Volunteer Report Cité-Unis

Abstract

This report analyzes surveys for four different cohorts of Cité-Unis volunteers who did their service civique (2020-2024).

In this report, we address three main questions regarding volunteers who do there service civique in France:

1. Who are the volunteers? (Section)
2. How does the service civique change the volunteers' attitudes and views? (Section)
3. Are there trends between different cohorts of volunteers? (Section)
4. What predicts whether volunteers…

- …end their contract early? (Section)
- …are more satisfied ? (**?@sec-satisfaction**)
- …are more self-confident? (**?@sec-confidence**)

5. How do volunteers differ between the different programs?

- Ciné (**?@sec-cine**)
- Ecology
- Coeur vs. Relais (**?@sec-coeur-vs-relais**)

We rely on questionnaires collected by Cité-Unis for four different cohorts of volunteers who did their service civique for a year (2020-2021; 2021-2022; 2022-2023; 2023-2024). These questionnaires are very extensive. For the present analyses, we selected a subset of key questions (a full list can be found in the codebook). Note that this selection of variables was based only on the questionnaire of the first cohort (2020/21). As a result, potentially interesting variables that only appear in later questionnaires will not appear here.

Who are the volunteers ?

Here, we just review some demographic variables briefly. An extensive summary table with sample demographics across the different cohorts can be found in Tables.

Geographic location

Volunteers came from 80 different departments (see Figure 1). On average, across the different cohorts, most volunteers came from Bouches-du-Rhône (n = 404), followed by Nord (n = 350) and Seine-Saint-Denis (n = 316).

Overall, there has been a steady increase in volunteers, from 6386 in 20-21 to 7848 in 23-24, and an average increase of 490.4 per year. Since the 20-21 cohort, each departement has on average increased by 26.7. There were 51 departements who saw an increase, and 14 who saw a decrease (see Figure 2). For details on the trend of each departement, see Tables.

Figure 1

Répartition des volontaires en France à travers le temps.

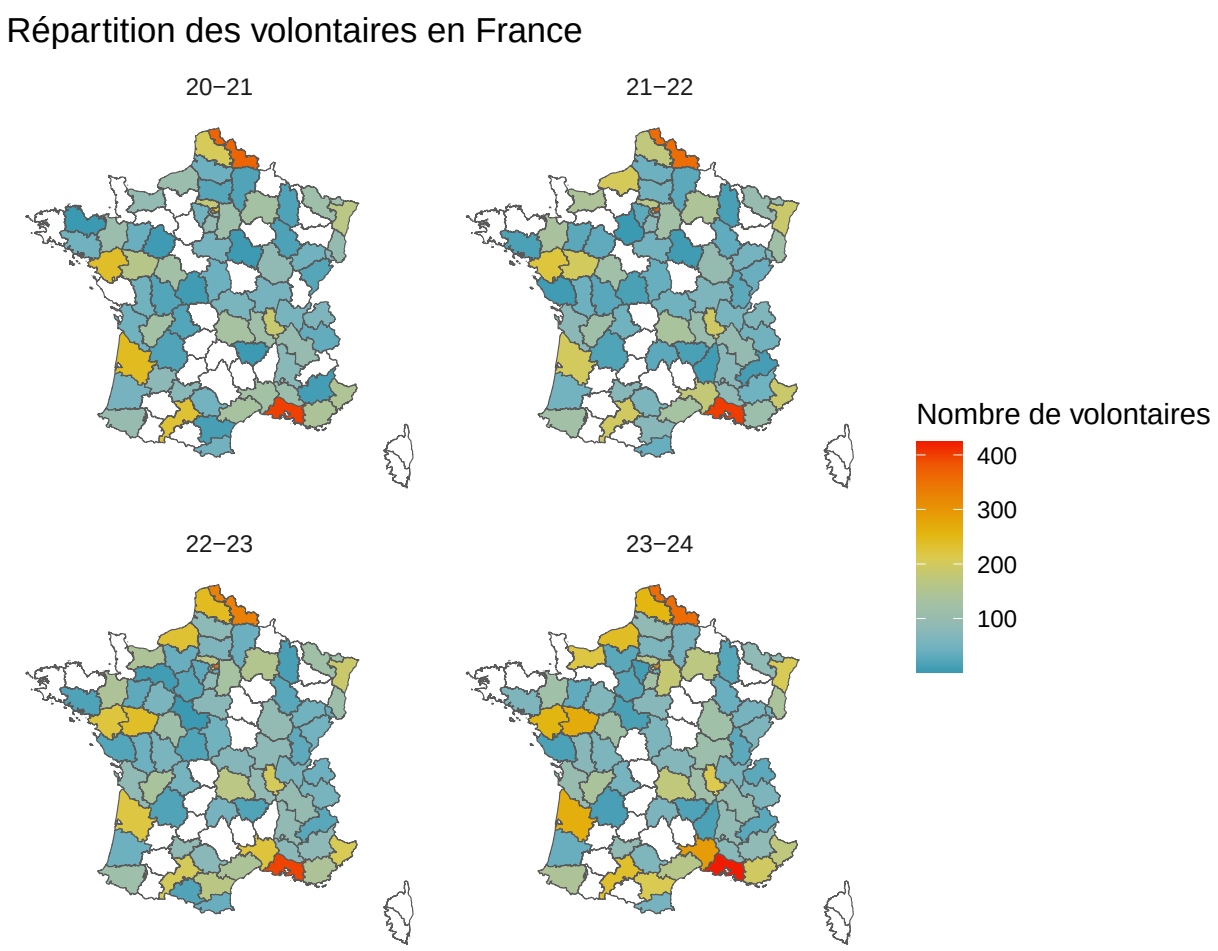
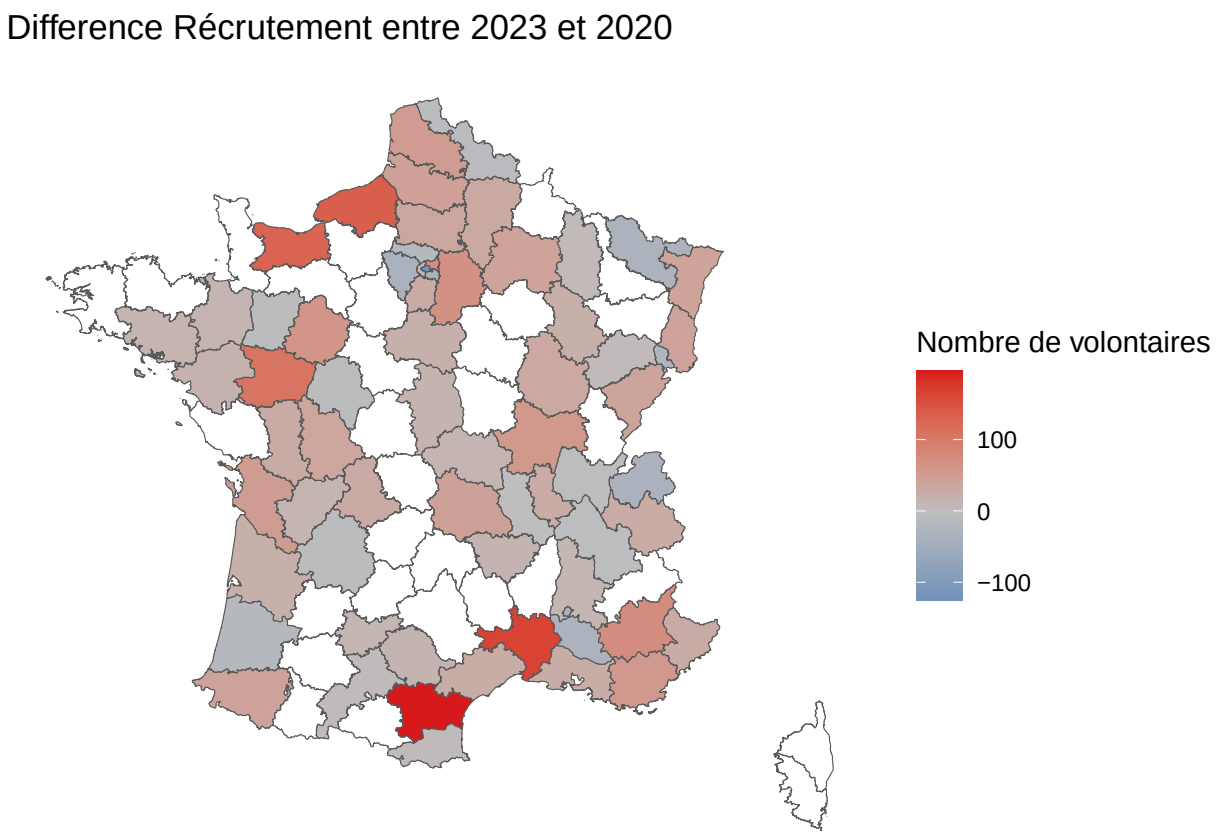


Figure 2

Evolution de recrutement pour la promo de 2023-24 par rapport à 2020-21.



Age

Education

Sex

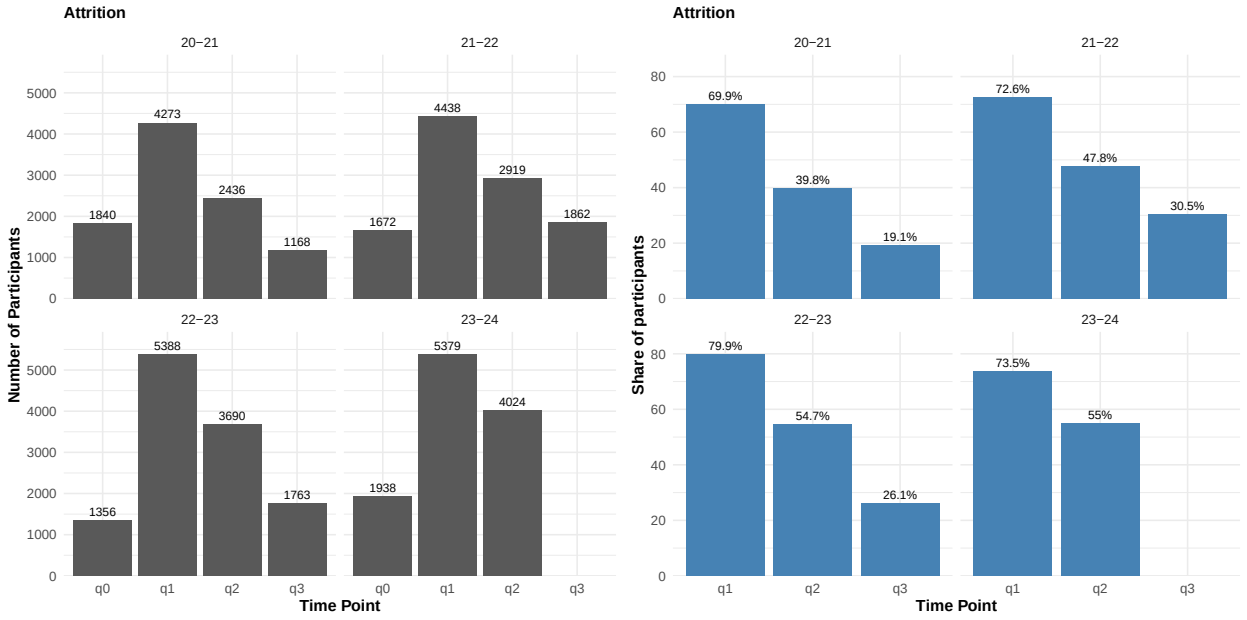
How have volunteers changed their attitudes?

First, this analysis is restricted by attrition, i.e. volunteers dropping out of the surveys over time (see Figure 3). Second, there are only two questions that volunteers of the same promo have been asked at different time points (**?@tbl-within-variables**). Figure 4 shows all volunteers who answered at both time points (q1 and q2), with either "yes" or "no". This descriptive analysis suggests that the service civique did not have an impact on voting behavior, on average. However, this analysis is pooled across different cohorts, not all of which would have had the chance to change their voting behavior during their year volunteering, simply because there were no elections. Figure 5 shows changes in volunteers perception on whether their individual action can contribute to changing society. Descriptively, there is no clear positive or negative trend either.

Figure 3

Number of volunteers per survey time point. Volunteers who appear under 'q0' have participated in the program but have not even filled out the first questionnaire. Note that in the percentage plot, the percentages are relative to all volunteers from the respective promo.

(A) *(absolute numbers)* (B) *(percentages)*



Are there trends between different cohorts of volunteers?

There are many possible variables to look at regarding between-cohort differences. As an example, Figure 6 shows how different cohorts evaluated their satisfaction with the service civique.

Predictions

For all predictions, we rely only on volunteers from the "Coeur" program. Note that all predicitons here are just statistical associations–they tell us about differences we observe, but they do not provide proof

Figure 4

Change in volunteers reporting whether they voted or not during the last elections, between Q1 and Q2. Note that this analysis considers only answers of volunteers who answered either yes or no at both *time points.*

(A) *Alluvial plot* (B) *Percentages*

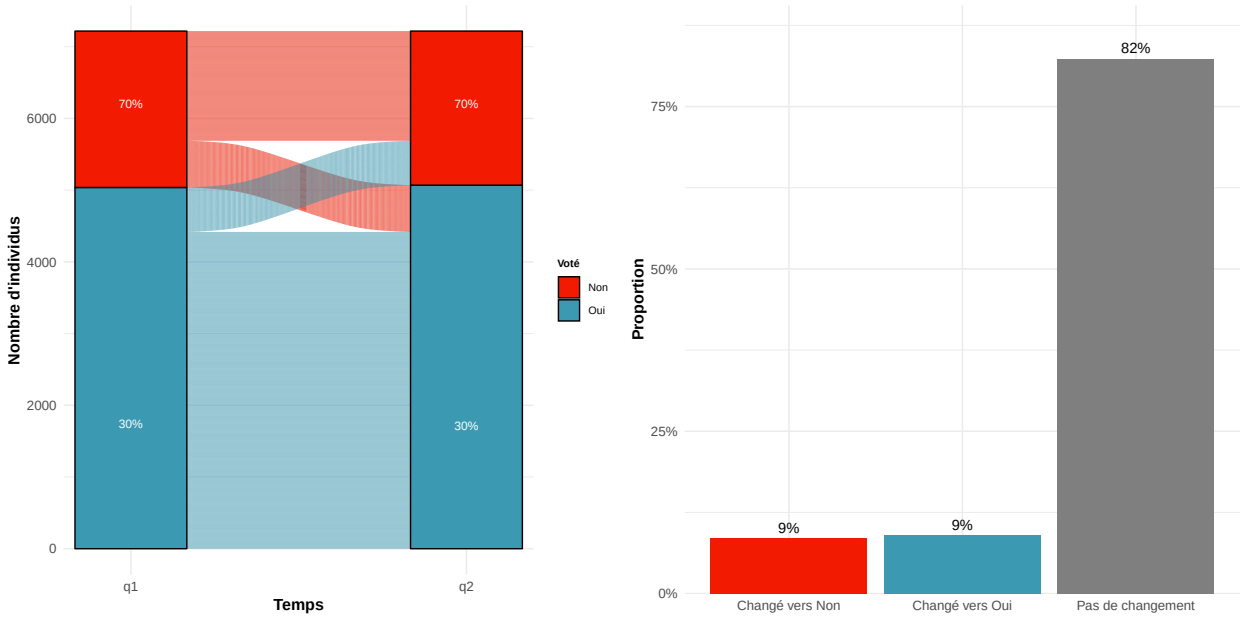


Figure 5

Change in volunteers reporting whether they think their individual action can contribute to changing society, between Q1 and Q2. Note that this analysis considers only answers of volunteers who answered at both *time points.*

(A) *Alluvial plot* (B) *Percentages*

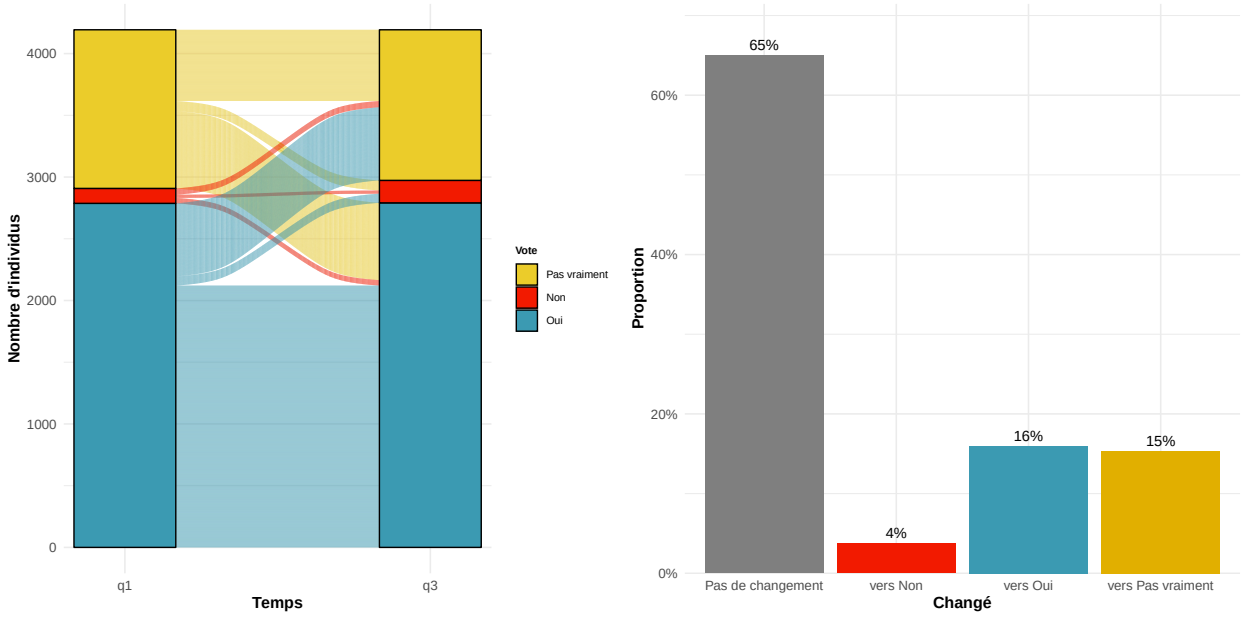


Figure 6

Satisfaction between cohorts.

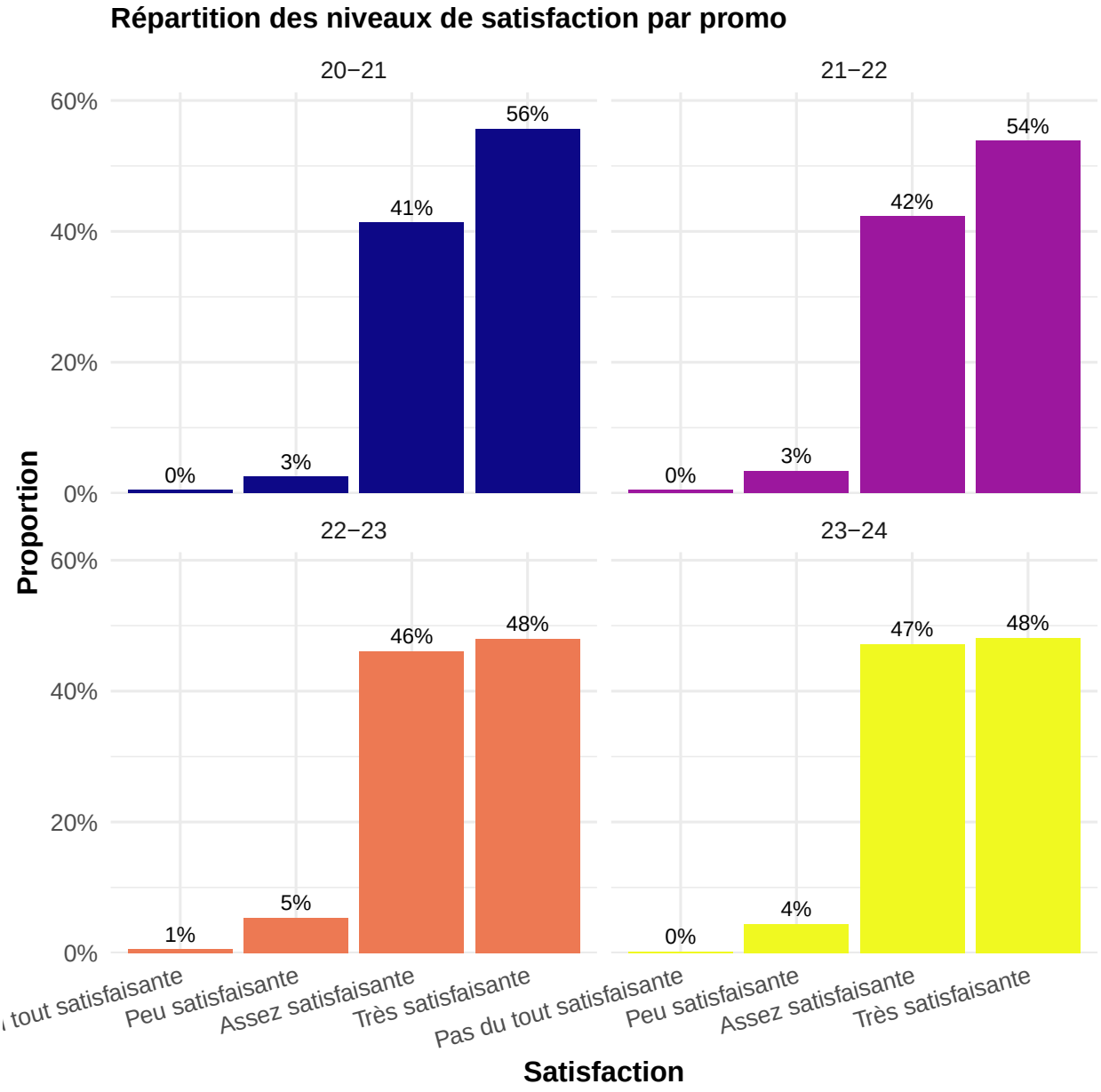


Table 1

Different motives for "rupture" and whether they were coded as negative, positive, or external reasons.

motif_rupture	rupture_valence	n
01 - Abandon de poste	negative	1444
02 - Faute grave d'une des parties	negative	455
03 - Force majeure	raisons externes	280
04 - Embauche en CDD d'au moins 6 mois ou CDI	positive	621
05 - Embauche en CDD moins de 6 mois	positive	383
06 - Commun accord entre les parties	negative	2761
07 - Le volontaire n'a jamais pris son poste	negative	13
08 - Retrait de l'agrément de la structure d'accueil	negative	3
09 - Reprise d'études	negative	412
10 - Fin de validité du Titre de Séjour	raisons externes	39
NA	NA	21549

Table 2

Count, odds and share for rupture vs. no rupture for a negative motive, according to which type of volunteer.

type_volontaire	pas de rupture negative	rupture negative	odds	share
CŒUR	19931	877	22.726	0.042
RELAIS	6706	446	15.036	0.062

for causal conclusions on why we observe these differences.

What predicts whether volunteers end their contract early (rupture)?

Not all volunteers work until the end of their contract. In fact, 22.9% of volunteers have a "rupture", i.e. terminate the contract early. There are various motives for ending one's contract early (see Table 1). Not all of them are necessarily bad, e.g. "Embauche en CDD d'au moins 6 mois ou CDI", and some are outside of the influence of the volunteers, e.g. "Fin de validité du Titre de Séjour". For our analyses, we focus only on volunteers who ended their contract early for apparently negative reasons.

To see whether there are differences in different groups, we ran separate logistic regressions for a selection of variables. The results are shown in Figure 7. Because the magnitude of the odds ratios (OR) are not straightforward to interpret, Figure 8 shows descriptive differences in contract terminations for some groups.

How to make sense of the odds ratios? Take the example of the type of volunteers (`type_volontaire`). Table 2 shows the count, odds and share for rupture vs. no rupture for a negative motive.

In this case the OR is odds of "CŒUR" divided by odds of "RELAIS" (OR = 1.5114392).

For non-demographic variables, investigating their relationship with rupture is not possible–simply because, by definition, for questions that have been only asked at "q2" and "q3", volunteers who had ended their contract early were not available anymore (see Table 3). Only for the two variables that have been asked at "q1" (`perception_avenir` and `action_individuelle_societe`) we can look at their relationship with rupture (Figure 7).

Figure 7

Effects of demographic factors on negative rupture. Coefficients are the results of separate logistic regressions for each variable. For categorical variables, a baseline has been chosen in the model (refer to the codebook to see the omitted baseline category). Each bar or dot in the chart shows how a factor (like age, gender, or education) relates to the chance of a rupture. An odds ratio of 1 means that this group has the same chance of a rupture as the baseline group. More than 1 means that this group is more likely to have a rupture. For example, an odds ratio of 2.0 means twice as likely. Less than 1 means that this group is less likely to have a rupture. An odds ratio of 0.5 means half as likely. The lines show uncertainty (confidence intervals). If they cross 1, the difference might not be meaningful (in this case, the result is not statistically significant). The logarithmic scale is used so that in the visualization for the positive and negative odds ratio's to be symmetric (i.e. that 2 is as far away from 1 as is 0.5).

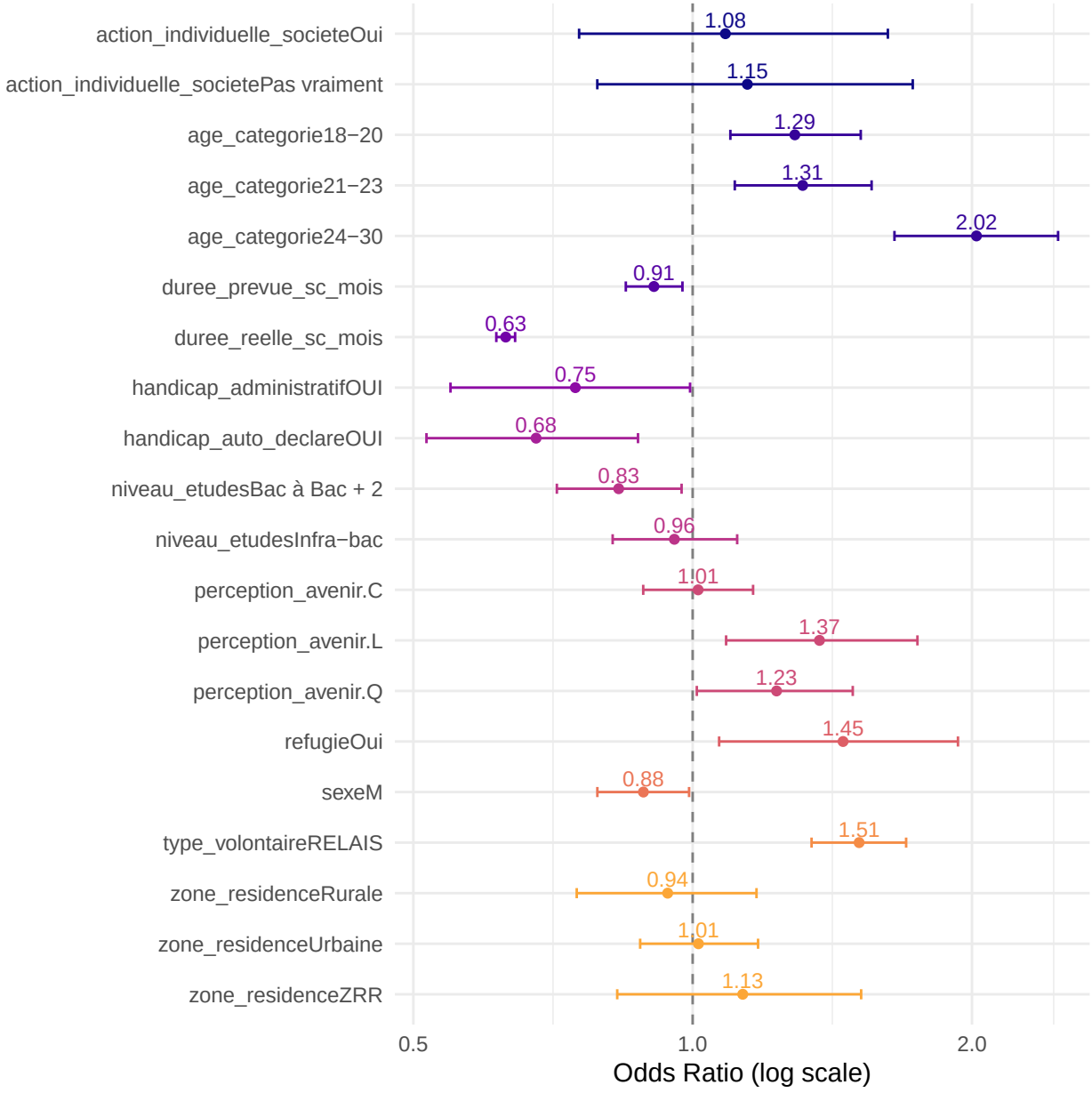


Figure 8

Percentages of rupture for (allegedly) negative reasons for different groups, for different variables.

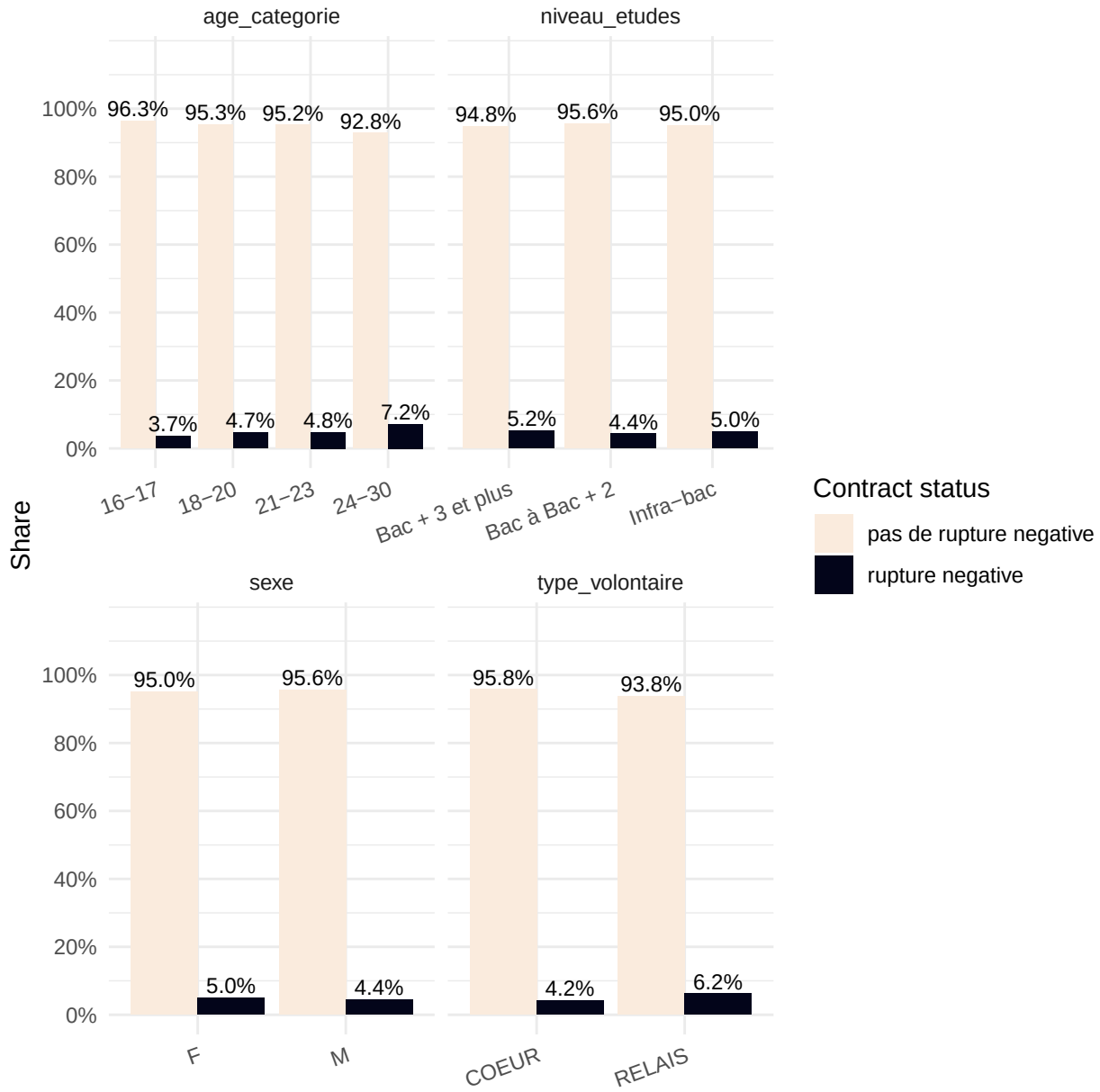


Table 3

Candidate variables to evaluating their association with rupture.

variable	source
perception_avenir	q1
action_individuelle_societe	q1
projet_avenir_concret	q2
comparaison_utilite_autres	q2
fierte	q2
confiance_en_soi	q2
confiance_avenir_personnel	q2
action_individuelle_societe	q3
impact_situation_actuelle	q3
integration	q2

What predicts whether volunteers are more satisfied ? (?@sec-satisfaction)

In this section, we look at satisfaction ("D'une manière générale, diriez-vous que votre Service Civique s'est déroulé de façon…" with levels 1, "pas du tout satisfaisainte", to 4, "très satisfaisante")[1]. As shown in Figure 9, taking all cohorts together, the majority of volunteers thinks their experience is "très satisfaisant".

To see whether there are statistical differences between different categories of volunteers, we ran separate regression models for a selection of variables. The results are shown in Figure 10, for demographic variables, and Figure 11, for other variables. The estimates in these figures are the results of separate linear regressions for each variable. All likert scale type responses (such as satisfaction) have been coded as numeric (from 1 to 4). How to interpret the coefficients? For categorical variables, a baseline has been chosen in the model (refer to the codebook to see the omitted baseline category). The estimate shown in the graph is how much, compared to this baseline, satisfaction increases or decreases (on a scale from 1 to 4). For numeric variables, estimates represent how much satisfaction increases or decreases after increasing the variable by one unit.

What predicts whether volunteers are more confident in their future ? (?@sec-confiance_avenir)

In this section, we look at confidence in one's future ("Concernant votre avenir, êtes-vous…?" with levels 1, "Pas du tout confiant.e", to 4, "Très confiant.e")[2]. As shown in Figure 12, taking all cohorts together, the majority of volunteers are "assez confiant.e".

To see whether there are statistical differences between different categories of volunteers, we ran separate regression models for a selection of variables. The results are shown in Figure 10, for demographic variables, and Figure 11, for other variables. The estimates in these figures are the results of separate linear regressions for each variable. All likert scale type responses (such as satisfaction) have been coded as numeric (from 1 to 4). How to interpret the coefficients? For categorical variables, a baseline has been chosen in the model (refer to the codebook to see the omitted baseline category). The estimate shown in the graph is how much, compared to this baseline, satisfaction increases or decreases (on a scale from 1 to 4). For numeric variables, estimates represent how much satisfaction increases or decreases after increasing the variable by one unit.

[1] In all analyses we treat this as a continuous variable
[2] In all analyses we treat this as a continuous variable

Figure 9

Répartition des niveaux de satisfaction

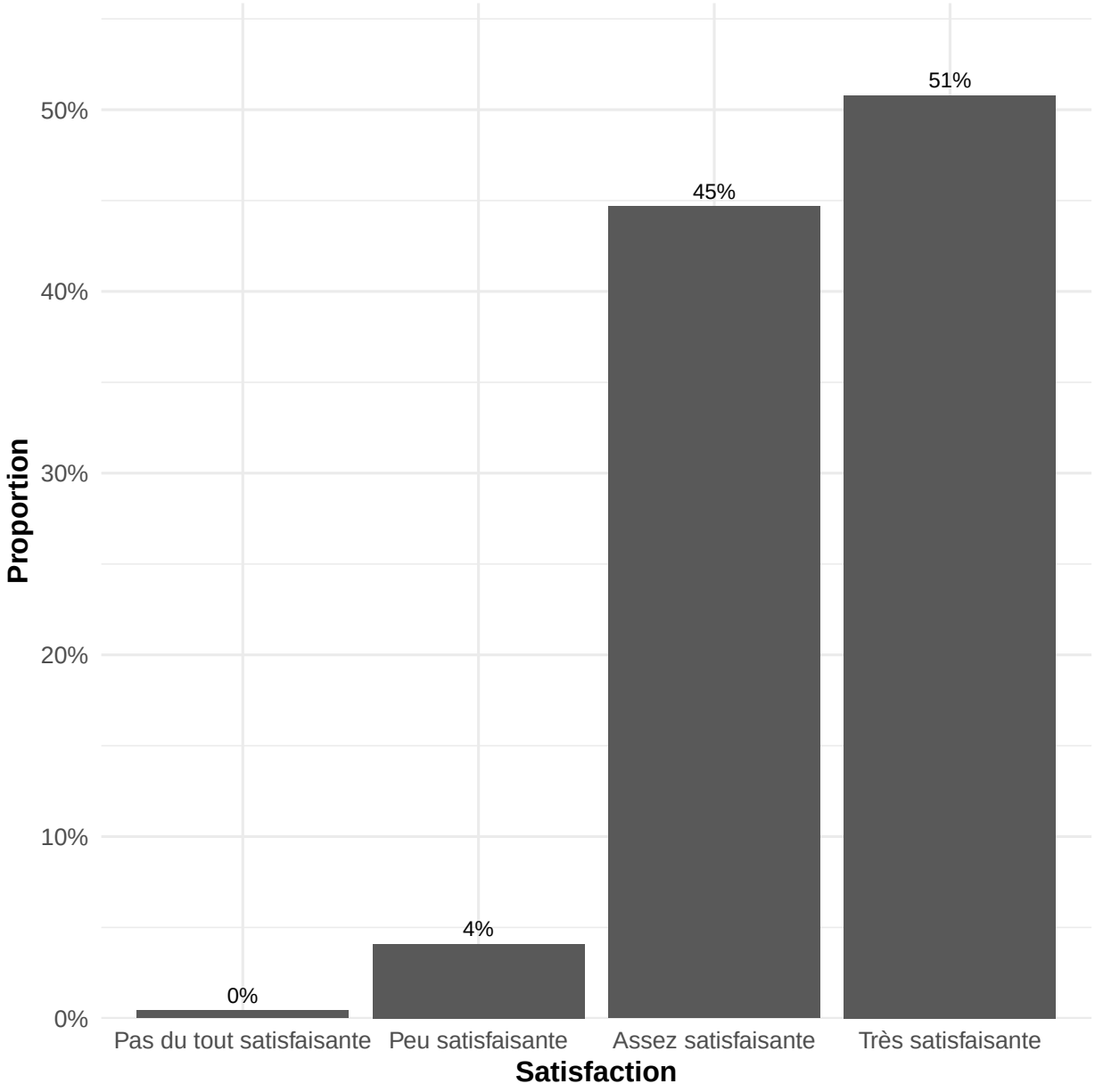


Figure 10

Effects of demographic factors on satisfaction.

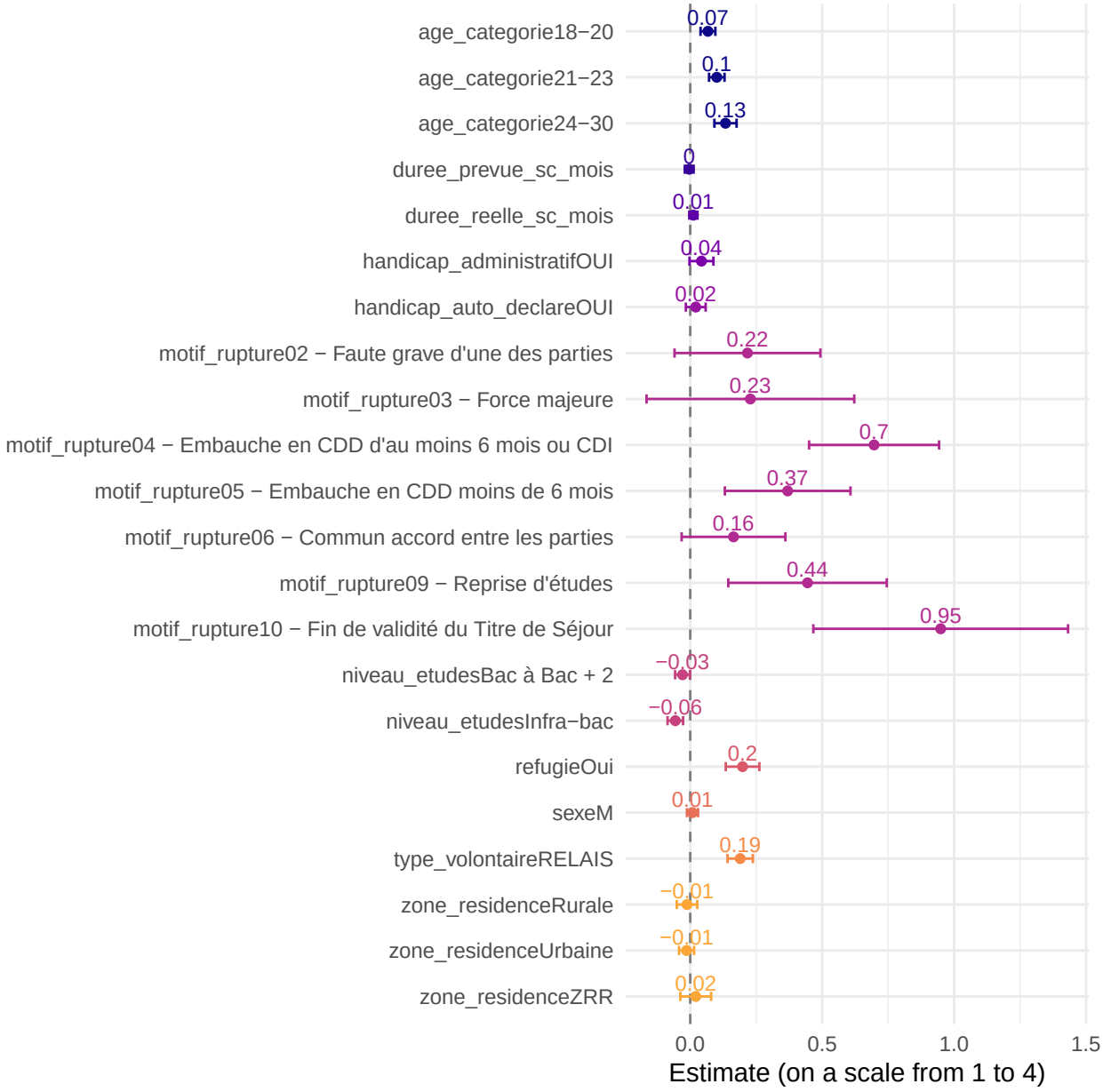


Figure 11

Effects of other, non-demographic factors on satisfaction.

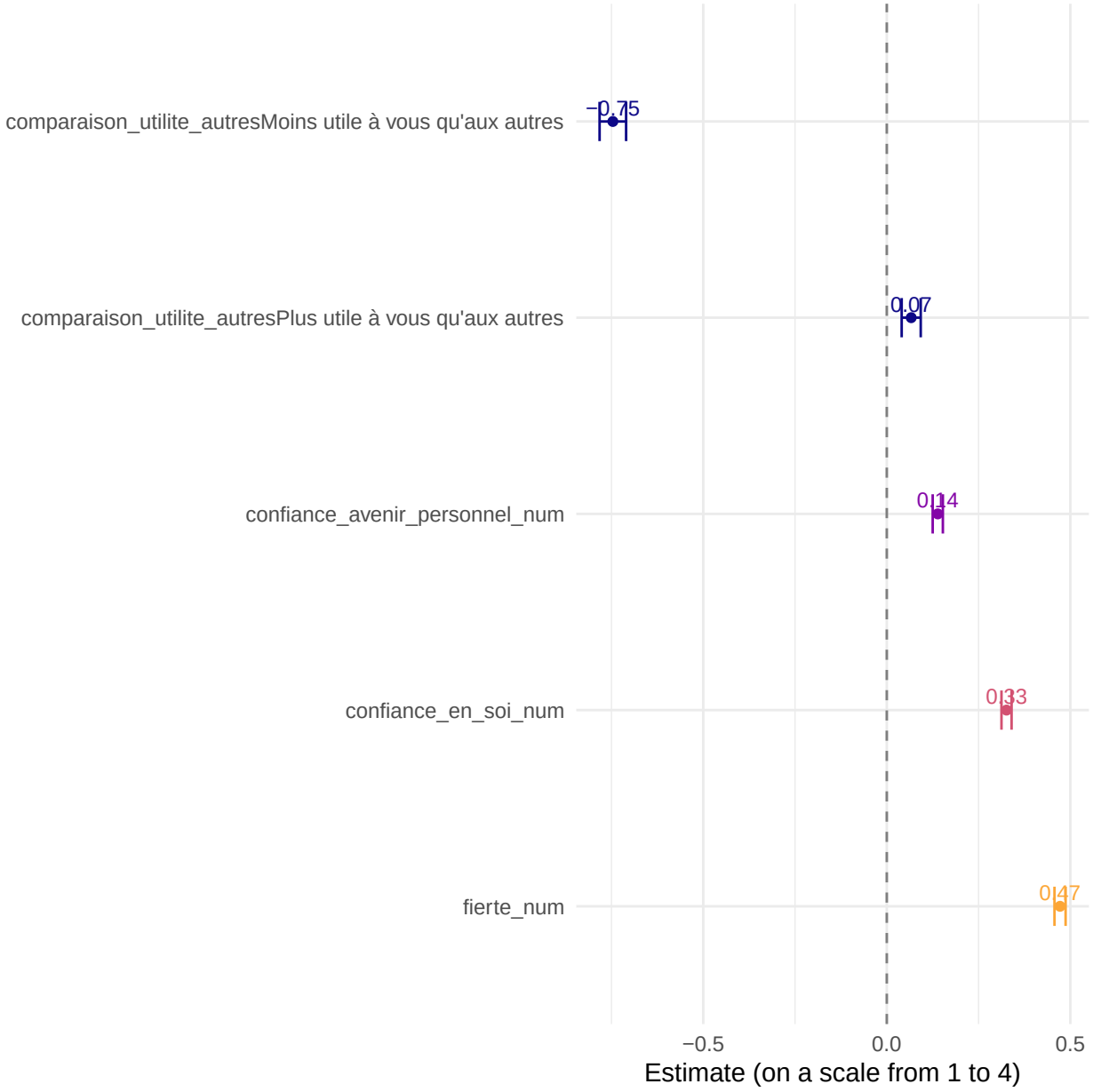


Figure 12

Répartition des niveaux de satisfaction

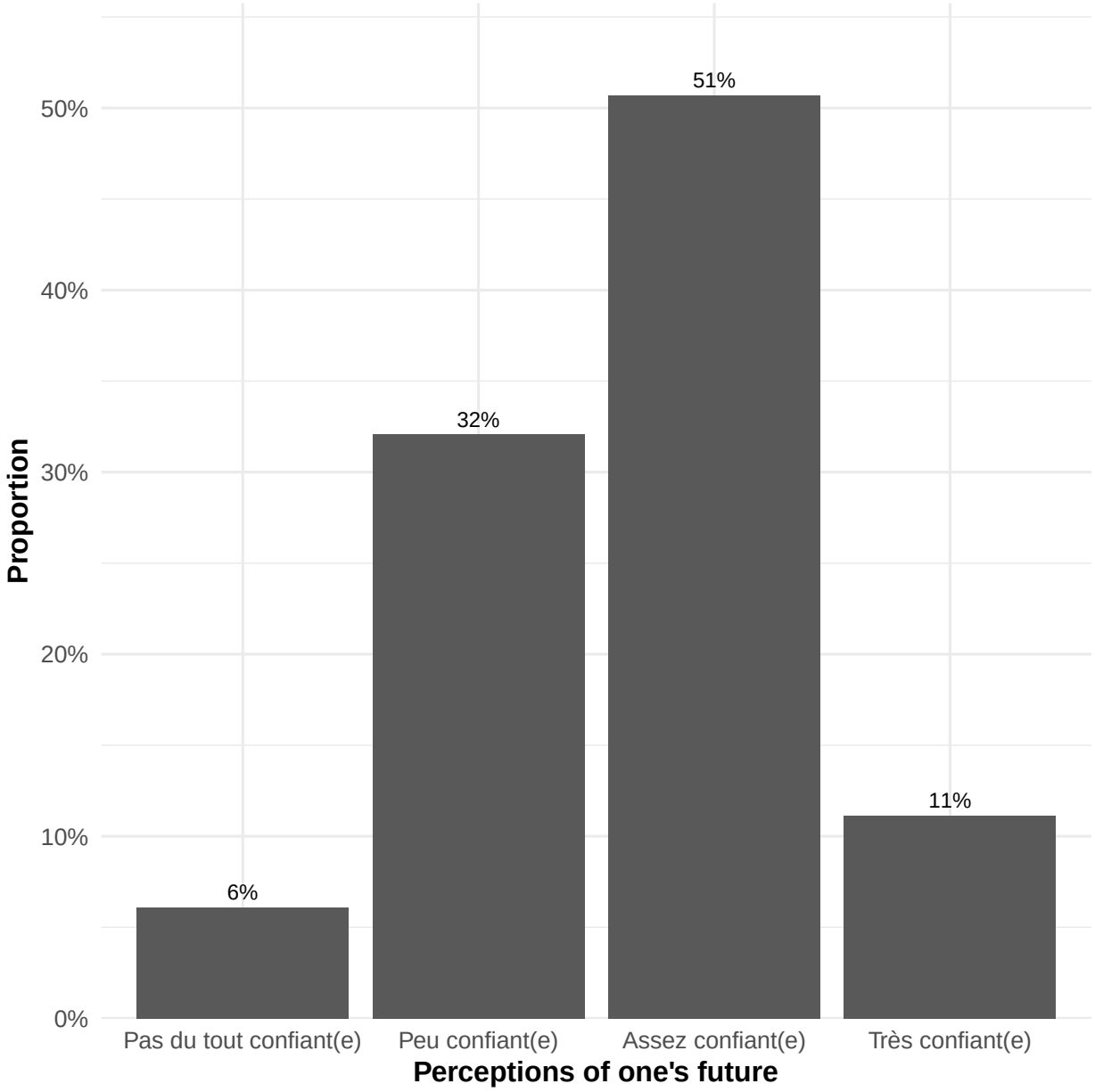


Figure 13

Effects of demographic factors on confidence in one's future.

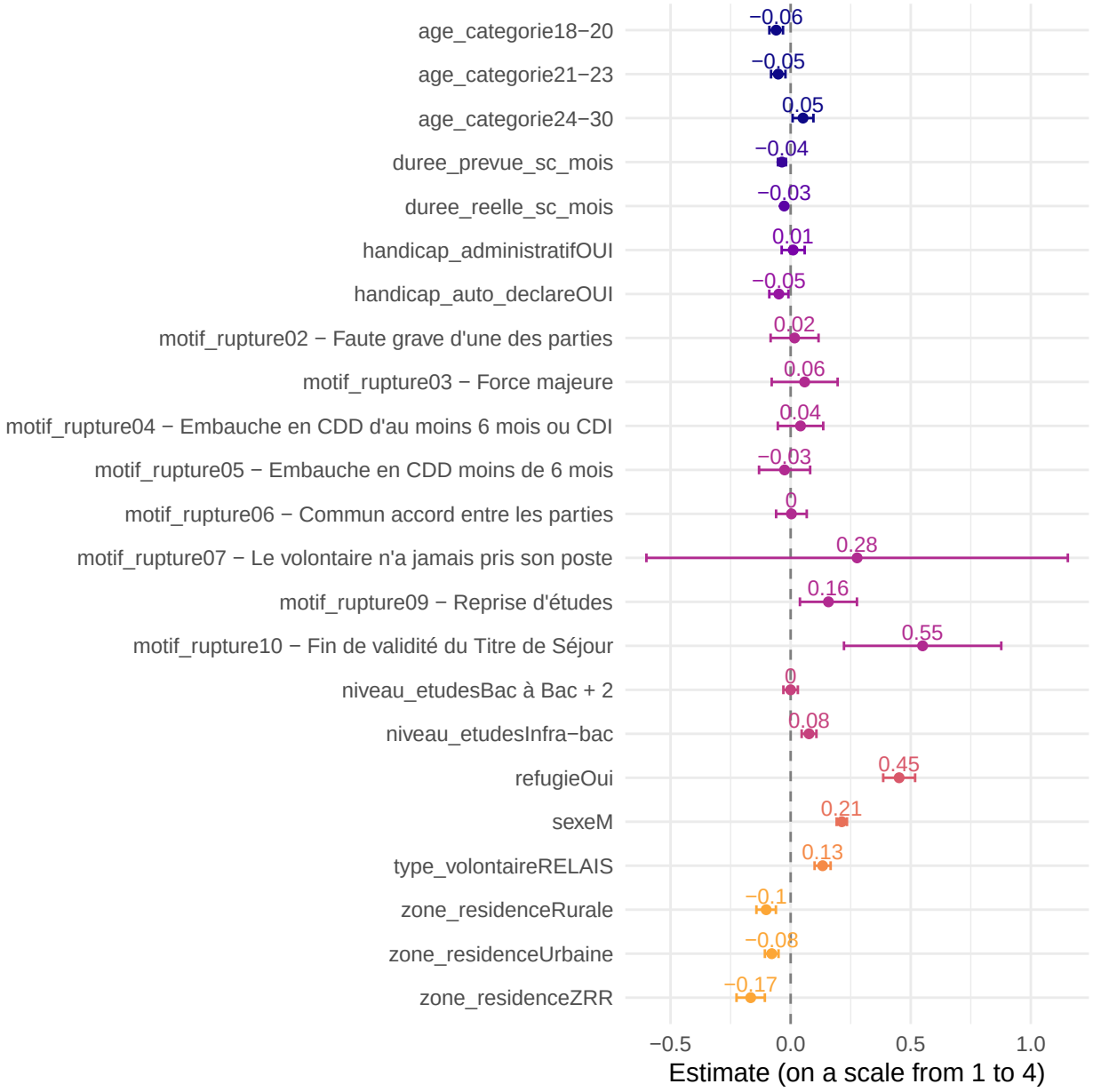


Figure 14

Effects of other, non-demographic factors on confidence in one's future.