

In the Engineering Industry over 50 per cent. of the employees generally are in a position to earn $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. or more on their base rates by working on payment by results, and it can be shown that whereas base rates may not compare favourably with the rates in non-exporting industries the earnings of engineering operatives compare very favourably with the rates paid in these industries.

**COMPARISON OF RATES AND EARNINGS OF
ENGINEERING FITTERS WITH RATES PAID
IN OTHER INDUSTRIES.**

Industry.	Class of Workpeople.	Weekly Hours.	Hourly Rate.	Weekly Rate.
ENGINEERING Time rate	Fitters	47	1/2-8	58/1½ (average)
Earnings	Fitters:— Timeworkers	49-2	1/4-2	66/5¼
	Payment by Result Workers	47-7	1/7-6	77/9¼
	Combined Time and P. by R. Workers	48-4	1/6-1	72/10
BUILDING (Grade "A") ...	Craftsmen	Summer 46½ Winter 44	1/7 1/7	73/7½ 69/8
CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY (London)	Cabinet Makers ...	47	1/8	78/4
CIVIL ENGINEERING (Class I.)	Fitters	Summer 49½ to Winter 44½	1/5 1/6	70/4½ to 74/3 63/0½ to 66/9
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS* (Grade "B")	Wiremen	47	1/7½	76/4½
HEATING AND DOMESTIC (Grade "B")	Pipe Fitters	47	1/7¼	75/4¼
PRINTING	Compositors (Jobbing) Provinces	48	1/3-6 to 1/7-4	62/6 to 77/6
	London	48	1/10¼	89/0
TRANSPORT:— L.G.O.C.	Bus Drivers Conductors	48 48	1/9-6 1/7-9	86/6 79/6
L.C.C. Trams	Drivers Conductors	48 48	1/6½ 1/6¼	73/-(Max.) 73/-(Max.)

* Rate to operate on 1st pay-day in January, 1931.

But there is another consideration when referring to wages. Earnings based on results bear a direct relation to output and consequently to the cost of production.

A comparison with the rates paid to the principal classes of engineering operatives in this country with those paid to the same classes in other countries helps to emphasise the disabilities under which the British Engineering Industry is labouring. This is shown in Appendix "D", a table submitted by the Minister of Labour in reply to a question in the House on 16th May, 1930.