

# The Impact of a Minimum Wage Increase on Hours Worked: Heterogeneous Effects by Gender and Sector

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# The Minimum Wage in Ireland

- First introduced in 2000 at a rate of £4.40 (€5.58) per hour
- Regular increases up until 2007 (€8.65 per hour)
- From 2007 onwards, there was a long period of no increases
  - The minimum wage was still €8.65 per hour in 2015
- In 2015, the Low Pay Commission was established

# The Minimum Wage in Ireland

Minimum Wage in Ireland	
Year	Hourly Minimum Wage
2015	€8.65
2016	€9.15
2017	€9.25
2018	€9.55
2019	€9.80
2020	€10.10
2021	€10.20
2022	€10.50

- Increasing to €11.30 from Jan 1, 2023
- Government committed to a living wage by 2026
  - 60% of median wage
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# What we do

- Examine the cumulative impact of three consecutive minimum wage increases (2016 to 2018) on the hours worked of minimum wage employees
  - What is the overall impact on hours worked?
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- Examine the cumulative impact of three consecutive minimum wage increases (2016 to 2018) on the hours worked of minimum wage employees
  - What is the overall impact on hours worked?
  - Does it vary by sector and gender?
- Important to look at the intensive margin (hours worked)
  - Employers often say this is the main channel of adjustment (Metcalf, 2008)
  - Empirical evidence to support this - Stewart and Swaffield (2008); Caliendo et al. (2017); Neumark et al. (2004)
  - Redmond and McGuinness (2021) – evidence of reduction in hours, but no evidence of job losses

# Data

- LFS-EAADS data (2012 to 2018)
  - Earnings Analysis using Administrative Data Sources
  - Earnings data taken from P35 tax records and linked to LFS

# Methodology

- Standard 2x2 DiD

$$Hours_{i,t} = \alpha + \gamma D + \delta Time + \beta(DxTime) + \varepsilon_{i,t}$$



# Methodology

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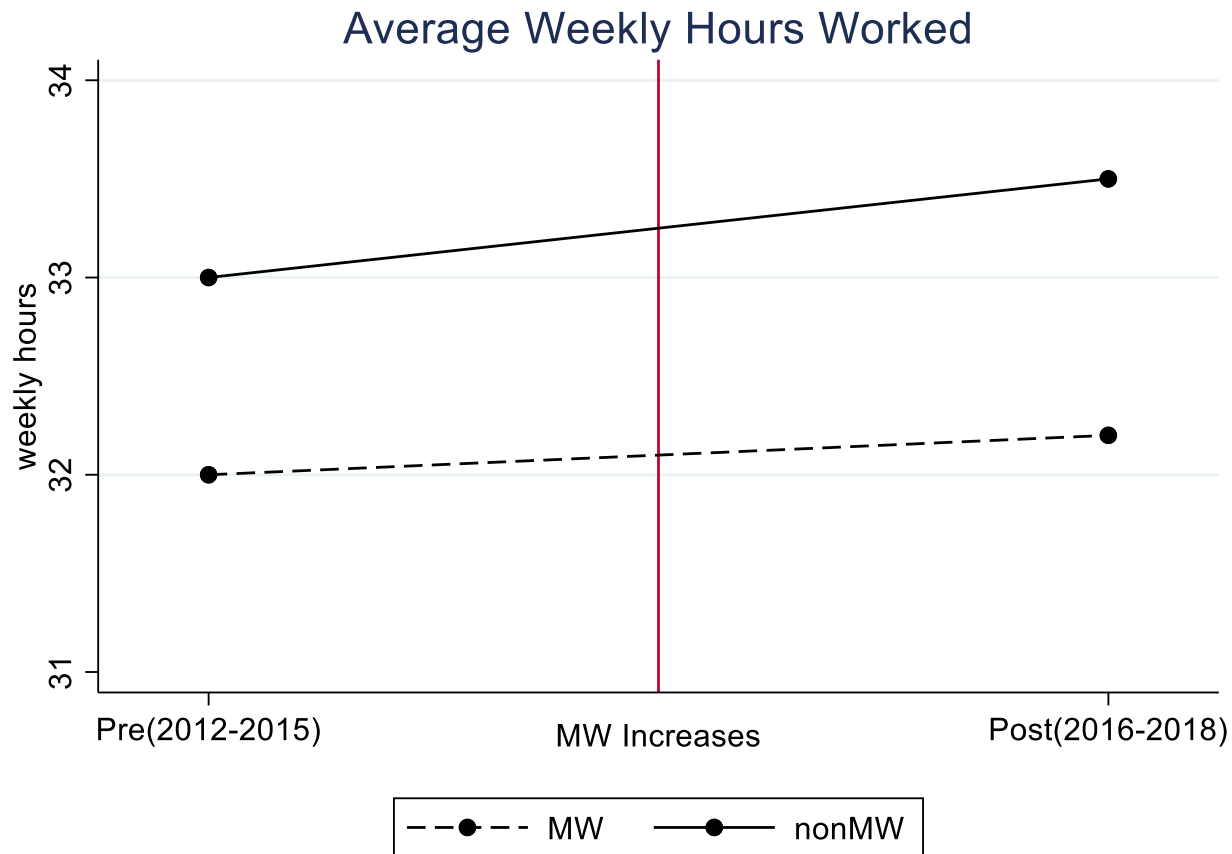
$$Hours_{i,t} = \alpha + \gamma D + \delta Time + \beta(DxTime) + \varepsilon_{i,t}$$

- D is the treatment dummy variable
  - Equals 0 for the control group – not impacted by the MW increase (€10 to €15 per hour)
  - Equals 1 for the treatment group – those earning less than the increased MW (€9.55 in 2018)
    - Introduce a degree of flexibility (+5%) – anybody earning less than €10 per hour

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- Standard 2x2 DiD

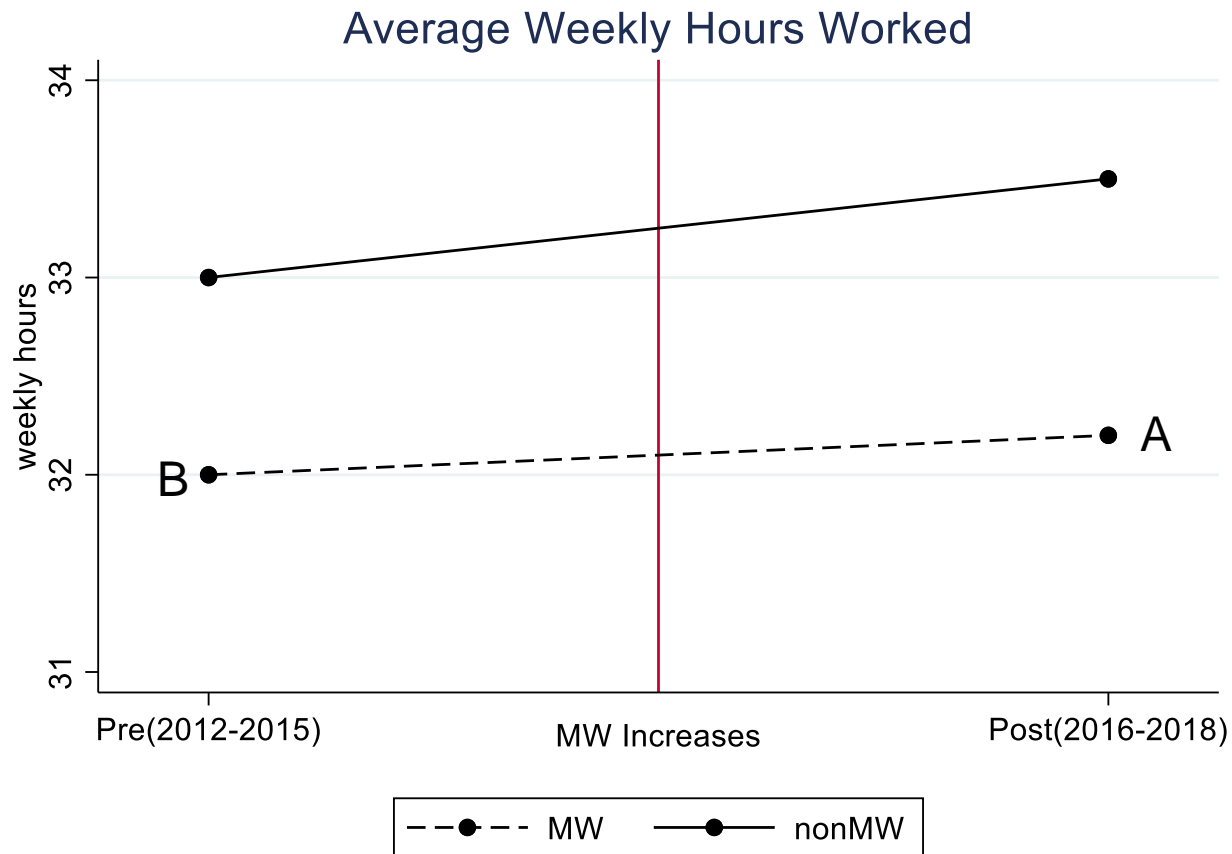
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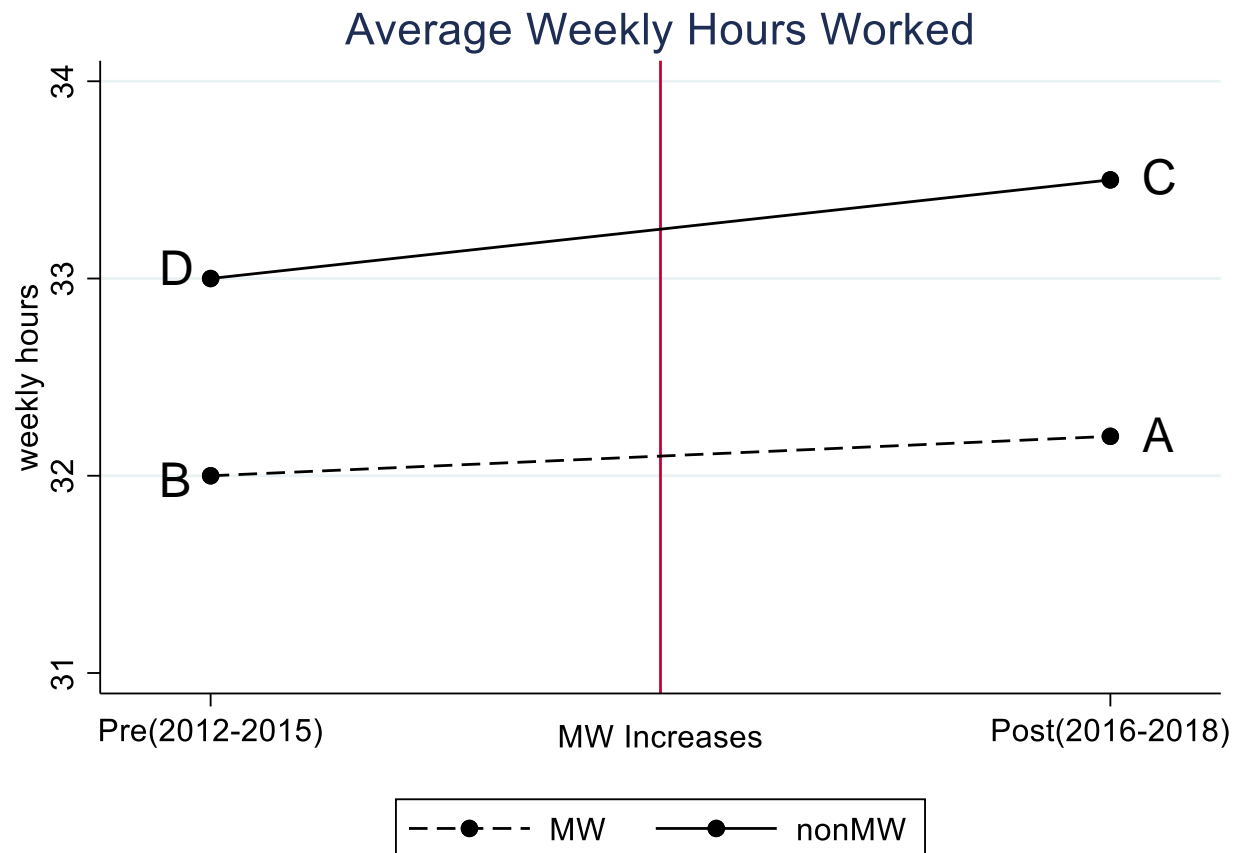
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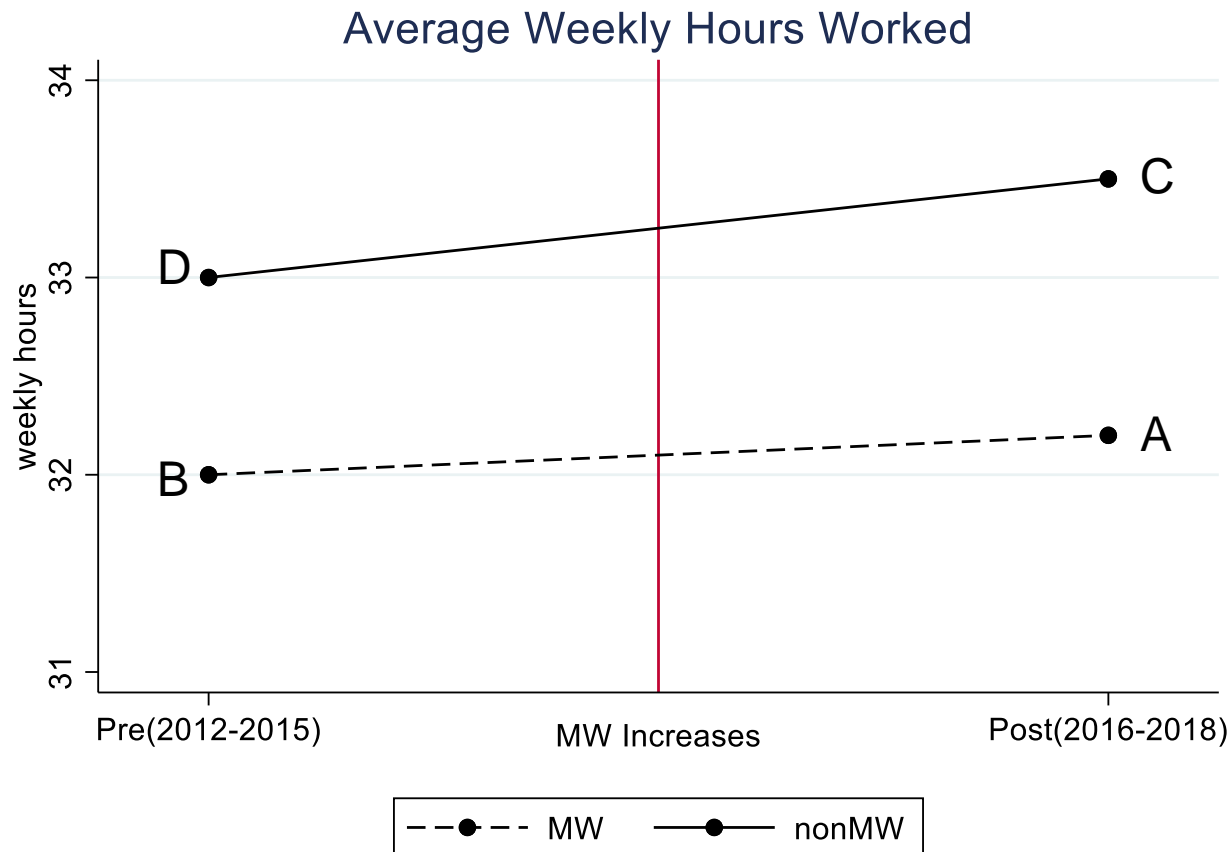


# Methodology

- Standard 2x2 DiD

$$Hours_{i,t} = \alpha + \gamma D + \delta Time + \beta(D \times Time) + \varepsilon_{i,t}$$

$$\beta = (A - B) - (C - D)$$



# Data and Methodology

- Fully flexible DiD estimator (Mora and Reggio, 2015)

$$E(Y_{it}|D_i, X_i) = \delta + X'_{it}\beta + \sum_{\tau=t_2}^T \delta_{\tau} I_t^{\tau} + \gamma^D D_i + \sum_{\tau=t_2}^T \alpha_{\tau} \cdot I_t^{\tau} \cdot D_i + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (1)$$

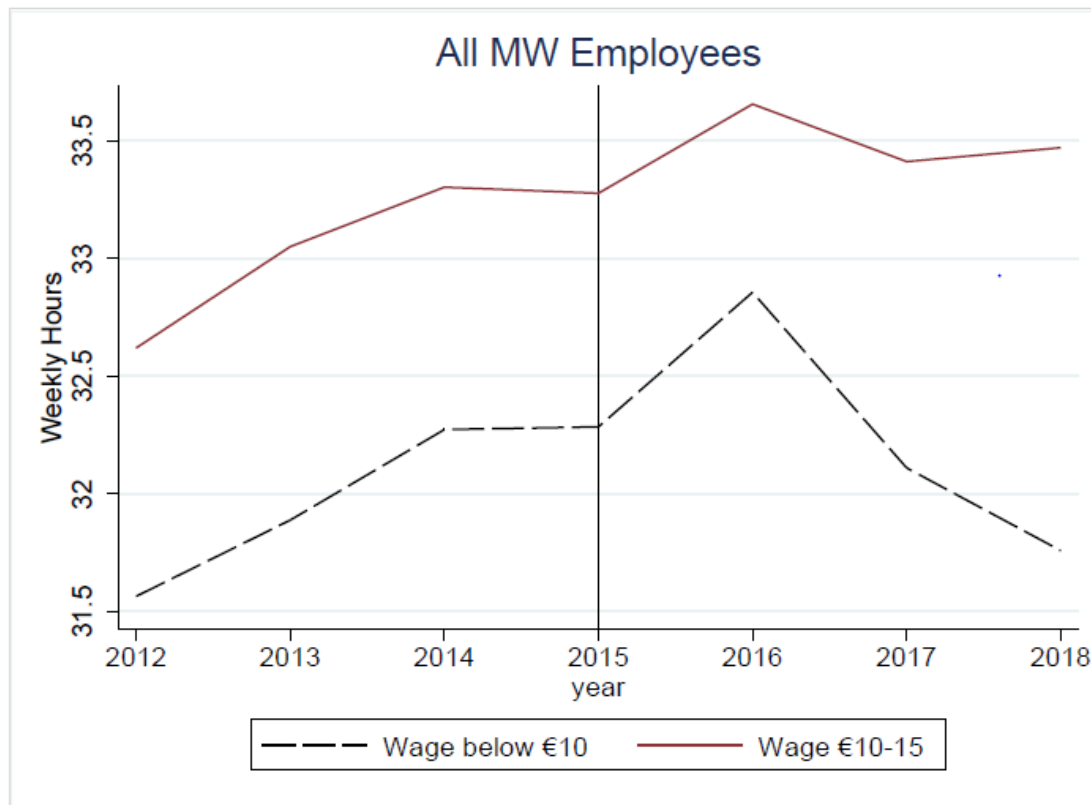
- The X's include gender, education, marital status, sector, nationality, experience (in years), firm size, region, age

# Results

- Fully flexible DiD estimator (Mora and Reggio, 2015)

$$E(Y_{it}|D_i, X_i) = \delta + X'_{it}\beta + \sum_{\tau=t_2}^T \delta_{\tau} I_{t}^{\tau} + \gamma^D D_i + \sum_{\tau=t_2}^T \alpha_{\tau} \cdot I_{t}^{\tau} \cdot D_i + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (1)$$

FIGURE 5.1 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED (2012 TO 2018)



Source: Authors' analysis.

# Results

TABLE 5.1 THE IMPACT OF THE 2016 MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE ON HOURS WORKED

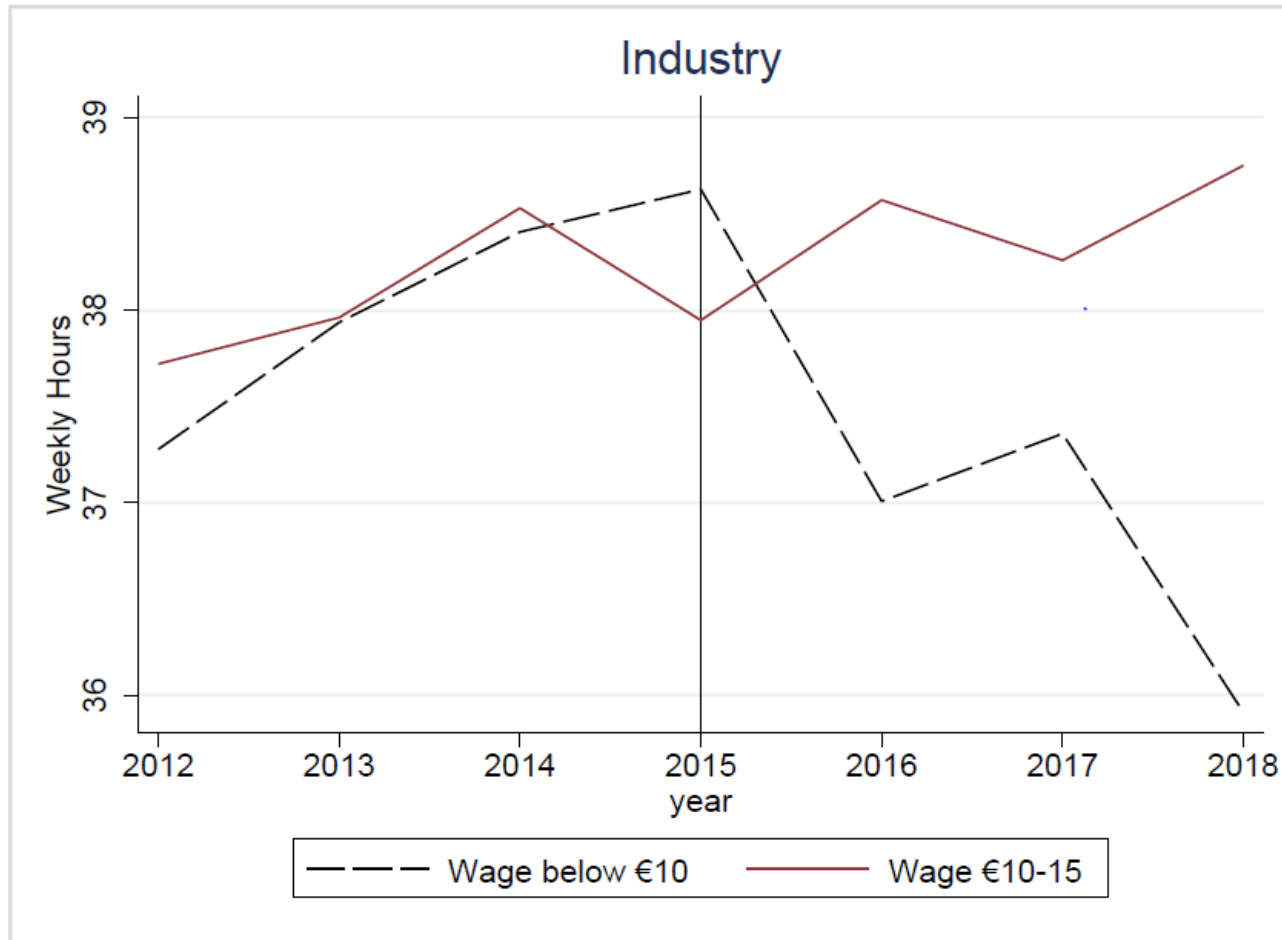
VARIABLES	Hours
DiD Estimates	
DiD – 2018	-0.95** (0.46)
DiD – 2017	-0.59 (0.42)
DiD – 2016	0.04 (0.08)

**Note:** we also control for gender, education, marital status, sector, nationality, experience, firm size, region and age



# Results

FIGURE 5.2 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED FOR INDUSTRY SECTOR EMPLOYEES (2012 TO 2018)

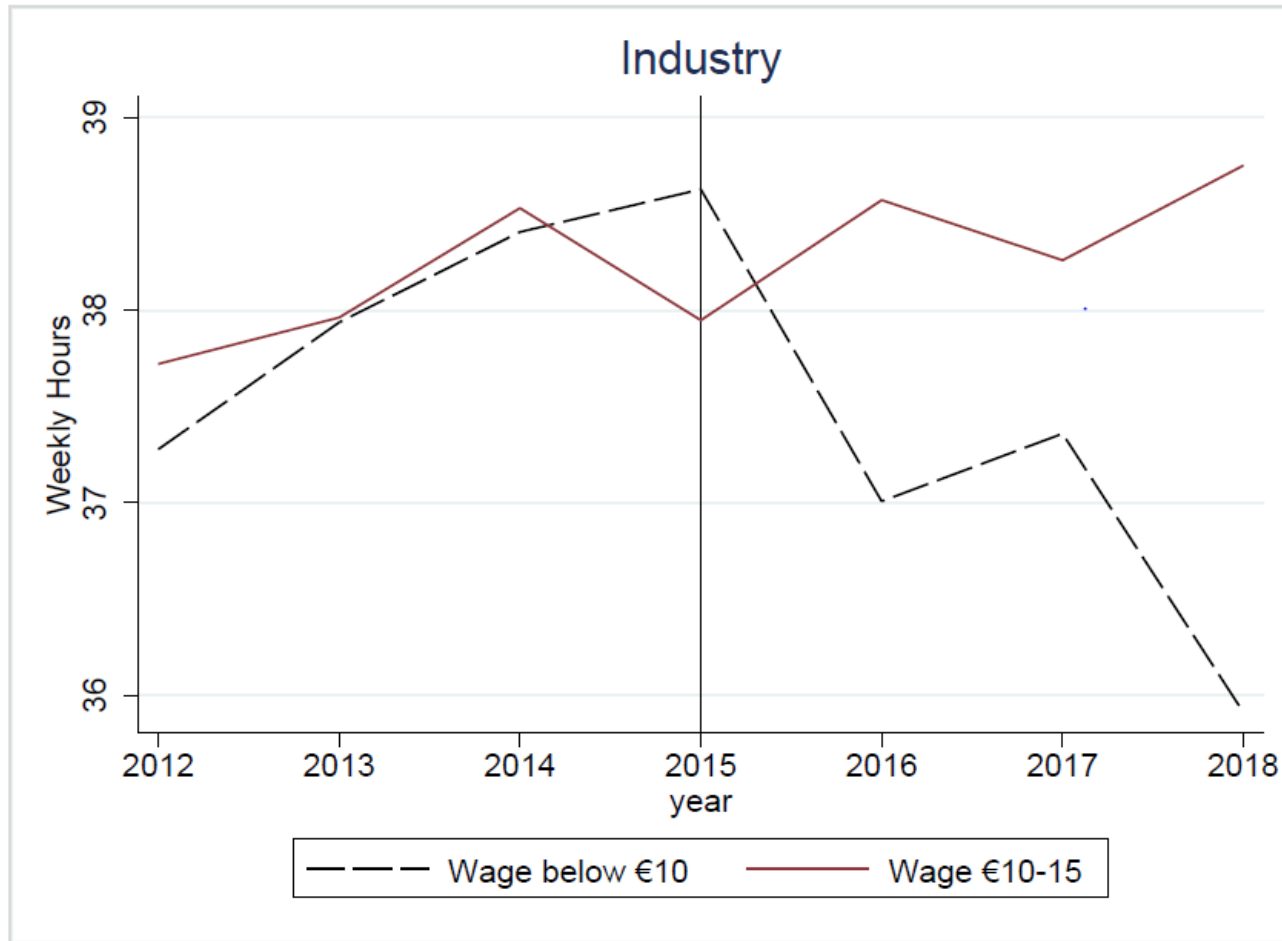


**DiD Coefficient**  
**(2018)**

**-3.02\*\*\***  
**(1.18)**

# Results

FIGURE 5.2 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED FOR INDUSTRY SECTOR EMPLOYEES (2012 TO 2018)



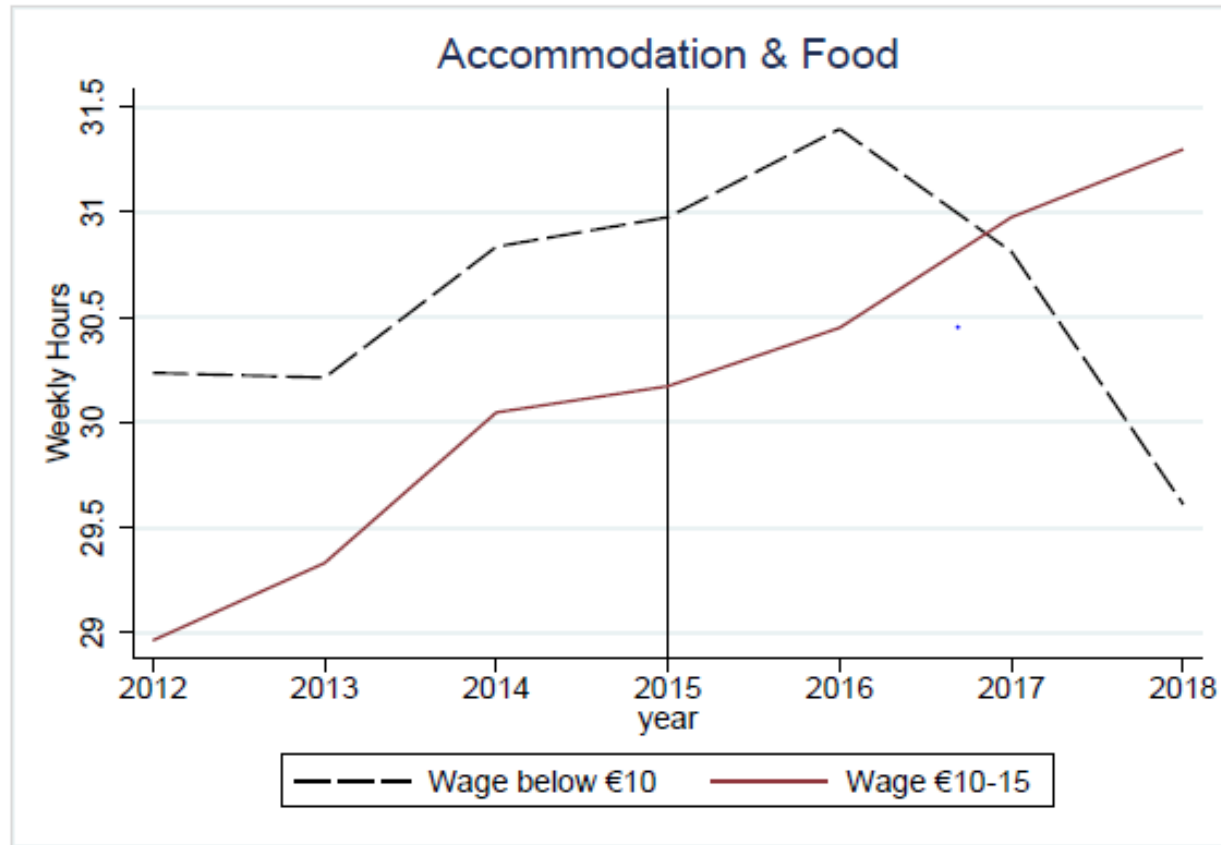
**DiD Coefficient**  
**(2018)**

**-3.02\*\*\***  
**(1.18)**

**Consistent with**  
**Lordan and**  
**Neumark (2018)**

# Results

FIGURE 5.3 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED FOR ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SECTOR EMPLOYEES (2012 TO 2018)



**DiD Coefficient**  
**(2018)**

-2.56\*\*  
(1.15)

# Results

## Average weekly hours worked for women



# Results

## Average weekly hours worked for men



**DiD Coefficient**  
**(2018)**

-1.52\*\*\*  
(0.65)

# Conclusion

- Following a minimum wage increase, there is evidence of a reduction in hours worked
  - Particularly for MW workers in the industry and accommodation & food sectors
  - Larger impacts for men compared to women
- Note: despite reduction in hours, the average MW worker was still better off (in real terms) following MW increases

# Data and Methodology

```
twoway (line MW T, color(black) lpattern(dash)
ylabel(31(1)34) xscale(range(-0.1 1.1)) xlabel(0 1))
(line nonMW T, color(black) xline(.5) ytitle(weekly
hours) graphregion(color(white)))
```

```
twoway (connected MW T, color(black) lpattern(dash)
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(connected nonMW T, color(black) xline(.5)
ytitle(weekly hours) graphregion(color(white))
title(Average Weekly Hours Worked))
```

Mortdms007

MORTDMS007 –

# Results

