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ABSTRACT

The Effects of the Minimum Wage on Wages, Employment and Prices

This paper puts together evidence for the wages, employment and price effects of the minimum wage. This overall picture will help to understand the small employment effects prevalent in the literature in the light of price effects. The data used is an under-explored monthly Brazilian household survey from 1982 to 2000, similar to the US CPS. As the international literature on the minimum wage is scanty on non-US empirical evidence, in particular on developing countries, this paper will also help to extend the current understanding on the effects of the minimum wage in developing countries. This is crucial if the minimum wage is to be used as a policy to help poor people in poor countries.

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1. Introduction

The minimum wage helps the poor if it increases wages and does not destroy jobs or cause inflation. Thus, the main contribution of this paper is to put together evidence for the wages, employment and price effects of the minimum wage. This overall picture will help to understand the small employment effects prevalent in the literature (Brown, 1999) in the light of price effects. The price effect evidence provided is, in turn, another main contribution to a very under researched area.

The data used is an under-explored monthly Brazilian household survey from 1982 to 2000, similar to the US CPS. As the international literature on the minimum wage is scanty on non-US empirical evidence, in particular on developing countries, another main contribution of this paper is to extend the current understanding on the effects of the minimum wage in developing countries. This is crucial if the minimum wage is to be used as a policy to help poor people in poor countries.

Wage Effects – It is well established in the international literature that minimum wage increases compress the wages distribution (Brown, 1999). As a result, the policy debate hinges on whether employers facing the associated higher labour costs respond by reducing profits, reducing employment, or raising prices.

Profit Effects – The empirical evidence to support the assumption that firms reduce profits following a minimum wage increase is very limited (Card and Krueger, 1995), but economic theory suggests that this does not occur. Low wage firms operate in competitive markets and are not able to absorb the extra costs.

Employment Effects – There is no consensus in the extensive empirical literature on employment effects, which implicitly assumes that output *prices are given* on a competitive market, and that firms lower employment as a result of a minimum wage increase (Brown, 1999). Results consistent with the prediction of a negative employment effect conflict with results that challenge such a prediction. Nonetheless, small employment effects, clustered around zero, are becoming prevalent in the literature (Freeman, 1994 and 1996; Brown, 1999).

Price Effects – Although much attention has been devoted to reconciling the theoretical prediction of employment decrease with the available empirical evidence (Card and Krueger, 1995; Brown, 1999), little attention has been paid to the theoretical prediction that an industry wide cost shock will be passed through to prices. The assumption of constant prices is reasonable for an industry where firms affected compete with firms not affected by the increase. However, an increase

in the minimum wage represents an industry wide increase in costs. It is then crucial to assume that *employment is given*, and that firms raise their prices in response to a minimum wage increase. With employment and profits not significantly affected, higher prices is an obvious response to a minimum wage increase. Nonetheless, there is very little evidence on price effects in the literature, and none whatsoever for developing countries (Brown, 1999; Lemos, 2004a).

The limited empirical evidence for Brazil is in line with the international literature and it indicates that an increase in the minimum wage compresses the wage distribution and has a small adverse employment effect (Carneiro, 2002; Corseuil and Servo, 2002).

This paper follows recent strands in the international literature and discusses a number of conceptual and identification questions. It estimates the effect of the minimum wage at various points throughout the wage distribution; it uses an employment decomposition to separately estimate the effect of the minimum wage on the number of hours worked and on the number of jobs; it then estimates price effects, filling a gap in the literature. Robust results indicate that the minimum wage strongly compresses the wages distribution, has small adverse effects on employment, and raises overall prices in Brazil.

2. Analysis

The data used is PME (Monthly Employment Survey), a rotating panel data for six Brazilian metropolitan regions between 1982 and 2000, similar to the US CPS (Current Population Survey). The PME, together with the price data, IPC (Consumers Price Index), and the nominal minimum wage data, is available from IBGE (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística).

Over the sample period, the nominal minimum wage was national, its coverage was full, and its adjustments were according to the indexation rules of successive stabilization plans, which ultimately depended on the inflation level. The correlation of the difference of the log nominal hourly minimum wage and the difference of the log 10th (90th) percentile of the nominal hourly wage distribution is 0.11 (0.05), suggesting that the minimum wage is more strongly correlated with wages at the bottom of the distribution. The correlation of the difference of log nominal hourly minimum wage and the difference of log employment rate is 0.05, offering little support for a negative employment effect of the minimum wage. The correlation of the difference of log nominal hourly

minimum wage and the difference of log price is 0.55, suggesting that the minimum wage affects prices positively.

As in Lemos (2004b), a simple empirical wage equation, grounded on the standard theory, is delivered by a labour market equilibrium reduced form equation:

$$\Delta \log W_{rt} = \alpha^w + \beta^w \Delta \log MW_t + \gamma^w \text{inflation}_{rt-1} + \delta^w \Delta \text{urate}_{rt-1} + \lambda^w X_{rt} + f_r^w + f_t^w + u_{rt}^w \quad (1)$$

where W_{rt} is nominal hourly average wages in region r and month t , $r=1,\dots,6$, and $t=1,\dots,214$; MW_t is nominal hourly minimum wage; inflation_{rt-1} is past inflation; urate_{rt-1} is past unemployment rate; f_r^w and f_t^w are region and time fixed effects modelled by region and time dummies; u_{irt}^w is the error term; and X_{rt} are labour supply shifters, ie. the proportion of workers in the population who are: young, younger than 10 years old, women, illiterates, retired, students, in urban areas, in the public sector, in the building construction industry, in the metallurgic industry, basic education degree holders, high school degree holders, and with a second job. This equation can be estimated not only using average wages, but also the 10th, 20th, 30th, 40th, 50th and 90th percentiles, their ratios, and the standard deviation of the wage distribution. This makes it possible to estimate the effect of the minimum wage throughout the wage distribution (Dickens et al., 1999).

Because the nominal minimum wage does not vary across regions, the fraction of workers at the minimum wage in the wage distribution (plus or minus 0.02% to account for rounding approximations) is used as the minimum wage variable in Equations (1), (2) and (3) (Dolado et al, 1996), as it is now standard in the literature (Brown, 1999). Even though “fraction at” has variation across regions and over time, modelling time effects with a full set of interactions of (12) month and (16) year dummies would eliminate all the variation that identifies the minimum wage effect. That is because the variation in the minimum wage (and associated variation in “fraction at”) is not independent of the variation in the time dummies, since the minimum wage is systematically increased on a particular month (mostly May). To preserve the relevant variation, only the interaction of (11) month and (16) year dummies, excluding the May interaction but including a month May dummy, are included to model macro shocks in each time period and seasonally in May.

Table 1 shows positive estimates, more robust and larger at lower percentiles, suggesting that the minimum wage compresses the wage distribution. A 10% increase in the minimum wage increases the wage of those in the 10th (20th) percentile by 0.80% (0.40%), and decreases the 90th-

10th percentile gap by 0.91%, decomposed into a decrease in the 50th-10th gap of 0.92% and an increase in the 90th-50th gap of 0.01%.¹ Spillovers for Brazil extend relatively higher in the wage distribution than for other countries for which empirical evidence is available (Brown, 1999).

The counterpart empirical employment equation, as in Lemos (2004b), is:

$$\Delta \log N_{rt} = \alpha^e + \beta^e \Delta \log MW_t + \gamma^e \text{inflation}_{rt-1} + \lambda^e X_{rt} + \sum_{l=1}^{24} \rho_l^e \Delta \log N_{rt-l} + f_r^e + f_t^e + u_{rt}^e \quad (2)$$

where N_{rt} is taken in turn to mean average hours in the population (\bar{T}), average hours for those working (\bar{H}) and the employment rate (E). Equation (2) is separately estimated using each of the three employment variables (\bar{T} , \bar{H} and E) in turn as dependent variables. Thus, the estimate of the minimum wage in the \bar{T} equation equals the sum of the estimates of the minimum wage in the \bar{H} and E equations, i.e. $\beta_T^e = \beta_H^e + \beta_E^e$.² This makes it possible to decompose the total effect of a minimum wage increase on employment into hours effect and jobs effect (Lemos, 2004b).

Table 2 shows positive and significant total and hours estimates as well as non-significant jobs estimates; the total effect appears to be dominated by the hours rather than the jobs effects. This suggests that the minimum wage does not hurt as much where it hurts the most: causing disemployment. A 10% increase in the minimum wage increases total employment by 0.0594%, decomposed into a 0.0598% increase in the number of hours worked and a 0.0004% decrease in the number of jobs. In the long run, total employment decreases by 0.04%. Robustness checks, where Equation (2) is re-estimated in levels, show similar estimates, perhaps suggesting a slightly more (less) adverse effect in the short (long) run. The employment effect for Brazil is small when

¹ The estimates of “fraction at” were multiplied by 0.3 to obtain the effect of a 10% increase in the minimum wage. The 0.3 factor was obtained by regressing the difference of “fraction at” on the difference of the log of nominal hourly minimum wage and controls associated to each empirical equation. Because the nominal minimum wage does not vary across regions, it was normalized by the average wages (and also by the median wage, 25th and 10th percentile wage). The 0.3 estimate was remarkably robust across specifications. The intuition is given by a deterministic model where $y = a_1 + b_1x$, $y = a_2 + b_2z$, $z = a_3 + b_3x$ and $b_1 = b_2b_3$, $\forall b_1, b_2, b_3 \neq 0$ (Lemos, 2004b).

² Because of dynamics, the set of regressors is not the same in all three equations and the OLS additivity property does not hold exact. To preserve the decomposition, lagged \bar{T} , which embodies the variation of \bar{H} and E , was used in all three equations without affecting the robustness of the estimates (Lemos, 2004b).

compared to the -1% effect in the international literature (Brown, 1999) and given the evidence of sizeable wage effects.

As in Lemos (2004c), a simple empirical price equation, grounded on standard theory, is delivered either by a general equilibrium reduced form equation solved for prices, or by inverting the imperfect competition profit maximizing equation. Consider the following model:

$$\Delta \log P_{it} = \alpha^p + \beta^p \Delta \log MW_{it} + \sum_{i=1}^6 \beta_i^p \Delta \log MW_{it-1} + \gamma^p \Delta W_{it} + \delta^p \Delta r_{it} + \zeta^p \Delta C_{it} + \kappa^p \Delta K_{it} + \lambda^p Z_{it} + f_r^p + f_i^p + u_{it}^p \quad (3)$$

where P_{it} is log prices; r_{it} is nominal interest rate; C_{it} is average costs; K_{it} is capital; and Z_{it} is labour supply shifters, as above, and aggregate demand shifters, which include consumption, Government expenditure, taxes, capital investment, imports and exports. The empirical counterpart of the general equilibrium equation is obtained if α^p , β^p , β_i^p , δ^p , κ^p , and λ^p are nonzero, and the imperfect competition equation, if α^p , β^p , β_i^p , γ^p , δ^p , and ζ^p are nonzero.

Table 3 shows positive and significant estimates, suggesting partial pass-through. A 10% increase in the minimum wage increases prices by 0.37% (0.97%-1.17%) in the short (long) run. Robustness checks show similar but smaller estimates, where Equation (3) is re-estimated assuming the production function to be $Y=f_L(L)$, instead of $Y=f_{LK}(L,K)$, in which case δ^p and κ^p are zero. The *overall* long run price effect for Brazil is large, but the short run effect is comparable to the 4% *food* sector price effect and the 0.4% *overall* price effect in the international literature (Lemos, 2004a). It is also consistent with the evidence of modest employment effects and sizeable wage effects.

All models were White-corrected and sample size weighted, to account for the relative importance of each region (and for heteroskedasticity arising from aggregation). Serial correlation was assumed to vanish after differencing, adding dynamics, controls, regional and time dummies.³

³ The results were robust to SUR estimation. GMM *a la* Arellano and Bond (1991) is not an option because $T > N$. Lemos (2003) shows that any endogeneity coming from the simultaneous determination of spike and employment is not too severe and that OLS estimates are robust to GMM estimation using a number of instruments for “fraction at”.

3. Conclusions

Despite of much effort to reconcile the available empirical evidence with the theoretical prediction of employment decrease following a minimum wage increase, very little effort has been devoted to study the theoretical prediction that such an industry wide cost shock will be passed through to prices. Firms will not incur any in employment adjustment costs if they are able to pass through to prices the higher costs associated to a minimum wage increase.

The evidence here is an important contribution to the literature because it helps to reconcile this debate. Standard economic theory is not hurt if wage increases do not cause employment decrease but cause price increases. That is what the evidence here suggests: an increase in the minimum wage strongly compresses the wages distribution, has small adverse effects on employment, and raises overall prices in Brazil. In other words, the minimum wage increases the wages of low paid workers, does not destroy many jobs and causes some price inflation.

Moreover, the evidence here is also an important contribution to the literature because it helps to understand the effects of the minimum wage in developing countries. The main message here is that wage and price effects in Brazil are large whereas employment effects are small. Small employment effects are sensible not only when large price effects are uncovered, but also when a number of other specificities inherent to developing countries are considered. For example, employment effects would not be too adverse in an economy where: non-compliance is large and the public sector has an inelastic labour demand (Lemos, 2004d and 2004e; Neumark et al, 2003; Fajnzylber, 2001); inflation is high and firms do not adjust employment because they perceive the minimum wage increase as temporary (Lemos, 2004f); low wage workers are a large proportion of the labour force (Lemos, 2004g). Such specificities suggest that the economics of the minimum wage in developing might be very different from that of developed countries. To extend the current understanding of minimum wage effects in the former is crucial if the minimum wage is to be used as a policy to help poor people in poor countries.

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Table 1 - WAGE EFFECT

Dependent Variable	coef	se
10th percentile	0.80	0.20
20th percentile	0.40	0.17
30th percentile	0.01	0.14
40th percentile	-0.01	0.12
50th percentile	-0.12	0.11
90th percentile	-0.06	0.12
mean	0.07	0.10
<i>90th/10th percentile ratio</i>	-0.91	0.18
<i>50th/10th percentile ratio</i>	-0.92	0.15
<i>90th/50th percentile ratio</i>	0.01	0.10
<i>standard deviation</i>	-0.20	0.05

1) The dependent variable is selected percentiles, ratios of percentiles and standard deviation of the wages distribution.

2) The minimum wage variable is "fraction at". Time effects are modeled with interactions of year and seasonal-month dummies (the seasonal-month May dummy is not interacted). Labour supply shifters are included as controls.

3) The estimates were multiplied by 0.3 to obtain the effect of a 10% increase in the minimum wage.

Table 2 - EMPLOYMENT EFFECT

Dependent Variables	sr coef (1)	se	lr coef (2)
First Difference			
Total Effect	0.0594	0.03	-0.04
Hours Effects	0.0598	0.03	-0.04
Jobs Effect	-0.0004	0.00	0.00
Levels			
Total Effect	0.0381	0.02	0.02
Hours Effects	0.0605	0.02	0.04
Jobs Effect	-0.0224	0.01	-0.01

1) The dependent variable is average hours worked for the labour force, average hours worked for those employed and employment rate. Hours and Job elasticities add to Total elasticity.

2) Time effects are modeled with interactions of year and seasonal-month dummies (the seasonal-month May dummy is not interacted). Labour supply shifters are included as controls.

3) Columns 1 and 2 show the short and long run coefficient. The model in levels and in first-differences.

5) The estimates were multiplied by 0.3 to obtain the effect of a 10% increase in the minimum wage.

Table 3 - PRICE EFFECT

Models	sr coef (1)	se	lr coef (2)
$Y=f_{LK}(L,K)$			
General Equilibrium	0.37	0.08	1.17
Imperfect Competition	0.37	0.08	0.97
$Y=f_L(L)$			
General Equilibrium	0.26	0.07	0.76
Imperfect Competition	0.23	0.07	0.37

1) The dependent variable is the difference of logs of prices.

The minimum wage variable is "fraction at".

2) Time effects are modeled with interactions of year and seasonal-month dummies (the seasonal-month May dummy is not interacted). Labour supply shifters and aggregate demand shifters are included as controls.

3) Columns 1 and 2 show the short and long run coefficient.

4) The top and bottom panels present estimates for two different production functions.

5) The estimates were multiplied by 0.3 to obtain the effect of a 10% increase in the minimum wage.