*The gender wage gap of Barcelona sale workers*

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 **Abstract:** The organization and management of labor relations between employers and dependents were carried out by the *Comisión Mixta del Trabajo en el Comercio de Barcelona* constituted by Royal Decree of April 24, 1920. The Barcelona’s commercial sector was initially divided into four business groups: banking, transportation, wholesale and retail. It was acting through ‘joint committees’ whose agreements must be approved by the *Comisión Mixta* to take effect. Each group could determine the form and the payment of wages and other forms of remuneration for work. In addition, the role of representatives of employers and workers was essential for setting these minimum wages. One of the first issues addressed was the fixing of minimum wages for dependents by commercial agreement of 15 October 1920. In this agreement appeared different wages for male dependents and female dependents. That is, it is established and gender wage discrimination, among workers in the same workplace. Also we could see the options of the representatives of employers and workers in obtaining that agreement and this wage discrimination. The purpose of this communication shall be, from this discriminatory law on wages for male and female dependents, to check whether the female dependents demanded equal wages before the *Comisión Mixta del Trabajo en el Comercio de Barcelona*, or accepted it. The result of the analysis of these claims can contribute new elements of reflection on the social status of the female dependents of trade, while allowing us to check whether there was an awareness of wage discrimination within this group. Changes in minimum wages, as well as claims for equality will also be examined at the joint bodies which continued action by the *Comisión Mixta*, until the end of the dictatorship of Primo de Rivera (1930)