

2015 ranking of living-wage equalisation in purchasing power parity terms (PPP for private consumption) – 33 countries – for all employees in the manufacturing sector (employees and production-line workers combined), based on total hourly compensation costs*



		Hourly manufacturing nominal wage		Real wage PPP equalisation	
		Year	index	Year	index
The Jus Semper Global Alliance					
United States (benchmark)			100		100
1	Belgium	1996	146	2015	123
2	Germany	1996	148	2015	112
3	Norway	1997	112	2015	132
4	Austria	1996	125	2015	104
5	Switzerland	1996	158	2014	175
6	Sweden	1996	121	2015	111
7	France	1996	124	2015	118
8	Netherlands	1997	97	2015	97
9	Denmark	1997	103	2015	118
10	Finland	1996	111	2015	102
11	Italy	1996	93	2015	83
12	Ireland	1996	79	2015	96
13	Australia	1996	85	2015	103
14	Canada	1996	83	2015	82
15	Spain	1996	69	2015	63
16	South Korea	1996	42	2015	60
17	United Kingdom	1996	79	2015	83
18	Japan	1996	105	2015	63
19	Singapore	1996	53	2015	67
20	Argentina	1996	33	2015	55
21	New Zealand	1996	54	2015	62
22	Greece	1996	56	2015	41
23	Czech Rep.	1996	15	2015	27
24	Slovakia	1996	12	2015	30
25	Poland	1996	14	2015	23
26	Hungary	1996	14	2015	22
27	Portugal	1996	32	2015	29
28	Estonia	2000	10	2015	29
29	Brazil	1996	31	2015	21
30	Mexico	1996	14	2015	16
31	China ^a	2002	2	2013	11
32	India ^a	1999	3	2012	4
33	Philippines	1996	6	2015	6

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

– Database of World Bank's World Development Indicators, 1975-2015, (PPP for private consumption)

– U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 2013 and The Conference Board, International Labor Comparisons program, May 2016.

– 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 Koechlin, OECD Statistical briefs, March 2002.

* The hourly manufacturing nominal 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 (TIWNSI) Concept: http://www.jussemper.org/TIWNSI/Resources/TIWNSI_WDRAFT_2011.pdf