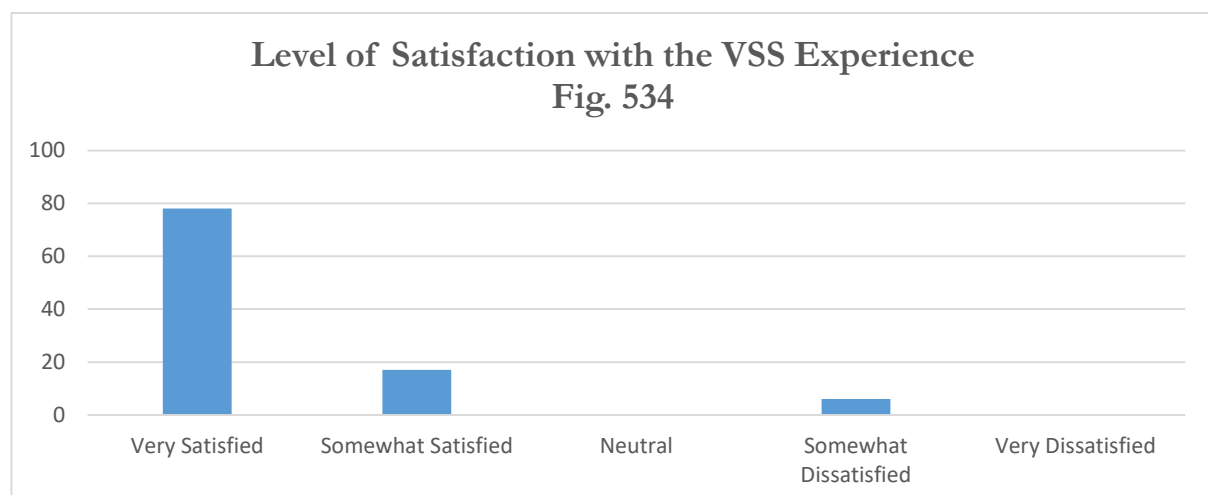
The only participants who were asked in this context were the ones who had initially confirmed that they were unemployed at the time of the interview. The first question they were asked was whether they were already registered in the Labor Office in their city or not. 100% of the participants stated that they were not. (Fig. 532)

The respondents who answered negatively the first question, were then asked to choose the reasons why they had not registered in this office. 100% answered that “it’s not worth registering because they do not help out”. (Fig. 533)



Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience

Lastly all the participants were asked to quantify on a Likert scale the level of satisfaction that they had towards the VSS that they had studied in. In this regard, most of the participants (78%) showed a very high level of satisfaction, 17% stated that they were somewhat satisfied, and only 6% confirmed that they were somewhat dissatisfied with the experience. (Fig. 534)



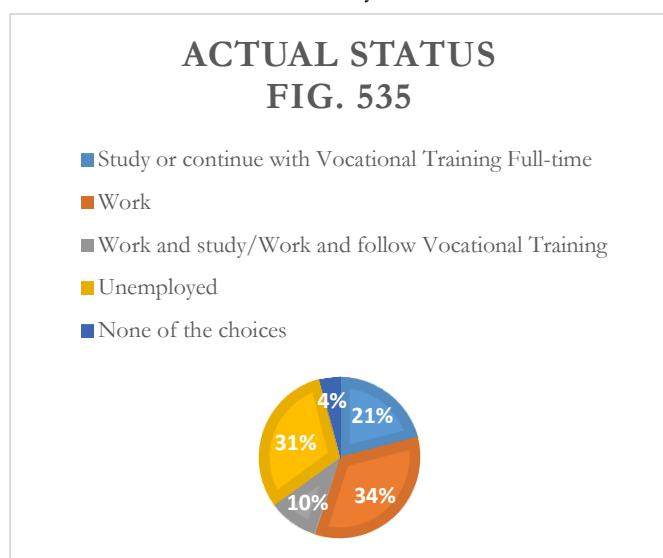
Region of Shkodër

General Information about the Region

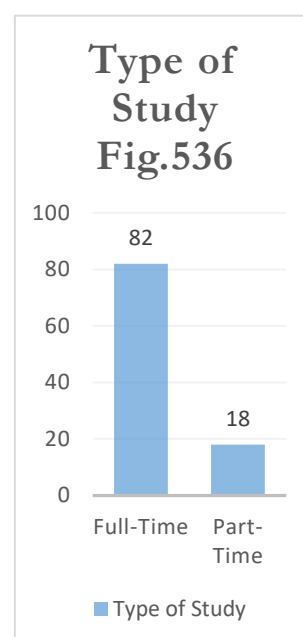
The Region of Shkodër had a total of 253 students who graduated in 2017-2018. Considering the 23.44% margin used as part of the methodology of this report, the consultant was able to conduct 53 phone interviews. The region of Shkodra included four VSSs, namely “Kol Margjini”, “Ndre Mjeda”, “Hamdi Bushati”, and “Arben Broci”.

Actual Status of the Student (Region of Shkodra)

Most of the students who graduated from the Region of Shkodër in 2017-2018 stated that they are employed at this moment in time (34%), followed by 31% of the participants who stated that they are “unemployed”, 21% who confirmed that “study or continue with vocational training”, 10% were “working and studying”, and 4% who stated that “none of the choices applied to them”. (Fig. 535)

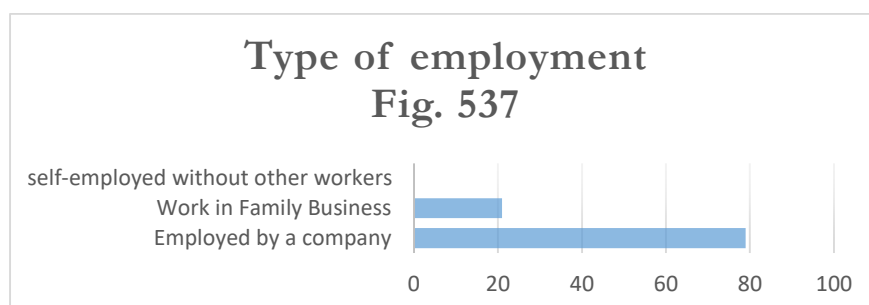


Here we can see a relatively proportional distribution of choice selections from the participants. A 65% margin of students employed or studying shows that most of the students which completed this

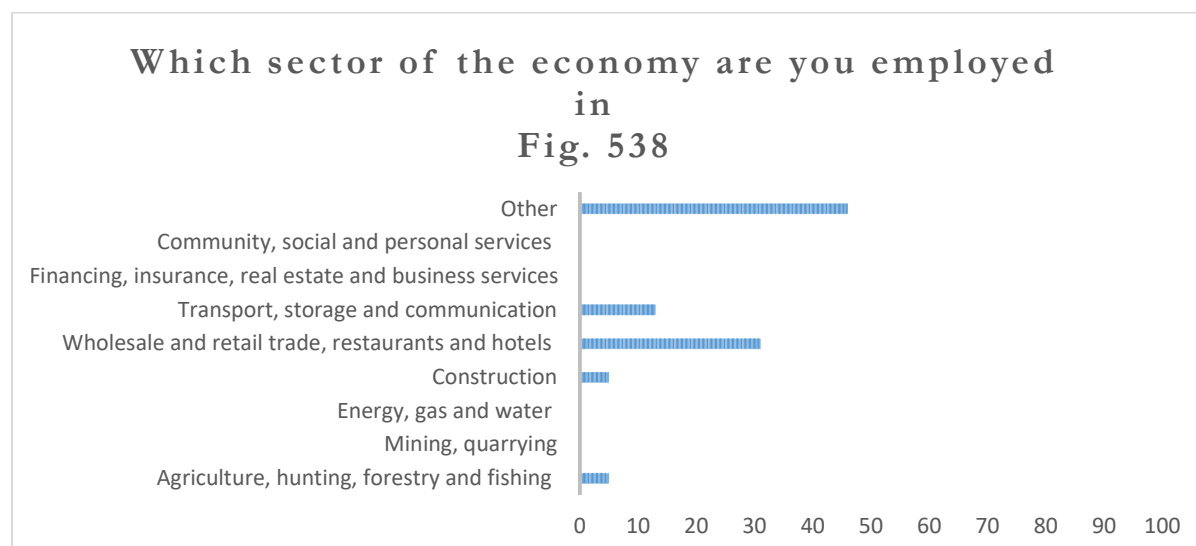


VSS in 2017-2018 had the possibility to launch themselves into the work market or continue their studies. A more detailed breakdown of reason and scenarios will be found in the upcoming sections of this report. When calculating the employability percentage (without taking into consideration the participants who were studying), 43% were employed, 40% unemployed, 12% were working and studying, and only 5% didn't think any of the choices applied to them. In regards to the students who stated that they “Study of continue with Vocational Training”, a majority of 82% stated that they have chosen to continue education in a “full-time” format rather than a “part-time” (18%) one, **indicator which represents the perception of the importance of full-time education from the participants.** (Fig. 536)

Most of the students who replied that they were employed at the moment of the interview (78%) confirmed that they are employed by a company, while the rest of them (21%) worked in a family business (Fig. 537). (95%) received a salary for their services, while the rest (5%) did not.

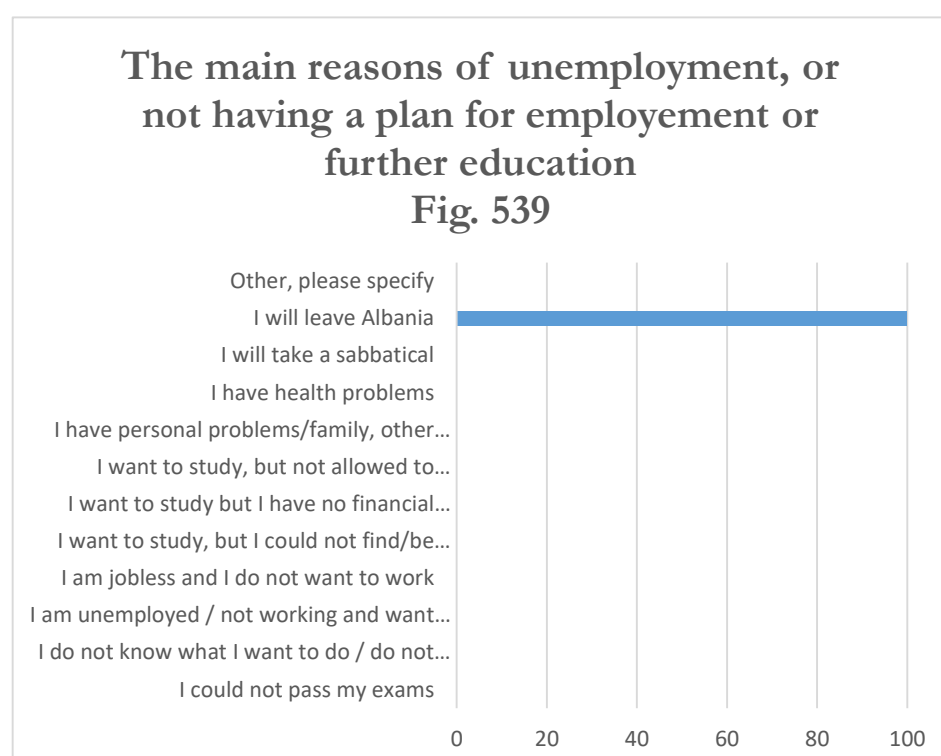


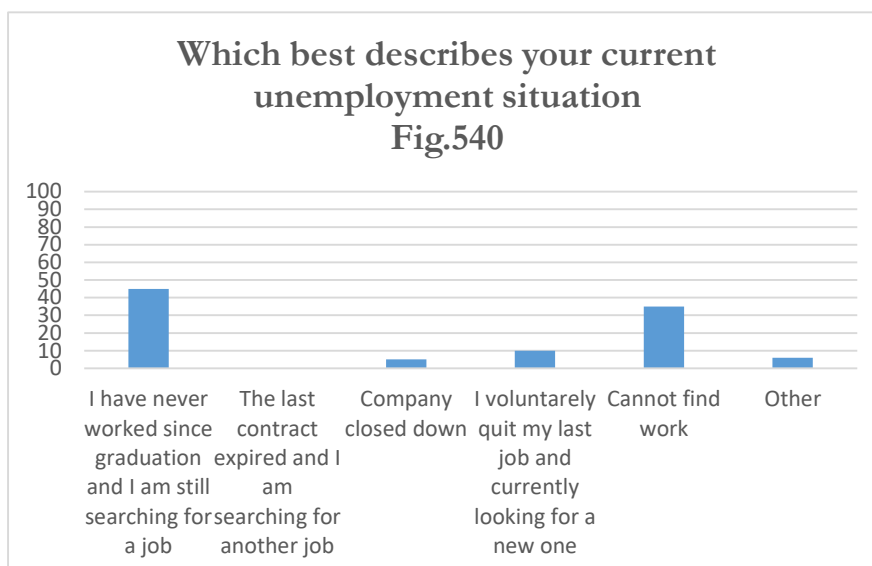
When asked about which sector of the economy they were employed in, 31% of the participants stated that they work in the “Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels” sector, 13% confirmed working in the “Transport, storage and communication” sector, 5% answered “Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing”, 4% stated that they worked in “Construction”, and the rest (46%) chose “other” by elaborating that they worked as a: Mechanic, Gym Instructor, and Soap Factory Worker. (Fig. 538)



It is also worth mentioning that 100% of the participants stated that they are working in the **private sector** rather than public administration (0%) or NGO's (0%), and that the location of their work is mostly **Shkodra (90%), Tirana (5%), and Vloa (5%)**.

Regarding the participants who could not identify their selves with options of being employed, unemployed or student, and chose instead the “None of the options apply to my situation” option, the reason for their situation was in 100% of the cases “I will leave Albania”. (Fig. 539)



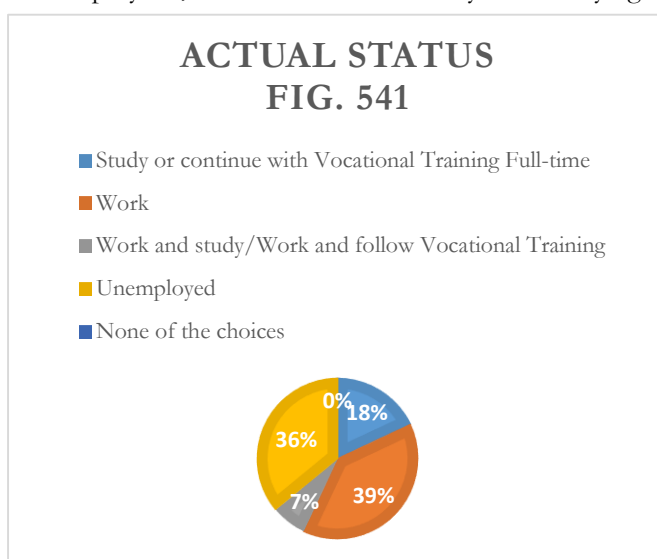


Jumping to the section of the unemployed, the participants were asked to choose up to three options that best describe their situation at the moment of the interview. Most of the participants (45%) stated that they “had never worked since graduation and are still searching for a job”, 35% confirmed that they couldn’t find work, 10% “voluntarily quit their last job and were currently looking for a new one”,

6% stated “Company closed down”, and 9% chose “other”. (Fig. 540)

Actual Status of the Student (Arben Broci)

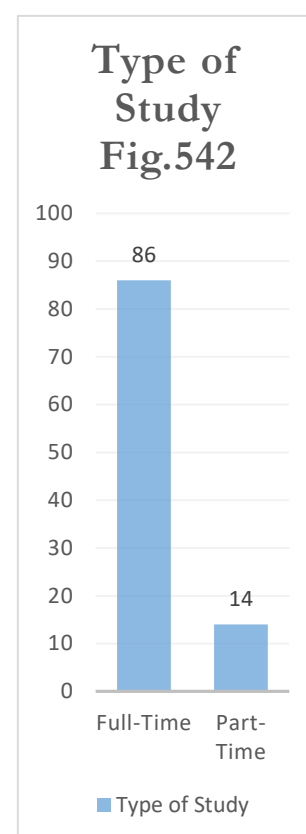
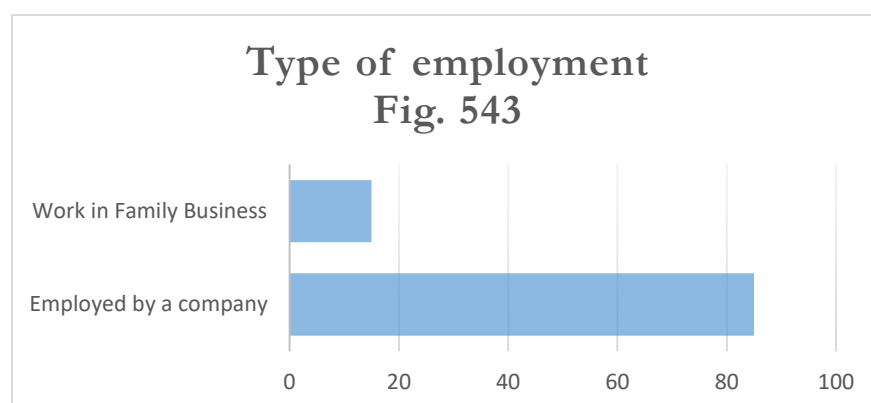
Most of the students who graduated from “Arben Broci” VSS in Shkodra in 2017-2018 stated that they are working at this moment in time (39%), followed by 36% of the participants who stated that they are “Unemployed”, 18% confirmed that they are “Studying or continue with Vocational Training Full-Time”, while the rest 7% stated that “Work and Study/Work and Follow Vocational Training”. (Fig. 541)



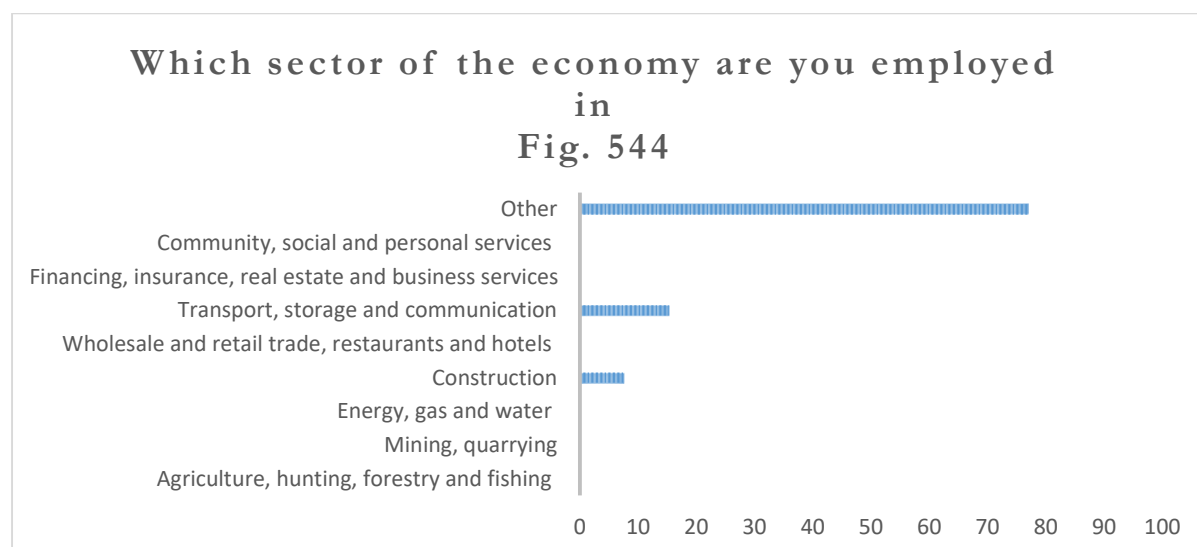
Here we can see a relatively proportional distribution of choice selections from the participants. A 39% margin of students employed and 36% unemployed **shows that only half of the students which completed this VSS in 2017-2018 have had the possibility to launch themselves into the work market or pursue further educational endeavors.** A more detailed breakdown or reason and scenarios will be found in the upcoming sections of this report.

In regard to the students who stated that they “Study of continue with Vocational Training Full-time”, a majority of 86% stated that they have chosen to continue education in a “full-time” format rather than a “part-time” one (14%), **indicator which represents the perception of the importance of full-time education from the participants.** (Fig. 542)

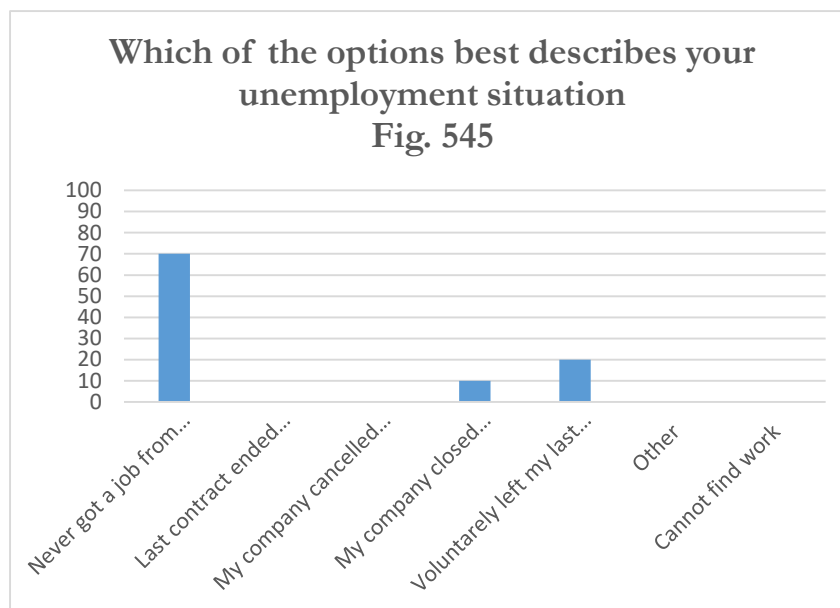
Out of the students who replied that they were employed at the moment of the interview (85%) confirmed that they are employed by a company, while the rest of them worked in a family business. (Fig. 543) 92% of the respondents confirmed that they received a salary in exchange of their services while the rest (8%) did not.



When asked about which sector of the economy they were employed in, the majority of the participants (76.92%) selected the “other” option, followed by 15.38% who chose the “Transport, Storage and Communication” option, and the rest (7.69%) stated that they worked in “Construction”. The responses regarding the “other” option were as follows: Mechanic, Worker in a Factory, Sales Person. (Fig. 544)



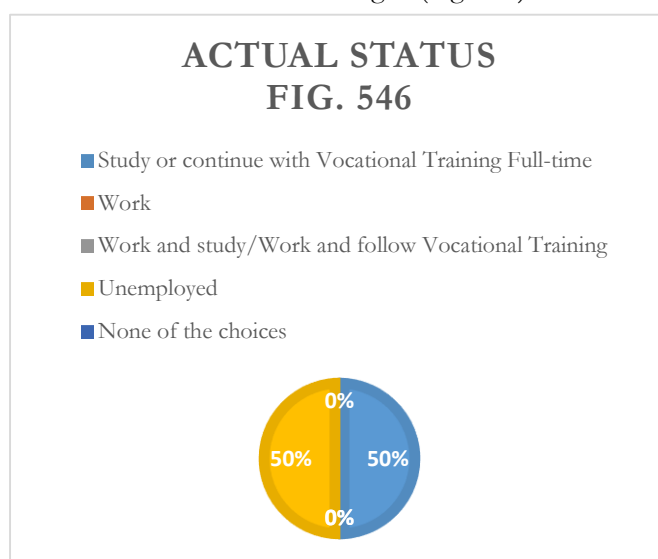
It is also worth mentioning that all of the participants stated that they are working in the **private sector** rather than public administration or NGO’s, and that the location of their work is **Shkodra in 84.62% of the cases, Vlora 7.69% and Tirana 7.69%.**



Jumping to the section of the unemployed, the participants were asked to choose up to three options that best describe their situation at the moment of the interview. Most of the participants (70%) selected the “Never got a job since graduation and still looking for one” option, 20% replied that they had quit their last job voluntarily and are currently searching for a new one, while 10% stated that the company closed down. This distribution is represented in Fig. 545.

Actual Status of the Student (Kolë Margjini)

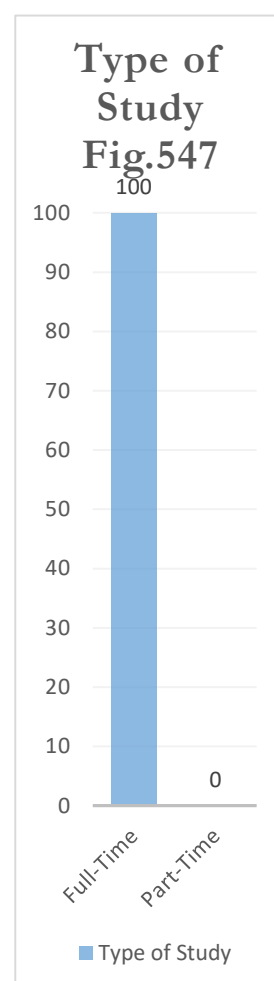
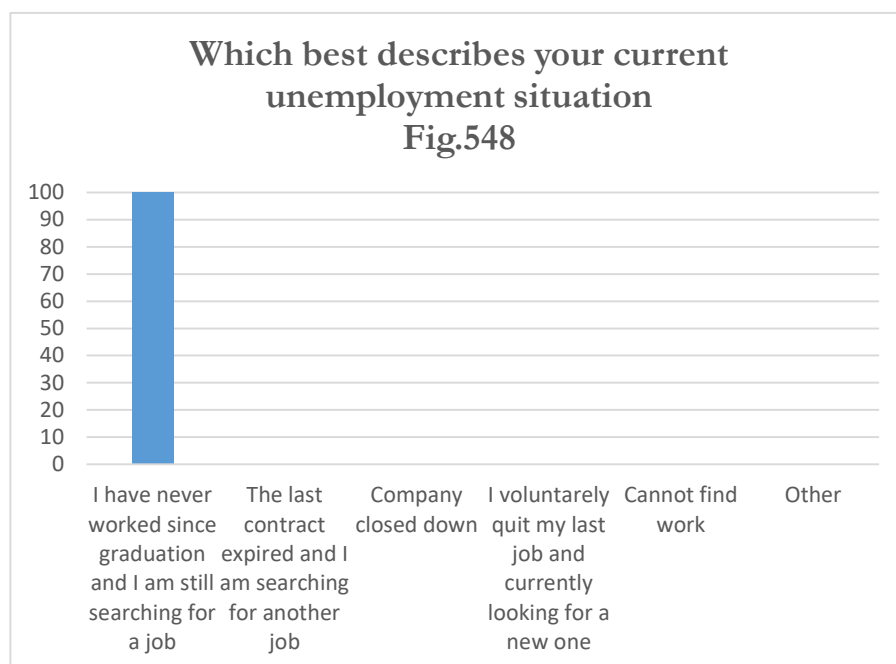
Half of the surveyed students who graduated from “Kolë Margjini” VSS in Shkodra in 2017-2018 stated that they are unemployed at this moment in time (50%), followed by 50% who confirmed that “study or continue with vocational training”. (Fig. 546)



Here we can see a relatively proportional distribution of choice selections from the participants. A 50% margin of students unemployed **shows that most of the students who completed this VSS in 2017-2018 did not have the possibility to launch themselves into the work market.** A more detailed breakdown of reasons and scenarios will be found in the upcoming sections of this report.

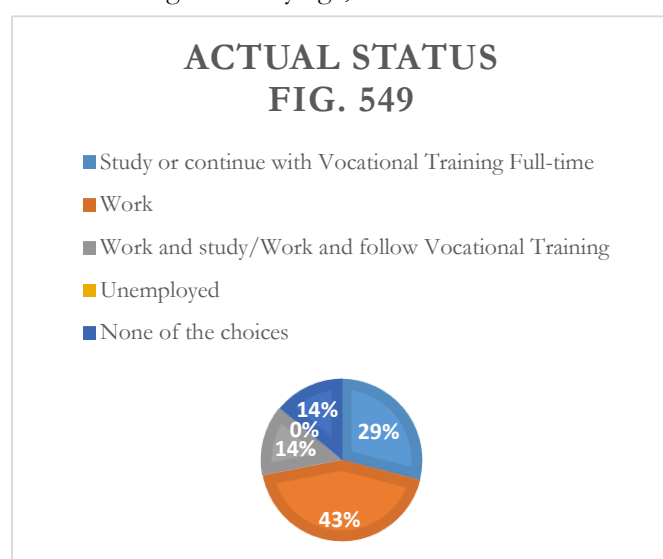
In regard to the students who stated that they “Study of continue with Vocational Training Full-time”, all stated that they have chosen to continue education in a “full-time” format rather than e “part-time” , **indicator which represents the perception of the importance of full-time education from the participants.** (Fig. 547)

Jumping to the section of the unemployed, the participants were asked to best describe their situation at the moment of the interview. All of the participants had never worked since graduation and are still looking for a job. (Fig. 548)



Actual Status of the Student (Ndre Mjeda)

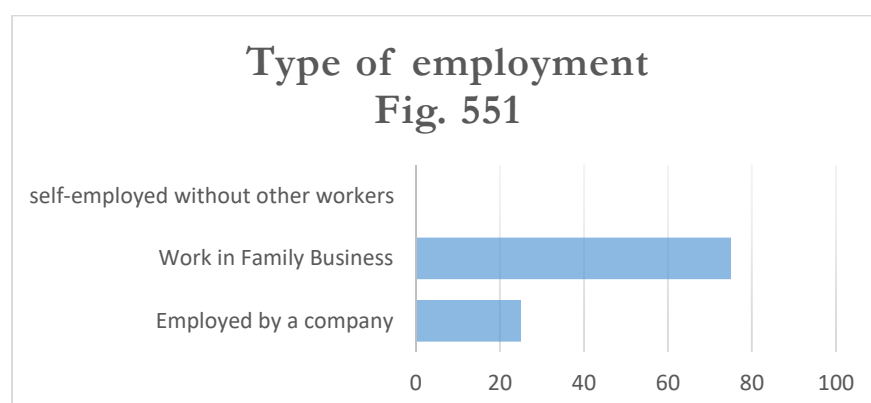
Most of the students who graduated from “Ndre Mjeda” VSS in Shkodra in 2017-2018 stated that they are employed at the moment (43%), 29% confirmed that “study or continue with vocational training”, 14% were “working and studying”, and 14% who stated that “none of the choices applied to them”. (Fig. 549)



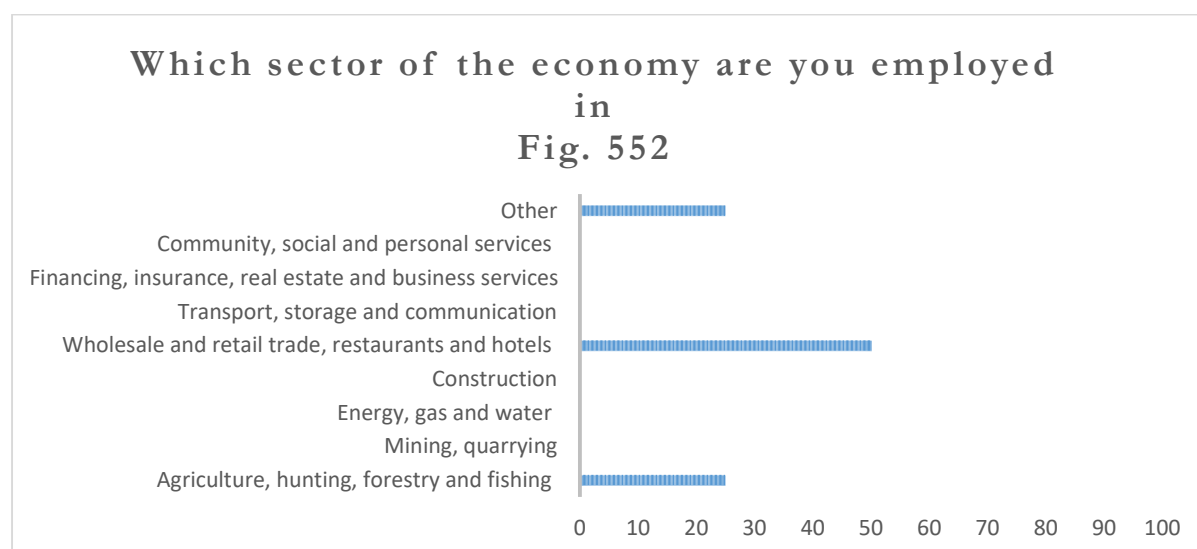
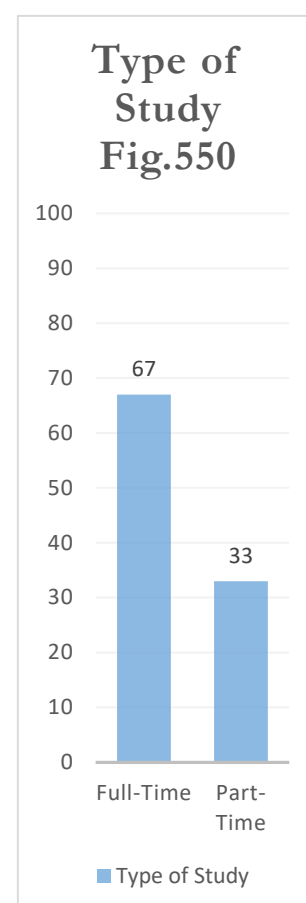
Here we can see a relatively proportional distribution of choice selections from the participants. A 43% margin of students employed **shows that most of the students who completed this VSS in 2017-2018 were able to find their place in the work market.** A more detailed breakdown or reason and scenarios will be found in the upcoming sections of this report.

In regard to the students who stated that they “Study or continue with Vocational Training Full-time”, a majority of 67% stated that they have chosen to continue education in a “full-time” format rather than a “part-time” (33%) one, **indicator which represents the perception of the importance of full-time education from the participants.** (Fig. 550)

Most of the students who replied that they were employed at the moment of the interview confirmed that they work in a family business (75%), and the rest stated that they are employed by a company (Fig. 551). (93%) received a salary for their services, while the rest (7%) did not.

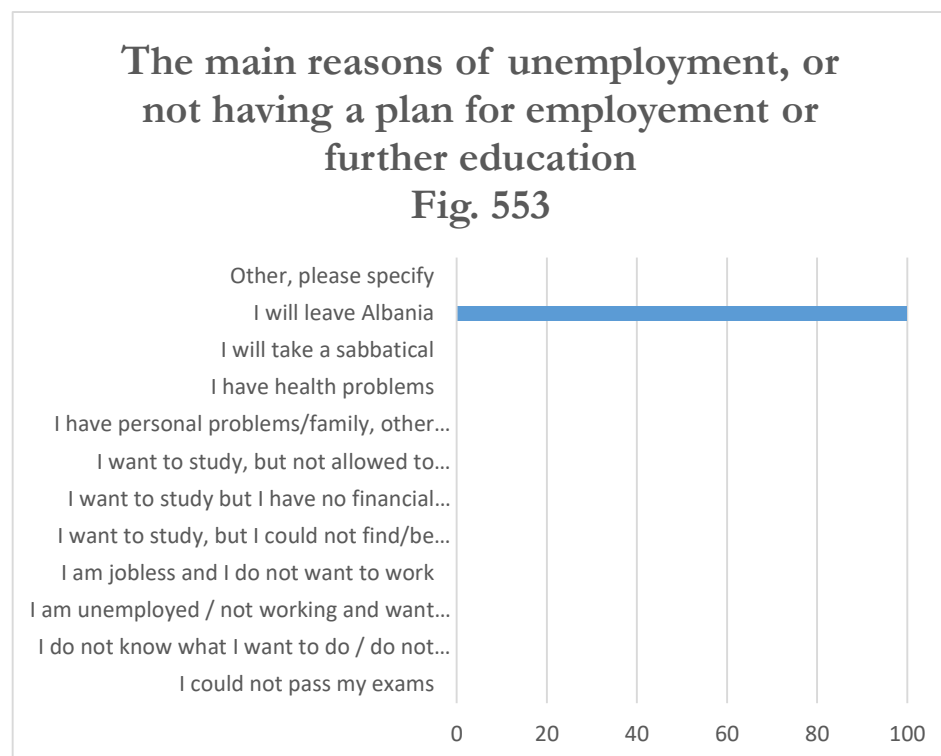


When asked about which sector of the economy they were employed in, the majority of the participants (50 %) selected the “Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels” option. Following was an even split of 25% between “Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing” and “Other” (Fig. 552)



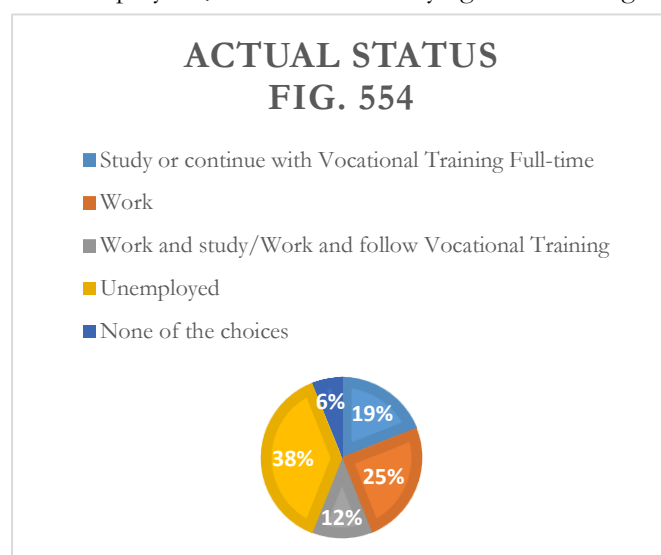
It is also worth mentioning that all of the participants stated that they are working in the **private sector** rather than public administration or NGO's, and that the location of their work is Shkodra (100%).

Regarding the participants who could not identify their selves with options of being employed, unemployed or student, and chose instead the “None of the options apply to my situation” option, 100% confirmed that the reason for this is that they are planning to leave Albania in the near future. (Fig. 553)



Actual Status of the Student (Hamdi Bushati)

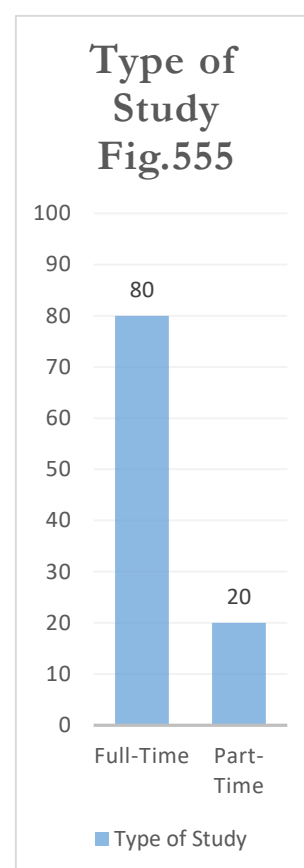
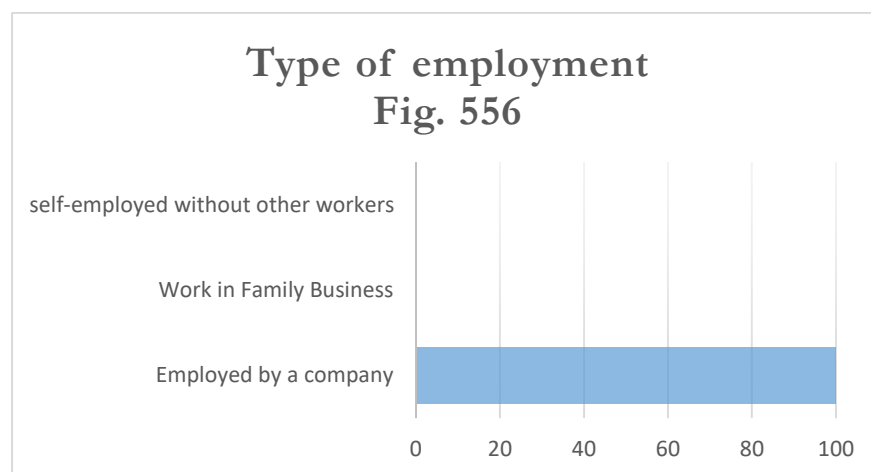
Most of the students which graduated from “Hamdi Bushati” VSS in Shkodra in 2017-2018 stated that they are unemployed at this moment in time (38%), followed by 25% of the participants who stated that they are “Employed”, 19% were “Studying of following Vocational Training”, 12% were “working and studying”, and 6% who stated that “none of the choices applied to them. (Fig. 554)



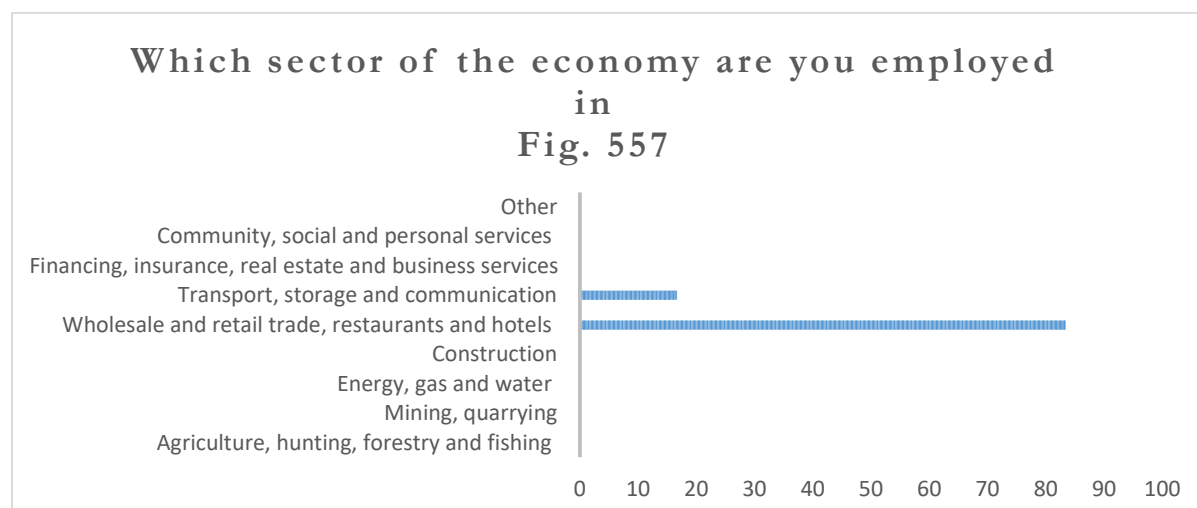
Here we can see a relatively disproportional distribution of choice selections from the participants. A 38% margin of students employed **shows that most of the students who completed this VSS in 2017-2018 did not have the possibility to launch themselves into the work market.** A more detailed breakdown of reasons and scenarios will be found in the upcoming sections of this report.

In regard to the students who stated that they “Study or continue with Vocational Training”, a majority of 80% stated that they have chosen to continue education in a “full-time” format rather than a “part-time” (20%) one, **indicator which represents the perception of the importance of full-time education from the participants.** (Fig. 555)

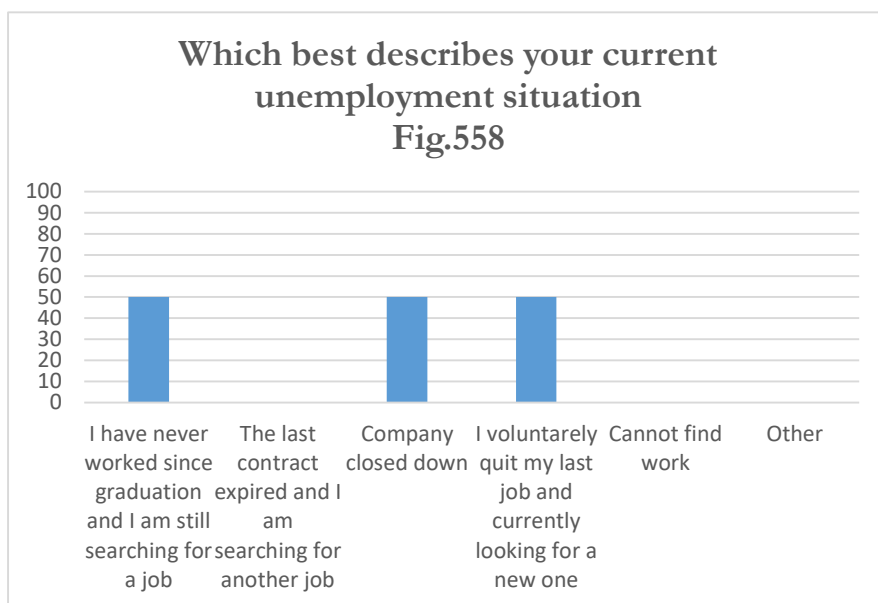
All of the students who replied that they were employed at the moment of the interview (100%) confirmed that they are employed by a company (Fig. 556). (100%) received a salary for their services.



When asked about which sector of the economy they were employed in, the majority of the participants (8.33%) selected the “Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels” option. The rest of the participants (16.67%) selected the “Transport, storage and communication” option. (Fig. 557)



It is also worth mentioning that 100% of the participants stated that they are working in the **private sector** rather than public administration or NGO’s, and that the location of their work is in all cases **Shkodra (100%)**.

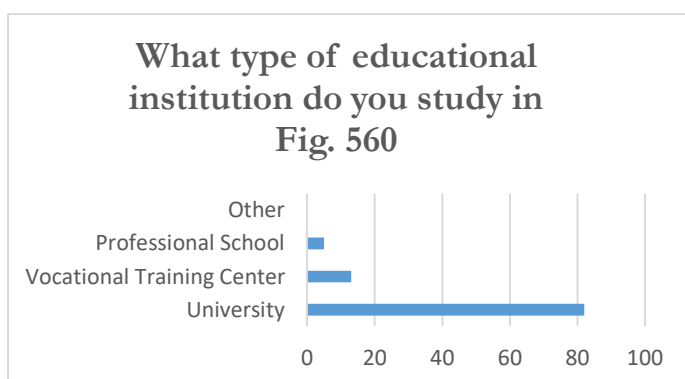
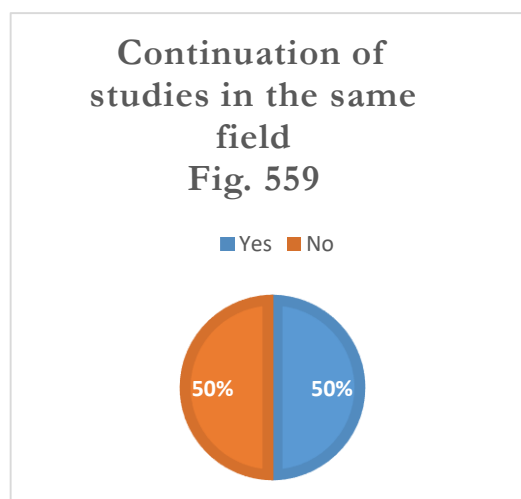


Jumping to the section of the unemployed, the participants were asked to choose up to three options that best describe their situation at the moment of the interview. Most of the participants (83%) stated that they couldn't find work, while the rest chose the "other" option by stating that they were dissatisfied with the low level of salaries. (Fig. 558)

The Effectiveness of Studying in the Region of Shkodra (VSSs)

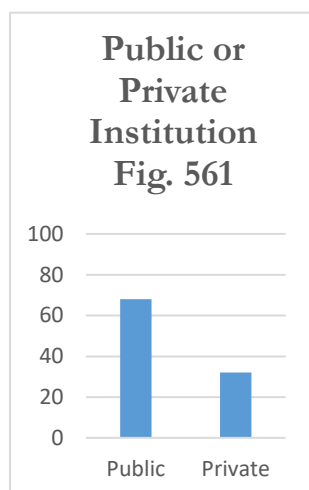
The participants who answered that "Study in a University or continue vocational training" were further asked whether they continue studying in the same field (or a similar one) as the one that they completed in VSS. The majority of the participants (50%) confirmed that they are following the same professional path that they started in VSS, while the rest (50%) stated that they did not do so. Such statistics show that the effectiveness of this particular region (Shkodra) **is balanced and a career path relatively builds since the early stages of VSS.** (Fig. 559)

The participants who answered negatively the previous question were then asked to choose the reasons for their decision. The half of participants 50% stated that they were no longer interested in their field of study, while the other half chose "I didn't register in my field of study".

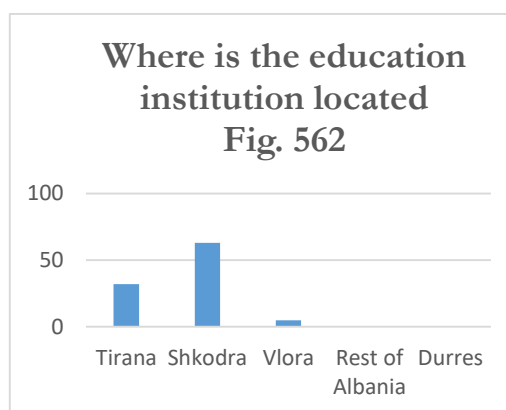


82% of the above mentioned participants also stated that they are studying in a University (Fig. 560), 5% chose "professional school", and 13% answered that they were studying in a VTC.

While, of the universities that they are studying in are in 68% of the cases public and in 32% privately owned. (Fig. 561)

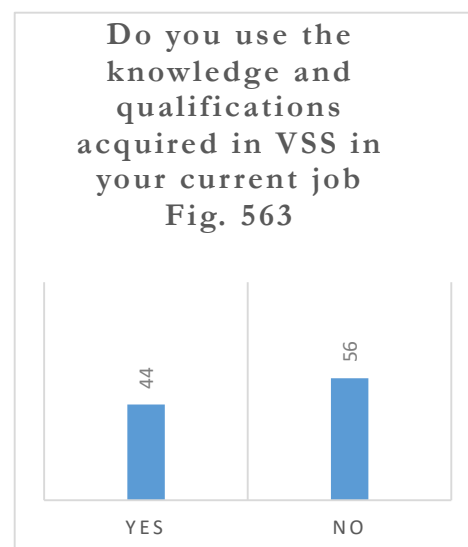


When asked about the location of the education institution where they study or continue their professional education the majority (63%) of the participants selected “Shkodra” as their choice, 32% chose “Tirana”, and 4% chose Vlora. (Fig. 562)

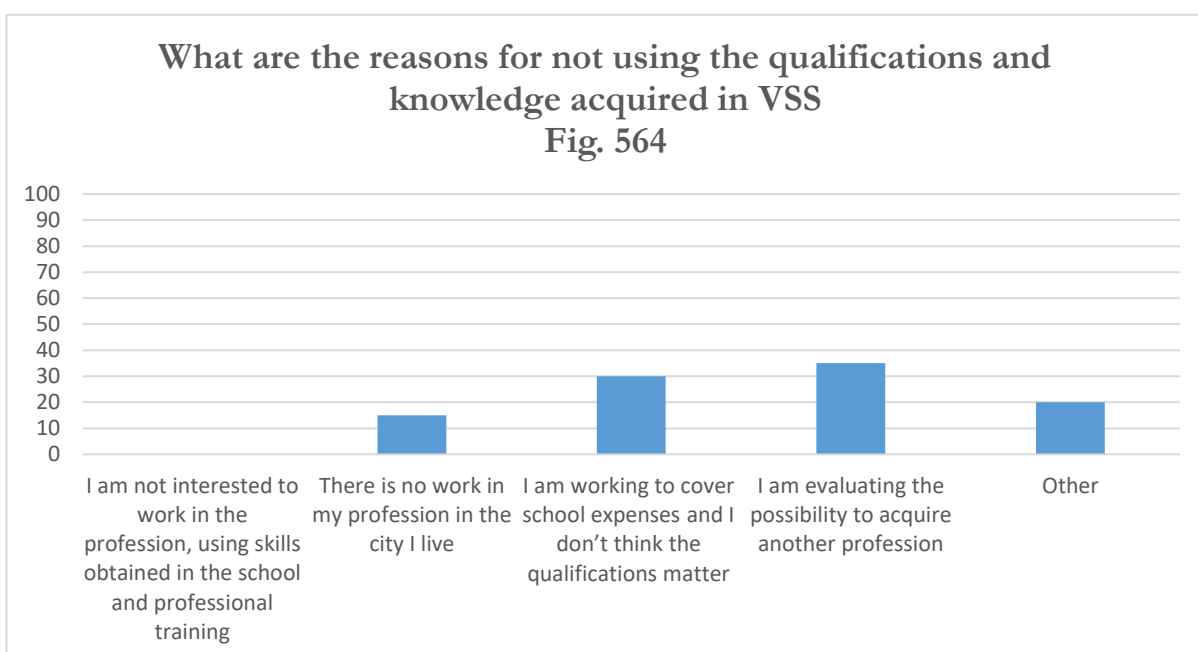


Lastly, when asked about the type of certification that they would acquire at the end of the studies, 96% of the participants confirmed that they would obtain a bachelor diploma, 2% would obtain a certificate, and the rest (2%) stated that they did not know.

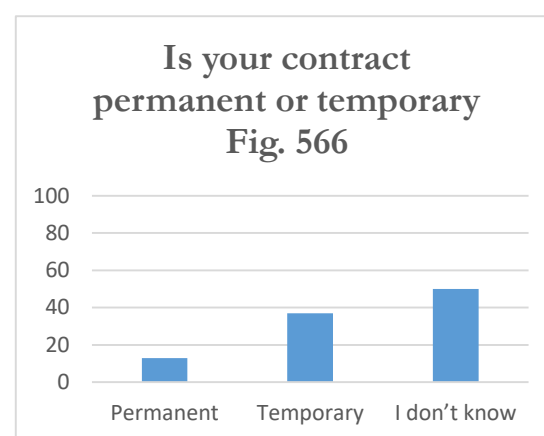
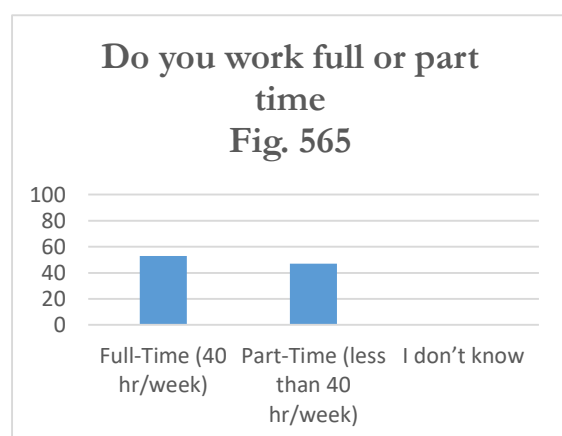
Out of the participants who initially stated that they are employed 44% answered “Yes” and 56% “No” to the question: “Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job?” (Fig. 563) **This result can be seen as an indicator to directly measure the effectiveness of the VSS in terms of sustainability of the study programmes.**



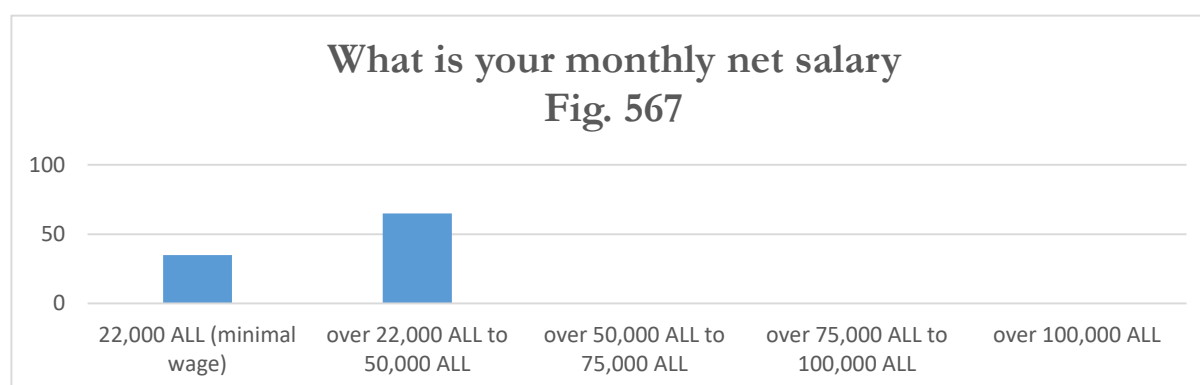
The participants who responded “No” were then asked for the reasons of their negative answer. 35% stated that they are “Looking at the possibility to acquire another profession”, 15% confirmed that “There is no work in my profession in the city I live”, 20% chose “other”, and 30% stated that they are “working to cover school expenses and I don’t think the qualification matters”. (Fig.564)



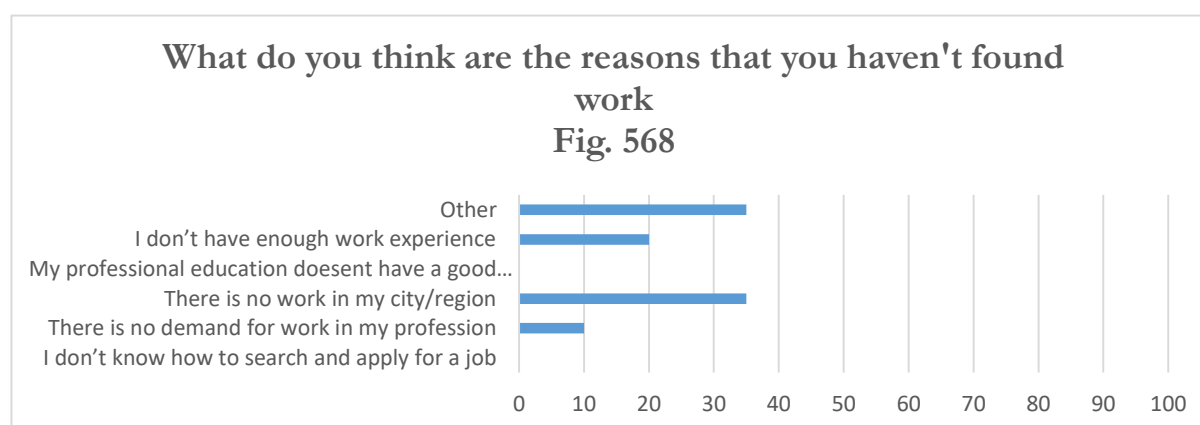
When asked about their type of work contract 53% of the participants stated that they have a full time contract (40hr/week), while the rest (47%) said that they have a part time contract. (Fig. 565) The same participants had a divided answer regarding whether their contract was permanent or temporary, where 13% answered “Permanent”, 37% “Temporary”, and 50% stated that they didn’t know. (Fig. 566)



In regards to the question about the monthly net salary the participants responded as per the table below:



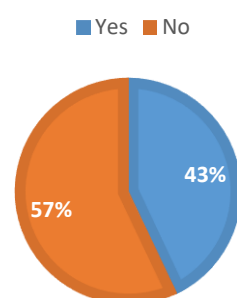
The part of participants who selected “unemployed” as their initial choice were further asked about the reasons that they think affect their status. Most of the participants (20%) chose “I don’t have enough work experience”, followed by two equally chosen choices of 35% each that were “There is no work in my city/region” and “other”. The participants who chose other stated as reason emigrating outside of the country and the low salaries in the market. The least chosen option was “There is no demand for work in my profession” with 10%. (Fig.568)



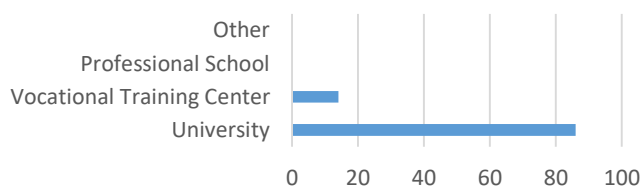
The Effectiveness of Studying in “Arben Broci” VSS

The participants who answered that “Study in a University or continue vocational training” were further asked whether they continue studying in the same field (or a similar one) as the one that they completed in VSS. The majority of the participants (57%) confirmed that they are not following the same professional path that they started in VSS, with only 43% stating that they did. Such statistics show that the effectiveness of this particular VSS (Arben Broci) is relatively low and a career path does not build since the early stages of VSS. (Fig. 569) All of the participants who answered negatively the aforementioned question stated that the reason was no longer being interested in the chosen field of study.

Continuation of studies in the same field
Fig. 569



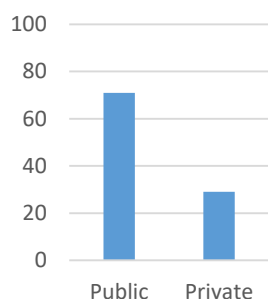
What type of educational institution do you study in
Fig. 570



86% of the above mentioned participants also stated that they are studying in a University (Fig. 570), while the rest (14%) stated that they continue their studies in a Vocational Training Center.

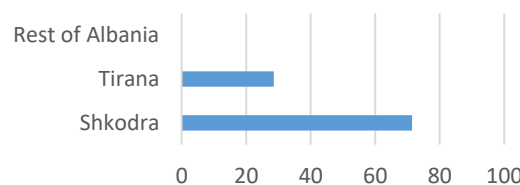
While, of the universities that they are studying in 71% are public and 29% privately owned. (Fig. 571)

Public or Private Institution
Fig. 571



When asked about the location of the education institution where they study or continue their professional education the majority (71.43%) of the participants selected “Shkodra” as their choice, while 28.57% stated that they are studying in the city of Tirana. (Fig. 572)

Where is your university located
Fig. 572



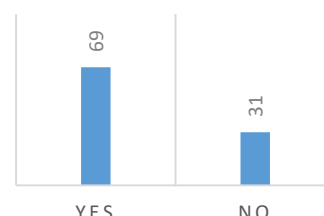
Lastly, when asked about the type of certification that they would acquire at the end of the studies, 86% of the participants confirmed that they would obtain a bachelor diploma, while 14% stated that they did not know.

Out of the participants who initially stated that they are employed 69% answered “Yes” and 31% “No” to the question: “Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job?” (Fig. 573) This result can be seen as an indicator to directly measure the effectiveness of the VSS in terms of sustainability of the study programmes.

The participants who responded “No” were then asked for the reasons of their negative answer. Half of them (50%) stated that they are “Working to cover school expenses and I don’t think the qualification matters”. A quarter (25%) confirmed that “There is no work in my profession in the city I live”, and the other quarter answered that they are “looking at the possibility of acquiring another profession”. (Fig.574)

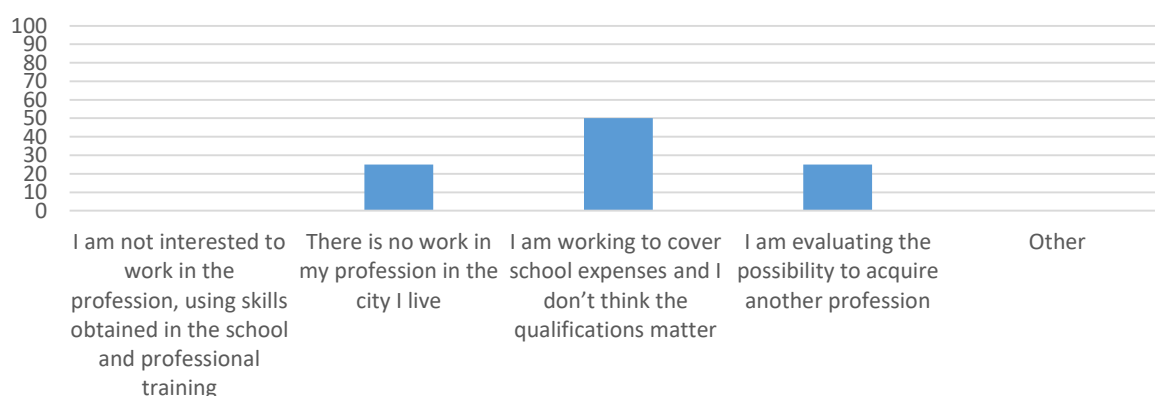
Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job

Fig. 573



What are the reasons for not using the qualifications and knowledge acquired in VSS

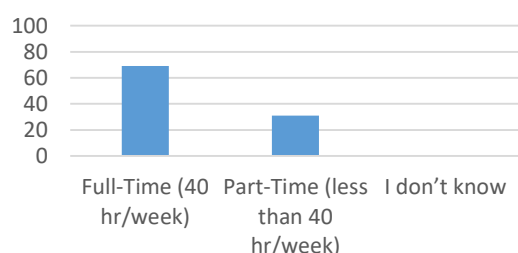
Fig. 574



When asked about their type of work contract 69% of the participants stated that they have a full time contract (40hr/week), and the rest (31%) stated that they worked part-time (less than 40 hr/week). (Fig. 575) The same participants had a divided answer regarding whether their contract was permanent or temporary, where 8% answered “Permanent”, 46% chose the “Temporary” option, and 46% stated that they didn’t know. (Fig. 576)

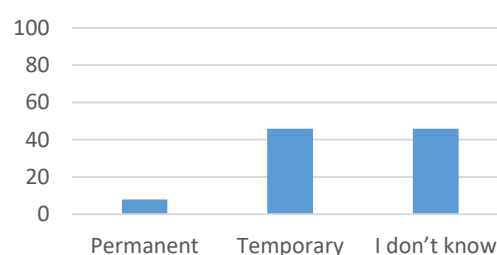
Do you work full or part time

Fig. 575

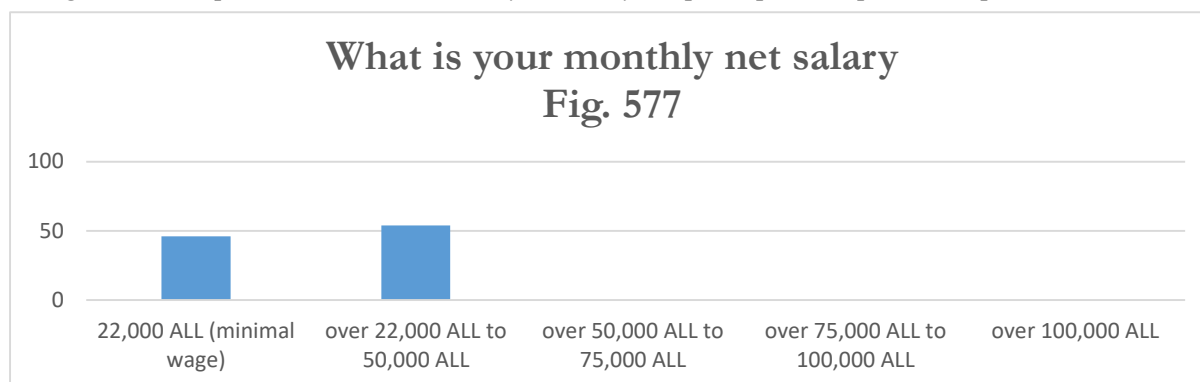


Is your contract permanent or temporary

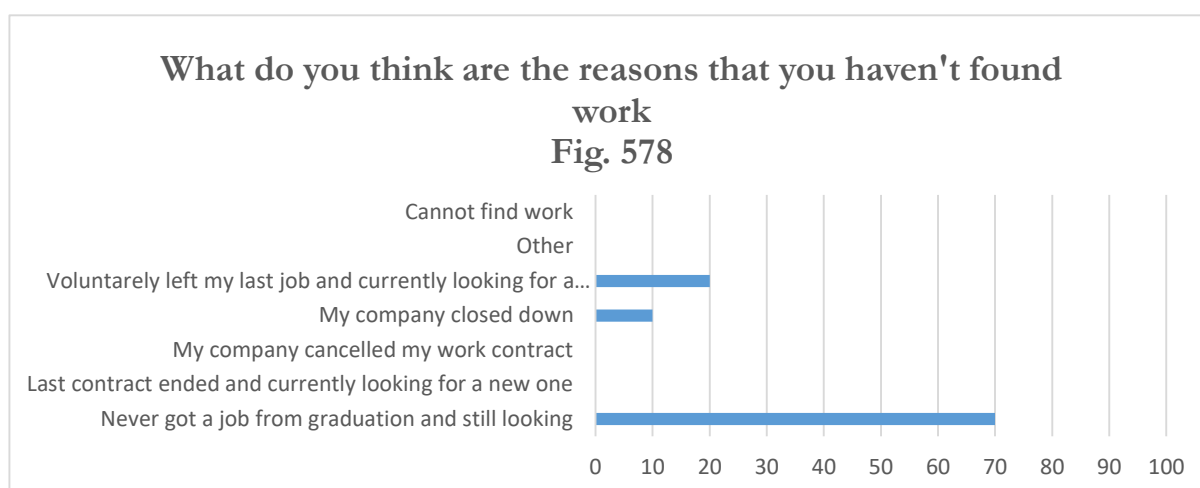
Fig. 576



In regards to the question about the monthly net salary the participants responded as per the table below:



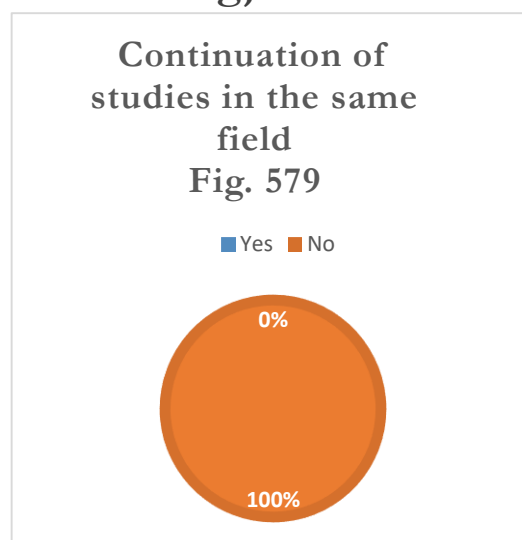
The part of participants who selected “unemployed” as their initial choice were further asked about the reasons that they think affect their status. Most of the participants (70%) chose “Never got a job from graduation and still looking for one” as their choice, 20% stated that they quit their last job voluntarily and currently looking for a new one, and 10% confirmed “Company closed down”. (Fig. 578)

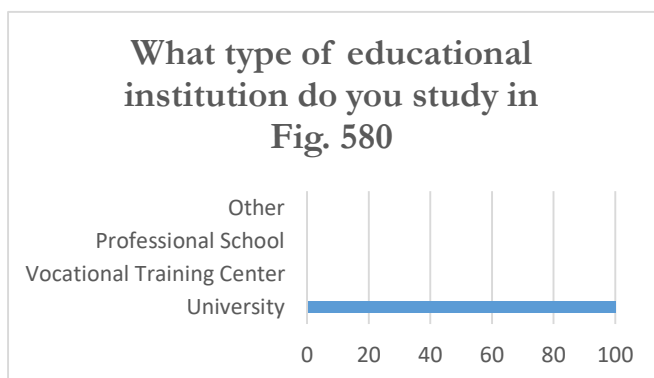


The Effectiveness of Studying in “Kolë Margjini” VSS

The participants who answered that “Study in a University or continue vocational training” were further asked whether they continue studying in the same field (or a similar one) as the one that they completed in VSS. All of the participants did not follow the same the same field. Such statistics show that the ineffectiveness of this particular VSS is **high and the career path is not build since the early stages of VSS**. (Fig. 579)

The participants who answered negatively the previous question were then asked to choose the reasons for their decision. All of them answered that they “**chose to register in another field of study**”.

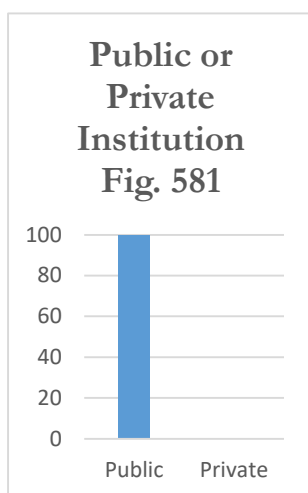




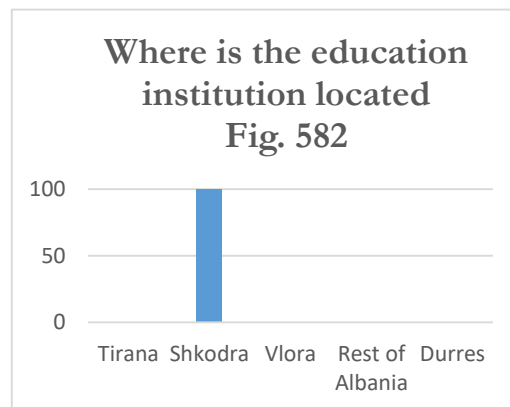
All of the participants also stated that they are studying in a University. (Fig. 580)

While, of the universities that they are studying in are in 100% of the cases public. (Fig. 581)

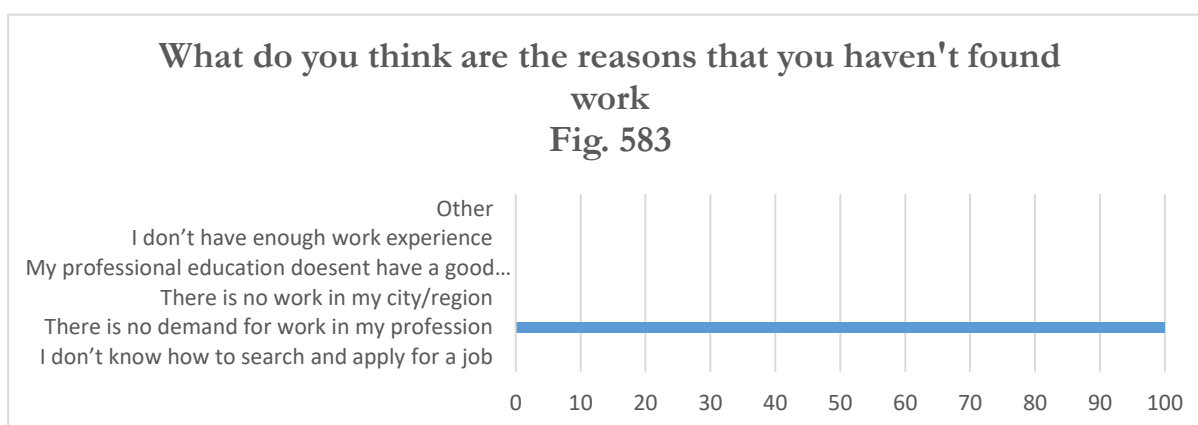
When asked about the location of the education institution where they study or continue their professional education all of the participants were studying in Shkodra. (Fig. 582)



Lastly, when asked about the type of certification that they would acquire at the end of the studies, 100% of the participants confirmed that they would obtain a bachelor diploma.



The part of participants who selected “unemployed” as their initial choice were further asked about the reasons that they think affect their status. All of the participants chose “There is no demand for work in my profession”. (Fig.583)

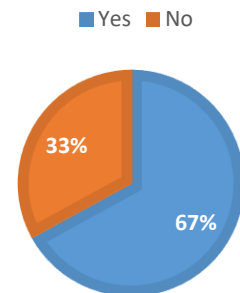


The Effectiveness of Studying in “Ndre Mjeda” VSS

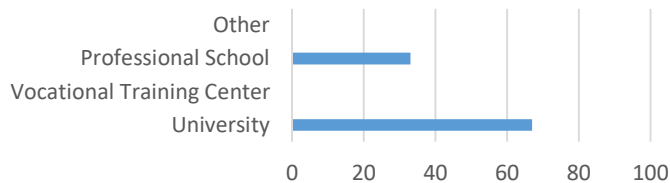
The participants who answered that “Study in a University or continue vocational training” were further asked whether they continue studying in the same field (or a similar one) as the one that they completed in VSS. The majority of the participants (67%) confirmed that they are following the same professional path that they started in VSS, while the rest (33%) stated that they did not do so. Such statistics show that the effectiveness of this particular VSS (Ndre Mjeda) **is somewhat high and a career path relatively builds since the early stages of VSS.** (Fig. 584)

The participants who answered negatively the previous question were then asked to choose the reasons for their decision. All of them answered that they “**chose to register in another field of study**”.

Continuation of studies in the same field
Fig. 584

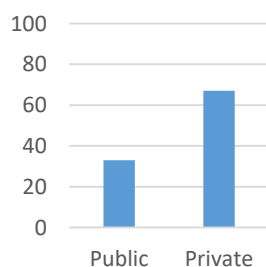


What type of educational institution do you study in
Fig. 585



67% of the above mentioned participants also stated that they are studying in a University (Fig. 585), while 33% chose “Professional School”

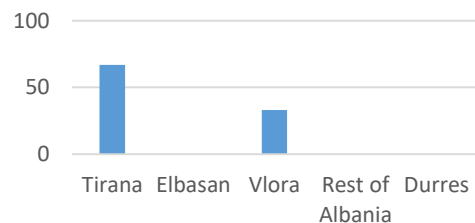
Public or Private Institution
Fig. 586



While, of the universities that they are studying in are in 33% of the cases public and in 67% privately owned. (Fig. 586)

When asked about the location of the education institution where they study or continue their professional education the majority (67%) of the participants selected “Tirana” as their choice and 33% choose “Vlora”. (Fig. 587)

Where is the education institution located
Fig. 587

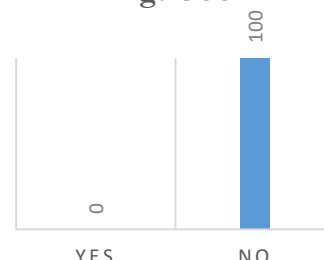


Lastly, when asked about the type of certification that they would acquire at the end of the studies, 67% of the participants confirmed that they would obtain a bachelor diploma, and the rest (33%) stated that they will receive a certificate.

Out of the participants which initially stated that they are employed all answered “No” to the question: “Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job?” (Fig. 588) **This result can be seen as an indicator to directly measure the effectiveness of the VSS in terms of sustainability of the study programmes.**

Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job

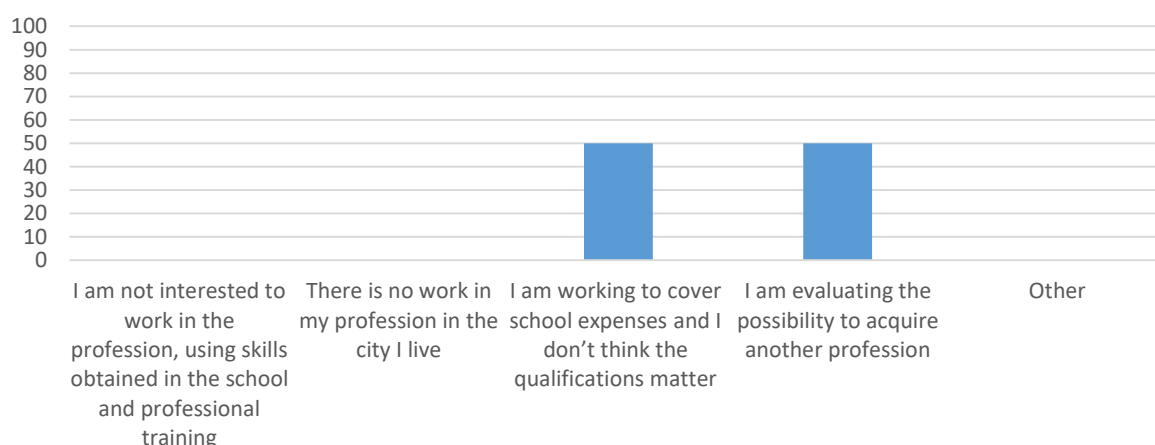
Fig. 588



The participants who responded “No” were then asked for the reasons of their negative answer. There was an even split between “working to cover school expenses” and “evaluating the possibility to acquire another profession”(Fig.589)

What are the reasons for not using the qualifications and knowledge acquired in VSS

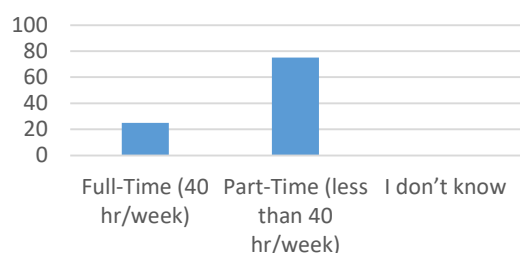
Fig. 589



When asked about their type of work contract 75% of the participants stated that they have a part time contract (less than 40hr/week), while the rest (25%) said that they have a full time contract. (Fig. 590) The same participants didn't know whether their contract was permanent or temporary. (Fig. 591)

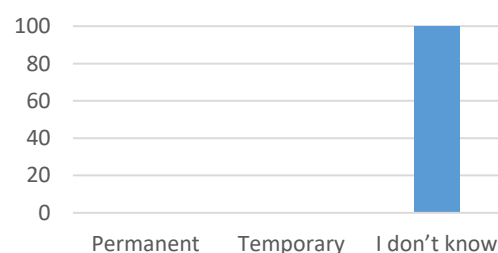
Do you work full or part time

Fig. 590

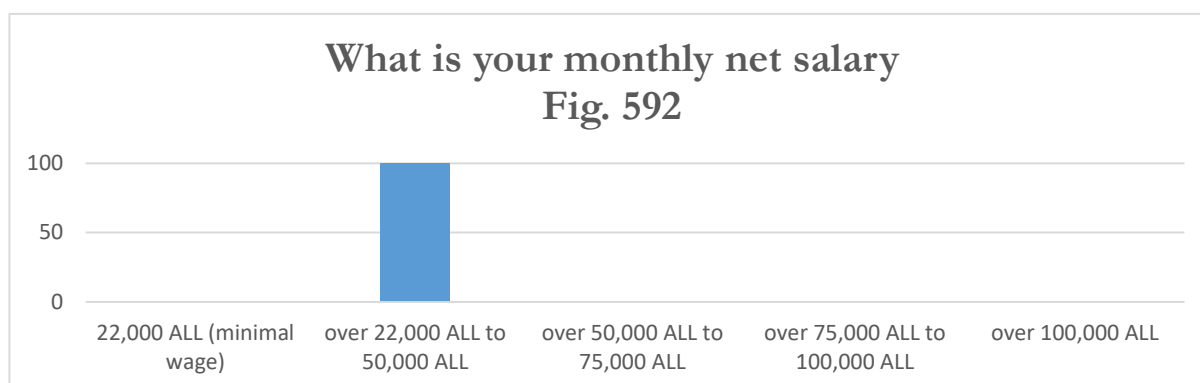


Is your contract permanent or temporary

Fig. 591



In regards to the question about the monthly net salary

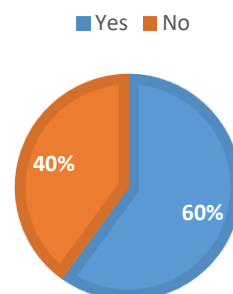


The Effectiveness of Studying in “Hamdi Bushati” VSS

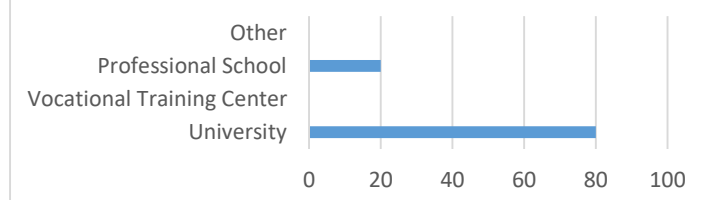
The participants who answered that “Study in a University or continue vocational training” were further asked whether they continue studying in the same field (or a similar one) as the one that they completed in VSS. The majority of the participants (60%) confirmed that they are following the same professional path that they started in VSS, while the rest (40%) stated that they not did so. Such statistics show that the effectiveness of this particular VSS (Hamdi Bushati) **is somewhat low and a career path doesn’t build since the early stages of VSS.** (Fig. 593)

The participants who answered negatively the previous question were then asked to choose the reasons for their decision. 100% of them answered that they “are no longer interested in their field of study”.

Continuation of studies in the same field
Fig. 593

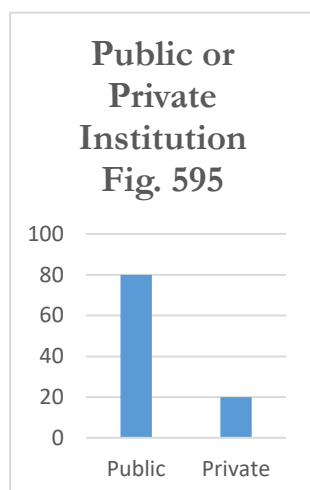


What type of educational institution do you study in
Fig. 594

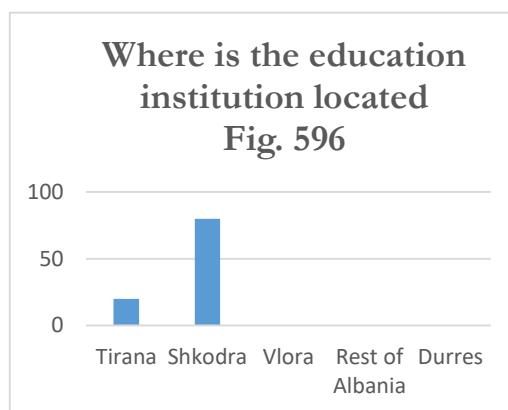


80% of the above mentioned participants also stated that they are studying in a University (Fig. 594), while 20% chose “Professional School” as a choice.

While, of the universities that they are studying in are in 90% of the cases public and in 10% privately owned. (Fig. 595)

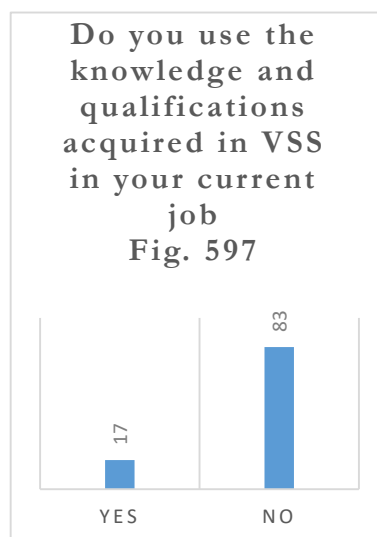


When asked about the location of the education institution where they study or continue their professional education the full majority (80%) of the participants selected “Shkodra”, and 20% “Tirana”. (Fig. 596)

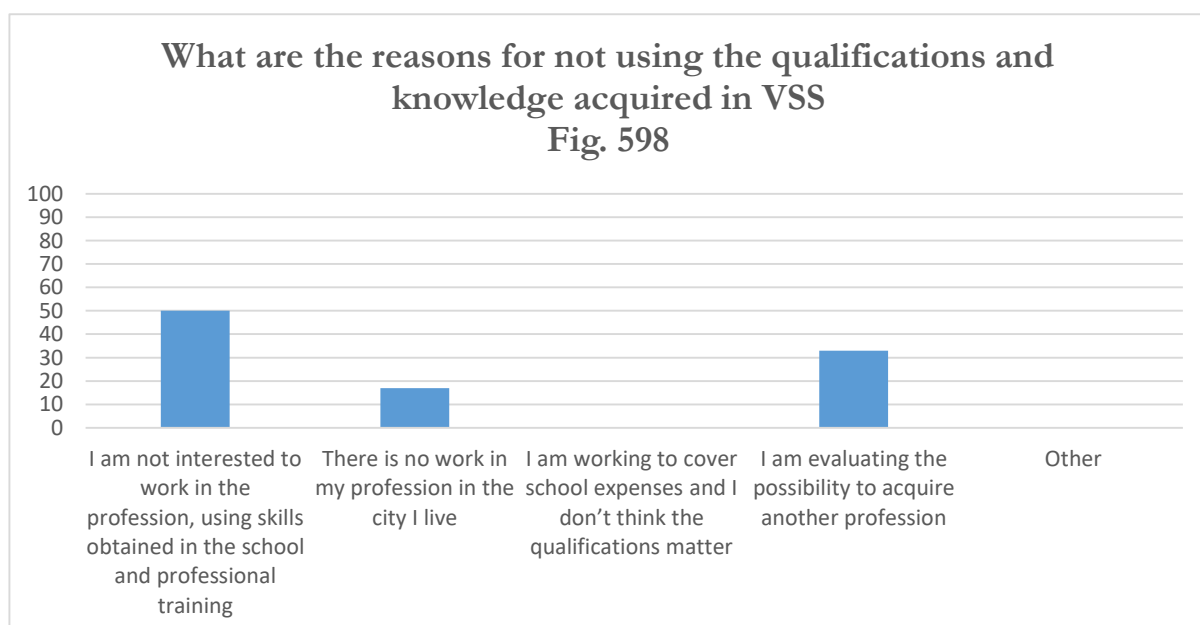


Lastly, when asked about the type of certification that they would acquire at the end of the studies, 100% of the participants confirmed that they would obtain a bachelor diploma.

Out of the participants who initially stated that they are employed 17% answered “Yes” and 83% “No” to the question: “Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job?” (Fig. 597) **This result can be seen as an indicator to directly measure the effectiveness of the VSS in terms of sustainability of the study programmes.**

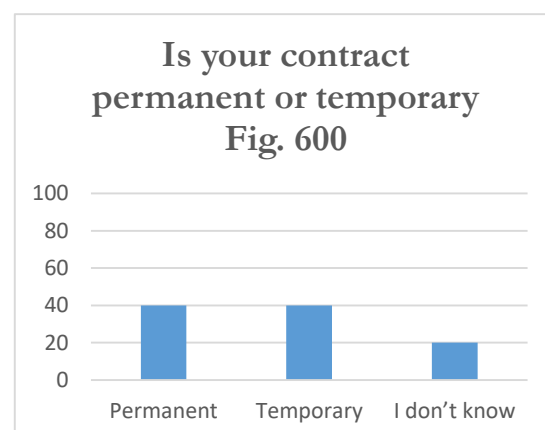
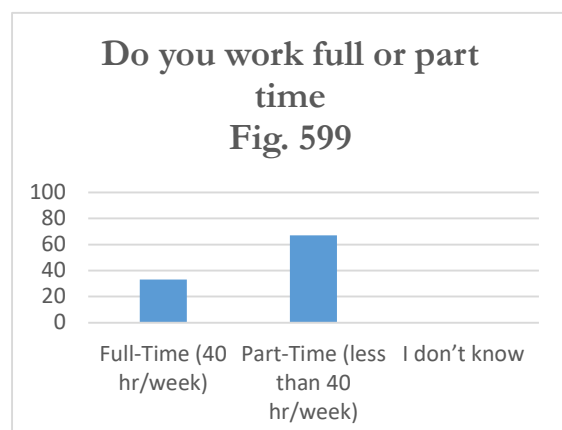


The participants who responded “No” were then asked for the reasons of their negative answer. Most of them (50%) stated that they are “no longer interested to work in their field of study”, 17% stated that there is no work in their profession in their city, and 33% confirmed evaluating the option of obtaining another profession. (Fig.598)

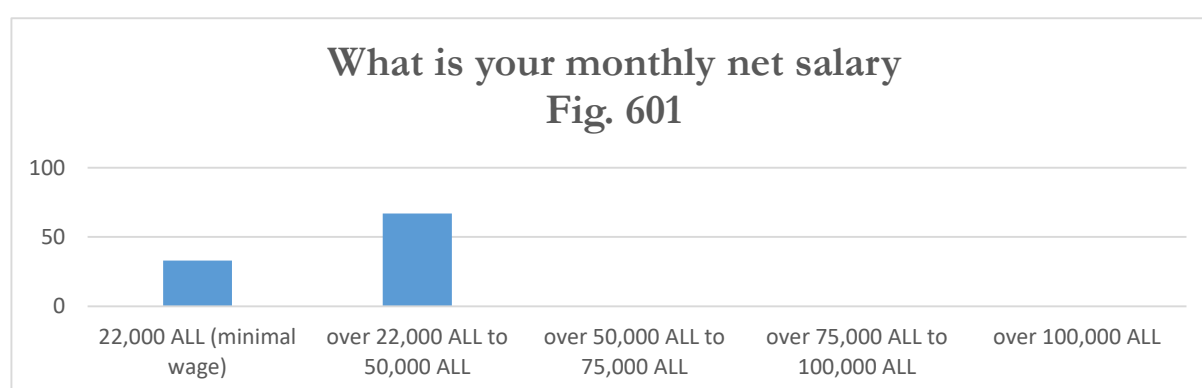


When asked about their type of work contract 33% of the participants stated that they have a full time contract (40hr/week), while the rest (67%) said that they have a part time contract. (Fig. 599) The same

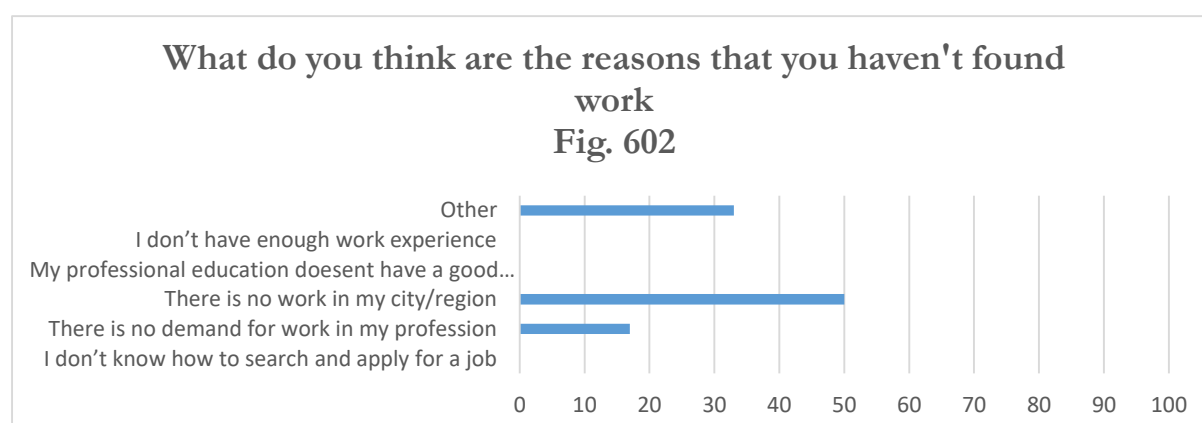
participants had a divided answer regarding whether their contract was permanent or temporary, where 40% answered “Permanent”, 40% “Temporary”, and 20% stated that they didn’t know. (Fig. 600)



In regards to the question about the monthly net salary the participants responded as per the table below:

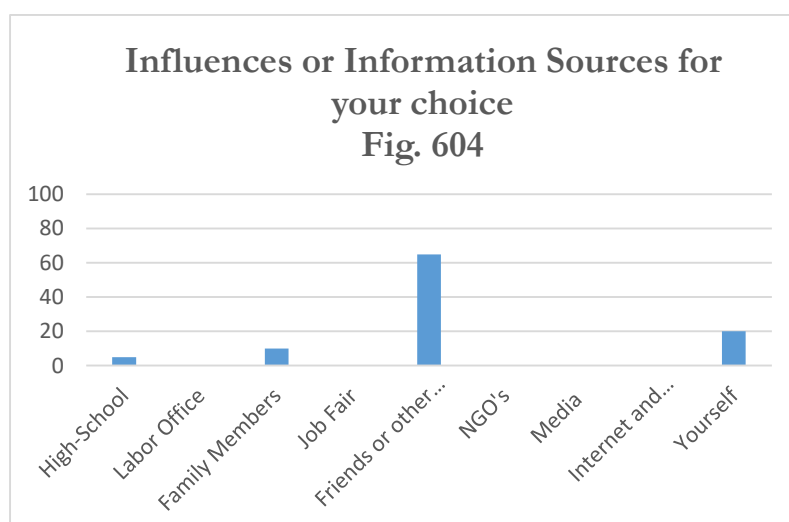
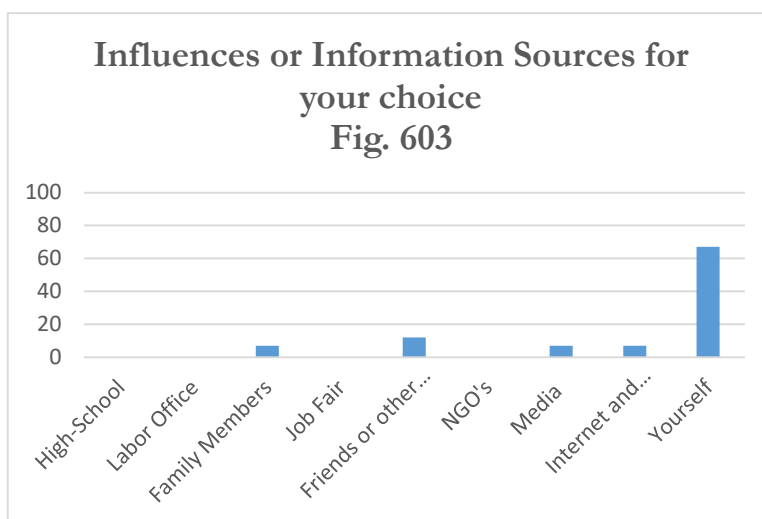


The part of participants who selected “unemployed” as their initial choice were further asked about the reasons that they think affect their status. Half of the participants (100%) chose “There is no work in my city/region”, 17% stated that “There is no demand for work in my profession”, and 33% chose “other” by elaborating that the salaries are low and they keep you overtime at work. (Fig. 602)



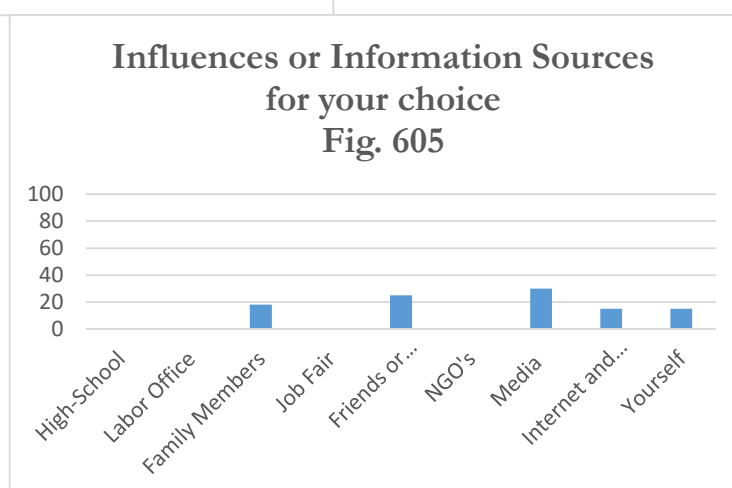
Sources of Information (Region of Shkodra)

When asked about the source of information that influenced the choice to **continue a higher education** after VSS, most of the participants (67%) answered that this was their own decision and that they didn't use any other source, except for themselves, to make it, 7% confirmed that they were influenced by family members, 12% answered that they used as a influence friends or other students as their source, 7% chose "Internet and social media", and 7% "Media". (Fig. 603)



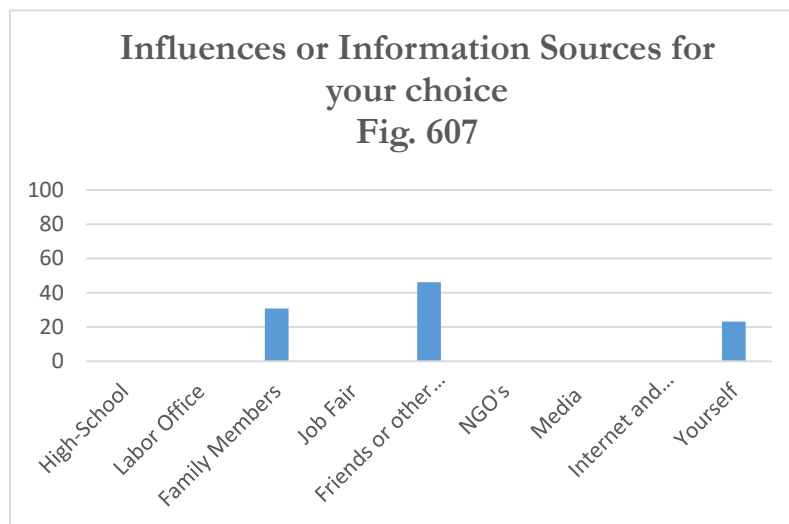
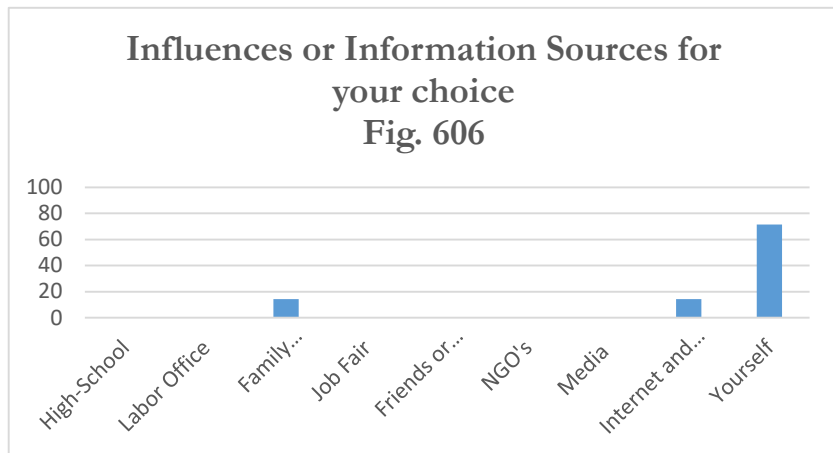
The participants who stated that they were employed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 10% of them were influenced by family members, 20% used their own opinion to make the choice, 65% "Friends and other Students", and 5% selected "VSS". (Fig. 604)

The participants who initially answered that "none of the choices apply to their situation" chose as a source for being influenced themselves in 50% of the cases, and got informed by their "VSS" for the remaining 50%. On the other hand, the participants who initially answered that they were unemployed at the time of the interview answered the same question by stating that 18% were influenced by "family members", 25% were influenced by "friends and other students", 15% by "internet and social media", 12% had made their own decision, and 30% were guided through "Media". (Fig. 605)



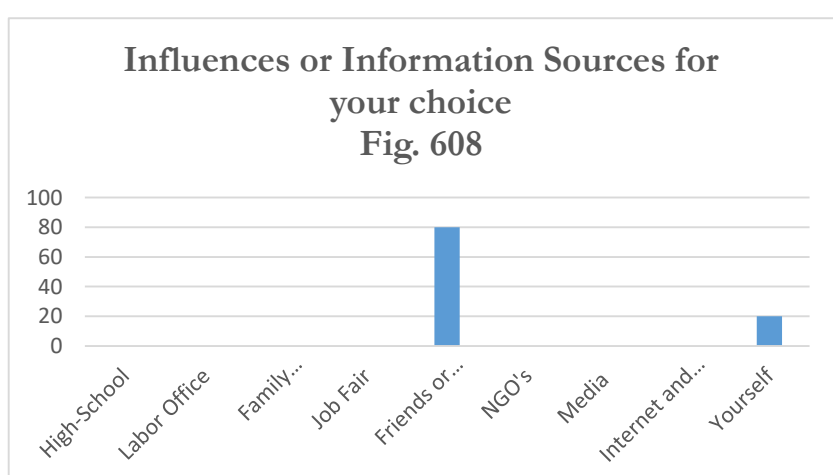
Sources of Information (Arben Broci)

When asked about the source of information that influenced the choice to **continue a higher education** after VSS, most of the participants (71.43%) answered that this was their own decision and that they didn't use any other source, except for themselves, to make it, 14.29% stated that they got such influence/information from their family members, and the rest (14.29%) used internet and social media. (Fig. 606)



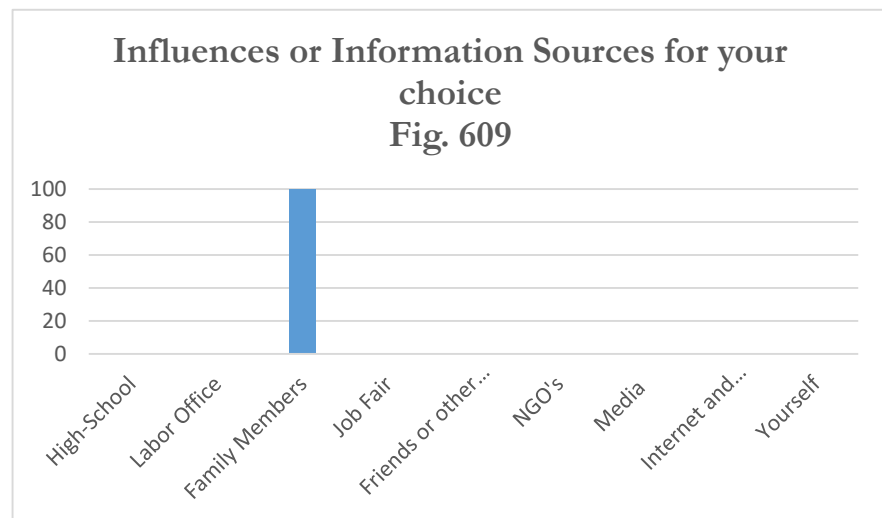
The participants who stated that they were employed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 46.15% of them were influenced by friends and other students, 30.77% were influenced by family members, and the rest (23.08%) used themselves as a source of information for their decision to continue to work after VSS. (Fig. 607)

The participants who initially answered that they were unemployed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 80% of them had used Friends and other Students as a source, and the rest (20%) had used themselves as a source. (Fig. 608)



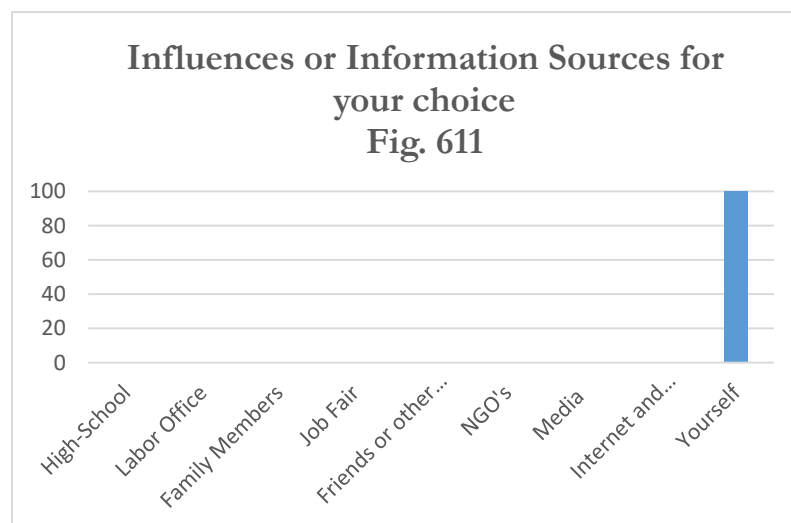
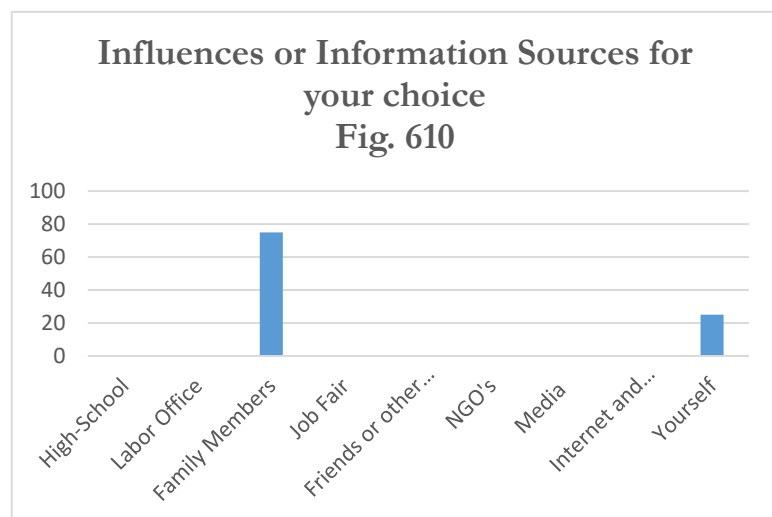
Sources of Information (Kolë Margjini)

When asked about the source of information that influenced the choice to **continue a higher education** after VSS, all of the participants answered that they were influenced by family members (Fig. 609)



Sources of Information (Ndre Mjeda)

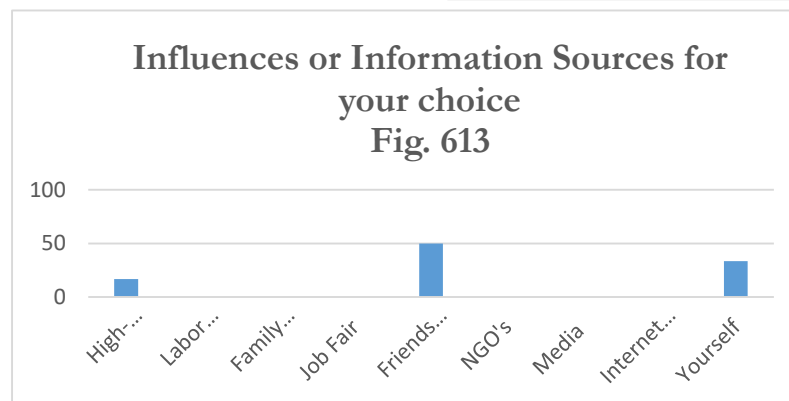
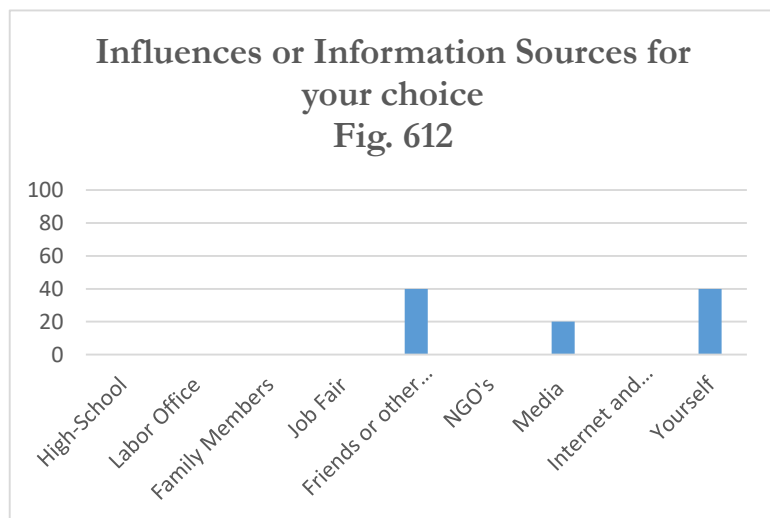
When asked about the source of information that influenced the choice to **continue a higher education** after VSS, most of the participants (25%) answered that this was their own decision and that they didn't use any other source, except for themselves, to make it, and the rest (75%) confirmed that they were influenced by family members. (Fig. 610)



The participants who stated that they were employed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that all of them made the decision by themselves. (Fig. 611)

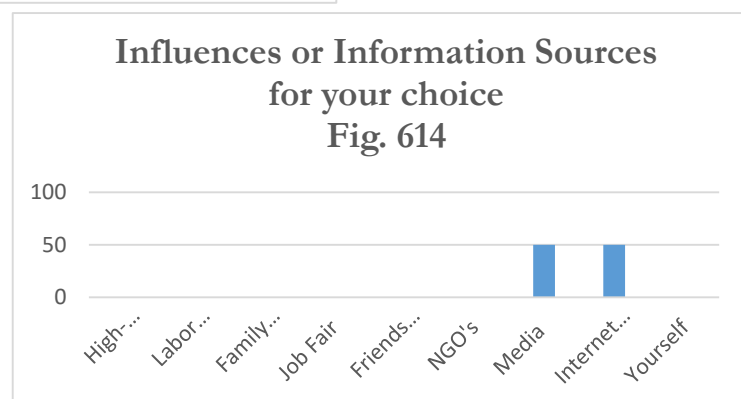
Sources of Information (Hamdi Bushati)

When asked about the source of information that influenced the choice to **continue a higher education** after VSS, most of the participants (40%) answered that this was their own decision and that they didn't use any other source, except for themselves, to make it, 20% confirmed that they were influenced by Media, and 40% from friends and other students. (Fig. 612)



The participants who stated that they were employed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 50% of them were influenced by friends and other students, 33.33% used their own opinion to make the choice, and 16.67% were informed in their VSS. (Fig. 613)

The participants who initially answered that “none of the choices apply to their situation” chose as a source for being influenced their VSS in 100% of the cases. On the other hand, the participants who initially answered that they were unemployed at the time of the interview answered the same question by stating that 50% been influenced by “Media”, and 50% by “Internet and social media”. (Fig. 614)

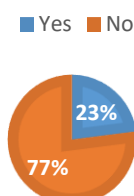


Effectiveness of the Labor Office (Region of Shkodra)

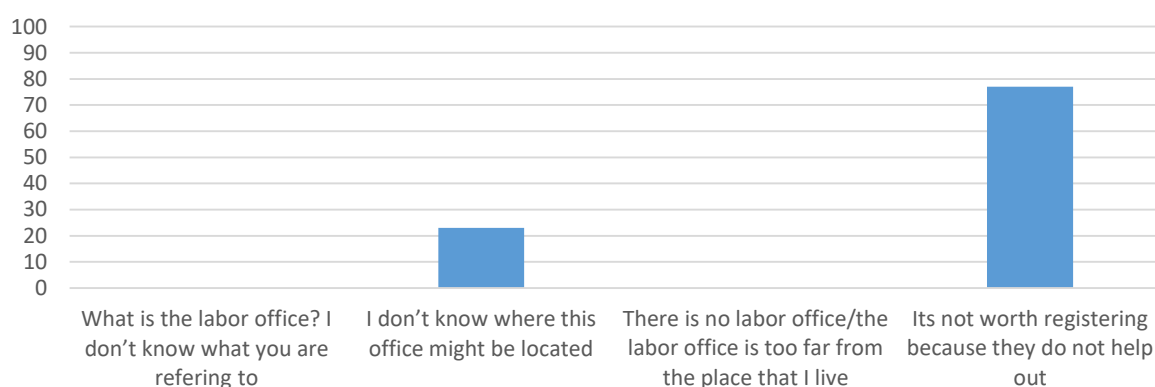
The only participants who were asked in this context were the ones who had initially confirmed that they were unemployed at the time of the interview. The first question they were asked was whether they were already registered in the Labor Office in their city or not. 77% of the participants stated that they were not, while the rest (23%) confirmed the opposite. (Fig. 615)

The respondents who answered negatively the first question, were then asked to choose the reasons why they had not registered in this office. 71% answered that “it’s not worth registering because they do not help out” and only 23% stated that “I don’t know where this office might be located”. (Fig. 616)

Have you registered in the labor office
Fig.615



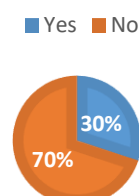
Why have you not registered in the labor office
Fig. 616



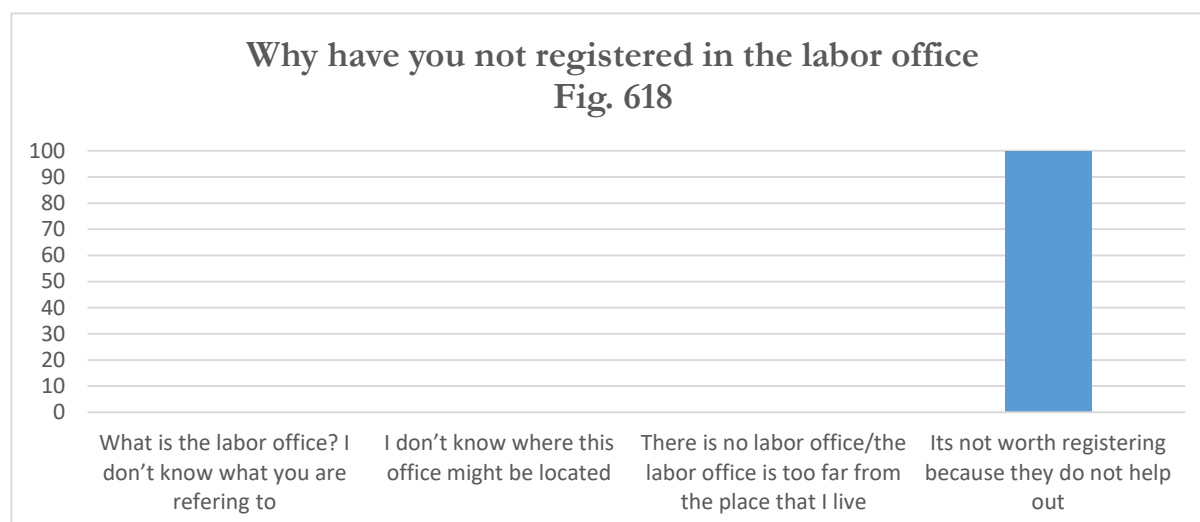
Effectiveness of the Labor Office (Arben Broci)

The only participants who were asked in this context were the ones who had initially confirmed that they were unemployed at the time of the interview. The first question they were asked was whether they were already registered in the Labor Office in their city or not. Most of the participants (70%) responded that they were not registered in the Labor Office, while the rest said that they did (30%). (Fig. 617)

Have you registered in the labor office
Fig.617



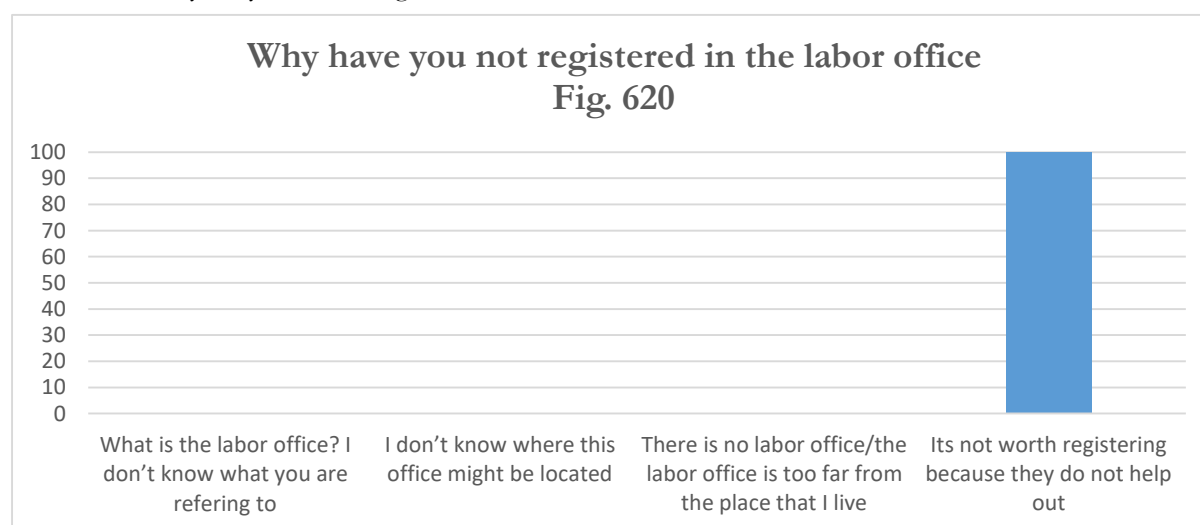
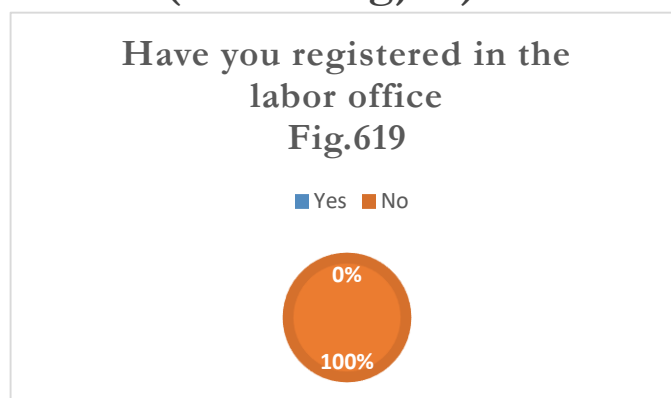
The respondents who answered negatively the first question, were then asked to choose the reasons why they had not registered in this office. 100% answered that “it’s not worth registering because they do not help out”. (Fig. 618)



Effectiveness of the Labor Office (Kolë Margjini)

The only participants who were asked in this context were the ones who had initially confirmed that they were unemployed at the time of the interview. The first question they were asked was whether they were already registered in the Labor Office in their city or not. All of the participants stated that they were not. (Fig. 619)

The respondents who answered negatively the first question, were then asked to choose the reasons why they had not registered in

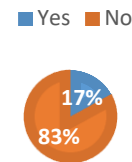


this office. All answered that “it’s not worth registering because they do not help out”. (Fig. 620)

Effectiveness of the Labor Office (Hamdi Bushati)

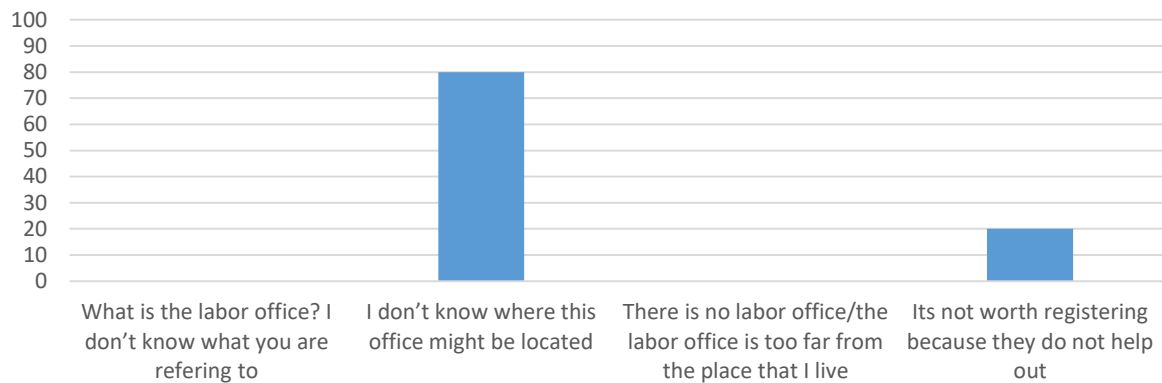
The only participants who were asked in this context were the ones who had initially confirmed that they were unemployed at the time of the interview. The first question they were asked was whether they were already registered in the Labor Office in their city or not. 17% of the participants stated that they were in fact registered in this office, and 83% stated that they were not. (Fig. 621)

Have you registered in the labor office
Fig.621



The respondents who answered negatively the first question, were then asked to choose the reasons why they had not registered in this office. 80% answered that “I don’t know where this office might be located” and 20% stated that “it’s not worth registering because they do not help out”. (Fig. 622)

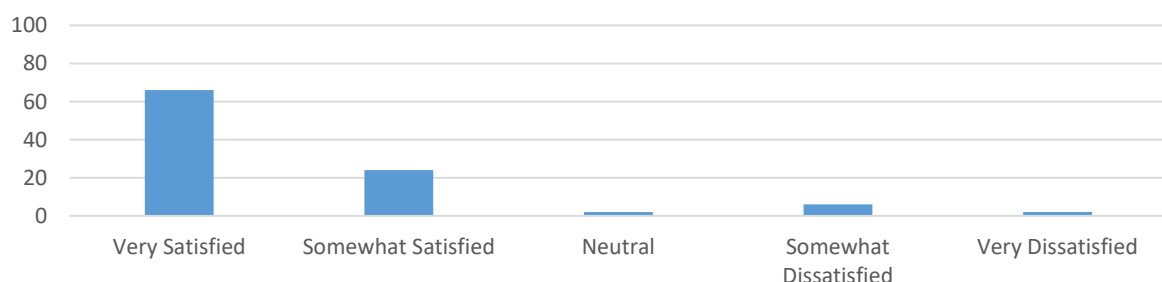
Why have you not registered in the labor office
Fig. 622



Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience (Region of Shkodra)

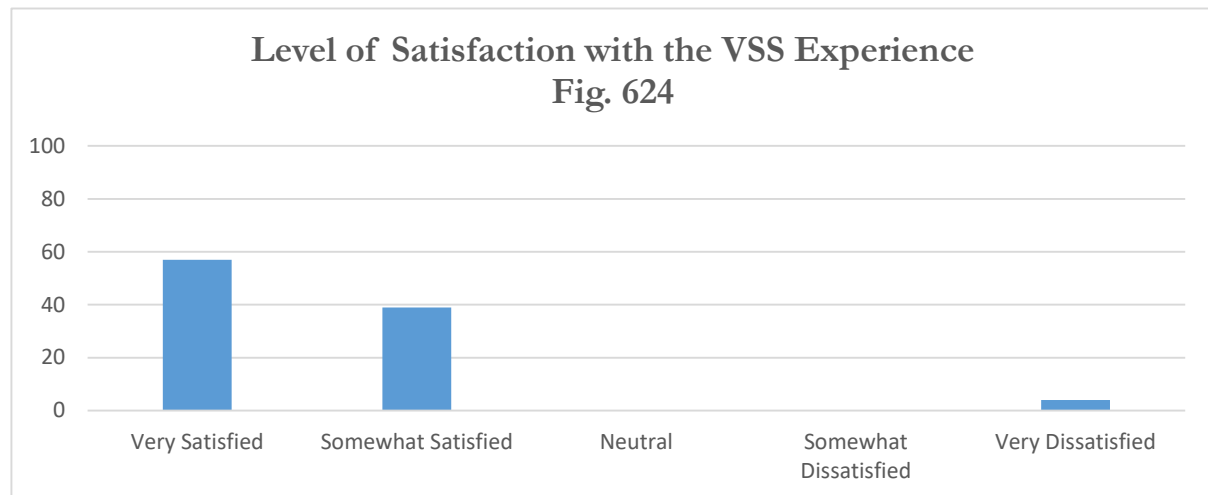
Lastly all the participants were asked to quantify on a Likert scale the level of satisfaction that they had towards the VSS that they had studied in. In this regard, most of the participants (66%) showed a very high level of satisfaction, 24% stated that they were somewhat satisfied, 2% were neutral, 6% confirmed that they were somewhat dissatisfied, and only 2% stated being very dissatisfied with the experience. (Fig. 623)

Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience
Fig. 623



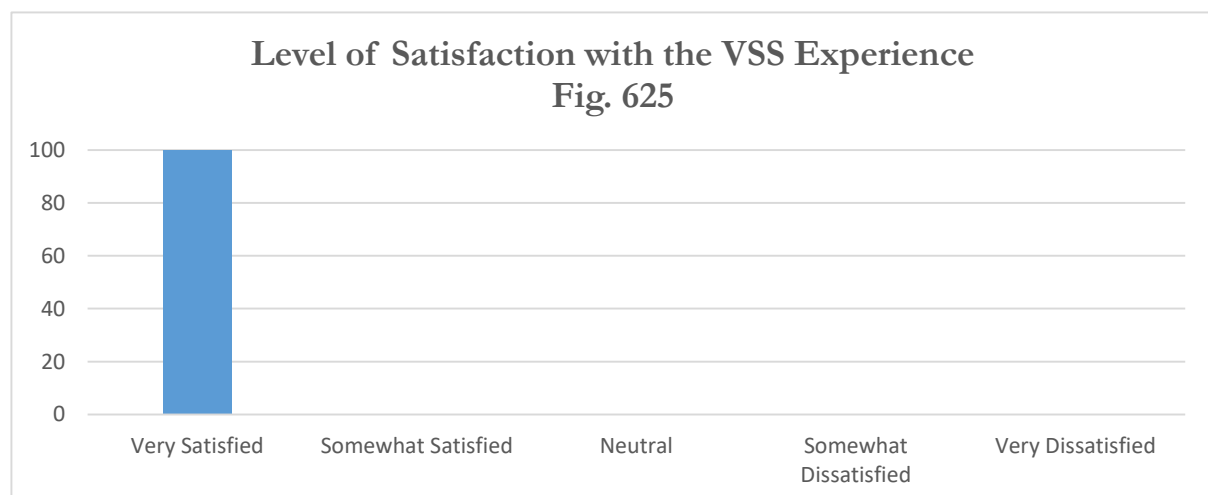
Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience (Arben Broci)

Lastly all the participants were asked to quantify on a Likert scale the level of satisfaction that they had towards the VSS that they had studied in. In this regard, the majority of the participants (57%) showed a very high level of satisfaction, 39% were somewhat satisfied, while only 4% were very dissatisfied. (Fig. 624)



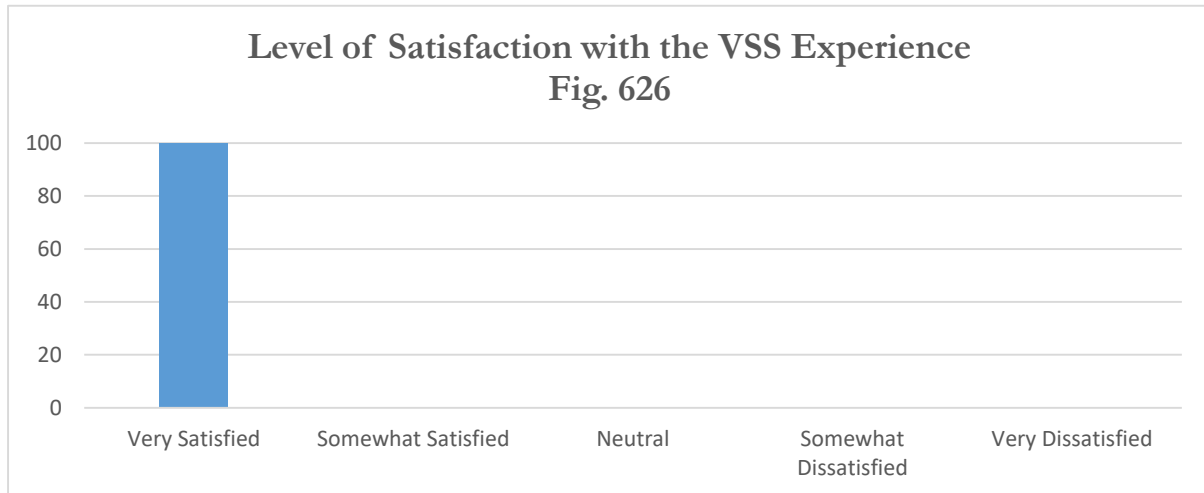
Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience (Kolë Margjini)

Lastly all the participants were asked to quantify on a Likert scale the level of satisfaction that they had towards the VSS that they had studied in. In this regard all of the participants showed a very high level of satisfaction. (Fig. 625)



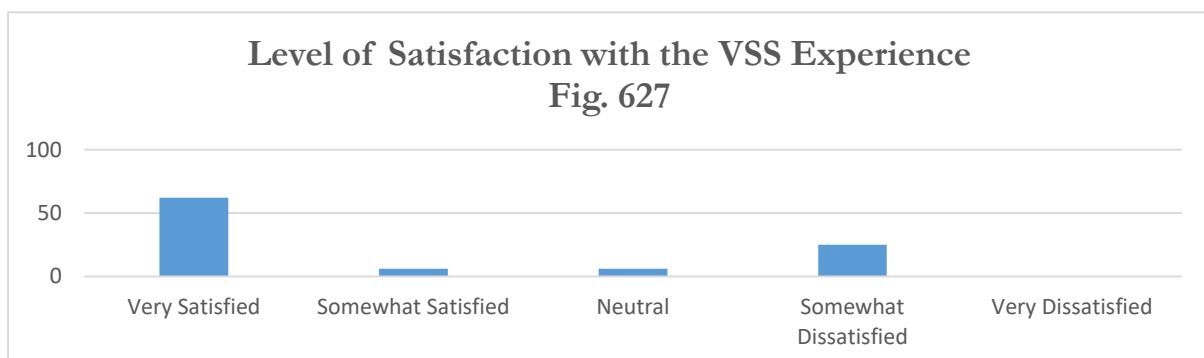
Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience (Ndre Mjeda)

Lastly all the participants were asked to quantify on a Likert scale the level of satisfaction that they had towards the VSS that they had studied in. In this regard, all of the participants (100%) showed a very high level of satisfaction. (Fig. 626)



Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience (Hamdi Bushati)

Lastly all the participants were asked to quantify on a Likert scale the level of satisfaction that they had towards the VSS that they had studied in. In this regard, most of the participants (62%) showed a very high level of satisfaction, 6% stated that they were somewhat satisfied, 6% were neutral, and 25% confirmed that they were somewhat dissatisfied with the experience. (Fig. 627)



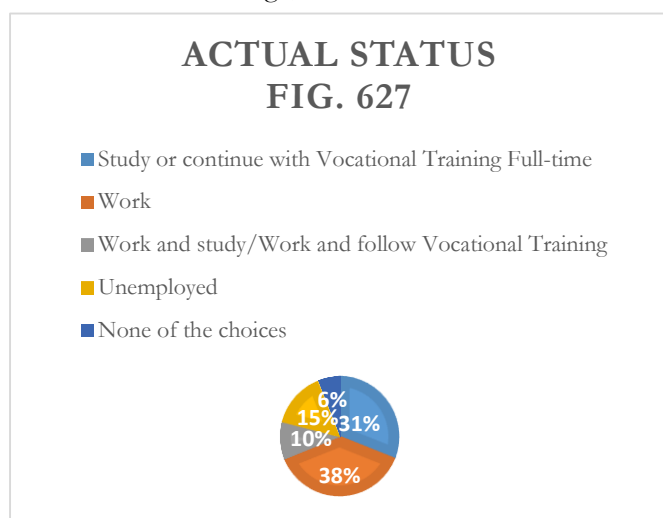
Region of Tirana

General Information about the Region

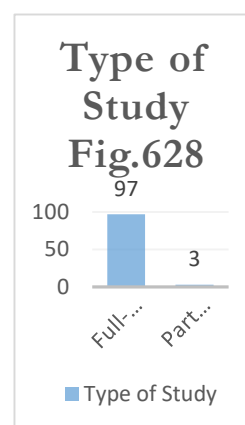
The Region of Tirana had a total of 975 students who graduated in 2017-2018. Considering the 23.44% margin used as part of the methodology of this report, the consultant was able to conduct 237 phone interviews. The region of Tirana includes seven VSSs, namely “Hoteleri-Turizmi”, “Gjergj Canco”, “MFC (Multi-Functional Center) Kamëz”, “Teknike-Ekonomike”, “Herman Gmeiner”, “26 MArsi”, and “Charles Telford Erickson”.

Actual Status of the Student

Most of the students who graduated from the Region of Tirana in 2017-2018 stated that they are employed at this moment in time (38%), followed by 31% of the participants which stated that they “study or continue with vocational training”, 15% who confirmed that are “unemployed”, 10% were “working and studying”, and 6% who stated that “none of the choices applied to them”. (Fig. 627)

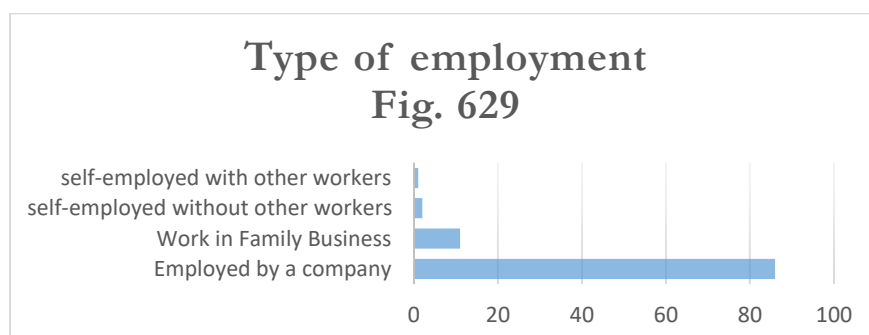


Here we can see a relatively proportional distribution of choice selections from the participants. A 79% margin of students employed or studying shows that most of the students which completed a VSS in this region in 2017-2018 had possibility

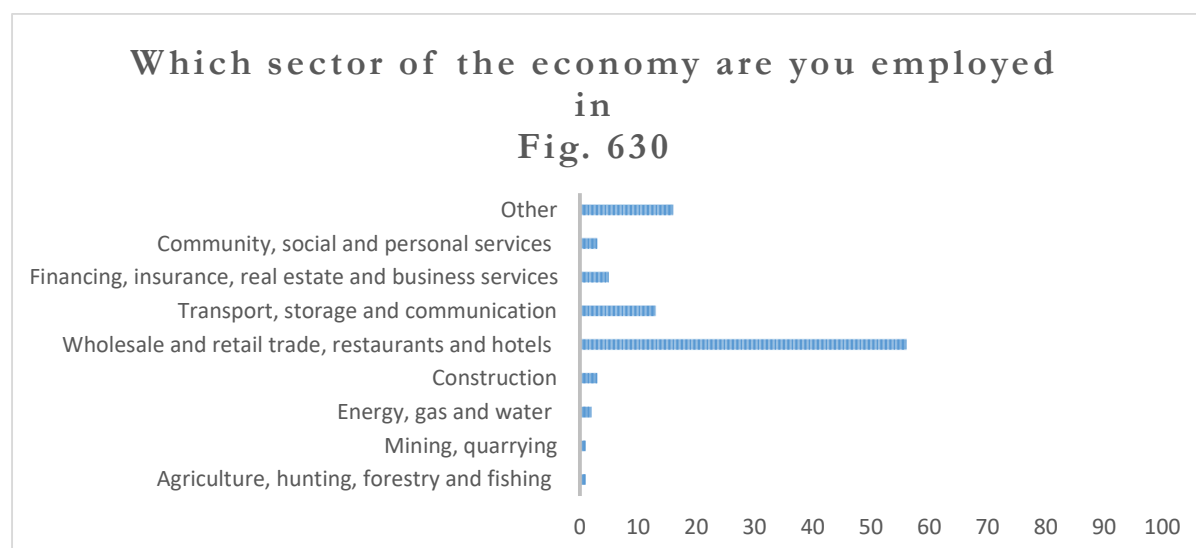


to launch themselves into the work market or continue studying. A more detailed breakdown or reason and scenarios will be found in the upcoming sections of this report. When calculating the employability percentage (without taking into consideration the participants who were studying), 55% were employed, 21% unemployed, 15% were working and studying, and only 9% didn't think any of the choices applied to them. In regard to the students who stated that they “Study of continue with Vocational Training”, a majority of 97% stated that they have chosen to continue education in a “full-time” format rather than a “part-time” (3%) one, **indicator which represents the perception of the importance of full-time education from the participants.** (Fig. 628)

Most of the students who replied that they were employed at the moment of the interview (86%) confirmed that they are employed by a company, 2% worked as “self-employed without other workers”, 1% worked as “self-employed with other workers”, while the rest of them (11%) worked in a family business (Fig. 629). (93%) received a salary for their services, while the rest (7%) did not.

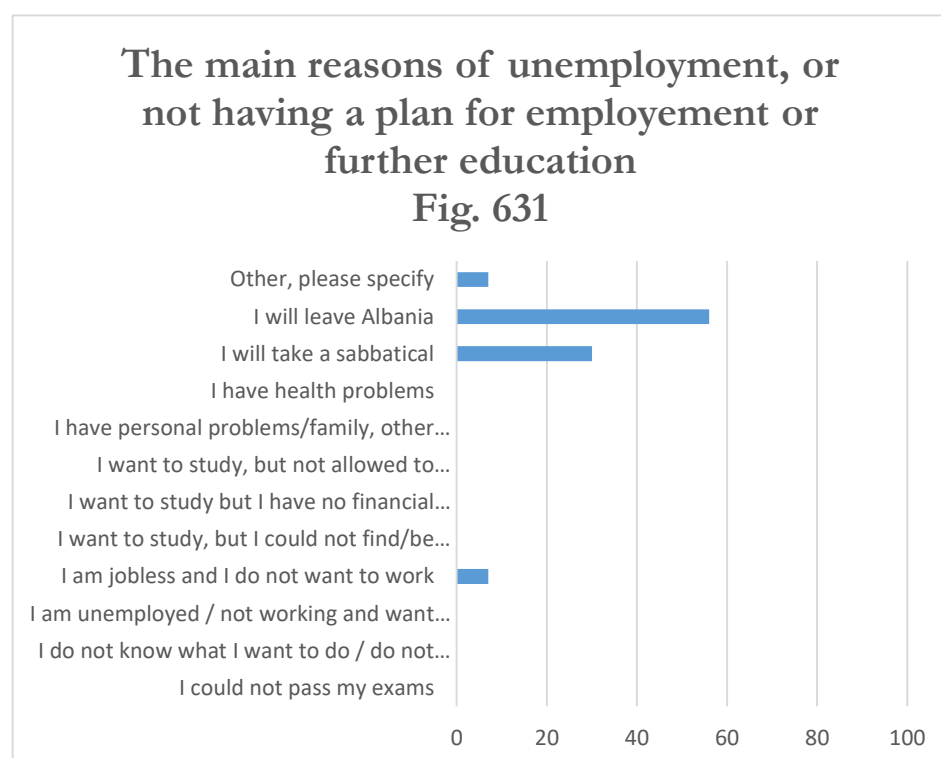


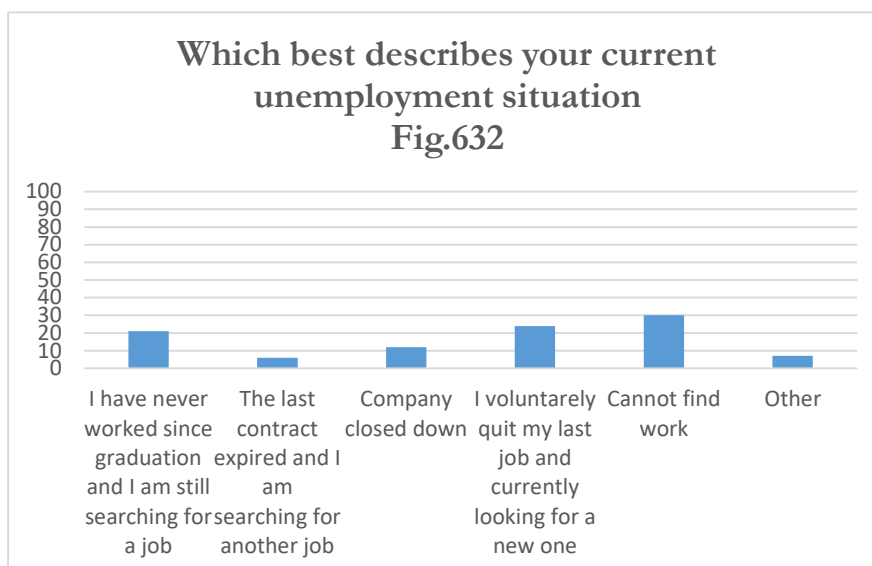
When asked about which sector of the economy they were employed in, 56% of the participants stated that they work in the “Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels” sector, 13% confirmed working in the “Transport, storage and communication” sector, 1% answered “Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing”, 2% stated that they worked in the “Energy, gas and water sector”, 1% “Mining, quarrying”, 3% “Construction”, 5% “Financing, insurance, real estate and business services”, 3% “Community, social and personal services”, and (16%) chose “other” by elaborating that they worked as a: Mechanic, and call center agent. (Fig. 630)



It is also worth mentioning that 99% of the participants stated that they are working in the **private sector** rather than public administration (1%) or NGO's (0%), and that the location of their work is mostly **Tirana (89%), Durrës (6%), Elbasan (3%), Berat (1%), and Vloa (1%)**.

Regarding the participants who could not identify their selves with options of being employed, unemployed or student, and chose instead the “None of the options apply to my situation” option, the reason for their situation was a two way equally split choice of 7% between “other” and “I am jobless and don’t want to work”, 30% “I will take a sabbatical”, and 56% who stated “I will leave Albania”. (Fig. 631)



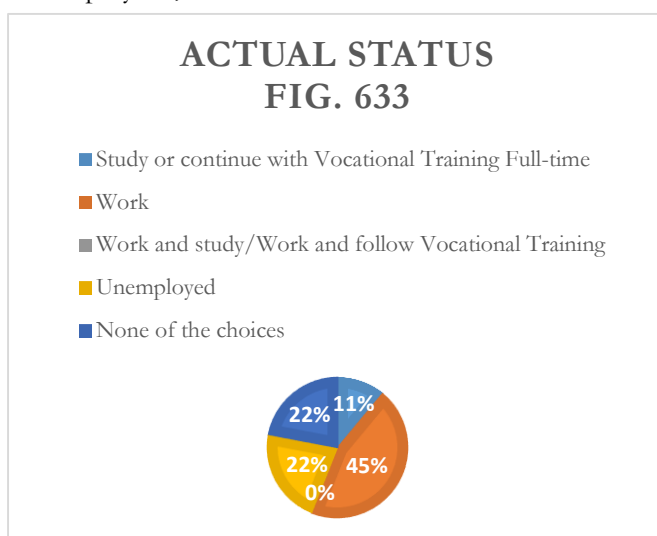


Jumping to the section of the unemployed, the participants were asked to choose up to three options that best describe their situation at the moment of the interview. 21% of the participants stated that they “had never worked since graduation and are still searching for a job”, 30% confirmed that they “couldn’t find work”, 24% “voluntarily quit their last job and were currently

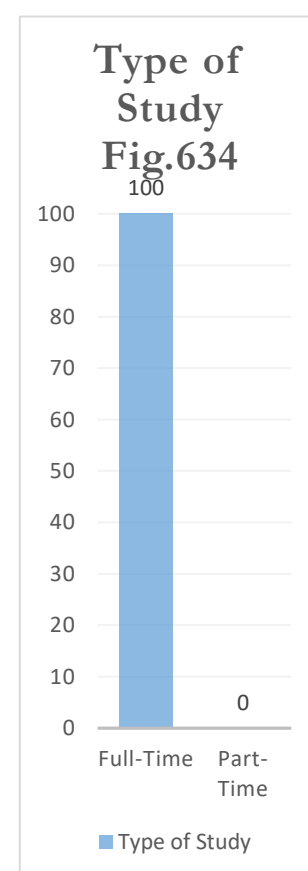
looking for a new one”, 12% “Company closed down”, 7% “Other”, and 6% confirmed that “the last contract expired and I am searching for another job”. (Fig. 632)

Actual Status of the Student (26 Marsi)

Most of the students who graduated from “26 Marsi” VSS in Kavaja in 2017-2018 stated that they are employed at this moment in time (45%), followed by 22% of the participants who stated that they are “unemployed”, 22% who confirmed that “None of the choices apply to them”, and 11% who stated that they “study or continue with vocational training”. (Fig. 633)

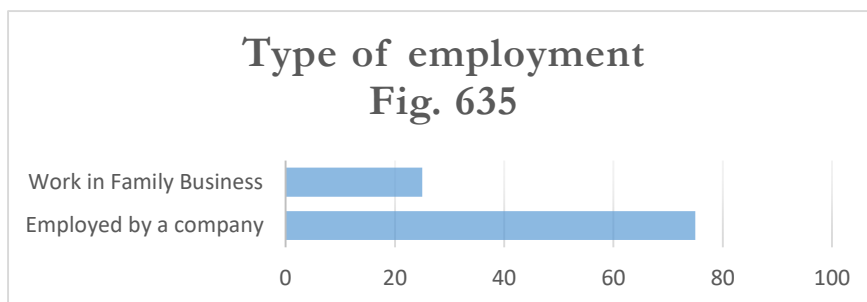


Here we can see a relatively proportional distribution of choice selections from the participants. A 45% margin of students employed shows that most of the students who completed this



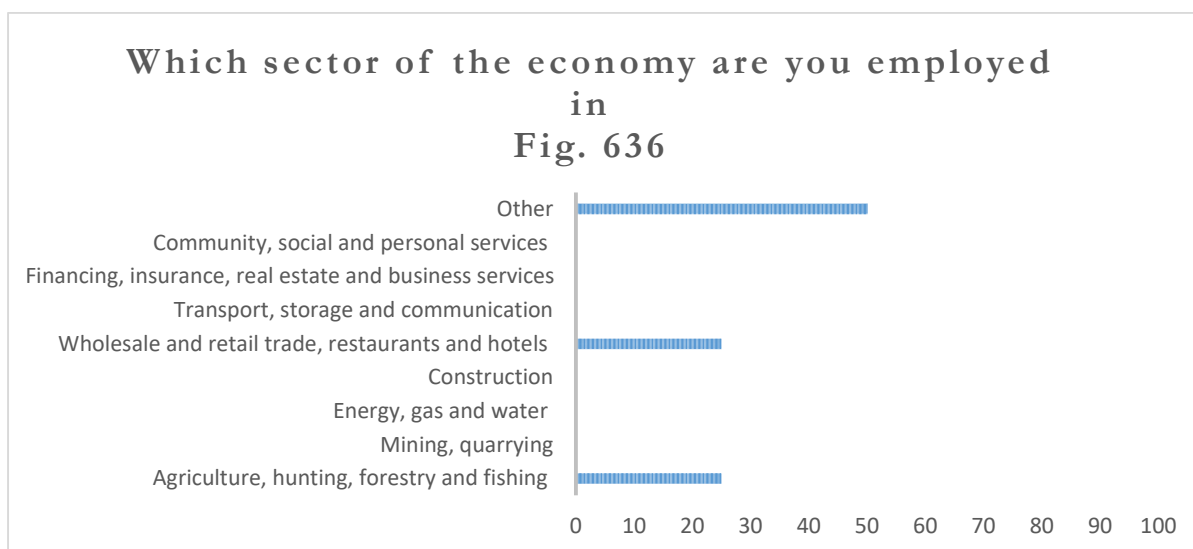
VSS in 2017-2018 had the possibility to launch themselves into the work market. A more detailed breakdown or reasons and scenarios will be found in the upcoming sections of this report. In regard to the students who stated that they “Study or continue with Vocational Training Full-time”, a full majority of 100% stated that they have chosen to continue education in a “full-time” format rather than a “part-time” one, **indicator which represents the perception of the importance of full-time education from the participants.** (Fig. 634)

Most of the students who replied that they were employed at the moment of the interview (75%) confirmed that they are employed by a company, while the rest of them worked in a family business (Fig. 635). All of them (100%) received a salary for their services.



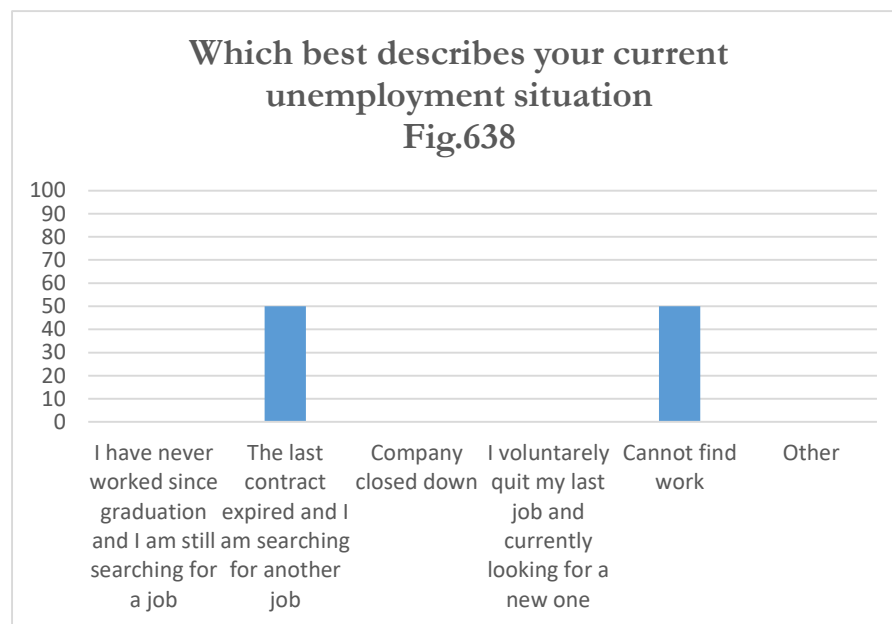
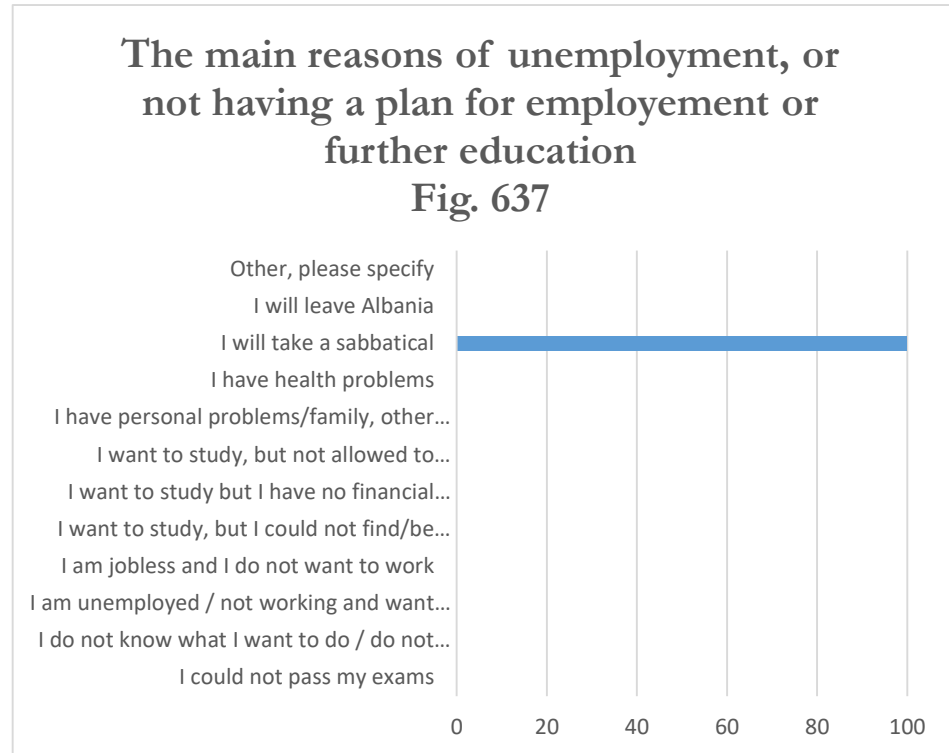
When asked about which sector of the economy they were employed in, the majority of the participants (50%) selected the “other” option. When broken down the participants stated that it included: Mechanic and Worker in a Factory.

Following was the “Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels” option with 25% of the participants. “Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing” was the third chosen option including also 25% of the participants. The other options were not selected by any of the participants. (Fig. 636)



It is also worth mentioning that all of the participants stated that they are working in the **private sector** rather than public administration or NGO's, and that the location of their work is **Tirana**.

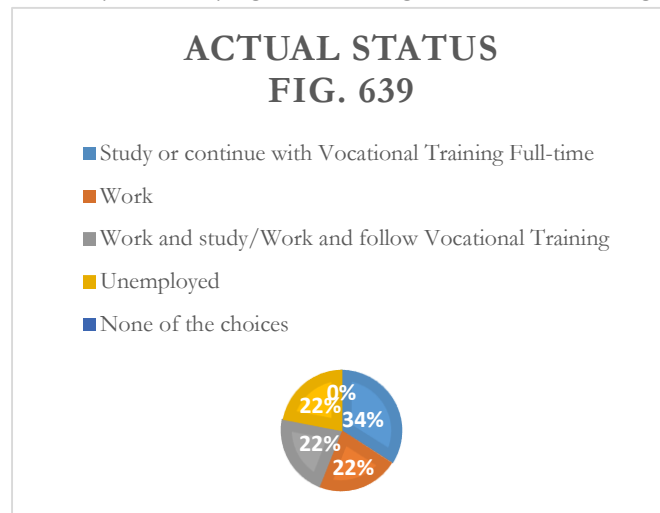
Regarding the participants who could not identify themselves with options of being employed, unemployed or student, and chose instead the “None of the options apply to my situation” option, 100% confirmed that the reason for this is that they want to “Take a sabbatical”. (Fig. 637)



Jumping to the section of the unemployed, the participants were asked to choose up to three options that best describe their situation at the moment of the interview. Half of the participants (50%) selected the “Last contract ended and currently looking for a new one” option, while the other 50% replied that they couldn’t find work. This distribution is represented in Fig. 638.

Actual Status of the Student (Charles Telford Erickson)

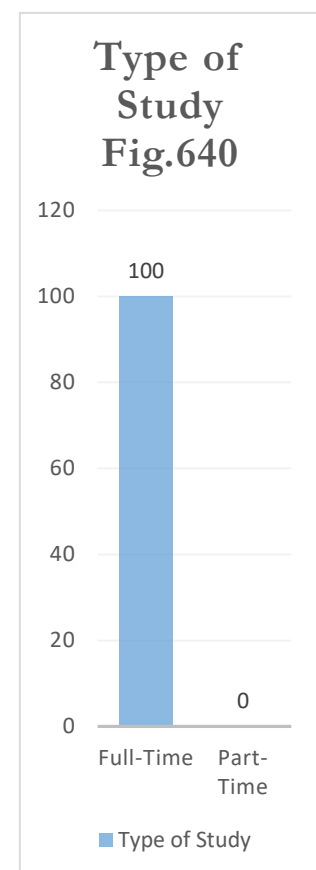
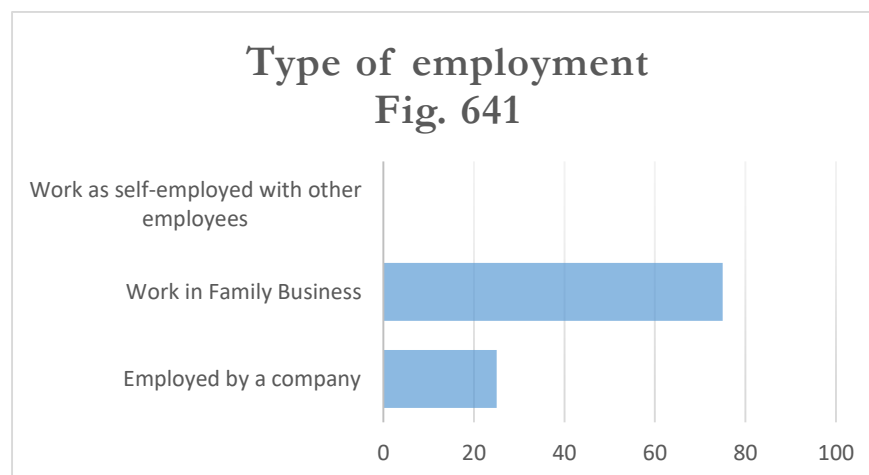
34% of the students who graduated from “Charles Telford Erickson” VSS in Kavaja in 2017-2018 stated that they are studying or following Vocational Training Full-Time, 22% were employed, 22% chose the “Work and study/Work and follow Vocational Training” option, and 22% were unemployed (Fig. 639)



Here we can see a relatively proportional distribution of choice selections from the participants. Such a distribution **shows that only some of the students who completed this VSS in 2017-2018 have had the possibility to launch themselves into the work market or continue to pursue academic endeavors in most of the cases.** A more detailed breakdown or reasons and scenarios will be found in the upcoming sections of this report.

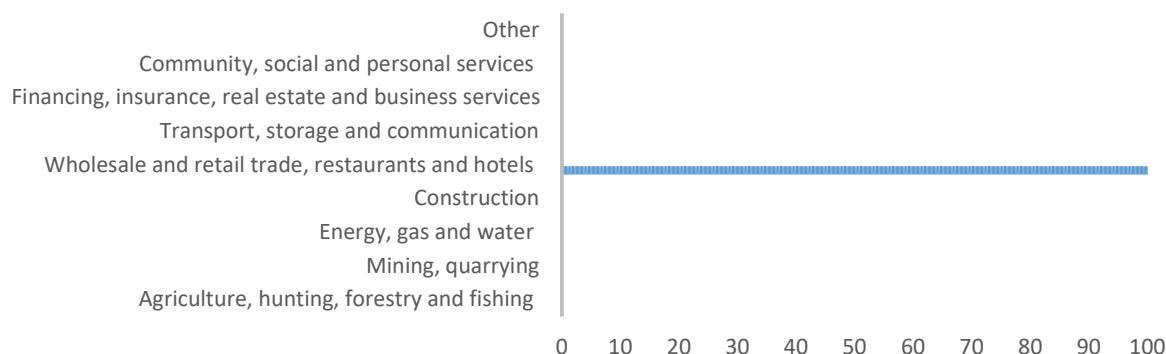
In regards to the students who stated that they “Study or continue with Vocational Training Full-time”, a full majority of 100% stated that they have chosen to continue education in a “full-time” format rather than a “part-time” one, **indicator which represents the perception of the importance of full-time education from the participants.** (Fig. 640)

Out of the students who replied that they were employed at the moment of the interview (25%) confirmed that they are employed by a company, and 75% confirmed working in the family business. (Fig. 641) 75% of the respondents confirmed that they received a salary in exchange of their services, and only 25% stated that they did not.



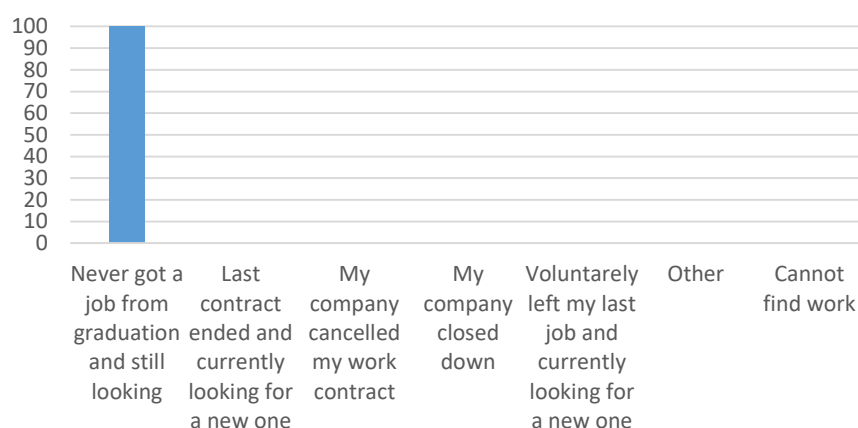
When asked about which sector of the economy they were employed in, 100% confirmed working in the “Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels”. (Fig. 642)

Which sector of the economy are you employed in
Fig. 642



It is also worth mentioning that 100% of the participants stated that they are working in the **private sector**, and that the location of their work is **Durrës in 75% of the cases, and 25% in Tirana**.

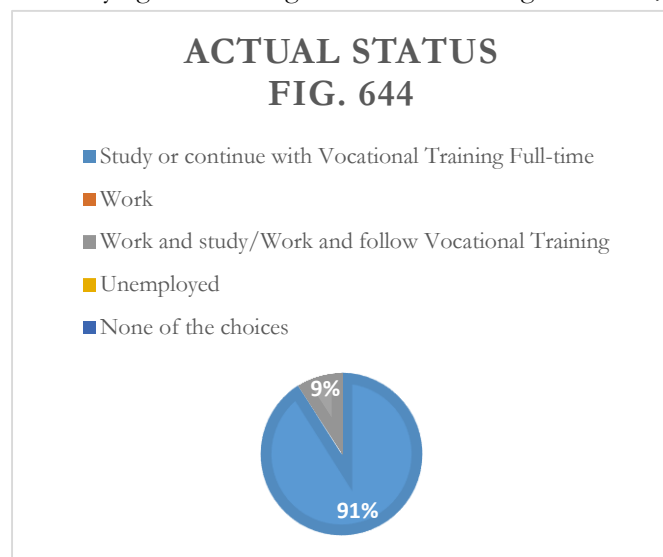
Which of the options best describes your unemployment situation
Fig. 643



Jumping to the section of the unemployed, the participants were asked to choose up to three options that best describe their situation at the moment of the interview. All of the participants (100%) had never gotten a job from the time that they graduated and were still looking for one at the moment of the interview. (Fig.643)

Actual Status of the Student (Herman Gmeiner)

91% of the students who graduated from “Herman Gmeiner” VSS in Tirana in 2017-2018 stated that they are studying or following Vocational Training Full-Time, and only 9% chose the “Work and study/Work and follow Vocational Training” option. (Fig. 644)

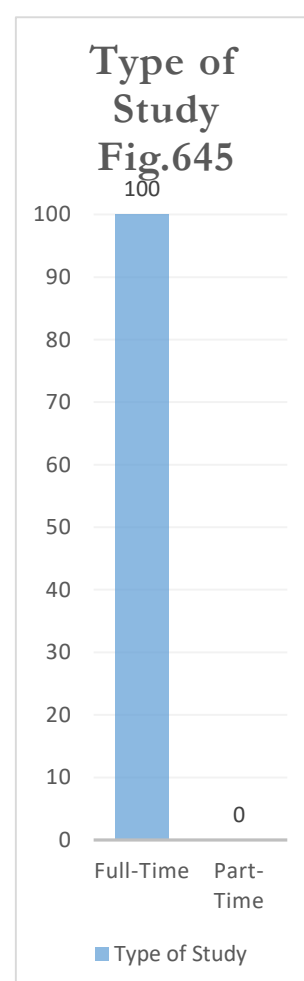
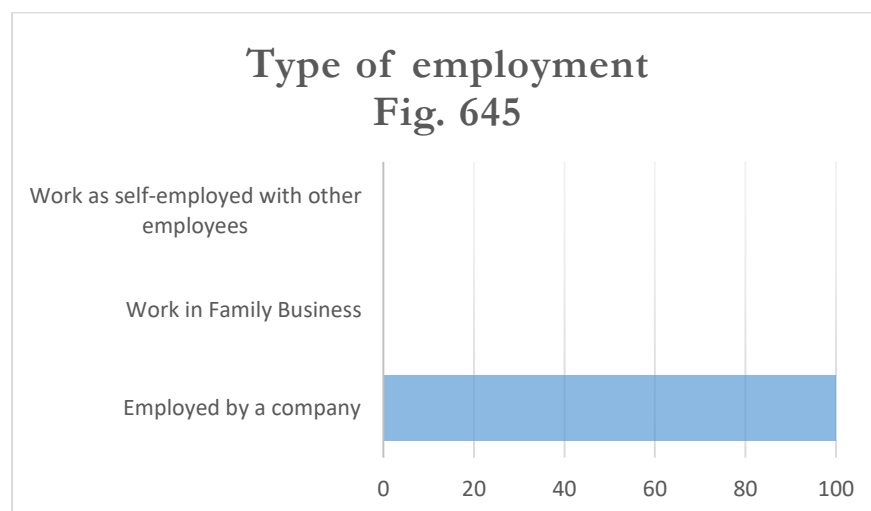


Here we can see a large disproportional distribution of choice selections from the participants. Such a distribution **shows that the majority of the students from this school have a tendency to continue their studies after completing VSS.** A more detailed breakdown or reason and scenarios will be found in the upcoming sections of this report.

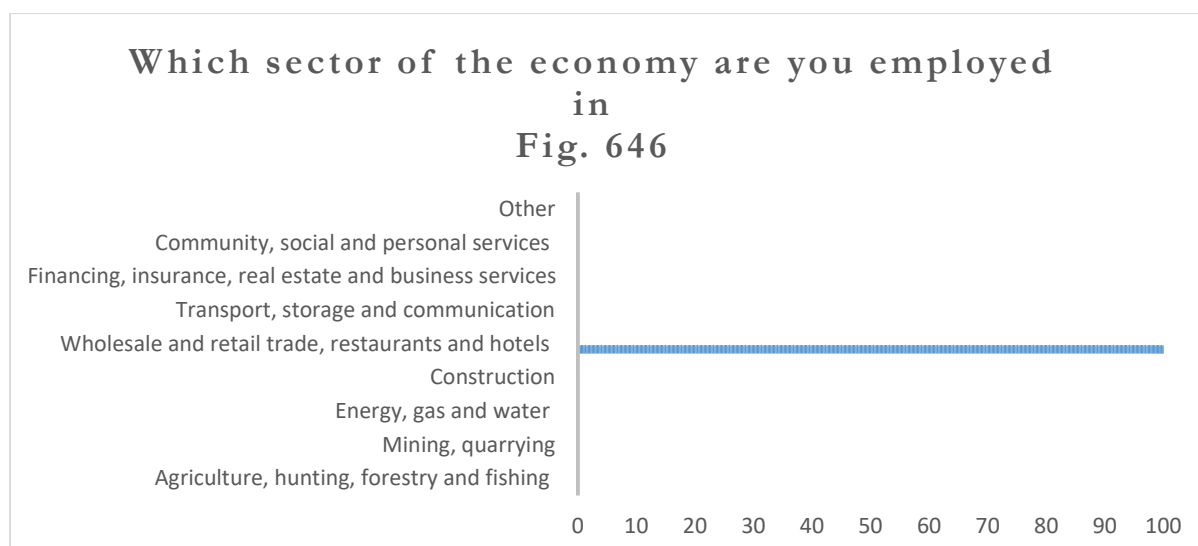
In regards to the students who stated that they “Study of

continue with Vocational Training Full-time”, a full majority of 100% stated that they have chosen to continue education in a “full-time” format rather than a “part-time” one, **indicator which represents the perception of the importance of full-time education from the participants.** (Fig. 645)

Out of the students who replied that they were employed at the moment of the interview (100%) confirmed that they are employed by a company. (Fig. 645) 75% of the respondents confirmed that they received a salary in exchange of their services, and only 25% stated that they did not.



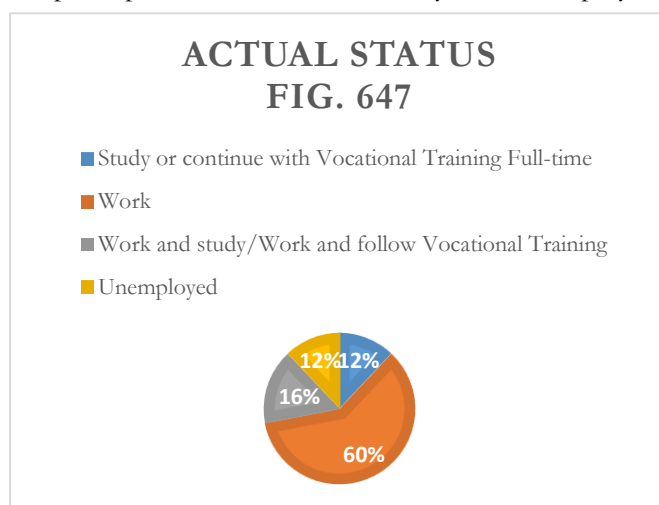
When asked about which sector of the economy they were employed in, 100% confirmed working in the “Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels”. (Fig. 646)



It is also worth mentioning that 100% of the participants stated that they are working in the **private sector**, and that the location of their work is **Tirana in 100% of the cases**.

Actual Status of the Student (Hoteleri-Turizëm)

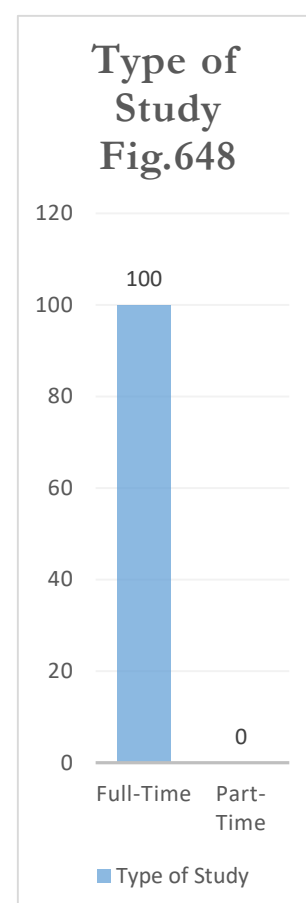
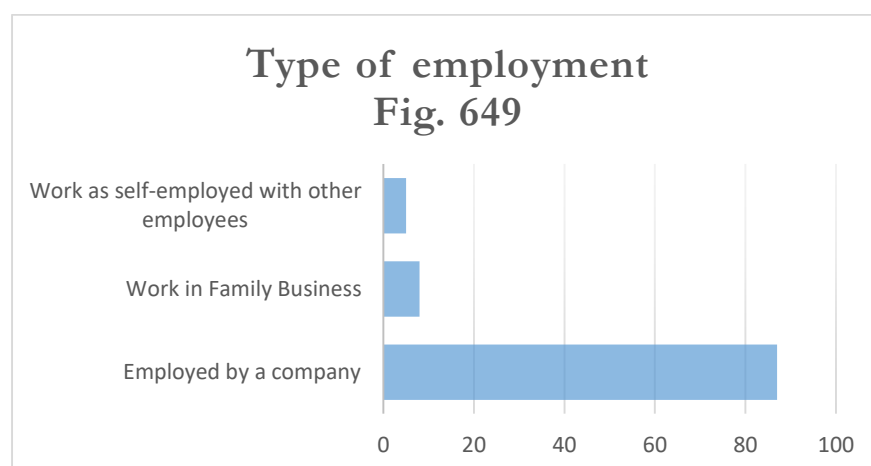
60% of the students who graduated from “Hoteleri-Turizëm” VSS in Tirana in 2017-2018 stated that they are “Employed” (43%), followed by 16% “Work and study/Work and follow Vocational Training, 12% of the participants which stated that they are “Unemployed”, and 12% confirmed that they are “studying or following Vocational Training Full-Time”. (Fig. 647)



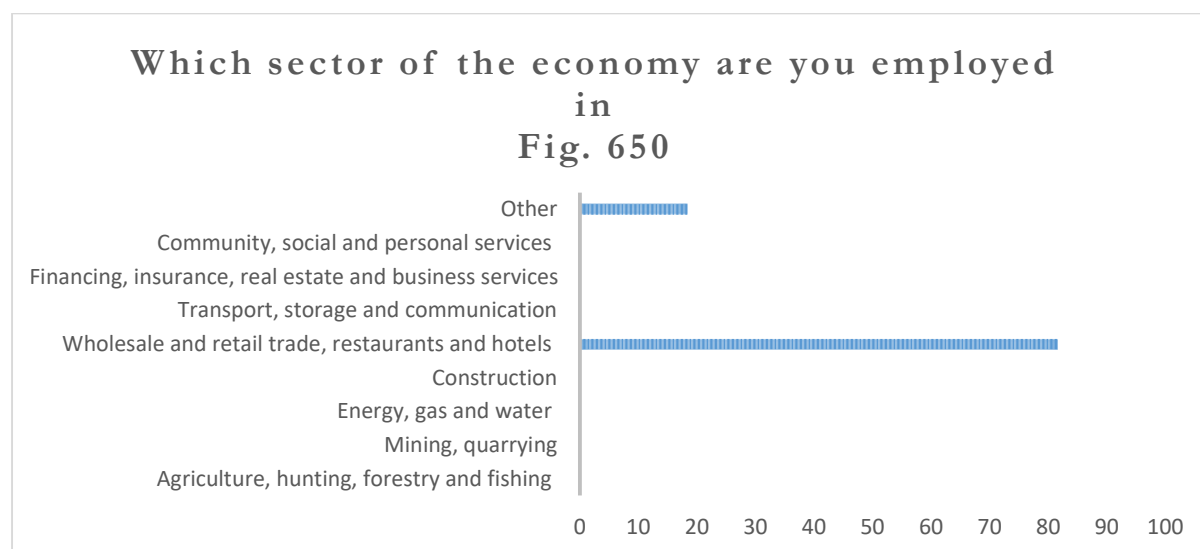
Here we can see a relatively disproportional distribution of choice selections from the participants. A 60% margin of students employed **shows that most of the students who completed this VSS in 2017-2018 have had the possibility to launch themselves into the work market**. A more detailed breakdown or reason and scenarios will be found in the upcoming sections of this report.

In regards to the students who stated that they “Study of continue with Vocational Training Full-time”, a full majority of 100% stated that they have chosen to continue education in a “full-time” format rather than e “part-time” one , **indicator which represents the perception of the importance of full-time education from the participants.** (Fig. 648)

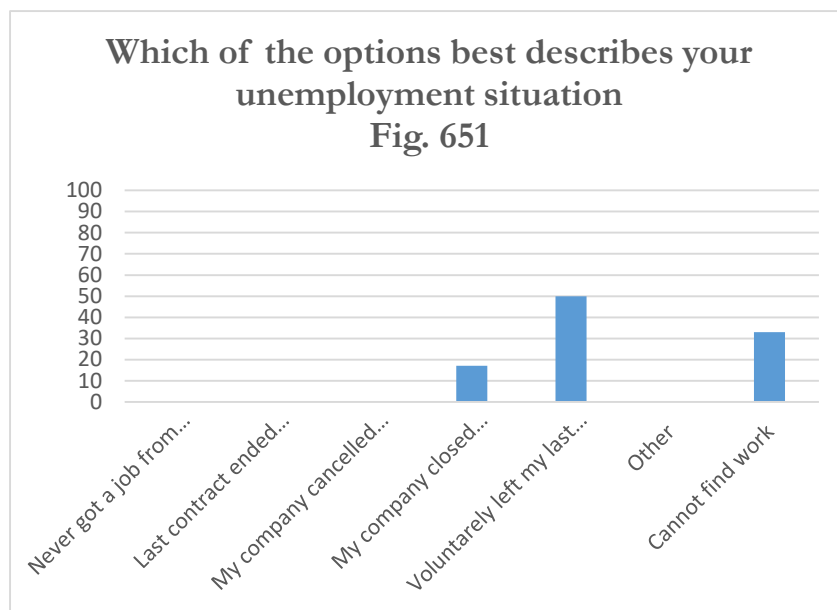
Out of the students who replied that they were employed at the moment of the interview (87%) confirmed that they are employed by a company, and 5% confirmed working as self-employed with other employees, and 8% confirmed working in the family business. (Fig. 649) 95% of the respondents confirmed that they received a salary in exchange of their services, and only 5% stated that they did not.



When asked about which sector of the economy they were employed in, 81.58% confirmed working in the “Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels”, while 18.42% chose “Other” by elaborating that the professions included employee in a call center, carpenter, policeman and footballer. (Fig. 650)



It is also worth mentioning that 97% of the participants stated that they are working in the **private sector** and 3% in public administration, and that the location of their work is **Tirana in 75.68% of the cases, 8.11% in Durres, 10.81% in Elbasan, 2.7% in Shkodra, and 2.7% abroad.**

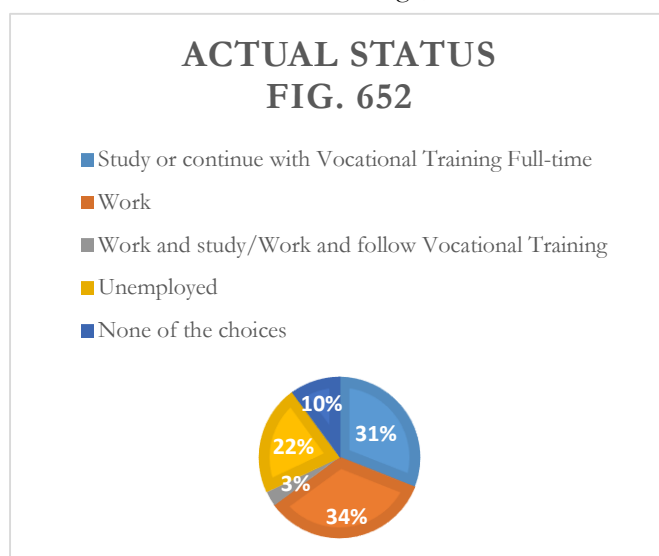


Jumping to the section of the unemployed, the participants were asked to choose up to three options that best describe their situation at the moment of the interview.

Most of the participants (50%) had quit their last job voluntarily and are currently searching for a new one, 33% couldn't find work, and 17% selected the "My Company closed down" option. (Fig.651)

Actual Status of the Student (MFC)

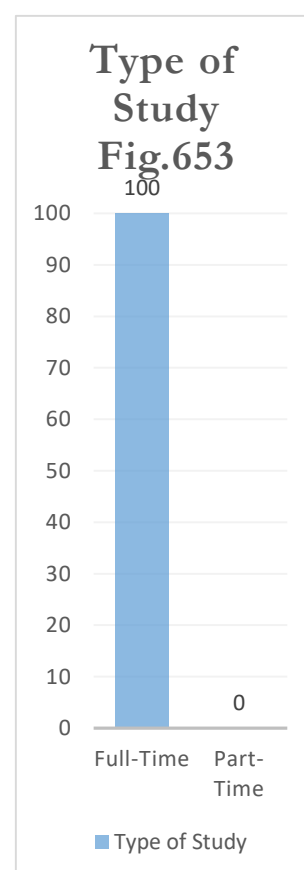
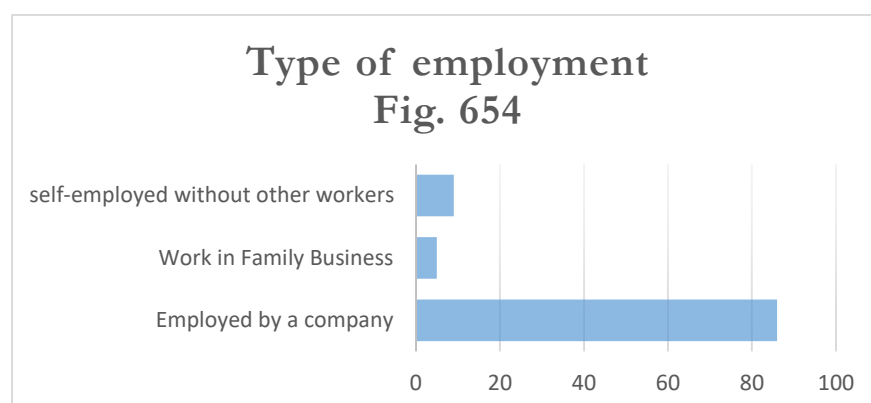
Most of the students who graduated from "MFC" VSS in Kamza in 2017-2018 stated that they are employed at this moment in time (34%), followed by 31% of the participants which stated that they "study or continue with vocational training", 22% who confirmed that they are unemployed, 10% stated that "none of the choices applied to them", and 3% "worked and studied". (Fig. 652)



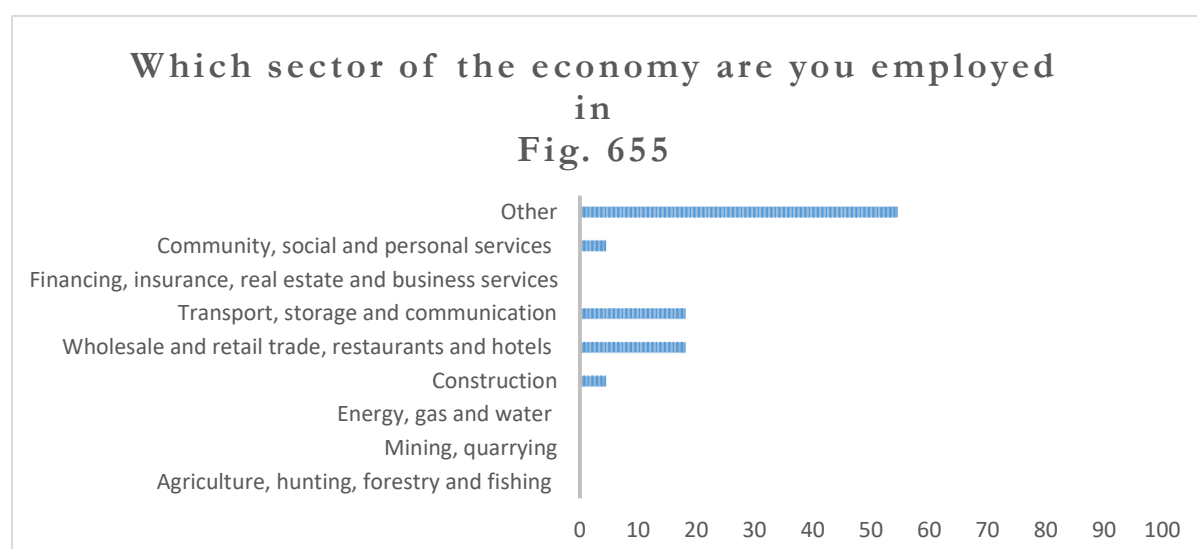
Here we can see a relatively proportional distribution of choice selections from the participants. A 34% margin of students employed **shows that most of the students who completed this VSS in 2017-2018 had the possibility to launch themselves into the work market.** A more detailed breakdown of reasons and scenarios will be found in the upcoming sections of this report.

In regard to the students who stated that they “Study or continue with Vocational Training Full-time”, a full majority of 100% stated that they have chosen to continue education in a “full-time” format rather than a “part-time” (0%) one, **indicator which represents the perception of the importance of full-time education from the participants.** (Fig. 653)

Most of the students who replied that they were employed at the moment of the interview (86%) confirmed that they are employed by a company, 9% worked as “self-employed without other workers”, while the rest of them (5%) worked in a family business (Fig. 654). (100%) received a salary for their services.

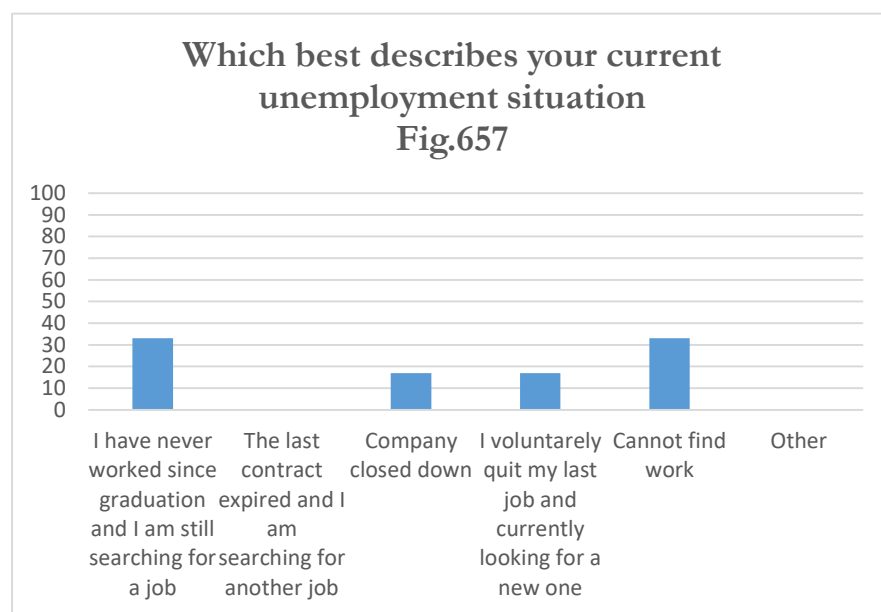
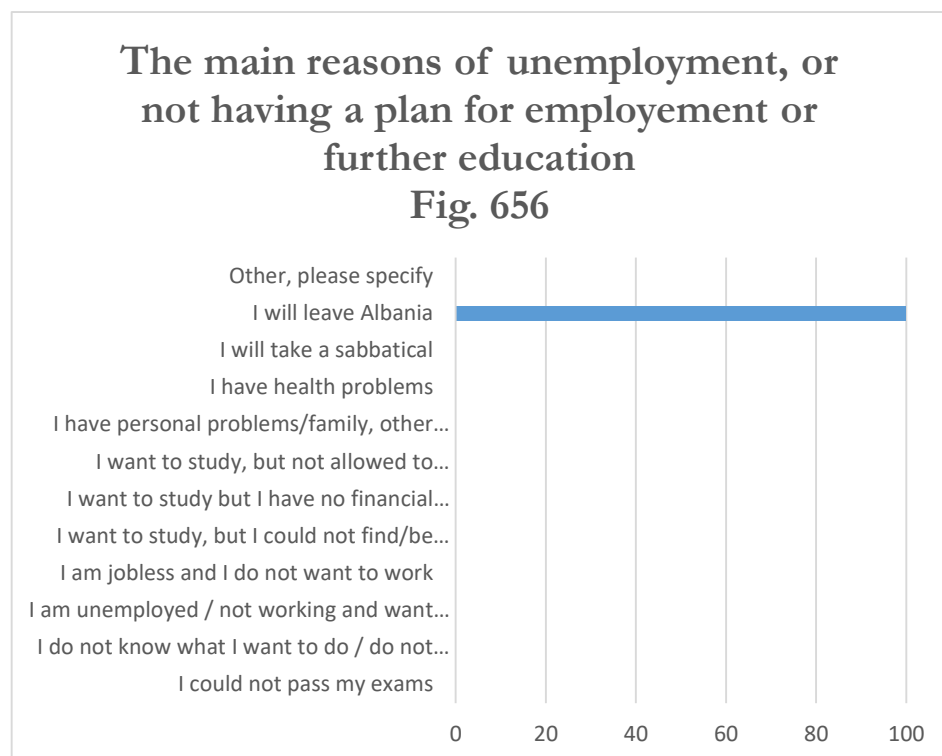


When asked about which sector of the economy they were employed in, the majority of the participants (54.55%) selected the “other” option. When broken down the participants stated that it included: Mechanic, Electrician, and IT. Following was the “Transport, storage and communication” option with 18.18% of the participants. “Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels” 18.18% of the participants, “Construction” 4.55%, and “Community, social and personal services” with 4.55%. The other options were not selected by any of the participants. (Fig. 655)



It is also worth mentioning that all of the participants stated that they are working in the **private sector** rather than public administration or NGO’s, and that the location of their work is **Tirana (100%)**.

Regarding the participants who could not identify themselves with options of being employed, unemployed or student, and chose instead the “None of the options apply to my situation” option, 100% confirmed that the reason for this is that they are planning to leave Albania in the near future. (Fig. 656)



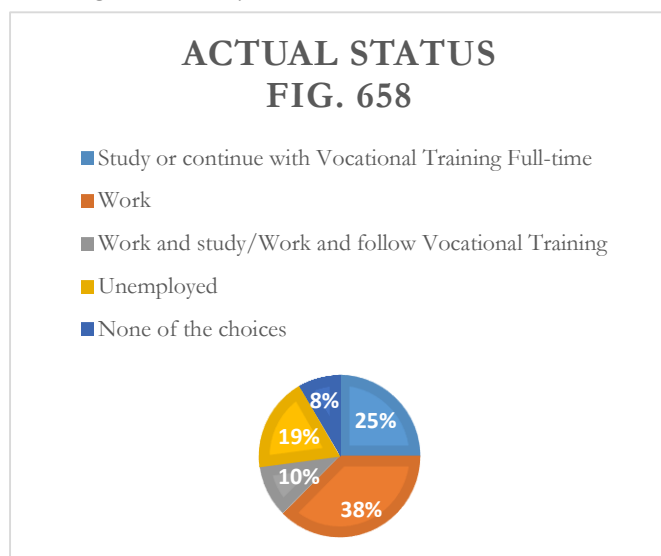
(Fig. 657)

Jumping to the section of the unemployed, the participants were asked to choose up to three options that best describe their situation at the moment of the interview. 33% stated that they “couldn’t find a job”, 33% “had never worked since graduation and are still searching for a job”, 17% “Company closed down”, and 17% “voluntarily quit their last job and were currently looking for a new one”.

Actual Status of the Student (Gjergj Canco)

Most of the students which graduated from “Gjergj Canco” VSS in Tirana in 2017-2018 stated that they are employed at this moment in time (37.5%), followed by 25% of the participants which stated that they

“Study of continue with Vocational Training Full-time”, 19% of all participants stated that they are unemployed at the moment, 10% chose the option of “Work and Study/Work and follow Vocational Training”, while only 8% confirmed that none of the choices applied to their situation. (Fig. 658)

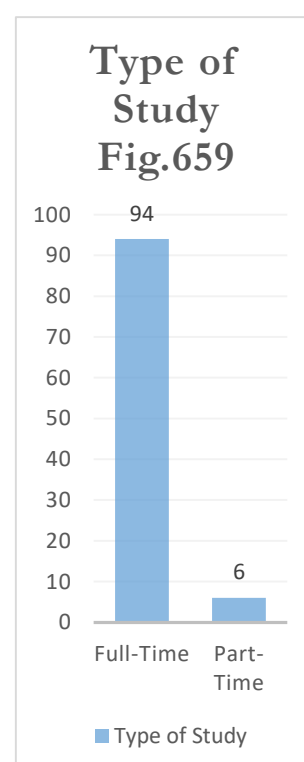
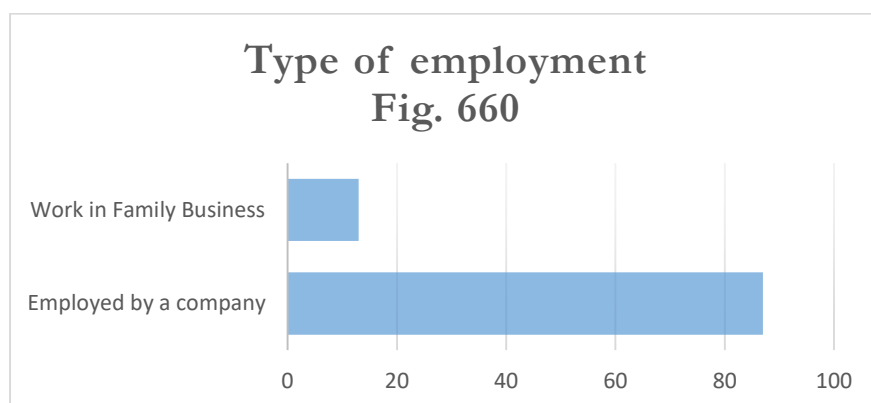


Here we can see a relatively proportional distribution of choice selections from the participants. A 40% margin of students employed **shows that most of the students who completed this VSS in 2017-2018 have had the possibility to launch themselves into the work market.** A more detailed breakdown of reasons and scenarios will be found in the upcoming sections of this report.

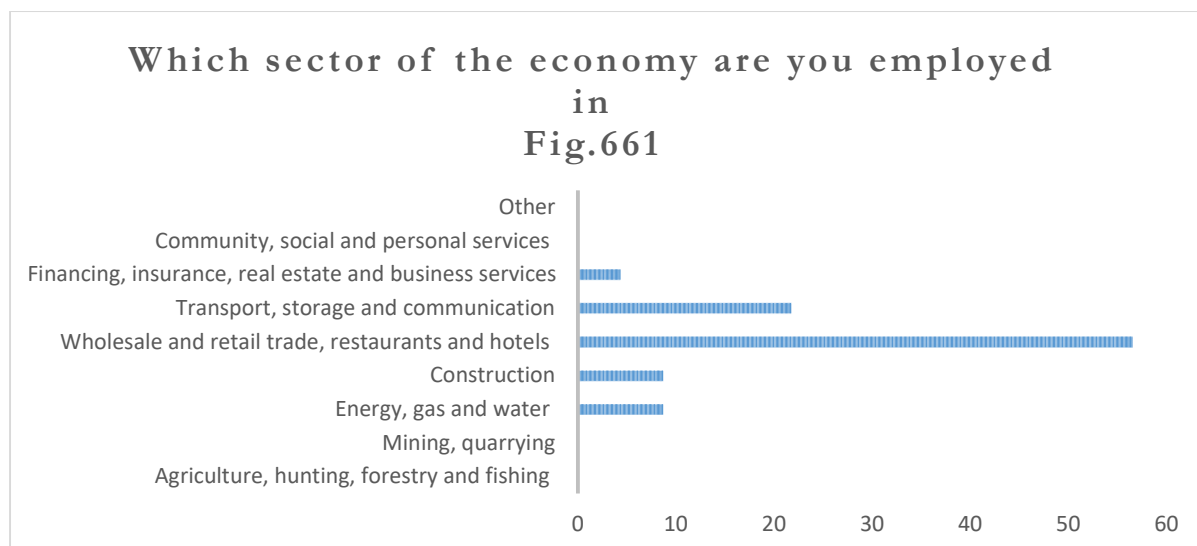
In regard to the students who stated that they “Study or continue with Vocational

Training Full-time”, a striking majority of 94% stated that they have chosen to continue education in a “full-time” format rather than a “part-time” one, **indicator which represents the perception of the importance of full-time education from the participants.** (Fig. 659)

Most of the students who replied that they were employed at the moment of the interview (87%) confirmed that they are employed by a company, while the rest of them worked in a family business. Out of all 91% received a salary for their services, while 9% did not. (Fig. 660)

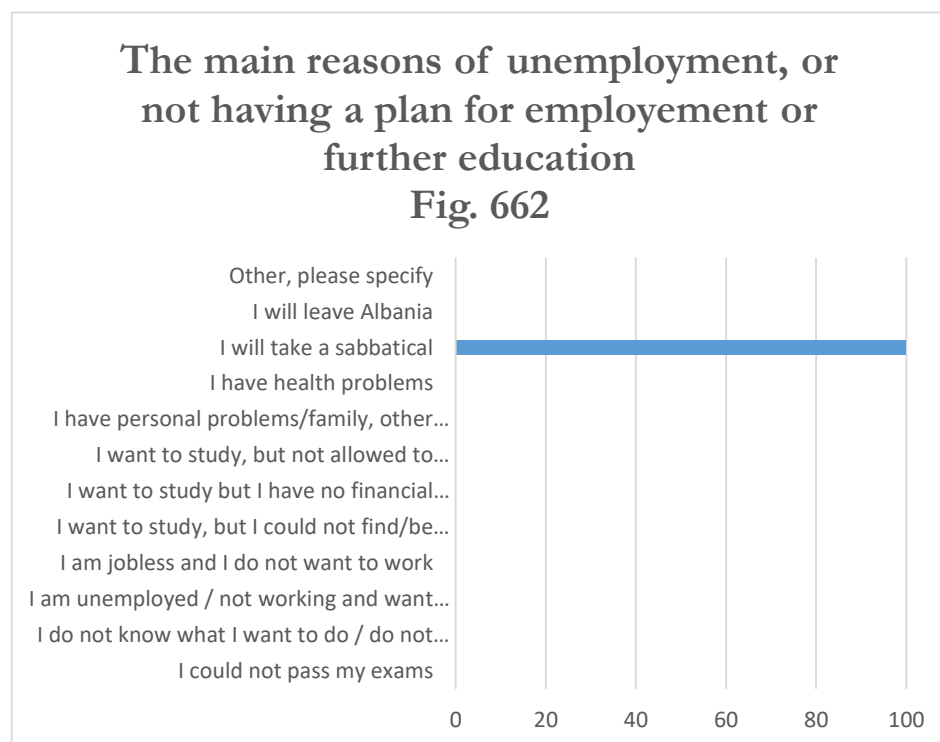


When asked about which sector of the economy they were employed in, the majority of the participants (56.52%) selected the “Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels” option. Following was the “Transport, Storage and Communication” option with 21.74% of the participants. “Energy, Gas, and Water” and “Construction” were equally selected by 8.7% of the participants per choice, while only 4.35% selected “Financing, insurance, real estate and business services”. The other options were not selected by any of the participants. (Fig. 661)



These results reveal a **trend of the students of “Gjerg Canco” VSS to seek and find employment in the “Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels” section of the economy.** It is also worth mentioning that all of the participants stated that they are working in the **private sector** rather than public administration or NGO’s, and that the location of their work is **Tirana**.

Regarding the participants who could not identify their selves with options of being employed, unemployed or student, and chose instead the “None of the options apply to my situation” option, 100% confirmed that the reason for this is that they want to take a sabbatical. (Fig. 662)



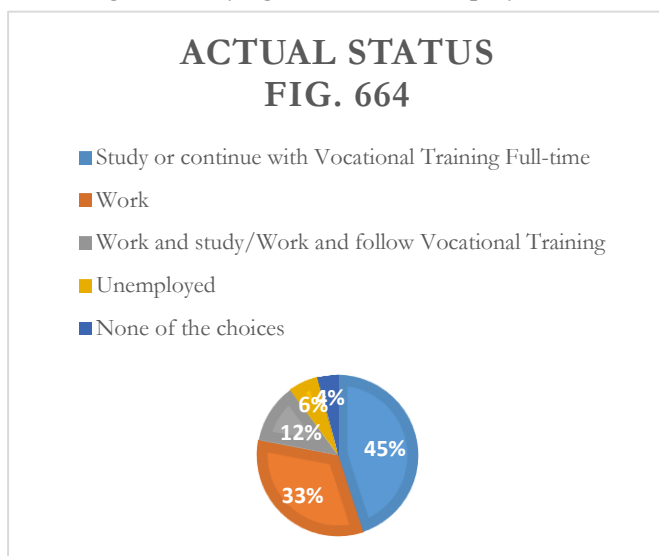


Jumping to the section of the unemployed, the participants were asked to choose up to three options that best describe their situation at the moment of the interview. Most of the participants (50%) selected the “Cannot find work” option, while 25% replied that they had quit their last job voluntarily and are currently searching for a new one. Lastly the remainder of the participants chose with

a distribution of 12% each the following options: “My Company closed down” and “Last contract ended and currently looking for a new one. This distribution is represented in Fig. 663.

Actual Status of the Student (Teknike-Ekonomike)

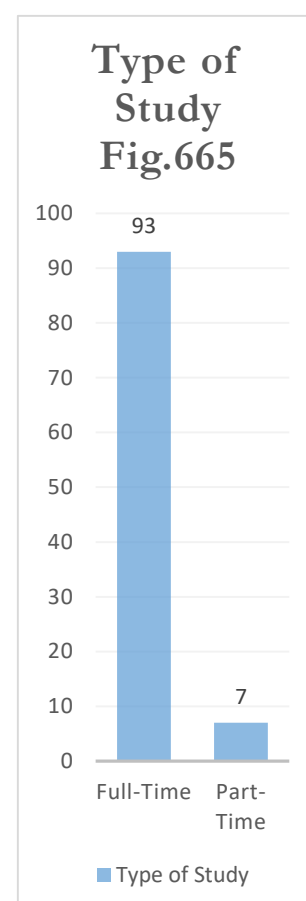
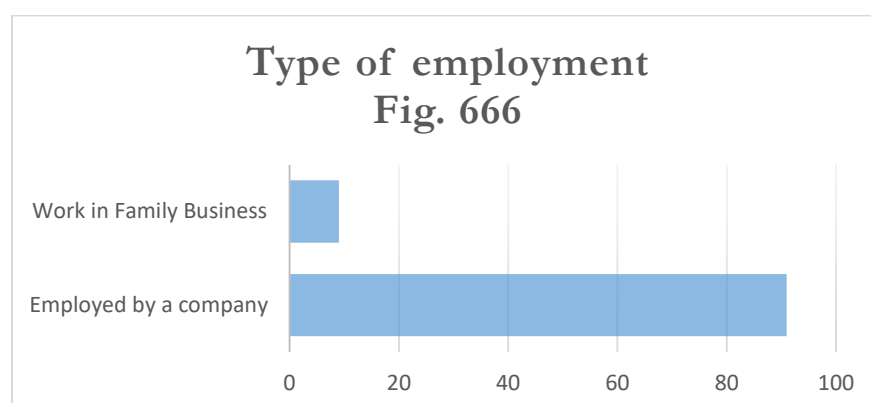
Most of the students which graduated from “Technic-Economic” VSS in Tirana in 2017-2018 stated that they “Study of continue with Vocational Training” (45%), 33% confirmed being employed, 12% were “Working and Studying”, 6% were unemployed, while only 4% confirmed that none of the choices applied to their situation. (Fig. 664)



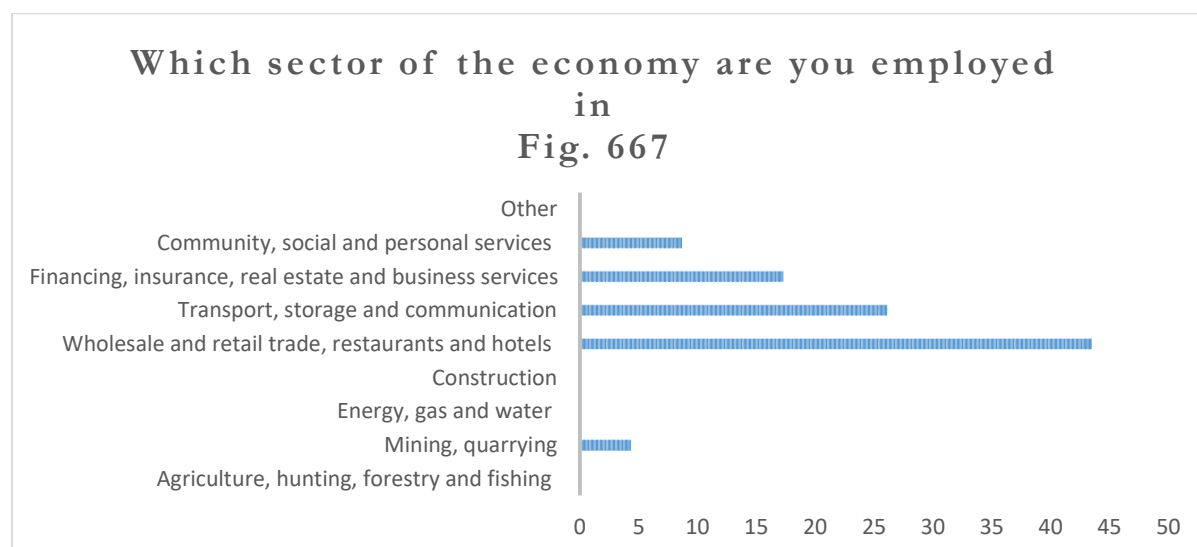
Here we can see a relatively proportional distribution of choice selections from the participants. A 45% margin of students employed **shows that most of the students who completed this VSS in 2017-2018 have had the possibility to launch themselves into the work market.** A more detailed breakdown of reasons and scenarios will be found in the upcoming sections of this report.

In regard to the students who stated that they “Study or continue with Vocational Training Full-time”, a striking majority of 93% stated that they have chosen to continue education in a “full-time” format rather than a “part-time” one (7%), **indicator which represents the perception of the importance of full-time education from the participants.** (Fig. 665)

Most of the students who replied that they were employed at the moment of the interview (91%) confirmed that they are employed by a company, while the rest of them (9%) worked in a family business. (Fig. 666) Out of all, 91% received a salary for their services, while 9% did not.

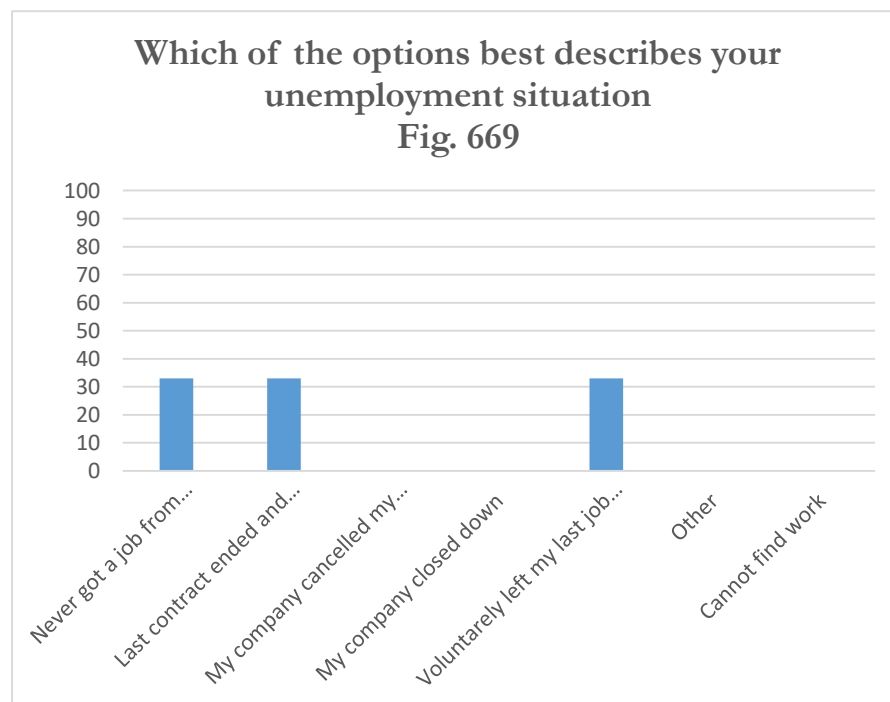
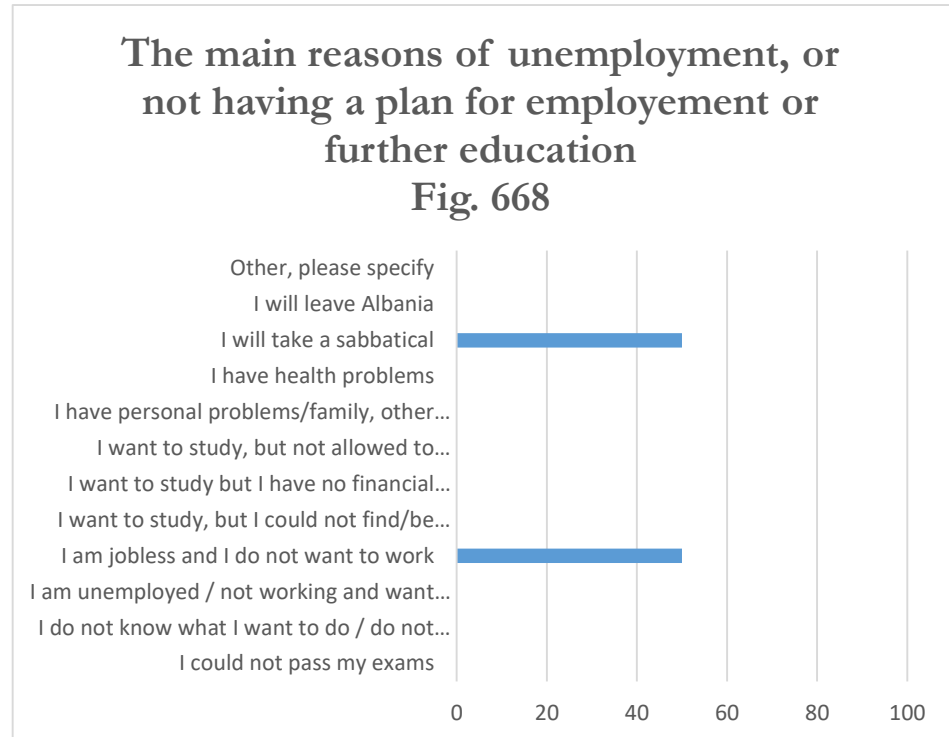


When asked about which sector of the economy they were employed in, the majority of the participants (43.48%) selected the “Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels” option. Following was the “Transport, Storage and Communication” option with 26.09% of the participants, “Financing, insurance, real estate and business services” with 17.29%, “Community, social and personal services” with 8.7%, and “Mining, quarrying” with 4.35%. (Fig. 667)



These results reveal a **trend of the students of “Technical-Economical” VSS to seek and find employment in the “Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels” section of the economy.** It is also worth mentioning that all of the participants stated that they are working in the **private sector** rather than public administration or NGO’s, and that the location of their work is **Tirana**.

Regarding the participants who could not identify themselves with options of being employed, unemployed or student, and chose instead the “None of the options apply to my situation” option, 50% confirmed that the reason for this is that they “Will take a sabbatical”, and 50% “Were jobless and didn’t want to work”. (Fig. 668)



Jumping to the section of the unemployed, the participants were asked to choose up to three options that best describe their situation at the moment of the interview. There was an equally three way split answer of 33.33% each between “Last contract ended and currently looking for a new one”, “Voluntarily left my last job and currently looking for a new one”, and “Never got a job from graduation and still looking for one”. This distribution is

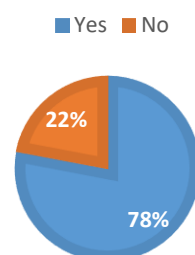
represented in Fig. 669.

The Effectiveness of Studying in the Region of Tirana (VSSs)

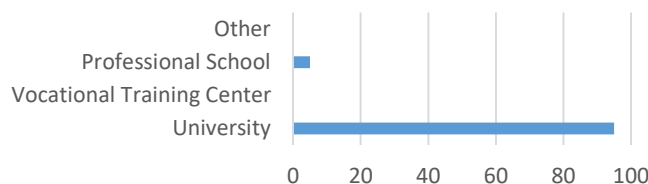
The participants who answered that “Study in a University or continue vocational training” were further asked whether they continue studying in the same field (or a similar one) as the one that they completed in VSS. The majority of the participants (78%) confirmed that they are following the same professional path that they started in VSS, while the rest (22%) stated that they did not do so. Such statistics show that the effectiveness of this particular region (Tirana) **is high and a career path relatively builds since the early stages of VSS.** (Fig. 670)

The participants who answered negatively the previous question were then asked to choose the reasons for their decision. The majority of 62% stated that they were no longer interested in their field of study, 30% “I didn’t register in my field of study”, and 8% who chose “other”.

Continuation of studies in the same field
Fig. 670



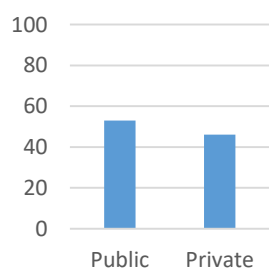
What type of educational institution do you study in
Fig. 671



95% of the above mentioned participants also stated that they are studying in a University (Fig. 671), and 5% chose “professional school”.

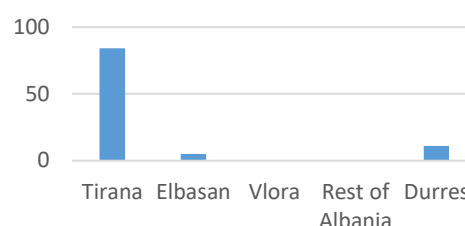
While, of the universities that they are studying in are in 53% of the cases public and in 46% privately owned. (Fig. 672)

Public or Private Institution
Fig. 672



When asked about the location of the education institution where they study or continue their professional education the majority (84%) of the participants selected “Tirana” as their choice, 11% chose “Durrës”, and 5% chose Elbasan. (Fig. 673)

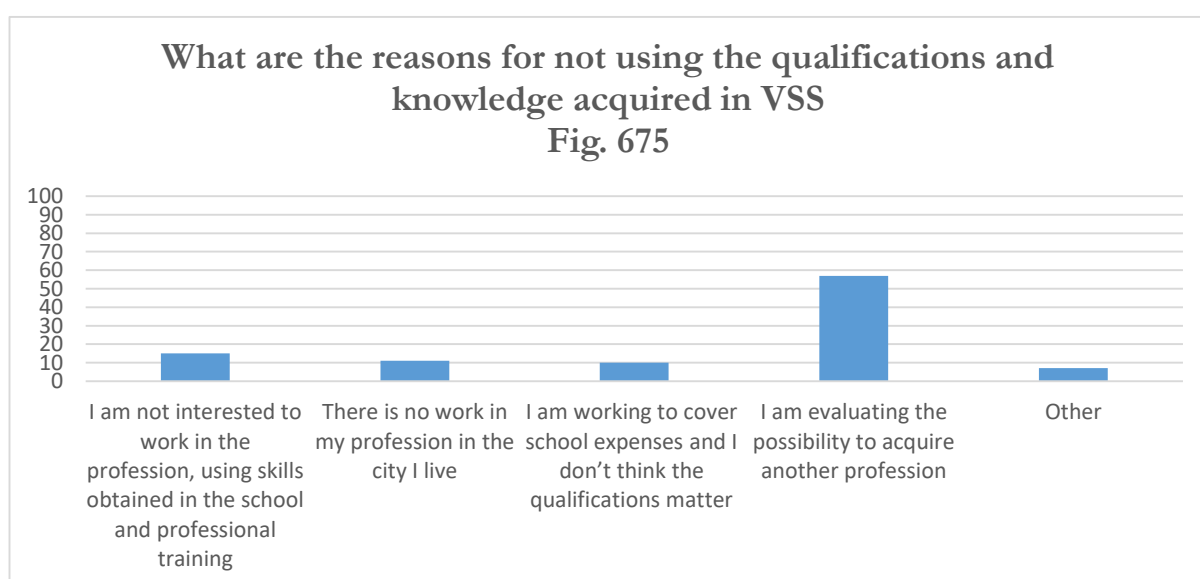
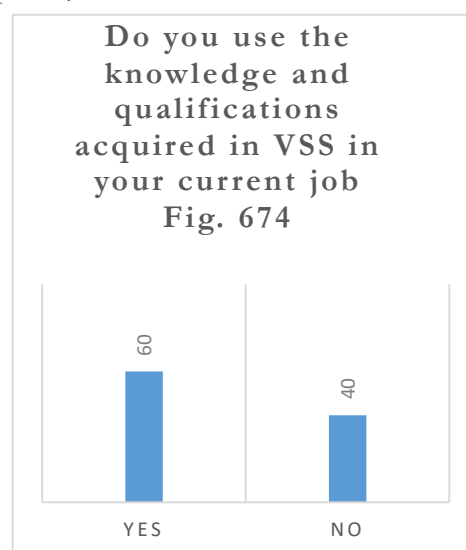
Where is the education institution located
Fig. 673



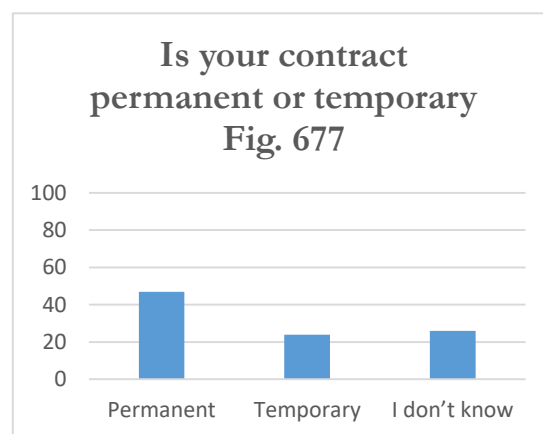
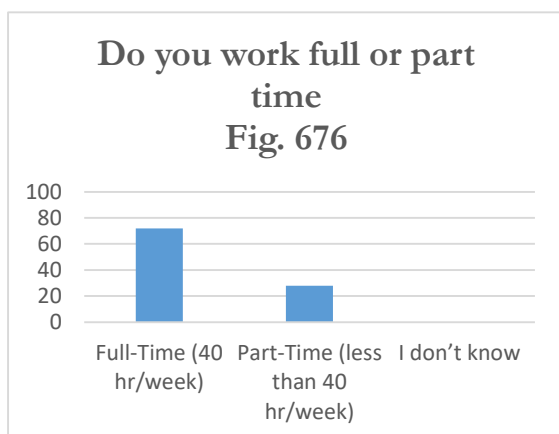
Lastly, when asked about the type of certification that they would acquire at the end of the studies, 95% of the participants confirmed that they would obtain a bachelor diploma, and 5% would obtain a certificate.

Out of the participants who initially stated that they are employed 60% answered “Yes” and 40% “No” to the question: “Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job?” (Fig. 674) **This result can be seen as an indicator to directly measure the effectiveness of the VSS in terms of sustainability of the study programmes.**

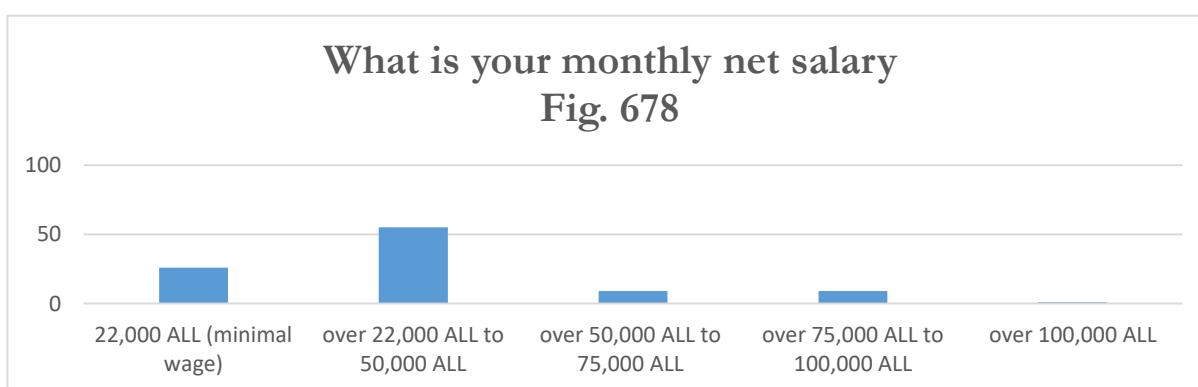
The participants who responded “No” were then asked for the reasons of their negative answer. 57% stated that they are “Looking at the possibility to acquire another profession”, 11% confirmed that “There is no work in my profession in the city I live”, 15% “I am not interested to work in the profession, using skills obtained in the school and professional training”, 7% chose “other”, and 10% stated that they are “working to cover school expenses and I don’t think the qualification matters”. (Fig.675)



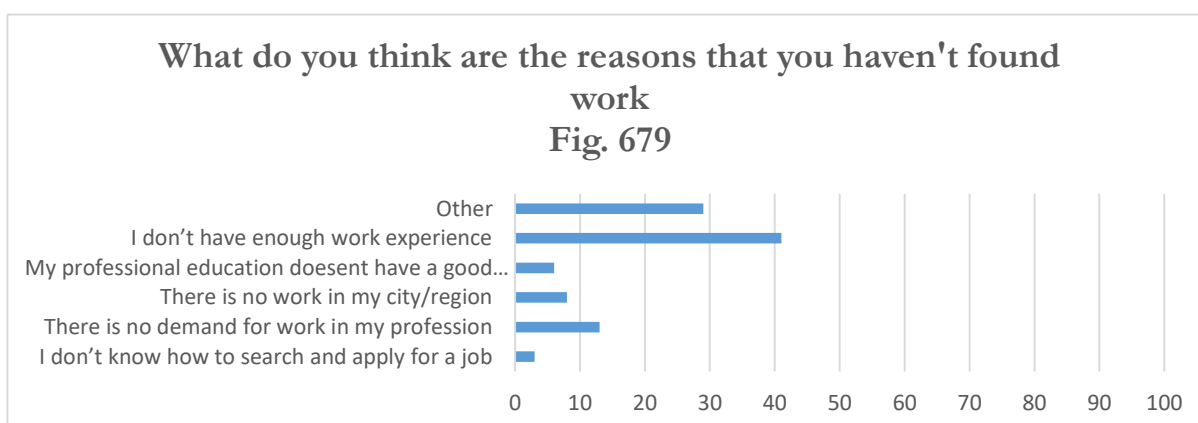
When asked about their type of work contract 72% of the participants stated that they have a full time contract (40hr/week), while the rest (28%) said that they have a part time contract. (Fig. 676) The same participants had a divided answer regarding whether their contract was permanent or temporary, where 47% answered “Permanent”, 24% “Temporary”, and 26% stated that they didn’t know. (Fig. 677)



In regards to the question about the monthly net salary the participants responded as per the table below:



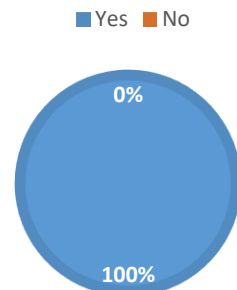
The part of participants who selected “unemployed” as their initial choice were further asked about the reasons that they think affect their status. Most of the participants (41%) chose “I don’t have enough work experience”, followed by 29% “other”, 8% “There is no work in my city/region”, 13% thought “there is no demand for work in my profession”, 6% stated “My professional education doesn’t have a good reputation”, and 3% “I don’t know how to search and apply for a job”. The participants who chose other stated as reason emigrating outside of the country and the low level of salaries. (Fig.679)



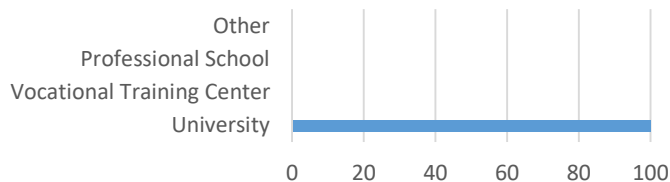
The Effectiveness of Studying in “26 Marsi” VSS

The participants who answered that “Study in a University or continue vocational training” were further asked whether they continue studying in the same field (or a similar one) as the one that they completed in VSS. The full majority of the participants (100%) confirmed that they are following the same professional path that they started in VSS. Such statistics show that the effectiveness of this particular VSS (26 Marsi) **is very high and a career path builds since the early stages of VSS.** (Fig. 680)

Continuation of studies in the same field
Fig. 680



What type of educational institution do you study in
Fig. 681

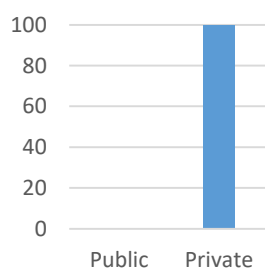


100% of the above mentioned participants also stated that they are studying in a University (Fig. 681), rather than a “Vocational Training Center”, “Professional School”, and “Other”.

While, of the universities that they are studying in are in 100% of the cases privately owned. (Fig. 682)

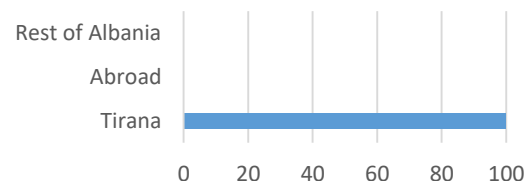
When asked about the location of the education institution where they study or continue their professional education the full majority (100%) of the participants selected “Tirana” as their choice. (Fig. 683)

Public or Private Institution
Fig. 682



Lastly, when asked about the type of certification that they would acquire at the end of the studies, all of the participants (100%) confirmed that they would obtain a bachelor diploma.

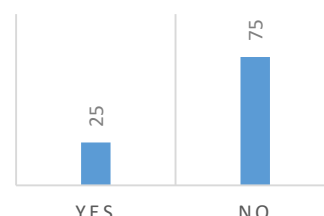
Where is your university located
Fig. 683



Out of the participants who initially stated that they are employed 25% answered “Yes” and 75% “No” to the question: “Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job?” (Fig. 684) **This result can be seen as an indicator to directly measure the effectiveness of the VSS in terms of sustainability of the study programmes.**

Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job

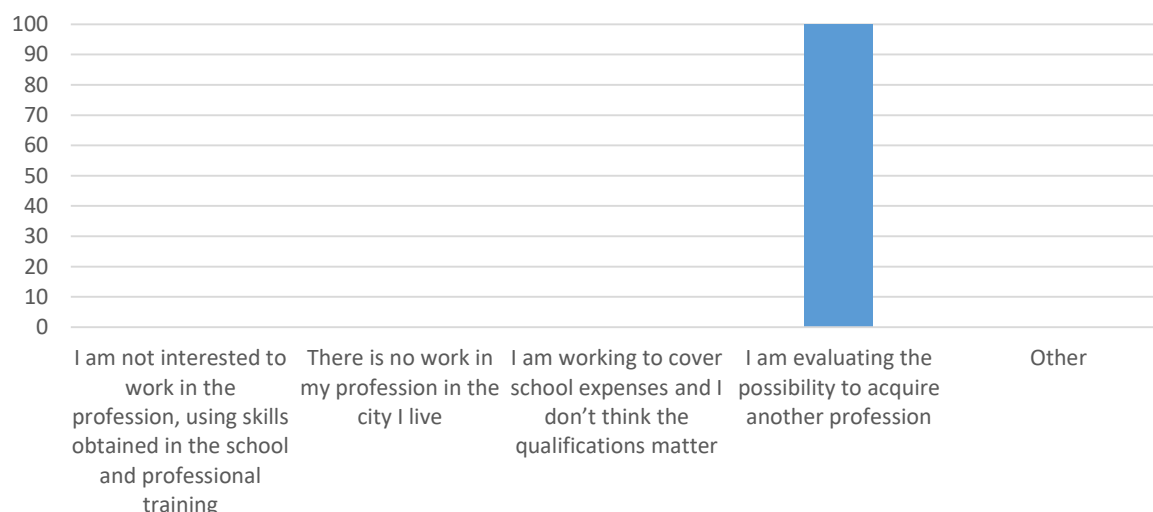
Fig. 684



The participants who responded “No” were then asked for the reasons of their negative answer. All of them (100%) stated that they are “looking at the possibility of acquiring another profession”. (Fig.685)

What are the reasons for not using the qualifications and knowledge acquired in VSS

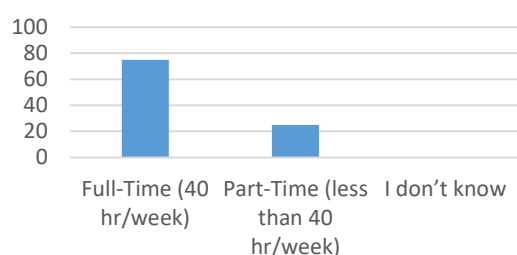
Fig. 685



When asked about their type of work contract 75% of the participants stated that they have a full time contract (40hr/week), while the rest (25%) said that they have a part time contract. (Fig. 686) The same participants had a divided answer regarding whether their contract was permanent or temporary, where 25% answered “Temporary” and 75% stated that they didn’t know. (Fig. 687)

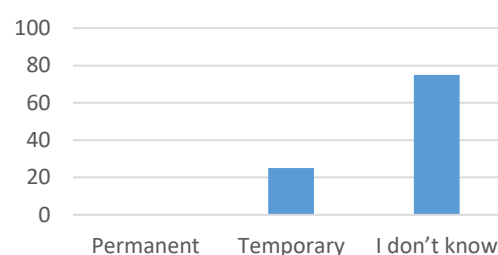
Do you work full or part time

Fig. 686

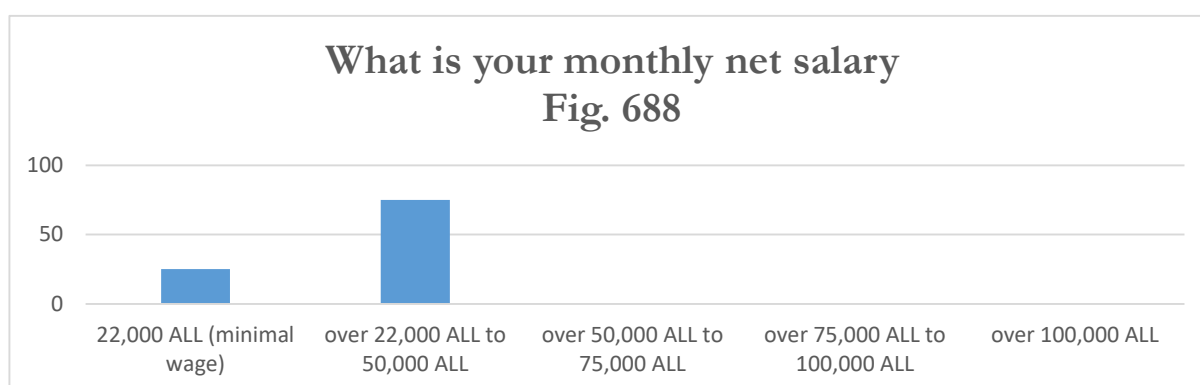


Is your contract permanent or temporary

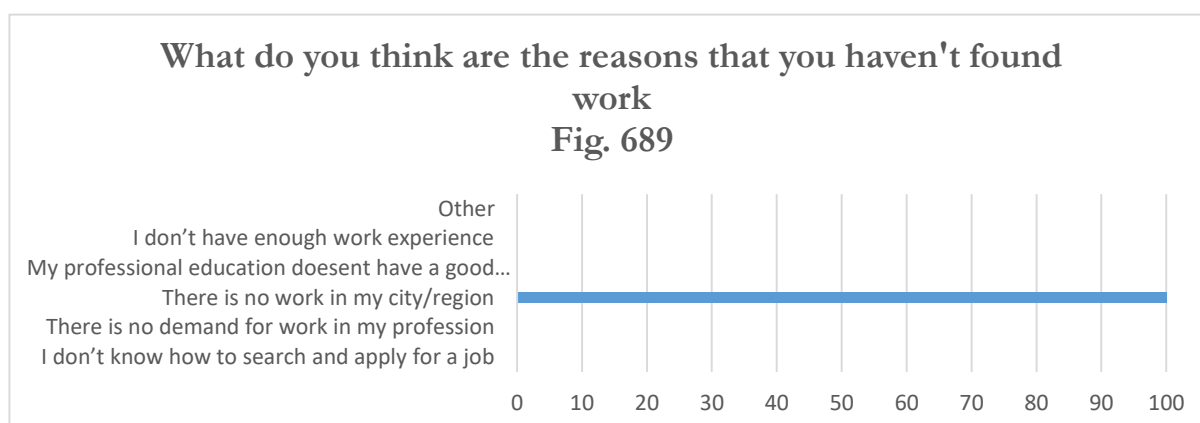
Fig. 687



In regards to the question about the monthly net salary the participants responded as per the table below:

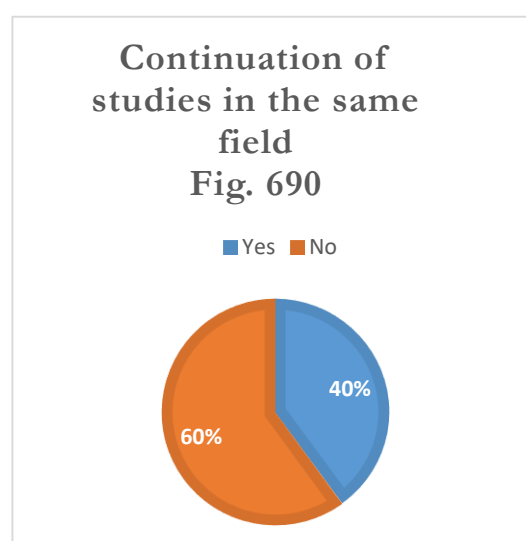


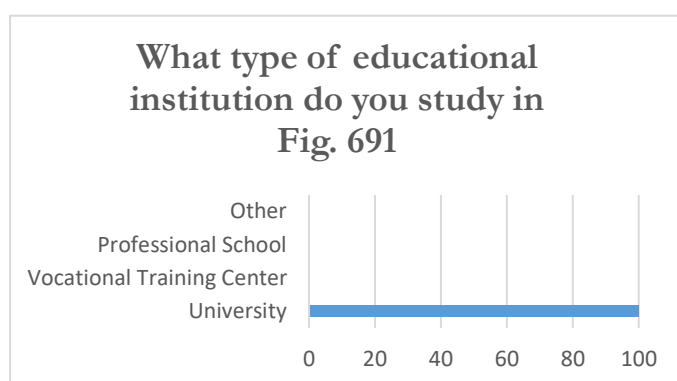
The part of participants who selected “unemployed as their initial choice” were further asked about the reasons that they think affect their status. All of the participants (100%) chose “There is no work in my city/region” as their choice. (Fig.689)



The Effectiveness of Studying in “Charles Telford Erickson” VSS

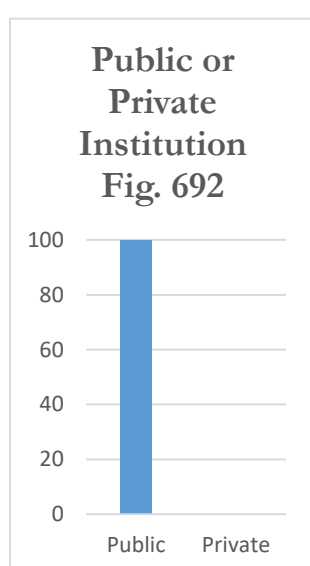
The participants who answered that “Study in a University or continue vocational training” were further asked whether they continue studying in the same field (or a similar one) as the one that they completed in VSS. The majority of the participants (60%) confirmed that they are not following the same professional path that they started in VSS and only 40% did so. Such statistics show that the effectiveness of this particular VSS (Charles Telford Erickson) is relatively low and a career path does not start building since the early stages of VSS. (Fig. 690) Regarding the reasons of why they didn't follow the same path 100% of the respondents stated that they were no longer interested in their field of study.



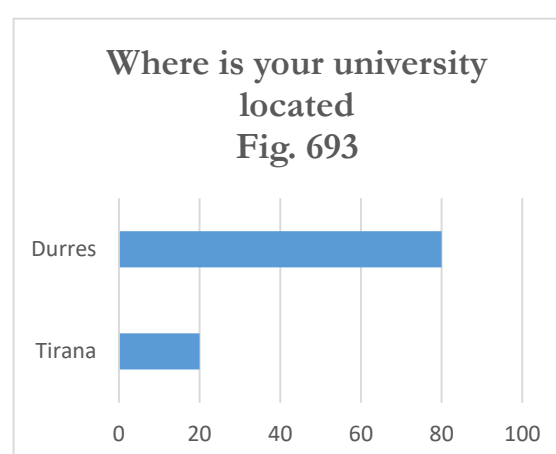


100% of the above mentioned participants stated that they are studying in a University. (Fig. 691)

While, of the universities that they are studying in 100% are public and 0% privately owned. (Fig. 692)



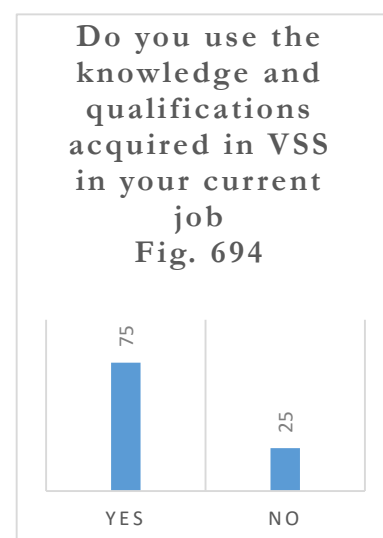
When asked about the location of the education institution where they study or continue their professional education the majority (80%) of the participants selected “Duures” as their choice, and the rest 20% chose Tirana. (Fig. 693)

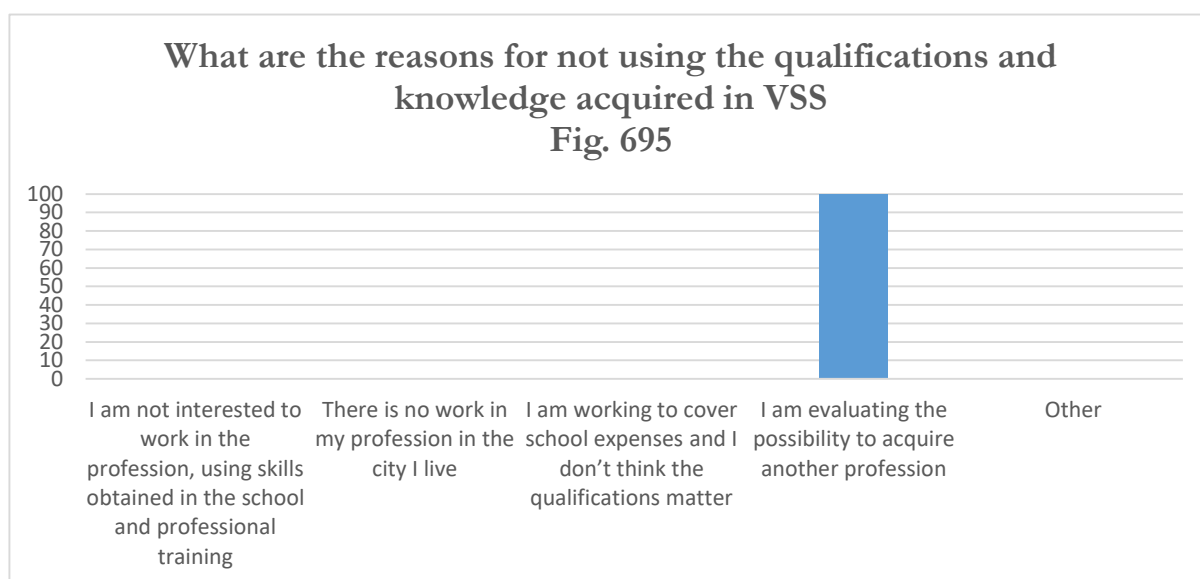


Lastly, when asked about the type of certification that they would acquire at the end of the studies, 100% of the participants confirmed that they would obtain a bachelor diploma.

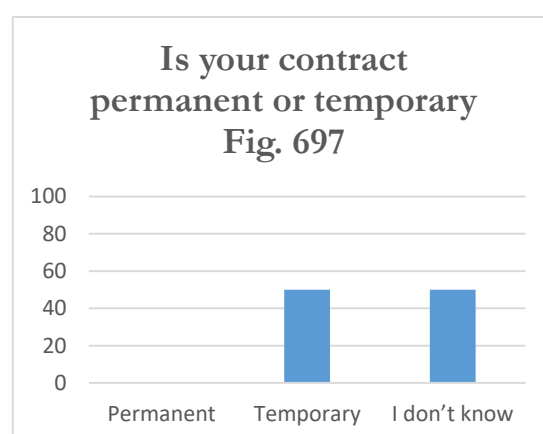
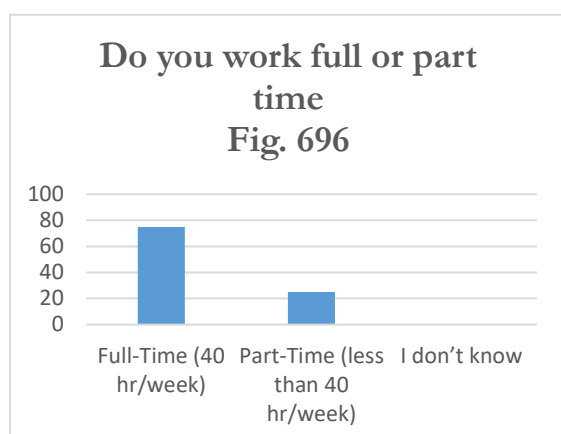
Out of the participants who initially stated that they are employed 75% answered “Yes” and 25% “No” to the question: “Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job?” (Fig. 694) This result can be seen as an indicator to directly measure the effectiveness of the VSS in terms of sustainability of the study programmes.

The participants who responded “No” were then asked for the reasons of their negative answer. 100% of the respondents answered that they were exploiting the possibility of acquiring another profession. (Fig.695)

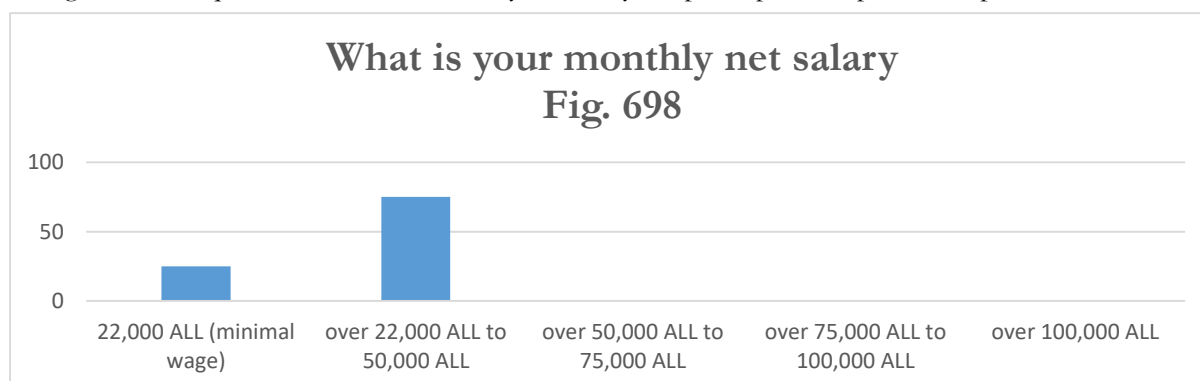




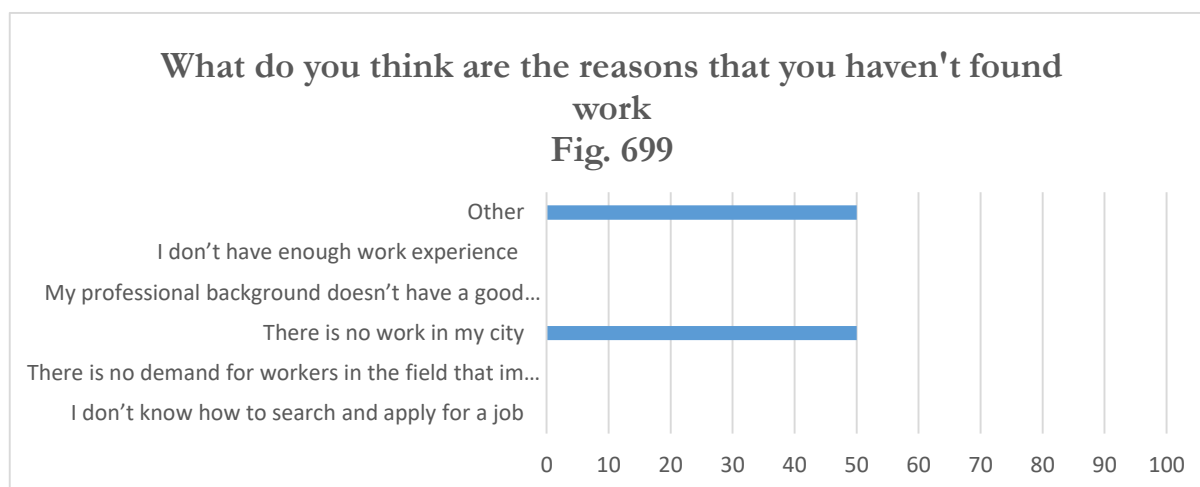
When asked about their type of work contract 75% of the participants stated that they have a full time contract (40hr/week), and 25% stated that they worked part-time (less than 40 hr/week). (Fig. 696) The same participants had a divided answer regarding whether their contract was permanent or temporary, 0% chose the “Permanent” option, 50% “Temporary”, and 50% stated that they didn’t know. (Fig. 697)



In regards to the question about the monthly net salary the participants responded as per the table below:

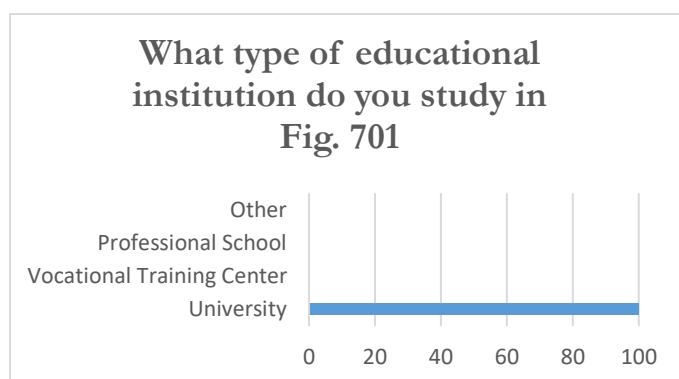
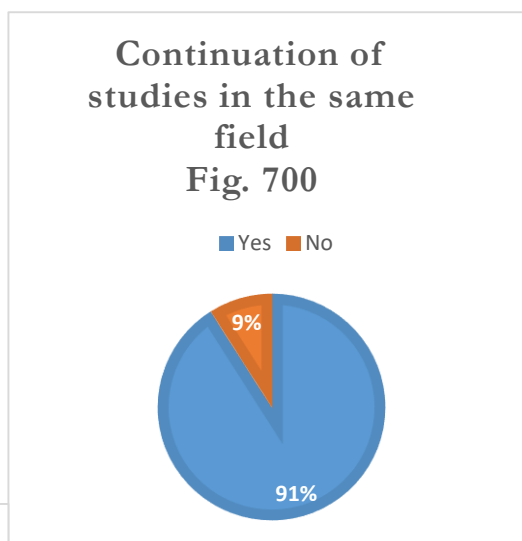


The part of participants who selected “unemployed” as their initial choice were further asked about the reasons that they think affect their status. Half of the participants (50%) chose “There is no work in my city” as their choice, and 50% chose “other” specifying that they were unhappy with the low salaries offered. (Fig. 699)



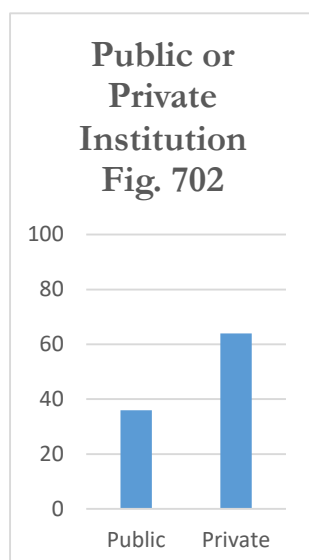
The Effectiveness of Studying in “Herman Gmeiner” VSS

The participants who answered that “Study in a University or continue vocational training” were further asked whether they continue studying in the same field (or a similar one) as the one that they completed in VSS. The majority of the participants (91%) confirmed that they are following the same professional path that they started in VSS and only 9% didn't do so. Such statistics show that the effectiveness of this particular VSS (Herman Gmeiner) is very high and a career path starts building since the early stages of VSS. (Fig. 700) Regarding the reasons of why they didn't follow the same path 100% of the respondents stated that they were no longer interested in their field of study.



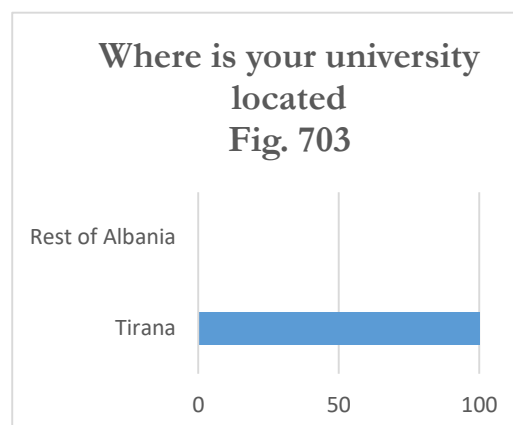
100% of the above mentioned participants stated that they are studying in a University. (Fig. 701)

While, of the universities that they are studying in 36% are public and 64% privately owned. (Fig. 702)



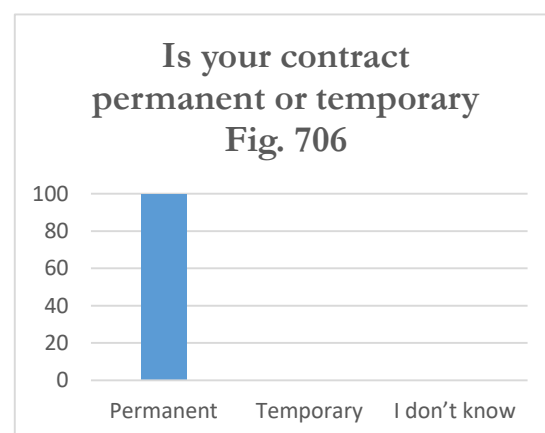
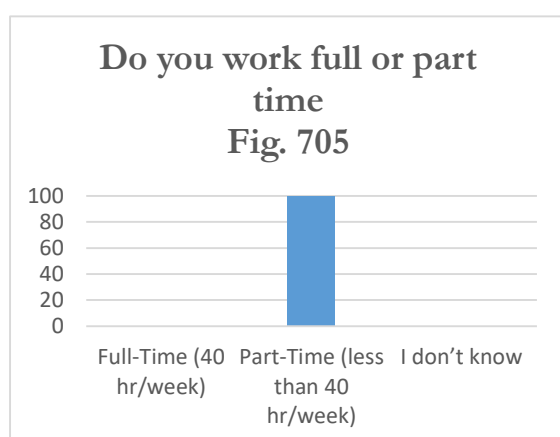
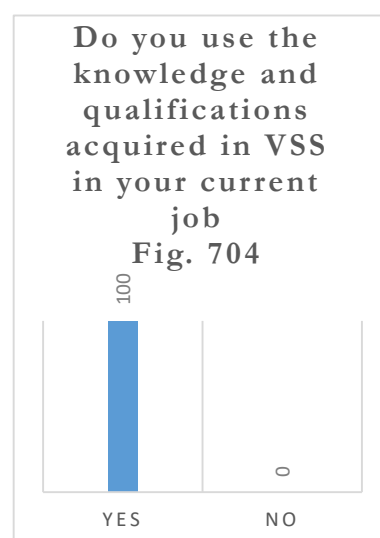
When asked about the location of the education institution where they study or continue their professional education the full majority (100%) of the participants selected “Tirana” as their choice. (Fig. 703)

Lastly, when asked about the type of certification that they would acquire at the end of the studies, 100% of the participants confirmed that they would obtain a bachelor diploma.

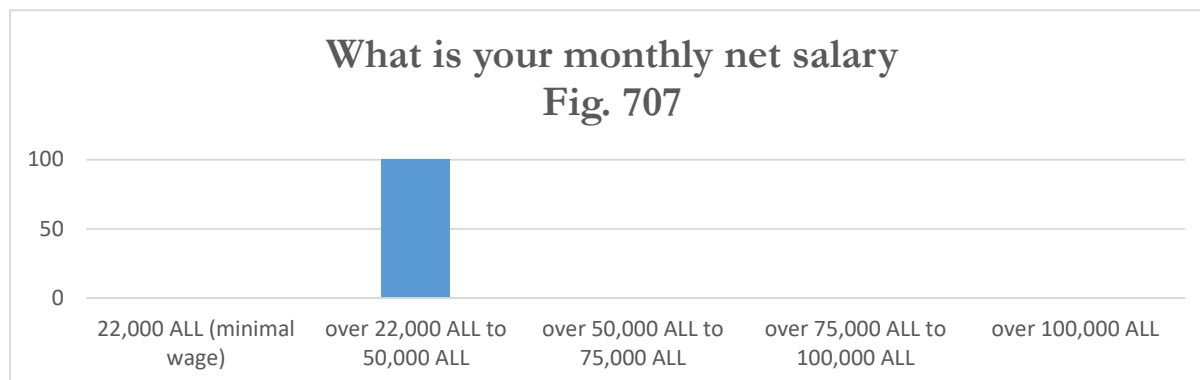


Out of the participants who initially stated that they are employed 100% answered “Yes” and 0% “No” to the question: “Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job?” (Fig. 704) This result can be seen as an indicator to directly measure the effectiveness of the VSS in terms of sustainability of the study programmes.

When asked about their type of work contract none of the participants stated that they have a full time contract (40hr/week), and 100% stated that they worked part-time (less than 40 hr/week). (Fig. 705) The same participants answered regarding whether their contract was permanent or temporary, 100% chose the “Permanent” option. (Fig. 706)

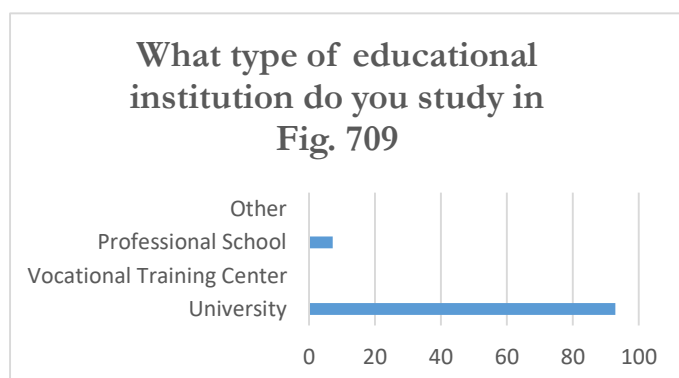
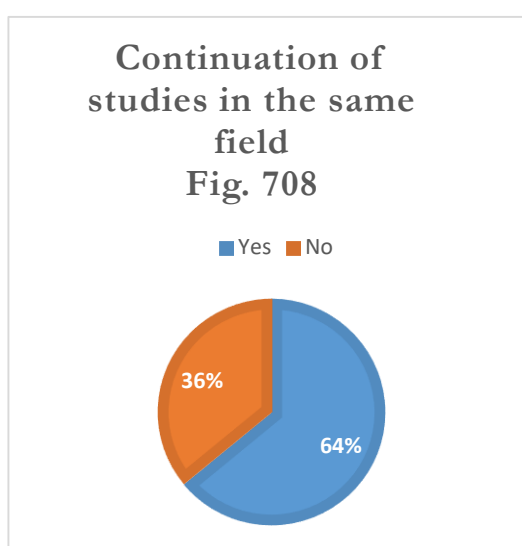


In regards to the question about the monthly net salary the participants responded as per the table below:



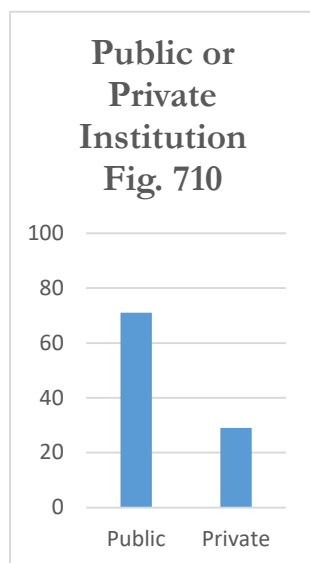
The Effectiveness of Studying in “Hoteleri-Turizëm” VSS

The participants who answered that “Study in a University or continue vocational training” were further asked whether they continue studying in the same field (or a similar one) as the one that they completed in VSS. The majority of the participants (64%) confirmed that they are indeed following the same professional path that they started in VSS and only 36% did not. Such statistics show that the effectiveness of this particular VSS (Hoteleri-Turizëm) is relatively high and a career path starts building since the early stages of VSS. (Fig. 708) Regarding the reasons of why they didn’t follow the same path 40% of the respondents stated that they were no longer interested in their field of study, and 60% stated that they did not register in their field of study.

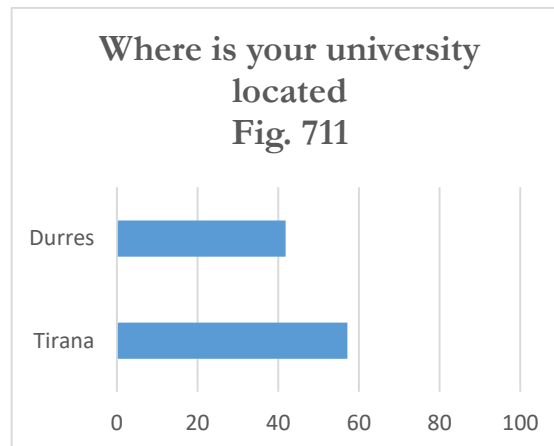


93% of the above mentioned participants stated that they are studying in a University and only 7% in a Professional School. (Fig. 709)

While, of the universities that they are studying in 71% are public and 29% privately owned. (Fig. 710)

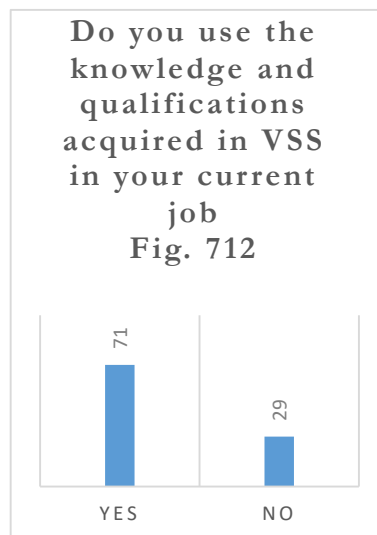


When asked about the location of the education institution where they study or continue their professional education the majority (57.14%) of the participants selected “Tirana” as their choice, and 41.86% Durres. (Fig. 711)

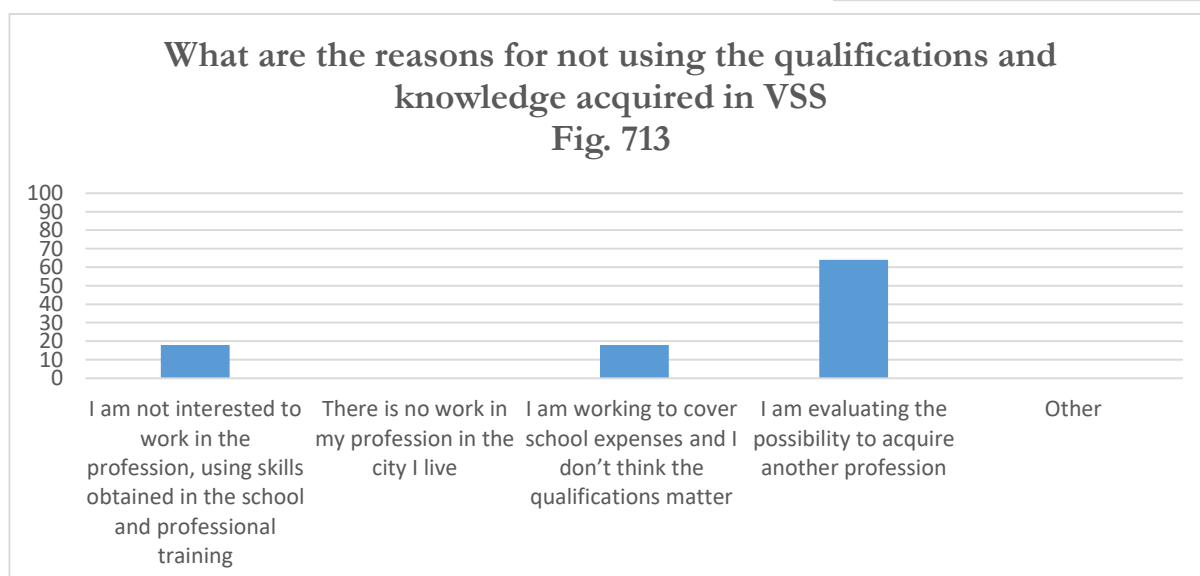


Lastly, when asked about the type of certification that they would acquire at the end of the studies, 93% of the participants confirmed that they would obtain a bachelor diploma, while 7% stated that they would obtain a certificate.

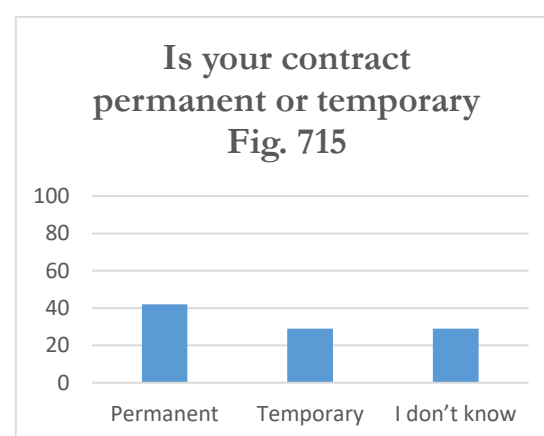
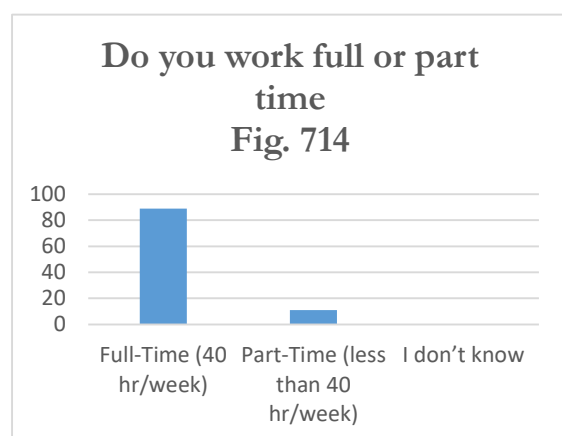
Out of the participants who initially stated that they are employed 71% answered “Yes” and 29% “No” to the question: “Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job?” (Fig. 712) This result can be seen as an indicator to directly measure the effectiveness of the VSS in terms of sustainability of the study programmes.



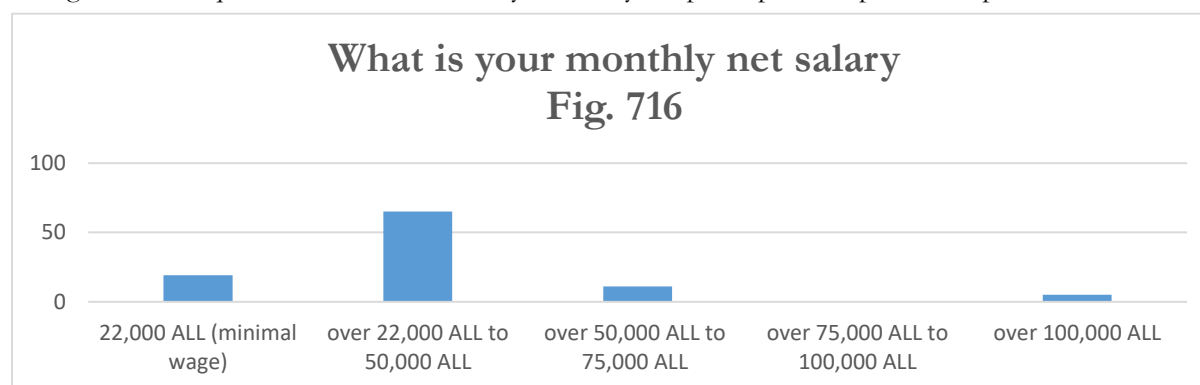
The participants who responded “No” were then asked for the reasons of their negative answer. 64% of the respondents answered that they were exploiting the possibility of acquiring another profession, 18% chose “I am working to cover school expenses and I don’t think the qualification matters”, and the rest (18%) were no longer interested in working in their profession. (Fig.713)



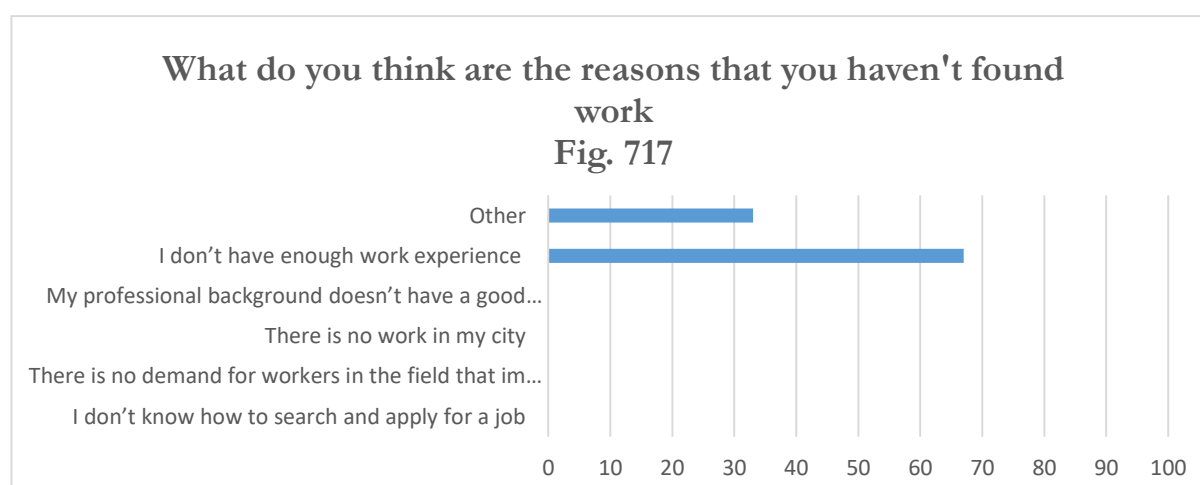
When asked about their type of work contract 89% of the participants stated that they have a full time contract (40hr/week), and 11% stated that they worked part-time (less than 40 hr/week). (Fig. 714) The same participants had a divided answer regarding whether their contract was permanent or temporary, 42% chose the “Permanent” option, 29% “Temporary”, and 29% stated that they didn’t know. (Fig. 715)



In regards to the question about the monthly net salary the participants responded as per the table below:



The part of participants who selected “unemployed” as their initial choice were further asked about the reasons that they think affect their status. Most of the participants (67%) chose “I don’t have enough work experience” as their choice, and 33% chose “other” specifying that they were planning to leave the country. (Fig. 717)

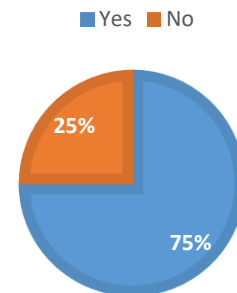


The Effectiveness of Studying in “MFC” VSS

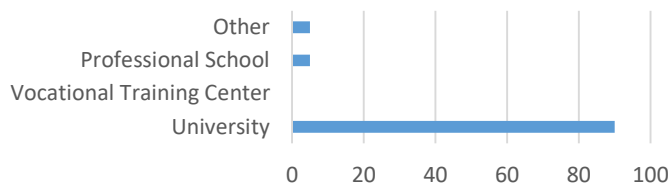
The participants who answered that “Study in a University or continue vocational training” were further asked whether they continue studying in the same field (or a similar one) as the one that they completed in VSS. The majority of the participants (75%) confirmed that they are following the same professional path that they started in VSS, while the rest (25%) stated that they did not do so. Such statistics show that the effectiveness of this particular VSS (MFC Kamëz) **is somewhat high and a career path relatively builds since the early stages of VSS.** (Fig. 718)

The participants who answered negatively the previous question were then asked to choose the reasons for their decision. All of them answered that they **“Were no longer interested in their field of study”**.

Continuation of studies in the same field
Fig. 718

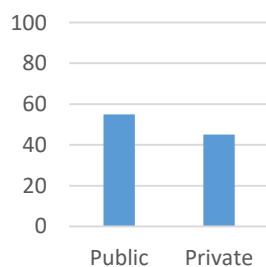


What type of educational institution do you study in
Fig. 719



90% of the above mentioned participants also stated that they are studying in a University (Fig. 719), while 5% chose “other” as a choice with the justification that they were pursuing a professional course, and the other 5% chose the “Professional School” option.

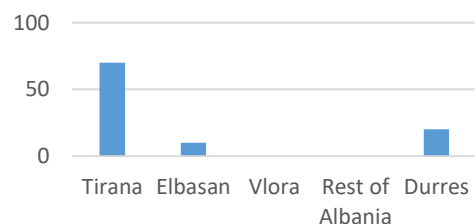
Public or Private Institution
Fig. 720



While, of the universities that they are studying in are in 55% of the cases public and in 45% privately owned. (Fig. 720)

When asked about the location of the education institution where they study or continue their professional education the majority (70%) of the participants selected “Tirana” as their choice, 20% chose “Durrës”, and 10% chose Elbasan. (Fig. 721)

Where is the education institution located
Fig. 721

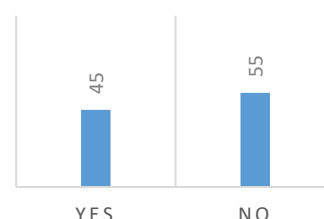


Lastly, when asked about the type of certification that they would acquire at the end of the studies, 90% of the participants confirmed that they would obtain a bachelor diploma, and the rest (9%) stated that they would obtain a certificate.

Out of the participants which initially stated that they are employed 45% answered “Yes” and 55% “No” to the question: “Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job?” (Fig. 722) **This result can be seen as an indicator to directly measure the effectiveness of the VSS in terms of sustainability of the study programmes.**

Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job

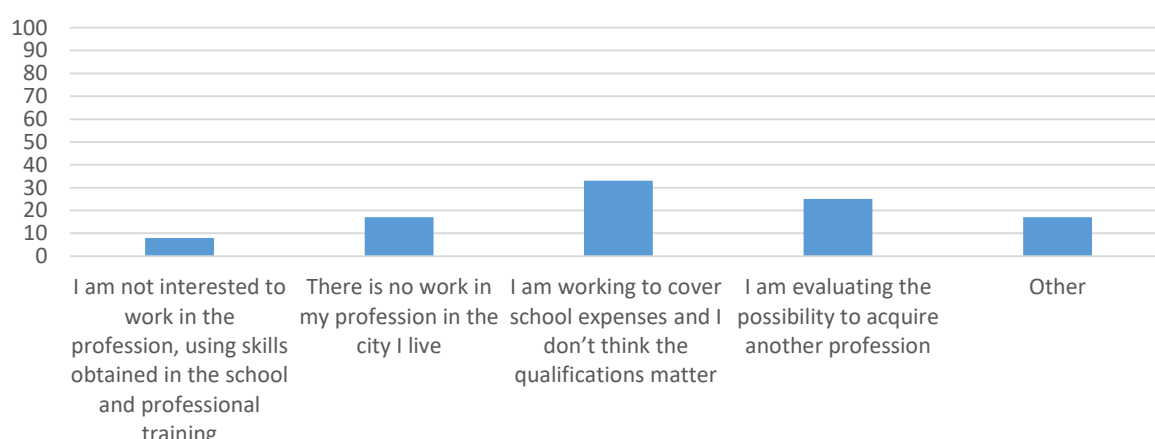
Fig. 722



The participants who responded “No” were then asked for the reasons of their negative answer. 33% stated that “they are working to cover school expenses and I don’t think the qualifications matter”, 25% confirmed that “I am evaluation the possibility to acquire another profession”. 17% chose “There is no work in my profession in the city I live”, 8% “I am not interested to work in the profession, using skills obtained in the school and professional training”, and 17% chose “other”. (Fig.723)

What are the reasons for not using the qualifications and knowledge acquired in VSS

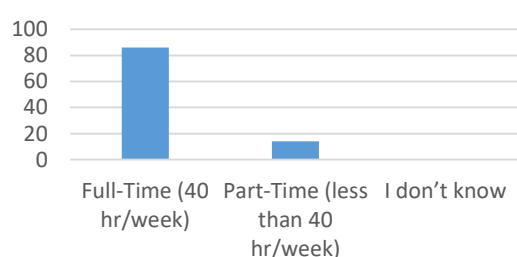
Fig. 723



When asked about their type of work contract 86% of the participants stated that they have a full time contract (40hr/week), while the rest (14%) said that they have a part time contract. (Fig. 724) The same participants had a divided answer regarding whether their contract was permanent or temporary, where 59% answered “Permanent”, 23% “Temporary”, and 18% stated that they didn’t know. (Fig. 725)

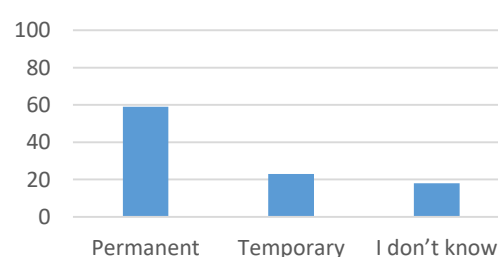
Do you work full or part time

Fig. 724

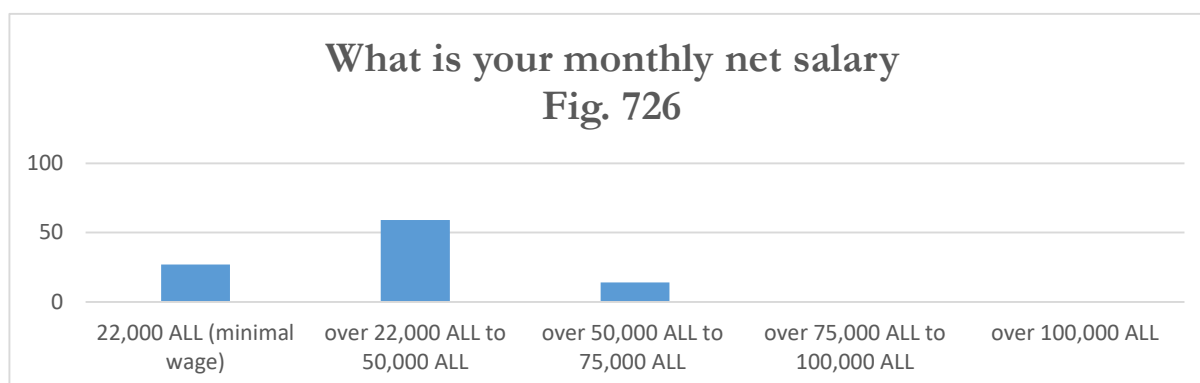


Is your contract permanent or temporary

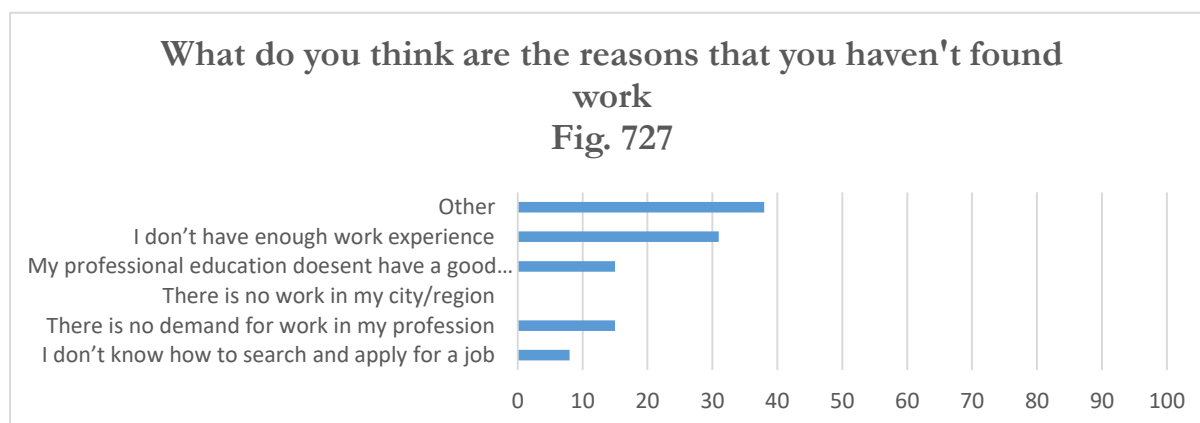
Fig. 725



In regards to the question about the monthly net salary the participants responded as per the table below:

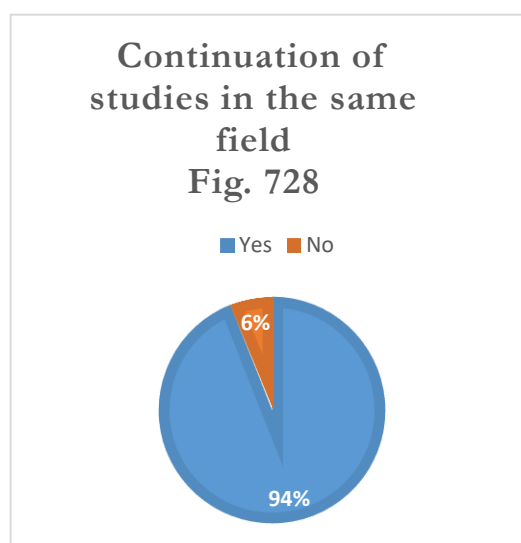


The part of participants who selected “unemployed” as their initial choice were further asked about the reasons that they think affect their status. Most of the participants (38%) chose “other”, 31% “I don’t have enough work experience”, 15% “My professional education does not have a good reputation”, 15% “There is no demand for work in my profession”, and 8% didn’t know how to apply for a job. (Fig.727)



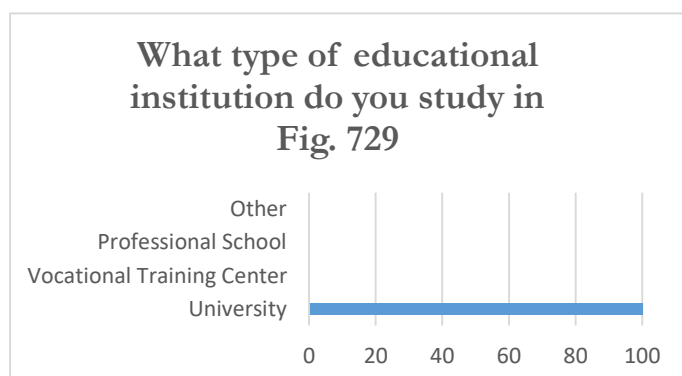
The Effectiveness of Studying in “Gjergj Canco” VSS

The participants who answered that “Study in a University or continue vocational training” were further asked whether they continue studying in the same field (or a similar one) as the one that they completed in VSS. The majority of the participants (94%) confirmed that they are following the same professional path that they started in VSS, with only 6% stating that they did not. Such statistics show that the effectiveness of this particular VSS (Gjergj Canco) is very high and a career path builds since the early stages of VSS. (Fig. 728)



The participants which answered “No” to the previous question were further asked about the reasons why, and 100% answered that they were simply not interested any more in that field of study.

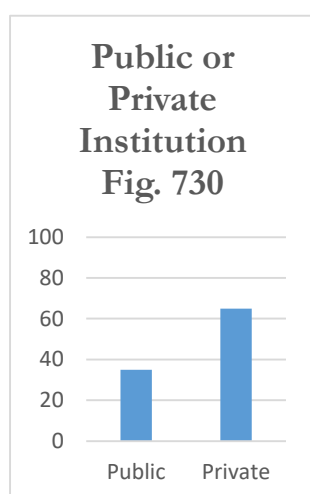
100% of the above mentioned participants also stated that they are studying in a University (Fig. 729), rather than a “Vocational Training Center”, “Professional School”, and “Other”.



While, of the universities that they are studying in 35% are public and 65% privately owned. (Fig. 730)

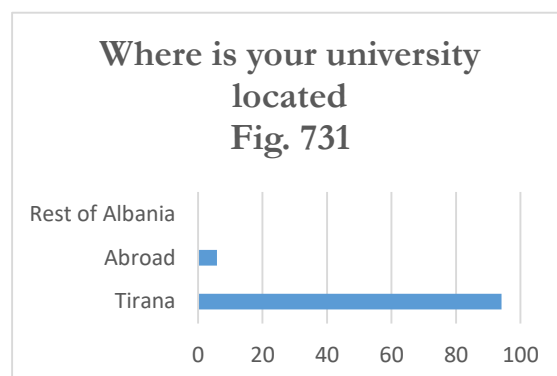
When asked about the location of the education institution where they study or continue their professional education the majority (94.12%) of the participants selected “Tirana” as their choice, while only

5.88% stated that they are studying abroad. (Fig. 731)



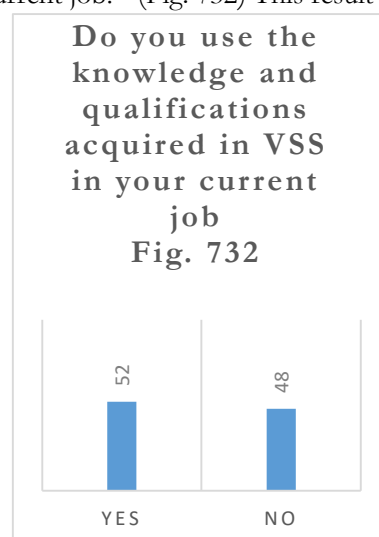
Lastly, when asked about the type of certification that they would acquire at the end of the studies, all of the participants (100%) confirmed that they would obtain a bachelor diploma.

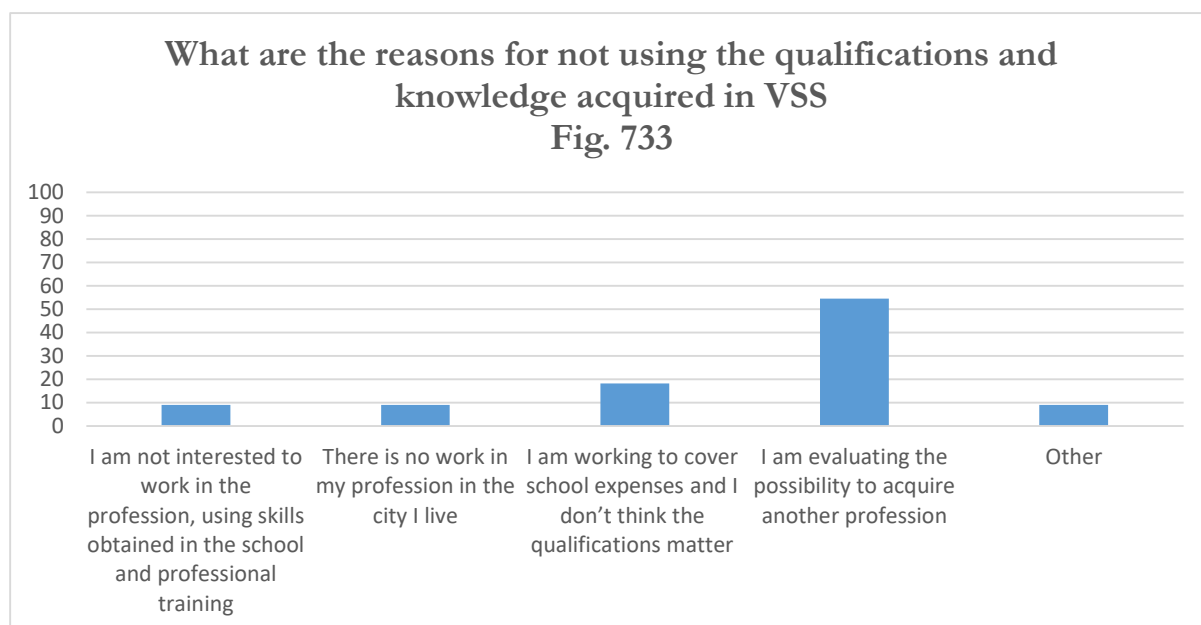
Out of the participants which initially stated that they are employed 52% answered “Yes” and 48% “No” to the question: “Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job?” (Fig. 732) This result



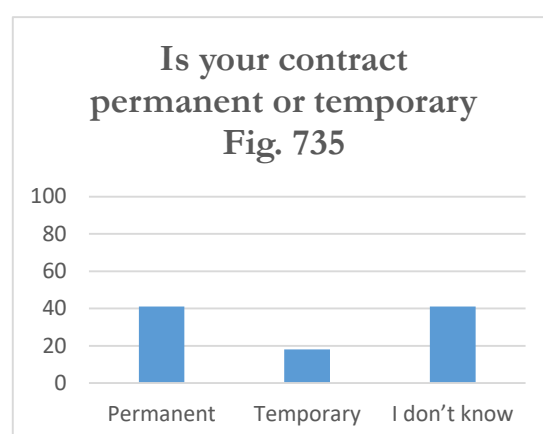
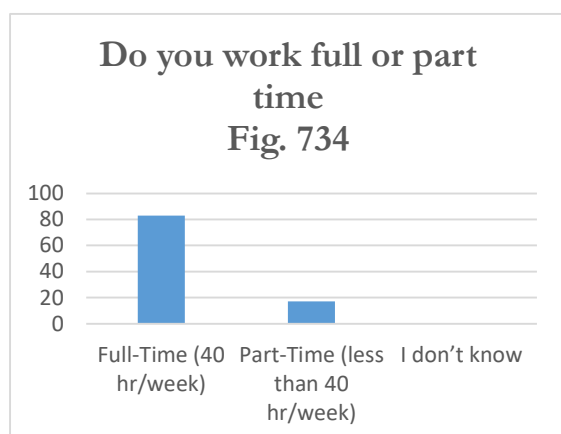
can be seen as an indicator to directly measure the effectiveness of the VSS in terms of sustainability of the study programmes.

The participants who responded “No” were then asked for the reasons of their negative answer. Most of them (55%) stated that they are “looking at the possibility of acquiring another profession”. 18% answered that they are “working to cover school expenses, thus it’s not important using the knowledge acquired in school at the moment”, while the rest had an equally divided opinion between “I am no longer interested in using the knowledge acquired in VSS”, “There is no work in my profession, in my city”, and “Other” by attributing 9% to each of the choices. (Fig.733)

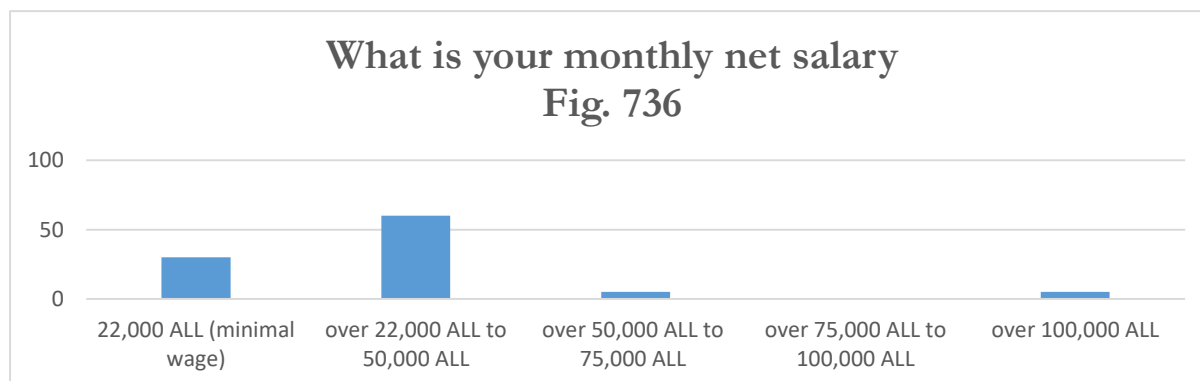




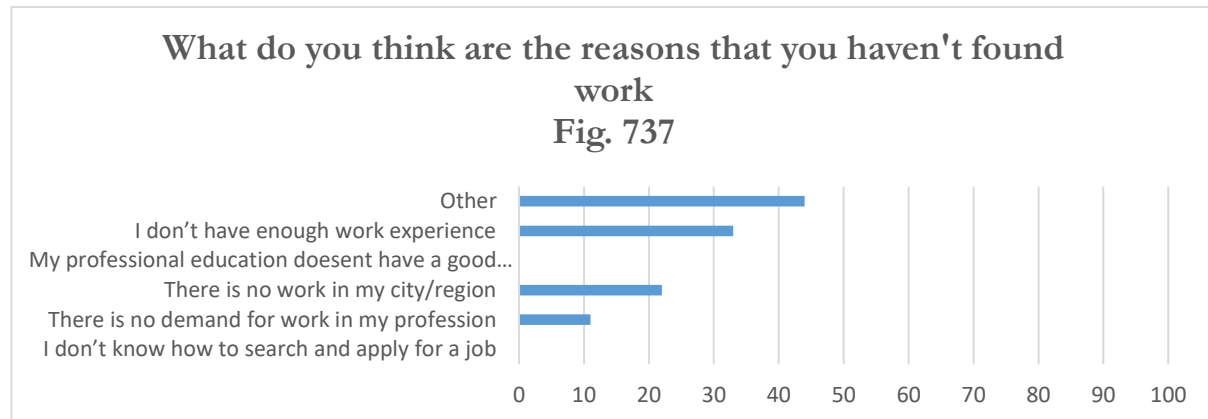
When asked about their type of work contract 83% of the participants stated that they have a full time contract (40hr/week), while the rest (17%) said that they have a part time contract. (Fig. 734) The same participants had a divided answer regarding whether their contract was permanent or temporary, where 41% answered “Permanent”, 18% “Temporary”, and 41% stated that they didn’t know. (Fig. 735)



In regards to the question about the monthly net salary the participants responded as per the table below:



The part of participants who selected “unemployed as their initial choice” were further asked about the reasons that they think affect their status. Most of the participants (44%) chose “other” as their choice, and further elaborated their answers. 33% stated that they think they don’t have enough work experience, 22% thought that there is no work in their city/region, and 11% confirmed that they don’t think there is a market need for their profession. (Fig. 737)

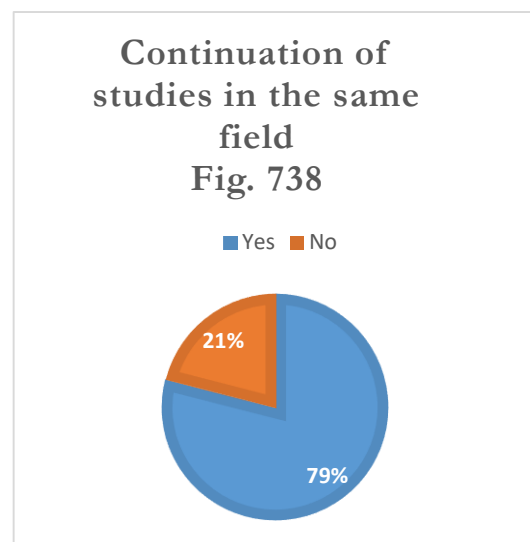


The other reasons stated by the participants include: 1. I have been rejected in my applications; 2. I need some rest; 3. I had no time to apply; 4. I have been living abroad for a long time

The Effectiveness of Studying in “Technical-Economical” VSS

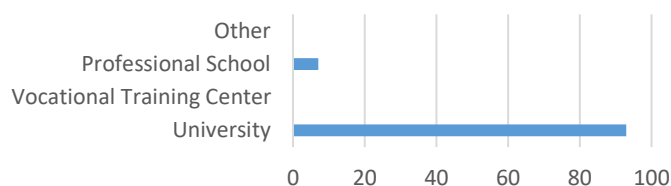
The participants who answered that “Study in a University or continue vocational training” were further asked whether they continue studying in the same field (or a similar one) as the one that they completed in VSS. The majority of the participants (79%) confirmed that they are following the same professional path that they started in VSS, with only 21% stating that they did not. Such statistics show that the effectiveness of this particular VSS (Technical-Economical) is quite high and a career path builds since the early stages of VSS. (Fig. 738)

The participants who answered “No” to the previous question were further asked about the reasons why, and most of them answered that they didn’t register in their field of study.



What type of educational institution do you study in

Fig. 739



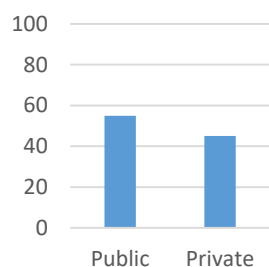
93% of the above mentioned participants also stated that they are studying in a University (Fig. 739), rather than a “Vocational Training Center”, “Professional School” (7%), and “Other”.

While, of the universities that they are studying in 55% are public and 45% privately owned. (Fig. 740)

When asked about the location of the education institution where they study or

Public or Private Institution

Fig. 740

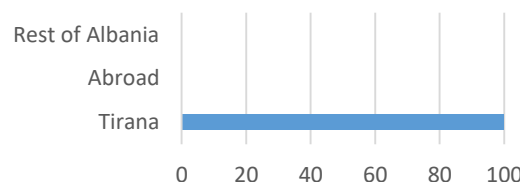


continue their professional education all of the participants selected “Tirana” as their choice. (Fig. 741)

Lastly, when asked about the type of certification that they would acquire at the end of the studies, most of the participants (93%) confirmed that they would obtain a bachelor diploma, while only 7% would obtain a certificate.

Where is your university located

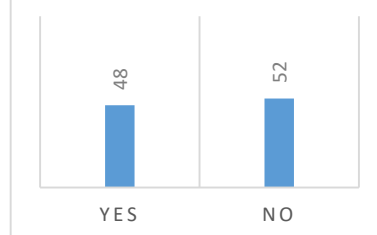
Fig. 741



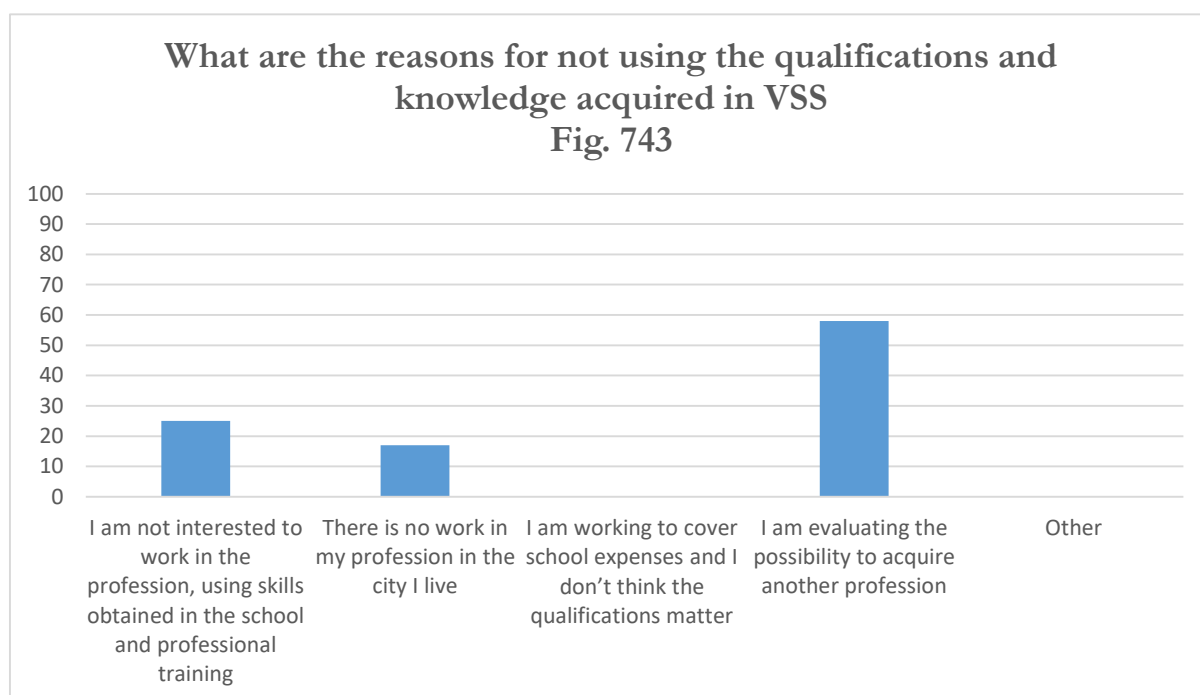
Out of the participants which initially stated that they are employed 48% answered “Yes” and 52% “No” to the question: “Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job?” (Fig. 742) This result can be seen as an indicator to directly measure the effectiveness of the VSS in terms of sustainability of the study programmes.

Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job

Fig. 742

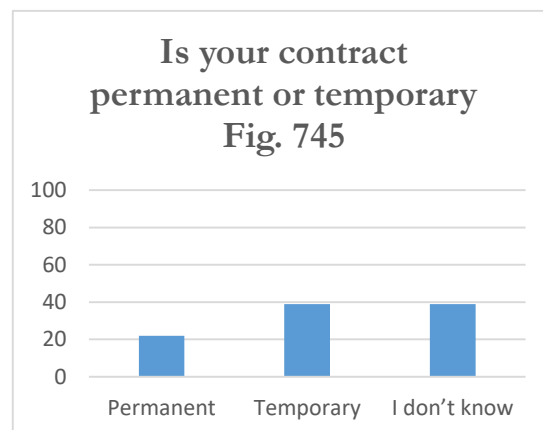
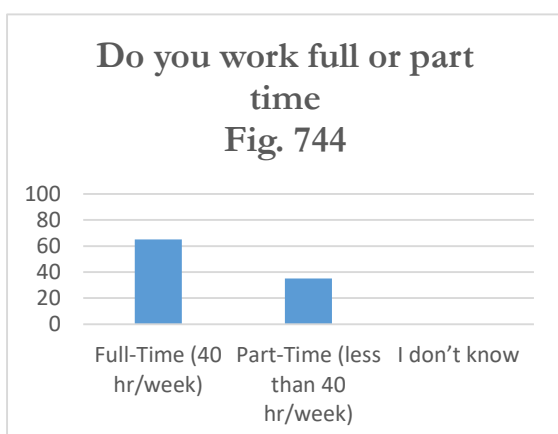


The participants who responded “No” were then asked for the reasons of their negative answer. Most of them (58%) stated that they are “looking at the possibility of acquiring another profession”. 25% answered

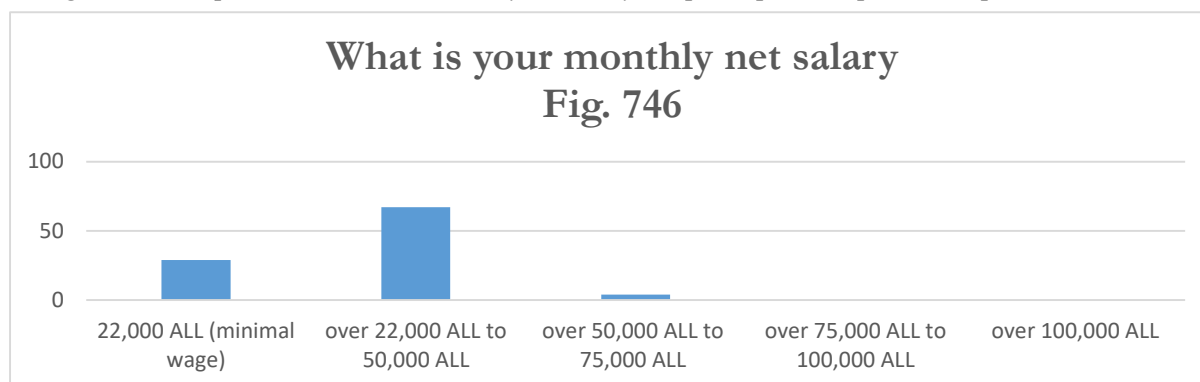


that “I am no longer interested in using the knowledge acquired in VSS”, and 17% “There is no work in my profession, in my city”. (Fig.743)

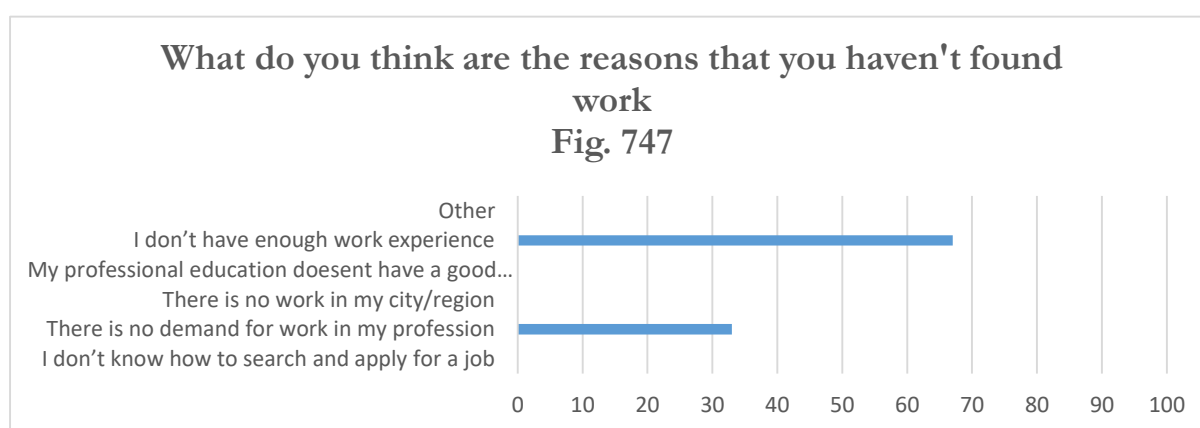
When asked about their type of work contract 65% of the participants stated that they have a full time contract (40hr/week), while the rest (35%) said that they have a part time contract. (Fig. 744) The same participants had a divided answer regarding whether their contract was permanent or temporary, where 22% answered “Permanent”, 39% “Temporary”, and 39% stated that they didn’t know. (Fig. 745)



In regards to the question about the monthly net salary the participants responded as per the table below:

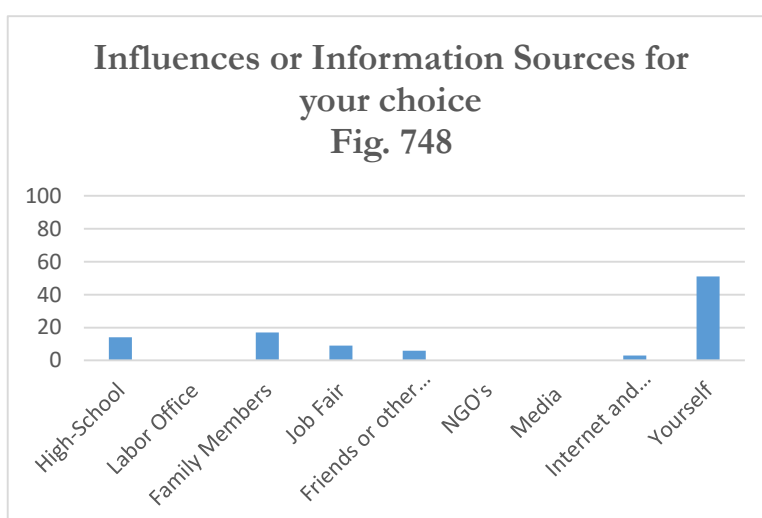


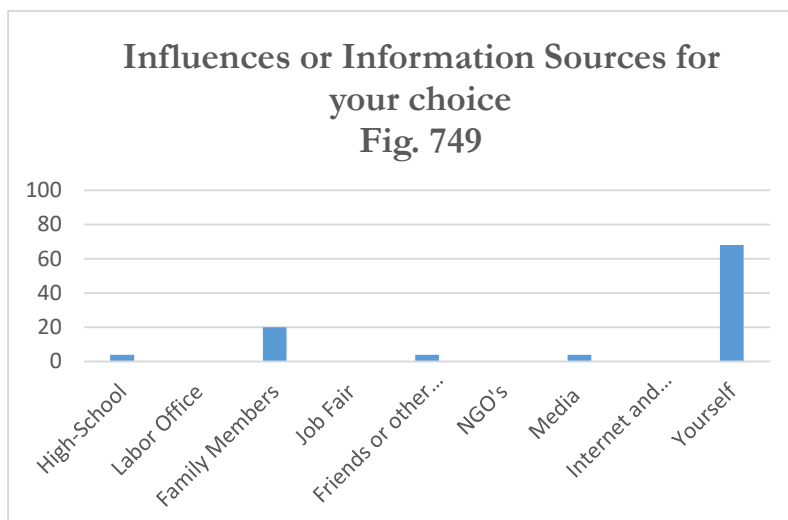
The part of participants who selected “unemployed as their initial choice” were further asked about the reasons that they think affect their status. Most of the participants (67%) stated that they think they don’t have enough work experience, and 33% confirmed that there is no demand for work in their profession. (Fig. 747)



Sources of Information (Region of Tirana)

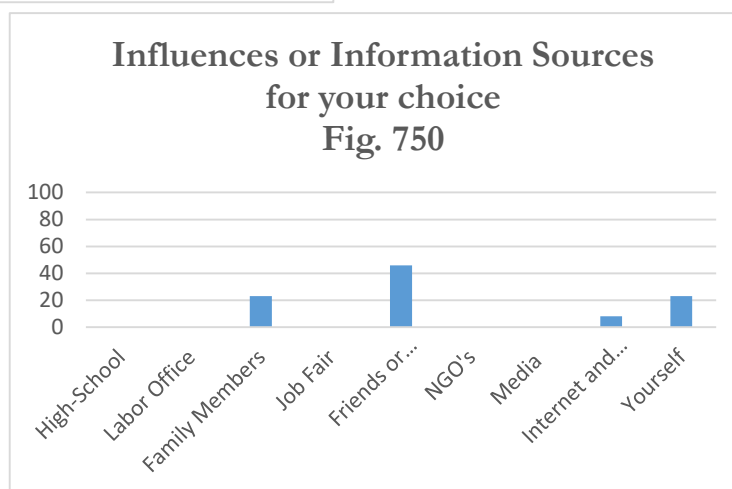
When asked about the source of information that influenced the choice to **continue a higher education** after VSS, most of the participants (51%) answered that this was their own decision and that they didn’t use any other source, except for themselves, to make it, 17% confirmed that they were influenced by family members, 6% answered that they used a chose as a influence friends or other students, 14% chose “VSS”, 9% “Job Fair”, and 3% “Internet and social media”. (Fig. 748)





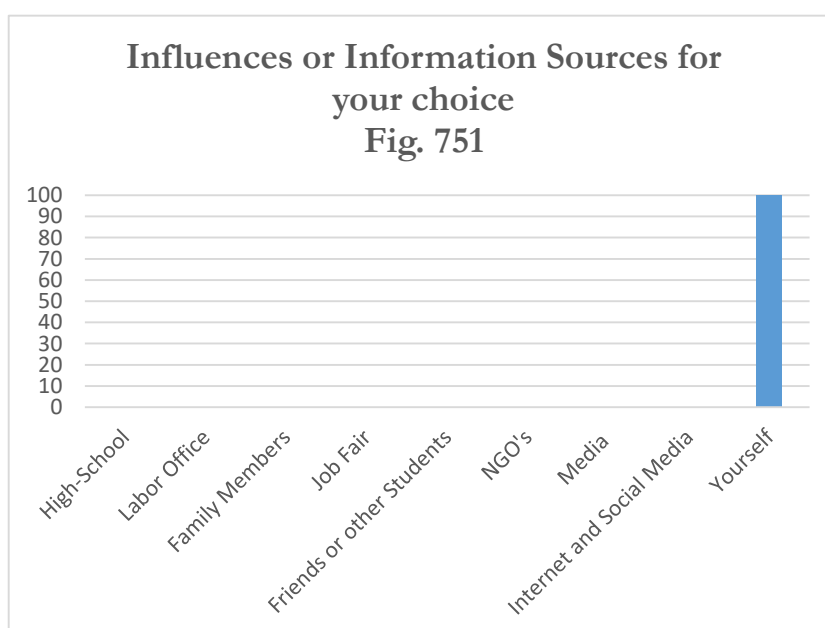
The participants who stated that they were employed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 20% of them were influenced by family members, 68% used their own opinion to make the choice, and the rest had a three way equally split choice of 4% between “VSS”, “Friends and other Students”, and “Media”. (Fig. 749)

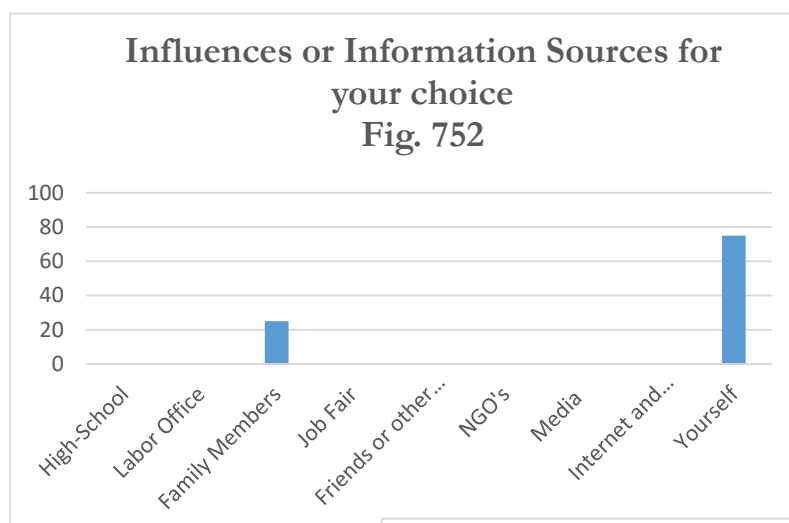
The participants who initially answered that “none of the choices apply to their situation” chose as a source for being influenced themselves in 75% of the cases, 18% stated being influenced by family members, and 6% “Friends and other students”. On the other hand, the participants who initially answered that they were unemployed at the time of the interview answered the same question by stating that 23% were influenced by “family members”, the same percentage were influenced by “themselves”, 8% by “internet and social media”, and 46% by “Friends and other students”. (Fig. 750)



Sources of Information (26 Marsi)

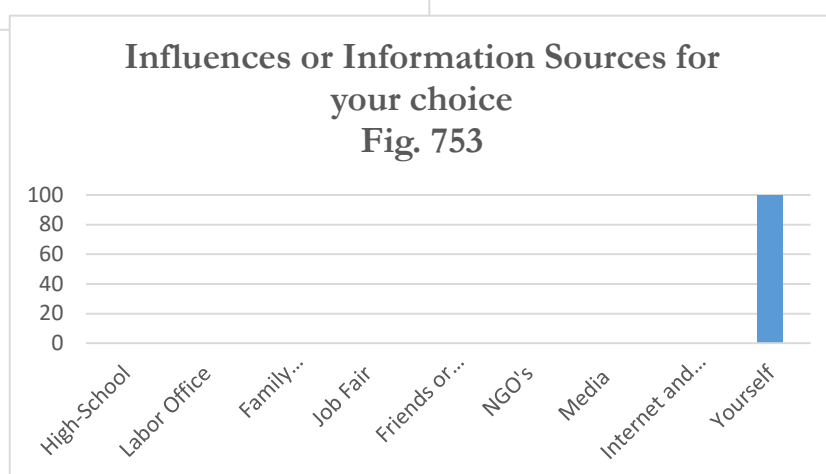
When asked about the source of information that influenced the choice to **continue a higher education** after VSS, all of the participants (100%) answered that this was their own decision and that they didn't use any other source, except for themselves, to make it. (Fig. 751)





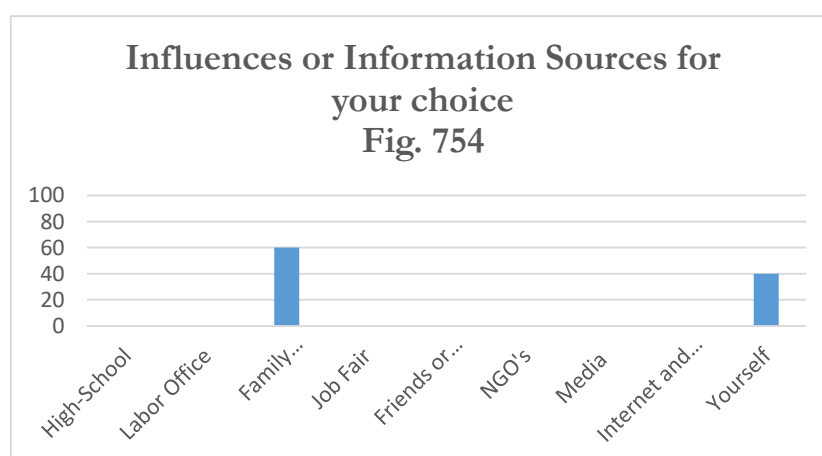
The participants who stated that they were employed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 75% of them used themselves as a source of information for their decision to continue to work after VSS, while the rest 25% confirmed that their influence derived from family members. (Fig. 752)

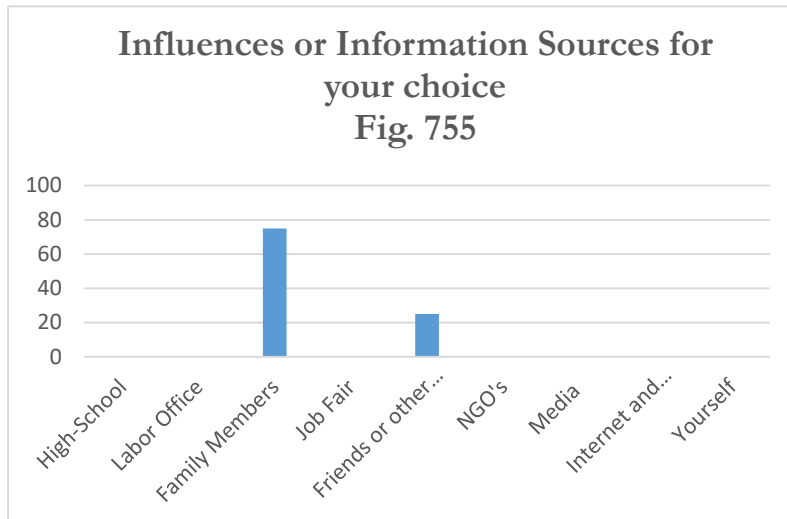
The participants who initially answered that they were unemployed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that all of them (100%) had used themselves as a source of information. (Fig. 753)



Sources of Information (Charles Telford Erickson)

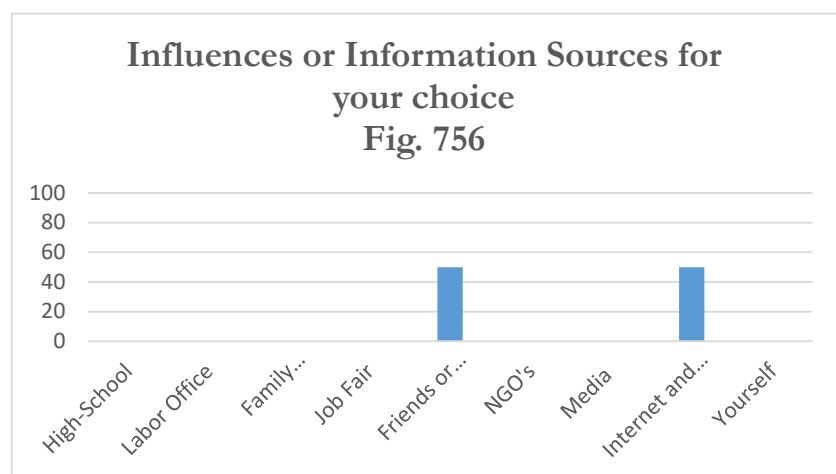
When asked about the source of information that influenced the choice to **continue a higher education** after VSS, most of the participants (60%) answered that this was a decision mainly influenced by their family members, and 40% stated they used themselves as a source. (Fig. 754)





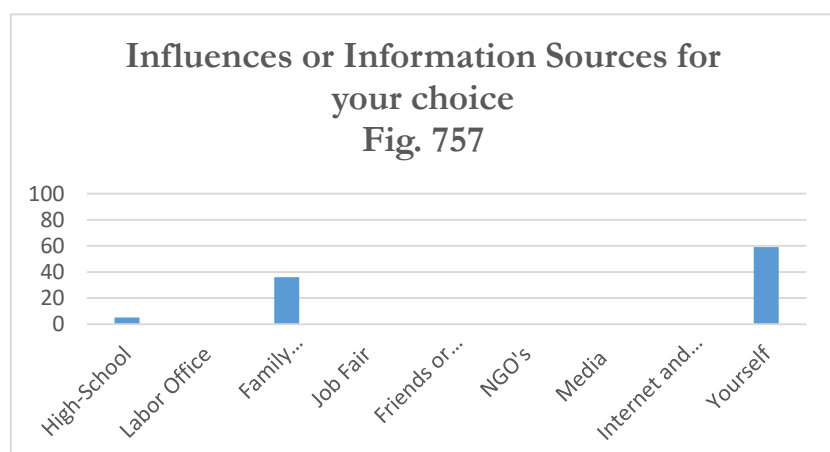
The participants who stated that they were employed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 75% of them used their family as a source of information and influence for their decision to continue to work after VSS, and 25% got influenced by friends and other students. (Fig. 755)

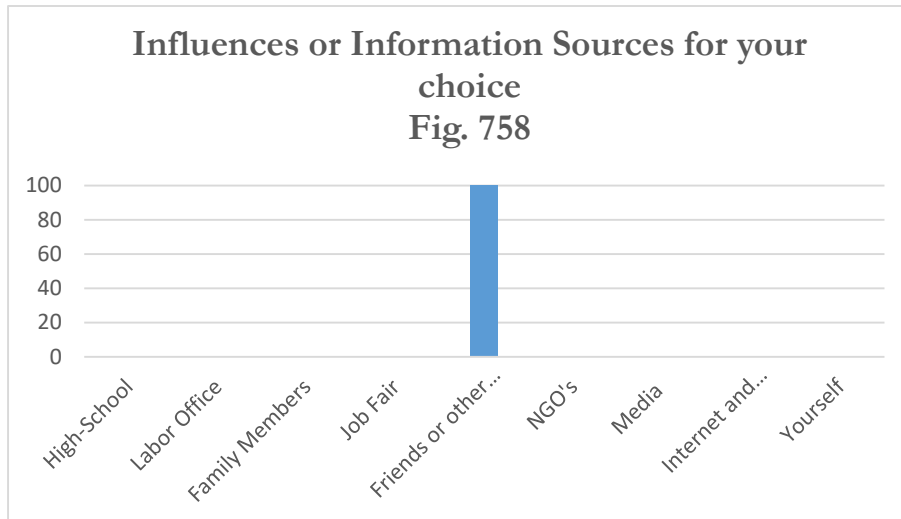
The participants who initially answered that they were unemployed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 50% of them had used their friends and other students as a source, and 50% chose the “Internet and Social Media” option. (Fig. 756)



Sources of Information (Herman Gmeiner)

When asked about the source of information that influenced the choice to **continue a higher education** after VSS, 36% of the participants answered that this was a decision mainly influenced by their family member, 5% used the school as an information source and 59% stated they used themselves as a source. (Fig. 757)

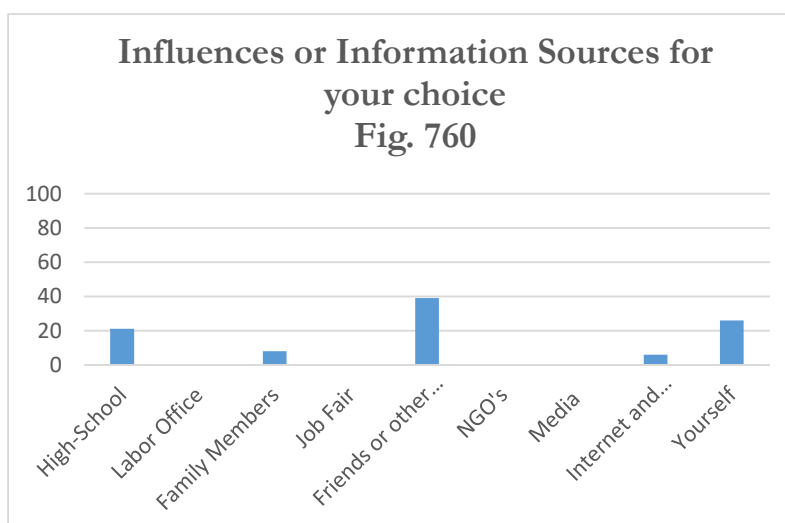
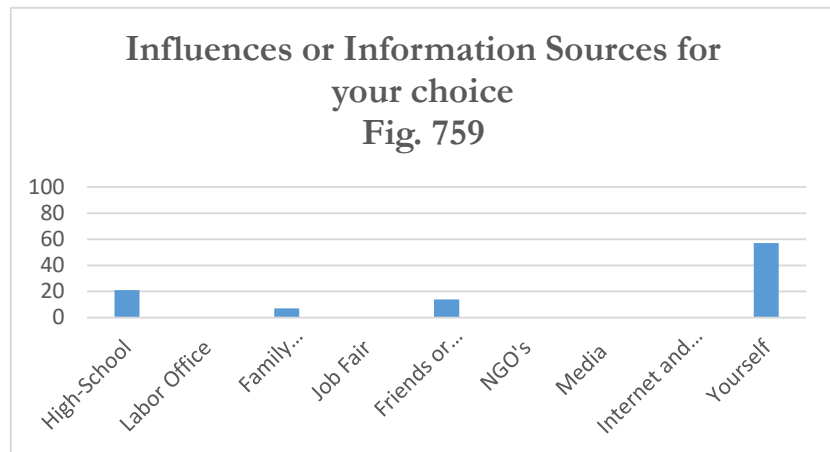




The participants who stated that they were employed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 100% of them used friends and other students as a source of information and influence. (Fig. 758)

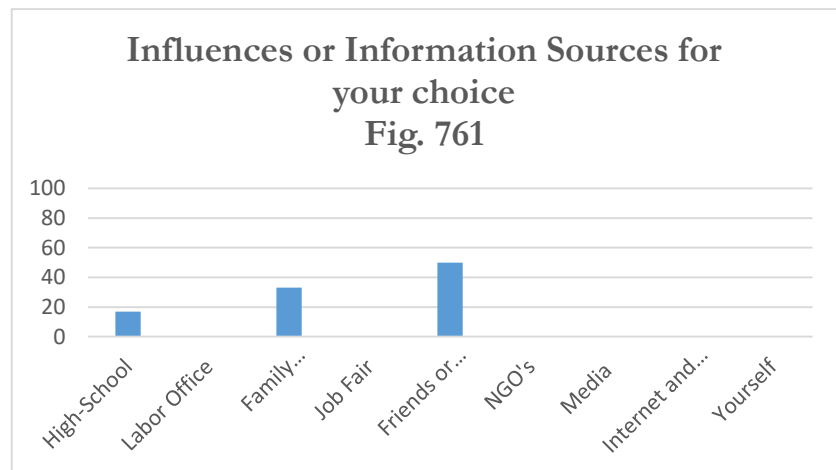
Sources of Information (Hoteleri-Turizmi)

When asked about the source of information that influenced the choice to **continue a higher education** after VSS, most of the participants (58%) answered that this was a decision mainly influenced by their own information, 21% stated they used the school they attended as a source, 14% got the information from friends or other students, and only 7% said they were directed by other family members. (Fig. 759)



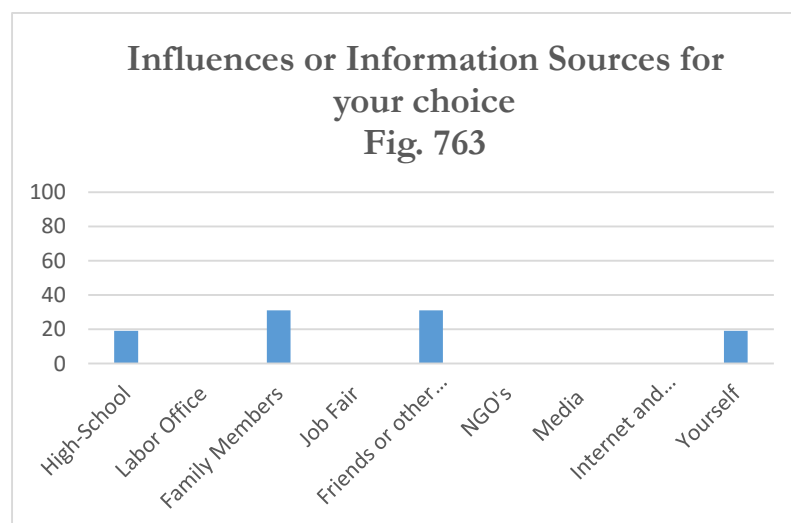
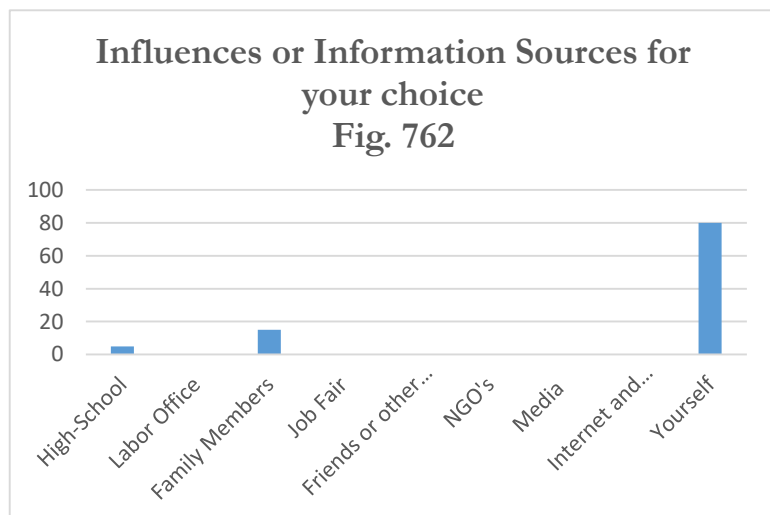
The participants who stated that they were employed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 26% of them used themselves as a source of information for their decision to continue to work after VSS, 39% got influenced by friends and other students, 21% from the school they attended, 8% from family members, and 6% from the internet and social media. (Fig. 760)

The participants who initially answered that they were unemployed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 50% of them had used their friends and other students as a source, 33% chose the “Family Members” option, while the rest (17%) chose the school they had attended. (Fig. 761)



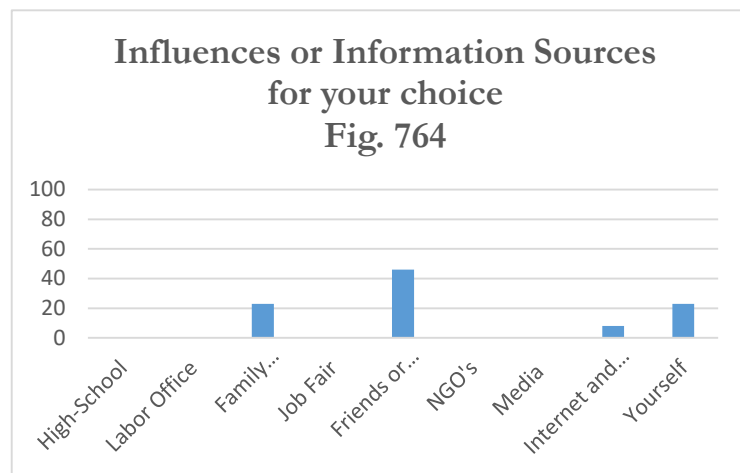
Sources of Information (MFC)

When asked about the source of information that influenced the choice to **continue a higher education** after VSS, most of the participants (80%) answered that this was their own decision and that they didn't use any other source, except for themselves, to make it, 15% confirmed that they were influenced by family members, 5% answered they used their VSS as a source (Fig. 762)



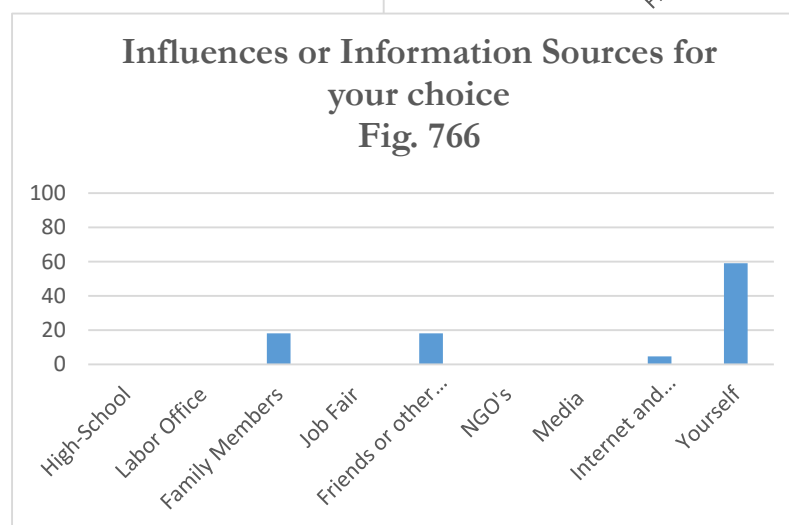
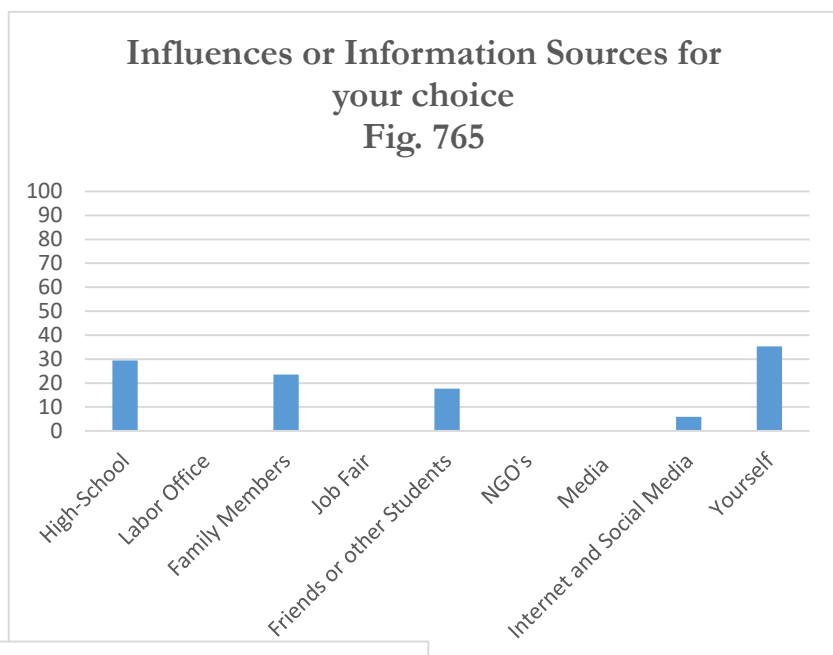
The participants who stated that they were employed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 31% of them were influenced by family members, 19% used their own opinion to make the choice, 31% used “Friends and other Students”, and 19% “VSS”. (Fig. 763)

The participants who initially answered that “none of the choices apply to their situation” chose as a source for being influenced themselves in 100% of the cases. On the other hand, the participants who initially answered that they were unemployed at the time of the interview answered the same question by stating that 46% were influenced “friends and other students”, 23% by “family members”, 23% by themselves, and 8% by internet and social media. (Fig. 764)



Sources of Information (Gjegj Canco)

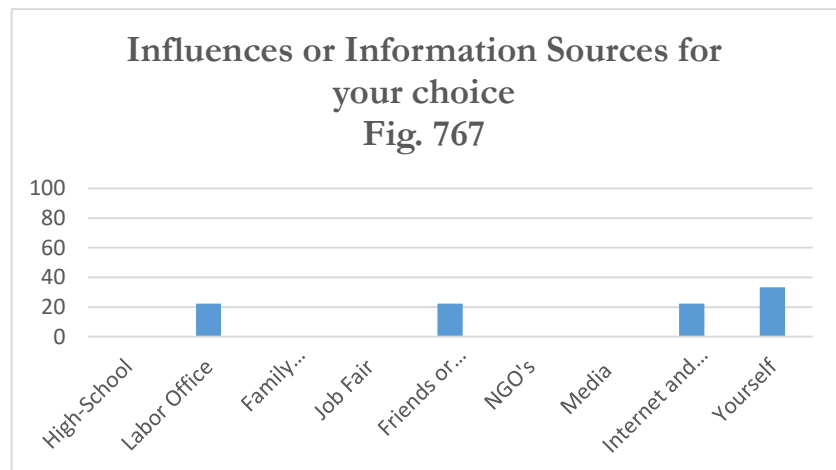
When asked about the source of information that influenced the choice to **continue a higher education** after VSS, most of the participants (35.29%) answered that this was their own decision and that they didn't use any other source, , to make it. 29.41% stated that they got such influence/information from their VSS, 23.53% got influenced by other family members, 17.65% from friends or classmates, and only 5.88% from the internet or social media. (Fig. 765)



The participants who stated that they were employed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 59.09% of them used themselves as a source of information for their decision to continue to work after VSS, 18.18% confirmed that their source was family members, 18.18% stated that other friends or students had influenced their decision, while only 4.55% had used internet as a source of information for their choice. (Fig. 766)

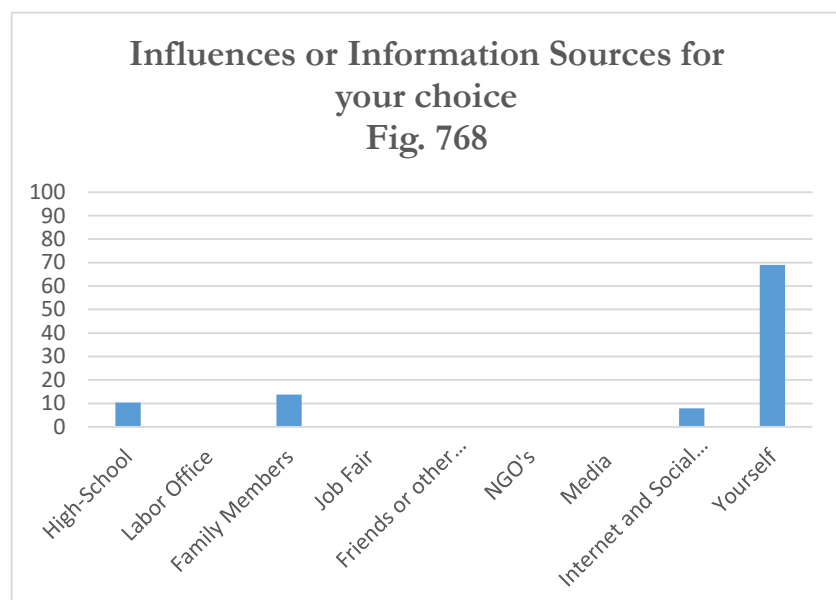
766)

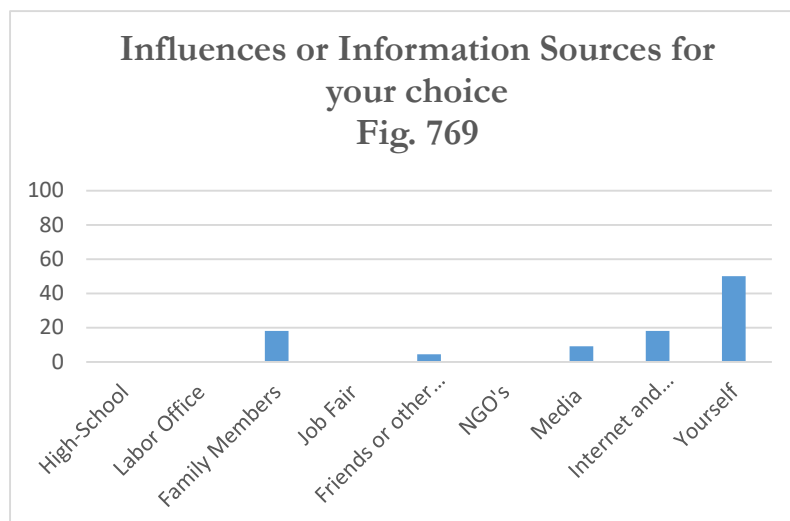
The participants who initially answered that they were unemployed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that most of them (33.33%) had used themselves as a source of information, and 66.66% had used equally the Labor Office, Friends and other Students, and Internet and Social Media. (Fig. 767)



Sources of Information (Teknike-Ekonomike)

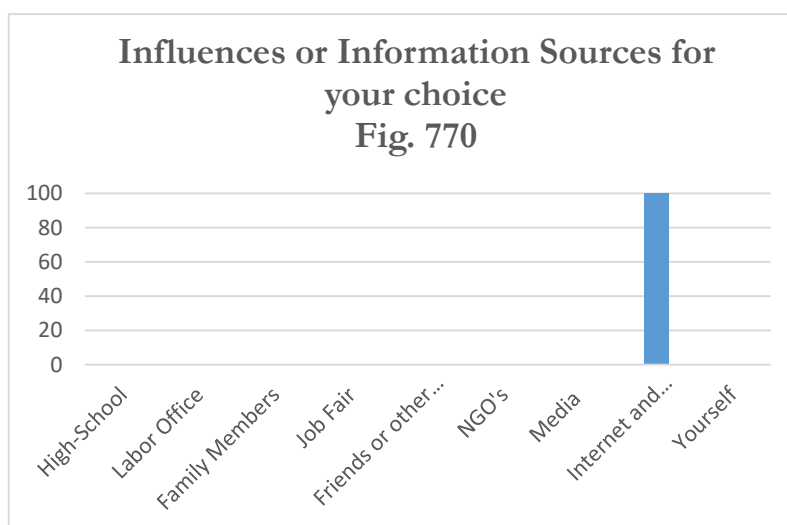
When asked about the source of information that influenced the choice to **continue a higher education** after VSS, most of the participants (68.97%) answered that this was their own decision and that they didn't use any other source, except for themselves, to make it. 10.34% stated that they got such influence/information from their VSS, 13.79% got influenced by other family members, and 6.9% from the internet or social media. (Fig. 768)





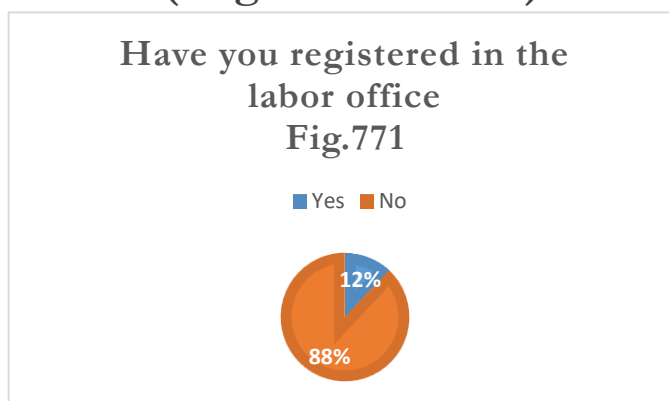
The participants who stated that they were employed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 50% of them used themselves as a source of information for their decision to continue to work after VSS, 18.18% confirmed that their source was family members, 4.55% stated that other friends or students had influenced their decision, 18.18% had used internet as a source of information for their choice, and only 9.09% chose "Media". (Fig. 769)

The participants who initially answered that "none of the choices apply to their situation" chose as a source for being influenced themselves in 100% of the cases. The participants who initially answered that they were unemployed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that all of them (100%) had used internet and social media as a source of information. (Fig. 770)

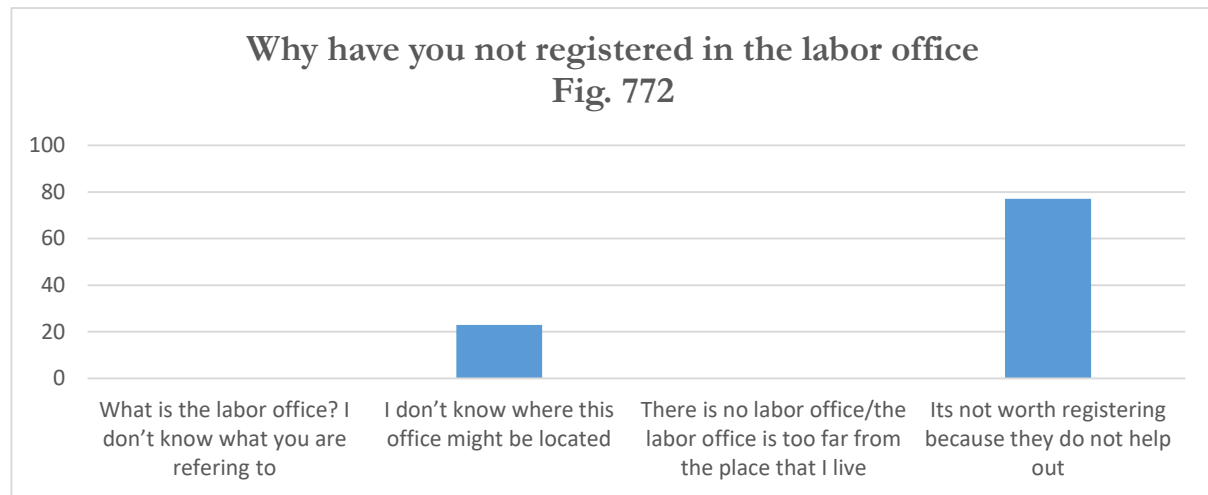


Effectiveness of the Labor Office (Region of Tirana)

The only participants who were asked in this context were the ones who had initially confirmed that they were unemployed at the time of the interview. The first question they were asked was whether they were already registered in the Labor Office in their city or not. 88% of the participants stated that they were not, while the rest (12%) confirmed the opposite. (Fig. 771)

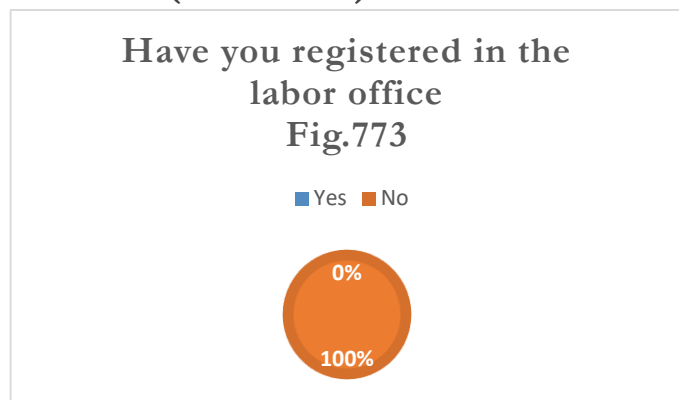


The respondents who answered negatively the first question, were then asked to choose the reasons why they had not registered in this office. 77% answered that “it’s not worth registering because they do not help out” and only 23% stated that “I don’t know where this office might be located”. (Fig. 772)

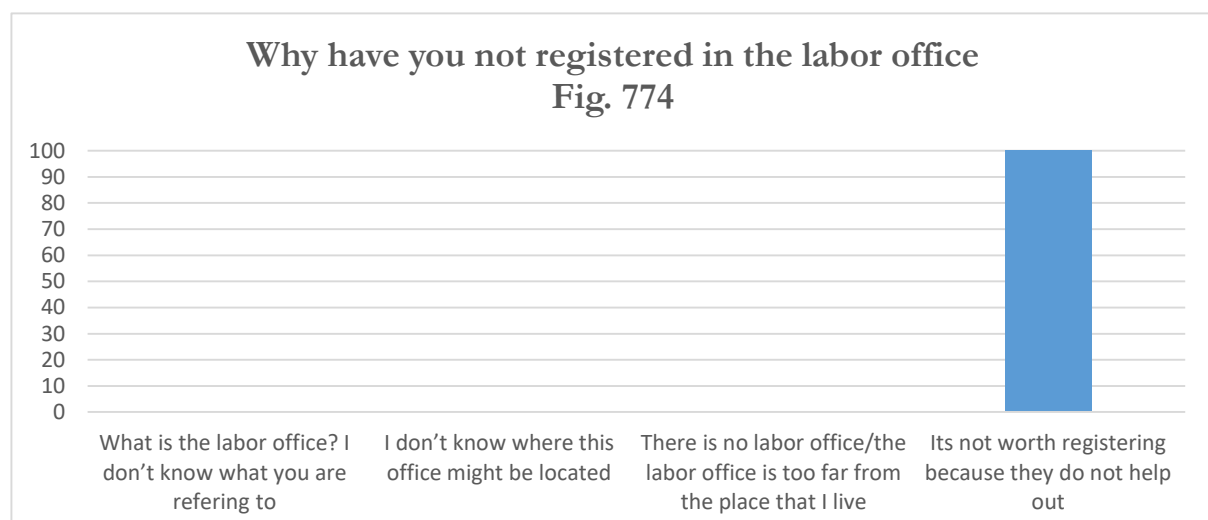


Effectiveness of the Labor Office (26 Marsi)

The only participants who were asked in this context were the ones who had initially confirmed that they were unemployed at the time of the interview. The first question they were asked was whether they were already registered in the Labor Office in their city or not. 100% of the participants stated that they were not. (Fig. 773)



The respondents who answered negatively the first question, were then asked to choose the reasons why they had not registered in this office. 100% answered that “it’s not worth registering because they do not help out”. (Fig. 774)

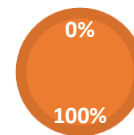


Effectiveness of the Labor Office (Charles Telford Erickson)

The only participants who were asked in this context were the ones who had initially confirmed that they were unemployed at the time of the interview. The first question they were asked was whether they were already registered in the Labor Office in their city or not. All of the participants responded that they were not registered in the Labor Office. (Fig. 775)

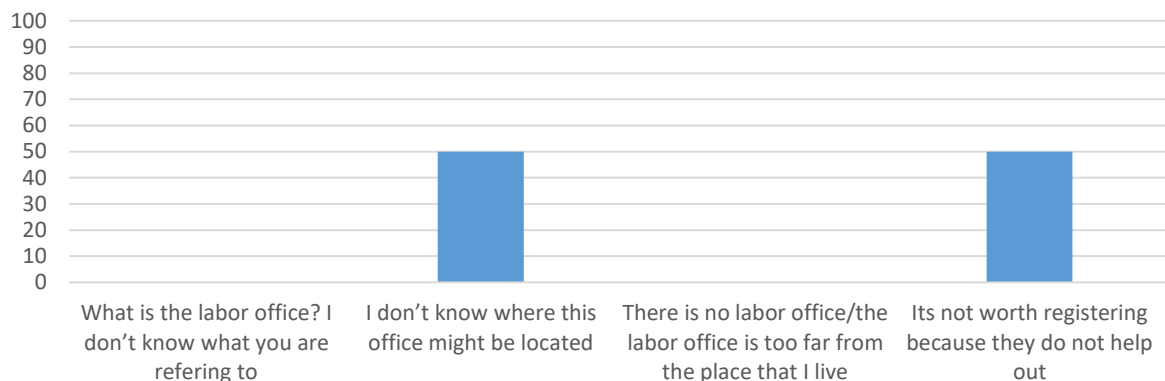
Have you registered in the labor office
Fig.775

■ Yes ■ No



The respondents who answered negatively the first question, were then asked to choose the reasons why they had not registered in this office. Half answered that “it’s not worth registering because they do not help out”, while the other half confirmed that they didn’t know where this office was located. (Fig. 776)

Why have you not registered in the labor office
Fig. 776

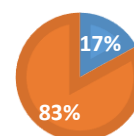


Effectiveness of the Labor Office (Hoteleri-Turizëm)

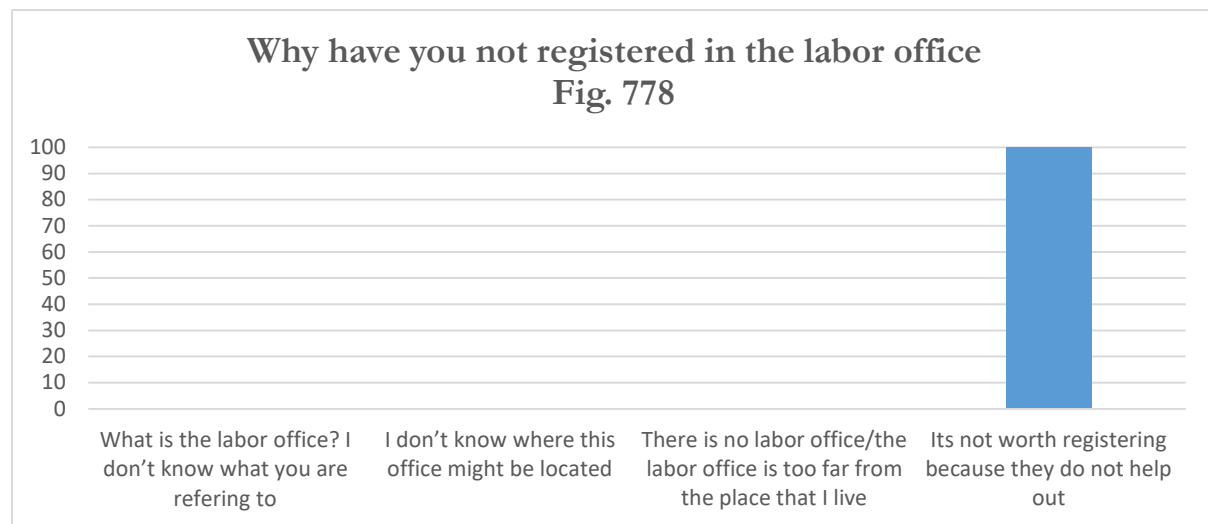
The only participants who were asked in this context were the ones who had initially confirmed that they were unemployed at the time of the interview. The first question they were asked was whether they were already registered in the Labor Office in their city or not. 83% of the participants responded that they were not registered in the Labor Office, while only 17% stated that they did so. (Fig. 777)

Have you registered in the labor office
Fig.777

■ Yes ■ No

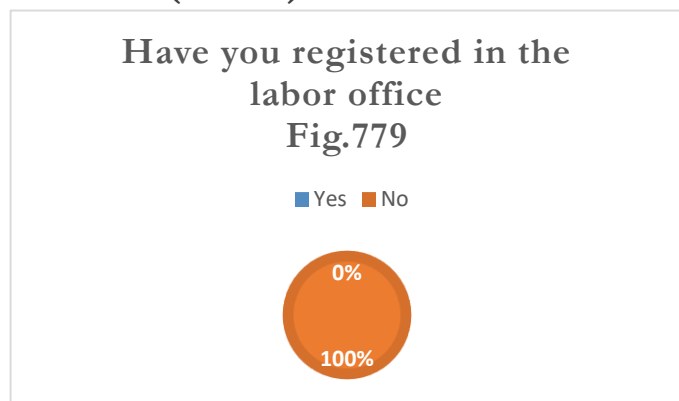


The respondents who answered negatively the first question, were then asked to choose the reasons why they had not registered in this office. 100% answered that “it’s not worth registering because they do not help out”. (Fig. 778)

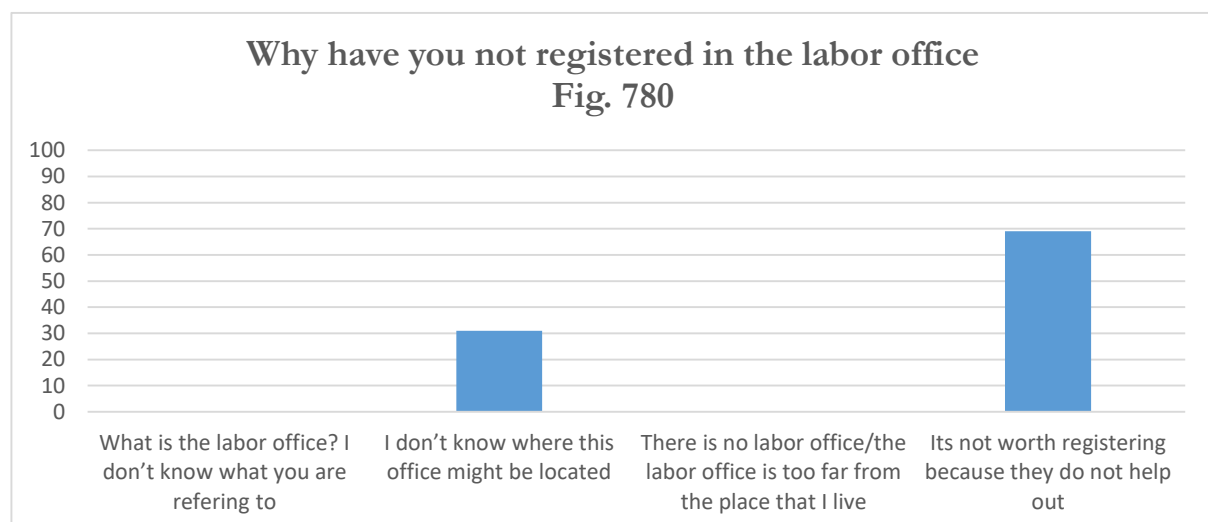


Effectiveness of the Labor Office (MFC)

The only participants who were asked in this context were the ones who had initially confirmed that they were unemployed at the time of the interview. The first question they were asked was whether they were already registered in the Labor Office in their city or not. 100% of the participants stated that they were not. (Fig. 779)



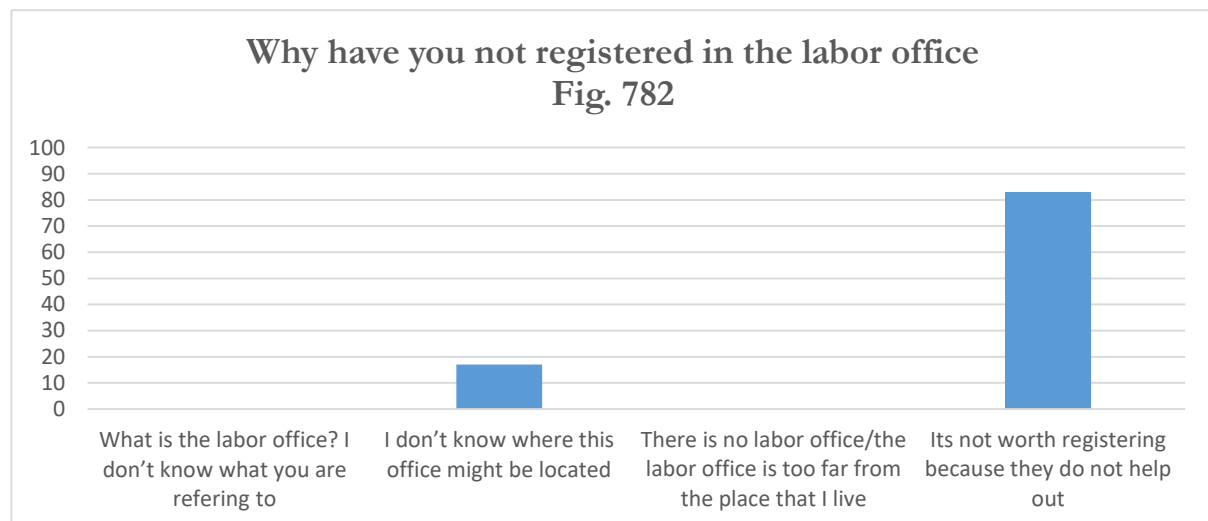
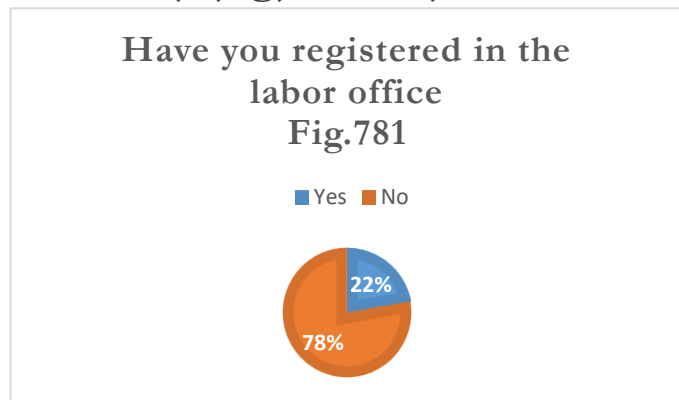
The respondents who answered negatively the first question, were then asked to choose the reasons why they had not registered in this office. 69% answered that “it’s not worth registering because they do not help out” and only 31% stated that “I don’t know where this office might be located”. (Fig. 780)



Effectiveness of the Labor Office (Gjegj Canco)

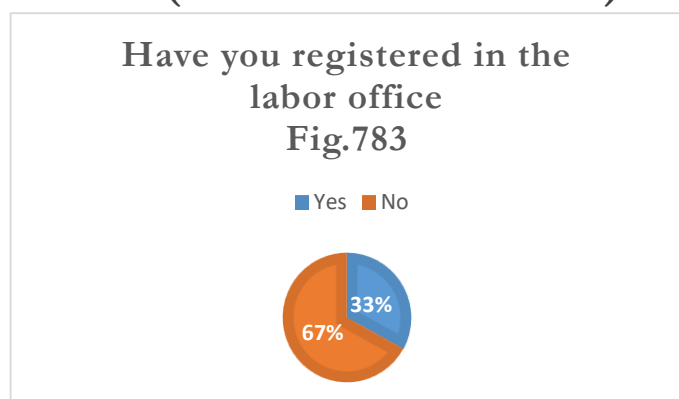
The only participants who were asked in this context were the ones who had initially confirmed that they were unemployed at the time of the interview. The first question they were asked was whether they were already registered in the Labor Office in their city or not. Only 22.22% answered that they indeed were registered in this office, while the rest (77.78%) stated that they were not. (Fig. 781)

The respondents who answered negatively the first question, were then asked to choose the reasons why they had not registered in this office. 17% answered that they had no idea where such an office might be located, while the majority (83%) confirmed that “it’s not worth registering because they do not help out”. (Fig. 782)

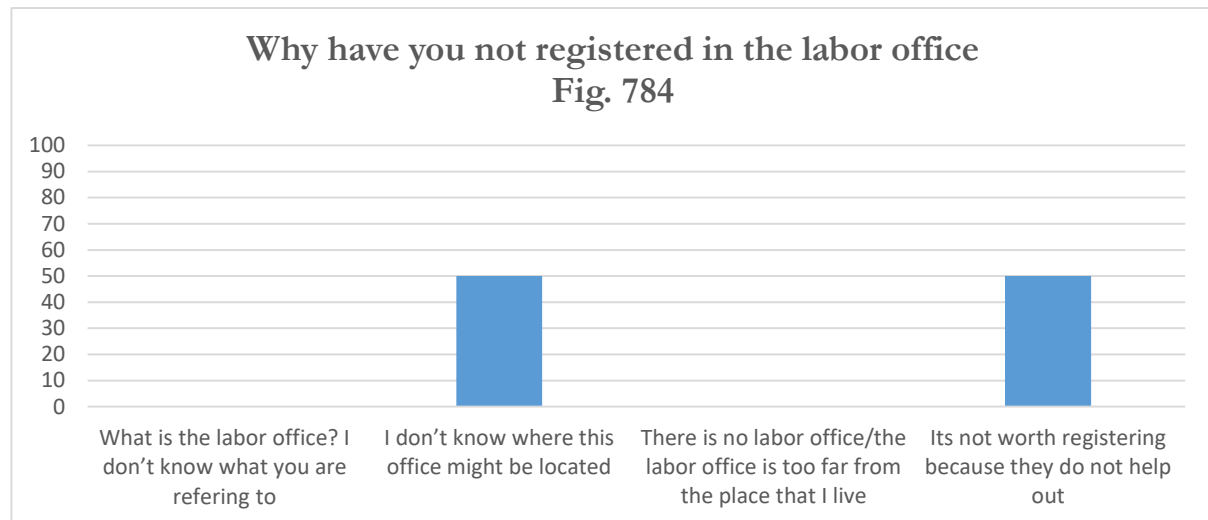


Effectiveness of the Labor Office (Teknike-Ekonomike)

The only participants who were asked in this context were the ones who had initially confirmed that they were unemployed at the time of the interview. The first question they were asked was whether they were already registered in the Labor Office in their city or not. Only 33% answered that they indeed were registered in this office, while the rest (67%) stated that they were not. (Fig. 783)

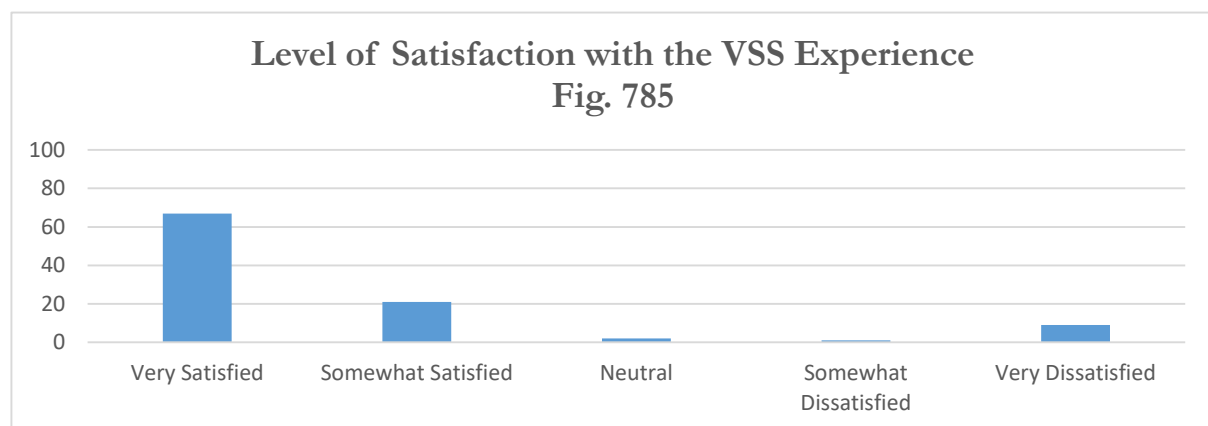


The respondents who answered negatively the first question, were then asked to choose the reasons why they had not registered in this office. 50% answered that they had no idea where such an office might be located, while the other half (50%) confirmed that “it’s not worth registering because they do not help out”. (Fig. 784)



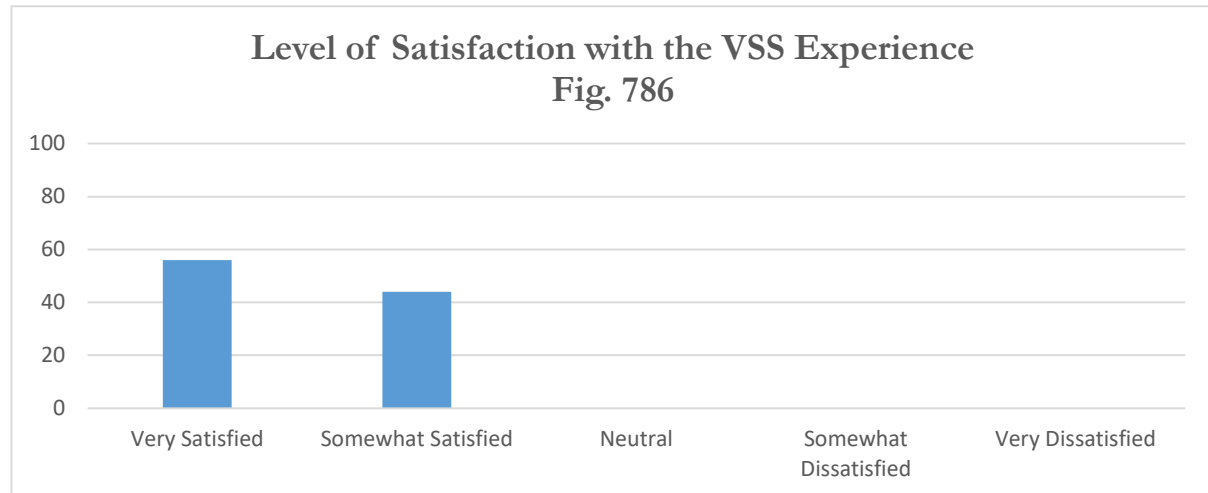
Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience (Region of Tirana)

Lastly all the participants were asked to quantify on a Likert scale the level of satisfaction that they had towards the VSS that they had studied in. In this regard, most of the participants (67%) showed a very high level of satisfaction, 21% stated that they were somewhat satisfied, 2% were neutral, 3% confirmed that they were somewhat dissatisfied, and only 9% were very dissatisfied with the experience. (Fig. 785)



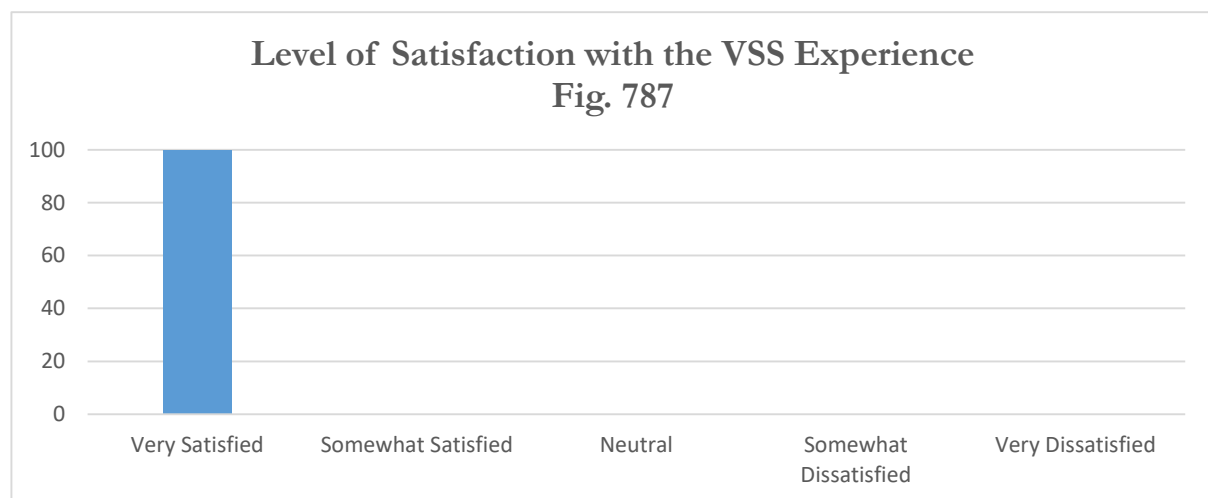
Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience (26 Marsi)

Lastly all the participants were asked to quantify on a Likert scale the level of satisfaction that they had towards the VSS that they had studied in. In this regard, most of the participants (56%) showed a very high level of satisfaction, and 44% stated that they were somewhat satisfied. (Fig. 786)



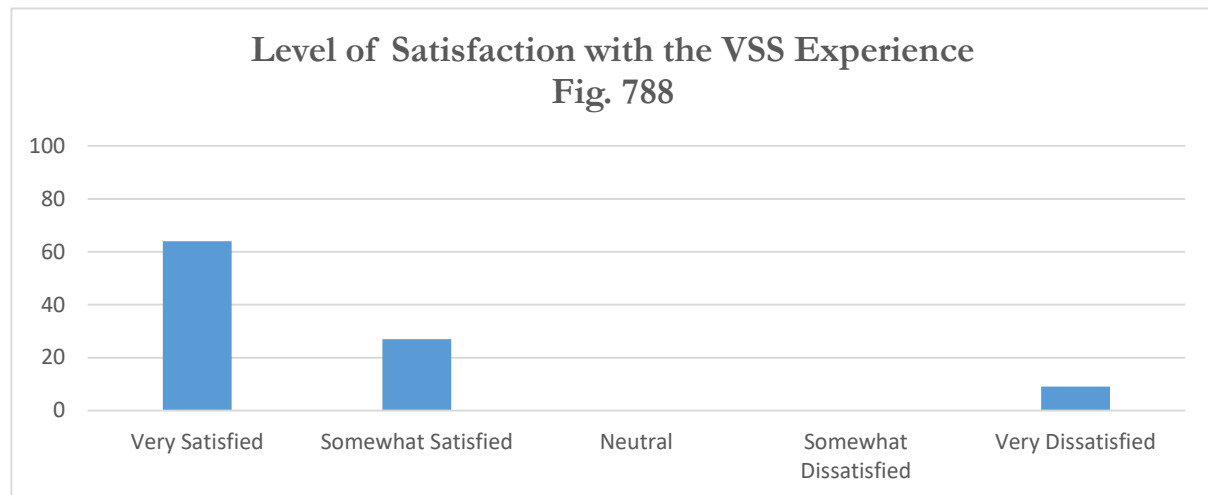
Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience (Charles Telford Erickson)

Lastly all the participants were asked to quantify on a Likert scale the level of satisfaction that they had towards the VSS that they had studied in. In this regard, all of the participants (100%) showed a very high level of satisfaction. (Fig.787)



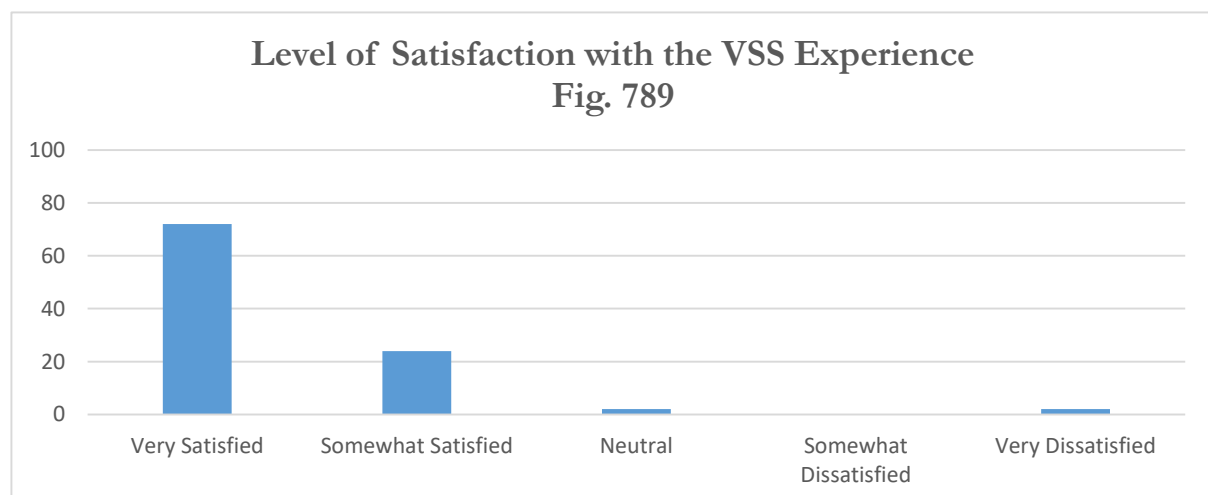
Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience (Herman Gmeiner)

Lastly all the participants were asked to quantify on a Likert scale the level of satisfaction that they had towards the VSS that they had studied in. In this regard, most of the participants (64%) showed a very high level of satisfaction, 27% were somewhat satisfied, while only 9% were very dissatisfied with the experience. (Fig.788)



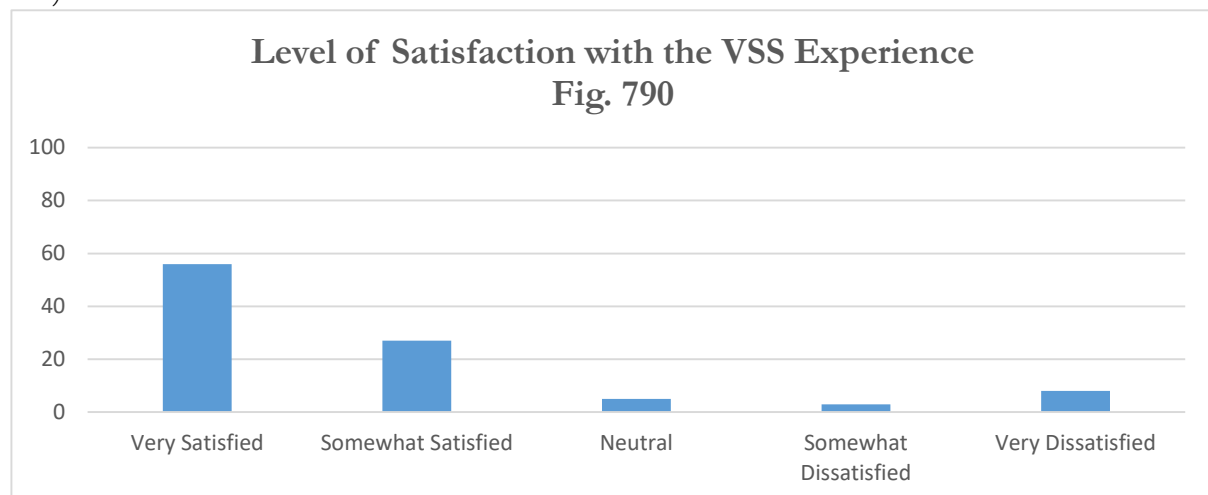
Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience (Hoteleri-Turizëm)

Lastly all the participants were asked to quantify on a Likert scale the level of satisfaction that they had towards the VSS that they had studied in. In this regard, the majority of the participants (72%) showed a very high level of satisfaction, 24% were somewhat satisfied, 2% were neutral to the question, and 2% were very dissatisfied. (Fig.789)



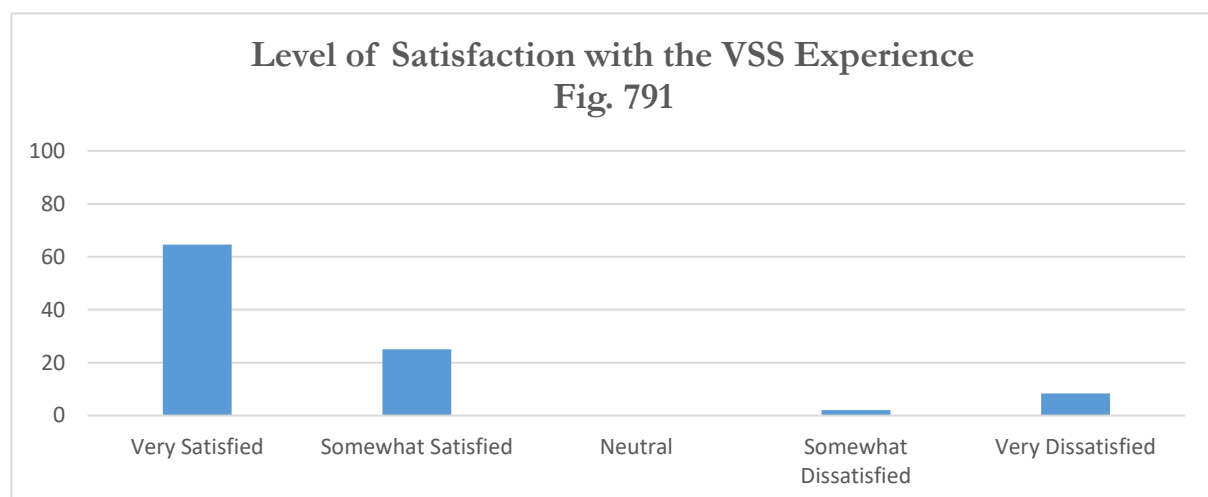
Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience (MFC)

Lastly all the participants were asked to quantify on a Likert scale the level of satisfaction that they had towards the VSS that they had studied in. In this regard, most of the participants (56%) showed a very high level of satisfaction, 27% stated that they were somewhat satisfied, 5% were neutral, 3% were somewhat dissatisfied and only 8% confirmed that they were very dissatisfied with the experience. (Fig. 790)



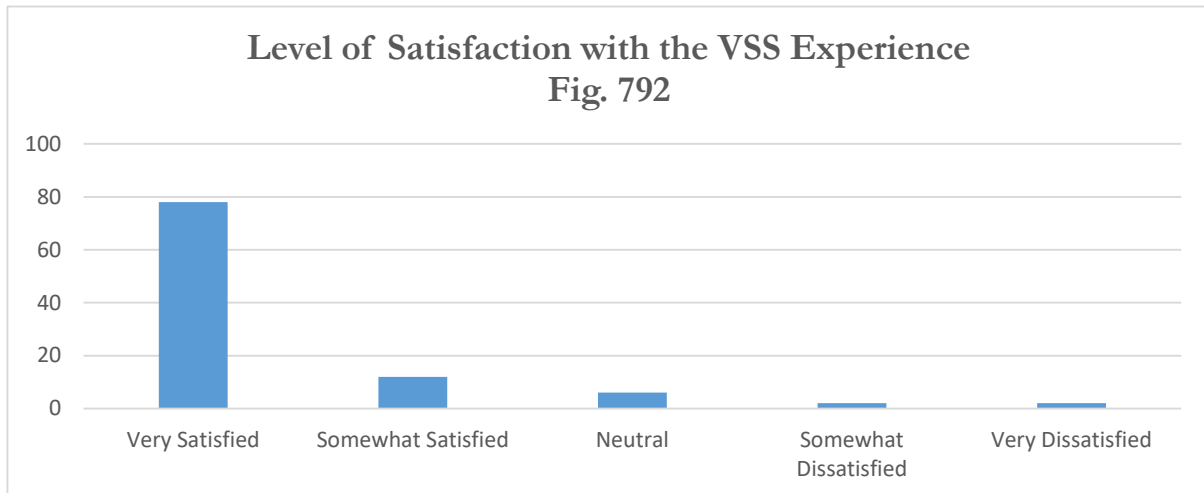
Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience (Gjergj Canco)

Lastly all the participants were asked to quantify on a Likert scale the level of satisfaction that they had towards the VSS that they had studied in. In this regard, most of the participants (64.58%) showed a very high level of satisfaction, 25% stated that they were somewhat satisfied, 2.08% were somewhat dissatisfied, and only 8.33% confirmed that they were very dissatisfied. (Fig. 791)



Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience (Teknike-Ekonomike)

Lastly all the participants were asked to quantify on a Likert scale the level of satisfaction that they had towards the VSS that they had studied in. In this regard, most of the participants (78%) showed a very high level of satisfaction, 12% stated that they were somewhat satisfied, 6% were neutral, 2% were somewhat dissatisfied, and only 2% confirmed that they were very dissatisfied. (Fig. 792)



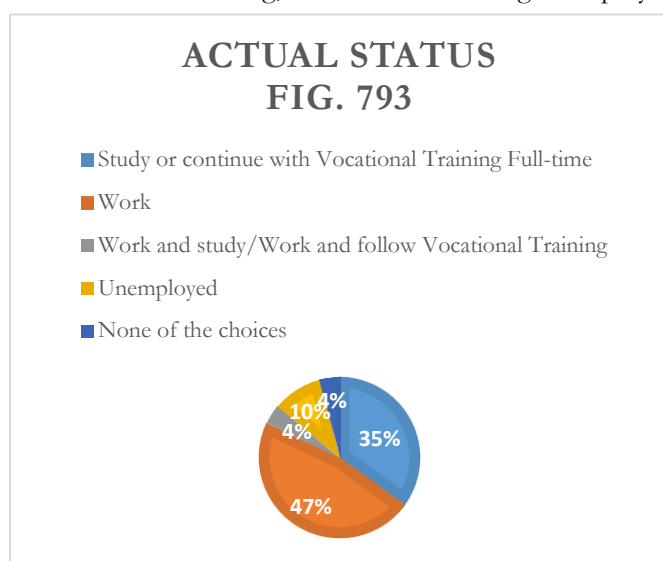
Region of Vlora

General Information about the Region

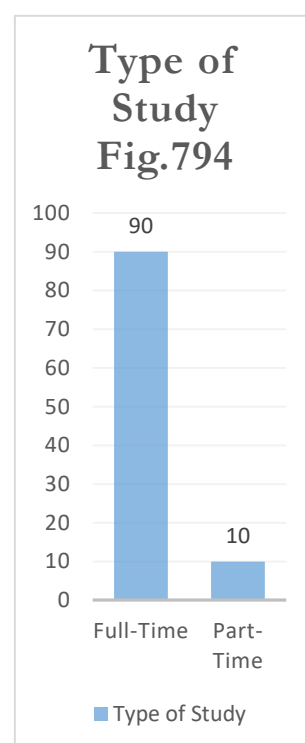
The Region of Vlora had a total of 222 students who graduated in 2017-2018. Considering the 23.44% margin used as part of the methodology of this report, the consultant was able to conduct 52 phone interviews. This region includes three VSSs, namely “Pavarsia”, “Antoni Athanas”, and “Tregtare”.

Actual Status of the Student

Most of the students who graduated from the Region of Vlora in 2017-2018 stated that they were employed at this moment in time (47%), followed by 35% of the participants who stated that that “study or continue with vocational training, 10% confirmed being unemployed, 4% were “working and studying”, and 4% who stated that “none of the choices applied to them”. (Fig. 793)

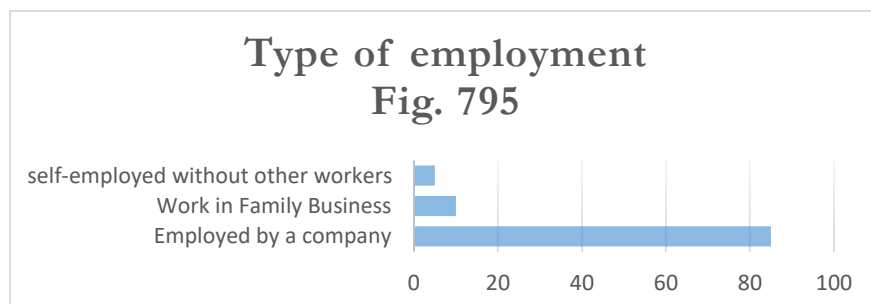


Here we can see a relatively proportional distribution of choice selections from the participants. A 47% margin of students employed shows that most of the students who completed this VSS in 2017-

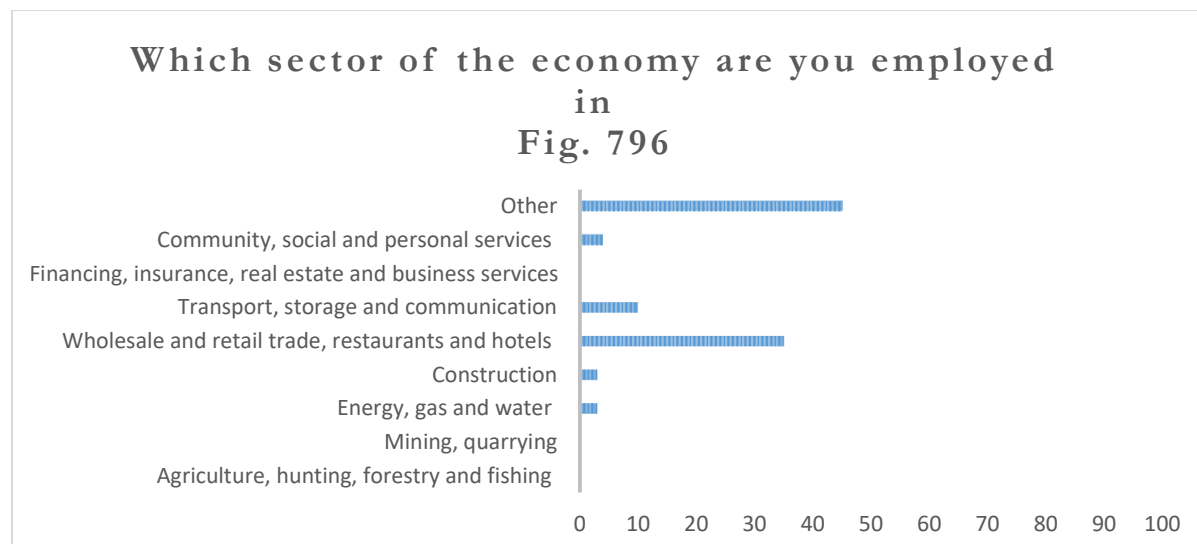


2018 had the possibility to launch themselves into the work market. A more detailed breakdown or reason and scenarios will be found in the upcoming sections of this report. When calculating the employability percentage (without taking into consideration the participants who were studying), 70% were employed, 18% unemployed, 6% were working and studying, and only 6% didn't think any of the choices applied to them. In regards to the students who stated that they “Study of continue with Vocational Training Full-time”, a majority of 90% stated that they have chosen to continue education in a “full-time” format rather than e “part-time” (10%) one, **indicator which represents the perception of the importance of full-time education from the participants.** (Fig. 794)

Most of the students who replied that they were employed at the moment of the interview (85%) confirmed that they are employed by a company, 5% worked as “self-employed without other workers”, while the rest of them (10%) worked in a family business (Fig. 795). (100%) received a salary for their services.

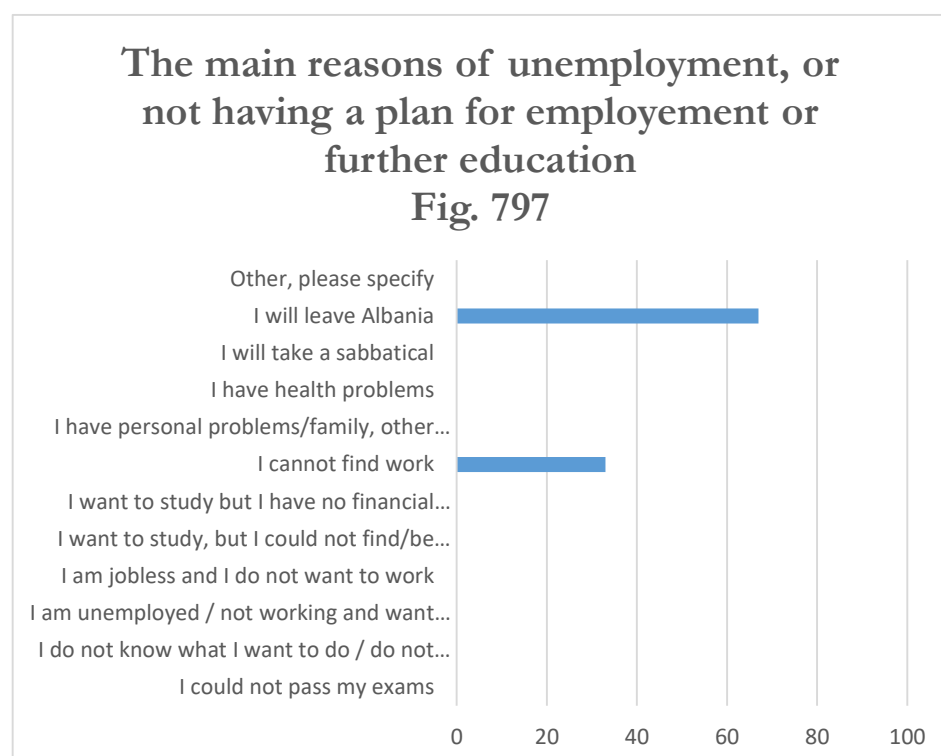


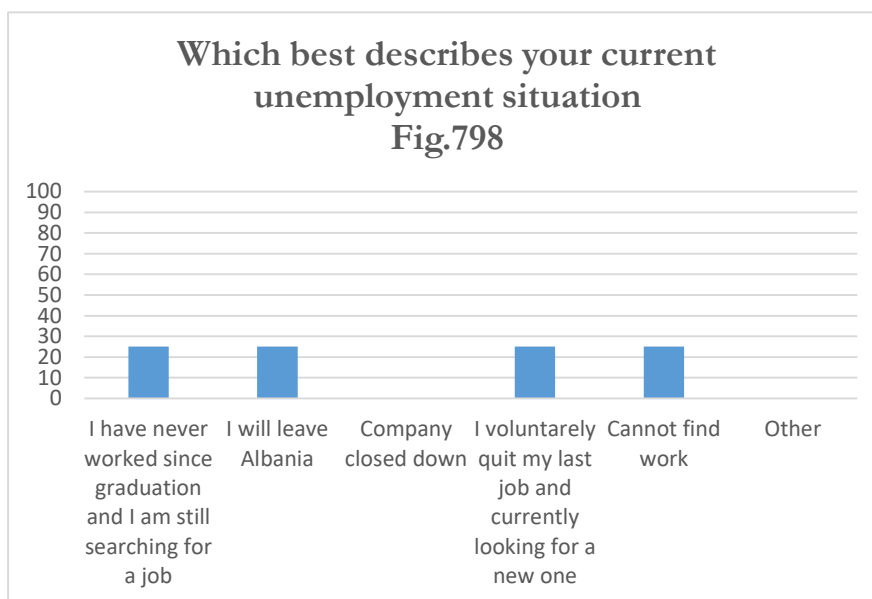
When asked about which sector of the economy they were employed in, 35% of the participants stated that they work in the “Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels” sector, 10% confirmed working in the “Transport, storage and communication” sector, 4% chose “Community, social and personal services”, 3% answered “Construction”, 3% stated that they worked in the “Energy, gas and water sector”, and the rest (45%) chose “other” by elaborating that they worked as a: Mechanic, Salesperson, and worker in a gas station. (Fig. 796)



It is also worth mentioning that 94% of the participants stated that they are working in the **private sector** rather than public administration (6%) or NGO's (0%), and that the location of their work is mostly **Vlora (82%), Tirana (14%), and abroad (4%)**.

Regarding the participants who could not identify their selves with options of being employed, unemployed or student, and chose instead the “None of the options apply to my situation” option, the reason for their situation was “I will leave Albania” (67%), and “I cannot find work” (33%). (Fig. 797)

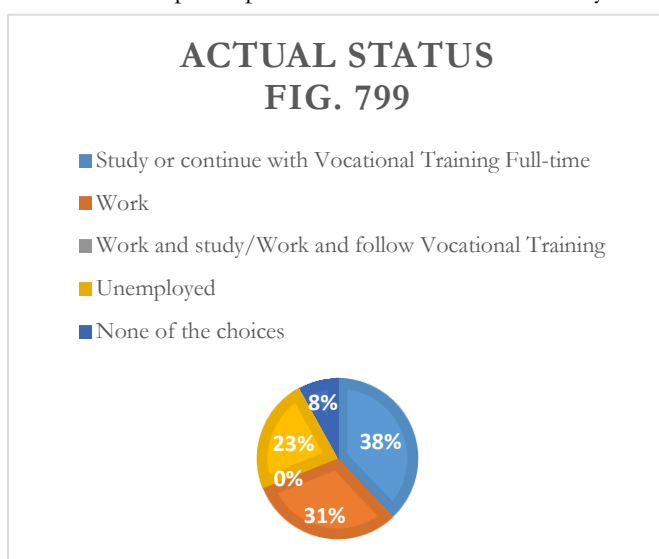




Jumping to the section of the unemployed, the participants were asked to choose up to three options that best describe their situation at the moment of the interview. This was a four way equally split decision between “I have never worked since graduation and are still searching for a job”, “I voluntarily quit my last job and are currently looking for a new one”, “I cannot find work”, and “I will leave Albania”. (Fig. 798)

Actual Status of the Student (Antoni Athanas)

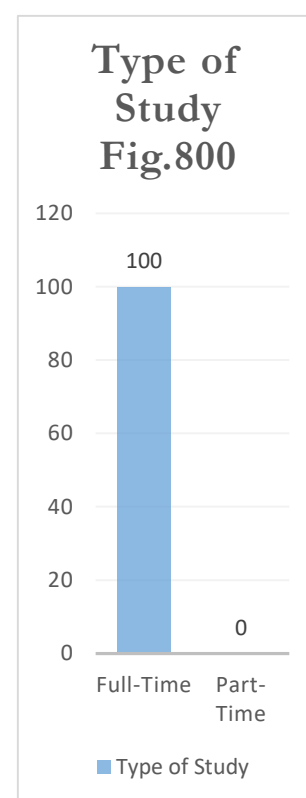
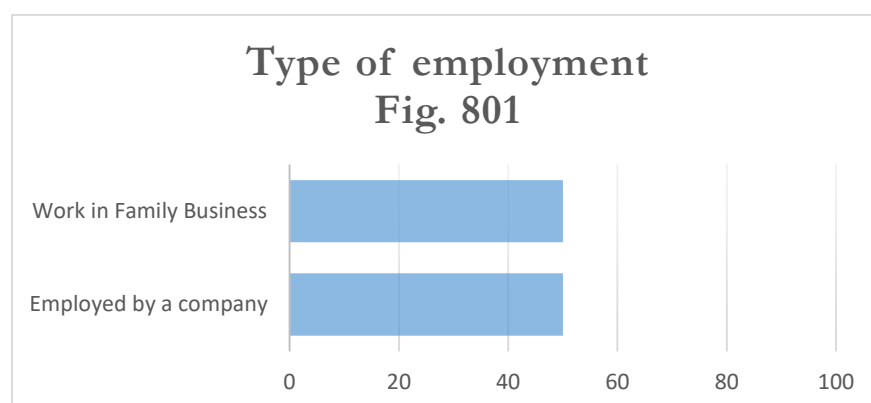
Most of the students who graduated from “Antoni Athanas” VSS in Tirana in 2017-2018 stated that they are studying or continue with Vocational Training Full-Time at this moment in time (38%), followed by 31% of the participants which stated that they are “Employed”, 23% confirmed that they are “Unemployed”, while the rest 8% stated that “None of the choices” applied to their situation. (Fig. 799)



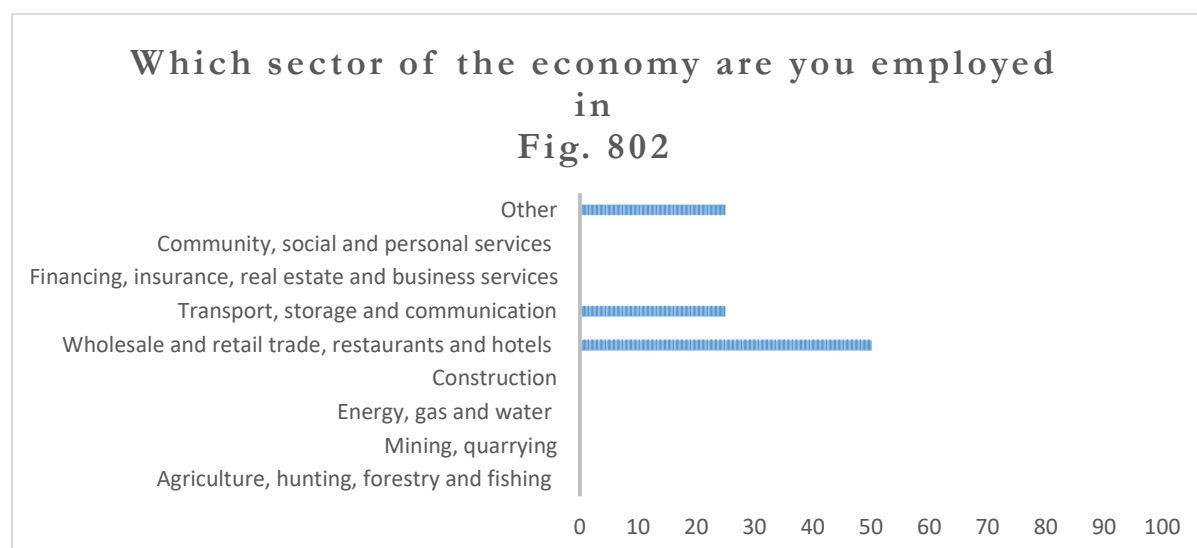
Here we can see a relatively proportional distribution of choice selections from the participants. A 38% margin of students studying and 31% employed **shows that most of the students which completed this VSS in 2017-2018 have had the possibility to launch themselves into the work market or pursue further educational endeavors.** A more detailed breakdown or reason and scenarios will be found in the upcoming sections of this report.

In regards to the students who stated that they “Study of continue with Vocational Training Full-time”, a full majority of 100% stated that they have chosen to continue education in a “full-time” format rather than e “part-time” one, **indicator which represents the perception of the importance of full-time education from the participants.** (Fig. 800)

Out of the students who replied that they were employed at the moment of the interview (50%) confirmed that they are employed by a company, while the rest of them worked in a family business. (Fig. 801) 100% of the respondents confirmed that they received a salary in exchange of their services.

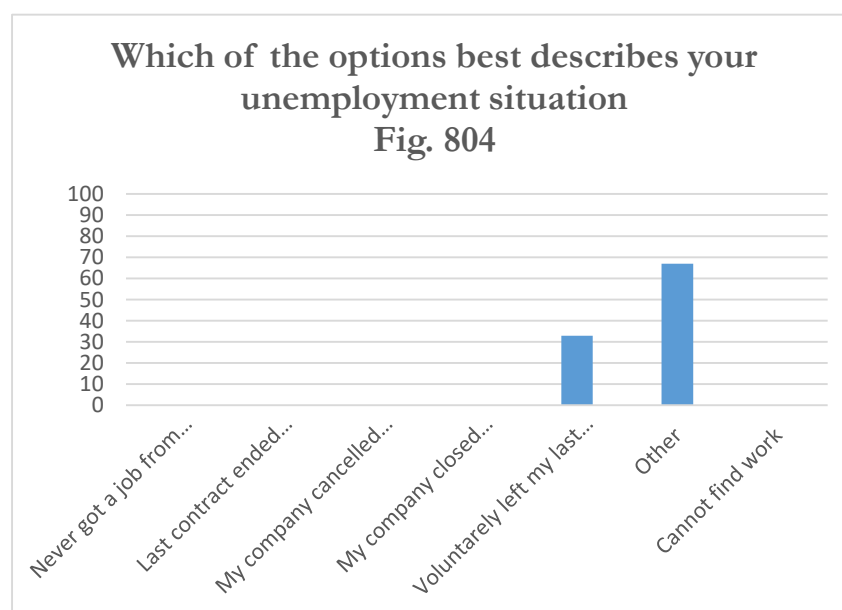
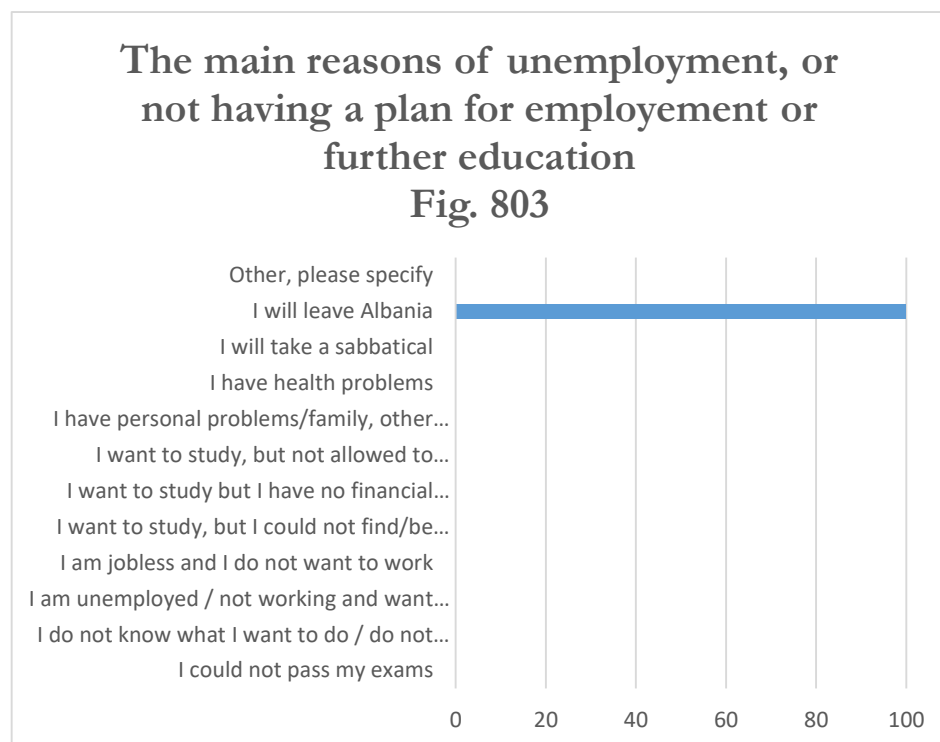


When asked about which sector of the economy they were employed in, the majority of the participants (50%) selected the “Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels” option. Following was the “Transport, Storage and Communication” option with 25% of the participants. The rest (25%) chose “other” as an option by specifying that they worked as a “mechanic”. The other options were not selected by any of the participants. (Fig. 802)



These results reveal a **trend of the students of “Antoni Athanas” VSS to seek and find employment in the “Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels” section of the economy.** It is also worth mentioning that all of the participants stated that they are working in the **private sector** rather than public administration or NGO’s, and that the location of their work is **Tirana**.

Regarding the participants who could not identify themselves with options of being employed, unemployed or student, and chose instead the “None of the options apply to my situation” option, 100% confirmed that the reason for this is that they are planning to leave Albania in the near future. (Fig. 803)

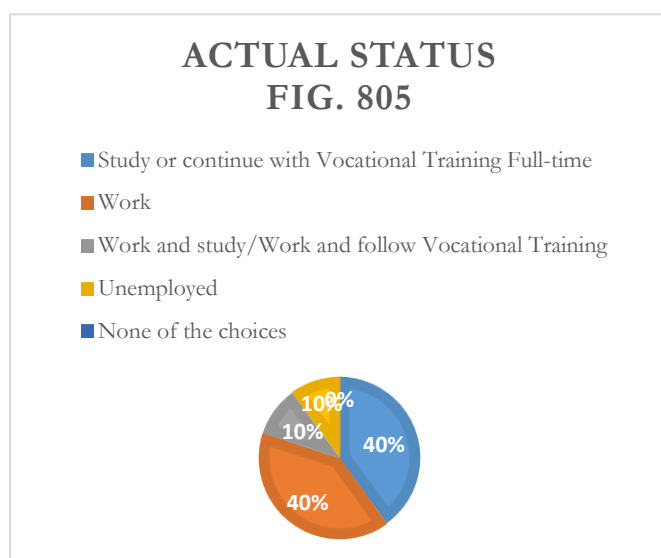


Jumping to the section of the unemployed, the participants were asked to choose up to three options that best describe their situation at the moment of the interview. Most of the participants (66.7%) selected the “Other” option by specifying that they are looking for seasonal work (which is a trait of the city of Saranda), while 33% replied that they had quit their last job voluntarily and are currently searching for a new one. This distribution is represented in Fig. 804.

Actual Status of the Student (Tregtare)

40% of the students who graduated from “Tregtare” VSS in Vlora in 2017-2018 stated that they are employed at this moment in time, followed by 40% of the participants who stated that they are “studying

or continuing with vocational training”, 10% were “working and studying”, and the rest (10%) were unemployed. (Fig. 805)

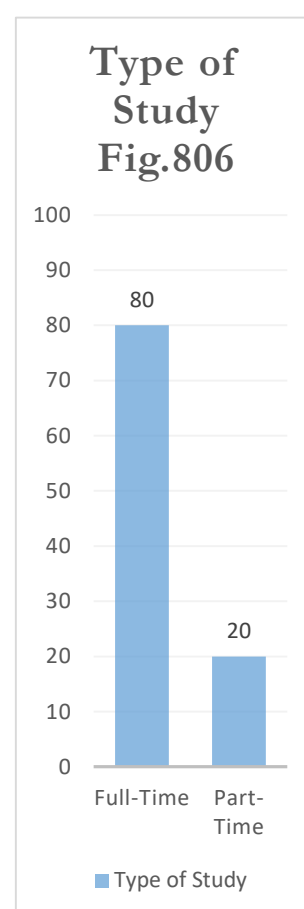
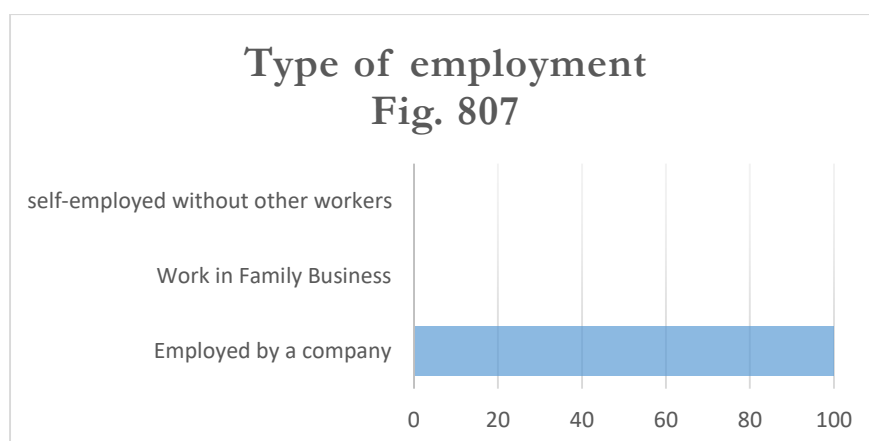


Here we can see a relatively disproportional distribution of choice selections from the participants. A 40% margin of students employed **shows that most of the students who completed this VSS in 2017-2018 had the possibility to launch themselves into the work market.** A more detailed breakdown of reasons and scenarios will be found in the upcoming sections of this report.

In regard to the students who stated that they “Study or continue with Vocational Training Full-

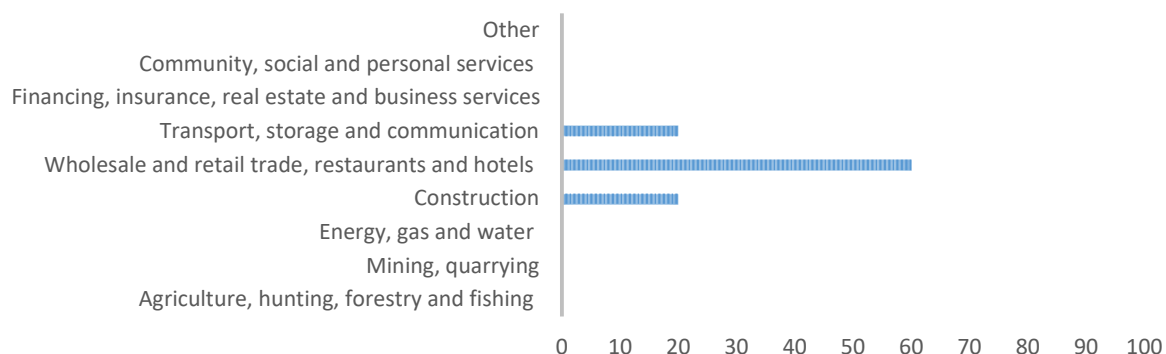
time”, a majority of 80% stated that they have chosen to continue education in a “full-time” format rather than a “part-time” (20%) one, **indicator which represents the perception of the importance of full-time education from the participants.** (Fig. 806)

All of the students who replied that they were employed at the moment of the interview (100%) confirmed that they are employed by a company (Fig. 807). 100% received a salary for their services.



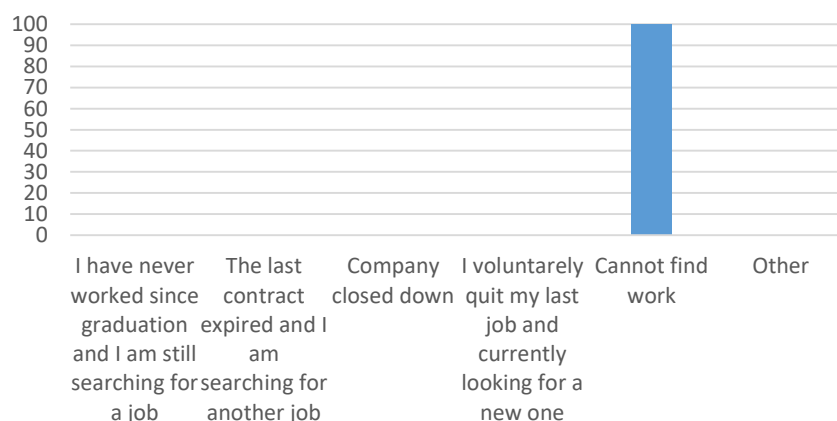
When asked about which sector of the economy they were employed in, the majority of the participants (60%) selected the “Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels” option, 20% “Construction”, and “Transport, storage and communication” option with 20% of the participants. (Fig. 808)

**Which sector of the economy are you employed
in**
Fig. 808



It is also worth mentioning that 100% of the participants stated that they are working in the **private sector** rather than public administration or NGO's, and that the location of their work is mostly **Vlora (60%), and abroad (40%)**.

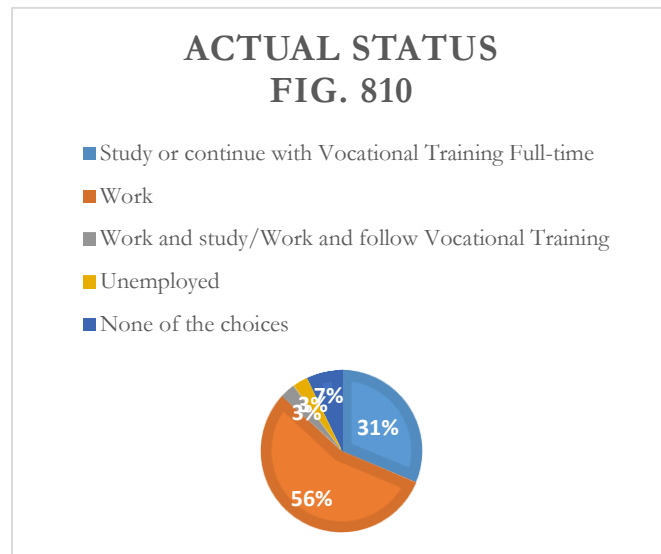
**Which best describes your current
unemployment situation**
Fig.809



Jumping to the section of the unemployed, the participants were asked to choose up to three options that best describe their situation at the moment of the interview. All of the participants (100%) stated that they “Cannot find work”. (Fig. 809)

Actual Status of the Student (Pavarsia)

Most of the students which graduated from “Pavarësia” VSS in Vlora in 2017-2018 stated that they are employed at this moment in time (56%), followed by 31% of the participants who stated that they are “studying or continuing with vocational training”, 3% were “working and studying”, 3% who stated that “none of the choices applied to them”, and the rest (7%) were unemployed. (Fig. 810)

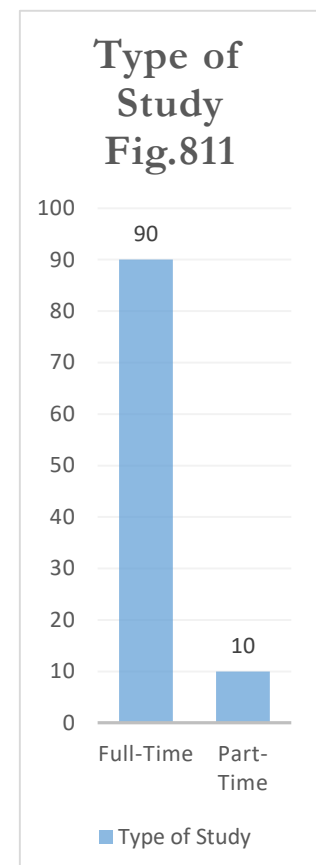
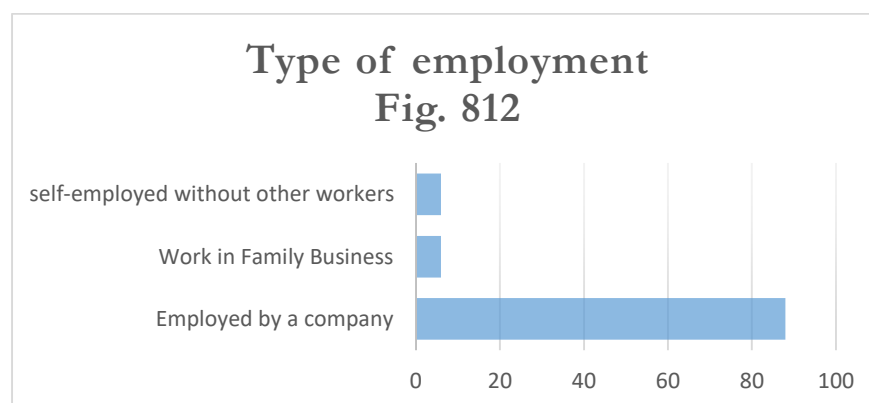


Here we can see a relatively disproportional distribution of choice selections from the participants. A 55% margin of students employed **shows that most of the students who completed this VSS in 2017-2018 had the possibility to launch themselves into the work market.** A more detailed breakdown of reasons and scenarios will be found in the upcoming sections of this report.

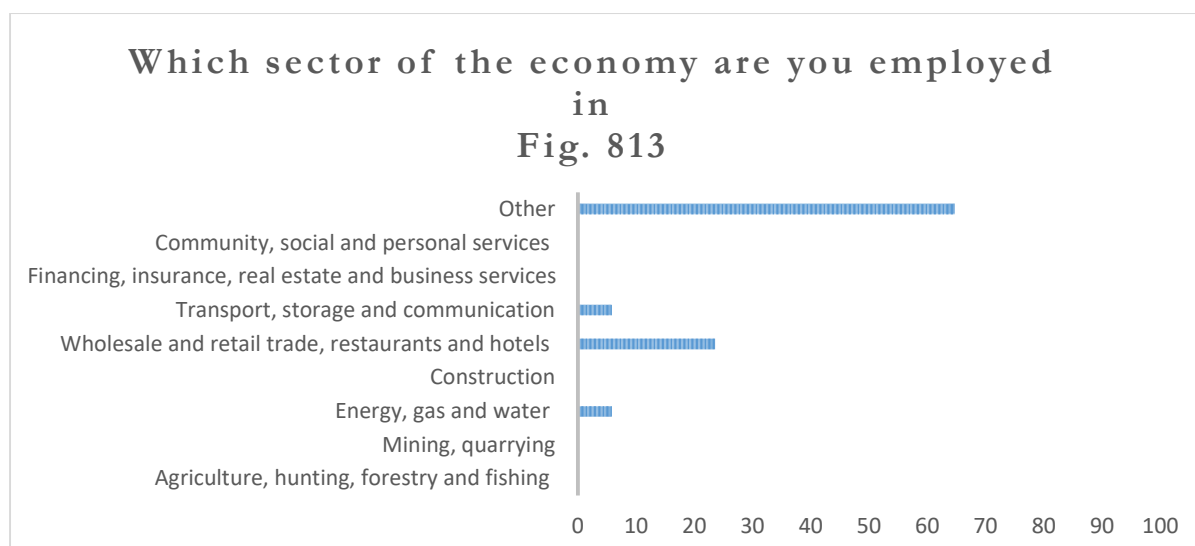
In regard to the students who stated that they “Study or

continue with Vocational Training Full-time”, a majority of 90% stated that they have chosen to continue education in a “full-time” format rather than a “part-time” (10%) one, **indicator which represents the perception of the importance of full-time education from the participants.** (Fig. 811)

Most of the students who replied that they were employed at the moment of the interview (88%) confirmed that they are employed by a company, 6% worked as “self-employed without other workers”, while the rest of them (6%) worked in a family business (Fig. 812). (100%) received a salary for their services.

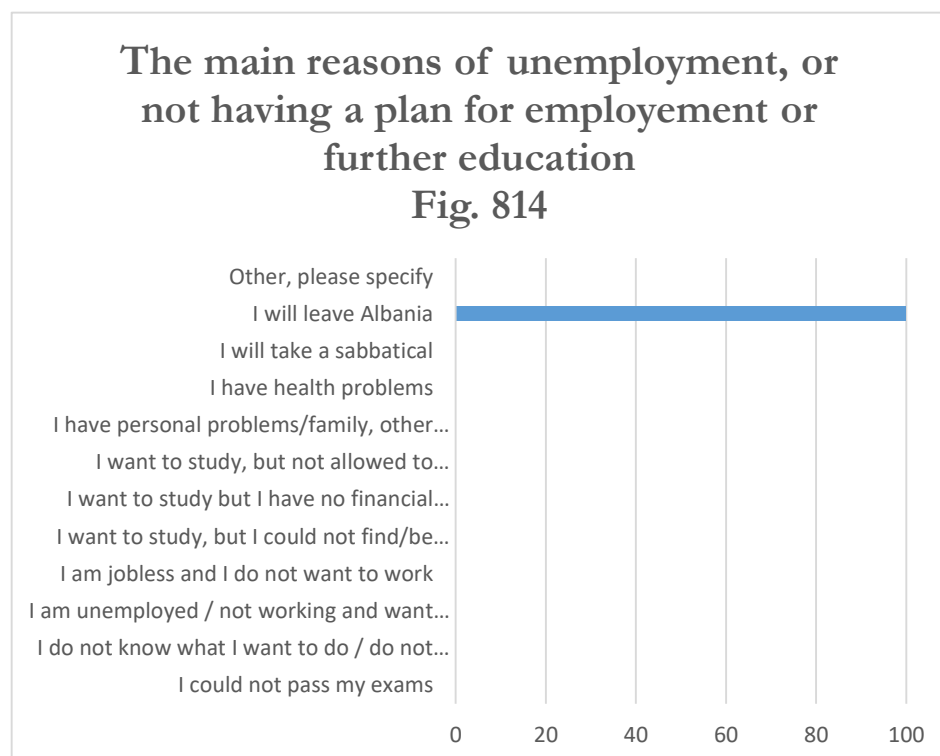


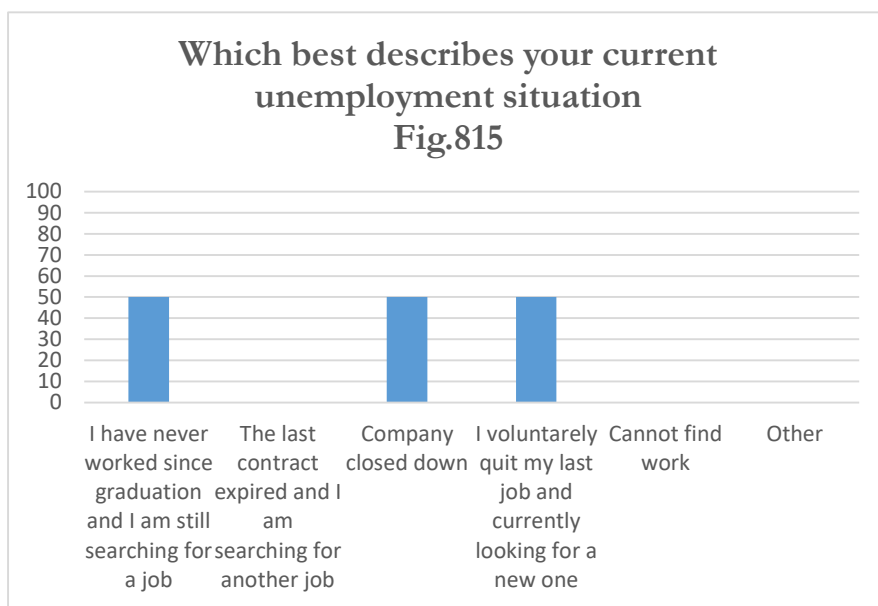
When asked about which sector of the economy they were employed in, the majority of the participants (64.71%) selected the “other” option. When broken down the participants stated that it included: Mechanic, Electrician, and worker in the National Guard. Following was the “Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels” with 23.53%, “Energy, Gas and Water” with 5.88%, and “Transport, storage and communication” option with 5.88% of the participants. (Fig. 813)



It is also worth mentioning that 94% of the participants stated that they are working in the **private sector** rather than public administration (6%) or NGO's (0%), and that the location of their work is mostly **Vlora (88.24%), and Tirana (11.76%)**.

Regarding the participants who could not identify themselves with options of being employed, unemployed or student, and chose instead the "None of the options apply to my situation" option, 100% confirmed that the reason for this is that they are planning to leave Albania in the near future. (Fig. 814)





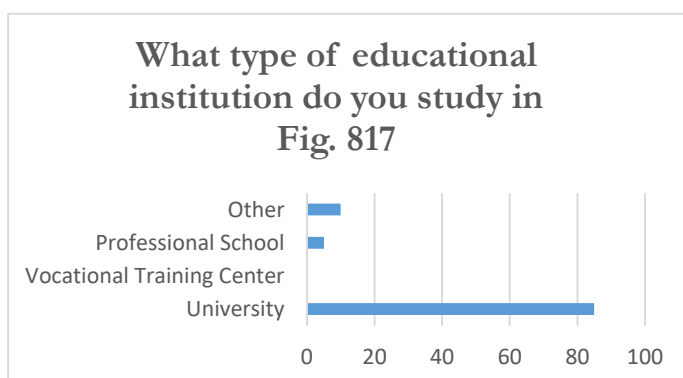
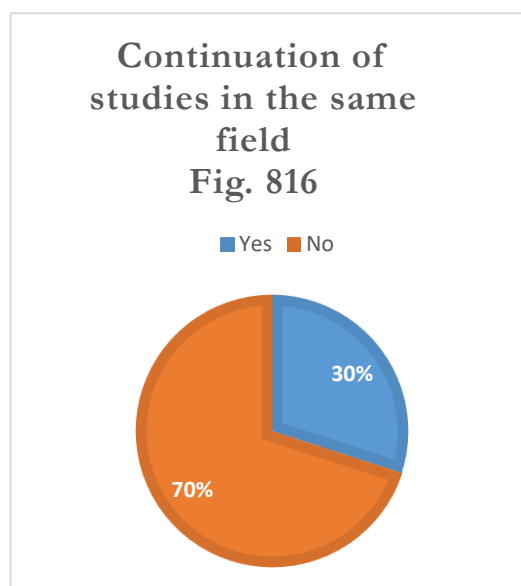
Jumping to the section of the unemployed, the participants were asked to choose up to three options that best describe their situation at the moment of the interview. Half of the participants (50%) stated that they had “voluntarily quit their last job and were currently looking for a new one”, followed by 50% who confirmed that they “had never worked since graduation and are still searching for a job”. (Fig.

815)

The Effectiveness of Studying in the Region of Vlora (VSSs)

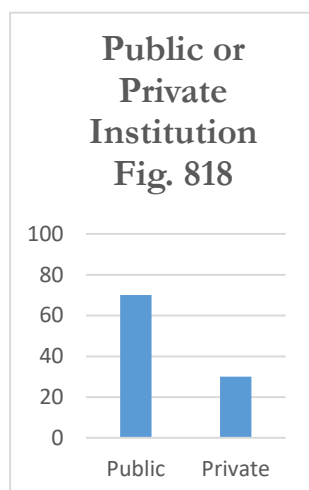
The participants who answered that “Study in a University or continue vocational training” were further asked whether they continue studying in the same field (or a similar one) as the one that they completed in VSS. The majority of the participants (70%) confirmed that they are not following the same professional path that they started in VSS, while the rest (30%) stated that they did so. Such statistics show that the effectiveness of this particular region (Vlora) **is somewhat low and a career path doesn’t build since the early stages of VSS.** (Fig. 816)

The participants who answered negatively the previous question were then asked to choose the reasons for their decision. The majority of 75% stated that they were no longer interested in their field of study, while the rest (25%) chose “I didn’t register in my field of study”.



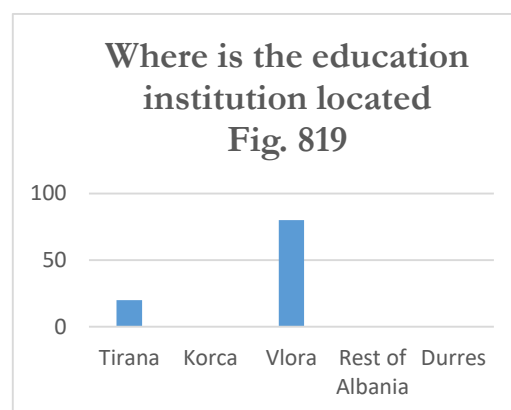
85% of the above mentioned participants also stated that they are studying in a University (Fig. 817), 5% chose “professional school”, while 10% chose “other” as a choice.

While, of the universities that they are studying in are in 70% of the cases public and in 30% privately owned. (Fig. 818)



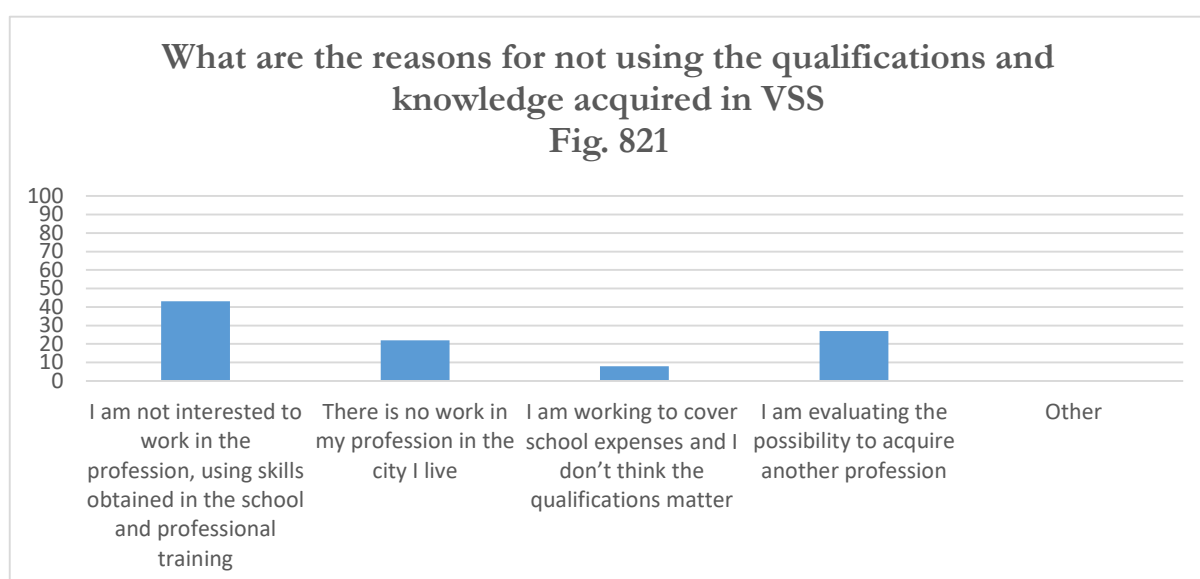
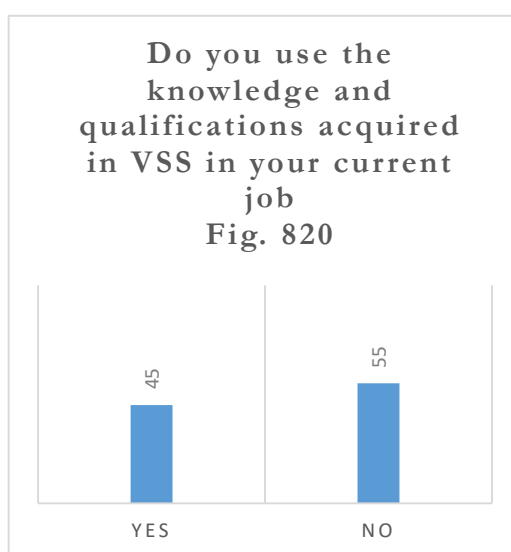
When asked about the location of the education institution where they study or continue their professional education the majority (80%) of the participants selected “Vlora” as their choice, and 20% chose “Tirana”. (Fig. 819)

Lastly, when asked about the type of certification that they would acquire at the end of the studies, 85% of the participants confirmed that they would obtain a bachelor diploma, and 15% would obtain a certificate.

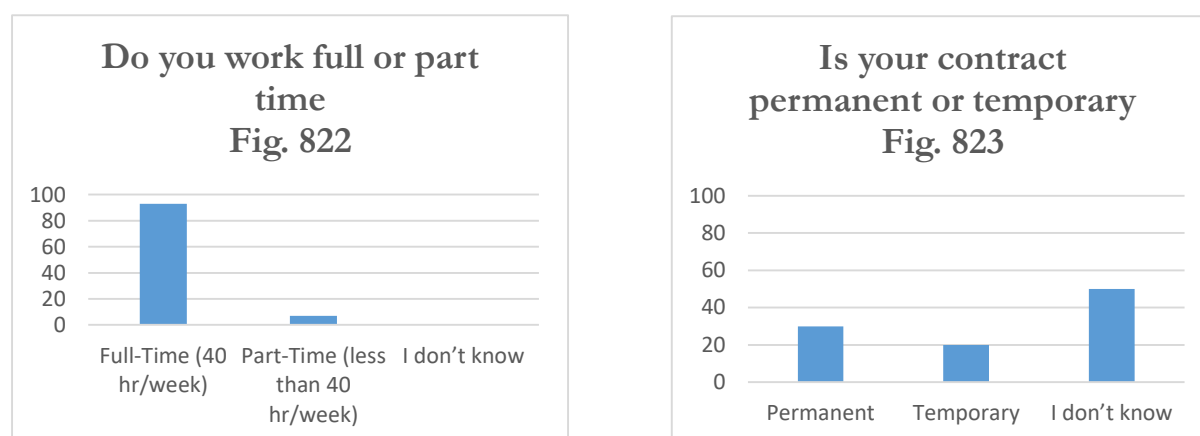


Out of the participants who initially stated that they are employed 45% answered “Yes” and 55% “No” to the question: “Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job?” (Fig. 820) **This result can be seen as an indicator to directly measure the effectiveness of the VSS in terms of sustainability of the study programmes.**

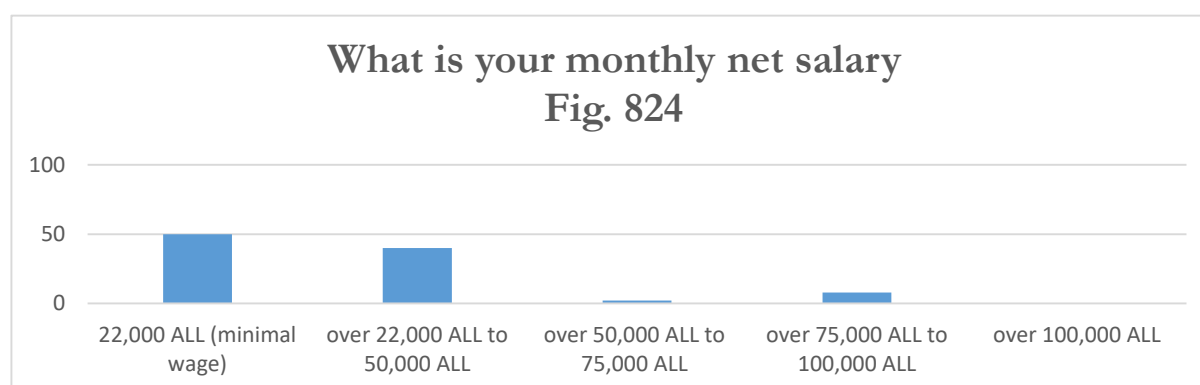
The participants who responded “No” were then asked for the reasons of their negative answer. 27% stated that they are “Looking at the possibility to acquire another profession”, 22% confirmed that “There is no work in my profession in the city I live”, 43% chose “I am not interested to work in the profession, and 8% stated that they are “working to cover school expenses and I don’t think the qualification matters”. (Fig.821)



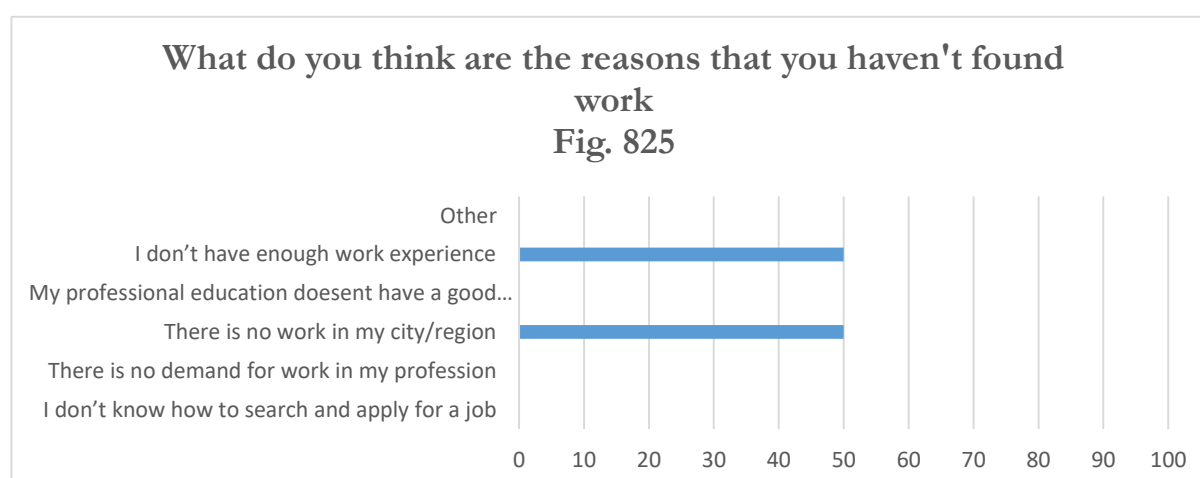
When asked about their type of work contract 93% of the participants stated that they have a full-time contract (40hr/week), while the rest (7%) said that they have a part-time contract. (Fig. 822) The same participants had a divided answer regarding whether their contract was permanent or temporary, where 30% answered “Permanent”, 20% “Temporary”, and 50% stated that they didn’t know. (Fig. 823)



In regards to the question about the monthly net salary the participants responded as per the table below:



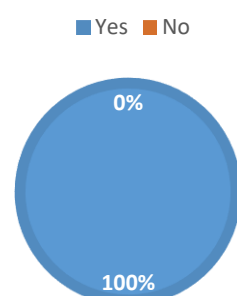
The part of participants who selected “unemployed” as their initial choice were further asked about the reasons that they think affect their status. Half of the participants (50%) chose “I don’t have enough work experience”, followed by the other half who chose “There is no work in my city/region”. (Fig.825)



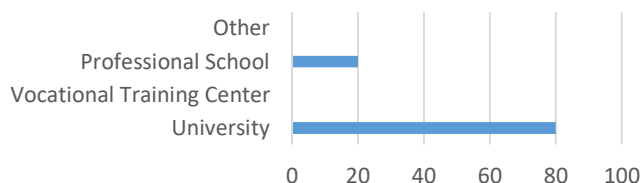
The Effectiveness of Studying in “Antoni Athanas” VSS

The participants who answered that “Study in a University or continue vocational training” were further asked whether they continue studying in the same field (or a similar one) as the one that they completed in VSS. The full majority of the participants (100%) confirmed that they are following the same professional path that they started in VSS. Such statistics show that the effectiveness of this particular VSS (Antoni Athanas) is very high and a career path builds since the early stages of VSS. (Fig. 826)

Continuation of studies in the same field
Fig. 826



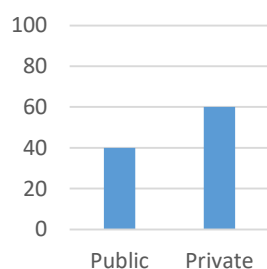
What type of educational institution do you study in
Fig. 827



80% of the above mentioned participants also stated that they are studying in a University (Fig. 827), while the rest (20%) stated that they continue their studies in a Professional School.

While, of the universities that they are studying in 40% are public and 60% privately owned. (Fig. 828)

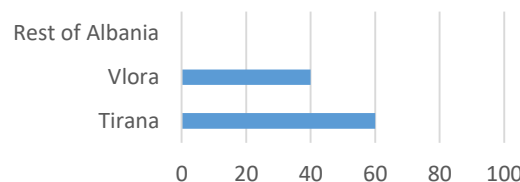
Public or Private Institution
Fig. 828



When asked about the location of the education institution where they study or continue their professional education the majority (60%) of the participants selected “Tirana” as their choice, while 40% stated that they are studying in the city of Vlora. (Fig. 829)

Lastly, when asked about the type of certification that they would acquire at the end of the studies, all of the participants (100%) confirmed that they would obtain a bachelor diploma.

Where is your university located
Fig. 829

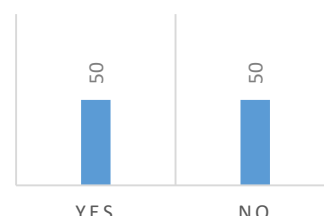


Out of the participants who initially stated that they are employed 50% answered “Yes” and 50% “No” to the question: “Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job?” (Fig. 830) This result can be seen as an indicator to directly measure the effectiveness of the VSS in terms of sustainability of the study programmes.

The participants who responded “No” were then asked for the reasons of their negative answer. Half of them (50%) stated that they are “looking at the possibility of acquiring another profession”, while the other half (50%) answered that they “There is no work in my profession in the city I live”. (Fig.831)

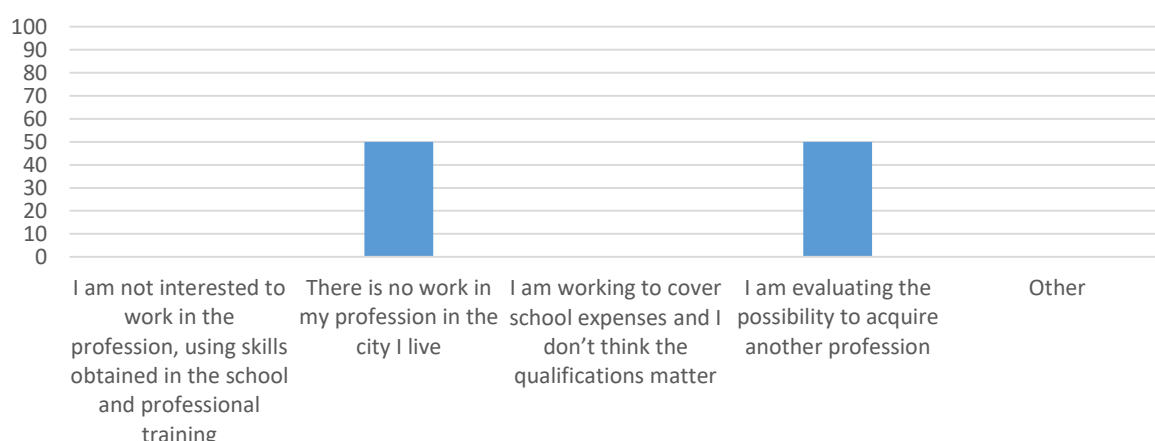
Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job

Fig. 830



What are the reasons for not using the qualifications and knowledge acquired in VSS

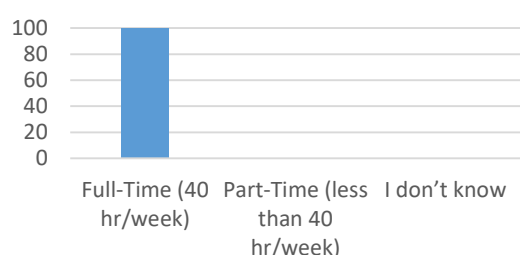
Fig. 831



When asked about their type of work contract 100% of the participants stated that they have a full time contract (40hr/week). (Fig. 832) The same participants had a divided answer regarding whether their contract was permanent or temporary, where 25% answered “Permanent”, and 75% stated that they didn't know. (Fig. 833)

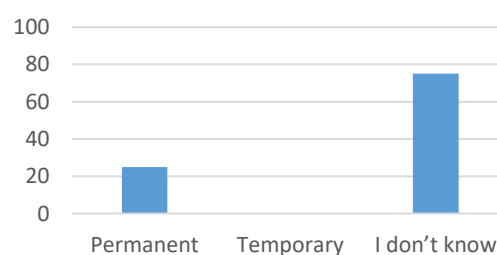
Do you work full or part time

Fig. 832

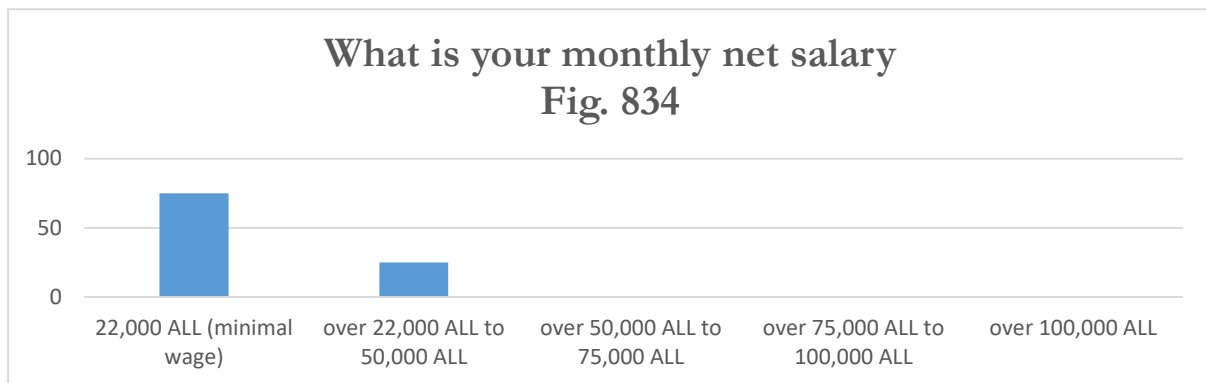


Is your contract permanent or temporary

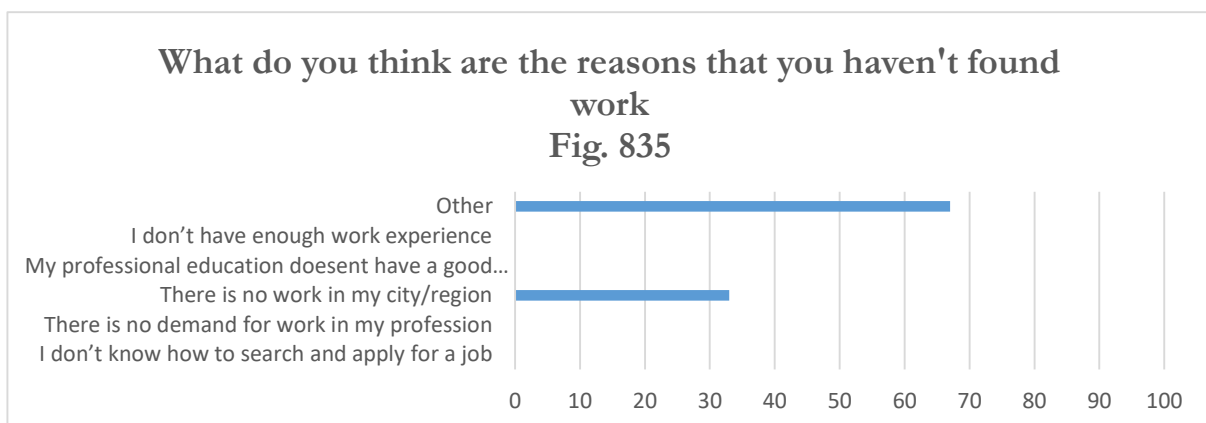
Fig. 833



In regards to the question about the monthly net salary the participants responded as per the table below:



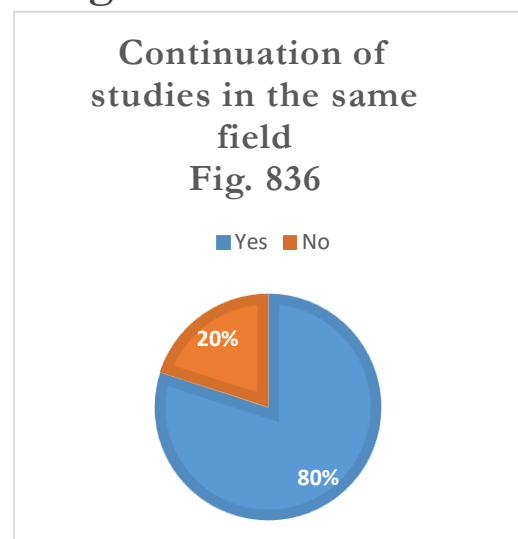
The part of participants who selected “unemployed as their initial choice” were further asked about the reasons that they think affect their status. Most of the participants (67%) chose “other” as their choice, and further elaborated their answers. 33% stated that they think that there is not enough work in their city. The other reasons stated by the participants regarded the fact that they were waiting for the summer season in their city. (Fig. 835)



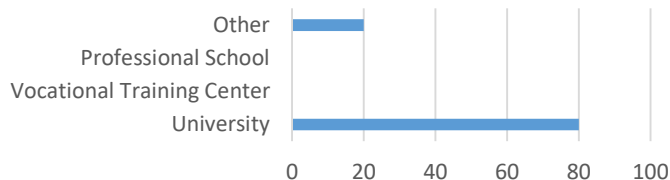
The Effectiveness of Studying in “Tregtare” VSS

The participants who answered that “Study in a University or continue vocational training” were further asked whether they continue studying in the same field (or a similar one) as the one that they completed in VSS. The majority of the participants (80%) confirmed that they are following the same professional path that they started in VSS, while the rest (20%) stated that they not did so. Such statistics show that the effectiveness of this particular VSS (Tregtare) **is high and a career path builds since the early stages of VSS.** (Fig. 836)

The participants who answered negatively the previous question were then asked to choose the reasons for their decision. 100% of them answered that they “didn’t register in the same field of study”.



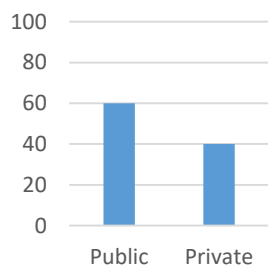
What type of educational institution do you study in
Fig. 837



80% of the above mentioned participants also stated that they are studying in a University (Fig. 837), while 20% chose “other” as a choice with the justification that they were pursuing private courses.

While, of the universities that they are studying in are in 60% of the cases public and in 40% privately owned. (Fig. 838)

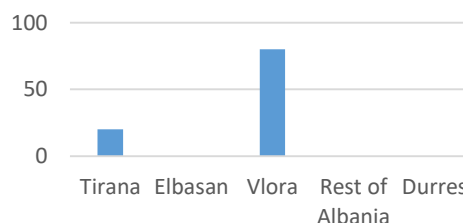
Public or Private Institution
Fig. 838



When asked about the location of the education institution where they study or continue their professional education the full majority (80%) of the participants selected “Vlora”, and 20% “Tirana”. (Fig. 839)

Lastly, when asked about the type of certification that they would acquire at the end of the studies, 60% of the participants confirmed that they would obtain a bachelor diploma, and the rest (40%) stated that they would obtain a certificate.

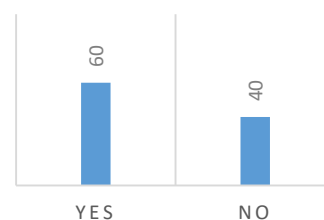
Where is the education institution located
Fig. 839

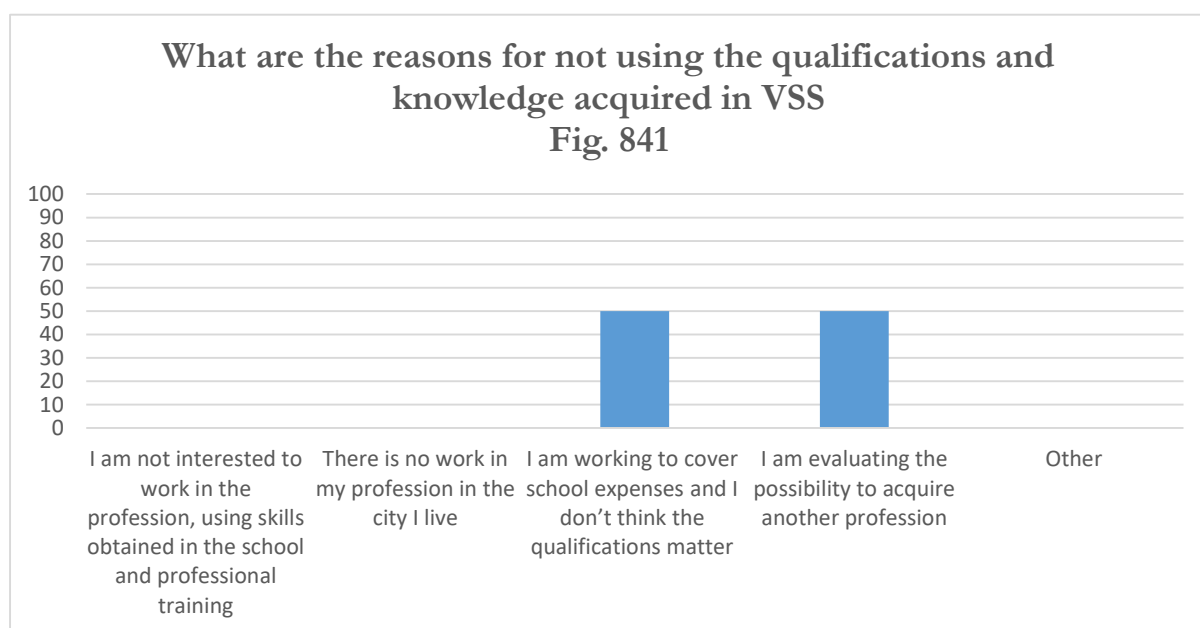


Out of the participants who initially stated that they are employed 60% answered “Yes” and 40% “No” to the question: “Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job?” (Fig. 840) **This result can be seen as an indicator to directly measure the effectiveness of the VSS in terms of sustainability of the study programmes.**

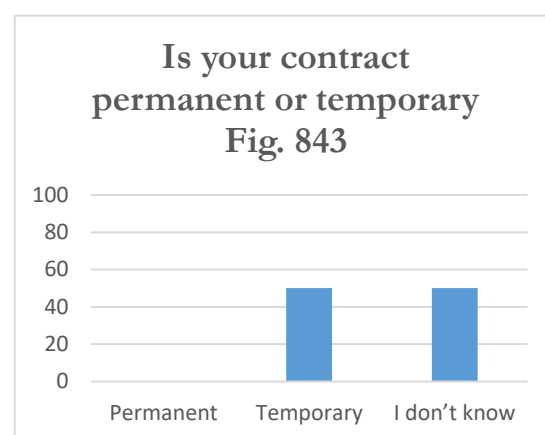
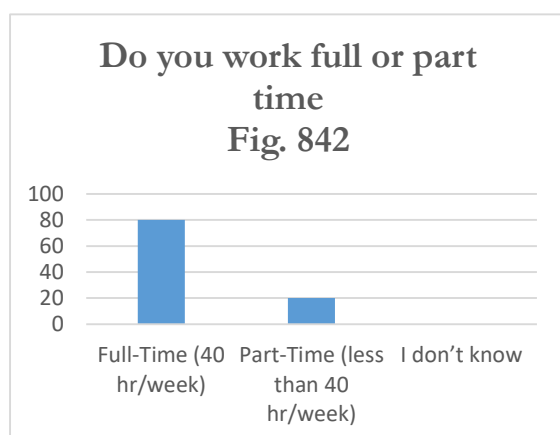
The participants who responded “No” were then asked for the reasons of their negative answer. Half of them (50%) stated that they are “evaluating the option of obtaining another profession”, and the other half stated that “I am working to cover school expenses and I don’t think the qualifications matter”. (Fig.841)

Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job
Fig. 840

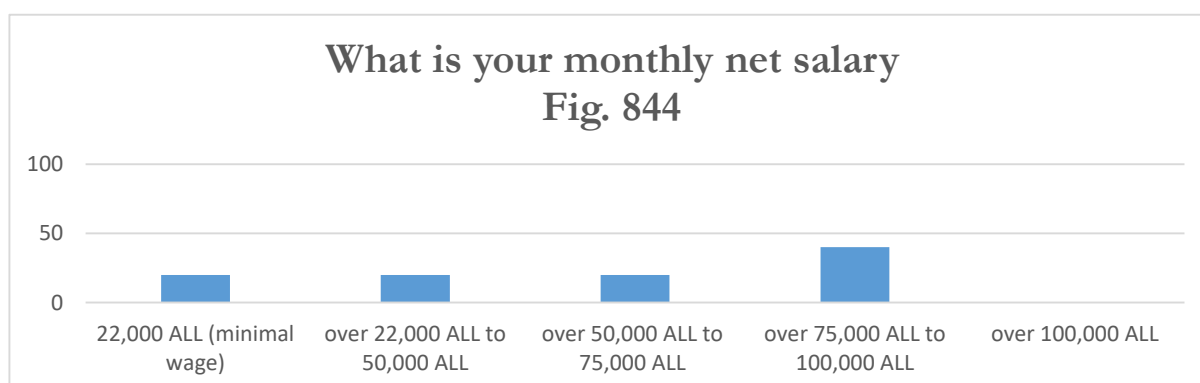




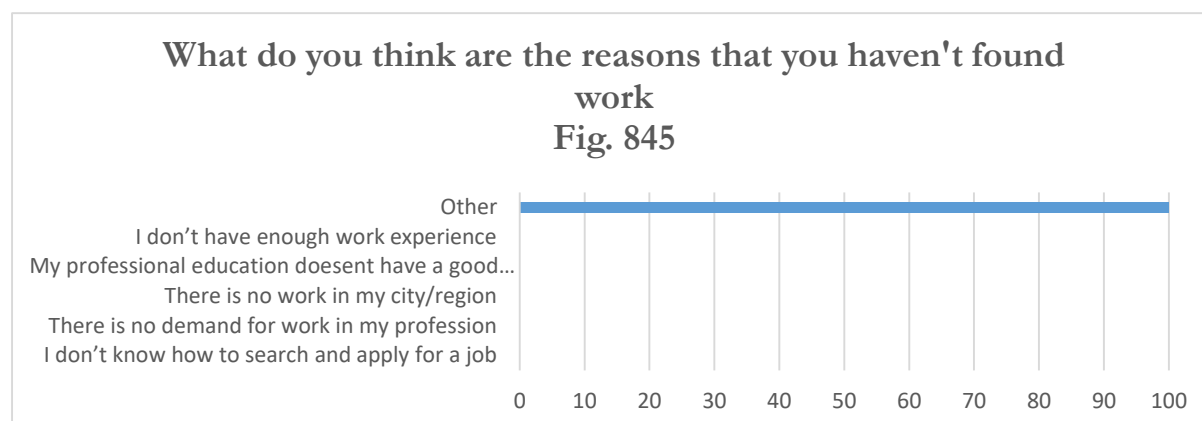
When asked about their type of work contract 80% of the participants stated that they have a full time contract (40hr/week), while the rest (20%) said that they have a part time contract. (Fig. 842) The same participants had a divided answer regarding whether their contract was permanent or temporary, where 0% answered “Permanent”, 50% “Temporary”, and 50% stated that they didn’t know. (Fig. 843)



In regards to the question about the monthly net salary the participants responded as per the table below:



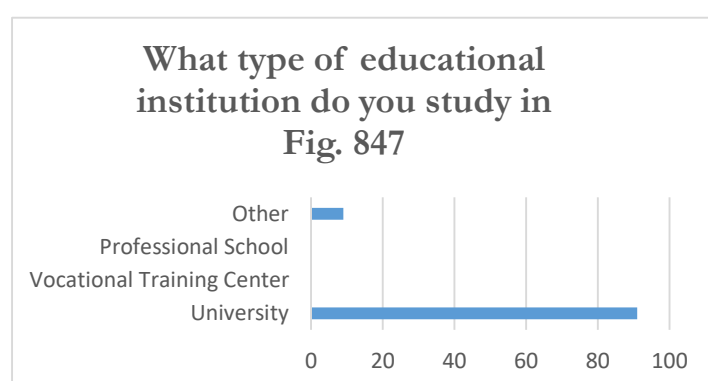
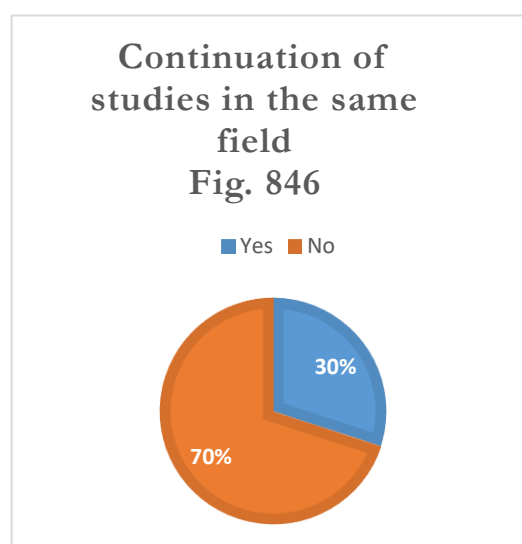
The part of participants who selected “unemployed” as their initial choice were further asked about the reasons that they think affect their status. All of the participants (100%) chose “other” by elaborating that they were living abroad for a long time. (Fig.845)



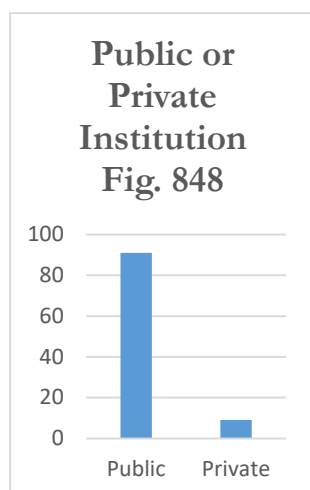
The Effectiveness of Studying in “Pavarësia” VSS

The participants who answered that “Study in a University or continue vocational training” were further asked whether they continue studying in the same field (or a similar one) as the one that they completed in VSS. The majority of the participants (70%) confirmed that they are not following the same professional path that they started in VSS, while the rest (30%) stated that they did so. Such statistics show that the effectiveness of this particular VSS (Pavarësia) **is somewhat low and a career path doesn't build since the early stages of VSS.** (Fig. 846)

The participants who answered negatively the previous question were then asked to choose the reasons for their decision. 86% of them answered that they “are no longer interested in their field of study” and 14% “chose to register in another field of study”.

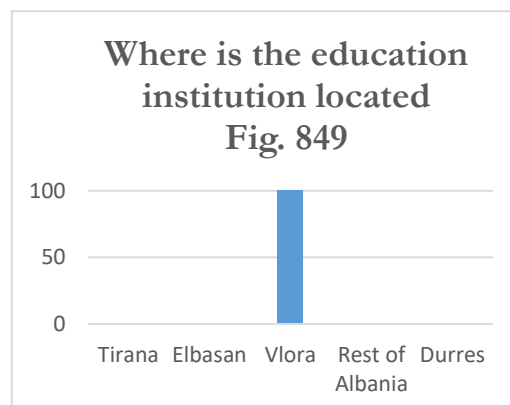


90% of the above mentioned participants also stated that they are studying in a University (Fig. 847), while 10% chose “other” as a choice with the justification that they were pursuing courses for marketing.



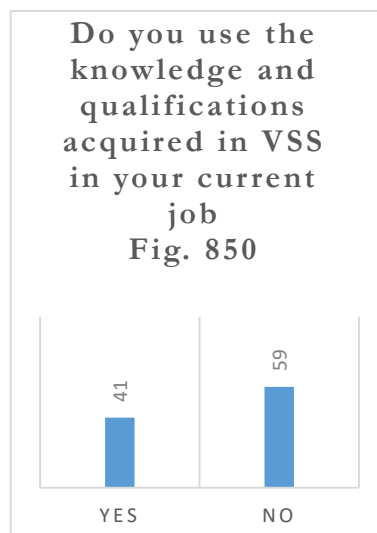
While, of the universities that they are studying in are in 90% of the cases public and in 10% privately owned. (Fig. 848)

When asked about the location of the education institution where they study or continue their professional education the full majority (100%) of the participants selected “Vlora”. (Fig. 849)

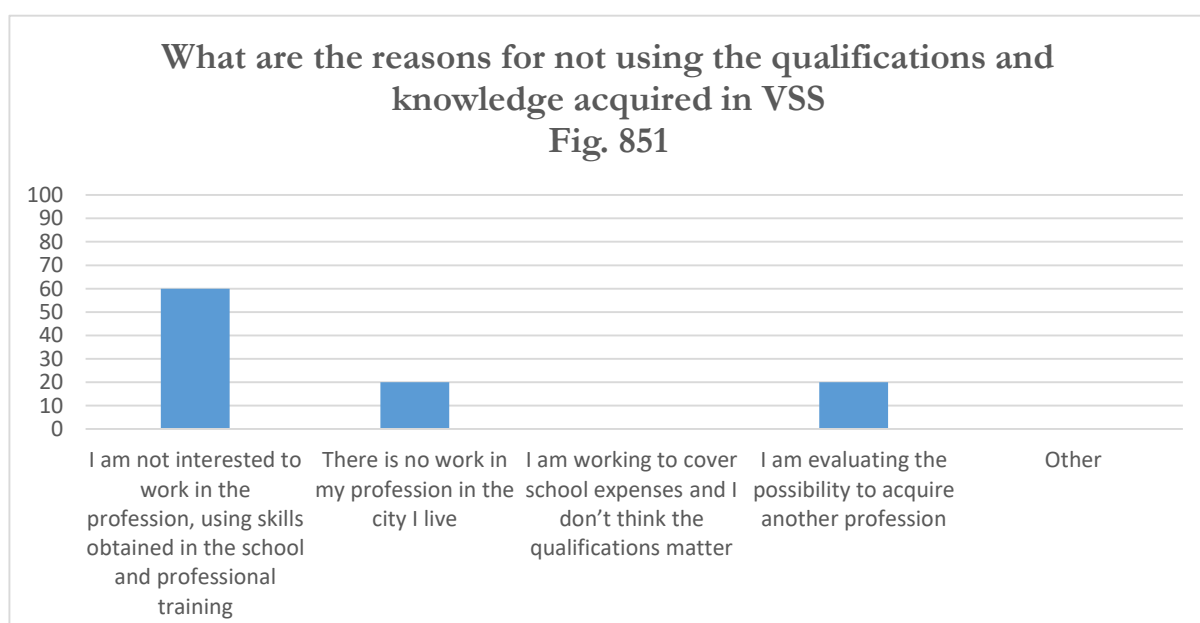


Lastly, when asked about the type of certification that they would acquire at the end of the studies, 90% of the participants confirmed that they would obtain a bachelor diploma, and the rest (10%) stated that they would obtain a certificate.

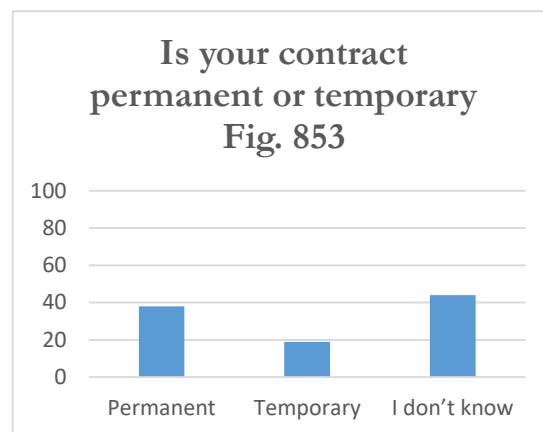
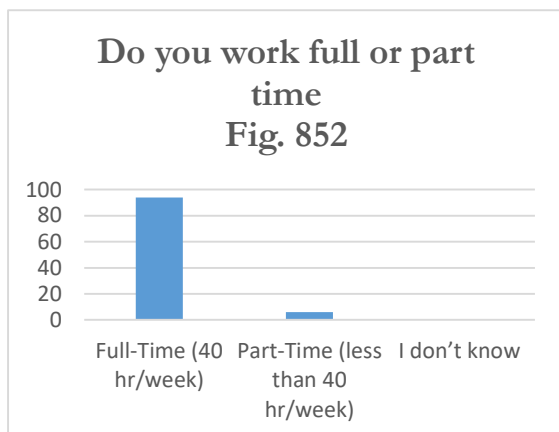
Out of the participants who initially stated that they are employed 41% answered “Yes” and 59% “No” to the question: “Do you use the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS in your current job?” (Fig. 850) **This result can be seen as an indicator to directly measure the effectiveness of the VSS in terms of sustainability of the study programmes.**



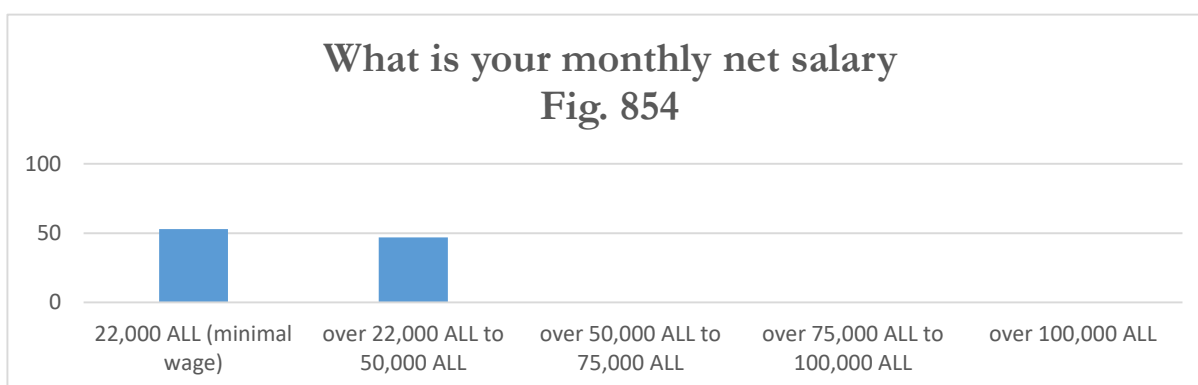
The participants who responded “No” were then asked for the reasons of their negative answer. Most of them (60%) stated that they are “no longer interested to work in their field of study”, 20% stated that there is no work in their profession in their city, and 20% confirmed evaluating the option of obtaining another profession. (Fig.851)



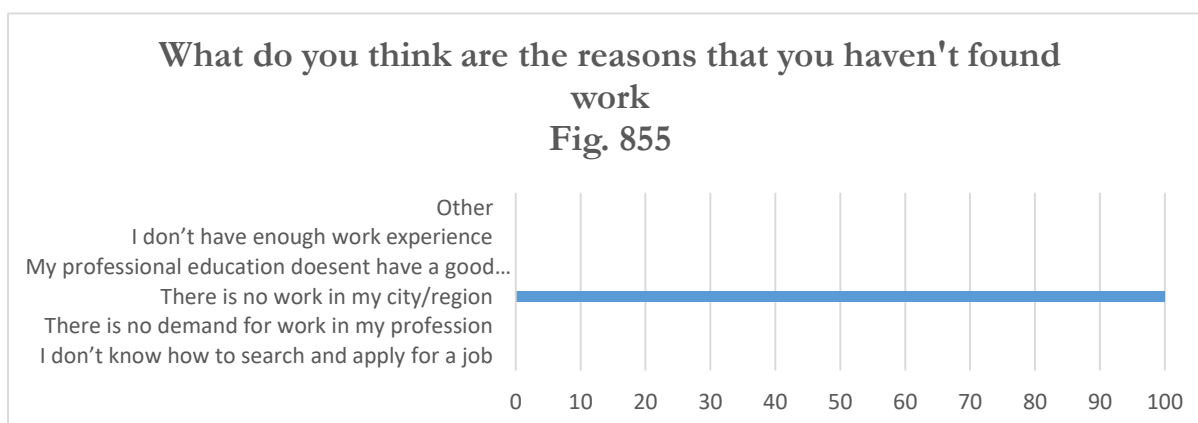
When asked about their type of work contract 94% of the participants stated that they have a full time contract (40hr/week), while the rest (6%) said that they have a part time contract. (Fig. 852) The same participants had a divided answer regarding whether their contract was permanent or temporary, where 38% answered “Permanent”, 19% “Temporary”, and 44% stated that they didn’t know. (Fig. 853)



In regards to the question about the monthly net salary the participants responded as per the table below:

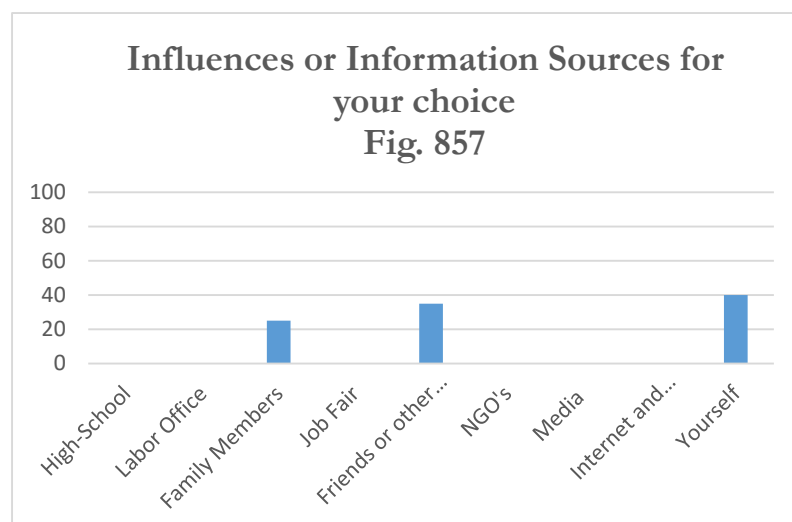
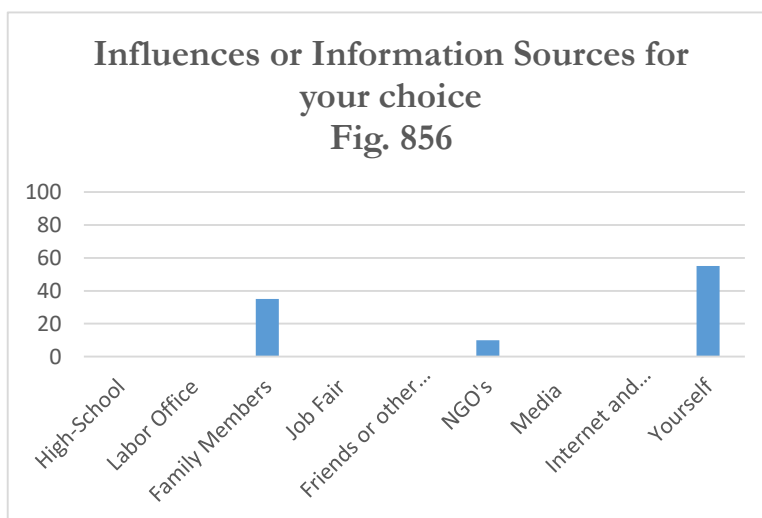


The part of participants who selected “unemployed” as their initial choice were further asked about the reasons that they think affect their status. All of the participants (100%) chose “There is no work in my city/region”. (Fig.855)



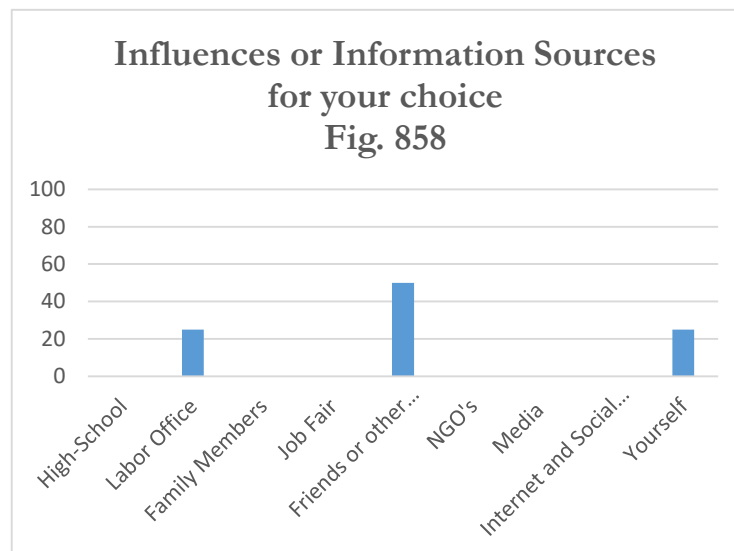
Sources of Information (Region of Vlora)

When asked about the source of information that influenced the choice to **continue a higher education** after VSS, most of the participants (55%) answered that this was their own decision and that they didn't use any other source, except for themselves, to make it, 35% confirmed that they were influenced by family members, and 10% answered that they used "NGO's" as an influence. (Fig. 856)



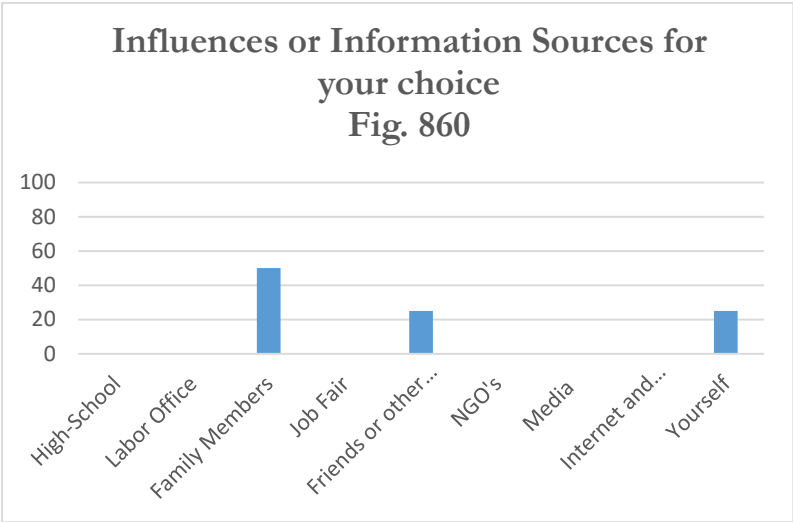
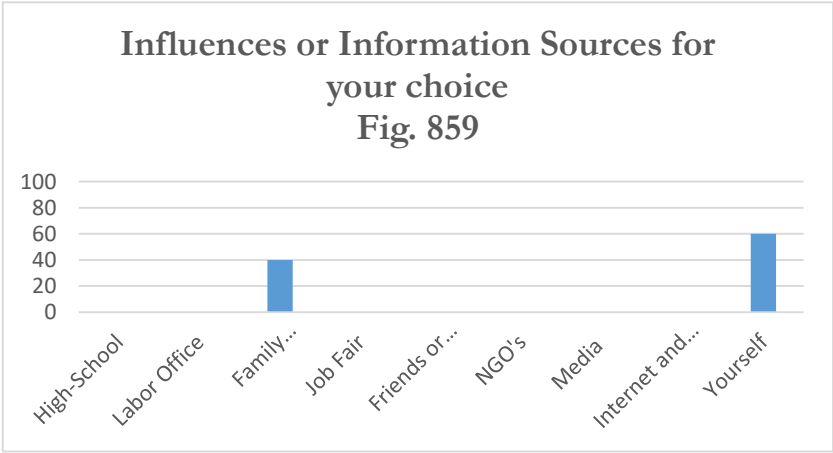
The participants who stated that they were employed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 25% of them were influenced by family members, 40% used their own opinion to make the choice, and the rest (35%) chose "Friends and other Students. (Fig. 857)

The participants who initially answered that "none of the choices apply to their situation" chose as a source for being influenced themselves in 67% of the cases, and "Labor Office" in 33% of the responses. On the other hand, the participants who initially answered that they were unemployed at the time of the interview answered the same question by stating that half of them (50%) used as a source "Friends and other students", 25% used the Labor Office, and 25% chose "Yourself" as an option. (Fig. 858)



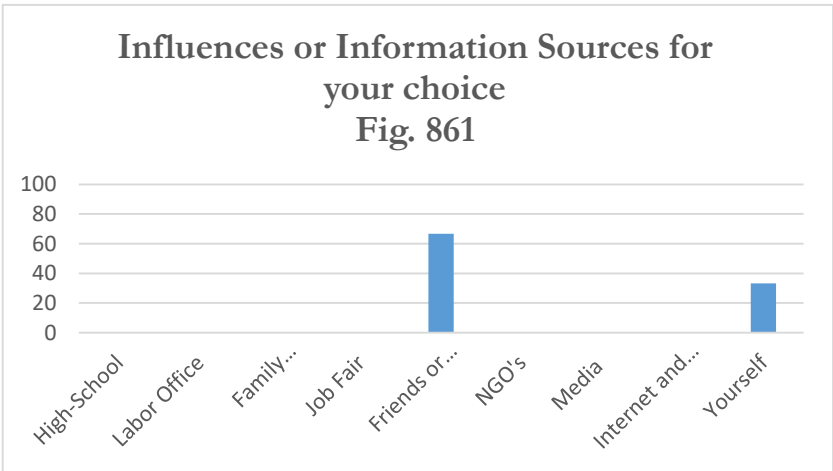
Sources of Information (Antoni Athanas)

When asked about the source of information that influenced the choice to **continue a higher education** after VSS, most of the participants (60%) answered that this was their own decision and that they didn't use any other source, except for themselves, to make it. The rest (40%) stated that they got such influence/information from their family members. (Fig. 859)



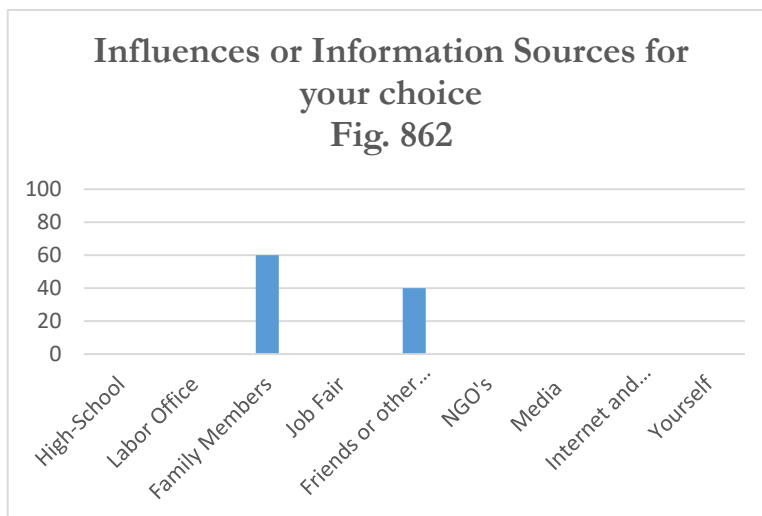
The participants who stated that they were employed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 50% of them were influenced by family members, 25% used friends and other students as a source, and the rest (25%) used themselves as a source of information for their decision to continue to work after VSS. (Fig. 860)

The participants who initially answered that they were unemployed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 33.33% of them had used themselves as a source of information, and 66.67% had used Friends and other Students as a source. (Fig. 861) On the other hand 100% of the participants who initially stated that “none of the choices applied to their situation stated that they used as a source of influence and information themselves.

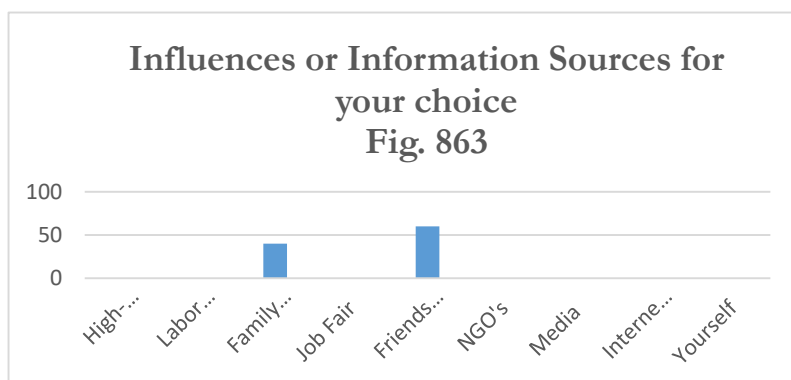


Sources of Information (Tregtare)

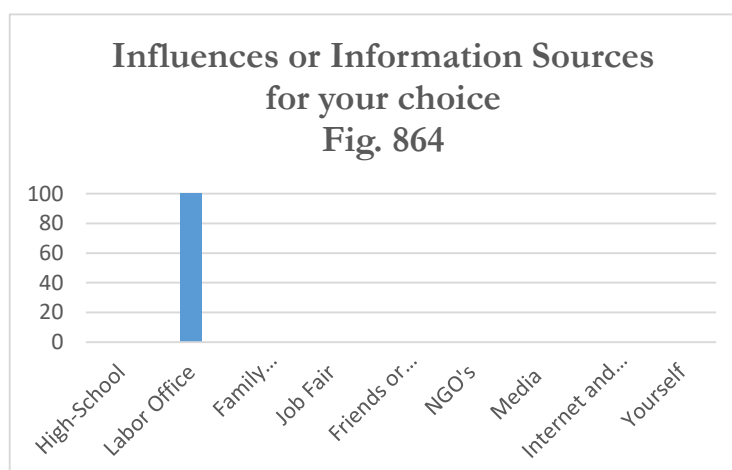
When asked about the source of information that influenced the choice to **continue a higher education** after VSS, most of the participants (60%) confirmed that they were influenced by family members, and 40% stated that they got such information from friends or other students. (Fig. 862)



The participants who stated that they were employed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 60% of them were influenced by friends and other students, and 40% got such information from family members. (Fig. 863)

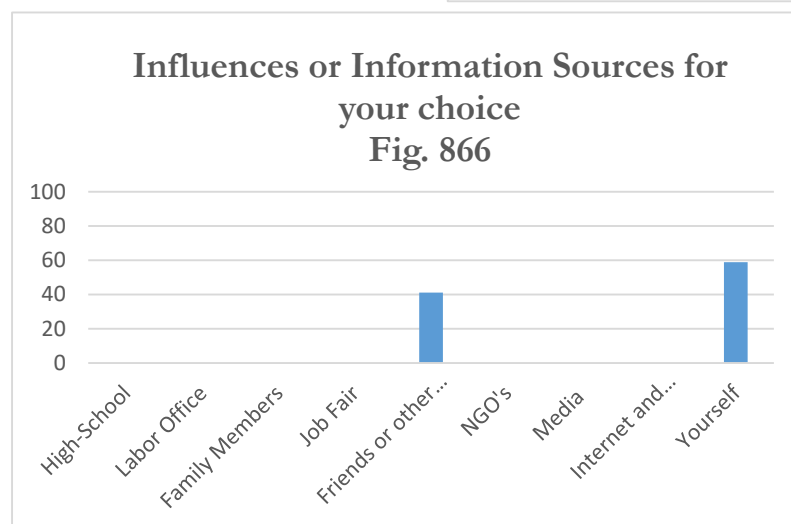
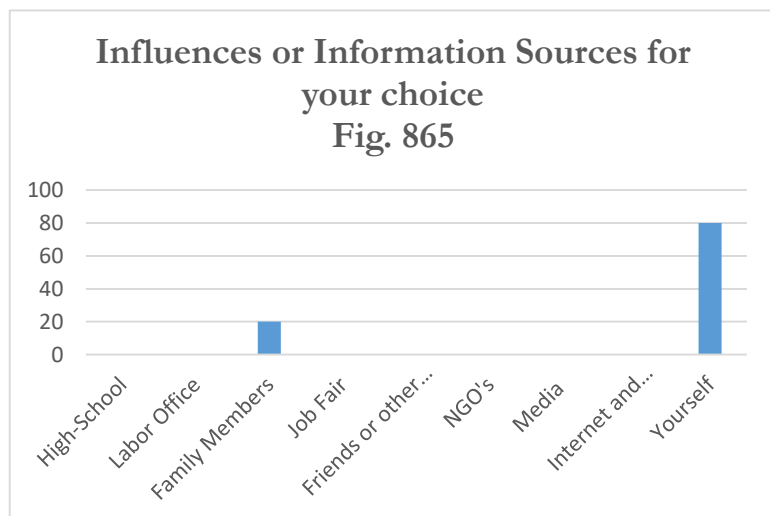


On the other hand, the participants who initially answered that they were unemployed at the time of the interview answered the same question by stating that 100% been influenced by the Labor Office. (Fig. 864)



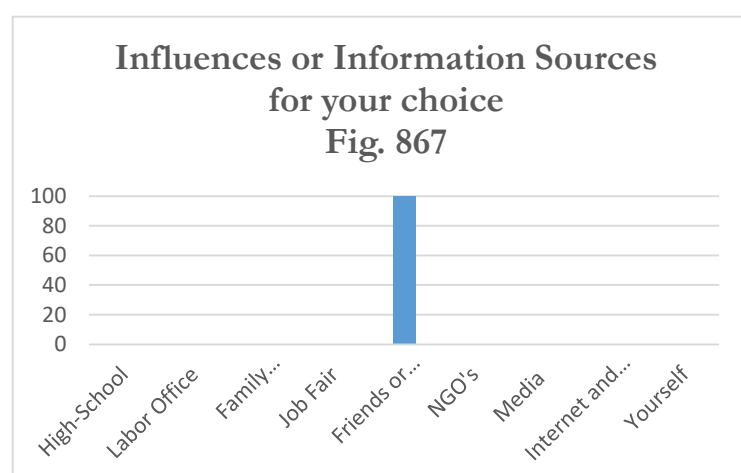
Sources of Information (Pavarsia)

When asked about the source of information that influenced the choice to **continue a higher education** after VSS, most of the participants (80%) answered that this was their own decision and that they didn't use any other source, except for themselves, to make it, 20% confirmed that they were influenced by family members. (Fig. 865)



The participants who stated that they were employed at the time of the interview answered the same question by concluding that 41.18% of them were influenced by friends and other students, and 58.82% used their own opinion to make the choice. (Fig. 866)

The participants who initially answered that “none of the choices apply to their situation” chose as a source for being influenced themselves in 100% of the cases. On the other hand, the participants who initially answered that they were unemployed at the time of the interview answered the same question by stating that 100% been influenced by friends and other students. (Fig. 867)



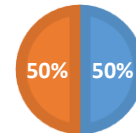
Effectiveness of the Labor Office (Region of Vlora)

The only participants who were asked in this context were the ones who had initially confirmed that they were unemployed at the time of the interview. The first question they were asked was whether they were already registered in the Labor Office in their city or not. 50% of the participants stated that they were not, while the rest (50%) confirmed the opposite. (Fig. 868)

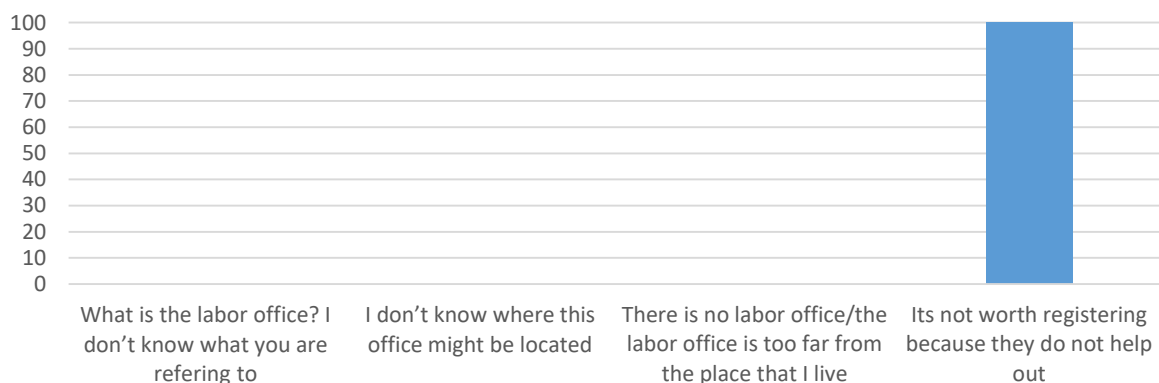
The respondents who answered negatively the first question, were then asked to choose the reasons why they had not registered in this office. 100% answered that “it’s not worth registering because they do not help out”. (Fig. 869)

Have you registered in the labor office
Fig.868

■ Yes ■ No



Why have you not registered in the labor office
Fig. 869

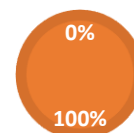


Effectiveness of the Labor Office (Antoni Athanas)

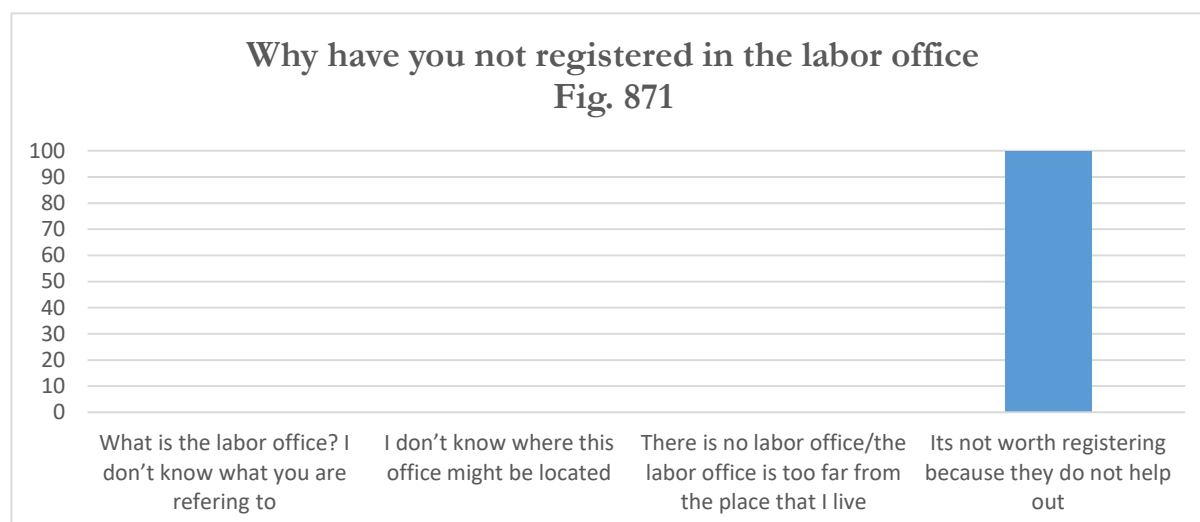
The only participants who were asked in this context were the ones who had initially confirmed that they were unemployed at the time of the interview. The first question they were asked was whether they were already registered in the Labor Office in their city or not. All of the participants responded that they were not registered in the Labor Office. (Fig. 870)

Have you registered in the labor office
Fig.870

■ Yes ■ No

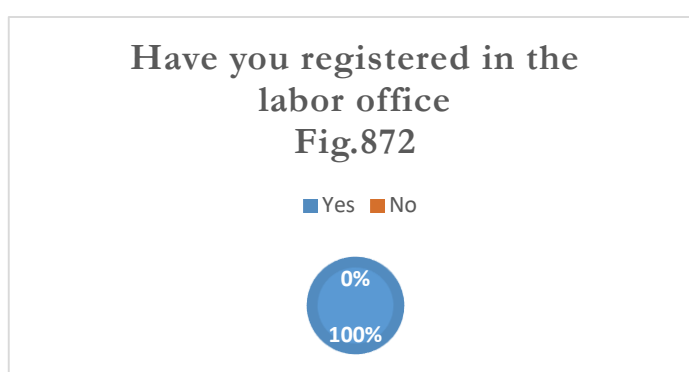


The respondents who answered negatively the first question, were then asked to choose the reasons why they had not registered in this office. 100% answered that “it’s not worth registering because they do not help out”. (Fig. 871)



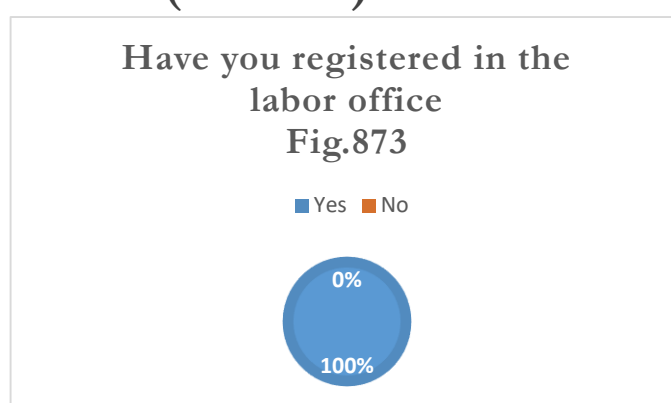
Effectiveness of the Labor Office (Tregtare)

The only participants who were asked in this context were the ones who had initially confirmed that they were unemployed at the time of the interview. The first question they were asked was whether they were already registered in the Labor Office in their city or not. 100% of the participants stated that they were in fact registered in this office. (Fig. 872)



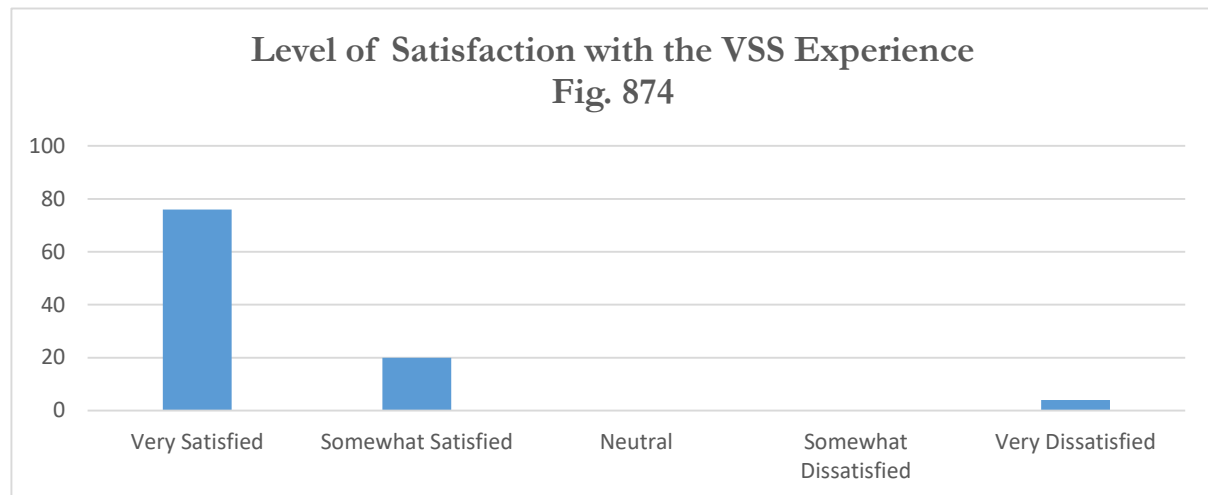
Effectiveness of the Labor Office (Pavarsia)

The only participants who were asked in this context were the ones who had initially confirmed that they were unemployed at the time of the interview. The first question they were asked was whether they were already registered in the Labor Office in their city or not. 100% of the participants stated that they were in fact registered in this office. (Fig. 873)



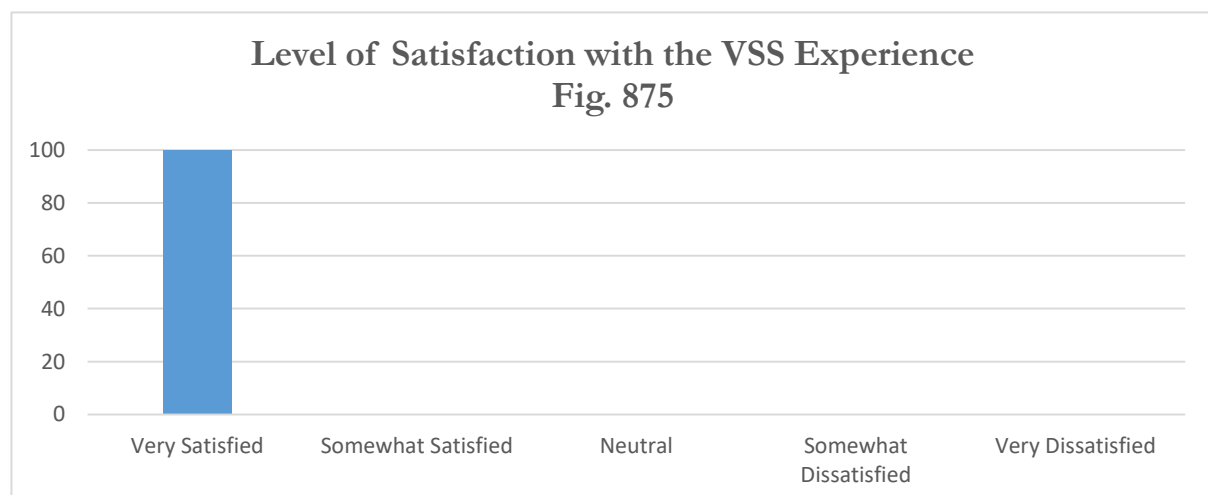
Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience (Region of Vlora)

Lastly all the participants were asked to quantify on a Likert scale the level of satisfaction that they had towards the VSS that they had studied in. In this regard, most of the participants (76%) showed a very high level of satisfaction, 20% stated that they were somewhat satisfied, and only 4% confirmed that they were very dissatisfied with the experience. (Fig. 874)



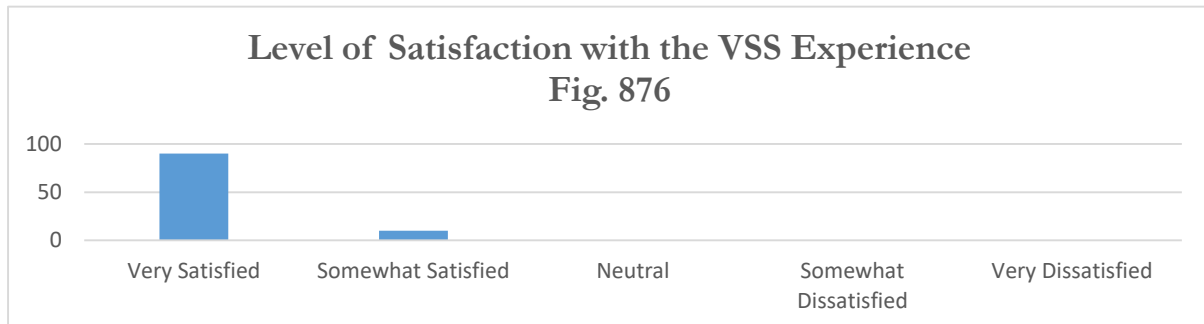
Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience (Antoni Athanas)

Lastly all the participants were asked to quantify on a Likert scale the level of satisfaction that they had towards the VSS that they had studied in. In this regard, a striking full majority of the participants (100%) showed a very high level of satisfaction. (Fig. 875)



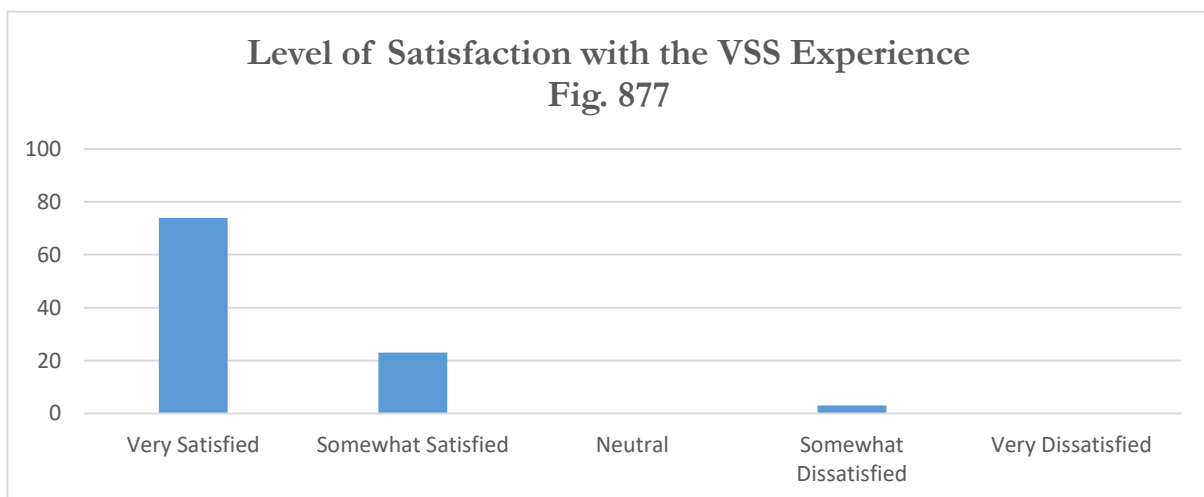
Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience (Tregtare)

Lastly all the participants were asked to quantify on a Likert scale the level of satisfaction that they had towards the VSS that they had studied in. In this regard, most of the participants (90%) showed a very high level of satisfaction, and 10% stated that they were somewhat satisfied with the experience. (Fig. 876)



Level of Satisfaction with the VSS Experience (Pavarsia)

Lastly all the participants were asked to quantify on a Likert scale the level of satisfaction that they had towards the VSS that they had studied in. In this regard, most of the participants (69%) showed a very high level of satisfaction, 28% stated that they were somewhat satisfied, and only 3% confirmed that they were very dissatisfied with the experience. (Fig. 877)



Conclusions and Recommendations for the Republic of Albania

In the Republic of Albania we can see that the margin between unemployed graduates and the rest of the categories is at a level of 1 to 5 (20%). This indicator may show either that the labor market in country is relatively weak and is not able to provide the youth possibilities to make use of their professional skills acquired in the VSSs which they have attended, or that the supply of professional workforce is far from meeting the demand that country has. Considering also that another 38% of the surveyed stated that they are continuing their studies, the country doesn't seem fit to further supply these potential graduates with the opportunities they need in order to be employed in the future (after graduation). It must be noted that the level of unemployment of young graduates has slightly decreased from the statistical report produced in 2018, where this level was 28% in Albania. This is manifested also with a slight increase in percentage of students employed, or who continue studying this year.

Regarding the surveyed who stated that they were unemployed at the moment of the interview, the majority of the respondents confirmed never being employed since their graduation from the respective VSSs, while the rest stated that they couldn't find work, or had voluntarily quit their last job and were currently looking for a new one. This is an indicator which shows a lack of information and guidance that the graduates have since completing their VSS, and the lack of a connection between VSSs and the labor market in the country. This is a trend which can be seen also in last year's report at almost the same levels.

The analysis shows that the surveyed who stated that are continuing to study have a tendency to study in full-time programs in their respective universities or VTC's. This is an indicator of the comprehension that the students have towards the importance of a full-time education, and is a positive sign of the high potential for a highly qualified workforce in the future. This is also a trend confirmed in last year's report.

The majority of the surveyed who stated that they were employed at the moment of the interview also stated that they are employed in 83% of the cases in a company. This indicator represents a layer of **companies**, who are able to satisfy at some level the demand for work in Albania, and is an indicator which has remained at approximately the same level as last year.

In regard to the sectors of the economy in which the graduates had found possibilities to be employed, the majority of the surveyed selected "Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels". **This is a trend noted generally in Albania.** Other choices included "Transport, storage and communication", and "Energy, gas and water", "Construction", "Community and social services", "Financing, insurance, real estate and business services", thus giving a picture of the sectors of the economy that hold the greatest potential for employment in the country. The same trend is noticed also in last year's report.

The majority of the surveyed were employed in the private sector rather than public administration or NGO's. This is an indicator that shows that the private sector is much more popular and attractive to young graduates. A further analysis on the reasons for this is needed.

A small 4% of the surveyed stated that they were planning to leave Albania.

The majority of the surveyed who stated that they are continuing with their studies (66%) confirmed following the same field as the one undertaken during their VSS experience. This indicator shows an effectiveness of the VSS where the knowledge and skillsets created during that experience are at some level transferred to the next step of education, but a good portion of it gets lost in the process. It has to be noted that there is a significant drop in percentage from last year of students who continued studying in the same field as the one in their VSS (66% vs. 80%). Further investigation is needed to find the reasons for this.

The surveyed who stated that they were employed chose as the top location for their employment Tirana. Other top choices included the cities of Vlora, Durrës, Fier, and Korça, thus providing a pictures of the most attractive locations for finding employment, through the perspective of young graduates. This is a

trend noted in last year's report too, and shows the centralized nature of Albania where work is mostly available in the capital, followed by a few major cities.

The employed section of the surveyed responded that in slightly more of half of the cases, the skills acquired during their VSS experience **came in hand in their jobs**. This result can be seen as an indicator to directly measure the effectiveness of the VSS in terms of sustainability of the study programs. Here we can notice a slight improvement from last year's report where only 55% of the surveyed confirmed using the knowledge and qualifications acquired in VSS (vs. 63% in 2019).

The majority of the surveyed confirmed being employed **full-time**, which can be seen as an indicator that the skills acquired during VSS, at some level created the possibility for a sustainable employment. In this regard, there was an almost even distribution of type of work contracts. This shows that sustainable labor is still a target far from getting achieved. The same trend is noticed in last year's report at almost the same levels.

The salary levels of the employed respondents are relatively low, which may be an indicator of a weak economy in general, and is an indicator which is consistent with last year's report.

The majority of the unemployed respondents stated that the main reason for not having found work yet was the lack of experience that they have and the fact that there was no work in Albania. This result suggests that a link might need to be created between the VSSs and companies or state firms that need the professional skills, in the shapes of internships or work/study programs. This indicator provides for slightly different results from last year's report where the majority of the responded identified as the major reason for unemployment the fact that the labor market was weak and there was no demand for work.

When asked about the sources of information or Influences which guided the decisions of the surveyed, most of the respondents confirmed relying on information acquired by themselves, or influences provided from family members or friends. Only a few confirmed getting such information from their VSS. This shows that the information on guidance for young graduates is highly informal in Albania and that **formal communication channels do not exist**. This creates a problem which results in not being able to properly exploit the professional potential of graduates from VSSs. This trend is noticed at almost the same levels in last year's report as well.

The majority of the surveyed confirmed not being registered in the Labor Offices available in Albania. They further elaborated that there was a feeling that this office does not help out at all in regards to employment possibilities, and that the Labor Office was too far from their location. Further investigation is needed inside the labor office to quantify the effectiveness and role of the said office. In last year's report there were more respondents who confirmed not being aware where the Labor Offices were located, and a shift is noticed of most of this respondents towards answering that the Labor Office doesn't help out. This suggests that a portion of young graduates this year have been able to locate the office but are still dissatisfied with the level of service provided there.

The majority of the surveyed also confirmed being satisfied with the studying programs in their respective VSSs. This is an indicator which shows that the technical aspects of learning and studying are in order in the VSSs, while intervention is suggested on the other side of the picture, meaning the labor market. The same trend is noticed in last year's report.

Annex I – Employability by Region

Employability by Region					
	Employed	Unemployed	Studying	Working and Studying	None of the choices
Berat	26%	33%	33%	4%	4%
Dibër	16%	32%	42%	5%	5%
Durrës	10%	59%	10%	9%	12%
Elbasan	28%	32%	28%	6%	6%
Fier	23%	34%	36%	4%	3%
Gjirokastra	17%	66%	17%	0%	0%
Korça	9%	28%	27%	5%	31%
Lezha	21%	17%	56%	0%	6%
Shkodra	31%	34%	21%	10%	4%
Tirana	15%	38%	31%	10%	6%
Vlora	10%	47%	35%	4%	4%

Annex II –Employability by VSS

Employability by VSS's					
	Employed	Unemployed	Studying	Working and Studying	None of the choices
26 Marsi Kavaja	45%	22%	11%	0%	22%
Ali Myftiu Elbasan	29%	36%	23%	9%	3%
Antoni Athanas Saranda	31%	23%	38%	0%	8%
Beqir Cela Durrës	56%	20%	15%	2%	7%
Rakip Kryeziu Fier	32%	21%	43%	4%	0%
Charles Telford Erickson Kavaja	22%	22%	34%	22%	0%
Enver Qiraxhi Pogradec	44%	44%	12%	0%	0%
Hamdi Bushati Shkodra	25%	38%	19%	12%	6%
Herman Gmeiner Tirana	0%	0%	91%	9%	0%
Hoteleri-Turizmi Tirana	60%	12%	12%	16%	0%
Hysen Cela Durres	62%	0%	6%	18%	14%
Arben Broci Shkodra	39%	36%	18%	7%	0%
Irakli Terova Korça	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%
Isuf Gjata Korça	36%	50%	7%	7%	0%
Kolin Gjoka Lezha	17%	21%	56%	0%	6%
Kristo Isak Berat	9%	36%	41%	9%	5%
Mihal Shahini Cërrik	67%	0%	33%	0%	0%
Nazmi Rushiti Peshkopi	32%	16%	42%	5%	5%

Ndërtimi Korçë	17%	33%	50%	0%	0%
Ndre Mjeda Shkodra	43%	0%	29%	14%	14%
Pavarsia Vlora	56%	3%	31%	3%	7%
Petro Sota Fier	23%	30%	42%	5%	0%
MFC Kamëz	34%	22%	31%	3%	10%
Mekanike Lushnje	54%	8%	17%	0%	21%
Tik Fan Noli Korça	22%	11%	50%	11%	6%
Kolë Margjini Shkodra	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%
Sali Ceka Elbasan	26%	10%	32%	13%	19%
Stiliano Bandilli Berat	45%	25%	25%	0%	5%
Demir Progri Korça	30%	30%	25%	5%	10%
Teknike-Ekonomike Tiranë	33%	6%	45%	12%	4%
Gjergj Canco Tiranë	38%	19%	25%	10%	8%
Thoma Papapano Gjirokastra	66%	17%	17%	0%	0%
Tregtare Vlora	40%	10%	40%	10%	0%

Annex III – Employability (without taking in consideration the participants who were studying), by Republic of Albania, Region, and VSS

Employability (calculated without taking in count participants who stated that they were studying) by VSS's, Region and Country				
	Employed	Unemployed	Working and Studying	None of the choices
Republic of Albania 2019	52%	28%	12%	8%
Republic of Albania (2018)	55%	?	8%	37% (including unemployed)
Region of Berat	40%	46%	7%	7%
Region of Dibër	54%	28%	9%	9%
Region of Durrës	67%	12%	11%	10%
Region of Elbasan	40%	32%	14%	14%
Region of Fier	52%	40%	5%	3%
Region of Gjirokastra	80%	20%	0%	0%
Region of Korça	38%	43%	12%	7%

Region of Lezha	37.5%	50%	0%	12.5%
Region of Shkodra	43%	40%	12%	5%
Region of Tirana	55%	21%	15%	9%
Region of Vlora	70%	18%	6%	6%
26 Marsi Kavaja	50.0%	25.0%	0.0%	25.0%
Ali Myftiu Elbasan	37.0%	48.0%	11.0%	4.0%
Antoni Athanas Saranda	50.0%	37.5%	0.0%	12.5%
Beqir Cela Durrës	66.0%	24.0%	2.0%	8.0%
Rakip Kryeziu Fier	56.0%	37.5%	6.5%	0.0%
Charles Telford Erickson Kavaja	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%
Enver Qiraxhi Pogradec	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hamdi Bushati Shkodra	30.7%	46.0%	15.3%	8.0%
Herman Gmeiner Tirana	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Hoteleri- Turizmi Tirana	68.0%	14.0%	18.0%	0.0%

Hysen Cela Durrës	67.0%	0.0%	19.0%	14.0%
Arben Broci Shkodra	50.0%	43.0%	7.0%	0.0%
Irakli Terova Korça	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%
Isuf Gjata Korça	38.0%	8.0%	0.0%	54.0%
Kolin Gjoka Lezha	37.5%	12.5%	0.0%	50.0%
Kristo Isak Berat	15.0%	15.0%	7.5%	62.5%
Mihal Shahini Cërrik	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Nazmi Rushiti Peshkopi	54.0%	27.0%	9.5%	9.5%
Ndërtimi Korçë	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Ndre Mjeda Shkodra	60.0%	0.0%	20.0%	20.0%
Pavarsia Vlora	80.0%	10.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Petro Sota Fier	40.0%	52.0%	8.0%	0.0%
Profesionale Kamëz	49.0%	31.0%	5.0%	15.0%
Mekanike Lushnje	65.0%	25.0%	0.0%	10.0%
Tik Fan Noli Korça	45.0%	22.0%	22.0%	11.0%
Kolë Margjini Shkodra	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sali Ceka Elbasan	38.0%	14.0%	19.0%	29.0%

Stiliano Bandilli Berat	60.0%	33.0%	0.0%	7.0%
Demir Proгри Korça	40.0%	40.0%	7.0%	13.0%
Teknike- Ekonomike Tirana	60.0%	10.0%	21.0%	9.0%
Gjergj Canco Tirana	50.0%	25.0%	14.0%	11.0%
Thoma Papapano Gjirokastra	80.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tregtare Vlora	67.0%	16.5%	16.5%	0.0%