

Alabama

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

The Minimum Wage Fairness Act (S. 1737) calls for an increase in the Federal minimum wage from its current level of \$7.25 to \$10.10 over a two-year period. While the intention of improving the incomes of minimum wage workers is laudable, most economic research — including 85% of the best studies on the subject from the last two decades* — finds that raising the minimum wage reduces job opportunities for young, at-risk workers. The Employment Policies Institute estimates that nearly a million job opportunities could be eliminated if the minimum wage rose to \$10.10. In Alabama, EPI estimates that there could be up to 20,100 fewer jobs created. The policy is also poorly-targeted to families in poverty: Nationally, the mean family income of an employee covered by the \$10.10 proposal is \$54,445, and in Alabama it is \$50,206.

*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



This fact sheet presents Census Bureau data on minimum wage workers and their families at the national and state levels. It also presents job loss estimates at both levels prepared by the Employment Policies Institute and economists at Miami and Trinity Universities.

Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
Alabama	1,902,000	427,000	22.5	-20,100

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
Alabama	20.1	11.8	10.5	23.5	34.1

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
Alabama	\$50,206	\$36,786	34.8	31.0	32.5

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

Alaska

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

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*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



This fact sheet presents Census Bureau data on minimum wage workers and their families at the national and state levels. It also presents job loss estimates at both levels prepared by economists at the Employment Policy Institute.

Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-931,000
Alaska	304,000	34,000	11.1	-1,100

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
Alaska	22.1	5.5	7.7	19.8	44.9

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
Alaska	\$73,065	\$67,268	31.9	25.0	32.8

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

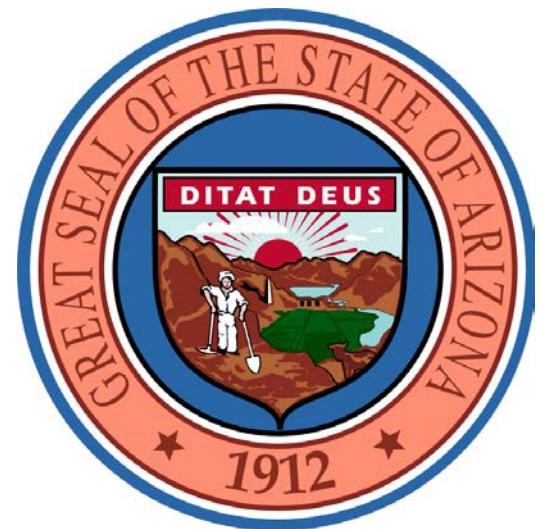
Arizona

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

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*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



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Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
Arizona	2,454,000	435,000	27.7	-14,100

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
Arizona	26.9	8.6	8.5	20.1	35.9

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers Average Hours Worked</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
Arizona	\$52,445	\$31,563	35.5	31.0	32.5

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

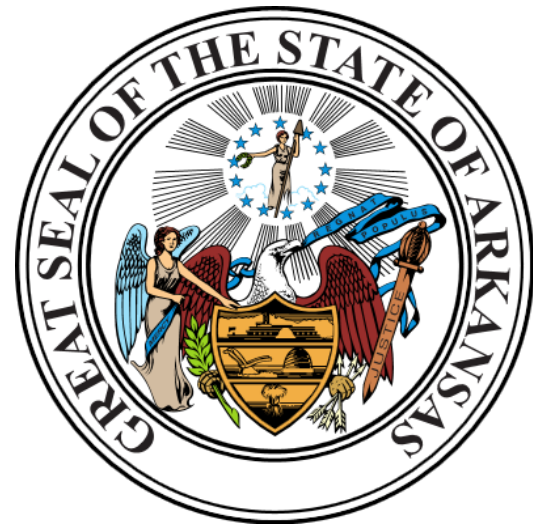
Arkansas

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*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



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Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
Arkansas	1,084,000	263,000	24.2	-12,100

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
Arkansas	25.8	12.3	11.5	24.3	26.1

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
Arkansas	\$42,147	\$31,734	36.2	32.0	34.2

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

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California

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

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*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



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Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
California	14,824,000	2,705,000	18.2	-82,000

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
California	18.9	6.9	10.9	19.3	44.0

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
California	\$52,852	\$36,840	34.4	30.0	31.8

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

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Colorado

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*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



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Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
Colorado	2,238,000	316,000	14.1	10,100

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
Colorado	27.4	7.1	9.3	18.0	38.2

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
Colorado	\$58,810	\$44,689	32.7	27.0	30.2

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<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

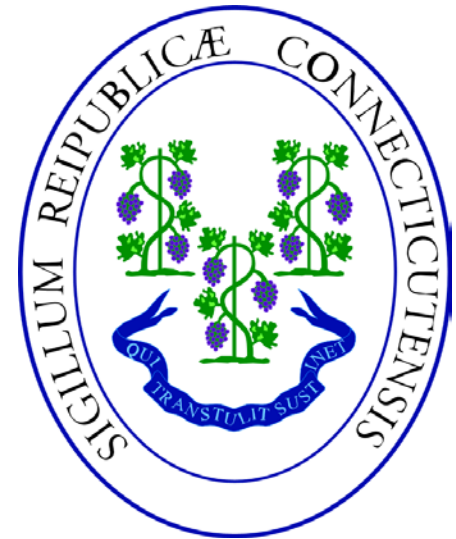
Connecticut

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

The Minimum Wage Fairness Act (S. 1737) calls for an increase in the Federal minimum wage from its current level of \$7.25 to \$10.10 over a two-year period. While the intention of improving the incomes of minimum wage workers is laudable, most economic research — including 85% of the best studies on the subject from the last two decades* — finds that raising the minimum wage reduces job opportunities for young, at-risk workers. The Employment Policies Institute estimates that nearly a million job opportunities could be eliminated if the minimum wage rose to \$10.10. In Connecticut, EPI estimates that there could be up to 3,900 fewer jobs created. The policy is also poorly-targeted to families in poverty: Nationally, the mean family income of an employee covered by the \$10.10 proposal is \$54,445, and in Connecticut it is \$80,125.

*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



This fact sheet presents Census Bureau data on minimum wage workers and their families at the national and state levels. It also presents job loss estimates at both levels prepared by the Employment Policies Institute and economists at Miami and Trinity Universities.

Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
Connecticut	1,535,000	165,000	10.7	-3,900

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
Connecticut	16.7	7.6	5.8	18.2	51.7

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
Connecticut	\$80,125	\$54,158	33.8	25.0	27.8

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

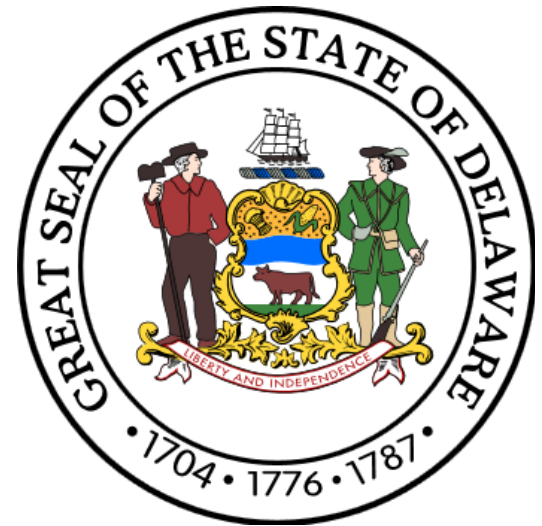
Delaware

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

The Minimum Wage Fairness Act (S. 1737) calls for an increase in the Federal minimum wage from its current level of \$7.25 to \$10.10 over a two-year period. While the intention of improving the incomes of minimum wage workers is laudable, most economic research — including 85% of the best studies on the subject from the last two decades* — finds that raising the minimum wage reduces job opportunities for young, at-risk workers. The Employment Policies Institute estimates that nearly a million job opportunities could be eliminated if the minimum wage rose to \$10.10. In Delaware, EPI estimates that there could be up to 3,100 fewer jobs created. The policy is also poorly-targeted to families in poverty: Nationally, the mean family income of an employee covered by the \$10.10 proposal is \$54,445, and in Delaware it is \$57,104.

*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



This fact sheet presents Census Bureau data on minimum wage workers and their families at the national and state levels. It also presents job loss estimates at both levels prepared by the Employment Policies Institute and economists at Miami and Trinity Universities.

Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
Delaware	372,000	70,000	18.7	-3,100

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
Delaware	18.0	11.7	8.9	17.1	44.3

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
Delaware	\$57,104	\$44,328	34.3	28.0	30.8

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

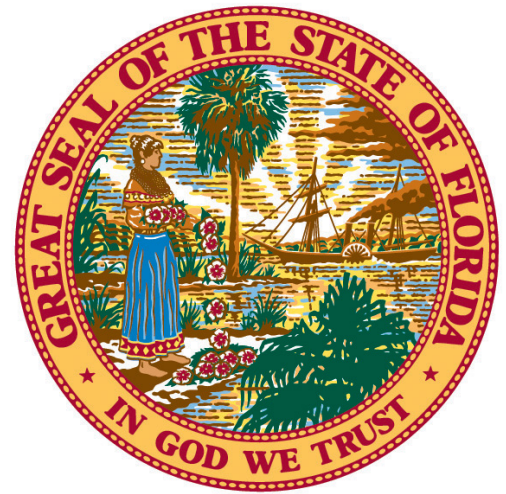
Florida

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

The Minimum Wage Fairness Act (S. 1737) calls for an increase in the Federal minimum wage from its current level of \$7.25 to \$10.10 over a two-year period. While the intention of improving the incomes of minimum wage workers is laudable, most economic research — including 85% of the best studies on the subject from the last two decades* — finds that raising the minimum wage reduces job opportunities for young, at-risk workers. The Employment Policies Institute estimates that nearly a million job opportunities could be eliminated if the minimum wage rose to \$10.10. In Florida, EPI estimates that there could be up to 39,200 fewer jobs created. The policy is also poorly-targeted to families in poverty: Nationally, the mean family income of an employee covered by the \$10.10 proposal is \$54,445, and in Florida it is \$49,475.

*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



This fact sheet presents Census Bureau data on minimum wage workers and their families at the national and state levels. It also presents job loss estimates at both levels prepared by the Employment Policies Institute and economists at Miami and Trinity Universities.

Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
Florida	7,660,000	1,399,000	18.3	-39,200

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
Florida	23.3	9.5	9.5	21.9	35.8

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
Florida	\$49,475	\$36,893	36.0	33.0	32.7

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

Georgia

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

The Minimum Wage Fairness Act (S. 1737) calls for an increase in the Federal minimum wage from its current level of \$7.25 to \$10.10 over a two-year period. While the intention of improving the incomes of minimum wage workers is laudable, most economic research — including 85% of the best studies on the subject from the last two decades* — finds that raising the minimum wage reduces job opportunities for young, at-risk workers. The Employment Policies Institute estimates that nearly a million job opportunities could be eliminated if the minimum wage rose to \$10.10. In Georgia, EPI estimates that there could be up to 32,300 fewer jobs created. The policy is also poorly-targeted to families in poverty: Nationally, the mean family income of an employee covered by the \$10.10 proposal is \$54,445, and in Georgia it is \$47,661.

*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



This fact sheet presents Census Bureau data on minimum wage workers and their families at the national and state levels. It also presents job loss estimates at both levels prepared by the Employment Policies Institute and economists at Miami and Trinity Universities.

Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
Georgia	3,941,000	825,000	20.9	-32,300

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
Georgia	26.3	9.3	10.4	19.4	34.6

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
Georgia	\$47,661	\$36,896	34.9	31.0	33.2

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

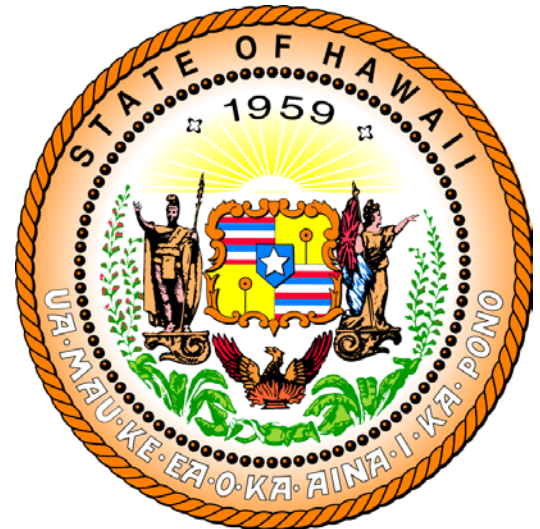
Hawaii

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

The Minimum Wage Fairness Act (S. 1737) calls for an increase in the Federal minimum wage from its current level of \$7.25 to \$10.10 over a two-year period. While the intention of improving the incomes of minimum wage workers is laudable, most economic research — including 85% of the best studies on the subject from the last two decades* — finds that raising the minimum wage reduces job opportunities for young, at-risk workers. The Employment Policies Institute estimates that nearly a million job opportunities could be eliminated if the minimum wage rose to \$10.10. In Hawaii, EPI estimates that there could be up to 3,300 fewer jobs created. The policy is also poorly-targeted to families in poverty: Nationally, the mean family income of an employee covered by the \$10.10 proposal is \$54,445, and in Hawaii it is \$65,644.

*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



This fact sheet presents Census Bureau data on minimum wage workers and their families at the national and state levels. It also presents job loss estimates at both levels prepared by the Employment Policies Institute and economists at Miami and Trinity Universities.

Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
Hawaii	547,000	96,000	17.6	-3,300

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
Hawaii	19.7	5.0	7.4	14.4	53.5

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
Hawaii	\$65,644	\$44,255	35.5	31.0	31.4

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
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Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

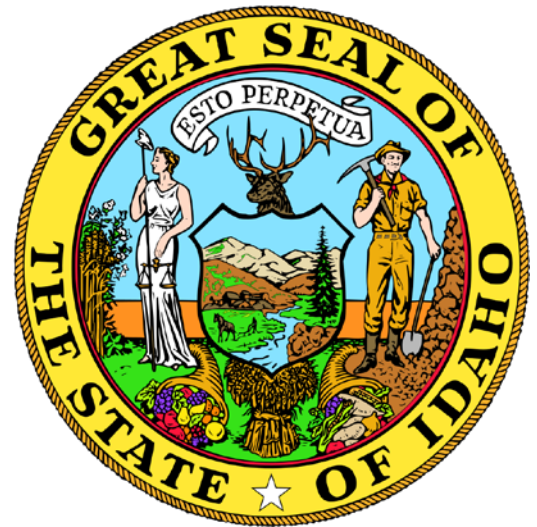
Idaho

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

The Minimum Wage Fairness Act (S. 1737) calls for an increase in the Federal minimum wage from its current level of \$7.25 to \$10.10 over a two-year period. While the intention of improving the incomes of minimum wage workers is laudable, most economic research — including 85% of the best studies on the subject from the last two decades* — finds that raising the minimum wage reduces job opportunities for young, at-risk workers. The Employment Policies Institute estimates that nearly a million job opportunities could be eliminated if the minimum wage rose to \$10.10. In Idaho, EPI estimates that there could be up to 7,700 fewer jobs created. The policy is also poorly-targeted to families in poverty: Nationally, the mean family income of an employee covered by the \$10.10 proposal is \$54,445, and in Idaho it is \$47,161.

*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



This fact sheet presents Census Bureau data on minimum wage workers and their families at the national and state levels. It also presents job loss estimates at both levels prepared by the Employment Policies Institute and economists at Miami and Trinity Universities.

Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
Idaho	615,000	143,000	23.2	-7,700

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
Idaho	18.0	6.5	8.2	27.2	40.1

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
Idaho	\$47,161	\$37,029	32.5	28.0	31.2

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

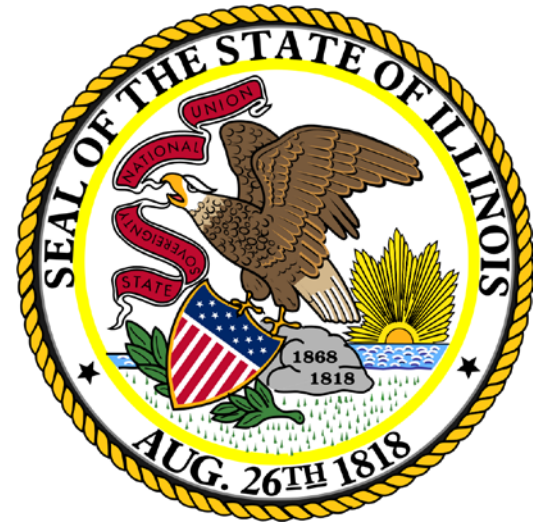
Illinois

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

The Minimum Wage Fairness Act (S. 1737) calls for an increase in the Federal minimum wage from its current level of \$7.25 to \$10.10 over a two-year period. While the intention of improving the incomes of minimum wage workers is laudable, most economic research — including 85% of the best studies on the subject from the last two decades* — finds that raising the minimum wage reduces job opportunities for young, at-risk workers. The Employment Policies Institute estimates that nearly a million job opportunities could be eliminated if the minimum wage rose to \$10.10. In Illinois, EPI estimates that there could be up to 22,800 fewer jobs created. The policy is also poorly-targeted to families in poverty: Nationally, the mean family income of an employee covered by the \$10.10 proposal is \$54,445, and in Illinois it is \$60,631.

*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



This fact sheet presents Census Bureau data on minimum wage workers and their families at the national and state levels. It also presents job loss estimates at both levels prepared by the Employment Policies Institute and economists at Miami and Trinity Universities.

Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
Illinois	5,417,000	876,000	16.2	-22,800

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
Illinois	22.7	8.8	9.5	21.7	37.3

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
Illinois	\$60,631	\$44,093	35.3	31.0	30.8

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

Indiana

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

The Minimum Wage Fairness Act (S. 1737) calls for an increase in the Federal minimum wage from its current level of \$7.25 to \$10.10 over a two-year period. While the intention of improving the incomes of minimum wage workers is laudable, most economic research — including 85% of the best studies on the subject from the last two decades* — finds that raising the minimum wage reduces job opportunities for young, at-risk workers. The Employment Policies Institute estimates that nearly a million job opportunities could be eliminated if the minimum wage rose to \$10.10. In Indiana, EPI estimates that there could be up to 27,800 fewer jobs created. The policy is also poorly-targeted to families in poverty: Nationally, the mean family income of an employee covered by the \$10.10 proposal is \$54,445, and in Indiana it is \$54,255.

*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



This fact sheet presents Census Bureau data on minimum wage workers and their families at the national and state levels. It also presents job loss estimates at both levels prepared by the Employment Policies Institute and economists at Miami and Trinity Universities.

Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
Indiana	2,671,000	556,000	20.8	-27,800

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
Indiana	20.3	9.9	9.3	23.8	36.7

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
Indiana	\$54,255	\$44,411	34.1	29.0	30.6

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

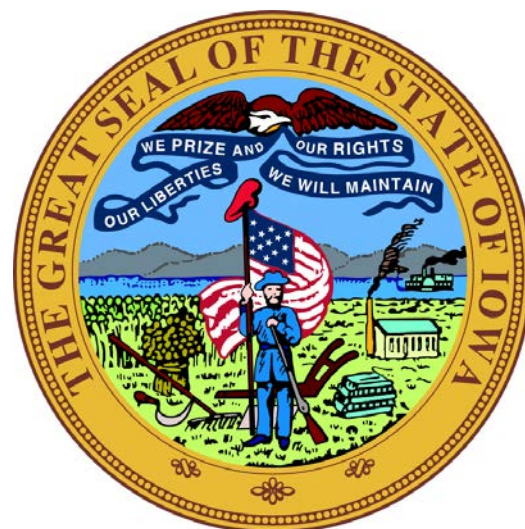
Iowa

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

The Minimum Wage Fairness Act (S. 1737) calls for an increase in the Federal minimum wage from its current level of \$7.25 to \$10.10 over a two-year period. While the intention of improving the incomes of minimum wage workers is laudable, most economic research — including 85% of the best studies on the subject from the last two decades* — finds that raising the minimum wage reduces job opportunities for young, at-risk workers. The Employment Policies Institute estimates that nearly a million job opportunities could be eliminated if the minimum wage rose to \$10.10. In Iowa, EPI estimates that there could be up to 20,100 fewer jobs created. The policy is also poorly-targeted to families in poverty: Nationally, the mean family income of an employee covered by the \$10.10 proposal is \$54,445, and in Iowa it is \$54,260.

*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



This fact sheet presents Census Bureau data on minimum wage workers and their families at the national and state levels. It also presents job loss estimates at both levels prepared by the Employment Policies Institute and economists at Miami and Trinity Universities.

Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
Iowa	1,902,000	427,000	22.5	-20,100

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
Iowa	28.2	5.6	5.0	21.6	39.6

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
Iowa	\$54,260	\$44,189	32.8	26.0	28.2

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

Kansas

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

The Minimum Wage Fairness Act (S. 1737) calls for an increase in the Federal minimum wage from its current level of \$7.25 to \$10.10 over a two-year period. While the intention of improving the incomes of minimum wage workers is laudable, most economic research — including 85% of the best studies on the subject from the last two decades* — finds that raising the minimum wage reduces job opportunities for young, at-risk workers. The Employment Policies Institute estimates that nearly a million job opportunities could be eliminated if the minimum wage rose to \$10.10. In Kansas, EPI estimates that there could be up to 12,500 fewer jobs created. The policy is also poorly-targeted to families in poverty: Nationally, the mean family income of an employee covered by the \$10.10 proposal is \$54,445, and in Kansas it is \$48,666.

*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



This fact sheet presents Census Bureau data on minimum wage workers and their families at the national and state levels. It also presents job loss estimates at both levels prepared by the Employment Policies Institute and economists at Miami and Trinity Universities.

Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
Kansas	1,256,000	260,000	20.7	-12,500

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
Kansas	24.4	9.1	10.5	20.4	35.6

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
Kansas	\$48,666	\$32,002	32.9	26.0	30.2

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

Kentucky

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

The Minimum Wage Fairness Act (S. 1737) calls for an increase in the Federal minimum wage from its current level of \$7.25 to \$10.10 over a two-year period. While the intention of improving the incomes of minimum wage workers is laudable, most economic research — including 85% of the best studies on the subject from the last two decades* — finds that raising the minimum wage reduces job opportunities for young, at-risk workers. The Employment Policies Institute estimates that nearly a million job opportunities could be eliminated if the minimum wage rose to \$10.10. In Kentucky, EPI estimates that there could be up to 17,300 fewer jobs created. The policy is also poorly-targeted to families in poverty: Nationally, the mean family income of an employee covered by the \$10.10 proposal is \$54,445, and in Kentucky it is \$43,513.

*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



This fact sheet presents Census Bureau data on minimum wage workers and their families at the national and state levels. It also presents job loss estimates at both levels prepared by the Employment Policies Institute and economists at Miami and Trinity Universities.

Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
Kentucky	1,742,000	422,000	24.2	-17,300

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
Kentucky	26.4	10.6	8.4	22.7	31.9

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
Kentucky	\$43,513	\$31,942	34.1	30.0	32.0

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

Louisiana

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

The Minimum Wage Fairness Act (S. 1737) calls for an increase in the Federal minimum wage from its current level of \$7.25 to \$10.10 over a two-year period. While the intention of improving the incomes of minimum wage workers is laudable, most economic research — including 85% of the best studies on the subject from the last two decades* — finds that raising the minimum wage reduces job opportunities for young, at-risk workers. The Employment Policies Institute estimates that nearly a million job opportunities could be eliminated if the minimum wage rose to \$10.10. In Louisiana, EPI estimates that there could be up to 15,800 fewer jobs created. The policy is also poorly-targeted to families in poverty: Nationally, the mean family income of an employee covered by the \$10.10 proposal is \$54,445, and in Louisiana it is \$44,528.

*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



This fact sheet presents Census Bureau data on minimum wage workers and their families at the national and state levels. It also presents job loss estimates at both levels prepared by the Employment Policies Institute and economists at Miami and Trinity Universities.

Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
Louisiana	1,723,000	402,000	23.4	-15,800

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
Louisiana	22.4	15.4	10.2	15.9	36.1

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
Louisiana	\$44,528	\$31,756	34.9	30.0	33.9

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

Maine

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

The Minimum Wage Fairness Act (S. 1737) calls for an increase in the Federal minimum wage from its current level of \$7.25 to \$10.10 over a two-year period. While the intention of improving the incomes of minimum wage workers is laudable, most economic research — including 85% of the best studies on the subject from the last two decades* — finds that raising the minimum wage reduces job opportunities for young, at-risk workers. The Employment Policies Institute estimates that nearly a million job opportunities could be eliminated if the minimum wage rose to \$10.10. In Maine, EPI estimates that there could be up to 4,600 fewer jobs created. The policy is also poorly-targeted to families in poverty: Nationally, the mean family income of an employee covered by the \$10.10 proposal is \$54,445, and in Maine it is \$73,995.

*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



This fact sheet presents Census Bureau data on minimum wage workers and their families at the national and state levels. It also presents job loss estimates at both levels prepared by the Employment Policies Institute and economists at Miami and Trinity Universities.

Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
Maine	570,000	108,000	19.0	-4,600

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
Maine	26.7	4.8	7.2	19.4	41.9

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
Maine	\$56,170	\$44,124	33.6	26.0	27.6

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

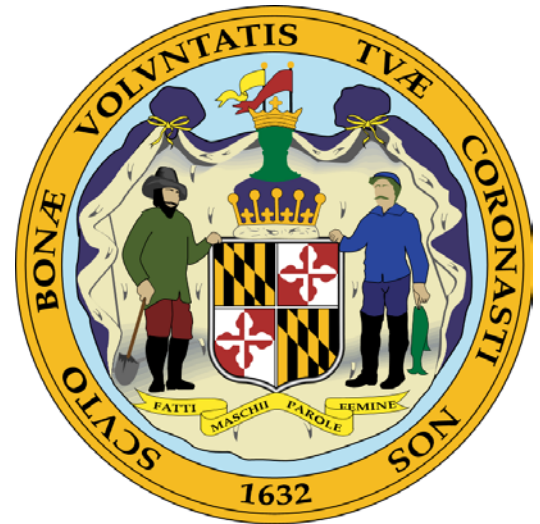
Maryland

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

The Minimum Wage Fairness Act (S. 1737) calls for an increase in the Federal minimum wage from its current level of \$7.25 to \$10.10 over a two-year period. While the intention of improving the incomes of minimum wage workers is laudable, most economic research — including 85% of the best studies on the subject from the last two decades* — finds that raising the minimum wage reduces job opportunities for young, at-risk workers. The Employment Policies Institute estimates that nearly a million job opportunities could be eliminated if the minimum wage rose to \$10.10. In Maryland, EPI estimates that there could be up to 15,600 fewer jobs created. The policy is also poorly-targeted to families in poverty: Nationally, the mean family income of an employee covered by the \$10.10 proposal is \$54,445, and in Maryland it is \$73,995.

*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



This fact sheet presents Census Bureau data on minimum wage workers and their families at the national and state levels. It also presents job loss estimates at both levels prepared by the Employment Policies Institute and economists at Miami and Trinity Universities.

Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
Maryland	2,659,000	383,000	14.4%	-15,600

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
Maryland	21.7	6.4	6.0	17.1	48.8

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
Maryland	\$73,995	\$53,840	32.8	27.0	30.8

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

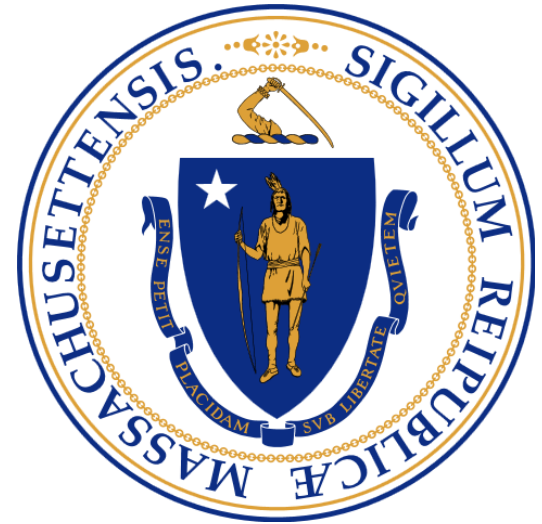
Massachusetts

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

The Minimum Wage Fairness Act (S. 1737) calls for an increase in the Federal minimum wage from its current level of \$7.25 to \$10.10 over a two-year period. While the intention of improving the incomes of minimum wage workers is laudable, most economic research — including 85% of the best studies on the subject from the last two decades* — finds that raising the minimum wage reduces job opportunities for young, at-risk workers. The Employment Policies Institute estimates that nearly a million job opportunities could be eliminated if the minimum wage rose to \$10.10. EPI estimates that there could be up to 12,100 fewer jobs created in Massachusetts. The policy is also poorly-targeted to families in poverty: Nationally, the mean family income of an employee covered by the \$10.10 proposal is \$54,445, and in Massachusetts it is \$76,683.

*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



This fact sheet presents Census Bureau data on minimum wage workers and their families at the national and state levels. It also presents job loss estimates at both levels prepared by the Employment Policies Institute and economists at Miami and Trinity Universities.

Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
Massachusetts	2,927,000	387,000	13.2	-12,100

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
Massachusetts	15.8	9.0	7.3	17.4	50.5

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
Massachusetts	\$76,683	\$53,385	32.9	27.0	27.6

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

Michigan

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

The Minimum Wage Fairness Act (S. 1737) calls for an increase in the Federal minimum wage from its current level of \$7.25 to \$10.10 over a two-year period. While the intention of improving the incomes of minimum wage workers is laudable, most economic research — including 85% of the best studies on the subject from the last two decades* — finds that raising the minimum wage reduces job opportunities for young, at-risk workers. The Employment Policies Institute estimates that nearly a million job opportunities could be eliminated if the minimum wage rose to \$10.10. In Michigan, EPI estimates that there could be up to 31,100 fewer jobs created. The policy is also poorly-targeted to families in poverty: Nationally, the mean family income of an employee covered by the \$10.10 proposal is \$54,445, and in Michigan it is \$61,866.

*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



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Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
Michigan	3,895,000	797,000	20.5	-31,100

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
Michigan	27.0	7.9	10.2	18.4	36.5

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers Average Hours Worked</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
Michigan	\$61,866	\$44,517	34.6	29.0	29.8

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
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Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
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Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
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Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

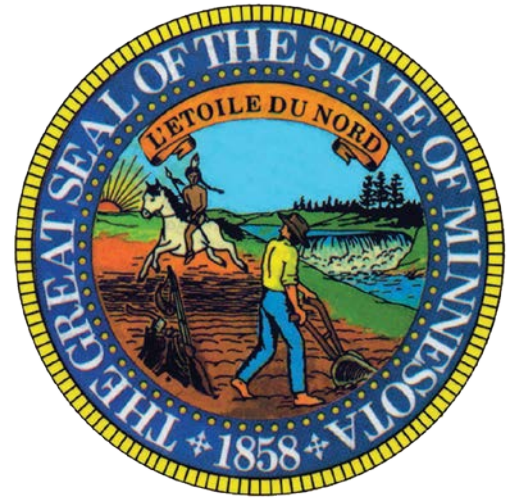
Minnesota

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

The Minimum Wage Fairness Act (S. 1737) calls for an increase in the Federal minimum wage from its current level of \$7.25 to \$10.10 over a two-year period. While the intention of improving the incomes of minimum wage workers is laudable, most economic research — including 85% of the best studies on the subject from the last two decades* — finds that raising the minimum wage reduces job opportunities for young, at-risk workers. The Employment Policies Institute estimates that nearly a million job opportunities could be eliminated if the minimum wage rose to \$10.10. In Minnesota, EPI estimates that there could be up to 19,200 fewer jobs created. The policy is also poorly-targeted to families in poverty: Nationally, the mean family income of an employee covered by the \$10.10 proposal is \$54,445, and in Minnesota it is \$61,006.

*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



This fact sheet presents Census Bureau data on minimum wage workers and their families at the national and state levels. It also presents job loss estimates at both levels prepared by the Employment Policies Institute and economists at Miami and Trinity Universities.

Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
Minnesota	2,526,000	389,000	15.4	-19,200

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
Minnesota	28.5	5.9	5.6	14.8	45.2

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
Minnesota	\$61,006	\$44,195	30.5	23.0	27.4

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

Mississippi

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

The Minimum Wage Fairness Act (S. 1737) calls for an increase in the Federal minimum wage from its current level of \$7.25 to \$10.10 over a two-year period. While the intention of improving the incomes of minimum wage workers is laudable, most economic research — including 85% of the best studies on the subject from the last two decades* — finds that raising the minimum wage reduces job opportunities for young, at-risk workers. The Employment Policies Institute estimates that nearly a million job opportunities could be eliminated if the minimum wage rose to \$10.10. In Mississippi, EPI estimates that there could be up to 10,000 fewer jobs created. The policy is also poorly-targeted to families in poverty: Nationally, the mean family income of an employee covered by the \$10.10 proposal is \$54,445, and in Mississippi it is \$45,151.

*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



This fact sheet presents Census Bureau data on minimum wage workers and their families at the national and state levels. It also presents job loss estimates at both levels prepared by the Employment Policies Institute and economists at Miami and Trinity Universities.

Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
Mississippi	1,055,000	242,000	22.9	-10,000

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
Mississippi	21.2	9.9	9.1	19.1	40.7

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
Mississippi	\$45,151	\$32,181	35.6	31.0	33.9

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

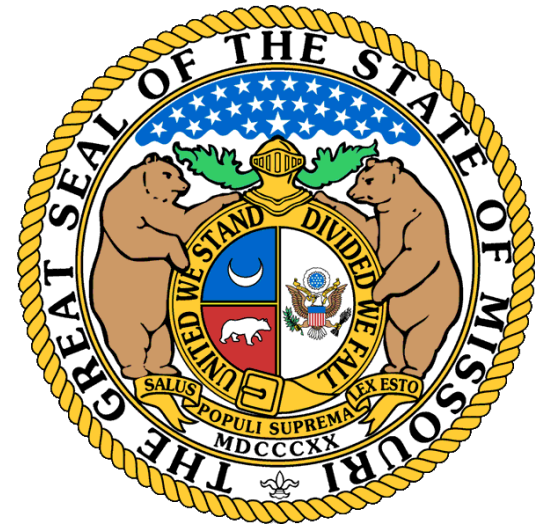
Missouri

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

The Minimum Wage Fairness Act (S. 1737) calls for an increase in the Federal minimum wage from its current level of \$7.25 to \$10.10 over a two-year period. While the intention of improving the incomes of minimum wage workers is laudable, most economic research — including 85% of the best studies on the subject from the last two decades* — finds that raising the minimum wage reduces job opportunities for young, at-risk workers. The Employment Policies Institute estimates that nearly a million job opportunities could be eliminated if the minimum wage rose to \$10.10. In Missouri, EPI estimates that there could be up to 16,300 fewer jobs created. The policy is also poorly-targeted to families in poverty: Nationally, the mean family income of an employee covered by the \$10.10 proposal is \$54,445, and in Missouri it is \$56,268.

*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



This fact sheet presents Census Bureau data on minimum wage workers and their families at the national and state levels. It also presents job loss estimates at both levels prepared by the Employment Policies Institute and economists at Miami and Trinity Universities.

Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
Missouri	2,545,000	454,000	17.8	-16,300

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
Missouri	25.6	8.7	10.6	22.9	32.2

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
Missouri	\$56,268	\$36,898	35.7	30.0	32.1

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

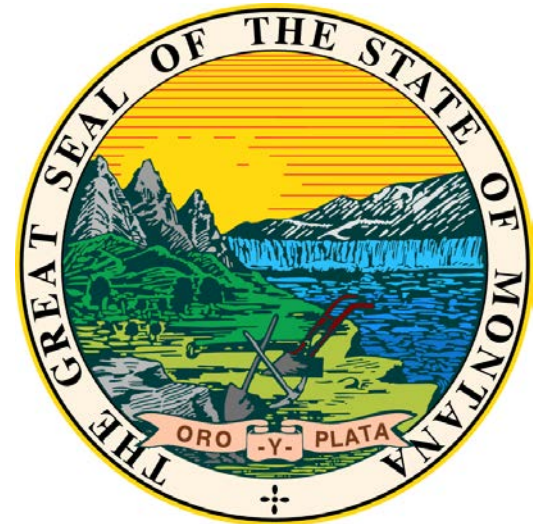
Montana

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

The Minimum Wage Fairness Act (S. 1737) calls for an increase in the Federal minimum wage from its current level of \$7.25 to \$10.10 over a two-year period. While the intention of improving the incomes of minimum wage workers is laudable, most economic research — including 85% of the best studies on the subject from the last two decades* — finds that raising the minimum wage reduces job opportunities for young, at-risk workers. The Employment Policies Institute estimates that nearly a million job opportunities could be eliminated if the minimum wage rose to \$10.10. In Montana, EPI estimates that there could be up to 2,600 fewer jobs created. The policy is also poorly-targeted to families in poverty: Nationally, the mean family income of an employee covered by the \$10.10 proposal is \$54,445, and in Montana it is \$40,270.

*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



This fact sheet presents Census Bureau data on minimum wage workers and their families at the national and state levels. It also presents job loss estimates at both levels prepared by the Employment Policies Institute and economists at Miami and Trinity Universities.

Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
Montana	397,000	74,000	18.7	-2,600

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
Montana	34.5	11.1	8.7	21.7	24.0

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
Montana	\$40,270	\$26,923	35.6	31.0	30.8

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

Nebraska

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

The Minimum Wage Fairness Act (S. 1737) calls for an increase in the Federal minimum wage from its current level of \$7.25 to \$10.10 over a two-year period. While the intention of improving the incomes of minimum wage workers is laudable, most economic research — including 85% of the best studies on the subject from the last two decades* — finds that raising the minimum wage reduces job opportunities for young, at-risk workers. The Employment Policies Institute estimates that nearly a million job opportunities could be eliminated if the minimum wage rose to \$10.10. In Nebraska, EPI estimates that there could be up to 8,400 fewer jobs created. The policy is also poorly-targeted to families in poverty: Nationally, the mean family income of an employee covered by the \$10.10 proposal is \$54,445, and in Nebraska it is \$49,751.

*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



This fact sheet presents Census Bureau data on minimum wage workers and their families at the national and state levels. It also presents job loss estimates at both levels prepared by the Employment Policies Institute and economists at Miami and Trinity Universities.

Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
Nebraska	872,000	172,000	19.7	-8,400

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
Nebraska	24.1	7.0	6.0	25.5	37.4

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
Nebraska	\$49,751	\$44,804	34.8	28.0	29.6

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

Nevada

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

The Minimum Wage Fairness Act (S. 1737) calls for an increase in the Federal minimum wage from its current level of \$7.25 to \$10.10 over a two-year period. While the intention of improving the incomes of minimum wage workers is laudable, most economic research — including 85% of the best studies on the subject from the last two decades* — finds that raising the minimum wage reduces job opportunities for young, at-risk workers. The Employment Policies Institute estimates that nearly a million job opportunities could be eliminated if the minimum wage rose to \$10.10. In Nevada, EPI estimates that there could be up to 4,400 fewer jobs created. The policy is also poorly-targeted to families in poverty: Nationally, the mean family income of an employee covered by the \$10.10 proposal is \$54,445, and in Nevada it is \$48,993.

*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



This fact sheet presents Census Bureau data on minimum wage workers and their families at the national and state levels. It also presents job loss estimates at both levels prepared by the Employment Policies Institute and economists at Miami and Trinity Universities.

Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
Nevada	1,147,000	181,000	15.8	-4,400

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
Nevada	25.6	10.7	9.1	21.3	33.3

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
Nevada	\$48,993	\$36,759	34.6	29.0	32.5

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

New Hampshire

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

The Minimum Wage Fairness Act (S. 1737) calls for an increase in the Federal minimum wage from its current level of \$7.25 to \$10.10 over a two-year period. While the intention of improving the incomes of minimum wage workers is laudable, most economic research — including 85% of the best studies on the subject from the last two decades* — finds that raising the minimum wage reduces job opportunities for young, at-risk workers. The Employment Policies Institute estimates that nearly a million job opportunities could be eliminated if the minimum wage rose to \$10.10. EPI estimates that there could be up to 4,300 fewer jobs created in New Hampshire. The policy is also poorly-targeted to families in poverty: Nationally, the mean family income of an employee covered by the \$10.10 proposal is \$54,445, and in New Hampshire it is \$81,571.

*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



This fact sheet presents Census Bureau data on minimum wage workers and their families at the national and state levels. It also presents job loss estimates at both levels prepared by the Employment Policies Institute and economists at Miami and Trinity Universities.

Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
New Hampshire	627,000	95,000	15.2	-4,300

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
New Hampshire	18.8	5.3	5.4	18.2	52.3

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
New Hampshire	\$81,571	\$67,024	32.5	25.0	27.0

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

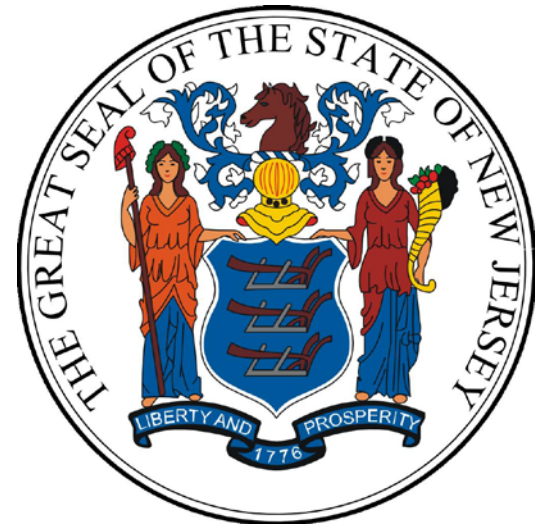
New Jersey

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

The Minimum Wage Fairness Act (S. 1737) calls for an increase in the Federal minimum wage from its current level of \$7.25 to \$10.10 over a two-year period. While the intention of improving the incomes of minimum wage workers is laudable, most economic research — including 85% of the best studies on the subject from the last two decades* — finds that raising the minimum wage reduces job opportunities for young, at-risk workers. The Employment Policies Institute estimates that nearly a million job opportunities could be eliminated if the minimum wage rose to \$10.10. In New Jersey, EPI estimates that there could be up to 26,800 fewer jobs created. The policy is also poorly-targeted to families in poverty: Nationally, the mean family income of an employee covered by the \$10.10 proposal is \$54,445, and in New Jersey it is \$74,552.

*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



This fact sheet presents Census Bureau data on minimum wage workers and their families at the national and state levels. It also presents job loss estimates at both levels prepared by the Employment Policies Institute and economists at Miami and Trinity Universities.

Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
New Jersey	3,819,000	675,000	17.7	-26,800

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
New Jersey	16.4	8.4	6.6	19.5	49.1

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
New Jersey	\$74,552	\$54,387	35.4	30.0	30.7

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

New Mexico

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

The Minimum Wage Fairness Act (S. 1737) calls for an increase in the Federal minimum wage from its current level of \$7.25 to \$10.10 over a two-year period. While the intention of improving the incomes of minimum wage workers is laudable, most economic research — including 85% of the best studies on the subject from the last two decades* — finds that raising the minimum wage reduces job opportunities for young, at-risk workers. The Employment Policies Institute estimates that nearly a million job opportunities could be eliminated if the minimum wage rose to \$10.10. In New Mexico, EPI estimates that there could be up to 6,900 fewer jobs created. The policy is also poorly-targeted to families in poverty: Nationally, the mean family income of an employee covered by the \$10.10 proposal is \$54,445, and in New Mexico it is \$52,692.

*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



This fact sheet presents Census Bureau data on minimum wage workers and their families at the national and state levels. It also presents job loss estimates at both levels prepared by the Employment Policies Institute and economists at Miami and Trinity Universities.

Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
New Mexico	750,000	168,000	22.4	-6,900

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
New Mexico	19.0	8.6	12.4	14.4	45.6

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
New Mexico	\$52,692	\$27,307	33.4	27.0	30.5

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

New York

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

The Minimum Wage Fairness Act (S. 1737) calls for an increase in the Federal minimum wage from its current level of \$7.25 to \$10.10 over a two-year period. While the intention of improving the incomes of minimum wage workers is laudable, most economic research — including 85% of the best studies on the subject from the last two decades* — finds that raising the minimum wage reduces job opportunities for young, at-risk workers. The Employment Policies Institute estimates that nearly a million job opportunities could be eliminated if the minimum wage rose to \$10.10. In New York, EPI estimates that there could be up to 57,400 fewer jobs created. The policy is also poorly-targeted to families in poverty: Nationally, the mean family income of an employee covered by the \$10.10 proposal is \$54,445, and in New York it is \$63,120.

*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



This fact sheet presents Census Bureau data on minimum wage workers and their families at the national and state levels. It also presents job loss estimates at both levels prepared by the Employment Policies Institute and economists at Miami and Trinity Universities.

Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
New York	8,115,000	1,455,000	17.9	-57,400

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
New York	18.0	9.1	8.3	20.1	44.5

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
New York	\$63,120	\$44,164	35.4	31.0	31.1

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

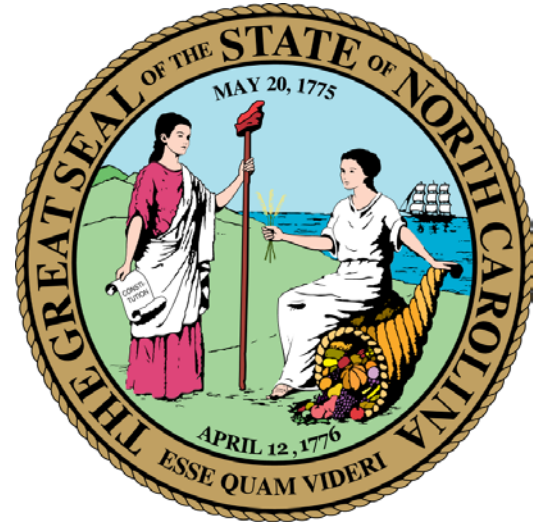
North Carolina

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

The Minimum Wage Fairness Act (S. 1737) calls for an increase in the Federal minimum wage from its current level of \$7.25 to \$10.10 over a two-year period. While the intention of improving the incomes of minimum wage workers is laudable, most economic research — including 85% of the best studies on the subject from the last two decades* — finds that raising the minimum wage reduces job opportunities for young, at-risk workers. The Employment Policies Institute estimates that nearly a million job opportunities could be eliminated if the minimum wage rose to \$10.10. In North Carolina, EPI estimates that there could be up to 40,400 fewer jobs created. The policy is also poorly-targeted to families in poverty: Nationally, the mean family income of an employee covered by the \$10.10 proposal is \$54,445, and in North Carolina it is \$44,554.

*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



This fact sheet presents Census Bureau data on minimum wage workers and their families at the national and state levels. It also presents job loss estimates at both levels prepared by the Employment Policies Institute and economists at Miami and Trinity Universities.

Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
North Carolina	3,883,000	944,000	24.3%	-40,400

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
North Carolina	23.0	10.5	9.7	20.4	36.4

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
North Carolina	\$44,554	\$32,036	35.3	32.0	32.1

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

North Dakota

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

The Minimum Wage Fairness Act (S. 1737) calls for an increase in the Federal minimum wage from its current level of \$7.25 to \$10.10 over a two-year period. While the intention of improving the incomes of minimum wage workers is laudable, most economic research — including 85% of the best studies on the subject from the last two decades* — finds that raising the minimum wage reduces job opportunities for young, at-risk workers. The Employment Policies Institute estimates that nearly a million job opportunities could be eliminated if the minimum wage rose to \$10.10. In North Dakota, EPI estimates that there could be up to 2,400 fewer jobs created. The policy is also poorly-targeted to families in poverty: Nationally, the mean family income of an employee covered by the \$10.10 proposal is \$54,445, and in North Dakota it is \$59,701.

*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



This fact sheet presents Census Bureau data on minimum wage workers and their families at the national and state levels. It also presents job loss estimates at both levels prepared by the Employment Policies Institute and economists at Miami and Trinity Universities.

Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
North Dakota	341,000	53,000	15.6	-2,400

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
North Dakota	33.3	4.6	5.7	21.5	34.9

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
North Dakota	\$59,701	\$43,814	33.0	25.0	29.3

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

Ohio

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

The Minimum Wage Fairness Act (S. 1737) calls for an increase in the Federal minimum wage from its current level of \$7.25 to \$10.10 over a two-year period. While the intention of improving the incomes of minimum wage workers is laudable, most economic research — including 85% of the best studies on the subject from the last two decades* — finds that raising the minimum wage reduces job opportunities for young, at-risk workers. The Employment Policies Institute estimates that nearly a million job opportunities could be eliminated if the minimum wage rose to \$10.10. In Ohio, EPI estimates that there could be up to 25,800 fewer jobs created. The policy is also poorly-targeted to families in poverty: Nationally, the mean family income of an employee covered by the \$10.10 proposal is \$54,445, and in Ohio it is \$53,882.

*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



This fact sheet presents Census Bureau data on minimum wage workers and their families at the national and state levels. It also presents job loss estimates at both levels prepared by the Employment Policies Institute and economists at Miami and Trinity Universities.

Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
Ohio	4,773,000	791,000	16.6	-25,800

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
Ohio	25.0	8.0	8.4	20.5	38.1

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
Ohio	\$53,882	\$44,438	35.3	30.0	30.9

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

Oklahoma

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

The Minimum Wage Fairness Act (S. 1737) calls for an increase in the Federal minimum wage from its current level of \$7.25 to \$10.10 over a two-year period. While the intention of improving the incomes of minimum wage workers is laudable, most economic research — including 85% of the best studies on the subject from the last two decades* — finds that raising the minimum wage reduces job opportunities for young, at-risk workers. The Employment Policies Institute estimates that nearly a million job opportunities could be eliminated if the minimum wage rose to \$10.10. In Oklahoma, EPI estimates that there could be up to 15,800 fewer jobs created. The policy is also poorly-targeted to families in poverty: Nationally, the mean family income of an employee covered by the \$10.10 proposal is \$54,445, and in Oklahoma it is \$45,509.

*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



This fact sheet presents Census Bureau data on minimum wage workers and their families at the national and state levels. It also presents job loss estimates at both levels prepared by the Employment Policies Institute and economists at Miami and Trinity Universities.

Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
Oklahoma	1,513,000	323,000	21.3	-15,800

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
Oklahoma	23.1	9.3	8.5	22.9	36.2

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
Oklahoma	\$45,509	\$31,410	34.6	28.0	32.7

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

Oregon

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

The Minimum Wage Fairness Act (S. 1737) calls for an increase in the Federal minimum wage from its current level of \$7.25 to \$10.10 over a two-year period. While the intention of improving the incomes of minimum wage workers is laudable, most economic research — including 85% of the best studies on the subject from the last two decades* — finds that raising the minimum wage reduces job opportunities for young, at-risk workers. The Employment Policies Institute estimates that nearly a million job opportunities could be eliminated if the minimum wage rose to \$10.10. In Oregon, EPI estimates that there could be up to 1,900 fewer jobs created. The policy is also poorly-targeted to families in poverty: Nationally, the mean family income of an employee covered by the \$10.10 proposal is \$54,445, and in Oregon it is \$43,672.

*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



This fact sheet presents Census Bureau data on minimum wage workers and their families at the national and state levels. It also presents job loss estimates at both levels prepared by the Employment Policies Institute and economists at Miami and Trinity Universities.

Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
Oregon	1,500,000	161,000	10.7	-1,900

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
Oregon	28.9	6.0	12.7	17.9	34.5

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
Oregon	\$43,672	\$32,190	33.5	29.0	30.8

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

Pennsylvania

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

The Minimum Wage Fairness Act (S. 1737) calls for an increase in the Federal minimum wage from its current level of \$7.25 to \$10.10 over a two-year period. While the intention of improving the incomes of minimum wage workers is laudable, most economic research — including 85% of the best studies on the subject from the last two decades* — finds that raising the minimum wage reduces job opportunities for young, at-risk workers. The Employment Policies Institute estimates that nearly a million job opportunities could be eliminated if the minimum wage rose to \$10.10. In Pennsylvania, EPI estimates that there could be up to 44,200 fewer jobs created. The policy is also poorly-targeted to families in poverty: Nationally, the mean family income of an employee covered by the \$10.10 proposal is \$54,445, and in Pennsylvania it is \$60,720.

*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



This fact sheet presents Census Bureau data on minimum wage workers and their families at the national and state levels. It also presents job loss estimates at both levels prepared by the Employment Policies Institute and economists at Miami and Trinity Universities.

Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
Pennsylvania	5,485,000	935,000	17.0	-44,200

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
Pennsylvania	20.2	7.7	8.2	22.6	41.3

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
Pennsylvania	\$60,720	\$44,133	35.2	30.0	29.8

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

Rhode Island

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

The Minimum Wage Fairness Act (S. 1737) calls for an increase in the Federal minimum wage from its current level of \$7.25 to \$10.10 over a two-year period. While the intention of improving the incomes of minimum wage workers is laudable, most economic research — including 85% of the best studies on the subject from the last two decades* — finds that raising the minimum wage reduces job opportunities for young, at-risk workers. The Employment Policies Institute estimates that nearly a million job opportunities could be eliminated if the minimum wage rose to \$10.10. In Rhode Island, EPI estimates that there could be up to 2,400 fewer jobs created. The policy is also poorly-targeted to families in poverty: Nationally, the mean family income of an employee covered by the \$10.10 proposal is \$54,445, and in Rhode Island it is \$66,839.

*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



This fact sheet presents Census Bureau data on minimum wage workers and their families at the national and state levels. It also presents job loss estimates at both levels prepared by the Employment Policies Institute and economists at Miami and Trinity Universities.

Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
Rhode Island	459,000	71,000	15.5	-2,400

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
Rhode Island	19.5	8.1	7.5	15.9	49.0

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
Rhode Island	\$66,839	\$44,626	32.6	26.0	29.1

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

South Carolina

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

The Minimum Wage Fairness Act (S. 1737) calls for an increase in the Federal minimum wage from its current level of \$7.25 to \$10.10 over a two-year period. While the intention of improving the incomes of minimum wage workers is laudable, most economic research — including 85% of the best studies on the subject from the last two decades* — finds that raising the minimum wage reduces job opportunities for young, at-risk workers. The Employment Policies Institute estimates that nearly a million job opportunities could be eliminated if the minimum wage rose to \$10.10. EPI estimates that there could be up to 19,400 fewer jobs created in South Carolina. The policy is also poorly-targeted to families in poverty: Nationally, the mean family income of an employee covered by the \$10.10 proposal is \$54,445, and in South Carolina it is \$44,737.

*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



This fact sheet presents Census Bureau data on minimum wage workers and their families at the national and state levels. It also presents job loss estimates at both levels prepared by the Employment Policies Institute and economists at Miami and Trinity Universities.

Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
South Carolina	1,859,000	420,000	22.6	-19,400

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
South Carolina	23.6	12.6	7.9	19.5	36.4

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
South Carolina	\$44,737	\$31,911	35.0	31.0	32.5

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

South Dakota

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

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*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



This fact sheet presents Census Bureau data on minimum wage workers and their families at the national and state levels. It also presents job loss estimates at both levels prepared by the Employment Policies Institute and economists at Miami and Trinity Universities.

Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
South Dakota	361,000	74,000	20.6	-3,300

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
South Dakota	34.7	7.5	6.6	19.7	31.5

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
South Dakota	\$46,915	\$31,997	33.7	27.0	30.1

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

Tennessee

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

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*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



This fact sheet presents Census Bureau data on minimum wage workers and their families at the national and state levels. It also presents job loss estimates at both levels prepared by the Employment Policies Institute and economists at Miami and Trinity Universities.

Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
Tennessee	2,562,000	567,000	22.1	-27,300

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
Tennessee	28.8	9.1	11.2	19.2	31.7

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
Tennessee	\$42,972	\$31,682	35.7	32.0	30.9

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

Texas

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

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*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



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Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
Texas	10,828,000	2,516,000	23.2	-111,500

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
Texas	18.8	10.8	11.7	22.2	36.5

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
Texas	\$47,571	\$31,892	35.2	31.0	33.9

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
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Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
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Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

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Utah

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

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*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



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Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
Utah	1,234,000	253,000	20.5	-11,300

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
Utah	19.0	6.3	6.4	27.0	41.3

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
Utah	\$57,740	\$44,437	31.3	26.0	29.5

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
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Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
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Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
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Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
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Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

Vermont

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

The Minimum Wage Fairness Act (S. 1737) calls for an increase in the Federal minimum wage from its current level of \$7.25 to \$10.10 over a two-year period. While the intention of improving the incomes of minimum wage workers is laudable, most economic research — including 85% of the best studies on the subject from the last two decades* — finds that raising the minimum wage reduces job opportunities for young, at-risk workers. The Employment Policies Institute estimates that nearly a million job opportunities could be eliminated if the minimum wage rose to \$10.10. In Vermont, EPI estimates that there could be up to 500 fewer jobs created. The policy is also poorly-targeted to families in poverty: Nationally, the mean family income of an employee covered by the \$10.10 proposal is \$54,445, and in Vermont it is \$56,364.

*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



This fact sheet presents Census Bureau data on minimum wage workers and their families at the national and state levels. It also presents job loss estimates at both levels prepared by the Employment Policies Institute and economists at Miami and Trinity Universities.

Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
Vermont	283,000	29,000	10.2	-500

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
Vermont	27.5	10.2	8.8	21.4	32.1

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
Vermont	\$56,364	\$44,225	36.6	31.0	27.6

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

Virginia

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

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*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



This fact sheet presents Census Bureau data on minimum wage workers and their families at the national and state levels. It also presents job loss estimates at both levels prepared by the Employment Policies Institute and economists at Miami and Trinity Universities.

Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
Virginia	3,604,000	608,000	16.9	-25,600

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
Virginia	18.9	8.4	7.1	22.0	43.6

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers Average Hours Worked</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
Virginia	\$63,158	\$44,416	34.8	31.0	31.0

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

Washington

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

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*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



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Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
Washington	2,882,000	208,000	7.2	-1,800

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
Washington	19.6	6.5	11.2	21.2	41.5

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
Washington	\$59,055	\$44,964	33.2	29.0	30.5

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

West Virginia

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

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*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



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Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
West Virginia	686,000	149,000	21.8%	-6,200

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
West Virginia	24.6	8.2	13.1	28.3	25.8

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
West Virginia	\$47,013	\$37,388	37.6	35.0	33.4

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.

Wisconsin

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

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*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



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Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
Wisconsin	2,585,000	512,000	19.8	-27,700

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
Wisconsin	24.4	6.5	8.9	18.3	41.9

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
Wisconsin	\$58,812	\$44,775	32.8	25.0	28.0

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
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Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
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Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
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Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

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Wyoming

Impact Of Minimum Wage Increase

February 20, 2014

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*http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~dneumark/min_wage_review.pdf



This fact sheet presents Census Bureau data on minimum wage workers and their families at the national and state levels. It also presents job loss estimates at both levels prepared by the Employment Policies Institute and economists at Miami and Trinity Universities.

Table 1 : Workers Affected by Minimum Wage and Job Creation Losses From Increase to \$10.10

	<u>All Workers</u>	<u>Workers Affected</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>
United States	129,010,000	23,931,000	18.5%	-930,500
Wyoming	258,000	44,000	17.0	-2,000

Table 2 : Family Status of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Single Adult</u>	<u>Single Parent</u>	<u>Married, Sole Earner</u>	<u>Married, Dual Earner</u>	<u>Living w/ Family, Relative, Sub-Family</u>
United States	22.0%	8.8%	9.4%	20.6%	39.2%
Wyoming	32.7	7.2	7.3	16.0	36.8

Table 3 : Family Income, Age and Hours of Workers Affected by Minimum Wage

	<u>Income</u>		<u>Age</u>		<u>All Affected Workers</u>
	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average Hours Worked</u>
United States	\$54,445	\$36,976	34.7	30.0	31.5
Wyoming	\$46,648	\$36,936	33.7	27.0	31.4

– Produced by Senate Budget Committee Republican staff –

Data analysis and job loss estimates prepared by the Employment Policies Institute. See methodology for details.

Table 4 : Minimum Wage Workers by Industry
(Ranked by Percent of All Workers in the Industrial Sector)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percent of All Workers</u>	<u>Minimum Wage Workers</u>
Retail Trade	22.32%	5,341,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	21.52	5,150,000
Health Care	9.08	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	8.25	1,973,000
Manufacturing	6.86	1,642,000
Educational Services	6.15	1,471,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	5.63	1,347,000
Construction	3.72	891,000
Finance and Insurance	3.29	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	3.17	760,000
Social Assistance	2.96	709,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1.95	467,000
Public administration	1.88	449,000
Wholesale Trade	1.63	391,000
Information and Communications	1.20	287,000
Mining	0.20	48,000
Utilities	<u>0.19</u>	<u>45,000</u>
Total	100	23,931,000

Table 5 : Employment Loss by Industry from Increase in Minimum Wage to \$10.10
(Ranked by Potential Job Losses)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Potential Job Losses</u>	<u>Affected Employment</u>
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, Food Services	-290,400	5,150,000
Retail Trade	-226,900	5,341,000
Health Care	-66,900	2,173,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-59,100	1,973,000
Manufacturing	-52,100	1,642,000
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	-44,900	1,347,000
Educational Services	-44,800	1,471,000
Social Assistance	-25,700	709,000
Construction	-23,800	891,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-19,100	467,000
Finance and Insurance	-20,500	787,000
Transportation and Warehousing	-21,400	760,000
Wholesale Trade	-11,400	391,000
Public administration	-10,800	449,000
Information and Communications	-10,800	287,000
Utilities	-1,100	45,000
Mining	-900	48,000

Note: Methodology available at http://www.minimumwage.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/1010_MW-Analysis_Methodology.pdf.