

The success rate of students enrolled in short vocational courses is significant. Holders of a BTS and especially a DUT increasingly go on to study at least until Bachelor's degree level, especially thanks to the existence of vocational degrees. The vast majority of graduates who opted for scientific or commercial preparatory class joined a *grande école* two or three years later.

Two thirds of graduates who enrol in the STS after their *baccalauréat* obtain their diploma two or three years later (Table 01). The others remain enrolled in the STS or change course. However, more than one in four drops out of school without obtaining a higher education diploma. These students' progress varies greatly according to their educational background: 86% of general *baccalauréat* holders and 69% of technological *baccalauréat* holders pass their technological BTS in two or three years. Half the vocational *baccalauréat* holders finish without a degree, those who take the work-based path after their *baccalauréat* achieve equivalent results, while technology *baccalauréat* holders are slightly less successful when they receive their training in a work-based context.

The DUT achievement rate (Table 02) takes into account all students enrolled for the first time in an IUT in 2005: two-thirds obtain their diploma within two years and 76% after three years. General-*baccalauréat* holders succeeding in two years are significantly more numerous than those holding a technological or vocational *baccalauréat*. Those spending two years in the service sector rather than in production have a better chance of success, while over three years, they are more balanced.

Continuation of studies after a DUT or a BTS has increased significantly, particularly through the

creation of vocational degrees (Table 03). 81% of DUT-holders and 45% of holders of a BTS obtained two or three years after the *baccalauréat*, whatever their initial orientation, continue their education after graduation: the increase is 17 and 11 points respectively over the previous panel of *baccalauréat* holders six years earlier. More than half of DUT holders and a quarter of BTS holders enrol for a general or vocational degree the following year.

The progress of *baccalauréat* holders admitted to preparatory classes for scientific or commercial *grandes écoles* (CPGE) of whom eight in ten obtained their *baccalauréat* with honours, is generally successful. Three years after their *baccalauréat*, nearly 80% of these students have joined a *grande école*, after two or sometimes three years in CPGE (Graph 04). Most often, the others have successfully changed course and joined university. The context of students on arts courses is different insofar as the schools for which these classes prepare offer very few openings each year: nearly one in two students abandon this option after a year. But in the fourth year after their *baccalauréat*, almost two-thirds have enrolled in a Master's or IUFM, or have joined a *grande école*, or more often an IEP (*Institut d'études politiques*: Institute of Political Studies).

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Two different sources were used:

- Graphs 01, 03 and 04 result from monitoring panels of students (see page 08), allowing an assessment to be made of the students' progress. Graph 01 thus measures the success and progress three years later of new *baccalauréat* holders enrolled in STS after their *baccalauréat*.

- The study of success at DUT (Graph 02) in two years and three years is based on a longitudinal approach, success rates in DUT are derived from data from SMIS files for enrolled students and results.

The generation of students entering IUT for the first time in the academic year 2004 was followed for three consecutive years.

The method used takes into account shifts in the generation of students, whether in terms of change of course or change of institution.

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Source: MESR-DGESIP/DGRI-SIES.  
Scope: Metropolitan France + DOM,  
Metropolitan France for the samples.

## 01 Progress of *baccalauréat* holders enrolled in STS after their *baccalauréat* (%)

Metropolitan France

	General <i>baccalauréat</i> holders	Technological <i>baccalauréat</i> holders	Vocational <i>baccalauréat</i> holders	All
<b>obtained their BTS</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>67</b>
in 2 years	77	57	40	57
in 3 years	9	12	8	10
<b>did not obtain their BTS</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>33</b>
are still in STS	-	3	2	2
opted for a new course	4	4	2	4
left without a higher education qualification	10	24	48	27

Source: MESR-DGESIP/DGRI-SIES (monitored after the *baccalauréat* of a panel of students who entered Year 7 in 1996 and reached *baccalauréat* age between 2002 and 2005).

## 03 Education continued after DUT or BTS obtained 2 or 3 years after the bac (%)

Metropolitan France

	Total students obtaining DUT in 2nd or 3rd year		Total students obtaining BTS in 2nd or 3rd year	
	1989 panel*	1995 panel*	1989 panel*	1995 panel*
<b>Continued at university</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>25</b>
<i>of which: vocational degree</i>	1	23	-	15
<b>Continued in other training</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>20</b>
<i>of which grandes écoles</i>	11	14	3	3
<b>Total education continued</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>45</b>
<i>of which work-based</i>	12	12	7	12

\* Students entering Year 7 in 1989, mostly reaching *baccalauréat* age in 1996 (between 1997 and 1999 for the others) (1989 panel).

\*\* Students entering Year 7 in 1995, mostly reaching *baccalauréat* age in 2002 (between 2003 and 2005 for the others) (1995 panel).

Source: MESR-DGESIP/DGRI-SIES (Source: MESR-DEPP (post-*baccalauréat* monitoring of the sample of pupils in Year 7 in 1995).

## 02 Rate of DUT success in two or three years for *baccalauréat* -holders enrolled at an IUT in 2005 (%)

Metropolitan France + DOM

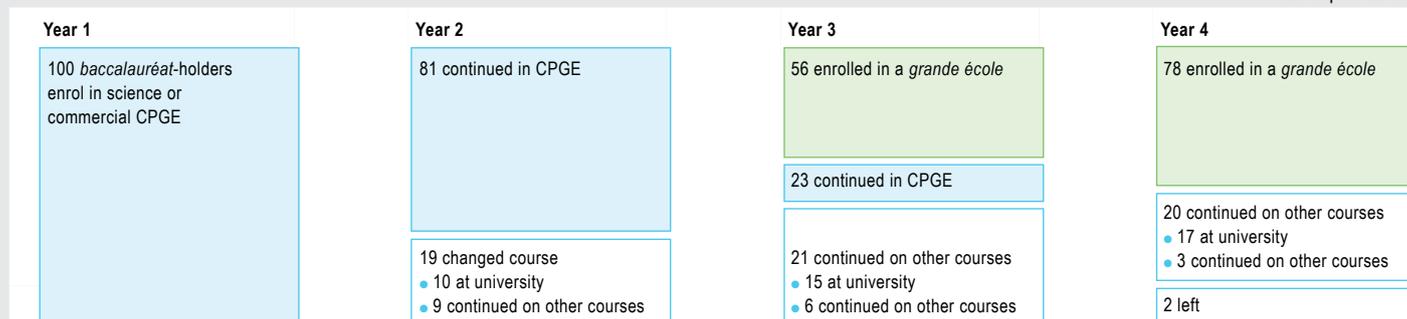
<i>Baccalauréat</i> stream	IUT production sector		IUT services sector		All	
	2 years	Total over 3 years	2 years	Total over 3 years	Qualified in 2 years	Total over 3 years
Bac L	ns	ns	69.9	74.4	69.6	74.1
Bac ES	ns	ns	75.4	82.2	75.4	82.2
Bac S	70.8	81.5	72.7	82.3	71.5	81.8
<b>General <i>baccalauréat</i></b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>81.5</b>
Bac STI	49.3	65.3	45.7	62.7	48.6	64.8
Bac STG	ns	ns	59.1	69.0	59.1	68.9
Other techno bacs	54.9	67.9	65.6	70.6	57.0	68.5
<b>Technological <i>baccalauréat</i></b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>67.1</b>
<b>Vocational <i>baccalauréat</i></b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>46.9</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>76.4</b>

NB: the proportion of graduates corresponding to populations with low enrolment figures is not significant (ns) and therefore not given.

Source: MESR-DGESIP/DGRI-SIES (enquête SISE).

## 04 History of *baccalauréat* holders enrolled in scientific or commercial preparatory classes after their *baccalauréat* (%)

Metropolitan France



Source: MESR-DGESIP/DGRI-SIES (monitored after the *baccalauréat* of a panel of students who entered Year 7 in 1996 and reached *baccalauréat* age between 2002 and 2005).

The progress of new Bachelor's degree students varies significantly according to their educational backgrounds. General *baccalauréat* holders who complete "on time" do better than general *baccalauréat* holders who are "behind schedule" and technological *baccalauréat* holders especially. Nearly three quarters of Bachelor's degree graduates holders go on to a Master's or an IUFM the following year.

An analysis of the progress of the panel of *baccalauréat* holders enrolled in the 1st year of their post-baccalaureate Bachelor's degree shows that 33% of them leave the course after the first or second year (*Graph 01*). Most frequently they opted for another pathway, an IUT, STS, or a specialist school, which in some cases provides the training they initially wanted. In the fourth year after their *baccalauréat*, 61% of those enrolled in L1 are still at university, on Master's or Bachelor's degree courses. Only 14% have left with no qualification other than their *baccalauréat*.

In total, 38% of those enrolled in Bachelor's degree courses and actually present on 31 October after their *baccalauréat* obtain their Bachelor's degree in three years, while 15% of students do so in four years (*Graph 02*). Results vary considerably depending on these new students' previous history: 68% of students holding a general *baccalauréat* "on schedule" obtain their Bachelor's degree in three or four years, which is the case for only 45% of those "behind schedule" and only 20% of those holding a technological *baccalauréat*.

The success rate of students enrolled in vocational degree courses is high: 87% of them graduate in a year (*Table 03*). The most successful are DUT holders (over 90% in one year). Those who were not in education the previous year and have resumed studies show the lowest success rate, although it remains high (82%). Finally, after two years, success in vocational degree was 89%.

Three quarters of holders of a general Bachelor's degree continue their studies at university next year. The majority (63%) enrol in a Master's (*Table 04*). Their proportion varies greatly according to the discipline in which the Bachelor's degree was obtained: it is very strong in law (86%) in life, medical, earth and universe sciences (73%) and fundamental science (70%). However, fewer students continue on to a Master's in the arts (49%) and especially in STAPS (37%). However, it is in those disciplines that students are more likely to opt for an IUFM. In total, nearly one general Bachelor's degree holder in ten joins an IUFM the next year.

Among those enrolled in Master's or first year Master's course (M1) in 2005-2006, 50% continued the following year to M2 and 16% repeated their M1 year (*Graph 05*). Others left the Master's course, whether or not they had validated their first year. Some opted for another university course (5%) or prepared for the competitive IUFM admissions exam (4%) but most often they left university (25%) whether or not they continued studying via other channels. In total, 42% of students initially enrolled in Master's obtained their Master's in two years, the theoretical duration of this qualification, and 49% graduated after three years: a four-point increase over those enrolled in a Master's or M1 in 2004-2005.

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Two different sources were used to gauge success at university:

- Monitoring student panels (*Graphs 01 and 02*): these outline the history of students enrolled for a Bachelor's degree in the September following their *baccalauréat* and who were still attending courses on 31st October. They refer to the panel of students entering Year 7 in 1995 and reaching *baccalauréat* age between 2002 and 2005 (see also explanatory note in *File 08*).

- SMIS files (*Student Monitoring Information System*) (*Tables 03 and 04, Graph 05*): these measure the administrative enrolment of students, who in some cases may never have attended their courses or have abandoned them very quickly.

Success in vocational degree courses is a longitudinal indicator. It is calculated based on the generation of entrants to these courses for the first time in 2006-2007. These entrants are monitored for two consecutive years. The courses followed the previous year are found in the SMIS files of enrollees in 2005-2006 and the Education Information System. The proportion of students enrolled in first-year Master's who graduate in two or three years is worked out based on a generation enrolled in M1 and followed for three consecutive years. The results of the generation of students who graduate in two years are taken into account, as well as those of repeaters. In 2005-2006, the first year of Master's comprised both students having completed a Master's before the LMD scheme was adopted and actual M1 students.

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Sources: MESR-DGESIP/DGRI-SIES et MEN-MESR-DEPP.

Scope: All of France (Metropolitan France + DOM + COM + New Caledonia), Metropolitan France for the sample.

## 01 Progress of *baccalauréat* holders after their *baccalauréat* (%)

Metropolitan France

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
100 <i>baccalauréat</i> holders enrolled in Bachelor's degree courses and present on 31st October	77 enrolled in Bachelor's degree • 53 in L2 • 24 in L1	67 enrolled in Bachelor's degree • 24 in L1 • 24 in L1 or L2	33 enrolled in Master's or (IUFM)
	17 enrolled elsewhere • 9 in IUT/STS • 8 continued on other courses	22 enrolled elsewhere • 11 in IUT/STS • 11 continued on other courses	28 enrolled in Bachelor's degree • 21 in L3 (or vocational degree) • 7 in L1 or L2
	6 left	11 left	19 enrolled elsewhere
			20 left of whom 6 obtained a diploma

Source: MESR-DGESIP/DGRI-SIES (monitored after the *baccalauréat* of a panel of students who entered Year 7 in 1996 and reached *baccalauréat* age between 2002 and 2005).

## 03 Success of students enrolled in vocational degree in 2006-2007 according to learning followed the following year (%)

All of France

Situation in preceding year	Success in 1 year	Success in 2 years
IUT	92.8	94.0
Bachelor's degree-DEUG	88.0	90.2
STS	88.3	89.5
Other higher education courses	81.0	83.9
Non-schooled	81.6	85.1
<b>All</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>89.1</b>

Sources: MESR-DGESIP/DGRI-SIES (SMIS survey) and MESR-MEN-DEPP (education information system).

## 02 Rate of obtaining the Bachelor's degree in 3 or 4 years for 95 *baccalauréat* holders enrolled in L1 on the 31st October according to their type of *baccalauréat* (%)

Metropolitan France



Source: MESR-DGESIP/DGRI-SIES (monitored after the *baccalauréat* of a panel of students who entered Year 7 in 1996 and reached *baccalauréat* age between 2002 and 2005).

## 04 Future of general Bachelor's degree graduates in 2008 according to the discipline in which the Bachelor's degree was obtained (%)

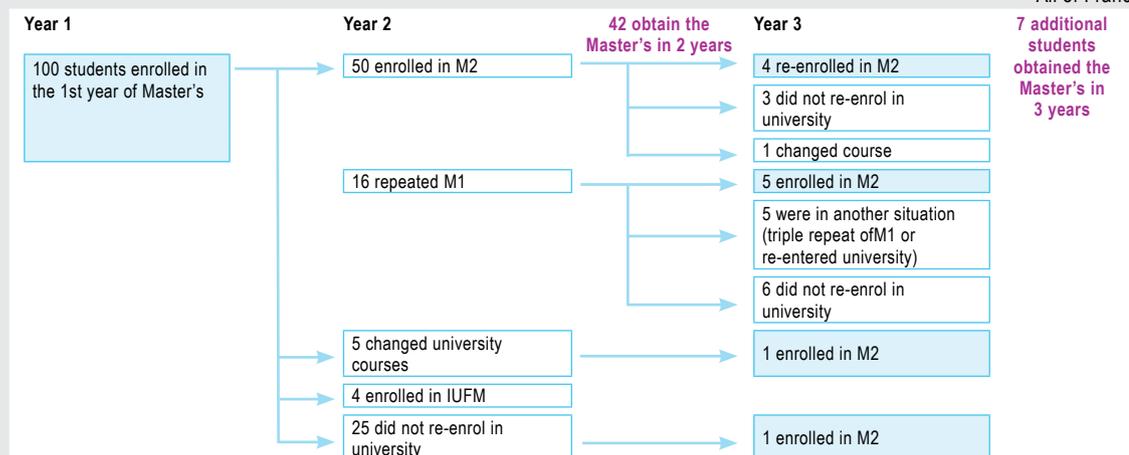
All of France

Discipline	Proportion of Bachelor's degree holders continuing to Master's in 2008-2009	Proportion of Bachelor's degree holders continuing to IUFM in 2008-2009
Law	86.3	0.3
Economics	67.9	1.0
Economic and social administration	62.9	4.3
Arts	48.6	17.1
Languages	50.4	11.5
Human sciences	57.0	11.4
Life, medical, earth and planetary sciences	72.8	7.4
Basic sciences and applications	70.3	11.6
STAPS	36.8	25.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>

Source: MESR-DGESIP/DGRI-SIES (SISE survey).

## 05 Future of those enrolled in M1 (%)

All of France



Source: MESR-DGESIP/DGRI-SIES (SMIS survey).

In 2008, continued higher education accounted for 460,000 students, issued 65,000 diplomas and 38,000 national diplomas and achieved a turnover of €350 million. Once again numbering 4,000 in 2009, qualifications accrediting prior and experiential learning remain popular.

In 2008, training in higher education increased its turnover by 8% and the number of students by 3%, compared to 2007 (Table 01), it nevertheless occupied a modest place in terms of overall education delivered in France (5% of total turnover). Private funds, companies or individuals represent 63% of institutional resources for education of all types; their share is as high as 68% in universities, while public funds remain at 30% (Table 02). Courses offered by universities grew in terms of both revenue and number of trainees, while the CNAM witnessed a 12% drop in enrolments in 2008, but for much longer courses than in 2007 (180 hours against 146).

IUTs comprise only 6% of the number of students in Continuing University Education (22,500) but represent 14% of turnover and 20% of student hours due to an average course length exceeding that of other educational institutions. In addition, half of vocational contracts are signed with IUTs.

In 2008, of 369,000 students in universities, the share of employees enrolled as trainees in various capacities (training plan, vocational contracts or individual training leave) reached 33% (Graph 03), their numbers increasing from 116,000 to 119,000. Trainees enrolling on their own initiative (individuals) increased from 166,000 in 2007 to 183,000 in 2008 and remained the majority (50%). The number of individual members of university of all ages represented only 45% of paying individuals, slightly less than 2007. At the same time, the share of job seekers remained stable at 9% of trainees with a total of 33,000 trainees as against a volume of 8 million trainee hours (19%) while the number of unemployed students receiving reimbursement decreased by 2% and that of job seekers without any aid rose 18% in one year. In total in 2008, 216,000 paying individuals and "others" (liberal

and craft professions) represented 59% of trainees and 41% of trainee hours (19 million).

In 2008, qualification-bearing short courses, lasting an average of 31 hours, attracted ever more students to university — 31% of those enrolling. A quarter of those enrolled are preparing a diploma or a national title and 19% a college degree. Attendance at culture-related lectures remains stable with 25% of enrollees.

The number of diplomas issued in the context of university continuing education continued to rise in 2008. Of 59,000 diplomas awarded, over half were national diplomas (33,000), 41% were level II (Bachelor's degrees and Master's), over a third were level I (Master's), 15% Level IV, mostly the DAEU (*diplôme d'accès aux études universitaires*: university entrance qualification) and 11% at Level III, essentially DUT prepared in IUT (Table 04). In 2008, the proportion of diplomas awarded by universities in continuing education out of the total number of diplomas stood at 9% after 8.3% in 2007.

The validation of acquired skills is another way of obtaining a qualification through official recognition of work experience. Since 2002, this scheme has developed in higher education (universities and CNAM: National Centre of Industrial Art and Design) in addition to VAP (Accreditation of Prior Learning, 1985 decree) enabling access to education programmed through exemption from the usual admission criteria. In 2008, roughly 4,055 qualifications were partially or totally validated, with 2,140 complete diplomas being awarded.

**Trainee:** the notion of trainee corresponds to a single enrolment and not a natural person. A person may be enrolled in several training courses and count for as many trainees

**Trainee hours:** Trainee-hours: a unit of measurement whereby the number of trainees is multiplied by the length of programmes.

Source: MEN-MESR-DEPP.  
Scope: The whole of France for table 01, France + DOM for other charts and graphs. All higher education institutions under the Ministry of National Education, Higher Education and Research whose mission is to deliver higher education are concerned. Universities and their components, the 3 INP: both interuniversity training centres (CUEFA in Grenoble and UCES in Nancy) and the four universities of technology constitute the category "Universities". INALCO (*Institut national des langues et civilisations orientales*: National institute of Oriental languages and civilisations) and IEP PARIS, the seven IEPs and one IAE as well as 16 affiliated engineering schools, Écoles normales supérieures and a few *Grands établissements*, schools and institutes outside universities, also come under the survey, in the category "Other EPSCP (*Etablissement public à caractère scientifique, culturel et professionnel* – public institutions for scientific, cultural and vocational education and EPA (*Établissement public à caractère administratif* – public higher education institution)". The third category consists of CNAM and regional affiliates within the ARCNAM (CNAM Regional Association).

## 01 General data on continuing education in higher education (2006-2008)

All of France

	2006			2007			2008		
	Turnover in millions of €	Trainees	Trainee-hours in millions	Turnover in millions of €	Trainees	Trainee-hours in millions	Turnover in millions of €	Trainees	Trainee-hours in millions
Universities, UT, INP and components	206	337,060	42	203	347,212	42	218	369,498	44
Grands établ. and public eng. schools under MESR authority	18	11,898	2	21	12,861	2	23	13,897	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>348,958</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>360,073</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>383,395</b>	<b>46</b>
CNAM and associated regional centres (ARCNAM)	93	85,906	14	99	93,884	14	108	82,723	15
<b>All</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>434,864</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>453,957</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>466,118</b>	<b>61</b>

Source: MEN-MESR-DEPP.

## 02 Proportion of higher education graduates in the population (2008) (en %)

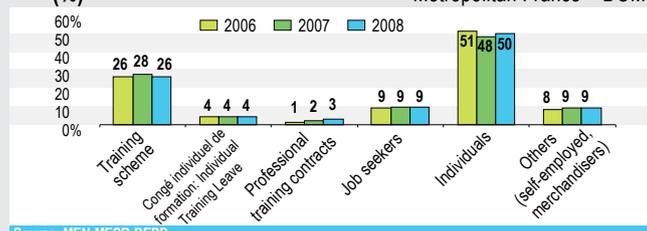
Metropolitan France + DOM

Origin of receipts according to type of institution %	Universities, INP and UT		Others EPSCP and EPA		CNAM		Total with CNAM	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
	Business	26	29	29	37	23	28	25
OPCA	14	16	7	8	4	4	10	12
<b>Company and OPCA sub-total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>41</b>
Individuals and trainees	26	23	13	13	25	21	25	22
<b>Private funds sub-total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>63</b>
Public authorities, for the training of their agents	6	6	13	9	1	0	5	4
Public authorities, for the training of specific audiences	20	17	15	15	38	36	24	23
of which Regions	15	14	2	2	26	26	18	17
Other public resources including the Employment Office	3	2	1	1	3	4	3	3
<b>Public fund sub-total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Other training organisations</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Other resources (including VAE)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total resources</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: MEN-MESR-DEPP.

## 03 Types of public in universities, UTs, INPs and components (%)

Metropolitan France + DOM



Source: MEN-MESR-DEPP.

## 04 National diplomas delivered in continuing education by type of establishment

Metropolitan France + DOM

	Universities (IUT included) and INP		Grands établissements and public engineering schools		CNAM	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
	Basic legal studies	130	176			
DAEU A	4,216	3,935				
DAEU B	952	757				
<b>Total level IV*</b>	<b>5,298</b>	<b>4,868</b>				
CNAM Diplomas DPC, DPCE, DPCT					1,021	127
DEUG, DEUG IUP, DEUST	610	892				
DUT + Post DUT, DNTS	2,640	2,205			36	32
RNCP Titles Level III	172	406	5		224	146
Paramedical Diploma Level III	121	30				
<b>Total level III*</b>	<b>3,543</b>	<b>3,533</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>1,281</b>	<b>305</b>
CNAM Diplomas DEST, DSC-DSG, DESA					4,886	559
Bachelor's degrees	3,369	2,869	7	5	87	323
Vocational degrees	6,608	8,517			373	574
Master's	1,997	1,876		2	123	
RNCP Titles Level II	210	260	10	18	1 653	1 090
<b>Total level II*</b>	<b>12,184</b>	<b>13,522</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>7,122</b>	<b>2,546</b>
CNAM C Diplomas					28	17
DESS	188	27				
DESCF	53	96				
Vocational Master's	6,843	6,956	12	12	384	349
Engineering Master's	119	72	171	191		
Research Masters	720	300	19	11		45
Undifferentiated Master's	1,069	2,007	3	3		48
DEA, DRT, doctorate, HDR	131	263			35	31
Engineering Diplomas (including CNAM engineers)	284	532	213	228	745	655
Basic Medicine studies	522	338				
RNCP Titles Level I	19	500			213	227
<b>Total level I*</b>	<b>9,895</b>	<b>11,091</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>1,405</b>	<b>1,372</b>
<b>All diplomas</b>	<b>30,973</b>	<b>33,014</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>9,808</b>	<b>4,223</b>

\* See list of levels and acronym table in Appendix.

Source: MEN-MESR-DEPP.