

## **A Comparative analysis of apprenticeship training in France and Germany**

This paper is a comparative analysis of the impact of apprenticeship training on the conditions of access to the Labour Market the year following the school exit as well as three years later in France and Germany. Using the German Socio-Economic Panel and the Enquêtes Génération, I first show that the difference in youth unemployment is mostly driven by the 24 first post-exit months. I find that apprenticeship training is associated with a stronger advantage over full-time students in France than in Germany at the secondary education level while no causal effect can be evidenced among students exiting higher education in both countries. I bring elements of proof suggesting that, at the secondary level, the average apprentices' advantage on the labour market follows a divergent pattern in the two countries. In Germany, it mostly stems from a high retention rate from the training firms' part whereas, in France, the advantage of apprentices is also rooted in their position on firms' external labour market. These results allow me to discuss the literature of the Aix School and of the Varieties of Capitalism.