Education and Culture

Study on the Impact of Leonardo da Vinci Mobility Experiences

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Comissioned by European Comission and carried out by WSF Kerpen, Germany

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Overall objectives

- To assess the professional value and impact of the Leonardo da Vinci programme
- To present an impact analysis of VET trainees' mobility experiences in correlation with their socio-economic background

Collected data

- All participating countries participated except Austria, Malta and Ireland
- About 26.000 questionnaires were sent out
- Approx. 8.400 answers -> feedback of 35%
- First study ever conducted on Leonardo da Vinci mobility in VET

Structure (1)

- Above-average Number of female Participants (54%), especially in DK (61%), LT (60%), SE (71%) LV (61%)
- Above-average Number of male Participants (46%), especially in TR (74%) and BG (54%)
- Countries concentrated on younger Participants: DE (84%), CZ (85%), DK (95%), LT (84%), PL (85%)
- Countries concentrated on older Participants: IT, RO, BG

Structure (2)

- Placements take place
  - 58% during Training-, Working-Time
  - 23% completely during Holidays
  - 20% Combination between Working-Time and Holidays

- Esp. Mobility of Trainees from HU (42%), RO (29%), SE (30%), TR (42%), BG (41%) took place during Holidays

Economical background of participants

	Sex		In all
	1 male	2 female	
1 Very Satisfying	4%	4%	4%
2 Good	20%	25%	22%
3 Acceptable	47%	47%	47%
4 Dissatisfying	24%	19%	21%
5 Very dissatisfying	6%	5%	6%
In all	100%	100%	100%

Source: WSF-LdV-Survey 2007

Function of placement

	Sex		In all
	1,00 female	2,00 male	
1 Integrated part of my (basic) vocational education	42%	42%	42%
2 Additional qualification during education	32%	33%	33%
3 Vocational further training/education	14%	15%	14%
4 Extension of further training in my company	12%	10%	11%
In all	100%	100%	100%

Source: WSF-LdV-Survey 2007

Implementation of Mobility (1)

Motivation:

- Improving oneself in new Situations (71%)
- Collecting Experiences in an international Team (71%)
- Improving the Knowledge of foreign Languages (69%)
- Knowledge of new Working Methods and Skills (63%)
- Widening of Horizon for other Cultures and Living (68%)

Implementation of Mobility (2)

Selection of participants by special criteria and methods

- Aptitude (differently defined)
- Performance
- Test
- Language competences
- Motivation

Aquisition of practical Competences during Placement by:

Source: WSF-LdV-Survey 2007

Evaluation by Participants:

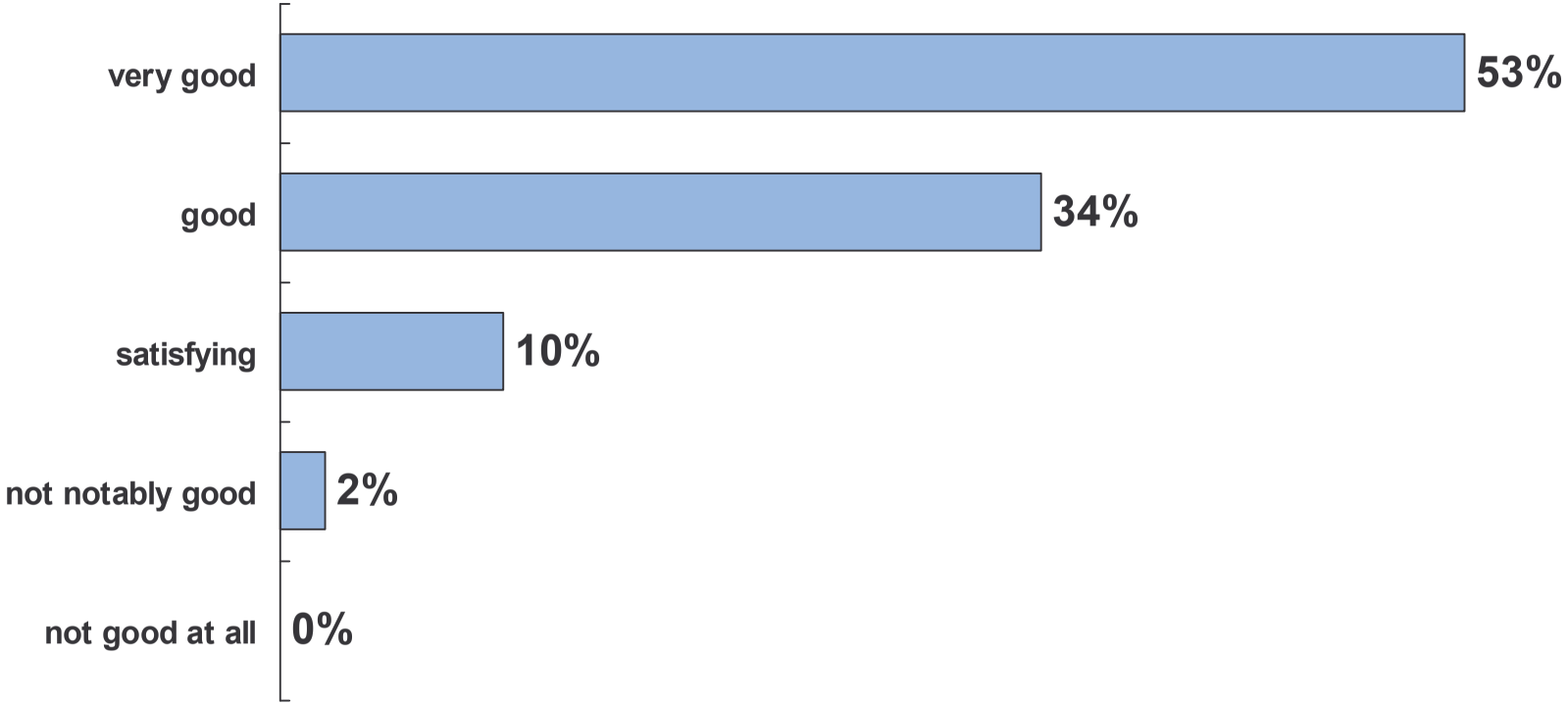
Preparation: High Level of Preparation, especially in DE, CZ, LT, RO

Organisation: Very positive Feedback by Participants from RO, CZ, LT, DE

Certification: Above-Average of Intensity in DE (94%), DK (92%), NO (90%), PL (92%), RO(94%)

Pedagocical Follow Up: Exemplarily in LV, CZ, SE, RO

General Assessment of Placement by Participants



Source: WSF-LdV-Survey 2007

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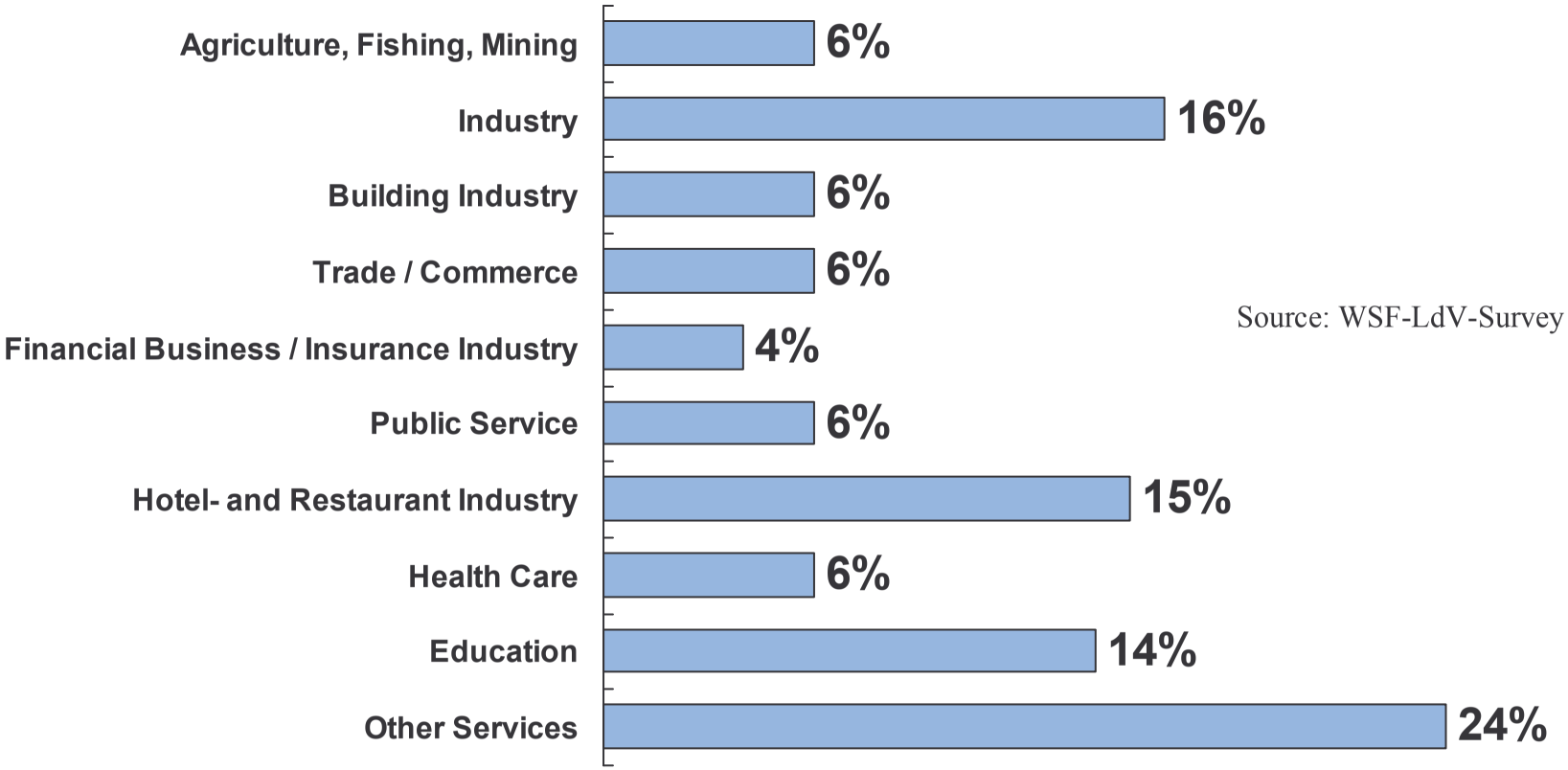
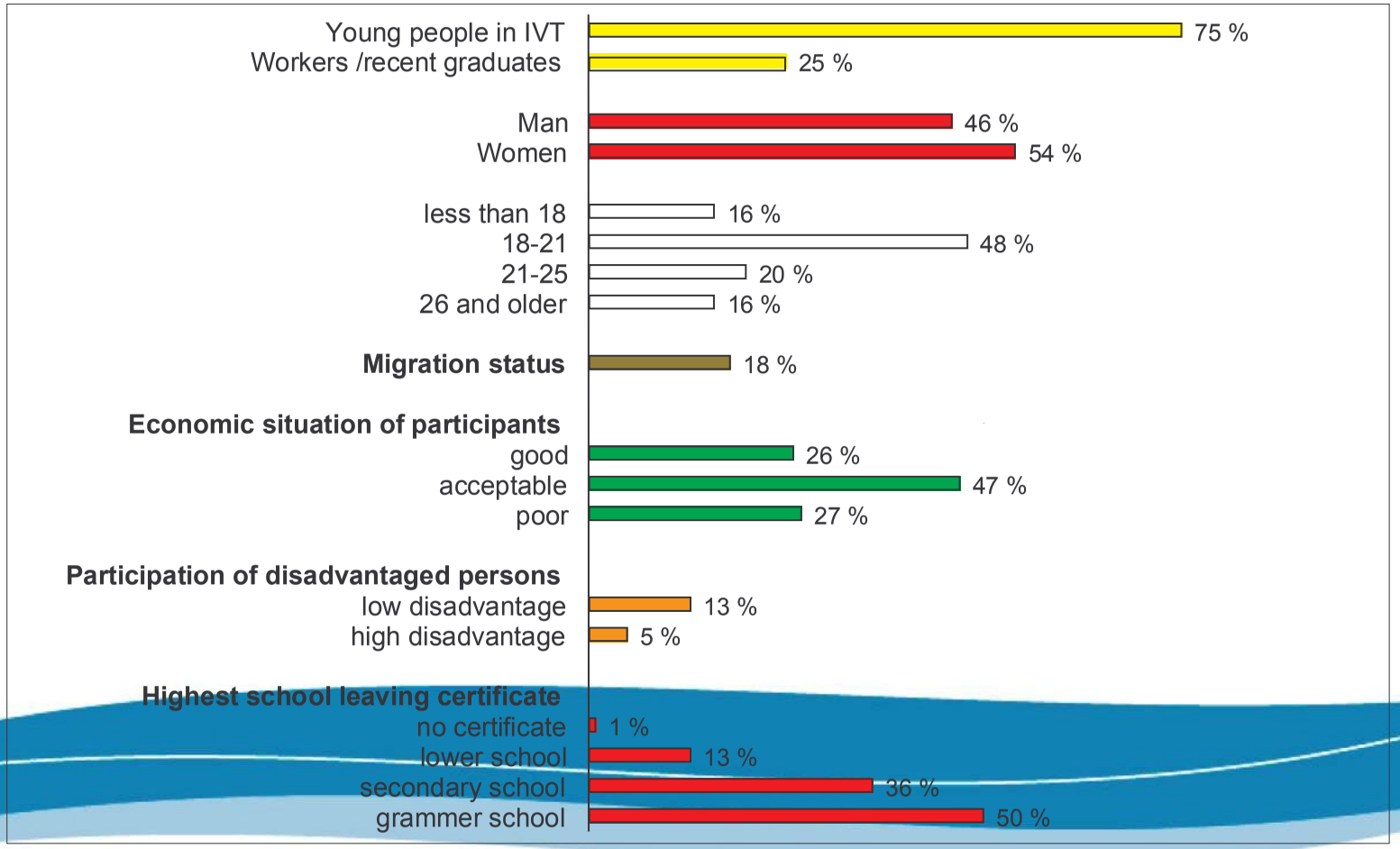
Sectoral Origin of Participants



Source: WSF-LdV-Survey 2007

LdV participant profile



Impact (1)

Personal development:

- Self confidence (70%)
- Ability to manage Life actively (66%)
- Improvement of Language Skills (66%)
- Ability to manage unexpected Situations (65%)
- Ability to take Responsibility for sth. (65%)
- Ability to reflect upon own Views (61%)

Impact (2)

Social Development:

- Adaptability (73%)
- Ability to interact with People (72%)
- Disposition to get to know other Cultures (66%)
- Ability to own Initiatives (64%)
- Improvement of Tolerance towards Foreigners (59%)

Impact (3)

Professional-technical Development:

- Ability to handle new Challanges (71%)
- Teamplay (62%)
- Ability to participate in different Work Structures (56%)
- Improvement of vocational Technics (52%)

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Usage of new Competences at Workplace after Return

- Language Skills (50%)
- Vocational Skills (55%)
- Ability to take Responsibility (60%)
- Better understanding for other (62%)
- Teamplay (65%)
- Ability to handle new Challanges (67%)
- Ability to interact with People (71%)

Long term impact of LDV mobility

- Unemployed People found Workplace 58%
- Employed People
  - found better Workplace 27%
  - professional Advancement 24%
  - got higher Income 21%
  - got higher Responsibility at Workplace 34%
- Trainees in IVT
  - found Workplace after training or 36%
  - Work-, Trainingplace in another Country 32%
  - better Success in Training 37%
  - Participation at Training more intensive 41%

Assessment of general Gain and economic Situation

	Economic situation of participant			In all
	1,00 good	3,00 accepatable	5,00 poor	
1 1= very high	33%	38%	41%	37%
2 2	55%	55%	51%	54%
3 3	11%	5%	6%	7%
4 4	1%	2%	2%	2%
5 5= very low	0%	0%		0%
In all	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: WSF-LdV-Survey 2007

„High potentials" and LdV mobility

- Participants with a higher formal qualification/vocational certificates are over-represented in the programme
- Nearly 50 % of the LdV-participants said that institutions apply "*a choice of the best candidates"* as a normal selection criteria
- The people that can be defined as "high potentials" are clearly in the target group

Social inclusion and LdV mobility

- 18 % of participants have a migrant background, but they are in most cases members of more privileged migrant groups
- LdV reaches also disadvantaged persons: 18 % of the participants. The share of participants with multiple disadvantages is 5 %
- The rate the success very high for the disadvantaged, even if slightly lower than overall average (64 % compared to 55 %)

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Success Factors of Influence on Impact:

- Educational Background of Parents
- Individual Personality
- Duration of Placement
- Preparation and Tutoring/Mentoring
- Certification and its Relevance
- Age of Participant, Status, social Origin
- Active Participation
- Position at Work and Training

Success factors (1)

- In principle the mobility experiences of all participants (including persons with migration status, unemployed, disadvantaged persons) have been very successful
- There is a positive correlation between the success of experience and the level of formal qualification/vocational certificates of the participants
- No clear differences between men and women

Success factors (2)

- A good linguistic and cultural preparation influences the success
- The duration of the stay abroad has only a very small positive influence on the success
- The recognition and certification of the mobility experience has a positive impact on the vocational career
- Success is linked to a good project design and partnership

Conclusions

- LDV is one of the EU-programmes with a strong positive impact on the participants
- The costs per participant are rather low (approx. 1.000 €). This means the programme is efficient
- The quality of the implementation of the LdV mobility
  measures is high
- All participants see the mobility experience as successful

Conclusions

- High and very high importance and impact of LdV on personal growths, social and professional development for all targetgroups, in every country and undependent fom individuall background and kind and level of training
- Success factors have an influence on motivation, readyness, implementation and impact
- LDV can’t change gravely individual pathways but can achieve and support competences which are laid in the individuum and need some inspiration and chances for opening, courage and the setting out