# Impact of a $\mathbf{\$ 1 5 . 0 0}$ Minimum Wage in Montgomery County, MD 

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## Minimum Wage Impact and Poverty Rates

## Minimum Wage Impact Estimates (Montgomery County):

- Workers who could benefit: Up to 106,764. ${ }^{1}$
- Five main occupational groups impacted: ${ }^{2}$

1. Sales and related occupations.
2. Food preparation and serving related occupations.
3. Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupation.
4. Personal care and service occupations.
5. Healthcare support occupations.

## Median wages for tipped workers (Montgomery and Frederick counties): ${ }^{3}$

- Waiters and waitresses: $\$ 9.06$
- Bartenders: \$10.05
- All tipped workers: $\$ 12.13$


## Poverty in Montgomery County and Maryland: ${ }^{4}$

- Montgomery County: $6.9 \%$ (overall); $8.4 \%$ (child).
- Maryland: 10.0\% (overall); 13.2\% (child).


## Workers in Poverty (Maryland): ${ }^{5}$

- Total: 86,000.
- Female: 44,000.


## The vast majority of low-wage workers are adults (Maryland): ${ }^{6}$

- $90 \%$ are over the age of 20 .
- $47 \%$ have some college experience.


## Other Facts (National):

- Low-wage jobs will make up 6 of the 10 occupations with the largest project growth over the next decade. ${ }^{7}$
- Unless the minimum wage is increased, larger shares of Montgomery County (and MD) workers and their families will struggle to make ends meet on these low-wage jobs.

[^0]- When wages are too low, workers often have no choice but to rely on public assistance:
- $73 \%$ of enrollments are from working families. ${ }^{8}$
- Annual cost per Walmart store: \$900,000-\$1.7 million. ${ }^{9}$
- Annual cost of fast-food low wages: $\$ 7$ billion. ${ }^{10}$
- Annual cost from 10 largest fast-food chains: $\$ 3.9$ billion. ${ }^{11}$
- Higher wages are consistent with a profitable business model: ${ }^{12}$
- Cost of turnover (fast-food): \$4,700 per employee. ${ }^{13}$
- $89 \%$ of small businesses already pay more than minimum wage. ${ }^{14}$
- $80 \%$ of business owners and executives at companies of all sizes support raising the minimum wage. ${ }^{15}$
- $59 \%$ of small businesses support raising the minimum wage, and $77 \%$ of them already pay more than the required minimum. ${ }^{16}$

[^1]Table 1: Top 25 Occupations with the Largest Numbers of Workers Earning Median Wages Under \$15.00 per Hour, Silver Spring-Frederick-Rockville, MD Metropolitan Division

| Occupation |  | No. of Workers | $\begin{gathered} 10^{\text {th }} \\ \text { Percentile } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $25^{\text {th }}$ <br> Percentile | Median Wage | $7^{\text {th }}$ Percentile | $\begin{gathered} 90^{\text {th }} \\ \text { Percentile } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Retail Salespersons | 15,850 | \$8.45 | \$9.12 | \$10.83 | \$14.66 | \$22.23 |
| 2 | Cashiers | 13,340 | \$8.29 | \$8.71 | \$9.48 | \$12.00 | \$17.23 |
| 3 | Janitors \& Cleaners, Except Maids \& Housekeeping Cleaners | 10,940 | \$8.45 | \$9.12 | \$11.87 | \$15.62 | \$20.78 |
| 4 | Combined Food Prep \& Serving Workers, Including Fast Food | 10,670 | \$8.20 | \$8.49 | \$8.98 | \$9.91 | \$12.48 |
| 5 | Waiters and Waitresses | 8,800 | \$8.21 | \$8.53 | \$9.06 | \$10.88 | \$16.51 |
| 6 | Stock Clerks and Order Fillers | 6,730 | \$8.43 | \$9.08 | \$11.45 | \$16.27 | \$20.49 |
| 7 | Nursing Assistants | 5,950 | \$10.33 | \$11.83 | \$13.99 | \$16.87 | \$18.96 |
| 8 | Receptionists and Information Clerks | 5,030 | \$8.70 | \$9.97 | \$13.22 | \$16.80 | \$20.01 |
| 9 | Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand | 4,870 | \$9.17 | \$10.40 | \$12.29 | \$15.02 | \$18.32 |
| 10 | Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers | 4,570 | \$9.02 | \$10.34 | \$12.16 | \$14.54 | \$18.55 |
| 11 | Cooks, Restaurant | 3,630 | \$8.88 | \$10.00 | \$11.95 | \$14.21 | \$17.38 |
| 12 | Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners | 3,330 | \$8.47 | \$9.18 | \$11.25 | \$13.91 | \$16.63 |
| 13 | Food Preparation Workers | 3,260 | \$8.33 | \$8.83 | \$10.44 | \$13.97 | \$17.71 |
| 14 | Amusement and Recreation Attendants | 3,020 | \$8.15 | \$8.38 | \$8.76 | \$9.13 | \$10.67 |
| 15 | Home Health Aides | 2,760 | \$8.87 | \$10.45 | \$12.42 | \$13.79 | \$14.62 |
| 16 | Dishwashers | 2,650 | \$8.21 | \$8.52 | \$9.04 | \$10.18 | \$12.60 |
| 17 | Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education | 2,550 | \$10.39 | \$12.08 | \$14.79 | \$19.26 | \$25.01 |
| 18 | Personal Care Aides | 2,460 | \$8.68 | \$9.69 | \$11.25 | \$14.86 | \$17.64 |
| 19 | Dining Room \& Cafeteria Attendants \& Bartender Helpers | 2,300 | \$8.27 | \$8.68 | \$9.39 | \$11.41 | \$13.60 |
| 20 | Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, \& Coffee Shop | 2,300 | \$8.38 | \$8.95 | \$10.73 | \$14.88 | \$18.89 |
| 21 | Counter and Rental Clerks | 2,160 | \$8.88 | \$11.51 | \$14.17 | \$18.20 | \$25.40 |
| 22 | Childcare Workers | 2,080 | \$8.83 | \$10.18 | \$12.85 | \$17.09 | \$21.53 |
| 23 | Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists | 2,080 | \$8.75 | \$10.16 | \$13.39 | \$19.25 | \$29.46 |
| 24 | Tellers | 1,800 | \$10.62 | \$12.15 | \$14.25 | \$16.70 | \$18.34 |
| 25 | Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop | 1,680 | \$8.30 | \$8.75 | \$9.49 | \$11.28 | \$13.44 |

Source: May 2015 Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Area Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates.

Table 2: Median and Average Wages for Predominantly Tipped Occupations, Silver Spring-Frederick-Rockville, MD Metropolitan Division

| $\begin{array}{l}\text { Occupation }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { No. of } \\ \text { Workers }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Median } \\ \text { Hourly }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Median } \\ \text { Annual }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Mean } \\ \text { Hourly }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |$\}$

NELP analysis of May 2015 Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Area Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ NELP's analysis of Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 2015 Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates, http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes 43524.htm; and U.S. Census Bureau, QuickFacts, Montgomery and Frederick counties, MD, http://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045215/24,24021,24031.
    ${ }^{2}$ Ibid. Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 2015 Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates.
    ${ }^{3}$ Ibid.
    ${ }^{4}$ U.S. Census Bureau, 5-Year American Community Survey (2010-2014), Selected Economic Characteristics http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS 14 5YR DP03\&prodType=table. ${ }^{5}$ U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplement, http://www.census.gov/cps/data/cpstablecreator.html.
    ${ }^{6}$ Economic Policy Institute, State Tables: Characteristics of Workers Who Would be Affected by Increasing the Federal Minimum Wage to $\$ 12$ by July 2020, May 7, 2015, http://s2.epi.org/files/2015/revised-minimum-wage-state-tables.pdf.
    ${ }^{7}$ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupations with the Most Job Growth, April 18, 2016,
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[^1]:    ${ }^{8}$ Sylvia Allegretto, Marc Doussard, Dave Graham-Squire, Ken Jacobs, Dan Thompson and Jeremy Thompson, Fast Food, Poverty Wages: The Public Cost of Low-Wage Jobs in the Fast-Food Industry, October 15, 2013, http://laborcenter.berkeley.edu/pdf/2013/fast food poverty wages.pdf.
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    ${ }^{15}$ Lydia DePillis, "Leaked Documents Show Strong Business Support for Raising the Minimum Wage," The Washington Post, April 4, 2016, https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/wonk/wp/2016/04/04/leaked-documents-show-strong-business-support-for-raising-the-minimum-wage/.
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    http://www.manta.com/resources/small-business-trends/small-business-owners-in-favor-of-raising-minimum-wage/.

