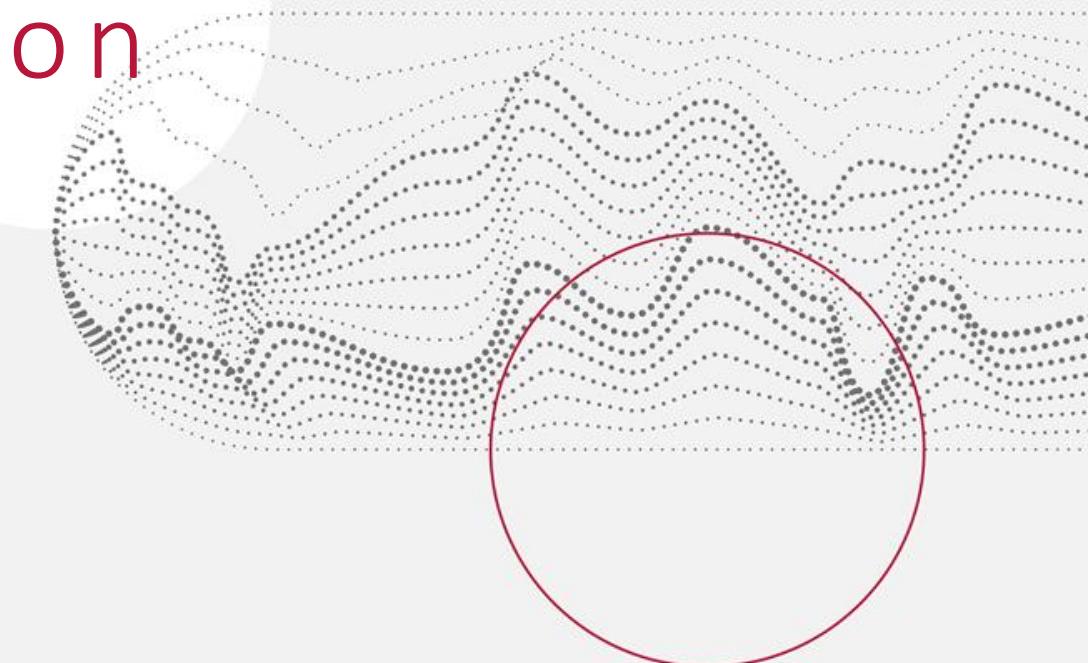


# Minimum wage violation in Central Eastern European countries

Piotr Lewandowski  
Karolina Goraus



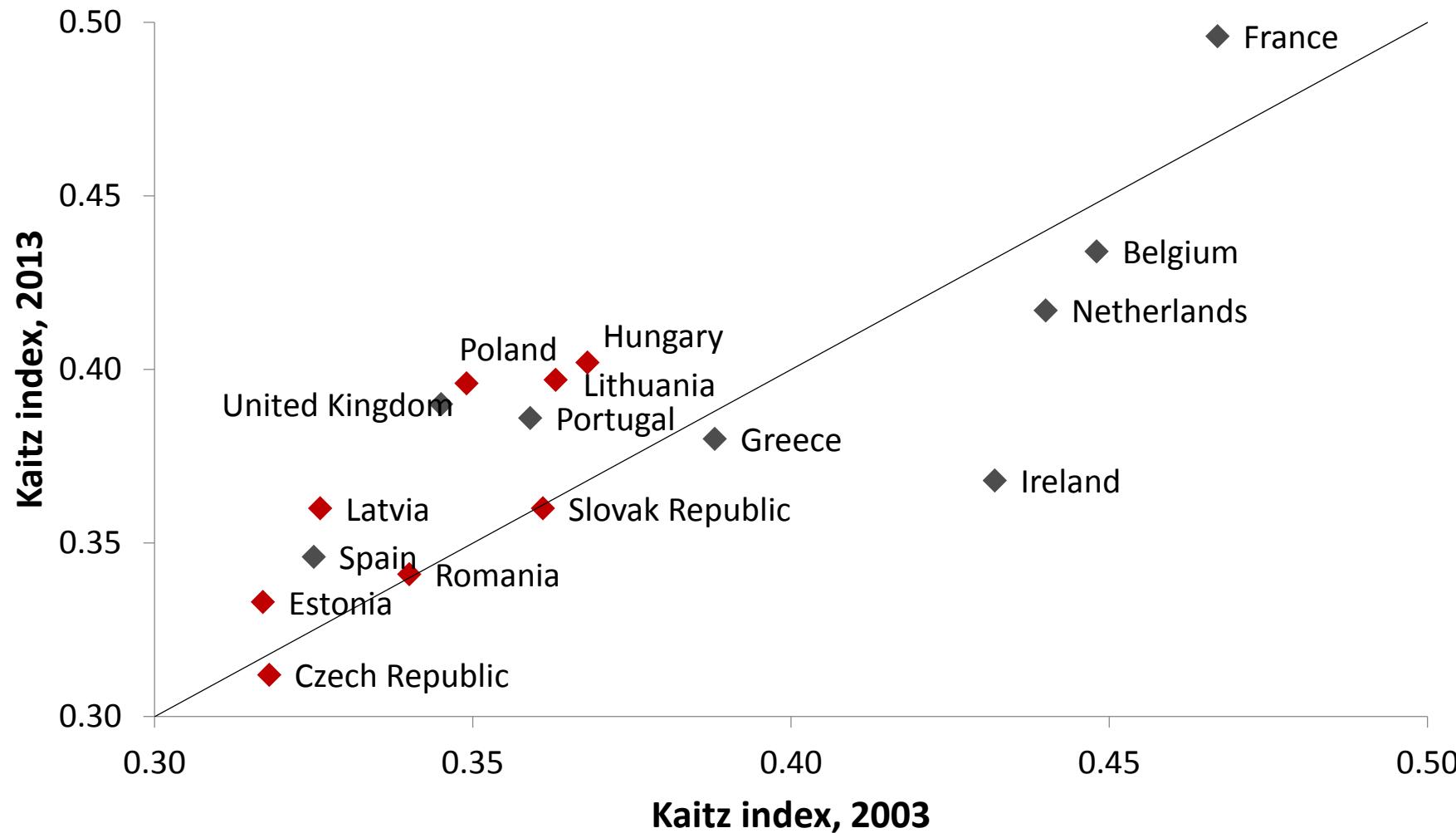
## Motivation

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- Minimum wage at national level in all CEE countries
- Lack of clear policy enforcement mechanism
- Polarised, ideological debate on MW impact
- Research focused on employment effects

In most CEE countries MW increased more than the average wage



# Three measures of violation (Bhorat, Kanbur, Mayet 2013)

. | :

- Incidence of violation

- Individual:  $v_0 = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } w < w^m \\ 0 & \text{if } w \geq w^m \end{cases}$

- Overall:  $V_0 = \frac{\sum_{\text{emp}} v_0}{\text{employment}}$ ; share of violated workers

- Depth of violation

- Individual:  $v_1 = \frac{w^m - w}{w^m}$

- Overall:  $V_1 = \frac{\sum_{\text{emp}} v_1}{\text{employment}}$ ; depth of violation per worker

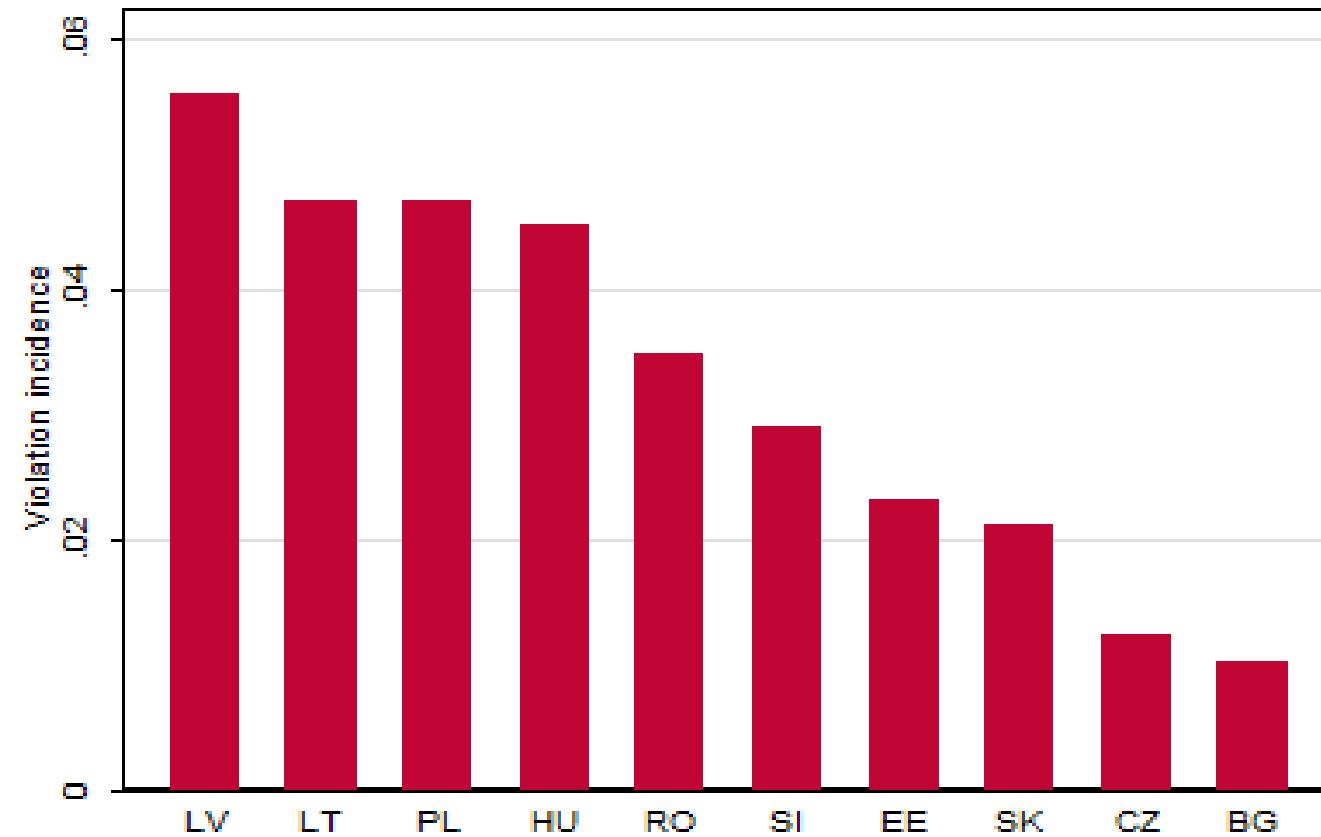
- Average shortfall

- $V_1/V_0$ ; depth of violation per violated worker

# Compliance varies in CEE

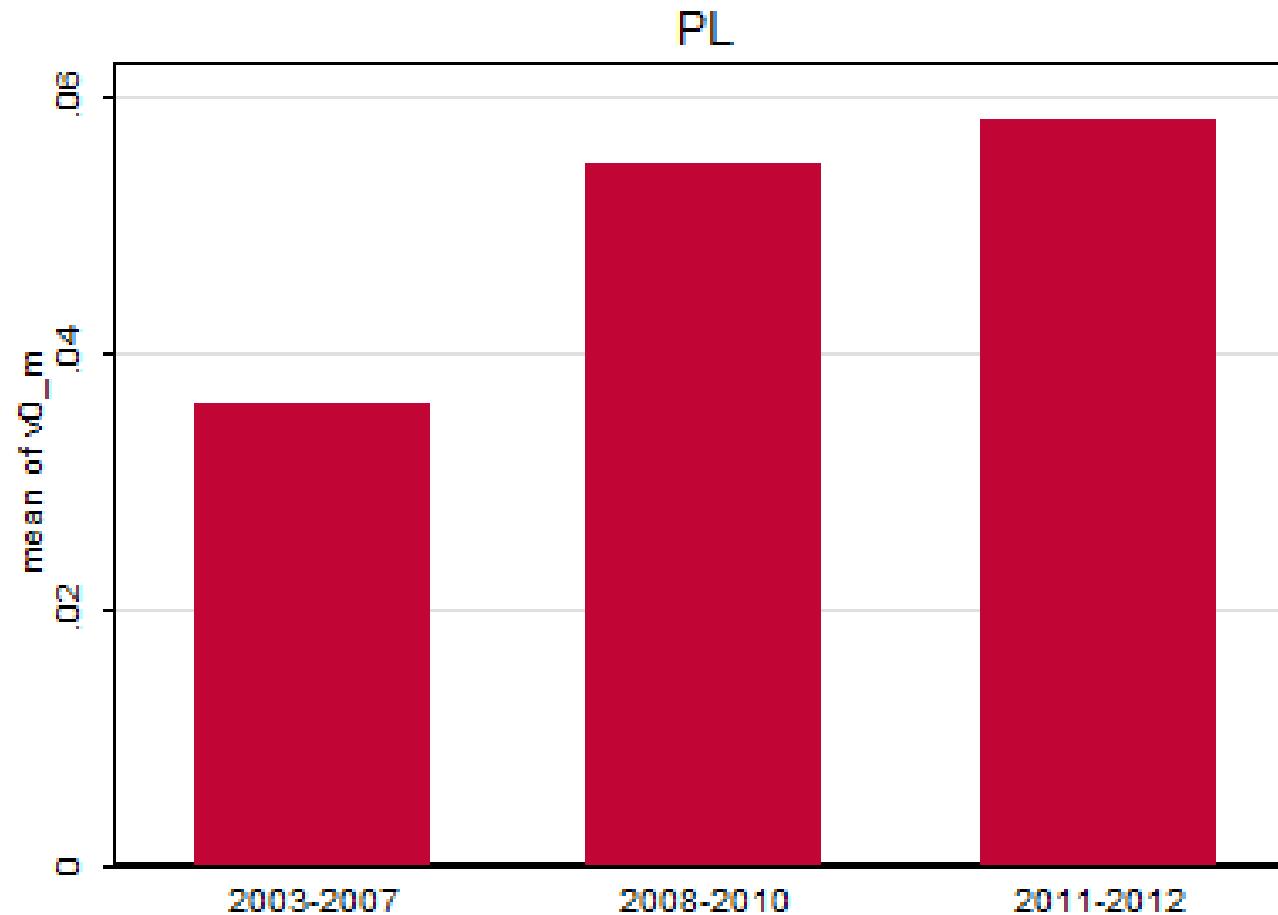
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Incidence of violation ( $V_0$ ), average 2003-2012 (EU-SILC)



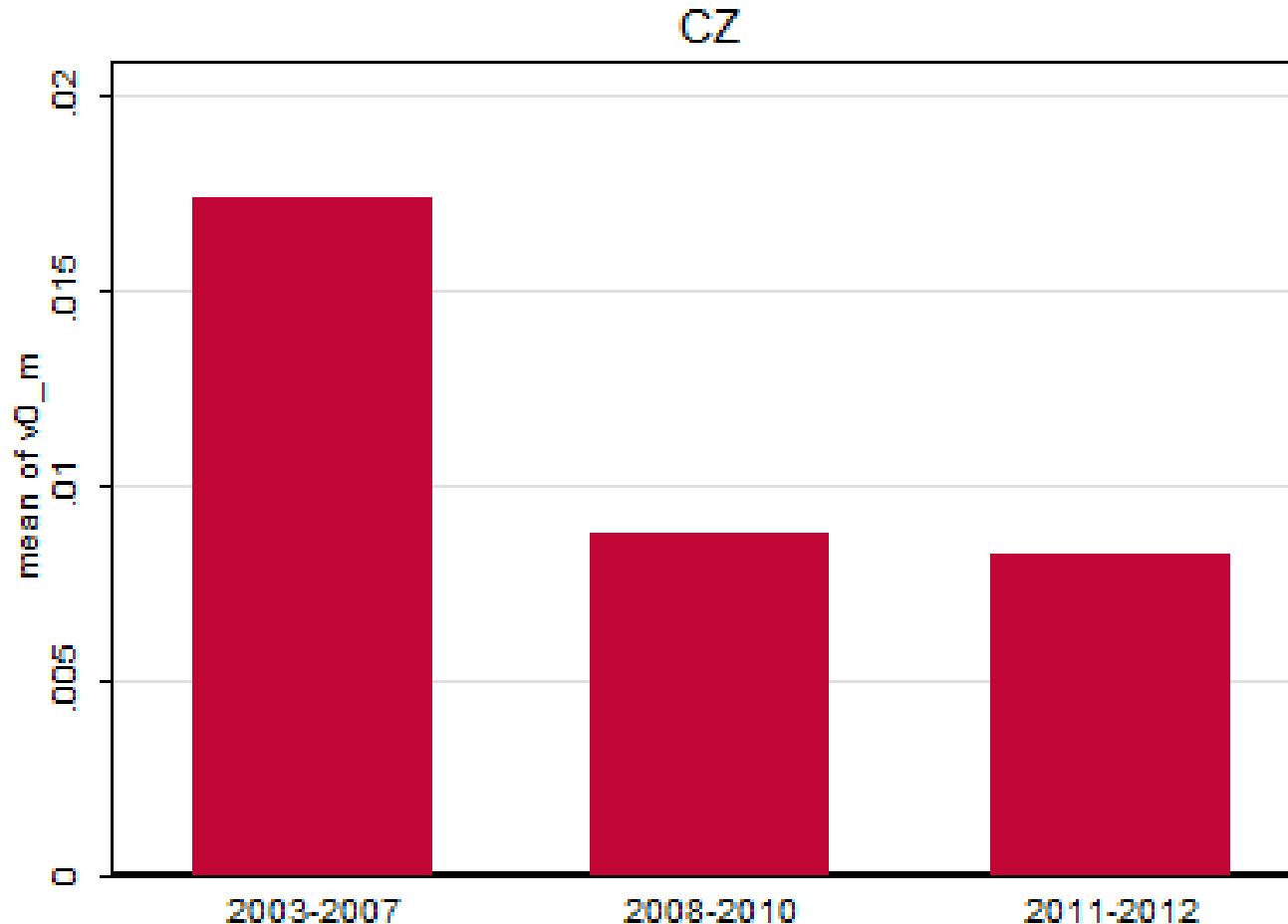
# Poland, Latvia, Slovenia – increasing violation

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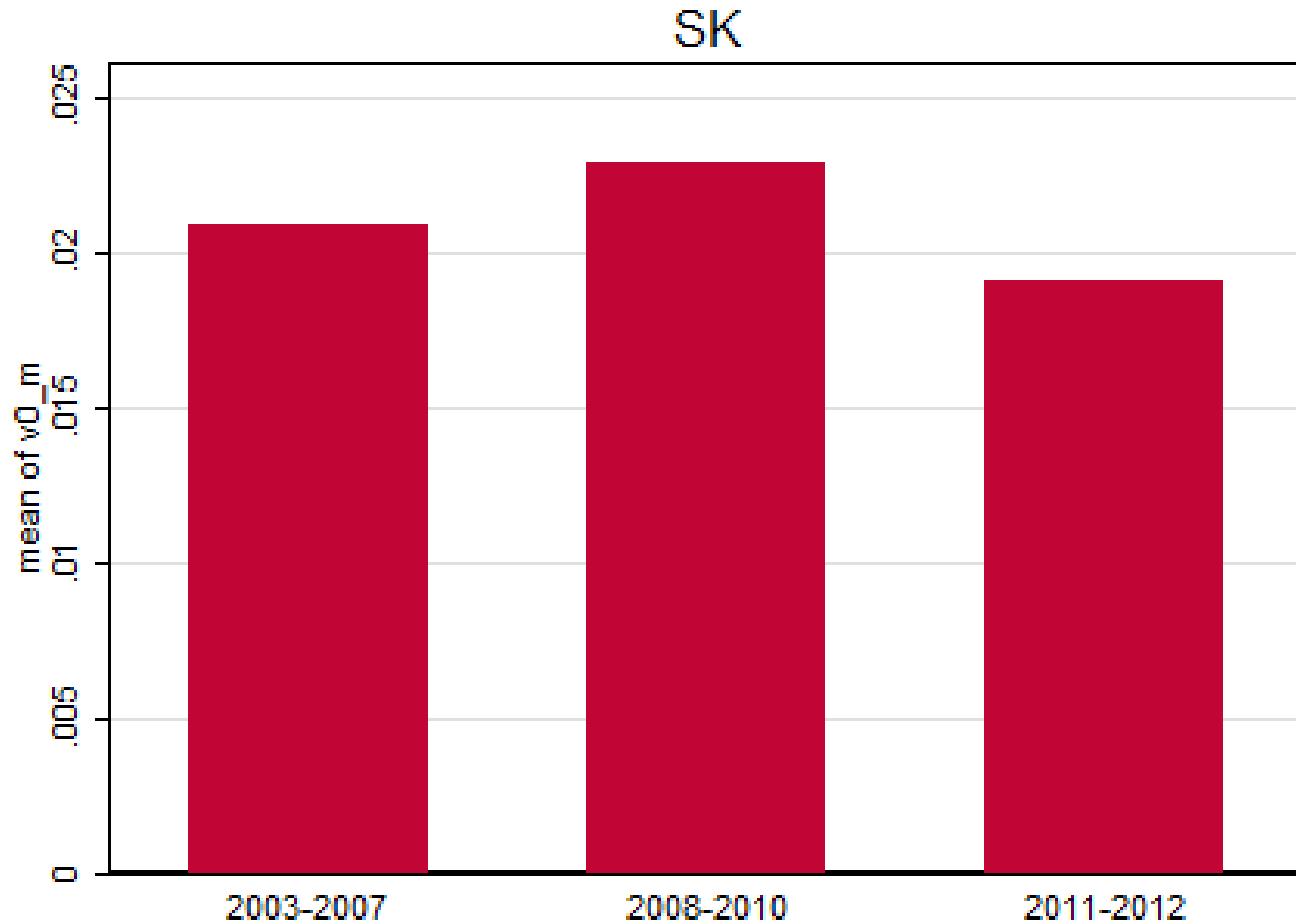
# Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary – decreasing violation

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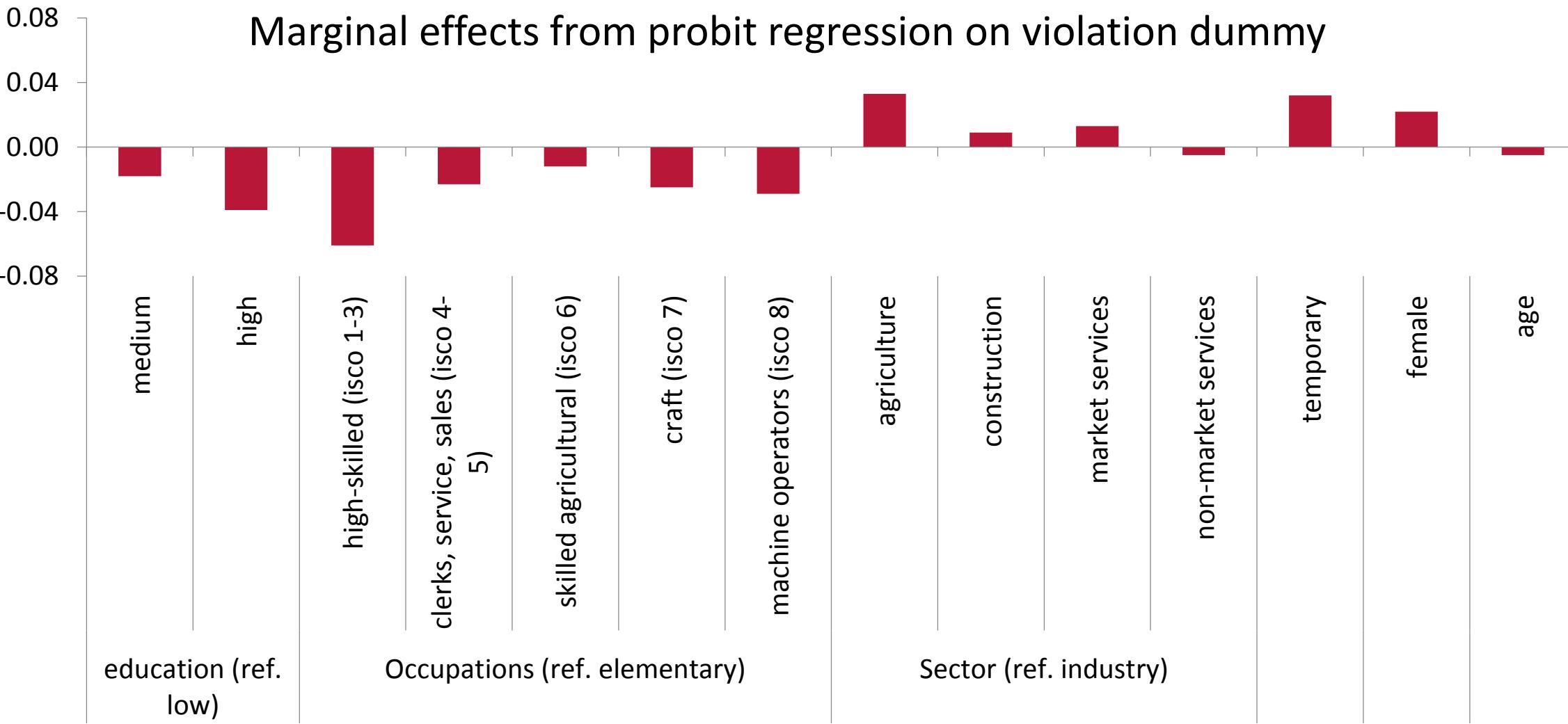


# Bulgaria, Romania, Slovakia – violation increased in crisis

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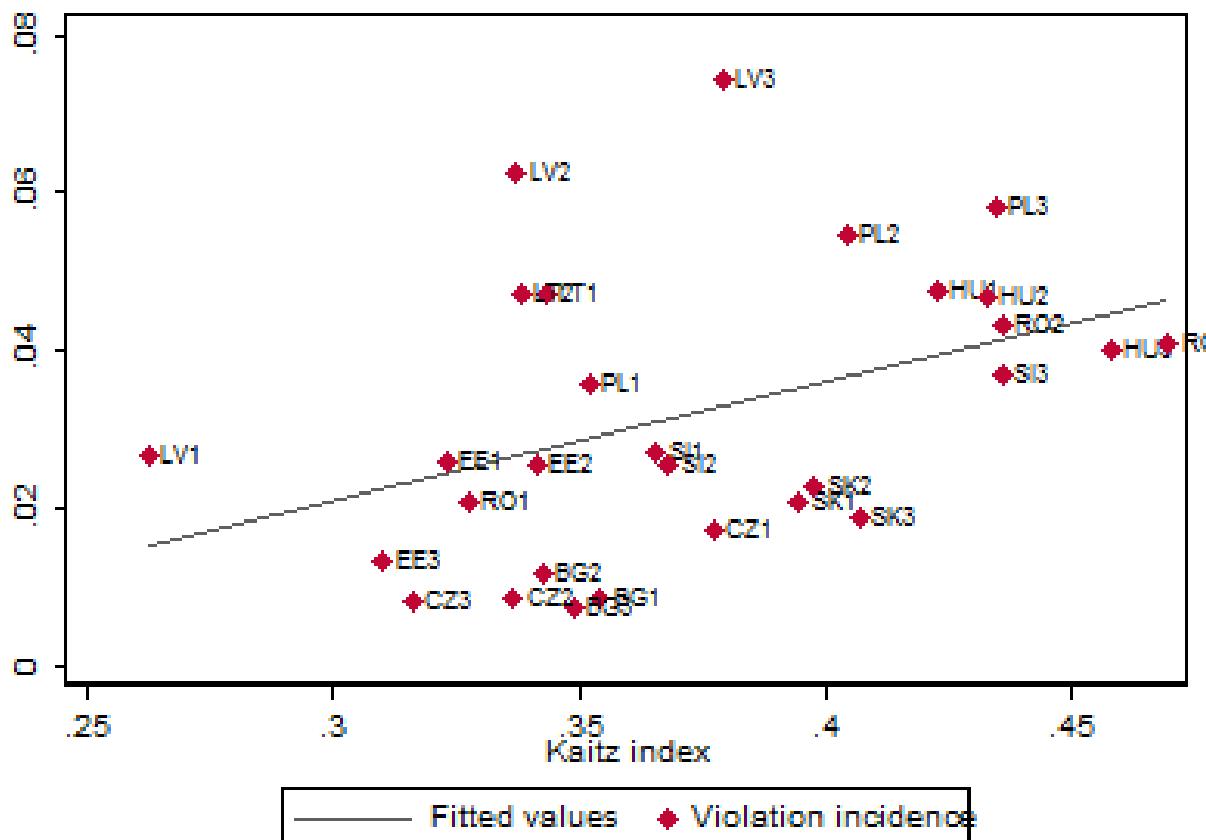
Low-skilled workers with simple jobs more likely to be violated



\*All presented coefficients significant at 1% level. Country dummies, and time trend included.

Positive relation between violation incidence and Kaitz index . | :

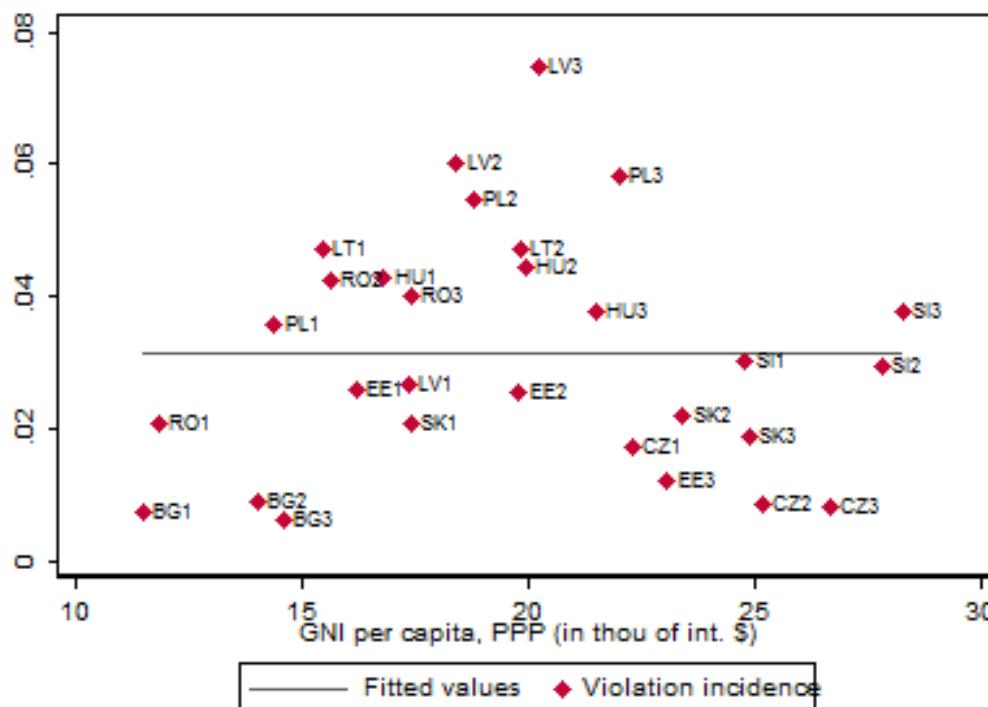
### Violation incidence (V0) vs Kaitz index: descriptive



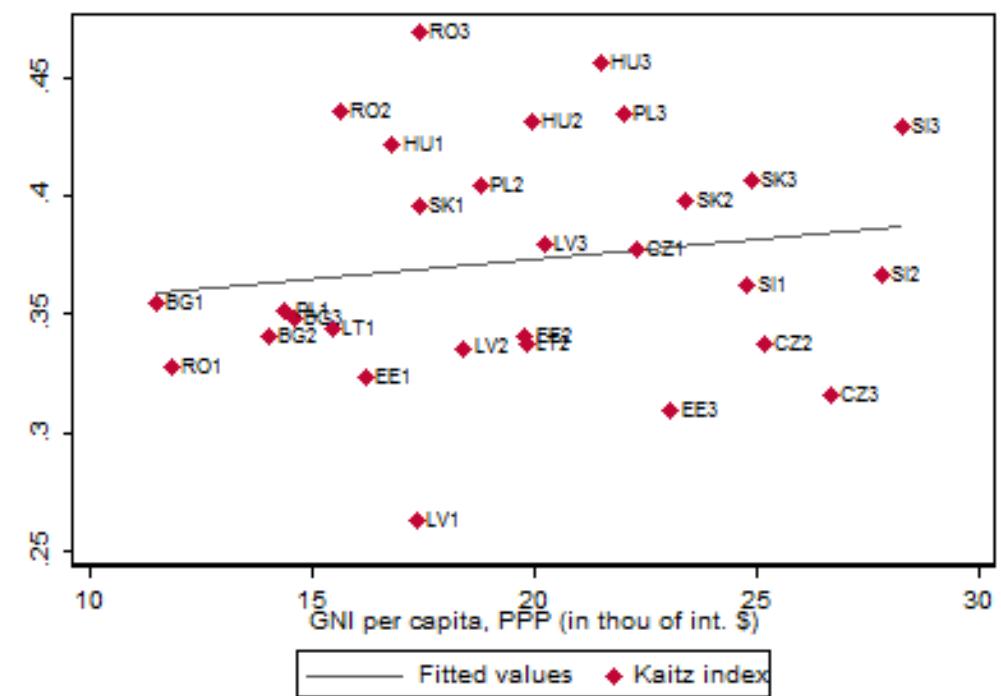
No visible relation between GNI and violation? Due to rising Kaitz index.



**Violation incidence ( $V_0$ ) vs GNI per capita (in PPP): descriptive**



**Kaitz index vs GNI per capita (in PPP): descriptive**



# Within country patterns dominate

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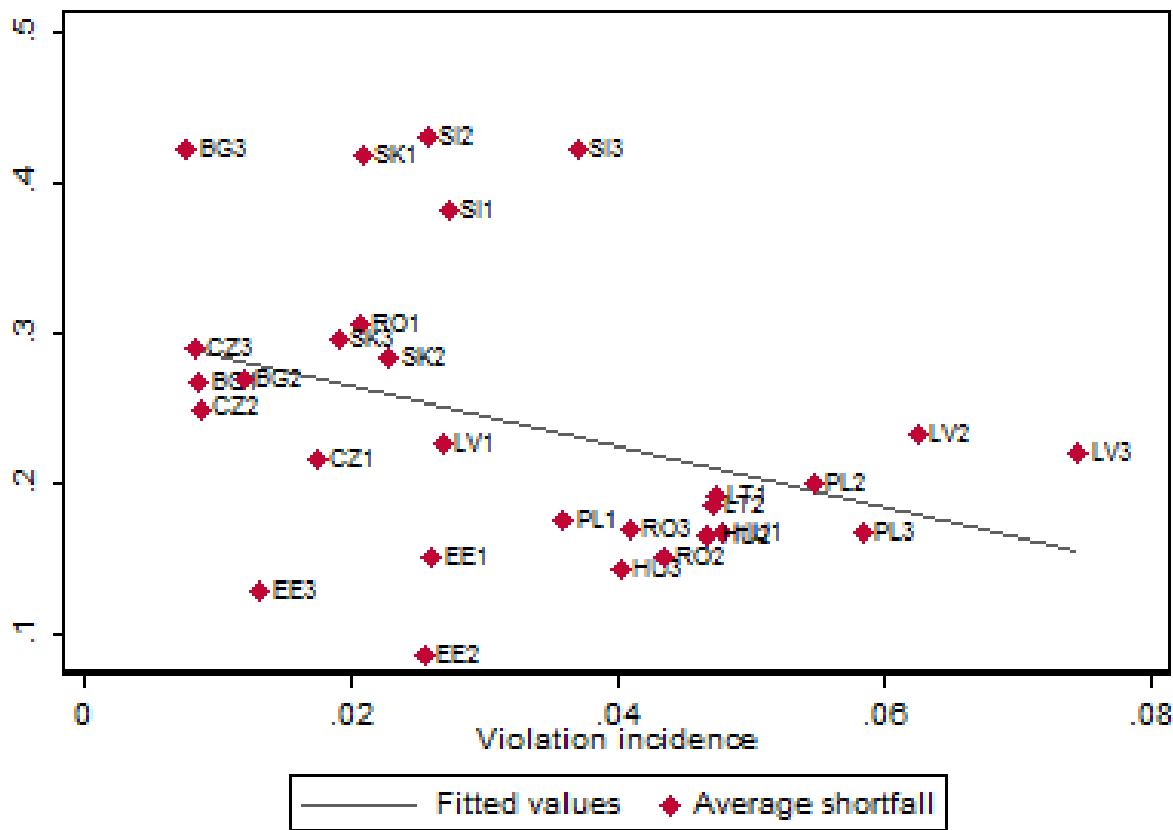
## Violation incidence (V0) vs GNI per capita and Kaitz index: panel regression

|                                      | Between-effects | Fixed-effects |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| GNI per capita, PPP<br>(in int. \$k) | -0.001          | -0.002***     |
| Kaitz index                          | 0.111           | 0.329***      |
| Constant                             | 0.021           | 0.051***      |
| Observations                         | 76              | 76            |
| R-squared                            | 0.08            | 0.66          |
| No. of countries                     | 10              | 10            |

Negative relation between violation incidence and average shortfall



## Average shortfall vs violation incidence: descriptive



Again related to within-country developments

. | :

### Average shortfall vs violation incidence: panel regression

|                            | Between-effects | Fixed-effects  |
|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| <b>Violation incidence</b> | <b>-2.22</b>    | <b>-1.43**</b> |
| Constant                   | 0.31***         | 0.29***        |
| Observations               | 76              | 76             |
| R-squared                  | 0.17            | 0.08           |
| No. of countries           | 10              | 10             |

## Conclusions

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- Violated workers characteristics – typical for the low-paid
- MW violation in CEE diversified...
- ... but not due to different country MW levels
- Increasing MW associated with higher incidence of violation...
- ...but lower average shortfall

Thank you for your attention

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