

TESTIMONY OF MARK PRICE
Senate Labor and Industry Committee
Increasing the Minimum Wage Hearing
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My name is Mark Price and I hold a Ph. D. in economics from the University of Utah. I am a labor economist at the Keystone Research Center (KRC), a non-partisan economic think tank based in Harrisburg. I want to thank Chairwoman Baker and Chairwoman Tartaglione for the opportunity to testify before this committee on the benefits of a minimum wage increase for Pennsylvania workers.

When a significant number of jobs in Pennsylvania don't pay enough for our neighbors to afford the basics – things like food, car repairs and eyeglasses – the local economy slows down. For many in our communities wages are so low that they are forced, even while working, to rely on the local food bank to help make ends meet. Policies to raise the wage and benefits floor can help restore spending on the basics and, in the process, boost local economies throughout the commonwealth.

There are several proposals to raise the minimum wage currently circulating in the General Assembly. One of those proposals, an increase in the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour, would boost the wages of 1.2 million workers, or 23%, of the state's resident workforce. In total, wages in Pennsylvania would increase by \$1.8 billion if the minimum wage were raised to \$10.10 per hour. The higher spending that would result from these wage increases would generate 6,000 jobs.

Raising the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour would benefit 2.9 times as many workers and boost total wages more than five times as much as an alternative proposal to increase the minimum wage to \$8.75 per hour. See Table 1 on page 2 and 3 for a county by county break down of the number of workers impacted under both proposals.¹ Table 1 also includes estimates on the number of workers impacted by an increase in the minimum wage to \$12 per hour by 2020 as well as the total number of workers impacted by a minimum wage increase to \$15 per hour immediately.

The majority of workers in Pennsylvania that would get a raise from a minimum wage increase are adults (94% under \$8.75 and 87% at \$10.10). On average the Pennsylvania workers that would benefit from a minimum wage increase earn a significant share of their family's income (34% for an increase to \$8.75 and 41% for an increase to \$10.10).² See Table 2 on page 4 for a complete demographic breakdown of the workers impacted under all four scenarios discussed above.

It is our view that increasing the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour would result in a meaningful boost to family incomes in Pennsylvania and help grow the state's economy.

¹ County specific demographic data on the workers impacted by a minimum wage increase to \$10.10 can be found at <http://keystoneresearch.org/countywageboost>

² On average the workers impacted by a minimum wage increase to \$12 and \$15 per hour earn just under half of their family's total income.

Table 1.

Number of workers that would benefit from a minimum wage increase to \$10.10 and \$8.75 per hour

County	\$8.75 by 2017§		\$10.10 by 2016§		\$12 by 2020†		\$15 Now‡	
	Total Affected	Share of Resident Workforce	Total Affected	Share of Resident Workforce	Total Affected	Share of Resident Workforce	Directly Affected€	Share of Resident Workforce
Pennsylvania	430,000	7.7%	1,265,000	22.9%	1,481,000	25.7%	2,085,000	39.5%
Adams	3,534	7.6%	11,030	23.8%	12,616	26.2%	18,332	41.6%
Allegheny	40,078	7.7%	113,852	21.9%	133,758	24.6%	193,122	38.9%
Armstrong	2,954	11.0%	8,138	30.3%	9,288	33.1%	12,474	48.7%
Beaver	6,492	8.6%	17,468	23.0%	21,446	27.1%	31,144	43.0%
Bedford	1,878	9.7%	5,548	28.5%	6,454	31.9%	8,906	48.1%
Berks	14,326	7.9%	44,644	24.6%	51,776	27.3%	69,892	40.4%
Blair	5,166	9.7%	15,252	28.5%	17,744	31.9%	24,482	48.1%
Bradford	2,414	9.4%	7,242	28.2%	7,888	29.4%	10,578	43.2%
Bucks	15,148	5.1%	48,430	16.3%	57,290	18.5%	82,486	29.2%
Butler	6,178	7.2%	18,798	22.0%	21,114	23.7%	30,436	37.4%
Cambria	5,314	9.7%	15,690	28.5%	18,254	31.9%	25,186	48.1%
Cameron	182	10.4%	518	29.8%	598	33.0%	804	48.5%
Carbon	1,986	7.4%	6,096	22.8%	7,146	25.7%	10,202	40.1%
Centre	7,120	10.2%	18,896	27.0%	22,166	30.4%	30,852	46.3%
Chester	13,214	5.5%	39,174	16.3%	45,380	18.1%	64,476	28.1%
Clarion	1,648	10.4%	4,700	29.8%	5,436	33.0%	7,298	48.5%
Clearfield	3,420	10.4%	9,748	29.8%	11,274	33.0%	15,138	48.5%
Clinton	1,738	10.3%	4,748	28.2%	5,568	31.8%	7,658	47.7%
Columbia	2,800	8.8%	8,052	25.4%	9,460	28.6%	13,534	44.7%
Crawford	3,800	11.0%	9,858	28.6%	11,862	33.1%	16,446	50.1%
Cumberland	8,470	7.6%	25,556	23.0%	29,096	25.2%	41,352	39.1%
Dauphin	8,774	7.1%	30,766	24.9%	35,202	27.4%	50,728	43.2%
Delaware	14,118	5.8%	42,858	17.6%	52,456	20.7%	72,878	31.4%
Elk	1,464	10.4%	4,174	29.8%	4,828	33.0%	6,482	48.5%
Erie	11,618	9.7%	32,040	26.6%	38,160	30.4%	51,948	45.3%
Fayette	6,574	8.9%	20,034	27.2%	24,010	31.2%	32,676	46.5%
Forest	194	10.4%	556	29.8%	642	33.0%	862	48.5%
Franklin	5,192	7.6%	16,204	23.8%	18,538	26.2%	26,934	41.6%
Fulton	606	9.7%	1,790	28.5%	2,084	31.9%	2,874	48.1%
Greene	1,310	7.4%	4,236	24.0%	4,864	26.4%	6,732	40.0%
Huntingdon	1,724	9.7%	5,094	28.5%	5,926	31.9%	8,176	48.1%
Indiana	4,248	11.0%	11,700	30.3%	13,356	33.1%	17,936	48.7%
Jefferson	1,934	10.4%	5,510	29.8%	6,372	33.0%	8,558	48.5%

Note. The counts of affected workers are not strictly comparable as each of the minimum wage increases reflects different assumptions about the period of implementation and therefore projected employment growth. The increase to \$8.75 implemented over 3 years, \$10.10 over 2, \$12 over 5 years and the full increase to \$15 projected onto the employment in 2014.

§ Statewide totals based on David Cooper and Mark Price, "Falling Short: The Impact of Raising the Minimum Wage in PA to \$8.75 vs. \$10.10" February 2015, Keystone Research Center, available at <http://keystoneresearch.org/fallingshort>

† Statewide totals based on David Cooper, Lawrence Mishel, and John Schmitt, "We Can Afford A \$12.00 Federal Minimum Wage in 2020", April 2015, Economic Policy Institute, available at <http://goo.gl/PpftD1>

€ The increase to \$15 represents only directly affected workers whereas the estimates of total affected workers for the other three minimum wage increases are a combination of directly affected and indirectly affected workers. Indirectly affected workers are those workers that earn just above the new higher minimum wage that would likely see their wages rise following a minimum wage increase.

‡ Keystone Research Center analysis of the Current Population Survey (CPS) Outgoing Rotation Group microdata

Table 1 (continued).

Number of workers that would benefit from a minimum wage increase to \$10.10 and \$8.75 per hour

County	\$8.75 by 2017§		\$10.10 by 2016§		\$12 by 2020†		\$15 Now‡	
	Total Affected	Share of Resident Workforce	Total Affected	Share of Resident Workforce	Total Affected	Share of Resident Workforce	Directly Affected	Share of Resident Workforce
Juniata	1,078	10.3%	2,948	28.2%	3,458	31.8%	4,756	47.7%
Lackawanna	8,414	9.2%	24,356	26.6%	28,640	30.0%	40,318	46.3%
Lancaster	19,004	8.0%	57,560	24.2%	66,574	26.8%	93,286	41.1%
Lawrence	3,080	8.6%	8,288	23.0%	10,176	27.1%	14,776	43.0%
Lebanon	4,580	7.8%	13,182	22.3%	16,302	26.5%	21,712	38.6%
Lehigh	11,590	7.4%	35,582	22.8%	41,712	25.7%	59,550	40.1%
Luzerne	11,858	8.8%	34,100	25.4%	40,064	28.6%	57,318	44.7%
Lycoming	5,506	10.3%	15,048	28.2%	17,646	31.8%	24,266	47.7%
McKean	1,764	10.4%	5,028	29.8%	5,816	33.0%	7,810	48.5%
Mercer	5,234	10.9%	14,820	31.0%	16,856	33.8%	22,086	48.5%
Mifflin	1,966	10.3%	5,370	28.2%	6,298	31.8%	8,662	47.7%
Monroe	7,938	8.9%	24,842	27.8%	28,018	30.1%	38,818	45.6%
Montgomery	18,760	4.9%	57,620	14.9%	69,746	17.3%	102,516	27.9%
Montour	722	8.9%	2,176	27.0%	2,424	28.8%	3,338	43.4%
Northampton	9,706	7.4%	29,800	22.8%	34,934	25.7%	49,874	40.1%
Northumberland	3,368	8.9%	10,164	27.0%	11,316	28.8%	15,586	43.4%
Perry	1,626	7.6%	4,904	23.0%	5,584	25.2%	7,934	39.1%
Philadelphia	48,982	8.5%	135,640	23.5%	158,892	26.5%	225,658	41.1%
Pike	1,236	9.1%	3,368	24.7%	3,988	28.1%	5,414	41.7%
Potter	648	10.4%	1,848	29.8%	2,138	33.0%	2,872	48.5%
Schuylkill	5,330	8.7%	17,298	28.2%	18,804	29.4%	26,712	45.7%
Snyder	1,652	10.3%	4,514	28.2%	5,294	31.8%	7,280	47.7%
Somerset	3,004	9.7%	8,870	28.5%	10,320	31.9%	14,238	48.1%
Sullivan	228	9.4%	684	28.2%	744	29.4%	998	43.2%
Susquehanna	1,136	9.1%	3,096	24.7%	3,664	28.1%	4,974	41.7%
Tioga	1,522	9.4%	4,568	28.2%	4,974	29.4%	6,670	43.2%
Union	1,532	10.3%	4,190	28.2%	4,914	31.8%	6,756	47.7%
Venango	2,204	10.4%	6,282	29.8%	7,264	33.0%	9,756	48.5%
Warren	1,914	11.0%	4,968	28.6%	5,978	33.1%	8,288	50.1%
Washington	6,574	7.4%	21,236	24.0%	24,392	26.4%	33,760	40.0%
Wayne	1,216	9.1%	3,312	24.7%	3,920	28.1%	5,322	41.7%
Westmoreland	15,288	8.4%	42,114	23.1%	50,046	26.3%	70,250	40.4%
Wyoming	1,118	9.2%	3,234	26.6%	3,804	30.0%	5,354	46.3%
York	14,606	7.2%	46,600	23.0%	54,250	25.7%	76,508	39.7%

Note. The counts of affected workers are not strictly comparable as each of the minimum wage increases reflects different assumptions about the period of implementation and therefore projected employment growth. The increase to \$8.75 implemented over 3 years, \$10.10 over 2, \$12 over 5 years and the full increase to \$15 projected onto the employment in 2014.

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‡ The increase to \$15 represents only directly affected workers whereas the estimates of total affected workers for the other three minimum wage increases are a combination of directly affected and indirectly affected workers. Indirectly affected workers are those workers that earn just above the new higher minimum wage that would likely see their wages rise following a minimum wage increase.

¥ Keystone Research Center analysis of the Current Population Survey (CPS) Outgoing Rotation Group microdata

Table 2.

Characteristics of Pennsylvania workers who would be affected by increasing the minimum wage in Pennsylvania to \$8.75, \$10.10, \$12 and \$15 per hour

Category	\$8.75 by 2017§		\$10.10 by 2016§		\$12 by 2020†		\$15 Now‡	
	Total affected	Percent-age of the total affected	Total affected	Percent-age of the total affected	Total affected	Percent-age of the total affected	Directly Affected€	Percent-age of the total affected
Total	430,000	100%	1,265,000	100%	1,481,000	100%	2,085,000	100%
Share of total workforce	7.8%		22.9%		25.7%		39.5%	
Sex								
Female	257,000	60%	742,000	59%	880,000	59%	1,213,000	58%
Male	173,000	40%	524,000	41%	602,000	41%	872,000	42%
Age								
20 +	404,000	94%	1,100,000	87%	1,302,000	88%	1,910,000	92%
Under 20	26,000	6%	165,000	13%	179,000	12%	175,000	8%
Age Detailed								
16 to 24	140,000	33%	440,000	35%	498,000	34%	554,000	27%
25 to 39	115,000	27%	355,000	28%	416,000	28%	628,000	30%
40 to 54	81,000	19%	246,000	19%	298,000	20%	492,000	24%
55+	94,000	22%	224,000	18%	268,000	18%	412,000	20%
Race/ethnicity								
White	305,000	71%	929,000	73%	1,095,000	74%	1,578,000	76%
Black	59,000	14%	157,000	12%	181,000	12%	241,000	12%
Hispanic	36,000	8%	115,000	9%	129,000	9%	176,000	8%
Asian	30,000	7%	64,000	5%	76,000	5%	90,000	4%
Family status								
Married parent	58,000	14%	167,000	13%	200,000	14%	340,000	16%
Single parent	41,000	10%	129,000	10%	156,000	11%	199,000	10%
Married, no kids	87,000	20%	244,000	19%	297,000	20%	487,000	23%
Unmarried, no kids	244,000	57%	725,000	57%	828,000	56%	1,059,000	51%
Family income								
less than \$20,000	78,000	18%	210,000	17%	246,000	17%	281,000	13%
\$20,000 - \$39,999	110,000	25%	300,000	24%	344,000	23%	541,000	26%
\$40,000 - \$59,999	105,000	24%	262,000	21%	316,000	21%	450,000	22%
\$60,000 - \$74,999	38,000	9%	138,000	11%	162,000	11%	256,000	12%
\$75,000 - \$99,999	45,000	11%	153,000	12%	180,000	12%	240,000	12%
\$100,000 - \$149,9	29,000	7%	123,000	10%	139,000	9%	198,000	10%
\$150,000 or more	26,000	6%	79,000	6%	95,000	6%	118,000	6%
Industry								
Construction	7,000	2%	24,000	2%	NA	NA	60,000	3%
Manufacturing	32,000	8%	98,000	8%	NA	NA	210,000	10%
Retail	110,000	26%	266,000	21%	NA	NA	384,000	18%
Wholesale	13,000	3%	35,000	3%	NA	NA	59,000	3%
Transport and utilities	17,000	4%	47,000	4%	NA	NA	96,000	5%
Information	9,000	2%	15,000	1%	NA	NA	26,000	1%
Financial activities	11,000	3%	45,000	4%	NA	NA	98,000	5%
Professional and business services	19,000	5%	92,000	7%	NA	NA	157,000	8%
Education and health services	72,000	17%	295,000	23%	NA	NA	531,000	25%
Leisure and hospitality	100,000	23%	232,000	18%	NA	NA	287,000	14%
Other	40,000	9%	116,000	9%	NA	NA	175,000	8%
Occupation								
Management	12,000	3%	41,000	3%	NA	NA	108,000	5%
Professional	29,000	7%	121,000	10%	NA	NA	231,000	11%
Service	169,000	39%	467,000	37%	NA	NA	637,000	31%
Sales	94,000	22%	206,000	16%	NA	NA	299,000	14%
Office, administrative support	36,000	8%	161,000	13%	NA	NA	338,000	16%
Construction and extraction	3,000	1%	17,000	1%	NA	NA	42,000	2%
Installation, maintenance & repair	3,000	1%	20,000	2%	NA	NA	40,000	2%
Transportation	45,000	11%	133,000	11%	NA	NA	220,000	11%
Other	39,000	9%	99,000	8%	NA	NA	169,000	8%
Work hours								
Part time (< 19h)	82,000	19%	242,000	19%	268,000	18%	259,000	12%
Mid time (20-34)	183,000	43%	387,000	31%	447,000	30%	511,000	24%
Full time (35+)	165,000	38%	637,000	50%	765,000	52%	1,315,000	63%
Education								
Less than high school	47,000	11%	208,000	16%	231,000	16%	275,000	13%
High School	193,000	45%	521,000	41%	615,000	42%	878,000	42%
Some college	134,000	31%	364,000	29%	422,000	28%	610,000	29%
Bachelor's or higher	56,000	13%	172,000	14%	211,000	14%	323,000	15%

Note. The counts of affected workers are not strictly comparable as each of the minimum wage increases reflects different assumptions about the period of implementation and therefore projected employment growth. The increase to \$8.75 implemented over 3 years, \$10.10 over 2, \$12 over 5 years and the full increase to \$15 projected onto the employment in 2014.

§ David Cooper and Mark Price. "Falling Short: The Impact of Raising the Minimum Wage in PA to \$8.75 vs. \$10.10" February 2015, Keystone Research Center, available at <http://keystoneresearch.org/fallingshort>

† David Cooper, Lawrence Mishel, and John Schmitt, "We Can Afford A \$12.00 Federal Minimum Wage in 2020", April 2015, Economic Policy Institute, available at <http://goo.gl/PpftD1>

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A Key Motivation for a Minimum Wage Increase Is To Make Up for Lost Purchasing Power

The federal government has allowed the purchasing power of the minimum wage to fall by 25% since 1968. This decline in the wage floor has like quicksand pulled down the wages of the bottom fifth of Pennsylvania workers.

This pattern stands in stark contrast to the quarter century that followed World War II when the minimum wage in the United States tracked the growth in productivity. This meant that as the economy grew over this period the income of minimum wage workers also grew. It was in this era that the incomes of the poor, the middle class and even the rich grew together.



The failure of federal policy makers to raise the wage floor enough to restore the purchasing power of the minimum gave birth to the living wage movement in which cities and states in the 1990s began setting their minimum wage higher than the federal level. Another round of this state level innovation in the 2000s included the last Pennsylvania minimum wage increase from \$5.25 to \$7.10 (the last stage of a federal increase in the minimum wage raised Pennsylvania's minimum to \$7.25 in 2009).

Today 29 states, including all of the states bordering Pennsylvania, have raised their minimum wage above \$7.25. An increase in the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour would restore all of the purchasing power the minimum wage has lost since 1968. In contrast a minimum wage increase to \$8.75 would only make up the ground lost since the 2007 minimum wage increase in Pennsylvania.

What Does The Research Say About Employment Impacts?

Our view that an increase in the minimum wage to \$10.10 would boost the economy reflects in our evaluation of the research literature on the minimum wage.

When states raise their minimum wage above the federal level it creates “natural experiments” that allow researchers to compare job trends in a state after it raises its minimum wage with trends in other states and the nation.

Because of these natural experiments, the debate about the minimum wage and jobs is no longer a case of “he said, she said,” or one in which policymakers need to be satisfied by anecdotes from business lobbyists. We can look at what actually happened.³

After New Jersey raised its minimum wage in the early 1990s, to take one famous example, no difference was observed in employment growth in fast food restaurants as compared with neighboring Pennsylvania.⁴

In the last several years researchers have generalized this case study approach in data sets that span several decades and track employment changes in adjacent counties that lie along state borders.

Think of comparing employment in Camden county New Jersey to employment in Philadelphia County after the New Jersey state minimum wage is raised and Pennsylvania’s minimum wage remains fixed but being able to make that comparison for every similar combination that has occurred across the country since 1990. This research found no evidence of job losses for sectors most likely to be impacted by a higher minimum wage, restaurants and retail.⁵ Follow up work focusing on teens - a demographic group most likely to be negatively impacted by a minimum wage increase again found no reduction in teen employment associated with a minimum wage increase.⁶

The proliferation of individual studies into the impact of minimum wage has also made possible meta-studies which attempt to assess which direction the body of statistical work is heading on an issue. As in the more recent individual studies briefly summarized above a meta-study of 64 high quality minimum wage studies completed between 1972

³ For a complete and readable review of the economic literature on the employment impact of minimum wage increases see John Schmitt, “Why Does the Minimum Wage Have No Discernible Effect on Employment?”, Center for Economic and Policy Research, February 2013, available at <http://www.cepr.net/index.php/publications/reports/why-does-the-minimum-wage-have-no-discernible-effect-on-employment>

⁴ David Card and Alan Krueger, “Minimum Wages and Employment: A Case Study of the Fast-Food Industry in New Jersey and Pennsylvania: Reply,” *The American Economic Review*, Vol. 90, Number 5, December 2000, pp. 1397-1420. See also, in general, David Card and Alan Krueger, *Myth and Measurement: The New Economics of the Minimum Wage* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1995).

⁵ Arindrajit Dube, William Lester, and Michael Reich, “Minimum Wage Effects Across State Borders: Estimates Using Contiguous Counties.” *Review of Economics and Statistics*, vol. 92, no. 4, 2010, pp. 945-964.

⁶ Sylvia Allegretto, Arindrajit Dube, and Michael Reich, “Do Minimum Wages Really Reduce Teen Employment? Accounting for Heterogeneity and Selectivity in State Panel Data.” *Industrial Relations*, vol. 50, no. 2, 2011, pp. 205-240

and 2007 estimated that the employment impact of minimum wage increase was near zero.⁷

As the body and quality of economic research on the minimum wage has improved over the last quarter century evidence is mounting that the majority of economists no longer believe that modest increases in the minimum wage necessarily lead to job loss.⁸

Why don't modest minimum wage increases like an increase to \$10.10 per hour negatively impact employment?

Here I want to briefly focus on the paper *Minimum Wage Channels of Adjustment* by Hirsch, Kaufman and Zelenska.⁹ This paper is important because while still grappling with the question of what impact a minimum wage increase has on employment it goes a step further and attempts to assess what employers and managers actually do if not cut employment when the minimum wage increases.

The researchers studied the impact of the last federal increase in the minimum wage on a sample of 81 fast-food restaurants in Georgia and Alabama. Examining payroll data before and after the minimum wage increase and found no impact on employment or hours of work in these firms.

The researchers supplemented their payroll data with interviews with managers and employees in an effort to evaluate employer responses. Notably the researchers concluded that managers themselves view reductions in hours and employment as counter-productive.

Instead the higher cost of a minimum wage was absorbed through a variety of channels including higher prices, lower turnover, higher performance standards (requiring better attendance, faster performance of job duties, and encouraging workers to take on additional tasks).

All things considered ongoing research like that I just described is beginning to uncover that minimum wage increases lead to innovation in business practices. It's hard to imagine a more positive impact than a policy that meaningfully boosts the incomes of more than a million Pennsylvania workers, creates thousands of jobs and encourages innovation.

I want to thank all the members of the committee for the opportunity to testify before you today.

⁷ See Hristos Doucouliagos and Tom Stanley "Publication Selection Bias in Minimum-Wage Research? A Meta-Regression Analysis." *British Journal of Industrial Relations*, vol. 47, 2009, no. 2, pp. 406-428 and See also Paul Wolfson and Dale Belman, *What Does the Minimum Wage Do?* Kalamazoo, MI: Upjohn Institute for Employment Research

⁸ Arindrajit Dube, Testimony, U.S. Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor & Pensions, March 14th, 2013, available at <http://www.help.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/Dube.pdf>

⁹ Hirsch, B. T., Kaufman, B. E. and Zelenska, T. (2015), *Minimum Wage Channels of Adjustment*. *Industrial Relations: A Journal of Economy and Society*, 54: 199–239. An earlier version of the paper is available online at http://www2.gsu.edu/~ecobth/IZA_HKZ_MinWageCoA_dp6132.pdf

Appendix A

What follows are county fact sheets on the demographics of the workers impacted by a minimum wage increase to \$10.10 per hour in Luzerne, Wayne, Philadelphia, York, Elk, Tioga, Lebanon, Bucks, Monroe, Lancaster, Delaware, Erie and Carbon county. Find a fact sheet for all 67 counties at <http://keystoneresearch.org/countywageboost>

Giving Bucks County's Economy a Boost: The Impact of Raising the Pennsylvania Minimum Wage to \$10.10 Per Hour

When a significant number of jobs in Bucks County don't pay enough for our neighbors to afford the basics – things like food, car repairs and eyeglasses – the local economy suffers. For many people in our community wages are so low that they are forced, even while working, to rely on the local food bank to help make ends meet. Policies that raise the wage and benefits floor can help restore spending on the basics and, in the process, boost the local economy.

Currently circulating in the General Assembly are proposals to raise the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour and, alternatively, to raise the minimum wage to \$8.75 per hour. The proposal to raise the wage floor to \$10.10 per hour would benefit more working families and provide a bigger boost to the economy.

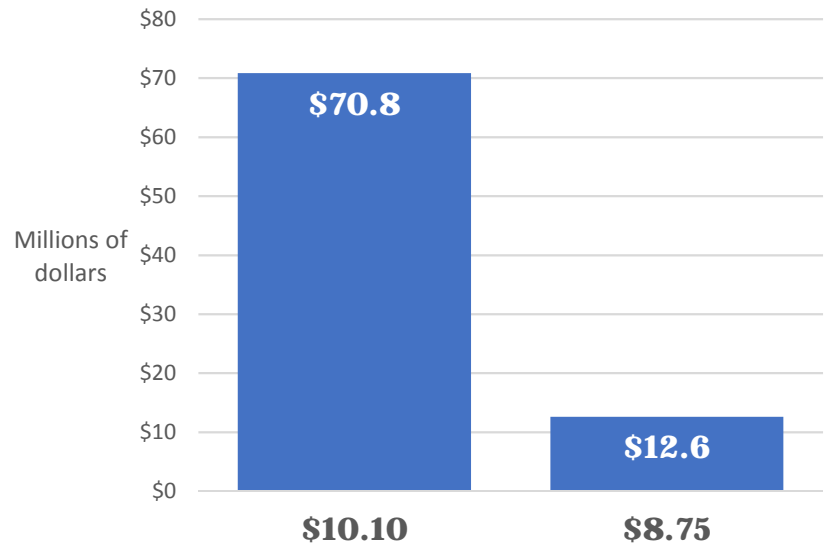
An increase in the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour would boost the wages of 48,430, or 16.3%, of the county's resident workforce. In total, wages in Bucks County would increase by \$70.8 million.

Raising the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour would benefit 3.2 times as many workers and boost total wages 5.6 times as much as the alternative proposal to increase the minimum wage to \$8.75 per hour.

As illustrated in Table 1 (see reverse), the majority of workers in this region that would get a raise as a result of a statewide minimum wage increase are adults (88.3%) working full-time (57.7%). On average, the workers here that would benefit from a minimum wage increase earn 32.8% of their family's income.

Increasing the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour would result in a meaningful boost to family incomes in the region and help grow Bucks County's economy.

A Minimum Wage of \$10.10 Per Hour Will Boost Wages 5.6 Times as Much as an Increase to \$8.75 in Bucks County



Increasing the Minimum Wage to \$10.10 Per Hour Would Benefit 3.2 Times as Many Bucks County Workers as an Increase to \$8.75

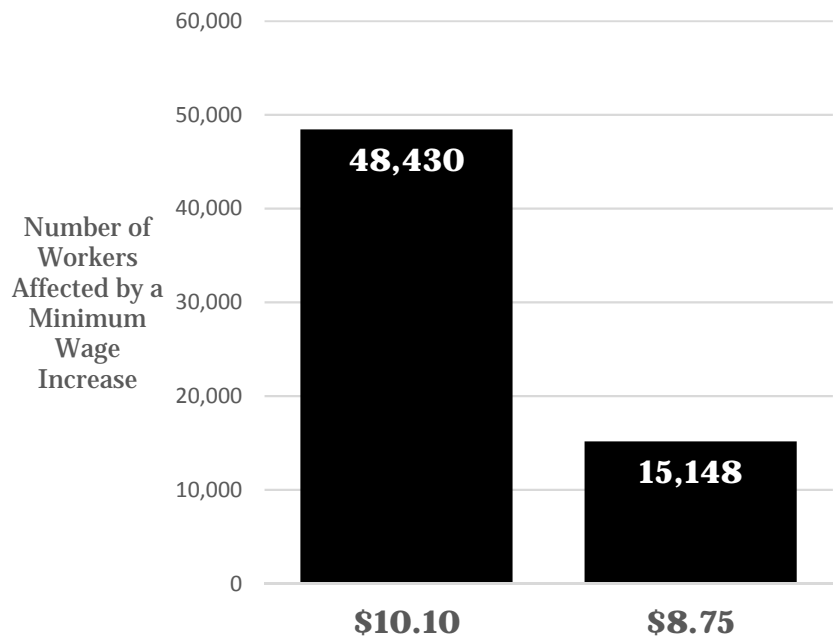
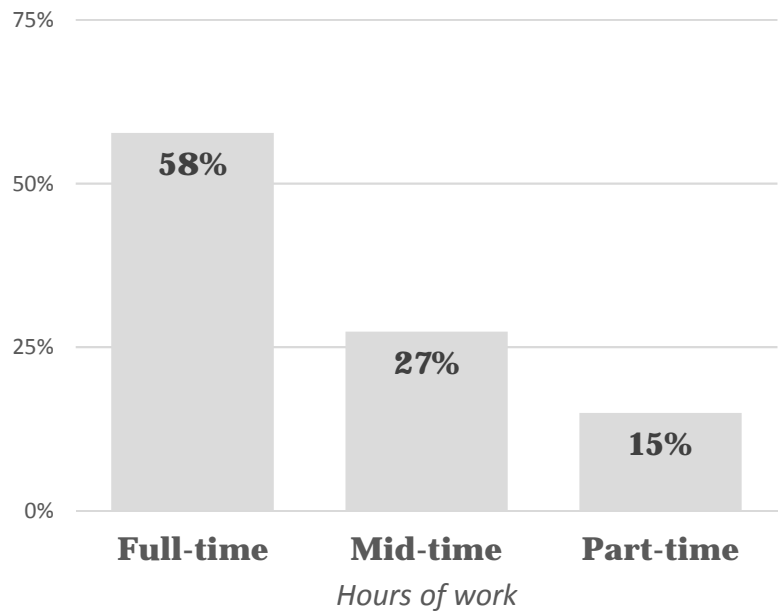


Table 1.

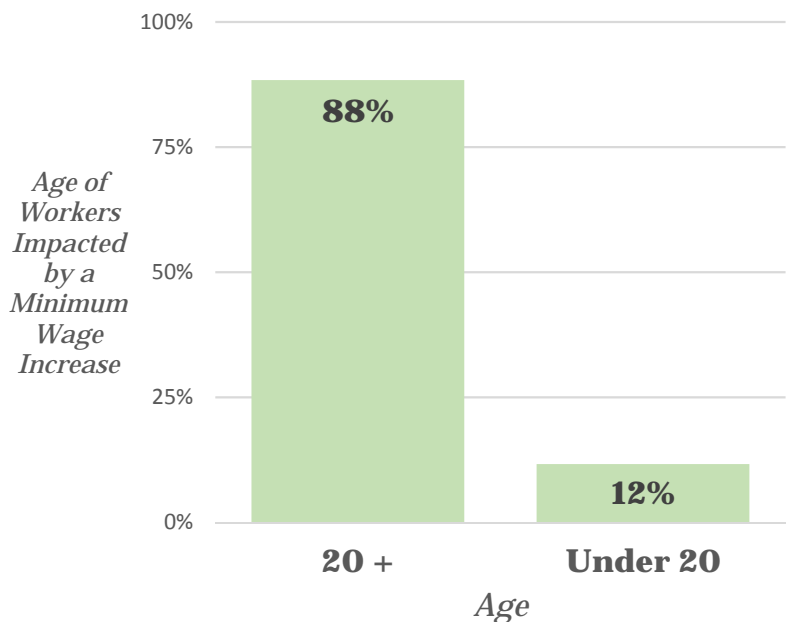
The demographic characteristics of workers in Bucks County that would see their hourly wage rise as a result of an increase in the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour

Category	Percent of affected workers
Sex	
Female	55.0%
Male	45.0%
Age	
20 +	88.3%
Under 20	11.7%
Race/ethnicity	
White	82.5%
Black	3.3%
Hispanic	7.2%
Asian	7.0%
Family status	
Married parent	22.0%
Single parent	8.4%
Married, no kids	17.0%
Unmarried, no kids	52.6%
Family income	
Less than \$40,000	28.8%
\$40,000 to \$74,999	30.5%
\$75,000 or more	40.7%
Average Share of Family Income Earned by Affected Workers	
	32.8%
Work hours	
Part-time (< 20h)	14.9%
Mid-time (20-34)	27.3%
Full-time (35+)	57.7%
Education	
Less than high school	13.1%
High school	35.3%
Some college	32.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	19.0%

More Than Half the Workers in Bucks County That Would Benefit From a Minimum Wage Increase Work Full-time



A \$10.10 Per Hour Minimum Wage Would Raise the Wages of Mostly Adults in Bucks County



Source: Keystone Research Center analysis based on Current Population Survey, Local Area Unemployment Statistics and American Community Survey data <http://www.kestoneresearch.org/countywageboost>

Giving Carbon County's Economy a Boost: The Impact of Raising the Pennsylvania Minimum Wage to \$10.10 Per Hour

When a significant number of jobs in Carbon County don't pay enough for our neighbors to afford the basics – things like food, car repairs and eyeglasses – the local economy suffers. For many people in our community wages are so low that they are forced, even while working, to rely on the local food bank to help make ends meet. Policies that raise the wage and benefits floor can help restore spending on the basics and, in the process, boost the local economy.

Currently circulating in the General Assembly are proposals to raise the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour and, alternatively, to raise the minimum wage to \$8.75 per hour. The proposal to raise the wage floor to \$10.10 per hour would benefit more working families and provide a bigger boost to the economy.

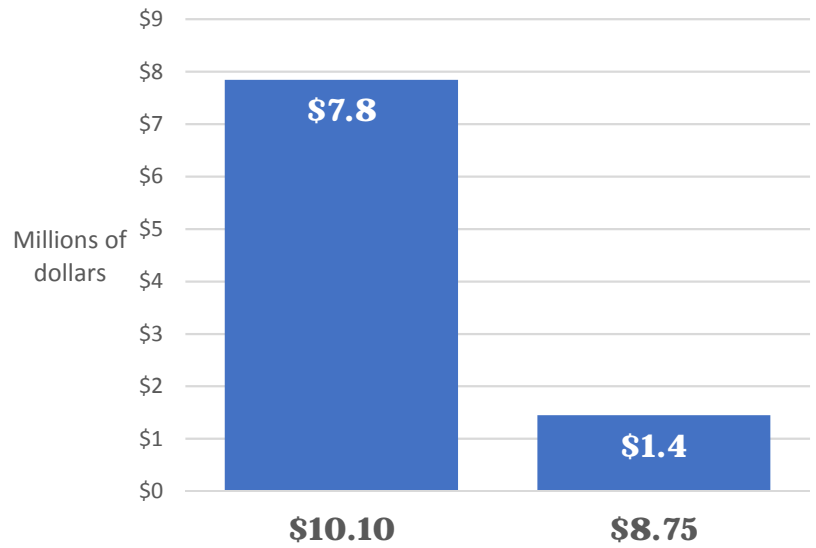
An increase in the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour would boost the wages of 6,096, or 22.8%, of the county's resident workforce. In total, wages in Carbon County would increase by \$7.8 million.

Raising the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour would benefit 3.1 times as many workers and boost total wages 5.4 times as much as the alternative proposal to increase the minimum wage to \$8.75 per hour.

As illustrated in Table 1 (see reverse), the majority of workers in this region that would get a raise as a result of a statewide minimum wage increase are adults (91.8%) working full-time (56.4%). On average, the workers here that would benefit from a minimum wage increase earn 42.3% of their family's income.

Increasing the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour would result in a meaningful boost to family incomes in the region and help grow Carbon County's economy.

A Minimum Wage of \$10.10 Per Hour Will Boost Wages 5.4 Times as Much as an Increase to \$8.75 in Carbon County



Increasing the Minimum Wage to \$10.10 Per Hour Would Benefit 3.1 Times as Many Carbon County Workers as an Increase to \$8.75

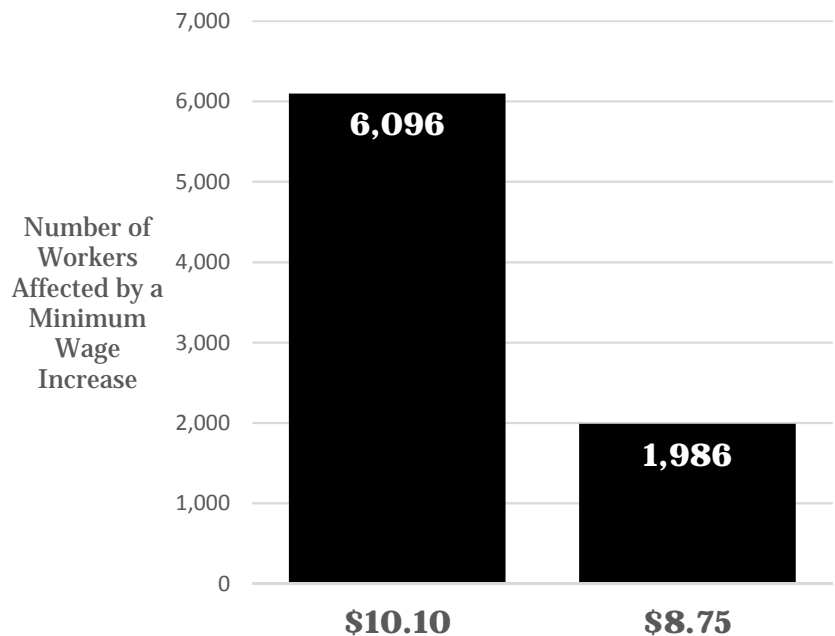
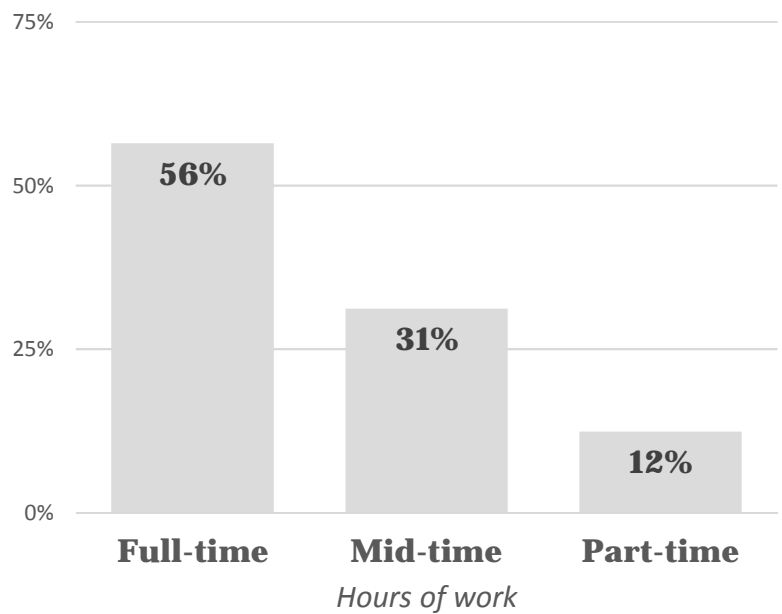


Table 1.

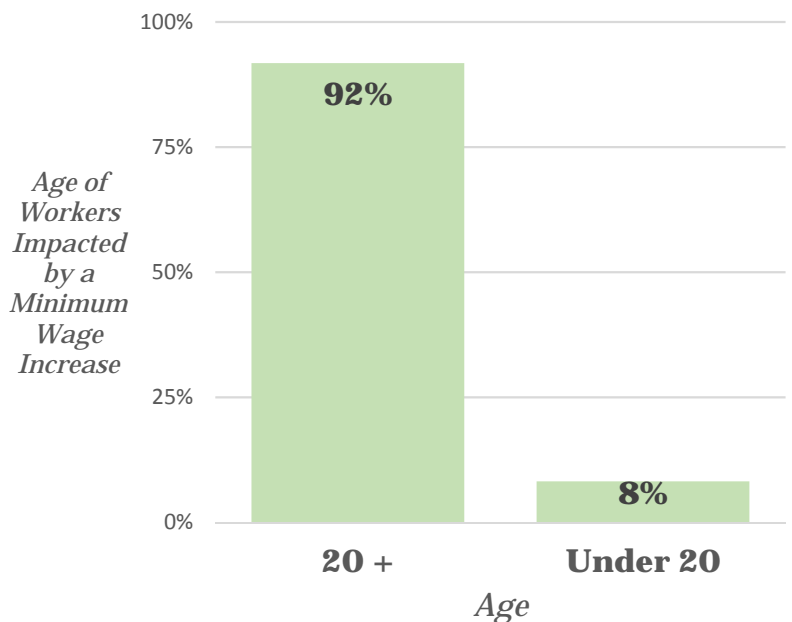
The demographic characteristics of workers in Carbon* County that would see their hourly wage rise as a result of an increase in the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour

Category	Percent of affected workers
Sex	
Female	57.8%
Male	42.2%
Age	
20 +	91.8%
Under 20	8.2%
Race/ethnicity	
White	75.0%
Black	5.0%
Hispanic	16.7%
Asian	3.3%
Family status	
Married parent	21.3%
Single parent	11.5%
Married, no kids	19.1%
Unmarried, no kids	48.1%
Family income	
Less than \$40,000	44.5%
\$40,000 to \$74,999	28.3%
\$75,000 or more	27.2%
Average Share of Family Income Earned by Affected Workers	
	42.3%
Work hours	
Part-time (< 20h)	12.4%
Mid-time (20-34)	31.2%
Full-time (35+)	56.4%
Education	
Less than high school	15.8%
High school	37.9%
Some college	31.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	14.6%

More Than Half the Workers in Carbon* County That Would Benefit From a Minimum Wage Increase Work Full-time



A \$10.10 Per Hour Minimum Wage Would Raise the Wages of Mostly Adults in Carbon* County



Note. *data are for a region that includes Carbon, Lehigh, & Northampton County. Carbon accounts for 9% of resident employment in the region.

Source. Keystone Research Center analysis based on Current Population Survey, Local Area Unemployment Statistics and American Community Survey data <http://www.keystoneresearch.org/countywageboost>

Giving Delaware County's Economy a Boost: The Impact of Raising the Pennsylvania Minimum Wage to \$10.10 Per Hour

When a significant number of jobs in Delaware County don't pay enough for our neighbors to afford the basics – things like food, car repairs and eyeglasses – the local economy suffers. For many people in our community wages are so low that they are forced, even while working, to rely on the local food bank to help make ends meet. Policies that raise the wage and benefits floor can help restore spending on the basics and, in the process, boost the local economy.

Currently circulating in the General Assembly are proposals to raise the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour and, alternatively, to raise the minimum wage to \$8.75 per hour. The proposal to raise the wage floor to \$10.10 per hour would benefit more working families and provide a bigger boost to the economy.

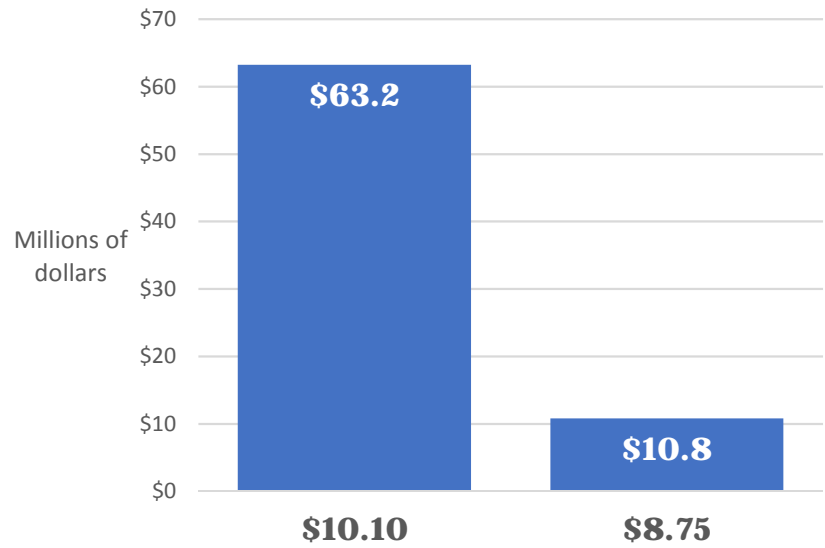
An increase in the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour would boost the wages of 42,858, or 17.6%, of the county's resident workforce. In total, wages in Delaware County would increase by \$63.2 million.

Raising the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour would benefit 3.0 times as many workers and boost total wages 5.9 times as much as the alternative proposal to increase the minimum wage to \$8.75 per hour.

As illustrated in Table 1 (see reverse), the majority of workers in this region that would get a raise as a result of a statewide minimum wage increase are adults (87.9%) working full-time (55.9%). On average, the workers here that would benefit from a minimum wage increase earn 40.2% of their family's income.

Increasing the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour would result in a meaningful boost to family incomes in the region and help grow Delaware County's economy.

A Minimum Wage of \$10.10 Per Hour Will Boost Wages 5.9 Times as Much as an Increase to \$8.75 in Delaware County



Increasing the Minimum Wage to \$10.10 Per Hour Would Benefit 3.0 Times as Many Delaware County Workers as an Increase to \$8.75

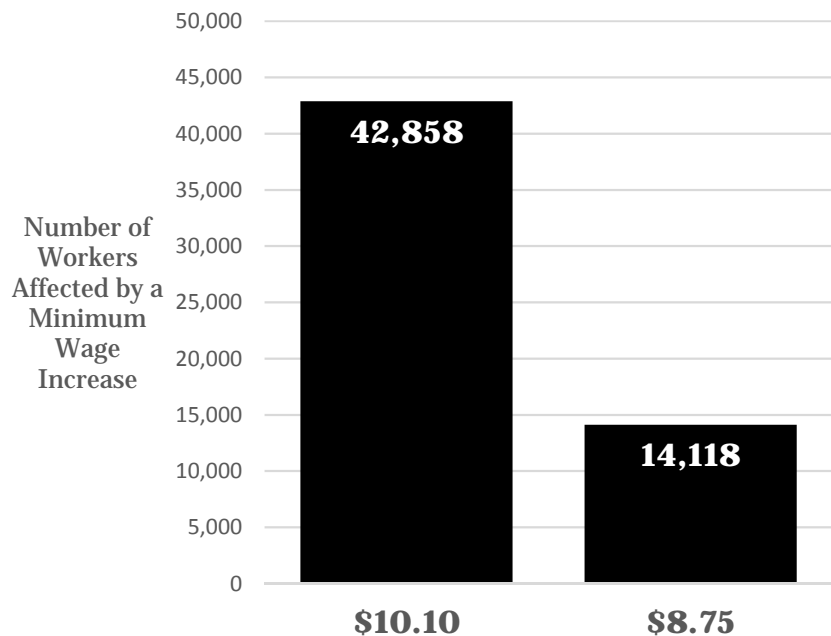
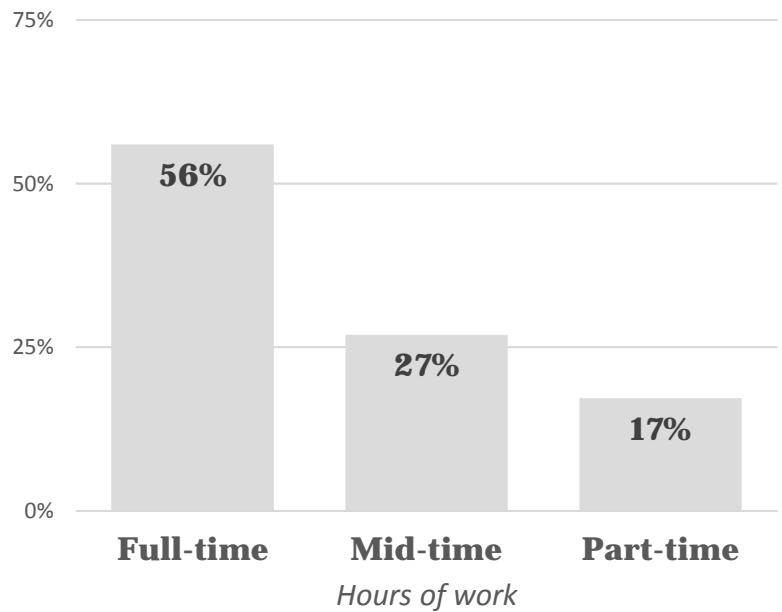


Table 1.

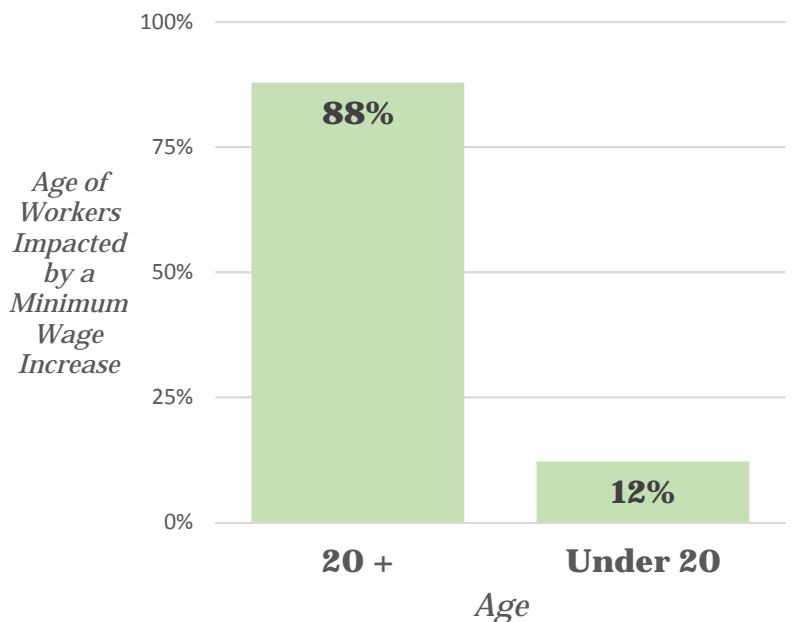
The demographic characteristics of workers in Delaware County that would see their hourly wage rise as a result of an increase in the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour

Category	Percent of affected workers
Sex	
Female	57.7%
Male	42.3%
Age	
20 +	87.9%
Under 20	12.1%
Race/ethnicity	
White	65.5%
Black	22.6%
Hispanic	4.4%
Asian	7.4%
Family status	
Married parent	19.6%
Single parent	10.8%
Married, no kids	11.8%
Unmarried, no kids	57.8%
Family income	
Less than \$40,000	40.4%
\$40,000 to \$74,999	25.8%
\$75,000 or more	33.8%
Average Share of Family Income Earned by Affected Workers	
	40.2%
Work hours	
Part-time (< 20h)	17.2%
Mid-time (20-34)	26.9%
Full-time (35+)	55.9%
Education	
Less than high school	11.5%
High school	32.7%
Some college	34.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher	21.0%

More Than Half the Workers in Delaware County That Would Benefit From a Minimum Wage Increase Work Full-time



A \$10.10 Per Hour Minimum Wage Would Raise the Wages of Mostly Adults in Delaware County



Source: Keystone Research Center analysis based on Current Population Survey, Local Area Unemployment Statistics and American Community Survey data <http://www.kestoneresearch.org/countywageboost>

Giving Elk County's Economy a Boost: The Impact of Raising the Pennsylvania Minimum Wage to \$10.10 Per Hour

When a significant number of jobs in Elk County don't pay enough for our neighbors to afford the basics – things like food, car repairs and eyeglasses – the local economy slows down. For many people in our community wages are so low that they are forced, even while working, to rely on the local food bank to help make ends meet. Policies that raise the wage and benefits floor can help restore spending on the basics and, in the process, boost the local economy.

Currently circulating in the General Assembly are proposals to raise the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour and, alternatively, to raise the minimum wage to \$8.75 per hour. The proposal to raise the wage floor to \$10.10 per hour would benefit more working families and provide a bigger boost to the economy.

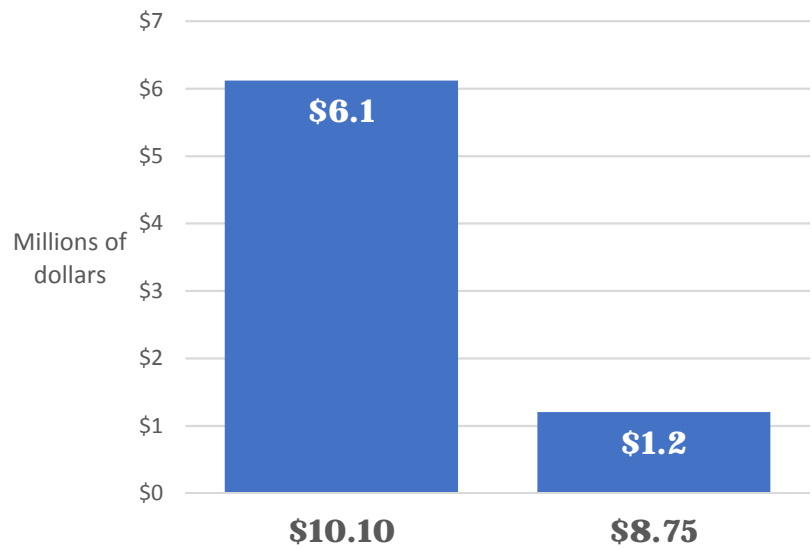
An increase in the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour would boost the wages of 4,174, or 29.8%, of the county's resident workforce. In total, wages in Elk County would increase by \$6.1 million.

Raising the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour would benefit 2.9 times as many workers and boost total wages 5.1 times as much as the alternative proposal to increase the minimum wage to \$8.75 per hour.

As illustrated in Table 1 (see reverse), the majority of workers in this region that would get a raise as a result of a statewide minimum wage increase are adults (94.7%) working full-time (64.6%). On average, the workers here that would benefit from a minimum wage increase earn 48.8% of their family's income.

Increasing the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour would result in a meaningful boost to family incomes in the region and help grow Elk County's economy.

A Minimum Wage of \$10.10 Per Hour Will Boost Wages 5.1 Times as Much as an Increase to \$8.75 in Elk County



Increasing the Minimum Wage to \$10.10 Per Hour Would Benefit 2.9 Times as Many Elk County Workers as an Increase to \$8.75

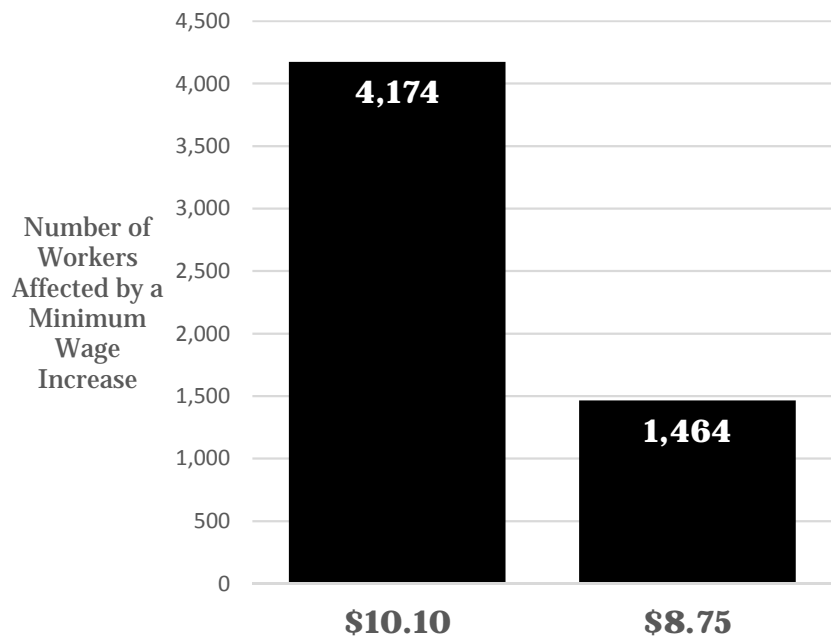
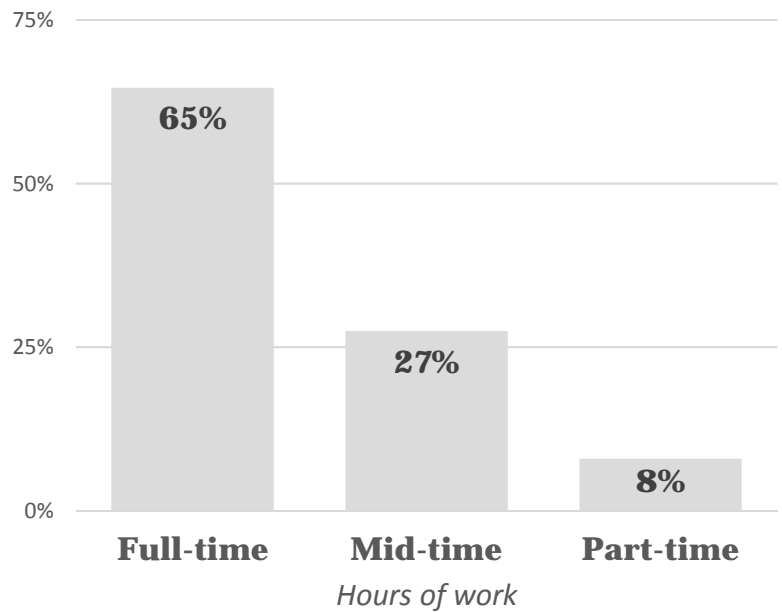


Table 1.

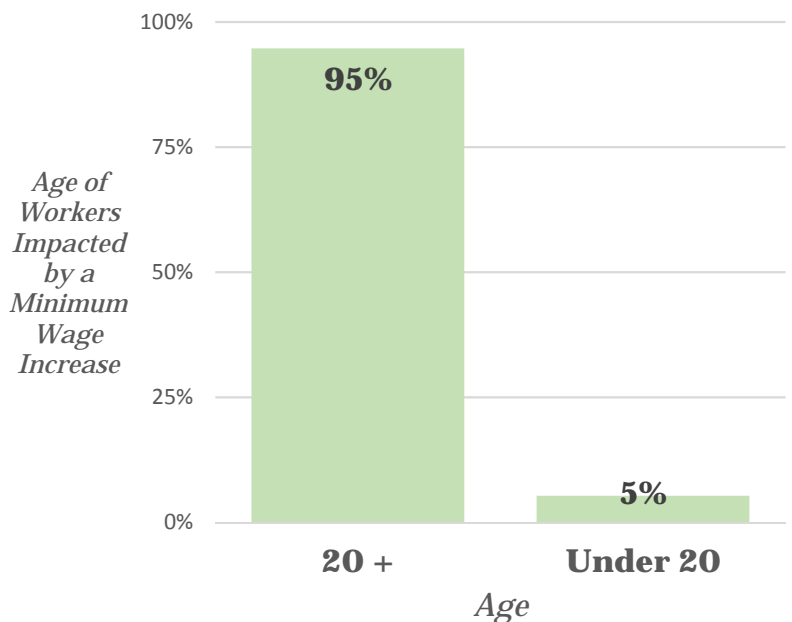
The demographic characteristics of workers in Elk* County that would see their hourly wage rise as a result of an increase in the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour

Category	Percent of affected workers
Sex	
Female	63.5%
Male	36.5%
Age	
20 +	94.7%
Under 20	5.3%
Race/ethnicity	
White	96.0%
Black	0.8%
Hispanic	0.7%
Asian	2.5%
Family status	
Married parent	23.8%
Single parent	12.4%
Married, no kids	22.8%
Unmarried, no kids	41.0%
Family income	
Less than \$40,000	47.0%
\$40,000 to \$74,999	35.5%
\$75,000 or more	17.4%
Average Share of Family Income Earned by Affected Workers	
	48.8%
Work hours	
Part-time (< 20h)	7.9%
Mid-time (20-34)	27.5%
Full-time (35+)	64.6%
Education	
Less than high school	8.8%
High school	52.3%
Some college	29.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	9.2%

More Than Two-Thirds of the Workers in Elk* County That Would Benefit From a Minimum Wage Increase Work Full-time



A \$10.10 Per Hour Minimum Wage Would Raise the Wages of Mostly Adults in Elk* County



Note. *data are for a region that includes Cameron, Clarion, Clearfield, Elk, Forest, Jefferson, McKean, Potter, & Venango County. Elk accounts for 11% of resident employment in the region.

Source. Keystone Research Center analysis based on Current Population Survey, Local Area Unemployment Statistics and American Community Survey data <http://www.keystoneresearch.org/countywageboost>

Giving Erie County's Economy a Boost: The Impact of Raising the Pennsylvania Minimum Wage to \$10.10 Per Hour

When a significant number of jobs in Erie County don't pay enough for our neighbors to afford the basics – things like food, car repairs and eyeglasses – the local economy suffers. For many people in our community wages are so low that they are forced, even while working, to rely on the local food bank to help make ends meet. Policies that raise the wage and benefits floor can help restore spending on the basics and, in the process, boost the local economy.

Currently circulating in the General Assembly are proposals to raise the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour and, alternatively, to raise the minimum wage to \$8.75 per hour. The proposal to raise the wage floor to \$10.10 per hour would benefit more working families and provide a bigger boost to the economy.

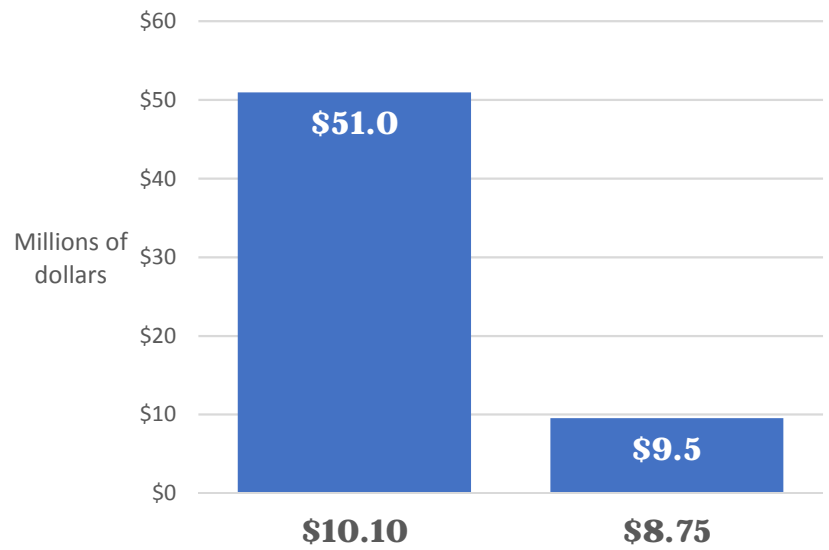
An increase in the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour would boost the wages of 32,040, or 26.6%, of the county's resident workforce. In total, wages in Erie County would increase by \$51.0 million.

Raising the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour would benefit 2.8 times as many workers and boost total wages 5.3 times as much as the alternative proposal to increase the minimum wage to \$8.75 per hour.

As illustrated in Table 1 (see reverse), the majority of workers in this region that would get a raise as a result of a statewide minimum wage increase are adults (89.3%) working full-time (60.7%). On average, the workers here that would benefit from a minimum wage increase earn 47.7% of their family's income.

Increasing the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour would result in a meaningful boost to family incomes in the region and help grow Erie County's economy.

A Minimum Wage of \$10.10 Per Hour Will Boost Wages 5.3 Times as Much as an Increase to \$8.75 in Erie County



Increasing the Minimum Wage to \$10.10 Per Hour Would Benefit 2.8 Times as Many Erie County Workers as an Increase to \$8.75

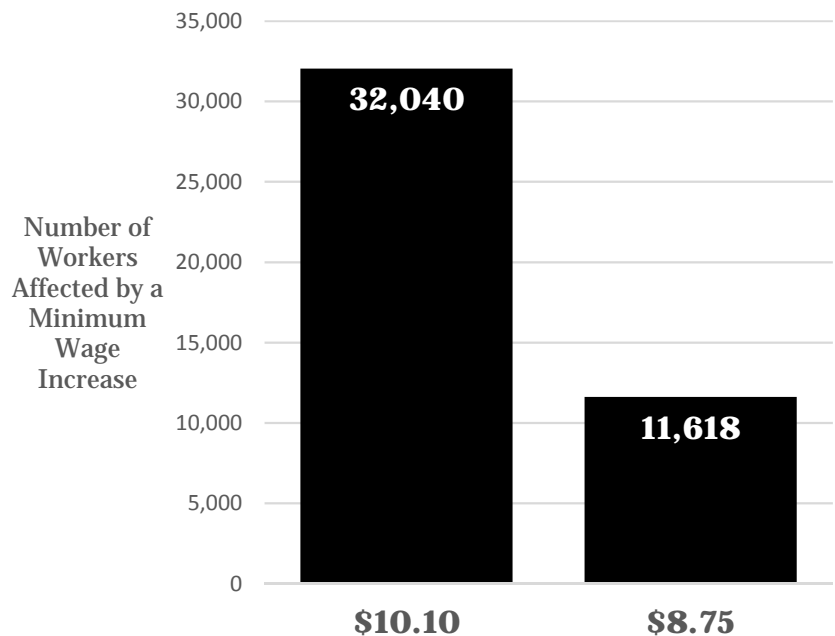
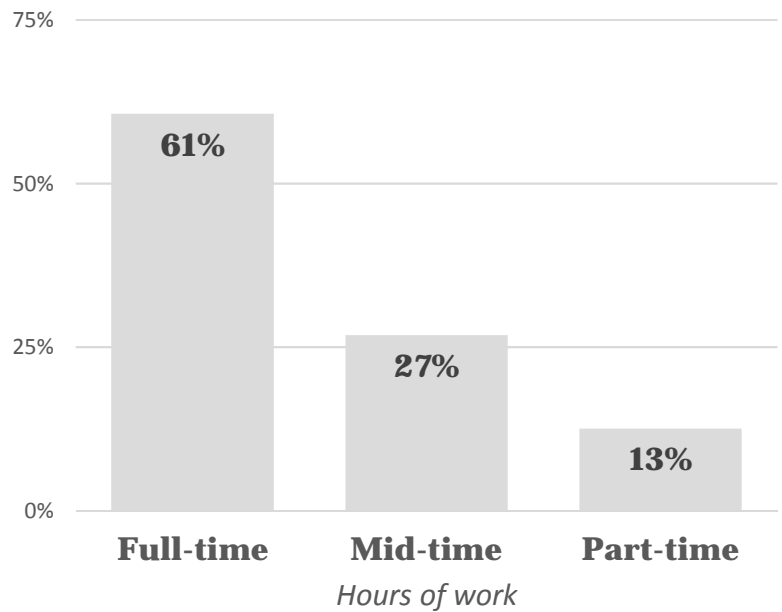


Table 1.

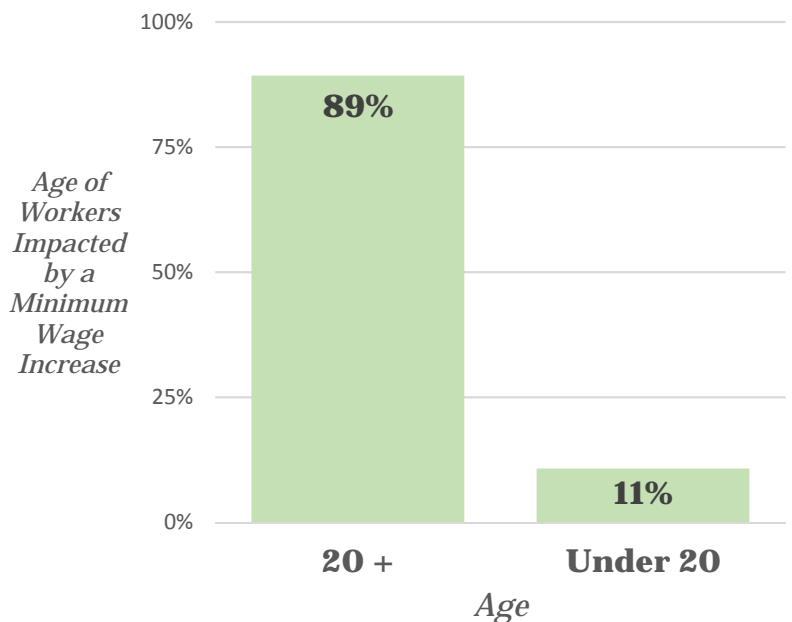
The demographic characteristics of workers in Erie County that would see their hourly wage rise as a result of an increase in the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour

Category	Percent of affected workers
Sex	
Female	57.2%
Male	42.8%
Age	
20 +	89.3%
Under 20	10.7%
Race/ethnicity	
White	87.3%
Black	6.7%
Hispanic	2.8%
Asian	3.2%
Family status	
Married parent	21.9%
Single parent	9.8%
Married, no kids	14.8%
Unmarried, no kids	53.6%
Family income	
Less than \$40,000	48.9%
\$40,000 to \$74,999	27.7%
\$75,000 or more	23.3%
Average Share of Family Income Earned by Affected Workers	
	47.7%
Work hours	
Part-time (< 20h)	12.6%
Mid-time (20-34)	26.8%
Full-time (35+)	60.7%
Education	
Less than high school	10.5%
High school	45.1%
Some college	31.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	12.8%

More Than Half the Workers in Erie County That Would Benefit From a Minimum Wage Increase Work Full-time



A \$10.10 Per Hour Minimum Wage Would Raise the Wages of Mostly Adults in Erie County



Source. Keystone Research Center analysis based on Current Population Survey, Local Area Unemployment Statistics and American Community Survey data <http://www.kestoneresearch.org/countywageboost>

Giving Lancaster County's Economy a Boost: The Impact of Raising the Pennsylvania Minimum Wage to \$10.10 Per Hour

When a significant number of jobs in Lancaster County don't pay enough for our neighbors to afford the basics – things like food, car repairs and eyeglasses – the local economy suffers. For many people in our community wages are so low that they are forced, even while working, to rely on the local food bank to help make ends meet. Policies that raise the wage and benefits floor can help restore spending on the basics and, in the process, boost the local economy.

Currently circulating in the General Assembly are proposals to raise the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour and, alternatively, to raise the minimum wage to \$8.75 per hour. The proposal to raise the wage floor to \$10.10 per hour would benefit more working families and provide a bigger boost to the economy.

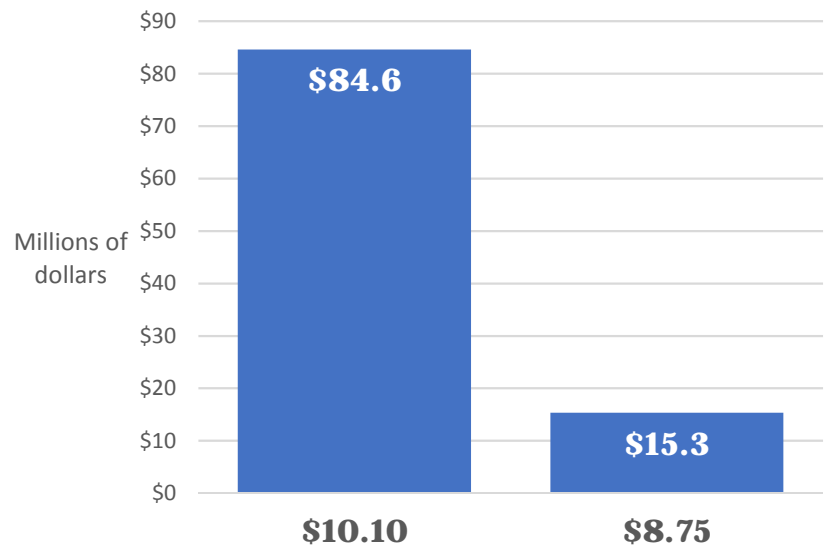
An increase in the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour would boost the wages of 57,560, or 24.2%, of the county's resident workforce. In total, wages in Lancaster County would increase by \$84.6 million.

Raising the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour would benefit 3.0 times as many workers and boost total wages 5.5 times as much as the alternative proposal to increase the minimum wage to \$8.75 per hour.

As illustrated in Table 1 (see reverse), the majority of workers in this region that would get a raise as a result of a statewide minimum wage increase are adults (90.6%) working full-time (53.9%). On average, the workers here that would benefit from a minimum wage increase earn 40.7% of their family's income.

Increasing the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour would result in a meaningful boost to family incomes in the region and help grow Lancaster County's economy.

A Minimum Wage of \$10.10 Per Hour Will Boost Wages 5.5 Times as Much as an Increase to \$8.75 in Lancaster County



Increasing the Minimum Wage to \$10.10 Per Hour Would Benefit 3.0 Times as Many Lancaster County Workers as an Increase to \$8.75

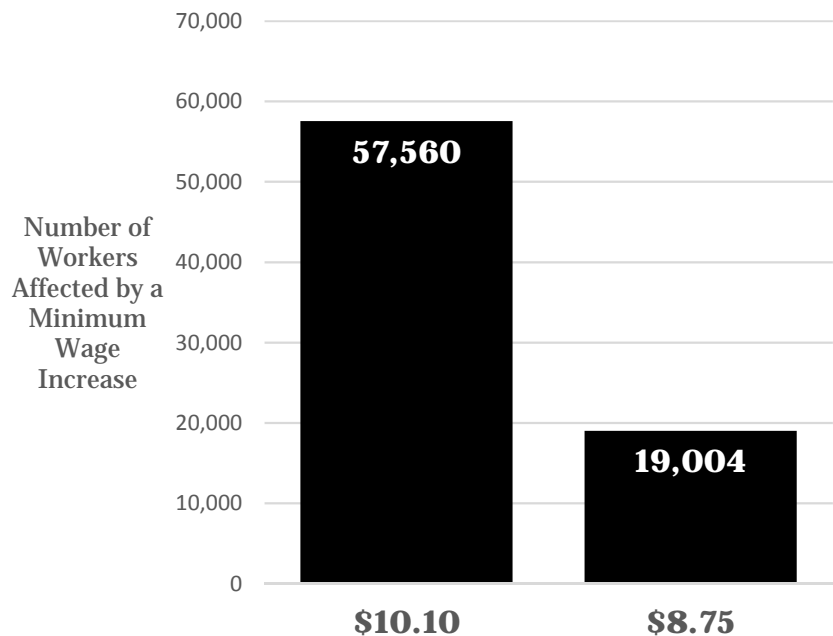
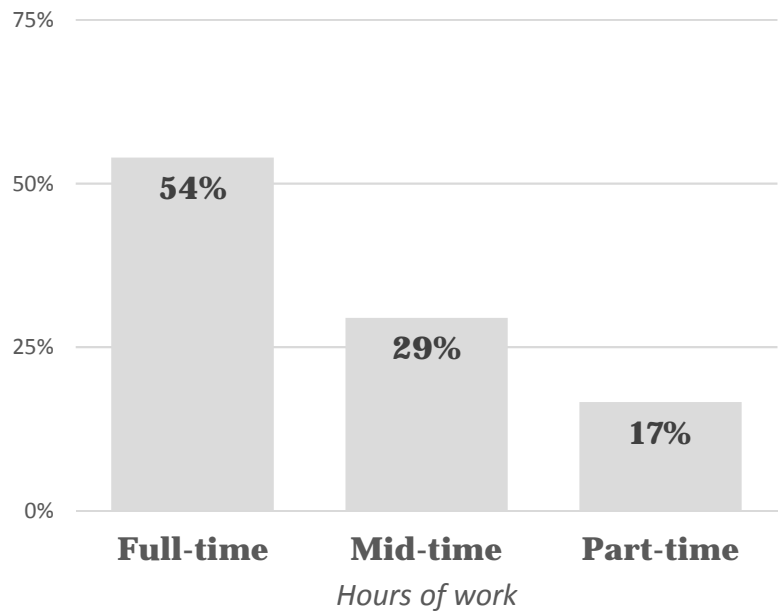


Table 1.

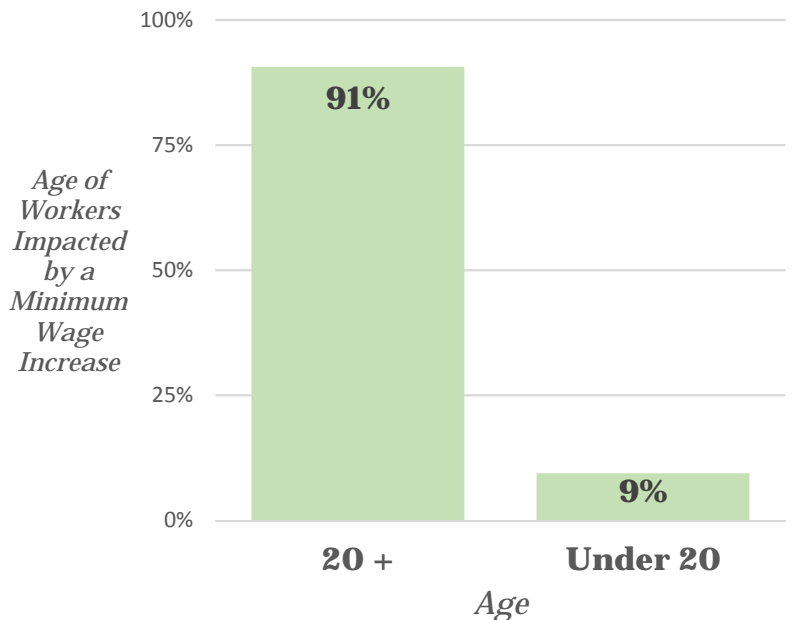
The demographic characteristics of workers in Lancaster County that would see their hourly wage rise as a result of an increase in the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour

Category	Percent of affected workers
Sex	
Female	55.6%
Male	44.4%
Age	
20 +	90.6%
Under 20	9.4%
Race/ethnicity	
White	80.2%
Black	4.4%
Hispanic	12.5%
Asian	2.9%
Family status	
Married parent	23.2%
Single parent	7.9%
Married, no kids	18.6%
Unmarried, no kids	50.3%
Family income	
Less than \$40,000	40.1%
\$40,000 to \$74,999	32.4%
\$75,000 or more	27.5%
Average Share of Family Income Earned by Affected Workers	
	40.7%
Work hours	
Part-time (< 20h)	16.6%
Mid-time (20-34)	29.5%
Full-time (35+)	53.9%
Education	
Less than high school	16.9%
High school	41.6%
Some college	29.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	12.4%

More Than Half the Workers in Lancaster County That Would Benefit From a Minimum Wage Increase Work Full-time



A \$10.10 Per Hour Minimum Wage Would Raise the Wages of Mostly Adults in Lancaster County



Source: Keystone Research Center analysis based on Current Population Survey, Local Area Unemployment Statistics and American Community Survey data <http://www.keystoneresearch.org/countywageboost>

Giving Lebanon County's Economy a Boost: The Impact of Raising the Pennsylvania Minimum Wage to \$10.10 Per Hour

When a significant number of jobs in Lebanon County don't pay enough for our neighbors to afford the basics – things like food, car repairs and eyeglasses – the local economy suffers. For many people in our community wages are so low that they are forced, even while working, to rely on the local food bank to help make ends meet. Policies that raise the wage and benefits floor can help restore spending on the basics and, in the process, boost the local economy.

Currently circulating in the General Assembly are proposals to raise the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour and, alternatively, to raise the minimum wage to \$8.75 per hour. The proposal to raise the wage floor to \$10.10 per hour would benefit more working families and provide a bigger boost to the economy.

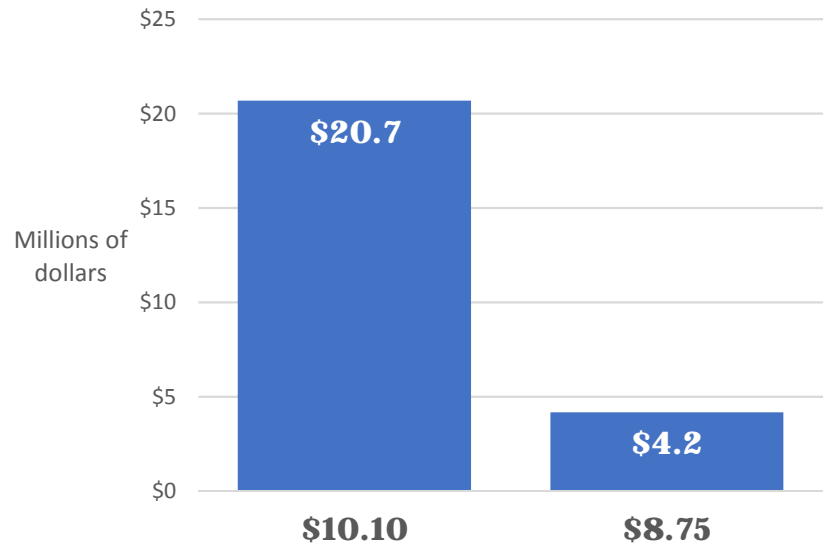
An increase in the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour would boost the wages of 13,182, or 22.3%, of the county's resident workforce. In total, wages in Lebanon County would increase by \$20.7 million.

Raising the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour would benefit 2.9 times as many workers and boost total wages 4.9 times as much as the alternative proposal to increase the minimum wage to \$8.75 per hour.

As illustrated in Table 1 (see reverse), the majority of workers in this region that would get a raise as a result of a statewide minimum wage increase are adults (93.4%) working full-time (59.6%). On average, the workers here that would benefit from a minimum wage increase earn 37.1% of their family's income.

Increasing the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour would result in a meaningful boost to family incomes in the region and help grow Lebanon County's economy.

A Minimum Wage of \$10.10 Per Hour Will Boost Wages 4.9 Times as Much as an Increase to \$8.75 in Lebanon County



Increasing the Minimum Wage to \$10.10 Per Hour Would Benefit 2.9 Times as Many Lebanon County Workers as an Increase to \$8.75

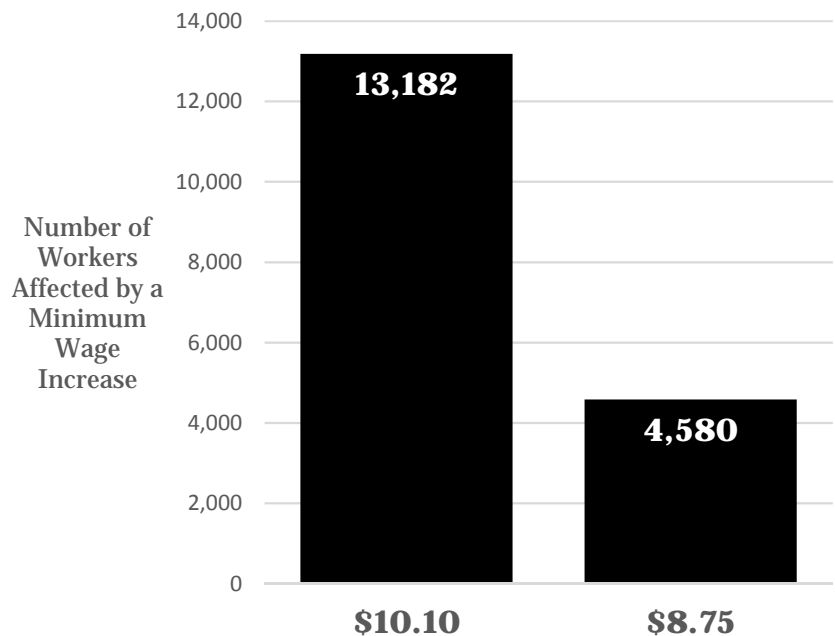
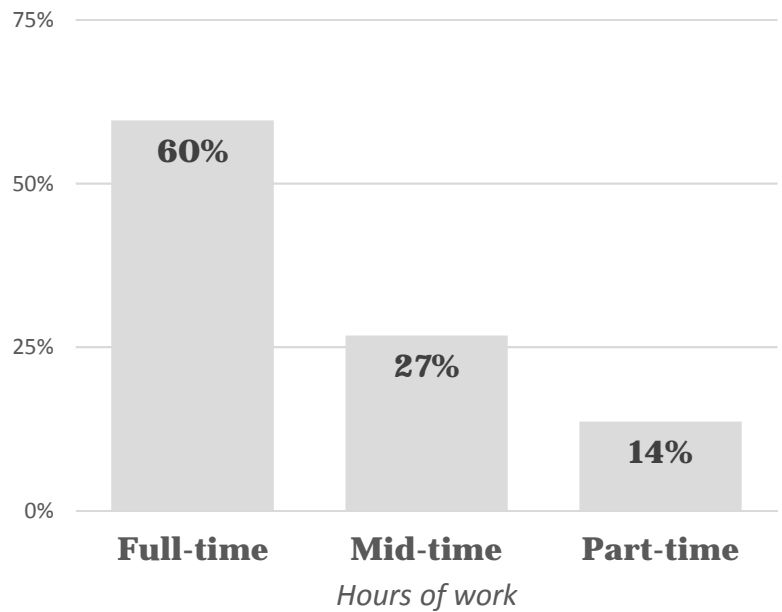


Table 1.

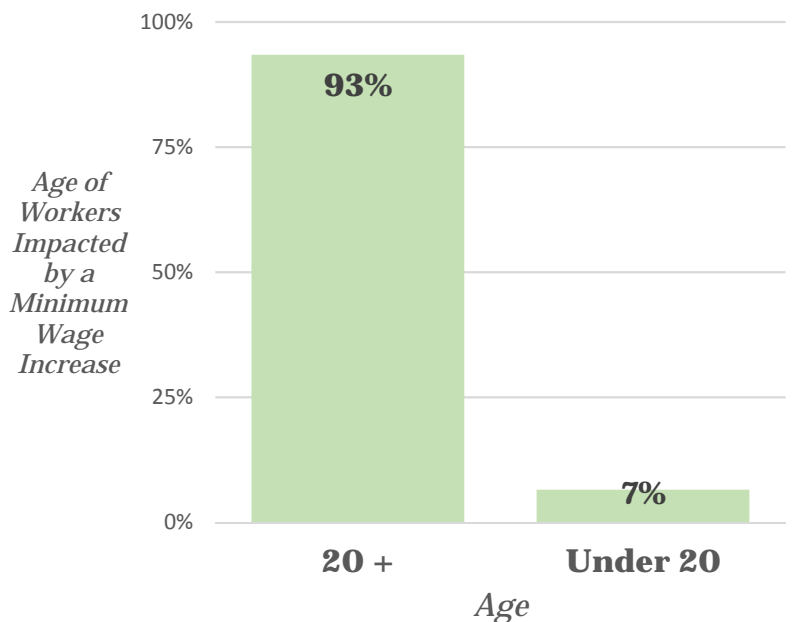
The demographic characteristics of workers in Lebanon County that would see their hourly wage rise as a result of an increase in the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour

Category	Percent of affected workers
Sex	
Female	56.0%
Male	44.0%
Age	
20 +	93.4%
Under 20	6.6%
Race/ethnicity	
White	84.7%
Black	3.4%
Hispanic	9.9%
Asian	2.0%
Family status	
Married parent	24.9%
Single parent	6.1%
Married, no kids	24.1%
Unmarried, no kids	44.8%
Family income	
Less than \$40,000	39.2%
\$40,000 to \$74,999	34.6%
\$75,000 or more	26.2%
Average Share of Family Income Earned by Affected Workers	
	37.1%
Work hours	
Part-time (< 20h)	13.6%
Mid-time (20-34)	26.8%
Full-time (35+)	59.6%
Education	
Less than high school	16.7%
High school	42.4%
Some college	29.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	11.3%

More Than Half the Workers in Lebanon County That Would Benefit From a Minimum Wage Increase Work Full-time



A \$10.10 Per Hour Minimum Wage Would Raise the Wages of Mostly Adults in Lebanon County



Source: Keystone Research Center analysis based on Current Population Survey, Local Area Unemployment Statistics and American Community Survey data <http://www.kestoneresearch.org/countywageboost>

Giving Luzerne County's Economy a Boost: The Impact of Raising the Pennsylvania Minimum Wage to \$10.10 Per Hour

When a significant number of jobs in Luzerne County don't pay enough for our neighbors to afford the basics – things like food, car repairs and eyeglasses – the local economy suffers. For many people in our community wages are so low that they are forced, even while working, to rely on the local food bank to help make ends meet. Policies that raise the wage and benefits floor can help restore spending on the basics and, in the process, boost the local economy.

Currently circulating in the General Assembly are proposals to raise the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour and, alternatively, to raise the minimum wage to \$8.75 per hour. The proposal to raise the wage floor to \$10.10 per hour would benefit more working families and provide a bigger boost to the economy.

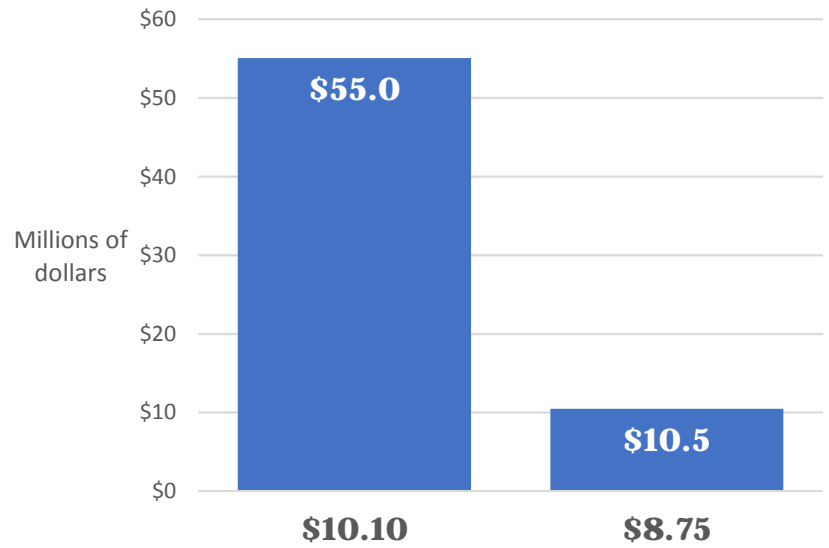
An increase in the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour would boost the wages of 34,100, or 25.4%, of the county's resident workforce. In total, wages in Luzerne County would increase by \$55.0 million.

Raising the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour would benefit 2.9 times as many workers and boost total wages 5.3 times as much as the alternative proposal to increase the minimum wage to \$8.75 per hour.

As illustrated in Table 1 (see reverse), the majority of workers in this region that would get a raise as a result of a statewide minimum wage increase are adults (91.2%) working full-time (57.8%). On average, the workers here that would benefit from a minimum wage increase earn 45.1% of their family's income.

Increasing the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour would result in a meaningful boost to family incomes in the region and help grow Luzerne County's economy.

A Minimum Wage of \$10.10 Per Hour Will Boost Wages 5.3 Times as Much as an Increase to \$8.75 in Luzerne County



Increasing the Minimum Wage to \$10.10 Per Hour Would Benefit 2.9 Times as Many Luzerne County Workers as an Increase to \$8.75

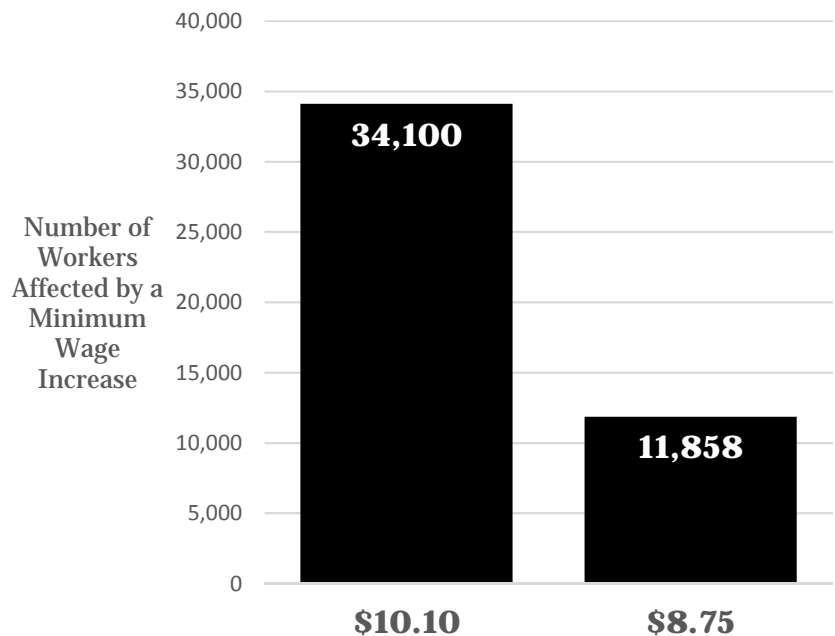
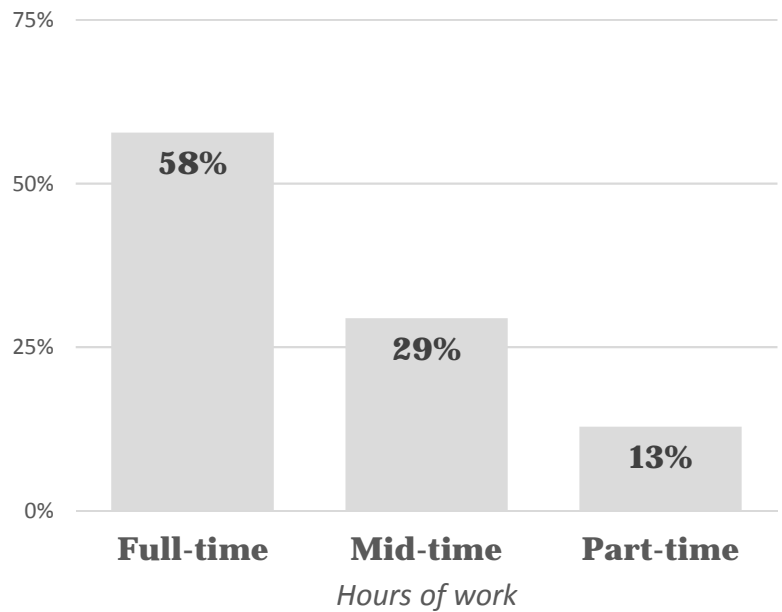


Table 1.

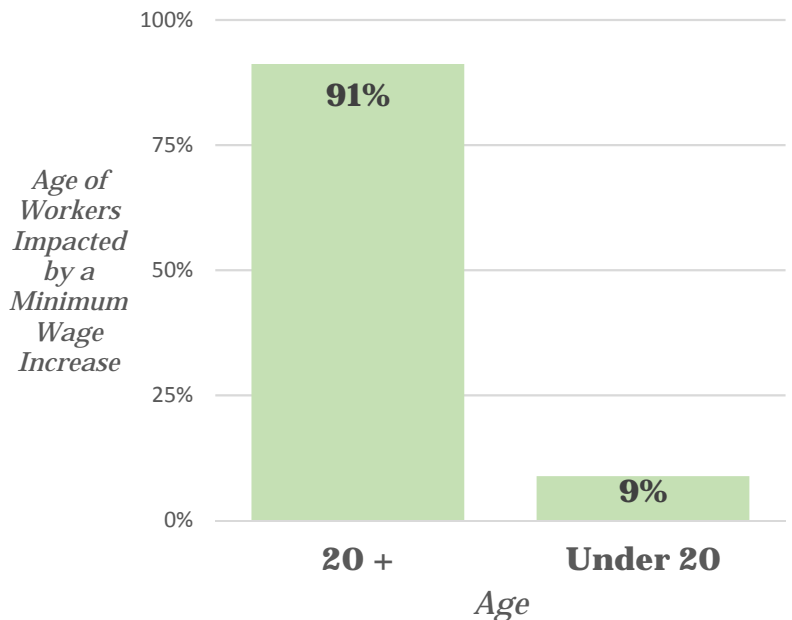
The demographic characteristics of workers in Luzerne* County that would see their hourly wage rise as a result of an increase in the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour

Category	Percent of affected workers
Sex	
Female	58.1%
Male	41.9%
Age	
20 +	91.2%
Under 20	8.8%
Race/ethnicity	
White	86.8%
Black	3.0%
Hispanic	8.4%
Asian	1.8%
Family status	
Married parent	18.2%
Single parent	12.0%
Married, no kids	16.9%
Unmarried, no kids	52.8%
Family income	
Less than \$40,000	46.9%
\$40,000 to \$74,999	29.5%
\$75,000 or more	23.6%
Average Share of Family Income Earned by Affected Workers	
	45.1%
Work hours	
Part-time (< 20h)	12.8%
Mid-time (20-34)	29.4%
Full-time (35+)	57.8%
Education	
Less than high school	11.7%
High school	42.5%
Some college	35.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	10.2%

More Than Half the Workers in Luzerne* County That Would Benefit From a Minimum Wage Increase Work Full-time



A \$10.10 Per Hour Minimum Wage Would Raise the Wages of Mostly Adults in Luzerne* County



Note. *data are for a region that includes Columbia & Luzerne County. Luzerne accounts for 81% of resident employment in the region.

Source. Keystone Research Center analysis based on Current Population Survey, Local Area Unemployment Statistics and American Community Survey data <http://www.keystoneresearch.org/countywageboost>

Giving Monroe County's Economy a Boost: The Impact of Raising the Pennsylvania Minimum Wage to \$10.10 Per Hour

When a significant number of jobs in Monroe County don't pay enough for our neighbors to afford the basics – things like food, car repairs and eyeglasses – the local economy suffers. For many people in our community wages are so low that they are forced, even while working, to rely on the local food bank to help make ends meet. Policies that raise the wage and benefits floor can help restore spending on the basics and, in the process, boost the local economy.

Currently circulating in the General Assembly are proposals to raise the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour and, alternatively, to raise the minimum wage to \$8.75 per hour. The proposal to raise the wage floor to \$10.10 per hour would benefit more working families and provide a bigger boost to the economy.

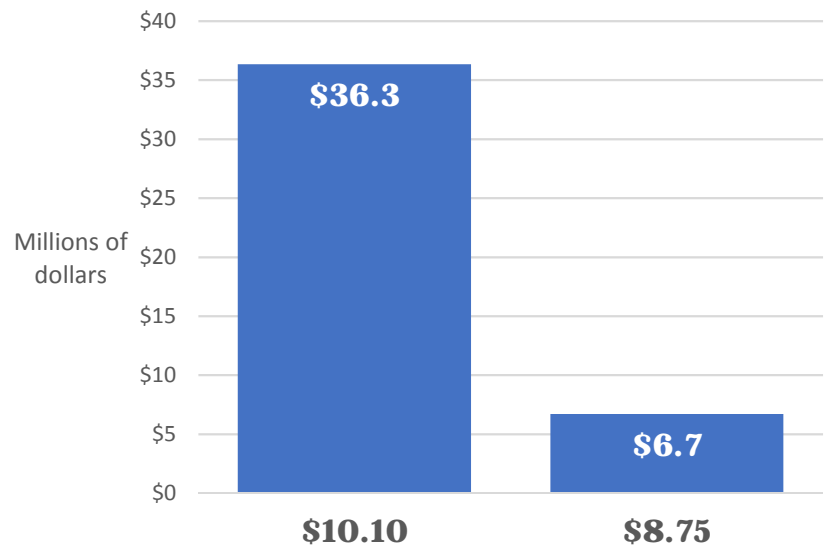
An increase in the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour would boost the wages of 24,842, or 27.8%, of the county's resident workforce. In total, wages in Monroe County would increase by \$36.3 million.

Raising the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour would benefit 3.1 times as many workers and boost total wages 5.4 times as much as the alternative proposal to increase the minimum wage to \$8.75 per hour.

As illustrated in Table 1 (see reverse), the majority of workers in this region that would get a raise as a result of a statewide minimum wage increase are adults (89.3%) working full-time (54.9%). On average, the workers here that would benefit from a minimum wage increase earn 38.5% of their family's income.

Increasing the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour would result in a meaningful boost to family incomes in the region and help grow Monroe County's economy.

A Minimum Wage of \$10.10 Per Hour Will Boost Wages 5.4 Times as Much as an Increase to \$8.75 in Monroe County



Increasing the Minimum Wage to \$10.10 Per Hour Would Benefit 3.1 Times as Many Monroe County Workers as an Increase to \$8.75

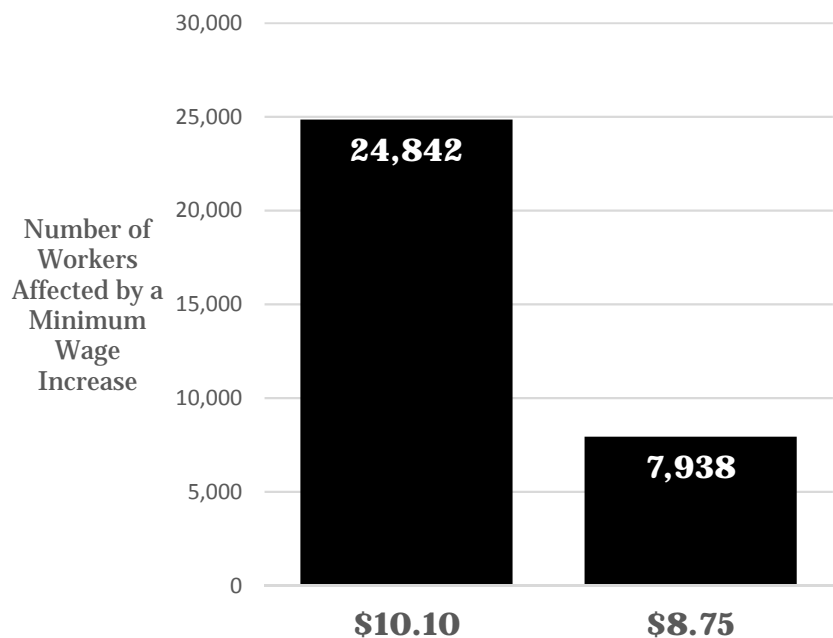
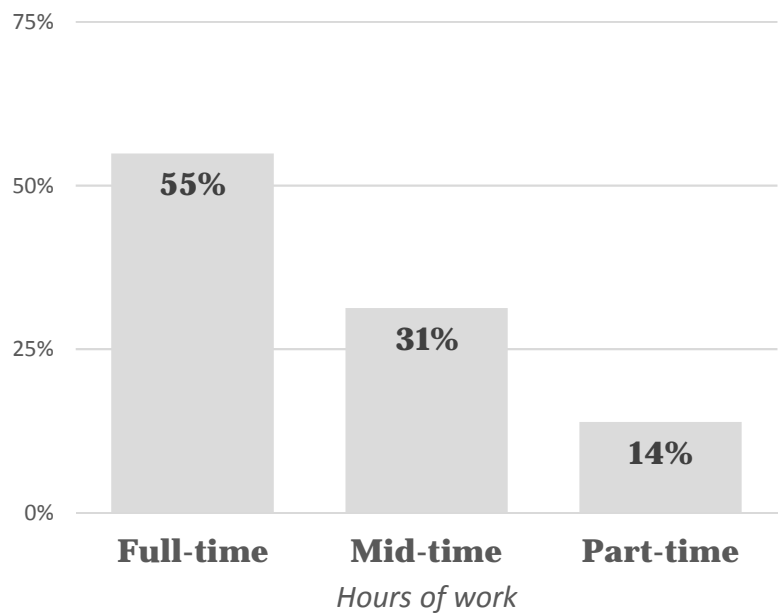


Table 1.

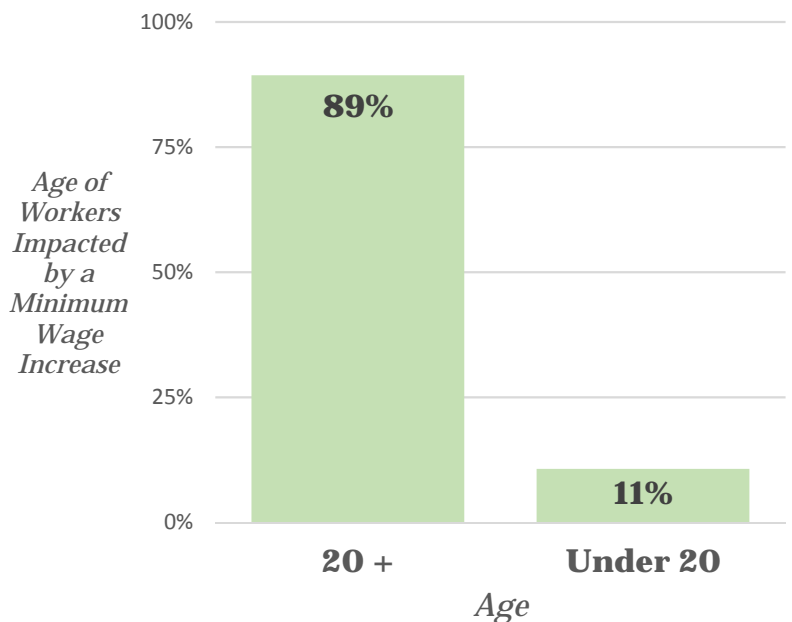
The demographic characteristics of workers in Monroe County that would see their hourly wage rise as a result of an increase in the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour

Category	Percent of affected workers
Sex	
Female	63.7%
Male	36.3%
Age	
20 +	89.3%
Under 20	10.7%
Race/ethnicity	
White	78.0%
Black	7.7%
Hispanic	12.1%
Asian	2.2%
Family status	
Married parent	21.4%
Single parent	9.3%
Married, no kids	18.7%
Unmarried, no kids	50.5%
Family income	
Less than \$40,000	41.4%
\$40,000 to \$74,999	30.9%
\$75,000 or more	27.7%
Average Share of Family Income Earned by Affected Workers	
	38.5%
Work hours	
Part-time (< 20h)	13.8%
Mid-time (20-34)	31.3%
Full-time (35+)	54.9%
Education	
Less than high school	13.3%
High school	40.3%
Some college	35.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	11.4%

More Than Half the Workers in Monroe County That Would Benefit From a Minimum Wage Increase Work Full-time



A \$10.10 Per Hour Minimum Wage Would Raise the Wages of Mostly Adults in Monroe County



Source: Keystone Research Center analysis based on Current Population Survey, Local Area Unemployment Statistics and American Community Survey data <http://www.keystoneresearch.org/countywageboost>

Giving Philadelphia's Economy a Boost: The Impact of Raising the Pennsylvania Minimum Wage to \$10.10 Per Hour

When a significant number of jobs in Philadelphia don't pay enough for our neighbors to afford the basics – things like food, car repairs and eyeglasses – the local economy suffers. For many people in our community wages are so low that they are forced, even while working, to rely on the local food bank to help make ends meet. Policies that raise the wage and benefits floor can help restore spending on the basics and, in the process, boost the local economy.

Currently circulating in the General Assembly are proposals to raise the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour and, alternatively, to raise the minimum wage to \$8.75 per hour. The proposal to raise the wage floor to \$10.10 per hour would benefit more working families and provide a bigger boost to the economy.

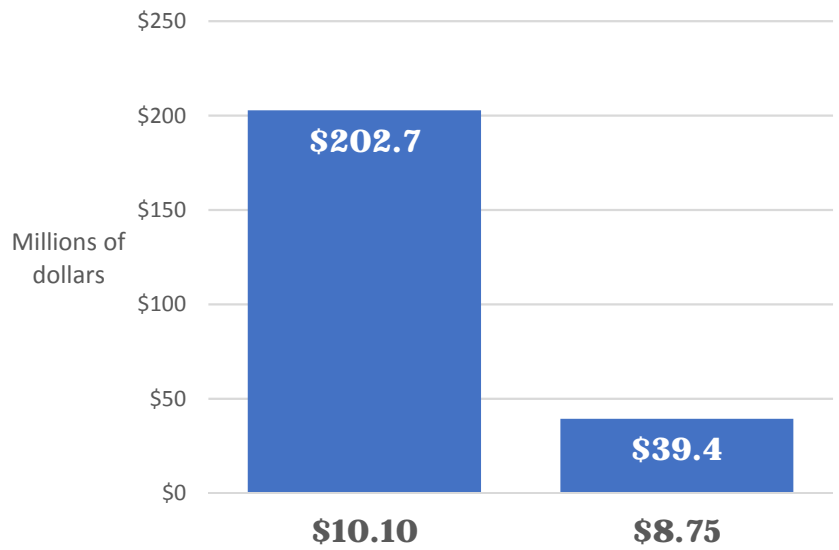
An increase in the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour would boost the wages of 135,640, or 23.5%, of the city's resident workforce. In total, wages in Philadelphia would increase by \$202.7 million.

Raising the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour would benefit 2.8 times as many workers and boost total wages 5.1 times as much as the alternative proposal to increase the minimum wage to \$8.75 per hour.

As illustrated in Table 1 (see reverse), the majority of workers in this region that would get a raise as a result of a statewide minimum wage increase are adults (94.8%) working full-time (62.5%). On average, the workers here that would benefit from a minimum wage increase earn 56.6% of their family's income.

Increasing the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour would result in a meaningful boost to family incomes in the region and help grow Philadelphia's economy.

A Minimum Wage of \$10.10 Per Hour Will Boost Wages 5.1 Times as Much as an Increase to \$8.75 in Philadelphia



Increasing the Minimum Wage to \$10.10 Per Hour Would Benefit 2.8 Times as Many Philadelphia Workers as an Increase to \$8.75

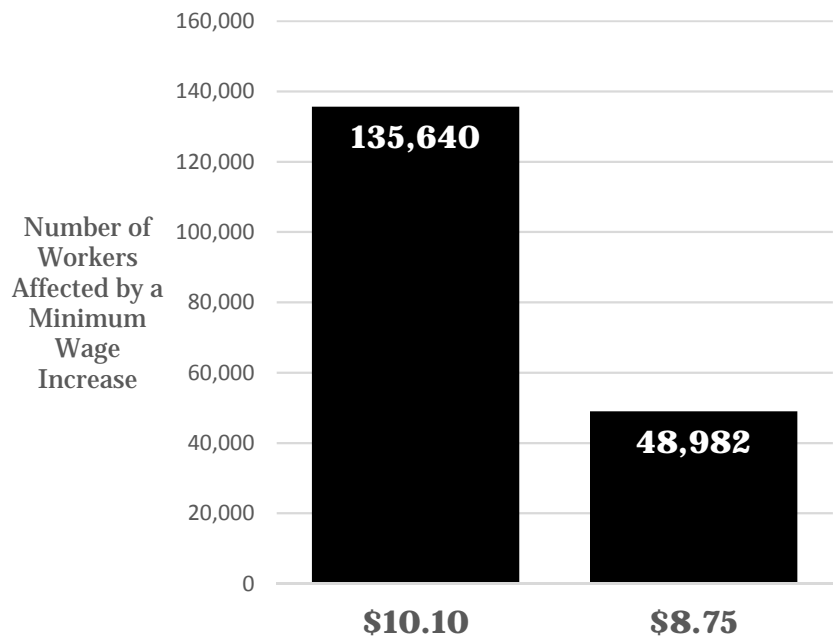
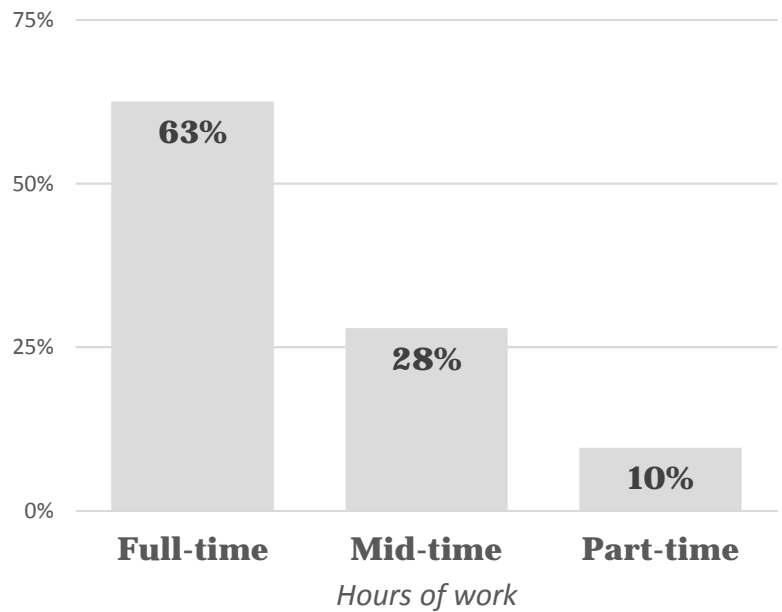


Table 1.

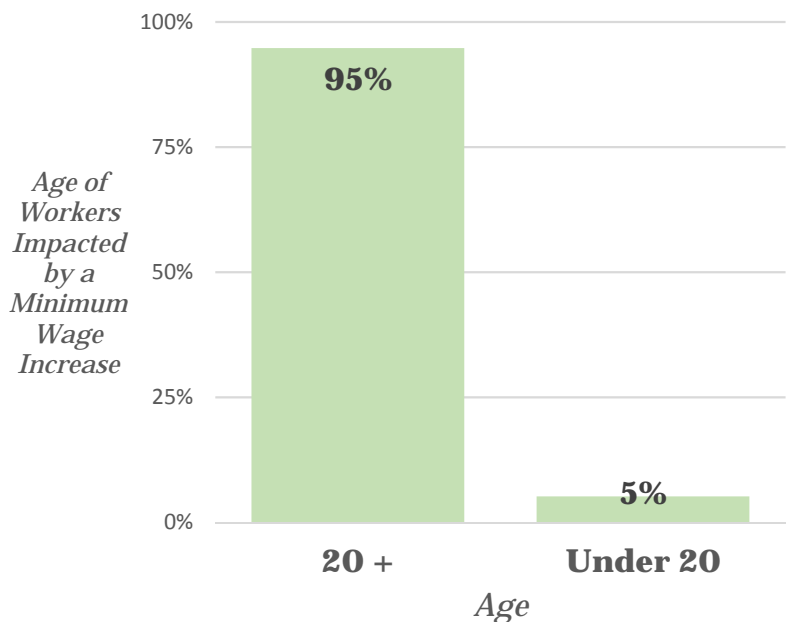
The demographic characteristics of workers in Philadelphia that would see their hourly wage rise as a result of an increase in the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour

Category	Percent of affected workers
Sex	
Female	53.3%
Male	46.7%
Age	
20 +	94.8%
Under 20	5.2%
Race/ethnicity	
White	34.7%
Black	40.2%
Hispanic	14.2%
Asian	10.9%
Family status	
Married parent	16.2%
Single parent	15.0%
Married, no kids	11.1%
Unmarried, no kids	57.7%
Family income	
Less than \$40,000	60.9%
\$40,000 to \$74,999	23.0%
\$75,000 or more	16.2%
Average Share of Family Income Earned by Affected Workers	
	56.6%
Work hours	
Part-time (< 20h)	9.6%
Mid-time (20-34)	27.9%
Full-time (35+)	62.5%
Education	
Less than high school	15.9%
High school	37.5%
Some college	29.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher	17.1%

More Than Half the Workers in Philadelphia That Would Benefit From a Minimum Wage Increase Work Full-time



A \$10.10 Per Hour Minimum Wage Would Raise the Wages of Mostly Adults in Philadelphia



Source: Keystone Research Center analysis based on Current Population Survey, Local Area Unemployment Statistics and American Community Survey data <http://www.kestoneresearch.org/countywageboost>

Giving Tioga County's Economy a Boost: The Impact of Raising the Pennsylvania Minimum Wage to \$10.10 Per Hour

When a significant number of jobs in Tioga County don't pay enough for our neighbors to afford the basics – things like food, car repairs and eyeglasses – the local economy suffers. For many people in our community wages are so low that they are forced, even while working, to rely on the local food bank to help make ends meet. Policies that raise the wage and benefits floor can help restore spending on the basics and, in the process, boost the local economy.

Currently circulating in the General Assembly are proposals to raise the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour and, alternatively, to raise the minimum wage to \$8.75 per hour. The proposal to raise the wage floor to \$10.10 per hour would benefit more working families and provide a bigger boost to the economy.

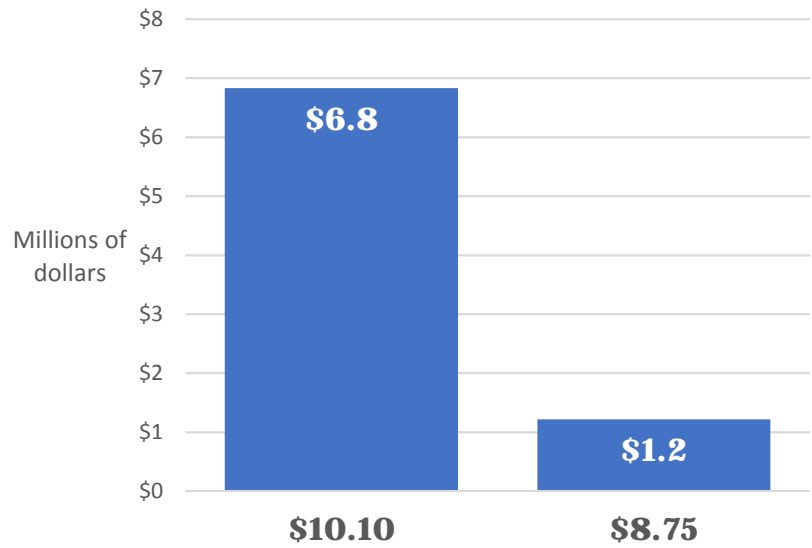
An increase in the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour would boost the wages of 4,568, or 28.2%, of the county's resident workforce. In total, wages in Tioga County would increase by \$6.8 million.

Raising the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour would benefit 3.0 times as many workers and boost total wages 5.6 times as much as the alternative proposal to increase the minimum wage to \$8.75 per hour.

As illustrated in Table 1 (see reverse), the majority of workers in this region that would get a raise as a result of a statewide minimum wage increase are adults (93.1%) working full-time (65.1%). On average, the workers here that would benefit from a minimum wage increase earn 48.2% of their family's income.

Increasing the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour would result in a meaningful boost to family incomes in the region and help grow Tioga County's economy.

A Minimum Wage of \$10.10 Per Hour Will Boost Wages 5.6 Times as Much as an Increase to \$8.75 in Tioga County



Increasing the Minimum Wage to \$10.10 Per Hour Would Benefit 3.0 Times as Many Tioga County Workers as an Increase to \$8.75

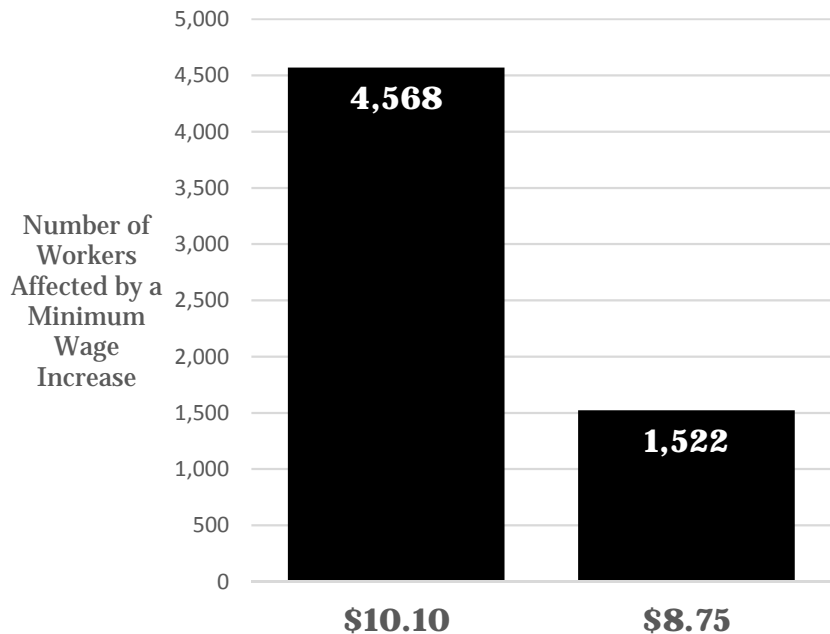
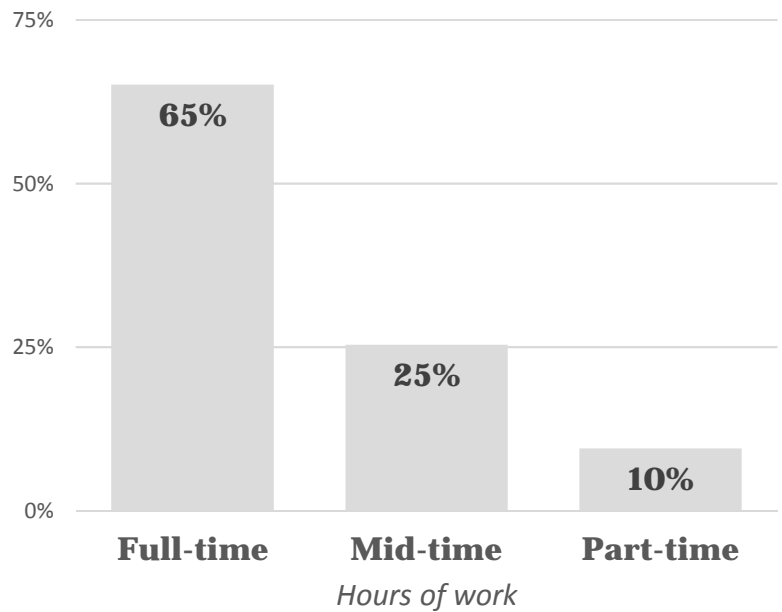


Table 1.

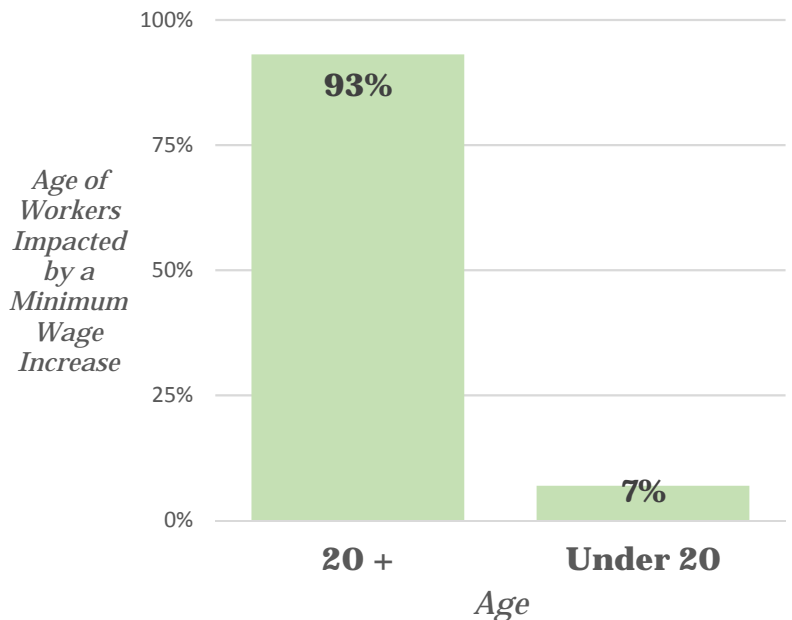
The demographic characteristics of workers in Tioga* County that would see their hourly wage rise as a result of an increase in the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour

Category	Percent of affected workers
Sex	
Female	62.6%
Male	37.4%
Age	
20 +	93.1%
Under 20	6.9%
Race/ethnicity	
White	95.5%
Black	0.8%
Hispanic	2.1%
Asian	1.7%
Family status	
Married parent	22.6%
Single parent	11.1%
Married, no kids	21.8%
Unmarried, no kids	44.5%
Family income	
Less than \$40,000	54.8%
\$40,000 to \$74,999	27.2%
\$75,000 or more	18.0%
Average Share of Family Income Earned by Affected Workers	
	48.2%
Work hours	
Part-time (< 20h)	9.5%
Mid-time (20-34)	25.4%
Full-time (35+)	65.1%
Education	
Less than high school	13.1%
High school	51.2%
Some college	24.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher	10.7%

More Than Two-Thirds of the Workers in Tioga* County That Would Benefit From a Minimum Wage Increase Work Full-time



A \$10.10 Per Hour Minimum Wage Would Raise the Wages of Mostly Adults in Tioga* County



Note. *data are for a region that includes Bradford, Sullivan & Tioga County. Tioga accounts for 37% of resident employment in the region.

Source. Keystone Research Center analysis based on Current Population Survey, Local Area Unemployment Statistics and American Community Survey data <http://www.keystoneresearch.org/countywageboost>

Giving Wayne County's Economy a Boost: The Impact of Raising the Pennsylvania Minimum Wage to \$10.10 Per Hour

When a significant number of jobs in Wayne County don't pay enough for our neighbors to afford the basics – things like food, car repairs and eyeglasses – the local economy suffers. For many people in our community wages are so low that they are forced, even while working, to rely on the local food bank to help make ends meet. Policies that raise the wage and benefits floor can help restore spending on the basics and, in the process, boost the local economy.

Currently circulating in the General Assembly are proposals to raise the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour and, alternatively, to raise the minimum wage to \$8.75 per hour. The proposal to raise the wage floor to \$10.10 per hour would benefit more working families and provide a bigger boost to the economy.

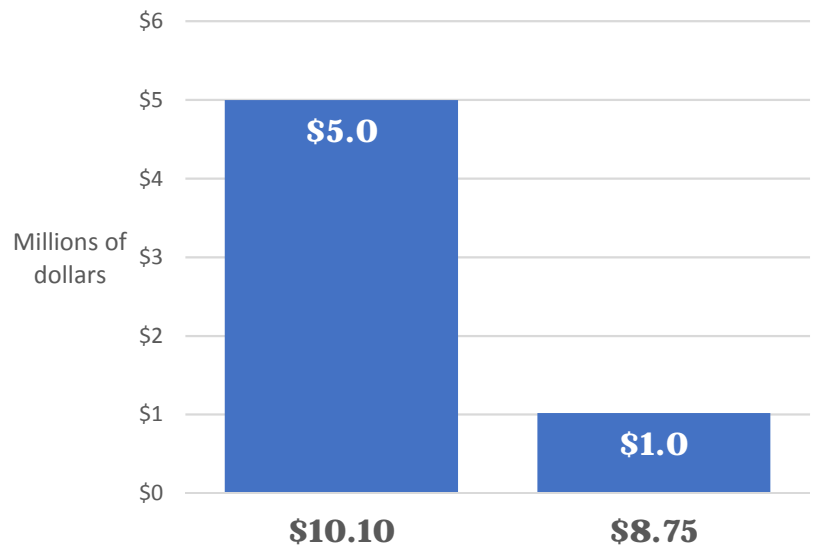
An increase in the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour would boost the wages of 3,312, or 24.7%, of the county's resident workforce. In total, wages in Wayne County would increase by \$5.0 million.

Raising the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour would benefit 2.7 times as many workers and boost total wages 4.9 times as much as the alternative proposal to increase the minimum wage to \$8.75 per hour.

As illustrated in Table 1 (see reverse), the majority of workers in this region that would get a raise as a result of a statewide minimum wage increase are adults (97%) working full-time (64.6%). On average, the workers here that would benefit from a minimum wage increase earn 46.8% of their family's income.

Increasing the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour would result in a meaningful boost to family incomes in the region and help grow Wayne County's economy.

A Minimum Wage of \$10.10 Per Hour Will Boost Wages 4.9 Times as Much as an Increase to \$8.75 in Wayne County



Increasing the Minimum Wage to \$10.10 Per Hour Would Benefit 2.7 Times as Many Wayne County Workers as an Increase to \$8.75

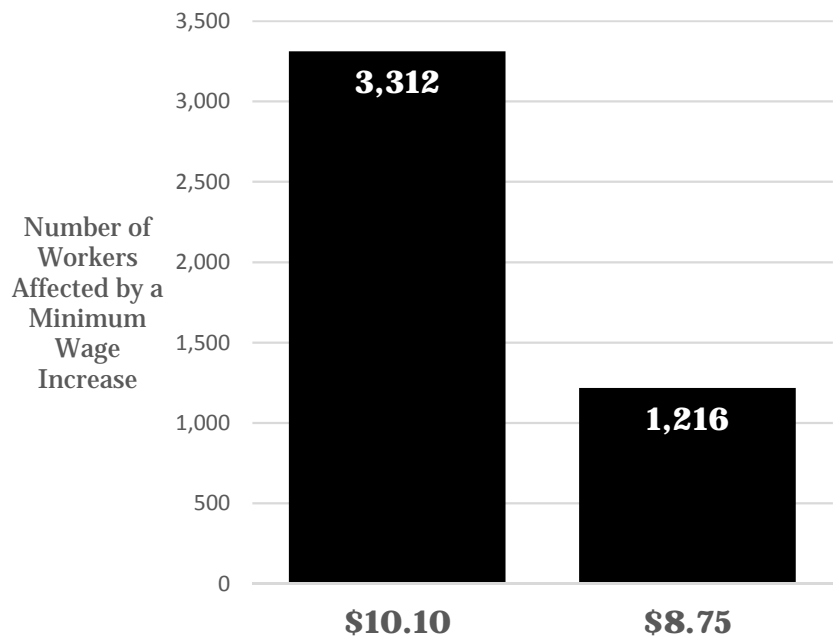
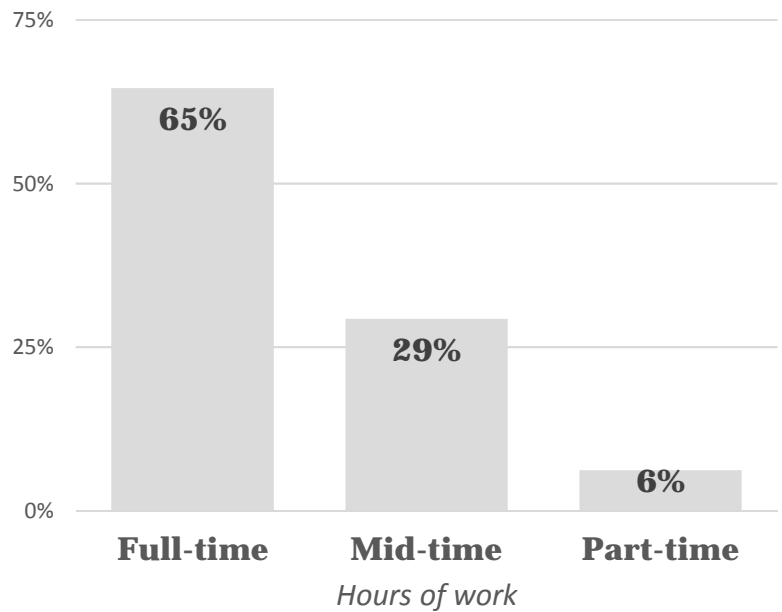


Table 1.

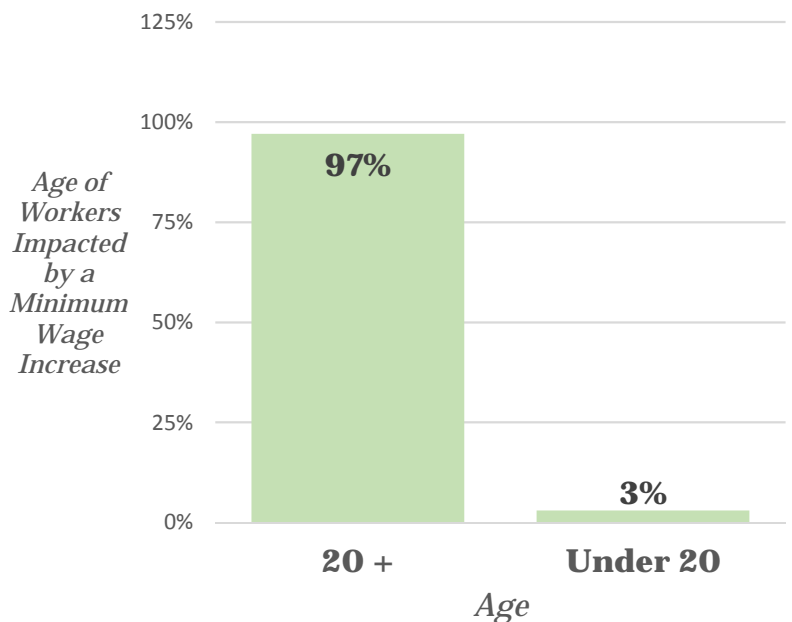
The demographic characteristics of workers in Wayne* County that would see their hourly wage rise as a result of an increase in the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour

Category	Percent of affected workers
Sex	
Female	58.4%
Male	41.6%
Age	
20 +	97.0%
Under 20	3.0%
Race/ethnicity	
White	90.9%
Black	1.2%
Hispanic	6.4%
Asian	1.5%
Family status	
Married parent	26.6%
Single parent	8.7%
Married, no kids	19.8%
Unmarried, no kids	44.9%
Family income	
Less than \$40,000	52.5%
\$40,000 to \$74,999	22.7%
\$75,000 or more	24.8%
Average Share of Family Income Earned by Affected Workers	
	46.8%
Work hours	
Part-time (< 20h)	6.2%
Mid-time (20-34)	29.3%
Full-time (35+)	64.6%
Education	
Less than high school	9.8%
High school	45.8%
Some college	29.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	14.6%

More Than Two-Thirds of the Workers in Wayne* County That Would Benefit From a Minimum Wage Increase Work Full-time



A \$10.10 Per Hour Minimum Wage Would Raise the Wages of Mostly Adults in Wayne* County



Note. *data are for a region that includes Pike, Susquehanna, & Wayne County. Wayne accounts for 34% of resident employment in the region.

Source. Keystone Research Center analysis based on Current Population Survey, Local Area Unemployment Statistics and American Community Survey data <http://www.keystoneresearch.org/countywageboost>

Giving York County's Economy a Boost: The Impact of Raising the Pennsylvania Minimum Wage to \$10.10 Per Hour

When a significant number of jobs in York County don't pay enough for our neighbors to afford the basics – things like food, car repairs and eyeglasses – the local economy suffers. For many people in our community wages are so low that they are forced, even while working, to rely on the local food bank to help make ends meet. Policies that raise the wage and benefits floor can help restore spending on the basics and, in the process, boost the local economy.

Currently circulating in the General Assembly are proposals to raise the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour and, alternatively, to raise the minimum wage to \$8.75 per hour. The proposal to raise the wage floor to \$10.10 per hour would benefit more working families and provide a bigger boost to the economy.

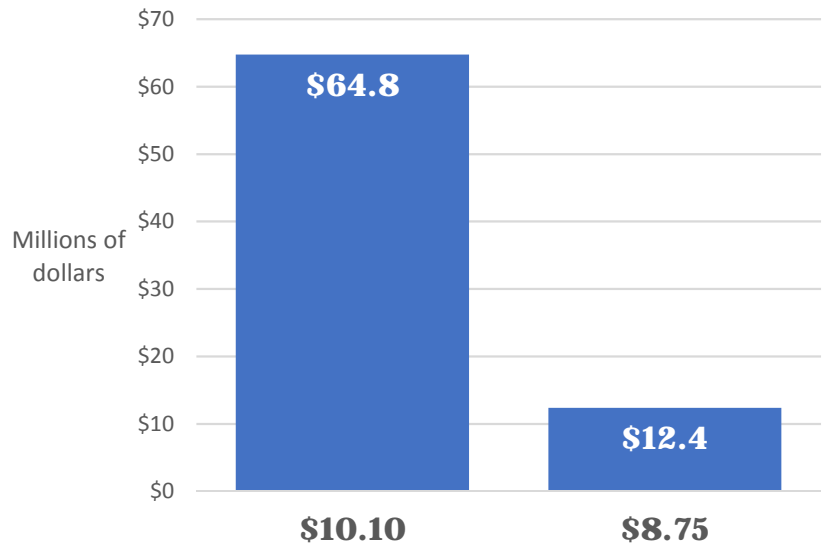
An increase in the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour would boost the wages of 46,600, or 23%, of the county's resident workforce. In total, wages in York County would increase by \$64.8 million.

Raising the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour would benefit 3.2 times as many workers and boost total wages 5.2 times as much as the alternative proposal to increase the minimum wage to \$8.75 per hour.

As illustrated in Table 1 (see reverse), the majority of workers in this region that would get a raise as a result of a statewide minimum wage increase are adults (93.4%) working full-time (57.7%). On average, the workers here that would benefit from a minimum wage increase earn 40.9% of their family's income.

Increasing the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour would result in a meaningful boost to family incomes in the region and help grow York County's economy.

A Minimum Wage of \$10.10 Per Hour Will Boost Wages 5.2 Times as Much as an Increase to \$8.75 in York County



Increasing the Minimum Wage to \$10.10 Per Hour Would Benefit 3.2 Times as Many York County Workers as an Increase to \$8.75

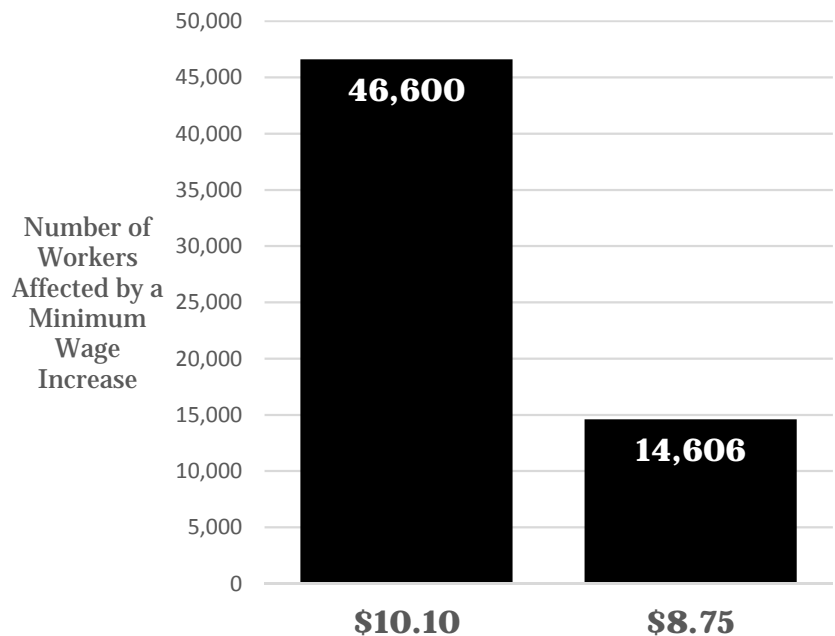
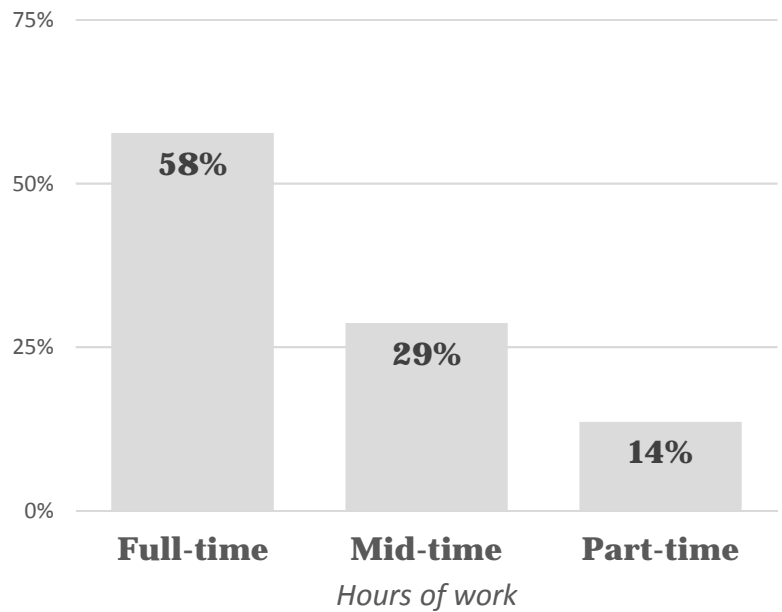


Table 1.

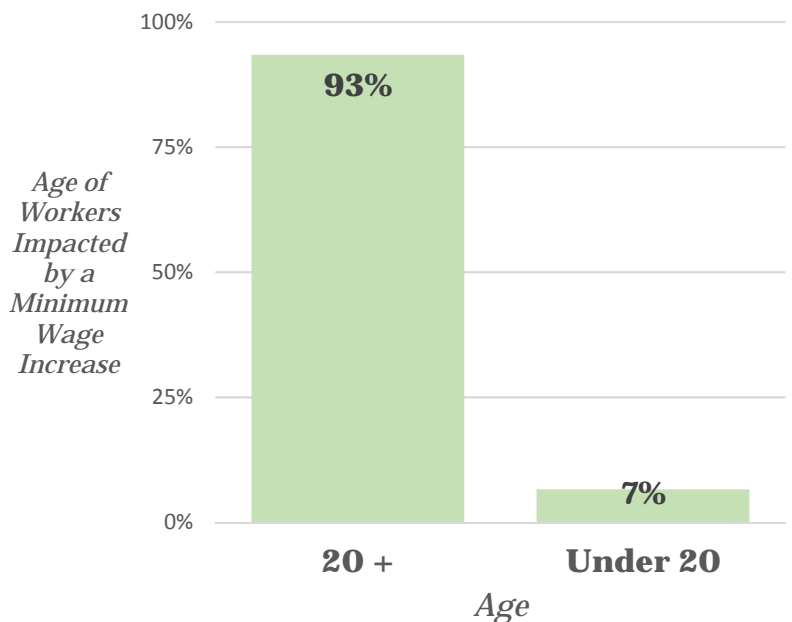
The demographic characteristics of workers in York County that would see their hourly wage rise as a result of an increase in the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour

Category	Percent of affected workers
Sex	
Female	60.8%
Male	39.2%
Age	
20 +	93.4%
Under 20	6.6%
Race/ethnicity	
White	83.9%
Black	6.0%
Hispanic	7.9%
Asian	2.2%
Family status	
Married parent	20.6%
Single parent	12.2%
Married, no kids	17.1%
Unmarried, no kids	50.0%
Family income	
Less than \$40,000	40.2%
\$40,000 to \$74,999	30.3%
\$75,000 or more	29.5%
Average Share of Family Income Earned by Affected Workers	
	40.9%
Work hours	
Part-time (< 20h)	13.6%
Mid-time (20-34)	28.7%
Full-time (35+)	57.7%
Education	
Less than high school	12.6%
High school	50.9%
Some college	26.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	9.8%

More Than Half the Workers in York County That Would Benefit From a Minimum Wage Increase Work Full-time



A \$10.10 Per Hour Minimum Wage Would Raise the Wages of Mostly Adults in York County



Source: Keystone Research Center analysis based on Current Population Survey, Local Area Unemployment Statistics and American Community Survey data <http://www.kestoneresearch.org/countywageboost>