



SELECTED FIGURES

OUT-OF-SCHOOL VOCATIONAL TRAINING, AGE AND ACTIVITY

Community 1973 and 1975

1978



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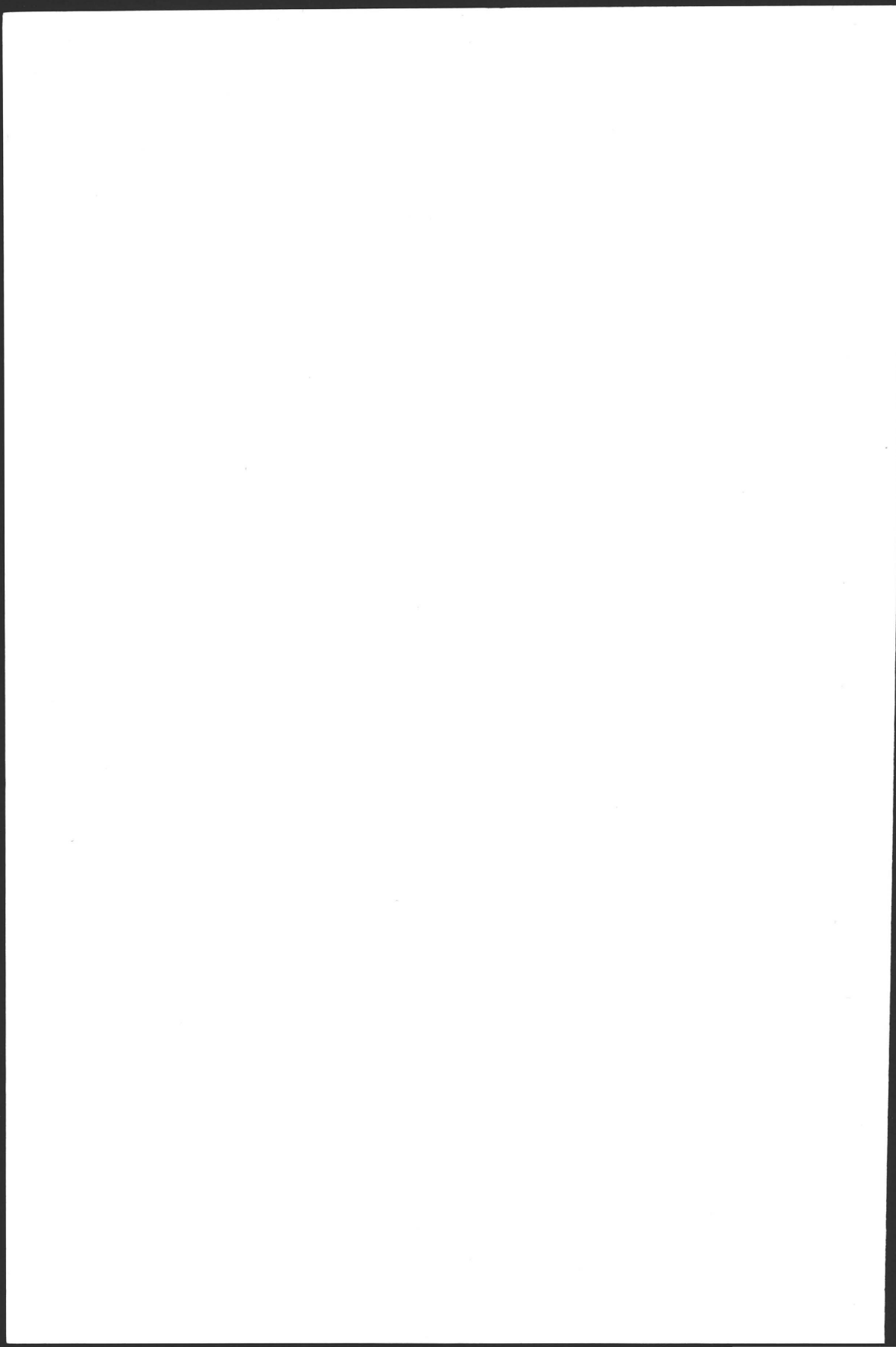
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= selected figures //

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INTRODUCTION

In conjunction with the 1973 Community labour force sample survey, a specific survey was carried out on the general and vocational training of the persons interviewed. The results were published in 1975 under the title "General and vocational training in the Community" (Social Statistics Series. No 4/1975).

This specific survey was not repeated as such during the 1975 Community labour force sample survey. Nevertheless the persons interviewed were asked questions relating to vocational training outside the general education system undergone during the reference week of the survey. The questions were particularly simple because they related only to on-going (basic or further) vocational training and to the place where training was given (enterprise - with or without contract - or specialized institutions). The questions related to persons aged from 14 to 65 years.

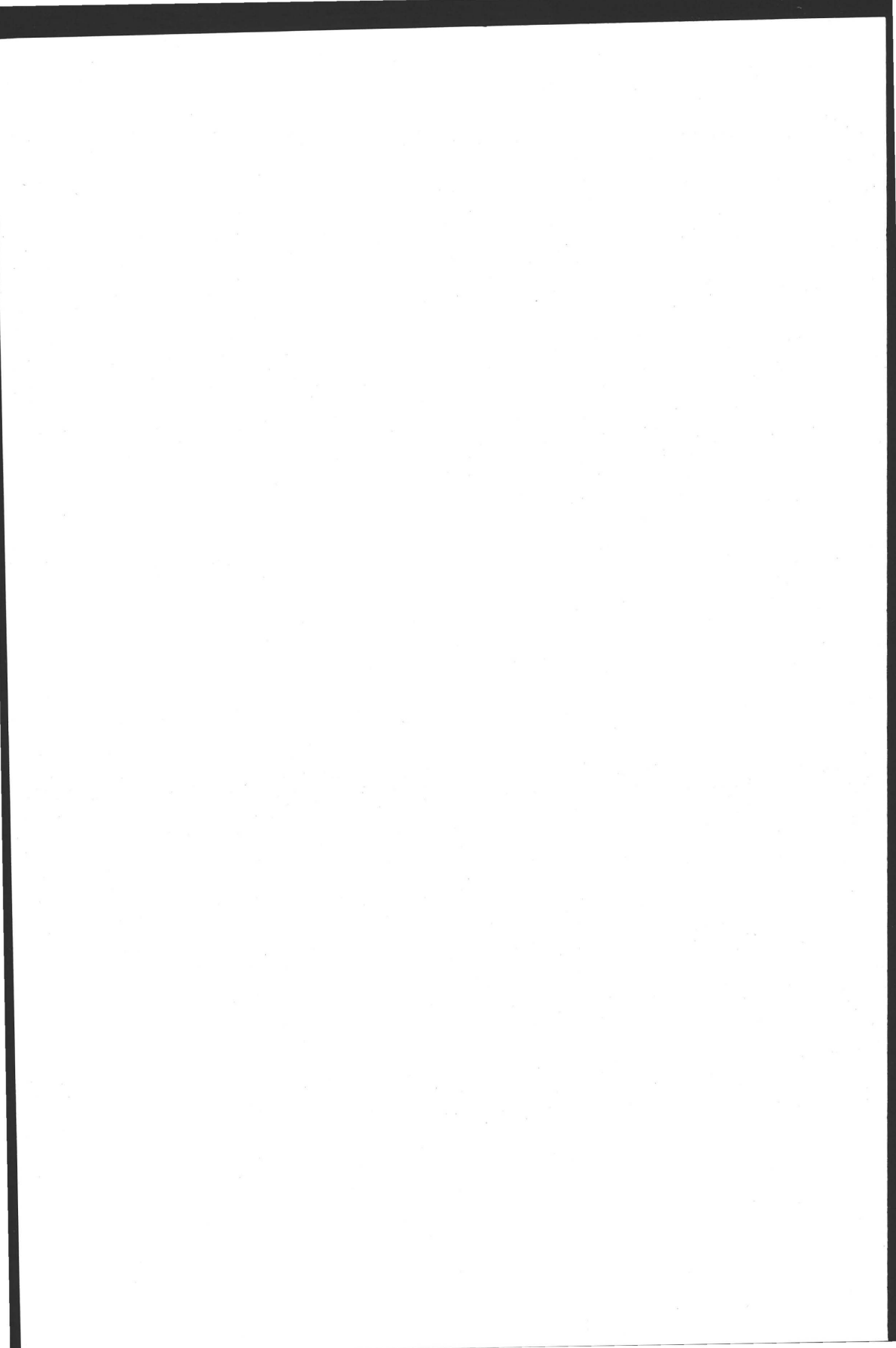
The information gathered nevertheless contains some very interesting details on the different types of vocational training followed outside the general education system. An examination of the replies by age, by sex or by activity, makes it possible to answer certain questions on which it is very difficult to find comprehensive information from other sources. The interest of this survey is enhanced by the fact that for the first time it related to the Nine Member States of the Community and that, at least for six countries, it is possible to draw comparisons with the situation in 1973.

In the context of the 1975 specific survey "vocational training" covers only vocational training outside the general education system: within the enterprise, in specialized institutions, in centres, etc. As in the 1973 survey, basic training is defined as training which follows immediately or almost immediately upon general or vocational education within the general education system; further training on the other hand is possible at any age. It includes vocational training for adults, retraining, post-school training, etc. For all information on the general methodology of the sample survey reference should be made to the publication "Labour Force Sample Survey - 1975" in the series "Social Statistics - 1976". It should also be remarked that the possibility of a specific survey on the relationships between training and employment is being studied in the context of the Community labour force sample survey which is planned for 1979.

Source : Labour force sample survey

1973 : Council regulation (EEC) 2723/72 of 19 December 1972

1975 : Council regulation (EEC) 2640/74 of 15 October 1974



I. The characteristics of vocational training outside the general education system in progress in the Community in 1975

1975 : 6 million persons receiving vocational training in the Community

According to the Community labour force sample survey (supplementary questions on vocational training in progress outside the general education system) rather more than 6.1 million persons were receiving vocational training outside the general education system (Table 1) in the Community in spring 1975. By comparison it may be noted that the population of private households aged between 14 and 65 years amounted to about 166 million persons in 1975 and that during the 1974/75 school year almost 50.5 million school children and students (pre-school excluded) attended schools and universities in the Community.

However, the structure of the education and training systems still differed greatly from one Member State to another. Under these circumstances it is clear that the analysis of the nature of the training courses followed, as well as that of the characteristics of persons receiving training, will reflect above all these national differences in organization and attitudes with regard to the different training types and cycles.

Almost 30 % of those undergoing vocational training were in the Federal Republic of Germany, 25 % in France and in the United Kingdom, 10 % in Italy, 7.5 % in the Netherlands and fewer than 2.5 % in the other Member States. Moreover, with respect to the Community total, the percentage of persons undergoing vocational training in Belgium, Denmark and - above all - in Italy was considerably lower than the percentage of the Community total of persons aged 14 to 65 years in these countries. This also held for the total number of school-pupils and students.

Striking differences between countries with regard to the type of training followed

At Community level persons receiving vocational training can be divided into two approximately equal classes, persons undergoing basic training and persons undergoing further training (Table 2). However, significant differences between countries were found in this area: the proportion of all those receiving vocational training who are following basic training courses varied, in fact, from 21 % in France to 91 % in Denmark. Moreover, while of the total number of persons receiving vocational training in the Community as a whole there were relatively more women than men receiving further training, the reverse was the case in the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the Netherlands. Moreover these significant national disparities registered in the context of a sample survey make it difficult to carry out a systematic analysis of the two types of training.

50 % of vocational training within the undertaking

If one examines the organization of vocational training outside the general education system it will be noted that 50 % of those persons undergoing vocational training received this training within their enterprise (or administration), the figures being 52 % for men and 46 % for women (Table 3).

However, the proportion of vocational training received within the enterprise varied from 25 % in Italy and the Netherlands to 90 % in Denmark. Except for the Federal Republic of Germany, relatively more men than women received vocational training within the enterprise.

60 % of persons undergoing basic training received this training within the enterprise and this proportion amounted to 96 % in Denmark and 90 % in the Federal Republic of Germany. Except for the Netherlands this figure was everywhere higher for men than for women.

Further training given within the enterprise made up only 40 % of the total. Indeed two thirds of further training for women was given outside the enterprise.

It should be noted that the enterprise played a greater role in basic training than in further training in all countries, with the exception of France and Italy.

Very different trends depending on the countries and the types of training between 1973 and 1975

As it was not possible to carry out the 1973 survey in the three new Member States a comparison of the situation in 1973 and 1975 cannot relate to the entire Community.

Moreover, taking into consideration the novel character of the 1973 specific survey and the different conditions in which the 1975 survey was executed (limitation to vocational training outside the general education system, increased sensitivity with regard to these problems), these results must be interpreted with a certain amount of caution and can only indicate the principal orders of magnitude.

For the six original Member States taken together, the number of persons undergoing vocational training rose about 20 % between 1973 and 1975. At national level, however, the trends varied from a slight drop in the Federal Republic of Germany to a very great increase in Belgium. Except for Italy, the number of men undergoing training grew more rapidly than the number of women.

With regard to basic training the total for the original six Member States increased only very slightly between 1973 and 1975; there was even a slight decrease in the case of women. But this average concealed very divergent national trends: a decrease in the Federal Republic of Germany and for women in France and Luxembourg, a great increase in Belgium and the Netherlands.

With the exception of this last country, the number of persons undergoing further training showed a very marked increase throughout the Community. In the original six Member States this increase - which was the same both for men and women - amounted to nearly 35 %.

II. Profile of persons undergoing vocational training outside the general education system in the Community in 1975

Women made up one third of those undergoing vocational training in 1975

At Community level, two thirds of those undergoing vocational training outside the general education system in 1975 were men and this applied to both types of training being considered (Table 5). With regard to vocational training as a whole, the percentage of women was slightly lower than the Community average in the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, the United Kingdom and Ireland.

With regard to basic training this was also the case for these countries and for France, whereas in the case of further training it held for the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and Ireland. It should be noted that the only case in which women were in the majority was that of further training in Denmark.

More than one third of those undergoing vocational training were between 18 and 24 years

Vocational training outside the general education system concerns the youngest section of the population: more than half of those undergoing vocational training - that is to say, outside schools and universities - were less than 25 years of age, and more than one third were between 18 and 24 years (Table 6). However, it should be noted that about 20 % of those undergoing training were over 35 years. According to the results of the survey the number of men undergoing vocational training was slightly greater in the "intermediate" age brackets (25 to 49 years) and the number of women in the younger age brackets.

In all the Member States, with the exception of France, the Netherlands and Belgium the greatest number of persons undergoing training was to be found in the 18 to 24 years bracket. This age group included over 50 % of the number of persons undergoing vocational training in Ireland and more than 80 % in Denmark.

One should also note the significant number of persons aged between 14 and 18 years undergoing vocational training in the Federal Republic of Germany and, to a lesser extent, in Luxembourg and Italy. Conversely, France and Belgium had a larger proportion of persons in the oldest age groups undergoing vocational training.

In fact the average age of persons undergoing training in the Community may be estimated at about 27 years. This average age was lowest in the Federal Republic of Germany and Denmark (between 22 and 23 years), slightly higher in Ireland (25 years), the Community average in Italy, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom, and highest in France, Belgium and the Netherlands (about 30 years). In all the Member States, except for the United Kingdom and Denmark, the average age of women undergoing training was slightly lower than that of men.

Almost nine-tenths of those undergoing vocational training in 1975 were in employment

In the Community, 86 % of those who declared they were undergoing vocational training also had jobs, this percentage being 90 % for men and 78 % for women (Table 7). Italy alone differed from the other countries in that only 62 % of those undergoing training had a job (45 % only for women). However, in all countries, the percentage of women undergoing vocational training and in employment was lower than in the case of men.

Conversely, the proportion of economically non-active women undergoing vocational training was considerably higher than that of men (twice as high at Community level). Only in the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and Ireland did the proportion of non-active persons undergoing vocational training exceed 10 %.

Amongst these non-active persons the proportion of persons considered as school pupils or students, that is to say persons involved in full-time study and not having a job should be noted: this was 80 % for men and 50 % for women.

Unemployed persons as such did not represent more than 2,5 % of the number of persons in the Community undergoing vocational training; only in Italy and Ireland did unemployed persons make up a greater part of the total of persons undergoing training. In all countries, except for the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands, unemployed women considerably outnumbered unemployed men amongst the total of those undergoing vocational training.

Naturally, these breakdowns take on significance only when they are compared with the total figures for each of the groups studied. This is the purpose of the following comments.

III. The significance of the figures of persons undergoing vocational training outside the general education system in the Community in 1975

What, however, is the significance of the number of persons undergoing vocational training outside the general education system within the Community population and its different elements? One answer can be provided by calculating the "training rate", i.e. by examining within the different Member States the number of persons undergoing vocational training outside the general education system within groups, in relation to the total number of persons in these groups. Naturally in comparing these rates it will be necessary to take into account different work traditions, depending on country and sex.

The training rate for men was double that for women

In the Community in 1975 scarcely 4 % of the population aged between 14 and 65 were undergoing training (Table 8A). But the percentage was 5 % for men and less than 2.5 % for women.

This imbalance was found in every Member State; however, it was particularly accentuated in Belgium, Luxembourg and Ireland. Taking both sexes together, the national "training rates" varied from 1.6 % in Italy to 5.1 % in the Netherlands, where the male "training rate" was even higher than 7 %.

For the six countries covered by the 1973 survey, the "training rate" rose from 3.1 % to 3.5 % with a slight decrease in the Federal Republic of Germany and a considerable increase in Italy and in Belgium.

A lower "training rate" for unemployed persons than for persons having a job

For the entire Community, the "training rate" was 5.4 % for persons having a job and 3.9 % for unemployed persons (Tables 8B and 8C and graph 1). Moreover the "training rate" for persons having a job was higher than that for unemployed persons in each of the Member States, except for Italy where the percentage of unemployed persons undergoing vocational training was three times higher than the corresponding percentage for employed persons.

Moreover in that country between 1973 and 1975 the growth in participation in different training programmes was far greater in the case of unemployed persons than in the case of persons having a job; this was also the case in the Federal Republic of Germany, where the "training rate" of persons having a job did not change between 1973 and 1975.

A higher training rate for employed men and unemployed women

The male "training rate" was higher than the female rate for persons having a job in the Community as a whole and in each of the Member States with the exception of Italy, where they were equal (Table 8B and graph 2).

However, the opposite was the case for unemployed persons (Table 8B and graph 2): the "training rate" was 4.4 % for women as against 3.5 % for men with a mean value of 3.9 %. The Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg were the only exceptions, whereas the difference was particularly accentuated in Italy, the Netherlands and Ireland.

Unemployed persons undergoing training slightly older than employed persons undergoing training

At Community level it appears that unemployed persons undergoing training were on average marginally older than employed persons undergoing training, the divergence being more accentuated in the case of women (Tables 9 and 10).

However, taking the criterion of the average age of persons undergoing training, this situation was encountered at national level only in the Federal Republic of Germany, in France and in the United Kingdom.

With regard to the employed population undergoing training, the average age was particularly low in the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark and, to a lesser extent, in Ireland; this was also the case in Italy and in Ireland for unemployed persons undergoing training.

The United Kingdom was the only country where the average age of employed women undergoing training was higher than the corresponding age for men, but a similar situation prevailed for unemployed persons undergoing training in Belgium.

However it should not be forgotten that the age of persons undergoing training is closely linked to the breakdown of the total number as between basic training and further training.

Correlation between increase in age and decrease in participation in training programmes less accentuated for unemployed persons than for persons having a job

This final group of comments concerns the "training rates" for the population in three age brackets: 18 - 24 years, 25 - 34 years and 35 - 49 years.

With regard to the employed population, a "training rate" of over 14 % at Community level for those aged between 18 and 24 years (Table 11A) was observed. But this rate was lower than 6 % for those aged between 25 and 34 years and lower than 2.5 % for those aged between 35 and 49 years. In the lowest age bracket five countries - the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark - had "training rates" which were higher than the Community average. France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom were in a similar position for the intermediate age bracket.

In all Member States and in all age brackets the male "training rates" were higher than the female rates, sometimes to a significant extent (the United Kingdom, Denmark). As a general rule, however, the gap between the sexes tended to diminish with age.

The "training rate" for unemployed persons, which was lower in the case of the lowest age bracket (5 %), decreased far less rapidly with increasing age, as in the 35 - 49 year age bracket it was still 3.1 % (Table 11B). In the Federal Republic of Germany and in France the highest "training rates" were to be found in the 25 - 34 year age bracket and the 35 - 49 year age bracket respectively.

Except for Belgium and the United Kingdom the female "training rates" for unemployed persons were higher than the male rates in the lowest age bracket; in the intermediate bracket this was the case only in Italy, the Netherlands and Ireland; finally, in the 35 - 49 year age bracket, the male "training rates" for unemployed persons were higher than the female rate only in the Federal Republic of Germany and Belgium.

Evidently the "training rates" for employed persons were higher than those for unemployed persons in the 18 - 24 year age bracket. Of those aged between 25 and 34 years, unemployed persons showed a higher rate in Italy; finally, for the 35 - 49 year age bracket the "training rate" for unemployed persons was higher than that for employed persons at Community level, in the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and Denmark.

Signs and abbreviations:

: not available

- nil or non-existent

T total

M male

F female

TAB. 1

Population undergoing vocational training in 1975

× 1000

	T	M	F
D	1 723,4	1 107,3	616,1
F	1 497,3	1 006,2	491,2
I	593,8	374,3	219,4
NL	459,6	326,9	132,7
B	149,3	111,4	37,9
L	7,4	5,4	2,0
UK	1 487,5	1 041,6	445,9
IRL	105,0	74,5	30,6
DK	102,9	67,4	35,5
EUR 9	6 126,2	4 115,0	2 011,3

TAB. 2

Population undergoing vocational training by type of training in 1975

		%		
		T	M	F
D	Basic train.	68,9	65,8	74,3
	Further train.	31,1	34,1	25,6
F	Basic train.	20,9	22,2	18,0
	Further train.	79,1	77,8	82,0
I	Basic train.	43,8	40,5	49,3
	Further train.	56,1	59,4	50,6
NL	Basic train.	32,9	31,9	35,4
	Further train.	67,0	68,0	64,5
B	Basic train.	27,7	26,1	32,4
	Further train.	72,2	73,8	67,5
L	Basic train.	44,8	44,9	44,2
	Further train.	55,1	55,0	55,7
UK	Basic train.	58,6	64,8	44,3
	Further train.	41,3	35,1	55,6
IRL	Basic train.	58,1	58,7	56,8
	Further train.	41,8	41,2	43,1
DK	Basic train.	91,4	93,7	87,0
	Further train.	8,5	6,2	12,9
EUR 9	Basic train.	48,7	49,2	47,8
	Further train.	51,3	50,8	52,2

TAB. 3

Number of persons undergoing vocational training within an enterprise
for 100 persons undergoing vocational training in 1975

%

		T	M	F
D	Total	69,0	68,2	70,5
	Basic train.	90,1	91,0	88,8
	Further train.	22,3	24,4	17,2
F	Total	63,2	66,0	57,3
	Basic train.	57,5	63,4	42,7
	Further train.	64,7	66,8	60,6
I	Total	25,2	31,9	13,7
	Basic train.	17,4	22,9	9,9
	Further train.	31,2	38,0	17,5
NL	Total	25,0	25,9	22,7
	Basic train.	37,8	35,6	42,5
	Further train.	18,7	21,3	11,8
B	Total	42,9	47,2	30,3
	Basic train.	51,2	56,1	39,5
	Further train.	39,7	44,1	25,6
L	Total	60,6	63,0	54,0
	Basic train.	80,7	83,2	74,0
	Further train.	44,2	46,6	38,0
UK	Total	30,3	33,7	22,6
	Basic train.	34,7	35,3	32,7
	Further train.	24,1	30,5	14,6
IRL	Total	61,0	66,3	47,7
	Basic train.	73,3	79,1	58,6
	Further train.	44,0	48,1	34,5
DK	Total	88,5	92,3	81,4
	Basic train.	96,1	97,6	93,1
	Further train.	6,5	12,1	1,5
EUR 9	Total	50,2	52,1	46,4
	Basic train.	60,8	60,8	60,8
	Further train.	40,1	43,6	33,2

TAB. 4

Changes in the population undergoing vocational training between 1973 and 1975

1973 = 100

		T	M	F
D	Total	99,4	101,0	96,8
	Basic train.	92,6	94,7	89,5
	Further train.	118,8	115,9	126,3
F	Total	115,2	119,8	106,9
	Basic train.	88,7	107,2	61,7
	Further train.	125,1	123,9	127,3
I	Total	237,9	232,6	247,6
	Basic train.	148,3	136,1	169,7
	Further train.	449,7	550,7	447,9
NL	Total	121,3	130,0	104,2
	Basic train.	347,4	384,1	286,5
	Further train.	91,9	99,1	77,2
B	Total	309,1	313,8	298,4
	Basic train.	184,4	186,5	180,8
	Further train.	417,8	413,5	433,8
L	Total	123,6	133,7	102,0
	Basic train.	96,2	110,1	70,4
	Further train.	160,7	161,6	158,5
EUR 6	Total	119,3	122,8	113,1
	Basic train.	104,2	109,3	96,3
	Further train.	134,8	134,9	134,5

TAB. 5

Population by sex undergoing vocational training in 1975

%

		Total	Basic train.	Further train.
D	Men	64,2	61,4	70,5
	Women	35,7	38,5	29,4
F	Men	67,2	71,7	66,0
	Women	32,8	28,3	34,0
I	Men	63,0	58,3	66,7
	Women	36,9	41,6	33,3
NL	Men	71,1	68,9	72,1
	Women	28,8	31,0	27,8
B	Men	74,6	70,2	76,3
	Women	25,3	29,7	23,7
L	Men	73,2	73,4	72,9
	Women	26,8	26,6	27,0
UK	Men	70,0	77,3	59,6
	Women	29,9	22,6	40,3
IRL	Men	70,9	71,6	69,9
	Women	29,1	28,4	30,0
DK	Men	65,5	67,1	47,7
	Women	34,4	32,8	52,2
EUR 9	Men	67,2	67,8	66,6
	Women	32,8	32,2	33,4

TAB. 6

Population undergoing vocational training by age-group in 1975

		%		
		T	M	F
D	14-17	31,9	29,1	37,1
	18-24	44,1	43,0	46,1
	25-34	15,2	17,9	10,3
	35-49	7,7	9,0	5,4
	50-65	1,1	1,0	1,1
	T	100,0	100,0	100,0
F	14-17	8,8	10,0	6,4
	18-24	27,2	23,9	34,1
	25-34	36,5	38,1	32,9
	35-49	22,0	22,8	20,5
	50-65	5,5	5,2	6,1
	T	100,0	100,0	100,0
I	14-17	20,1	17,7	24,0
	18-24	32,6	30,4	36,5
	25-34	26,1	28,8	21,4
	35-49	16,7	19,0	12,9
	50-65	4,5	4,1	5,2
	T	100,0	100,0	100,0
NL	14-17	3,9	3,1	6,0
	18-24	34,6	30,8	43,7
	25-34	40,7	44,8	30,6
	35-49	17,8	18,4	16,4
	50-65	3,0	2,9	3,3
	T	100,0	100,0	100,0
B	14-17	8,5	8,0	10,3
	18-24	29,7	28,1	34,2
	25-34	31,8	32,5	29,6
	35-49	24,0	25,5	19,8
	50-65	6,0	5,9	6,1
	T	100,0	100,0	100,0
L	14-17	21,1	19,1	26,8
	18-24	35,8	34,4	39,0
	25-34	22,8	24,7	17,7
	35-49	16,4	17,5	13,4
	50-65	3,9	4,3	3,1
	T	100,0	100,0	100,0

TAB. 6

		%		
		T	M	F
UK	14-17	7,6	7,7	7,4
	18-24	44,7	47,4	38,8
	25-34	26,4	27,2	24,5
	35-49	17,3	14,6	23,4
	50-65	4,0	3,1	5,9
	T	100,0	100,0	100,0
IRL	14-17	16,9	15,9	20,0
	18-24	55,5	55,5	55,0
	25-34	14,3	15,1	11,9
	35-49	9,4	9,8	8,5
	50-65	3,9	3,7	4,6
	T	100,0	100,0	100,0
DK	14-17	4,7	5,8	2,8
	18-24	83,3	82,9	84,2
	25-34	8,8	9,1	8,2
	35-49	2,9	2,1	4,2
	50-65	0,3	0,1	0,6
	T	100,0	100,0	100,0
EUR 9	14-17	15,8	14,7	18,1
	18-24	38,8	37,7	40,9
	25-34	26,4	28,6	21,9
	35-49	15,5	15,8	15,0
	50-65	3,5	3,2	4,1
	T	100,0	100,0	100,0

TAB. 7

Population undergoing vocational training by activity in 1975

%

		T	M	F
D	Persons with an occupation	86,8	87,5	85,6
	Unemployed persons	1,5	1,5	1,5
	Non-active persons	11,7	11,0	13,0
	of which: pupils and students	8,9	8,6	9,4
F	Persons with an occupation	90,7	93,6	84,8
	Unemployed persons	1,8	1,2	3,1
	Non-active persons	7,5	5,2	12,1
	of which: pupils and students	4,3	3,7	5,7
I	Persons with an occupation	62,5	72,6	45,4
	Unemployed persons	7,4	5,3	10,9
	Non-active persons	30,0	22,1	43,5
	of which: pupils and students	20,2	18,6	22,8
NL	Persons with an occupation	89,4	96,7	71,5
	Unemployed persons	2,5	2,4	2,6
	Non-active persons	8,1	0,9	26,0
	of which: pupils and students	-	-	-
B	Persons with an occupation	90,2	94,7	76,8
	Unemployed persons	2,2	1,5	4,2
	Non-active persons	7,6	3,8	19,0
	of which: pupils and students	4,6	3,4	8,2
L	Persons with an occupation	93,1	95,3	87,3
	Unemployed persons	0,2	-	0,6
	Non-active persons	6,7	4,7	12,1
	of which: pupils and students	5,2	4,7	6,7
UK	Persons with an occupation	88,2	93,2	76,6
	Unemployed persons	2,0	1,5	3,2
	Non-active persons	9,8	5,3	20,3
	of which: pupils and students	6,3	4,8	9,8
IRL	Persons with an occupation	84,3	89,3	73,2
	Unemployed persons	3,7	3,2	4,9
	Non-active persons	11,5	7,2	21,9
	of which: pupils and students	9,0	7,1	13,4
DK	Persons with an occupation	91,0	94,5	84,2
	Unemployed persons	1,0	0,9	1,4
	Non-active persons	8,0	4,7	14,4
	of which: pupils and students	7,7	4,6	13,5
EUR 9	Persons with an occupation	86,1	90,2	77,7
	Unemployed persons	2,4	1,8	3,5
	Non-active persons	11,5	8,0	18,8
	of which: pupils and students	7,4	6,4	9,5

TAB. 8A

Number of persons undergoing vocational training in certain groups for
100 persons of this group in 1973 and 1975

— Total population between 14 and 65 —

		%		
		T	M	F
D	1973	4,4	5,8	3,1
	1975	4,3	5,7	2,9
F	1973	4,1	5,5	2,8
	1975	4,6	6,2	3,0
I	1973	0,7	0,9	0,5
	1975	1,6	2,0	1,1
NL	1973	4,5	5,9	3,0
	1975	5,1	7,3	3,0
B	1973	0,8	1,1	0,1
	1975	2,3	3,5	1,2
L	1973	2,6	3,5	1,7
	1975	3,0	4,4	1,6
UK	1973	:	:	:
	1975	4,2	5,9	2,5
IRL	1973	:	:	:
	1975	4,8	6,6	2,8
DK	1973	:	:	:
	1975	3,1	4,0	2,1
EUR 9	1973	:	:	:
	1975	3,7	5,0	2,4

TAB. 88

— Persons with an occupation —

%

		T	M	F
D	1973	6,2	6,1	6,2
	1975	6,2	6,3	6,0
F	1973	5,2	5,8	4,1
	1975	6,6	7,4	5,4
I	1973	0,9	0,8	1,1
	1975	2,1	2,1	2,1
NL	1973	7,3	7,0	8,0
	1975	9,4	9,5	8,9
B	1973	1,0	1,2	0,6
	1975	3,8	4,4	2,6
L	1973	3,7	3,9	3,4
	1975	5,0	5,2	4,4
UK	1973	:	:	:
	1975	5,6	6,7	3,8
IRL	1973	:	:	:
	1975	7,8	8,0	7,1
DK	1973	:	:	:
	1975	4,5	5,1	3,6
EUR 9	1973	:	:	:
	1975	5,4	5,8	4,7

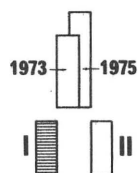
TAB. 8C

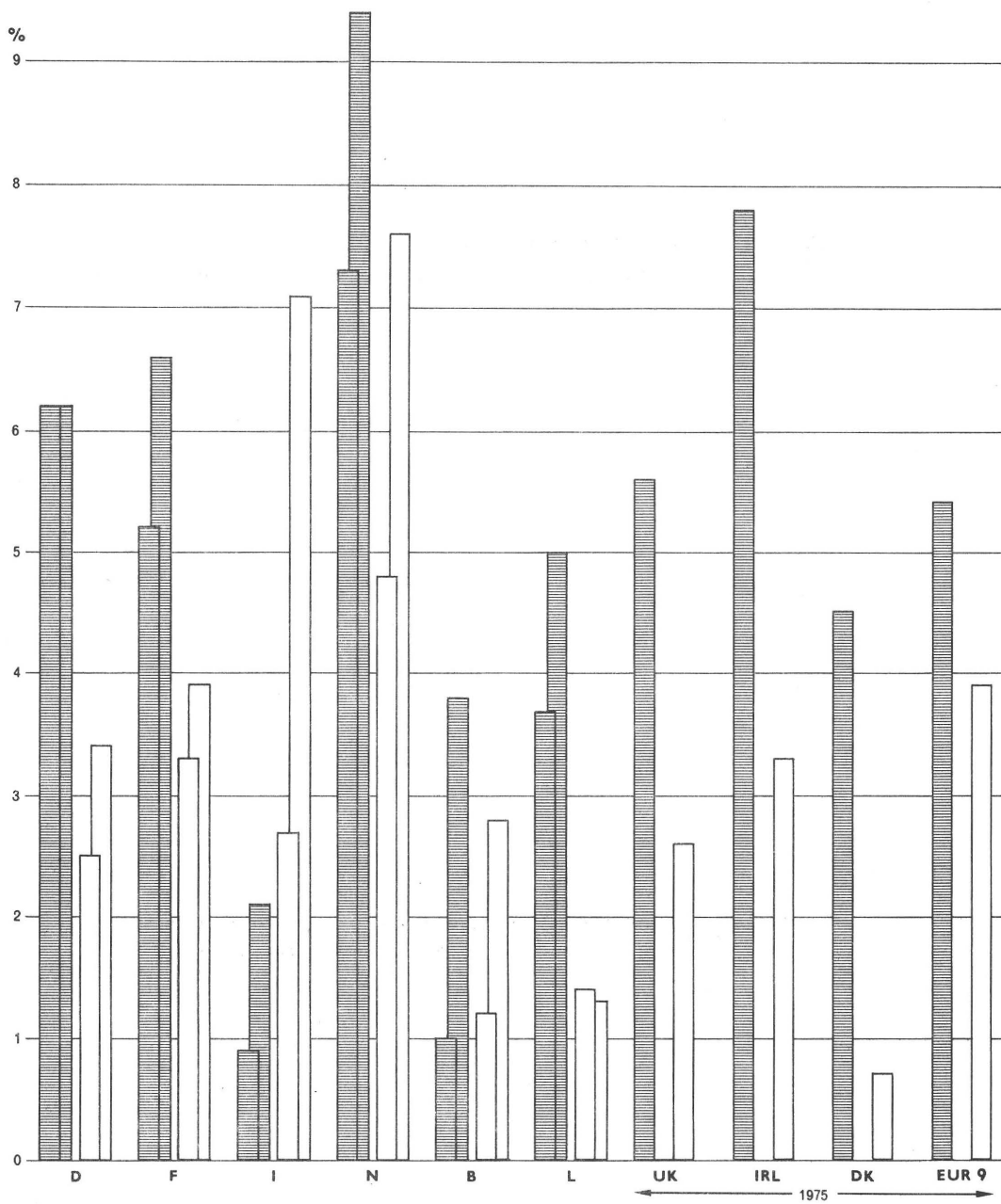
— Unemployed persons —

%

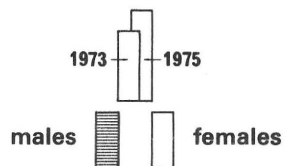
		T	M	F
D	1973	2,5	4,1	0,9
	1975	3,4	3,6	3,0
F	1973	3,3	3,3	3,4
	1975	3,9	3,4	4,4
I	1973	2,7	2,3	3,4
	1975	7,1	5,3	9,7
NL	1973	4,8	3,9	8,2
	1975	7,6	6,8	10,6
B	1973	1,2	2,0	0,4
	1975	2,8	3,1	2,5
L	1973	1,4	2,9	—
	1975	1,3	—	2,5
UK	1973	:	:	:
	1975	2,6	2,4	2,8
IRL	1973	:	:	:
	1975	3,3	2,7	5,5
DK	1973	:	:	:
	1975	0,7	0,6	0,9
EUR 9	1973	:	:	:
	1975	3,9	3,5	4,4

**Numbers of persons in employment undergoing vocational training
as a % of all persons in employment (I)
and numbers of unemployed persons undergoing vocational training
as a % of all unemployed persons (II)**

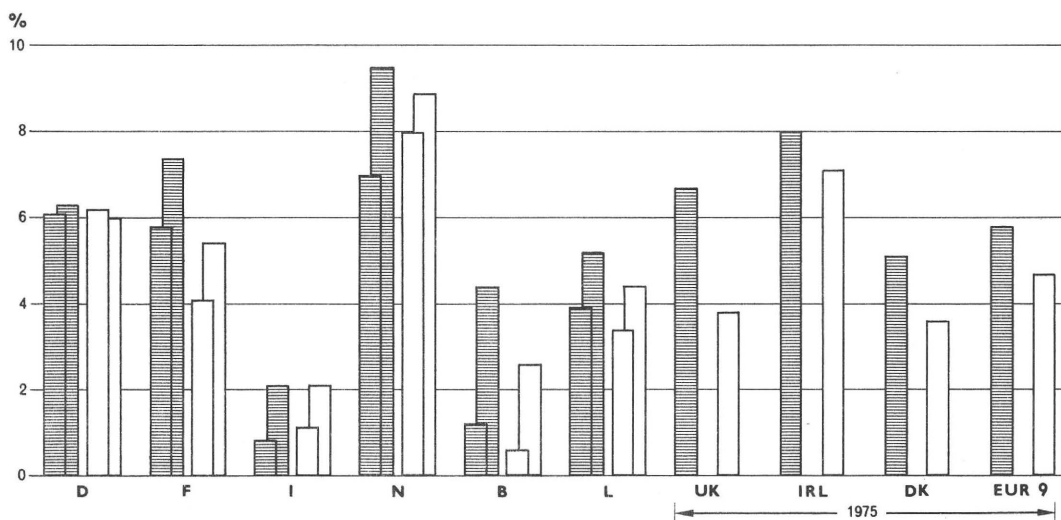
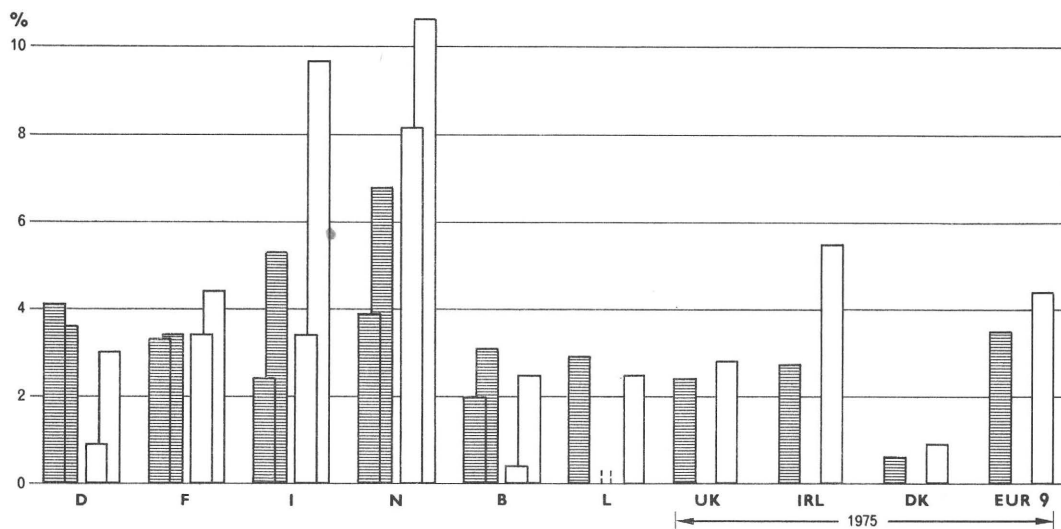




Numbers of persons in employment undergoing vocational training as a % of all persons in employment



Numbers of unemployed persons undergoing vocational training as a % of all unemployed persons



TAB. 9

Persons with an occupation and undergoing vocational training
by age-group in 1975

		%		
		T	M	F
D	14-17	34,3	31,4	39,7
	18-24	44,0	43,1	45,8
	25-34	13,1	15,3	8,9
	35-49	7,6	9,1	4,7
	50-65	1,0	1,1	0,9
	T	100,0	100,0	100,0
F	14-17	7,4	8,6	4,8
	18-24	26,3	23,0	33,9
	25-34	38,1	39,4	35,0
	35-49	22,7	23,7	20,2
	50-65	5,5	5,3	6,1
	T	100,0	100,0	100,0
I	14-17	9,8	8,8	12,4
	18-24	29,8	26,5	38,6
	25-34	33,0	34,4	29,1
	35-49	23,2	25,4	17,4
	50-65	4,2	4,9	2,5
	T	100,0	100,0	100,0
NL	14-17	4,0	2,9	7,4
	18-24	36,5	30,6	56,0
	25-34	39,9	45,2	22,7
	35-49	16,9	18,5	11,5
	50-65	2,7	2,8	2,4
	T	100,0	100,0	100,0
B	14-17	6,8	6,7	6,5
	18-24	28,8	27,0	35,1
	25-34	33,5	33,5	34,0
	35-49	25,3	26,7	19,9
	50-65	5,6	6,1	4,5
	T	100,0	100,0	100,0
L	14-17	20,3	18,1	26,5
	18-24	35,2	33,6	39,9
	25-34	24,1	25,4	20,3
	35-49	16,2	18,4	9,8
	50-65	4,2	4,5	3,5
	T	100,0	100,0	100,0

TAB. 9

		%		
		T	M	F
UK	14-17	8,3	8,1	8,8
	18-24	46,7	47,7	43,8
	25-34	25,0	26,6	20,5
	35-49	16,1	14,4	21,0
	50-65	3,9	3,2	5,9
	T	100,0	100,0	100,0
IRL	14-17	15,8	14,3	20,5
	18-24	55,7	55,1	57,7
	25-34	15,0	16,0	11,9
	35-49	9,7	10,5	7,0
	50-65	3,8	4,1	2,7
	T	100,0	100,0	100,0
DK	14-17	4,0	4,9	3,0
	18-24	86,7	85,6	87,4
	25-34	7,3	7,9	6,3
	35-49	1,8	1,4	2,6
	50-65	0,2	0,2	0,7
	T	100,0	100,0	100,0
EUR 9	14-17	15,3	14,0	18,3
	18-24	39,0	37,3	43,1
	25-34	26,5	28,8	21,0
	35-49	15,8	16,6	13,9
	50-65	3,4	3,3	3,7
	T	100,0	100,0	100,0

TAB. 10

Unemployed persons undergoing vocational training by age-group in 1975

		%		
		T	M	F
D	14-17	8,3	10,4	5,6
	18-24	24,4	17,1	36,7
	25-34	38,2	41,5	32,2
	35-49	26,0	28,7	21,1
	50-65	3,1	2,4	4,4
	T	100,0	100,0	100,0
F	14-17	3,3	2,5	3,9
	18-24	32,8	24,8	39,3
	25-34	24,1	28,1	20,9
	35-49	29,9	36,3	24,8
	50-65	9,9	8,3	11,1
	T	100,0	100,0	100,0
I	14-17	24,5	22,3	26,3
	18-24	53,6	50,8	55,7
	25-34	20,1	24,9	16,3
	35-49	1,8	2,0	1,7
	50-65	-	-	-
	T	100,0	100,0	100,0
NL	14-17	11,5	10,1	14,7
	18-24	46,1	44,3	50,0
	25-34	32,7	36,7	23,5
	35-49	8,8	7,6	11,8
	50-65	0,9	1,3	-
	T	100,0	100,0	100,0
B	14-17	12,1	17,6	12,5
	18-24	54,5	53,0	50,0
	25-34	15,2	17,6	12,5
	35-49	12,1	11,8	12,5
	50-65	6,1	-	12,5
	T	100,0	100,0	100,0
L	14-17	-	-	-
	18-24	-	-	-
	25-34	-	-	-
	35-49	-	-	-
	50-65	-	-	-
	T	-	-	-

TAB. 10

		%		
		T	M	F
UK	14-17	3,4	4,6	2,9
	18-24	33,4	42,4	22,9
	25-34	30,7	30,1	30,7
	35-49	27,0	18,3	37,1
	50-65	5,5	4,6	6,4
	T	100,0	100,0	100,0
IRL	14-17	14,3	18,2	21,4
	18-24	68,6	59,1	71,5
	25-34	11,4	13,6	7,1
	35-49	5,7	9,1	-
	50-65	-	-	-
	T	100,0	100,0	100,0
DK	14-17	-	-	-
	18-24	-	-	-
	25-34	-	-	-
	35-49	-	-	-
	50-65	-	-	-
	T	-	-	-
EUR 9	14-17	11,7	11,3	12,7
	18-24	40,2	37,3	43,0
	25-34	26,9	30,8	22,4
	35-49	17,5	17,7	17,3
	50-65	3,7	2,9	4,6
	T	100,0	100,0	100,0

TAB. 11A

Percentage of persons with an occupation who are undergoing
vocational training in 1975

%

		T	M	F
D	18-24	18,4	23,0	13,7
	25-34	3,5	4,1	2,4
	35-49	1,2	1,4	0,8
F	18-24	11,1	12,7	9,3
	25-34	9,1	10,3	7,0
	35-49	4,4	4,9	3,5
I	18-24	5,0	5,5	4,3
	25-34	2,7	2,9	2,3
	35-49	1,2	1,3	1,0
NL	18-24	17,9	22,2	13,3
	25-34	13,1	14,4	8,1
	35-49	5,1	5,2	4,7
B	18-24	7,0	9,5	4,1
	25-34	4,7	5,8	2,9
	35-49	2,7	3,2	1,6
L	18-24	10,0	13,5	6,0
	25-34	4,9	5,3	3,9
	35-49	2,3	2,5	1,7
UK	18-24	17,0	22,7	9,6
	25-34	6,3	7,4	4,0
	35-49	2,8	3,1	2,4
IRL	18-24	18,3	24,2	10,8
	25-34	5,0	5,4	4,1
	35-49	2,9	2,9	2,9
DK	18-24	27,1	34,3	19,0
	25-34	1,0	1,5	0,8
	35-49	0,3	0,2	0,3
EUR 9	18-24	14,2	17,5	10,2
	25-34	5,8	6,7	4,1
	35-49	2,4	2,6	2,0

TAB. 118

Percentage of unemployed persons undergoing
vocational training in 1975

%

		T	M	F
D	18-24	3,6	2,8	4,5
	25-34	5,3	5,8	4,3
	35-49	3,0	3,3	2,4
F	18-24	3,6	2,6	4,5
	25-34	4,1	4,2	4,0
	35-49	5,4	5,4	5,5
I	18-24	8,1	6,1	10,6
	25-34	6,1	5,5	7,2
	35-49	1,1	0,8	1,7
NL	18-24	11,0	10,4	12,5
	25-34	8,1	7,8	10,0
	35-49	3,4	2,4	9,5
B	18-24	4,0	4,9	3,0
	25-34	1,7	2,4	1,1
	35-49	1,7	1,9	1,6
L	18-24	3,0	-	4,1
	25-34	-	-	-
	35-49	-	-	-
UK	18-24	3,5	4,1	2,7
	25-34	3,2	3,3	3,0
	35-49	2,9	2,0	4,1
IRL	18-24	6,9	5,9	8,0
	25-34	2,0	1,8	2,5
	35-49	1,0	1,1	-
DK	18-24	1,3	0,8	2,0
	25-34	0,7	0,8	0,6
	35-49	0,6	0,5	0,8
EUR 9	18-24	5,0	4,4	5,7
	25-34	4,3	4,5	4,0
	35-49	3,1	2,8	3,6

DE EUROPÆISKE FÆLLESSKABERS STATISTISKE KONTOR
 STATISTISCHES AMT DER EUROPÄISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFTEN
 STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
 OFFICE STATISTIQUE DES COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES
 ISTITUTO STATISTICO DELLE COMUNITÀ EUROPEE
 BUREAU VOOR DE STATISTIEK DER EUROPESE GEMEENSCHAPPEN

A. Dornonville de la Cour	Generaldirektør / Generaldirektor / Director-General Directeur général / Direttore generale / Directeur-generaal
G.W. Clarke	Konsulent / Berater / Adviser / Conseiller / Consigliere / Adviseur
N. Ahrendt	Assistent / Assistent / Assistant / Assistant / Assistente / Assistent
	Direktører / Direktoren / Directors / Directeurs / Direttori / Directeuren :
G. Bertaud	Statistiske metoder, databehandling Statistische Methoden, Informationswesen Statistical methods and processing of data Méthodologie statistique, traitement de l'information Metodologia statistica, trattamento dell'informazione Methodologie van de statistiek, informatieverwerking
V. Paretti	Almindelige statistikker og nationalregnskaber Allgemeine Statistik und Volkswirtschaftliche Gesamtrechnung General statistics and national accounts Statistiques générales et comptes nationaux Statistiche generali e conti nazionali Algemene statistiek en nationale rekeningen
D. Harris	Befolknings- og socialstatistik Bevölkerungs- und Sozialstatistik Demographic and social statistics Statistiques démographiques et sociales Statistiche demografiche e sociali Statistiche demografiche e sociali Sociale en bevolkingsstatistiek
S. Louwes	Landbrugs-, skovbrugs- og fiskeristatistik Statistik der Landwirtschaft, Forstwirtschaft und Fischerei Agriculture, forestry and fisheries statistics Statistiques de l'agriculture, des forêts et des pêches Statistiche dell'agricoltura, delle foreste e della pesca Landbouw-, bosbouw- en visserijstatistiek
H. Schumacher	Industri- og miljøstatistik Industrie- und Umweltstatistik Industrial and environment statistics Statistiques de l'industrie et de l'environnement Statistiche dell'industria e dell'ambiente Industrie- en milieustatistiek
S. Ronchetti	Statistik vedrørende forbindelser med tredjelande, transport- og servicestatistik Statistik der Außenbeziehungen, Verkehrs- und Dienstleistungsstatistik External relations transport and services statistics Statistiques des relations extérieures, transports et services Statistiche delle relazioni esterne, trasporti e dei servizi Statistiek van buitenlandse betrekkingen, vervoer en dienstverlening