



ANNUAL REPORT

**KEY FIGURES AND IMPACT
ON YOUTH EMPLOYABILITY**

2018-2019 EDITION

**ELABORATED BY THE
AER SECRETARIAT**

*Published in November 2020
Data, charts, and visuals by Yasser El Koura
Edited by Andrés Muñoz Rojo*



AER
Assembly of European Regions

WHERE WE ARE NOW

The AER Secretariat elaborates yearly statistical reports to assess the developments of the programme. The 2019 data has been collected directly from the inputs given by the Eurodyssey correspondents who, year after year, keep the record of the mobility exchanges. Significant improvement has been made in the data processing and the production of statistical reports carried out by the AER Secretariat in partnership with member regions. In this year, the programme has enormously recovered the gap of 2018 on many indices, has strengthened and consolidated, and today offers a better perspective for the future.

As for the employment prospects, the data needs to be compiled from the year preceding the publication of the Activity Report. This time, the AER Secretariat launched by February 2020 a new employment survey to the 2018 participants with the aim of assessing more accurately the impact of Eurodyssey on their employability. The survey has yielded very encouraging results: namely, 40% of the Eurodyssey participants found employment within month 1



following the end of their traineeship. In 2019 the programme gathered 22 regions pertaining to 11 different countries. It is important to note that from 2018 to 2019 two member regions resumed their activity, two new regions were added as members and one region formally withdrew the network. This represents +3 new regions in respect of 2018.

EURODYSSEY IN NUMBERS



300+

Annual number of participants



54%

Applicants matched with an internship in 2019



64%

Participants who find work within four months (2018)



76%

Overall satisfaction with the Programme

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction.....	3
Analysis.....	4
I. Evolution of the programme.....	4
II. The reciprocity principle.....	7
III. Supply & demand.....	9
IV. Submissions & approvals.....	15
V. Impact on employment (2018).....	17
a. Introduction.....	17
b. Evolution of employment rate.....	18
c. Impact on Employment (2018): “Cohort of “NEET + Unemployed”..	19
Conclusions.....	22
Appendices.....	24
1.General data - 2019.....	24
2. Reciprocity: balance ratios - 2019.....	25
3. Summary of statistics 2018-2019.....	26
4. Employment statistics 2017-2018.....	26
5. Other employment survey findings - 2018.....	27



INTRODUCTION

Set up in 1985, Eurodyssey is the AER's pioneering youth mobility programme. Operating between AER member regions, Eurodyssey offers internship opportunities across wider Europe to young citizens between 18 and 30 years old.¹ Since its creation over 35 years ago, the Eurodyssey programme has helped more than 10,000 qualified, unemployed young people gain professional competencies and enter the labour market.

This report is aimed at providing an overview of the Eurodyssey programme for the year 2019. All data relating to internship offers, the sending and hosting of interns have been kindly provided by the participating regions and compiled by the AER's Eurodyssey team.

In this report, we will first provide an overview of the evolution of Eurodyssey's participation figures from 2018 to 2019. Other important elements will also be analysed, including supply and demand for internship offers, the reciprocity principle, and the rate of successful applications. The second part of the report will be dedicated to assessing the impact of the programme on youth employment in member regions based on the internal surveys for the year 2018.



¹ The age limit varies from 30 to 35 years depending on the region.

ANALYSIS

I. Evolution of the programme

In 2019 the programme comprised **22 regions** from **11 countries**. It is important to note that from 2018 to 2019 two member regions were 'reactivated'², another two joined³ as new members while one region officially withdrew⁴ from the network (see table 1).

The net result is that in 2018 there were **3 newly active regions**, which has compensated for the inactivity of other regions. Despite fluctuations, the number of **fully active regions (14)**, - which⁵ represent the bulk of Eurodissey's membership - has remained the same since 2017.

+16%

Participants

+30%

Internship offers

Table 1. Classification of regions by participation status

Status*	2019	2018	Variation
Fully active	14	14	0
Relatively active	6	4	+2
Not active	2	1	+1
Total number of active regions	22	19	+3
Inactive	3	4	-1

-Fully active: Regions that published +5 offers and were active both hosting & sending.

-Relatively active: Regions that publish <5 offers but were active both hosting & sending.

-Not active: Regions that published 0 offers and only sent participants to another region.

-Inactive: Regions that went inactive or withdrew (no publications/no interns sent or hosted).

A total of **303 young Europeans** participated in exchanges in 2019, an increase of **16%** as compared to 2018 (261). This represents a full recovery after the decrease (-18%) experienced in 2018 in respect of the previous year (see **figure 1**). This outcome can be explained by the extraordinary rise in number of both internship offers published (**+30%**) and candidates submitted (**+28%**)⁶.

²Timis (RO) and Adjara (GE).

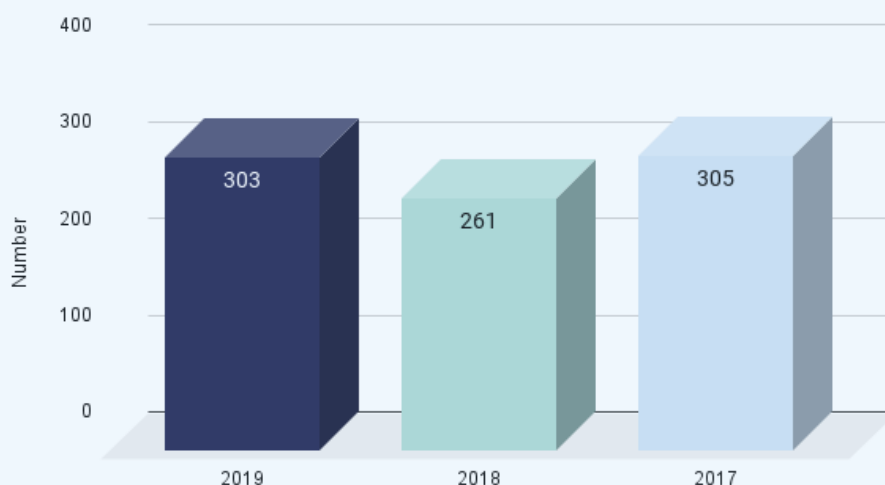
³Trentino-Alto-Adige (IT) and Sardinia (IT) started their first exchanges in 2019.

⁴The request of withdrawal from the canton of Fribourg (CH) came into effect in 2019.

⁵Regions who publish at least 5 offers yearly and contribute to both sending and hosting participants.

⁶Number of submitted applications (i.e. candidates) via the website.

Figure 1. Evolution of sent participants 2017-2019



This new impetus can be attributed to several factors: increased activity in most regions, despite some slight downward fluctuations in only a few others;⁷ the entry of **2 new regions** contributing **14** additional participants; and the return of Timis (RO) and Adjara (GE) that jointly added 7 participants.

Figure 2. Participants by region 2018 vs 2019 (combined sendings & hostings)

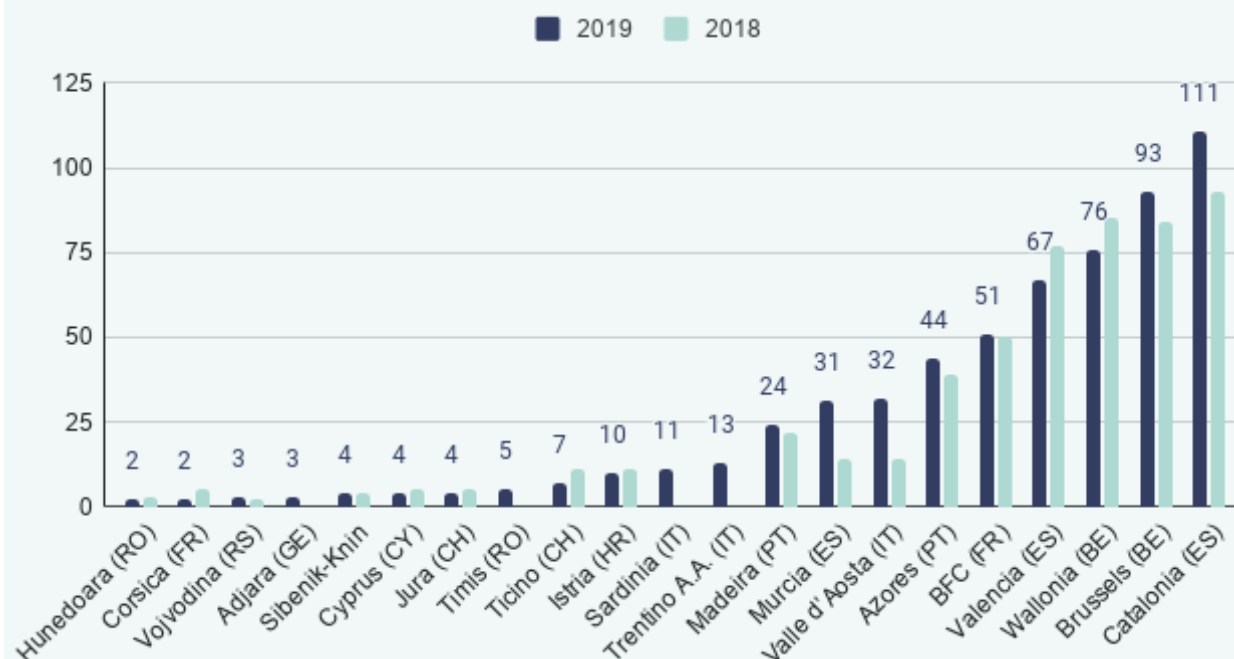


Figure 2 shows the level of participation of each region in terms of **combined sent and received participants** for 2018 and 2019.

⁷ Timis (RO) and Adjara (GE).

The chart shows that yearly fluctuations are minimal in regions with a **very high** activity level (50+ participants) – see **table 2**. In fact, in three of them,⁸ the numbers went up compared to 2018. Those falling within the range **high** (21-50 participants) record the sharpest rises in terms of combined participation. Another positive aspect we can read from table 2 is the fact that the number of regions in the **high** and **very high** ranges grew by 2 regions between 2018 and 2019.

Table 2. Distribution of regions per range of participants.

Activity level ⁹	2019	2018	Variation
Low (<5 participants)	7	5	+2
Average (5-20 participants)	5	7	-2
High (21-50 participants)	4	3	+1
Very high (>50 participants)	5	4	+1
Total regions	21	19	+2

⁸These are the cases of Catalonia (ES), Brussels-Capital (BE) and Bourgogne Franche-Comté (FR).
⁹In terms of combined sent and received participants.

ANALYSIS

II. The reciprocity principle

In 2019, ¹⁰**22** regions accepted applications for Eurodissey traineeships (+3 regions compared to 2018). Among them, 7 had an activity level **below** 5, while 5 had an activity level **above** 50 (see **table 2**). The levels of activity between participating regions remain uneven but are, in the majority of the cases, largely proportional to the number of offers published yearly by a given region.

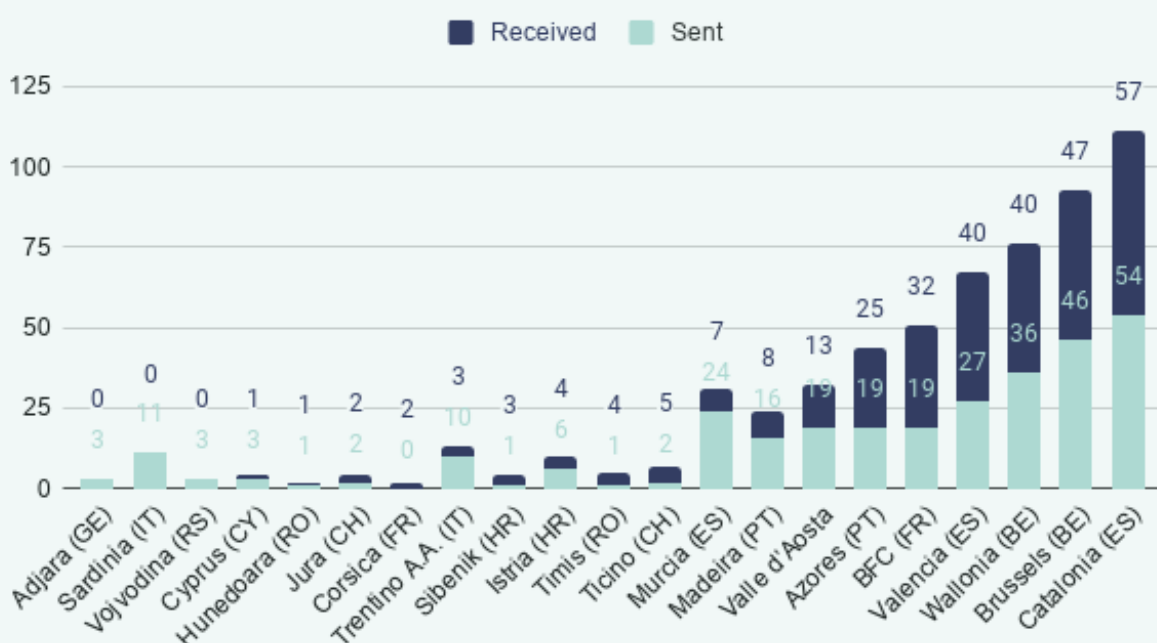
22

Regions that accepted applications

59%

Average balance ratio

Figure 3. Participants sent vs. received in 2019



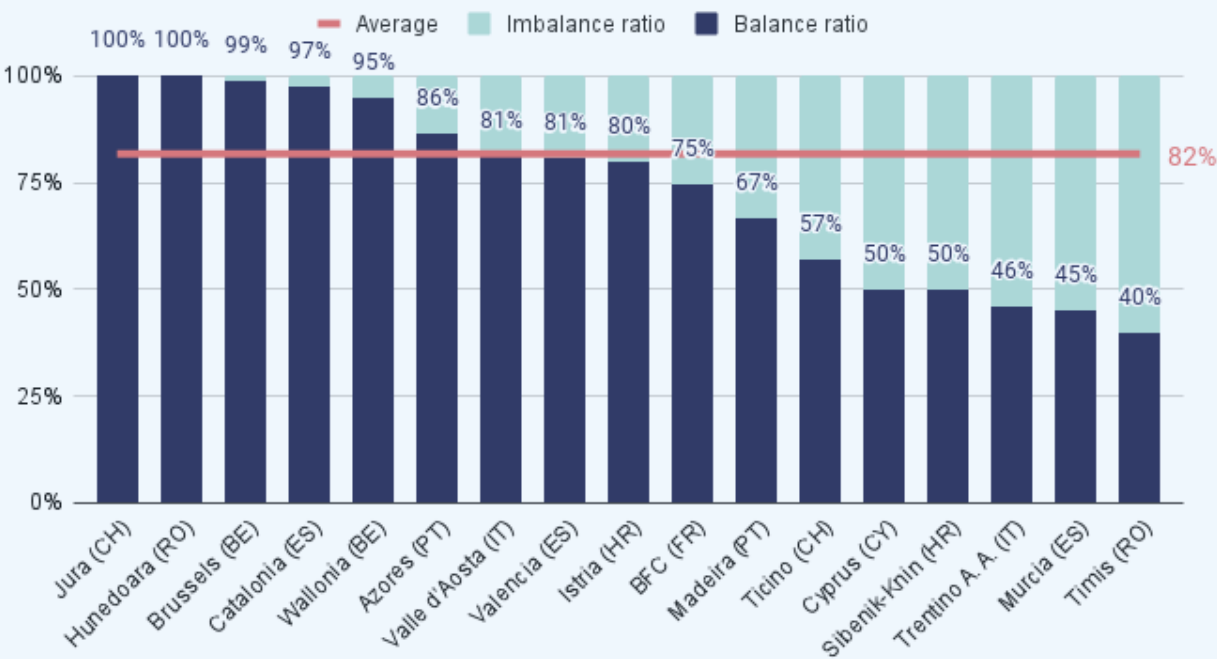
As written in the Statutes of the programme (art. 2.3), an important condition for every region is **to keep a balance between sendings and hostings**. While a perfect equilibrium is impossible to achieve, most regions manage to maintain a good balance relative to their level of activity. **Figure 4** proves that Eurodissey regions keep improving on balancing out sendings and hostings with a weighted average of 82% and a **59% average balance ratio**¹¹ (6% improvement over 2018).

¹⁰ Varaždin (HR) filled 3 internship offers but the selected candidates ended up cancelling.

¹¹ Since the few regions that did not send or receive any trainees would have a 0% balance ratio, they were excluded from the calculations.

In regions where the activity level is low (below 5 participants), imbalances are more likely, as the number of candidates they manage is significantly lower than the rest. On the basis of these low numbers, which inflate discrepancies, the difficulties these regions have had in finding equilibrium is understandable.

Figure 4. Reciprocity in 2019



ANALYSIS

III. Supply and Demand

In 2019, a total of **812 offers** and **613 applications** were submitted via the website across all regions. If we compare the data with that of 2018, this represents a **30% increase** in published offers and **28% increase** in applications, respectively. Along with the increased number of offers published, the **percentage of filled offers** also went up to **43% in 2019** from 39% in 2018.

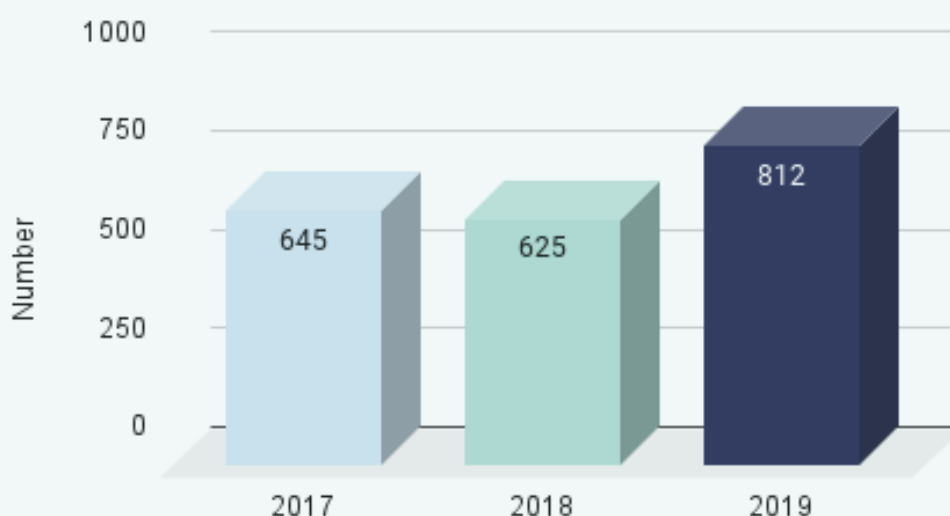
43%

Filled offers

+28%

Applications submitted

Figure 5. Evolution of published offers 2017-2019



This proves that the participating regions, besides publishing more offers in 2019, have performed better in terms of matching offers with candidates (**+4% of filled offers**). This is not only because the regions managed to “absorb” more of the demand from young people for traineeships, but also because the higher number of available offers gave candidates a wider choice of internships and a higher chance of being selected. However, there is still a lot of room for improvement when it comes to increasing the number of filled offers.

The following actions should be considered to **improve the ratio of filled offers**:

- Better interregional coordination to distribute the hosting periods throughout the year in order to avoid competition between destinations and/or offers published;
- Adapt and diversify the supply of traineeships in order to match the needs and skills required in the labour market, while attracting candidates of different backgrounds;
- A greater emphasis on market sectors where the region has an “added value”;
- Boost communication campaigns in all member regions to reach out to the young people, advertise the offers and, ultimately, make Eurodissey a recognisable brand.

Figure 6. Published offers, filled offers and % filled

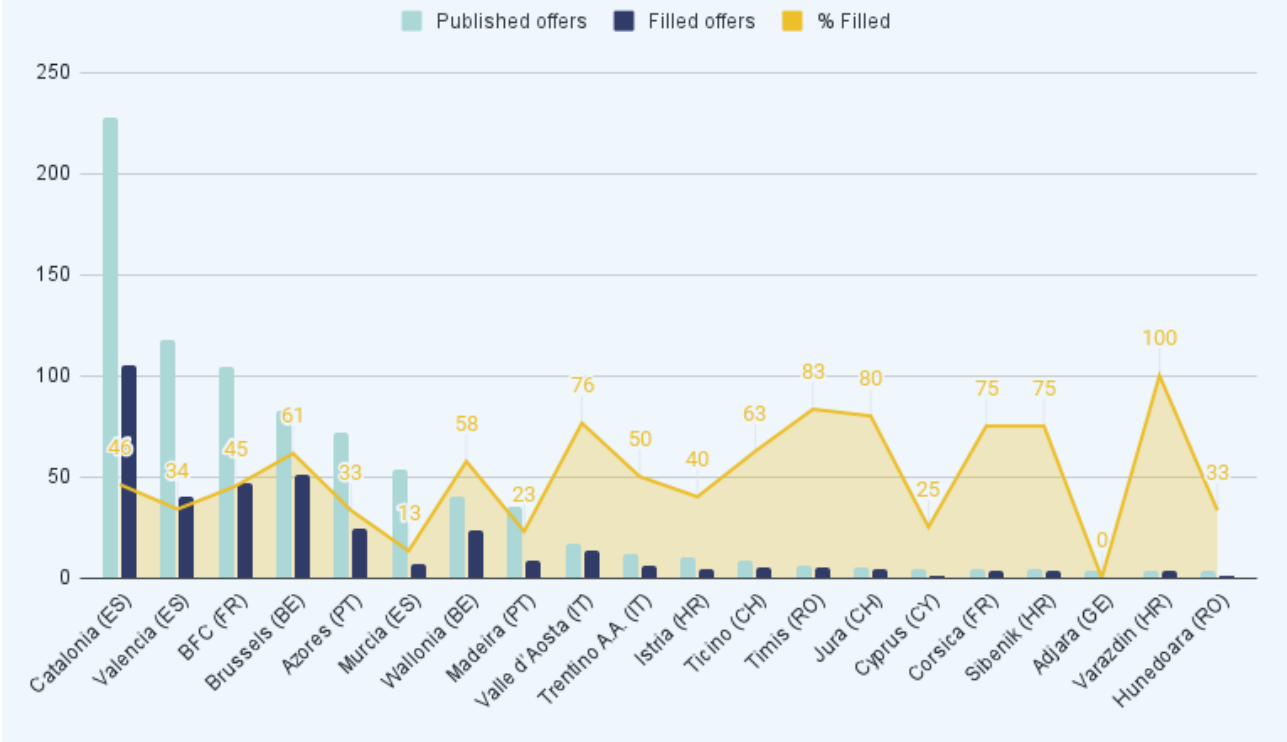


Table 3 shows a great increase in published offers unevenly distributed among member regions. There are increases in all ranges, except in the 51-100 offers published range. The main finding is that **three regions¹² represented more than half (55%) of the total offers** published in 2019. By contrast, a larger group of regions (8) in the 5-50 offers range accounted for only 16% of total submissions. Another point of focus is the notable number of regions (6) whose submissions fell below the **required annual minimum** (5 offers).¹³

¹² Catalonia (ES), Valencia (ES) and Bourgogne Franche-Comté (FR) regions.

¹³ Art. 2.3 Eurodissey Procedures: “The regions in the programme will publish at least 5 internship offers per year, of which a minimum of 3 must be effectively assigned to selected candidates”.

Table 3. Distribution of regions per range of published offers.

	2018				2019		
Range	Regions	N° Offers	Share %	Variation	Regions	N° Offers	Share %
<100 offers	2	247	40	+1	3	450	55
51-100 offers	4	265	42	-1	3	208	26
5-50 offers	8	99	16	0	8	133	16
>5 offers	4	14	2	+2	6	21	3
No offers	1	0	0	+1	2	0	0
Total	19	625	100	+3	22	812	100

This data may also confirm the hypothesis of previous reports¹⁴ that there is a clear correlation between the number of offers advertised and the increased involvement of a region in the programme. While less active regions publish a handful of offers and look out for specific profiles to fill them, the most active regions publish as many offers as they can, and cover a wide range of qualifications and sectors. There are two possible explanations for this:

- Assuming the appeal of all regions is relatively similar, regions with only a few placement opportunities will attract a high number of candidates regardless;
- More active regions benefit from a well-established Eurodissey network that attracts many businesses and institutions.

The exponential nature of this growth is another reason why the first few years are critical for Eurodissey's development in a region. If successful, the programme can very quickly attract companies and make the brand recognisable with students.

¹⁴ See 2018 Statistics Report.

Another point of analysis is the **variety of offers published in 2019**. Regions participating in the programme should work towards covering a wide spectrum of academic qualifications and labour sectors to make sure that Eurodissey remains accessible for all, including less qualified youth. To this end, relevant data from the eurodissee.eu website statistics has been extracted, and filtered by “traineeship area”.

Table 4. The variety in supply: rank and share of traineeship areas in 2019

Traineeship area	Share (%)	Traineeship area	Share (%)
1.Business sciences/administration	16,6	8.Architecture and construction	5,4
2.Personal/social services	14,9	9.Protection of the environment	4,1
3.Arts/Audiovisual	13,7	10.Manufacturing	2,9
4.Sciences	12	11.Engineering/computers	2,5
5.Information and journalism	11,2	12.Health	1,7
6.Education	7,9	13.Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,7
7.Humanities	5,4		

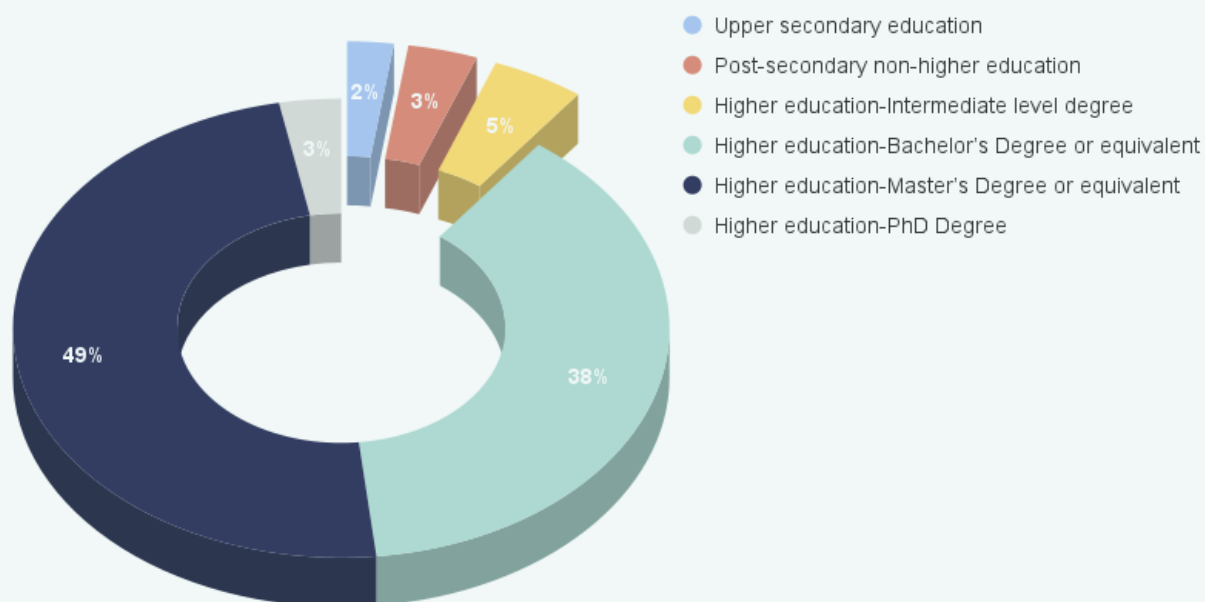
As reflected in **table 4**, the most prominent **traineeship areas in 2019** are: *Business sciences/Administration* (17%), *Personal/Social services* (15%), *Arts/Audiovisual* (14%), *Sciences* (12%). Therefore, in addition to the notable increase of offers in 2019, the data shows a wide variety of job opportunities; a key factor in keeping Eurodissey diverse and broadening its appeal.

Another way to measure the degree of diversification in supply and demand for traineeships is to look at the **academic qualifications** held by 2019 participants. The data generated by the website shows that **87%**¹⁵ of them hold a **Bachelor’s or Master’s degree** (see **figure 7**). This shows that traineeship offers mostly target candidates with higher-level education and advanced training¹⁶. However, the programme also offers –albeit on a much smaller scale– internship opportunities to **people with a lower level of training (10%)**¹⁷, which is a meaningful development in terms of labour market integration of less qualified young people.

¹⁵This percentage corresponds to the categories “Higher Education - Bachelor’s degree” and “Higher Education - Master’s Degree or equivalent” in Figure 7.

¹⁶According to the EACEA-Eurydice typology, higher-education may also include non-university studies, such as technical and advanced vocational training (TVET).

¹⁷This percentage corresponds to the rest of the 3 piechart’s slices distanced from the centre of Figure 7.

Figure 7. 2019 participants by academic title

Although recent university graduates are typically the most common job-seekers, it is important that the Eurodissey regions strive to engage less qualified youth and take measures to include socio-economically disadvantaged groups by securing quality internships and decent working conditions.

“



**«La clé du système est
l'alliance des régions,
facilitant l'insertion de
jeunes dans des milieux
valorisants.»**

– Edgar Faure

**First AER President &
Eurodyssey Founder**



”

ANALYSIS

IV. Submissions & Approvals

In 2019, the **rate of approved candidates** (a.k.a. “successful applications”) was **54%**, down from 61% in 2018. This decrease correlates partially with the increase in candidates (+28%). A larger volume of applicants may well lead to a lower approval rate, so it is likely this

increase is a mathematical consequence of a higher number of submissions.

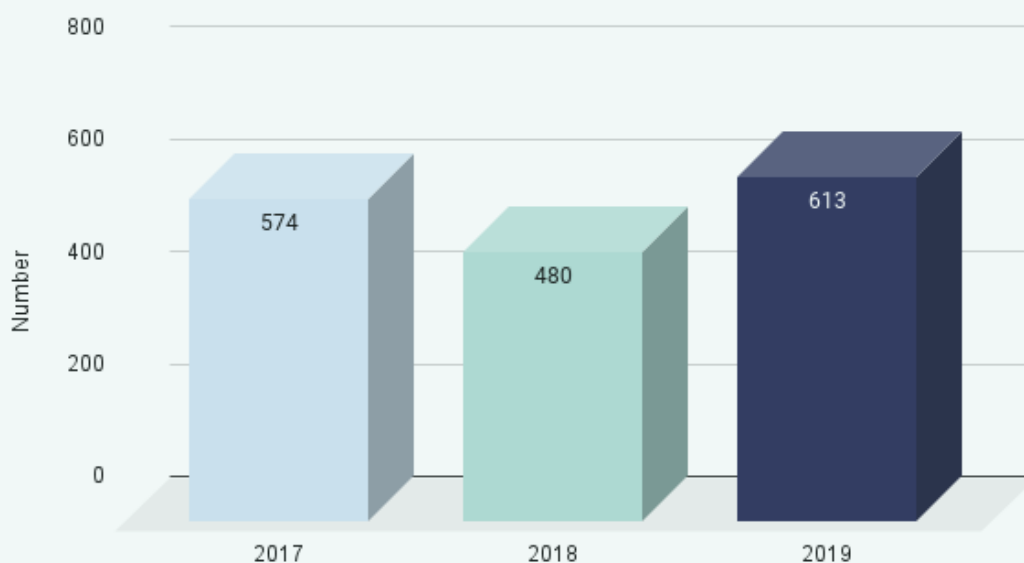
54%

*Applicants matched
with an internship*

+28%

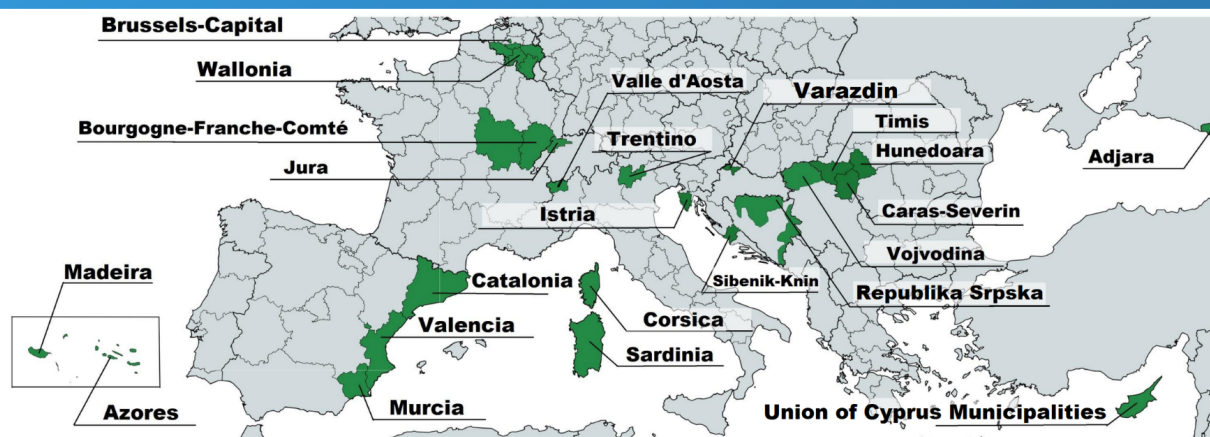
Candidates

Figure 8. Submissions 2017-2019



However, the increase in the number of published offers (+30%) does not appear to have improved the ratio of approved applications. More efforts need to be made to match candidates with offers, as the percentage of filled offers (43%) remains low. On a positive note, **cancellations dropped** from 11% in 2018 to **9% in 2019**. Cancellations have a variety of causes, including would-be trainees finding employment elsewhere, but this improvement may be a sign that the offers are appealing enough to retain candidates.

A collaborative Network



Interregional cooperation
between 23 regions

ANALYSIS

V. Impact on employment (2018)

a. Introduction

The ultimate goal of Eurodissey is to give European youth valuable work experience and training that will help them find a job. Evaluating the impact of the programme on youth employment is therefore essential to know if the programme is fulfilling its mission.

To this end, the AER regularly inquires about the professional situation of former participants. However, it is sometimes difficult to determine to what extent finding employment after a Eurodissey traineeship can be attributed to the programme.

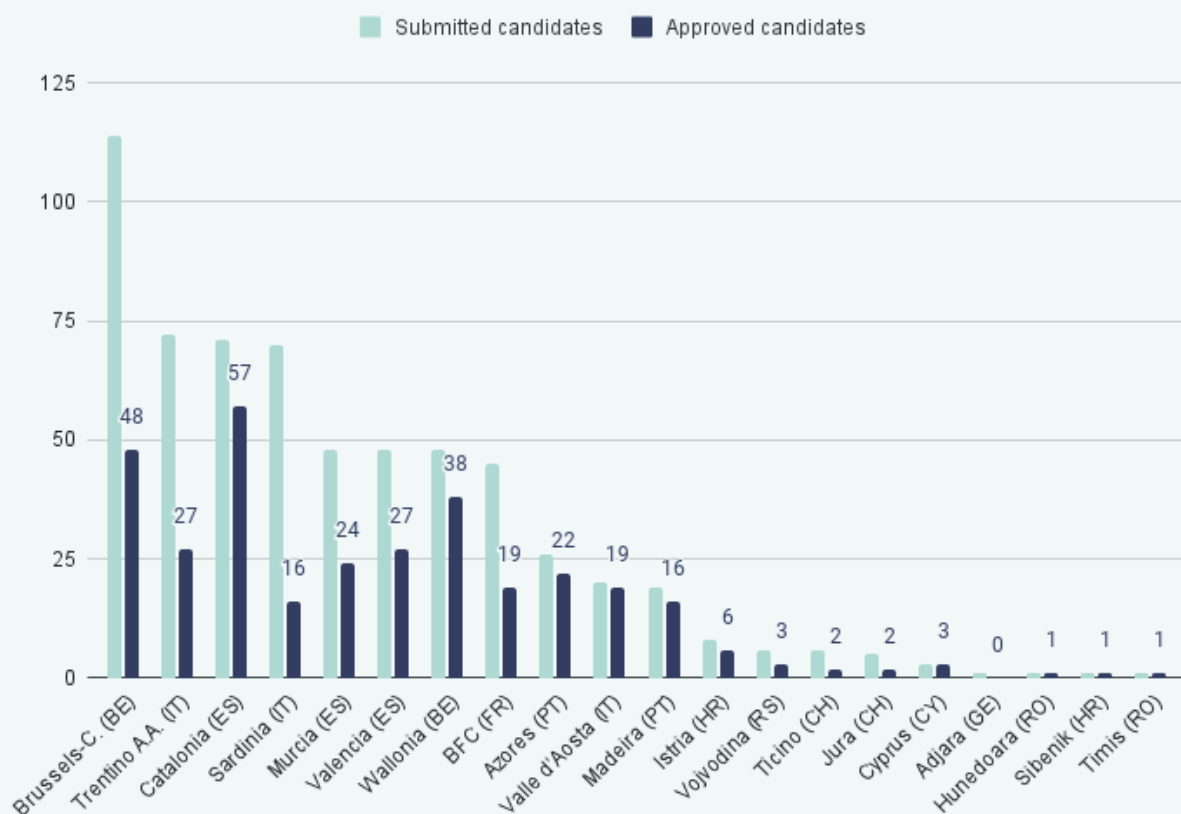
64%

Participants who found work within 4 months

+8%

Employed participants within 1 month

Figure 9. Submissions vs. approvals

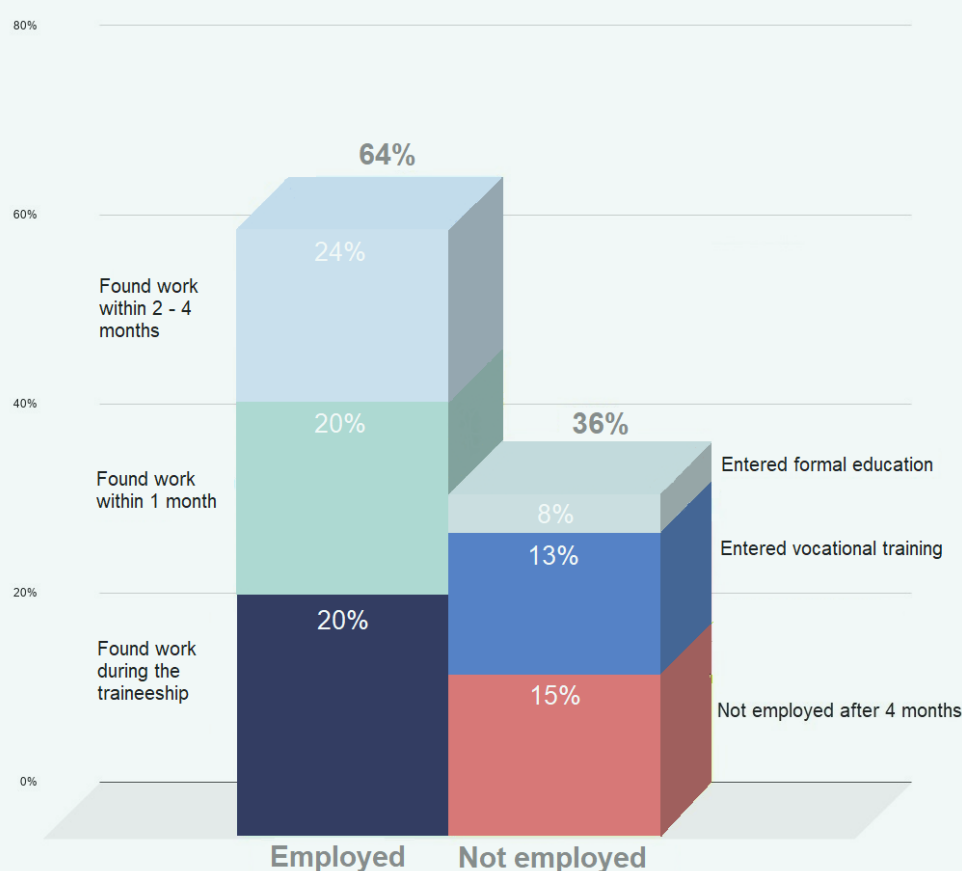


To obtain reliable employment statistics, this data needs to be compiled from the year preceding the publication of this Annual Report. In 2020, the AER Secretariat launched a new employment survey for the 2018 participants. The aim was to assess with greater accuracy the impact Eurodyssey had on their employability in the months immediately after their traineeships concluded. **41% of the 2018 participants**, covering 14 different programme regions responded to the survey.

b. Evolution of employment rate

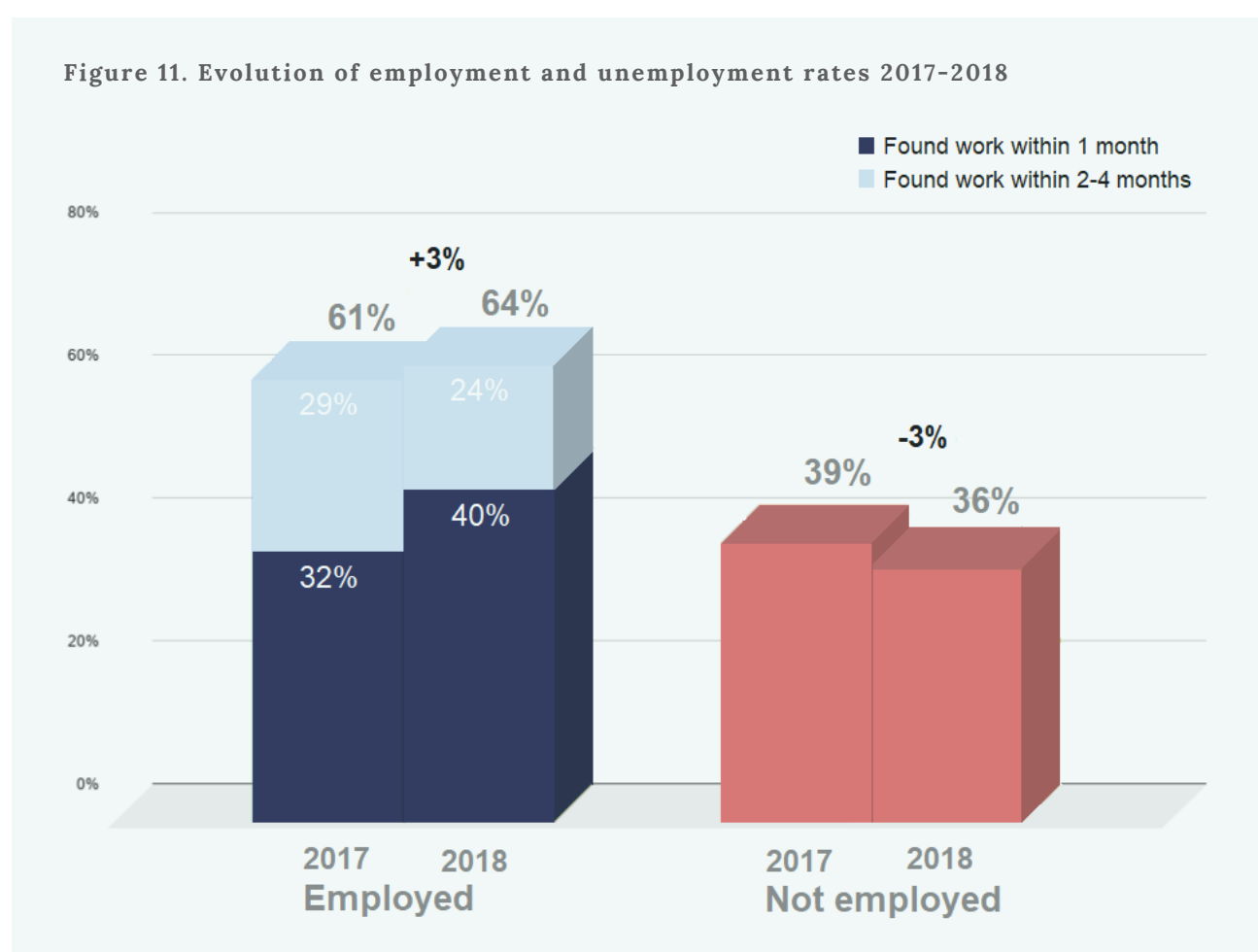
The overall picture that emerges is very positive. **64%** of Eurodyssey participants **found work within 4 months** of completing their traineeship, and of these **40%** did so **within 1 month**¹⁸ (see figure 10). If those who “entered formal education” or “vocational training” are omitted from the “not employed” group (36%), then the actual **unemployment rate is 15%**.

Figure 10. 2018 Employment and unemployment rates



¹⁸ Comprising participants “hired by the same/other organization during the traineeship” and those who “Found work within month 1”

Looking at the employment rate within the first 4 months (see **figure 11**), we observe an increase of **3%** from 2017 to 2018. The same decrease occurs in the “not employed” rate. A significant outcome is the increase by **8%** of the participants who found work within 1 month of completing their Eurodyssey traineeship. This is a clear sign that the programme is helping young people boost their employment prospects. Although Eurodyssey’s impact on local employment may greatly vary by region, helping young people to find work is a challenge shared by all members. For this reason, employment data is only presented in terms of overall values.



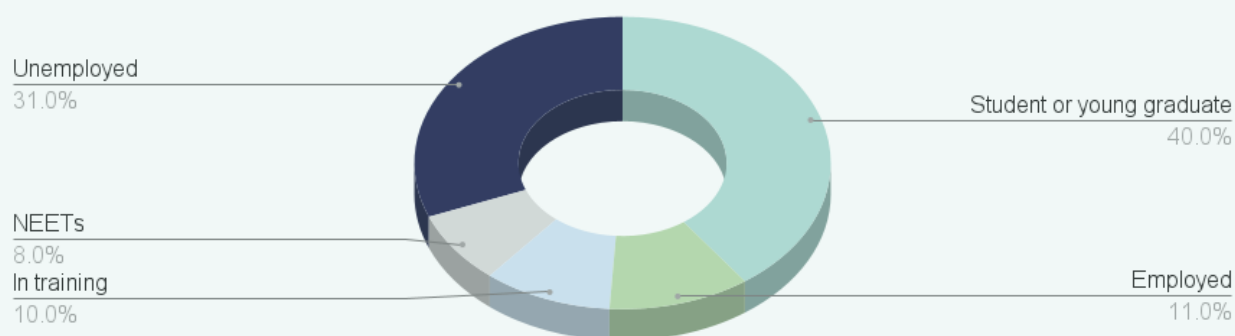
c. Impact on Employment (2018): “Cohort of “NEET¹⁹ + Unemployed”

Figure 12, ‘Status of participants before Eurodyssey’ confirms that Eurodyssey attracts a diverse range of young people. The “**Student or young graduate**” category (40%) together with the “**registered unemployed**” (31%) are the best represented overall.

¹⁹ NEET: Not in Education, Employment, or Training

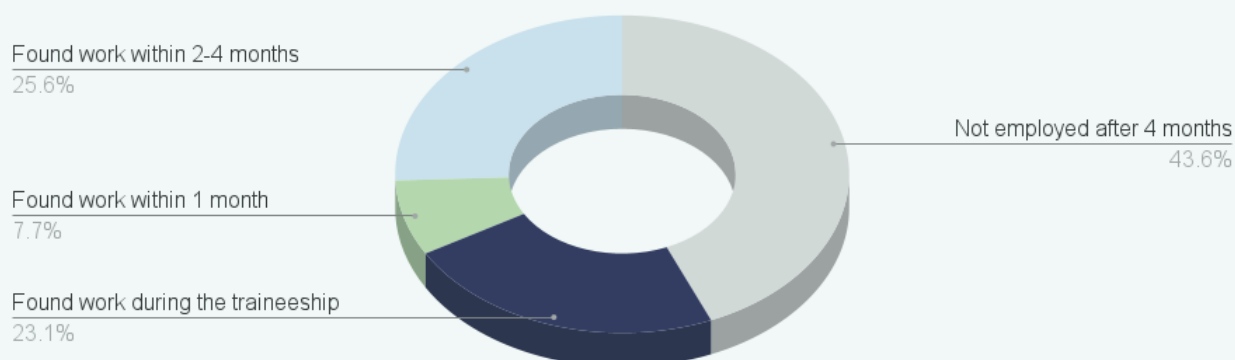
These two groups are more likely to see Eurodyssey as a means to boost their CVs, and/or as a potential entry point to the labour market.

Figure 12: Status before Eurodyssey



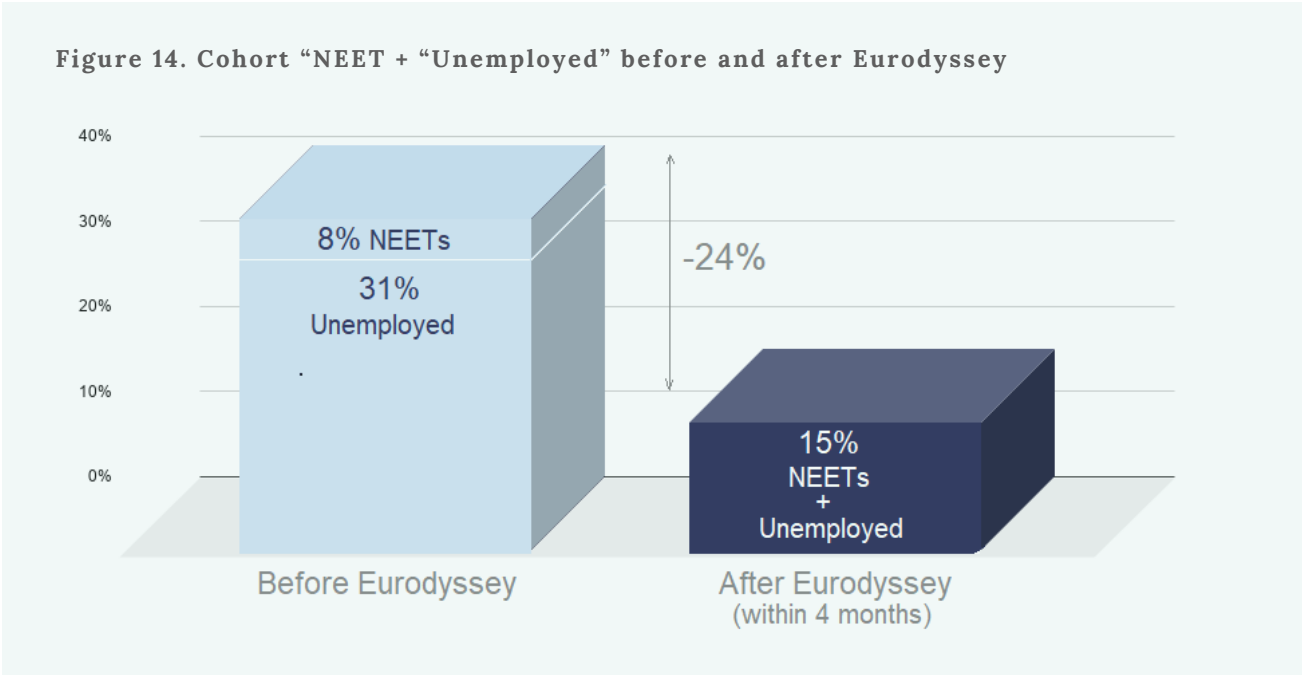
The survey respondents who are presumably in a more precarious situation, those belonging to the groups of “**registered unemployed**” and “**Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)**”, were specifically selected to determine whether the programme is giving them a real opportunity to become more employable.

Figure 13: Impact on employment - Cohort "NEET" + "Unemployed"



Within this cohort, the survey findings indicate that after their Eurodyssey internships **56%** of them found work within 4 months, out of which **31%** did within month 1 (see **figure 13**).

One noteworthy observation is that the number of “NEET” and “unemployed” after Eurodissey fell by **24%** over the total number of the 2018 participants (see **figure 14**).



CONCLUSIONS

With 303 participating trainees, Eurodyssey recovered to its usual volume after the decrease (-18%) experienced in 2018 in respect of the previous year. This is explained by increased activity in most regions, and the contribution of the new additions (+3), resulting in an extraordinary rise in both the traineeship offers published (+30%) and candidates (+28%). This is also evidenced in the increase by 2 of regions belonging to the high (21-50 participants) and very high (50+ participants) levels of activity. The 2% drop in the number of cancellations can be seen as another sign of recovery.



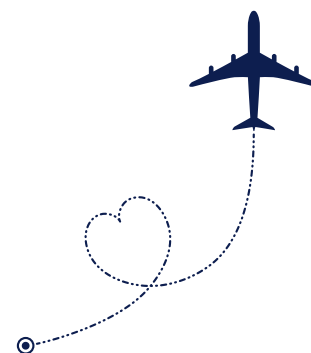
Because Eurodyssey members bear the cost for the trainees they receive, ensuring reciprocity between regions is important for balanced cooperation and mutual benefit. Participating regions are therefore requested to balance the number of participants they send and receive. In 2019, Eurodyssey regions performed better when it came to sendings and hostings, with a 59% average balance ratio (+6% over 2018). While differences between members remain, the active ones maintained a satisfactory level of reciprocity in their management of the programme.



The 2019 data shows that the demand (applications) from young people in most regions has been stronger than in the previous two years. However, the revamped supply (+30% published offers) and the improvement in filling offers (+5%) has been insufficient to absorb it, leading to a lower approval rate (-7%). Another relevant finding is that three member regions represent more than half of the total volume of offers published in 2019, further widening the gap with the rest of the regions.



Taken as a whole, what we can conclude from these data is that the most active regions generally have significantly more traineeship offers than candidates to fill them. This is not necessarily a flaw. A greater supply spread across a broad range of traineeship areas gives candidates more choice, and a better chance of securing a suitable traineeship.



In general, where Eurodyssey struggles most is in regions with low activity. Among the challenges they face are extended periods of a lull in activity, ensuring reciprocal exchange levels, as well as suffering from low or no brand recognition. A lack of brand recognition makes it difficult to build trust with local companies and attract candidates for traineeships either at home or abroad. This shows the importance of a significant communication push early in the implementation phase in order to build momentum.



Finally, thanks to the new 2018 employment survey, we have been able to measure the impact Eurodyssey has on the employability of young people more accurately. The most impressive finding is that 64% of Eurodyssey participants find long-term employment in the 4 months following the conclusion of their traineeship, and of those 40% find work within 1 month. Another significant finding is that taking part in a Eurodyssey traineeship has a measurable, positive impact on the employability of young people in precarious situations (unemployed and NEET). The last point to note is that 42% of employed participants²⁰ after Eurodyssey find work in their region of origin, which proves that investing in youth mobility ends up benefiting the sending regions as well.



²⁰See appendices, figure 17 “Employment location”

APPENDICES

1. General data - 2019

Regions	Sent	Submitted	Approved	Received	Published Offers	Filled Offers	% Filled
Adjara (GE)	3	1	0	0	3	0	0
Azores (PT)	19	26	22	25	72	24	33
BFC (FR)	19	45	19	32	104	47	45
Brussels (BE)	46	114	48	47	83	51	61
Catalonia (ES)	54	71	57	57	228	105	46
Corsica (FR)	0	0	0	2	4	3	75
Cyprus (CY)	3	3	3	1	4	1	25
Hunedoara (RO)	1	1	1	1	3	1	33
Istria (HR)	6	8	6	4	10	4	40
Jura (CH)	2	5	2	2	5	4	80
Madeira (PT)	16	19	16	8	35	8	23
Murcia (ES)	24	48	24	7	53	7	13
Sardinia (IT)	11	70	16	0	0	0	-
Sibenik (HR)	1	1	1	3	4	3	75
Ticino (CH)	2	6	2	5	8	5	63
Timis (RO)	1	1	1	4	6	5	83
Trentino A.A. (IT)	10	72	27	3	12	6	50
Valencia (ES)	27	48	27	40	118	40	34
Valle d'Aosta (IT)	19	20	19	13	17	13	76
Varazdin (HR)	0	0	0	0	3	3	100
Vojvodina (RS)	3	6	3	0	0	0	-
Wallonia (BE)	36	48	38	40	40	23	58
TOTAL	303	613	332	294	812	353	43

2. Reciprocity: balance ratios - 2019

Regions	Balance ratio	Coefficient	Weighted ABR ²¹
Adjara (GE)	0%	1%	0%
Azores (PT)	86%	7%	6%
BFC (FR)	75%	9%	6%
Brussels (BE)	99%	16%	15%
Catalonia (ES)	97%	19%	18%
Corsica (FR)	0%	0%	0%
Cyprus (CY)	50%	1%	0%
Hunedoara (RO)	100%	0%	0%
Istria (HR)	80%	2%	1%
Jura (CH)	100%	1%	1%
Madeira (PT)	67%	4%	3%
Murcia (ES)	45%	5%	2%
Sardinia (IT)	0%	2%	0%
Sibenik-Knin (HR)	50%	1%	0%
Ticino (CH)	57%	1%	1%
Timis (RO)	40%	1%	0%
Trentino A. A. (IT)	46%	2%	1%
Valencia (ES)	81%	11%	9%
Valle d'Aosta (IT)	81%	5%	4%
Vojvodina (RS)	0%	1%	0%
Wallonia (BE)	95%	13%	12%
AVERAGE	59%	-	82%

²¹ ABR: Average Balanced Ratio

3. Summary of statistics 2018-2019

Category		2019	Variation	2018
Total participants		303	+16%	261
Traineeship offers	Published	812	+30%	625
	Filled	353	+108	245
	% Filled	43%	+4%	39%
Applications	Submitted	613	+33%	461
	Approved	332	+53	279
	% Approved	54%	-7%	61%

4. Employment statistics 2017-2018

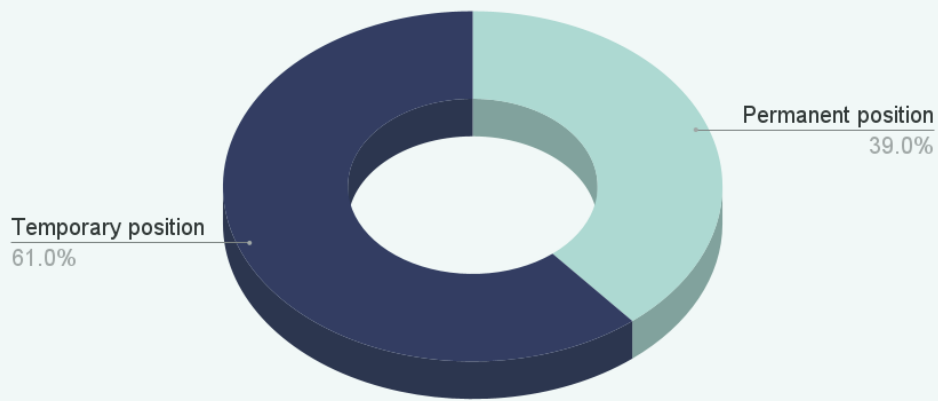
Category		2018	Variation	2017
Employment rate after Eurodyssey (4 months)		64%	+3%	61%
•	% employed within 1 month ²²	40%	+8%	32%
•	% employed within months 2-4	24%	-5%	29%
•	Not employed after 4 months	36%	-3%	39%
Employment rate: Cohort "NEET + Unemployed"		56%	n/a	n/a
•	% NEET + Unemployed before Eurodyssey	39%	n/a	n/a
•	% NEET + Unemployed after Eurodyssey	15%	n/a	n/a
•	Difference (before & after Eurodyssey)	-24%	n/a	n/a
Employed in permanent position after Eurodyssey		39%	n/a	n/a
Eurodyssey impact assessment ²³		64%	n/a	n/a
Overall satisfaction rate		76%	n/a	n/a

²² Comprising participants "hired by the same/other organization during the traineeship" and those who "Found work within month 1"

²³ 2018 participants share (%) who found Eurodyssey decisive in finding work

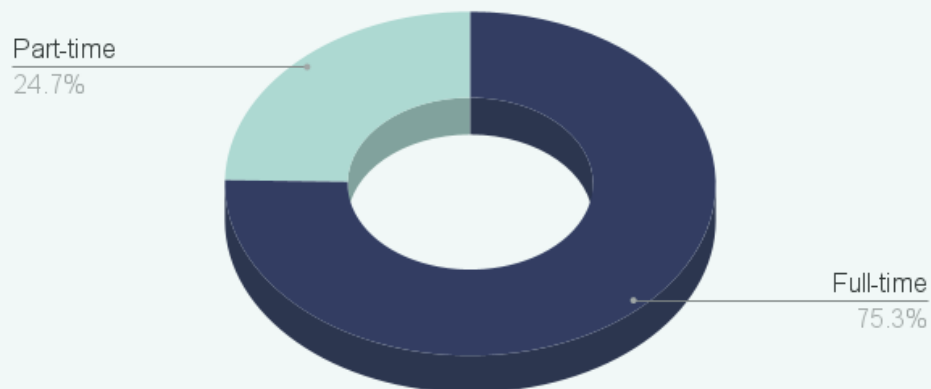
5. Other employment survey findings - 2018

Figure 15: Contract type



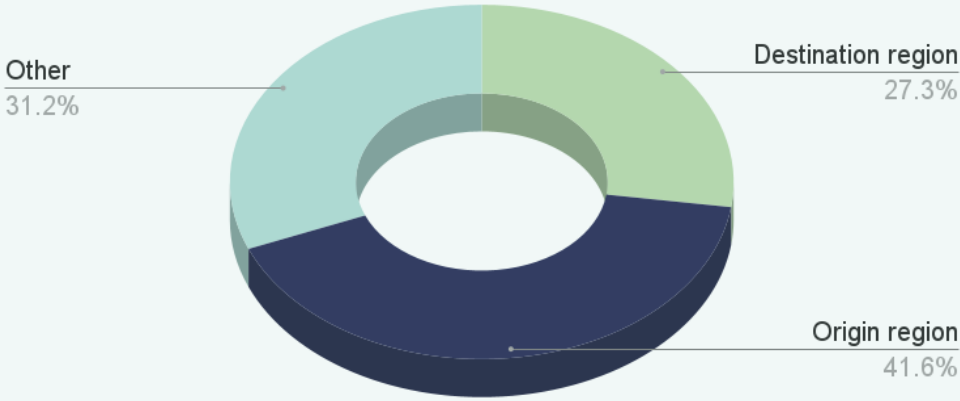
The survey shows that the programme helps the participants find long-term employment: of the total employed participants after Eurodissey, **39%** held a permanent position.

Figure 16: Employment type



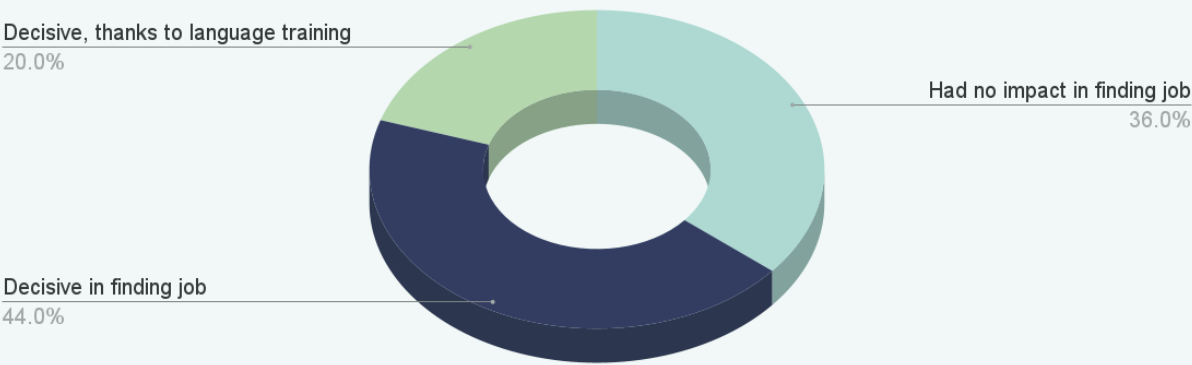
The survey shows that **75%** of the employed participants after Eurodissey found a full-time job.

Figure 17: Employment location

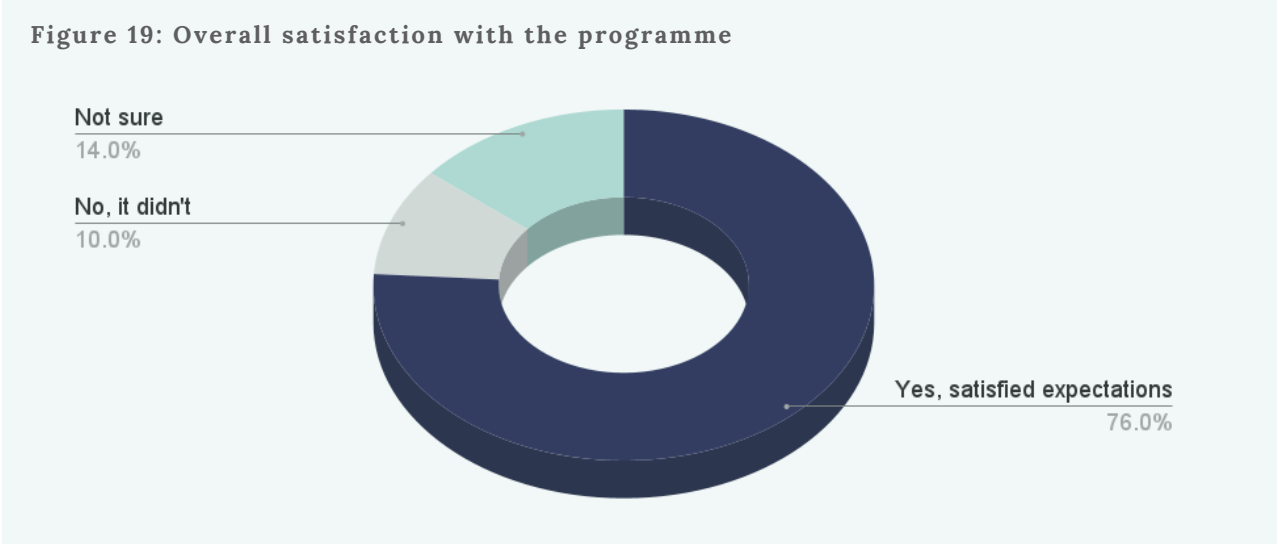


42% of the total survey respondents found the work in their region of origin which proves that investing in mobility eventually benefits the Eurodissey sending regions as well.

Figure 18: Eurodissey Assessment



64% of the overall survey respondents affirmed that Eurodissey was decisive in finding a job and **20%** of these attributed such a fact to the language training received.



76% of the overall survey respondents stated that the Eurodyssey experience lived up to their professional and personal expectations.

EURODYSSSEY 35

Established 1985 Assembly of European Regions



ELABORATED BY THE
AER SECRETARIAT

Published in November 2020
Data, charts and visuals by Yasser El Koura
Edited by Andrés Muñoz Rojo

