## WAGES AND INCOMES

Statistical Bulletin

# STRUCTURE OF EARNINGS - FRANCE, 1978 <br> Main Results of the 1978/1979 Community Survey 

## Introduction

This bulletin sums up the main results of the Community survey on the structure of earnings in industry, wholesale and retail distribution, banking and insurance for France in the reporting year 1978. Similar bulletins will be published for the other Member States. The complete results ( 143 tables) are available on microfiche and a selection ( 34 tables) will appear in printed form (see the list of tables in the Annex).

The Community survey for the reporting period 1978//9 was conducted in 1979/80 in the then nine Member States in accordance with Council Regulation (EEC) No. 495/78 of 6 March 1978, using standard methods and definitions; the information relates to October 1978, except for the Netherlands and Ireland where it relates to October 1979 and the United Kingdom, where the survey period was April 1979.

The 1978/'79 survey is closely connected with earlier Community surveys, on industry for the reporting year 1966 (manual workers only) and 1972 (manual workers and non-manual workers) and on the service industries mentioned for 1974, the results of which have been published in the yellow series of EUROSTAT publications.

The concepts, methods and definitions of the 1978/79 survey are basically the same as those for the earlier surveys. They will appear in a special volume in the yellow series; until this is published, users should refer to the volumes describing the methods for the 1972 and 1974 surveys.

The aim of the survey on the structure of earnings is to provide information on the relationships between average earnings levels and the individual characteristics of the employees (sex, qualifications, length of service in the establishment, type of employment, size of establishment, age, etc) and on the dispersion of earnings round the average value.

The results of the survey for France are based on a sample of 825699 data sets forwarded to EUROSTAT which corresponds to a sampling rate of $11 \%$. This information was provided by l'7 501 establishments or enterprises, which represent $20.8 \%$ of the population.

## Indications for the user:

The data referred to in this bulletin are mainly concerned with the following economic activities:

## Industry:

- All industry (NACE ${ }^{1)}$ 1-5)
- Mining and other extractive industries (NACE 11, 13, 151, 21, 23)
- Manufacturing industry (NACE 12, 14, 152, 22, 24-49)
- Building and civil engineering (NACE 50)


## Services sector:

- Wholesale distribution (NACE 61)
- Retail distribution (NACE 64/65 excluding NACE 651 + 652)
- Banking (NACE 821 + 813, excluding NACE 811)
- Insurance (NACE 82).

The NACE codes for these groups are not indicated in the following pages; when referring to further breakdowns (2 or 3 digits) the name and NACE code are given.

Sources quoted in brackets, e.g. (Txxx) refer to the nomenclature of the 34 main tables on which this report is based. Information in square brackets [ - ] refers to publications on the earlier surveys and is explained in the Annex.

## Symbols used:

- Figure withheld since the sample is too small (less than 10 data sets) or the standard error against the estimated mean is higher than or equal to $10 \%$
- Nil value
: Not included in the survey or withheld for reasons of confidentiality
T Total
M Men
F Women
The abbreviations and symbols used for the qualifications groups and other characteristics investigated by the survey are explained in the Annex.

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## 1. INDUSTRY

1.1 Figures on establishments and employees and trends indicated by the surveys

Table l: Number of manual and non-manual workers in industry by economic activity 1966, 1972 and 1978


| Manufacturino industry | $\bar{\square}$ | $196 E$ | 3.115 .900 | : | : |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1972 | 3. 377.200 | 1.405.200 | 4.802 .400 |
|  |  | 1978 | 3.151.531 | 1.481 .365 | 4.632 .897 |
|  | M | 1966 | 2.202.700 | : | : |
|  |  | 1972 | 2.3E1.600 | 357.200 | $3.3 \pm 8.800$ |
|  |  | 1978 | 2.187.522 | 1.018 .937 | 3.200 .459 |
|  | F | 1766 | 913.200 | : | : |
|  |  | 1972 | 1.035 .600 | 448.000 | 2.482. 600 |
|  |  | 1978 | 764.010 | 462.419 | 1.426.429 |
| Building <br> and civil <br> endinee- <br> ring | T | 1966 | 7:1.600 | : | : |
|  |  | 1372 | 920.400 | 212.200 | 1.132.600 |
|  |  | 1978 | 000.174 | 278.109 | $\therefore .078 .2 E S$ |
|  | M | 1965 | 709.700 | : | : |
|  |  | 1372 | 912.700 | 163.500 | $\bigcirc .076 .200$ |

F | $196 \epsilon$ | 2.900 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1372 | 7.700 |
| 1978 | 8.008 |

220.184 1.012.351

Source: T 102, T 202, and [1] D. 12, Tab. 1

Tab. 2: Number of establishments in industry by branches 1966, 1972 and 1978

| Industry | Mining and other extractive industries | Manufacturing industry | Building and civil engineering |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 74.049 | 1.259 | 54.067 | 18.723 |  |
| 71.508 | 1.145 | 47.084 | 23.050 | Sources: T OO1, |
| 61.193 | 609 | 42.524 | 17.708 | (1] p. 12, tab. |

Surveys on the structure of earnings were carried out for manual workers in industry in 1966 and 1972 but non-manual workers were not included until 1972. Tables 1 and 2 above compare a number of absolute figures on establishments, manual workers and non-manual workers in the three surveys for industry, mining and other extractive industries, manufacturing industry and building and civil engineering.

The figures on establishments (Table 2) show a trend reversal only in building and civil engineering; all other figures show a decreasing trend since 1966 which is particularly marked in mining and the other extractive industries (the figure has almost halved from 1972 to 1978).

For manual workers in industry (Table l), comparison of the figures from the three surveys on manufacturing industry and building and civil engineering shows a clear trend reversal which is also reflected in the breakdown by sex and in most of the sub-branches. In mining and the other extractive industries, however, the falling trend during $1966 / 19^{\prime \prime} 2$ had become more marked by 1978 ; the number of men employed in mining and the other extractive industries in 1972 had dropped by more than a half in $19 \% 8$ (the number of women in the mining and other extractive industries showed the same trend reversal as in industry as a whole, but is not significant because of they constitute a very low percentage of total employees.

The number of non-manual workers employed in mining and the other extractive industries, also dropped between 1972 and 1978. Otherwise there is a general increase in non-manual workers, with the highest percentage rise in building and civil engineering.

In spite of the structural shift towards non-manual workers (an increase of approximatel.y 150000 ), the drop in the number of manual workers (approximately 430000 ) led to a drop of more than 280000 in the number of employees in industry. The percentage drop is somewhat higher among men than women.

The average number of employees per establishment rose from 87.4 (1972) to 97.5 (1978) .

### 1.2 Manual and non-manual workers - social structure.

Tables 3 and 4 show figures on manual and non-manual workers in industry broken down in more detail.

Despite the comparatively crude aggregation it is interesting to note the proportion of workers on short-time among manual workers in the sub-population concerned (Table 5). The relatively low vaiues (apart from building and civil engineering) show great differences when broken down by branch. The high figures in the iron and steel industry (NACE 221) (see Table 5) and the fact that they are almost the same for all three qualification groups in that industry are particularly striking. The chemical industry (NACE 25) has the lowest value for men ( $0.08 \%$ ) in Group 1.

Table 3: Number of manual workers in industry by economic activity, type of employment, sex and qualifications - 1978

| Qualification: |  | 1 |  | 2 | 3 | T |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All industry | Fulltime | T | 2.197.777 | 1.203. 368 | 557.628 | 3.958.887 |
|  |  | M | 2.000 .709 | 715.629 | 314.548 | 3.030 .837 |
|  |  | $F$ | 197.068 | 487.738 | 243.097 | 927.885 |
|  | Parttime | T | 6.475 | 11.989 | 22.523 | 40.787 |
|  |  | M | 3.730 | 2. 757 | 3.681 | 10.16.8 |
|  |  | F | 2.744 | 9.232 | 18.843 | 30.919 |
|  | Shorttime | T | 32.862 | 22.225 | 9. 183 | 64.270 |
|  |  | M | 29.810 | 14.107 | 3.804 | 47.721 |
|  |  | F | 3.052 | 8.128 | 5. 379 | 16.549 |
| Mining and other extractive industries | Fulltime | T | 48. E64 | 11.553 | 2. 181 | 62. 398 |
|  |  | M | 48.572 | 11. 312 | 1.317 | E1.800 |
|  |  | F | 92 | 241 | 264 | 597 |
|  | Parttime | $T$ | - | 40 | 155 | 206 |
|  |  | M | - - | . | . | 27 |
|  |  | $F$ | - | - | 151 | 179 |
|  | Short- <br> time | T | 271 | - | - | 282 |
|  |  | M | 271 | - | - | 282 |
|  |  | F | - | - | - | - |
| Manufac- <br> turing <br> industry | Full- <br> time | T | 1.472 .176 | 1.077.348 | 486.453 | 3.055.978 |
|  |  | M | 1.295 .886 | 591.101 | 244.849 | 2.131.835 |
|  |  | F | 196. 290 | 48E. 248 | 241.605 | 924.143 |
|  | Parttime | T | 5. 422 | 9.670 | 17.148 | $32.24 i$ |
|  |  | M | 2.961 | 2.289 | 3.090 | 8. 340 |
|  |  | $F$ | 2.461 | 7. 581 | 14.058 | 23.500 |
|  | Shorttime | $T$ | 32. 546 | 22.214 | 8. 552 | E3. 313 |
|  |  | M | 29.495 | 14.096 | 3.755 | 47.34E |
|  |  | F | 3.052 | 8.118 | 4.797 | 15.967 |
| Building and civil engineering | Ful1time | T | 618.239 | 106.744 | 67.782 | 792. 966 |
|  |  | M | 617.635 | 106.172 | 66.756 | 790.563 |
|  |  | F | 605 | 752 | $1.04 \varepsilon$ | 2.403 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Part- } \\ & \text { time } \end{aligned}$ | T | 993 | 1.213 | 4. 328 | 6. 534 |
|  |  | M | 740 | 398 | 374 | 1. 511 |
|  |  | $F$ | 253 | 816 | 3. 354 | 5.052 |
|  | Shorttime | T | - | - | 630 | 675 |
|  |  | M | - | - | . | . |
|  |  | F | - | - | 582 | 582 |

Table 4: Number of non-manual workers in industry by economic activity, type of employment, sex and qualifications - 1978

| Qualifications: |  |  | 19 | 18 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5A | 58 | T |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry | Fulltime | $\dagger$ | 3.283 | 79.322 | 290.756 | 445.583 | 676.465 | 199.277 | 177.780 | 1.872.465 |
|  |  | M | 3.259 | 74.498 | 256.580 | 383.532 | 264.226 | 189.071 | 162.442 | 1.361.600 |
|  |  | F |  | 4.824 | 26.176 | 62.051 | 412.240 | 10.206 | 15.338 | 530.859 |
|  | Parttime | $T$ | . | 1. 659 | 2.406 | 2.079 | 23. 402 | 191 | 323 | 30.062 |
|  |  | n |  | 1.523 | 1.583 | 800 | 3.361 | 154 | 301 | 7.723 |
|  |  | F | - | 136 | 823 | 1. 279 | 20.062 | 37 | . | 22.339 |
| Mining and other extractive industries | Full- <br> time | $\uparrow$ | - | 1. 458 | 2.423 | 5.517 | 6.738 | 6.430 | 1.283 | 22.862 |
|  |  | M | . | 1.427 | 2.275 | 5.093 | 3.610 | 6.301 | 1.279 | 19.997 |
|  |  | F | - | 31 | 148 | 424 | 3.128 | 129 | . | 3. 865 |
|  | Parttime | $T$ | - | 56 | . | . | 145 | - | - | 223 |
|  |  | / | - | 49 | . | . |  | - | - | 83 |
|  |  | $F$ | - | . | - | . | 124 | - | - | 140 |
| Manufacturing industry | Fulltime | $\dagger$ | 2.292 | 60.690 | 223.753 | 362.241 | 563.025 | 122.515 | 125.460 | 1.459.976 |
|  |  | H | 2.268 | 56.542 | 201.727 | 314. 263 | 213.973 | 113.465 | 110.411 | 1.012.649 |
|  |  | F | . | 4.148 | 22.026 | 47.977 | 349.052 | 9, 051 | 15.046 | 447.327 |
|  | Part- <br> time | $T$ | . | 1.360 | 1.857 | 1.659 | 16.073 | 163 | 258 | 21.372 |
|  |  | M | - | 1.231 | 1.148 | 612 | 2.930 | 129 | 236 | 5.288 |
|  |  | F | - | 129 | 709 | 1.047 | 13.143 | 33 | . | 15.084 |
| Building and civil engineering | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Full- } \\ & \text { time } \end{aligned}$ | $T$ | 976 | 16. 187 | 46.127 | 49.456 | 78.216 | 44.564 | 37.13! | 272.657 |
|  |  | M | 976 | 15.548 | 43.276 | 45.280 | 32.678 | 44. 290 | 37.073 | 219.118 |
|  |  | F | - | 639 | 2.854 | 3.176 | 45.538 | . | . | 53.533 |
|  | Parttime | T | - | 225 | 428 | 347 | 4. 393 | . | . | 5.452 |
|  |  | , | - | 225 | . | . | 277 | - | - | 1.0E6 |
|  |  | F | - | - |  |  | 4.116 | - | - | 4. 386 |

Table 5: Quotient of manual workers short time - (part-time) -/manual workers in industry by economic activity, sex and qualifications - 1978

| Qualifications: | 1 |  |  | 2 |  | 3 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All industry | M | 1.47 | ( 0.18) | 1.93 | ( 0.38) | 1.18 | ( 1.14) |
|  | F | 1.50 | ( 1.35 ) | 1.61 | ( 1.83$)$ | 2.04 | ( 7.05 ) |
| Mining and other extractive industries | M | 0.55 | ) | - | ( . ) |  | ) |
|  | F | - | ( . ) | - | ( . ) | - | (36.39) |
| Manufacturing industry | M | 2.22 | ( 0.22 ) | 2.32 | (0.38) | 1.49 | ( 1.23 ) |
|  | F | 1. 51 | ( 1.22) | 1. 62 | ( 1.47) | 1.84 | ( 5.40) |
| Building and civil engineering | M | - | ( 0.12) | - | ( 0.37$)$ |  | ( 0.56 ) |
|  | F | - | (29.49) | - | (52.04) | 10.43 | (70.83) |
| Iron and steel industry | M | 20.92 | ( . ) | 23.24 | ( . ) | 22.97 | ( |
|  | F |  | ( | - | ( | 16.34 | $($. |

Table 6 shows that the proportion of women among manual workers increases as qualifications decrease in the economic activities dovered; this trend also holds good in individual branches. The exceptions are activities where few or no women are employed for physical reasons (the extraction and preparation of iron ore, NACE 2ll, 2llB), the chemical industry (NACE 25), the manufacture of office machinery (NACE 33) and other subdivisions of NACE Group 4.

Tab. E: Proportion of women among manual and non-manual workers in industry by economic activity and qualifications (\%) - 1978

|  | Manual workers |  |  | Non-manual workers |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Qualifications: | 1 | 2 | $\Xi$ | 1 A | 1E | 2 | J | 4 | $5 F$ | 58 |
| Industry | 9.1 | 40.8 | 45.4 | 0.7 | E. 1 | 3.2 | 4.1 | E1. 6 | 5.1 | 8.6 |
| Min.\& other extr.ind. | 0.2 | 2.3 | 17.8 | . | 2.5 | E. 1 | 7.8 | 4.5 | 2.0 | 0.4 |
| Manufacturing ind. | $\bigcirc$ | 45.2 | 50.9 | 1.0 | 6.9 | 10.1 | :3.5 | 62. 5 | 7.4 | 12.0 |
| Build. \& civ. engin. | 0.1 | 1.4 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 61.3 | 0.6 | 0.2 |

Source: T

Detailed examination of each branch shows particularly high proportions of women among manual workers in the clothing industry (NACE 453, 454), as follows (in the order of the qualifications groups): $86.1 \%, 94.9 \%$ and $91.4 \%$.

### 1.3 Distribution of employees by length of service with the enterprise.

Length of service can be a valuable indicator of the economic development and social profile of an economic activity. The histograms (Figure Al) show for example a decreasing level for manufacturing industry among manual workers and the picture is similar for men and women; among male non-manual workers the trend is different which is somewhat surprising in view of the general increase in the numbers of non-manual workers. The fact that distinct deviations from this structure specific to branch and sex are possible is shown by the examples of mining and the other extractive industries (the distribution is certainly a result of the rapid decline in this economic activity already mentioned; quantitative interpretation is, however, difficult) and the nuclear fuels industry (NACE 15), which has the typical structure of a young and expanding branch (in 1972 there were only 100 manual workers and 100 non-manual workers in NACE l5, but in 1978 there were over 7000 employees!).

### 1.4 Distribution of employees by weekly hours of work

The distribution by weekly hours of work is unimodal with a pronounced mode at 40-42 hours for employees in the whole of industry. The deviations of some economic activities from the picture for the whole of industry are restricted mainly to fluctuations in the distribution within the range $40-44$ hours. For example, the $42-44$ hours group is much larger at $45.8 \%$ than the $40-42$ hours group at $29.3 \%$ among male manual workers in building and civil engineering (Figure Bl and B2̈).

### 1.5 Structure of earnings

### 1.5.1 Temporal comparisons

The data published show hourly and monthly earnings for manual workers and monthly earnings for non-manual workers in industry, by economic activity, qualifications and sex (the hourly earnings of maual workers in addition by full-time, part-time and short-time work). Together with the results of the earlier surveys this makes it possible for example to observe long-term trends in the distribution of earnings. Let us for example make a comparison, corrected for currency differences and inflation, of the earnings of manual workers in the whole of industry (if $X$ is the characteristic hourly earnings, the correction is made by defining the characteristic as $(X-\bar{X}) / \bar{X}$, where $\bar{X}$ is the average observed; cf [1], Page 24 and Figure C). In both sexes there is a trend towards the groups near the mode and a reduction in the asymmetry of the distribution (in the sense of the measurement of concentration, therefore, an indication of a reduced concentration). Among women this is a continuation of a trend observed as early as 1966/1972, in men it did not start until 1972/1978.

A similar study for non-manual workers on the basis of monthly earnings also points to a slight reduction in the asymmetry and concentration of the distribution for the period 1972/1978.

### 1.5.2 Structural features

The influence of qualifications on average monthly earnings among employees in the whole of industry classified by sex, (Table 7) corresponds to the picture shown by breakdown by economic activity.

Table 7: Average monthly earnings of employees in industry, by sex and qualifications (FF)-1978


There is therefore a relatively clear relationship between earnings and qualifications; the difference between Groups 2 and 3 of manual workers is not very pronounced in most branches; sometimes Group 3 even has slightly higher monthly earnings than Group 2, for instance in coal mining (NACE lll.l, llla, lllB) and among women in the manufacture of office machinery and data processing machinery (NACE 33). Finally in other manufacturing industry (NACE 49), Group 3, women even have slightly higher monthly earnings than men. Together with Table 6 , this shows a distinct concentration of female non-manual workers in Group 4 which is also the worst paid for men (which is partially explainable by the definition of the group). If one takes the quotients of the monthly earnings of men and women as a yardstick, the lower level of pay of female non-manual workers is least marked in Group 3.

Further information is provided by Table 8 showing the branches and groups with the very highest (and below them the lowest) monthly earnings:

Taj. \&: Highest and lowest paid in industry by branche, qualifications groups of employees by sex - 1978l)

Manual workers Nonmanual woriters


1) NACE neacincs: see amnex 2
2) The very iowest vaiue was for NaEE 49 (2.097) but was not taken into account oecause this orous is ngt uniform
3) The very highest value was for NACE 2llB (20.441)
but was not taken into account because of the insignificance of the sub-population concerned
(26) and of an excessively high coefficient of variation
2. SERVICES SECTOR (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DISTRIBUTION, BANKING, INSURANCE)

### 2.1 Numbers of employees

The first survey on the structure of earnings among employees in the services sector was conducted in 1974 (see introduction). As in the case of industry we shall first compare a few overall figures for the 1974 and 1978 surveys.

Table 9: Number of employees in the services sector by economic activity and sex 1974-1978

|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { service } \\ \text { industries } \end{gathered}$ | Wholesale distribution | Retail distribution | Banking | Insurance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| T | 1974 | 1.400. 700 | 548.209 | 47:.800 | 32-. 300 | 82.800 |
|  | 1978 | 1.517.333 | 57.4 .424 | 485.757 | 56, 45: | 58.E7. |
| M | 1974 | 781.700 | 331.000 | 197. 5 O0 | 165.500 | EJ. 300 |
|  | 1978 | 829.430 | 395.784 | 159.894 | 169.423 | 44.323 |
| F | 1974 | 649.000 | 166.700 | 274.500 | 158.400 | 4 5.40 |
|  | 1978 | 687. 9094 | $\therefore 75.640$ | 26\%ES | 172.025 | 54.349 |

There is general growth in the number of employees in wholesale and retail distribution, banking and insurance with the highest percentage in insurance. There are hardly any differences between the sexes except for insurance where the percentage increase for men is much higher than the corresponding value for women.

Tab. 10: Number of enterprises in the services.sector by economic activity 1974 and 19 ? 8


### 2.2 Employees - Social structure

Table 11 (which corresponds to Tables 3 and 4 for industry) contains a further breakdown of the figures for employees in the services sector and the proportion of women calculated from this is shown in Table 12.

The relatively balanced picture in retail distribution contrasts with a marked concentration of female employees in Groups D, E and F. A further breakdown shows that the highest proportion of women is to be found in the retail distribution of footwear and leather goods (NACE 646), Group E at $91.0 \%$ and the lowest in agricultural wholesale distribution (NACE 6ll), Group A at 2.4\%.

### 2.3 Distribution of employees by length of service with the enterprises

The histograms of this distribution show the usual decrease for both sexes in both large aggregated sectors and individual branches. Banking forms a striking exception where the distribution is unimodal with a distinct mode in the group of persons who have been with the firm for $2-5$ years (Figure A2).

### 2.4 Distribution by weekly hours of work

The comments on industry in 1.4 apply for the most part to the distribution of employees in the services sector by weekly hours of work, i.e. a distinct modal group working 40-42 hours per week. Here too there are deviations from the norm, for instance in wholesale dealing in building materials (NACE 613), where 32.1\% work $44-46$ hours per week, $29.0 \% 42-44$ and only $20.3 \% 40-42$. By far the highest peaks are in banking and insurance: here more than $95 \%$ of employees work 40-42. hours per week.

Tab. 11: Number of employees in the services sector by economic activity, type of employment, sex and qualifications - 1978

| Qualificat | ons : |  | A | 8 | C | D | E | $F$ | $T$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wholesale distribution | Full- | $T$ | 20.362 | 55.628 | 57.184 | 98.826 | 199.565 | 119.168 | 550.733 |
|  | time | M | 19.061 | 49.386 | 47.917 | 67.032 | 130.559 | 75.642 | 389.569 |
|  |  | F | 1.301 | 6.243 | 9.268 | 31.794 | 69.005 | 43.527 | 161.137 |
|  | Part- <br> time | $T$ | 628 | 539 | 727 | 1.778 | 5.086 | 11.928 | 20.685 |
|  |  | R | 589 | 397 | 196 | 472 | 1.782 | 2.746 | 6.182 |
|  |  | F | - | 141 | 531 | 1. 306 | 3.304 | 9.183 | 14.504 |
| Retail distribution | Fulltime | T | 10.091 | 26.411 | 36.996 | 82.401 | 137.893 | 110.1:8 | 439.910 |
|  |  | M | 8.432 | 18.897 | 24.407 | 38.822 | 63.972 | 38.901 | :93. 416 |
|  |  | $F$ | 1.659 | 7.532 | 12.569 | 43.578 | 109.921 | 71.217 | 246.436 |
|  | Part- <br> time | T | 251 | 465 | 958 | 4. 851 | 17.059 | 22.294 | 45.878 |
|  |  | M | 193 | 248 | 200 | 656 | 1.739 | 3.444 | 6.480 |
|  |  | $F$ | . | 217 | 758 | 4. 195 | 15.320 | 19.850 | 39.397 |
| Banking | Full- <br> time | T | 10.119 | 39.269 | 118.841 | 66.550 | 87.747 | 29.815 | 352.340 |
|  |  | $M$ | 9.644 | 33.096 | 64.035 | 31.188 | 35.456 | 14.832 | 188.251 |
|  |  | F | 475 | 6.173 | 54.806 | 35.361 | 52.29: | 14.983 | 164. 189 |
|  | Part- <br> time | $T$ | - | , | 318 | 504 | 974 | 7.184 | 9.099 |
|  |  | M | - | - | 61 | 139 | 107 | 698 | 1.178 |
|  |  | $F$ | - | - | 257 | 365 | 787 | 6.485 | 7.921 |
| Insurance | Full- <br> time | T | 1.217 | 10.053 | 17.595 | 26.939 | 30.241 | 11.214 | 97.259 |
|  |  | H | 1.139 | 8. 379 | 11.018 | 8.563 | 10.419 | 4.514 | 44.032 |
|  |  | F | 79 | 1.674 | 6.576 | 18.376 | 19.822 | 6.700 | 53.226 |
|  | Part- <br> time | $T$ | 59 | 43 | 67 | 283 | 207 | 799 | 1.412 |
|  |  | m | 59 | . | - | 67 | . | 82 | 230 |
|  |  | F | - | - | - | 171 | 172 | 717 | 1.122 |

Tai 12: Proportion of women among employees in the services sector by economic activity and qualifications (\%) - 1978
Qual: :
A
B
C
D
$E$
$F$
$T$

| Wholesale distrib. | 6.4 | 11.4 | 16.9 | 32.9 | 35.3 | 40.2 | 30.7 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Retail distribution | 16.6 | 28.8 | 35.2 | 54.8 | 65.6 | 68.0 | 58.9 |
| Banking | 4.8 | 15.7 | 46.2 | 53.3 | 59.8 | 58.0 | 47.6 |
| Insurance | 6.2 | 16.7 | 37.5 | 68.2 | 65.7 | $6: .7$ | 55.1 |

### 2.5 Structure of earnings

### 2.5.1 Temporal comparisons

As for industry, the data available may be used for comparisons with the 1974 survey
(Figure D): wholesale distribution was taken as an example. This figure, which is corrected for inflation, shows a tendency among men, as in industry, to a reduction of asymmetry and concentration, while among women the asymmetry of the distribution appears to have increased.

It should, however, be pointed out that more than $2.5 \%$ of men received a monthly salary in excess of FF 13000.

### 2.5.2 Structural features



Tab. 13: Average monthly earnings of full-time employees in the services sector by economic activity, sex and qualifications (FF)-1978


Taking Groups $D$ and $E$ together there is a clear relationship between earnings and qualifications. The very highest earnings are received bz men in Group A in wholesale dealing in fuels, ores and industrial chemicals (NACE 6l2) (FF 13668 ) and the very lowest figure applies to women in Group $F$ in retail distribution of household textiles (NACE 64/) (FF 2 288). In all, here too, there is a clear negative correlation between the proportion of women and qualifications and therefore pay.

The quotient of women's earnings/men's earnings is lowest in wholesale dealing in textiles clothing, footwear and leather goods (NACE 616) (52.8\%) and highest in Group $C$ in the retail distribution of footwear and leather goods (NACE 646) at 102\%.

## REFERENCES

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[2] Structure of earnings in wholesale and retail distribution, banking and insurance in 1974 - France. EUROSTAT - Special series - Vol. 9
[3] EUROSTAT - Data not published

## GRAPHS

Al Employees in Manufacturing Industries according to length of service in enterprise - 1978
a) Manual workers (M, F)
b) Employees (non-manual workers) (M, F)

A2 Employees in selected branches according to length of service in enterprise (M + F) - 1978
a) Manual worker in extraction of hard coal
b) Manual worker in nuclear fuels industry
c) Employees in banking and finance

Bl Distribution of full-time manual workers in Industry according to scheduled working week - 1978
a) Men
b) Women

B2 Distribution of full-time employees (non-manual workers) in Industry according to scheduled working week - 1978
a) Men
b) Women

Cl Distribution of manual workers in Industry according to hourly pay comparison 1966-1972-1978
a) Men
b) Women

C2 Distribution of employees (non-manual workers) in Industry according to monthly pay
a) Men, 1972 and 1978
b) Women, 1972 and 1978
c) Comparison men/women, 1978

D Distribution of employees in wholesale distribution, 1974 and 1978
a) Men
b) Women


A 2 Employees in selected branches according to length of service in enterprise ( $M+F$ ) - 1978




B 1

Distribution of full-time manual workers in Industry according to scheduled working week - 1978

a) Men


C 1 Distribution of manual workers in Industry according to hourly pay - comparison 1966 - 1972 - 1978
a) Men

$C 1$ Distribution of manual workers in Industry according to hourly pay - comparison 1966 - 1972 - 1978
b) Women


C 2 Distribution of employees (non-manual workers) in Industry according to monthly pay.
a) Men, 1972 and 1978


C 2 Distribution of employees (non-manual workers) in Industry according to monthly pay
b) Women, 1972 and 1978

| $----1972, \bar{x}$ | $=1706 \mathrm{FF}$ |
| ---: | :--- |
| $\longrightarrow 1978, \bar{x}=3763 \mathrm{FF}$ |  |

C 2 Distribution of employees (non-manual workers) in Industry according to monthly pay c) Comparison Men/Nomen, 1978

D) Distribution of employees in wholesale distribution, 1974 and 1978 a) Men


D Distribution of employees in wholesale distribution, 1974 and 1978
b) Women

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I Industry
a) manual workers

| 1 | skilled |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 | semi-skilled |
| 3 | unskilled |

b) non-manual workers

1 Top management executives
1 (A) Staff whose earning levels exceed a fixed ceiling, according to the country, who are therefore not included
1 (B) Staff for whom the level of earnings is less than or equal to the ceiling referred to above
2 Other senior executives
3 Assistants
4 Clerical
5 Supervisors (incl. foreman)
5A Supervisor with higher proficiency and responsibilities
5B Supervisor with lower proficiency and responsibilities

## II Services

a) Distributive trades
(A) Top management personnel
(B) Management personnel and senior executives
(C) Executives and management staff
(D) Highly qualified junior personnel
(E) Qualified junior personnel
(F) Unqualified junior personnel
b) Banking
(A) Directors, top management
(B) Senior executives
(C) Executives (junior management)
(D) Highly qualified clerical staff
(E) Qualified clerical staff
(F) Other employees
c) Insurance
(A) Managers and senior management executives
(B) Middle management executives
(C) Junior executives and personnel with equivalent qualification
(D) Highly qualified employees
(E) Qualified employees
(F) Other employees

Classification of economic activities

NACE

1-5
$1-5$ (exc $16+17$ )

11,13,151,21,23
12,14,152,22,24-49
1
11
111.1
111.1 A
111.1 B

12
13
14
15
16
17
21
211
211 A

211 B
22
221
224
23

24
247
248
25
26
3

31
311
314
316
32
33
34

Industry, building and civil engineering
Industry, building and civil engineering
(excl. electricity, gas and water)
Mining and quarrying
Manufacturing industries
Energy and water production
Extraction of solid fuels
Extraction of hard coal
Extraction of hard coal: underground
Extraction of hard coal: surface
Coke ovens
Extraction of petroleum and natural gas
Mineral oil refining
Nuclear fuels industry
Production and distribution of electricity, gas, steam and hot water
Water supply: collection, purification and distribution of water
Extraction and preparation of metalliferous ores
Extraction and preparation of iron ore
Extraction and preparation of iron ore:
underground
Extraction and preparation of iron ore:
surface
Production and preliminary processing of metals
Iron and steel industry
Production and preliminary processing of non-ferrous metals
Extraction of minerals other than metalliferous
and energy-producing minerals; peat extraction
Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products
Manufacture of glass and glassware
Manufacture of ceramic goods
Chemical industry
Man-made fibres industry
Metal manufacture; mechanical, electrical and instrument engineering
Manufacture of metal articles
Foundries
Manufacture of structural metal products
Manufacture of tools and finished metal goods, except electrical equipment
Mechanical engineering
Manufacture of office machinery and electronic data processing machinery
Electrical engineering

Manufacture of motor vehicles and of motor vehicle parts and accessories Manufacture and assembly of motor vehicles and manufacture of motor vehicle engines Manufacture of other means of transport Shipbuilding and marine engineering
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing Instrument engineering
Food, drink and tobacco industry
Manufacture, confectionery of food products
(excl. sugar)
Drink industry
Tobacco industry
Textile industry
Wool industry
Cotton industry
Knitting industry
Leather industry
Footwear and clothing industries
Manufacture and production of footwear
Manufacture of clothing
Timber and wooden furniture industries
Paper, printing and publishing industries
Manufacture of pulp, paper and board
Processing of paper and board
Printing and publishing
Processing of rubber and plastics
Manufacture of rubber products
Processing of plastics
Other manufacturing industries
Building and civil engineering
Building and civil engineering (excl. installation and building completion work)
Distribution trades (excl. (Z) ${ }^{(1)}$ ), banking and
finance (excl. NACE 811: Central banking
authorities) and insurance except for compulsory social insurance
Distribution trades (excl. (Z) ${ }^{(1)}$ )
Wholesale distribution (excl. dealing in scrap and waste materials)
Wholesale dealing in agricultural raw materials, live animals and raw textile
Wholesale dealing in fuels, ores, metals and industrial chemicals
Wholesale dealing in timber and in building materials
Wholesale dealing in machinery, industrial equipment and vehicles Wholesale dealing in furniture, household goods, hardware and ironmongery

Wholesale dealing in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods
617
Wholesale dealing in food, drink and tobacco
Wholesale dealing in pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetics and cleaning materials
64/65 (exc 651+652)

641/642
$643+644$

645
646
647
648/649
653
656
$812+813$ (exc 811)
82
Retail distribution (excl. NACE 651 retail distribution of motor vehicles and cycles and NACE 652 retail distribution of motor fuels and lubricatings oils)
Retail distribution of food, drink and tobacco Dispensing chemists and retail distribution of medical goods, cosmetics and cleaning materials Retail distribution of clothing
Retail distribution of footwear and leather goods
Retail distribution of furnishing fabrics and other household textiles
Retail distribution of household equipment, fittings and appliances
Retail distribution of books, newspapers, stationery and office supplies
General retail distribution, with non-food goods predominating
Banking and finance (excl. Central banking authorities)
Insurance (excl. for compulsory social insurance)
(1)
(Z) : NACE 651 retail distribution of motor vehicles and cycles and NACE 652 retail distribution of motor vehicles and lubricatings oils
(2)
(Z'): 65+65 (excl. 651+652) Retail distribution excl. (Z)


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| 1 | ! | and sex | 1 | 1 |
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| $!$ | ! | scheduled working week, by type of | 1 | ! |
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| $!$ | ! | coefficient of variation (C.V.) | $!$ | $!$ |
| 1 | ! | according to qualification, by type of | ! | $!$ |
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| ! |  | ! | qualification | $!$ |  |
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| $!$ |  | ! | and sex | 1 |  |
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| $!$ |  | $!$ |  | ! |  |
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| 1 |  | ! | to 20 years) according to hourly pay (PPS), | ! fiche |  |
| $!$ |  | $!$ | by activity, qualification and sex | ! |  |
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| ! | T 143 | ! | Manual workers mean normal hourly pay: | $!$ |  | 1 |
| $!$ |  | ! | Male-female comparison according to size | ! |  | $!$ |
| 1 |  | ! | of establishment and qualification, by | ! |  | $!$ |
| 1 |  | ! | activity and age | 1 |  | $!$ |
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| 1 |  | ! | (C.V.) according to region, by activity | 1 |  | 1 |
| 1 |  | ! | and sex | $!$ |  | 1 |
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| ! | T 146 | $!$ | Full-time manual workers: Ratio of female to | ! |  | $!$ |
| $!$ |  | ! | male mean hourly pay according to | 1 |  | 1 |
| $!$ |  | ! | qualification, by activity | $!$ |  | $!$ |
| $!$ |  | $!$ |  | 1 |  | 1 |
| 1 | T 147 | ! | Full-time manual workers' hourly pay: |  | micro- | ! |
| $!$ |  | ! | Mean (M) and coefficient of variation (C.V.) | ! | fiche | ! |
| 1 |  | ! | according to age, by activity and sex | ! |  | ! |
| $!$ |  | $!$ |  |  |  | ! |
| ! | T 148 | ! | Full-time manual workers' hourly pay: |  | micro- | ! |
| $!$ |  | ! | Mean (M) and coefficient of variation (C.V.) | ! | fiche | ! |
| 1 |  | ! | according to length of service in enterprise, |  |  | 1 |
| 1 |  | ! | by activity and sex | $!$ |  | 1 |
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| $!$ |  | . | according to size of establishment, by | $!$ |  | 1 |
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| ! | T 152 | ! | Full-time manual workers' hourly pay: |  | micro- | ! |
| 1 |  | ! | Mean (M) and coefficient of variation (C.V.) | ! | fiche | ! |
| 1 |  | ! | according to size of enterprise, by activity | ! |  | ! |
| ! |  | ! |  | $!$ |  |  |
| $!$ | T 153 | ! | Distribution of full-time manual workers | ! |  |  |
| 1 |  |  | according to hourly pay (nat. curr.), | ! |  |  |
| 1 |  | 1 | by activity, qualification and sex | $!$ |  |  |
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| $!$ | T 154 | ! | Quantiles of the distribution of full-time | ! micro- |
| $!$ |  | $!$ | manual workers according to hourly pay, | fiche |
| 1 |  | $!$ | by activity, qualification and sex | $!$ |
| ! |  | ! |  | $!$ |
| $!$ | T 155 | $!$ | Distribution of full-time manual workers | micro- |
| $!$ |  | $!$ | according to hourly pay (PPS), by activity, | fiche |
| $!$ |  |  | qualification and sex | . |
| $!$ |  | $!$ |  | $!$ |
| ! | T 156 | $!$ | Distribution of full-time manual workers | micro- |
| $!$ |  | ! | (aged less than 18 years) according to hourly | ! fiche |
| 1 |  | $!$ | pay ( nat. curr.), by activity, qualification |  |
| 1 |  | ! | and sex | ! |
| $!$ |  | $!$ |  | ! |
| ! | T 157 | 1 | Distribution of full-time manual workers | micro- |
| ! |  | 1 | (aged 18 to 20 years) according to hourly | fiche |
| 1 |  | 1 | pay (nat. curr.), by activity, qualification |  |
| 1 |  | $!$ | and sex | ! |
| 1 |  | $!$ |  | 1 |
| ! | T 158 | 1 | Distribution of full-time manual workers | micro- |
| 1 |  | 1 | (aged 21 years and more) according to hourly | fiche |
| 1 |  | 1 | pay ( nat. curr.), by activity, qualification |  |
| 1 |  | $!$ | and sex | $!$ |
| $!$ |  | $!$ |  | . |
| ! | T 159 | $!$ | Distribution of full-time manual workers | micro- |
| 1 |  | 1 | (aged less than 18 years) according to hourly | ! fiche |
| 1 |  | 1 | pay (PPS), by activity, qualification |  |
| 1 |  | ! | and sex | ! |
| $!$ |  | $!$ |  | ! |
| $!$ | T 160 | $!$ | Distribution of full-time manual workers | ! micro- |
| $!$ |  | $!$ | (aged 18 to 20 years) according to hourly | fiche |
| 1 |  | 1 | pay (PPS) by activity, qualification | ! |
| 1 | - | $!$ | and sex | 1 |
| $!$ |  | $!$ |  | $!$ |
| ! | T 161 | 1 | Distribution of full-time manual workers | ! micro- |
| 1 |  | ! | (aged 21 years and more) according to | ! fiche |
| 1 |  | $!$ | hourly pay (PPS), by activity, qualification |  |
| , |  | $!$ | and sex | 1 |
| 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |



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| 1 |  | ! | Mean (M) and coefficient of variation (C.V.) | ! | fiche | ! |
| 1 |  | $!$ | according to age, by activity and sex | 1 |  | 1 |
| $!$ |  | ! |  | $!$ |  | $!$ |
| 1 | T 217 | $!$ | Full-time employees' monthly pay: | $!$ | micro- | ! |
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| $!$ |  | $!$ | according to length of service in enterprise, |  |  | ! |
| $!$ |  | ! | by activity and sex | 1 |  | ! |
| $!$ |  | ! |  | $!$ |  | 1 |
| $!$ | T 218+219 | ! | - | $!$ |  | ! |
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| ! | T 220 | ! | Full-time employees' monthly pay: | $!$ | micro- | ! |
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| 1 |  | $!$ | activity | 1 |  | $!$ |
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| $!$ | T 221 | ! | Full-time employees' monthly pay: | $!$ | micro- | ! |
| $!$ |  | ! | Mean (M) and coefficient of variation (C.V.) | $!$ | fiche | $!$ |
| 1 |  | ! | according to size of enterprise, by activity | 1 |  | ! |
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| ! | T 222 | ! | Full-time employees' annual pay: | $!$ |  | $!$ |
| 1 |  | ! | Mean (M) and coefficient of variation (C.V.) | ! |  | $!$ |
| $!$ |  | $!$ | according to qualification, by activity | $!$ |  | 1 |
| 1 |  | ! | and sex | 1 |  | $!$ |
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| ! | T 223 , | ! | Distribution of full-time employees | 1 |  | 1 |
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| 1 |  | $!$ | by activity, qualification and sex | $!$ |  | 1 |
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| ! | T 224 | ! | Distribution of full-time employees | $!$ | micro- | ! |
| $!$ |  | , | according to annual pay (nat. curr.), | ! | fiche | ! |
| $!$ |  | 1 | by activity, qualification and sex | $!$ |  | ! |
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| $!$ | T 225 | ! | Quantiles of the distribution of full-time | ! | micro- | ! |
| ! |  | ! | employees according to monthly pay, by | $!$ | fiche | ! |
| 1 |  | ! | activity, qualification and sex | 1 |  | 1 |
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| $!$ | T 226 | ! | Quantiles of the distribution of full-time | ! | micro- | ! |
| 1 |  | ! | employees according to annual pay, by | $!$ | fiche | ! |
| 1 |  | ! | activity, qualification and sex | $!$ |  | ! |
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| ! | T 227 | ! | Distribution of full-time employees | $!$ | micro- | ! |
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| 1 T 229 | ! | Employees' age: Mean (M) and coefficient of | micro- |  |
| $!$ | $!$ | variation (C.V.) according to qualification, | fiche |  |
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| T 230 | $!$ | Employees' length of service in enterprise: | micro- | $!$ |
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| T 233 | ! | Employees and their monthly pay according | micro- | ! |
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| T 238 | $!$ | Distribution of full-time employees | micro- | ! |
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| 1 | $!$ | pay (nat. curr.), by activity, qualification |  | ! |
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| T 239 | $!$ | Distribution of full-time employees | micro- |  |
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| 1 | $!$ | monthly pay (nat. curr.), by activity, |  | $!$ |
|  |  | qualification and sex |  | 1 |


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| 1 | $!$ | monthly pay (PPS), by activity, | ! |  | ! |
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| $!$ T 307 | ! | Distribution of full-time employees | ! micro- | ! |
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| ! |  | ! | and coefficient of variation (C.V.) according | ! fiche | ! |
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| 1 |  | $!$ | and coefficient of variation (C.V.) according | $!$ fiche | $!$ |
| 1 |  | 1 | to system of payment, by activity and sex |  | ! |
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| , | T 327 | $!$ | Distribution of full-time employees according | ! micro- | ! |
| 1 |  |  | to monthly pay (PPS), by activity, | ! fiche | $!$ |
| 1 |  | I | qualification and sex | $!$ | $!$ |
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| $!$ | T 328 | $!$ | Distribution of full-time employees | ! micro- | $!$ |
| $!$ |  | $!$ | according to annual pay (PPS), by activity, | $!$ fiche | ! |
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| 1 |  | $!$ | variation (C.V.) according to qualification, | ! fiche | $!$ |
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| $!$ | T 330 | ! | Employees' length of service in enterprise: | ! micro- | $!$ |
| $!$ |  | $!$ | Mean (M) and coefficient of variation (C.V.) | 1 fiche | ! |
| 1 |  | ! | according to qualification, by activity | $!$ | 1 |
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| 1 |  | ! | and coefficient of variation (C.V.) according | $!$ fiche | 1 |
| 1 |  | 1 | to qualification, by type of employment, | $!$ | ! |
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| 1 |  | $!$ | and coefficient of variation (C.V.) according |  | 1 |
| 1 |  | ! | to qualification, by activity and sex | $!$ | 1 |
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| $!$ |  | ! | to age, by activity, sex and qualification | $!$ fiche | ! |
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| ! |  | $!$ | less than 18 years) according to monthly | ! fiche | ! |
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| 1 |  | ! | (nat. curr.), by activity, qualification | ! | ! |
| 1 |  | $!$ | and sex | $!$ | 1 |
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| $!$ | T 339 | ! | Distribution of full-time employees (aged | ! micro- | ! |
| $!$ |  | 1 | 21 years and more) according to monthly pay | ! fiche | $!$ |
| 1 |  | 1 | (nat. curr.), by activity, qualification | $!$ | 1 |
| 1 |  | ! | and sex | $!$ | 1 |
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| $!$ | T 340 | $!$ | Distribution of full-time employees (aged | ! micro- | ! |
| ! |  | 1 | less than 18 years) according to monthly | ! fiche | $!$ |
| 1 |  | ! | pay (PPS), by activity, qualification | ! | ! |
| 1 |  | $!$ | and sex | 1 | 1 |
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| 1 |  |  | 18 to 20 years) according to monthly pay | ! fiche | $!$ |
| 1 |  | $!$ | (PPS), by activity, qualification and sex | $!$ | $!$ |
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| $!$ | $!$ | 21 years and more) according to monthly pay |  | fiche | ! |
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General remark: 'Full-time' means, in the context of these tables, a manual worker or an employee who is not only working full-time but also is paid in full by the employer during the period covered by the table concerned.



[^0]:    1) General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (NACE), see Annex.
