

## Youth Partnership

---

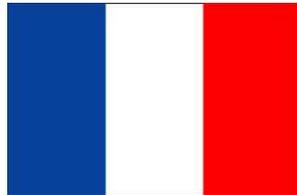
Partnership between the European Commission  
and the Council of Europe in the field of youth



# Information sheet

## BETTER KNOWLEDGE OF YOUTH

### FRANCE



Last updated: November 2012

By: INJEP

Solange FOURCOUX

(EKCYP Correspondant -MSJEPVA-DJEPVA-)

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Promotion and support of youth research	2
2. Legal basis for an evidence-based approach to youth policy	3
3. Structures and actors that play a role in gaining a better knowledge of young people	3
3.1. Departments in universities gathering knowledge on youth	3
3.2. Major public and semi-public bodies dealing with youth research, public companies included	4
3.3. NGOs gathering knowledge on youth	9
3.4. Private companies dealing with youth research	11
3.5. Statistical offices that collect statistics on youth	12
3.6. Directory of national youth researchers	13
3.7. National research networks on youth	13
3.8. Transnational research networks on youth with relevance for national networks	13
3.9. Knowledge networks supporting youth policy	14
4. Promotion and support to youth researchers and other actors who work towards a better knowledge of youth	14
5. Publications and accessible data in the youth field/on youth	16
5.1. Data collections which provide updated statistics on youth (public and private)	16
5.2. Regular youth reports	17
5.3. National journals and reviews on youth research.	17
5.4. According to publications and recent data collections: what are priority themes in the field of youth research in your country	18
6. Dissemination of knowledge in the youth field	19
6.1. Web-Portals and online databases on a better understanding of youth	19
6.2. Other	19
7. Good practice related to fostering a better knowledge of youth	20

## **1. Promotion and support of youth research**

### **Is there a government strategy or programme for promoting and supporting research in the field of youth?**

There is no government strategy or specific programme for promoting and supporting research in the field of youth. Research in France is fragmented, because of the way research work is organised among universities, the national research centre CNRS and public or private bodies, and also because of the ambiguity that exists in France with respect to the notion of youth: age group, or else the process of integrating young people, considered as a heterogeneous entity.

However, the INJEP (National Institute for Youth and Popular Education), a public body under the umbrella of the Ministry for Sport, Youth, Popular Education and Associative Life, has been mandated with carrying out and capitalising on research in the field of youth through the role of observatory that it was entrusted with. Decree n° 2010-98 of 26th January 2010 defines this mandate and creates scientific council including researchers from universities or the CNRS.

#### **Article 2:**

The Institute's mission is to observe and analyse the practices and expectations of young people, as well as public policies and actions aimed at them (...). It carries out and disseminates studies and analyses in these fields. It contributes to better knowledge and analyses of policies in favour of youth which are implemented in other countries.

#### **Article 9:**

A scientific council is hereby created within the Institute. Its composition and function are determined by a ministerial by-law passed by the Youth Minister. It meets at least twice a year.

(...)

It proposes guidelines in the field of research and formulates recommendations on the research topics it considers priorities.

It helps define the studies carried out by the Institute, particularly the ones benefiting from scholarships or a call for projects. It contributes to the evaluation of the research work and studies carried out by the Institute.

Since the end of 2010 the INJEP has been entrusted with a Youth Observatory and Youth Policies mandate. Its task is threefold: to observe and evaluate; to capitalise on and disseminate information; and to document, with a “Youth Observatory and Youth Policies” project leader (F. Labadie).

## **2. Legal basis for an evidence-based approach to youth policy**

### **Is there a reference to better knowledge on youth ensuring an evidence-based approach to youth policy in national legislation or policy strategies?**

There is no diagnosis leading up to the creation of a specific programme, but the Ministry has commissioned from the INJEP a bi-annual report on the state of youth in France, (1st edition in 2012, (cf-7), as well as a statistics steering panel and regular syntheses, in addition to the work carried out previously by the INJEP, in particular its review on research *Agora/youth debate* with articles that are available online at [www.cairn.info](http://www.cairn.info).

## **3. Structures and actors that play a role in gaining a better knowledge of young people**

### **3.1. Departments in universities gathering knowledge on youth**

As a researcher pointed out, research on young people suffers from the lack of an institutional anchor.

-The [EHESP](http://www.ehesp.fr) (college for public health studies) has introduced a higher education chair on youth that is unique in France; it delivers a master’s degree and was inaugurated in November 2012. It is supported by the Brittany Region, the CRIJ regional youth information centre of Brittany and the DRJCS Regional Authority for Youth, Sports and Social Cohesion for Brittany. Through the EHESP it is currently being provided with the help of the Rennes1 and Rennes2 Universities and the University of Western Brittany. The department for human sciences, social sciences and health behaviour within the EHESP, which took the initiative of creating this special Youth chair, takes part in the main national and international research networks under Professor Patricia Loncle.

-The French Sociology Association AFS brings researchers and university professors together in a thematic group: “Jeunesse, âge de la vie, générations (Youth, life times, generations)” moderated by V. Becquet, B. Roudet and S.Gaviria, as well as partly in the thematic group on educational and training sociology moderated by H.Buisson–Fenet and Y.

Dutercq. (See the AFS website: [www.afs-socio.fr](http://www.afs-socio.fr), then access groups and thematic networks via the menu).

-Encounters for *Jeunesse et Sociétés en Europe et autour de la Méditerranée* (*Youth and Societies in Europe and around the Mediterranean*) also aim at bringing together researchers from different backgrounds, but with a important academic component; in 2012 these encounters took place in Barcelona, the next meeting will be held in 2014 in Poitiers.

In addition to the work done by researchers in universities, several CNRS labs dedicate part of their work to youth questions, for instance:

-The [CERLIS](#), Paris V, (the centre for research on social ties),

-The [CEVIPOF](#), (the centre for policy research at Sciences Po),

-The [LEST/CNRS](#), (Laboratory for labour economy and sociology),

-The [CADIS](#), (the centre for sociological analysis and intervention),

-The LISE/CNRS, (the cross-cutting laboratory for economic sociology),

-The GEMASS, (the group for methodological studies of sociological analyses at the Sorbonne), [www.gemass.fr](http://www.gemass.fr)

-The Emile Durkheim centre in Bordeaux, [www.durkheim.sciencespobordeaux.fr](http://www.durkheim.sciencespobordeaux.fr)

-The ARVAL, (association for research on value systems), which regroups academics and scientists from labs all over France.

It is not possible to draw up an exhaustive list since the laboratories in question are not dedicated exclusively to youth matters.

### **3.2. Major public and semi-public bodies dealing with youth research, public companies included**

The main public structure, apart from the EHESP College for public health studies, a public scientific educational establishment, (see 3-1) dedicated to the gathering of knowledge and to research on youth is:

-The INJEP (National Institute for Popular Education and Youth) [www.injep.fr](http://www.injep.fr)

Its work themes in 2011, 2012 and current themes focus on three main areas:

- analysis of young people's behaviour and values;
- study of young people's social and professional insertion paths;
- analysis of the cross-cutting aspects of youth policies and their articulations.

The programme of activities for 2013-2015 includes the following:

- Identity-building: sociability, culture and engagement;
- Education, autonomy, social cohesion: between social and political challenges;
- Mobility and territories: open or closed to the world;
- Relation to work and to entrepreneurship;
- Portrait of youth.

-The **IFE** (French Institute for Education) (formerly INRP), <http://ife.ens-lyon.fr>, under the umbrella of the French Education Ministry and attached to the Ecole Normale Supérieure de Lyon, works essentially on education matters. The IFE is a national structure for research, training and education knowledge mediation based on the interaction with educational communities thanks to associated dedicated professors. Working groups have been created to develop emerging themes, for example: higher education teaching methods, to read and write in primary school, happiness at school etc. There are also plans for a local education policies observatory in partnership with the INJEP.

-The **PJJ** (the Ministry of Justice's directorate for judiciary youth protection), the programme for 2011-2012 is as follows:

Its research mainly targets risky behaviour, delinquency, the logic and dynamics of socio-spatial control in working-class youngsters.

Other public structures produce institutional research, for instance the following centres which are not specialised in youth alone, but whose work concerns young people directly or indirectly:

-The **CEREQ** (Centre for Studies and Research on Labour and Qualifications) [www.cereq.fr](http://www.cereq.fr) under the umbrella of the Ministries for Education and for Labour.

The main themes are: job insertion and career start, life-long training, professions, qualifications and competencies, orientation.

In 2012, the following topics were treated: apprenticeship, dropping out of school, housing access for young apprentices, job market integration for higher education graduates, international mobility for under-privileged young people, job orientation for rural youngsters. The findings were published in their [BREF](#) review.

-The [INED](#) (the Institute for demographics):

The following projects are currently under way there: ageing of the population and intergenerational relations in the southern countries:

-Family history and intergenerational relations. Generations and gender.

-Children and their family, Age, gender and inequalities as well as research including a 20 year monitoring of a cohort of children.

-The [INPES](#) (National Institute for prevention and health education): under the umbrella of the Health Ministry. The institute's main mission is health education and it carries out large recurrent polls (in partnership with national and international partners like the [INSERM](#), the [OFDT](#), and the [WHO](#)): for instance [ESCAPAD](#) on health and habits or the health Barometers. These polls as well as their research work can pinpoint particularities regarding young people, e.g. the [ESPAD](#) poll on behaviour and attitudes with regard to substance abuse by teenagers or the [HBSC](#) poll on the health of students between the ages of 11 and 15 that is carried out every 4 years. Other more irregular studies also contribute to a better knowledge of young people.

-The [INVES](#) (the National Institute for Health Observation), under the umbrella of the Health Ministry also contributes to the body of knowledge on the health of young citizens.

-The [IRDES](#) (the Institute for research on the health economy), [www.irdes.fr](http://www.irdes.fr)

-The [CEE](#) (centre for labour studies), [www.cee-research.fr](http://www.cee-research.fr) is a public entity creating knowledge on labour and labour policies. It sometimes addresses subjects concerning young people; for example it recently produced a study on the effect of the “jobs for young people” support measures on the labour market.

-The [INETOP](#) (the National Institute for Studies on the Labour Market and vocational orientation), it's attached to the CNAM and publishes a review on educational and professional orientation.

The study and research departments within the Ministries also provide some knowledge about young people:

-The [MEOS](#) (studies, observation and statistics mission of the Ministry for youth and sports) produces statistics on sports activities but also contributes to a better understanding of the more general key figures on young people on the website:

[http://jeunes.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Chiffres\\_cles\\_jeunesse\\_2012.pdf](http://jeunes.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Chiffres_cles_jeunesse_2012.pdf)

-The [DGESIP](#) (General Directorate for higher education and professional insertion)

[www.educationsup-recherche.gouv.fr/cid/2419/dgesip](http://www.educationsup-recherche.gouv.fr/cid/2419/dgesip).

-The [DARES](#) (Labour Ministry Directorate for research on studies and statistics), /provides work regarding young people indirectly, especially young people in difficulty: for example, most recently: apprenticeship, activity of local missions, employment for young people (10 years of labour policy for young people):

-The [DEPS](#) (department for studies, prospection and statistics), contributes to a better understanding of young people through ongoing studies on the cultural customs of the French (with a special focus on young people), i.e. the work of S. October on the cultural habits of young people and gender, as well as a secondary interpretation of the cultural customs of the French in a partnership with the INJEP on cultural cosmopolitanism and globalisation (regarding young people) :

-The [DEPP](#) (the Education Ministry's directorate for evaluation, prospection and performance) provides researchers with statistics on the entire education system. The directorate fulfils a steering function for studies and research on education and training and thus supports research on young people in the education system. Themes addressed in 2012 include, in particular: the school climate, violence at school; the skills acquired through formal and non-formal education.

-The [CNAF](#) Caisse Nationale des Allocations Familiales [www.cnaf.fr](http://www.cnaf.fr) represents the family branch of the national Social Security system, it includes a directorate for statistics, studies and research and can support or produce work regarding young people on topics like

parenthood, “children and social mix in the gentrified neighbourhoods of Paris, London and San Francisco”, or family and juvenile delinquency, recently sponsored by the CNAF in the form of case studies.

-The government agency LACSE (National Agency for social cohesion and equality), [www.lacse.fr](http://www.lacse.fr) contributes in part to a better understanding of youngsters through studies or research support, e.g. in a recent study on discrimination at school.

-The CAS (Centre for Strategic Analysis), [www.strategie.gouv.fr](http://www.strategie.gouv.fr) is a think tank that acts as a decision aid for the Prime Minister. It does not work directly on young people, but can include issues regarding young people in its analysis notes, colloquies and seminars, for instance in 2012, in connection with the following topics: support of parenthood in an international perspective, hyper-sexualisation of public spaces, how to protect children?, What future for day-care for young children?

The external services of the Ministries, as well as structures like the ARS (Regional Health Agencies) can also provide input on the youth question.

A number of structures host debates and diagnostic activities involving stakeholders from the economic and social spheres and propose reports and contributions that may highlight youth-related issues, for example:

-The CESE (Economic, Social and Environmental Council), [www.lecese.fr](http://www.lecese.fr) : it is the consultative assembly for all economic, social and environmental questions in France. It publishes opinions, the result of work carried out by representatives of the most dynamic elements of the country.

In 2012 it published opinions on the following topics: employment of young people, democratisation of higher education, social rights for young people, mobility in young people, inequalities at school. There are also regional economic, social and environmental councils which regularly publish work in the field of youth.

-The COE (Council for labour orientation), [www.coe.gouv.fr](http://www.coe.gouv.fr), in 2011 it published a report on employment for young people.

The observatories can also build knowledge on young people:

-The ONPES (National Observatory on poverty and social exclusion), [www.onpes.gouv.fr](http://www.onpes.gouv.fr), fosters knowledge on poverty and exclusion; it does not carry out its own research, but outsources studies to selected entities on the basis of a call for tender. It can also capitalise on work done by associations, as in the case of the report “La jeunesse, une génération précaire” (“young people, a precarious generation”) by the Secours Catholique in 2011. More data on young people can be found in the reports they propose.

-The ONDRP (National observatory on delinquency and the penal response) [www.inhesj.fr](http://www.inhesj.fr) is a department of the IHESI and publishes regular reports and data on the topic, with a special focus on juvenile delinquency.

-The [OVE](#) (observatory on students’ life), attached to the Ministry for Education gathers, synthesises and mandates or provides information regarding university students and their living conditions. In 2012, in addition to recurrent data on students’ life, a report on students’ mobility was published.

The [ONED](#) (National observatory on children at risk) is a public interest group which commissions research on the basis of calls for tender.

-The [ODAS](#) (observatory on decentralised social action), provides resources and can address issues concerning children and youth through its thematic commissions.

### **3.3. NGOs gathering knowledge on youth**

Associations and youth movements, NGOs, are generally involved in the building of knowledge on youth, in particular the networks which come together for scientific colloquies and seminars;

-The AFEV (association of the students’ foundation for the city). [www.afev.fr](http://www.afev.fr), launched the observatory on social responsibility of universities, the observatory on refusing failure at school and the Youth Solidarity Observatory in 2012.

-The League for education, [www.laligue.org](http://www.laligue.org)

-The [CMJCF](#) (confederation of youth houses and culture),

-The CEMEA (centre for active education methods training), [www.cemea.asso.fr](http://www.cemea.asso.fr)

-The FRANCAS, [www.francas.asso.fr](http://www.francas.asso.fr)

- Various boy scout movements,
- Rural movements like the FNFR (national federation of rural homes) [www.fnfr.org](http://www.fnfr.org)
- the MRJC (young Christians' rural movement), [www.mrjc.org](http://www.mrjc.org),
- The JOC (young Christian workers), [www.joc.asso.fr](http://www.joc.asso.fr),
- The ANACEJ (the national association of children's and youngsters' councils), [www.anacej.asso.fr](http://www.anacej.asso.fr)
- The [Leo Lagrange Federation](http://www.leo-lagrange.org).

On a national level these associations are grouped together in the CNAJEP (Committee for national and international relations of youth associations and popular education), [www.cnajep.asso.fr](http://www.cnajep.asso.fr). As a representative of these associations to the State as well as bipartite and inter-association bodies, the CNAJEP is responsible for carrying out a structured dialogue in France. Grouped together in the **Agorajep**, the CNAJEP or regional bodies, (CRAJEP), and the associations deal with such topics as “Pour un nouveau pacte social pour la jeunesse (for a new social Youth pact)” (at the CESE), “La jeunesse au cœur des elections legislatives (Youth at the heart of the legislative elections)”, “éducation populaire, volontariat, échange et solidarité internationale (popular education, voluntary work, exchange and international solidarity)” for the year 2012.

The CEMEA, the Francas, and the League for education are putting in place an observatory on regional educational policies.

-The Association [France-Volontaires](http://www.france-volontaires.org) (Volunteer Workers of France) brings together associations involved in international solidarity. They launched an observatory for international voluntary work and solidarity in 2012 and are about to publish a world map for voluntary engagement.

In 2012, 70 associations joined together for the appeal for a “Big Bang des politiques de jeunesse (Youth Policy Big Bang)”.

Some of the larger more general associations can also provide some statistics and work allowing a particular focus on young people:

- [Secours catholique](http://www.secours-catholique.org), in particular with an analysis on poverty among young people,
- [ATD Quart Monde](http://www.atd-quart-monde.org), [Emmaüs](http://www.emmaüs.org),

[-Fondation Abbé Pierre,](#)

[-The Secours Populaire,](#)

[-Familles rurales](#)

### **3.4. Private companies dealing with youth research**

-The ARVAL (Association for research on value systems) has a team of scientists and professors in the fields of sociology and political sciences from universities or research labs in different French cities. Once every nine years this team carries out a major poll entitled “Les valeurs des Français (the values of the French)”, which then becomes part of the much more comprehensive poll on the values of the Europeans. The fact that a common questionnaire is used in the different countries and across the different generations, enables the team to compare data and to measure developments over a period of close to 30 years. Since 1999 the INJEP has been a partner to the Values polls and has also supported them financially. A researcher from the INJEP also co-directs the secondary results evaluation for young people between the ages of 18 and 29. This work is then published at the Documentation Française: “Une jeunesse différente? Les valeurs des jeunes Français depuis 30 ans (A different youth? The values of French youth in the last 30 years)”.

The following foundations:

-The Fondation de France, [www.fdf.org](http://www.fdf.org) which works on associative life, the values of young people and the engagement of young people.

-The FONDAPOL (Foundation for policy innovation) [www.fondapol.org](http://www.fondapol.org) published several polls on youth in the world, on young people’s values and on school education.

-The Wyeth Foundation, [www.fondation-wyeth.org](http://www.fondation-wyeth.org) specialises in teenage issues

As well as the following think tanks:

-Terra nova, on themes concerning adolescence and autonomy of young people regarding equality.

-La Forge, on the integration of young people as a global phenomenon,

-The Copernic Foundation, on education,

-The Jean Jaurès Foundation, which worked on “décrochage scolaire (failure at school)” and on “être jeune en France (being young in France)” in 2012.

From time to time these structures can also address youth-related topics at least partially, for instance during colloquies or in certain notes. Most of the time, they call upon academics for these questions. They capitalise on and sometimes publish the results of university research rather than developing their own research and knowledge on young people (with the exception of Fondapol, which takes the initiative of conducting studies).

-The LMDE, the Students' Mutual Insurance, [www.lmde](http://www.lmde.fr) regularly launches studies on students' health through the "Observatoire expertise et prévention pour la santé des étudiants (the Observatory on expertise and prevention for student's health)". The 3<sup>rd</sup> study carried out in 2011 and presented at the 3<sup>rd</sup> Assise de la santé des étudiants in 2011 was later published under the title "Santé et conditions de vie des étudiants (Students' health and living conditions)" co-published by the Mutualité Française and Rue des Ecoles.

-The Observatoire des inégalités (inequalities observatory), [www.inegalites.fr](http://www.inegalites.fr) is an independent body providing statistics and analyses on young people.

- Specialised consulting agencies contribute to a better knowledge on youth:

-Veres consultants,

-Acadie, [www.acadie-reflex.org](http://www.acadie-reflex.org)

-Trajectoires, [www.trajectoires-reflex.org](http://www.trajectoires-reflex.org)

One might also add the website for statistical and analytical resources created by a specialist on delinquency and providing data on young people: [www.laurent-mucchielli.org](http://www.laurent-mucchielli.org)

### **3.5. Statistical offices that collect statistics on youth**

-The INSEE (the National Institute for Statistics and Studies on Economy) [www.insee.fr](http://www.insee.fr). In France public statistics are compiled by the public statistics offices including the INSEE and the SSM (ministerial statistics services). These statistics are validated and sometimes commissioned by the national council for statistic information. Neither the INSEE's nor the SSM's statistics are exclusively dedicated to young people, but the INSEE publishes different reports which compile statistics by age category and proposes themes regarding young people. As to the SSM, they provide a large amount of statistics on young people.

-The Ministry for youth and sports proposes a compilation of the main key figures: <http://www.jeunesse.gouv.fr/Chiffres-cles,824.html>

-The websites of the specialised ministerial bodies propose statistics regarding young people.

National Education: <http://www.education.gouv.fr/pid25496/statistiques.html>

-The CEREQ,

-The DEPS

-The INED,

-The INJEP regularly works with the SSM in order to produce indicators. Starting in 2013, within the framework of inter-ministerial cooperation, it will develop a dashboard along the lines of the EU Dashboard to monitor inter-ministerial policy: <http://www.injep.fr/>

### **3.6. Directory of national youth researchers**

The INJEP fulfils this mission in part and is planning to create a directory of researchers that will be available by the end of 2013. There are no centralised data but on the INJEP website and the youth resources website that are largely accessible to the public, a great number of researchers as well as their work are classified by theme and can be listed there:

[www.ressourcesjeunesses.fr](http://www.ressourcesjeunesses.fr) (the website is currently being merged with [www.injep.fr](http://www.injep.fr))

### **3.7. National research networks on youth**

The main research network on youth is the network within the French sociology association; “Jeunes, âges de la vie et générations (Youth, life times and generations)” [www.afs-socio.fr](http://www.afs-socio.fr)

### **3.8. Transnational research networks on youth with relevance for national networks**

**Please mention existing transnational networks and describe function.**

The [AISLF network](#) (international association of French-speaking sociologists) brings together international researchers within research committees (RC). Two RCs are dedicated particularly to youth issues: the RC for education, training, socialisation, and the RC for youth sociology.

The RAY network (research-based analysis of youth in action) [www.researchyouth.net](http://www.researchyouth.net) brings together representatives from 16 countries; it studies non-formal education and conducts evaluations of youth-in-action programmes, particularly in France.

Jeunesse et société en Europe et autour de la Méditerranée (youth and society in Europe and around the Mediterranean) is a network including the Autonomous University of Barcelona, the universities of Poitiers, Antalya, the LEST-CNRS Aix-en-Provence and the INJEP.

### **3.9. Knowledge networks supporting youth policy**

**Is there a permanent national network for knowledge on youth linking all actors in the field (policy makers, researchers, young people and their organisations, NGOs)?**

There is no official network under the label “network for knowledge on youth”, but the INJEP governing board aims to represent all the actors in charge of young people or youth issues. Board members thus include representatives from the ministerial structures listed above, researchers, representatives of the regional authorities: Association des régions de France, ARF (Association of the French regions), Association des départements de France, ADF (Association of the French departments), Association des maires de France AMF (Association of French mayors), the CNAJEP and the French Youth Forum FFJ, initiated jointly by and with youth movements and parties. (See 3-3): students’ unions, and young people’s political movements.

## **4. Promotion and support to youth researchers and other actors who work towards a better knowledge of youth**

**Is there any measure undertaken for the:**

- facilitation of exchanges between researchers, policy makers and practitioners in the field of youth

-The ANR (National Research Agency) can promote the work of youth researchers through the Jeunes chercheuses et jeunes chercheurs (young researchers) programme; a call for projects has been launched for 2013 in all fields of research : <http://www.agence-nationale-recherche.fr/JCJC2013>.

- The *Jeunesse et société en Europe et autour de la Méditerranée* (youth and society in Europe and around the Mediterranean) encounters facilitate meetings and communication among youth researchers. Professionals in the field of youth also participate in these meetings.

- At the initiative of the General Council of the Allier, in partnership with the INJEP, national encounters are organised among professionals in the field of youth around the theme youth (Neujpro) with presentations by youth researchers.

There are also regional youth observatories which bring together regional actors involved in policymaking or youth work: for instance,

-the Youth Observatory in the Lorraine region: <http://www.lorraine.eu/cms/conseil-regional/jeunesse/lor-jeunes>

-The regional youth observatory in Languedoc-Roussillon: [www.crajep-lr.fr/content/observatoire-regional-de-la-jeunesse](http://www.crajep-lr.fr/content/observatoire-regional-de-la-jeunesse)

- in the regions, the LERIS, a non-profit association under the law of 1901, [www.leris.org](http://www.leris.org) carries out research work together with actors in the field.

In Rennes, a dedicated youth chair was created at the EHESP (College for higher education in public health) with the Rennes 1 and Rennes 2 universities and the University of Western Brittany. It provides professionals with the opportunity to study for a master's degree while working at the same time. This chair was created in partnership with the Regional Youth Information Centre and the Regional Council for Brittany. (See **3-1** above)

### **Support of mobility and skills improvement of youth researchers**

The ANR (National research agency) [www.agence-nationale-recherche.fr](http://www.agence-nationale-recherche.fr) contributes to internationalising the study of human and social sciences by opening its bodies and programmes to foreign scientists and developing programmes and cooperation on a bilateral or multilateral level, in order to allow French researchers to cooperate with the best international partners for their projects. The call for projects for 2012 focuses on global issues (inequalities for example), most of which provide, either directly or indirectly, data and analyses on youth.

## 5. Publications and accessible data in the youth field/on youth

### 5.1. Data collections which provide updated statistics on youth (public and private)

-The INJEP elaborates a series of indicators from the entire body of existing statistics resources. The goal is to provide as large a number of stakeholders (researchers, politicians, associations, citizens) as possible with a set of indicators classified by major theme:

- Education, training, orientation;
- Living conditions, work, employment;
- Behaviour, social practices;
- Consumer, cultural and sporting habits;
- Family and intergenerational aspects;
- Values and commitment.

Indicators are provided for each of the themes, if possible yearly; they can be updated and are easy to interpret. The indicators are broken down as far as possible into the regional and European levels. The gender and territory dimensions are introduced every time this is possible. The indicators are extracted from the existing data by a working group. Some of the group members also produce these data (INSEE, DARES, DEPS) etc. The indicators will be published online on the INJEP website with cartographic illustrations and summary tables to help with their interpretation. The data are provided free of charge in French.

-In September 2012 Autrement publishing, in partnership with the INJEP, published the *Atlas des Jeunes en France: les 15-30 ans, une génération en marche (Youth in France: the 15-30 year olds, a generation on its way)* with over 120 maps and illustrations portraying youth in France today, produced by a sociologist (Yaëlle Amsellem-Mainguy) and an economist (Joaquim Timoteo).

-Statistics regarding youth are accessible on the INSEE website according to age categories. Furthermore the category *Portrait social* is accessible online and provides some information on youth. It is updated yearly. These publications are not specifically dedicated to youth issues.

-The Ministries for Labour, Social affairs, Youth and Sports publish the main data at their disposal on the online *Panorama statistique* <http://www.drees.sante.gouv.fr/le-panorama-statistique-jeunesse-sports-cohesion-social>

-The website of the Ministry for youth and sports also publishes its key figures on youth online.

## **5.2. Regular youth reports**

- **On national level**

The INJEP publishes a bi-annual report (cf. 2). In 2012 the first issue focused mainly on the topic: “Inégalités entre jeunes sur fond de crise (inequalities among young people in times of crisis”.

The ONPES produces a yearly report. In 2012 it addressed the topic “Crise économique, marché du travail et pauvreté (Crisis, labour market and poverty)” and several youth-related issues (rising unemployment among young people, parents’ worries about their children etc.)

The INPES publishes the French results from the international Health Behaviour School Age Children (HBSC), a study analysing the state of health of young people but also health conditions and lifestyle among youngsters.

- **On regional level (if applicable)**

There are no regular reports, but sporadic reports are issued by the regional economic and social, as well as environmental councils and the regional Observatories, for example youth in Languedoc Roussillon supported by the regional youth Observatory.

The INJEP’s 2012 report is being published by the Documentation Française under the title “Inégalités entre jeunes sur fond de crise (inequalities among young people in times of crisis“ (F.Labadie) and will be publically presented on 4<sup>th</sup> December 2012.

## **5.3. National journals and reviews on youth research.**

The INJEP reviews and collections are dedicated to the field of youth:

-The review on research *Agora débats/Jeunesses*, is published by the INJEP. *Agora débats/Jeunesses* is a four monthly review exclusively dedicated to the field of youth.

It is placed in the fields of sociology, demographics and in education sciences by AERES, the agency for the evaluation of research and higher education. It’s being published by Presses de sciences po and gradually being placed online on the Persee website as well as on Cairn: [www.Cairn.info](http://www.Cairn.info). The directors Yaelle Amsellem-Mainguy and Marianne Autain manage an editorial committee including researchers and academics.

-The *Cahiers de l' action*, capitalize on the results of the studies and research carried out by the INJEP and are a tool for cooperation with the actors in the youth sector. (Contact: the collection director Angelica Trindade-Chadeau)

-le 4 pages *Jeunesses, études et synthèses (youth, studies and syntheses)* provides a large audience with the syntheses of work carried out by researchers at the INJEP.

Several reviews in the field of education treat the great themes regarding education and school:

-*l'Orientation scolaire et professionnelle (School and professional orientation)*.

-*la revue Française de pédagogie (The French review on pedagogy)* (online on Cairn - subscription)

-*Education et sociétés (Education and societies)* (online on Cairn, subscription)

-*Histoire de l'éducation (A history of education)* (online on Cairn, subscription)

-*Recherche et formation (Research and training)* (online on Cairn)

-*Formation - Emploi (Training – Employment)* (online on [www.cereq.fr](http://www.cereq.fr))

-*Société et jeunesse en difficulté (Society and young people in difficulty)* [sejd.reviews.org](http://sejd.reviews.org) (11 issues until the spring of 2011)

Reviews supported by the CNAF :

-*Politiques sociales et familiales (social and family policies)* with scientific articles

-*Informations sociales (social information)* (bimonthly) (online on Cairn, subscription)

#### **5.4. According to publications and recent data collections: what are priority themes in the field of youth research in your country**

- Inequalities;
- Labour market and unemployment;
- Discrimination;
- Adolescence;
- Delinquency;
- Young peoples' values;
- Young peoples' health;

- Young peoples' cultural practices;
- Gender and social relationships between of the sexes.

## 6. Dissemination of knowledge in the youth field

**Is there a dissemination of knowledge on youth via dedicated internet portals or online publications?** If yes, please explain.

The website [www.jeunesse.gouv.fr/Chiffres-cles](http://www.jeunesse.gouv.fr/Chiffres-cles) publishes online statistics on young people.

Two INJEP websites disseminate information on research in the field of youth, “ressources jeunesse”, moderated by G. Marquie: [www.ressourcesjeunesse.fr](http://www.ressourcesjeunesse.fr)

-Galaxie Actu, by the INJEP documentation centre also provides information on published articles and contributions in this field.

-2 weekly newsletters:

- A newsletter by the AFS group *Jeunesse, âges de la vie et generations (youth, times of life and generations* [www.afs-socio.fr](http://www.afs-socio.fr)
- A newsletter by L. Mucchielli : [www.laurent-mucchielli.org](http://www.laurent-mucchielli.org)

### 6.1. Web-Portals and online databases on a better understanding of youth

There are no portals or databases dedicated to the field of youth. The elaboration of indicators on youth will improve the availability of downloadable data in French (in Excel) to a wide audience.

### 6.2. Other

- [Cairn](http:// Cairn) publishes online articles on human sciences, in French, for subscribers;
- The Persee website, [www.persee.fr](http://www.persee.fr) publishes digital back-copies of French-language human and social sciences reviews.
- [www.reviews.org](http://www.reviews.org) is an Open Edition platform, an electronic resources portal.
- <http://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr> : is designed for the reception and dissemination of scientific research articles, whether they have been published or not, and theses from French or foreign educational and research establishments, as well as from public or private labs.

These websites are not dedicated to youth research alone, but they can contribute to a better knowledge of youth.

## 7. Good practice related to fostering a better knowledge of youth

**Please describe methods and approaches for gaining a better understanding and knowledge of youth and for keeping it up to date.**

There are no official methods and approaches for gaining a better understanding and knowledge of youth and making it public, but a certain number of practices can contribute to that.

- The conferences/debates that are systematically organised by the INJEP for each publication are a good opportunity for researchers, actors, politicians and association leaders to meet and for new issues to emerge.

- The *Cahiers de l'action* , presented together with an analysis by one or several researchers, contribute to the dissemination of good practices.

- The Ateliers du fonds d' experimentation jeunesse (youth experimentation fund workshops) (FEJ) aim at capitalising on and disseminating the fund's experiments after evaluation and analysis.

- The yearly INJEP Youth Observatory and youth policies encounters aim at providing professionals, regional actors, civil servants and association leaders with elements of knowledge on youth created by the institute. The first such encounter took place on 4th December, in connection with the presentation of the report entitled *Inégalités entre jeunes sur fond de crise (Inequalities among young people in times of crisis)* (Rapporteur: F. Labadie).