

Editorial Introduction

The first article of the journal this time describes how gender inequality depends on the previous professions of the unemployed in Spain, Switzerland and the European Union. The hypothesis of hysteresis was rejected using the LM test for univariate series and the ILT test for panel data series only in the presence of one or two structural breaks, whose temporary impact has been proven using Half-life estimators. It has been found that the disadvantage of one gender in the inequality between men and women in unemployment depends on the previous employment of the unemployed and that in all analysed territories there are some typical professions for each sex. The levels of inequality were lower when men were at a disadvantage.

The second article aims to determine the compliance of companies and their respective stakeholders with respect to the new safety legislation for electromagnetic fields. The study found that work environment specialists had assessed the EMF safety in companies to be better managed than did workers and labour inspectors. The key factor influencing EMF safety was training the work environment specialists and workers. The study contributes to how legal aspects of EMF safety are considered by stakeholders at different levels, and also shows the need to reduce the exposure resulting from poorly managed safety issues.

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The third article aims to identify and assess the entrepreneurship competence of engineering educators and its relationship with other competences in engineering pedagogy. The results of the study indicate that educators consider themselves most entrepreneurial in their attitude toward learners and entrepreneurship. The sub-competence “support for entrepreneurial learning” correlates with all competences of engineering pedagogy and has the strongest relationship between the reflective and developmental competencies among educators in engineering pedagogy.

The fourth article aims to assess the relationship between student career choice orientation and the type of motivation, and the impact of an educational intervention in the form of an entrepreneurship programme. The students with promotion career choice orientation primarily had autonomous motivation and the students with prevention career choice orientation had more controlled motivation. After the intervention, the autonomous motivation became less important and controlled motivation became more important, which refers to the need to analyse the content and teaching approaches of the entrepreneurship course. The contribution of the paper relies on explaining the role of autonomous and controlled motivation in student career choice decisions in connection with entrepreneurship education.

In this issue, the acceptance rate for submissions was 40%. We are grateful to all authors who submitted papers to our journal, and we are very thankful to the external reviewers for their kind assistance to the Editorial Board in the paper review process.

On behalf of the Editorial Board,

Urve Venesaar
Editor-in-Chief

Aaro Hazak
Managing Editor