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REPORT
ON THE STANDARD OF LIVING OF WORKERS
IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

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GENEVA, 1926

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THE STANDARD OF LIVING OF WORKERS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

The problem will be discussed from three points of view: (1) the price of labour reckoned on a gold basis; (2) the actual purchasing power of wages; (3) workers' family budgets as shown by various enquiries.

I. COMPARISONS CONCERNING PRICE OF LABOUR RECKONED ON A GOLD BASIS

A comparison between wages reckoned in gold in different countries is of special interest in connection with the cost of production, as it enables the cost of labour expressed in a single currency (the normal pre-war currency) to be compared between producing countries which are competitors in the world market. But a study of the fluctuations of gold wages is also of value in relation to the standard of living, because, as will be shown below ¹, the purchasing power of wages is in fact more or less affected by these fluctuations. It is solely on this account that a place has been found in the present Report for a consideration of this question. Taken by themselves (it is necessary from the outset to insist on this point in order to prevent misunderstanding) wages reckoned on a gold basis cannot provide any criterion of the effective purchasing power of nominal wages.

The data utilised in the following comparisons are taken from the information supplied since July 1924 to the International Labour Office, for the purpose of establishing international statistics concerning real wages, by the Governments or competent authorities of a certain number of countries. For the period from March 1923 to June 1924, as also for 1 August 1914, similar data previously collected by the British Ministry of Labour have been used.

These data do not concern the countries in question as a whole, but only the capital cities in each country and, in certain cases, another large town. The list of these towns is as follows: Amsterdam, Berlin, Brussels, Copenhagen, Kaunas, Lodz, London, Madrid, Milan, Oslo, Ottawa, Paris, Philadelphia, Prague, Riga, Rome, Stockholm, Sydney, Tallinn, Vienna, and Warsaw.

The data collected by the International Labour Office (previously by the British Ministry of Labour) cover the following industries and occupations only:

¹ See p. 38, and graphs VII and VIII.

I. *Building trades*: (a) skilled: masons, carpenters, joiners, plumbers, painters (general); (b) unskilled: labourers (general). II. *Engineering trades*: (a) skilled: fitters, ironmoulders (hand), patternmakers, turners; (b) unskilled: labourers. III. *Furniture trades*: (a) skilled: cabinet-makers; (b) unskilled: labourers. IV. *Printing and book-binding trades*: (a) skilled: hand compositors¹, machine compositors¹, machine minders, bookbinders; (b) unskilled: labourers.

It has been impossible in the present study, in view of the immense amount of calculation work involved, to take all these occupations into consideration. In view of their representative character the following have been singled out for treatment: *Building trades*: masons and unskilled labourers; *Engineering trades*: fitters and unskilled labourers; *Furniture trades*: cabinet-makers and unskilled labourers; *Printing and bookbinding trades*: hand compositors, machine compositors, and unskilled labourers.

The information required does not deal with the average actual earnings of workers in the occupations considered, nor with the factors on the basis of which such an average might be established. This would involve the preliminary utilisation of employers' pay-sheets and the consideration of the various methods of remuneration, i.e. wages on a time basis and wages by results (piecework, jobwork, etc.), and of bonuses and allowances of all kinds which might be factors in the total remuneration, as also of losses in wages arising out of unemployment, total or partial (short time), etc. It has been found necessary for practical reasons to refrain from extending the information collected to cover these general factors, which the majority of Government Services would have been unable to supply, and to confine the study to the consideration of the rates of wages on a time basis for a single category of workers, namely, adult workers, on the basis of collective agreements. These wage rates must be understood to include the cost-of-living allowance and other similar bonuses.

It is the more important not to lose sight of the nature, as above defined, of the data considered in the calculations and comparisons which follow, because there may be considerable differences between remuneration on a time basis and remuneration by results, and there is, as a rule, insufficient information available on the relations existing between these two bases in the various towns. A further complicating factor must be mentioned, namely, that for many towns the data communicated include, not the minimum rates fixed by agreements, but the rates actually paid, which are somewhat higher than the former. Furthermore, the Copenhagen figures are based not on time rates, but on the actual earnings of workers on piecework as well as of workers on a time basis. So, too, the Tallinn figures are based on average earnings.

This latter point makes it particularly difficult to compare the figures concerning the two towns in question with those concerning the other towns. In

¹ Book and job.

In graph I and graph II opposite:

* denotes actual earnings.

** denotes minimum rates.

the graphs which follow, special attention has been drawn to this point. It is clear, from the data that, from the point of view of making comparisons, all the figures must be considered in relation to a certain co-efficient. With these reservations, however, it is still possible to use the data collected, on condition that they are compared in a purely general manner and are not considered to be a picture of exact and strict relations.

In the series of tables published hereafter will be found, for each of the nine occupations considered, data for (1) 1 August 1914, (2) the period March 1923 to December 1926, of the value of one hour's work on a time basis (a) in the national currency, (b) in gold francs; and the corresponding index numbers compared (a) with the data for London¹ (at each date = 100), (b) with the data for 1 August 1914 (= 100).

The gold franc has been chosen as the standard because of the facilities which this currency offers for the determination of the hourly wage to two points of decimals. The conversion into gold francs of data originally expressed in national currencies has been carried out on the dollar value of the various currencies in question, on the basis of the metallic parity of the franc in comparison with the dollar.

The figures in gold values given in the tables are represented by three series of diagrams. The first series (namely, graph I) deals with absolute numbers, that is to say, with the gold value of one hour's work on a time basis in the various towns. The maximum difference appears in the case of masons.

The second series (graph II) represents the index numbers of these hourly wages on a gold basis in comparison with the London data (at each date = 100), which shows better the relations between the various towns at various periods, in particular on 1 August 1914 and in recent times. It shows also that the differences were already of some importance before the war, although in various cases, and in particular as a result of the exchange crisis, they were considerably accentuated after the war.

The third series (graph III) shows for the various towns the index numbers of the gold value of one hour's work on a time basis in the various occupations concerned, from 1923 to 1926, in comparison with the pre-war basis (= 100). From the curves representing these index numbers has been in each case compiled the curve which represents, for the period May 1923 to December 1926, the variations in the gold value of the national currency, as compared with the average for the whole of this period. This comparison shows the effect of exchange movements on the gold price of labour in the various countries, and also, among other things, on general conditions of international competition.

In interpreting the data supplied in these diagrams, care should be taken not to lose sight of the following facts: (1) The data are concerned with the gold value of the hour's work, and not with that of the day's or the week's work; since pre-war times daily and weekly hours of work have been reduced, often to a considerable

¹ As the index numbers of real wages were previously compiled by the British Ministry of Labour with basis London = 100, the International Labour Office thought it desirable to continue the series on the same basis.

ORDINARY HOURLY RATES OF WAGES FOR ADULT WORKERS IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES
IN THE LARGE TOWNS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES AS FIXED BY COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT*

Amounts, given in (1) the national currency, (2) gold francs.
Index numbers of gold wages, with base: (a) London (at each date) = 100: (b) 1.VIII.1914=100.

Maçons et briqueteurs — Masons and bricklayers																		CITY	
1925							1926												
I.VI	I.VII	I.VIII	I.IX	I.X	I.XI	I.XII	I.I	I.II	I.III	I.IV	I.V	I.VI	I.VII	I.VIII	I.IX	I.X	I.XI		I.XII
1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	Philadelphia
7.77	7.77	7.77	7.77	7.77	7.77	7.77	7.77	7.77	7.77	7.77	7.77	7.77	7.77	7.77	7.77	7.77	7.77	7.77	Dollars
348	348	348	348	350	350	350	348	348	348	348	348	348	348	348	348	348	348	348	Gold Francs
231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	Index
1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	Stockholm
2.22	2.22	2.22	2.23	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	Crowns
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Gold Francs
239	239	239	240	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	238	Index
1.—	1.—	1.—	1.—	1.—	1.—	1.—	1.—	1.—	1.—	1.—	1.—	1.—	1.—	1.—	1.—	1.—	1.—	1.—	Ottawa
5.18	5.19	5.19	5.18	5.18	5.18	5.19	5.18	5.19	5.18	5.18	5.17	5.18	5.19	5.19	5.19	5.19	5.19	5.19	Dollars
232	233	233	232	233	234	234	232	233	232	232	232	233	233	233	233	233	234	234	Gold Francs
182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	181	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	Index
2.5½	2.5½	2.5½	2.5½	2.5½	2.5½	2.5½	2.5½	2.5½	2.5½	2.5½	2.5½	2.5½	2.5½	2.5½	2.5½	2.5½	2.5½	2.5½	S. d.
3.12	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.09	3.09	3.09	3.09	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.09	3.09	3.09	3.09	Gold Francs
140	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	Index
152	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	
0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	Amsterdam
1.67	1.66	1.66	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.67	1.67	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	Guilders
75	74	74	75	75	75	75	75	74	74	74	75	75	74	74	74	74	75	75	Gold Francs
242	241	241	242	242	242	242	242	241	241	241	242	242	241	241	241	241	241	241	Index
1.9½	1.9½	1.9½	1.9½	1.9½	1.9½	1.9½	1.9½	1.9½	1.9½	1.9½	1.9½	1.9½	1.9½	1.9½	1.9½	1.9½	1.9½	1.9½	London
2.23	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.22	2.22	S. d.
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Gold Francs
184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	Index
0.76	0.80	0.82	0.81	0.805	0.83	0.83	0.785	0.82	0.71	0.63	0.705	0.80	0.81	0.83	0.875	0.84	0.84	0.85	Riga
0.76	0.80	0.82	0.81	0.81	0.83	0.83	0.79	0.82	0.71	0.63	0.71	0.80	0.81	0.83	0.87	0.84	0.84	0.85	Lats
34	36	37	36	37	37	37	35	37	32	28	32	36	36	37	39	38	38	38	Gold Francs
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Index
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kaunas
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lita
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gold Francs
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Index
—	43.9	—	40.—	37.3	39.1	43.5	38.6	37.5	39.4	43.7	45.—	47.—	50.5	50.5	50.5	50.5	47.3	47.3	Tallinn
—	0.61	—	0.56	0.52	0.54	0.60	0.54	0.52	0.55	0.61	0.63	0.65	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.66	0.66	Est. Mk.
—	27	—	25	23	24	27	24	23	25	27	28	29	31	31	31	31	30	30	Gold Francs
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Index
4.80	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.95	4.95	4.95	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	Prague
0.74	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	Crowns
33	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	Gold Francs
140	143	143	143	142	142	142	143	143	143	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	Index
1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	Vienna
1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.01	Schillings
47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	Gold Francs
160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	Index
1.16	1.16	—	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	Berlin
1.43	1.43	—	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	R. Mk.
64	64	—	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Gold Francs
142	142	—	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	Index
2.76	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	Copenhagen
2.68	2.84	3.28	3.59	3.56	3.69	3.66	3.32	3.32	3.49	3.32	3.31	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33	Crowns
120	127	147	161	160	166	166	149	149	167	149	148	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	Gold Francs
225	239	276	302	299	310	308	279	279	293	279	278	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	Index
1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	2.—	2.—	2.—	2.—	2.—	2.—	2.—	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	Oslo (Christiania)
1.61	1.71	1.76	1.90	1.89	1.95	2.10	2.11	2.11	2.24	2.22	2.25	2.26	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.97	2.24	2.27	Crowns
72	77	79	85	86	88	95	95	95	101	100	101	101	88	88	88	88	101	102	Gold Francs
179	190	196	211	210	217	233	234	234	249	247	260	261	219	219	219	219	249	252	Index
1.25	1.25	1.375	1.375	1.375	1.375	1.375	1.375	1.375	1.375	1.375	1.375	1.375	—	—	—	—	1.37	1.37	Madrid
0.94	0.94	1.03	1.02	1.02	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.03	1.03	—	—	—	—	1.08	1.08	Pesetas
42	42	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	—	—	—	—	49	49	Gold Francs
168	168	184	182	182	182	180	180	180	180	179	180	184	—	—	—	—	193	193	Index
3.90	3.90	3.80	3.80	3.95	3.95	—	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.—	4.—	Rome
0.80	0.71	0.72	0.74	0.83	0.81	—	0.85	0.85	0.84	0.86	0.85	0.80	0.79	0.71	0.71	0.82	0.88	0.89	Lire
36	32	32	33	37	37	—	38	38	38	39	38	36	32	32	37	40	40	40	Gold Francs
119	106	108	110	124	121	—	127	127	126	128	127	119	118	106	106	122	131	133	Index
3.625	3.625	3.625	3.625	—	3.625	3.625	3.82	3.82	3.82	4.—	4.—	4.—	4.—	4.—	4.—	4.—	4.—	4.—	Milan
0.75	0.66	0.69	0.71	—	0.74	0.76	0.80	0.80	0.79	0.84	0.83	0.78	0.75	0.67	0.68	0.78	0.88	0.89	Lire
34	30	31	32	—	33	34	36	36	35	38	37	35	34	30	31	35	40	40	Gold Francs
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Index
3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Brussels
0.89	0.83	0.87	0.83	0.80	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.84	0.83	0.83	0.69	0.64	—	—	—	—	—	—	Francs
40	37	39	37	36	37	37	37	38											

ORDINARY HOURLY RATES OF WAGES FOR ADULT WORKERS IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES
IN THE LARGE TOWNS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES, AS FIXED BY COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT*

Amounts, given in (1) the national currency, (2) gold francs.
Index numbers of gold wages, with base: (a) London (at each date) = 100: (b) I.VIII.1914=100.

Manœuvres (bâtiment) — Labourers (Building Trade)																	CITY			
1925						1926														
I. VI	I. VII	I. VIII	I. IX	I. X	I. XI	I. XII	I. I	I. II	I. III	I. IV	I. V	I. VI	I. VII	I. VIII	I. IX	I. X		I. XI	I. XII	
0,85	0,85	0,85	0,85	0,85	0,85	0,85	0,85	0,85	0,85	0,85	0,85	0,85	0,85	0,85	0,85	0,85	0,85	0,85	0,85	Philadelphia
4,41	4,41	4,41	4,41	4,41	4,41	4,41	4,41	4,41	4,41	4,41	4,41	4,41	4,41	4,41	4,41	4,41	4,41	4,41	4,41	Dollars
258	258	259	259	259	259	259	259	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	Gold Francs
																			Index	
1,45	1,45	1,45	1,45	1,45	1,45	1,45	1,45	1,45	1,45	1,45	1,45	1,45	1,45	1,45	1,45	1,45	1,45	1,45	1,45	Stockholm
2,01	2,01	2,01	2,02	2,01	2,01	2,01	2,01	2,01	2,01	2,01	2,01	2,01	2,01	2,01	2,01	2,01	2,01	2,01	2,01	Crowns
118	118	119	119	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	Gold Francs
291	291	291	293	291	291	291	291	291	291	291	291	291	291	291	291	291	291	291	290	Index
0,40	0,40	0,40	0,40	0,40	0,40	0,40	0,40	0,40	0,40	0,40	0,40	0,40	0,40	0,40	0,40	0,40	0,40	0,40	0,40	Ottawa
2,07	2,08	2,08	2,07	2,07	2,08	2,08	2,08	2,07	2,08	2,07	2,07	2,08	2,08	2,08	2,08	2,08	2,08	2,08	2,08	Dollars
121	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	121	121	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	Gold Francs
134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	Index
2,2	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,4	Sydney
2,75	2,84	2,84	2,84	2,83	2,83	2,83	2,86	2,86	2,86	2,86	2,87	2,87	2,86	2,87	2,86	2,85	2,86	2,85	2,86	s. d.
161	166	167	167	167	167	167	168	167	168	167	167	168	167	168	168	168	168	168	168	Gold Francs
159	164	164	164	164	164	164	165	165	165	165	166	165	166	166	166	166	166	166	165	Index
0,65	0,65	0,65	0,65	0,65	0,65	0,65	0,65	0,65	0,65	0,65	0,65	0,65	0,65	0,65	0,65	0,65	0,65	0,65	0,65	Amsterdam
1,35	1,35	1,35	1,36	1,35	1,35	1,35	1,36	1,35	1,36	1,35	1,35	1,35	1,35	1,35	1,35	1,35	1,35	1,35	1,35	Guilders
79	79	79	80	79	79	79	80	79	80	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	Gold Francs
294	294	294	296	294	294	294	296	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	Index
1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	London
1,71	1,71	1,70	1,70	1,70	1,70	1,70	1,70	1,71	1,71	1,71	1,71	1,71	1,71	1,71	1,70	1,70	1,70	1,70	1,70	s. d.
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Gold Francs
204	204	202	202	202	202	202	202	204	204	204	204	204	204	204	203	203	203	203	203	Index
0,44	0,35	0,39	0,40	0,45	0,44	0,46	0,40	0,43	0,40	0,39	0,40	0,50	0,44	0,47	0,47	0,47	0,47	0,46	0,47	Riga
0,44	0,35	0,39	0,40	0,45	0,44	0,46	0,40	0,43	0,40	0,39	0,40	0,50	0,44	0,47	0,47	0,47	0,47	0,46	0,47	Lats
26	21	23	24	27	26	27	24	26	23	23	23	29	26	28	28	28	28	28	28	Gold Francs
																			Index	
																			Kaunas	
																			Lita	
																			Gold Francs	
																			Index	
																			Tallinn	
																			Est. Mks.	
																			Gold Francs	
																			Index	
																			Pragu	
																			Crowns	
																			Gold Francs	
																			Index	
																			Vienna	
																			Schillings	
																			Gold Francs	
																			Index	
																			Berlin	
																			R. Mks.	
																			Gold Francs	
																			Index	
																			Copenhagen	
																			Crowns	
																			Gold Francs	
																			Index	
																			Oslo (Christiania)	
																			Crowns	
																			Gold Francs	
																			Index	
																			Madrid	
																			Pesetas	
																			Gold Francs	
																			Index	
																			Rome	
																			Lire	
																			Gold Francs	
																			Index	
																			Milan	
																			Lire	
																			Gold Francs	
																			Index	
																			Brussels	
																			Francs	
																			Gold Francs	
																			Index	
																			Paris	
																			Francs	
																			Gold Francs	
																			Index	
																			Warsaw	
																			Zloty	
																			Gold Francs	
																			Index	
																			Lodz	
																			Zloty	
																			Gold Francs	
																			Index	

TAUX ORDINAIRES DE SALAIRES AU TEMPS, PAR HEURE, POUR LES OUVRIERS ADULTES DE QUELQUES INDUSTRIES DANS LES GRANDES VILLES DE DIFFÉRENTS PAYS, D'APRÈS LES CONTRATS COLLECTIFS *

Nombres absolus ¹ 1) en monnaie nationale, 2) en francs or.

ORDINARY HOURLY RATES OF WAGES FOR ADULT WORKERS IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES IN THE LARGE TOWNS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES AS FIXED BY COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT *

Amounts ¹, given in (1) the national currency, (2) gold francs.

VILLES	Manœuvres (industrie du livre) — Labourers (Printing Trade)																								CITY				
	1924						1925												1926										
	I. VII	II. VIII	III. IX	IV. X	V. XI	VI. XII	I. I	II. II	III. III	IV. IV	V. V	VI. VI	VII. VII	VIII. VIII	IX. IX	X. X	XI. XI	XII. XII	I. I	II. II	III. III	IV. IV	V. V	VI. VI		VII. VII	VIII. VIII	IX. IX	X. X
Philadelphia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dollars
Stockholm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gold Francs
Couronnes	0,96	0,96	0,96	0,96	0,96	0,96	0,96	0,96	0,96	0,96	0,96	0,96	1,03	1,03	1,03	1,03	1,03	1,03	1,03	1,03	1,03	1,03	1,03	1,03	1,03	1,03	1,03	1,03	Crowns
Ottawa	1,32	1,32	1,32	1,32	1,32	1,33	1,34	1,34	1,34	1,34	1,34	1,33	1,43	1,43	1,43	1,43	1,43	1,43	1,43	1,43	1,43	1,43	1,43	1,43	1,43	1,43	1,43	1,42	Gold Francs
Sydney	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dollars
Amsterdam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gold Francs
London	0,60	0,60	0,60	0,60	0,60	0,60	0,60	0,60	0,585	0,585	0,585	0,585	0,585	0,585	0,585	0,585	0,585	0,585	0,585	0,585	0,585	0,585	0,585	0,585	0,585	0,585	0,585	Guilders	
Riga	1,17	1,19	1,20	1,20	1,23	1,26	1,26	1,25	1,21	1,21	1,22	1,22	1,22	1,22	1,22	1,22	1,22	1,22	1,22	1,22	1,22	1,22	1,22	1,22	1,21	1,21	1,21	Gold Francs	
Kaunas	1,54	1,54	1,54	1,54	1,54	1,54	1,54	1,54	1,54	1,54	1,54	1,54	1,54	1,54	1,54	1,54	1,54	1,54	1,54	1,54	1,54	1,54	1,54	1,54	1,54	1,54	1,54	s. d.	
Tallinn	1,66	1,69	1,72	1,71	1,73	1,78	1,82	1,84	1,82	1,83	1,86	1,86	1,86	1,86	1,86	1,86	1,86	1,86	1,86	1,86	1,87	1,87	1,86	1,86	1,86	1,86	1,86	Gold Francs	
Prague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0,50	0,52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0,55	0,57	0,54	0,48	0,50	0,65	0,65	0,63	0,56	0,51	Lats	
Vienna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0,50	0,52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0,55	0,57	0,54	0,48	0,50	0,65	0,65	0,63	0,56	0,51	Gold Francs	
Berlin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	R. Mk.	
Copenhagen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gold Francs	
Oslo (Christiania)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Crowns	
Madrid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gold Francs	
Rome	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pesetas	
Milan	2,47	—	2,66	2,66	2,66	2,66	2,66	2,81	2,81	2,81	2,81	2,81	2,81	2,81	2,81	2,81	3,045	3,045	3,15	3,15	3,15	3,15	3,15	3,15	3,23	3,23	3,44	Lire	
Brussels	0,55	—	0,61	0,60	0,60	0,60	0,58	0,61	0,59	0,60	0,60	0,58	0,51	0,53	0,55	0,64	0,62	—	0,66	0,66	0,66	0,66	0,66	0,62	0,61	0,54	0,76	Gold Francs	
Paris	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Francs	
Warsaw	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gold Francs	
Lodz	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Francs	
Lodz	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gold Francs	
Lodz	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Zloty	
Lodz	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gold Francs	
Lodz	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Zloty	
Lodz	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gold Francs	

Voir notes pp. 24-25.

See notes pp. 24-25.

TAUX ORDINAIRES DE SALAIRES AU TEMPS, PAR HEURE, POUR LES OUVRIERS ADULTES DE QUELQUES INDUSTRIES, DANS LES GRANDES VILLES DE DIFFÉRENTS PAYS, D'APRÈS LES CONTRATS COLLECTIFS *

Nombres absolus¹ 1) en monnaie nationale, 2) en francs or.

ORDINARY HOURLY RATES OF WAGES FOR ADULT WORKERS IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES IN THE LARGE TOWNS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES AS FIXED BY COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT *

Amounts¹, given in (1) the national currency, (2) gold francs.

VILLES	Manœuvres (ameublement) — Labourers (Furniture Trade)																								CITY					
	1924						1925						1926																	
	I.VIII	VIII	IX	IX	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VIII	IX	IX	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII		VIII	IX	IX	XI	XII
Philadelphia Dollars	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Philadelphia Dollars	
Stockholm Gold Francs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stockholm Gold Francs	
Ottawa Gold Francs	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	Ottawa Gold Francs	
Sydney s. d.	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	Sydney s. d.	
Amsterdam Gold Francs	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	Amsterdam Gold Francs	
London s. d.	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	London s. d.	
Riga Gold Francs	1.40	1.43	1.45	1.45	1.51	1.55	1.59	1.61	1.59	1.60	1.62	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.62	1.62	1.62	Riga Gold Francs	
Kaunas Gold Francs	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.40	0.40	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.41	0.36	0.40	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.33	0.32	0.295	0.37	0.36	0.435	Kaunas Gold Francs	
Tallinn Est. Mks. Gold Francs	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.031	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tallinn Est. Mks. Gold Francs	
Prague Crowns	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.54	3.54	3.54	3.10	3.10	3.10	Prague Crowns
Vienna Gold Francs	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.53	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.48	0.48	Vienna Gold Francs	
Berlin Schillings	—	6.700	7.035	7.035	7.042	7.246	7.246	7.246	7.246	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.73	Berlin Schillings	
Copenhagen R. Mks. Gold Francs	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.71	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	Copenhagen R. Mks. Gold Francs	
Oslo (Christiania) Crowns	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Oslo (Christiania) Crowns	
Madrid Pesetas Gold Francs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Madrid Pesetas Gold Francs	
Rome Lire Gold Francs	2.25	—	2.25	2.25	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.50	2.50	2.65	2.65	—	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.70	2.70	Rome Lire Gold Francs	
Milan Lire Gold Francs	0.50	—	0.52	0.51	0.56	0.56	0.53	0.54	0.54	0.56	0.55	0.54	0.47	0.47	0.49	0.56	0.54	—	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.54	0.51	0.46	0.46	Milan Lire Gold Francs		
Brussels Francs Gold Francs	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.56	2.56	2.56	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71	—	2.81	2.81	—	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	Brussels Francs Gold Francs	
Paris Francs Gold Francs	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	—	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	4.25	4.50	Paris Francs Gold Francs	
Warsaw Francs Gold Francs	0.79	0.78	0.84	0.82	0.81	0.83	0.84	0.84	0.80	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.68	—	—	—	0.61	—	0.43	0.66	0.66	Warsaw Francs Gold Francs		
Lodz Zloty Gold Francs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lodz Zloty Gold Francs	

GENERAL NOTE

* For 1914 and 1923: figures supplied by the British Ministry of Labour. Since 1 July 1924: according to the information given in the returns sent to the International Labour Office periodically by the competent administrative authorities of the different countries. The question on wage-rates asks for the inclusion of cost-of-living allowances and other bonuses. For Copenhagen and Tallinn, the figures supplied relate to actual earnings; for Sydney and some wage groups in Stockholm and Warsaw (groups dealt with in special notes), they relate to minimum rates.

The data for Brussels after 1 May 1926 have not been taken into account, because the rates fixed by collective agreement given in the returns no longer correspond to the rates actually paid, owing to the increase granted on account of the rise in the cost of living.

The order in which the data are given corresponds to the classification of countries shown on p. 26.

MASONS AND BRICKLAYERS

¹ For the period beginning 1 November 1925, the figures in the table are averages. The data to which they correspond are: maximum 1s. 9¹/₂d., applying in the Inner Area, within 12 miles of Charing Cross; minimum 1s. 9d., applying in the Outer Area, between 12 and 15 miles of Charing Cross.

² Earnings are fixed by free agreement between the workers and the industrial establishment in question.

³ For 1 July 1914, gold kronen; for the period 1 March 1923 to 1 March 1925, paper kronen.

⁴ For 1914, gold marks; for 1 April 1923, paper marks.

⁵ Figure for 1 April.

⁶ Strikes and lockouts.

⁷ For the period 1 August 1925 to 1 May 1926, the figures in the table are averages; the data to which they correspond are 1.25 and 1.50 lire.

⁸ These figures show the basic hourly wage plus the part of the cost-of-living bonus corresponding to one hour's work.

⁹ The figures for the periods stated below are averages corresponding to the following minima and maxima: 1 July and 1 August 1924, 3.25 and 3.50 frs.; 1 September 1924-1 May 1925, 3.25 and 3.60 frs.; since 1 June 1925, 3.50 and 3.60 frs.

¹⁰ Average of February and March 1923.

¹¹ Since 1 July 1924, the figures in the table are averages; the data to which they correspond are 1,02 and 1.14 zloty.

¹² For 1 July 1914, gold marks; for the period 1 March 1923 to 1 March 1924, paper marks.

BUILDING LABOURERS

¹ For the period beginning 1 November 1925, the figures in the table are averages. The data to which they correspond are: maximum 1s. 4¹/₂d., applying in the Inner Area within 12 miles of Charing Cross; minimum, 1s. 4d., applying in the Outer Area, between 12 and 15 miles of Charing Cross.

² Cf. corresponding notes to the table for masons and bricklayers.

³ Cf. note ¹, table for masons.

⁴ The figures for the periods stated below are averages corresponding to the following minima and maxima: 1 July and 1 August 1924, 2.00 and 2.25 frs.; 1 September and 1 October 1924 and 1 October 1925 to 1 April 1926, 2.25 and 2.50 frs.; 1 November 1924 to 1 September 1925, 2.40 and 2.75 frs.; 1 May 1926, 2.25 and 2.60 frs.

⁵ Average of February and March 1923.

⁶ Cf. note ¹, table for masons.

FITTERS

¹ Engineers.

² For the period beginning 1 July 1924, the figures given in the table are averages, corresponding to the data: \$0.55 and \$0.65.

³ For the period beginning 1 July 1924 the figures given in the table are averages, corresponding to the data: 0.60 and 0.74 florins.

⁴ See note ², table for masons.

⁵ There are no collective agreements for this branch of the industry.

⁶ See note ¹, table for masons.

⁷ Figure for 1 April.

⁸ Figure based on the data supplied by employers.

⁹ Piece rate; approximate figure based on the data supplied by the metal workers' organisation.

¹⁰ No data since that date.

¹¹ For the period 1 August 1924 to 1 May 1926, the figures given in the table are averages, corresponding to the data: 1.25 and 1.75 pesetas.

¹² Averages.

¹³ Excluding output bonuses. For the period 1 July 1924 to 1 July 1925, the figures given in the table are averages, corresponding to the data: 0.62 and 0.89 zloty.

¹⁴ See note ¹, table for masons.

¹⁵ Since that date, minimum rates, the corresponding wage in gold francs for the preceding period (1 July 1924 to 1 July 1925) being 0.62 zloty.

¹⁶ No index numbers have been calculated since that date, as the figures are minimum rates.

¹⁷ Excluding output bonuses.

UNSKILLED WORKERS (ENGINEERING)

¹ For the period beginning 1 September 1926, the figures given in the table are averages, corresponding to the data: 0.49 and 0.58 florins.

² Since 1 December 1924, the figures refer to the workers employed in the more active branches of the industry.

³ See note ², table for masons.

⁴ See note ¹, table for masons.

⁵ Figure for 1 April.

⁶ See note ², table for fitters.

⁷ Averages.

¹ Excluding output bonuses. For the period 1 July 1924 to 1 July 1925 the figures in the table are averages, corresponding to the data: 0.40 and 0.55 zloty.

² See note ¹, table for masons.

³ Since that date, minimum rates, the corresponding wage in gold francs for the preceding period (1 July 1924 to 1 July 1925) being 0.40 zloty.

⁴ See note ¹, table for fitters.

⁵ Excluding output bonuses.

CABINET-MAKERS

¹ Minimum wage rates.

² For the period beginning 1 July 1924, the figures given in the table are averages, corresponding to the data: \$ 0.55 and \$ 0.60.

³ See note ¹, table for masons.

⁴ Since 1 January 1926, no collective agreements; the wages in force have usually been maintained.

⁵ Figure for 1 April, in paper marks.

⁶ In the absence of collective agreements, the figure has been taken from the information supplied by the organisation of workers in the furniture trades.

⁷ The figures for the periods stated below are averages, corresponding to the following minima and maxima: 1. July and 1 August 1924, 3.55 and 3.85 frs.; 1 September 1924 to 1 September 1925, 3.85 and 4.25 frs.; 1 October 1925 to 1 April 1926, 3.85 and 4.00 frs.; 1 May 1926, 3.85 and 4.25 frs.

⁸ Average of February and March 1923.

HAND COMPOSITORS

¹ Jobbing printers.

² For the period beginning 1 July 1924, the figures correspond to an average working week of 46 hours.

³ The earnings shown relate to highly skilled workers. The earnings are fixed by free agreement.

⁴ See note ¹, table for masons.

⁵ For the period 1 July 1924 to 1 January 1925, including a family allowance for married workers; since 1 February 1925 the wages for single and married workers are the same.

⁶ See note ¹, table for masons.

⁷ Figure for 1 April.

⁸ For the period 1 August 1924 to 1 May 1926 the figures in the table are averages, corresponding to the data: 1.625 and 1.875 pesetas.

⁹ Average of February and March 1923.

¹⁰ Since this date, according to employers' schedule.

¹¹ See note ¹, table for masons.

¹² For the period beginning 1 June 1926, the figures given in the table are averages, corresponding to the data: 1.58 and 1.63 zloty.

MACHINE COMPOSITORS

^{1,2} Cf. corresponding notes to the table for hand compositors.

³ Average of two figures, linotype and monotype operators.

⁴ Linotype operators, new data derived from the employers' schedule.

⁵ See note ¹, table for masons.

UNSKILLED WORKERS (BOOK PRINTING)

¹ As the London data were not for unskilled workers in general, but only a particular group (labourers), it was not considered possible to calculate index numbers for the different towns with London = 100 as base. Further, owing to the lack of data for 1914, the second series of index numbers automatically disappears.

² Relating only to printing presses.

³ Labourers.

⁴ Earnings are fixed by free agreement.

⁵ Since 1 December 1924, including a family allowance for married workers.

⁶ For the period 1 December 1924 to 1 October 1925: press-feeders; from 1 January 1926: typographers' mates.

⁷ For the period 1 February to 1 May 1925: press-feeders; after 1 April 1926: typographers' mates. The figures for the latter period are averages, corresponding to the data: 0.43 and 0.65 zloty.

UNSKILLED WORKERS (FURNITURE TRADES)

¹ As the London data were not for unskilled workers in general, but only a particular group (deliverymen), it was not considered possible to calculate index numbers for the different towns with London = 100 as base. Further, owing to the lack of data for 1914, the second series of index numbers automatically disappears.

² Deliverymen.

³ See note ¹, table for cabinet-makers.

⁴ See note ¹, table for cabinet-makers.

extent; the movement of daily or weekly wages expressed in gold corresponds therefore only partially to that of hourly wages; in any case, the rates of progression are much less. (2) The data concern only the value of the hour's work on a time basis; during the period under consideration changes may have taken place in the proportion between the two methods of remuneration, namely, time rates and piece rates. (3) Since pre-war times the purchasing power of gold has been considerably reduced. (4) No account is taken in the comparisons in question, either of total unemployment or of short time.

The countries have been classed as follows: (1) those in which no severe currency crisis preceded stabilisation (United States, Sweden, Canada, Australia, Great Britain, Netherlands); (2) those in which stabilisation was preceded by a severe currency crisis (Czechoslovakia, Austria, Germany); (3) countries where the value of the currency has been considerably raised (Denmark, Norway); (4) countries where the currency crisis still persists¹ (Belgium, France, Italy, Poland, Spain).

In the cities belonging to the countries in the first group (Philadelphia, Stockholm, Ottawa, Sydney, London, Amsterdam), after certain fluctuations in 1923 and 1924, gold wages in most cases were very stable in 1925 and, generally speaking, in 1926.

In cities of the second group (Prague, Vienna, Berlin) gold wages were in March 1923 — always in Berlin and Vienna and exceptionally at Prague — below the pre-war level; in some cases the difference was 40 or 50 per cent. From 1923 to 1924 or 1925, as a result of stabilisation, a very considerable rise took place in the two latter towns, followed in 1925 and 1926 by comparative stability.

A striking fact shown by the diagrams for the third group (Copenhagen and Oslo) is the very marked rise in gold wages which took place during 1925 and for Oslo at the beginning 1926, i.e. during the first part of the period when the value of the currency was being raised².

For the cities belonging to the last group, except Madrid, the gold wage curves fluctuated considerably during the period under review. In Paris, towards the middle of 1926, the index numbers for hourly gold wages were in some cases 20 or 30 points below pre-war figures. During the second half of the year the increase was very marked. For Warsaw there were four clearly marked movements: the rise in hourly gold wages, which accompanies the early stages of currency reform; the stabilisation which reflected the first results of the reform, from the middle of 1924 to the middle of 1925; the heavy fall in gold wages resulting from the currency crisis after the latter date; and finally, in the second half of 1926, after various fluctuations, a further tendency towards stabilisation.

¹ Account has been taken only of the period covered by the comparisons effected. The second stabilisation of the Belgian franc dates from 25 October 1926, whereas the last comparisons effected stop short at May 1926.

² The decrease in gold wages in Oslo at the end of the first half of 1926 was due to a heavy fall in nominal wages.

These various diagrams show the effect of the disturbances of the world market produced by the dislocation of the exchanges, while at the same time suggesting, in a fairly large number of cases, a tendency towards stabilisation, and a consequent return to equilibrium.

The above data concern hourly wages alone. For one of the categories under consideration, namely fitters, the corresponding weekly wages have been calculated on information concerning average weekly hours of work, supplied in the schedules. The figures obtained for the various towns will be found in a table later in this Report (p. 40-43).

II. COMPARISONS OF THE PURCHASING POWER OF WAGES

With the aid of the above information concerning nominal wages which it collects monthly, the Statistical Section of the International Labour Office makes calculations the object of which is to give some idea of the corresponding purchasing power of such wages. The method followed has been set forth in an article, to which the reader is referred, published in the *International Labour Review* of October 1924, entitled "Comparison of the Levels of Real Wages in Certain Capital Cities". The general principles of the method may be summarised as follows. For all the occupations covered for each town, the average time wage for a 48-hour week is determined. The unit with which this average wage is compared is constituted by what is called the "basketful of provisions" containing, in defined quantities, the provisions currently consumed by the workers. The object is to discover how many times the weekly wage thus established is capable in each town of purchasing these "basketfuls of provisions". This figure clearly depends on the prices of the provisions, which vary both from time to time and from town to town. The schedule on this point, filled up by the administrations of the various countries, supplies the necessary data each month. The division of the wage by the price of the "basketful" gives the number of "basketfuls" that the wage can buy, i.e. the "real wage".

This principle is applied with a certain amount of variation. In order to allow, at least partially, for the differences in the food consumption of the workers in the various countries under review, a series of typical food budgets has been prepared, one for each of the six following countries or groups of countries: Belgium and France; Central European countries; Great Britain; Southern European countries; Scandinavian countries; Oversea countries. In effect, these types of food budget differ not so much according to the nature of the provisions as according to the quantity consumed. With one or two exceptions the same articles in general use, and therefore few in number, are found in different proportions in the "basketfuls of provisions" of the six groups. Information on the composition of each of these is given in Appendix I (p. 54).

The purchasing power of the wage corresponding to the arithmetic wage average (established as indicated above¹) of the workers in all the occupations considered in the various capitals, is successively measured by comparison with these various "basketfuls of provisions". We thus arrive at six series of data, which are thereafter represented by index numbers, being in each case compared as previously with the information concerning London (= 100). The results of these calculations for the period July 1924 to December 1926 will be found in the first six sections of a table which we print below (pp. 29-31).

Other calculations are also made. First, the number of "basketfuls of provisions" which the wage can buy, and the corresponding index numbers for the six types of consumption are calculated. Thus a sort of general average index number is obtained (see section 7 of the table). Secondly, these average general index numbers are calculated not as previously, by comparing the figures for each date with the London figures for the same date (= 100), but by comparing them all with the London figure for July 1924 (= 100) (section 9 of the table).

Finally, and this is a point of particular importance, there is introduced indirectly into the calculations, and as correction of purely approximate value, a factor of another order, namely rent (section 8 of the table), by using data supplied by the Statistical Services of various countries concerning the approximate proportion of income spent on rent².

These different series of index numbers are represented by the graph opposite. In referring the reader to them, for both the table and the diagram, it must be emphasised that the statistics are subject to the reserves formulated by the International Labour Office, both in the article quoted above entitled "Comparison of the Levels of Real Wages in Certain Capital Cities"³, and in the volume entitled *Wage Changes in Various Countries, 1914-1925*⁴. The reserves concerning the data in respect of wages have been referred to previously (pp. 6 and 7). As regards the method of establishing real wages with the aid of chosen units of measure, the following points should be borne in mind:

(1) For the purpose of estimating purchasing power, provision alone of all the items of the budget are taken into account (except in the case in which some indirect and approximate allowance for rent is made). Thus, items such as clothing, heating, lighting and miscellaneous expenditure, which may play an appreciable part in the determination of the relative standards of the purchasing power of wages, are left out of account⁵;

¹ Cf. p. 6.

² For the method followed cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. X, No. 4, October 1924, pp. 630 et seq.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ See in particular (pp. 24-29).

⁵ This part depends both on the comparative importance of these items in the total budgets of the workers in the various countries, and on the cost of the articles which compose them in relation to the cost of provisions. For the comparative importance of items in a working man's budget, see later p. 44 et seq.

POUVOIR D'ACHAT, PAR RAPPORT A CERTAINES DENRÉES ALIMENTAIRES ET AU LOYER, DU SALAIRE MOYEN, POUR UNE SEMAINE DE 48 HEURES DE TRAVAIL AU TEMPS, DES OUVRIERS ADULTES DE QUELQUES INDUSTRIES DANS LES GRANDES VILLES DE DIFFÉRENTS PAYS, D'APRÈS LES CONTRATS COLLECTIFS¹ (Suite).

PURCHASING POWER, MEASURED BY CERTAIN FOODSTUFFS AND RENT, OF THE AVERAGE WAGE FOR A 48-HOUR WEEK ON A TIME BASIS, OF ADULT WORKERS IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES IN THE LARGE TOWNS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES AS FIXED BY COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT¹ (Continued).

DONNÉES CALCULÉES D'APRÈS LES QUANTITÉS DE DENRÉES ALIMENTAIRES CONSOMMÉES DANS LES GROUPES DE PAYS SUIVANTS:
 FIGURES BASED ON QUANTITIES OF FOOD CONSUMED IN:
 MOYENNES GÉNÉRALES SUR LA BASE DES DENRÉES ALIMENTAIRES
 GENERAL AVERAGE ON THE BASIS OF FOODSTUFFS

a) Nombres absolus: denrées alimentaires, comptées par « paniers de provisions », correspondant au salaire; b) Nombres-indices.
 (a) Absolute figures: the baskets of provisions that can be bought with the wage; (b) Index numbers.

Base: Londres = 100. — Base: London = 100.

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VILLES	1924				1925				1926				CITY								
	1.VII		1.X		1.I		1.IV		1.VII		1.X										
	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b									
Tallinn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,86	37	4,14	42	4,04	41	4,07	38	4,43	41	4,40	43	Tallinn.
Riga.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,41	42	4,74	43	4,72	47	4,87	45	5,05	47	5,22	50	Riga.
Varsovie	8,46	79	—	—	4,55	47	4,85	47	5,15	49	4,97	50	4,28	44	4,69	43	4,05	46	5,50	55	Warsaw.
Lodz.	—	—	—	—	5,17	62	5,27	61	5,78	55	5,69	57	4,74	47	5,70	52	4,65	35	5,01	49	Lodz.
Vienne	4,98	47	4,63	46	4,62	47	4,37	42	4,46	43	4,57	46	4,58	46	4,70	44	4,63	44	4,54	44	Vienne.
Prague.	5,80	64	5,79	58	5,60	67	5,20	50	5,07	48	5,24	53	5,35	53	5,71	53	5,39	50	5,16	50	Prague.
Berlin	5,95	66	6,20	62	5,97	62	6,63	64	6,66	64	6,88	69	7,32	73	7,52	69	7,10	69	7,10	69	Berlin.
Rome	4,82	45	4,87	43	4,67	48	4,78	47	4,76	46	—	—	—	—	4,89	45	4,72	44	4,72	46	Rome.
Milan	4,92	46	4,89	49	4,40	45	4,74	46	4,89	47	4,64	47	4,69	47	5,15	47	5,06	47	—	—	Milan.
Madrid.	6,11	67	4,79	48	5,55	57	5,75	55	5,63	54	5,92	60	5,90	59	6,07	56	6,07	56	—	—	Madrid.
Bruxelles.	6,13	67	5,40	54	5,50	56	5,82	56	5,75	55	5,37	54	5,51	55	5,58	52	5,10	41	4,58	44	Brussels.
Paris	7,77	73	7,41	75	7, —	71	6,82	66	5,92	56	—	—	—	—	6,51	60	—	—	—	—	Paris.
Londres	10,68	100	10,02	100	9,80	100	10,40	100	10,49	100	9,95	100	10,03	100	10,90	100	10,78	100	10,40	100	London.
Stockholm	9, —	84	8,72	88	8,29	85	8,15	79	8,44	80	8,67	88	8,72	88	9,43	87	9,45	88	9,45	92	Stockholm.
Copenhague	—	—	—	—	8,83	90	9,77	94	9,85	94	11,58	117	12,36	124	—	—	12,07	112	12,84	125	Copenhagen.
Oslo	7,49	70	7,90	80	7,87	81	8,62	83	8,36	80	9,46	96	10, —	100	10,62	98	—	—	8,27	80	Oslo.
Amsterdam.	9,36	88	8,45	85	8,02	81	8,96	86	8,77	84	8,55	86	8,63	87	9,55	83	9,76	91	9,93	96	Amsterdam.
Philadelphie	22,47	210	21,97	221	20,95	216	20,54	198	19,08	183	18,68	189	17,65	177	18,34	169	17,98	167	18,93	183	Philadelphia.
Ottawa	18,32	172	17,51	166	16,10	170	17,04	165	17,17	165	16,74	169	14,89	149	15,49	143	16,15	150	16,46	159	Ottawa.
Sydney	—	—	14,64	146	15,35	156	15,67	151	14,68	140	14,07	142	13,70	137	14,16	130	14,15	131	14,11	137	Sydney.

NOMBRES-INDICES MOYENS GÉNÉRAUX ÉTABLIS EN TENANT COMPTE DU LOYER
 GENERAL AVERAGE INDEX NUMBERS WITH ALLOWANCE FOR RENT
 Base: Londres = 100 — Base: London = 100.

NOMBRES-INDICES MOYENS GÉNÉRAUX SUR LA SEULE BASE DES DENRÉES ALIMENTAIRES
 GENERAL AVERAGE INDEX NUMBERS BASED ON FOOD ONLY
 Base: Londres 1^{er} juillet 1924 = 100. — Base: London 1 July 1924 = 100.

VILLES	1924		1925				1926				1924		1925				1926				CITY	
	1.VII	1.X	1.I	1.IV	1.VII	1.X	1.I	1.IV	1.VII	1.X	1.VII	1.X	1.I	1.IV	1.VII	1.X	1.I	1.IV	1.VII	1.X		
Tallinn.	—	—	—	—	38	43	42	39	42	44	—	—	—	—	36	39	38	38	41	41	Tallinn.	
Riga.	—	—	—	—	46	50	48	48	50	53	—	—	—	—	41	44	44	46	47	49	Riga.	
Varsovie	—	—	51	50	51	52	46	44	47	56	79	—	—	43	45	48	47	40	44	40	51	Warsaw.
Lodz.	—	—	59	57	61	63	52	58	48	54	—	—	48	49	54	53	44	53	44	47	Lodz.	
Vienne	51	51	52	46	47	52	52	50	50	50	47	43	43	41	42	43	43	45	43	43	Vienne.	
Prague.	59	63	62	54	52	58	58	58	54	53	54	54	52	49	47	49	50	53	50	48	Prague.	
Berlin	59	64	63	62	63	67	70	66	66	63	56	58	56	62	62	64	69	70	70	66	Berlin.	
Rome	50	53	52	50	49	—	—	48	47	48	45	46	44	45	45	—	—	46	46	44	Rome.	
Milan	50	53	47	49	50	50	49	49	49	—	46	46	41	45	46	43	44	48	47	—	Milan.	
Madrid.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	45	52	54	53	55	55	57	57	—	Madrid.	
Bruxelles.	62	59	60	60	59	58	59	56	44	47	57	51	51	54	54	50	52	52	48	42	Brussels.	
Paris	—	76	71	67	—	—	—	61	—	—	73	69	66	64	55	—	—	61	—	—	Paris.	
Londres	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	94	92	97	98	93	94	102	101	97	London.	
Stockholm	82	86	83	77	78	86	86	85	86	90	84	82	78	78	79	81	82	88	88	88	Stockholm.	
Copenhague	—	—	93	97	97	121	128	—	—	125	—	—	—	82	91	92	108	116	—	113	Copenhagen.	
Oslo	71	82	83	85	82	98	102	100	—	82	70	75	74	81	78	89	94	99	—	77	Oslo.	
Amsterdam.	89	85	82	86	84	86	87	88	91	96	88	79	75	84	82	80	81	89	91	93	Amsterdam.	
Philadelphie	209	221	215	198	183	189	177	168	167	183	210	206	196	192	179	175	165	172	168	177	Philadelphia.	
Ottawa	154	148	153	148	148	166	147	143	148	157	172	164	151	160	161	157	139	145	151	154	Ottawa.	
Sydney	—	—	154	151	140	144	137	130	131	137	—	137	144	147	137	132	128	133	132	132	Sydney.	

¹ BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DU TRAVAIL: *Revue internationale du Travail*.

Il convient de tenir compte des réserves importantes formulées dans les numéros respectifs de la *Revue internationale du Travail*. Les chiffres de Rome et de Milan sont relativement bas, ce qui peut s'expliquer en partie par le fait que l'on ne consomme pas, dans ces villes, les mêmes denrées alimentaires que dans la plupart des autres pays inclus dans le tableau. Les budgets utilisés pour les comparaisons ne tiennent pas suffisamment compte de la consommation de légumes dans les pays de l'Europe méridionale.

Les chiffres de Varsovie au 1^{er} juillet 1924 sont relativement élevés par rapport à ceux des autres pays de l'Europe centrale. Cela provient en partie, comme l'explique le gouvernement polonais, de ce que les salaires des groupes d'ouvriers visés par les statistiques sont relativement plus élevés que ceux de nombreux autres groupes. En outre, les salaires sont très élevés à Varsovie par rapport aux tarifs en vigueur dans d'autres villes, les chiffres donnés ne représentent donc pas le niveau des salaires dans l'ensemble de la Pologne. Ces remarques, évidemment, peuvent être faites pour d'autres pays, mais, pour la Pologne, leur importance semble particulièrement grande. A partir du 1^{er} janvier 1925 les données sont calculées en tenant compte du nombre relatif des ouvriers dans chacune des industries sur lesquelles portent les comparaisons. Les coefficients employés sont les suivants: métallurgie, 53; imprimerie, 8; bâtiment, 8; ameublement, 5.

Les données se rapportant à Stockholm ne tiennent pas compte des salaires de la mécanique.

¹ INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE: *International Labour Review*.

The important reservations indicated in the various numbers of the *International Labour Review* should be borne in mind. The figures for Rome and Milan are relatively low, which may be accounted for in part by the differences between the items of food consumption in these towns and those ordinarily consumed in most of the other countries included in the table. The budgets used in the comparisons do not make adequate allowance for the vegetable consumption in the Southern European countries.

The figures for Warsaw for 1 July 1924, are relatively high in comparison with those of other Central European countries. This is due in part, as is explained by the Polish Government, to the fact that the wages of the workers' groups referred to in the statistics are relatively higher than those of many other groups. Moreover, wages at Warsaw are very high in comparison with the rates in force in other towns, so that the figures given are not representative of the level of wages in Poland as a whole. This may clearly also apply to other countries, but it would appear to be of special importance with regard to Poland. The data for Warsaw as from 1 January 1925 are calculated with reference to the relative number of workers in each of the industries covered by the comparisons, the weights used being as follows: metal industry, 53; printing industry, 8; building industry, 8; furniture making, 5.

The figures for Stockholm do not take engineering wages into account.

(2) Reserves must also be made as to the choice of provisions. In the system adopted partial account only has been taken of differences in the standard of food consumption in various countries, and the Office has confined itself to proportioning differently the amount of a small number of provisions in general use, and for this purpose no account has been taken of certain articles which, nevertheless, are of great importance in workers' consumption in certain countries, such as vegetables in the southern countries, and salt herring in the Scandinavian countries. Thus, the figures concerning the real wages of workers in countries with what may be termed exceptional standards of consumption are those most affected by the method adopted¹;

(3) It should further be noted that, in spite of the details given in the schedules to describe the provisions the current prices of which are notified by the administrations in the various countries, it may be supposed that the quality of the provisions in question is not always comparable as between the various countries.

These various observations, together with those concerning the establishment of the wage data, emphasise the necessity of caution in appreciating at their true value the data compiled. It may be repeated: in the present state of available information there can be no question of strict comparisons valid to the last detail; but existing statistical material allows of certain general comparisons. With these reservations, and on these lines, there may be placed before the reader the following table and graph showing the index numbers. They give some idea of the wide, and sometimes enormous, differences between the purchasing powers of workers belonging to the same occupations in different countries. They also allow of the following twofold deduction: (1) generally speaking, the average purchasing power attains its maximum, in the case of workers in a given town, for the standard of consumption of their particular group (this might have been expected *a priori*); (2) consideration of rent has, as regards purchasing powers, different effects in different countries, and sometimes even in the same country according to the period chosen. It increases purchasing power in the majority of towns considered in Central Europe. In oversea towns it has no appreciable effect in this connection. At Berlin, at the beginning of the period under consideration, it increases purchasing power, and at the end of the period decreases it.

¹ To avoid this disadvantage, the Swedish Labour and Social Welfare Department proposed that for the system of "basketfuls of provisions" differing only in the proportions and quantities of identical goods, should be substituted a system of "basketfuls of provisions" differing also as regards the nature of the provisions contained in them (cf. *Sociala Meddelanden*, 1925, No. 1). The difficulty of this second method consists of the determination of equivalent values (cf. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE: *The Second International Conference of Labour Statisticians*, pp. 38-39; Studies and Reports, Series N, No. 8; Geneva, 1925). It might be possible for enquiries conducted by impartial organisations, such, for example, as joint committees travelling from country to country, to arrive at some factors for the determination of this point.

POUVOIR D'ACHAT, PAR RAPPORT A CERTAINES DENRÉES ALIMENTAIRES, DU SALAIRE, POUR UNE SEMAINE NORMALE DE TRAVAIL AU TEMPS, DES OUVRIERS ADULTES DE DEUX PROFESSIONS, DANS LES GRANDES VILLES DE DIFFÉRENTS PAYS, D'APRÈS LES CONTRATS COLLECTIFS. (Suite.)

PURCHASING POWER, MEASURED BY CERTAIN FOODSTUFFS, OF THE WAGE FOR AN ORDINARY WORKING-WEEK ON A TIME BASIS OF ADULT WORKERS IN TWO OCCUPATIONS IN THE LARGE TOWNS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES AS FIXED BY COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT. (Continued.)

a) Nombres absolus : denrées alimentaires, comptées par « paniers de provisions », correspondant au salaire; b) Nombres-indices.
(a) Absolute figures: the baskets of provisions that can be bought with the wage; (b) Index numbers.

Base: Londres = 100. — Base: London = 100.

Ajusteurs — Fitters

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VILLES	MOYENNE GÉNÉRALE SUR LA BASE DES DENRÉES ALIMENTAIRES																CITY				
	GENERAL AVERAGE ON THE BASIS OF FOODSTUFFS																				
	1924				1925								1926								
	1.VII		1.X		1.I		1.IV		1.VII		1.X		1.I		1.IV			1.VII		1.X	
a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b		
Tallinn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,3	52	4,-	51	3,8	48	4,1	48	4,3	51	4,3	52	Tallinn.	
Riga.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,2	39	4,6	53	—	—	4,-	47	4,8	56	4,3	52	Riga.	
Varsovie	5,5	64	—	—	3,9	50	4,-	48	4,3	52	4,2	53	3,5	44	3,8	44	3,4	40	3,7	46	Warsaw.
Lodz.	—	—	—	—	3,7	47	3,9	47	4,2	51	4,1	52	3,5	44	4,-	47	3,2	38	3,8	46	Lodz.
Vienne	4,5	52	4,5	57	4,6	59	4,2	51	4,4	53	4,3	54	4,3	54	4,5	62	4,3	51	4,2	51	Vienne
Prague.	6,4	74	6,1	77	6,1	78	5,5	66	5,5	66	5,6	71	5,2	65	6,-	70	5,7	67	5,1	62	Prague.
Berlin	5,1	59	6,6	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Berlin.
Rome	4,5	52	4,6	58	4,4	56	4,7	57	4,7	57	—	—	—	4,7	55	4,5	53	4,5	55	Rome.	
Milan	4,3	50	4,2	53	3,6	46	4,-	46	4,2	51	—	—	4,2	53	4,2	49	4,2	49	—	—	Milan.
Madrid.	—	—	—	—	6,3	81	—	—	6,3	76	6,-	76	5,9	75	6,-	70	—	—	—	—	Madrid.
Bruxelles	5,8	67	4,9	62	4,8	62	5,2	63	5,1	61	4,9	62	5,-	63	5,1	59	—	—	—	—	Brussels.
Paris	6,7	78	6,4	81	5,7	73	6,-	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,9	60	Paris.
Londres	8,6	100	7,9	100	7,8	100	8,3	100	8,3	100	7,9	100	7,9	100	8,6	100	8,5	100	8,2	100	London.
Copenhague	—	—	—	—	9,-	115	9,5	114	9,4	113	11,1	141	11,2	142	—	—	—	—	—	—	Copenhagen.
Oslo	—	—	7,1	90	7,1	91	7,9	95	7,6	92	8,6	109	9,-	114	9,6	112	—	—	—	—	Oslo.
Amsterdam.	8,7	101	7,8	99	7,5	96	8,4	101	8,2	99	8,-	101	8,1	103	9,-	105	9,2	108	9,2	112	Amsterdam.
Philadelphie	16,5	192	16,7	211	16,9	217	16,6	200	15,-	181	15,7	199	14,8	187	15,4	179	—	—	—	—	Philadelphia.
Ottawa	17,3	201	16,3	206	15,8	203	16,3	196	16,4	198	15,9	201	14,1	178	14,7	171	15,4	181	15,7	191	Ottawa.
Sydney	—	—	14,4	182	14,9	191	14,3	172	14,4	175	13,8	176	14,2	180	13,7	169	13,9	164	13,4	163	Sydney.

POUVOIR D'ACHAT, PAR RAPPORT A CERTAINES DENRÉES ALIMENTAIRES, DU SALAIRE, POUR UNE SEMAINE NORMALE DE TRAVAIL AU TEMPS, DES OUVRIERS ADULTES DE DEUX PROFESSIONS, DANS LES GRANDES VILLES DE DIFFÉRENTS PAYS, D'APRÈS LES CONTRATS COLLECTIFS.

PURCHASING POWER, MEASURED BY CERTAIN FOODSTUFFS, OF THE WAGES FOR AN ORDINARY WORKING-WEEK, ON A TIME BASIS OF ADULT WORKERS IN TWO OCCUPATIONS IN THE LARGE TOWNS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES AS FIXED BY COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT.

a) Nombres absolus : denrées alimentaires, comptées par « paniers de provisions », correspondant au salaire; b) Nombres-indices.
(a) Absolute figures: the baskets of provisions that can be bought with the wage; (b) Index numbers.

Base: Londres = 100 — Base: London = 100

Compositeurs à la main — Hand Compositors

VILLES	BELGIQUE ET FRANCE — BELGIUM AND FRANCE																CITY				
	GENERAL AVERAGE ON THE BASIS OF FOODSTUFFS																				
	1924				1925								1926								
	1.VII		1.X		1.I		1.IV		1.VII		1.X		1.I		1.IV			1.VII		1.X	
a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b		
Tallinn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,9	36	5,8	37	4,1	39	4,-	37	4,6	42	4,5	41	Tallinn.	
Riga.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Riga.
Varsovie	11,5	103	—	—	9,7	98	9,-	85	9,5	89	9,5	92	8,6	83	9,4	84	8,3	75	9,4	86	Warsaw.
Lodz.	—	—	—	—	6,9	68	5,9	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,3	67	5,5	60	6,7	62	Lodz.
Vienne	4,4	39	4,3	40	4,3	43	3,6	34	3,6	34	3,8	37	3,8	37	3,9	30	3,7	34	3,6	33	Vienne.
Prague.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Prague.
Berlin	5,1	46	4,8	45	5,3	52	5,6	53	5,3	50	5,3	51	5,5	53	5,6	51	5,6	51	5,4	50	Berlin.
Rome	4,6	41	4,6	43	4,3	43	4,-	38	4,1	38	—	—	—	—	4,4	40	4,1	37	4,1	38	Rome.
Milan	5,6	60	5,6	52	5,-	50	4,8	45	5,4	50	—	—	5,4	52	5,5	50	5,4	49	—	—	Milan.
Madrid.	—	—	—	—	6,8	67	—	—	6,8	64	6,3	61	6,2	60	6,4	60	—	—	—	—	Madrid.
Bruxelles	5,9	53	5,2	49	5,5	54	—	—	5,6	52	5,6	54	5,7	56	5,7	52	—	—	—	—	Brussels.
Paris	7,4	66	7,1	66	6,6	65	6,1	58	—	—	—	—	—	6,-	55	—	—	—	5,-	46	Paris.
Londres	11,2	100	10,7	100	10,1	100	10,6	100	10,7	100	10,2	100	10,4	100	10,9	100	11,-	100	10,9	100	London.
Stockholm	7,2	64	6,8	64	6,5	64	6,-	57	6,5	61	6,3	61	6,4	62	7,-	64	7,-	64	7,1	65	Stockholm.
Copenhague	—	—	—	—	7,7	76	8,-	76	7,8	73	9,2	89	8,9	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	Copenhagen.
Oslo	—	—	7,5	70	7,4	73	8,4	79	7,5	70	8,4	82	8,7	84	9,2	84	—	—	—	—	Oslo.
Amsterdam.	8,5	76	8,-	75	7,5	74	8,-	76	7,9	74	7,9	77	8,-	77	8,6	79	9,1	83	9,-	83	Amsterdam.
Philadelphie	15,7	140	15,8	148	17,2	170	15,5	146	14,1	132	13,8	134	13,-	125	13,4	123	—	—	—	—	Philadelphia.
Ottawa	17,5	166	16,5	164	15,8	166	16,1	162	16,1	160	15,4	160	14,1	138	14,6	134	15,2	138	15,7	144	Ottawa.
Sydney	—	—	11,9	111	12,4	123	12,3	116	11,8	110	11,3	110	12,-	115	11,6	106	11,9	108	11,4	105	Sydney.

In the preceding comparisons the sole object is to determine the comparative purchasing power of the same unit of time worked (viz. a forty-eight-hour week) in the various towns under consideration. But it might be worth while to consider to what extent certain special factors, such as differences in the weekly duration of work, participation in work of various members of the same family, etc., may affect the standard of living. As regards the part played by the work of different members of the same family, the elements of comparison are lacking. It is possible, on the other hand, to take account of differences in the normal duration of work in the various towns, since exact information on this point is supplied in the schedules filled up by the administrations in the various countries. It has been quite impossible to introduce comparisons of this nature for all categories of workers covered by statistics. Two occupations only have been taken into consideration, namely fitters and hand compositors. The results of the calculations concerning the number of "basketfuls of provisions" which the average weekly wage can buy and the index numbers of these numbers of "basketfuls of provisions" on the basis previously adopted (London = 100), appear in two tables published below (pp. 33-37)¹. A graphical presentation is made not of the index numbers in comparison with London, as in the previous case, but of the absolute numbers of "basketfuls of provisions" which the wage can purchase in each town with the various types of food budget considered.

The data concerning these two categories of workers enable other comparisons to be made. The object was to consider if, and if so to what extent and how, fluctuations or stability in the gold value of the currencies of the various countries affected the purchasing power of the workers. For this purpose a calculation has been made, for each town and for the whole period covered by the data, of the averages, and of the fluctuations in comparison with this average, of the following data: (1) gold value of the national currency; (2) gold value of weekly wages established under the conditions previously indicated²; (3) gold value of the "basketful of provisions" of the country or group of countries to which the town under consideration belongs; (4) number of "basketfuls of provisions" purchasable by the weekly wage ("real wage"). There will be found below a table concerning these data (pp. 40-43) and a graph on the same subject. The graph shows the influence exercised on the final result (i.e. on the movements of real wages) by these intermediate factors, the variations or absence of variations in the gold wage, and in the price of the "basketful of provisions".

In a second simplified graph, all that is done is to compare the curves of the gold value of the currency and of the "real wage". The graph shows that the real wage variations are, as a rule, much less marked in countries with a stable currency than in countries with an unstable currency.

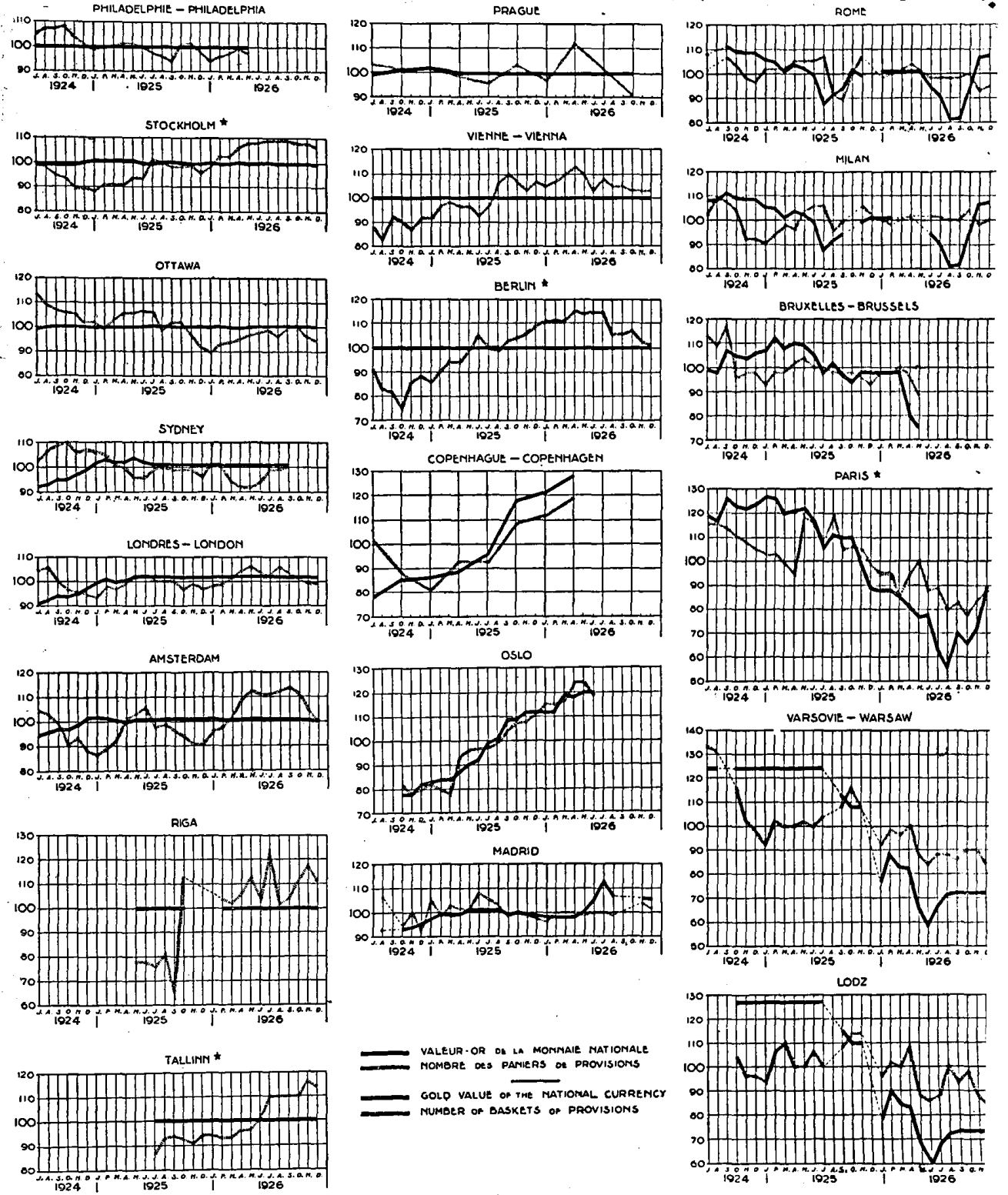
¹ In these two cases no attempt has been made to make calculations involving allowance for rent.

² See pp. 5, 6, and 7.

1) de la valeur or de la monnaie nationale,
 2) du nombre des paniers de provisions que peut acheter le salaire (ajusteurs et compositeurs à la main¹).

Deviations from the average, in the large towns of different countries, of: **Graph VIII**

(1) the gold value of the national currency ;
 (2) the number of baskets of provisions which can be bought for the wage (fitters and hand compositors¹).



¹ Voir note 1 du tableau, p. 40. ¹ See note 1 to table, p. 40.
 Pour cette ville sont ceux des compositeurs à la main.

VALUE OF THE NATIONAL CURRENCY IN GOLD FRANCS, GOLD WAGE FOR A NORMAL WORKING WEEK (FITTERS AND HAND COMPOSITORS)¹, PRICE OF THE BASKET OF PROVISIONS IN GOLD FRANCS², NUMBER OF BASKETS OF PROVISIONS WHICH CAN BE BOUGHT FOR THE WAGE, AND DEVIATIONS OF THESE FIGURES FROM THEIR RESPECTIVE AVERAGES IN THE LARGE TOWNS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES (continued)

WARSAW										LODZ										DATES
Value of National currency in gold francs	Index numbers 0,804=100	Weekly wage in gold francs	Index numbers 20,50=100	Price of basket of provisions in gold francs	Index numbers 5,75=100	Number of baskets of provisions	Index numbers 5,1=100	Value of National currency in gold francs	Index numbers 0,788=100	Weekly wage in gold francs	Index numbers 26,40=100	Price of basket of provisions in gold francs	Index numbers 5,29=100	Number of baskets of provisions	Index numbers 5,—=100					
1,—	124	36,—	122	5,32	93	6,8	133	1,—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1924: July				
1,—	124	36,—	122	5,39	94	6,7	131	1,—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	August				
1,—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sept.				
1,—	124	36,—	122	6,08	106	5,9	116	1,—	127	30,70	116	5,88	111	5,2	104	Nov.				
1,—	124	36,—	122	6,98	121	5,2	102	1,—	127	30,70	116	6,43	122	4,8	98	Dec.				
1,—	124	36,—	122	7,26	126	5,—	98	1,—	127	30,70	116	6,45	122	4,8	98					
1,—	124	36,—	122	7,63	133	4,7	92	1,—	127	30,70	116	6,52	123	4,7	94	1925: Jan.				
1,—	124	36,—	122	6,89	120	5,2	102	1,—	127	33,60	127	6,38	121	5,3	106	Feb.				
1,—	124	36,—	122	7,01	122	5,1	100	1,—	127	33,60	127	6,08	115	5,5	110	March				
1,—	124	36,—	122	7,05	123	5,1	100	1,—	127	33,60	127	6,71	127	5,—	100	April				
1,—	124	36,—	122	6,94	121	5,2	102	1,—	127	33,60	127	6,69	126	5,—	100	May				
1,—	124	36,—	122	7,05	123	5,1	100	1,—	127	33,60	127	6,34	120	5,3	106	June				
1,—	124	36,—	122	6,85	119	5,3	104	1,—	127	33,60	127	6,66	126	5,—	100	July				
1,—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	August				
0,909	113	33,60	114	6,06	106	5,5	108	0,909	115	30,70	120	5,68	107	5,4	108	Sept.				
0,867	108	32,15	109	5,46	96	5,9	116	0,867	110	29,30	111	5,11	97	5,7	114	Oct.				
0,867	108	32,15	109	5,82	101	5,5	108	0,867	110	29,30	111	5,12	97	5,7	114	Nov.				
0,748*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0,748*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dec.				
0,613	76	22,55	76	4,85	84	4,7	92	0,613	78	20,65	78	4,28	81	4,8	96	1926: Jan.				
0,710	83	26,40	89	5,33	93	5,—	98	0,710	90	24,—	91	4,71	90	5,1	102	Feb.				
0,665	83	24,50	83	5,01	87	4,9	96	0,665	84	22,55	86	4,48	85	5,—	100	March				
0,656	82	24,50	83	4,75	83	5,1	100	0,656	83	22,10	84	4,11	78	5,4	108	April				
0,534	66	19,65	67	4,36	76	4,5	88	0,534	68	17,75	67	4,01	76	4,4	88	May				
0,471	59	17,30	59	3,98	69	4,3	84	0,471	60	15,85	60	3,66	69	4,3	86	June				
0,533	66	19,65	67	4,33	75	4,5	88	0,533	68	17,75	67	4,04	76	4,4	88	July				
0,571	71	21,10	72	4,64	81	4,5	88	0,571	72	21,10	80	4,21	80	5,—	100	August				
0,576	72	21,10	72	4,83	84	4,4	86	0,576	73	21,10	80	4,49	83	4,7	94	Sept.				
0,576	72	22,55	76	4,86	85	4,6	90	0,576	73	21,10	80	4,35	82	4,9	98	Oct.				
0,576	72	23,50	80	5,13	89	4,6	90	0,576	73	21,10	80	4,82	91	4,4	88	Nov.				
0,576	72	23,50	80	5,46	95	4,3	84	0,576	73	21,10	80	5,03	95	4,2	84	Dec.				

¹ The figures used for this table relate to fitters, those of hand compositors being used only in the complete or partial absence of the former.

² In each case the basket of provisions is that for the country or group of countries to which the town in question belongs.

* These data were not taken into account in calculating the average for the base.

* The wages shown for this town relate to hand compositors.

III. WORKERS' FAMILY BUDGETS

The enquiries carried out in various countries on workers' family budgets provide a useful complement to the above data. They give some indication as to how the expenditure of wage earners' households is distributed over the principal categories of ordinary needs, and also in most cases give some idea of how the structure of the budget itself is affected by the income.

The enquiries which it has been possible to use in the present study¹ relate to the following countries: Argentina, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Esthonia, Finland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States. All these enquiries were carried out by official bodies. The majority of them were made comparatively recently (since the war); a certain number, however, date back to more or less distant periods.

The dates of the enquiries the results of which have been utilised are as follows: Argentina, 1925; Belgium, 1853, 1921²; Esthonia, Oct.-Nov. 1925; United States, 1900-1902 and 1918-1919; Finland, 1 March 1920 to 28 February 1921; India, May 1921 to April 1922; Ireland, June 1922; Italy, July 1920; Japan, June 1919 to 1920; Netherlands, 1923-1924; Russia, first half of 1925; Sweden, 1923; Switzerland, 1912 and 1921; Czechoslovakia, 1925.

The field of the enquiries varied. In some cases it covered the whole country (Argentina, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Ireland, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States); in other cases one or more towns (Esthonia: Tallinn, Narva; India: Bombay; Italy: Milan, Rome, Florence, Venice, Genoa³; Japan: Osaka; Netherlands: Amsterdam; Russia: Moscow).

The number of household budgets dealt with by these enquiries varied considerably, as shown by the following figures: Esthonia: Narva 11, Tallinn 176; Netherlands, 23 (1910-1911) and 76 (1923-1924); Switzerland, 323 (1921); Finland, 437, Belgium, 673 (1921); Argentina, 1,000; Sweden, 1,400 (1923); India, 3,076; Japan, 99; United States, 25,440 (1900-1901), of which 11,156 were "normal" and were retained for purposes of comparison, and 12,096 (1918-1919).

The various items of expenditure are usually classified under the following headings: food, rent, fuel and light, clothing and sundries. It will be noted, however, that important divergencies occur in the classification: for instance,

¹ Various enquiries covering both workers and officials, without making any distinction in the statistics between these two classes, have not been taken into account. Nor has account been taken of enquiries prior to the post-war period, when there was no other enquiry relating to that period.

² The Belgian enquiry of 1891 has not been utilised, owing to the objections raised to the conditions under which it was carried out. (Cf. Ernst ENGEL: *Die Lebenskosten belgischer Arbeiterfamilien früher und jetzt*, pp. 94 and 399).

³ In the present study only the enquiries covering Milan and Rome have been used.

alcoholic beverages and tobacco, included in Sweden under the heading "food", are classed in the United States (1900-1902 and 1918-1919 enquiries) and in Esthonia under the heading "sundries". The heading "rent" (housing) covers, in Belgium and Japan, for example, furniture, and in Switzerland (1912 enquiry) removal expenses, whereas in most countries it only covers the rent of an unfurnished dwelling; and so on. The differences between the units adopted as the basis of comparison should also be noted; in some cases the unit is a family of given composition; in others it is a unit of power of consumption such as the "quet" ¹.

In most cases the data for the same country or the same city cover various categories of workers, classified by income. For each category the distribution of the total expenditure on the various items of the budget is given. The average distribution, for all the categories together, is also given as a general rule. In other cases the data refer to all the households covered by the enquiry, so that the distribution is an average one.

A series of tables is given below in which these data are shown ², together with a diagram illustrating the data relating to each of the different income groups in each of the countries under review ³.

These data enable two kinds of comparison to be made, relating to: (1) distribution of expenditure in different income groups in the same country at the same date; (2) average distribution of expenditure in different countries after the war ⁴.

(1) *Distribution of expenditure in different income groups.* — Comparisons of this kind possess special value because the data, collected at the same period by the same authority and according to the same methods, are strictly comparable.

An examination of the tables and of the diagram shows that the percentage of the total household budget devoted to food is highest in the lowest income group, and that it decreases as the income rises ⁵.

Conversely, the percentage of expenditure on clothing and sundries varies, broadly speaking, in the same direction as income.

¹ See, on this point, INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE : *Methods of Conducting Family Budget Enquiries*, p. 48. Studies and Reports, Series N (Statistics), No. 9. Geneva, 1926.

² The order adopted for the various tables is chronological. It must be understood that, when there are two enquiries for the same country, the earlier date is the date taken into consideration for the classification.

³ In the case of Switzerland the distinction made here is between "skilled" and "unskilled" workers, as the classification by income groups includes both workers and officials.

⁴ Comparisons relating to the distribution of expenditure in the same country at different periods are open to grave objections, owing to the fact that the prices of the different categories (in particular, agricultural produce and manufactured goods) have followed different courses.

⁵ "Engel's law" is therefore confirmed by the facts cited.

Budgets de ménages ouvriers.

Pourcentage des différents chapitres de dépenses par catégories de revenus.

Workers' Family Budgets.

Percentage expenditure on different group by income classes.

46

PAR FAMILLE (ANNÉE)		BELGIQUE. 1853 BELGIUM					PER HOUSEHOLD (ANNUAL)
		ALIMENTATION	CHAUF. LOG. ECL.	HABIL.	DIV.		
JUSQU'À 600 FR.		71,5	8,5	6,4	10,9	3,2	UNDER 600 FR.
DE 600 À 900 FR.		69	7,9	5,9	13,8	3,4	FROM 600 TO 900 FR.
. 900 . 1200 .		67,2	7,5	5,7	15,2	4,5	. 900 . 1200 .
. 1200 . 2000 .		63,3	6,9	5,3	16,8	7,7	. 1200 . 2000 .
PLUS DE 2000 .		64,8	7,4	4	17,1	6,7	OVER 2000 .
		FOOD	RENT FUEL & LIGHT	CLOTHING	SUNDR		

PAR QUET (QUINZAINE)		BELGIQUE 1921 BELGIUM					BY QUET (FOURTHLY)
		ALIMENTATION	CHAUF. LOG. ECL.	HABIL.	DIV.		
MOINS DE 20 FR		68,1	7,7	6,7	11,8	5,7	UNDER 20 FR.
DE 20 A 30 .		66,8	7,7	6,1	13,4	6	FROM 20 TO 30 FR
. 30 . 40 .		63,9	6,2	5	14,6	10,3	. 30 . 40 .
40 ET PLUS		60,7	4,8	4,1	18,8	11,6	40 AND OVER
		FOOD	RENT FUEL & LIGHT	CLOTHING	SUNDRIES		

PAR FAMILLE (ANNÉE)		ÉTATS-UNIS 1900-02 UNITED STATES					PER HOUSEHOLD (ANNUAL)
		ALIMENTATION	LOGEMENT	CHAUF. ECL.	HABIL.	DIVERS	
MOINS DE 200 \$		50,8	16,9	6,7	8,7	15,6	UNDER \$ 200
DE 200 A 300 .		47,3	18	6,1	8,7	18,8	FROM \$ 200 TO 300
. 300 . 400 .		48,1	18,7	6	10	16,1	. 300 . 400 .
. 400 . 500 .		46,9	18,6	5,5	11,4	16,5	. 400 . 500 .
. 500 . 600 .		46,2	18,4	5,1	12	17,2	. 500 . 600 .
. 600 . 700 .		43,5	18,5	4,6	12,9	19,4	. 600 . 700 .
. 700 . 800 .		41,5	18,2	4,1	13,5	21,6	. 700 . 800 .
. 800 . 900 .		41,4	17,1	3,8	13,6	23	. 800 . 900 .
. 900 . 1000 .		39,9	17,6	3,9	14,3	23,2	. 900 . 1000 .
. 1000 . 1100 .		38,8	17,5	3,8	15	23,7	. 1000 . 1100 .
. 1100 . 1200 .		37,7	16,6	3,6	14,9	26,1	. 1100 . 1200 .
1200 \$ ET PLUS		36,4	17,4	3,5	15,7	25,4	\$ 1200 AND OVER
		FOOD	RENT FUEL & LIGHT	CLOTHING	SUNDRIES		

PAR FAMILLE (ANNÉE)		ÉTATS-UNIS 1918-19 UNITED STATES					PER HOUSEHOLD (ANNUAL)
		ALIMENTATION	LOGEMENT	CHAUF. ECL.	HABIL.	DIVERS	
MOINS DE 900 \$		44,1	14,5	6,8	13,2	21,4	UNDER \$ 900
DE 900 À 1200 .		42,4	13,9	6	14,5	23,1	FROM \$ 900 TO 1200
. 1200 . 1500 .		39,6	13,6	5,6	15,9	25	. 1200 . 1500 .
. 1500 . 1800 .		37,2	13,5	5,2	16,7	27,3	. 1500 . 1800 .
. 1800 . 2100 .		35,7	13,2	5	17,5	28,5	. 1800 . 2100 .
. 2100 . 2500 .		34,6	12,1	4,5	18,7	30	. 2100 . 2500 .
2500 \$ ET PLUS		34,9	10,6	4,1	20,4	30,1	\$ 2500 AND OVER
		FOOD	RENT FUEL & LIGHT	CLOTHING	SUNDRIES		

PAR FAMILLE (ANNÉE)		SUISSE 1912 SWITZERLAND					PER HOUSEHOLD (ANNUAL)
		ALIMENTATION	LOG. A DÉMÉN.	ECL. HABIL.	DIVERS		
OVR. NON-QUAL 2433F.		53	8,5	3	13,2	22,3	UNSKILLED WORKERS: 24
. QUALIFIÉS: 2655.		48,8	10,4	3,3	11,6	25,9	SKILLED . 2655
		FOOD	RENT FUEL & LIGHT	CLOTHO	SUNDRIES		

PAR FAMILLE (ANNÉE)		SUISSE 1921 SWITZERLAND					PER HOUSEHOLD (ANNUAL)
		ALIMENTATION	LOGEM. ECL.	HAB.	DIVERS		
OVR. NON-QUAL 5424F.		51,5	10,6	5,2	11	21,7	UNSKILLED WORKERS: 5424F
. QUALIFIÉS 5820.		48,1	11,4	5,8	10,9	23,8	SKILLED . 5820.
		FOOD	RENT FUEL & LIGHT	CLOTHO	SUNDRIES		

Pour la Suisse, les chiffres concernent le revenu moyen de chaque catégorie.
For Switzerland, the figures show the average income for each group.

Budgets de ménages ouvriers.
 Pourcentage des différents chapitres de dépenses par catégories de revenus.

Workers' Family Budgets.

Percentage expenditure on different groups by income classes.

PAR FAMILLE (ANNÉE)	JAPON (OSAKA) 1920-21					JAPAN (OSAKA)	PER HOUSEHOLD (ANNUAL)
	ALIMENTATION		LOGEM. ¹	CHAUF. ECL.	HABIT.	DIVERS	
MOINS DE 600 YEN	65		11	6,7	6,5	10,8	UNDER 600 YEN
720	51,4	12,9	5,8	7,7		22,2	720
840	53,8	10,9	7,3	8,9		19,1	840
960	48,7	11,1	5,9	11		23,3	960
1080	48,2	10,8	5,4	12,2		23,4	1080
1200	47,8	10,3	5,2	12		24,7	1200
1320	50,1	8,9	5,2	11,9		23,9	1320
1440	47	9,2	5,8	12,5		25,8	1440
1560	42,5	11,7	5,2	17,6		23	1560
1680	38,9	7,4	4,4	11,9		37,4	1680
1800	35,3	9,9	4,4	9		45,2	1800
1920	40,5	8,4	4,2	12,2		34,7	1920
2040	32,7	9,7	4,4	15,9		37,3	2040
	FOOD	RENT FUEL & LIGHT	CLOTHING	SUNDRIES			

PAR FAMILLE (ANNÉE)	FINLANDE 1920-21				FINLAND	PER HOUSEHOLD (ANNUAL)	
	ALIMENTATION		LOGEM. ¹	CHAUF. ECL.	HABIT.	DIVERS	
MOINS DE 5000 M.	66,1		34,3	13,1		13,2	UNDER 5000 M.
DE 5000 À 7000	60,5		37,4	14,6		16,5	FROM 5000 TO 7000
7000 - 9000	52,7		4,4	4,4	15,5	23	7000 - 9000
PLUS DE 9000	47,2		5,4		16,9	28	OVER 9000
	FOOD	RENT FUEL & LIGHT	CLOTHING	SUNDRIES			

PAR FAMILLE (MOIS)	INDE BRITANNIQUE (BOMBAY) 1921-22					BRITISH INDIA	PER HOUSEHOLD (MONTHLY)
	ALIMENTATION		LOGEM. ¹	CHAUF. ECL.	HABIT.	DIVERS	
MOINS DE 30 ROUP.	60,5		12	8,9	7,8	10,8	UNDER 30 RPB.
DE 30 À 40	60		9,9	7,9	9,3	12,9	FROM 30 TO 40
40 - 50	58,4		9	7,8	9,3	15,5	40 - 50
50 - 60	56,1		8,5	7,5	8,9	19	50 - 60
60 - 70	56,1		8,4	7,3	8,7	19,5	60 - 70
70 - 80	54,4		7,8	7,1	8,6	22,1	70 - 80
80 - 90	52,6		10	6,5	8,8	22,1	80 - 90
	FOOD	RENT FUEL & LIGHT	CLOTHING	SUNDRIES			

PAR FAMILLE (SEMAINE)	IRLANDE 1922					IRELAND	PER HOUSEHOLD (WEEKLY)
	ALIMENTATION		LOGEM. ¹	CHAUF. ECL.	HABIT.	DIVERS	
MOINS DE 3 £	61,1		5,3	8,7	15,7	9,2	UNDER £ 3
DE 3 À 4	60,4		6,8	7,6	13,7	11,7	£ 3 TO 4
4 - 5	56,3		5	7,3	19,3	12,1	4 - 5
5 - 6	48		8,8	8,1	19,4	15,7	5 - 6
6 £ ET PLUS	41,4		12,4	9	17,7	19,5	£ 6 AND OVER
	FOOD	RENT FUEL & LIGHT	CLOTHING	SUNDRIES			

PAR UNITÉ DE CONSOMMATION (ANNÉE)	SUÈDE 1923				SWEDEN	PER UNIT OF CONSUMPTION (ANNUAL)	
	ALIMENTATION		LOGEM. ¹	CHAUF. ECL.	HABIT.	DIVERS	
MOINS DE 1100 CR.	48		9,2	4,4	13,8	24,6	UNDER 1100 CR.
DE 1100 À 1650	40,5		10,2	4,3	14	31	FROM 1100 TO 1650 CR.
1650 CR. ET PLUS	35,5		10,4	4,3	13,7	36,2	1650 CR. AND OVER
	FOOD	RENT FUEL & LIGHT	CLOTHING	SUNDRIES			

(2) *Average distribution of expenditure in different countries after the war.* — Comparisons of this kind must be made with considerable caution. In addition to differences of method in carrying out the enquiries and compiling the statistics, there are also the differences — which are sometimes considerable — in the general circumstances, with their resulting consequences from the point of view not only of customs and general living conditions, but also of the prices of the various commodities included in the budget¹. Account must also be taken: (1) of differences in the period considered — the available enquiries for a given period not being always strictly contemporaneous; (2) of the very important facts that in the post-war period an essential item of the budget, namely, rent, is subject to conditions which differ widely in different countries, the effect of “tenants’ protection” regulations being to reduce the actual expenditure on rent to perhaps a mere fraction of what it would be on the free market²; (3) for the enquiries carried out during the years immediately after the war, of the fact that in certain countries the consumption of various articles of food was rationed.

Even subject to all the reserves called for by these considerations, it may be interesting to compare the average composition of workers’ family budgets in different countries at approximately the same period during the years after the war. It will be found that, generally speaking, when the countries are arranged in decreasing order of the proportion of total expenditure devoted to foodstuffs, the result is substantially the same as when they are arranged in increasing order of average real wages, as shown by the table and diagram given above³.

The points noted above justify the adoption of certain conclusions regarding the comparative standard of living of the workers. Apart from their social value, these conclusions have a definite interest in relation to the economic problems with which the Conference may have to deal. While expenditure on foodstuffs corresponds to a great extent with agricultural production, expenditure on clothing (including hosiery, underwear, footwear, hats, etc.), and a considerable part of the expenditure classified as “sundries”, is associated with various branches of the manufacturing industries. It follows that the problem of the standard of living of the workers and of the movement of real wages is closely connected with the problem of markets for manufactured goods.

¹ With regard to this point, it is important to distinguish between, for instance, predominantly agricultural and predominantly industrial countries.

² See on this point INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE: *European Housing Problems since the War* (1924) and *The Housing Problem in the United States* (1925). Studies and Reports, Series G, Nos. 1 and 2.

³ Section II: “Real Wages”.

Budgets de ménages ouvriers dans différents pays
Workers' Family Budgets in Various Countries

I. Pourcentage des différents chapitres de dépenses par catégories de revenus
I. Percentage Expenditure of Different Groups by Income Classes

BELGIQUE — BELGIUM

I. ENQUÊTE DE 1853 ¹

ENQUIRY OF 1853 ¹

Catégories de revenus Par famille et par année	Alimentation Food	Logement Rent	Chauffage et éclairage Fuel and light	Habillement Clothing	Divers Sundries	Total	Income classes Per family and per annum
Francs							Francs
Moins de 600 .	71,50	8,54	6,59	10,90	2,47	100	Under 600
de 600 à 900 .	68,98	7,94	5,88	13,85	3,35	100	from 600 to 900
» 900 à 1200 .	67,18	7,45	5,72	15,19	4,46	100	" 900 to 1200
» 1200 à 2000 .	63,27	6,95	5,31	16,77	7,70	100	" 1200 to 2000
plus de 2000 .	64,78	7,43	4,03	17,10	6,66	100	over 2000

II. ENQUÊTE DE 1921 ²

ENQUIRY OF 1921 ²

Catégories de revenus Par quot et par quinzaine	Alimentation Food	Loyer et mobilier Rent and furniture	Chauffage et éclairage Fuel and light	Habillement Clothing	Divers Sundries	Total	Income classes Per quot and per fortnight
Francs							Francs
Moins de 20 . . .	68,13	7,68	6,70	11,84	5,65	100	Under 20
de 20 à moins de 30 .	66,80	7,76	6,08	13,41	5,95	100	from 20 and under 30
» 30 à moins de 40 .	63,94	6,20	5,03	14,57	10,26	100	from 30 and under 40
40 francs et plus . .	60,68	4,77	4,09	18,83	11,63	100	40 francs and over

¹ *Bulletin de l'Institut international de Statistique, Tome IX, première livraison, Rome, 1895. Die Lebenskosten belgischer Arbeiterfamilien früher und jetzt. Dr ERNST ENGEL.* ² *Revue du Travail, septembre 1923.*

SUISSE — SWITZERLAND

I. ENQUÊTE DE 1912¹ — ENQUIRY OF 1912¹

Revenus moyens Par famille et par année	Alimen- tation Food	Loyer et déména- gement Rent and removal	Chauf- fage et éclairage Fuel and light	Habille- ment Clothing	Divers Sundries	Total	Average incomes Per family and per annum
Fr.							Fr.
Ouvriers non qualifiés: 2433	53,-	8,5	3,-	13,2	22,3	100	Unskilled workers: 2433
Ouvriers qualifiés: 2655	48,8	10,4	3,3	11,6	25,9	100	Skilled workers: 2655

II. ENQUÊTE DE 1921² — ENQUIRY OF 1921²

Revenus moyens Par famille et par année	Alimen- tation (a) Food (a)	Loyer Rent	Chauf- fage et éclairage Fuel and light	Habille- ment Clothing	Divers Sundries	Total	Average incomes Per family and per annum
Fr.							Fr.
Ouvriers non qualifiés: 5424	51,5	10,6	5,2	11,-	21,7	100	Unskilled workers: 5424
Ouvriers qualifiés: 5820	48,1	11,4	5,8	10,9	23,8	100	Skilled workers: 5820

¹ Die Lebenshaltung schweizerischer Arbeiter und Angestellter vor dem Kriege, Zurich 1922.

² OFFICE FÉDÉRAL DU TRAVAIL. Informations de statistique sociale, 1^{re} année, 2^{de} livraison 1923. Berne, nov. 1923.

(a) Y compris boissons et tabacs. Inclusive of drink and tobacco.

JAPON — (Osaka) — JAPAN

ENQUÊTE DE JUIN 1919-JUIN 1920¹ — ENQUIRY OF JUNE 1919-JUNE 1920¹

Catégories de revenus Par famille et par année	Alimen- tation Food	Loge- ment et ameu- blement Rent and fur- niture	Chauf- fage et éclairage Fuel and light	Habille- ment Clothing	Divers Sundries	Total	Income classes Per family and per annum
Yen							Yen
Moins de 600.	64,96	10,98	6,74	6,49	10,83	100	Under 600
» » 720.	51,40	12,90	5,76	7,71	22,23	100	» 720
» » 840.	53,81	10,90	7,27	8,87	19,15	100	» 840
» » 960.	48,66	11,16	5,90	10,96	23,32	100	» 960
» » 1.080.	48,21	10,76	5,41	12,25	23,37	100	» 1,080
» » 1.200.	47,81	10,33	5,17	11,95	24,74	100	» 1,200
» » 1.320.	50,15	8,88	5,25	11,86	23,86	100	» 1,320
» » 1.440.	47,06	9,17	5,48	12,48	25,81	100	» 1,440
» » 1.560.	42,54	11,68	5,15	17,60	23,03	100	» 1,560
» » 1.680.	38,95	7,35	4,41	11,91	37,38	100	» 1,680
» » 1.800.	35,32	5,92	4,63	8,96	45,17	100	» 1,800
» » 1.920.	40,52	8,42	4,23	12,14	34,69	100	» 1,920
» » 2.040.	32,73	9,70	4,40	15,90	37,27	100	» 2,040

¹ REPORT OF LABOR RESEARCH, SERIES X. MUNICIPAL BUREAU OF LABOR RESEARCH OF OSAKA 1921. Cost of Living among Laborers in Osaka, Japan.

FINLANDE — FINLAND
ENQUÊTE DE 1920-1921¹. — ENQUIRY OF 1920-1921¹.

Catégories de revenus Par famille et par année	Allimentation Food	Logement Rent	Chauffage et éclairage Fuel and light	Habillement Clothing	Divers Sundries	Total	Income classes Per family and per annum
Marcs							Marcs
Moins de 5.000..	66,1	3,4	4,2	13,1	13,2	100	Under 5,000
de 5.000 à 7.000	60,5	3,7	4,7	14,6	16,5	100	from 5,000 to 7,000
» 7.000 à 9.000	52,7	4,4	4,4	15,5	23,-	100	from 7,000 to 9,000
plus de 9.000...	47,2	3,8	4,-	16,9	28,1	100	over 9,000

¹ FINLANDS OFFICIELLA STATISTIK. *Sociala Specialundersökningar. Levnadskostnaderna under bokföringsperioden 1920-1921.* Helsingfors, 1925.

INDE BRITANNIQUE — (Bombay) — BRITISH INDIA
ENQUÊTE DE 1921-1922¹. — ENQUIRY OF 1921-1922¹.

Catégories de revenus Par famille et par semaine	Allimentation Food	Logement Rent	Chauffage et éclairage Fuel and light	Habillement Clothing	Divers Sundries	Total	Income classes Per family and per week
Roupiés							Rupees
Moins de 30 . . .	60,5	12,-	8,9	7,8	10,8	100	Under 30
de 30 à 40. . .	60,-	9,9	7,9	9,3	12,9	100	from 30 to 40
» 40 à 50. . .	58,4	9,-	7,8	9,3	15,5	100	„ 40 to 50
» 50 à 60. . .	56,1	8,5	7,5	8,9	19,-	100	„ 50 to 60
» 60 à 70. . .	56,1	8,4	7,3	8,7	19,5	100	„ 60 to 70
» 70 à 80. . .	54,4	7,8	7,1	8,6	22,1	100	„ 70 to 80
» 80 à 90. . .	52,6	10,-	6,5	8,8	22,1	100	„ 80 to 90
90 roupies et plus (a) . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	90 rupees and over (a)

¹ LABOUR OFFICE. GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY. *Report on an Enquiry into Working Class Budgets in Bombay* G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS, Bombay, 1923.

(a) Cette catégorie n'est pas suffisamment représentée. — Not sufficiently represented.

IRLANDE — IRELAND
ENQUÊTE DE 1922 (JUIN)¹. — ENQUIRY OF 1922 (JUNE)¹.

Catégories de revenus Par famille et par semaine	Allimentation Food	Logement Rent	Chauffage et éclairage Fuel and light	Habillement Clothing	Divers Sundries	Total	Income classes Per family and per week
Moins de £3 . . .	61,1	5,3	8,7	15,7	9,2	100	Under £3
£3	60,4	6,6	7,6	13,7	11,7	100	£3
£4	56,3	5,-	7,3	19,3	12,1	100	£4
£5	48,-	8,8	8,1	19,4	15,7	100	£5
£6 et plus . . .	41,4	12,4	9,-	17,7	19,5	100	£6 and over

¹ *Report on the Cost of Living in Ireland, June 1922.* Dublin.

SUÈDE — SWEDEN
ENQUÊTE DE 1923¹. — ENQUIRY OF 1923¹.

Catégories de revenus Par unité de consommation et par année	Allimentation Food	Logement Rent	Chauffage et éclairage Fuel and light	Habillement Clothing	Divers Sundries	Total	Income classes Per unit of consumption and per annum
Couronnes							Crowns
Moins de 1.100.	48,-	9,2	4,4	13,8	24,6	100	Under 1,100
de 1.100 à 1.650	40,5	10,2	4,3	14,-	31,-	100	from 1,100 to 1,650
1.650 et plus	35,5	10,4	4,2	13,7	36,2	100	1,650 and over

¹ *International Labour Review. The Swedish Family Budget Enquiry of 1923.* Dr NILS CEDERBLAD.

Budgets de ménages ouvriers dans différents pays
Workers' Family Budgets in Various Countries

II. Pourcentage moyen des différents chapitres de dépenses pour l'ensemble des revenus ¹
II. Average percentage of the different groups of expenditure for all income classes ¹

PAYS	Alimen- tation	Loge- ment	Chauf- fage et éclairage	Habille- ment	Divers	Total	COUNTRIES
	Food	Rent	Fuel and light	Clothing	Sundries		
Italie (Rome) ² Juillet 1920	65,4	4,.	4,-	14,7	11,9	100	Italy (Rome) ² July 1920
Esthonie (Narva) ³ 1925	(a) 62,1	(bc) 8,3	—	16,6	13,-	100	Esthonia (Narva) ³ 1925
Finlande 1920-1921	61,2	3,9	4,4	15,-	15,5	100	Finland 1920-1921
Italie (Milan) ² Juillet 1920	60,7	2,9	6,6	16,9	12,9	100	Italy (Milan) ² July 1920
Esthonie (Tallinn) ³ 1925	(a) 58,5	(d) 13,3	—	15,7	12,5	100	Esthonia (Tallinn) ³ 1925
Argentine ⁴ 1925	57,4	18,6	—	—	(d) 24,-	100	Argentina ⁴ 1925
Irlande Juin 1922	57,1	5,4	7,-	17,5	13,-	100	Ireland June 1922
Inde britan. (Bombay) 1921-1922	57,-	8,9	7,5	9,-	17,6	100	British India (Bombay) 1921-1922
Tchécoslovaquie ⁵ 1925	(e) 53,7	3,3	4,5	15,4	23,1	100	Czechoslovakia ⁵ 1925
Suisse 1921 Ouvriers non qualifiés	(f) 51,5	10,6	5,2	11,-	21,7	100	Switzerland 1921 Unskilled workers
Suisse 1921 Ouvriers qualifiés	(f) 48,1	11,4	5,8	10,9	23,8	100	Switzerland 1921 Skilled workers
Japon (Osaka) Juin 1919 - Juin 1920	47,-	(g) 10,-	5,4	11,7	25,9	100	Japan (Osaka) June 1919 - June 1920
Pays-Bas (Amsterdam) ⁶ 1 ^{er} oct. 1923-30 sept. 1924	44,7	13,4	6,7	8,9	26,3	100	Netherlands (Amsterdam) 1 Oct. 1923-30 Sept. 1924
Russie (Moscou) ⁷ 1 ^{er} semestre 1925	43,9	(h) 8,5	2,1	18,-	27,5	100	Russia (Moscow) ⁷ First half 1925
Suède 1923	42,7	9,9	4,3	13,9	29,2	100	Sweden 1923
Etats-Unis 1918-1919	38,2	13,4	5,3	16,6	26,5	100	United-States 1918-1919

¹ Pour les pays auxquels s'appliquent les tableaux précédents, voir les notes qui accompagnent chacun de ces tableaux. — For the countries to which preceding tables apply, see notes accompanying each.

² CITTA' DI MILANO. *Bollettino municipale mensile di Cronaca amministrativa e di Statistica*. Milan, 31 août, 1920.

³ *Eesti Statistika Kuukiri*, 1926, Mars. Recueil mensuel du BUREAU CENTRAL DE STATISTIQUE DE L'ESTHONIE, n° 48, Tallinn.

⁴ DÉPARTEMENT NATIONAL DU TRAVAIL. *Cronica mensual*, février 1926.

⁵ *Zprávy Státního Úřadu Statistického Republiky Československé*, 1925, N° 115.

⁶ *Maandschrift van het CENTRAAL BUREAU VOOR DE STATISTIEK*, 31 août 1926.

⁷ *Statistique du Travail*. Organe mensuel du BUREAU CENTRAL DE STATISTIQUE DU TRAVAIL, N° 10 et 11, 1925

(a) Non compris l'alcool ni le tabac. — Excluding alcohol and tobacco.

(b) Logement, chauffage et éclairage. — Rent, fuel and light.

(c) Ce chiffre minime est dû à ce fait qu'une partie des ouvriers habitent des logements à bon marché construits par les usines. — This low figure is due to the fact that some of the workers occupy cheap dwellings constructed by the undertakings.

(d) Chiffre comprenant le chauffage et l'éclairage, l'habillement et les divers. — Including fuel, light, clothing and sundries.

(e) Y compris le tabac. — Including tobacco.

(f) Y compris les boissons et le tabac. — Including drink and tobacco.

(g) Y compris l'ameublement. — Including furniture.

(h) Logement (service communal et réparations). — Rent (Communal services and repairs).

APPENDIX I

**COMPOSITION OF THE "BASKETFUL OF PROVISIONS" FOR COUNTRIES
OR GROUPS OF COUNTRIES (IN KILOGRAMMES)**

Articles	Belgium and France	Central European countries	Great Britain	Southern European countries	Scand- inavian countries	Oversea countries
White bread	4.50	0.50	2.10	2.50	0.40	1.50
Rye bread	—	3.00	—	—	1.20	—
Wheaten flour	0.25	0.30	1.25	1.00	1.43	1.00
Butter	0.24	0.10	0.17	0.10	0.22	0.20
Margarine	0.08	0.12	0.05	0.05	0.15	0.06
Beef	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.40	0.21	0.70
Mutton	—	0.05	0.20	0.10	0.025	0.115
Bacon	0.20	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.21	0.20
Potatoes	3.00	4.50	1.50	0.75	2.30	2.00
Sugar	0.35	0.25	0.60	0.18	0.63	0.40
Coffee	0.20	0.03	0.01	0.06	0.13	0.105
Coffee substitute	—	0.10	—	—	—	—
Tea	—	—	0.10	—	—	0.03
Cheese	0.10	0.13	0.08	0.10	0.30	0.10
Eggs	3.00	2.00	2.75	3.00	3.10	4.50
Milk	1.70	2.50	1.20	1.50	6.40	1.86
Rice	0.06	0.40	0.135	0.50	0.23	0.09

APPENDIX II

Normal Working Week.¹

Information Given in the Returns of the National Administrative Authorities

BUILDING TRADE
Masons and Labourers

Amsterdam:	1.vii 1924-1.xii 1926: (8 ^{1/2}) 48.
Berlin:	1.vii 1924-1.xii 1926: (8) 48.
Brussels:	1.vii 1924-1.xii 1926: 8 hours a day.
Copenhagen:	1.vii-1.xi 1924-1925 et 1.ii-1.vi 1925-1926: (8) 48; 1.xii 1924, 1925 et 1.i.1926: 7 hours a day.
Kaunas:	1.xii 1925 et 1.iv 1926: (8) 48.
Lodz:	1.x 1924-1.xii 1926: (8) 46.
London:	1.vii-1. ix 1924-1926: 46 ^{1/2} ; 1.x-1.xii 1924-1926 et 1.i-1.iv 1925 and 1926: 44.
Madrid:	1.viii.1924-1.xii.1926: (8) 48.
Milan:	1.vi and 1.vii 1924-1926: (9) 54; 1.viii-1.xi 1924-1925 and 1.ii-1.v 1925-1926: (8) 48; 1.xii 1924-1925 and 1.i 1925-1926: (7) 42.
Oslo:	1.x 1924, 1.iv and 1.xii 1925, 1.vii 1926: 48.
Ottawa:	1.vii 1924-1.xii 1926, masons: (8) 44; labourers: (9) 50.
Paris:	1.vii 1924, masons: (8) 48, labourers: (9) 54; 1.iv 1926, masons and labourers: 49.
Philadelphia:	1.vii, 1.viii and 1.x 1924: (8) 44; 1.vi and 1.x 1925: (8) 44.
Prague:	1.vii 1924-1.xii 1926: (8) 48.
Riga:	1.ii 1925-1.xii 1926: 8 hours a day.
Rome:	1.vii 1924-1.xii 1926: (8) 48.
Stockholm:	1.vii 1924-1.xii 1926: (8 ^{1/2}) 48.
Sydney:	1.vii 1924, 1.i and 1.vii 1925, 1.i 1926, masons (bricklayers): 46, labourers: 44; 1.vii 1926, masons and labourers: 44.
Tallinn:	1925: 1.i: (7,7) 45,2, 1.vii: (8) 47, 1.ix: (10) 57, 1.x: (8,6) 50,6, 1.xi: masons: (8,7) 52,2, labourers: (8,5) 51, 1.xii: masons: (9,2) 55,2, labourers: (8,5) 51; 1926: 1.i masons: (8,8) 52,8, labourers: (8,6) 51,6, 1.ii-1.iv masons and labourers: (8) 48, 1.v: masons: (8,9) 53,3, labourers: (8,3) 50, 1.vi: masons: (8,5) 50,9, labourer: (8,4) 50,6, 1.vii: masons: (9,9) 59,5, labourers: (10,1) 60,5, 1.xi: 48.
Vienna:	1.vii 1924-1.xii 1926: 48.
Warsaw:	1.vii 1924-1.xii 1926: (8) 46.

ENGINEERING TRADE
Fitters and Labourers

Amsterdam:	1.vii 1924-1.xii 1926: (8 ^{1/2}) 48.
Berlin:	1.vii 1924-1.xii 1926: (8) 48.
Brussels:	1.vii 1924-1.xii 1926: 8 hours a day.
Copenhagen:	1.vii 1924-1.vi 1926: (8) 48.
Kaunas:	1.xii 1925 and 1.iv 1926: (8) 46.

¹ The figures in brackets give the number of hours of work per day; those in heavy type show the number of hours per week.

Lodz:	1.x 1924-1.xii 1926: (8) 46.
London:	1.vii 1924-1.xii 1926: 47.
Madrid:	1.viii 1924-1.xii 1926: (8) 48.
Milan:	1.vii 1924-1.vii 1926: (8) 48.
Oslo:	1.x 1924, 1.iv and 1.xii 1925, 1.vii 1926: 48.
Ottawa:	1.vii 1924-1.xii 1926: (9) 50.
Philadelphia:	fitters: 1.viii and 1.x 1924, 1.vi and 1.x 1925: (8 ^{3/4}) 48.
Prague:	1.vi 1924-1.xii 1926: (8) 48.
Riga:	1.ii 1925-1.xii 1926: 8 hours a day.
Rome:	1.vii 1924-1.xii 1926: (8) 48.
Stockholm:	1.vii 1924-1.xii 1926: (8 ^{3/4}) 48.
Sydney:	1.vii 1924, 1.i-1.vii 1925-1926: 48.
Tallinn:	labourers, 1924: 1.vii: (8,2) 48,2; 1925: 1.i: (8,2) 48,2, 1.vii: (8,4) 49,4, 1.ix: (8,6) 50,6, 1.x: (8,5) 50, 1.xi: (8,5) 51, 1.xii: (8,4) 50,4; 1926: 1.i: (8,4) 50,4, 1.ii-1.iv: (8,4) 50,5, 1.v: (8,6) 51,6, 1.vi: (8,8) 52,6, 1.vii: (8,6) 51,3, 1.xi: 48.
Vienna:	1.vii 1924-1.xii 1926: 48.
Warsaw:	1.vii 1924-1.xii 1926: (8) 46.

FURNITURE TRADE

Cabinet makers and labourers

Amsterdam:	cabinet makers: 1.vii.1924-1.xii.1926: (8 ^{1/2}) 48.
Berlin:	1.vii.1924-1.xii.1926: (8) 46, Saturdays 6 hours.
Brussels:	cabinet makers: 1.vii 1924-1.xii 1926: 8 hours a day.
Copenhagen:	cabinet makers: 1.vii 1924-1.vi 1926: (8) 48.
London:	cabinet makers: 1.vii 1924-1.xii 1926: 47.
Madrid:	1.viii 1924-1.xii 1926: (8) 48.
Milan:	1.vii 1924-1.vii 1926: (8) 48.
Oslo:	cabinet makers: 1.x 1924, 1.iv and 1.xii 1925, 1.vii 1926, 48.
Ottawa:	1.vii 1924-1.xii 1926, cabinets makers: (9) 50, labourers: (9) 54.
Paris:	1.iv 1926, cabinet makers: 49 ^{1/2} , labourers: 54.
Prague:	1.vii 1924-1.xii 1926: (8) 48.
Riga:	1.ii.1925-1.xii 1926: 8 hours a day.
Rome:	1.vii 1924-1.xii 1926: (8) 48.
Stockholm:	1.vii 1924-1.xii 1926: (8 ^{1/2}) 48.
Sydney:	1.vii 1924, 1.i and 1.vii 1925, 1.i 1926, cabinet makers: 48, labourers: 44; 1.vii 1926, cabinet makers and labourers: 44.
Tallinn:	1924: 1.vii: (9,2) 54,2; 1925: 1.i: (9) 53, 1.vii: (9,3) 54,8, 1.ix: (9,2) 54,2, 1.x: (8,8) 51,8, 1.xi: (8,7) 52,2, 1.xii: (8,8) 52,8; 1926: 1.i: (9) 54, 1.ii: (9,2) 55, 1.iii: (9,2) 55,4, 1.iv: (8,9) 53,5, 1.v: (9,1) 54,7, 1.vi: (9,2) 54,9, 1.vii: (9,1) 54,3.
Vienna:	1.vii 1924-1.xii 1926: 48.

PRINTING TRADE

Hand compositors, machine compositors and labourers

Amsterdam:	1.vii 1924-1.xii 1926: (8 ^{1/2}) 48.
Berlin:	1.vii 1924-1.xii 1926: (8) 48.
Brussels:	1.vii 1924-1.xii 1926, hand compositors and machine compositors: 48.
Copenhagen:	1.vii 1924-1.vi 1926: (8) 48.
Kaunas:	1.xii 1925, 1.i-1.iv 1926: (8) 47.
Lodz:	1.x 1924-1.xii 1926: (8) 46.
London:	1.vii 1924-1.xii 1926: 48.
Madrid:	1.viii 1924-1.xii 1926: (8) 48.
Milan:	1.vii 1924-1.vii 1926, hand compositors and machine compositors: (8) 48; 1.xii 1924-1.vii 1926, labourers: (8) 48.
Oslo:	1.x 1924, 1.iv and 1.xii 1925, 1.vii 1926: 48.
Ottawa:	hand compositors and machine compositors: 1.vii 1924-1.xii 1926: (8) 44-48.
Paris:	hand compositors: 1.vii.1924: 8 hours a day; 1.x.1925: 48; 1926: 1.ii: (8) 48, 1.iv. and 1.v: 48, 1.xi and 1.xii: 8 hours a day. Machine compositors: 1.x 1925: 48; 1926: 1.ii: (8) 48, 1.iv and 1.v: 48, 1.viii-1.xii: 8 hours a day. Labourers: 1.vii 1924: 8 hours a day; 1.iv and 1.v 1926: 48.
Philadelphia:	hand compositors and machine compositors: 1.vii, 1.viii and 1.x 1924, 1.vi and 1.x 1925: (8) 44.
Prague:	1.vii 1924-1.xii 1926: (8) 48.
Riga:	1.ii 1925-1.xii 1926: 8 hours a day.
Rome:	1.vii 1924-1.xii 1926, hand compositors and labourers: (8) 48.
Stockholm:	1.vii 1924-1.xii 1926: (8) 48.
Sydney:	hand compositors: 1.vii 1924, 1.i, 1.vii 1925-1926: 44.
Tallinn:	1924: 1.vii: (8,9) 52,4; 1925: 1.i: (8) 47, 1.vii: (8,5) 50, 1.ix: (8,1) 47,6, 1.x: (8,2) 48,2, 1.xi: (8,2) 49,2, 1.xii: (8,3) 49,6; 1926: 1.i: (8,5) 51, 1.ii: (8,3) 49,7, 1.iii: (8,1) 48,8, 1.iv: (8,3) 49,8, 1.v: (8,3) 49,9, 1.vi and 1.vii: (8,4) 50,3.
Vienna:	1.vii 1924-1.xii 1926: 48.
Warsaw:	1.vii 1924-1.xii 1926: (8) 46.