"Time is Money" so the saying goes. Money can be lent and borrowed but is this true for time? If time is money, does it have a representative exchange rate? If time is money, can it be used for defining prices, apartment rentals, fees, balances, monthly payments, rates and so on? By using the average wage for debt linkage, we can get quite close to lending and borrowing time. Yes, time is money, can it be used for defining prices, apartment rentals, fees, balances, monthly payments, rates and so on can be defined in terms of time.

For example if your bank balance on a certain date is 1800 shekel and the average wage on that date is 1200 shekel a month, then the balance can be expressed as 1800/1200=1.5 average monthly wages, that is the value of 1.5 months of average labour. In this way prices, apartment rentals, fees, balances, monthly payments, rates and so on can be defined in terms of time. We assert that balances and monies expressed in terms of the average wage gives a clear meaning of the value of these amounts in terms of what it means in time to the average man.

However if the average wage is used to express the value of money in terms of time, it is important to ask what change is needed to reduce the fluctuations in the average wage.

An annual wage adjustment can cause a significant fluctuation in the average wage. If instead the adjustment is made month by month over a year, the fluctuations would be significantly reduced. This change will need a national consensus and may enable "time" to be used like a currency whose fluctuations are small. The average wage would be the representative exchange rate of "time".

It may take very long to achieve a national consensus or perhaps a national consensus may never be possible, so a readily implementable alternative suggestion is given.

Readily implementable alternative suggestion

The published average monthly wage means the average gross wage per employee post of those employed. For the purpose of linkage, we suggest using a geometric mean \( G \) of this average wage over months \( i-11 \) to \( i \) (a twelve month period). We also suggest that the unemployed should be included in the calculation of the average wage as having a zero wage. (At present, the unemployed are left out of the calculations).
calculation altogether.)

\[
G_i = \sqrt[12]{\text{Product of average wage in months } i-11 \text{ to } i}
\]

Since indices are multiplied and divided for linkage purposes, the geometric mean is preferable to the arithmetic mean.

In view of the use of an average of a twelve month period, \( G_i \) will fluctuate far less than the average wage itself.

After canceling common terms, the ratio of the above geometric means for months \( i \) and \( i-1 \) is:

\[
\frac{G_i}{G_{i-1}} = \sqrt[12]{\frac{\text{Average wage in month } i}{\text{Average wage in month } i-12}}
\]

This means that the monthly change in \( G_i \) is the twelfth root of the annual change of the average wage.

It is also possible to use a weighted geometric mean \( G_i \) of the average wage in months \( i-11 \) to \( i \). The weight of a month is the number of its employee posts. Let \( E_i \) be the total number of employee posts in months \( i-11 \) to \( i \). In this case

\[
G_i = \sqrt[12]{\text{Product of the average wage to the power of its employee posts in months } i-11 \text{ to } i}
\]

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