



# **Corrigendum: Gender Inequality in Precarious Academic Work: Female Adjunct Professors in Italy**

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### A Corrigendum on

Gender Inequality in Precarious Academic Work: Female Adjunct Professors in Italy by De Angelis, G., and Grüning, B. (2020). Front. Sociol. 4:87. doi: 10.3389/fsoc.2019.00087

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De Angelis G and Grüning B (2020) Corrigendum: Gender Inequality in Precarious Academic Work: Female Adjunct Professors in Italy. Front. Sociol. 5:31. doi: 10.3389/fsoc.2020.00031 In the original article, there was a mistake in the legend for **Figure 4**. The second wage range is Between  $10,000 \in$  and  $25,000 \in$ , so the third is Over  $25,000 \in$ . The same error affects the text describing the figure. The correct legend appears below and a correction has been made to the **The Careers of APs: A General Overview** section, paragraph 10:

"Figure 4 shows the distribution of wage ranges by sex and age. In all the age groups, the number of workers earning up to € 10,000<sup>13</sup> is greater among women than men, whereas in all the age groups, the male rate of APs with a wage higher than € 25,000 per year is almost double the female rate. The difference by gender is even greater among younger APs earning more than € 25,000 per year, with an incidence of 19.5% for men and 7.7% for women. Furthermore, beyond having lower wages, female APs also have a more fragmented work experience. Indeed, if on average, the majority of APs who declare extra-academic work contracts are either self-employed (30.6%) or permanent employees, both categories are higher among men (34.1 and 23.2%) than among women (26.2 and 20.7%). By contrast, more women than men carry out informal work (20.1% vs. 17.4%), have fixed-term employment contracts (9% vs. 6.1%), or mixed forms of semi-employed contracts (24.1% vs. 18.8%)."

The authors apologize for this error and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated.

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<sup>13</sup>We considered here all the jobs carried out by the respondents, both within and outside academia.

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