Scotland is relatively well-served with information on wages. The principal sources are the New Earnings Survey and the October earnings and hours survey. Both of these are conducted by the Department of Employment and some results of both enquiries are given in the Scottish Abstract of Statistics (HMSO annual). Fuller details are available in the New Earnings Survey, Part E, Analysis by Region and Age Group (HMSO annual) and in assorted issues of the Department of Employment Gazette (HMSO monthly).

The New Earnings Survey has been carried out each April since 1970, following an initial inquiry in 1968. It covers all industries and occupations and its purpose is to collect and disseminate information on the distribution and make-up of earnings of employees in different industries, occupations and regions. It is based on a 1% random sample of employees who are within the PAYE system. In Scotland the sample size is around 12,000. Employees are classified by sex, age, whether full-time or part-time, occupation, whether manual or non-manual, industry, area and length of service.

Clearly, a great deal of detailed information can be obtained from such a survey. Here are a few examples:

1. Distribution of earnings (full-time males aged over 21) in Scotland 1976

Figure 10 shows how the earnings of full-time male workers aged over 21 were distributed in Scotland in 1976. It shows the percentage of employees whose weekly earnings were less than certain benchmark figures. For instance, at that time, 2.1% of employees earned less than £35 while 2.2% earned more than £120. Average earnings for the group as a whole was £71.6 but only one third of male employees earned as much as, or more than the average wage. This indicates a substantial degree of inequality in the distribution of earnings.
DISTRIBUTION of EARNINGS in SCOTLAND in 1976 of male workers over 21

Figure 10

% of employees with weekly earnings less than the amount on the y-axis

Figure 11

MAKE-UP OF WEEKLY EARNINGS IN SCOTLAND 1977
2. Make up of earnings in Scotland 1977

Figure 11 shows the major components of weekly earnings for male and female, manual and non-manual employees aged over 21. It also shows clearly the disparities between the average earnings of males and females and between manual and non-manual workers. Non-manual workers, both male and female, earn at least 93% of their earnings as basic pay. Female manual workers, on the other hand, obtain 7% of their earnings by results schemes, and another 5.3% from overtime pay and shift allowances. For male manual workers, the proportion of their earnings which comes from basic pay is even lower. On average 14.9% of their earnings come from overtime, 8.0% from payment by results schemes and 2.6% from shift allowances. Clearly the make up of earnings of manual workers, especially males, suggests that their income is much less stable than that of non-manual workers. Overtime payments, payments by results and shift allowances are all liable to vary as firms experience different market conditions for their products.

3. Occupational earnings 1973-76

Figure 12 shows how earnings have moved over the period 1973-1976 for three particular occupational groups, namely (i) professional workers in education, welfare and health, (ii) assembly line workers, packagers and painters, and (iii) those employed in catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service.

The graph clearly indicates the wide differences in pay received by different groups. In 1976, average earnings of those in catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other services was still £1.80 below the 1973 average for professional workers in education, welfare and health. The figure also gives an indication of how occupational differentials have been maintained over the period. In fact the statistics indicate a particular paradox which is frequently ignored by those who discuss differentials. For, on the one hand, percentage differentials have tended to decline, while on the other hand, absolute differentials have increased. Therefore no unambiguous statement concerning movements in "differentials" can be made without first clarifying what type of differentials are being considered.

The October earnings survey began in 1960, considerably earlier than the New Earnings Survey. It covers manual workers in manufacturing, construction, some mining and quarrying, gas, electricity, and water,
OCCUPATIONAL EARNINGS IN SCOTLAND FOR MALES AGED OVER 21, 1973-76

Figure 12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Professional Workers</th>
<th>Assembly Workers</th>
<th>Catering, etc.</th>
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<tr>
<td>1973</td>
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<td>1976</td>
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ANNUAL RATES of WAGE INFLATION in SCOTLAND and G.B. 1962-1977 (all male manual workers covered by October Earnings Enquiry)
Department of Employment Gazette.

Among other sources, particularly the New Earnings Survey and Scottish Abstract of Statistics, but more detailed information can be obtained from other sources. A large proportion of this information is contained in an interesting article by Hart and Mackay.

In comparison with other areas of economic interest, such as prices, Scottish earnings are relatively well served with data on wages and earnings.

1974-1988:


Agricultural and forestry workers are published in the Scottish Agriculture Abstract. The earnings of agricultural and forestry workers are published in various issues of the Journal. The earnings of agricultural and forestry workers are published in various issues of the Journal.

In the Department of Employment Gazette, agricultural and forestry workers are published in various issues of the Journal. The earnings of agricultural and forestry workers are published in various issues of the Journal. The earnings of agricultural and forestry workers are published in various issues of the Journal.

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Detailed figures for male and female manual workers are available for the rest of Great Britain. The figures for male and female manual workers are available for the rest of Great Britain. The figures for male and female manual workers are available for the rest of Great Britain.

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