



DO YOUNG PEOPLE WITH FEWER OPPORTUNITIES BENEFIT FROM THEIR PARTICIPATION IN AN INTERNATIONAL MOBILITY PROJECT?

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RAY-NETWORK?

- Research based Analysis of Erasmus+: Youth in Action
 - Network of 31 national agencies and their research partners to develop of research-informed youth policy
 - <http://www.researchyouth.net/>
- Main research: Standard survey
 - Cross-sectional internet survey of participants and project leaders of a YiA since 2009
 - Coordination: University of Innsbruck (Austria)
- Current project: standard survey of 2014, 15 009 participants from 18 countries



RAY-NETWORK: RESULTS IN A NUTSHELL

- International mobility improves (self-reported):
 - Key competences for lifelong learning
 - Self-confidence
 - Future outlook
 - An interest in European issues
 - Social participation
 - Values as respect, solidarity, tolerance, ...



CENTRAL QUESTION OF CURRENT PROJECT

- One in four participants is a young person with fewer opportunities in YiA
- Do young people with fewer opportunities get as much out of the international opportunities offered by these mobility projects as ‘well-off’ youth’?

YOUNG PEOPLE WITH FEWER OPPORTUNITIES?

- Erasmus+ programme guide:
 - Young people
 - Who are at a disadvantage in their international mobility
 - compared to their peers
 - Because they face one or more of seven exclusion factors
 - Disability, health problems, educational difficulties, cultural differences, economic obstacles, social obstacles and mobility

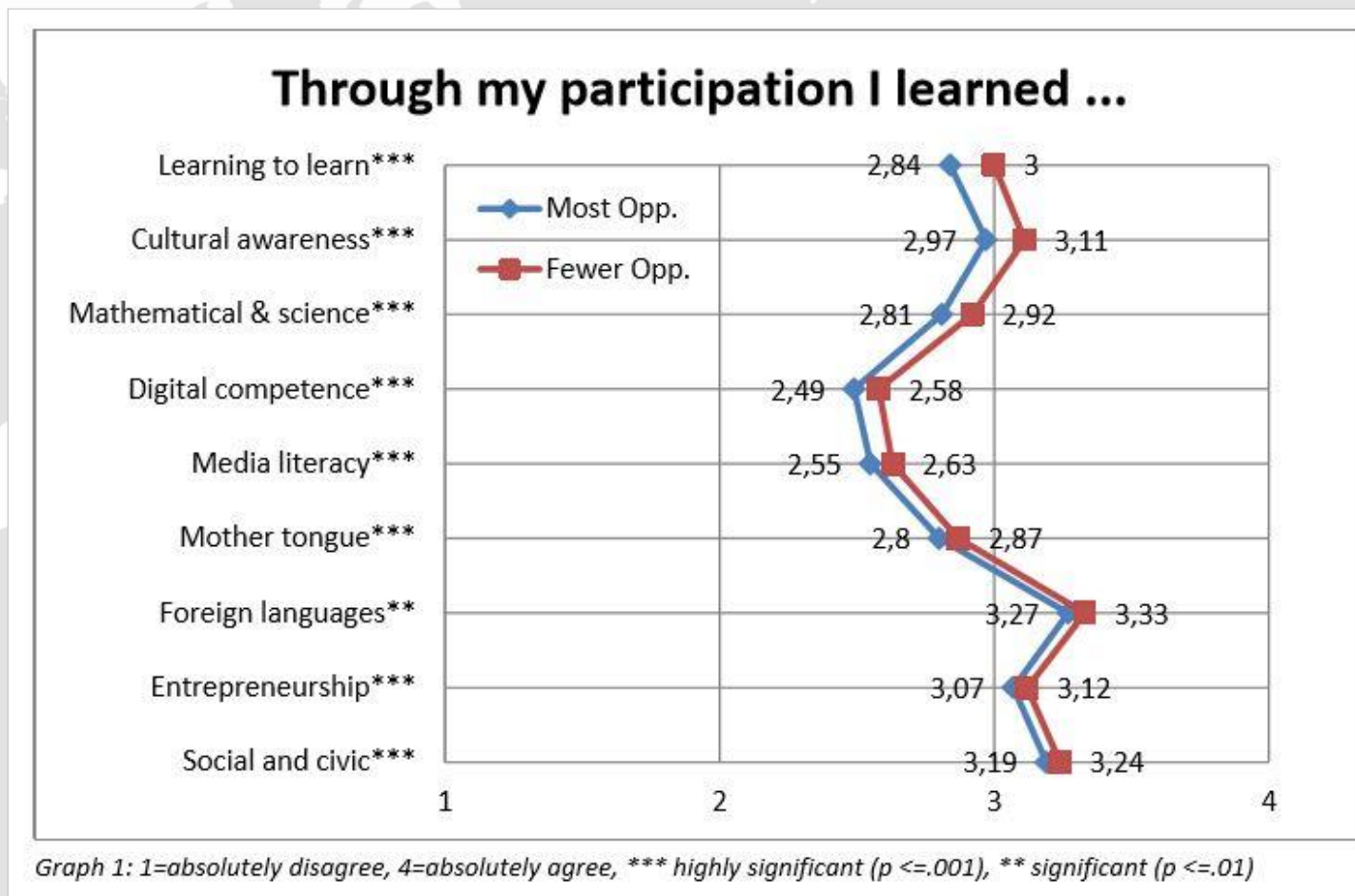
YOUNG PEOPLE WITH FEWER OPPORTUNITIES?

- Mix of objective and subjective indicators
 - Objective indicators
 - Low parental educational level
 - Low educational level of participant
 - Subjective indicators
 - Are you confronted with obstacles in your access to education, to work, to participation in society and to mobility? + 10 reasons for these obstacles
 - Compared to the way other people in your country live do you think you get your fair share of opportunities in life?

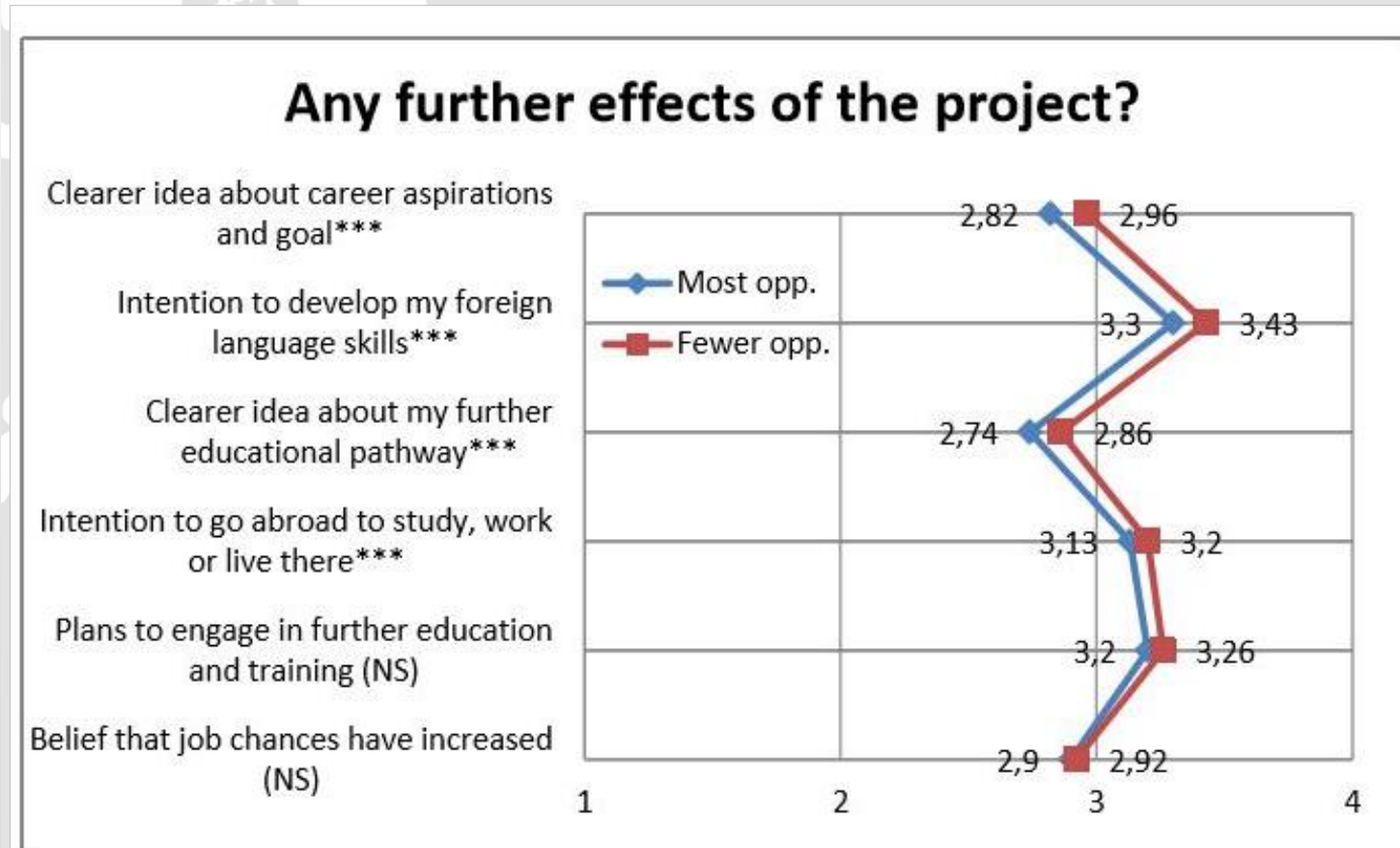
YOUNG PEOPLE WITH FEWER OPPORTUNITIES?

- Threshold approach
 - Participants who score on three of more of the indicators → young person with fewer opportunities (YPFO) (N= 2823)
 - Participants who indicate that they have no obstacles in life, have higher educated parents and who are themselves higher educated → young person with more opportunities (YPMO) (N= 5467)

KEY COMPETENCES OF LIFELONG LEARNING

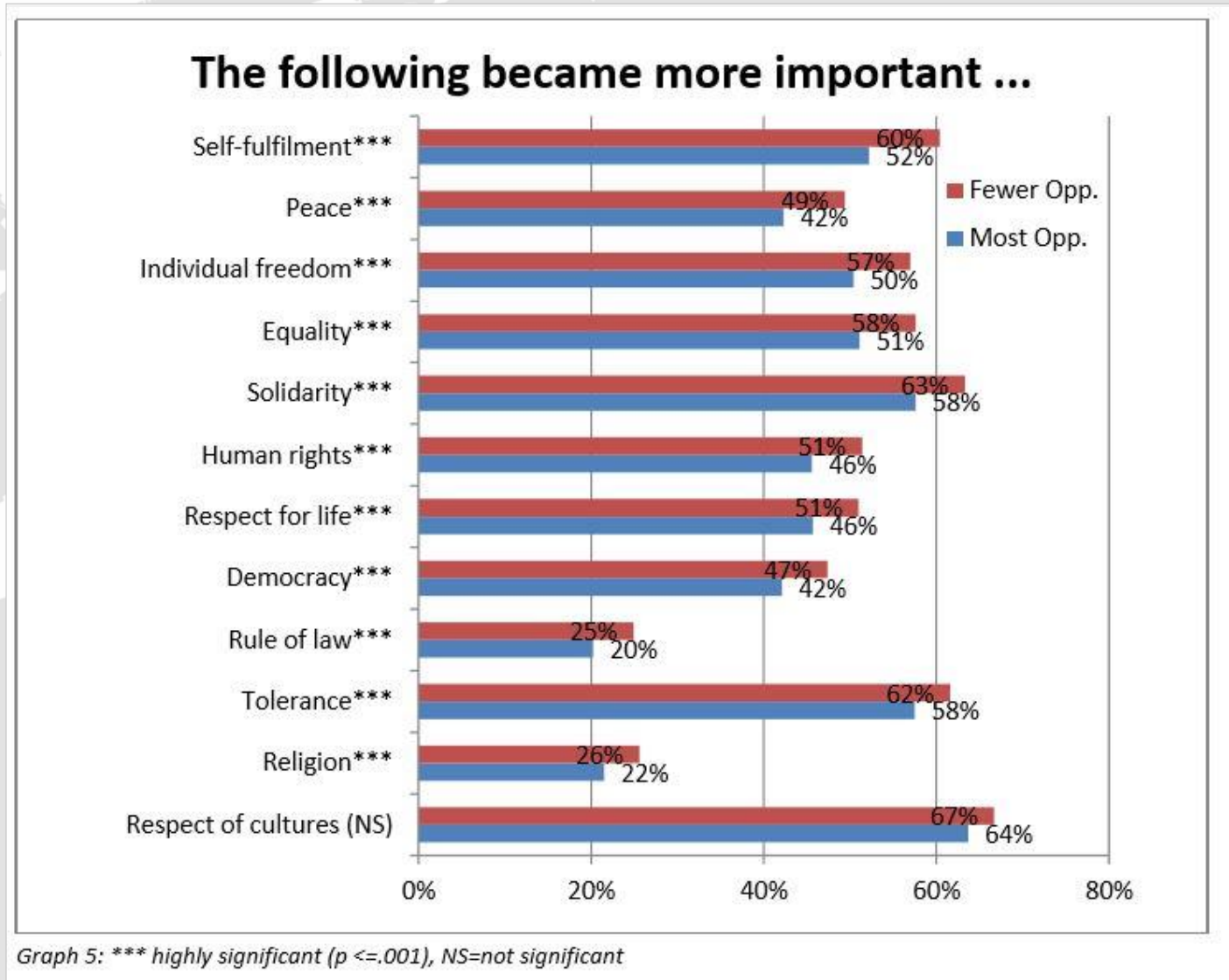


FUTURE OUTLOOK



Graph 2: 1=absolutely disagree, 4=absolutely agree, *** highly significant ($p \leq .001$), NS = not significant

VALUES



IN CONCLUSION

- In general, young people with fewer opportunities report a higher impact of international mobility projects
 - More inclined to give socially desirable answers?
 - Difference in starting points?
 - Difference in experience with international projects?
 - Selection bias due to internet survey?

IN CONCLUSION

- The two groups differ the most in their self-declared 'learning to learn'-competence
 - Non-formal learning as an alternative learning setting for some young people with fewer opportunities
- Sometimes there are no differences between the two groups
 - E.g. lasting international contacts, respect for other cultures

INTERESTED IN THE STUDY?

- <https://www.salto-youth.net/downloads/4-17-3230/ImpactOfMobilityOnYPFO.pdf>