

NEET a few days, NEET always in France?

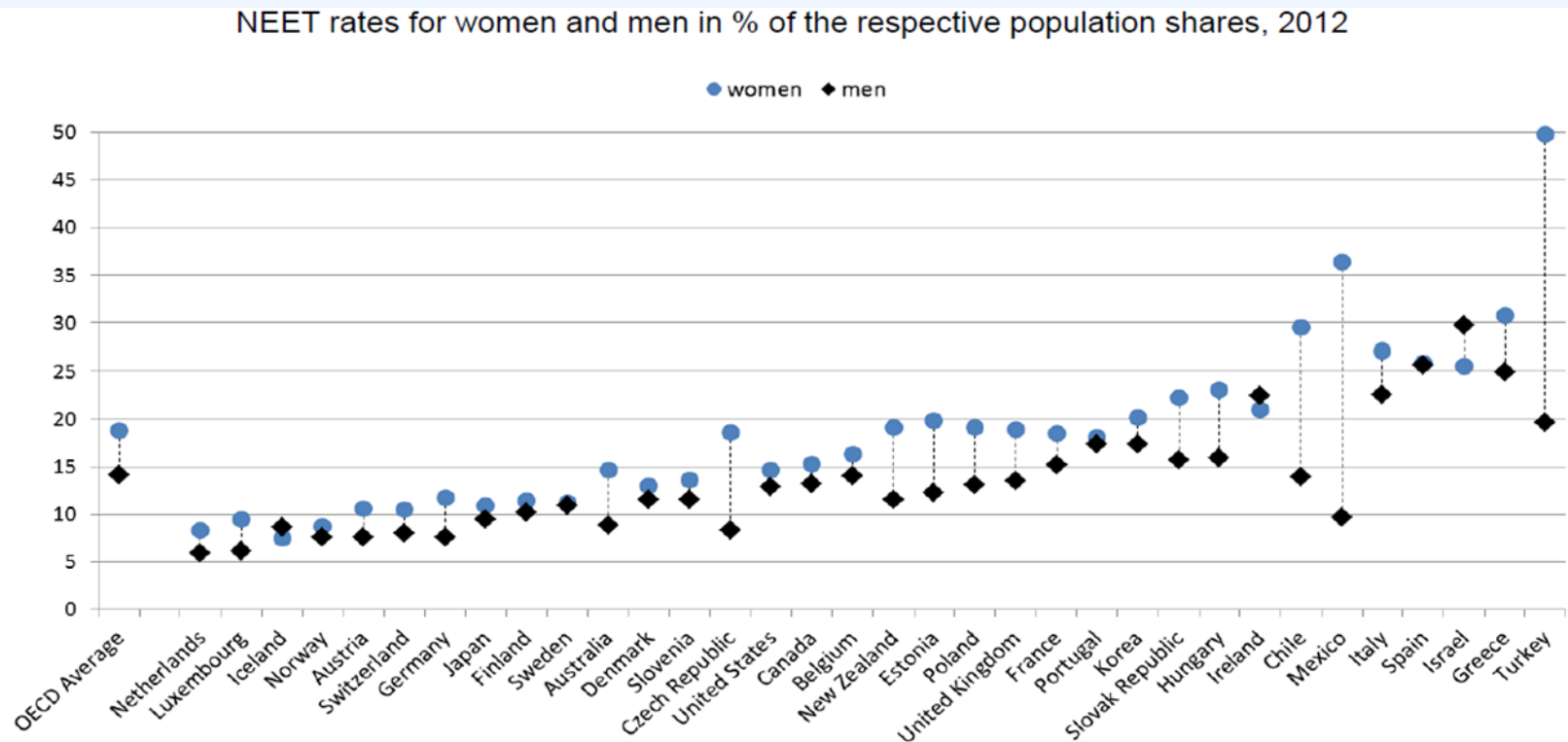


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Bali, Exlima 2015

The European context

- . NEETs represent 15.9% of the entire population of those aged 15-29
- . Economic costs of NEETs is around 162 billion euros in 2012 (Eurostat, Eurofound 2014)



Source: OECD calculations based on EU-LFS, SEW (Australia), LFS (Canada), CASEN (Chile), ENOE (Mexico), HLFS (New Zealand), CPS (United States) and OECD Education Database (Israel, Korea, Turkey), in Carcillo *et al.* 2015

The French Context

- A rate close to the European and OECD average (15% in 2013 cf. Minni, Pommier)
- A economic cost evaluated as 23 billion euros by Eurofound (2014)
- Some causes of the high rate youth unemployment:
 - ✓ rigidity of the french labour market (a strong segmented market)
 - ✓ cost of unqualified work due to the minimum wage
 - ✓ value of a diploma on the LM
 - ✓ specificity of the secondary VET system (less valued and based on constrained choices)
 - ✓ high rate of drop-out

Research Questions

- Is NEET a long-lasting phenomenon or just a process in the School-to-Work Transition?
- How long do young NEETs remain out of employment, education or training?

Two hypothesis:

- ✓ The likelihood of becoming NEET is all the more strong when youths have experienced difficulties in school
- ✓ A precarious job (in the secondary segment) does not enable youths to escape being a NEET a long time

Methology and data

- A dynamic approach to stress the complexity and non-linearity of youth transitions (cf. Furlong 2003).
- Using longitudinal data « Generation survey » carried out by Cereq providing information on the first three years on the LM.
 - ✓ 30,049 school leavers in 2010 at various levels of education.
 - ✓ Young people aged 15 to 26 years.
- The indicator NEET is calculated on a cohort of young people starting the same year on the LM and not in relation to an age category.

Methology and data



Data: National Céreq's Survey 2010 (6 waves)

- National survey by phone: 80 call agents during 4 months with Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (30 mn)
- Youths enrolled in secondary schools and higher education institutions leaving initial training in 2010
- 33,500 young people interviewed in Spring 2013 representative of 708,000 school-leavers
(19,000 youths from HE institutions representative of 369,000 individuals)
- Retrospective data on educational careers and professional paths into labour market three years after for 30,049 youths aged 15-26.

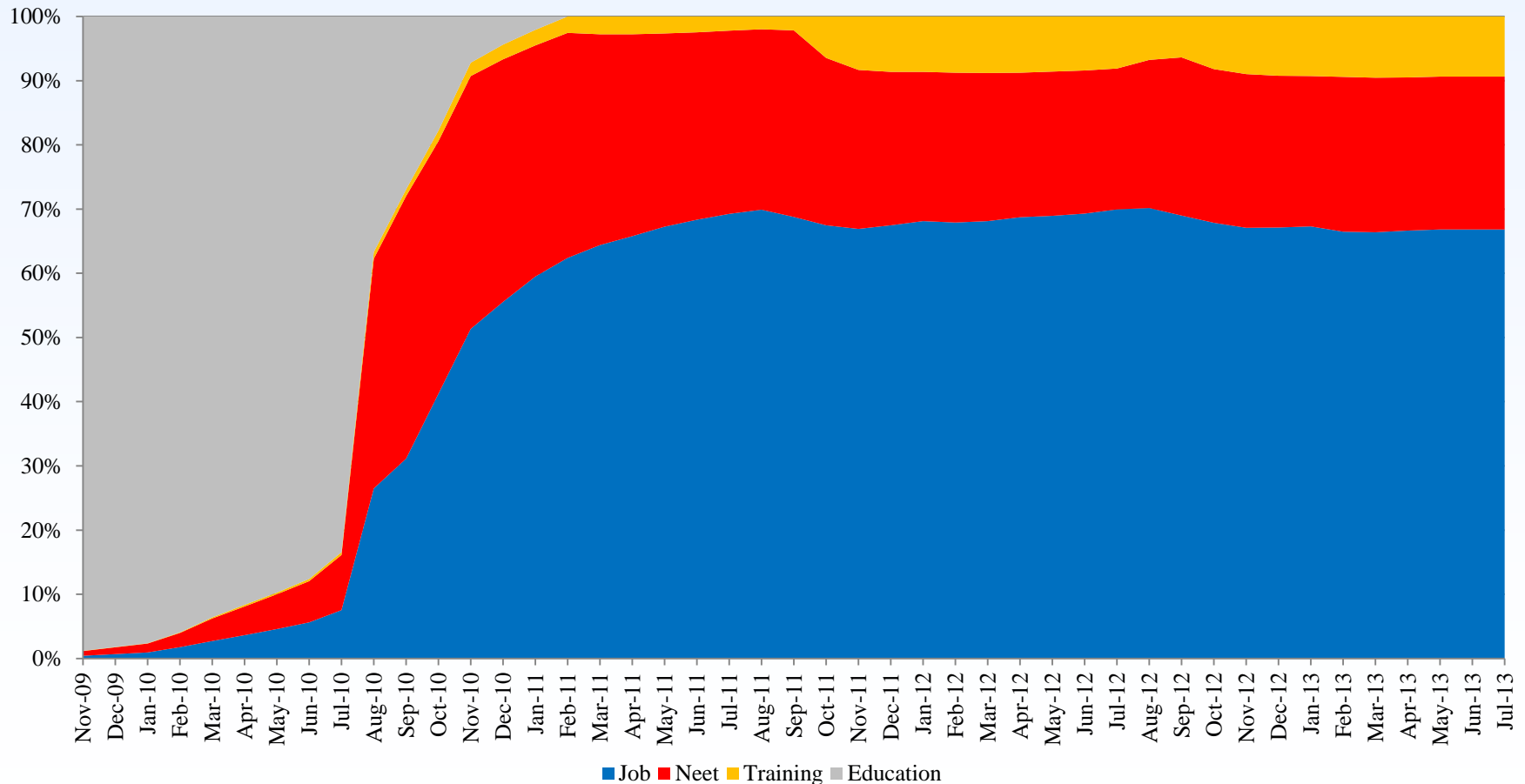
School-leavers in 2010 & NEETs in 2013

	Proportion of all leavers	Proportion of NEETs
Without diploma	18	35
Secondary VET (CAP BEP)	15	21
Baccalauréat	30	26
Higher education	37	18
- Higher VET (BTS DUT)	11	7
- Bachelor	8	4
- Master	13	6
Total	100	10460

Source: Céreq's *Generation* 2010 survey

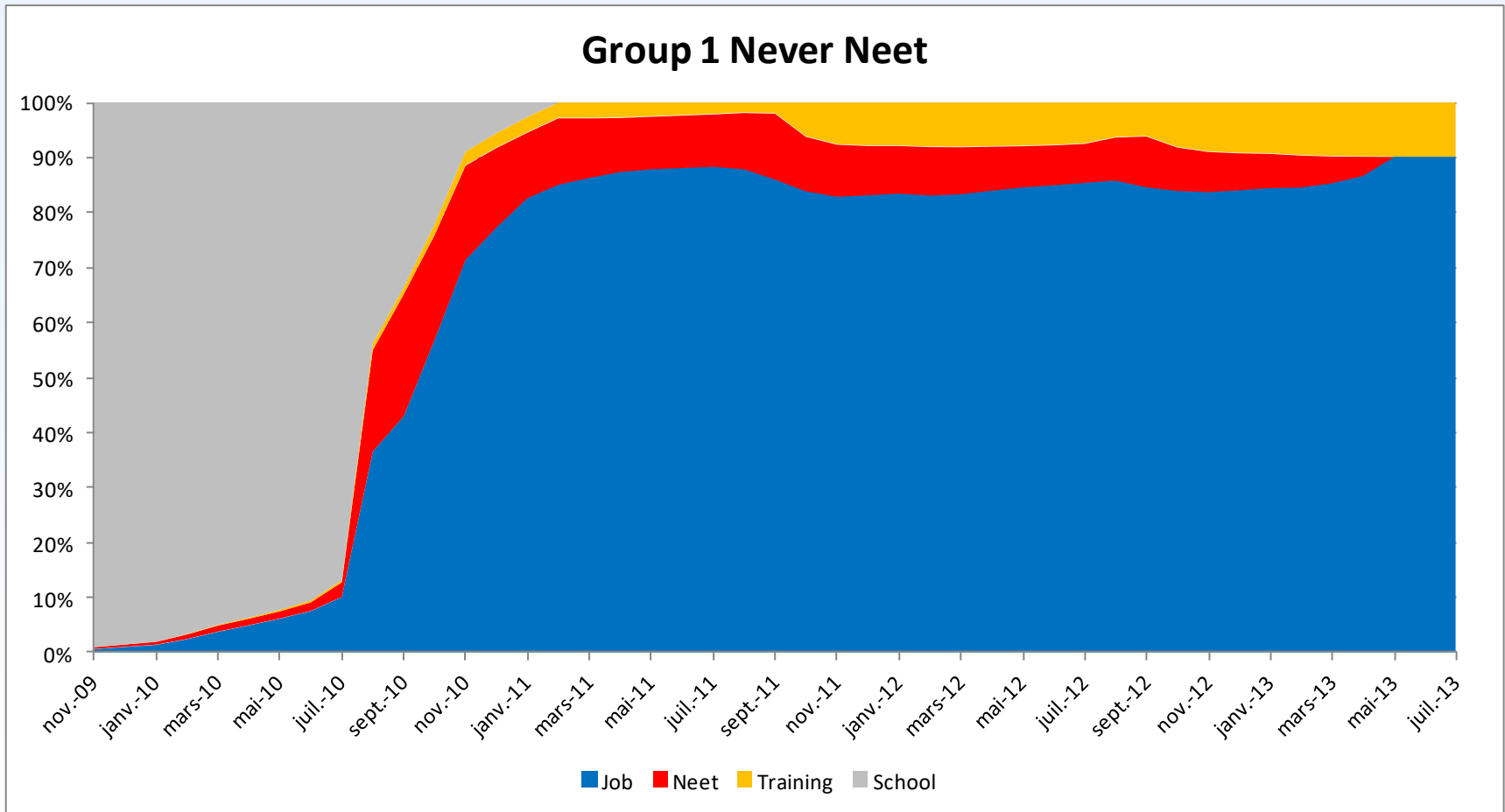
Pathway of the population « Generation 2010 »

Proportion of each situation on the labour market month by month for young people during the education-to-work transition



Source: Céreq 'Génération 2010' survey (NEET in red).

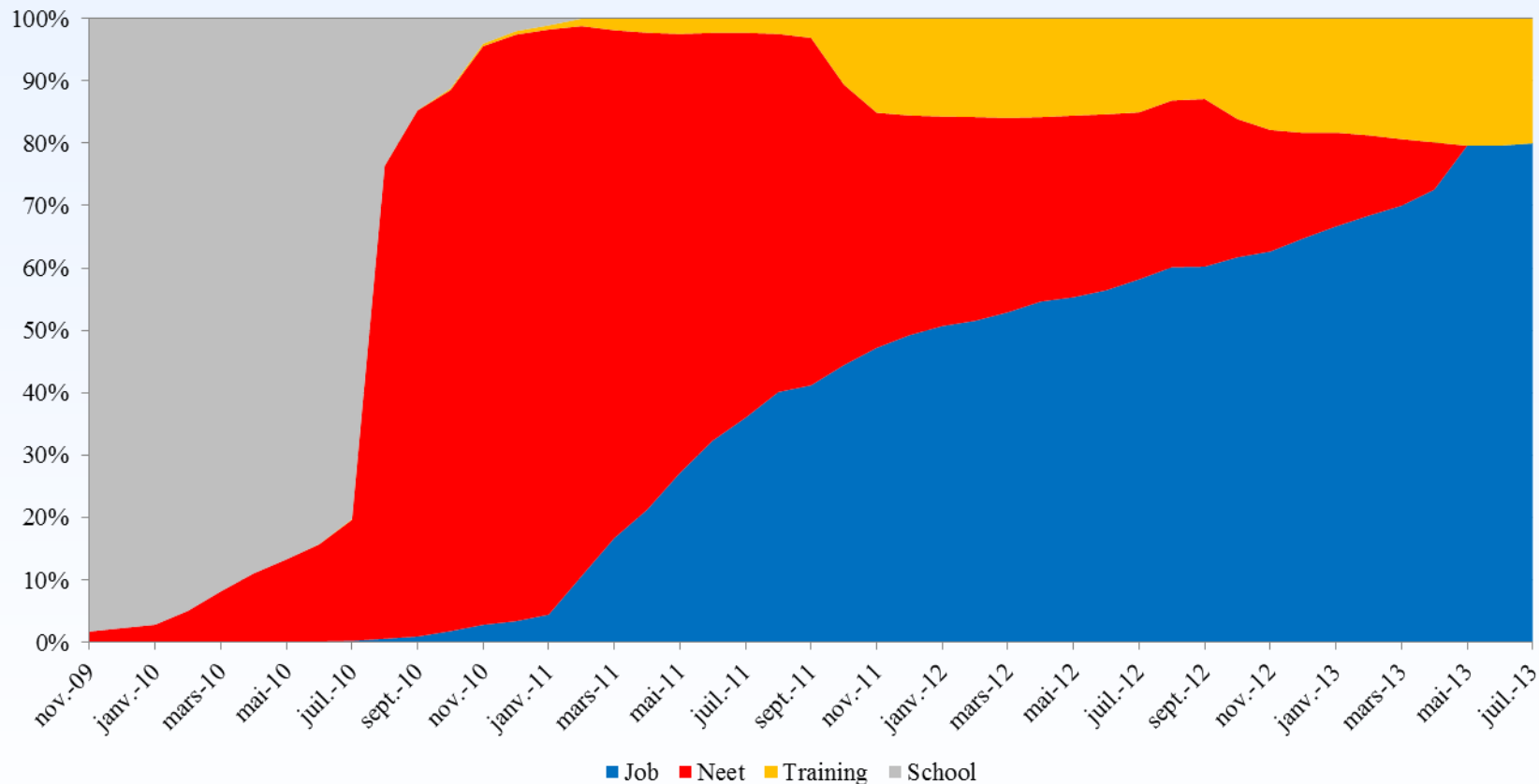
Pathway of the population « Generation 2010 »



Group 1 “never neet” = not NEET for six months at the beginning of the path and not NEET on the survey date in spring 2013, **60%** of the population.

Pathway of the population « Generation 2010 »

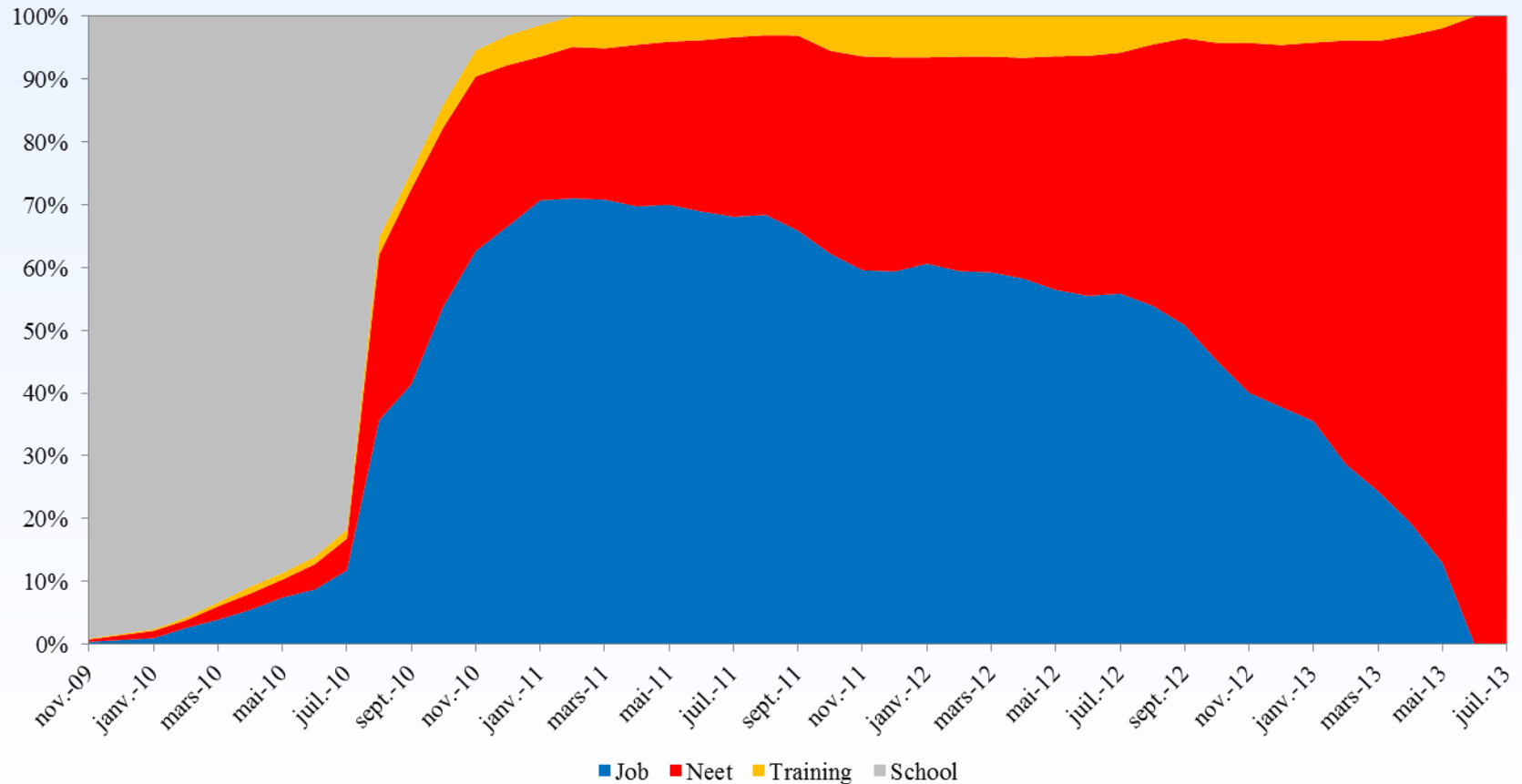
Group 2 Neet at the beginning



Group 2 “begin neet” = NEET for six months at the beginning of the path and not NEET on the survey date in spring 2013, **15% of the population**

Pathway of the population « Generation 2010 »

Group 3 Neet in spring 2013

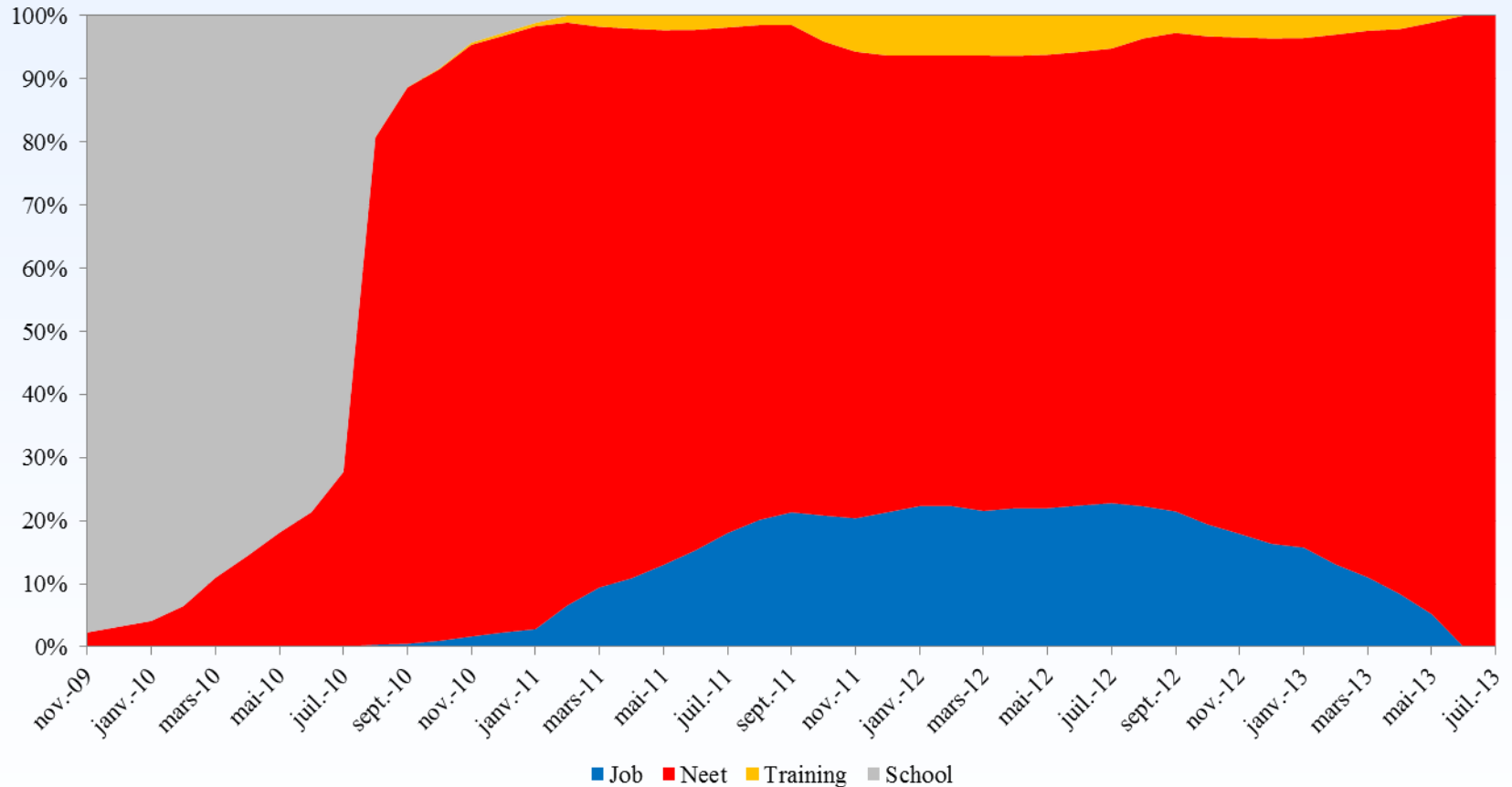


Group 3 “end neet” = not NEET for six months at the beginning of the path and NEET on the survey date in spring 2013,

12% of the population.

Pathway of the population « Generation 2010 »

Group 4 at the beginning and in spring 2013



Group 4 “always neet” = NEET for six months at the beginning of the path and NEET on the survey date in spring 2013, **13%** of the population.

Portrait of the NEETs

The highest diploma (in %)

	Group 4	Group 3	Group 2	Group 1	Total
Without Diploma	47	22	28	8	18
VET (CAP BEP)	21	21	18	12	15
<i>Baccalauréat</i>	21	32	28	32	30
HE diploma	11	25	26	47	37
- Higher VET (BTS DUT)	5	10	9	14	11
- Bachelor	3	5	6	10	8
- Master	3	8	11	17	13
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Proportion of women	46	48	45	50	48
Proportion of men	54	52	55	50	52
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Céreq's *Generation 2010* survey

Portrait of the NEETs

The main reasons to stop studies (in %)

	Group 4	Group 3	Group 2	Group 1	Total
Wanted working life	57	69	61	72	68
Had enough of studying	48	43	46	36	40
Reached the level desired	25	36	34	51	43
Financial reason	19	28	18	22	22
Job found	8	35	12	49	36
Not admitted in further studies	12	8	12	7	8
No training nearby	14	9	10	6	8

Source: Céreq's *Generation* 2010 survey

Portrait of the NEETs

- The NEETs are found in all family backgrounds even if their share is higher in modest social and cultural origins.
- In the group 4
 - ✓ only 39% have both parents employed versus more than 50% in the other groups
 - ✓ only 7% have a father with a professional status versus 17%
 - ✓ 14% report a health problem versus 9%
 - ✓ 13% live in a challenge area « ZUS » versus 8%
 - ✓ 69% live with their parents versus 49%
 - ✓ Women have more often children (30% vs 13%)

Who is most at risk of being & remaining a NEET?

- In general youths entering the LM are overexposed to contextual fluctuations, which can lead them leaving LM and becoming a NEET:
 - ✓ at the time of the survey in 2013, 30% of the youth experienced no NEET status
 - ✓ amongst the youths who have been NEET: 11% have only one spell, 42% 2 spells and 47% more than 2 spells
 - ✓ moreover, 10% of the population have never held a job during the 3 years after leaving school
 - ✓ 3 years after leaving school, one quarter of the population is a NEET (around 166,000 young people)
- Especially for young people who are already out of education or work at the beginning, **NEET status tend to be a long-term phenomenon: 28% of young people without diploma, 3% of higher graduates have never obtained job.**

Who is most at risk of being & remaining a NEET?

- 4 regression models to explain:
 - ✓ the probability of being NEET at the beginning for at least 6 months consecutive (Model 1)
 - ✓ the probability of being NEET at the date of the survey in 2013 (Model 2)
 - ✓ the probability of being NEET in 2013 for youth who had a job (Model 3)
 - ✓ the probability of leaving the NEET situation after the first sequence in NEET using a Cox model (Model 4)
- A large set of individual characteristics: gender, ethnic origin, late entry in secondary school, highest qualification reached, constrained study choice, type of training (apprenticeship), field of study (general, services, industrial), reason for leaving school, perception of health status, parental education level, parental social status and situation, place of residence, unemployment rate of local area of residence, feeling of discrimination (in Models 2 & 3), driver's license (Model 3), indicator characterizing the first job (type of contracts, part-time job) (Model 3).

Who is most at risk of being & remaining a NEET?

- Education is the most important factor (individual & parental level)
- Factors increasing the probability to be NEET: modest family background, parents without professional activity, large family; suffering health problem; being a young mother; difficulties in education (class repetition, constrained choice in secondary VET, the lack of education nearby, not admitted in further studies); local economic context...
- Factors decreasing the probability to be NEET: apprenticeship, industrial field of study; driving license; financial reason for leaving studies...
- Two-thirds of the first jobs are precarious (fixed-term contracts, part-time work) and have an effect on the likelihood of becoming a NEET.

Who is most at risk of being & remaining a NEET?

- Three years after leaving school, one quarter of the population is a NEET (about 166,000 young people). Social factors (individual, family, educational & economical context) tend to explain this fact.
- Despite this difficulties on the labour market, the NEETs keep a desire to escape this situation because over 70% of them have been looking for a job.
- 27% of women and men state do not look for a job (of which 40% are mothers and 4% are fathers) and 14% expressed health problems.
- The issue of whether these young people are NEETs **by choice or by necessity** has become an important research question.
- Have the risks & the determinant factors for becoming a NEET changed over the years?
24% in 2013, 17% in 2007 according to Céreq's surveys
11% in 2013, 8% in 2007 after higher education



Thanks for Your Attention

Training & Employment

n° 108 novembre-décembre 2013

2013 survey of the 2010 cohort The gap between levels of qualification widens as the crisis deepens

In 2013, three years after leaving the education system, 22% of economically active young people were looking for work. This is the highest level ever observed in Cereq's labour market integration surveys. The increase compared with the 2004 cohort is 14 percentage points for non-graduates and 2 percentage points for graduates of long degree programmes. Nevertheless, first jobs are neither more precarious nor less well-paid.

Cohort
integration
2010
Higher education
qualifications

The 2013 survey confirmed the shift seen in the last labour market survey. Looking at the 100,000 young people who left the education system in 2010, the 2013 cohort entered the labour market with a considerably higher level of education than the 2004 cohort. This higher education level is due to the expansion of higher education. After all, despite the general objective of reducing the number of young people leaving education without any qualification, all levels of education have increased. 94% of the 2010 cohort (the 100,000) had a post-secondary education (between BAC and BAC+5) compared with 80% for the 2004 cohort. The increase in higher education levels is also reflected in the higher education system's unemployment rate, which rose from 13% in 2004 to 17% in 2013. The total number of BAC graduates remains nearly the same. A secondary level attainment (though it is not affected by the advent of vocational education), the 2013 cohort already includes fewer holders of the BAC DAP and BP qualifications and a higher share of young people with a vocational baccalauréat.

The expansion of apprenticeship schemes is also the feature of the cohort. This training pathway has been extended by the public authorities to second and third cycle and to a growing number of occupations at higher levels of the education and training system. In 2013, one in five has had completed an apprenticeship, only one in three in 2004. This form of training, which is financed but historically been embedded within the secondary education system, has been extended to higher education with both long and short programmes. The share of apprentices among BAC graduates has almost doubled compared with the 2004 cohort: more than a third of graduates of long degree programmes are now on their first job.

Labour market entry has improved by deepening of crisis

Three years after they left the education system, more than one economically active young person is now looking for work. The highest level ever observed in Cereq's labour market integration surveys.

The cohort entered the labour market under more difficult conditions, for at least two reasons:

www.cereq.fr

<http://iredu.u-bourgogne.fr/>

Training & Employment

n° 113 Septembre 2014

Leavers from higher education: increased levels of education have not prevented a rise in unemployment

The young people who left higher education in 2010 and were surveyed as part of Cereq's education to work transition surveys are not immune to the effects of the deteriorating economic situation. Although they are more highly qualified as a result of the introduction of the LMD in France's licence, master, doctorat degree structure, they are more likely to be unemployed and are slightly less well paid than their predecessors who left in 2004. Non-completers are still the group most at risk, but those with vocational degrees have also suffered the effects of the recession.

2004 Cohort
2010 Cohort
higher education
education to work transition

The young people who left higher education in 2010, only engineering graduates, BAC and graduates of health and social care programmes have not taken notice of the increase in unemployment for all the others, the situation after three years in the labour market deteriorated between 2007 and 2011.

Nevertheless, the 100,000 young people who left higher education in 2010 are more highly qualified than their predecessors. After all, the introduction of the LMD degree structure has led, through the principle of accumulating credits, to an increase in the general level of education and a change in the structure of all levels of higher education. The share of graduates of long degree programmes (BAC+5) has declined in the benefit of those who programmed, particularly those who obtained degrees. Those leaving with a one-year master's degree have declined in number, while two-year master's degrees are becoming the most popular qualification of all in 2010. Finally, almost one in three non-graduates entered the labour market having completed a long degree programme (in one reporting at least five years) in secondary school.

This increase in the general level of qualifications observed has not been offset by a significant expansion of the sector in 2013, three years after

leaving higher education. Of all the 2010 cohort who were unemployed, this represents an increase of four percentage points over the 2004 cohort. It is true that the share of permanent jobs held has remained stable at 70%, as has the share of managerial and intermediate positions (60%). These jobs are on average more highly skilled with the share of jobs at managerial level also having increased by five percentage points. Nevertheless, after three years in the labour market and the 2010 cohort has seen its purchasing power decline as a result of the recession. Real monthly pay in 2013 stands at 25 euros less than that of the 2004 cohort.

The difference in unemployment rates and job access linked to the level of qualification observed is not so straightforward. Of those graduating from short degree programmes, those with qualifications comparable to those reporting a 1-year post-secondary study are still the best protected against unemployment and the most highly paid, followed by those with vocational first degrees. The share of graduates who have studied for 3 years or more are higher regardless of the qualifications obtained and unemployment rates are less adverse for those with master's degrees obtained in the university sector.

This disadvantage has been offset in the structure of 16 sectors by qualifications. Among the 16...

NEF

Faire des études supérieures, et après ?

Enquête Génération 2010 - Interrogation 2013

Julien Calmes, Boris Akhmed, Virginie Nkwa

52

septembre 2013

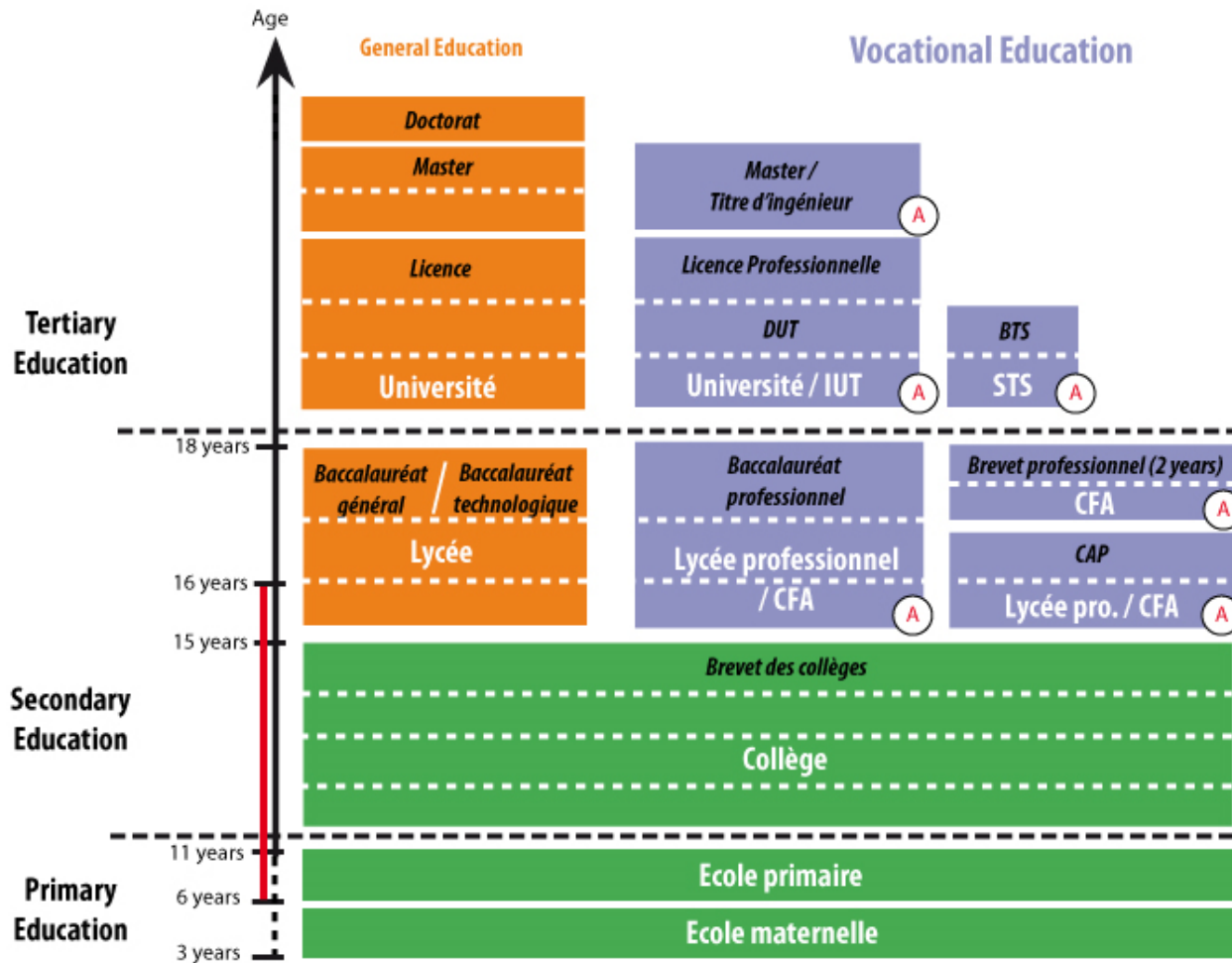
Cereq

Quand l'école est finie

Premiers pas dans la vie active de la génération 2010
Enquête 2013

Centre d'études et de recherches sur les qualifications Cereq

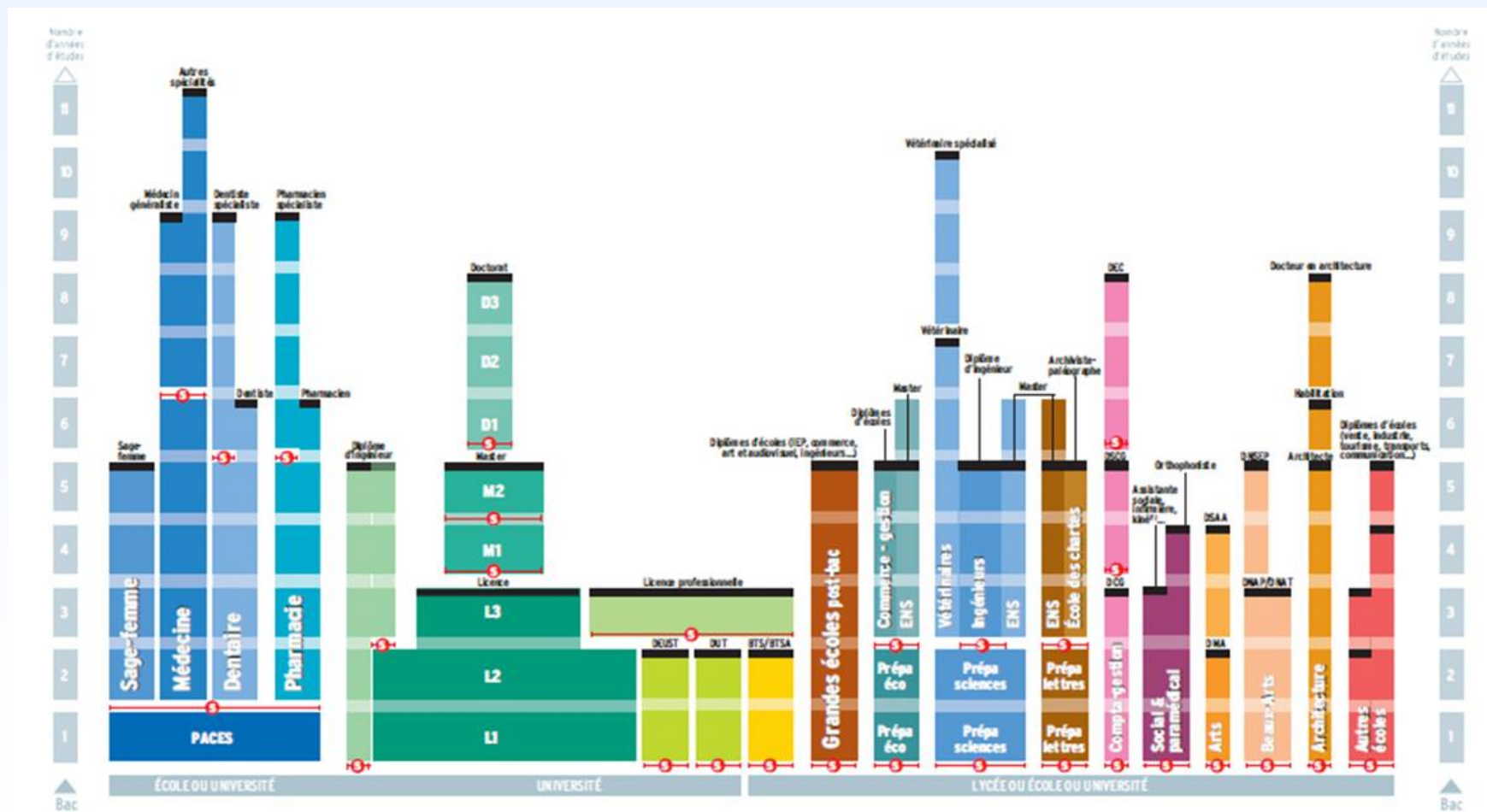
French Education System



Key :

- | Compulsory Education
- Basic Education
- Vocational Education
- A Apprenticeship-based qualifications
- General Education

Diversity of higher education



Source : ONISEP

The Number of Pupils and Students in Initial Vocational Education in France

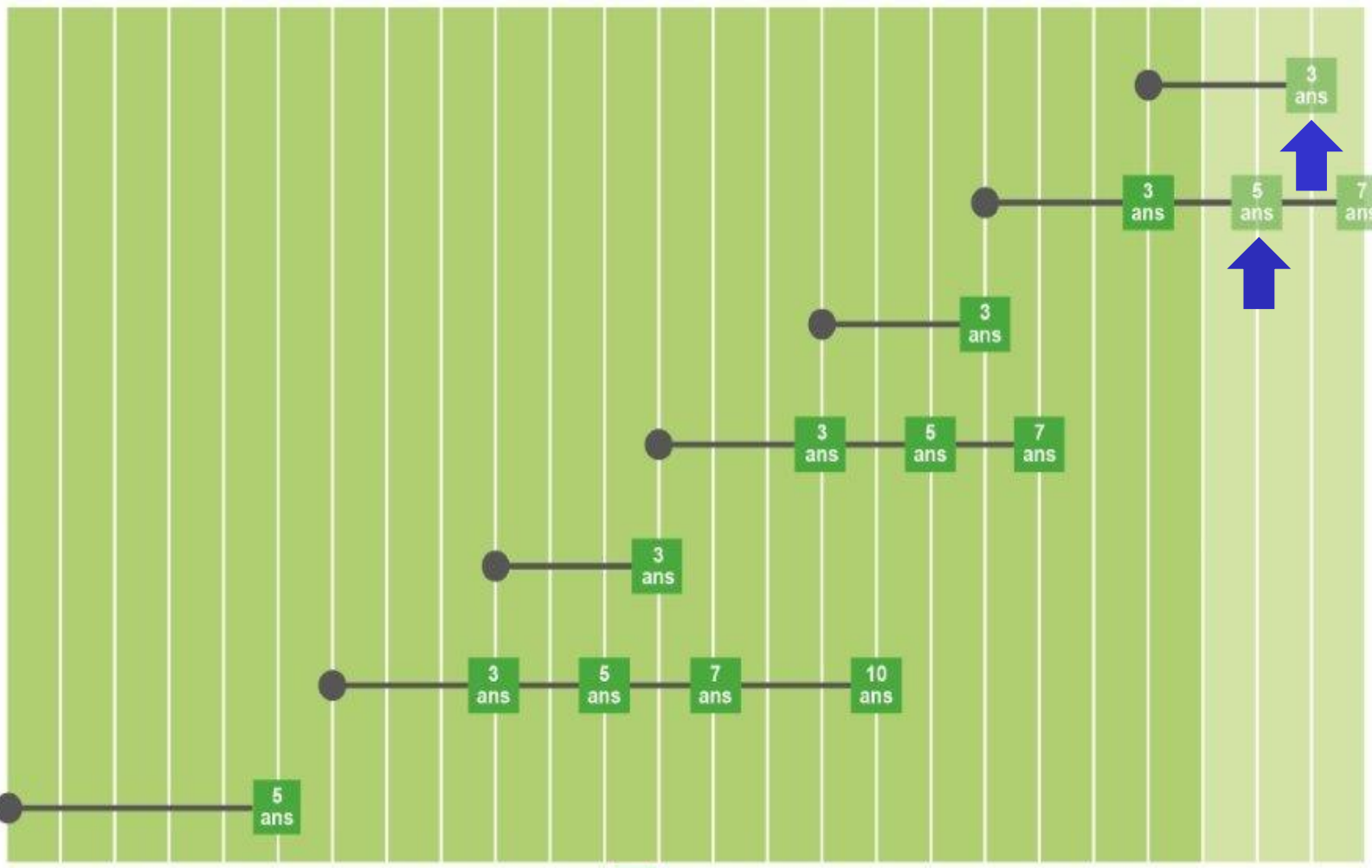
	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015
CAP	152,831	76,958	96,603	123,310	119,238
BEP	471,308	445,256	427,781	55,089	-
Vocational Baccalauréat	96,426	175,251	191,444	517,274	534,974
BTS	199,333	238,923	230,403	242,247	255,216
DUT	74,328	108,573	111,296	115,697	116,397
Vocational Bachelor		4,364	33,988	49,642	52,708

In total 1 078,533 students are in French vocational education system in 2015 (and 430,000 are in apprenticeship).

- Created in 1971
- Since 1985 an autonomous public institution, under the aegis of Ministry of National Education and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.
- A center of expertise at the service of training and employment key players at national, local levels
- Céreq mission is to conduct studies employability of labor forces and and on the evolution of certifications and competencies.

1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017

Génération 2013
Génération 2010
Génération 2007
Génération 2004
Génération 2001
Génération 1998
Génération 1992



● Entrée de la génération sur le marché du travail
■ Interrogations

The NEETs in France

Share of NEETS three years after the end of the school (in %)

	Survey 2004	Survey 2007	Survey 2010	
Without diploma	34	41	48	
Secondary VET (CAP BEP)	20	46	33	
<i>Baccalauréat</i>	14	16	21	
Higher education	8	11	11	
Total	17	21	24	

Source: Céreq's *Generation* surveys