


## MINIMUM WAGE RESEARCH

## Classic theory:

- Higher minimum wage leads to reduction in employment
- Whether gains outweigh losses depends on elasticity of demand
- 1982 - Minimum Wage Study Commission
$10 \%$ increase in min wage $\sim 1-3 \%$ reduction in employment


## minimum wage research

## New Minimum Wage Research:

- 100s of studies since the early 1990's
- Results vary from disemployment effect to positive employment effect
- Explanations vary


## SEATTLE MINIMUM WAGE INCREASES



## UC BERKELEY STUDY

## Data/Methodology

- Food services industry
- Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages
- Total Payroll \& Employment Headcount
- Synthetic control


## UC BERKELEY STUDY

## Wage Impact

- Limited service restaurants elasticity = .229*
- Full service restaurants elasticity = . 036
*Statistically significant



## UC BERKELEY STUDY

## Employment Impact

- Limited service restaurants
elasticity = -. 060
- Full service restaurants elasticity $=.045$



# UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON STUDY 

## Data/Methodology

- Single-site low wage workers
- Washington Employment Security Department
- Total payroll \& Hours worked
- Synthetic control



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## Wage Impact

- \$9.47 to \$11.00
1.7\% increase in wages
- \$11.00 to \$13.00
3.1\%* increase in wages
*Statistically significant



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## Employment Impact

- \$9.47 to \$11.00
1.9\% decrease in hours
- \$11.00 to \$13.00
9.4\%* decrease in hours
*Statistically significant



## UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON STUDY

## Overall Impact

- Ave. low-wage employee: \$1,897 per month
- Reduction in hours cost:
$\$ 179$ per month
- Wage increase: \$54 per month
- Net loss:
\$125 per month (6.6\%)


