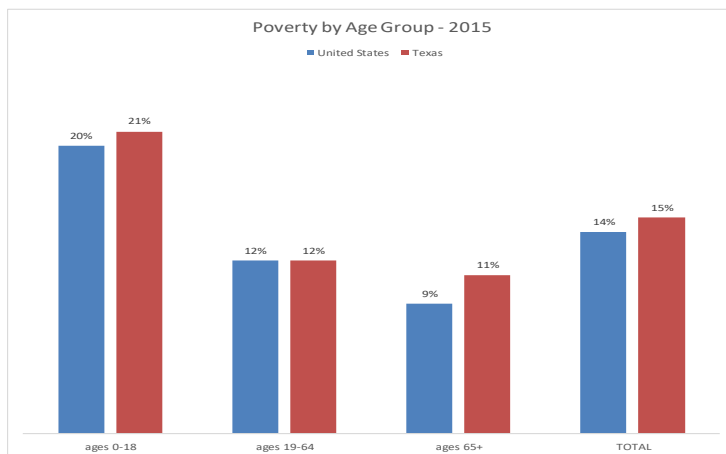


Living Wage Calculations for Texas - accessed 9/25/16						
annual wage	one adult	two adults (both working)	two adults (one working)	one adult & one child	two adults (both working) & two children	two adults (one working) & two children
\$10,400	poverty					
\$12,480		poverty				
\$14,560			poverty	poverty		
\$15,080	MW		MW	MW		MW
\$20,800					poverty	
\$21,108	expenses					
\$23,660	OT/\	OT/\	OT/\	OT/\	OT/\	OT/\
\$27,040						poverty
\$30,160		MW2			MW2	
\$35,543		expenses	expenses			
\$44,835				expenses		
\$47,320						
\$47,746	OT6/\	OT6/\	OT6/\	OT6/\	OT6/\	OT6/\
\$48,456						expenses
\$57,337					expenses	
MW=minimum wage, OT=overtime law, OT6=overtime law 2016 (suit pending)						
	50%	20%	10%	5%	10%	5%
Approximate percent of workers by family grouping estimated from BLS Report: Employment Characteristics of Families 2015 (accessed 9/25/16)						

A Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) study in 2008 calculated that an increase in the minimum wage would affect 15% of the total child population in the United States.



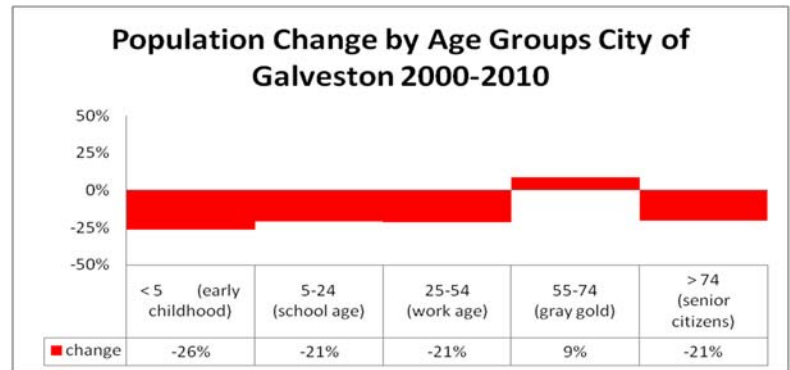
In Texas, 25% of children younger than 5 live in poverty.

Duncan and colleagues' research (*Child Development*, 2010; 81:306-325) using data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics shows early-childhood poverty has significant and large adverse effects on that child's earnings and hours worked as an adult.

What will happen to Galveston if it continues to lose its children?

Population Change City of Galveston

	Younger than 5	Ages 5-64	65 & older
1980-1990	-8%	-5%	-2%
1980-2000	-19%	-7%	-3%
1980-2010	-40%	-22%	-20%



Cities that grow the healthiest economies have more families with children.

L Reese in her study titled “Creative class or procreative class: Implications for local economic development policy” (*Theoretical and Empirical Researches in Urban Management*, 2012,7(1):5-26) used census data and Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data from multiple preceding years to predict the economic health of 286 cities in the United states in 2006. This equation accounted for 83% of the variance in economic health measured as an index of median income, unemployment, poverty.

Variable	B	Significance
Spending on public services	.11	.08
% ages 20-24 1990	-.40	.00
% ages 30-34 1990	.37	.00
Financial incentives 1999	-.12	.03
HS Graduation rate	.12	.06
Crime index	-.19	.00
Households with kids 1990	.14	.04
Local sales tax	-.17	.00
Employment Finance/Insurance/Real-Estate 80-00	.11	.05
% College degree	.31	.00
Constant		.00

Positive B means more is better, negative B means less is better.

- Families with children spend more money in the local economy: Lower income families spend \$8-9K per child per annum; Higher income families spend more than twice that.
- Money families spend per child help maintain the basic core services of the local economy: 31% housing, 17% child care and education, 16% food, 13% transportation, 6% clothing, 8% health care, 9% miscellaneous.
- Average child-rearing expenditure from birth to age 17 is \$222,360 per child with 77% of the total spent in the local economy.

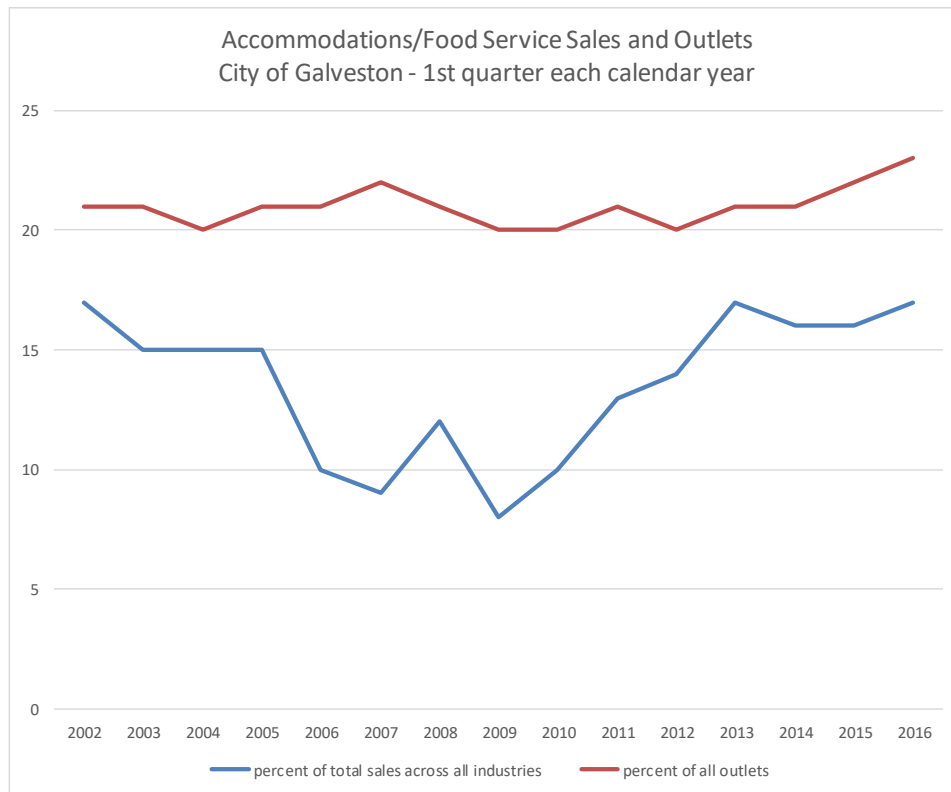
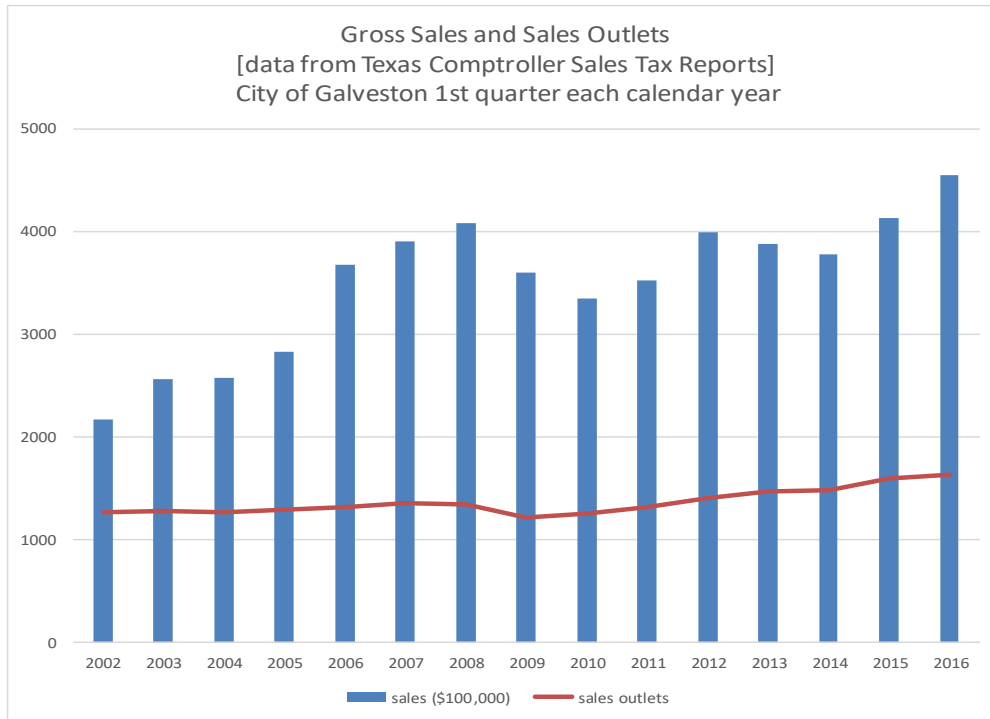
United States Census Quickfacts accessed 9/20/16	Galveston City	Texas City	League City
Persons under 5 years of age	6%	8%	8%
Persons under 18 years of age	19%	26%	29%
Persons 65 years and older	14%	13%	7%
Black or African American	19%	30%	7%
Hispanic	31%	27%	17%
Non-Hispanic White	45%	41%	68%
Asian, Native, Multi, Other	5%	2%	8%
Foreign Born Persons	15%	7%	9%
Language other than English at home	28%	18%	18%
Persons 25+ with Bachelors'	27%	12%	41%
Persons 16+ in civilian labor force	59%	59%	73%
Persons in poverty	24%	20%	5%
Total population (2015 estimates)	50,180	47,618	98,312
Housing units 2010	32,368	18,773	32,119
Housing units per capita	0.65	0.39	0.33
Owner occupied housing rate 2010	45%	41%	68%
Median household income	\$ 38,008	\$ 44,659	\$ 90,972
Total business firms 2012	4,354	3,035	6,997
Business firms per capita	0.09	0.06	0.07
Total retail sales (\$1,000) 2012	615,423	517,842	1,319,518
Proportion accommodation/foodsvc	0.64	0.11	0.08
Retail sales per capita 2012	\$ 12,885	\$ 11,339	\$ 14,963

Compared to its rapidly growing neighbor League City,

- Galveston's historically dwindling population is older, more diverse, and less educated,
- Has less household income, more poverty, and a lower rate of owner occupied housing, and
- Even though it is a tourist destination and therefore more reliant on the accommodations/food service industry, it has less retail sales per capita.

Bureau of Labor Statistics - Characteristics of Minimum Wage Workers, 2015 - accessed 9/25/16	percent of workers	
Workers ages 16 years and older	3	
ages 16-24		7
ages 25 and older		2
men	3	
women	4	
White	3	
Black/African American	4	
Asian	3	
Hispanic	3	
full-time workers	2	
part-time workers	7	
Less than high school diploma	6	
High school graduates (no college)	3	
Some college (no degree)	4	
Associates Degree	2	
Bachelors or higher degree	2	
Management, professional, & related occupations	1	
Service occupations	9	
Health care support		2
Protective services		3
Building & grounds cleaning & maintenance		3
Personal care and service		5
Food preparation & serving		18
Sales and office occupations	2	
Farming/fishing/forestry, construction, maintenance occupations	1	
Production, transportation, materials moving	2	
Private sector	4	
leisure & hospitality		15
Public sector	1	

In 2015, 78.2 million workers age 16 and older in the United States were paid at hourly rates, representing 58.5% of all wage and salary workers, and 2.6 million of those paid hourly had wages at or below the federal minimum of \$7.25. These 2.6 million workers made up 3.3 percent of all hourly paid workers. Food preparation & serving was the industry with the largest share of minimum wage workers. In the private sector, leisure & hospitality had the largest share of minimum wage workers.



Bureau of Labor Statistics - Who Benefits from the New Overtime Rule? accessed 9/25/16	number	percent who will gain new overtime or get a raise
Currently exempt from the overtime rule	22514000	
Will gain new overtime protections or get a raise	4228000	
ages 16-24		50
ages 25-34		26
ages 35-54		15
ages 55 & over		15
men		14
women		26
White		18
Black/African American		28
Asian		13
Hispanic		28
Less than Bachelor's Degree		30
Bachelor's Degree or higher		14
Not a parent of a child <18		20
Parent of one more more children		16
Number of children w/at least one affected parent	2492000	
Percent of all children		3

The overtime rule that becomes effective in December 2016 will raise the salary threshold indicating eligibility from \$455/week to \$913/week (\$47,476 per year).