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Article

(Un)belivable wages? An analysis of minimum wage policies in Europe from a living wage perspective

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CORRECTION

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Correction to: (Un)beliveable wages? An analysis of minimum wage policies in Europe from a living wage perspective

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1 Correction to: IZA journal of labor policy (2017) 6:4 DOI: 10.1186/s40173-017-0083-3

In the original version of this article (Fabo & Belli, 2017), published on 16 March 2017, the values for Minimum Wages (MW) in the Table 2 are incorrect. This also affected both the paragraph describing the values in Table 2 and Fig. 2. In this Correction the incorrect and correct version of Table 2, of its accompanying paragraph and of Fig. 2 are shown.

The original (incorrect) version of Table 2:

Table 2 Comparison of living and minimum wage

	Individual income			Typical family income		
	LW	MW	percentage	LW	MW	percentage
Belgium	946 - 1120	1412	67% - 79%	1080 - 1340	2485	39% - 49%
Bulgaria	295 - 392	235	126% - 167%	392 - 511	402	95% - 124%
Czechia	477 - 585	407	117% - 144%	518 - 655	733	74% - 94%
France	855 - 1060	1458	59% - 73%	1100 - 1370	2581	41% - 51%
Germany	892 - 1150	1839	49% - 63%	1030 - 1430	3329	39% - 54%
Greece	399 - 475	586	68% - 81%	522 - 623	949	42% - 50%
Hungary	446 - 581	412	108% - 141%	550 - 743	700	82% - 111%
Netherlands	844 - 1100	1319	64% - 83%	900 - 1200	2387	34% - 45%
Poland	464 - 573	429	108% - 134%	529 - 649	738	65% - 79%
Portugal	496 - 626	557	89% - 112%	596 - 765	964	53% - 68%
Romania	329 - 441	309	106% - 143%	410 - 532	525	86% - 112%
Slovakia	507 - 644	435	117% - 148%	581 - 727	748	79% - 98%
Spain	616 - 871	655	94% - 133%	747 - 1050	1060	53% - 74%
United Kingdom	932 - 1206	1469	63% - 82%	1001 - 1334	2602	44% - 59%

Yellow colour marks countries, for which individual minimum wage is potentially lower than the minimum wage. Red colour denotes those countries, in which even pooled MWs in a family are potentially lower than LW. Source: own calculation based on WI from December 2016. Q1 2017 Eurostat data used for MWs
LW living wage (given as an interval), MW minimum wage, Percentage LW as a percentage of MW

The corrected version of Table 2:

Table 2 Comparison of living and minimum wage

	Individual income			Typical family income		
	LW	MW	percentage	LW	MW	percentage
Belgium	949-1120	1532	62%-73%	1080-1340	2696	40%-50%
Bulgaria	295-392	235	126%-167%	382-511	402	95%-127%
Czechia	477-585	407	117%-144%	518-655	733	71%-89%
France	855-1060	1480	58%-72%	1100-1370	2620	42%-52%
Germany	892-1150	1498	60%-77%	1030-1430	2711	38%-53%
Greece	399-475	684	58%-69%	522-623	1108	47%-56%
Hungary	446-581	412	108%-141%	550-743	700	79%-106%
Netherlands	844-1100	1552	54%-71%	900-1200	2809	32%-43%
Poland	464-573	453	102%-126%	529-649	779	68%-83%
Portugal	596-626	650	92%-96%	596-765	1125	53%-68%
Romania	329-441	275	120%-160%	410-532	468	88%-114%
Slovakia	507-644	435	117%-148%	581-727	748	78%-97%
Spain	616-871	826	75%-105%	747-1050	1346	55%-78%
United Kingdom	932-1206	1397	67%-86%	1001-1334	2473	40%-54%

Yellow colour marks countries, for which individual minimum wage is potentially lower than the minimum wage. Red colour denotes those countries, in which even pooled MWs in a family are potentially lower than LW. Source: own calculation based on WI from December 2016. Q1 2017 Eurostat data used for MWs

LW living wage (given as an interval), MW minimum wage, Percentage LW as a percentage of MW

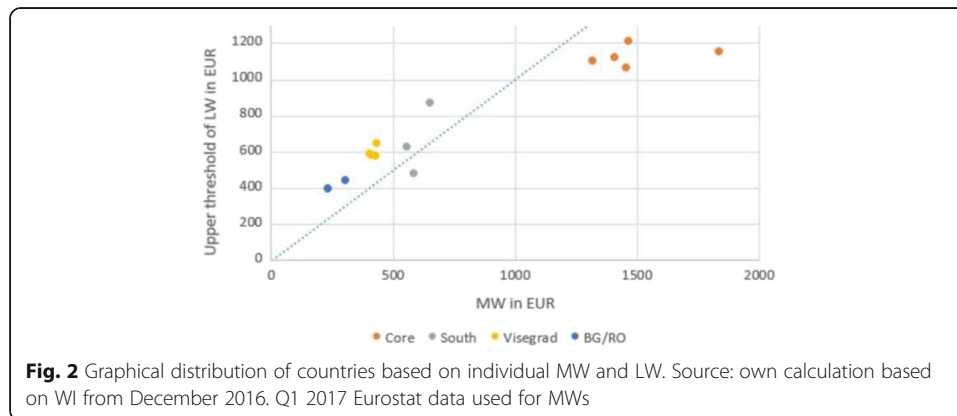
The paragraph describing the values in Table 2 originally read:

In the Northwestern EU countries (Benelux, Germany, France, UK), even the upper range of LW rarely overcomes 80% of the MW threshold and the lower threshold can even go below 50%. In other words, in the core countries, MW earners can secure basic living necessities and still have 20–50% for additional expenses or savings. MW earners can afford to live in relative comfort, even though life in those countries is not cheap—the LW tends to amount to about 1000 EUR or more. Nonetheless, with MW starting at over 1300 EUR in the Netherlands and reaching up to over 1800 EUR in Germany, the MW earners are able to cover their needs. Among the peripheral countries, the upper LW threshold is above MW.

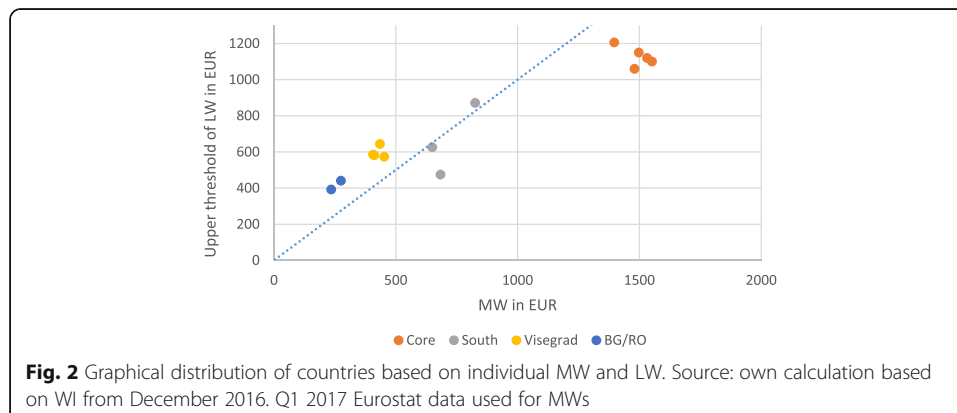
The paragraph describing the values in Table 2 actually should read:

In the Northwestern EU countries (Benelux, Germany, France, UK), even the upper range of LW rarely overcomes 80% of the MW threshold and the lower threshold can *down to nearly 50%*. In other words, in the core countries, MW earners can secure basic living necessities and still have 20–50% for additional expenses or savings. MW earners can afford to live in relative comfort, even though life in those countries is not cheap—the LW tends to amount to about 1000 EUR or more. Nonetheless, with MW starting at *nearly 1400 EUR in the United Kingdom* and reaching up to over 1550 EUR in the Netherlands, the MW earners are able to cover their needs. Among the peripheral countries, the upper LW threshold is above MW.

The original (incorrect) version of Fig. 2.



In connection to correction of the values in Table 2, the correct Fig. 2 should look like this.



The authors would like to sincerely thank an attentive reader who wishes to remain anonymous for making us aware of the error.

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