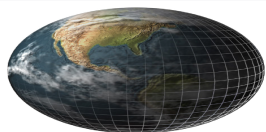


2016 ranking of living-wage equalisation in purchasing power parity terms (PPP for private consumption) – 34 countries – for all employees in the manufacturing sector (employees and production-line workers combined), based on total hourly compensation costs*



		Hourly manufacturing			Real wage		
		nominal wage			PPP equalisation		
		Year	index	Aequus index	Year	index	Aequus index
The Jus Semper Global Alliance							
United States (benchmark)			100	100		100	100
1	Belgium	1996	146	120	2016	121	125
2	Germany	1996	146	128	2016	111	120
3	Switzerland	1996	158	98	2016	155	108
4	Austria	1996	125	101	2016	101	107
5	France	1996	124	96	2016	97	101
6	Norway	1997	112	83	2016	125	98
7	Sweden	1996	121	81	2016	107	95
8	Italy	1996	93	84	2016	83	93
9	Denmark	1997	103	81	2016	116	91
10	Netherlands	1997	99	96	2016	89	90
11	Finlandia	1996	111	79	2016	99	90
12	Ireland	1996	79	69	2016	93	84
13	Australia	1996	87	81	2016	98	82
14	Singapore	1996	53	57	2016	69	81
15	Canada	1996	83	90	2016	77	75
16	Spain	1996	69	67	2016	60	74
17	Japan	1996	105	59	2016	68	69
18	South Korea	1996	42	48	2016	59	68
19	United Kingdom	1996	79	77	2016	73	67
20	Greece	1996	56	59	2016	40	54
21	New Zealand	1996	54	53	2016	61	53
22	Slovakia	1996	12	27	2016	30	49
23	Argentina	1996	33	32	2016	43	48
24	Czech Republic	1996	15	31	2016	27	47
25	Estonia	2000	10	22	2016	30	44
26	Poland	1996	14	28	2016	22	43
27	Hungary	1996	14	28	2016	22	41
28	Portugal	1996	32	34	2016	28	38
29	Brazil	1996	31	33	2016	20	33
30	Turkey	2004	14	23	2016	16	29
31	China ^a	2002	2	5	2013	11	19
32	Mexico	1996	10	19	2016	10	18
33	India ^a	2000	3	13	2014	5	15
34	Philippines	1996	6	12	2016	5	12

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

– Database of World Bank's World Development Indicators, 1975-2016, (PPP for private consumption)

– U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), August 2013 and The Conference Board (TCB), International Labor Comparisons program, February 2018.

– Purchasing Power Parities and the Real Size of World Economies. A Comprehensive Report of the 2011 International Comparison Program. World Bank 2015.

– 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 and TCB 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.jussemp.org/TIWNSI/Resources/TIWNSI_WDRAFT_2011.pdf