

L'Observatoire Erasmus +

{notes}

Career outcomes for young people following an international mobility experience

Analyses based on the Génération 2010 (2/2) survey *

{ Editorial }

We are pleased to present the second issue of "L'Observatoire Erasmus +".

The aim of this collection is to provide information for an analysis of the impact of all the actions supported by Erasmus +: mobility, cooperation projects and European competence recognition tools. All components of the Erasmus + programme are studied within an environment that is currently undergoing major changes. Our aim is to observe the immediate and more long-term effects of our actions and thus be able to supply information for an analysis of the trends identified.

To achieve this, the Erasmus + France/Education & Training Agency is working in 2016 and in the coming years with many partners on a structuring project for a national impact observatory, so that everyone can gain a better understanding of the benefits of investing in Erasmus + for individuals and territories alike. The aim will be to bring together a community of interest to produce knowledge on the impact of the programme and to favour interactions between the research and evaluation practitioners, the organisations that use the quantitative data and the Agency partners concerned by this new stage of our development.

The first issue addressed the results of the Génération 2010 survey by CÉREQ. It drew up a profile of young people on international mobility experiences and suggested a typology of their stays abroad during their last course of study.

The figures revealed in particular that 13% of the young respondents said that they had been on a stay abroad during their last course, and that this figure is 15% for young technology baccalaureate holders.

This issue number 2 offers a further exploration of these data. It is devoted to the career outcomes of young people who had a supervised mobility experience abroad compared to those who did not, by studying their trajectories of entry into the labour market during the first three years of working life. It also attempts to identify the added value of the experiences abroad in terms of professional integration.

What did we discover? Céreq identified five typical trajectories of access to employment for the generation of young people who finished their initial education in 2010 and responded to the survey in 2013.

The proportion of time spent in employment is considerably greater for young people who went on a supervised stay abroad (78%) than for Generation 2010 as a whole (66%). The experience of supervised international mobility during the study thus seems to protect young people from unemployment throughout the first three years of their working life. Three years later, they reach more advantageous positions overall. Céreq also asked about the experiences of internships abroad and highlighted the idea of added value for professional integration, for short or medium-length internships as well as longer, paid ones. This comparison of situations pointed to a foreign "mobility effect" on employability. However, a positive correlation has yet to be demonstrated in order to statistically prove the correlation between mobility and professional integration and to further establish a causal link, by undertaking further research work.

Laure Coudret-Laut,
Director of the Erasmus + France/Education & Training Agency

* The results of the survey conducted by Céreq are analysed by the Erasmus + France Education & Training Agency

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Points to remember

Céreq's Génération surveys enable us to study access to employment and the first professional mobility experiences of young people at the end of their initial education. The Génération 2010 survey is the first one to make use of questions about international youth mobility.

The first issue of L'Observatoire Erasmus +, devoted to drawing up a statistical profile of young people who have spent time abroad during their studies, enabled us to quantify and describe the phenomenon of international mobility among the young people of Generation 2010.

This second issue, devoted to the career outcomes of the young people of Génération 2010, presents a comparative analysis of their paths to entering the labour market and enables us to describe their situation with regard to professional integration.

Seven out of ten young people who had a supervised mobility experience thus found long-term access to employment, whereas the figure was five out of ten for those who had no experience abroad.

On average, young people who had a supervised mobility experience abroad

accessed their first job 2.9 months after leaving education, versus 4.6 months for young people who did not undertake one.

Compared to the other young people of Generation 2010, young people who spent time abroad thus seem to be better protected from unemployment, and benefit from faster professional integration, into more stable (permanent), more highly skilled and better paid jobs.

A more specific look at internships abroad and apprentice mobility has enabled us to understand the extent to which their international mobility experiences during their studies may have been an advantage on the employment market.

These first two issues in the "L'Observatoire Erasmus +" collection have therefore enabled us to draw up a statistical profile of mobile young people, explore their professional integration journeys and shed light on the initial information about the link between international mobility during their studies and professional integration, supported by figures. More information could be added to these initial findings in the future, within the *National Erasmus + Impact Observatory*, in order to have access to more in-depth research findings.

{ Methodology of CÉREQ's "Génération" surveys }



At the end of the nineties, Céreq introduced an original survey scheme in order to study access to employment and the first professional mobility experiences of young people at the end of their initial education. Every three years, a new survey is carried out among young people who all left the education system in the same year, regardless of the level of education achieved.

The main aim of the scheme is to ensure regular production of standard indicators on young people's professional integration several years after leaving the education system, classed broadly by levels of education and qualification, and by main areas of education. The scheme makes it possible to examine young people's career paths during

the first years of their working life and to analyse these paths in view of their educational background(s) and the qualification(s) obtained.

These surveys are also intended to help examine the place and role of the measures for employment or training at the start of working life.

A third purpose of the scheme is to contribute (for surveys including further questioning after five years and seven years) to an in-depth analysis of early career mobility, by questioning the young people repeatedly.

The continuity of the scheme enables comparisons in terms of young people's professional integration over a period of more than fifteen years.



The survey entitled Génération 2010

L'enquête Génération 2010¹, conducted in 2013, enables us to produce analyses of the professional integration of young people leaving the education system in 2010 during the first three years of their working life, and to compare the characteristics of their integration to those of comparable previous generations. This survey of Generation 2010 is also the first to include a specific unit of questions about stays abroad.

To conduct this survey, Céreq put together a national survey base of young people presumed to be leaving the initial education establishments. Céreq questioned a national sample: the **33 500** young respondents are representative of the **708 000** who left the education system for the first time that year, at all levels of education.

The Erasmus + France/Education & Training Agency formed a partnership with Céreq in order to analyse the results of Generation 2010.

In the first issue, the focus was on the profile of young people who stayed abroad during their studies: Who goes abroad? The socio-cultural origin, gender, geographical origin, highest qualification achieved, course taken and training paths of the young people were described. Their stays abroad during their last course were also observed: the reason for going, length of stay, destination and financing methods.

This second issue of L'Observatoire Erasmus+ discusses the links between spending time abroad during their studies and professional integration. It involves observing the professional integration indicators of young people who spent time abroad during their studies, in comparison with young people who did not benefit from a stay abroad.

The integration trajectories during the first three years of working life are observed in the first part, then the conditions of the first job in a second part and finally the young people's situation after three years in work. A fourth part asks about the added value of supervised experiences abroad with regard to professional integration.

The answers to the questionnaire are declarative, which might appear to introduce a methodological bias. However, statistical weighting is only recognised as necessary for certain particularly sensitive areas of enquiry (especially politics and sexuality). The data and results presented below may therefore be considered sound and reliable.

The Céreq report presenting all the results relating to the career outcomes for young people having spent time abroad is available on our website.

1 - The survey report "Quand l'école est finie" is available online: <http://www.Céreq.fr/actualites/Quand-l-Ecole-est-finie.-Premiers-pas-dans-la-vie-active>
2 - <http://www.agence-erasmus.fr>

{1}

Integration trajectories during the first three years of working life



Issue number 1 of L'Observatoire Erasmus +, a profile of young people who spent time abroad during their studies, concluded with a description of 9 profiles of supervised mobility abroad (see "Reminder" box).

In that issue, a distinction was made between: z young people who have been on a supervised stay¹ abroad as part of a school exchange, internship or job (i.e. young people corresponding to the 9 typical profiles), representing 10% of Generation 2010. z and young people who had no experience abroad during their last course, representing 87% of Generation 2010.

The aim was indeed to compare the trajectories of access to employment according to these two situations. In order to focus the discussion on these situations, young people who had unsupervised mobility experiences² (for travel or leisure purposes) during their last course of study, representing 3% of Generation 2010, have been removed from the results presented below.



Reminde

Profils of supervised mobility abroad :

- **The « Joint or foreign qualification » profiles** referring to young people who earned a joint or foreign qualification at the end of their mobility. They had spent time abroad as part of a school or university exchange, for long periods of time, mainly in Europe. A high proportion of young people with this profile have both a bachelor's degree and a master's degree.
- **The « Certification profil »**, referring to young people who earned a certification at the end of their mobility. They had spent time abroad as part of a school or university exchange. A high proportion of young people with this profile have completed an apprenticeship.
- **The « Short course » profile**, referring to young people who went abroad for internships of one to two months. Young people with 2 years' higher education, or 2/3 years following a health and social care baccalaureate, represent a high proportion of this profile.
- **The « Medium-length internship » profile**, referring to young people who went abroad on an internship lasting 3 to 5 months. Young people with 5 years' higher education and engineers represent a high proportion of this profile.

- **The « Long paid internship » profile**, referring to young people who went abroad on a paid internship lasting over 6 months. A large number of stays took place outside of Europe. Young people with 5 years' higher education and engineers represent a high proportion of this profile.
- **The « Short linguistic stay »**, referring to young people who spent less than a month abroad on a school or university trip. These stays have not been publicly funded. Students leaving secondary education form the vast majority of young people with this profile.
- **The « Long school exchange » profile**, referring to young people who spent over 6 months abroad on a school or university exchange, and in most cases received public funding.
- **The « Working stay » profile**, referring to young people who went abroad to work. This profile includes a high proportion of apprentices, graduates of vocational courses and engineers.
- **The « Working to finance the stay » profile**, referring to young people who worked to fund their stay abroad. This includes a high proportion of graduates holding both a bachelor's degree and a master's degree, and engineers.

1 - Supervised stay: stay abroad during the last course taken, as part of an internship, study or job
2 - Unsupervised stay: stay abroad during the last course taken for purposes of travel or leisure

{1.1}

Trajectories of access to employment

The Génération 2010 survey enabled us to study the professional integration paths of active young people during the first three years following their initial education. Based on a “professional calendar”¹, it takes a monthly inventory of each young person’s situation, including being in work, looking for work, returning to study, training and inactivity². Céreq used statistical techniques to outline a number of typical trajectories. These are designed to both describe and quantify the main paths taken by new incomers. Young people who have followed similar paths are therefore grouped together within the same trajectory.

These typical trajectories, concerning the whole of Generation 2010, are illustrated below, accompanied by fictional profiles of young people.

« LONG-TERM ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT » :

The simplest integration paths: access to employment is fast or even immediate in most cases, and periods of unemployment are rare.

- **57%** of the young people of Generation 2010 have this profile.
- The young people access employment between 1 and 4 months after leaving the education system.
- They only experience unemployment or inactivity anecdotally.
- They are still in employment at the time of the survey.
- After working for 3 years, approximately **85%** of them are on permanent contracts



Laetitia, aged 24, earned her State Diploma as a specialist educator from the Paris Ile-de-France Regional Institute for Social Work in 2010. Soon after that, she secured a fixed-term contract of one year at a reception centre for autistic young people in Créteil, where she had been on an internship. At the end of this fixed-term contract, the establishment offered her a permanent contract, which she accepted.

« GRADUAL ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT » :

A slower and more gradual path towards employment, the latter being preceded by a period of unemployment or a phase of inactivity.

- **11%** of the young people of Generation 2010 have this profile.
- The young people experienced a considerable period of unemployment or inactivity at the start of their career.
- **70%** of them are in employment at the time of the survey.
- After working for 3 years, approximately 50% of them are on permanent contracts.



David, aged 27, passed his vocational master’s degree in “Risk and environment”, specialising in “Environmental engineering and energy” at the University of Haute-Alsace in 2010. After spending 6 months looking for work, he secured a fixed-term contract for 6 months as a junior engineer at the “Environment Innovation” department of a large water management company in Strasbourg. A few months after this contract came to an end, he secured a new fixed-term contract, for 2 years this time, as a “Water Network Maintenance and Innovation” research analyst at the same company.

1 - “Professional calendar”: Detailed description of the series of professional situations experienced by an individual in the first three years of their working life.
 2 - Neither in work nor unemployed.



Aline

Aline, 21, earned her CAP (vocational training qualification) as a "Specialist sales employee" in 2010. After two fixed-term contracts lasting a year each, working as a checkout assistant at a large chain store in Clermont-Ferrand, her contract was not renewed. She is looking for work.

« LEAVING EMPLOYMENT » :

Leaving employment in most cases, more rarely resulting in activity.

- **8%** of the young people of Generation 2010 have this profile.
- The young people experienced a period of employment of around a year-and-a-half at the start of their career.
- They then experienced a period of unemployment or inactivity of a similar length.
- **44%** of the young people are in employment at the time of the survey.

« REMAINING ON THE FRINGES OF EMPLOYMENT » :

Unemployment prevails here, either due to being in and out of work or long-term periods of job-seeking.

- **14%** of the young people of Generation 2010 have this profile.
- The young people experience frequent periods of unemployment or persistent and recurrent inactivity.
- **49%** of them have never worked.



Maxime

Maxime, aged 22, did not pass his science baccalaureate in 2010. He travels frequently for seasonal jobs as opportunities present themselves: in summer he works as a dishwasher in a beach bar on the Atlantic coast, and in winter as a hotel room attendant at various ski resorts in the Pyrenees. This year, he also found work during the grape harvest in the Bordeaux area.



Isra

Isra, aged 21, earned her technology baccalaureate in "Laboratory science and technology" in 2010. After looking for work for 11 months, she decided to train as an emergency care assistant, on a course lasting 15 days. This career appealed to her but she could not find a job that met her expectations. A few months later, she went on another course to take the Paramedic State Diploma, which she passed after 6 months' tuition and an internship. Soon afterwards, she secured her first fixed-term contract for a year as a paramedic for a hospital near Nîmes.

« RETURN TO TRAINING » :

After finishing their studies in 2010, long-term episodes of study or training, after varying periods of time.

- **10%** of the young people of Generation 2010 have this profile.
- In the first year after leaving the education system, the young people return to study or a long training course.
- On average, this period of continuing education lasts for 11 months.
- They have worked for an average of 9 months out of the three years.

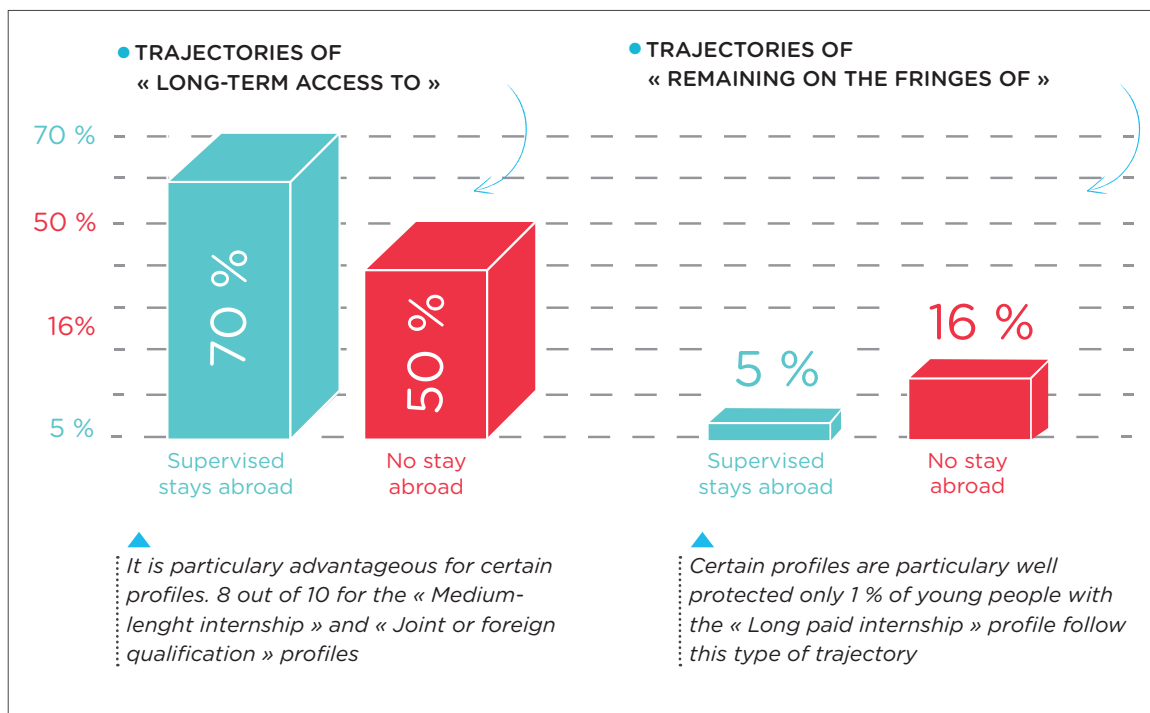
Of all the young people who left education in 2010,

57% of them followed trajectories of long-term access to employment.

Young people who did not have any experience abroad during their last course (87% of all young people in Generation 2010) are distributed evenly across the various trajectories common to all the individuals of the Generation.

However, those who went on a supervised stay abroad, for a school trip, work or an internship, more frequently follow trajectories leading to long-term access to employment. Conversely, they are less likely to follow trajectories of unemployment or recurrent inactivity

Supervised mobility therefore seems to be a factor in favour of professional integration.



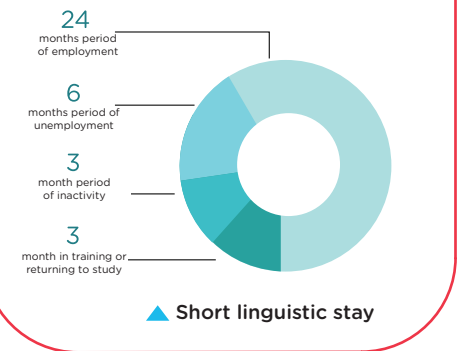
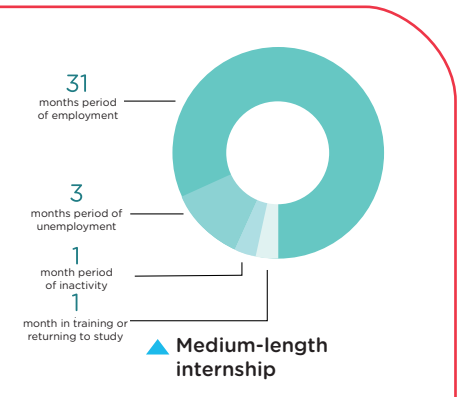
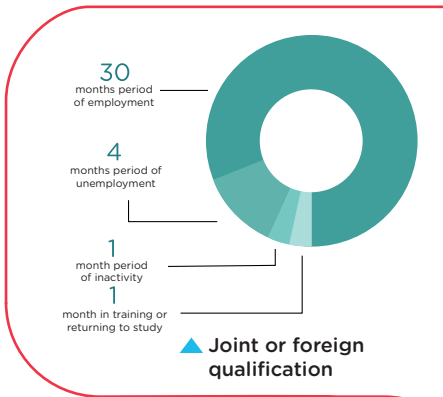
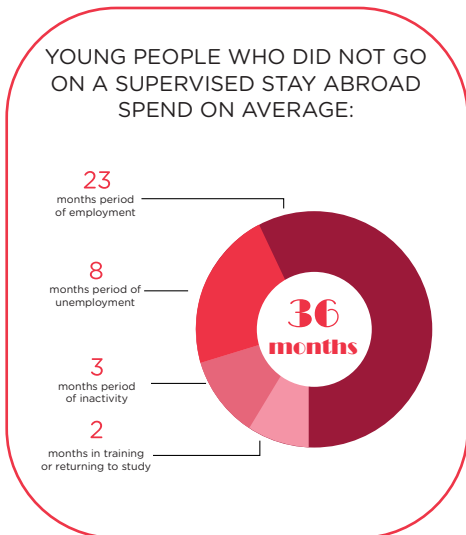
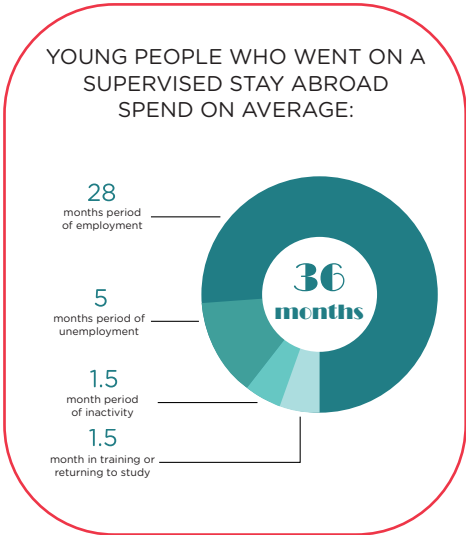
*Céreq terminology

{1.2}

Time spent in employment during the first three years of working life



During the first three years of their working life, young people may experience periods of employment, unemployment, inactivity or return to study of varying length. Observing the proportion of time spent in each of these situations gives us a good idea of the general composition of the various paths.



For young people who went on a supervised stay abroad, the proportion of time spent in employment during their first three years of working life (78%) is considerably greater than that of Generation 2010 as a whole (66%).

Young people with the “Medium-length internship” profile have a particularly positive outcome.

{1.3}

Employment sequences during the first three years of working life

The analysis of employment sequences* enables us in particular to identify the proportion of young people who never worked during the first three years of their working life (no employment sequence), compared to the young people who experienced one or more employment sequences during this period. It also enables us to measure stability in employment.

For Generation 2010 as a whole, nearly one young person out of ten had not found any employment between leaving the education system in 2010 and spring 2013. This is the case for 28% of young people with no qualifications versus just 2% of graduates with a bachelor's and master's degree or more. In the same period, 41% of the young people had only one job. The number of employment sequences falls as the level of qualification increases

PROPORTION OF YOUNG PEOPLE WHO HAD ONE OR MORE CONTINUOUS PERIODS OF EMPLOYMENT:

Supervised stays abroad:

97%

Nstay abroad :

89%

This is particularly advantageous for certain profiles:

99%

of young people with the

“Joint or foreign qualification”, “Long paid internship” and “Medium-length internship” profiles had at least one employment sequence. une séquence d'emploi.

Only 3% of young people who had a supervised experience abroad during their last course never worked during the first three years of their working life. 46% of them only had one continuous period of work, 29% had two and 22% at least three.

PROPORTION OF YOUNG PEOPLE WHO ONLY HAD ONE SINGLE EMPLOYMENT SEQUENCE:

Supervised stays abroad: :

46%

Nstay abroad :

41%

The young people with the “Long school exchanges” profile were those most likely to have had one single period of continuous employment: this was the case for

50%



*Continuous periods in employment (Céreq)

{1.4}

Changes in the unemployment rate during the first three years of working life



This graph shows changes in unemployment levels during the first three years of working life for the young people of Generation 2010, depending on whether the young person went on a stay abroad or not. The unemployment rate among the young people who did not go on a stay abroad is far higher, for the entire period, than among the young people who went on a supervised stay abroad and, to a lesser extent, among the young people who went on an unsupervised stay.

Young people who had a mobility experience are less frequently unemployed during the first three years of their working life.



{2}

Access to first job and conditions of the first job

“
 The first job is the first position taken, apart from holiday jobs, after leaving the education system in 2010.
 ”

{2.1}

Time to access first job

The average time taken to access the first job is over 4 months. For those who did not go on a stay abroad, it is as high as 4.6 months. For young people who went abroad during their last year of education in a school context, to work or for an internship, this time is less than 3 months.

▼ AVERAGE TIME TO ACCESS FIRST JOB:

Supervised stays abroad



After 6 months



9 young people out of 10 accessed their first job

No stay abroad



After 6 months



8 young people out of 10 accessed their first job

Six months after leaving the education system, the young people who had benefited from a supervised stay abroad were more likely to have accessed their first job than the others.

{2.2}

Contract, status and remuneration of the first job

PROPORTION OF PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT AMONG FIRST JOBS :

Supervised stays abroad:

37%

No stay abroad :

26%

This is particularly advantageous for certain profiles:

« Long paid internship »

47%

and « Medium-length internship »

46%

Over 40% of the young people who had a supervised experience abroad during their last year of education began their first job on a fixed-term employment basis, 37% are in permanent employment, 9% are temporary workers, 8% are on a subsidised contract and 5% are in unpaid work. The proportion of first jobs in permanent employment is higher among the young people who had a supervised mobility experience abroad, compared to the other categories of young people in the survey.

PROPORTION OF SUBSIDISED CONTRACTS AND TEMPORARY WORK AMONG FIRST JOBS:

Supervised stays abroad:

17%

No stay abroad :

29%

Certain profiles in particular are less concerned by this::

« Long paid internship »

8%

« Joint or foreign qualification »

10%

The proportion of subsidised contracts and temporary work among young people who went on a supervised stay abroad is lower than for Generation 2010 as a whole.

{2.2.1}

Socio-professional category of the first job

PROPORTION OF MANAGERS OR INTERMEDIATE OCCUPATIONS IN FIRST JOB:



Supervised stays abroad:

65%

No stay abroad :

34%

They accounted for nearly 9 out of 10 (88%) of all young people with the "Long paid internship" profile

Although it also depends on the level of qualification obtained, the analysis of first job status shows that young people who had a supervised mobility experience abroad during their last year of study were more likely to access the most qualified jobs. Thus, the proportion of young people who had managerial or intermediate occupation status in their first job varies according to their experience of mobility during their studies.

* Compared to a reference population of 708,000 individuals for Génération, the reference population for Erasmus and Leonardo exceeded 3.5 million individuals in 2010.

{2.3}

Remuneration in the first job

MEDIAN NET MONTHLY SALARY:

Supervised stays abroad:

1480 euros

No stay abroad :

1200 euros



The young people who earned higher wages have the following mobility profiles:

“Long paid internship” (€1,850),
 “Medium-length internship” (€1,800)
 and “Joint or foreign qualification” (€1,670)

Income from work is the net monthly remuneration, including bonuses for full-time and part-time jobs.

For young people who went on a supervised stay abroad during their last year of study, the median net salary in the first job is €280 higher than for young people who did not go on a stay abroad.

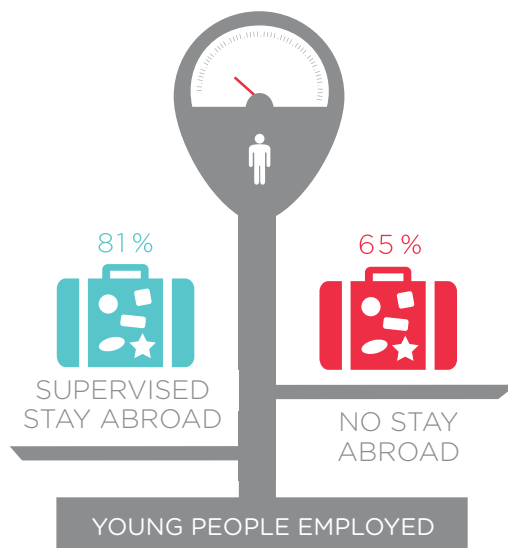
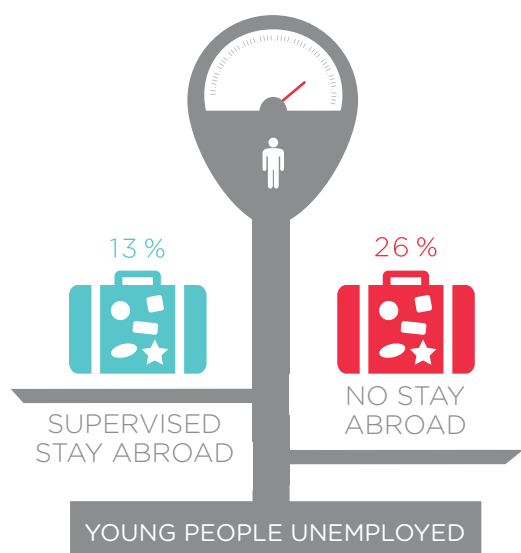
{3}

Situation after 3 years of working life

Young people from generation 2010 arrived onto a labour market still affected by the 2008 crisis and found less favourable entry conditions than their counterparts who finished their education in 2007. Three years later, they are less often in employment and more often unemployed. However, the young people who had a supervised mobility experience abroad seem to be less affected than others by the deterioration of the employment market. Indeed, in 2013, 68% of the young people of Generation 2010 are in employment. For those who went abroad in a school context, to work or for an internship, this rate is as high as 81%. The unemployment rate among young people who went abroad on a supervised basis is far lower than for those who did not spend time abroad.

We note however that young people with the “Short linguistic stay” profile are the least well protected by their mobility (64% of young people in employment and 21% of young people unemployed or inactive). This is explained in particular by a more pronounced tendency to go on a training course or return to study within three years after leaving initial education: 15% (versus 9% no stay and 7% supervised stays).

▼ Proportion of young people unemployed or inactive in 2013



▲ Proportion of young people in employment in 2013

For the “Medium-length internship” and “Paid long internship” profiles, nearly 9 young people out of 10 are in employment in 2013 (88%).

{3.1}

Socio-professional categories in 2013

PROPORTION OF MANAGERS IN 2013:

Supervised stays abroad:**49%****No stay abroad :****14%**

The young people with the "Long paid internship" profile are the most likely to be managers three years after leaving education:

76%

Young people who went on a supervised stay abroad during their last year of education make up the highest proportion of managers within Generation 2010. As a whole, 50% of them are in this type of employment, versus only 14% for those who did not go abroad.

{3.2}

Employment contracts and part-time work in 2013

Only young people in employment in spring 2013 are concerned by this analysis. At the time of the survey, 59% of jobs occupied by the young people of Generation 2010 as a whole are permanent, salaried jobs. This rate varies greatly according to the level of qualification.



PROPORTION OF PERMANENT JOBS IN 2013:

Supervised stays abroad:**68%****No stay abroad :****57%**

The rate of temporary work among the Generation as a whole at the time of the survey is 6%. The least well qualified and men are most likely to be on this type of contract. In the vocational sectors, at equivalent levels of qualification, holders of qualifications in the industrial specialisations are twice as likely to be concerned as those in the tertiary sector specialisations.

PROPORTION OF SUBSIDISED CONTRACTS AND/OR TEMPORARY WORK IN 2013:

Supervised stays abroad:**7%****No stay abroad :****16%**

Certain profiles in particular are less concerned by this:

«Long school exchange»

1%

« Long paid internship" tage long indemnisé »

2%

« Medium-length internship »

3%

« Joint or foreign qualification » and « Working stay »

5%



In Generation 2010 as a whole, 22% of young women in salaried employment in spring 2013 were in part-time work (10% of young men).

{3.3}

Remuneration in 2013

In Generation 2010 as a whole, the remuneration received on the date of the survey increases with the level of qualification. At the top of the salary scale, the median net monthly income of doctors is around €2,430, more than double that of those with no qualifications (€1,120). The type of qualification and its specialisation are also important.

In 2013, the median monthly net salary of young people who went abroad on a supervised basis during their last course is over €1,800. That is €460 more than the young people who did not go.

MEDIAN NET MONTHLY SALARY OF EMPLOYED YOUNG PEOPLE IN 2013:



Young people with certain profiles are particularly well remunerated:

- “Medium-length internship” €2,100,
- “Long paid internship” €2,216 and
- “Long school exchange” €2,100

{4}

Added value of experiences abroad in terms of professional integration?

The young people who went on supervised stays abroad during their last course enter the labour market under more favourable conditions than the other young people of their generation. Three years later, they reach more advantageous positions overall. They are also better protected from situations of unemployment or inactivity.

However, this comparison of situations in itself does not statistically prove a correlation¹ between the two variables: mobility and professional integration. More in-depth analyses were therefore carried out via a correlation test.

The test performed for this study uses an “all things being equal²” methodology, that is, it neutralises the other explanatory variables and attempts to test the “pure” correlation between mobility during studies and professional integration.

The tests performed on young people on apprenticeships on the one hand, and on internship mobility programmes on the other, show significant correlations. For these two cases, the survey demonstrates the added value of mobility during studies in terms of professional integration.

■ Important note: methodological point

The absence of evidence of statistical correlation does not mean that supervised mobility abroad and professional integration are not linked. On the other hand, this situation demonstrates the need to equip ourselves with methodological tools befitting the complexity of the cross-cutting questions raised - going beyond the body of evidence.

1 - Studying the correlation between two or more variables - here two main variables, mobility during studies and professional integration - means studying the intensity of the connection that may exist between these variables. There is said to be a correlation when the intensity of this connection is significant.
 2 - Use of available data to calculate the way that variations in a certain variable influence another variable on average, while all the other variables present in the data and selected in the procedure remain unchanged.

{4.1}

Focus on internships

The three typical profiles connected with internships (“Short internship”, “Medium-length internship” and “Long paid internship”) seem to promote young people’s integration into the labour market and protect them from the most excluding and insecure situations.


The Erasmus + France/Education & Training Agency chose to analyse the three internship profiles specifically. Probability tests¹ were therefore carried out. The results presented below show that:

z The young people with the “Short internship” profile have a slightly higher chance of being in employment 3 years after the end of their studies than the other young people of

Generation 2010. They also have a slightly higher chance of having a salary above the median salary;

z The young people with the “Medium-length internship” profile have a slightly higher chance of being a manager and having a salary above the median salary than the others, but are slightly less likely to be in an intermediate occupation;

z The young people with the “Long paid internship” have a moderately higher chance than the others of being a manager 3 years after leaving education. They also have a higher chance of returning to study or being in training.

|  | In employment in July 2013 | In training or returning to study in 2013 | Intermediate occupation in July 2013 | Manager in July 2013 | Salary above the median salary in July 2013 |
|---|-------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------|--|
| SHORT INTERNSHIP | ++++ | | | | ++++ |
| MEDIUM-LENGTH INTERNSHIP | | | ---- | ++++ | ++++ |
| LONG PAID INTERNSHIP | | ++++ | | ++++ | |

{4.2}

Focus on apprentices

|  | In employment in July 2013 | Manager in July 2013 | Intermediate occupation in July 2013 | Salary above the median salary in July 2013 |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------|---|--|
| APPRENTICE, NO STAY ABROAD | ++++ | ++++ | ++++ | ++++ |
| APPRENTICE, SUPERVISED STAY ABROAD | ++++ | ++++ | ++++ | ++++ |



As a priority group for the Erasmus + France/Education & Training Agency, the situation of apprentices was also explored. As above, probability models were tested for two different situations: apprentices who had not gone abroad and apprentices who had spent time abroad, for whatever reason.

The results show that apprenticeships have a strong effect on the probability of being in employment in 2013, on the probability of being in an intermediate occupation or management, and on the probability of having a salary above the median salary, whether or not the person has spent time abroad.

Apprenticeships are therefore confirmed to be a preferred way of accessing a quality job; having had a mobility experience abroad further increases these probabilities.

¹ - In statistics, a probability test is an assessment of the likelihood of an event, a way of representing its degree of certainty in other words.

WHO ARE WE ?

The Erasmus + France/Education & Training Agency promotes and manages the Erasmus + programme for France and its schemes in the “education and training” sections.

The Agency plays an active part in reflecting on the development of the Erasmus + programme as well as industrial, national and international issues in the fields of education, higher education and vocational training.

A public interest group (Groupement d'intérêt public - GIP) under the authority of two ministries (the Ministry of National Higher Education and Research, and the Ministry of

Labour, Employment, Vocational Training and Social Dialogue), the Agency is based in Bordeaux.

Erasmus+ is the European programme for education, training, youth and sport launched in 2014. It has three main areas of action: individual mobility, cooperation between stakeholders and support for political reform.

The Erasmus + 2014-2020 programme is the foremost financial instrument designed to democratise mobility, with special attention paid to the groups facing the most difficulties.



NOTES



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L'Observatoire Erasmus +

