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Costing a Living Wage in the Global Apparel Industry: Some evidence from UK Fashion Retail

'In all buying, consider first, what condition of existence you cause in the production of what you buy; secondly, whether the sum you have paid is just to the producer, and in due proportion lodged in his hand'

John Ruskin *

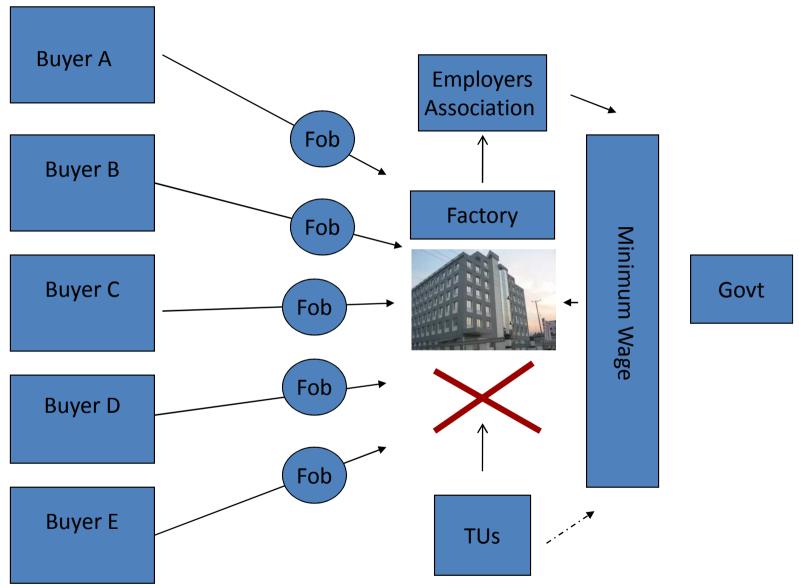
*1860 Unto This Last, Essays from the Cornhill Magazine 1862

Overview

The structural problem in wage determination in apparel

- Buyer strategies for delivering a living wage
- A costing model
- Next steps

Wage determination in Apparel



Structural downward pressure on minimum wages and take home pay

- Employers'/Govt . position international competitiveness in NMW determination
- 'Slowest ship in convoy' ability to pay
- 'Shoddy' to non existent labour costing
- Shareholder value means that there is always pressure on 'CMT' element

CMT Cut Make and Trim Cost

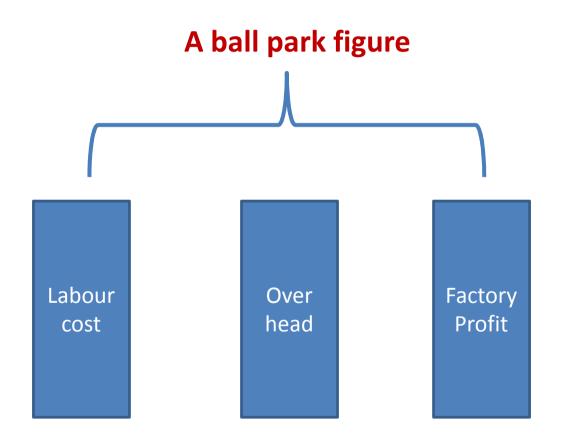
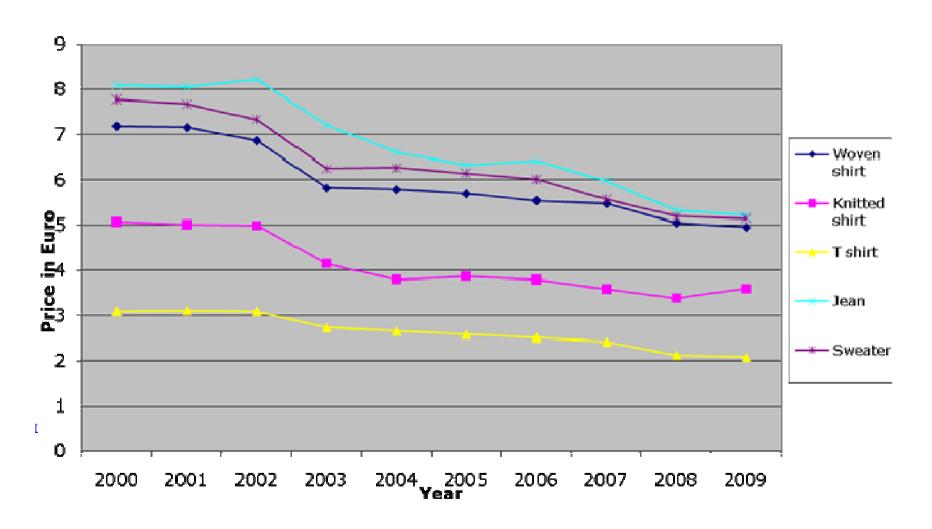


Figure 1: Import Price Trends on selected garments from Non EU countries into the UK 2000-2009



Source: Clothesource[1]

Minimum Wage in Bangladesh

• 1985 Taka 627

• 1994 (9 years) Taka 930

• 2006 (12 years) Taka 1,662.50

• 2010 (4 years) Taka 3,000 (Euro 40)

Average year on year inflation of 7% 1985 -2010 Source IMF

Definition of a Living Wage

Wages should always be enough to meet basic needs and to provide some discretionary income

How far does 3000 per month BDT go?

House rent: 1 000/1 500

Transport: 300

Children (education): 700

Food: 1700 (700 for rice,

350 Vegetables

450 fish/meat 3 x a week

(oil) 300)

Cosmetics/soap: 250

Clothing: 200

Medical: 100/150...usually avoid

Mobile: 250

Courtesy: Fairwear Foundation

5 Possible buyer options for improving wages

- Pay more, reduced margin
- Pass on to consumer (Fairtrade model)
- Make savings through GVC efficiencies (logistics?)
- Seek productivity gains (process upgrading)
- Pay no more supplier takes a hit on their margin

A BREAKTHROUGH?







Plan A Commitment 2010-2015

Implement a process to ensure our clothing suppliers are able to pay workers a fair living wage in the least developed countries we source from, starting with Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka by 2015. We will achieve this by ensuring that the cost prices we pay to our suppliers are adequate to pay a fair living wage and by rolling out our ethical model factory programme to ensure the cost price benefits are paid to workers.

Key Research Question

How do we ensure that the cost prices we pay to our suppliers are adequate to pay a living wage?

Costing labour using standard minute values

- These are calculations of time taken to make a particular garment
- Predictive costing = use of predetermined time standards or
- Historic times
- In plant work study





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	au 🕾		Total Local Cost		1.00
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Ameriaea by	000	10/03/20 10	Price Point/ Actual Margin		0.00 %

T Shirt SMV = 10.565

- Available Minutes in a month
- 26 days x 8 hours x 60 minutes

= 12480

Next we need to know monthly labour cost

Bangladesh NMW Increase 29 July 2010

11	NEW AMOUNT	RISE IN %
Grade-I	Tk 9,300	81
Grade-II	Tk 7,200	87
Grade-III	Tk 4,120	68
Grade-IV	Tk 3,763	67
Grade-V	Tk 3,455	69
Grade-VI	Tk 3,210	77
Grade-VII	Tk 3,000	80
Apprentice	Tk 2,500	108

How much is 3,210 Taka?

T Shirt SMV = 10.565

Available Minutes In A Month = 12480

• 1 Minute Currently = 3,210 Taka*/12480 = .0036 US Cents

• T Shirt Labour Cost = 10.565 X .004 = 3.6 Cents = 2.2 Pence

But At 33% Efficiency The Labour Cost = 10.8 Cents Or 6.6
 Pence

But a minimum wage \neq a living wage

 Current living wage figure in Bangladesh is 5000 Taka

 New Asia Floor Wage figure adjusted for inflation has been calculated for Bangladesh at 12248 BDT!

Paying a Living Wage

- Available Minutes in a month = 12480
- 1 minute = 5000/12480 = .4 Taka = .0056 US cents
- T shirt labour cost = @ 100% efficiency = 10.565 x
 .0056 cents = 5.9 cents = 3.7 pence
- At 33% efficiency the labour cost = 17.7 cents or 11p

IMPLICATIONS FOR BUYERS AND SUPPLIERS AND FUTURE RESERACH

Key actions

- Disclose 4.4. pence more x units ordered
- Empower workers permitted to organise themselves to access this via collective bargaining
- Enlighten Training on pay and productivity required
- Rotate dealing with the pay equity issue in a multi buyer environment

Next steps in Bangladesh....

 Determining whether 'lean manufacturing' leads to wage increases/social upgrading.

 Examining the impact of an increase in the minimum wage on this process?

 Testing a labour costing model to deliver on a buyer's living wage commitments