

Appendix

Where did the future go?

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Inhoud

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9.1 Tables graduates '04/'05

Motivation to follow higher education							
	Q6a	Q6b	Q6c	Q6d	Q6f	Q6j	Q6k
1 - Not important	1	1,3	0,6	0,8	1,1	15,1	28,1
2 -	0,7	1	0,5	0,1	0,6	7,4	11,7
3 -	1,1	1,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	7,4	11,1
4 -	0,7	2,4	1,1	1,3	3,5	6	7,4
5 -	7,8	7,2	6,5	5,9	10,6	20,4	19,7
6 -	4,3	7,5	4,9	6,5	9	8,5	7,6
7 -	8,8	14,7	15,4	12,9	16,3	9,4	5,3
8 -	23,5	26,6	24,4	26,4	24,2	11,1	5,7
9 -	14,1	14,3	16,9	18,2	13,2	5,6	1,7
10 - Very important	37,7	23,2	28,9	26,7	20,6	9,1	1,6

Table 1 Motivation to follow higher education

Question 6a = Motivation to access higher education - How important was the believe in increasing the chances to finding employment?

Question 6b = Motivation to access higher education - How important was the believe that it increased the chances in finding a well paying job?

Question 6c = Motivation to access higher education - How important was the believe that it increased the likelihood of performing the desired occupation?

Question 6d = Motivation to access higher education - How important was the believe that it would give more chances to advance in a career ?

Question 6f = Motivation to access higher education - How important was the 'likeliness' of the study?

Question 6j = Motivation to access higher education - How important was it that your family always wanted that you would finish a degree course?

Question 6k = Motivation to access higher education - How important was it that your friends also applied to higher education ?

Did you attend to an internship while you were an under-graduate?					
P.21 Frequentou algum estágio curricular na licenciatura?					
		Frequency	Percent	Percentage	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	358	36,7	36,7	36,7
	No	616	63,1	63,1	99,8
	No answer / I don't know	2	0,2	0,2	100
	Total	976	100	100	

Table 2 Attendance internship

Did you continue working after graduation for the company you conducted the internship?					
P.22 Continuou a trabalhar na ou para a entidade onde realizou o estágio curricular, depois da licenciatura?					
		Frequency	Percent	Percentage	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	86	8,8	24	24
	No	271	27,8	75,7	99,7
	No answer / I don't know	1	0,1	0,3	100
	Total	358	36,7	100	
Missing	System	618	63,3		
Total		976	100		

Table 3 Continue working at company were graduates attended an internship

How important was the attendance to an internship related to the chance to get employed?					
P.24 Como classifica a importância que o estágio curricular teve na sua inserção profissional					
		Frequency	Percent	Percentage	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 - Not important	3	0,3	3,1	3,1
	2 -	2	0,2	2,1	5,2
	3 -	1	0,1	1	6,3
	4 -	1	0,1	1	7,3
	5 -	4	0,4	4,2	11,5
	6 -	4	0,4	4,2	15,6
	7 -	6	0,6	6,3	21,9
	8 -	21	2,2	21,9	43,8
	9 -	17	1,7	17,7	61,5
	10 - Very important	34	3,5	35,4	96,9
	No answer / I don't know	3	0,3	3,1	100
	Total		96	9,8	100
Missing	System	880	90,2		
Total		976	100		

Table 4 Importance of internship

Did you participate in the Erasmus exchange program or another student mobility program?					
P.25 Durante o curso, participou no Erasmus ou noutro programa de intercâmbio ou mobilidade de estudantes no estrangeiro?					
		Frequency	Percent	Percentage	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	186	19,1	19,1	19,1
	No	790	80,9	80,9	100
	Total	976	100	100	

Table 5 Attendance to exchange program

How important is the Exchange program related to getting employed?					
P.26 Como classifica a importância que esse programa de mobilidade teve na sua inserção profissional					
		Frequency	Percent	Percentage	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 - Not important	9	0,9	4,8	4,8
	2 -	7	0,7	3,8	8,6
	3 -	2	0,2	1,1	9,7
	4 -	7	0,7	3,8	13,4
	5 -	12	1,2	6,5	19,9
	6 -	19	1,9	10,2	30,1
	7 -	24	2,5	12,9	43
	8 -	37	3,8	19,9	62,9
	9 -	25	2,6	13,4	76,3
	10 - Very important	43	4,4	23,1	99,5
	No answer / I don't know	1	0,1	0,5	100
	Total		186	19,1	100
Missing	System	790	80,9		
Total		976	100		

Table 6 Importance of exchange program

After graduation, how many months did it take to find a job or paid work?					
P.137 Após a licenciatura, quantos meses demorou a encontrar um emprego ou trabalho remunerado?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	413	42,3	42,3	42,3
	1	108	11,1	11,1	53,4
	2	82	8,4	8,4	61,8
	3	71	7,3	7,3	69,1
	4	38	3,9	3,9	73
	5	36	3,7	3,7	76,6
	6	73	7,5	7,5	84,1
	7	14	1,4	1,4	85,6
	8	12	1,2	1,2	86,8
	9	7	0,7	0,7	87,5
	10	6	0,6	0,6	88,1
	11	3	0,3	0,3	88,4
	12	40	4,1	4,1	92,5
	13	2	0,2	0,2	92,7
	14	6	0,6	0,6	93,3
	15	2	0,2	0,2	93,5
	18	10	1	1	94,6
	20	2	0,2	0,2	94,8
	21	1	0,1	0,1	94,9
	24	13	1,3	1,3	96,2
	25	1	0,1	0,1	96,3
	26	1	0,1	0,1	96,4
	28	1	0,1	0,1	96,5
	29	1	0,1	0,1	96,6
	30	3	0,3	0,3	96,9
	31	1	0,1	0,1	97
	32	1	0,1	0,1	97,1
	36	10	1	1	98,2
	42	1	0,1	0,1	98,3
	48	2	0,2	0,2	98,5
Still unemployed	8	0,8	0,8	99,3	
No answer / I don't know	7	0,7	0,7	100	
Total		976	100	100	

Table 7 Amount of months to find a job

And how many months did it take to find a job that, at least in some parts, could be considered as a job for someone with a higher education?					
P.138 E quantos meses demorou a encontrar uma actividade profissional que, pelo menos em parte, considera que só pode ser convenientemente executada por alguém com formação superior?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	305	31,3	31,3	31,3
	1	86	8,8	8,8	40,1
	2	58	5,9	5,9	46
	3	63	6,5	6,5	52,5
	4	26	2,7	2,7	55,1
	5	33	3,4	3,4	58,5
	6	73	7,5	7,5	66
	7	14	1,4	1,4	67,4
	8	15	1,5	1,5	69
	9	11	1,1	1,1	70,1
	10	8	0,8	0,8	70,9
	11	3	0,3	0,3	71,2
	12	62	6,4	6,4	77,6
	13	1	0,1	0,1	77,7
	14	4	0,4	0,4	78,1
	15	2	0,2	0,2	78,3
	16	2	0,2	0,2	78,5
	17	1	0,1	0,1	78,6
	18	15	1,5	1,5	80,1
	19	1	0,1	0,1	80,2
	20	4	0,4	0,4	80,6
	21	1	0,1	0,1	80,7
	22	1	0,1	0,1	80,8
	24	42	4,3	4,3	85,1
	28	1	0,1	0,1	85,2
	29	1	0,1	0,1	85,3
	30	7	0,7	0,7	86,1
	32	1	0,1	0,1	86,2
	36	21	2,2	2,2	88,3
	42	1	0,1	0,1	88,4
	48	8	0,8	0,8	89,2
	60	5	0,5	0,5	89,8
	64	1	0,1	0,1	89,9
72	1	0,1	0,1	90	
Never got that type of job	71	7,3	7,3	97,2	
No answer / I don't know	27	2,8	2,8	100	
Total	976	100	100		

Table 8 Amount of months to find a job for someone with higher education

And how many months did it take to find a job that, at least for some part, can be considered as a job for someone with a undergraduate degree?					
P.139 E quantos meses demorou a encontrar uma actividade profissional que, pelo menos em parte, considera que só pode ser convenientemente executada por alguém com a sua licenciatura ou licenciaturas próximas?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	264	27	27	27
	1	75	7,7	7,7	34,7
	2	53	5,4	5,4	40,2
	3	55	5,6	5,6	45,8
	4	21	2,2	2,2	48
	5	31	3,2	3,2	51,1
	6	69	7,1	7,1	58,2
	7	12	1,2	1,2	59,4
	8	13	1,3	1,3	60,8
	9	11	1,1	1,1	61,9
	10	6	0,6	0,6	62,5
	11	3	0,3	0,3	62,8
	12	53	5,4	5,4	68,2
	13	1	0,1	0,1	68,3
	14	6	0,6	0,6	69
	15	2	0,2	0,2	69,2
	16	3	0,3	0,3	69,5
	17	1	0,1	0,1	69,6
	18	13	1,3	1,3	70,9
	19	1	0,1	0,1	71
	20	4	0,4	0,4	71,4
	21	1	0,1	0,1	71,5
	24	39	4	4	75,5
	28	1	0,1	0,1	75,6
	29	1	0,1	0,1	75,7
	30	9	0,9	0,9	76,6
	32	1	0,1	0,1	76,7
	36	23	2,4	2,4	79,1
	42	2	0,2	0,2	79,3
	48	11	1,1	1,1	80,4
	60	8	0,8	0,8	81,3
	72	1	0,1	0,1	81,4
	99	1	0,1	0,1	81,5
Never got that type of job	155	15,9	15,9	97,3	
No answer / I don't know	26	2,7	2,7	100	
Total	976	100	100		

Table 9 Amount of months to find job for someone with undergraduate degree

Was your occupation carried out as self-employed or employed by someone else? * During education					
P.12 Essa actividade era realizada por conta própria ou de outrem?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Self-employed	60	6,1	13,4	13,4
	Employee	384	39,3	85,9	99,3
	No answer / I don't know	3	0,3	0,7	100
	Total	447	45,8	100	
Missing	System	529	54,2		
Total		976	100		

Table 10 Occupation self-employed or employee, during education

Was your occupation carried out as self-employed or employed by someone else? * one year after graduation					
P.40 E essa actividade profissional era realizada por conta própria ou de outrem?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Self-employed	62	6,4	9,2	9,2
	Employee	610	62,5	90,6	99,9
	No answer / I don't know	1	0,1	0,1	100
	Total	673	69	100	
Missing	System	303	31		
Total		976	100		

Table 11 Occupation self-employed or employee, one year after graduation

Was your occupation carried out as a self-employed or employed by someone else? * three years after graduation					
P.73 E essa actividade profissional era realizada por conta própria ou de outrem?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Self-employed	78	8	8,9	8,9
	Employee	791	81	90,7	99,7
	No answer / I don't know	3	0,3	0,3	100
	Total	872	89,3	100	
Missing	System	104	10,7		
Total		976	100		

Table 12 Occupation self-employed or employee, three years after graduation

How appropriate is the function you have in your occupation related to your education ?					
P.117 Grau de adequação das funções que desempenhava nesse trabalho à área em que se licenciou.					
		Frequency	Percent	Percentage	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 - Totally inappropriate	68	7	7,7	7,7
	2 -	14	1,4	1,6	9,3
	3 -	32	3,3	3,6	12,9
	4 -	21	2,2	2,4	15,3
	5 -	63	6,5	7,1	22,4
	6 -	80	8,2	9	31,4
	7 -	99	10,1	11,2	42,6
	8 -	147	15,1	16,6	59,3
	9 -	108	11,1	12,2	71,5
	10 - Totally appropriate	240	24,6	27,1	98,6
	No answer / I don't know	12	1,2	1,4	100
Total	884	90,6	100		
Missing	System	92	9,4		
Total		976	100		

Table 13 Appropriateness with occupation

How satisfied are you with your occupation?					
P.118 Grau de satisfação com essa actividade profissional?					
		Frequency	Percent	Percentage	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 - Very dissatisfied	7	0,7	0,8	0,8
	2 -	6	0,6	0,7	1,5
	3 -	10	1	1,1	2,6
	4 -	14	1,4	1,6	4,2
	5 -	48	4,9	5,4	9,6
	6 -	72	7,4	8,1	17,8
	7 -	168	17,2	19	36,8
	8 -	256	26,2	29	65,7
	9 -	140	14,3	15,8	81,6
	10 - Very satisfied	137	14	15,5	97,1
	No answer / I don't know	26	2,7	2,9	100
Total	884	90,6	100		
Missing	System	92	9,4		
Total		976	100		

Table 14 Satisfaction with occupation

How satisfied are you with your career so far?					
P.136 Qual a satisfação com o percurso profissional que teve até agora.					
		Frequency	Percent	Percentage	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 - Very dissatisfied	8	0,8	0,8	0,8
	2 -	7	0,7	0,7	1,5
	3 -	28	2,9	2,9	4,4
	4 -	20	2	2	6,5
	5 -	92	9,4	9,4	15,9
	6 -	125	12,8	12,8	28,7
	7 -	229	23,5	23,5	52,2
	8 -	272	27,9	27,9	80
	9 -	109	11,2	11,2	91,2
	10 - Very satisfied	80	8,2	8,2	99,4
	No answer / I don't know	6	0,6	0,6	100
	Total	976	100	100	

Table 15 Satisfaction with career

9.2 Tables Graduates '08/'09

Motivation to follow higher education							
	Q6a	Q6b	Q6c	Q6d	Q6f	Q6j	Q6k
1 - Not important	1,7	1,9	0,6	0,9	2,1	14,2	29,2
2 -	1	1,3	0,7	0,5	2	6,3	12,6
3 -	1,1	1,9	0,9	0,6	2,2	7,1	9,3
4 -	0,7	1,7	1,2	1,3	1,5	6,9	7,7
5 -	4,8	7,3	5,5	4,7	12,4	20,5	18,5
6 -	4,5	5,9	6,8	5	9,6	9,1	9,2
7 -	9,7	14,5	14	12,6	16,1	9,6	4,8
8 -	23,5	27,2	22,1	27,9	21,3	11,2	4
9 -	16	15,1	18,7	20,2	13,3	4,1	1,6
10 - Very important	36,7	22,9	29	25,8	19,6	10,3	2,5

Table 16 Motivation to follow higher education

Question 6a = Motivation to access higher education - How important was the believe in increasing the chances to finding employment?

Question 6b = Motivation to access higher education - How important was the believe that it increased the chances in finding a well paying job?

Question 6c = Motivation to access higher education - How important was the believe that it increased the likelihood of performing the desired occupation?

Question 6d = Motivation to access higher education - How important was the believe that it would give more chances to advance in a career ?

Question 6f = Motivation to access higher education - How important was the 'likeliness' of the study?

Question 6j = Motivation to access higher education - How important was it that your family always wanted that you would finish a degree course?

Question 6k = Motivation to access higher education - How important was it that your friends also applied to higher education ?

Did you attend an internship in your undergraduate course?					
P.16 Frequentou algum estágio curricular na licenciatura?					
		Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	160	15,8	15,8	15,8
	No	850	84,2	84,2	100
	Total	1010	100	100	

Table 17 Attendance internship

Did you continue working after graduation in the company were you did your internship?					
P.17 Continuou a trabalhar na ou para a entidade onde realizou o estágio curricular, depois da licenciatura?					
		Frequency	Percent	Percentage	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	35	3,5	21,9	21,9
	No	125	12,4	78,1	100
	Total	160	15,8	100	
Missing	System	850	84,2		
Total		1010	100		

Table 18 Attendance exchange program

After graduation, how many months did it take to find a paid job?					
P.91 Após a licenciatura, quantos meses demorou a encontrar um emprego ou trabalho remunerado?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	279	27,6	27,6	27,6
	1	81	8	8	35,6
	2	59	5,8	5,8	41,5
	3	52	5,1	5,1	46,6
	4	28	2,8	2,8	49,4
	5	22	2,2	2,2	51,6
	6	22	2,2	2,2	53,8
	7	10	1	1	54,8
	8	6	0,6	0,6	55,3
	9	7	0,7	0,7	56
	10	10	1	1	57
	11	1	0,1	0,1	57,1
	12	83	8,2	8,2	65,3
	14	3	0,3	0,3	65,6
	15	5	0,5	0,5	66,1
	16	2	0,2	0,2	66,3
	17	3	0,3	0,3	66,6
	18	23	2,3	2,3	68,9
	19	3	0,3	0,3	69,2
	20	6	0,6	0,6	69,8
	21	3	0,3	0,3	70,1
	24	4	0,4	0,4	70,5
	33	1	0,1	0,1	70,6
	Never found a job		281	27,8	27,8
No answer / I don't know		16	1,6	1,6	100
Total		1010	100	100	

Table 19 Amount of months to find a job

How many months did it take to find a job that, at least for some part, can be considered as a job for someone with higher education?

P.92 E quantos meses demorou a encontrar uma actividade profissional que, pelo menos em parte, considera que só pode ser convenientemente executada por alguém com formação superior?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	148	14,7	14,7	14,7
	1	51	5	5	19,7
	2	54	5,3	5,3	25
	3	46	4,6	4,6	29,6
	4	19	1,9	1,9	31,5
	5	19	1,9	1,9	33,4
	6	19	1,9	1,9	35,2
	7	11	1,1	1,1	36,3
	8	13	1,3	1,3	37,6
	9	8	0,8	0,8	38,4
	10	12	1,2	1,2	39,6
	11	5	0,5	0,5	40,1
	12	77	7,6	7,6	47,7
	13	3	0,3	0,3	48
	14	4	0,4	0,4	48,4
	15	10	1	1	49,4
	16	4	0,4	0,4	49,8
	17	4	0,4	0,4	50,2
	18	29	2,9	2,9	53,1
	19	3	0,3	0,3	53,4
	20	6	0,6	0,6	54
	21	4	0,4	0,4	54,4
	22	1	0,1	0,1	54,5
	24	8	0,8	0,8	55,2
	29	1	0,1	0,1	55,3
	33	1	0,1	0,1	55,4
	Never found a job like that	426	42,2	42,2	97,6
	No answer / I don't know	24	2,4	2,4	100
Total	1010	100	100		

Table 20 Amount of months to find a job for someone with higher education

And how many months did it take to find a job that, at least for some part, can be considered as a job for someone with a undergraduate degree?						
P.93 E quantos meses demorou a encontrar uma actividade profissional que, pelo menos em parte, considera que só pode ser convenientemente executada por alguém com a sua licenciatura ou licenciaturas próximas?						
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	0	114	11,3	11,3	11,3	
	1	44	4,4	4,4	15,6	
	2	51	5	5	20,7	
	3	42	4,2	4,2	24,9	
	4	17	1,7	1,7	26,5	
	5	17	1,7	1,7	28,2	
	6	18	1,8	1,8	30	
	7	9	0,9	0,9	30,9	
	8	11	1,1	1,1	32	
	9	8	0,8	0,8	32,8	
	10	11	1,1	1,1	33,9	
	11	5	0,5	0,5	34,4	
	12	65	6,4	6,4	40,8	
	13	4	0,4	0,4	41,2	
	14	5	0,5	0,5	41,7	
	15	9	0,9	0,9	42,6	
	16	5	0,5	0,5	43,1	
	17	4	0,4	0,4	43,5	
	18	29	2,9	2,9	46,3	
	19	3	0,3	0,3	46,6	
	20	6	0,6	0,6	47,2	
	21	4	0,4	0,4	47,6	
	22	1	0,1	0,1	47,7	
	24	8	0,8	0,8	48,5	
	29	1	0,1	0,1	48,6	
	33	1	0,1	0,1	48,7	
	Never found a job like that		489	48,4	48,4	97,1
	No answer / I don't know		29	2,9	2,9	100
	Total		1010	100	100	

Table 21 Amount of months to find a job for someone with a undergraduate degree

Did you work as a self-employed or were you employed by someone else? * During education					
P.11 Essa actividade era realizada por conta própria ou de outrem?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Self-employed	63	6,2	12,5	12,5
	Employee	436	43,2	86,9	99,4
	No answer / I don't know	3	0,3	0,6	100
	Total	502	49,7	100	
Missing	System	508	50,3		
Total		1010	100		

Table 22 Occupation self-employed or employee, during education

Is this occupation self-employed or are you employed by someone else? * one month after					
P.35 E essa actividade profissional era realizada por conta própria ou de outrem?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Self-employed	36	3,6	12	12
	Employee	263	26	88	100
	Total	299	29,6	100	
Missing	System	711	70,4		
Total		1010	100		

Table 23 Occupation self-employed or employee, one month after

Was your occupation self-employed or were you employed by someone else? * one year after					
P.66 E essa actividade profissional era realizada por conta própria ou de outrem?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Self-employed	46	4,6	10	10
	Employee	412	40,8	89,8	99,8
	No answer / I don't know	1	0,1	0,2	100
	Total	459	45,4	100	
Missing	System	551	54,6		
Total		1010	100		

Table 24 Occupation self-employed or employee, one year after

How appropriate is the function in your occupation related to the area you graduated in?					
P.75 Grau de adequação das funções que desempenhava nesse trabalho à área em que se licenciou.					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 - Totally inappropriate	57	5,6	12,4	12,4
	2 -	18	1,8	3,9	16,3
	3 -	13	1,3	2,8	19,2
	4 -	18	1,8	3,9	23,1
	5 -	43	4,3	9,4	32,5
	6 -	38	3,8	8,3	40,7
	7 -	59	5,8	12,9	53,6
	8 -	79	7,8	17,2	70,8
	9 -	34	3,4	7,4	78,2
	10 - Totally appropriate	92	9,1	20	98,3
	No answer / I don't know	8	0,8	1,7	100
Total	459	45,4	100		
Missing	System	551	54,6		
Total		1010	100		

Table 25 Appropriateness of occupation

9.3 Student survey

Survey Future Employment Prospectives

Age:	Education level: Degree/Master/PhD
Sex: Female/Male	Department:
Did you move to Lisbon to study: Yes/No	Year started in University:
University:	Expected year of graduation:

The following questions will be about your past, present and future. The answers will be used in my masterthesis which is a research to discover how Portuguese students adapt to the high unemployment rates. Please circle the answer that fits best. The answers will only be used for this research.

Education

1. Did you choose to participate in university to increase your chances on the labor market? Yes Maybe No

2. Did you participate in an international exchange (study abroad) program? Yes No

3. If yes, did you participate in a Portuguese speaking country? Yes No

4. If yes, did you participate because it would increase your chances on the labor market? Yes Maybe No Other:.....
.....

5. Will you continue studying if you do not get a job when you are graduated? Yes Maybe No Undecided

Over-qualification

6. Would you take a job which is lower than your qualification level? Yes Maybe No Other:.....
.....

Entrepreneurship (Starting your own business)

7. Do you know any graduates who became an entrepreneur? Yes No

8. Have you ever considered to become an entrepreneur right after graduating? Yes No

-
9. If you can not find a job, would you re-consider entrepreneurship? Yes No Other:.....

-
10. Do you think you will become an Entrepreneur later in life? Yes Maybe No
-
11. Do you think you have the capacities to start up a firm? Yes Maybe No Other:.....

-

Migration	
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12. For the following questions, explain how likely it is you would migrate from Lisbon:

	1	2	3	4	5
	Not likely at all	Slightly likely	Moderate likely	Very likely	Completely likely

How likely is it you would migrate to another big city in Portugal if you got a job offer there?

How likely is it you would migrate to the periphery of Portugal if you got a job offer there?

How likely is it you would migrate to another European country if you got a job offer there?

How likely is it you would migrate to a Portuguese speaking country if you got a job offer there?

Open questions	
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13. If you could choose between: continue studying, accepting a job below your education level, migration or becoming an entrepreneur, what would be your first choice and why?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

14. What should the government do, according to you, to increase the employment options of the graduates?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

I am looking for some students for an in-depth interview. If you like to have a discussion with me about the employability of high educated students/graduates, please write down your email address and I will contact you.

Email address:

Thank you for your participation in this survey. Your anonymity is guaranteed and your answer will only be used for my masterthesis at the University of Groningen. If you have any questions, or comments, you can contact me at: s1774107@student.rug.nl

9.4 Tables student survey

Q1. Age					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	< 20	77	27,5	27,7	27,7
	21	44	15,7	15,8	43,5
	22	54	19,3	19,4	62,9
	23	24	8,6	8,6	71,6
	24	12	4,3	4,3	75,9
	> 25	67	23,9	24,1	100,0
	Total	278	99,3	100,0	
Missing	System	2	,7		
Total		280	100,0		

Table 26 Age of respondents

Q2. Sex					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Female	146	52,1	52,7	52,7
	Male	131	46,8	47,3	100,0
	Total	277	98,9	100,0	
Missing	System	3	1,1		
Total		280	100,0		

Table 27 Sex of respondents

Q3. Did you move to Lisbon to study:					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	132	47,1	48,0	48,0
	No	143	51,1	52,0	100,0
	Total	275	98,2	100,0	
Missing	System	5	1,8		
Total		280	100,0		

Table 28 Movement to Lisbon

Q4. University					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Universidade Nova de Lisboa	193	68,9	69,4	69,4
	Universidade Católica	46	16,4	16,5	86,0
	ISCTE	4	1,4	1,4	87,4
	Universidade Tecnica de Lisboa	19	6,8	6,8	94,2
	Universidade de Lisboa	5	1,8	1,8	96,0
	Other	11	3,9	4,0	100,0
	Total	278	99,3	100,0	
Missing	System	2	,7		
Total		280	100,0		

Table 29 University attendance

Q5. Education Level					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Bachelor	171	61,1	61,5	61,5
	Master	104	37,1	37,4	98,9
	PhD	3	1,1	1,1	100,0
	Total	278	99,3	100,0	
Missing	System	2	,7		
Total		280	100,0		

Table 30 Education level

Q6. Department					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Anthropology	21	7,5	7,5	7,5
	Communication Sciences	11	3,9	3,9	11,5
	Education Sciences	1	,4	,4	11,8
	Geography and Regional studies	36	12,9	12,9	24,7
	History	4	1,4	1,4	26,2
	History of Art	10	3,6	3,6	29,7
	Languages Sciences	9	3,2	3,2	33,0
	Modern languages, cultures & Literature	12	4,3	4,3	37,3
	Music	2	,7	,7	38,0
	Philosophy	9	3,2	3,2	41,2
	Political Studies	26	9,3	9,3	50,5
	Portuguese Studies	4	1,4	1,4	52,0
	Sociology	6	2,1	2,2	54,1
	Finance & Business	41	14,6	14,7	68,8
	Economics	20	7,1	7,2	76,0
	Mechanics	2	,7	,7	76,7
	IT	2	,7	,7	77,4
	Medicine	4	1,4	1,4	78,9
	Other	20	7,1	7,2	86,0
	Tourism	4	1,4	1,4	87,5
	Translation	21	7,5	7,5	95,0
	Archeology	3	1,1	1,1	96,1
	Architecture	11	3,9	3,9	100,0
Total		279	99,6	100,0	
Missing	System	1	,4		
Total		280	100,0		

Table 31 Department

Q7. Year started in Education - Q8. Expected year of graduation : Total years in Education				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0	1	,4	,4	1,8
1	5	1,8	1,8	3,6
2	26	9,3	9,4	12,9
3	108	38,6	38,8	51,8
4	44	15,7	15,8	67,6
5	47	16,8	16,9	84,5
6	25	8,9	9,0	93,5
7	5	1,8	1,8	95,3
8	4	1,4	1,4	96,8
9	3	1,1	1,1	97,8
10	2	,7	,7	98,6
11	1	,4	,4	98,9
16	2	,7	,7	99,6
23	1	,4	,4	100,0
Total	278	97,7	100,0	
Missing System	6	2,3		
Total	280	100,0		

Table 32 Total years in Education

Q9. Did you choose to participate in university to increase your chances on the labor market?				
	Frequency	Percent	Percentage	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	218	77,9	78,4	78,4
Maybe	26	9,3	9,4	87,8
No	34	12,1	12,2	100,0
Total	278	99,3	100,0	
Missing System	2	,7		
Total	280	100,0		

Table 33 Motivation to attend higher education

Q10. Did you participate in an international exchange (study abroad) program?				
	Frequency	Percent	Percentage	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	92	32,9	33,3	33,3
No	184	65,7	66,7	100,0
Total	276	98,6	100,0	
Missing System	4	1,4		
Total	280	100,0		

Table 34 Participation in exchange program

Q10a. If yes, did you participate in a Portuguese speaking country?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	15	5,4	16,9	16,9
	No	74	26,4	83,1	100,0
	Total	89	31,8	100,0	
Missing	System	191	68,2		
Total		280	100,0		

Table 35 Participate in exchange program in Portuguese speaking country

Q10b. If yes, did you participate because it would increase your chances on the labor market?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	44	15,7	50,6	50,6
	Maybe	25	8,9	28,7	79,3
	No	15	5,4	17,2	96,6
	Other	3	1,1	3,4	100,0
	Total	87	31,1	100,0	
Missing	System	193	68,9		
Total		280	100,0		

Table 36 Participate in exchange program to increase chances on the labor market

Q11. Will you continue studying if you do not get a job when you are graduated?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	95	33,9	34,3	34,3
	Maybe	116	41,4	41,9	76,2
	No	45	16,1	16,2	92,4
	Undecided	21	7,5	7,6	100,0
	Total	277	98,9	100,0	
Missing	System	3	1,1		
Total		280	100,0		

Table 37 Continue studying after graduation

Q12. Would you take a job which is lower than your qualification level?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	111	39,6	40,1	40,1
	Maybe	140	50,0	50,5	90,6
	No	21	7,5	7,6	98,2
	Other	5	1,8	1,8	100,0
	Total	277	98,9	100,0	
Missing	System	3	1,1		
Total		280	100,0		

Table 38 Accept a job lower than your qualification level

Q13a. Do you know any graduates who became an entrepreneur?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	162	57,9	58,5	58,5
	No	115	41,1	41,5	100,0
	Total	277	98,9	100,0	
Missing	System	3	1,1		
Total		280	100,0		

Table 39 Knowing other entrepreneurs

Q13b. Have you ever considered to become an entrepreneur <u>right after graduating</u> ?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	126	45,0	45,3	45,3
	No	152	54,3	54,7	100,0
	Total	278	99,3	100,0	
Missing	System	2	,7		
Total		280	100,0		

Table 40 Entrepreneurship right after graduation

Q13c. If you can not find a job, would you re-consider entrepreneurship?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	158	56,4	57,7	57,7
	No	90	32,1	32,8	90,5
	Other	26	9,3	9,5	100,0
	Total	274	97,9	100,0	
Missing	System	6	2,1		
Total		280	100,0		

Table 41 Re-consideration entrepreneurship

Reconsider Entrepreneurship by those who answered no in question 13b.					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	64	42,1	42,4	42,4
	No	65	42,8	43,0	85,4
	Other	22	14,5	14,6	100,0
	Total	151	99,3	100,0	
Missing	System	1	,7		
Total		152	100,0		

Figure 41a Reconsider Entrepreneurship by those who answered NO in question 13b

Q13d. Do you think you will become an entrepreneur <u>later in life</u> ?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	78	27,9	28,2	28,2
	Maybe	160	57,1	57,8	85,9
	No	39	13,9	14,1	100,0
	Total	277	98,9	100,0	
Missing	System	3	1,1		
Total		280	100,0		

Table 42 Entrepreneurship later in life

Entrepreneurship later in life by those who answered no in question 13b					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	27	17,8	17,9	17,9
	Maybe	89	58,6	58,9	76,8
	No	35	23,0	23,2	100,0
	Total	151	99,3	100,0	
Missing	System	1	,7		
Total		152	100,0		

Figure 42a Entrepreneurship later in life by those who answered NO in question 13b

Entrepreneurship later in life by those who answer no in question 13b and 13c.					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	8	12,3	12,5	12,5
	Maybe	35	53,8	54,7	67,2
	No	21	32,3	32,8	100,0
	Total	64	98,5	100,0	
Missing	System	1	1,5		
Total		65	100,0		

Figure 1 Entrepreneurship later in life by those who answered no in question 13b and 13c

Q13e. Do you think you have the capacities to start up a firm?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	122	43,6	43,9	43,9
	Maybe	109	38,9	39,2	83,1
	No	41	14,6	14,7	97,8
	Other	6	2,1	2,2	100,0
	Total	278	99,3	100,0	
Missing	System	2	,7		
Total		280	100,0		

Table 43 Capacities to start up a firm

Q14a. How likely is it you would migrate to another big city in Portugal if you got a job offer there?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not likely at all	19	6,8	6,8	6,8
	Slightly likely	28	10,0	10,1	16,9
	Moderate likely	63	22,5	22,7	39,6
	Very likely	83	29,6	29,9	69,4
	Completely likely	85	30,4	30,6	100,0
	Total	278	99,3	100,0	
Missing	System	2	,7		
Total		280	100,0		

Table 44 Migration to other big city in Portugal

Q14b. How likely is it you would migrate to the periphery of Portugal if you got a job offer there?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not likely at all	27	9,6	9,7	9,7
	Slightly likely	40	14,3	14,4	24,1
	Moderate likely	73	26,1	26,3	50,4
	Very likely	82	29,3	29,5	79,9
	Completely likely	56	20,0	20,1	100,0
	Total	278	99,3	100,0	
Missing	System	2	,7		
Total		280	100,0		

Table 45 Migration to periphery of Portugal

Q14c. How likely is it you would migrate to another European country if you got a job offer there?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not likely at all	8	2,9	2,9	2,9
	Slightly likely	20	7,1	7,2	10,1
	Moderate likely	42	15,0	15,2	25,3
	Very likely	84	30,0	30,3	55,6
	Completely likely	123	43,9	44,4	100,0
	Total	277	98,9	100,0	
Missing	System	3	1,1		
Total		280	100,0		

Table 46 Migration to another European country

Q14d. How likely is it you would migrate to a Portuguese speaking country if you got a job offer there?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not likely at all	8	2,9	2,9	2,9
	Slightly likely	32	11,4	11,5	14,4
	Moderate likely	51	18,2	18,3	32,7
	Very likely	101	36,1	36,3	69,1
	Completely likely	86	30,7	30,9	100,0
	Total	278	99,3	100,0	
Missing	System	2	,7		
Total		280	100,0		

Table 47 Migration to Portuguese speaking country

Q15. If you could choose, what would be your first choice?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Migration	112	40,0	42,6	42,6
	Over-qualification	38	13,6	14,4	57,0
	Continue studying	72	25,7	27,4	84,4
	Entrepreneurship	29	10,4	11,0	95,4
	Undecided	12	4,3	4,6	100,0
	Total	263	93,9	100,0	
Missing	System	17	6,1		
Total		280	100,0		
Total		280	100,0		

Table 48 First choice: Migration, Over-qualification, Entrepreneurship

9.5 Answers open-ended questions

Continue Studying and why

continue studying
Continue Studying
continue studying
continue studying
I would choose to continue studying. To improve my education and increase my chances of succeeding in my career in Portugal or in another country, preferably an European country.
Continue Studying to increase future chances
Studying
continue studying, PhD level
Continue studying would be my first option, because with Bologna treated, the bachelor degree is not enough
continue studying because I have not yet finished my degree level
Continue studying
Continue studying
I am going to do a master
continue studying, because probably I was not well prepare to enter in the work world.
Continue studying to develop my knowledge and skills
my first choice would probably be continue studying, but in the actual state of economy it probably wouldn't last and i would have to made a different choice. I like my study area and i think my knowledge about that is still not enough, so continue my studies, besides providing me better job opportunities, would allow me to know more about things i really like.
Studying, in order to develop my capacities and because I like it.
Continue Studying until finish the master graduation because an bachelor isn't enough with the bologna reform.
My first choice would be continue studying, because I truly appreciate it and I think I'm never going to leave college. I want to get a PhD and maybe follow the academic career
Continue studying to better myself, and to become easier to get a job in my study area
continue studying and study at the same time
Studying
Probably continue studying to a PhD
I plan to continue studying until I reach the masters degree, but I can't say I would say no to the possibility of working a part-time job. The reason that makes me want to keep studying is the will to achieve further specialization on the area I want to work in.
continue studying
My first choice would be continue studying because, first of all, there is few entrepreneurship right after graduation, it is not unlikely, but there are very few courses that have them. So, starting that principle, it's much better to continue studying and get more knowledge than stop studying or get right away a job.
My first choice would be continue studying. I believe that a better education and knowledge are always useful if you're not sure about what to do.
I think I would continue my studying while maybe working in a part-time job
My choice would definitely fall under continue studying, though all the other given options would not be far from the first one. Educating myself is a higher priority, for me, so that would be my first choice.
I would continue studying, because I'm only at 1st year, I don't have qualifications to work in my area, in International Relations. After I graduate I would like to work but not now.
Continue studying first, because I want to graduate first and then I will think about other options
Continue studying

Continue studying
If I could, I would continue studying. I also wouldn't mind taking a job below my qualification level, that means earning an amount of money with which I could live
I would probably continue studying or I would try to find something better in another country
I would choose continue studying, so I can get better qualifications and better opportunities to a good job
Continue studying, because I already have a job
Continue studying because I rather be an educated slave, than just a slave.
I would continue studying, so I would increase the chances of getting a better job, to increase my abilities and opportunities
Continue studying if I have money
Continue studying I want to know more and more
Continue studying, so I could get better and more respectful job offers
I would continue studying. I'm already an entrepreneur. I work in the music industry so I have been an independent worker for 10 years now. I have a job, just and under paid one.
Continue studying. Because at this moment I still am very satisfied with the school programs, the teachers and the themes that we are working out
I will continue studying
I would choose to continue studying because even to go to other country we have to be ready. We can't go without almost anything, so I would before study to have a better change outside.
Continue Studying. And I hope that is what I will do. The reason is my interest in my area.
Studying, because I like studying and I think that a bachelor is not enough nowadays to compete in the Labor Market. I was an entrepreneur for many years but I'm terrible in delegating responsibilities and it was too stressful and not efficient.
I would continue studying and accepting no paid traineeships.
Continue studying. I just want to continue studying. I left my business degree because I wanted to study and learn. This presupposes I will be able to get a scholarship to continue studying.
continue studying
"être un homme utile m'a parú toujours quelque chose de bien hideux" (Baudelaire, mon coeur mis a nu), even though i have been sayign that i do not intend to work the phrase from Baudelaire doesn't have to be read that way. Actually, the last part of what has been published as my coeur mis a nu makes an apology of work. I just consider that in the current stage of western (lack of) spirit it is impossible to engage in work without a notion of utility attached to it. So, lets keep on studying
Continue studying and accepting a job below education level
continue studying
I would take the job and study at the same time. I want to get my PHD.
continue studying
Continue to study, because only with training and knowledge about the area you can become a successful entrepreneur.
Continue studying, because it's a mistake to not be studying while I'm still young and independent
Continue studying, because I'm still finishing my degree and I've also the ambition to start a master degree, so if I don't find a good job in my field I rather continue studying
Continue studying, because in law everyone has a master, so a PhD is a different factor
Continue studying, mainly because I enjoy my area of specialty and it has always been my dream to study in this area
Continue studying, because knowledge is always important
My first choice would be continue studying
Continue studying - it's the best time of our lives
Continue studying, in order to have more chances of being successful in my job area
I would continue studying, for always, archeology is one of the best job of employability, it's what I

like to do, and the joy in average enough to line by
Continue studying because I love learning new things and I can continue in the university
Continue studying, just because more chance could show
Continue studying, would be my choice, to increase my ability in my area
continue studying
Continue Studying

Entrepreneur and why

Entrepreneur
Becoming an entrepreneur. It is something I want to do sooner or later and if I have no chance to get a job fair for my education level, this is definitely a very good option.
Becoming an Entrepreneur. Because it is more challenging. You get to learn more than if you were hired in a corporation. Because instead of being stuck at what you were hired to do, being an entrepreneur requires you to work on everything. And also high risk = higher return.
becoming an entrepreneur
Entrepreneur
becoming an entrepreneur if I believe i would be able to do it. But without experience I would choose firstly migration. Because it's a life experience.
becoming an entrepreneur
I never thought becoming an entrepreneur because it's safer to work for somebody else, at least you don't have so many responsibilities with taxes, bureaucracy, accounting. But I have so many new ideas and I'm always looking for things that don't exist yet in Portugal and the best way to explore that is creating my one company.
Entrepreneur, because I like to be the boss
Becoming an entrepreneur to have my own firm
The first choice would be entrepreneur. I like the possibility of having and control an enterprise. I would, nonetheless, continue studying
I think I would chose to become an entrepreneur just because there is more chances to have a better life
Become an entrepreneur
I would choose the entrepreneurial option once stopping waiting for a job to appear is just not my way of thinking.
becoming an entrepreneur
Becoming an entrepreneur because at least I could decide what to do-
becoming an entrepreneur, because it gives me long term career expectations
My first choice would be coming a entrepreneur because in companies in Portugal it would be wise to be your own employer
Becoming an entrepreneur to have more independence
becoming an entrepreneur
becoming an entrepreneur
Becoming an entrepreneur, because when you work for yourself, you only have to work harder when you don't succeed. So, if I had my own company or firm, hard work would always bring success
becoming an entrepreneur by starting my own small business
Become an entrepreneur
Entrepreneur: is my life goal to build my own company
I am self employed having my own job
For now I am a researcher, so I still like a job in my area. If I lost my position as a researcher I would prefer to become an entrepreneur since I've already had some prior experience in this area.
Becoming an entrepreneur

Migration and why

Migration would be my first choice. I invested too much on my education to accept a job below my education level. If I cannot find a job in Portugal worth of my investments in education than I will look somewhere else.
Migration
Migration - there are a lot of challenging and amazing opportunities around the world and I really want to have an international career and lead with multi cultural experiences.
I would chose migration. In my area, the world is very globalized, so my qualifications enable me to get an interesting job abroad.
Migration
Migration.
Migration, better salaries, bigger opportunities, bigger learning experience!
Migration to become an entrepreneur because it will be more exciting
Migration
migration followed close by entrepreneur migration because I still want to learn some more - consultancy - before starting any business (and if i cannot learn here) I don't mind at all if i go out of Portugal to do so. but this is a personal answer
Migration to Southeast Asia
migration because I am willing to move abroad and I actually am interested in that
Migration
migration, better opportunities
Migration if I will do my dream job
becoming an entrepreneur, more challenging and depend on myself for success
Migration: currently the Portuguese labor market is in poor shape but there are still good opportunities to strong individuals abroad.
migration since I would like to have an international professional experience. It is also the way you can guarantee a salary according to your studies (this in a short run perspective)
Migration, to get the payoff for what I have been studying
Migration. I have been working too hard to opt for another career path. I'd rather leave and try to do what i love.
Migration
Migration
Migration.
Migration, because I would not mind (and even prefer) working abroad
Migration, because conditions can be very good for young people with Master degrees in Business in other European countries or in rapidly growing Economies (Asian/African/South American).
Migration because it's an experience that enriches you in professional and personal life.
Migration
Migration, becoming international is one of my goals.
Migration

Migration, as it would also allow me some experience of new cultures.
migrate to other country because it was something that I always wanted to do - to work abroad
Migration
Migration, because I have already moved several times to different country because of work and imagine to continue doing so.
Migration, because actually one of my goals is to work abroad during some time of my life.
I would choose to go to another country, because I want to go after I graduate from my masters, to achieve a high level of foreign languages, gain knowledge about the international world, unique experiences and some professional experience;
Migration. After finishing my studies I want to leave Portugal, always wanted
My first choice would be migration. I've got no entrepreneurship spirit at all, I'd take a job under my education level, mainly because "education level" and "job" are completely different things and do not relate at all, which obviously excludes continuing studying for other purpose than to learn. The problem is in Portugal a job defined like that doesn't offer you any dignity at all. So I guess I'd migrate.
I choose migration, because I would like to be a teacher in a Portuguese speaking country.
Migration, looking for new opportunities. Because at this moment there are a lack of opportunities here in Portugal.
In first place, I will choose migration or becoming an entrepreneur because if I can't get a job, I rather start one then doing nothing
I would migrate
I would choose migration
My first option would be migration, if I had a job offer according to my qualifications. However, I would only migrate to a developed country
Migration, because I'm young and I can do it, and afford it. I want to leave and improve my capabilities, to open my future job market
Migration. I believe that's the best way, for now, to get a decent job
My first choice would be migration, because I think it's a good experience and because there are better job opportunities in other countries
Maybe migration, because I believe that there are many opportunities in other countries than in Portugal
Migration, because it is a good chance for my future. People value work experience in offer countries
I would consider migration as a first choice, since in my field, the opportunities in foreign countries are a really thing. Also, I have a great interest in travels and other cultures
Migration, I believe that there are better opportunities out there and I don't have much to start here. I'm considering migration to Scotland.
Migration because at the moment I have the will of working in my area of studies
Migration - because there might be new opportunities
Migration, because I love the idea of working in another country and it would be great for my life. Besides that my field of study is much more developed in many other countries
Migration, because in other countries there would be a bigger job offer. And my education level would be taken more in consideration than in Portugal
Migration would be my first choice. Honestly it was something that I always considered doing, even if I am able to get a job here after my graduation
Migration, because in other countries they would probably give more value to my level of education, which does not happen in Portugal. Plus it is more likely to get a job in another country than in Portugal.
Migration would be my first choice, because the chances of getting a job would increase, and would be a good add to our CV

I would certainly migrate, because maybe there I could get better job opportunities
I think I would migrate, because I want to know new places
Migration, because there are more offers and the quality of life is better and the costs are less
I would migrate to another country because Portugal has low opportunities
Migration, because I think I will have more opportunities of getting a job, and a more variety of jobs
Migration, because of the life experience
It would be migration, because I would like to work in another country beside from Portugal
Migration, because the job market in Portugal is the worst in Europe and maybe in a foreign country I would have the chance to do different things and have different jobs
Probably I would migrate, but if I had a guarantee that if I continue studying I would be offered a job that's suits my education level, I would definitely choose that path
Migration because I would have more options in my area/field of study
Migrating to continue studying
Migration. Better chances or getting a job abroad with current education level
Migration for better opportunities of work and life.
I will do an Erasmus Program, having in mind the possibility of migration.
It would be migration because although you are distant from your family and friends, it would be nice to meet new people, a new culture and new places.
My graduation is in Tourism Industry Management, but my ambition is in the performing arts. At the moment I'm working in my graduation area, but I'm also improving myself in the performing arts, through projects, attending do castings auditions, and strongly betting in the formation. My plans are go abroad. I want to restart my life as an actress. Obviously I know that I've to do a lot of recycling work, attend to workshops and intensive courses, and most probably I'll have to work in the tourism industry for a while if I don't get lucky right away. But that's one thing that I'm open to do, because I am really committed with this 2013 plan.
Migration because I want to explore other ways of living and I want to do research in some subjects that Portugal doesn't offer in their universities.
Migration
migration, because it's really hard to have a nice job in Portugal.
Migration, better options and conditions
Migration, because I think it would be a good experience, and it would be a plus on my CV
Migration: Having international experience is one of my goals for the next 5 years
Maybe migrating, because I would work in my area of studies
Migration if a better chance appears
Migration to study law, and becoming an entrepreneur in Portugal at the same time
Migration, because it's a good idea to expand your horizons
Migration
First migration, because I always wanted to work and live in another country and learn another culture
Migration, it is what I intend to do right after I finish my degree
Migration, because I'd be able to get a job adequate to my education level and experience new cultures
Migration I've always had the dream of living in another country
My first choice is migration
My first choice would be migration, because the job offers would be higher
Migration, because I could find a better job and perhaps go back to school later on
Migration
Migration
I would prefer migrating as I want to be a period and it's easier to work in a company that is established
migration, it's the best opportunity to do what I've studied for.
Migration, is one of my ambition.

Migration, because I believe that the chances are slightly better out there.
Migration, because the current state of Portugal is not the best for recent graduates...
Migration. To find a job and to learn other cultures and places.
Migration
Migration. It's time to work and in my educational area because I invest a lot in my master to do other thing in the end.
I would migrate...Becoming an entrepreneur would be in consideration if things in Portugal weren't so bad economically
Migration, because not only it's something that I enjoy doing, getting no know another country and culture but also because I suppose the quality of life (considering the job payment) would be better, and that's what I aim for.
Migration
Migration cause I love to get to know other cultures and new people!
Migration
Migration because I want to live and learn before establish myself in Portugal.
migration: there is no market for my area of interest in Lisbon, neither in Portugal unfortunately.
Migration, so I could have new experiences
Migration
Migration. Mostly because there is the vain probability that I can earn more...
migrate to have experience abroad
Migration first, becoming an entrepreneur later because migration would give me opportunity to create financial stability in order t open my own company (In Portugal or not) without an indispensable loan from the banks and therefore, be more independent in developing and expanding my business

Over-qualification and why

Accept a job below my education level. My plans are to study until I think I have the necessary qualifications to enter the labor market, thus continue studying wouldn't be in the first options. Starting a job that requires less qualifications than mine would (hopefully) allow me to progress inside the company and eventually match my objectives.
My first choice is accepting a job below my educational level because we are in very difficult times.
A job below the education level because eventually I believe I will find a job adequate to my level of education.
accepting a job below your education level, because of my financial difficulties.
accepting a job below your education level
accepting a job below your education level
Accept another job because its more easy to get money
accepting a job below your education level
Accept a job below my education level, because we just can't refuse any offer...
I would choose the get a job below my education level, I would like to stay here with my family
I accept to get a job below my education. I don't have any problem to work in any type of work, I just want a job who give me money to start a family and provide a good live to them. I just don't want to leave my country, because I will be more happy in my city and close to my friends and family.
At this moment, I would prefer 'accepting a job below your education level', because I'm going to marry this year.
a job below, because I need money fast
Accept a job below my education level to fulfill my chances of re-commission and also to raise experience

Maybe accepting a job below my education level, or migration, because the offers of jobs out of Portugal is lower
Accepting a job below my education level, because Portugal is in a very bad situation and I want to start working right after my graduation, even if the job doesn't correspond to my graduation area.
Accepting a job below my education level
I choose accepting a job below my education level, because I need money and I am in school to work
I choose accepting a job below my education level, because I need money and I am in university to get a job
I would choose a job below my education level, because I want to be able to buy things I need without asking my parents
My first choice will be accepting a job below your education level
My first choice will be get a job that recognizes my education level, even if its lower than my education level. I hope I can get a job in Portugal, if not, I don't mind if I have to go to Europe or another international country
My first choice will be accepting a job below your education level
I would accept a job below my education level. Maybe I could migrate if I had the opportunity
Job below. Matter of surviving
Accepting a job, because the economy in Portugal is bad in this moment so we need to grab any job opportunity
I would accept a job below my education level, that's my first choice, because I would want to get a job as fast as a could.
Earlier accept a job below my level of education, but never failing to find a job to the level of my qualifications, only as a last resort would opt for migration
Accepting a job here in Portugal, because I'm from brazil and I'm starting a new life here
Probably accepting a job below because in a year I will have to start paying my loan to the bank that I took for my course
Accepting a job first and then see other options of growing
it would accept a job below my education level, because life economically speaking is very hard, and we most have professional experience to survive in the world of millions
If I happen to not find a job that suits my education level, I'll probably accept a job below it and keep searching for a better one. Then, one day, after I've gathered enough resources, I'll start planning becoming an entrepreneur
Accept a job below my education level, because I want to start soon working
A job below my education level
I did accept a job below, I don't need a masters to work at a bank, and that's what I've done for the past 4 years
accepting a job below your education level
Accepting a job below would be appropriate for earn some money in case to migrate to another European country. Continuing studying is also a good option, because it can give me more knowledge and more possibilities of a great employment.

Undecided

migration, job below, entrepreneur
Continue studying or migration
Migration or becoming an entrepreneur, because the situation is bad
My first choice would be to the offer that would suits me the most. If I feel that going to another place in my country would be the best for me, well, I would do it for myself, but if I know that I would be happy in another way, I would do something for it. In this case, i would opt by becoming an entrepreneur
Continue studying or migration, because jobs in Portugal have very low expectations
I would maybe continue studying or migration, because I want to improve my life quality and I do see that happing here in Portugal

Migration or becoming an entrepreneur, start and take a chance to get my own firm, and then return and help my country
Migration and Continue studying because in my particular case I need to have international experience and I have a very low level of qualifications which makes it harder to get a serious job. My next important step will be to do a Master but in the meantime I my goal is to have as many experiences abroad (internships, etc.) as possible.
Migration or entrepreneur, because I wouldn't mind living abroad and would like to be my own boss
It would be either continuing studying because i like it, or migrate perhaps to have a better salary and help my mom and dad
I don't know, I'm still studying
I can't consider this question in such a short time.
To continue to study, migrate or become entrepreneurs need money, just have to resort to a less skilled profession.

What should the government do....

I don't think there is must they can do, and worse, I don't think the government knows how to do anything.
it's not governments main concern in Portugal at the moment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate the process with Hiring in Companies - Give founds to early graduates to start their own businesses - Create Programs where graduates can easily do Internships in public or private companies - develop Exchange Programs
Create incentives to companies to increase the likelihood of hiring young people, such as partially supporting their income.
Liberalize the labor market.
Promote programs such as Fabrica de Startups in order to allow for more Entrepreneurship and create more value inside the country.
Offer them credits for ideas and start ups
better education, more demanding in terms of workload, invest in increasing the skills of the students mainly increase mobility... let people go out, establishing connections with transnational firms. If there is potential absorption of labor force out of Portugal and given that the youngest are the ones which suffer the most with the lack of internal labor market absorption, I think this could be a solution
Design a specific an interaction platform for graduated students only and companies...
employment policies that allow companies more chances to be competitive (in Portugal many policies protect too much the employees giving no space to be more competitive) improve general conditions of maternity and rewards for special cases; rewards by results
nothing...
increase the opportunities of internships
I think the problem is not on the government itself but people should be able to create their own positions. The government may can enhance the conditions in order to provide companies a better environment to increase their activities and the necessity of increasing job postings.
less taxes and bureaucracy
Improve some of the programs (Programa Estágios Profissionais IEFPP, Programa Inov Contacto, etc.) that are already running for unemployed individuals or fresh graduates: they should implement measures that "force" the companies to retain some of the candidates they receive instead of allowing firms to use them as rotational, expendable resources.
reduce the number of students in some fields such as linguistics, which does not have chance to be employ in Portugal. Encourage start ups with investments. Decrease taxes for small firms, pay tax differences at the right time.

Limit the number of students that go each year to certain courses. It is beyond ridiculous that so many people are allowed to graduate in areas in which there is no need to that many graduates to begin with. Work hard to get a better match between job demand and job supply each year and adjust the number of vacancies at universities accordingly.
Manage in a better way the actual law regarding to first jobs and make it more interesting for companies to support the freshly graduated. But even more important is to solve the unemployment situation which affects everybody, not only the graduates.
cutting red-tape and make it easier for foreign (and domestic) investors to invest in Portugal (e.g. less strikes, landlord-law)
Stop increasing the retirement age, give more support to new companies
It could offer some tax advantages, but it cannot do much because the wages paid by most firm are too low when compared to other countries in Europe. Supply and demand will eventually align salaries with other countries and markets will clear (at least so I hope).
Invest more in start ups that can be revolutionary
Change work laws. Today, Portugal has yet a very fixed structure that it cannot be easily changed. In that sense, the new workers are not the ones that I chosen to become a member of the company, since it would be too hard to fire than or even harder to fire a older employee worse than the new comer...
Nothing
promote education system
give incentives to companies so that they could employ more people
The government should motivate graduates to start new entrepreneurship. Graduates should have the chance to innovate and increase the market. There should be programs and the employment market should be adapted to these new graduates.
Government should regulate more the excessive abuse of post graduate internships by firms. Further the government should have laws that would make hiring and firing easier for companies so that the firms dare to hire young people.
Increase support to start-ups, especially the ones that start at the university level.
They could fund more exchange programs and pay companies to receive more graduated people;
don't know
There's not much the government can do. Perhaps accepting knowledge as a value instead of looking at it as an annoyance would be a start, but anyway the whole society is hostage of corporations that hold monopolies in almost every kind of business or economic activity.
don't have ideas...
Put the right persons in the right places; investments in I&D...
If the government don't want to start some projects, at least, they should help to finance. The people who want to start a enterprise, but don't have the money to do it.
change laws, lower taxes
They would have to leave their politics, since it is pretty obvious by now that austerity is not the way to stimulate the economy. An anti-austerity policy would create employment options for the graduated and non graduated people.
Now, nothing. There are a lot overwhelming issues to think about, like surviving as a country.
Implement some kind of law to make it a better choice to the private companies.
Invest in exportation and small and medium entrepreneur firms
It must develop the economy and control the unemployment
I believe that it is important that the government increase its support to certain areas that can be lost if that support otherwise doesn't exist.
No idea
Help firms in terms of finances, if they accept recently graduated people
There are many things. First of all, the prime-minister shouldn't tell people to migrate, especially the ones recently graduated. They/we are the future of this country, we should be taken into account. So I believe the politicians should lower their salary and use that money to create new job opportunities.

They could lower the age of retirement so there are more jobs for the ones who end college, not allow people to have more than one job, because that let a lot of people without one and for that a higher salary would be necessary
I don't know. Maybe create more practical courses rather than theoretical. Focused to give students more experience
Maybe they should create courses that give you job experience
I don't know to be quite honest. Maybe create courses that offer you job experience, because I think that's the problem. Also, make the creation of entrepreneur much more easier and cheaper.
Should give priority to those who have graduated recently
I really don't know, but maybe some kind of selection before getting a job
Give priority to graduate students
Create more job offers
Arrange more opportunities for internships
They should do something, but I don't know what
Improve the Tourism Area in Portugal in order to create more job opportunities
They should raise the funds defined to investigation and develop the culture market
I guess the government should start up firms that could support the domestic economy and at the same time could provide jobs to the graduates
They should provide more options in and out of the country, helping economically students to persuade their field and perhaps create in every field of study an year of specialization to prepare us for the job
Lower retirement age to allow the entrance of 'new blood' in the labor market, or at least, come up with a way of reducing working hours for older employers for the same purpose. Another solution would be, in ease of reducing retirement, getting these people to do jobs for the community.
Increase the number of programs (e.g. scholarships) to give graduates more working experience
Investments on Educations at all levels.
For the technical degrees is easy to think about some solutions, but in terms of "Humanities" areas, I think the government had to do a kind of revolution, starting for try to change from the beginning (education), the countries mentality concerning cultural issues.
The government should be more helpful and ambitious in order to get more prestige, and for that they should create jobs to qualified people, because we have lots of qualified people.
The Portuguese government has at least 2 programs that offer professional internships, one for the undergraduate and the other one for the graduated ones. At the moment I'm working in a enterprise that offered me a professional internship. I'm getting paid every month, it's a financial security for sure, but the contract-model sometimes can be very unfair for the "professional" trainees. I mean they pay 718€ but, in my case, according to the enterprise rules if there is a lot of work, you have to stay in the office, work 24/7 (literally), including weekends and holidays, without being paid at all. The government don't have a stipulation in the contract which safeguards us, or at least that says we should be paid for those days!
I guess that is nothing they can do. I don't see any job perspective here.
Ease fires
The government should give monetary incentives to companies and to his recent employees.
Quit
It should create more funds to help young graduates finding a job and to increase the opportunities for the unemployed youngsters. Programs that promote internships with a payment from the government
Give opportunities to open new business (example: tax discounts)
allow more investments from other countries in Portugal
To be on new project rather than new job positions
Increase the offers to students, more internships in the firms, give more choice, and give some first job, to help starting and win some experience.
Create jobs themselves, instead of relying on private enterprises
Create jobs themselves
No idea
Some legislation that increases jobs for young graduates

It should work with international companies
become less corrupted
apply money better
Help finance new business and apply money better
Increase youth support, loans for beginners
Try to give experience to the recent graduates, in order to be possible for them to apply for more job opportunities.
Give more support to start ups, they are the ones that can create employment in such an economic situation.
Start cleaning the employment system, making sure that every job is carried out by someone who's education has been in that particular field of studies.
I don't know...Total revolution I guess.
Increase the scholarships and help the most poor students to continue their studies
create employment. And don't use the money for their luxury benefits that never ends.
Better the human resource management, particularly, to employ qualified people instead of government friends...among tens of other measures.
I don't think nowadays, during the crisis, the government has many possibilities of doing that, because we are a small country with many graduates, and that makes impossible to employ everyone within the same conditions. We have three options: accept the present conditions (low salary, or unemployment), migrate or doing something else outside our main degree.
get more opportunities
As I'm an exchange student here I actually don't know very well what's going on in the government but first of all they should LOW the taxes for the middle and lower society people and HIGH the taxes for the rich to get the country out of CRISIS! Offer paid Internships and volunteers!
Support entrepreneurship
Create programs with municipalities according to the needs of each one of those.
Whatever! I just think Portugal needs to be changed completely, not sure what the government could possibly do at this time.
allow more credit to companies
They should make supporting programs to allow the recent graduates to have their first job...without it nobody will accept them to work...no experience, no work!
Maybe financial support
Government should make more efforts in terms of getting more external investments in Portugal and stabilize the contention measures in terms of taxes and obligations (financial). I believe development is the way to get out of the crisis and to do that you need not only to cut expenses but also to create money and richness and consequently, increase employment for the graduates and everyone in Portugal
The present moment is not favorable for admitting many new employees, so it will always be a tough job. Nevertheless, actions like giving incentives to companies that admit young graduates, guaranteeing the youngsters that they have a quite safe positions and won't be "thrown away" by the company at the first opportunity would greatly increase satisfaction and employment rates of young graduates.
Provide opportunities for new firms invest and have plants in Portugal.
Shut down non-sense faculties that doesn't have any chance of finding jobs.
creating more opportunities of internship, and create opportunities in rural areas and rely more on primary and secondary sector (to increase exportations)
establishing a specific number of work places for young graduates per enterprise
Should invest in a society whose only job was available to people with higher education or vocational / technical, whatever the branch.
Support the little-middle companies; help graduates to get their first job; the government should assist the interaction between enterprises and universities
Well... they just support an internship program which will not have any results to decrease unemployment. I think the government just have to respect graduates and students like in other countries in Europe.
Give them more help by finding a job.

Well, first I think we need to get off the immigrants out of Portugal and from Europe. That creates more employment and because our power to buy. Second, they need to bet in the industry and agriculture because that is one of the signs of soberly. That is want to believe and fights.
We need another politics in education, and we need scholarships and scholarships for research.
Believe in new ideas
That's a complicated situation
create new opportunities of job for the young and graduates people
Create international programs with other countries, because in my area the market in Portugal is full
Nothing. Government just show statistics with the best employment options
The government do nothing in my opinion
I sincerely don't know
the payment of the university
More support for the university students, the payment of the university has to be lower and according with the income of the family and promotion of cultural activities that help students to go to the faculty
the payment of the university
I have no idea
Giving new jobs, give place to young generation
The government shouldn't increase the retirement age. Because there is a lot of old people with jobs that they can't do
Changing the laws, and increasing the amount of job existing in the country.
Like any country, Portugal to bet on the external competitiveness for job creation
Giving more help to the employers if they hire a graduate
Create more jobs and give an opportunity to graduates
The government should invest in more actual departments and create benefits to the young graduates
Enlarge the public services, invest more in public education, health care and construction
My government should be subordinate of any bureaucrat money institution
Selling the country to Chinese
in terms of psychology it would just need to take it seriously and give the population the chance to have real mental health care. in other areas, stop receiving money to open courses at private universities
I know it's difficult to increase the employment options with this crisis installed, but they should give the students opportunities to share some ideas and some intentions with them, like a public contests.
Give incentives to companies so that they would be able to give an opportunity to new arrivals in the job market. It would be a way to share the risk of it for the companies.
More money to promote new companies.
right now it is very difficult, i really don't know.
I don't think that right now there is much room for action by the government.
After the fiscal consolidation has moved from its most stringent period, lower corporate taxes on labor would reduce inefficiencies and induce job creation
The government should promote the development of companies and should change some politics like the taxes.
nothing. the government should first think about what is going on in the education the state provides during the mandatory years of study.
To me, if the government sponsor more scholarship's to the student's that are finishing the bachelor degree, and the ones in the master degree, I think the employment rates could be decreased.
people retire at 55 years for younger people come in their places
Promote the creation of employment
Promote education in order to increase students' skills.
I don't know
Give merit and financial support to those that really are good and work together with the most important companies of all sectors to incentive them to accept graduates that are prepared to work
there are many requirements and small options in getting a first job. It is very hard to get a job under the requirements enterprises make

Invest in research sector.
Taken some initiatives to increase the economy
The government should improve the conditions of security of graduates, producing laws, programs and better conditions when it comes to employing someone.
Nothing, the government told to the Portuguese students they have to migrate and find a job outside of Portugal
I don't know
They need to fight Burtac Primo
Improve the quality of teaching by investing in it, invest on the economy to stimulate job creation.
They need to find another way to the development of our country and they need to find the 'Chawto's Monsten'
That's a very complication question to answer. Maybe create more national companies or open entrepreneurship programs in more universities, or even modify the certain laws about admitting people in jobs (like contracts)
I believe that a better financial support would increase qualification and, in that way, increase productivity.
The government should start by investing in exportation services, which would create new jobs. I think graduated people nowadays have amazing and very creative ideas and these should be used.
I never really thought about it
The government should low taxes so the companies can have more people working there without firing them
The government should low taxes for the companies and help them in their start-up
I think the government should support and help more graduates
Strike deals with corporations, offering them benefits if the corporations hires graduates
I think they could advertise more the countries tourism in order to provide job offers
Probably lower the retirement ago, to give a job to younger people that maybe have better qualifications
I have no idea
Start employing them, and not getting job according to knowing people and not about peoples knowledge
Lower retirement age so it opens opportunities to new workers, invest in the creativity and new ideas that recent graduates can bring since they have an in depth view of the problems and circumstances we are living in
I don't know
I don't know
Start to considering the education level and stop trying to make money
They should lower the mandatory working hours. Everybody should work less so that everyone could work a little. We would earn less money but everyone would earn some
First of all, Portugal has a serious problem with corruption. But the government should support small/minor individuals from the young population, who actually have some ideas, some projects, and some know-how.
To implement innovative activities
They should create more post offices, so people can be occupants. This would become possible to the graduated persons replace people without any specialization on the area they are because they would be in other jobs they would be better and released.
Close some courses.
Stop being corrupt and act in behalf of the people and the country and not in behalf of their own interests and those from the parties they represent. Governments don't hire, organizations do. Governments, in my opinion, have to ensure the proper conditions to organizations so that they can operate accordingly to their goal. Those conditions have to do with adequate regulatory laws of employment, fast justice and fair, simple and competitive tax system. Universities in Portugal don't have money and tuition is low for bachelor and that is reflected in the quality of the programs, and masters are mainly used not to promote outstanding knowledge and preparation for students, but to finance the universities. Portuguese people usually live in their parent's place till they finish their studies and stay there most of the times even some years after starting to work. Many just move to get married or live with partner. There isn't a culture of work while study(although many do), there is no culture of doing internships while studying and doing extracurricular activities to enrich their CV. The Portuguese government should be strict about public university policies and quality regarding the bachelor and master programs, and

should also develop campaigns to promote mobility and work experience for students.
The government should collect less taxes so the economy could grow and length the bachelor degree as students should be fully prepared to begin their professional career.
Maybe to alter the taxes the companies have to pay in relation to the early graduates.
Assume that their measures are political, not technical! that would be a nice first step
Offer more internships
Evaluate universities in order to have a more selected and better education, there shouldn't thirty architecture bachelors in the country there\ 's no market for all those students, people must adapt to the country needs and it starts with education.
Give more incentives to the companies to employ graduate students.
less tax obstacles, less bureaucracy
Give equal opportunity to all, and unfortunately we have to lay off older people.
Work on the international relationship on that matter
I think it's important to increase the financial security help for students, especially those with financial problems. Investing in education is part of the solution of unemployment
Create a better base to link firms with students
Invest in the development of peripheral cities in order to increase the job demand, and thus the employment in these cities.
I am not aware of the problem
The government should increase job options to graduate students by paying half the wage on private companies
Invest in scholarships
In my opinion, the government is currently adopting the right measures to overtake unemployment issues.
They should invest more in new jobs instead of buying to get up to European big shifts
Invest in scholarships
Send illegal immigrants away
The government should stop employing people from other countries because they take the job of Portuguese qualified people
Reduce deficit first worry about society later.
Adjust number of vacancies to offer, while maintaining a minimum of no mandatory entries. Create more projects like 'poliempreeude'
Increase initiatives for job search after graduation and encourage young students to have entrepreneur spirit
create more facilities
Tax benefits for companies that hire young graduate students (<25)
Lower the retirement age to 'force out' old guns in order for the companies to look into the next generation.
assist in the constitution of companies by young newly licensed
The government should re-design the legal framework surrounding Portuguese based start ups, as well as provide tax exceptions for young entrepreneurs contributing to the Portuguese economic dynamization. (pita bracho, 2012)
Make students understand how important is to study, have work experiences even before graduation. So employers will want them easily. I believe one of the major problems of unemployed people is the lack of capabilities and intention to work hard.
additional support for job creation
In Portugal several graduation programs don't prepare the students to the employment market, especially after the integration of the educational system in Bologna Program. Most of them are only 3 years of theory and the employment market needs practical people with knowledge. Most of the graduation courses to guarantee the minimal knowledge, abdicated of practical classes an school trips. Nowadays, you need to have the masters to get a job, even if you don't want to specialize in a specific area and not everybody have that kind of money to invest.
Lower taxes to younger people in jobs
Give the opportunity to the graduates to show them their value

Stimulating the possibility of new enterprises with money or objectives. Eliminate some of the boring bureaucracy and continue to invest in the Portuguese trademark quality.
I don't know very much but maybe to give more help to Portuguese companies
Despite the existing funds to support entrepreneurship they are not easily accessible. Allow recent graduates to have access to them would be a great improvement.
Invest in new areas of production, like technological related areas.
Promote more entrepreneurship programs and should promote benefits to the companies that hire, in a long term contract, the graduates
stop being corrupted
Provide more training in entrepreneurship
i think that somehow the government should create some kind of support to entrepreneurship
Cut the college access, we have to many graduates for one small (small by area) country
better funds distribution and combat abusive behavior of the employers
Reform and regulate benefits for companies that already have been helped. Partnerships between companies and business angels and venture capitalists, to promote new ideas and increase the chance of success
Give incentives to the firms
To stimulate the student incorporation in companies and government institutions
It should be a good strategy to readjust national economy in order to employ people in areas where they would be producing. There is no national; in an economy having to employ in non-specific or under-graduated since it costs time.
Financial support
deep structural changes
Create support to new entrepreneurs or new enterprises
First - honesty of the political class, second - transparency of the political class, third - increasing the investment, firth - more justice
Government should support the young graduates market, so that it could stimulate Portuguese people to study and follow a god career along their lives.
I think they should advertise the country so that there could be more opportunities to young people.
get more firms and change of jobs and person, example politics
lower taxes applied to companies; liberalize labor legislation; help young people that are willing to leave the country to do so by creating and promoting more internship programs with foreign companies; etc.
To create more internship agreements with the employers
The government should open more employment opportunities for public jobs in the government, public schools and hospitals.
It's out of their hands. The typical solutions would involve investment, and that is impossible. Eventually fiscal incentives for a longer period of time when firms hire graduates young employees.
increase the development of specialized employment

9.6 Unemployment figures

Graduates 04/05 Universidade Nova de Lisboa								
		Unidade Orgânica						Total UNL
		FCM	FCSH	FCT	FD	FE	ISEGI	
Activity - 1st Period (1 year after)	Employment rate	96,08%	81,68%	92,73%	94,63%	94,63%	84,38%	88,11%
	Unemployment rate	0,00%	8,11%	6,16%	0,00%	2,42%	10,00%	5,81%
	Activity rate	96,08%	88,89%	95,79%	92,73%	97,99%	93,75%	93,55%
	Inactivity rate	3,92%	11,11%	4,21%	7,27%	2,01%	6,25%	6,45%
Activity - 2nd Period (3 years after)	Employment rate	100,00%	90,09%	92,70%	96,36%	95,30%	93,75%	92,83%
	Unemployment rate	0,00%	3,54%	2,37%	0,00%	0,70%	3,23%	2,27%
	Activity rate	100,00%	93,39%	94,94%	96,36%	95,97%	96,88%	94,98%
	Inactivity rate	0,00%	6,61%	5,06%	3,64%	4,03%	3,13%	5,02%
Activity - 3rd Period (5 years after)	Employment rate	100,00%	90,69%	88,48%	92,73%	96,64%	96,88%	91,60%
	Unemployment rate	0,00%	2,58%	3,96%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	2,30%
	Activity rate	100,00%	93,09%	92,13%	92,73%	96,64%	96,88%	93,75%
	Inactivity rate	0,00%	6,91%	7,87%	7,27%	3,36%	3,13%	6,25%

Table 49 Employment rates Universidade Nova de Lisboa '04/'05

Graduates 08/09 Universidade Nova de Lisboa								
		Unidade Orgânica						Total UNL
		FCM	FCSH	FCT	FD	FE	ISEGI	
Activity - 1st Period (1 month after)	Employment rate	16,91%	48,73%	35,74%	25,86%	28,77%	64,58%	36,53%
	Unemployment rate	0,00%	32,30%	33,33%	42,31%	43,24%	32,61%	33,87%
	Activity rate	16,91%	71,97%	53,62%	44,83%	50,68%	95,83%	55,25%
	Inactivity rate	83,09%	28,03%	46,38%	55,17%	49,32%	4,17%	44,75%
Activity - 2nd period (1 year after)	Employment rate	15,44%	68,15%	55,74%	74,14%	54,49%	93,75%	56,83%
	Unemployment rate	0,00%	20,15%	13,82%	10,42%	15,49%	2,17%	15,21%
	Activity rate	15,44%	85,35%	64,68%	82,76%	64,84%	95,83%	67,03%
	Inactivity rate	84,56%	14,65%	35,32%	17,24%	35,16%	4,17%	32,97%

Table 50 Employment rates Universidade Nova de Lisboa '08/'09

	Portuguese Population between the ages 25 and 34 with higher education					
	4º Quarter 2010	1º Quarter 2011	2º Quarter 2011	3º Quarter 2011	4º Quarter 2011	1º Quarter 2012
Employment Rate	82,60%	83,50%	84,30%	80,10%	79,70%	78,63%
Unemployment Rate	11,80%	11,80%	11,50%	13,10%	14,50%	15,61%
Activity Rate	93,70%	94,70%	95,30%	92,10%	93,20%	94,22%
Inactivity Rate	6,30%	5,30%	4,70%	7,90%	6,80%	5,79%

Table 51 Employment figures Portuguese population between 25-34 with higher education

Source: Inquérito ao emprego INE.

Total population and unemployed population having completed the tertiary level of education by age group		
Portugal	1st Q 2012	
	Total	25-34 anos
	Thousand individuals	
Total population	1.259,2	406,0
Unemployed population	115,8	63,4
Percentage Unemployed	9,19%	15,62%

Table 52 Unemployment figures Portuguese population between 25-34 with higher education
Source: Inquérito ao emprego INE.

9.7 Interviews students

Interview 1

José ZéFrancis

08-05-2012

13:02

Total minutes: 26m34s

What was your first choice to go to university, was it because you thought you could increase your chances on the labor market?

*Sigh

Do you remember?

It was a long time ago. No, my first degree of graduation was in theology. I went to the seminar, so it is a little different.

Okay.

It is a decisions to make the, to be a priest.

Okay, yes.

So it is not about work. But only the target to become a priest.

To become a priest. Yes.

When did you decide to study something else? Was there no work in, or you just didn't want to?

Well, after that I did another graduation and, that graduation was by passion. Big Love for geography. Is it is not the preoccupation about work, but...

It is about you love or like, okay.

Yes, yes. Well now I am, perhaps, suffering from the consequences of that. I have now work, and I don't know where I will be.

Okay. Do you think students with are higher educated have better chances now?

Of course, definitely.

So but still you have a higher education, but still the chances are small. Is it just for this...

The chances are small. But I think the big investment we can do in ourselves is knowledge. And, well maybe someday we have a big opportunity. I don't know but, the spectrum of opportunities are bigger if we have more knowledge.

Now if you look back, would you think you would have done the same thing?

Oehff, probably not.

No? You probably should have chosen a different subject or topic to study?

I'm not sure. Yes, maybe, because today I know that we don't need the high education to have a good job. So, with a intermediate education or professional education will be a good choice to take. That well, I like knowledge. I'm perceiving the wisdom. I try to.

You participated in an exchange program, right?

Yes.

You only went to the Netherlands? Or did you also go to...

Only the Netherlands. As a student in the Netherlands.

Why did you choose to go there?

Pfff.. Two different things. First, because the language. I needed to improve my English, and I still do. (laughter) And, because I need some background about sustainable indicators. And my teacher told me that in the Netherlands you are very good in the indicators. And measurements in sustainability. So, I joined the 'wolve?' and went to the Netherlands.

Okay.

But the first option was not the Netherlands. It was England. It was because of the language, nothing more.

Did you participate in the exchange program to increase your chances on the labor market or just because you liked it. ?

I like it. I like to know other cultures and people. But for sure if I improve my English, the opportunities are getting bigger.

What's your plan if you can't find a job after graduate from your PhD. Would you continue in studying or continue, specialize in something else?

I'm not sure. I don't know yet.

Too much studying already.

Yes, many many years studying. So I don't know if I will continue to study. Probably what I think now it's maybe I will try to teach. But I don't know.

If yet get a job offer, lower than your education level, would you accept the job?

Now it depends. Some years ago. I, I, would do it. But now I'm not sure. Because there are many years studying. Well, (sigh), it depends on the salary and the conditions.

Yeah. Otherwise it would be a waste of your time studying? Is that what you are saying?

Sorry?

That it is a waste of your time studying?

No, it is not a waste the time I spend to study. Probably I would except it. Because the conditions, the international conditions are not so good.

And you would maybe try to work up from the position, and grow in the work.

Of course.

Do you know any graduates who became an entrepreneur? Who started up their own business after graduation.

Immediately after. Pfff, No. sometime after yes, immediately after, no.

Are you interested in doing something like this? Like, starting your own business.

No.

No interest in all, not later in life either?

It depends. If, I don't know. I'm not good to sell, or to make something. A business, I'm not good for that.

Okay.

I don't know. If all conditions in my life will chance. I don't know. If I see the opportunity, a big opportunity. With another person, not on my own.

But do you think the university gives enough information about starting an entrepreneurship?

In Geography. I don't think so.

Would you like to have something like it that you know how to....

Yes, I like it. I would like it, because. I know some people who are interested who are interested in Entrepreneurship, you know. And they make a master in Entrepreneurship. And then I'm very curious about many many things. Entrepreneurship is one of the things I like to know more about. Not necessary for me, but to know, and maybe help other people. Or something like that.

But do you think it would help, people who want to start up a firms, that it will decrease the high unemployment rates. That people, who can't find a job, so they start their own business. Do you think that will help?

I'm not sure if we have the conditions to do that. Economically, or I don't know, or help from institutions or... I think they try to do that. But I'm not sure if we have all conditions to start something new from the beginning.

Are you planning to migrate from Lisbon?

Definitely. I don't like to stay here, and don't see any possibilities here. I have lived in Brazil, Angola and in Spain before. I would like to migrate. I don't have to stay here, I'm don't have a big bond with Portugal.

Do you have any family living somewhere else?

My family lives in a area in the North of Portugal, close to Porto. Where they make the good wines, and bring them to Porto to sell them.

You don't want to move there after you graduation?

I'm living there right now. I move back there to write my thesis. It's about the area where I'm from. But I'm here now because I'm almost finished with my thesis and so I can finish here. Here is have better facilities and the professors are here. But I don't want to go there after, because, I don't have any possibilities there. There is no work. Not as a geographer. Maybe as a politician. But I don't know. I don't want to live there.

Do you graduates which migrated?

No... I don't know any.

Do you think, that being on a exchange program, you went to the Netherlands. Do you think it has any influence on migration, do you think it makes it easier for you to migrate now? Like, if you want to? You have experience in other countries, does it make it easier?

I think so, yes. Because as you know the Netherlands is a very top country. We are not, so. I don't know. So, the difference between what I saw there, what you probably see here, the university there is better, there are more conditions, have everything better than we have here. So, I think the possibility to have been there, to make a exchange program there, I think that improved my conditions. Yes, of course. For sure. But I'm not sure if I want to migrate to the Netherlands. But or another northern country.

To cold?

No, you have good conditions. The cold is not a big problem.

Now if you are looking back. You are graduating in 2 months, 3 months.

I think one month. Well, I'm trying to do that.

And If you now had to choose between continue studying, accepting a job below your education level, migration or becoming an entrepreneur, what would be? Of course, you hope to find a job that fits your education level, but what if that doesn't happen?

For sure, migrate. And well, maybe a job below my education level.

Why would you prefer migration?

That's a good question. Because I'm still young. I don't like to stay here in Portugal. I don't like the way the country are. The tensions we are doing here, they are not good. So I'm not interested to stay here. It doesn't feel good here.

What should do government do, according to you, to increase the chances for graduates?

Now. Nothing.

Nothing?

Now I think they are, they only, you know. When I saw that question in the questionnaire, I was thinking about the question. And, well here in Portugal we never had so many people with a higher education. And, the country, well it is a big chance for us, as in the Netherlands with many people with higher education, but here, we haven't until 10 years ago, maybe, more or less. This is a big opportunity for us. And the politicians, the people don't take this opportunity to improve, to change, to make a better country. People are enough, are, are full of this situation. So if you, as you probably now, people with a higher education or after graduation, they have bills to pay. They go working in supermarkets, and this is not the reason why people are studying. The people want more, and we Portuguese are not able to, not capable to, to take these people and make something good for the country. So, I'm not satisfied with the course of the country.

So, you don't know how the government should try to make it better? Of course it is very hard to create jobs.

Yes it is very hard. But we have to do something, but I just don't know what.

What did you think about the prime minister saying that if you don't get a job you have to migrate?

Well, it was a very good advice. But what do you expect from a country with a prime minister saying something like that. Nothing. You came from a country and stay here. And listen to the prime minister saying something like that. And we are living here, thinking what is going on, what has happened. I think that we have small expectations. And maybe, the next 20 years or more, I don't know, but maybe in that, in long time, we don't have the, the solutions for our crisis. And when you say to the people with high education to go out, what do you expect.

All the smart people who are leaving the country and than what...

Yes they are very smart.

Okay, that were all my questions. Thank you.

You're welcome.

Interview 2

Beatriz Ferreira

08-05-2012

13:04

Total time: 17m24s

Did you choose to participate in university to increase your chances on the labor market?

Yes.

You choose Geography, right?

Yes, that was my minor.

Did you expect you would have a lot of opportunities with that education?

No, I was not expecting so many opportunities with the minor degree, I was expecting that with the master course. So, my plan was always to take the master course.

Do you think students which are higher educated have better chances on the labor market now?

Yes for sure.

But still you think you will have difficulties to find a job?

Yes, it takes time. You know, you have to wait, you have to send many curriculums. But yeah, but you kind find better jobs.

So you think it is for everybody better to study longer and get a higher degree.

Yes for sure. But now sometimes it is easier for people with no education or lower education to find a job. Because they are cheaper, and the companies don't have to pay so much for the people. Now, even people are not telling that they have a higher education, because they won't get hired. They are too expensive to hire. I had a CV with almost 3 pages, but now it is just 1. Otherwise it is too much, and they won't take me. Now, people are working at low paid jobs, because they could get a job.

Now if you look back, would you still done the same thing, with you have choose the same subject?

Probably no. I love geography. But, probably I would take some professional courses, not university courses.

So more, more related to working?

Yeah, more related to the labor market. Not for studying the rest of my life. Because it is not practical.

So you finished your bachelor degree.

Yes last year.

Do you have any idea what master you want to do?

I'm taking a pre-master course, and if I finish, probably I will finish next month. I can do my masters in this area, only writing my thesis. I have the classes part of the master already done. With this course. Probably I will do a masters in gardening and landscape, that's my area now.

So and you probably finish in one year?

Yes, so one year of this course, and next year with this thesis.

Of course you already told you participated in an exchange program. Is the Netherlands the only country you went to?

Yes.

Why did you choose to go to the Netherlands?

Actually I only wanted to participate in the Erasmus program. A professor said that, she already had studied in the Groningen, and that it was very nice. And I like urbanism, planning, city-planning, and she told Groningen would be the best for me. Basically she picked it for me.

But do you think you will go on an exchange in you are doing your masters, is that possible?

Yes, but not with the Erasmus program. Well, I can do with the Erasmus program, but the European commission would not give me a loan. But yeah, for sure I want to participate in a exchange program.

And would you then want to go to a country outside of Europe?

Maybe, united states. I think that's my only option outside of Europe.

Okay, you can't go to Brazil?

I don't know. Probably no. I think my university has more contracts with universities in Europe.

Okay. Did you participate in an exchange program because you thought that it would help you later to get a job?

Yes, I think the international experience is very good. Because you have to work in another languages, you have to work with other people, not only from the country where you are studying, but from other countries as well. So it is very good to work in a group like this.

Of course you told already that you want to do your masters. Do you think that, if you can't find a job after, you will continue studying?

Yes, I think in a moment of crisis. When you are studying and continue to develop your knowledge, in the future you have better possibilities to find a better job.

Would you try to continue in Geography or...

I would try in other areas. But I don't know yet which, but I will try new areas.

When you are finished, would you accept a job which is lower than your education level?

Yes, probably yes. For a starting something yes. I need money, yeah.

Would you try to work yourself up from that job, or that you, work at the job and try to find something that matches better?

Yeah, I think I will stay at the job, but find something better at the same time.

Do you know any graduates who became an entrepreneur?

No not yet.

Are you interested in doing the something like that?

It is very strange. I started a project, in my small courses of the pre-master courses. It was a small project to create a guide for a garden. And I thought about creating a digital guide for i-phones and i-pads. And I discovered that is new in the market, so I'm already working with another person to create a small company to develop that kind of guide.

So it is a guide that helps you around the garden?

Yes, you can find it in the application stores of apple. It is like a paper guide, visitors guide but these are digital.

So of course you are interested now. Do you also expect you will keep doing this in the future?

Yes, for sure. Because I don't have another area now. This is my only chance. So I will develop that idea for the next years.

Do you think the university gives you enough opportunities to learn about entrepreneurship?

Yes, they have a lot of conferences about that area. And small courses that you can take by internet platforms. So nowadays it is very easy to learn about creating their own company.

Do you think still it is possible for Geographers?

In geography, well I don't know. Maybe some freelances, but not like a company that can pay for everything.

Are you planning to migrate from Lisbon?

No, I'm not planning to do that.

Do you think a lot of people are leaving the country to find a job somewhere else.

Yes, because living in a country you can work and you are having a new experience. It is not good, not only for the money, but because you can see other things, you can increase your visual culture. Many people are now looking for that kind of experiences.

Do you know any students or graduates who left the country?

Yes. A lot of them. Special to Brazil and Angola.

Because of Portuguese speaking countries?

Yes, now there are a lot of Portuguese companies that are investing in Angola and Brazil. Because of the languages of course, and because they are increasing the markets there. They are the new rich countries.

For people who want to migrate, do you think that exchange programs are a good experience?

It's like going to military. When you have the training, you think everything is easier. Living in a other country is not terror. You are prepared for that.

If you had to choose between continue studying, accepting a job below your education level, migration or becoming an entrepreneur, what would be your choose and why?

I choose entrepreneurship. Yes, because if no-one gives you a job, you have to create your own job. And develop the ideas that you have, which you cannot develop in a normal job. I think that for new ideas the market has space.

What should do government do, according to you, to increase the chances for graduates?

Let me see. What government should do. I'm think too much, let me see. I don't know, studying nowadays is easier than it used to be in the past. But I don't think that is doing too much.

So the government should do more to find jobs?

Yes, for example. Last night I was searching for jobs, and for every kind of job they were asking 2 years of experiences. So if you stopped studying like 1 months ago, it is not possible to get a job nowadays. Even for call centrums, it's so funny, it's like just picking up a phone, you don't need experience to pick up a phone, I know how to do it. So, I don't think the market in Portugal knows how it is better to have someone that don't has experience, but people don't have addictions. With bad habits. The government doesn't explain that, I guess.

For graduates it is mostly difficult because they ask for experience and they don't have it.

Yes. Yes.

What I see here, that the masterstudents have classes at night and work during the day?

Yes, it is possible. Young students usually work at supermarkets or call centrums during the day and study at night.

So they don't have the right experience to find a job after.

No, no. But nowadays I see a lot of older students with 40 or 50 years, they started to study again in master programs. Because of the night classes. They are studying at night.

That's what amazed us, that we saw a lot of older people at PhD.

Yes, they do that.

My last questions is, what did you think about the prime minister saying about migration?

I think it is a option. Yeah, Portuguese people usually are very comfortable at home, especially at the parents home. And they don't take risks. Migration is a risks, and it is an advanture. And Portuguese people don't like adventures like that. So, I think that it is good that they stimulate to take that risks,

especially young people to take that risk and increase their knowledge outside of Portugal, take new experiences, and come back and bring with them that new knowledge, new experience and the new ideas that they learned outside the country.

What we see in the Netherlands that people, they don't leave the country but that they move from the periphery, so the rural areas, and they move to the Randstad. So in the other areas you have a lot of brain drain, so a lot of smart people leave. Are you not afraid that that would happen because those people are leaving the country?

That phenomenon is already happening for 20 years. So it is not new for us. Nowadays I think it is easier to find a job outside of Lisbon or Porto, than it is finding here. For sure.

So you think that people should move outside of the big cities to find a job?

Yes I am a variable for that. The rent is lower than here, even shopping in the supermarket is cheaper than in Lisbon. The cost of the entire life on daily basis is easier to support than in the bigger Lisbon.

Are you from Lisbon?

Almost yes, I am from Almada, from the other side of the river. So basically that's the same thing.

So you don't have family living....

No, I don't have. But my boyfriend is from outside from Lisbon. It is not too far, about 100 km, not too far. But it is enough to see the difference.

So do you think he wants to go back there?

He already went back there. But now he came back to Lisbon to study. Because yeah, here is the university, and you cannot avoid that.

Okay, that are all my questions. Thank you.

Interview 3

Margarida Vieira Mesquita

10-05-12

15:38

Total time: 28m32s

Just some basic questions. What's your age?

25

This year you graduated in January, right?

Yes

Okay. What type of job are you looking for?

Architecture, just designing. I think just that. We can just design, we can project some. It depends on the attilire .

But it is outside architecture for the houses or is it inside?

Inside. Usually we make some blogs. When we are junior architects we make some blogs, just. And in the beginning it is nice for us. But of course we prefer when we can project them. When you start the job, in the projects is the beginning. You start designing that and you can go on with it until the end. This is the kind of job I'm looking for.

But I mean, do you design how the building looks or how the inside of the house looks?

Usually, you have to do both. You can do one without doing the other. I don't know, I'm learning when you are designing the outside you also need to design the inside. Because they are together, you can't separate them. This is how it works here. For outside the country, some places some countries, they work differently, someone designs the outside and some the interior of the building.

You moved to Lisbon to study right? Why did you choose Lisbon and not Porto?

I chose Porto before, but my grades were not high enough. I had 18, but I needed a 18.1. So, I came to Lisbon. And Lisbon is considered as second best school of architecture in Portugal. In Porto only 50 students per year are accepted. In Lisbon it is 150. So it is easier to get accepted in Lisbon. Usually it is like that.

How long have you been looking for a job?

I haven't started looking yet. I've been in holiday. Before I start looking I have to make my portfolio. Usually we are looking for 1 to 2 months to find a job that is not paid, so for a paid job I don't know. Usually it is very difficult.

Do you think you will be able to find a job here in Lisbon?

A not paid-job, yes. Because it is an internship, they don't have to pay us, we are obligated to do it. But a paid job is impossible I think, it is really difficult. You can have one, a professional internship, because the government paid a half, so even if the company doesn't pay the other half, it is okay, because you get 500 Euros from the government. For at least one year.

Okay. Have you ever thought about continuing your studying?

Yes I thought continuing in engineering. Civil engineer. Or, I don't know, thought about MBA. Management, it is a master. But I need to have 2 years of experience to do that. But something about that, if I don't have company, I someday will need that. Maybe later. Engineer is something what I like to. I think today, if you only have one course, it is really difficult. Or you have to be really good at what you are doing. I start to understand that some skills are very important, you need to have them, you need other skills than other people. For example if you know a lot about different materials, or about a lot of structures. That's the reason why I think engineering is important. Or if you know a lot about computer programs, if you are good with that it is possible that they pay you. You really need some skills. And of course language, I just have English and it is not so good. And for me there are no facilities to learn, but I'm thinking to find a good facility to learn another language.

So, but you are trying to work on your portfolio, but you also want to study something else next to it?

Yes, I am thinking now to get my first certificate in English, because it might help. And I thinking to make a studomax course, because I have one but it is another computer program. Or maybe for next

year, or when I go out of the country, I might take another course or master. But not just yet, now I need to take my internship and have to think about it.

Now you are finished, have you thought about taking a job below your education level? So that you have a job at the moment?

I thought sometimes about that. But I really want to go out of the country, and I really need my internship to go out of the country. So, I think that getting an internship is better now. I know that I never worked in my life, but at this moment it is better if I start in my area. I don't know, to go out and get experience.

You told you want to migrate. But do you prefer Portuguese speaking countries?

No, I really want to go to Asia, I always wanted that. I think that Macau is the easiest to start in Asia. Because I don't have problems going to Europe, if I was going there and be obligated to speak English, I start well in a few months. And I believe in Macau I can speak Portuguese in my job. But I don't know, but I'm a little afraid. I really want to go to Asia, but it is a really different culture. So maybe Macau has both Portuguese and Asian, so it is a mixture. So maybe it is easier to go there than other places in Asia. I really want to go there, and make a pit stop first in Macau and go to other places after.

But you never thought about moving to another country in Europe?

I thought Spain sometimes, but not now, they have crises as well. But I really like there top of life. And I really know the Scandinavian countries, I think I would really like it in summer, but I would really hate it in winter. But I don't know if I got the opportunities to go to Germany or England, I would go. But I don't think it would get that opportunity, every country has troubles, but not as big as here.

And what about Brazil or Angola?

I've been in Brazil, last year, I really liked it. I just went to Rio, I really liked it, but it is not my type of country. They are really relaxed, and the city is such a mess all the time. I like to go there on holiday, but not permanent. Because everything is really difficult, and for you having the type of life you have in Europe, is very expensive to have there. Going to the cinema, culture things or other things are really expensive. I don't think it is the type of country I want to live.

And Angola, I really I am afraid to life there. My mom is from Angola. The type of life is really complicated there. You have to go to and from the job, and you need security all day. You can't go out alone, never. You make good money, but it is expensive over there. IF they paid you 5000, you will spend 4000 at least. It is not a good type of life.

Do you know any graduates who moved to those countries?

Luis, our roommate, and I have some friends in management. I know 5 people that go there with a Portuguese company. They go from here and they have everything there. They receive from here. They don't live there, they go there three weeks, they stay here two weeks, and then they go back. They do there some projects. This is in Angola. In Brazil I don't know any. I had a friend who tried to get a job in Brazil, but it is very difficult. But if they have a job, the company has to prove to the government that they really need you. That there are no Brazilians with the same skills. So it is very difficult to stay there.

What about the place you family is from, Braga, would you don't want to go back there?

No, I don't want to move back there. I prefer big cities.

When you where studying, did you follow an exchange program?

Like Erasmus? Yeah, I thought about it, and I made my inscription. But I had some health problems in that year. So I couldn't go, but if I could I would have gone for sure.

Do you think Erasmus programs do help to get a job after graduation?

No, not get a job. Helping you experience in life. I don't belief that when you go to another country, you get a job. Because the Portuguese all the time when we go on Erasmus, we just go out for drinks and party. And the people here know about that, it is more for an experience in life. It is not going to give you a lot of experience for the job. It depends on the country you go to. But usually it is okay to just have a good semester partying.

Have you thought about becoming an entrepreneur, starting your own business?

I thought about that in 20 years. I think I my area it is impossible to start up a business right after graduation, cause you don't have the experience, you don't have anything. And you really have to know the market, you need friends and clients. Maybe in 20 years you can start thinking about that. You need experience, and you need a name in the market. You start that in public things, you startup projects. When you want something, or start to have a name, or if you have some good friends. If you don't have clients, it is impossible. You need to understand the market real good, otherwise it is not possible.

Do you think in other areas students can startup business after they graduate?

I really don't know. I think for someone to startup a firm you need at least 5 years of experience. Of course, it depends on the area, maybe an accountant can make that and put some papers, and use the internet. Maybe someone is lucky. It depends on your job, and even that, I don't know when you finish your courses if you know enough to be a boss.

What should the government do to increase the chances to graduates to get a job?

I don't think they do much. They talk about that, they know that we have a problem with the graduates, but I don't believe they can do much things. I think you really need to resolve the crises before, and then you can open some companies. But I know as well, that if you don't increase the market, you can't get out of the crises. But now it is very difficult, the government has no money to give to the companies. We can't help anyone, we can't help any company. And if we do that, we have to ask trojka, to make that. So it's like your hands are tied. I think it is not possible to do many things because of that. I think a lot of students are going out.

What do you think about the prime minister staying that if you can't find a job you have to migrate?

They don't say it like that. He said that we should think about migration, because it is in our blood. Every Portuguese, if you ask, someone in their family is in another country. For example, my father lives in America. So, I know a lot of parents that live in other countries. It is okay for us, we don't have many problems with that. He is correct, he knows that if we stay here we won't have a job. But we will ask money from the country, because we can receive it. If you don't work for 1 or 2 years, you

can receive some money. But imagine if everyone of my age is asking for money from the government, and they are putting no money in. Can you imagine what the depth the country will have in 5 years? So I think he is right.

So what if the people with the high education are leaving, leaving with the ideas and innovation?

Yeah I understand that. Now, we have to face the problem. You want the graduate people here, we need them for ideas, young people, and usually we are more in front of our parents. But in the public services, they don't have any diploma, but you can't put them away. You really need them, they grow old and they die, and then we can come back. There is no place for us now. We need money to do something. All companies start firing people, this are privet companies, but they don't have money. They stop projects, they stop everything. You really have to put a lot of money into it, to start working again. If you don't have that, you can't be in your home for 5 years waiting. You just have to make money outside of the country and come back. And maybe there you will have money, experience and other things, and things might change here in Portugal.

So, you are planning to go in 2 years?

Maybe in less, one year.

Would you come back to Portugal later in live?

I don't really know. I don't really have anything in Portugal. My mom is from Angola, I don't know if she wants to go back to Angola. But mom don't want to be in Portugal. And my father doesn't live here, and my sister wants to leave the country too. My family is like this. I have some relatives but I don't have contact with them. So I don't have really anything to go back to in Portugal. For my it is not my country, I never lived in another country, but it doesn't feel like home. But John really wants to come back here, maybe in 10 years.

And is your sister still living in Portugal?

Yes, but she wants to go to French. She speaks really well French, and she has some friends there.

But that were all my questions.

Oh well, that was easy!

Interview 4

Rodrigo Candeias

11-05-2012

10:46

Total time: 39m57s

I looked at the survey you filled in. It says that you started studying since 1997. Have you been studying since then?

Not all the time. What happened, in 1997 I started studying computer engineering, but I was a complete failure. But by the end, starting in September, and by February/march I made up my mind to leave it and started history. So that is what I ended up in, the history courses I finished in 2003. Then I

worked in television for a while, this is very common in Portugal, if you know someone and Bang! You end up... You probably know the production company, Endemol Portugal, we got that here as well. I worked for Endemol on an irregular basis, the first time for about 9 months, then I stopped I stopped for a few months, and then I worked for another 12 months. For more or less 2 or 3 years I worked on and off. And then Endemol stopped definitely, the structure I was in was dismantled, everyone was put away. So, I was without a job and I started studying. I started a master on communication sciences, but it is not anything at all. The full name was cultural management and communication. I never finished the master, the part where you have the disciplines went fine, but writing the masterthesis went wrong. The relationship with the tutor was not good. So that's why I never ended it. I got to work again, but this time as a trainee at a more history related work. I was in a municipality, taking care of the Art. It was a very small municipality.

So you moved away from Lisbon?

Yes, for one year. It was a trainee thing. The government was trying to put people to work, almost by force. They opened a trainee program for municipalities, the government tried to create jobs. It was only for 12 months, so a lot of people worked for 12 months for a very low pay and then off you go. This is what happened to me as well. For me it was in 2008, it was during my master, by 2009 the master came to a death end, and I was out of work again. And then I had the chance to work at the company I'm working for right now. Which is a production company, cinema, very small. And they don't have a long feature, but always have production assistance. I'm doing pretty much the same, but with less people around me, so now I'm just doing a lot more. That's pretty much the situation. In the mean time I worked for them the most part of 2009 and then I stopped again. And then I was teacher for 7 months in a highschool, history. I was there for teacher who couldn't be there for health reason. And after that I had different small jobs, until I got definitely back at this job.

Do you have now a contract?

Yeah, but it is a really bad one. But at least I have a contract. People in Portugal, at least in movies and television, the people work with green receipts, I doesn't matter if you work for 13 day, 3 months or months, After each months you fill out the receipts, you have no contact, you have no social security. Imagine if a company hires you for a research, they make a deal with you for 1500 or 2000 euro's. At the end of your job you sign the receipt, and that's the one you show for taxes. That's easy if you work for different companies, you can fill out as many as you want. But that's not what it is made for, it's made for people who have to work for different companies, who work at the same time, and what happens is that it is a fake, they are not liberal.

But you now have a contract for a year?

No, there is now limit. It's important to mention this. I got that contract, because my employee got a discount of social security which he has to pay. It is another program of the government, to get people to get contracts. That they don't work for a unlimited amount of time. This is a more long term job. But anyway, for you to have an idea, when I started in 2003 in Endemol, I got paid the double from what I'm getting now. And that was my first job. It is not very good, but I like what I do. But I like to have more responsibilities.

Do you have the possibilities to grow?

Maybe. It depends on whether, it is very complicated in movies in Portugal. What I was saying, I get have from what I got.

But are you planning to finish your degree?

I forgot to tell you. That's how I know Casmiro, I applied for a teacher master. Because of the Bologna process, a lot of things changed. When I was studied, I had the disciplines to become a teacher up teaching for a period, and I didn't do too bad. I did okay, but I do not love it. But I managed to do it properly. I would have a diploma. I opted to history, because I didn't want to teach at all. But I ended, so it would be stupid to not get the degree. So that's why I tried to enroll in the master, teacher history and geography. They mixed to two here in Portugal. So I had to study Geography for a year, that's how I met Casmiro. The position where I'm in now, I'm finishing the first year of the master. Next year there will be a trainee period, very short, not paid. I'm kind of curious to find out how that's work.

So you work in the company during the day and follow classes at night?

So to speak yes, not all the time, but that happens 3 nights a week. When I go to classes, when I manage to go to classes. Which in these days it's not very easy. We are probably the only production company in Europe, I'm almost sure, that has a movie in Cahn which has 2 people working on it. There actually are 3, the owner, me and a colleague of mine. But he is in Germany, so it's just me and the producer. And we trying to keep up with all the stuff Cahn is asking for.

You just told me that you didn't go on exchange, but you went to the Netherlands?

Okay, I've been in the Netherlands for a week. In October 2001, I went to Utrecht, thinking that everything would be fantastic. We were stuck in Portugal. I went with a friend of mine, we went Woow, everything was so orderly. You see what a mess Portugal is. Very need and very tidy. We were amazed by a few days, and then we were thinking about what we were doing here properly. We were not nerds, but we weren't there for just partying. But the thing was, it was such a difference, the cost of living between Quimbra and Utrecht. In terms of housing, it was obscene, it was more than huge, 300% more expensive. We got scared, we spend one week trying to understand what we would get from it in terms of knowledge and academically. It was the whole year, from September to June. That's the way Quimbra back then, only had disciplines that went the whole year around. The faculty of letters as they called here in Portugal, I was enrolled in the faculty of Art in Utrecht, but the differences were so huge. This is kind of almost university archeology. This got a lot different from them, that was the situation we were in. In the Netherlands the disciplines ended in 2 or 3 months time. So we in Portugal we have 6, 7 or 9 months for a disciplines. So how can we get back to Portugal and tell them we studied this for 10 weeks. They would not understand it. It's stupid anyway. You can learn a lot more with a proper teacher in 10 weeks, than with lots of teacher I had in one year. But put in paper, you can't compare 10 weeks and 1 year. It was a mess. Quickly we came to the conclusion that we academically if we came back to Quimbra and we had to do the whole year again. And it would be too expensive to stay in comparison to what we got back from it academically. Which was pretty much nothing, apart from the different way of life and contacts. But you have to move on academically. That's why we had to give up.

In the future are you planning to stay in Portugal?

That's a hard question. I don't know. I'm kind of in a limbo. On the one hand I have a stable job, but as things are in terms of cinema. Things can collapse in about three months. The movie business in Portugal is practically, if there is no public subsidies, if there is no funding for movies, if they do not open up the contests, the annually contests, this year they cancelled it. From 30 years ago, you could apply for subsidies, for different types of movies. There was even a contest for the preparation of a

long feature. You apply for that, you show the project, it is submitted to a jury, they will tell, okay we will fund it. They will choose a few and they give subsidies. If you don't get it, you won't shoot anything. Because it is way too expensive. The material is very expensive, there is no way to make a movie without experts. You can't shoot without a cameramen and sounds guy who know what they are doing. And that's costs money, people don't work for free. I tried, I even offered, to put stuff like bottles of water in the movies. But brands don't even reply, they don't give a damn. The Portugal movies are not very successful. Even if you are very successful, you will get 100.000 people who are watching the movie, it doesn't get the money back that you invested it in. You need the subsidies from the government, there is no way you can do anything. And now the money is frozen, we don't know what will happen next. The government says not to worry, that they will come up with something. But that doesn't keep things going, it's a mess. Migration depends on the future, I like to work in Portugal. I work in production, I kind of manage stuff. And I know it is easier to manage stuff here, because it is your country. Because you know people, you know the language, you know the basics of it. The problem is, if everything collapses, I think I need to go. Where to, I don't have any idea, maybe to Brazil, a lot of people go there.

What do you think about the thing the Prime Minister said, that if you cannot get a job here, you have to migrate?

Oh, that idiot. What should we do? That's coming from someone who didn't work a day in his life, and that's a fact. What I did was getting a job in politics when he was 18. He was already deep in politics when he got his first job. Which was administer delicates from a company of a friend of his, who even didn't know what he was doing. That's the guy who tells me to migrate. I don't even take it serious, it is from far. He has to say it in front of the press, he doesn't know what he is talking about. He doesn't know how difficult it is to move to another country. To move to another place where you don't know anyone, or where you don't know the language, to move to a place where you are exposing yourself. It is pretty obvious that where you are not as comfortable as in your own country that you are more fragile. That's pretty much easy to understand. I don't listen to that gentlemen. It is silly, it is nonsense, they say it because it will sell nice in the press. Sometimes I thinks he is rational. I don't know if it was Marilyn Monroe who said this, but it was 'I don't care what they say of me, as long as they keep talking about me'. Maybe that's the way he is thinking.

But do you think the government can do a think about the situation at the labor market right now?

It's not very easy. There are a lot of factors. But I'm not a specialist, not a economist. But what I read in the press, but even the press has an agenda, so you have to keep that in your mind. You have to get all the facts and put it through a net. So you filter the right things out. The government is in a very difficult position, they have a lot of people with a lifelong contract. They are very settled, they do the things they very much like to. And then they have, it is kind of layered, first you have this mass bedrock, they won't leave until they retire, if they have those types of contracts. I don't blame them, if you are 30 years and you get a job for the rest of your life, you will stay in that job. You have been working in the same job for such a long time, that you have adjusted to this way. You are doing to same thing for so long, that's the big layer of people working for the government. Then there is the very thin layer, which where the work flows from, which are the people that the government hires for a small period, for about 12 months. They life in uncertainty, they are the first that will be send out if they don't have budget any more. That's the situation they have, they have lot of people that don't do much with very narrow minded personalities. And then there are lots of people, with lots of uncertainly in their jobs. They are paid very low, this kind of layer, I'm pretty sure, 90% of them don't

get more than 1000 euro's a months. What can the government do? They can't fire the bedrock, because it will be a mess in terms of the retirement funds. The thin layer which works 12 months, when they get fired, if they get subsidies it will be for a very short period, if they get it at all. So that's the problem, it's a lot easier, it's cheaper to fire the short term people. And it is stupid, because the bedrock layer is doing nothing. I'm not saying that they don't working every day, because they do. The mentality is stuck. It's such a mess if you go to a public office, they think come on people get on with it. It nerves you. This is the situation. In terms of the private sector, the unemployment is high, they get more than 100 applications of more than qualified people from one job. They can choose from them and pay them very low. That's basic economy. The salaries get down, and they won't get a high salary. There are more qualified people for just a few jobs. The companies find exactly what they need, they pay them low, at least at the beginning. That's what happens. And eventually they will do exactly what the government does, they keep a few for long term, and keep the flow of young people going. Because if they stay for a short time, I can throw them away because it costs almost nothing. There is a cycle, there are a few people who go around all the time, and you have the core.

In Holland you have a lot of part-time jobs, do you think that is a solution here?

No. Put it simple no. The problem is that you get paid so lowly in a full time job, a part-time job won't make up for the expenses. I get 500 euro's a month. My job is so intensive, I only got 3 days off in the whole months. In the last month, yeah. If I had a part-time job, I would probably get only 300 euro's a months. So what's the point. So I couldn't even be able to pay the rent. Normally you would have a part-time job to pay for your expenses, but now in Portugal a full time job helps you to pay your expenses. I live with my girlfriend, which is a PhD student. If we applied to a government program, which finishes the rent. In three years time, in the first year they give you 50% of the expenses, in the second year they give you 35% and in the third year it is 25%, it is a three year thing. If we won't get that, we couldn't pay the rent. Because it is 600 euro's. What more can I say. In my opinion, the problem is that the employees are used to pay very low wages. So that's the standard, the minimum wages in Portugal is 460 euro's for everybody. I just now I get a little bit above it, 500 euro's clean of taxes. It would be funny if I had to pay taxes from it as well.

Thank you!

Interview 5

Pedro Calados

25-05-2012

10:10

Total time: 1h6m8s

So, my first question is why you started studying. Because you have your own shop, like a music shop?

No, let me tell you. I'm a private independent musician. Because in Portugal you have 2 classes of musicians. Either you play in an orchestra, and then I have a contract, like a banker or an accountant. You have a working schedule, I have to be there every day. If by any chance I find another job, like a concert, or 5 concert somewhere, than my working job. I have to find someone who replaces me in the orchestra, which is not a easy thing to do. Because the other has to fill up my place in the orchestra. Or I could be a teacher, for the state, I will teach music for kids in school. But this is not the case for me. I

have been working as a independent worker, an independent musician, either teacher either performing for 15 years now. Actually I'm always learning, if I'm not in college learning anthropology, which is the case now and for the next 2 years. I would be at home learning dance, or pedagogy, learning how to teach. So I have a big, wide, area of studies. Only me specialization is music. I'm good with languages, I'm good with children, I'm good with teacher, I'm good with producing stuff, I'm also an organizer of events. I do the whole line for show business, from the beginning until the end, getting all the money back. So, I ended up in college and anthropology, because I think I can learn more. Not directly with an professional intent. But I think that a college degree helps you to be recognized by the whole community. It also fulfils several requirements in the business world, it doesn't matter if you are good or bad, but when you are hired, but when you are sending your CV, when you yourself are offering for the labor world, it's important that the paper tells a lot of stuff, the paper that you send. It's another thing when you will be send to the field, and you have to present work. I teach not because I have a college degrees, but when I go to school on fathersday to the school of my children. I have to tell them what I do, so I tell them that I am a music teacher. So I give a drumming session for the kids. Usually the teachers, or someone who is watching, at the end of the day they ask what I do for a living, and if I have more time to do this more often. That's why I teach, not because I have a big curriculum. But because they see me teaching, and then they want me to be a teacher. You have to be very patient with kids.

Why did you not choose for studying music or teaching?

Music I already have, teacher I also have a technical degree. I'm aloud to be a teacher of teacher graduated. So that's why I didn't choose that. And I've been studying music for the past 15 years, and I never stopped studying music. I didn't want to come to the university to start music. I'm sure with anthropology degree I will graduate, but I can still do a lot of classes from other majors. All my options will be about music sciences, but I will only choose for classes about the history of music. I have been studying music for several years now, from all the different areas. I am a percussionist, but I also studied guitar, flute, singing and the ethno-musical world, how music relates in the different culture. Anthropology is the way I want to follow. First of all, I come to school to learn more. I didn't come for the paper, I came for the knowledge. But conscience that it would help me on my CV, when I present my life history. Also, it would also make my mom happy. I'm 35 years old, I'm an old college student. And I'm sure that I won't stop here. I am going to finish the degree, and post-graduate on something. And I'm going to take my PhD, perhaps abroad, but I have children and a wife. But I don't know, I can't stay much time away from home. But I can go on a 2 weeks basis, away and come back at home. I like to go to bologna, Italy. Follow semiotics, that has nothing to do with music itself. They are all symbols, all symbolize something.

So, you started 2011, so last year, so why did you decide to go back to colleges this time? Is there a particular reason for it?

I got married last year, and my wife is in the corporate business. And she is very good in life, and she does almost nothing to earn so much money. And last year I tried to keep up with here. So I got 2 jobs, with music, I was teaching, I was giving concerts, and early in the morning I was distributing newspapers with my bike. So, first I had 2 hours in the morning distributing the newspapers, than I had to bring the kids to school, go back and finish the job, and then go the university, and in the afternoon I had to teach music in elementary school. At night I had always rehearsals with several bands, and at this time I had a lot of different gigs, with performing, producing, driving, all the different elements from the showbiz. So last year, I earned a lot of money, but I was not particularly happy, I was not spending a lot of time with my family. So my wife told me, why are you not going to

study, because you are an intelligent kid. So that was a good idea. I never went to college, because I didn't. I never tried to, my life took a different way. I started playing professional music when I was in high school. I stayed in high school for another two years, and then I quit high school. I only finished high school when my first child was born. So, the reason why I came last year, its conjunctional. Several factors collided together, and I made the test. It was the test for the people older than 23 years, but it was easy, I was expecting something harder. And then when I came here it was disappointing. All my colleges, are like stupid college students, always talking in the back of the class. I'm a teacher now, so I see more the point of view from the teachers than from the students. So the main reason that I only started last year was conjunction, I could have been here sooner, but It was not because of the crisis. It is not global conjunction, but it is personal conjunction, which brought me here. I was thinking about journalism, social communication, music, anthropology, or pedagogy. And I ended up here, but I don't know why. I'm very much a person's people, I like the human being, I like everything about people. And in some point anthropology comes together with music, in what we call ethno-musicology, the study about what music does in the lives of people. Why did it came and what's it is for.

But you said that you have an enterprise?

No, I'm a self-entrepreneur. My two bands are not my property, but they are my business. We have a manager, but it is still teamwork. One of them, I've been with them since 2004, and they are a big band in Portugal. We are not mainstream, but we are kind of second league. We don't want to be mainstream, not traditional music. I'm not very much an entrepreneur, but life has brought me here. Because I'm good with people, in the arts industry, there is a lot lobbying going on. It is not always the best musicians who get the best jobs, you need a good social network. You pick a guy that is a good performer, a friend, someone you can rely on. It is a big package, I'm good at that, creating my network and I'm been doing that for some time now. So I have a few good connections all around, at faro music, at rock music and at pop music. I do fine. Unfortunately, I don't earn a lot of money. But I don't look forward to that. My ambition is not to earn a lot of money, so I do okay for what I do. I don't complain.

How is the combination of working and going to school?

It is hard. It was harder in the beginning. I have been teaching for quite some years now, since 2004, regularly every year. So I was used to go to school, but for teaching. What I do now, I come to school in the morning and take classes. Go to lunch and do a little click. And then I stop being a student and become a teacher. Which was in the first 2 months was a mess in my head. And when I finish giving classes I have to go and pick up my children, and become a parent. And that is another click. So in the beginning it was hard. I find it very hard to read everything they gave me to read. My major is specially overwhelmed with books, I have to read a lot of books, papers and articles. So I can't keep up with everything. I'm the only students in my class, who is trying to do all the five classes in the semester. All the other guys, and there are a lot of working students, they are not trying to do all the five classes. Their purpose is the get good grades, if they don't get good grades, they will to the class again. My purpose is not that, I just want to finish that, follow the studies. Study more, but out of this university, so I'm coping. In the first semester I cleared all my classes, and I think I will manage it also in this semester. But it will be very hard. I have a lot of books and papers on my nightstand, but most of them are from the past semester. I start reading it, but I think it is really interesting. And then I want to read more about it. So this are not only the obligated chapters, but I like to read the total book. So I always have a lot of things to read. Because I'm always leaving them behind. I always have to prepare all the classes, not that I take, but the ones I have to give. It is a kind of mess. And almost

every week I have gigs, and I also have to spend time with my family. At about 11 or midnight I have time to sit behind the computer, and then I have time to study for about 2 hours and then I will fall asleep. So it is very hard to cope with, but I'm aware that at my age I don't have time to waste. I normally don't stay at the terrace, only if I have to wait for classes.

But you only have classes in the morning?

Yes.

And for the master and PhD is only in the night and in the weekend?

I'm not sure yet. The schedule they have in this faculty is not national. Every university has their choice of schedules. And I know that anthropology doesn't have an off-work schedule, starting at 6 until 10 o'clock. They only have a morning schedule, or an afternoon schedule. But the afternoon schedule does not fit with my teaching job, so I only take classes in the morning.

I'm kind of amazed by it, because in Holland most of the classes are given during the day. What you see here, a lot of older people study here at the university.

So, the seniors are not studying?

No.

One particularity in Portugal, when they retire most people don't like to do nothing. So they are going to college, senior college. But it is a mess, it doesn't work, because they are not there regularly. It is more a free-time activity than school itself. But people who are still looking for a job, or greater education. And this is not always about the paper. For example an accountant, that wants to learn more about economics. To learn a bit more about economics. And I will go and study at night time, because it will give you more profit in my working place. Portuguese law tells you that if you have that academic formation, you will get this kind of payment. If you are more advanced in your academic studies, you will receive more money by law.

It just really amazed me that so many older people study here. It is possible in Holland, but it is not very common. The Bologna process promotes lifelong studying. And I think what is happening here. They say that Portugal is one of the countries in Europe where you can do lifelong studying, because the masters and PhD are studying during the night or in the weekends. You have the choice between studying during the day or at night.

Yes in some places you have the choice. I don't know why that is happening. Until 1974 the education in Portugal was very very bad. The amount of people who couldn't read or write was enormous. And the number of university students was very short. So I think that in the last 40 years, things are changing. And kids who were 18 when the revolution took place didn't have a university, college degree. And that happened with a lot of kids. In Portugal the quality of university, and quality of schools, are decreasing every year. I work in school, so I can tell you this with my personal experience. There are a lot of teachers in the public system that shouldn't be there, old guys but also a lot of young guys. It is kind of an idea, they go to teach not because they like it, or if it is a calling, because it is a steady job from the government. And they have a job for the rest of their life, an insurance, a security. That's the wrong principle. There is a question in the Portuguese society for a couple of years now, either if the evaluation of the teacher should go ahead or not. And for me it is unthinkable that the person who is evaluating another education, and gives them the grades, that this person is not evaluated himself. I have a lot of power, and no one is checking what I'm doing, if I'm

doing good or bad. In the past years, the demand of the Portuguese education system has been lowered. With the Bologna system, our university teacher, which was on a high standard of teachers, went down. In Portugal you only could get a college degree in 5 years, and it was lowered into 3 years with the Bologna system. So people are supposed to learn the same thing that was first in 5 years now in 3 years. People would leave university less well prepared, although I don't think that university really prepares you for working world. It is a lot of theoretical teacher, and not enough practical and field work. It is very important to be in the field. You can see how it works there, and have a look at how other people do it.

So I think I'm a particular case. I think there are a lot of people like me walking around in universities in Portugal. But we are not the main students. People go to school like work. For me I go to school to study. I don't have a main idea from childhood what I want to do, but I continue to study. But especially in high school you jump from major to major.

How about colleges wages and staying for a long time in school?

In Portugal we pay 1.000 euro's per year, it is 500 euro's per semester. To make people responsible at a younger age is a good idea, we see that more in the north than in the south. People are more forgiven.

The Dutch government doesn't have money to support students who stay longer in school, that's why we have strict rules which high penalties.

We don't have money also, but it goes around. We have the 'duces', which are the oldest guys in the university. But it is a big thing if you are the 'duce' of the Nova University. I've been here for 15 university and I never took one class and only went to parties. The whole Portuguese society is very complacent with the youngsters, they feed them until they are 30. That's one of the other discussions. Why are the families starving and the children partying. How is it possible that people are in debt until their neck, and in the summertime the festivals are filled with kids spending lots of money, without working, spending the money of their mothers and fathers.

What do you think about the future? You wrote in the survey that you like to lower the working hours?

Yeah, that is a option. We all work a lot. We all work too much, we all produce too much. My opinion of a better society is to lower wages, it is an incredible idea. I don't think that people should earn this much money if it is not worth it. It discusses me that the one who takes the garbage out or makes my bread, earns one tenth, one hundred of what the bankers earns, or what the layers, or the football players earns or what the doctor earns. Because I think there is a big distraction between what people earn. I also think that everybody should be allowed to work a little bit, everybody could earn a little bit of money, and everybody could have a life. I think that the standard should be measured from the lowest. Everybody should have the lowest, even if they are not working. Because they can't work or because they don't want to. I think everybody should have to minimum. It could be the rent, and food for the belly. That could be given in a public canteen, you have to accept what is given to you. If you work you can get what you want, I can choose where I go on holidays, what I eat, what culture I want to see, and not what is free for everyone. But I think that culture, education, health, housing and food should be free for everyone. But this is kind of an ideological idea, because if nobody is going to work, the government could not provide for it. But I think that the main problem with the communist theory is that it prohibits people who want to work more and have more stuff, and I'm not against it if people want to work more. I'm not against someone who works 16 hours a day, to have 2 houses, 3 cars and eat shrimps all day. No problem. But they have to work 16 hours, bread making, not

doctoring or banking or football player. I think banking should be prohibited. I am totally against banking, loaning money and earning money out of interest. The interest factor should be illegal, and I don't get why it is still on. Why it is not taxed. Profits from stocks are not taxes, that's amazing for me, incredible. My solution for everybody is to work less, to produce less. And everybody should live a life back to the future. I'm not a retro liver, but I think we should at this time stop a little, I don't know how many years, and talk with each other. And what did the Chinese found out what we haven't got, and what did they figured out, and what can we give that they don't have yet. Innovation is going so fast, that some things are not known by everybody. There are a lot of scientist, even though they communicate amongst themselves, there are a lot of theories which are not assembled together yet. One of the things that I thinks is really stupid, that after 2000 years of written language, that with all the scientist, philosophers, sociologist, we still not have found a system that is better. We still stuck with capitalism, communism and anarchism, and we still haven't gotten a theory that gets them all to getter. We still are with the Greeks, having the democracy, which is very old system. And there are a lot of different application of democracy, the American system is so much different from our system. But still in Portugal the absentee rate is very high, almost only 38% of the people come to vote. Which is a very bid facture. People still haven't realized that the power is in their hands. So, democracy doesn't work. It is like an illusion.

I talked about this with someone else about this subject, he told me that the minimum wages is about €480. If you will work part-time you will earn less than that, and you will get problems with paying your rents.

So, it is true. The solution is that people get two part-time jobs to cope with it, or one full-time and one part-time job. Or they group, so they can share expenses in houses. There is also a big problem with the renting industry in Portugal, the laws are very old. The rents are very low, you can still find houses with rents with 15 euro's per month. Because you are still paying the rent of your grandmother. Because there is a gap in the law which allows this. They want to change this, but this has to big consequences. One is that the rents don't raise, the landlords don't fix the houses. Because they don't have money to fix it, and they don't fix one house that only gives them 300 euro's income per year. So because of this people life in very poor conditions, they repair the houses themselves. So again there is a big gap between the two edges of Portuguese society. There are a lot of people who don't do anything, they life from public help, financial help. But because it is very low, they have to do other work. But they can't do this legally, because then they will lose their financial help. Two years ago there was a study that the parallel economy was over 50%. It was insane. Half of the money which goes around was not accounted in public taxes and statistics, which is insane. If people would do it the right way, there would be money for everybody, and for the state. But everybody who can bend to law, and knows how to, will bend to law. Because if they don't they will be set up by all the guys who bend it. The only person I know that is totally honest is my mother. My mother was a banker all her life, she was a banking-assistant, recovering the lost credit. So I've been in contact with the banking industry all my life, and I still hate it. It think they are leeches, on the 25th floor of the building, sitting there all they long, not sweating one drop. And earns one hundred times more than the one who works all night long to make my bread, I don't understand it. And I don't allow it, I worked all my life against it. I want to stop it. All the money that I earn comes out of my body. And all my life it has been the same. And I have been a musician, and my mom a banker. She tells me that I don't have a job, you are not doing anything. You don't have security, you are a piece of shit, almost. Always criticizing me. Because I don't have a job. And for 15 years now, for 10 years I have been away from home now, she hasn't paid any bill for my in the past 10 years now. My brother, who is an mechanic engineer, a real

profession, only left my mother's house 3 years ago. She paid all his studies for 7 years, this was before bologna. And he did a major, and because after bologna it became relatively easy to become an PhD. Because people had already 5 years of college. And only with one essay, that would be brought to the significance and if this was correct, it would bring someone to the status of a doctor. So he just left the house 3 years ago. And I have been away, without a job, from home for about 10 years now. I have 2 children, and when my first daughter was born my mother told me 'don't count on me'. My mother is completely different from all the Portuguese, you worked a lot in Sweden, and she likes the mentality of the Swedish. So when I was 24 I got my first daughter, and then I got a son. And my mother told me that I couldn't count on her, I won't give you food, I won't give you shelter, you have to get a job, go do something with your life. So I had to quit music, because in music I couldn't even get enough money. I had to be an independent working, and in Portugal they don't get sickness insurance, unemployment insurance and not any retirement insurance, but we still have to pay social security system. So when I started being an independent working, I stopped paying social security, because I didn't believe in it. So now I owed 11.000 euro's to social security. But as a Portuguese that I am, I bend to rules, so when I owed a lot of money, and I get sued for it by the state, they start to legally capture what my property is. And so I don't have money to pay them, they come to get my car or my house. But I don't own property, so they can't take anything. So my account is raising, but they can't take anything. I told you that I'm not looking for getting a lot of money, because they can take it from me.

But you told you got married? So you married with the properties separated?

Yes we married with separated properties. So if my wife dies, I won't get anything. No problem. I don't look forward for money. I don't want my children to starve or to be cold. But I know that I don't have to give them everything. My oldest daughter will be eleven in august, becoming a young woman. She wants to have a mobile and free text messages on her mobile. And then I tell her that I don't have free text messages on my mobile, and that this is not something that will happen in the future. But then she is telling that all her friends have free messages on her mobile phones. I will tell her that she will have emergency money on her phone, if something happens she can call me and I can call her back. She doesn't have to spend her money on something like that. I'm always telling my little children that property and a lot of money is not necessary, but that a little money is necessary to get around in society. You shouldn't be lazy, you have to work and earn money. But you have a lot of money, and have the biggest account in school, it's not the most important. It is more important to be smart and to respect others. And you have to think about the future, and think about tomorrow. Not only think about today. What if you spend the money today, what happens tomorrow?

The last question. The prime minister was talking about the students if they couldn't get a job here they should migrate to another country?

No, but otherwise I agree with that. If people don't degree, and are not in line with the political, economical and ideological thinking of living place. They should try to find something else. I think that it was a very bad things said by the person who said it on the contests. But they picked the words and they misplaced it out of the context when it was said. But I think it was really irresponsible to say something like that for the prime minister. It is him running away from his responsibilities. It would be his work to make the country suitable for work in the country. The solution should not be go away and go work in Africa. Because there are less people, and more land. There are more opportunities to prospect. It is a very bad phrase coming out of this persons mouth. But I honestly agree with him. If people are not comfortable they should move. They have to change things or they should move. Portuguese are known by their complaining. We complain a lot. Faro is a complain song, it is not a

joyful song. We always finding the bad things in life. Because we have a good life, we have a very good life. So we always find try to find problems in our life. Honest to God we don't life that bad. In Portugal the minimum would be much less than in Holland than in Sweden. You have to be a lot more solidarity amongst people. Because the homeless people will die in the street because of the cold. And here in Portugal we have a lot of homeless people, because it is possible. And people have a lot of pity of the homeless people, but I don't have that. I think they can life elsewhere, but they choose not to do that. I think they have their own happiness and fulfillment in life. They don't have responsibility, they find fun in drinking and something else. And one day if they want to change their life's they can do it, that would be possible for them to do it. So I'm more concerned with the homeless people in Sweden than in Portugal. Above all the going abroad experience enlarged your way of looking at the world. If you step out of your comfort zone, you get confronted with a lot of ideas that your premade on your mind, and then you find out that they mind not be so accurate then you always thought. You have an idea what foreigners are and what your own country is. The right and wrong way of doing things. But then you will be confronted by other ways of living. So it enlarged your knowledge and expertise, by only reading books you won't get that. By experiencing you get it. For example you coming to Portugal, your ideas about the Portuguese also has changed. Because not everybody does fit into the picture you had before. Some don't like faro music, don't like football. They are a lot more Nordic than some Nordics that I know. Going abroad does this, it answers your own way of seeing yourself. Looking at other people, you can see what you are yourself. I think it should be obligated that people should stay abroad for a week, 2 weeks on a 2 year period cycle abroad. I traveled a little bit, and I find that going outside of Europe is a lot better than staying in Europe. I know Europe very well. I've been in Asia a few times. Asia feels like mars to me. I've been to Macau, which was a Portuguese colony before. And no one speaks English, even more Portuguese. You will find some Portuguese, and they will speak Portuguese. But the Macau's, the people that life there, 99% of them don't speak anything else than Chinese. They have cars, and buildings and the things we have here. But the speaking, the culture, it is like mars to me. They pick you up and put you somewhere else. The green is spicy and the red is something else. Everything is different I really like it. It really motivates me to go back there. It is very interesting. But that is in my case. Living in Europe is even more rich than staying in Europe.

And what I think about the future, I think the future will change. I think one way or the other, in our lifetime we will see big social changes. Kind of French revolutions, where the bourgeoisie will have a different role in society. Now they rule the world, the owners of the money, just do what they feel like they have to do. And in the ideology, and we saw it in the spring last year in Libya, Egypt and Syria, and other Arab countries that the people went to the street telling that they didn't want dictatorship, no more tyranny, we want democracy. No more being just a muslin or Arabs, we just want democracy. An open system. Going to the street and just tell what we want to tell. That big change fill go to French, for example, the French are insane when it comes to quality and social change. They have a lot of different ethnicities in French. So I don't know where it will start, but I don't think in Portugal. Spain, Italy, England or the Netherlands maybe. Somewhere it will start. We have seen this in Island where they took the banks down and prosecuted the prime minister. And they are still there. And do you know why we don't know anything about the people there? Because it doesn't matter. The islanders are doing this, they are getting to getter in regional meetings, and they are deciding their future of their countries by themselves without the politics. And the prime minister of Island is a woman, a lesbian woman. And all the banks are nationalized, their all state banks. They all had big depths, and the state told them 'we are not paying'. First we have to get the country back together, and then we will see what will happen with these depths. Now it is on ice, and we will see what will happen. And it is a lot of money.

The Netherlands had a lot of money in Iceland, and they lost a lot of money.

It is not the Netherlands, it is a global economy. And because of that the biggest banks and insurance companies. That's why the AIG and lemon brothers, and when they went together, and took all the depths of the other banks, they went bankrupt. So it is global. And they still try to put sands in our eyes. And talk about it if it is no problem, that the future will bring us good economy prosperity. You will get loans again, and that is the wrong idea. A lot of people in television, discussion about what the solution is for economic recovery. Because what can we do after this, I don't want to get back to the same economy as we had before. When the boom of technology, and loans, and everybody could get money to buy more clothes, another car, a new watch. Personal credit. I don't want to go back to that time, I want to move forward. And find another paradigm. Where people don't get money for free, or paying interest. It is not a good idea, it is a bad idea.

So a new solution for the world.

Yeah, a new solution for the world. And I haven't found it yet, but I have some ideas. And that's why I want to keep studying. Talking to people. And it is amazing for me that in the past humanities history we haven't written a book about how the world should be. Maybe it is written but it has been hidden far away, so that people don't read it. The good things not always come to the surface.

Thank you that are all my question.

Interview 6

Carlos Vieira

29-05-2012

12:04

Total time: 38m48s

How did you get the survey? Did you get it by email?

Yes, it was forwarded by the philosophy department.

In the survey you told that you started studying in 2003? And have you been studying since?

Yes, I started in 2003. But I did one year, and then I stopped studying. And then I came back this year. And I hope to end to degree next year. And next year I'm also, I applied to Erasmus in the United Kingdom. I was really strictly with this question in the survey, because this is a solution that I found. Because here in Portugal the prospective are not very good.

So is this the reason you choose for the United Kingdom to go to?

Yes. Not choose another country like turkey, because it is less interesting in terms of life experience. But it can give perspectives of work. And so my intention is to stay in the United Kingdom after my Erasmus.

So, you go in the end of your degree? Is it writing a thesis or following classes?

Just following classes. So, I choose, it is the last semester, so I choose the courses that have some overlap with the courses I have to do. First, I will do specific courses they don't have in the United Kingdom. Like philosophy and culture in Portugal. So yes, that's it.

But do you want to migrate permanently or do you want to come back to Portugal?

I want to go permanently. I don't know if the United Kingdom will be the entrance. If I will be there forever in the United Kingdom. But at least I feel that my future is outside of Portugal. Especially, I don't have many perspectives about employment that has to do with philosophy. But if it is difficult in the United Kingdom, here in Portugal it will be impossible. Because here the culture and... and the problem is that there is no minister of culture. I think we are one of the only countries that has not a minister of culture.

So, there are not a lot of jobs available for philosophers?

No, just teaching, and even so you have to be really really good. Philosophy is one of the courses that has the most unemployed. A few times a good, philosophy is in the bottom of the unemployment rates. What I want to do in the United Kingdom, is more like just surviving, work in a coffee, to start something. And then slowly going to do something that I enjoy more.

So you want to migrate, but you still want to find a job that is not matched with your education?

Yes. I have to be open for that. If it was only available for something that is related to my degree, that wouldn't be an intelligent decision. To wait until I find work that is related to my degree, that is not a very kind of smart decision. I think that nobody, unless the science degrees, but nobody should have that perspective. Nowadays everybody should be very open and do something that appears. Just take the jobs that you can get.

In 2003 you also studied philosophy?

No it was archeology. And then I changed it.

And between the two studies did you work?

Yes, I'm also working at the moment. Like I work in television. But it is kind of a rare job, because I watch television. But it is not in a sofa, it is in front of the computer. I have to write the times of the start, the end, the ads. So it is not a job that I really like, but I have to survive.

So have you been doing that since you started studying?

No, no. I did a lot of different things. In this period I also spend a time at Edinburgh. I spend there 6 months, for a European Voluntary work. And I worked in coffees, in video stores. But one thing I think that is important to say is that in my actual work, that studying in university gives you a job. Everybody thinks it is kind of a waste of time. If you want a job, you have to complete a 12 year of scholarships, secondary studies. That is important, but university no. University is like spending money, you have to pay money even if it is public. You are wasting time, wasting money, and the diploma that I will get, doesn't help me to get a job. But for every area. Only engineering, the specific technical degrees. The general idea that courses give you a job. But humanities, never. There is just one degree that gives you a job, that is translation. But the rest, history, philosophy, even geography, communication sciences, but at least here in Portugal it won't help. I have a friend who studied history, he finished the degree some years ago. And since that time he is following all the vacancies for history, like in museums and in the public website, that is kind of an official way to get a job in that area. But he never found a job in his field, history. But most of the time there are internal contests, so we don't have any chances because we don't work in that museum. So the museum will put in the internal people who already work there. So here in Portugal. I answered the survey because it is a very

interesting the subject. We must to think about how to solve the problem here. Because in other countries, like the Netherlands, or Norwegian. I met a girl from Norway, and I asked about how the things are in Norway. And she told that she doesn't have to worry about that, because the government helps all the people finding jobs. There are prospective in that country. You have to be open to work in another city, but you know you will find a job.

Why did you decide to go back to school?

That's a good question. I thought it was a way to develop my CV. And to have more ambitions. It was not philosophy, it was more about winning a university degree. I thought it would help me to find a better job. Or it is a way to let my life not become very ordinary, to stay in the same job for 20 years. So I thought starting in university was a solution, a prospective. But in reality it is more a dream that I have, I don't know if in practice there will be a huge difference between me and someone without a degree. At least here in Portugal. If you look at the United Kingdom they really look at the professional experience. And I show my CV with my philosophy here, it would be put out of the pile. If I do that in the United Kingdom, they give value to my academic degree, even if I'm not applying to something that is related. Here, sometimes to prove that you have an academic education, that you have an disadvantage in relation to others. There is the general idea that I've you have a better degree than the employee has to pay you more.

Someone told me that some people just don't put there degree on their CV because they won't get the job because they are too expensive?

Exactly, if I would be in Portugal after, or if I have to come back. That's what I will do. It is depending on the job on which I will be applying. This is something that I think it is a way of being more attractive to get a job.

So you go to university..

To hide it after.

Why did you choose philosophy?

Well, that is a question which is really deep. And I don't know if I can answer that. But, after this time I think, it has to be with the strong of the ideas in our lives. Usually people say that philosophy is not very practical, and very theoretical. But I think that people forget that behind everything there are ideas. That is the most interesting about philosophy. We explore concepts, and we have the opportunities to do that. To see the concept, and analyze it. There are people who are going to philosophy because they are searching for a sense in life. Especially people who don't have a religion, they think that philosophy can give them an explanation of what all this is about.

But now if you are looking back would you do the same thing?

No. I would choose something more technical. More in the table in terms of work prospective. I would choose something connecting with cinema, that gives not more work prospective, but it is more technical and not many people are doing it. Or maybe something like translation. And then after in my old times I would choose philosophy.

You are positive about migration? But what do you think about the prime minister saying that if you couldn't get a job in Portugal you should consider migration?

I think I has good sense. At least he is saying the truth. It is not that I agree with the government, or that I have a sympathetic feeling about them. But that expression is very elusive. But it is a pity that he has to say something like that. But this is a short term solution. For a total change of the situation why need a lot of time. So for the short time this is a solution. And he know that the situation will be getting worse. It is a pity I have to agree with him. He is giving some sort of a solution.

But what do you think should happen to change it in a long time?

I think only a revolution will help change the scenario. Like my future prospective is really really negative, and not only for Portugal, but for the whole of Europe. But the United Kingdom is very interesting, well it is Europe, but they have a different currency. It is a stronger currency, and it might help. In terms for this particular subject, the revolution should be done in education, but it needs lots of time. And due to the kind of duration of the different governments it is very difficult to have to same education politics for 10 years. For sure in 10 years you will have 2 governments with a specific thought about education. With a very strong plan to have the occurrence of the different parts of power. So I think it is very difficult to change. And there is another problem, even if we wanted to copy the successful education, like in Scandinavian and rich countries, well than we have the problem of the mentality of the people, there will be brutal conflicts with that type of education. It is really difficult

Someone else was talking about part-time jobs, two people working on 1 job instead of one person, do you think that is a solution?

Yes. It is a good solution. Like in Germany, each person can do two of three different types of jobs at the same time. And each part-time job, gives you enough money. But here it is, like for instance, if you have 2 part-times you get one fulltime job salary. You defied the 8 hours in 2, so 4 + 4 hours. So you will earn the fulltime salary. But in Germany the part-time salary is more than half of a fulltime salary. So in Germany it is better to have two part-time jobs instead of one fulltime. And yes, in that way the people would have more chances of more people getting work. And more people do different things, and that would be really great. Yes, it is one of the things that how the world looks at the Portuguese. The outside world sees us as the best immigration workers, but inside the Portuguese are seen as not very professional, they are very lazy. I don't know if it is common with the other Mediterranean countries, and that has to change.

Late starting in the morning...

It is an obligation to stay at work at that time. Something that the people like to respect. Work is an obligation. I don't know if in other countries the things are like that, well. I guess that in other countries the work is more well considered. Here the work is just something you do to get money and try to survive.

So also the thinking of people has to change?

Yes this is the mentality. And the mentality can change through education. And the education, at least at the moment, don't have any conditions to change. Because we need, like some, long plan, a plan that doesn't change with time. And due to our system, it is very difficult to plan a long term plan.

What do you think about entrepreneurship, do you think that is a solution. Maybe not for philosophy, but for other subjects?

Yes, I think so. By contact with foreigners. We need more foreigners coming here, to know about their visions of our situations. And to know how the things are outside of here, to compare it. I think that is a good way of the things to change. But it is very slow, but yes it could be a very good solution. To explore that way of relation with our countries and others.

So, in total you want to finish here, go Erasmus in the United Kingdom and stay there and find a job?

Yes, but finished in the United Kingdom. That is my next future

And not coming back to Portugal?

Maybe one day, when I am 60 years old, something like that. But this situation is not so strange. I don't have many friends who did migration, or are thinking about migration. But I have lots of friends from friends that did migration. So at the moment there are a lot of people immigration, and that solution that I give for my case, it is not very uncommon. I don't feel very lonely in this project. And I know it is really hard to immigrate, because in another country you are always the foreigner. They look different at us, because we are foreigners. I don't expect that they will treat me as well as their own residents. But in that issues, Portugal has a lot of history of migration. So genetically, that something inside me wants to leave. And I know that I'm giving up the sun, if I go to the United Kingdom. But well, I have to survive. I think that if I will stay here, in 2 or 3 years this country will collapse, maybe even in less time. I am sure about that. And it is easy to understand that. We are becoming in dept, in dept in terms of money of decades. How can somebody think that the things will be better in the next years? It is impossible. Or there will be a global revolution in the capitalist system. Or in this game we are completely over.

Interview 7

Jorge Valera

29-05-2012

13:02

Total time: 20m32s

You started studying in 2003, that's what the survey told?

Probably yes.

Have you been studying since?

Well, I stopped last year. Last year I did not study. So yes.

So have you been studying the same thing all the time?

No, I've been switching between the different departments. So political science, first sociology, and now I'm in the department of philosophy. But always looking at politics, more or less the same thing of some degree.

When you were in school were you working at the same time?

No, just studying.

And did you choose to study this to increase your chances after you finish?

That was not really my point. Getting into university that was not really my intention. My intention was to get in the labor market. Later I ended up, finding out that it was not really my go. It was not really my go to be part of the way as the market goes now and how to present yourself to it. At the moment I'm not looking to get a job, my family don't really like that. But in the end I will get other way of funding.

What did you mean with 'I intend to remain a parasite'?

First, this is a parasite economy. And the other end, I'm not producing anything, I'm just sucking. So that's more or less what I intend to say. I do not intend to become a part of the productive chain of the economy. So that's more or less what I wanted to say. I like the term parasite.

How long do you think you will study? Now you are in your masters?

Now with the bologna system. In the next semester write a essay, and in the second semester I want to get into my PhD. It looks like I will be excepted. I probably will do my PhD in the United Kingdom, and this will be about 2 or 3 years. So, at least 2 or 3 more years of studying. And maybe after that a post-doc, so keep on studying.

You want to go to the United Kingdom? Why did you choose the United Kingdom?

Yes, well that is partly a linguistic thing. I can speak Portuguese and English kind of well. I understand other languages, but I can't produce a thesis in another language. And if you look at the academy, in Portugal it is pretty closed into itself, and some specific dialogs are not so direct as in the United Kingdom. So mostly it is a language thing and about the academy.

And do you plan to come back to Portugal or do you want to stay there?

If I want to stay there it would change one thing. That I have to start working. If I don't I probably come back here. But that is out of my reach.

You don't have a plan to migrate?

It is not my plan. I neither have a plan, but it is no resistance against it. The actual reason why I'm staying in Lisbon is because I want to stay in an active place that is affordable. That's why I'm in Portugal, Lisbon. And not for any geographical reason, respecting a border of a state entity. Not for language reason, I actually prefer to stay in French, not in Paris. I would like to improve my French, but living in French is more expensive. So I'm here more because of economic reasons, not linguistic, cultural or political reasons.

But you studied abroad before?

Yes, is studied in the united kingdom before. For a master degree.

So how many degrees do you have?

Well, this is my second master degree. The other one is in political science. In the end of it I thought about that I should have a better back ground in case I wanted to keep working on it.

You are very much interested in the political system. Do you intend to end up as a politician?

No, not at all. I study politics mostly because I want to see how it creates field of exclusion. From those participatory grounds. Participation is seen as belong to some institutions. What I intend to look at is what those institutions create those fields of exclusion. So I don't intend to end up into that field of exclusion. It is not because I'm participating in it the exclusion will disappear, it appears for me not in itself.

Do you have any idea what you want to become after ?

Well, I'm really believe I'm building myself in some way. But building myself is not structure. So I can't define what I will be in a few years. So I just start to make a movement, and I'm not defining the endpoint, because that will not appear.

You put a phrase in your survey, what do you exactly mean with that?

The phrase means that you will be useful. It is connected with utility, which is quite disgusting. This is the way in which Modernity, modernity is been turned mostly to political economy, as to way to think about itself. In the way utility is to way to evaluate everything, even if you present yourself to others. How useful it is. And .. is one of the greatest critics that I prefer. So it is part of a critical economy, and it spreads to all levels of society.

You were saying that in some point it will be a good thing to be a useful men?

Utility, at its place. Utility has the intendancy to spreads, actually intending the way you approaches the world. It is that totalizing expect of utility I intend to get away from. It is not like that utility is not a part of my way to look at the world. Not it is impossible to look at the world without thinking of utility. It is always part of my mind set, I just try to step back from it and criticizing it even if I'm part of it.

And what do you think that the government should do about the unemployment of higher educated?

What the government should do? That is an old political program which is the hard part about is, the thing is, that the way the politics are presented now a days is something technical. And belonging, the politics of the best, which is now somewhat precede, which is seen as something outside of the society itself. Because these are technical solutions, in which the political is not a part from. So what actually has to been made are the fields of exclusion. So, actual the way to fight unemployment is to create some fields of inclusion. Of those unemployed which will create some participation which will be positive for the solution, for the elimination of unemployment and would be positive for the movement into society. Which will create better economic profits. Even if the profits itself is the only goal. If you create an active, participatory and inclusive places for the people, this will create something new. And this new things also might have economic profits. It is more than just economic aspects. That's what I want to point out here.

Is it also about the mentality?

Yeah, creating a participatory mentality. Street demonstrations are important. But if you go to street demonstrations, and you tell you are unhappy. They only go there to tell they are unhappy, and 5000 thousands of people a couple of years ago went there to tell that. And the participation ends there. The activity of the people is not an activity at all. If they are imposing to the system itself, they should to try to make spaces outside of the system. Because the system doesn't give what you want.

But the prime minister talked about migration if you couldn't get a job here in Portugal, do you think it is a solution?

I do not think it is a solution, and I only think the prime minister shouldn't propose it. I do not believe we should look at the state borders as an ending. Immortally it is about the state of Portugal. If you ask the people of Portugal to leave if you can't find a job, you kind of say that you want to find a solution but that you do not want them to participate in it. The solution, according to him, is sending people away. In that way they can't tell about what we could do, because they are not here.

What do you think about entrepreneurship? You said that you don't want to do it, but that you have the capacities to do it?

I think that I am capable of doing it, but because I have the capacities it doesn't mean I want to do it. Well, I certainly don't intend to do it. But I think it should be done more often, than what it is. I personally want to step away from several practical issues, which I believe end up by constraining my liberty of thought, liberty of criticism. Getting engaged in that daily activity, outside of criticism, doesn't allow me to think about the situation in which I am engaged.

So but do you think entrepreneurship is a solution for some of the people here?

Self-employment has a big advantage because it allows creativity a lot more than if you are working for a big firm. So, to some people it certainly will be a solution. But creativity is not something that comes out of yourself only, it is always something that you do with others. So for that reason entrepreneurship can't be seen as the only solution. But small things always have a place.

I was talking about someone else about going to university. And some people say that it is sometimes better to not put your degree on your CV, because otherwise you are too expensive to hire. Do you think that is true?

It depends on the job that you are looking for. If you are going to look for a job in which you don't need university qualifications, don't put it into it. But in some cases companies are looking for people with an university degree, but are not intending to pay them as someone with an university degree. Then you have to include the degree on your CV. But you will not be hired as if you have a university degree. Because there are some legal limitations to the wage if you have an university degree. They have to pay you 2 minimum wages, and they want to pay less than that. But they want to be told that you have an university degree. But on the other hand if you want a regular job, you shouldn't include it, because they don't think you will be as useful as others.

So for you, what is your personal solution?

Keep studying, for at least another 2 or 3 years. But I decided that a few years ago, so it is not because of the crisis.

9.8 Groups of countries

EHEA - European Higher Education Area		
Albania	Germany	Norway
Andorra	Greece	Poland
Armenia	Holy See	Portugal
Austria	Hungary	Romania
Azerbaijan	Iceland	Russian Federation
Belgium	Ireland	Serbia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Italy	Slovak Republic
Bulgaria	Kazakhstan	Slovenia
Croatia	Latvia	Spain
Cyprus	Liechtenstein	Sweden
Czech Republic	Lithuania	Switzerland
Denmark	Luxembourg	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Estonia	Malta	Turkey
Finland	Moldova	Ukraine
France	Montenegro	United Kingdom
Georgia	Netherlands	

OECD Countries		
Australia	Hungary	Norway
Austria	Iceland	Poland
Belgium	Ireland	Portugal
Canada	Israel	Slovak Republic
Chile	Italy	Slovenia
Czech Republic	Japan	Spain
Denmark	Korea	Sweden
Estonia	Luxembourg	Switzerland
Finland	Mexico	Turkey
France	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Germany	New Zealand	United States
Greece		