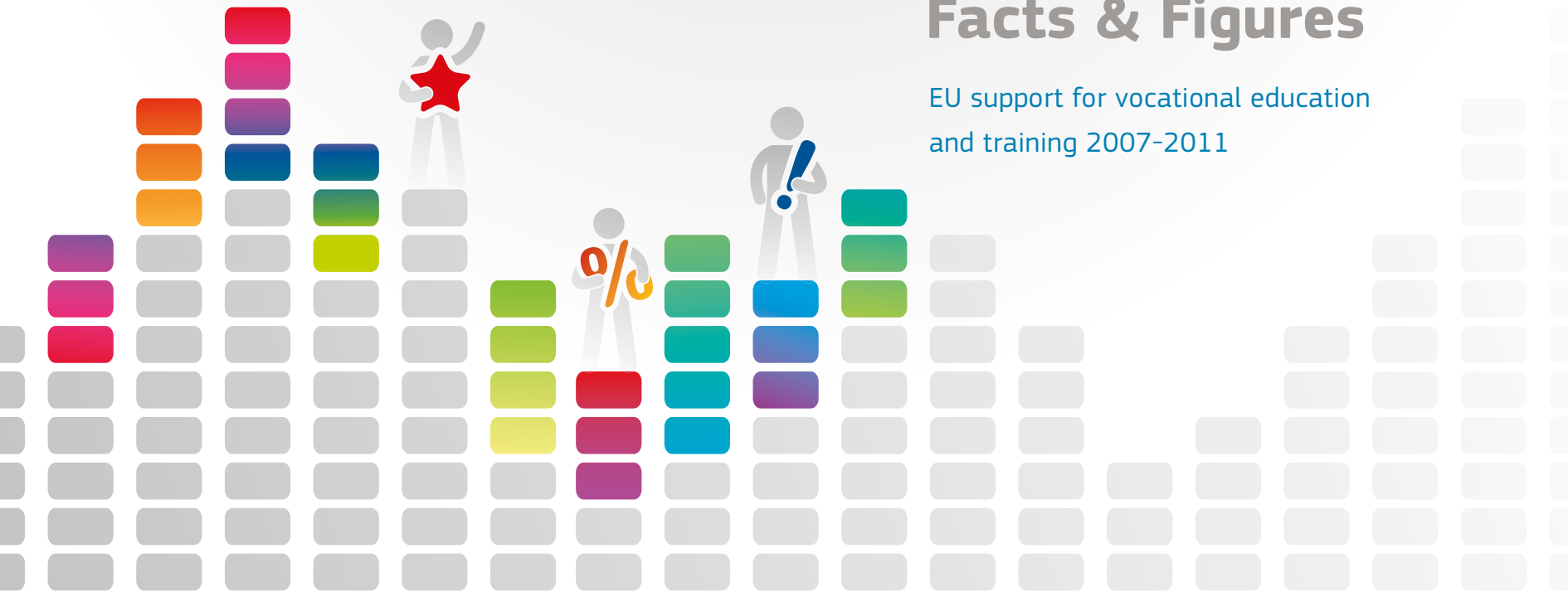


# Leonardo da Vinci Facts & Figures

EU support for vocational education  
and training 2007-2011



More information on the European Union is available on the Internet (<http://europa.eu>).

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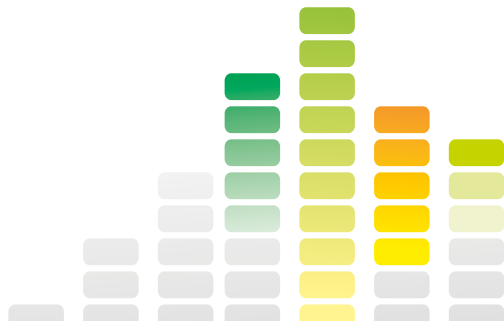
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# Foreword

**I**n our rapidly changing world, lifelong learning is the key to employment, economic success and allowing people to participate fully in society. Vocational education and training (VET), which is supported by the Leonardo da Vinci programme, can provide a route into employment or a motivation to further study, either for people of school age or for those who already have work experience. Around 10% of European adults are currently unemployed, a figure rising to 20% amongst young people. Meanwhile, around 76 million 25-64-year-olds have low or no qualifications.

VET has a crucial role to play in helping Europe adapt to the challenges of increased global competition and greater demand for more highly-skilled workers. It must help the EU meet its targets for education for 2020: to reduce the rate of early leavers from education to less than 10% and increase the share of 30-34-year-olds that have completed tertiary or equivalent education to at least 40%. To achieve this, however, VET systems need to be modernised to encourage adults to update their skills throughout their working lives.

Since 2002, 33 European countries have cooperated to reform VET systems and develop Europe-wide approaches. By working together, they aim to make Europe's education and training systems a world quality reference. In December 2010 they agreed a new strategic direction for the decade up to 2020, set out in the Bruges Communiqué. It states that the objective of VET should be both to contribute to employability and economic growth and to promote social cohesion. By 2020, European VET systems should be more attractive, relevant, career-oriented, innovative, accessible and flexible.

The Leonardo da Vinci Programme, created in 1995, provides grants to projects that support these policy objectives. It provides funding for individuals to spend a period abroad to improve their competences, knowledge and skills, as well as for cooperation between organisations, sectors and countries to improve the quality and recognition of vocational training. The EU has set a target that the Leonardo da Vinci programme should increase work and training placements in enterprises to 80 000 a year by 2013, the end of the current Lifelong Learning Programme. This brochure presents a statistical overview of the Leonardo da Vinci programme's achievements from 2007-2011.



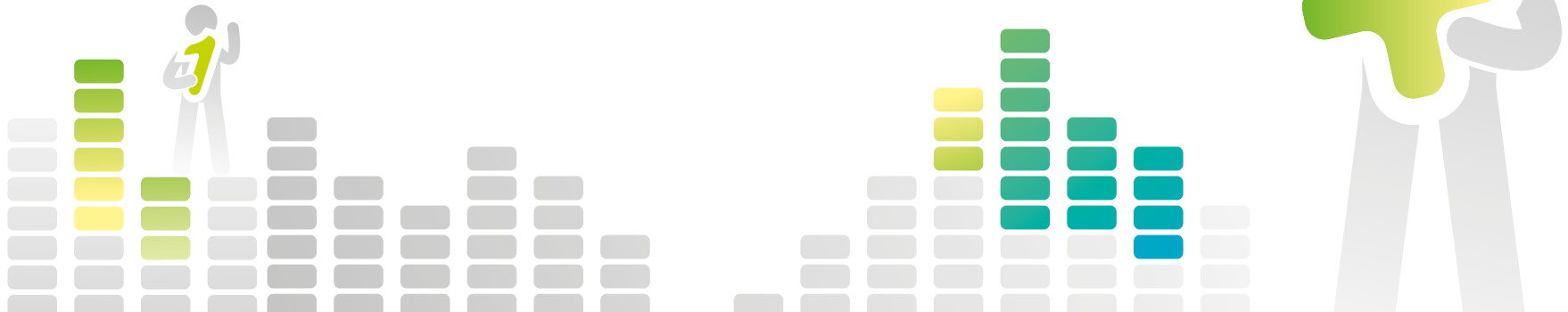
# Overview

**T**hrough the Leonardo da Vinci Programme, the EU provides grants to individuals to assist their professional and personal development, as well as to organisations that offer VET opportunities, whether in training institutions or in the workplace.

People who benefit are young people still in education and training, including apprentices, recent graduates, workers and jobseekers, who can gain practical experience in a particular area, or teachers and training professionals, who can acquire new competences and help develop VET systems.

Since it was created in 1995, the Leonardo da Vinci programme has enabled 860 000 people to travel abroad for training or work experience, or for professionals to gain new skills and develop VET tools, methods and systems. In the five years from 2007-2011 it has provided EUR 1.27 billion in grants.

→ Funding for mobility accounts for 60% of the Leonardo da Vinci Programme budget and 62% of all projects. From 2007-2011, it funded **16 700 mobility projects** and **375 000 individual training periods**. This equates to a yearly average of some 75 000 people going abroad for training or a work placement, or a teacher exchange visit. The average grant per participant was EUR 2 007.



Thanks to Europe-wide cooperation in this area, a number of initiatives have been developed to support the recognition of training and qualifications that improve people's ability to move around to train, study and work. These include:

- ▶ The European Qualifications Framework (EQF), which enables students to use a qualification gained in one country when they move to another country to work or study;
- ▶ The Europass – five documents to make skills and qualifications clearly and easily understood in Europe: Curriculum Vitae, Language Passport, Europass Mobility, Certificate Supplement and Diploma Supplement;
- ▶ The European Credit system for Vocational Education and Training (ECVET), which allows students to have learning outcomes acquired in one country recognised in another country; and
- ▶ The European Quality Assurance in Vocational Education and Training (EQAVET) system, which provides a consistent approach to monitoring and improving the quality of vocational training.



- Partnerships are the most recent project area created under Leonardo, in 2008. Partnerships have proved extremely popular and experienced the fastest growth of all Leonardo actions in recent years. EUR 67 million was provided to fund **3 800 partnership projects** from 2008-2011.
- A focus on modernising and improving VET across Europe has translated into funding over five years for some **1 700 projects** designed to share or develop innovation in VET systems. Each year, Leonardo has backed some 300 Transfer of Innovation (TOI) projects, in which institutions share successful tools, methods and practices with their counterparts in other countries, and 32-42 Development of Innovation (DOI) projects, operations that bring together partner organisations from several countries to create new solutions. Funding for innovation projects amounted to EUR 385 million from 2007-2011, 83% of that to support TOI projects.
- VET Networks help to improve the quality of VET through links between the various bodies involved in the field, such as training institutions and associations, trade organisations, businesses, research centres and non-governmental organisations (NGOs). The Programme funded **31 Network projects** from 2007-2011, with EUR 14 million in funding, and an average grant of EUR 450 000 per project.

### Types of projects funded 2007-2011

Mobility	16727
Transfer of Innovation (TOI)	1530
Partnerships	3783
Preparatory visits	4540
Development of Innovation (DOI)	188
Networks	31
Accompanying measures	12



- As well as mobility, partnership and innovation projects, Leonardo also provides grants to help organisations prepare for a future project, as well as to follow up on completed projects with further communications work, for example. In these areas, it funded **4 500 Preparatory Visits** in 2007-11 and **12 Accompanying Measures**.
- Some **33 countries** participate in the Leonardo da Vinci Programme: all 27 EU Member States; EU candidate countries Iceland, Croatia and Turkey; and European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.
- Leonardo mobility, partnerships and Transfer of Innovation (TOI) projects are funded through **national agencies** in the applicant's own country. From 2007-2011, national agencies disbursed some EUR 238 million each year. A further EUR 16 million per year was provided to multilateral projects and networks through the EU's **Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA)**.



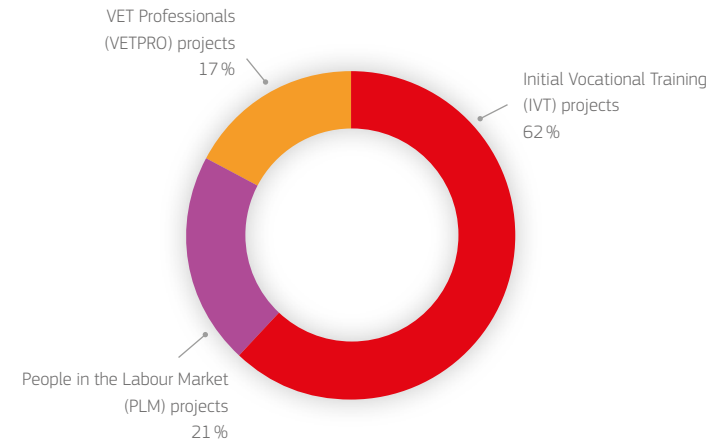


# Mobility

**T**he Leonardo da Vinci programme promotes transnational mobility by helping people gain a working or learning experience abroad. Pupils, apprentices and trainees can travel abroad for a period of work experience or training, while teachers and other professionals working in VET can travel to share best practice and benefit from mutual learning. The programme targets different groups through its three main mobility project areas: learners in Initial Vocational Training (IVT), People in the Labour Market (PLM) and VET professionals (VETPRO).

Spending time abroad in a training or work environment not only helps improve vocational competences in a given sector, but can also boost an individual's language learning and intercultural skills, help with personal development and improve self-confidence. Teachers report that students are more motivated when they return from a mobility visit; the experience helps to shape their professional development and build their career. At the same time, it gives participants a greater sense of a European identity and citizenship, and equips them to make the most of the wider European labour market.

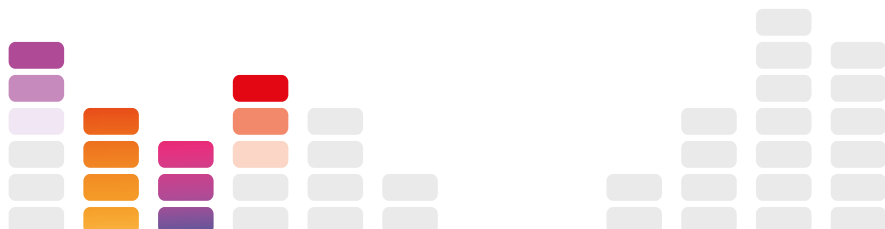
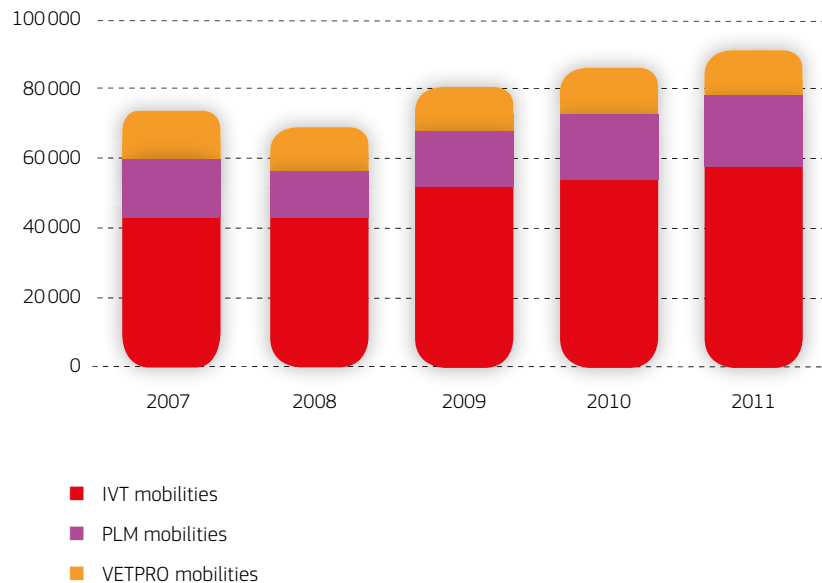
**Number of mobility visits 2007-2011**



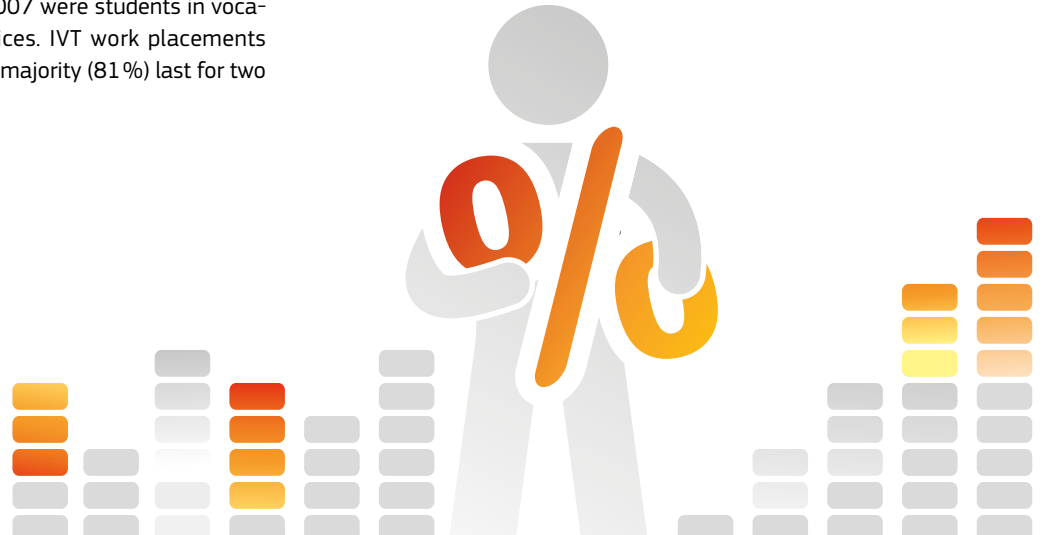
Teachers and trainers often return from a Leonardo training period abroad with new ideas and teaching approaches. Thanks to the Programme, many schools have developed their own internationalisation strategies to increase student and staff mobility, including to countries outside the EU. They have also made efforts to develop the transnational recognition of learning outcomes, supporting better connectivity between institutions and greater mobility for staff and students. The Programme has also helped smaller institutions in remote regions to improve their competitiveness and innovative capacity through international cooperation.

→ Each year from 2007-2011, the Programme provided grants for some 75 000 people to travel to another country to study, train or work, supporting a total **375 000 mobility visits** over five years. Around 84 000 more people took part in a Leonardo mobility visit in the past five years than in the previous Leonardo period, from 2000-2006.

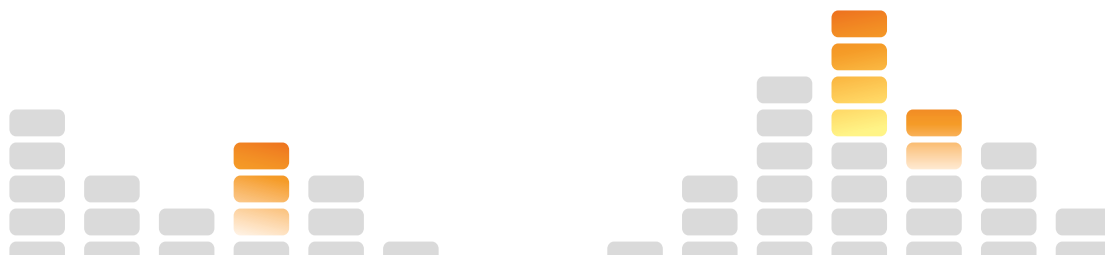
### Mobility visits in IVT, PLM and VETPRO projects 2007-2011



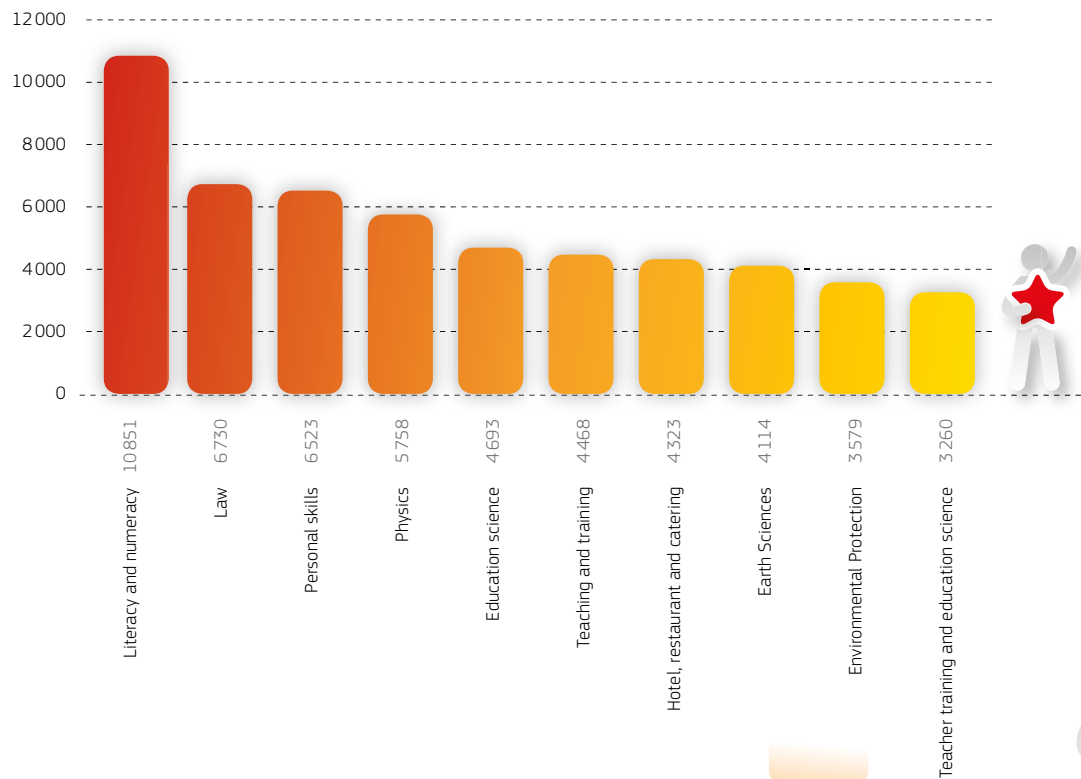
- Individuals do not apply directly for Leonardo funding, but travel as part of a project organised by a training institution or other organisation. The Programme awarded grant funding to **16 700 mobility projects from 2007-2011**. There were 13 % more applications for mobility project grants in 2011 compared to 2007. Nearly half (48%) of project applications were successful from 2007-2009, but stronger interest since 2009 has seen the success rate fall to 42%. In 2011, the Programme funded 3 500 applications out of 8 250 received.
- **Initial Vocational Training (IVT) projects** enable students, including apprentices, in initial vocational training to travel abroad for work experience or vocational training in a business or training institution. The visits are arranged by coordinating organisations. Of all participants in the three Mobility project areas, the largest number (62%) took part in Initial Vocational Training (IVT) abroad. Some 69% of participants in IVT mobility in 2007 were students in vocational schools and 18% were apprentices. IVT work placements may last for 2 to 39 weeks, but the large majority (81%) last for two to five weeks.
- **People in the Labour Market (PLM) projects** allow workers, the self-employed and jobseekers (including recent graduates) to spend a period abroad to undertake vocational training either in a training institution or an enterprise. Placements support their professional and personal development. From 2007-2011, 78 100 people took part in PLM projects. The largest group of participants were first jobseekers, followed by unemployed people, then the employed. PLM work placements may last from 2 to 26 weeks; most (70%) last from 6 to 26 weeks, of which more than half last for 14 to 26 weeks.



- **Mobility visits for VET Professionals (VETPRO)** enable staff in training institutions to meet their own training needs and to support improvements in VET systems, institutions and practices. The focus is on updating and improving professional skills, and the transfer of innovative methods and practices in VET. Trainers, teachers and other professionals, including career advisers and human resources managers, share their experience with staff in institutions abroad to benefit from mutual learning. Over 60 000 professionals took part in training placements in the years 2007-2011. VETPRO placements last from one to six weeks: eight out of ten such visits are one week long.
- **Germany, the United Kingdom and Spain** were the top three destination countries for individuals taking a Leonardo training in 2007-2011, attracting between them 45% of all participants. Most participants came from **Germany, France and Italy**. Just 6% of participants came from the United Kingdom, compared to the 16% of mobility visits that the country hosted, representing a net import of 12 600 mobility visits.
- Mobility projects target a wide variety of VET fields, from accounting to veterinary care. Three of the most popular fields for projects are natural sciences, law and skills for the hotel, restaurant and catering trades.
- In 2007 and 2008, Leonardo mobility grants totalled **EUR 751.5 million**, an average of EUR 2 007 per participant. Grants cover travel and subsistence, plus the costs of pedagogical, cultural and linguistic preparation for the visit. A supplementary grant is available for participants with **special needs**, to cover additional expenses and, if necessary, an accompanying person. Each year, some 600 people with special needs were supported on a Leonardo mobility visit.



### Most popular fields for mobility projects 2007-2008



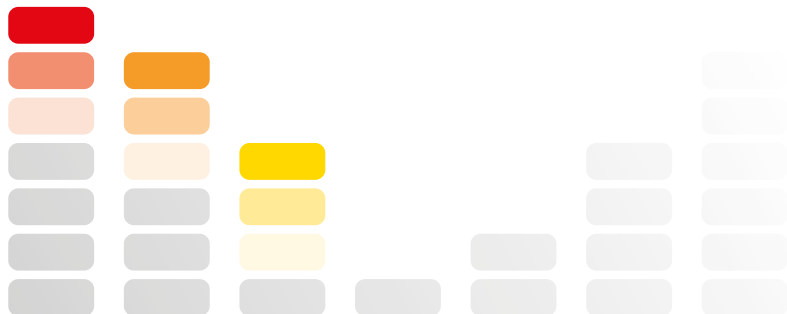
- The Programme also provides funding for organisations planning a Leonardo da Vinci project in the future. **Preparatory Visits** grants allow potential project partners to meet and prepare a workplan. The visit can last for one to five days and a grant is usually provided to only one person per organisation. Some 4 500 Preparatory Visits were funded over the five years from 2007-2011.
- The percentage of women taking part in IVT projects from 2007-2009 was 52%, in PLM projects 59% and in VETPRO 51%.
- In 2007 and 2008, organisations performing professional, scientific and technical activities hosted the most mobility visits (11% of PLM visits, and 5% of VETPRO visits). The biggest hosting sector for IVT visits was the accommodation and food service activities sector (9%). The second biggest hosting sector for PLM and IVT visits was manufacturing (6% and 8% respectively), and for VETPRO the public administration, compulsory social security sector (5%).

### Most popular sectors for mobility visits 2007-2008

IVT	
Accommodation and food service activities	9.32 %
Manufacturing	7.60 %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.71 %
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3.96 %

PLM	
Professional, scientific and technical activities	10.95 %
Manufacturing	6.25 %
Administrative and support service activities	5.81 %
Arts, entertainment and recreation	5.79 %

VETPRO	
Professional, scientific and technical activities	5.04 %
Public administration, compulsory social security	4.92 %
Human health and social work activities	4.61 %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.24 %

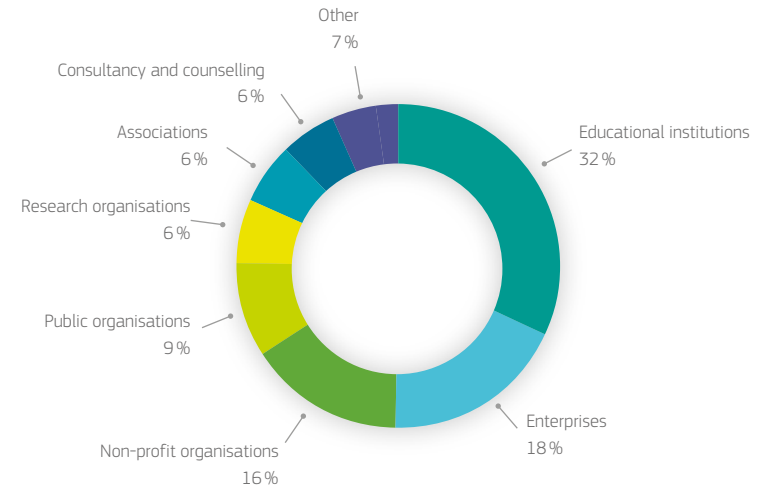


# Transfer of Innovation projects

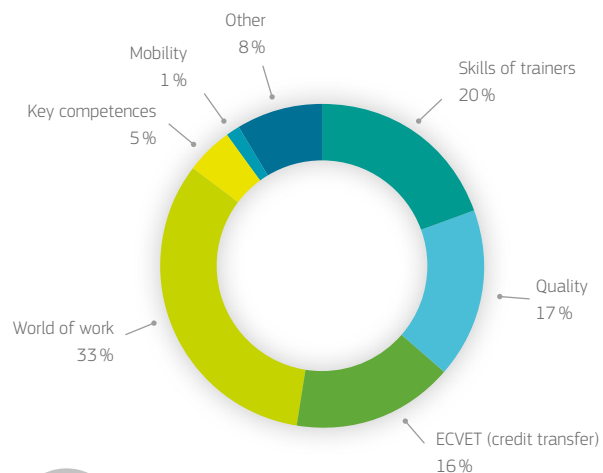
**T**ransforming Europe's VET into a world reference for quality and mobility depends on the various players having the chance to adapt and extend the best innovations in the field, learn from others' experience and gain a more international focus.

The Leonardo da Vinci Programme supports such cooperation through its grants for Transfer of Innovation (TOI) projects. TOI projects build synergies between training institutions, public authorities, industry sectors and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) from all over Europe. By bringing together different organisations from different countries they facilitate mutual inspiration, exploit existing experiences, concepts, good practices or innovations and open a European perspective and policy orientation to VET institutions. Project partners work on issues such as quality assurance, transparency and the recognition of qualifications and national qualification frameworks. TOI projects may also adapt vocational programmes to national and sector labour market needs and integrate vulnerable groups into the labour market. Attractive, international vocational programmes help to keep young people in education or training, motivate them to complete upper secondary education, and in the long run lead to a better skilled workforce.

Types of applicants for TOI projects 2008-2011



### Priorities for TOI projects 2007-2011



→ There has been a consistently strong interest in TOI projects in each annual Call for Proposals since 2007. Around **300 projects** were funded each year from 2007-2011, selected from around three times that number of applications. The annual budget for TOI projects was EUR 70-80 million, giving an average grant per project of just under EUR 250 000.

→ The top three types of applicant for TOI projects were **educational institutions (32%)**, **enterprises (18%)** and **non-profit organisations (16%)**.

→ From 2008-2011, following the launch of the EU's 'New Skills for New Jobs' Initiative, most projects focused on the programme priority of developing vocational skills adapted to the needs of the labour market. Meanwhile, there was strong support over the past five years for the skills development of VET teachers and trainers. Each year since 2007, between 50 and 90 projects with this focus have received funding.





- The Leonardo Programme also helped disadvantaged groups overcome obstacles to employment. TOI and other multilateral projects work to ensure equal opportunities or to raise the competence levels of groups at risk, such as **early school leavers, low-skilled workers, people with disabilities, immigrants and ethnic minorities**.
- TOI projects impact on the whole range of economic sectors, from agriculture to transport, arts to real estate. The most active sectors in Leonardo cooperation projects have been the following:
  - > Manufacturing (automotive, metallurgical, chemical, paper and pulp industries, automation, air- and spacecraft production);
  - > Professional, scientific and technical activities (consultancy for HR development, civil engineering, veterinary);
  - > Human health and social work activities;
  - > Information and communication;
  - > Construction;
  - > Agriculture, forestry and fishing;
  - > Accommodation and food service activities.

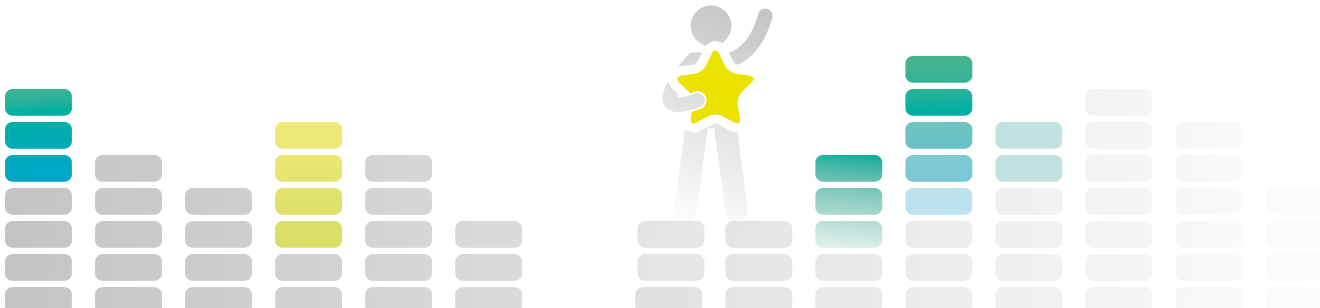
### Social issues addressed by TOI projects 2008-2011

Special needs	20%
Cultural diversity	17%
Discrimination	17%
Equality	16%
Age	10%

### Sectors where TOI projects have the most economic impact 2009-2011

	2009-2011
Manufacturing	288 (*)
Professional, scientific and technical activities	145 (*)
Administrative and support service activities	131 (*)
Human health and social work activities	120 (*)

(\*) Number of projects



# Partnerships

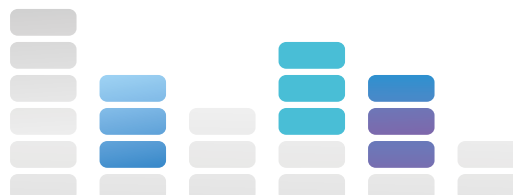
**P**artnerships are the most recent action within the Leonardo da Vinci Programme. They were launched in 2008 to fill the gap between pure mobility projects and the larger-scale multilateral projects. Their aims are to share and transfer experience, good practice and innovation. Many organisations see them as a first entry point for European cooperation. Partnership projects last two years and involve organisations from at least three countries.

- Since their launch Partnerships have become the **fastest growing action** with the number of applications rising some 25 % per year on average. Available funding has increased from EUR 13.7 million in 2008 to EUR 18.7 million in 2011.
- Each year between **800 and 1 100 organisations** receive funding as a partner organisation in a Leonardo da Vinci Partnership project, resulting in a total of around 3 800 partners from 2008-2011. Most partner organisations are from the education sector (51 %), the non-profit sector (20 %), public sector (9 %) and enterprises (8 %).

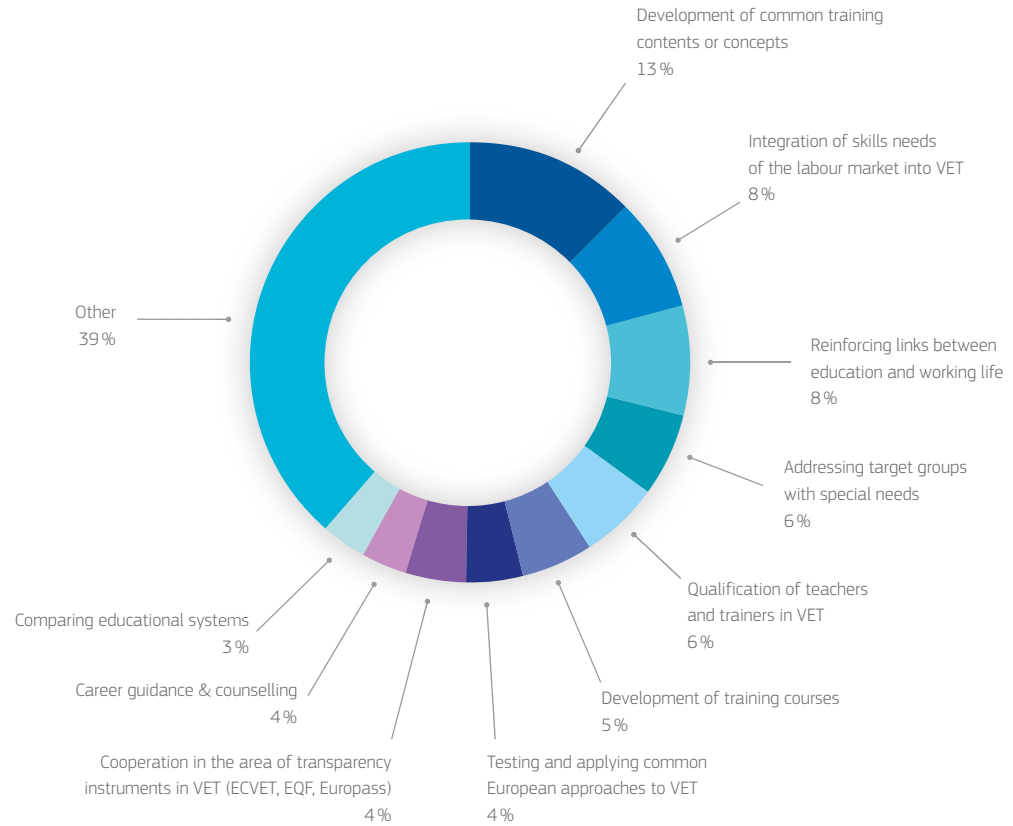
## Types of participants in Partnership projects 2008-2011

Educational institutions	14 928
Enterprises	2 471
Non-profit organisations	6 339
Public organisations	2 656
Research organisations	661
Associations	1 128
Consultancy and counselling	763
Other	1 529

- The top three topics for Partnership projects are the **Development of common training contents or concepts (13 %)**, **Integration of skills needs of the labour market into VET (8 %)** and **Reinforcing links between education and working life (8 %)**. Meanwhile, a significant number of projects focused on careers guidance and counselling, cooperation on the transparency of VET instruments (ECVET, Europass, etc.), development of training courses, qualification of teachers and trainers in VET, and testing and applying common European approaches to VET.



### Most popular topics covered by Partnership projects 2008-2011

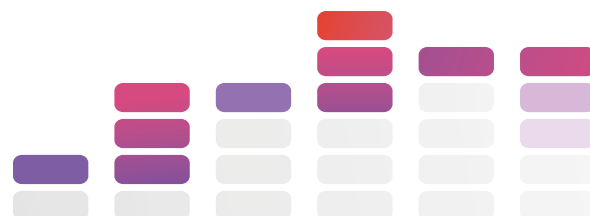
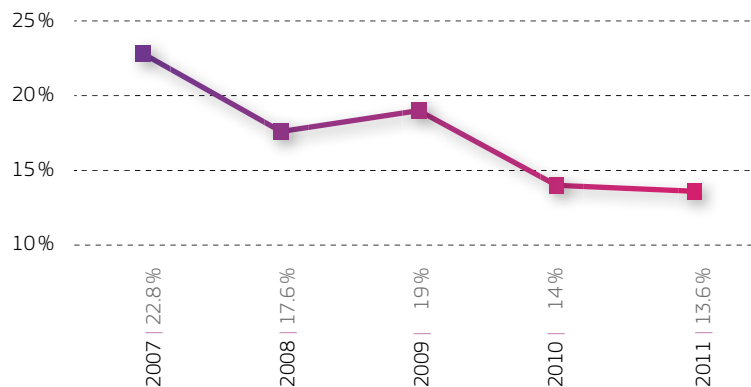


## Centralised actions: Development of Innovation projects, Networks and Accompanying Measures

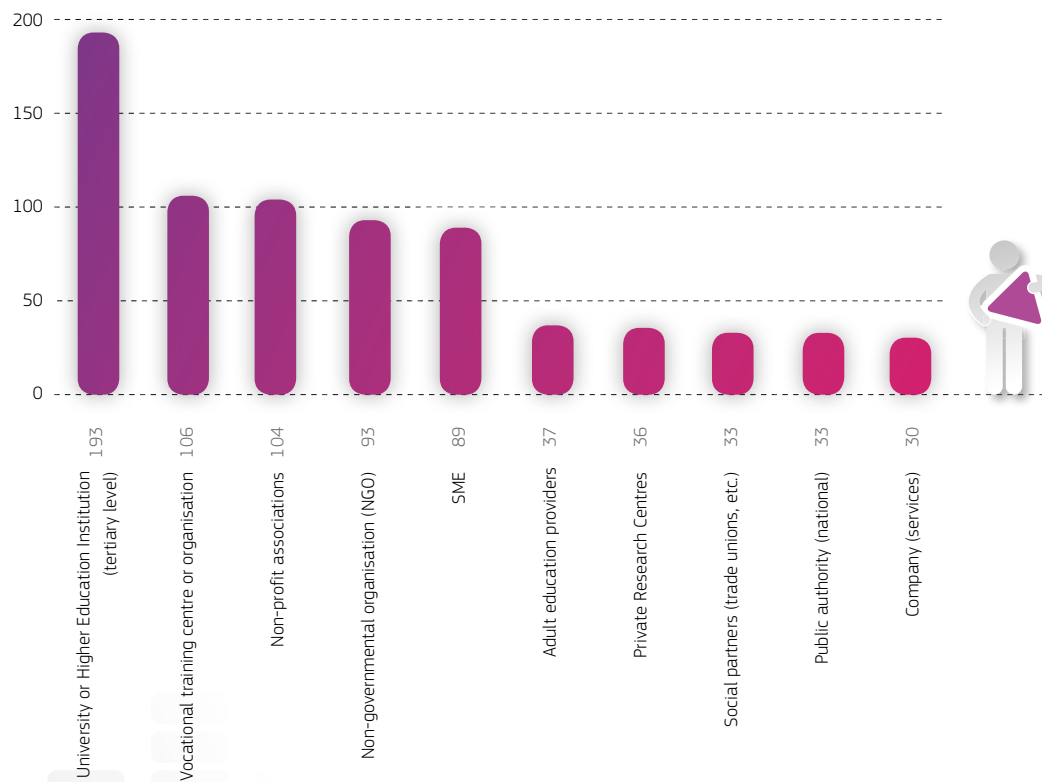
**D**evelopment of Innovation projects, Networks and Accompanying Measures are managed centrally from Brussels.

- **Development of Innovation (DOI) projects** seek to develop innovative solutions at a European level to improve the quality of VET systems. Lasting from one to three years, and with partners from at least three countries, DOI projects result in the development of new course contents, methods or procedures. From 2007-2011, 32-42 DOI projects were selected each year, receiving an average grant of around EUR 350 000 each.
- There is **strong competition** for grant funding for DOI projects, and interest has risen over the past five years. The success rate for project applications fell from 23% in 2007 to 14% in 2011, despite more projects being selected in 2011 (140 applications compared to 32 selected in 2007; 300 applications for 41 selected in 2011).

Success rates for DOI projects 2007-2011



### Most popular types of organisations applying for DOI project funding 2009-2011

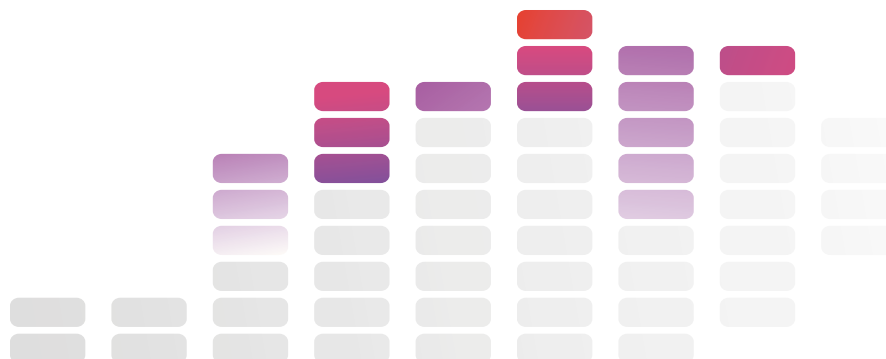


→ Although certain DOI project priorities are revised each year, and projects may address more than one priority, it is nevertheless possible to identify trends in the focus of successful projects. Principally, there was a steep rise in projects focused on **developing skills needed for the labour market** following the launch of the EU's 'New Skills for New Jobs' initiative in late 2008. The number of projects addressing this priority rose by a minimum of 25% year on year from 2008-2011. Amongst other priorities, there was strong interest from 2007-2010 in the priority 'Developing the skills and competences of VET teachers and trainers'.

→ Leonardo da Vinci funding for **Networks** brings together stakeholders from several countries and sectors in projects to improve the analysis and anticipation of skills requirements in VET, often taking an approach by theme or by sector. Partners might include local authorities, trade organisations, chambers of commerce, companies including SMEs and research and training centres. Between **four and eight Networks projects** were selected for funding each year from 2007-2011, receiving an average grant of around EUR 450 000. Project funding is for one to three years, but it is expected that the network's activities continue after the funded period, and that efforts are made to extend the network to new partners.

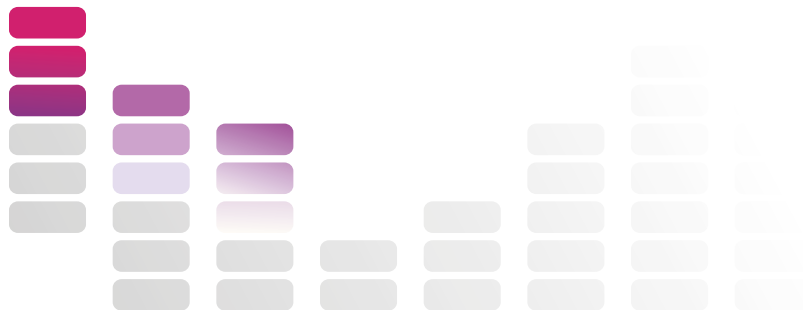
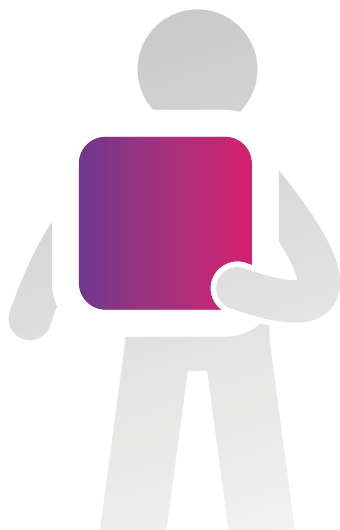
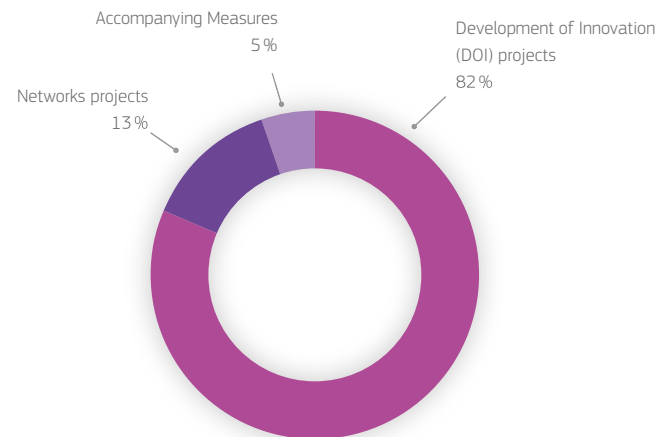
### Top priorities in DOI projects by year

2007: Innovative e-learning content	43.7%
2008: Developing the learning environment	51.4%
2009: Developing vocational skills considering the labour market needs	54.7%
2010: Developing vocational skills considering the labour market needs – New Skills for New Jobs	68.4%
2011: Developing vocational skills considering the labour market needs – New Skills for New Jobs	85.3%



- A smaller funding stream in the Leonardo Programme exists for **Accompanying Measures**, communication projects that promote the objectives and results of earlier Leonardo projects. These projects numbered one to five a year from 2007-2011, receiving an average grant of around EUR 120 000.

### Number of Centralised Actions funded 2007-2011



## Annex: Number of participants by country and their destinations for IVT, PLM and VETPRO mobility visits 2007-2008

Country of destination																
Sending country	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HU	IE	IS	IT
AT		34	1	3	60	554	53	18	17	300	118	308	46	490	13	339
BE	29		1	85	27	122	6	3	79	383	70	464	11	20	19	193
BG	66	32		72	45	696			128	295	5	171		7		381
CY			5		53	50			191		9	12	4	10		31
CZ	210	26		15		1603	24	7	69	311	115	208	52	81	1	372
DE	1002	235	128	134	643		345	252	173	2417	988	1202	643	749	53	1360
DK	5	2			6	220		15	9	174	92	52	13	103	120	63
EE	13	15		11	4	251	37		3	62	192	45		24	3	58
EL	171	36	34	478	72	605	107			445	74	202	1	15		856
ES	90	149	19		144	665	32	14	45		149	628	5	690	3	1279
FI	53	45	1	29	46	423	69	148	50	419		207	123	68	21	158
FR	156	370	218	31	314	1103	310	31	368	2749	452	1	286	1752	29	1354
HU	154	85	5	20	21	1220	100	1	19	99	240	158		95	8	239
IE	20	4	2		2	151	62	32		29	40	48	29		3	71
IS	9	10			2	41	118	5		14	41	15		1		6
IT	211	178	67	33	86	775	25	66	104	2773	228	1120	71	898	5	
LI						1				2	1			2		
LT	82	5	21	15	76	449	53	55	29	128	168	43	11	13	6	128
LU	14	40			5	54		1		2	2	120		1	2	5
LV	1	12	15	11	10	373	7	30	14	56	126	52	13	8	16	73
MT	18	14		4		28	2		3	10	19			16		98
NL	192	608	19	74	147	568	185	32	72	1227	458	462	134	117	22	324
NO	18	3	19		26	160	60	25	55	260	3	102	21	51	12	156
PL	116	37	63	14	168	4172	101	14	182	1138	83	355	63	181	12	996
PT	51	35	3	6	28	133	13	12	55	734	20	204	19	60	4	312
RO	86	22			5	732	56		38	472	86	292	64			312
SE	68	65	3	18	40	276	24	6	55	269	54	214	46	121	54	176
SI	39	18		9	41	70	31		24	95	162	84	10	6	10	77
SK	125		6	28	697	502	4	6	29	278	98	121	60	30		31
TR	564	440	54		208	3962	271	13	66	712	22	376	102	21		555
UK	130	226	270	328	203	684	62	25	95	1034	305	1052	221	70	68	807
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3693</b>	<b>2746</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>1418</b>	<b>3179</b>	<b>20643</b>	<b>2157</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>1972</b>	<b>16887</b>	<b>4420</b>	<b>8318</b>	<b>2048</b>	<b>5700</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>10810</b>



## Country of destination

Sending country	LI	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	NO	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	TR	UK	Grand Total
AT	2	4	12	2	80	81	55	19	25	39	161	28	11	14	658	3545
BE		1	7	14	85	54	6	9	77	50	64	24	4	51	107	2065
BG		14			20	21	5	45	18	24	5	4	10	33	176	2273
CY					4	1						13		1	38	422
CZ		24	12	12	29	126	70	153	61	7	103	54	511	12	284	4552
DE		108	40	173	172	446	323	808	229	196	551	46	187	430	5193	19226
DK		2	1	6	12	96	43		7	8	17	8		40	776	1890
EE		29	2	5	4	52	18	7	14		39	27		17	56	988
EL		39	2	19	2	44		5	132	1	196	1	12	4	307	3860
ES	1	8	2	13	76	137	17	156	338	15	79	14	14	5	1156	5943
FI		27	1	17	52	255	35	40	22	5	111	71	16	45	387	2944
FR		75	42	47	257	193	152	518	365	316	307	45	132	59	3710	15742
HU						95	40	67	35	56	137	6	29	45	332	3306
IE			1		10	14	3	2			104				56	683
IS					1	3	4		4		14	1			75	364
IT		152	1		474	144	68	127	321	133	90	52	25	54	2390	10671
LI					1	2		1							8	18
LT				81	28	46	112	105	37		100	3	30	126	212	2162
LU					1	1					2				8	258
LV		45			9	27	38	31	2		57	14	6	39	117	1202
MT		3		4		6		1	7		3				67	303
NL		24	14	13	323	1	38	71	233	113	207	2	10	400	1113	7203
NO		43			16	12		31	7	3	27	5	17	6	116	1254
PL		63		6	57	100	22		111	18	111	4	156	184	1204	9731
PT		6	1	3	32	63	3	42		28	37	6	7	5	177	2099
RO		10			58	25	5	87	145		14	5		56	220	2790
SE		3		14	51	139	52	58	37	12		27	38	52	591	2563
SI			1		1	24	6	12	12	5	78		9	31	102	957
SK		9		1		37	19	212	15	6	73	28		19	119	2553
TR		35		16	20	636	66	222	71	89	258	13	19		429	9240
UK		26	3	63	524	139	87	111	206	43	448	36	187	88		7541
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>2399</b>	<b>3020</b>	<b>1287</b>	<b>2940</b>	<b>2531</b>	<b>1167</b>	<b>3393</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>1430</b>	<b>1816</b>	<b>20184</b>	<b>128348</b>

European Commission

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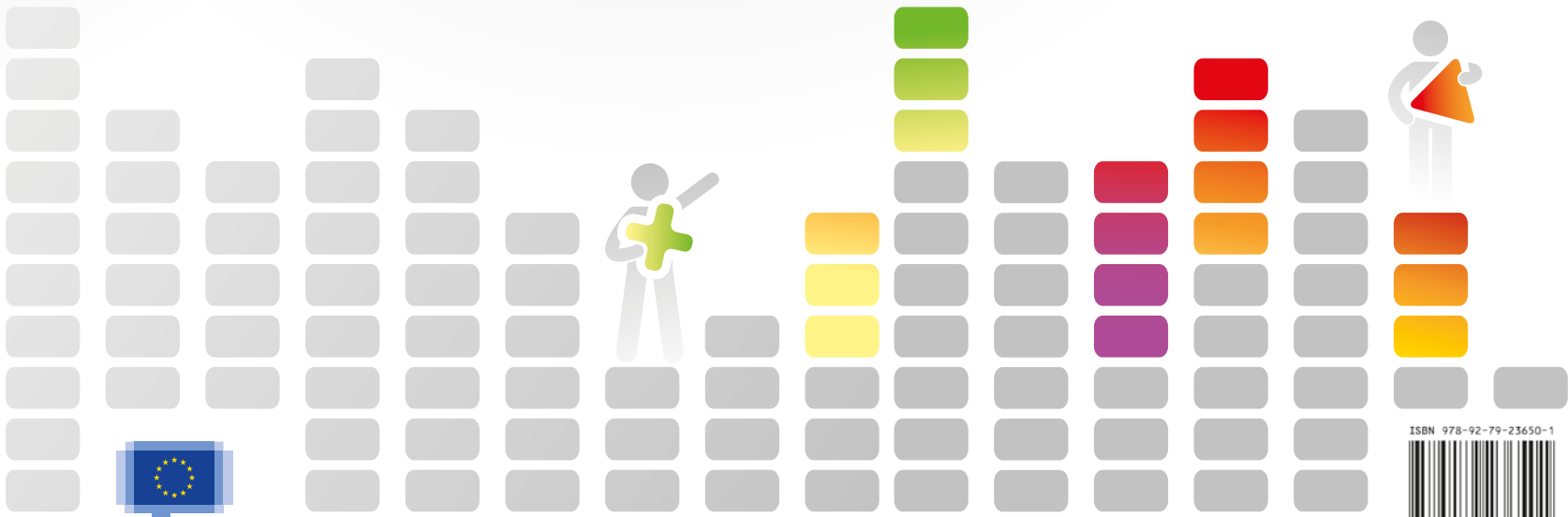
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