Table 1: Poverty related minimum wage elasticities in the existing literature

Study & Sample	Poverty Rate Elasticity	Other Elasticity	Data	Controls
Addison & Blackburn (1999)				
Ages 16 - 19	-0.50 (0.22)		1983-1996 March CPS; S-Y	S,Y FE; LM; GLS
Ages 16 - 19	-0.61 (0.28)			S, Y FE; LM; PA Pov; GLS
Ages 16 - 19	-0.39 (0.22)			S,Y FE; LM; PA Pov
Ages 16 - 19	-0.17 (0.28)			S,Y FE; S-tr; LM; PA Pov; GLS
Ages 20 - 24	-0.33 (0.22)			S,Y FE; LM; GLS
Ages 20 - 24	-0.11 (0.28)			S, Y FE; LM; PA Pov; GLS
Ages 20 - 24	-0.22 (0.22)			S,Y FE; LM; PA Pov
Ages 20 - 24	-0.28 (0.22)			S,Y FE; S-tr; LM; PA Pov; GLS
Age > 24, $Ed < 10$ yrs	-0.50 (0.15)			S,Y FE; LM; GLS
Age > 24, $Ed < 10$ yrs	-0.31 (0.19)			S, Y FE; LM; PA Pov; GLS
Age > 24, $Ed < 10$ yrs	-0.46 (0.15)			S,Y FE; LM; PA Pov
Age > 24, Ed < 10 yrs	-0.46 (0.15)			S,Y FE; S-tr; LM; PA Pov; GLS
Burkhauser & Sabia (2007)				
Ages 16-64	-0.19 (0.12)		1988-2003 March CPS; S-Y	S,Y FE
Ages 16-64	-0.15 (0.11)			S,Y FE; LM
Ages 16-64	-0.11 (0.10)			S,Y FE; LM
Ages 16-64	-0.08 (0.12)			S,Y FE; LM; GLS
SF HH w/ kids	-0.21 (0.13)			S,Y FE
SF HH w/ kids	-0.16 (0.13)			S,Y FE; LM
SF HH w/ kids	-0.16 (0.13)			S,Y FE; LM
SF HH w/ kids	-0.07 (0.13)			S,Y $FE;$ $LM;$ GLS
Card & Krueger (1995)*				
$Age \ge 16$	-0.39 (0.21)	Fam earn p10: 0.28 (0.05)	1989-1991 March CPS; S-Y	${ m FD}$
$Age \ge 16$	-0.16 (0.26)	Fam earn p10: 0.20 (0.06)		FD; LM
$Age \ge 16$	-0.36 (0.31)			FD; LM
$Age \ge 16$	-0.08 (0.29)			FD; LM; Region
DeFina (2008)				
Fem HH w/ kids	-0.42 (0.15)	Post-tax: -0.46 (0.15)	1991-2002 March CPS; S-Y	S,Y FE
Fem HH $w/$ kids $<$ Col.	-0.35 (0.16)	Post-tax: -0.40 (0.16)		S,Y FE

Notes. All estimates expressed as elasticities, with standard errors in parentheses when available. For papers marked by a *, implied elasticities and/or their standard errors were calculated using reported coefficient estimates and sample means, rather than the elasticities being reported directly. Sample abbreviations: Ed = education; HS = high school degree; Col.=college; SF = single female; Fem = female; HH = head of household; Bl = Black; Hisp = Hispanic. Other elasticity categories: Fam inc p10 = family earnings elasticity at the 10th percentile; Post-tax = poverty rate elasticity using post-tax and transfer income; Pov Gap² = squared poverty gap elasticity; N% Pov = poverty rate elasticity using N% of poverty as the threshold. Data abbreviations (for unit of observation): S = state; S-Y = state-year; NY MA = N-year moving average; Ind. = individual. Controls abbreviations: S = State; Y = Year; FE = fixed effects; FD = first difference; LDV = lagged dependent variable; S-tr, S-tr² = linear, quadratic state-specific trends; Scale Sh. = Scale shifts in the income-to-needs distribution; LM = labor market controls; PA Pov = Prime age poverty rate control; WQ = wage quantiles; Emp = employment.

Table 1: Poverty related minimum wage elasticities in the existing literature (continued)

Study & Sample	dy & Sample Poverty Rate Elasticity		Data	Controls	
Gunderson & Ziliak (2004)					
All	-0.03 (0.01)	Pov gap ² : $-0.04 (0.01)$	1980-1999 March CPS; 3Y MA S-Y	S,Y $FE;$ $WQ;$ $LM;$ $S-tr;$ LDV	
Fem HH	-0.02 (0.01)	Pov gap ² : $-0.03 (0.01)$		S,Y $FE;$ $WQ;$ $LM;$ $S-tr;$ LDV	
Married H	-0.03 (0.03)	Pov gap ² : $-0.01 (0.03)$			
Black	-0.06 (0.03)	Pov gap ² : $-0.01 (0.02)$		S,Y FE; WQ; LM; S-tr; LDV	
White	-0.04 (0.10)	Pov gap ² : $-0.05 (0.02)$			
Morgan & Kickham (2001)*					
Kids	-0.39 (0.08)		1987-1996 March CPS; 5Y MA	S FE; LM	
Neumark, Schweitzer,					
& Wascher (2005)*	0.00 (0.00)	1707 7		0.77.0	
All	0.39 (0.22)	150% Pov: 0.41 (0.13)	1987-1996 March CPS; Ind	S,Y Scale Sh.	
Neumark & Wascher (2011)*					
Ages 21-44	-0.29	50% Pov: -0.42	1997-2006 March CPS; Ind.	S,Y FE; LM	
SF, 21-44	0.00	50% Pov: -0.51		S,Y FE; LM	
$SF, 21-44 \leq HS$	-0.19	50% Pov: -0.45		S,Y $FE;$ LM	
SF, 21-44, Bl/Hisp	-0.19	50% Pov: -0.11		S,Y FE; LM	
Ages 21-44 w/kids	-0.21	50% Pov: -0.27		S,Y $FE;$ LM	
SF, 21-44 w/kids	0.08	50% Pov: -0.45		S,Y FE; LM	
SF, $21-44 \le HS \text{ w/kids}$	-0.22	50% Pov: -0.40		S,Y $FE;$ LM	
SF, 21-44, Bl/Hisp w/kids	-0.20	50% Pov: -0.31		S,Y FE; LM	
Sabia (2008)					
SF HH, 18-55, w/kids	-0.22 (0.17)		1991-2004 March CPS; Ind.	$S,Y FE; S-tr^2; LM$	
SF HH, 18-55, < HS w/kids			2.2 2.3 2 2.23.2 3.2 3.3 , 2.23.2	S,Y FE; S-tr ² ; LM	
SF HH, $18-55$, \geq HS w/kids				S,Y FE; S-tr ² ; LM	

Notes. All estimates expressed as elasticities, with standard errors in parentheses when available. For papers marked by a *, implied elasticities and/or their standard errors were calculated using reported coefficient estimates and sample means, rather than the elasticities being reported directly. Sample abbreviations: Ed = education; HS = high school degree; Col.=college; SF = single female; Fem = female; HH = head of household; Bl = Black; Hisp = Hispanic. Other elasticity categories: Fam inc p10 = family earning elasticity at the 10th percentile; Post-tax = poverty rate elasticity using post-tax and transfer income; Pov Gap² = squared poverty gap elasticity; N% Pov = poverty rate elasticity using N% of poverty as the threshold. Data abbreviations (for unit of observation): S = state; S-Y = state-year; NY MA = N-year moving average; Ind. = individual. Controls abbreviations: S = State; Y = Year; FE = fixed effects; FD = first difference; LDV = lagged dependent variable; S-tr, S-tr² = linear, quadratic state-specific trends; Scale Sh. = Scale shifts in the income-to-needs distribution; LM = labor market controls; PA Pov = Prime age poverty rate control; WQ = wage quantiles; Emp = employment.

Table 1: Poverty related minimum wage elasticities in the existing literature (continued)

Study & Sample	Poverty Rate Elasticity	Other Elasticity	Data	Controls
Sabia & Burkhauser (2010)				
Ages 16-64	-0.05 (0.15)	150% Pov: 0.18 (0.14)	2003-2007 March CPS; S-Y	S,Y $FE;$ LM
Sabia & Nielsen (2013)*				
Ages 16-64	-0.31 (0.31)	150% Pov: -0.20 (0.17)	1996-2007 SIPP; Ind	S,Y FE
Ages 16-64	-0.03 (0.12)	150% Pov: 0.03 (0.07)		S,Y FE; S-tr
Ages 16-29, < HS	-0.52 (0.63)	150% Pov: -0.57 (0.35)		S,Y FE
Ages 16-29, < HS	$1.21 \ (0.63)$	150% Pov: 0.86 (0.25)		S,Y FE; S-tr
Ages 16-24, Bl	0.60(0.72)	150% Pov: 0.07 (0.30)		S,Y FE
Ages 16-24, Bl	-0.46 (0.63)	150% Pov: -0.23 (0.30)		S,Y FE; S-tr
Ages 30-54, \geq HS	-0.18 (0.18)	150% Pov: -0.23 (0.18)		S,Y FE
Ages 30-54, \geq HS	0.18 (0.18)	150% Pov: -0.23 (0.30)		S,Y FE; S-tr
Stevans & Sessions (2001)*				
All	-0.28 (0.17)		1984-1998 March CPS; S-Y	S,Y FE
Average of averages: Every group				
All 12 studies:	-0.15			
11 studies excluding	0.20			
Neumark et al. (2005):	-0.20			
Average of averages: Overall population				
All 7 studies:	-0.07			
6 studies excluding	0.15			
Neumark et al. (2005) :	-0.15			

Notes. All estimates expressed as elasticities, with standard errors in parentheses when available. For papers marked by a *, implied elasticities and/or their standard errors were calculated using reported coefficient estimates and sample means, rather than the elasticities being reported directly. Sample abbreviations: Ed = education; HS = high school degree; Col.=college; SF = single female; Fem = female; HH = head of household; Bl = Black; Hisp = Hispanic. Other elasticity categories: Fam inc p10 = family earnings elasticity at the 10th percentile; Post-tax = poverty rate elasticity using post-tax and transfer income; Pov Gap² = squared poverty gap elasticity; N% Pov = poverty rate elasticity using N% of poverty as the threshold. Data abbreviations (for unit of observation): S = state; S-Y = state-year; NY MA = N-year moving average; Ind. = individual. Controls abbreviations: S = State; Y = Year; FE = fixed effects; FD = first difference; LDV = lagged dependent variable; S-tr, S-tr² = linear, quadratic state-specific trends; Scale Sh. = Scale shifts in the income-to-needs distribution; LM = labor market controls; PA Pov = Prime age poverty rate control; WQ = wage quantiles; Emp = employment. Average of Averages = equally weighted average across studies of the within-study average elasticity, either for every demographic group, or just for the overall population (defined as 16-64 year olds or broader).