# RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH

In this part, the results of the research will be presented. At the very beginning, it is necessary to say that the examination of the sample can be divided into four stages, according to the months of analysis. Each of the stages had a control and an experimental group:

* December - control and experimental group;
* October - control and experimental group;
* April - control and experimental group;
* February - control and experimental group.

In each of the groups, it was investigated whether there was an increase in employment. The respondents who were designated as the experimental group underwent a 40-hour training in the field of soft skills, and the rest were the control group without training in field of soft skills. It is given the number of respondents in Table 1. While control group has a respondents share of 48%, experimental group has a respondents share of 52%.

Table 1. The number of respondents

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Respondents | Total number | % |
| Control group | 31 | 48% |
| Experimental group | 33 | 52% |
| Total | 64 | 100% |

Source: Authors

And also it is given the number of respondents in Graph 1.

Graph 1. The number of respondents

Source: Authors

As can be seen previously, the sample includes 48% of subjects in the control group and 52% of subjects in the experimental group. It is given the trend of employment in the control group In Table 2.

Table 2. Employment trend in the control group

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Month of analysis  | Number of respondents who are employed | Percentage of employees in the control group |
| October | + 6 | 19,35% |
| December | + 1 | 3,22% |
| February | + 1 | 3,22% |
| April | +2 | 6,45 |
| Total | +10 | 32,24% |

Source: Authors

And also it is given employment trend in the control group as graphical in Graph 2.

Graph 2. Employment trend in the control group

Source: Authors

It is given the relationship between employment and unemployment in the control group in Graph 3.

Graph 3. The relationship between employment and unemployment in the control group

Source: Authors

It is given the trend of employment in the experimental group in Table 3.

Table 3. Employment trend in the experimental group

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Month of analysis | Number of respondents who are employed | Percentage of employees in the experimental group |
| October | + 10 | 30,30% |
| December |  + 6 | 18,18% |
| February |  + 1 | 3,03% |
| April | + 2 | 6,06% |
| Total | +19 | 57,57% |

Source: Authors

And also it is given employment trend in the experimental group as graphical in Graph 2.

Graph 3. Employment trend in the experimental group

Source: Authors

In the following, they will examine whether there is a statistically significant difference between the results recorded in the control and experimental groups. Based on the following tests, it will be determined whether soft skills really have a positive impact on young graduated.

Table 4. Basic information about the compared samples

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | EmployementCG | Mean | Std. Deviation | Std. Error Mean |
| EmployementEG | .00 | .2389 | .42833 | .04029 |
| 1.00 | .1000 | .31623 | .10000 |

Source: Authors

The previous table contains basic information about the compared samples. The average arithmetic mean of the unemployed is Mean = 0.2389, Std. Deviation = 0.42833, and Std. Error Mean = 0.04029. The average arithmetic mean of employees is Mean = 0.1000, Std. Deviation = 0.31623, and Std. Error Mean = 0.1000.

Table 5. Examination of statistically significant differences between control and experimental groups

|  |
| --- |
| **Independent Samples Test** |
|  | Levene's Test for Equality of Variances | t-test for Equality of Means |
| F | Sig. | t | df | Sig. (2-tailed) | Mean Difference | Std. Error Difference | 95% Confidence Interval of the Difference |
| Lower | Upper |
| EmployementEG | Equal variances not assumed | 6.072 | .015 | 1.289 | 12.134 | .002 | .13894 | .10781 | -.09568 | .37355 |

Source: Authors

In the previous table, it was analyzed whether there are statistically significant differences between the two samples: control and experimental groups. The F statistic of the test is 6.072, the significance level is 0.015 (>0.005) - so it is concluded that equal variances are not assumed), the t statistic is 1.289, the number of degrees of freedom is df=12.134, and sig is 0.002 (<0.005), from which it is concluded that there is a statistically significant difference in the recorded samples. So, in other words, there is a statistically significant difference between the control and experimental group samples, and this difference was manifested through employment. On the basis of the above, it is concluded that the experimental group had higher employment, that is, training in the field of soft skills easily affects young people and gives them an advantage in the labor market and when hiring.