



Work in progress – Students managing public relations projects in schools

Project meeting in Peebles, Scotland
November, 26th – 30th

Young People & The World of Work

Imagines about students and their work in Germany

-in Germany, part-time jobs aren't that common than in other countries

→ especially when you're doing your A-levels there is no time to work, because with school you have enough to do

-some students nevertheless have a job, for example they work as a babysitter, a temporary worker in a bakery etc. or they take dogs for a walk

→ one time a week, there isn't more time

At OHG:

- Internships
- School gives senior students the opportunity to work 1 or 2 hours per week (Ex. A school club leader, giving extra lessons)

Examples

- She is working on Saturdays for four hours.
- She is getting 8€ per hour.
- For her, it was pretty difficult to find a job, as she didn't really find one she really liked to do.
- She applied for different kinds of jobs.
- Now she is working as a carer for persons with disabilities.

Part-time jobs in Germany



- How long do people in part-time jobs work:
 - Not defined, but generally about 24 hours a week
- How much do they get paid per hour:
 - on average they get paid 13,92€, which means 1447€ brutto with 23,9 hours a week
-

The topic “work” in school lessons



- Berufsorientierung ab Klasse 8
- Thema in verschiedenen Fächern
- usw

The World of Work in School

School support for young people

- “Sozialpraktikum” (9th grade)
 - One week in a social facility
 - ex. Kindergarten, elementary school, retirement home
 - Practical work and insights in social jobs
 - +: Get experience / see what people do in this job
 - +: You should understand that there are people in our society that need help
- Bogy (10th grade)
 - One week experience in work
 - At a company or any other facility
 - Should help students to find out what they could work or study after school
 -
 - +: Insights in one job or work field
 - +: Students can decide on their own → go to a company a job they are interested in
 - -: not enough exchange afterwards in school

Studieninformationstag:

- Students of the “Oberstufe” can visit universities and colleges
- Find out information about courses of studies
-

+ : you can talk to students of the university

+ : you get to know different universities

- : only helpful for people who want to study

- “Biz” = Berufsinformationszentrum
- Students get inform about different things to do after school
- Explain how the apply for the university
- Vocational testing

- Different offers in classes 9 - 11

What help do you get from teachers/careers advisors/others?

- Teachers organise Bogy and Sozialpraktikum
- Get experience from students/apprentices on the study information day
- Get brochures and flyers from school

How is it structured?

Schoolprogram

- starts in 8th class in politic and econocmic lessons
- Practice in class 9 + 10
- Focus on studies in class 11 + 12

How students would be prepare

- School has got business partners: Pilsz, Hähnchen, Festo
- Some people from these companys do presentations for the 10th graders
- Education fairs with rotary club
- In Class:
- No special topic
- You learn how to write a job application

Conclusion

- There are lots of opportunities for the students, but the things should be more integrated in the daily school life
- Also information about [apprenticeship](#)

Skills and attributes require for different types of jobs

- General skills

Soft skills

- Teamwork
- leadership
- motivation
- structured way of working
- ambition
- discipline
- sense of responsibility
- flexibility
- communication
- Work ethic
- Positiv attitude

Hard skills

- a degree or certificate
- knowledge of a foreign language
- typing speed
- technical knowledge
- a particular age
- *Requirements*
- Desired Skills and Qualities
- Self Motivation
- Coding
- Communication
- *-Data Analysis*

Top Five Critical Thinking Skills

Analytical

*ability to carefully examine something

*ability to understand what it means and represents

Communication

*communicate effectively to figure out solutions to complex problems

Creativity

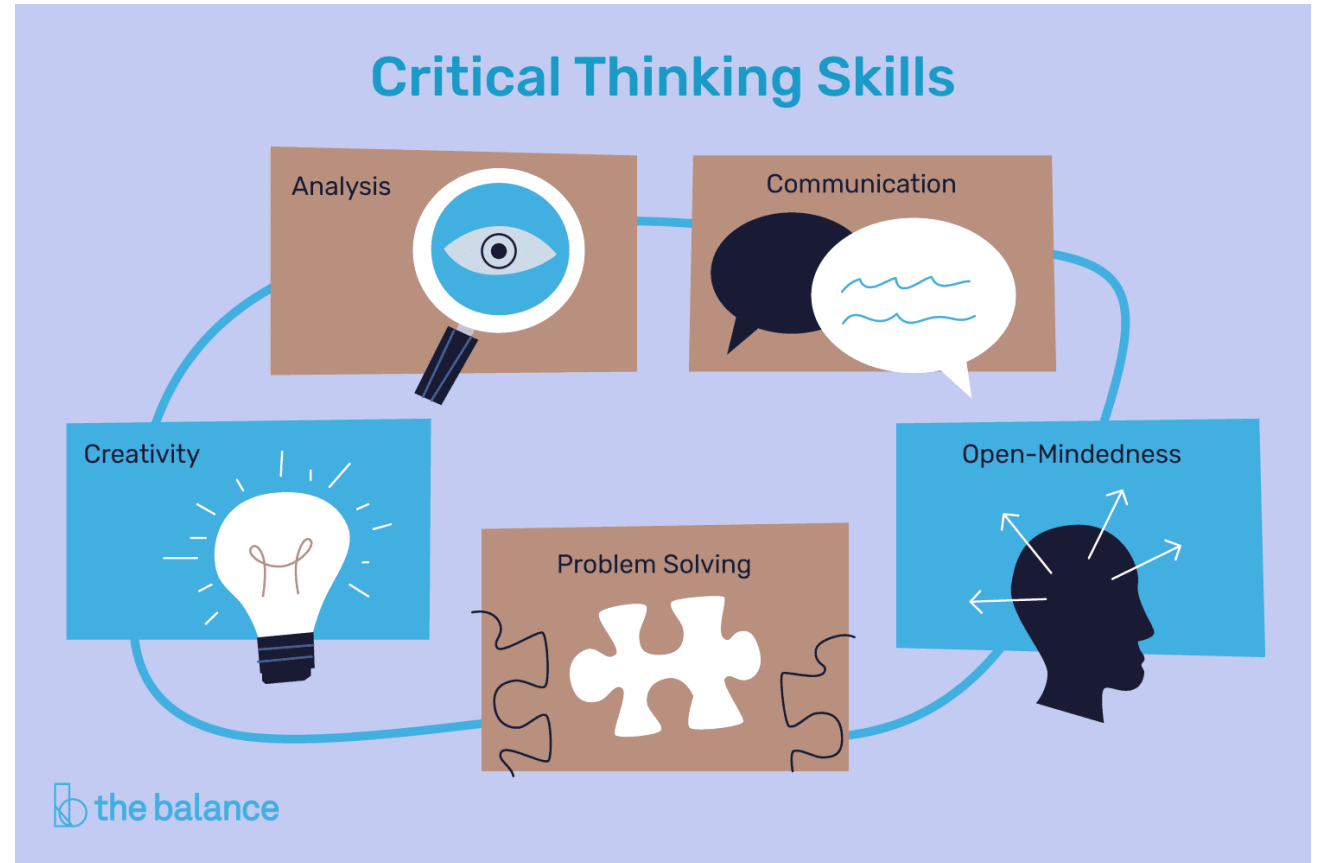
*come up with a solution no one else thought of before

Open-Minded

*to be objective, to evaluate ideas without bias

Problem Solving

*analyzing a problem, generating and implementing a solution, and assessing the success of the plan



Work and Unemployment in Germany

In Germany, the rate of unemployment amounts 6,3% for the year of 2018.

Why it is easier for young people to find a job in Germany:

-demographic change: there are less and little young people; higher demand for workers in all sectors

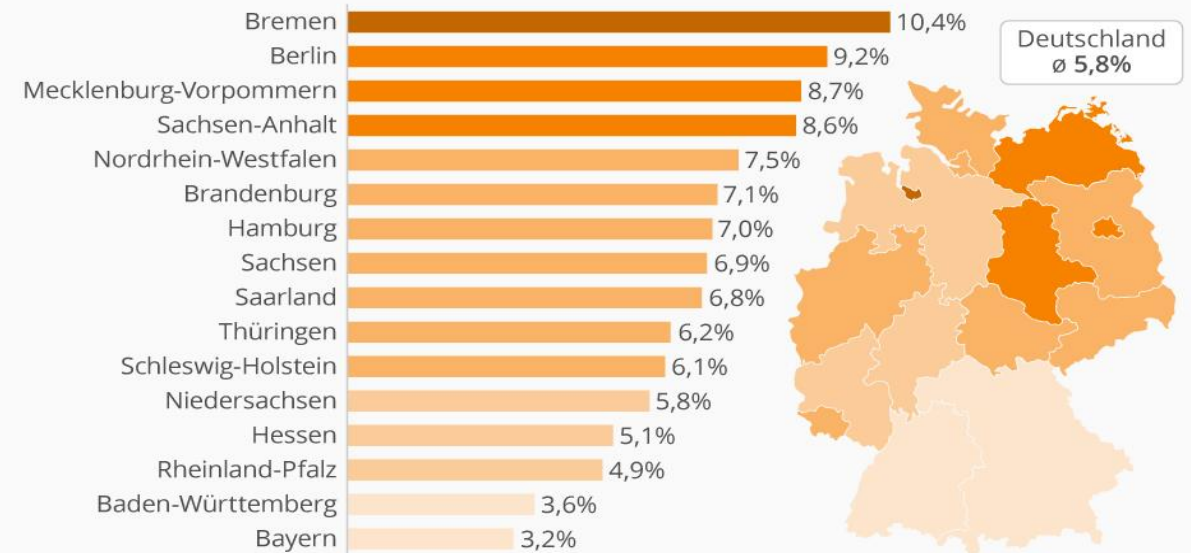
-the rate of unemployment has declined in all age groups

-system of dual vocational education: practical training as well as theoretical "Know-how"

-BUT: there are differences in each federal state

Wo die Arbeitslosigkeit am größten ist

Arbeitslosenquote* nach Bundesländern im April 2017



@Statista.com

* Die Arbeitslosenquote entspricht dem prozentualen Anteil der Arbeitslosen an den Erwerbspersonen.

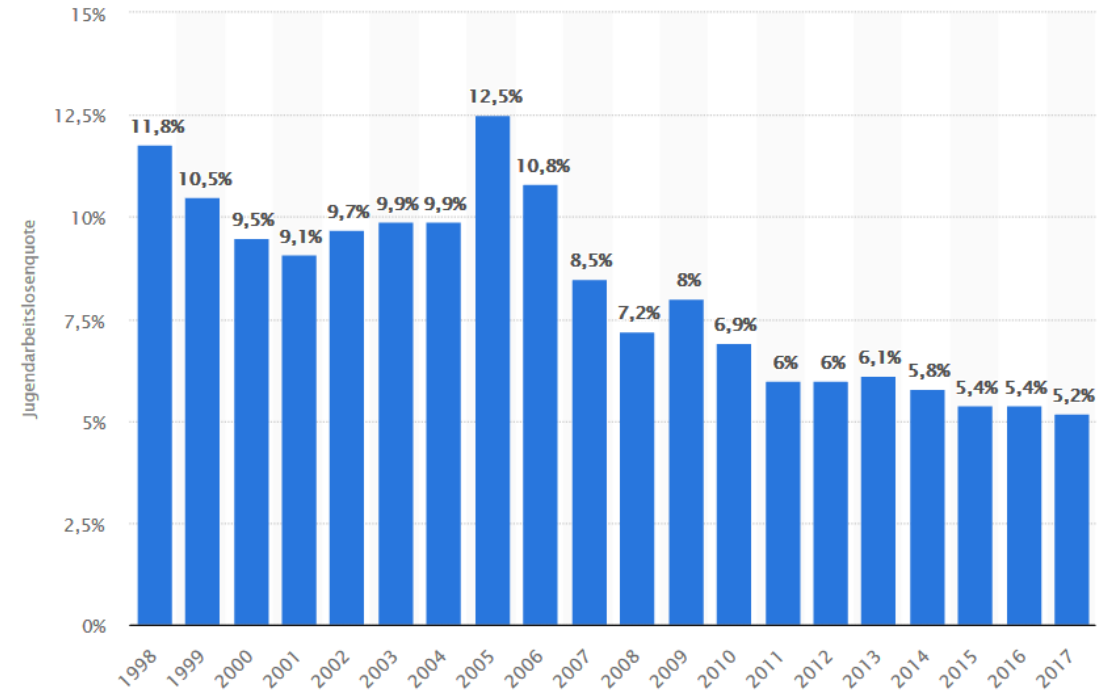
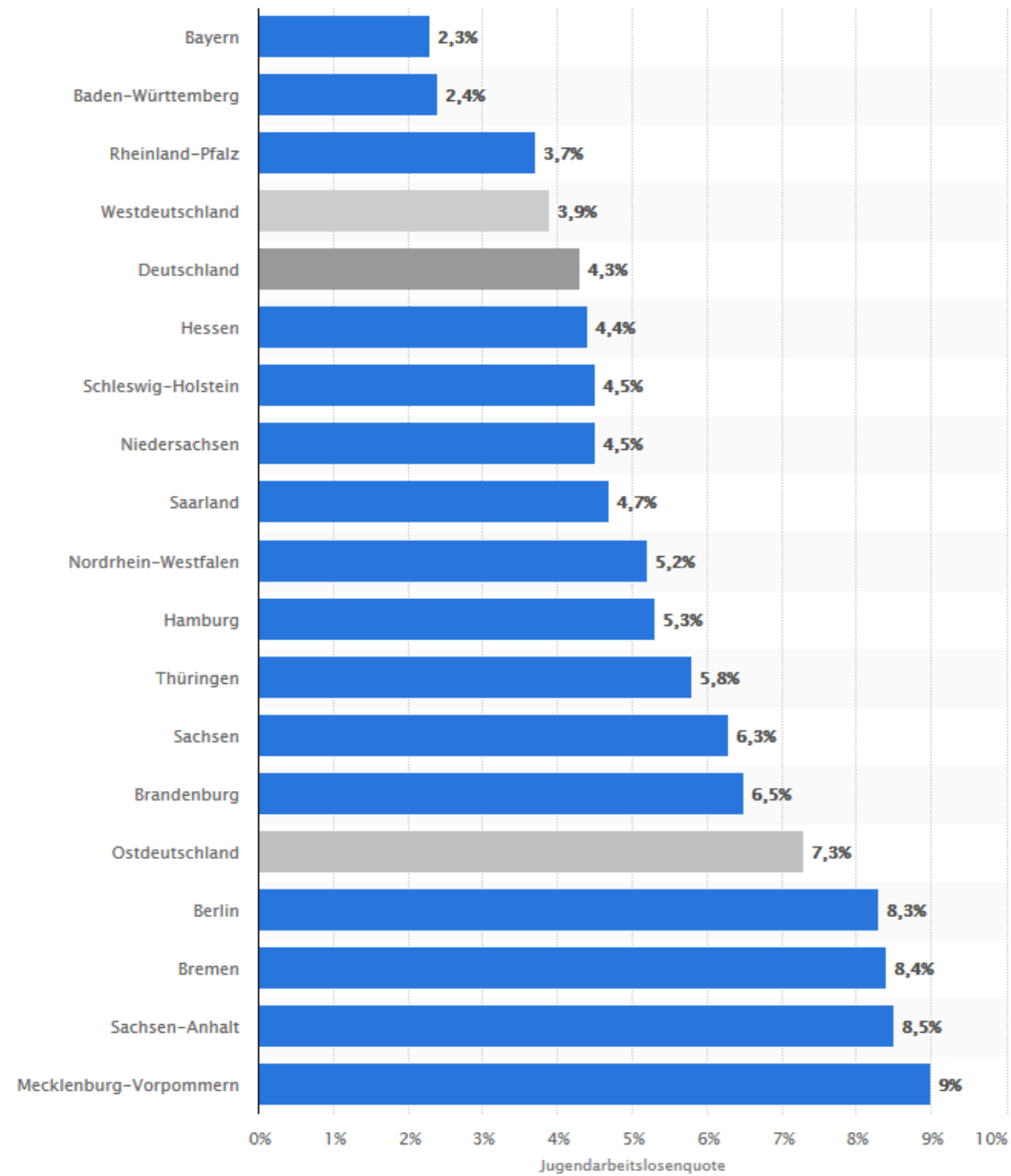
Quelle: Bundesagentur für Arbeit


statista


Source: <https://de.statista.com/statistik/daten/studie/74795/umfrage/jugendarbeitslosigkeit-in-europa/>

Youth unemployment in Germany

- Geringe Jugendarbeitslosigkeit
- Rate Oktober 2018 4,3 Prozent
- BaWü 2,4 Prozent (Vollbeschäftigung)
- Höchste Quote in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern: 9,0 Prozent



Ihre Daten visualisiert  + a b l e a u

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Youth Unemployment statistics and reasons

Reasons for low youth employment:

- die rund laufende Konjunktur
- das durchlässige schulische Bildungssystem
- das erfolgreiche duale System der Berufsausbildung in Betrieb und Berufsschule
- der einsetzende demografische Wandel
- die von den Unternehmen wahrgenommene soziale Verantwortung

Any questions?

Thank you!