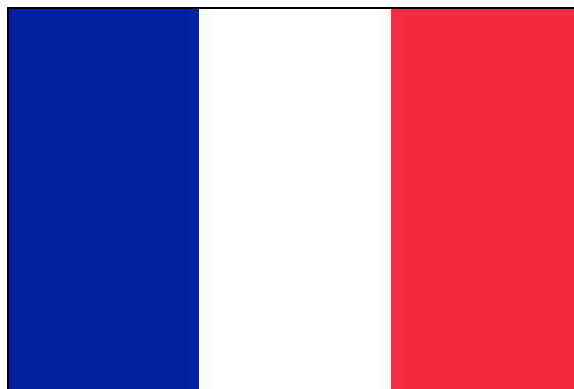




YouthPartnership

FACTSHEET ON EMPLOYMENT IN FRANCE



YouthPartnership
Council of Europe
European Commission



Education and Culture DG



COUNCIL OF EUROPE
CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

c/o Council of Europe :: Directorate of Youth and Sport :: F-67075 Strasbourg Cedex, France
Fax: (33) 3 88 412 778 :: E-mail: youth-partnership@coe.int :: www.youth-partnership.net

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1) Employment/ Unemployment

1.1 Employment Rate of Young People

	Sources	Year	%
Total rate of employment, age specific rate for 15-24 years old	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	29,30
Total rate of employment, age specific rate for 25-29 years old	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	75,80
Total rate of employment for men 15-24 years old	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	33,30
Total rate of employment for men 25-29 years old	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	81,30
Total rate of employment for women 15-24 years old	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	25,20
Total rate of employment for women 25-29 years old	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	70,30
Employment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2000	<u>Eurostat</u>	2006	28,60
Employment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2001	<u>Eurostat</u>	2006	29,50
Employment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2002	<u>Eurostat</u>	2006	29,90
Employment rate of 15-24 years olds: year 2003	<u>Eurostat</u>	2006	31,40
Employment rate of 15-24 years olds: year 2004	<u>Eurostat</u>	2006	29,90
Employment rate of 15-24 years olds: year 2005	<u>Eurostat</u>	2006	30,70
Employment rate of 15-24 years olds: year 2006	<u>Eurostat</u>	2006	30,20
Employment rate of 15-24 years olds: year 2007	<u>Eurostat</u>	2006	31,50
Activity rate, age range 15-24 (Activity rate = The economically active proportion of the working age population (aged 15-64) – i.e. that part of the population in employment or actively looking for a job.)	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	91,90
Activity rates by time (12 months) since leaving continuous education for the first time	Eurostat (Data- Education & Training-Education-Youth transitions from education to working life in Europe)	2000	91,90

1.2 Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24

	Sources	Year	%
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Legislators, senior officials and managers	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007 (1.quarter)	2212,80 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Professionals	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007 (1.quarter)	3333,60 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Technicians and associate professionals	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007 (1.quarter)	4636,40 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Clerks	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007 (1.quarter)	3091,90 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Service workers and shop or market sale workers	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007 (1.quarter)	3238,20 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007 (1.quarter)	937,80 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Craft and related trades workers	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007 (1.quarter)	3005,60 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Plant and machines	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007 (1.quarter)	2349,20 (1000 of persons)
Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Elementary occupations	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007 (1.quarter)	2466,00 (1000 of persons)

Sector of Employment, for age range 15-24: Armed forces	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007 (1. quarter)	338,90 (1000 of persons)
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1.3 Unemployment Rate of Young People

	Sources	Year	%
Total rate of unemployment of young people, age 15-24	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	22,60
Total rate of unemployment of young people, age 25-29	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	11,30
Total rate of unemployment, for men 15-24 years old	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	21,20
Total rate of unemployment, for men 25-29 years old	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	11,30
Total rate of unemployment, for women 15-24 years old	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	24,50
Total rate of unemployment, for women 25-29 years old	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	11,30
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2000	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	19,60
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2001	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	18,90
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2002	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	19,30
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2003	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	19,10
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2004	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	20,40
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2005	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	21,00
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2006	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	22,10
Unemployment rate of under 25 years olds: year 2007	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	19,40
Long-term unemployment of young people, age range 15-24	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	26,90
Long term unemployment of young people, age range 25-29	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	32,40
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, low education, total (1)	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	45,60
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, low education, men	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	38,00
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, low education, women	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	54,90
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, medium education, total	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	17,60
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, medium education, men	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	13,60
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, medium education, women	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	21,90
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, high education, total	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	10,80
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, high education, men	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	8,70
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, age range 20-24, high education, women	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	12,50

(1) : ("Around 43% of 15-29 year olds who are inactive and not in education do not participate in the labour market because of taking care of children or other family members or because of other family responsibilities, the vast majority of them women. Another 43% of those inactive and not in education

- most of them young males - are either discouraged by the labour market or name other reasons, with the rest being ill or suffering from a disability.") p. 37

2) Types and Quality of Employment

2.1 Type of Employment

	Sources	Year	%
Temporary Work, age range 15-24	<u>Employment in Europe 2007</u>	2006	49,80
Main reason for the temporary employment by age group 15-24: Could not find permanent job	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007 (1.quarter)	39,10 of those who could not find permanent job
Main reason for the temporary employment by age group 15-24: Did not want permanent job	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007 (1.quarter)	23,00 of those who did not want permanent job
Main reason for the temporary employment by age group 15-24: In education or training	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007 (1.quarter)	30,80 of those who are in education or training
Main reason for the temporary employment by age group 15-24: probationary period	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007 (1.quarter)	7,00 of those who are in probationary period
Full-time work, age range 15-24	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007 (1.quarter)	1828,10 (1000 of persons)
Part-Time Work, age range 15-24	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007 (1.quarter)	535,10 (1000 of persons)
Main reason for part-time employment by age group 15-24: Other reasons	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007	16,30 of those who could have other reasons
Main reason for part-time employment by age group 15-24: Could not find a full-time work	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007	57,60 of those who could not find a full-time work
Main reason for part-time employment by age group 15-24: Own disability or illness	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007	-
Main reason for part-time employment by age group 15-24: Other personal or family responsibilities	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007	2,40 of those whose reason is other personal or family responsibilities
Main reason for part-time employment by age group 15-24: Looking for children or incapacitated adults	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007	4,00 of those whose reason is looking for children or incapacitated adults
Main reason for part-time employment by age group 15-24: In education or training	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007	18,70 of those who are in education or training
Proportion of self-employed by time (12 months) since leaving continuous education for the first time	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007	3,60
Self-employment by men, age groups 15 -24 and highest level of education attained	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007	20,10 upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (Levels 3-4)
Self-employment by women, age groups 15-24 and highest level of education attained	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007	-
Apprenticeship			Annex 1

3) Education

3.1 Educational Level

	Sources	Year	%
Percentages of the population aged 20 to 24 having completed at least secondary education	<u>Eurostat</u>	2007	82,40

3.2 Early School-Leavers

	Sources	Year	%
Percentages of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education	<u>Gender inequalities in the risks of poverty and social exclusion for disadvantaged groups in thirty European countries, 2006 (Eurostat)</u>	2004	14,20

3.3 Formal and non-formal learning

	Sources	Year	%
Percentage of people aged 25-34 who takes part of formal education	<u>Eurostat</u>	2005	3,30
Percentage of people aged 25-34 who takes part of non formal education	<u>Eurostat</u>	2005	26,30

3.4 Support structures

Guidance and counselling for learning, career and employment	Annex 2
Support for entrepreneurship	Annex 3

ANNEX 1 : APPRENTICESHIP

Today, an apprenticeship comprises initial vocational training which alternates with work-based practical training, i.e. apprentices receive theoretical training at an *Apprentice Training Centre (CFA)* and acquire practical skills in an enterprise. *Law No 83-8 of 7 January 1983* on the division of competences between the communes, the Departments, the regions and the State, transferred responsibility for continuing vocational training and apprenticeship to the regions. The State retained responsibility for financing and control of the national apprenticeship centres under the jurisdiction of *the Ministries of Education and Agriculture*. Started at first as an experimental project through the Law of 17 July 1992, the opening of apprenticeships in the public non-industrial and non-commercial sector has now become definitive.

Since 1987 it has been possible to obtain any technical and vocational training diploma through an apprenticeship. Anybody aged between 16 and 26 can take up an apprenticeship, Young people under the age of 16 can be accepted for an apprenticeship if they have completed the lower level of secondary education, i.e. the first three years at a college. Disabled persons over 26 may be allowed to take up an apprenticeship.

Recent increases in the total number of apprentices show that this form of training is becoming more and more attractive for youngsters going in for vocational training. Provisional figures based on quick surveys are available for the school year 1998/99. According to these surveys, 350 826 youngsters are undergoing training in the apprentice training centres (CFA) in France and the overseas departments (DOM), which amounts to an overall increase of 4,6 % as against 1997/98. These figures do not include apprenticeships in Agriculture, which are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture. In 1997–1998, there were 24 862 apprentices in agriculture.

Most of the apprentices continue to be concentrated at level V: 231 896 apprentices are preparing for a certificate (CAP-BEP) or an officially recognised title. The geographical distribution of apprenticeship, which is linked to the local economic environment, shows that there are great regional disparities. Taking all levels of training, it is seen that apprenticeship is most strongly developed in the Central-West regions. Most apprentices are to be found in the food sector, the manufacturing and processing industries and the building sector, areas in which over 95 % of the apprentices are boys. Girls are in the majority in courses preparing for certificates in commerce, communication or services to people, this training accounts for 39 % of the apprentices, but 90 % of female

apprentices. The main subjects at levels IV (BP, BAC) and II (BTS) mostly concern the tertiary sector, in particular commerce and sales.

Source : <http://www2.trainingvillage.gr/etv/library/apprenticeship/country.asp>

ANNEX 2 : GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING FOR LEARNING, CAREER AND EMPLOYMENT

Even though the State currently tends to delegate, outsource and entrust other parties (the semi-public sector, the associations and even the private sector) with some of these actions, it still handles the bulk of information, guidance and counselling activities and plays a large role in their funding. Two of the Ministries are particularly involved, namely those in charge, respectively, of education and employment. *The Ministry of National Education's services* are targeted mainly toward the school-aged population (students of lower and upper secondary schools as well as university students). Its activities take place inside schooling establishments, but also in information and guidance centres (CIO). The services are offered mainly by specialists - psychologist-guidance counsellors - but are also handled by non-specialists, namely the students' main teachers. In addition, the Ministry is responsible for a major organisation in charge of producing information on studies and professions - the National Office for Information on Instruction and Professions (ONISEP). The services offered by *the Ministry in charge of Labour* are involved more with adults actively seeking work, entry into a new field, mobility or training. Its activities are based in the various national agencies for employment (ANPE), which covers the whole of the country and are staffed by employment counsellors. In addition, this Ministry is responsible for an organisation that provides information on continuing training: (Centre INFO.)
http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/

Alongside the two Ministries, a large number of public and semi-public organisations, private organisations and associations of all kinds have come into being over the last twenty years. The standing reception, information and guidance centres, and the local missions for young people between ages 16 and 25 with difficulties entering the mainstream and the job market were set up by the public authorities. Other organisations include the inter-institutional skills review centres for employees and job-seekers looking to define their career or training development plan, funded partially by the State; and the private organisations, like "L'Etudiant", which informs secondary school and university students.
(http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/ .)

Information and guidance centres mainly address students in lower and upper secondary schools, as well as university students, but are also open to adults. The National Agency for Employment is open to adults, regardless of whether they are job-seekers or employed. The local missions, and the *Permanence d'Accueil, d'Information et d'Orientation PAIOs*, are qualified to assist young people from 16 to 25, who have left the school system without qualifications or with obsolete qualifications. For the purposes of the French employment market, "adults" are defined as those who are above age 26 and who have exited the initial training system. *Commonly-used methods*: 1.) tests, questionnaires, 2.) trade forums, 3.) guidance groups, 4.) individual interviews, 5.) Resource centres: CIO, documentation and information centres (CDI) (in schooling establishments), information and documentation centres for young people and youth information stands (Point Information Jeunesse- PIJ), (Service Universitaire Information et d'Orientation - SCUIO, 6.) Training sessions in the workplace and 7.) assistance from local figures (on a case-by-case basis). State, regional authorities and social partners wished to create a national portal on guidance to help everyone to information on IVET and CVET. The main guidance's

organisations are involved in this project. The portal was launched on June the 30rd 2006 and will be finished (with all the information) on December 2007 (see: www.orientation-formation.fr). (http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/ .)

Out of the 30 000 positions held by people responsible for guidance and counselling in France, 5 000 are statutorily psychologists: the psychologist-guidance counsellors and the directors of public education service Information and Guidance Centres; and work psychologists from the Association for adult vocational training (AFPA), within the public education service (source : Ministry of employment, social cohesion and housing). The other counselling professionals are from varying professional backgrounds. In addition to the work carried out by personnel specialising in guidance counselling, occasional services are provided by people whose main job is not in this area. These can be professors, socio-cultural personnel, specialised instructors, etc. Most of them have not received specific training in counselling. Lastly, volunteer workers from associations can also offer their services. (http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/ .)

Sources : http://www.trainingvillage.gr/etv/Information_resources/NationalVet/Thematic/
<http://www.orientation-formation.fr/>

ANNEX 3 : No data available.