Economic Effects of 13 State Minimum Wage Increases on January 1, 2014											
	2013 Rate	Size of increase	2014 Rate	Total Estimated Workers[1]	Directly affected[2]	Indirectly affected[3]	Total Affected	Total Affected as % of Workers	Increased wages for directly & indirectly affected[4]	GDP Impact[5]	Jobs Impact - Full-time employment (job years)[6]
Arizona	$7.80	$0.10	$7.90	2,428,000	72,000	3,000	75,000	3.1%	$25,004,000	$15,828,000	100
Colorado	$7.78	$0.22	$8.00	2,226,000	46,000	58,000	104,000	4.7%	$29,681,000	$18,788,000	100
Connecticut	$8.25	$0.45	$8.70	1,516,000	63,000	44,000	107,000	7.1%	$38,967,000	$24,666,000	200
Florida	$7.79	$0.14	$7.93	7,588,000	200,000	216,000	416,000	5.5%	$99,169,000	$62,774,000	500
Missouri	$7.35	$0.15	$7.50	2,510,000	57,000	47,000	104,000	4.1%	$18,744,000	$11,865,000	100
Montana	$7.80	$0.10	$7.90	394,000	13,000	--	13,000	3.3%	$3,975,000	$2,516,000	--
New Jersey	$7.25	$1.00	$8.25	3,839,000	254,000	189,000	443,000	11.5%	$273,624,000	$173,204,000	1,300
New York	$7.25	$0.75	$8.00	8,013,000	293,000	383,000	676,000	8.4%	$340,025,000	$215,236,000	1,600
Ohio	$7.85	$0.10	$7.95	4,789,000	178,000	152,000	330,000	6.9%	$61,288,000	$38,795,000	300
Oregon	$8.95	$0.15	$9.10	1,500,000	96,000	8,000	104,000	6.9%	$25,602,000	$16,206,000	100
Rhode Island	$7.75	$0.25	$8.00	462,00	9,000	14,000	23,000	5.0%	$6,112,000	$3,869,000	--
Vermont	$8.60	$0.13	$8.73	286,000	8,000	2,000	10,000	3.5%	$2,995,000	$1,896,000	--
Washington	$9.19	$0.13	$9.32	2,841,000	152,000	6,000	158,000	5.6%	$53,032,000	$33,569,000	300
Total					**1,441,000**	**1,122,000**	**2,563,000**		**$978,218,000**	**$619,212,000**	**4,600**

Source: Economic Policy Institute analysis of Current Population Survey, Outgoing Rotation Group public use microdata from 2012Q4 through 2013Q3

Notes:

[1]Total estimated workers is estimated from the CPS respondents who were 16 years old or older, employed, but not self-employed, and for whom either a valid hourly wage is reported or one can be imputed from weekly earnings and average weekly hours. Consequently, this estimate represents the identifiable wage-earning workforce and tends to understate the size of the full workforce.

[2]Directly Affected workers will see their wages rise as the new minimum wage rate will exceed their current hourly pay.

[3]Indirectly affected workers have a wage rate just above the new minimum wage (between the new minimum wage and the new minimum wage plus the dollar amount of the increase in the previous year's minimum wage). They will receive a raise as employer pay scales are adjusted upward to reflect the new minimum wage.

[4] Total annual amount of increased wages for directly and indirectly affected workers.

[5]GDP and job stimulus figures utilize a national model to estimate the GDP impact of workers' increased earnings. Thus the total state stimulus may be lower than this amount because workers in each state will not necessarily spend all of their increased earnings in-state. However, we can assume that most of the increased earnings will be

spent in-state, and thus most of the jobs created will be in-state. Jobs numbers assume full-time employment requires $133,000 in additional GDP.

[6]The increased economic activity from these additional wages adds not just jobs but also hours for people who already have jobs (work hours for people with jobs also dropped in the downturn). Full-time employment takes that into account, by essentially taking the number of total hours added (including both hours from new jobs and more hours for people who already have jobs) and dividing by 40, to get full-time-equivalent jobs added.

Job impact estimation methods can be found in: Hall, Doug and Cooper, David. 2012. How raising the federal minimum wage would help working families and give the economy a boost. Washington, D.C.: Economic Policy Institute. http://www.epi.org/publication/ib341-raising-federal-minimum-wage/ and Bivens, Josh L. 2011. Method memo on estimating the jobs impact of various policy changes. Washington, D.C.: Economic Policy Institute. http://www.epi.org/publication/methodology-estimating-jobs-impact/