



CHICAGO JOURNALS



The Society of Labor Economists

NORC at the University of Chicago
The University of Chicago

H. Gregg Lewis Prize

Source: *Journal of Labor Economics*, Vol. 32, No. 3 (July 2014), pp. viii-ix

Published by: [The University of Chicago Press](#) on behalf of the [Society of Labor Economists](#) and the [NORC at the University of Chicago](#)

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1086/677384>

Accessed: 07/11/2014 08:27

Your use of the JSTOR archive indicates your acceptance of the Terms & Conditions of Use, available at <http://www.jstor.org/page/info/about/policies/terms.jsp>

JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.



The University of Chicago Press, Society of Labor Economists, NORC at the University of Chicago, The University of Chicago are collaborating with JSTOR to digitize, preserve and extend access to *Journal of Labor Economics*.

<http://www.jstor.org>

H. Gregg Lewis Prize

The H. Gregg Lewis prize for the best paper published in the *Journal of Labor Economics* during 2012–13 has been awarded to Laura Giuliano for “Minimum Wage Effects on Employment, Substitution, and Teenage Labor Supply: Evidence from Personnel Data,” which appeared in the January 2013 issue.

The Prize Committee consisted of Bruce Weinberg (chair), Jesse Rothstein, and previous winners William Kerr and William Lincoln. The committee identified many excellent articles, using a variety of strong methodologies to address interesting and important topics. Giuliano’s piece stood out from even this impressive cohort.

Giuliano’s paper contributes to the literature on minimum wage effects on employment. Although this topic is one of the most studied in labor economics, Giuliano manages to shed new light on it. She exploits an innovative data set, describing employment at each store in a large retail chain, to examine how store-level employment responses to the 1996 increase in the federal minimum wage vary with the degree to which this increase was binding on the store. Some stores already paid high wages—in some cases because of high state minimum wages and in others because they were in areas with high prevailing wages—while others did not.

Interestingly, some stores paid relatively high wages to their adult employees but low wages to their teen employees. At these stores, the minimum wage increase changed the relative cost of teen labor. The data indicate that these stores increased their employment of teen workers, measured both in absolute numbers and as a share of total employment. This result is inconsistent with standard models, but the paper discusses alternative models of job search, imperfect information, and monopsony power that can explain the findings. The committee particularly appreciated how the paper was able to sidestep long-running debates about the overall employment effect and examine the separate but related effect of minimum wages on the composition of employment.

Past Lewis Prize winners are:

1990–1991	Robert Gibbons and Lawrence Katz
1992–1993	James N. Brown and Audrey Light
1994–1995	John Bound, Charles Brown, Greg J. Duncan, and Willard L. Rodgers
1996–1997	Christina H. Paxson and Nachum Sicherman
1998–1999	Derek A. Neal
2000–2001	H. Lorne Carmichael and W. Bentley MacLeod
2002–2003	Eric D. Gould
2004–2005	Pascal Courty and Gerald Marschke
2006–2007	Fabian Lange
2008–2009	Maxim Poletaev and Chris Robinson
2010–2011	William R. Kerr and William F. Lincoln