


Aequus Index © Living-wage equalisation index

2009 ranking of living-wage equalisation in purchasing power parity terms – 29 countries – for **production-line workers** in the manufacturing sector, based on total hourly compensation costs*

	Real wage PPP equalisation			Real wage PPP equalisation		
		Nominal wage	Real wage PPP equalisation		Nominal wage	Real wage PPP equalisation
	Year	index	Aequus index	Year	index	Aequus index
The Jus Semper Global Alliance						
United States (benchmark)		100	100		100	100
Belgium	1975	102	84	2009	163	132
Austria	1975	74	72	2009	149	124
Netherlands	1975	106	88	2009	149	122
Germany	1975	83	67	2009	133	115
Norway	1975	113	71	2009	174	114
Denmark	1975	101	72	2009	172	113
Finland	1975	81	64	2009	141	108
Italy	1975	76	92	2009	110	106
Switzerland	1975	98	80	2009	145	104
Australia	1975	94	76	2009	116	103
Sweden	1975	115	76	2009	121	95
France	1975	76	66	2009	116	93
Canada	1975	103	86	2009	101	90
Spain	1975	40	51	2009	90	89
Ireland	1975	68	76	2009	119	88
Japan	1975	48	49	2009	97	85
United Kingdom	1975	53	63	2009	89	77
Greece	1975	27	30	2006	67	76
South Korea	1975	5	11	2009	47	65
New Zealand	1975	53	64	2009	60	59
Czech Rep.	1993	10	36	2009	36	50
Singapore	1980	16	26	2009	35	47
Portugal	1975	29	40	2009	37	40
Hungary	1994	15	33	2009	25	36
Poland	1997	15	31	2009	23	35
Brazil	1996	33	46	2009	26	33
Mexico	1975	29	37	2009	15	23
Philippines	1991	4	10	2009	4	9
Sri Lanka	1980	2	6	2008	3	7

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) y PPPs for OECD Countries 1970-2002, OECD 2002 and GDP PPPs historical series 1970-1999.

– 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 Koechlin, 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.

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