

2009 ranking of living-wage equalisation in purchasing power parity terms – 32 countries – for **all employees** in the manufacturing sector (**employees and production-line workers**), based on total hourly compensation costs*



	Nominal wage		Real wage PPP equalisation		Nominal wage		Real wage PPP equalisation	
	Year	index	Aequus index	Year	index	Aequus index	Year	index
	The Jus Semper Global Alliance							
United States (benchmark)		100	100		100	100		100
Germany	1996	151	115	2009	139	120		
Austria	1996	140	115	2009	143	119		
Belgium	1996	144	119	2009	147	119		
Netherlands	1997	103	91	2009	130	106		
Norway	1997	119	89	2009	161	105		
Finland	1996	112	87	2009	131	100		
Denmark	1997	109	78	2009	148	97		
Italy	1996	94	98	2009	104	95		
France	1996	126	100	2009	120	95		
Switzerland	1996	150	95	2009	132	95		
Sweden	1996	124	94	2009	119	93		
Australia	1996	88	90	2009	103	91		
Ireland	1996	79	76	2009	116	86		
Spain	1996	70	76	2009	83	81		
United Kingdom	1996	76	76	2009	92	80		
Japan	1996	108	62	2009	91	79		
Canada	1996	86	96	2009	88	78		
Singapore	1996	54	57	2009	52	70		
South Korea	1996	44	49	2009	42	58		
Greece	2000	32	53	2009	57	57		
Argentina	1996	33	35	2009	30	56		
New Zealand	1996	56	57	2009	52	50		
Czech Rep.	1996	15	39	2009	33	46		
Slovakia	1997	13	23	2009	34	46		
Estonia	2000	10	23	2009	29	40		
Portugal	1996	32	37	2009	36	39		
Hungary	1996	14	29	2009	26	38		
Poland	1996	14	29	2009	22	33		
Brazil	1996	33	46	2009	25	31		
Mexico	1996	13	25	2009	16	25		
India ^a	1999	3	10	2007	3	11		
Philippines	1996	5	11	2009	4	9		
China ^a	2002	3	5	2008	4	9		

Source: The Jus Semper Global Alliance analysis using the sources below.**

– Database of World Bank's World Development Indicators, 1975-2010, (GNI & GNI PPP, Atlas method)

– Hourly Compensation Costs for All Employees in Manufacturing (34 Country Tables), updated on March 2011. U.S. Dept. of Labour, Bureau of Labour Statistics (BLS).

– Global Purchasing Power Parities and Real Expenditures. 2005 International Comparison Program. World Bank 2008.

– Purchasing Power parities – Measurement and Uses by Paul Schreyer and Francette Koehlin, OECD Statistical briefs, March 2002.

* The hourly manufacturing wage is the "hourly compensation cost" as defined by the BLS: This includes (1) hourly direct pay and (2) employer social insurance expenditures and other labour taxes. Hourly direct pay includes all payments made directly to the worker, before payroll deductions of any kind, consisting of pay for time worked and other direct pay. Social insurance expenditures and other labour taxes refers to the value of social contributions incurred by employers in order to secure entitlement to social benefits for their employees.

^a India and China data gathered by the BLS are not fully comparable to the rest of countries due to some inconsistencies in methodology. However, given that in both cases the BLS argues that this work does not substantially affect the hourly compensation estimates, rough comparisons can still be made.

** Analysis in accordance with The Living Wages North and South Initiative (TLWNSI) Concept: http://www.jussempir.org/TLWNSI/Resources/TLWNSI_WDRAFT_2011.pdf