Mid-term evaluation: Erasmus+ on track

Through its increased budget (+40% or 14.8bn EUR for 2014 - 2020) Erasmus+ supports three main types of actions:

- Individual mobility abroad (at least 63% of budget)
- Transnational cooperation projects (at least 28% of budget)
- System support (at least 4.2% of budget)
- Other (remaining 4.8% of budget)

Key strengths of Erasmus+:

- A strong brand providing outstanding visibility. The public identifies the programme as the third most positive result of the EU
- Strong EU added value: the absence of Erasmus+ would have clear negative effects at the individual, organisation and system levels of intervention
- The sectoral coverage and the different layers of impact (learners, practitioners, organisations, systems) enable the programme to deliver a unique package of results
- Erasmus+ reaches out to disadvantaged young people (11.5% of the total number of participants) more than its predecessors or comparable national schemes
- A simplified, more relevant, coherent and well accepted integrated architecture and fit for purpose management structures
- Erasmus+ has improved its geographical balance compared to its predecessors

Areas for improvement:

- Identified priorities: to invest more in school education and VET
- Need to do more to reach out to the more vulnerable in society and to foster the innovative character and sustainability of organisation and system level projects’ outputs
- Less convincing results for the Student Loan Guarantee facility and the Jean Monnet programme
- In some sectors (e.g. sports or adult learning), too many priorities are covered, preventing the funding available from reaching critical mass
- The administrative burden to be further reduced

HEADLINE FINDINGS

Between 2007-2016 programmes have funded mobility for over:

- **4.3 M** Young people
- **1.4 M** Practitioners*
- **880,000** Predecessor programmes (2007-2013)
- **400,000** Erasmus+ (2014-2016)
- **400,000** Erasmus+ (2016-2020)

Erasmus+ beneficiaries vs non-beneficiaries participation is associated with an increase of:

- **31%** unwillingness to move abroad for work or studies
- **19%** feeling of being an EU citizen
- **13%** experiencing a shorter transition to employment
- **8%** giving greater value to education

* teachers, trainers, youth workers, staff etc.