

MOBILITY OF YOUNG PEOPLE

Mobility in France: the restraints upon mobility are numerous (administrative, financial, tied to infrastructures or socio-cultural). These difficulties are strongly correlated to social and territorial inequalities.

These restraints merit being better understood in order to be able to remove them. In this respect, housing is the main head of expenditure in the case of mobility. For a young person, whether he is a student, an apprentice, working, or seeking work, transportation difficulties and the cost thereof can also constitute a significant obstacle, particularly in outlying suburban and isolated rural areas.

Mobility increases with the level of qualification. In the case of technical education, in vocational schools or CFA's (Centres de Formation d'Apprentis – Apprentice Training Centres), young people more often prefer proximity to the establishment to the detriment of a curriculum that they are more motivated to study. They are therefore orientated by default.

If mobility remains weak for undergraduate degrees, it is more widespread for masters and doctorates. At this level of study, young people have a better defined career plan and for this reason seek more specialist education than those at undergraduate level. These courses are not always available nearby. The propensity to be mobile therefore becomes stronger. The total number of students concerned (postgraduates; 96,400 masters awarded in 2008) however remains quite small.

*In France, we count
11,280,000 young people
between 15 and 29 years old in 2010 :
less than 2 % of them
benefit from existing mobility schemes,
which is to say that more than
11,000,000 are excluded from them*

Center for Strategic Analysis, 2010

International Mobility: it only concerns 16% of students (30,000 for ERASMUS) to which are added 2,000 young people for LEONARDO and a limited number of teachers and students for COMENIUS. It is expedient to add a further 8,000 young people on the basis of the "Youth in Action" programme, 62,000 young researchers and 9,500 young volunteers in VIE (Volontariat International en Entreprises – International Volunteers in Business), VIA (Volontariat International en Administration – International Volunteer in Administration) and VSI (Volontaires de Solidarité Internationale – Volunteers for International Solidarity).

To the difficulties already listed in terms of national mobility, it is necessary to add administrative restraints and restrictions upon the recognition of prior learning.



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THE PROPOSALS OF THE ESEC

FROM THE YOUNGEST AGE

- **The development of a mobile apprenticeship by re-launching discovery classes and the development of stays abroad whatever the establishments and networks considered**

THE CREATION OF UNIQUE INFORMATION PORTAL DEDICATED TO MOBILITY

1. FOR NATIONAL MOBILITIES

- **A comprehensive housing policy for young people based upon undertaking a national review involving all participants which will enable the development of:**

An accessible, reasonably priced and varied supply of housing

Universal access to a mutual guarantee scheme

- **Universalising good regional practices in terms of methods of transport by integrating in each regional and departmental plan, a component regarding the transportation of young people and extending grants to obtain driving licences**

2. FOR INTERNATIONAL MOBILITIES

- **The setting of a goal for 10% of all young people to have travelled abroad during the course of their education**

- **Securing better European and international mobility, which entails:**

Improving the welcome for international students

To increase the number of students in European mobility projects, while promoting access to these programmes for disadvantaged young people and young people in apprenticeships

Creating a European mobility fund

- **Un véritable effort en faveur de l'apprentissage oral des langues étrangères en favorisant les formations à l'étranger des professeurs de langues et la présence de professeurs étrangers dans nos établissements**

IN TERMS OF THE EXISTING MOBILITY SCHEMES

- **For ERASMUS, LEONARDO and COMENIUS**

To develop partnerships between French and European universities in order to remove administrative and financial obstacles and to recognise the studies carried out in this context within learning pathways

To promote collective approaches to support establishments in managing the mobility of their apprentices

To improve communication regarding these programmes

- **For Youth in Action**

To orientate this programme as a priority towards young people who have not pursued higher education by refocusing it upon exchanges of young people and the European voluntary service

Recognise informal education and skills acquired through the Youth Pass

- **For civic service**

For young people without prior experience of mobility to promote civic service in two stages: a national stage and a European stage