

The Earnings Distribution in Lithuania: The Role of the Minimum Wage¹

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27th of September, 2024

¹The paper uses confidential data from the State Social Insurance Fund Board (SoDra) of the Republic of Lithuania and was accessed in a secure environment at the Bank of Lithuania. The views expressed in this article are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the position of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania, the Bank of Lithuania, or the Eurosystem. All errors are ours.

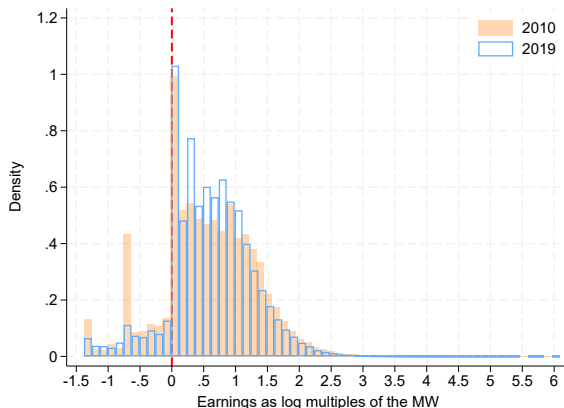
Overview

1 Motivation

2 Data and Method

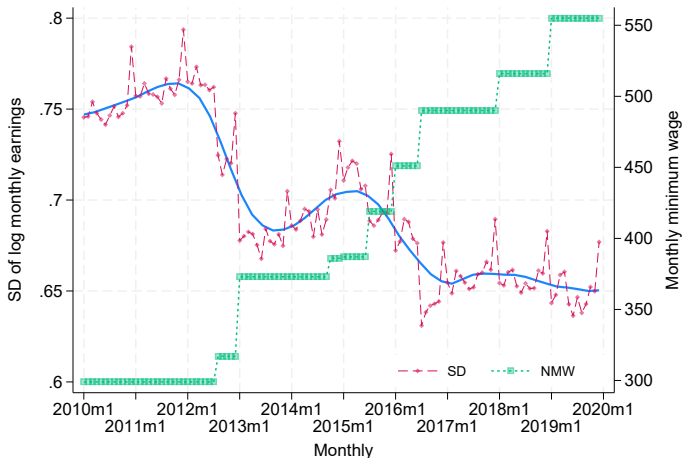
3 Results

Motivation: tax and wage inequality in Lithuania

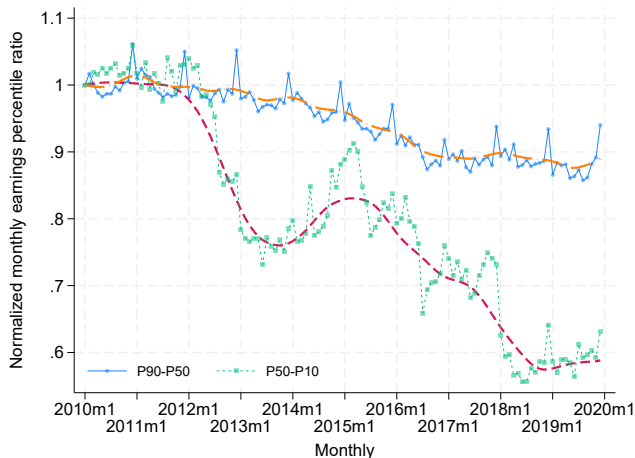


- Tax
- EUROMOD: (wage) inequality Ferraro et al. (2018); Fortin et al. (2021); Magda et al. (2021)

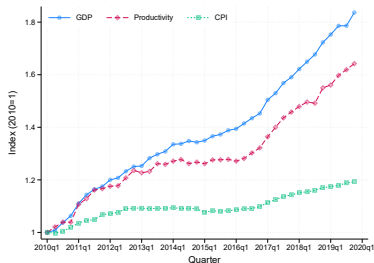
Motivation: wage inequality and the minimum wage



Motivation: wage inequality and the minimum wage



Motivation: macroeconomic performance, 2010-2019



Administrative Social Security Data

General

- monthly job (private and public) level data for 2010-2019
- 1/4 of population, 27 mil data points.

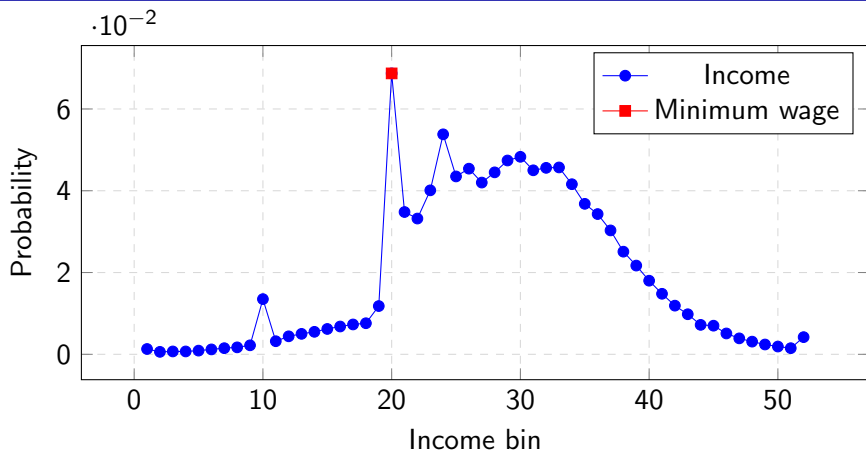
Variables

- job: insurable income, occupation, employed or not
- firm: sector, location
- demographics: sex, age, municipality.

Working subset

- age: 18 to 65
- income: does not receive benefits, earns $\geq 1/4$ of minimum wage
- work time: worked full month
- 15% of final sample.

Method: Fortin et al. (2021)

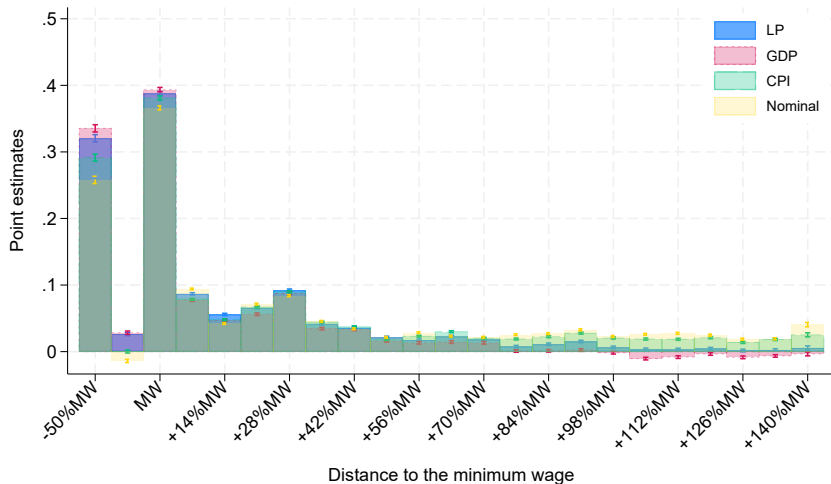


$$Pr(Y_{it} \geq y_k) = \Phi \left(\sum_m D_{kt}^m \varphi_m + \dots \right) \quad (1)$$

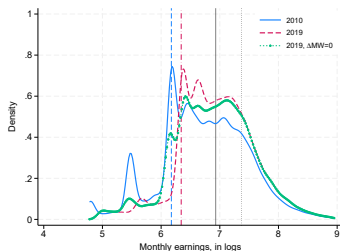
Table: Data example

i	t	k	y_k	Y_{it}	MW_t	$\Pr(Y_{it} \geq y_k)$	$D_k(y_k \leq MW_t)$
1	2019	1	50	500	400	1	1
1	2019	2	100	500	400	1	1
1	2019	3	150	500	400	1	1
1	2019	4	200	500	400	1	1
1	2019	5	250	500	400	1	1
1	2019	6	300	500	400	1	1
1	2019	7	350	500	400	1	1
1	2019	8	400	500	400	1	1
1	2019	9	450	500	400	1	0
1	2019	10	500	500	400	1	0
1	2019	11	550	500	400	0	0
1	2019	12	600	500	400	0	0

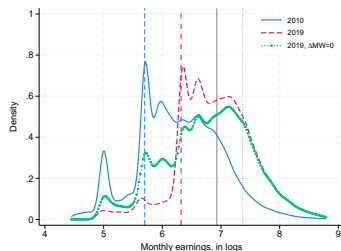
Point estimates of the minimum wage indicators



Actual and counterfactual distribution with 2010 minimum wage



Real terms



Nominal terms

The contribution of minimum wage changes to inequality

	SD	P90-P10	P90-P50	P50-P10
A. Observed inequality				
2010	0.751	1.940	0.920	1.020
2019	0.650	1.410	0.810	0.600
Actual change	-0.101	-0.530	-0.110	-0.420
B. LP-deflated counterfactual				
2019, $\Delta MW=0$	0.682	1.600	0.830	0.770
Change	-0.068	-0.340	-0.090	-0.250
Change due to MW	0.033	0.190	0.020	0.170
Contribution (%)	-32.27	-35.85	-18.18	-40.48

The contribution of minimum wage changes to average earnings growth

	LP-deflated	GDP-deflated	CPI-deflated
2010	6.728	6.837	6.434
2019	6.935	6.937	6.921
2019, $\Delta MW=0$	6.897	6.918	6.834
Actual change	0.207	0.100	0.487
Counterfactual change	0.169	0.080	0.400
Change due to MW	-0.038	-0.020	-0.087
Contribution (%)	-18.17	-19.79	-17.94

The End

- Ferraro, S., Meriküll, J., and Staehr, K. (2018). Minimum wages and the wage distribution in Estonia. *Applied Economics*, 50(49):5253–5268.
- Fortin, N. M., Lemieux, T., and Lloyd, N. (2021). Labor market institutions and the distribution of wages: The role of spillover effects. *Journal of Labor Economics*, 39(S2):S369–S412.
- Magda, I., Gromadzki, J., and Moriconi, S. (2021). Firms and wage inequality in Central and Eastern Europe. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 49(2):499–552.