



Two debates

- Low-paid work
- -Risk of (working) poverty
- Dynamics of mobility in/out work
- Incidence of low pay in EU large and persistent, danger of wage dumping
- · Reasons to reinvigorate attention fo low pay





EU policies on low pay?

- EC Treaty, Art. 137.5:
 - no harmonizing legislation on pay
 - competence at national level
- yet, cooperation measures allowed

- to be grounded on national conditions (different social security systems, purchasing power)
- 2005: ideas on European minimum wage policy related to "decent life" (ESM): >= 50% national average earnings (Kaitz index)
- recent campaigns of international union federations to tackle low pay (f.e. EPSU)





- SMW first introduced in USA (1938)
- 2007: SMW's in 20 of 27 EU member states
 - not in DK, SW, FI, GE, AU, IT, CY
 - mostly based on national consultation
 - some included in law: BE, GR
 - some index-linked: NL, FR, PL
- ETUC bargaining report:
 - in 2002-05 growth of minimum wages in SMW countries >= inflation







Low Pay Indicators

- Risk of poverty threshold (EU)
 - household income < 60% median
- Factual national minimum wage standard (i.e. SMW)
- · Factual lowest wage scales in collective agreements
- · Low pay threshold (EU, OECD)
 - individual worker < 67% median gross hourly wage



Incidence of low pay-1

Women:

- EU-15, 2001: 2 x male incidence
- WI, 2005: >= 2 x male incidence in BE, GE, NL, UK WI, 2005: < 2 x male incidence in DK, FI, PL

Low skilled:

- EU-15, 2001: 2.5 x incidence among high skilled
- WI, 2005: >= 2 x incidence among high skilled in BE, DK, FI, GE, NL, UK
- WI, 2005: < 2 x incidence among high skilled in PL







Incidence of low pay-2

• Youth (16-24 year): - EU-15, 2001: 40%

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 WI, 2005: 33-50% in BE, DK, GE, PL, UK
 WI, 2005: 20% in FI
 WI, 2005: 64% in NL
 Industry:
 EU-15, 2001: >=40% in hotels/restaurants, retail
 WI, 2005, 13 industries, ranking:
 No 13: hotels/restaurants/catering
 No 12: agriculture
 No 11: wholesale/retail
 No 10: health care



