

Minnesota Minimum-Wage Report, 2013

by
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Research and Statistics

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Executive summary

This report, part of an occasional series, presents statistics about minimum-wage workers in Minnesota. Specifically, it provides data regarding those hourly workers in the state who are paid the effective full minimum wage or less.¹ The effective minimum is the higher of the applicable state and federal levels. The full minimum (e.g., the federal level of \$7.25 an hour at the time of this report) is the amount that is *not* reduced in certain circumstances (see below on this page).

The report presents both trends and current descriptive statistics. All figures regarding Minnesota's hourly workers at or below the minimum wage are estimates computed from the Current Population Survey (CPS), conducted monthly by the U.S. Census for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The report focuses on hourly workers partly because of data issues concerning salaried workers in the CPS² and partly because many salaried workers are exempt from the federal and state minimum-wage laws as executive, administrative or professional employees.

From September 1997 through July 2005, Minnesota's full minimum wage was \$5.15 an hour; it rose to \$6.15 in August 2005 and has remained at that level since. The full federal minimum was \$5.15 an hour from September 1997 through July 23, 2007, after which it rose in three increments to \$7.25 as of July 24, 2009. With some exceptions, federal law exempts workers whose employers have less than \$500,000 in annual revenue; Minnesota, however, provides a lower minimum wage for small employers. Since August 2005, the Minnesota "small-employer minimum" has been

\$5.25 for employers with annual revenues less than \$625,000. For workers younger than age 20, both federal and state law provide a lower minimum during the first 90 consecutive days of employment. The Minnesota "youth minimum" has been \$4.90 since August 2005.³

Federal law allows employers to count tips in applying the full minimum wage, subject to a lower minimum for tipped employees' direct pay. Minnesota, however, prohibits employers from counting tips for purposes of either the state or federal minimum.⁴

The following are the report's major findings.

Trends in minimum wage relative to inflation and other wages

- From its inception in 1974, the Minnesota minimum wage roughly followed its U.S. counterpart through 2004. However, as previously noted, the Minnesota minimum has stood at \$6.15 from 2005 to present while the U.S. minimum has risen from \$5.15 to \$7.25.
- The inflation-adjusted levels of the U.S. and Minnesota minimum wages have fallen since the 1970s. Adjusted for inflation, the Minnesota minimum wage in 2013 was 30 percent below its 1974 level, while the U.S. minimum was 25 percent below 1974. Most of these inflation-adjusted changes had occurred by the mid-1980s.
- The U.S. minimum wage has fallen relative to average hourly earnings since the 1970s (similar data is unavailable for Minnesota). Adjusted for inflation, U.S. average hourly earnings were at about the same level in 2012 as in 1970.

¹ Overtime pay, tips and commissions are excluded from hourly pay in the data used. Also, tips are excluded from wages for purposes of Minnesota's minimum-wage law (Minnesota Statutes §177.24, subd. 2, Appendix A). Workers may have reported wages less than the full effective minimum because they may be exempt, a lower minimum than the full minimum may apply to them, they may be paid less than the applicable minimum illegally or their hourly earnings may be misreported.

² See p. 2.

³ The federal youth minimum has been \$4.25 since September 1997.

⁴ Minnesota Statutes §177.24, subd. 2 (Appendix A).

Trends in Minnesota's minimum-wage population

- The proportion of Minnesota's hourly workers paid the effective full minimum wage or less varied from 7.1 percent in 1998 to 2.0 percent in 2005 and to 5.2 percent for August 2012 through July 2013. In that latter year, an estimated 83,000 hourly workers in Minnesota were paid the minimum or less, out of the total estimated hourly workforce of 1.57 million.
- When salaried workers (not included in this report) are also counted, the total number of hourly and salaried workers earning \$7.25 or less for August 2012 through July 2013 is an estimated 114,000, 4.4 percent of an estimated 2.57 million total employed.
- Among Minnesota's hourly workers at or below the minimum wage, the proportion receiving overtime pay, tips or commissions varied from 28 percent in 1998 to 61 percent in 2005 and to 33 percent for August 2012 through July 2013. This proportion has been relatively high when the minimum has been relatively low, and vice versa.

Characteristics of Minnesota's minimum-wage workers

The following estimates pertain to Minnesota for August 2012 through July 2013, during which the effective full minimum wage was the federal level of \$7.25.

Industry

- About 125,000 hourly workers were employed in eating and drinking places. Thirty-one percent of these, or about 39,000, were paid the minimum wage or less, by far the highest percentage among industries. About 47 percent of all hourly workers paid the minimum or less were in eating and drinking places.
- Among hourly workers at the minimum or less, those in eating and drinking places were the most likely to receive overtime pay, tips or commissions (OTC) (56 percent).

Occupation

- About 135,000 hourly workers were employed in food preparation and serving occupations. This group had the highest proportion of hourly workers paid the minimum wage or less (28 percent) among all occupations. About 46 percent of all hourly workers paid the minimum or less were in this occupation.
- Food preparation and serving also showed the highest percentage of workers with OTC among hourly workers paid the minimum or less (57 percent).

Age and gender

- About 111,000 hourly workers were 15 to 19 years old. Among these, 25.7 percent earned \$7.25 an hour or less, compared with 2.8 percent of 25- to 54-year-olds and 2.1 percent of those 55 and older.
- Sixty percent of all hourly workers paid the minimum or less were 15 to 24 years old.
- Among female hourly workers, 6.0 percent earned the minimum wage or less, compared with 4.4 percent of men.

Full-time/part-time status

- About 496,000 of Minnesota's hourly workers were part-timers (working fewer than 35 hours a week). Among these, 12.0 percent earned the minimum wage or less, compared with 2.2 percent of full-time hourly workers.
- Part-time workers made up 72 percent of all workers paid the minimum or less, while accounting for 32 percent of the hourly workforce.

Education

- About 79,000 hourly workers age 20 and older had less than a high-school education. About 7.0 percent of these were paid the minimum wage or less, compared with 3.9 percent of those with a high-school diploma and 3.3 of those with at least some college.

- Among hourly workers age 20 and older, workers without a high-school diploma made up 10 percent of those at or below the minimum, even though they comprised only 5 percent of this part of the workforce.

Marital status

- About 750,000 of Minnesota's hourly workers were married, and 825,000 unmarried. Workers paid the minimum wage or less comprised 8.0 percent of unmarried hourly workers, as opposed to 2.2 percent of those who were married.

Poverty status

- About 155,000 of Minnesota's hourly workers lived at or below the poverty line. An estimated 10.6 percent of these were paid

the minimum wage or less, as opposed to 4.7 percent of those above the poverty line.

- Workers below the poverty line made up 20 percent of all hourly workers paid the minimum or less, while accounting for only 10 percent of all hourly workers.

Metropolitan residence

- About 1,120,000 of Minnesota's hourly workers lived in metropolitan areas, and about 455,000 in nonmetropolitan areas. About 6.4 percent of those in nonmetropolitan areas were paid the minimum wage or less, as opposed to 4.8 percent in metropolitan areas.

Introduction

The federal minimum wage was enacted in 1938 as a means of raising the earnings of low-wage workers. Initially, coverage was limited to employees engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce. Coverage has since been expanded to include a majority of the labor force. From its initial level of 25 cents an hour, the federal minimum has been raised about two dozen times. It stood at \$5.15 from 1997 to 2007, and was then raised in three increments reaching its current level of \$7.25 on July 24, 2009.

Minnesota's minimum wage took effect in 1974 and has roughly followed the federal minimum with some exceptions, most notably for the past few years. The state's minimum wage was equal to its federal counterpart from 1997 to 2005, when it was raised to its current level of \$6.15. The effective minimum is the higher of the applicable state and federal levels. Thus, for most nonexempt workers in Minnesota, the current effective minimum is the federal level of \$7.25. For the period August 2012 through July 2013, an estimated 83,000 hourly workers in Minnesota were paid the effective full minimum wage or less,⁵ or 5.2 percent of the estimated total of 1.57 million hourly workers. Including nonhourly workers, the overall employed workforce totaled an estimated 2.57 million, with an estimated 114,000 earning \$7.25 an hour or less.

As policymakers consider the minimum wage, a number of questions arise: How has the minimum wage changed over time relative to inflation? Where does it stand relative to other wages and how has this changed? What proportion of workers are paid the minimum wage or less? What are the characteristics and circumstances of these workers, and in what occupations and industries are they most commonly found?

This report, part of an occasional series, presents statistics about hourly minimum-wage workers

⁵ See next section regarding the full minimum wage and lower minimums in certain situations.

in Minnesota. Specifically, it provides data regarding those hourly workers in the state who are paid the effective full minimum wage or less. The report first presents trends in the federal and state minimum wages relative to inflation, and in the federal minimum relative to other wages.⁶ It then presents trends for 1998 to the present regarding hourly workers in Minnesota who are paid the effective minimum wage or less, and descriptive statistics regarding these workers for August 2012 through July 2013.⁷ Appendix A contains Minnesota's minimum-wage statute. Appendix B describes data and estimation procedures.

Exemptions and lower minimums

Both federal and state law provide several exemptions from minimum-wage coverage.⁸ For example, Minnesota exempts some salaried or minor employees in agriculture, seasonal camp staff, elected government officials and several other groups. Both Minnesota and federal law exempt certain executive, administrative and professional staff and traveling salespeople. A worker may be subject to either the federal or state minimum wage, or both, or neither, depending on whether he or she meets the respective exemption conditions.

Lower minimum-wage levels apply to some workers. Workers whose employers have annual revenues less than \$500,000 are generally not covered under the federal minimum wage law if they are not involved in interstate commerce;⁹

⁶ Similar data is unavailable at the state level.

⁷ Overtime pay, tips and commissions are excluded from the hourly pay in the data used. Also, tips are excluded from wages for purposes of Minnesota's minimum-wage law (see Appendix A). Workers may have reported wages less than the full effective minimum because they may be exempt, a lower minimum than the full minimum may apply to them, they may be paid less than the applicable minimum illegally or their hourly earnings may be misreported.

⁸ The Minnesota exemption categories are in Appendix A. The federal exemption categories are at www.dol.gov/elaws/esa/flsa/screen75.asp.

⁹ Individuals are still covered if they work for a hospital, business providing medical or nursing care for

however, small employers in Minnesota are subject to a lower state minimum wage. Since August 2005, this “small employer” minimum has been \$5.25 for employers with revenues less than \$625,000. For workers younger than age 20, both federal and state law provide a lower minimum during the first 90 consecutive days of employment. The federal “youth minimum” has been \$4.25 an hour since September 1997. The Minnesota youth minimum has been \$4.90 since August 2005. Special federal and state rules also apply to workers with disabilities.¹⁰

Federal law allows employers to count tips in applying the full minimum wage, subject to a lower minimum for tipped employees’ direct pay. Minnesota, however, prohibits employers from counting tips toward the payment of either the state or federal minimum.¹¹

The full minimum wage at the federal or state level is the amount that is *not* reduced on account of one of these situations.

Data and estimation technique

All figures in this report regarding Minnesota’s hourly workers at or below the minimum wage are estimates derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS, a monthly household survey conducted by the U.S. Census for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, provides data about the labor market experience of U.S.

workers. This report combines the monthly data for each year. Because of sample size issues, the statistics in the report are derived with methods that reduce sampling variation by using multiple years of data and/or a combination of Minnesota and U.S. data. See Appendix B for details.

Because of the increase in the Minnesota minimum wage in August 2005 and the increases in the federal minimum on July 24 of 2007, 2008 and 2009, the report uses years running from August through July as the time unit of analysis. The CPS data pertains to the week containing the 12th day of each month, so the July data for 2007, 2008 and 2009 reflects the federal minimum in effect before the increase occurring on July 24 of each of those years.

Focus on hourly workers

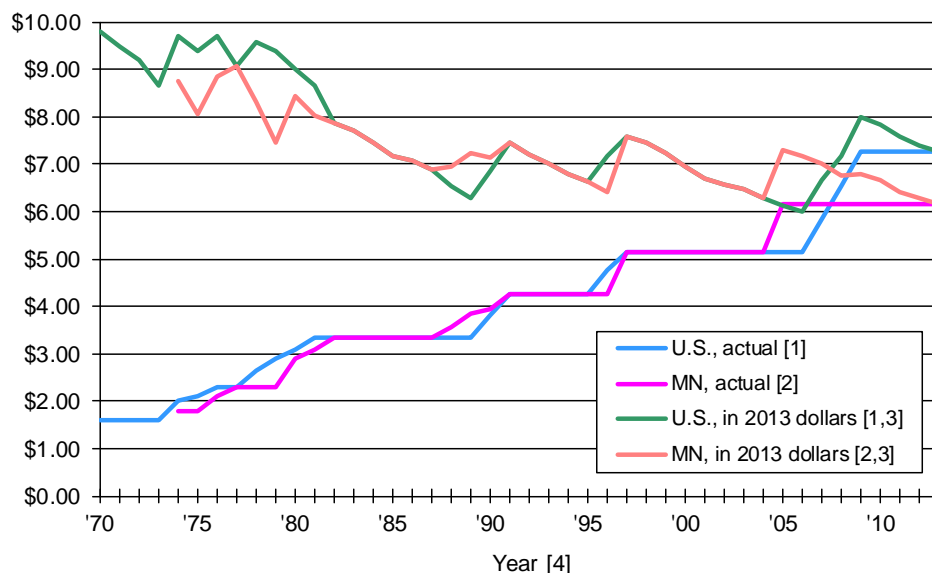
This report is limited to hourly workers for three reasons. First, reported weekly earnings (used to estimate hourly pay for salaried workers) are unrealistically low for a significant number of salaried workers. Second, the weekly earnings figure includes overtime pay, tips and commissions, in contrast with the hourly pay figure used for hourly workers, which does not. Third, many salaried workers are exempt from the federal and state minimum-wage laws as executive, administrative and professional employees.

residents, school or preschool, or government agency. See www.dol.gov/whd/regs/compliance/whdfs14.pdf.

¹⁰ Information about the federal provisions is available at www.dol.gov/whd/minwage/q-a.htm#. State provisions are in Minnesota Rules parts 5200.0030 and 5200.0040.

¹¹ See Appendix A.

Figure 1 Full minimum wage, actual and inflation-adjusted, Minnesota and the United States, 1970–2013



Effective date	New minimum wage level		Effective date	New minimum wage level	
	United States [1]	Minnesota [2]		United States [1]	Minnesota [2]
2/1/68	\$1.60		1/1/88		\$3.55
1/1/74		\$1.80	1/1/89		\$3.85
5/1/74	\$2.00		1/1/90		\$3.95
1/1/75	\$2.10		4/1/90	\$3.80	
1/1/76	\$2.30		1/1/91		\$4.25
10/1/76		\$2.10	4/1/91	\$4.25	
9/15/77		\$2.30	10/1/96	\$4.75	
1/1/78	\$2.65		9/1/97	\$5.15	\$5.15
1/1/79	\$2.90		8/1/05		\$6.15
1/1/80	\$3.10	\$2.90	7/24/07	\$5.85	
1/1/81	\$3.35	\$3.10	7/24/08	\$6.55	
1/1/82		\$3.35	7/24/09	\$7.25	

1. Data for the United States is from the U.S. Department of Labor (www.dol.gov/whd/minwage/chart.htm).
2. Data for Minnesota is from internal records at DLI. Minnesota's first minimum wage took effect Jan. 1, 1974.
3. The inflation-adjustment factor for both the U.S. and Minnesota minimum wages is the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for Minneapolis-St. Paul. CPI-U data is from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov/data/#prices). The CPI-U value for 2013 was projected from data through the first half of that year.
4. The minimum wage shown for each year in the graph is the level in effect as of Dec. 31 of that year.

The minimum wage and inflation

From its inception in 1974, the Minnesota minimum wage roughly followed its U.S. counterpart through 2004. From 2005 to present, however, the Minnesota minimum has stood at \$6.15 while the U.S. minimum has risen from \$5.15 to \$7.25. The inflation-adjusted levels of the U.S. and Minnesota minimum wages have fallen since the 1970s.

- The full Minnesota minimum wage rose from \$1.80 in 1974 to \$6.15 in 2005, where it now stands. The U.S. minimum rose from \$1.60 in 1974 to \$7.25 in 2009, its current level.

- In 2013 dollars, the Minnesota minimum fell from \$8.74 in 1974 to \$6.15 in 2013 (a 30-percent decrease), while the U.S. minimum fell from \$9.71 to \$7.25 (a 25-percent decrease; see note 3 in figure).
- The decreases in the inflation-adjusted minimum wages for Minnesota and the U.S. occurred primarily before the late-1980s. Since that time, the inflation-adjusted rates have changed relatively little overall, with periodic increases being roughly offset by inflation.

The minimum wage and average hourly earnings: U.S. data

Another perspective on the minimum wage is its level in relation to other wages. Hourly wage data is available for the U.S. but not for Minnesota for the period concerned here.¹² Because of similarities in relevant trends between Minnesota and the U.S.,¹³ Figures 2 and 3 present U.S. trends as general approximations for their Minnesota counterparts. Apart from any similarities, the U.S. trends also stand as a context for Minnesota trends.

U.S. average hourly earnings relative to inflation

Average hourly earnings for the U.S. rose consistently from 1970 to 2012 (Figure 2). Adjusted for inflation, however, they were at about the same level in 2012 as in 1970.

- In 2012 dollars, U.S. average hourly earnings fell from above \$20.00 in the early and middle 1970s to a low-point near \$17.40 for 1993 to 1995, but then turned upward, reaching \$19.99 in 2010 but falling back to \$19.69 in 2012.

U.S. minimum wage relative to average hourly earnings

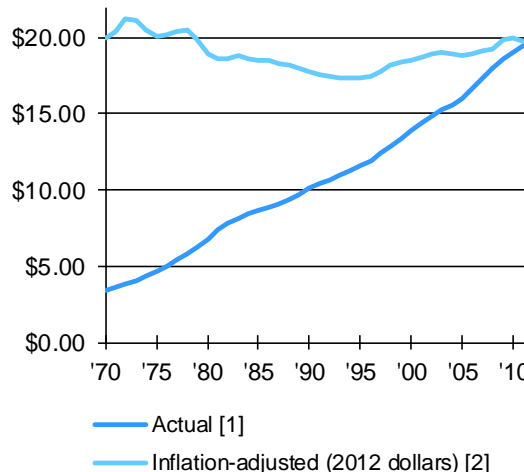
The U.S. full minimum wage fell from 48 percent of average hourly earnings in 1970 to 37 percent in 2012 (Figure 3).

- The longest periods of decrease were 1981 to 1989 and 1997 to 2006, during which the federal minimum itself was stationary.
- After three consecutive increases in 2007 to 2009, the federal minimum in 2012 was at the same point relative to average hourly earnings — 37 percent — as in 1987.

¹² Data sources considered were the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, the Current Employment Statistics survey and the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, all conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), and the Current Population Survey, conducted by BLS and the U.S. Census Bureau.

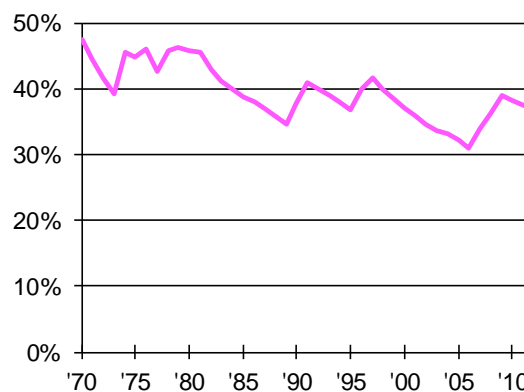
¹³ From 1975 to 2012, the overall average weekly wages of Minnesota and the U.S. grew at average annual rates of 4.5 and 4.4 percent, respectively (data from the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages). From 1970 to 2012, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers grew at an average annual rate of 4.4 percent for Minnesota and 4.3 percent for the U.S. (data from BLS). As shown in Figure 1, the Minnesota minimum wage has roughly followed its U.S. counterpart, with the exception of the past few years.

Figure 2 Average hourly earnings, actual and inflation-adjusted, United States, 1970–2012



1. Data is from the Current Employment Statistics survey of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov/ces). The figure used here is for all industries but is net of overtime pay in manufacturing.
2. The inflation-adjustment factor is the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the United States. CPI-U data is from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov/data/#prices).

Figure 3 Full minimum wage as percentage of average hourly earnings, United States, 1970–2012



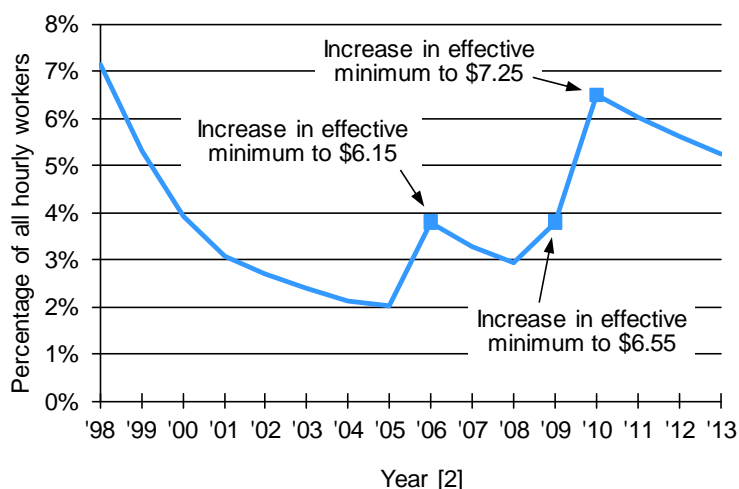
1. Minimum wage data is from the U.S. Department of Labor (www.dol.gov/whd/minwage/chart.htm). Average hourly earnings data is from the Current Employment Statistics survey of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov/ces/). The earnings figure used here is net of overtime pay in manufacturing.

Minnesota workers at or below the minimum wage

In Minnesota, because of rising overall wage levels over time, the number and percentage of hourly workers earning the minimum wage or less has decreased over time when the minimum wage has been stationary. Increases in the minimum wage, when they have occurred, have raised the number and percentage of hourly workers earning the minimum or less.

- The number of hourly workers earning the full effective minimum wage or less ranged from an estimated 102,000 in 1998 to 32,000 in 1995 and to 83,000 in 2013 (see note 2 in Figure 4). The 2013 figure is out of an estimated 1.57 million total hourly workers.
- Because of increases in the federal minimum wage to \$6.55 in July 2008 and to \$7.25 in July 2009, the percentage of Minnesota’s hourly workers earning the full effective minimum or less rose from an estimated 2.9 percent in 2008 to 6.5 percent in 2010, but fell back to 5.2 percent in 2013 as the minimum stayed the same.
- When salaried workers (not included in this report) are also counted, the total number of hourly and salaried workers earning \$7.25 or less in 2013 is an estimated 114,000, 4.4 percent of an estimated 2.57 million total employed.

Figure 4 Hourly workers at or below the full effective minimum wage as percentage of all hourly workers, Minnesota, 1998–2013 [1,2]



	Full minimum wage [3]			Hourly workers at or below full minimum wage [4]	
	United States	Minnesota	Effective level [5]	Number (1,000s)	Pctg. of all hourly workers
8/97-7/98	\$5.15	\$5.15	\$5.15	102	7.1%
8/98-7/99	5.15	5.15	5.15	78	5.3
8/99-7/00	5.15	5.15	5.15	59	3.9
8/00-7/01	5.15	5.15	5.15	46	3.1
8/01-7/02	5.15	5.15	5.15	40	2.7
8/02-7/03	5.15	5.15	5.15	37	2.4
8/03-7/04	5.15	5.15	5.15	33	2.1
8/04-7/05	5.15	5.15	5.15	32	2.0
8/05-7/06	5.15	6.15	6.15	60	3.8
8/06-7/07	5.15	6.15	6.15	52	3.3
8/07-7/08	5.85	6.15	6.15	45	2.9
8/08-7/09	6.55	6.15	6.55	57	3.8
8/09-7/10	7.25	6.15	7.25	96	6.5
8/10-7/11	7.25	6.15	7.25	90	6.0
8/11-7/12	7.25	6.15	7.25	86	5.6
8/12-7/13	7.25	6.15	7.25	83	5.2

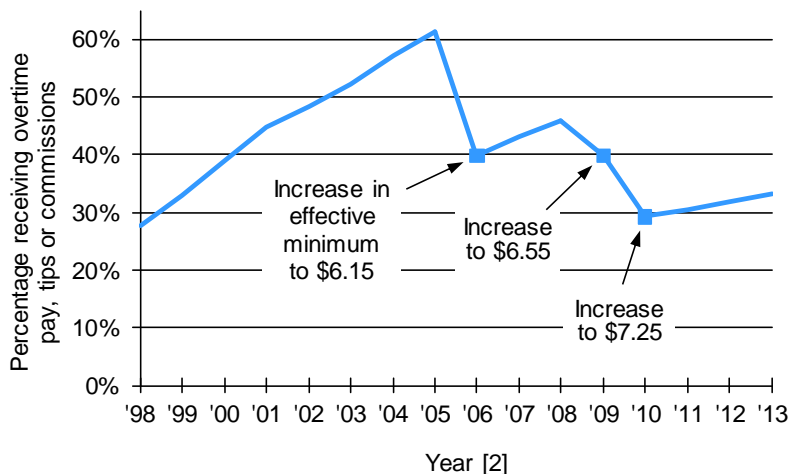
1. Estimated by DLI Research and Statistics with data from the Current Population Survey, conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Details in Appendix B.
2. Each year is the 12-month period ending with July of the year indicated.
3. See p. 2 (Data and estimation technique).
4. This is based on the worker's hourly rate of pay at his or her main job, excluding overtime pay, tips and commissions.
5. The effective minimum-wage level is the higher of the state and federal levels.

Overtime pay, tips and commissions

Minimum-wage status is determined in this report according to the worker’s hourly rate of pay excluding overtime pay, tips and commissions (OTC). In 2013, an estimated 33 percent of hourly workers at or below the minimum wage received OTC.

- Among hourly workers at or below the minimum wage, the percentage who receive OTC has risen when the minimum wage has been stationary — and thus falling relative to other wages — and has fallen when the minimum has increased. This is because among lower-wage hourly workers, the percentage with OTC is higher at lower wage levels.
- Changes over time in the number of hourly workers at or below the minimum wage have primarily involved workers *not receiving OTC*. For example, from 2010 to 2013, when the effective minimum was stationary at \$7.25, the number of hourly workers at or below the minimum who were *not receiving OTC* fell from 68,000 to 55,000, while the number who *were receiving OTC* fell only slightly from 28,000 to 27,000.

Figure 5 Percentage receiving overtime pay, tips or commissions among hourly workers at or below the minimum wage, Minnesota, 1998–2013 [1]



	Full minimum wage [3]			Hourly workers at or below full minimum wage			
				Usually receive overtime pay, tips or commissions?			
				Yes		No	
	United States	Minnesota	Effective level [4]	Number (1,000s)	Pctg.	Number (1,000s)	Pctg.
8/97-7/98	\$5.15	\$5.15	\$5.15 [5]	28	27.6%	74	72.4%
8/98-7/99	5.15	5.15	5.15	26	32.9	52	67.1
8/99-7/00	5.15	5.15	5.15	23	39.1	36	60.9
8/00-7/01	5.15	5.15	5.15	21	44.6	26	55.4
8/01-7/02	5.15	5.15	5.15	19	48.3	21	51.7
8/02-7/03	5.15	5.15	5.15	19	52.1	18	47.9
8/03-7/04	5.15	5.15	5.15	19	57.1	14	42.9
8/04-7/05	5.15	5.15	5.15	19	61.3	12	38.7
8/05-7/06	5.15	6.15	6.15	24	39.7	36	60.3
8/06-7/07	5.15	6.15	6.15	22	43.1	29	56.9
8/07-7/08	5.85	6.15	6.15	21	45.9	24	54.1
8/08-7/09	6.55	6.15	6.55	23	39.7	34	60.3
8/09-7/10	7.25	6.15	7.25	28	29.2	68	70.8
8/10-7/11	7.25	6.15	7.25	27	30.5	62	69.5
8/11-7/12	7.25	6.15	7.25	27	31.8	59	68.2
8/12-7/13	7.25	6.15	7.25	27	33.1	55	66.9

1. Estimated by DLI Research and Statistics with data from the Current Population Survey, conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Details in Appendix B.
2. Each year is the 12-month period ending with July of the year indicated.
3. See p. 2 (Data and estimation technique).
4. The effective minimum-wage level is the higher of the state and federal levels.

Figure 6 Hourly workers at or below the minimum wage and percentage receiving overtime pay, tips or commissions by industry, Minnesota, August 2012 – July 2013 [1]

Industry group [2]	Hourly workers		Hourly workers at or below \$7.25 an hour			
	Number (1,000s)	Pctg. of total	Number (1,000s)	Pctg. among hourly workers in industry	Pctg. among all hourly workers at or below \$7.25/hour	Pctg. of these workers who receive overtime pay, tips or commissions
Total, 15 years and older	1,575	100.0%	83	5.2%	100.0%	33.1%
Eating and drinking places	125	7.9	39	31.1	47.1	55.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	38	2.4	3	8.7	4.0	30.4
Private household services	9	.6	1	7.0	.8	16.1
Hotels, motels and other accommodation	18	1.2	1	6.7	1.5	25.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	19	1.2	1	6.5	1.5	5.3
Retail trade	216	13.7	14	6.4	16.9	7.9
Other services	53	3.4	3	5.3	3.4	34.8
Social assistance	43	2.7	2	4.5	2.3	7.5
Mgmt, adm. & support, & waste mgmt servs.	64	4.1	2	3.6	2.8	9.1
Education services	105	6.7	3	2.9	3.6	8.8
Residential facilities	62	3.9	2	2.6	1.9	10.0
Information	27	1.7	1	2.5	.8	14.8
Wholesale trade	36	2.3	1	2.4	1.1	12.1
Real estate, rental and leasing	15	1.0	~	2.3	.4	20.8
Manufacturing	221	14.0	4	1.7	4.4	10.0
Health care excl. hospital & residential servs.	115	7.3	2	1.6	2.2	8.4
Transportation and warehousing	66	4.2	1	1.5	1.2	13.1
Public administration [3]	61	3.9	1	1.3	1.0	32.9
Hospitals	81	5.2	1	.9	.9	11.5
Finance and insurance	58	3.7	1	.9	.6	16.8
Professional, scientific and technical servs.	45	2.9	~	.9	.5	8.4
Construction	81	5.2	1	.8	.8	8.5
Utilities	11	.7	~	.6	.1	[4]
Mining	4	.2	~	.3	.0	[4]

"~" = fewer than 500 workers.

1. Estimated by DLI Research and Statistics with data from the Current Population Survey, conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Details in Appendix B. The full effective minimum-wage level for the period concerned was the federal level of \$7.25 an hour (see Figure 1 and p. 2 (Data and estimation technique)).
2. Except for the public administration division (see note 3), industries include the private and public sectors.
3. The public administration division is limited to those government employees not classifiable under other industries, such as construction or education services.
4. Percentages are not given for these industries because of small sample size.

Industry

Among Minnesota industries, eating and drinking places have the greatest prevalence of hourly workers at or below the minimum wage. This industry also shows the highest percentage of workers receiving OTC among those paid the minimum wage or less.

- For August 2012 through July 2013, the proportion of hourly workers earning the minimum wage or less was highest by far in eating and drinking places, at 31 percent. The next highest percentages were in arts,

entertainment and recreation (9 percent) and private household services (7 percent).

- About 47 percent, or 39,000, of all hourly workers paid the minimum wage or less were employed in eating and drinking places; 17 percent were in retail trade.
- Among hourly workers paid the minimum wage or less, counting industries with at least 2,000 of these workers, the percentage receiving OTC was highest in eating and drinking places (56 percent), arts, entertainment and recreation (30 percent) and “other” services (34 percent).

Figure 7 Hourly workers at or below the minimum wage and percentage receiving overtime pay, tips or commissions by occupation, Minnesota, August 2012 – July 2013 [1]

Occupation group	Hourly workers		Hourly workers at or below \$7.25 an hour			
	Number (1,000s)	Pctg. of total	Number (1,000s)	Pctg.	Pctg.	Pctg. of these workers who receive overtime pay, tips or commissions
				among hourly workers in occupation	among all hourly workers at or below \$7.25/hour	
Total, 15 years and older	1,575	100.0%	83	5.2%	100.0%	33.1%
Food preparation and serving	135	8.6	38	28.2	46.2	56.5
Farming, fishing and forestry	16	1.0	1	9.0	1.7	7.4
Sales and related occupations	152	9.6	13	8.6	15.9	8.5
Personal care and service	69	4.4	6	8.6	7.2	31.3
Building and grounds cleaning and maint.	70	4.4	4	5.1	4.4	8.8
Transportation and material moving	119	7.6	5	4.2	6.1	20.0
Protective service	30	1.9	1	3.3	1.2	27.3
Health care support	56	3.6	2	3.1	2.1	13.6
Production	157	10.0	3	2.1	4.1	8.2
Education, training and library	58	3.7	1	2.0	1.4	5.1
Office and administrative support	252	16.0	5	2.0	6.0	5.6
Arts, design, entertainment, sports & media	22	1.4	~	1.9	.5	9.3
Community and social service	28	1.7	~	1.2	.4	7.5
Construction and extraction	76	4.8	1	.7	.7	7.2
Installation, maintenance and repair	66	4.2	~	.6	.5	9.1
Management, professional and technical [2]	269	17.1	1	.5	1.7	13.1

"~" = fewer than 500 workers.

1. Estimated by DLI Research and Statistics with data from the Current Population Survey, conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Details in Appendix B. The full effective minimum-wage level for the period concerned was the federal level of \$7.25 an hour (see Figure 1 and p. 2 (Data and estimation technique)).
2. Includes management occupations; business and financial occupations; computer and mathematical science occupations; architectural and engineering occupations; life, physical and social science occupations; legal occupations; and health care practitioner and technical occupations. The estimated percentage of hourly workers at or below \$7.25 an hour in these groups ranged from 0.4 to 1.4 percent.

Occupation

Among Minnesota occupations, food preparation and serving has the greatest prevalence of hourly workers at or below the minimum wage. This occupation also shows the highest percentage of workers receiving OTC among those paid the minimum wage or less.

For August 2012 through July 2013, the proportion of hourly workers earning the minimum wage or less was highest by far in food preparation and serving, at 28 percent. The next highest percentages were in

farming, fishing and forestry (9 percent), sales and related occupations (9 percent) and personal care and service (9 percent).

- About 46 percent of all hourly workers paid the minimum wage or less were employed in food preparation and serving occupations; 16 percent were in sales and related occupations.
- Among hourly workers paid the minimum wage or less, counting occupations with at least 2,000 of these workers, the percentage receiving OTC was highest in food preparation and serving (57 percent) and personal care and service (31 percent).

Figure 8 Hourly workers at or below the minimum wage by age and gender, Minnesota, August 2012 – July 2013 [1]

Age and gender	Hourly workers		Hourly workers at or below \$7.25 an hour		
	Number (1,000s)	Pctg. of total	Number (1,000s)	Pctg.	Pctg.
				among hourly workers in labor force group [2]	among all hourly workers at or below 7.25/hour
Total, 15 years and older	1,575	100.0%	83	5.2%	100.0%
15-19 years	111	7.0	29	25.7	34.5
20-24 years	229	14.5	21	9.4	25.9
25-54 years	959	60.9	27	2.8	32.6
55 years and older	276	17.5	6	2.1	6.9
Men	743	47.2	33	4.4	40.0
15-19 years	55	3.5	13	22.9	15.2
20-24 years	109	6.9	9	8.0	10.6
25-54 years	458	29.1	10	2.1	11.7
55 years and older	121	7.7	2	1.7	2.5
Women	832	52.8	50	6.0	60.0
15-19 years	56	3.6	16	28.5	19.3
20-24 years	120	7.6	13	10.6	15.3
25-54 years	501	31.8	17	3.5	21.0
55 years and older	155	9.8	4	2.3	4.4

1. Estimated by DLI Research and Statistics with data from the Current Population Survey, conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Details in Appendix B. The full effective minimum-wage level for the period concerned was the federal level of \$7.25 an hour (see Figure 1 and p. 2 (Data and estimation technique)).

2. "Labor force group" is the total number of hourly workers in the row category.

Age and gender

Among hourly workers, young workers and women are more likely than others to be paid the minimum wage or less. Older workers are about as likely as those in their middle years to be at or below the minimum wage.

- Among 15- to 19-year-old hourly workers, 25.7 percent earned \$7.25 an hour or less for August 2012 through July 2013, compared with 2.8 percent of 25- to 54-year-olds and 2.1 percent of those 55 and older.
- As a result, 15- to 19-year-olds comprised roughly 35 percent of all hourly workers at or below the minimum wage, even though they made up only 8 percent of the hourly

workforce. Combining the two youngest groups, 15- to 24-year-olds made up 60 percent of all hourly workers paid the minimum or less.

- Although only 2.8 percent of 25- to 54-year-olds were paid the minimum wage or less, they made up 33 percent of all hourly workers at or below the minimum wage because they comprised a majority (61 percent) of hourly workers.
- Women were more likely than men to be paid the minimum wage or less (6.0 versus 4.4 percent). Because of this and the fact that they made up 53 percent of all hourly workers, women accounted for 60 percent of all hourly workers at or below the minimum.

Figure 9 Hourly workers at or below the minimum wage by full-time/part-time status, gender and age, Minnesota, August 2012 – July 2013 [1]

Full-time/part-time status, gender and age	Hourly workers		Hourly workers at or below \$7.25 an hour		
	Number (1,000s)	Pctg. of total	Number (1,000s)	Pctg. among hourly workers in labor force group [2]	Pctg. among all hourly workers at or below 7.25/hour
Total, 15 years and older	1,575	100.0%	83	5.2%	100.0%
Full time [3]	1,079	68.5	23	2.2	28.1
Men	580	36.8	10	1.7	12.2
Women	499	31.7	13	2.6	15.9
15-19 years	19	1.2	2	12.7	2.9
20-24 years	130	8.3	7	5.2	8.1
25-54 years	745	47.3	12	1.6	14.7
55 years and older	185	11.7	2	1.1	2.4
Part time [3]	496	31.5	59	12.0	71.9
Men	164	10.4	23	14.0	27.8
Women	333	21.1	36	10.9	44.1
15-19 years	92	5.8	26	28.4	31.6
20-24 years	99	6.3	15	14.9	17.8
25-54 years	214	13.6	15	6.9	18.0
55 years and older	91	5.8	4	4.1	4.5

1. Estimated by DLI Research and Statistics with data from the Current Population Survey, conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Details in Appendix B. The full effective minimum-wage level for the period concerned was the federal level of \$7.25 an hour (see Figure 1 and p. 2 (Data and estimation technique)).

2. "Labor force group" is the total number of hourly workers in the row category.

3. Full-time workers are defined as those usually working 35 or more hours a week.

Full-time/part-time status

Part-time workers (those working fewer than 35 hours a week) are much more likely than full-time workers to be paid the minimum wage or less.

- Among part-time hourly workers, 12.0 percent were paid \$7.25 an hour or less for August 2012 through July 2014, compared with 2.2 percent of full-time workers.

- Part-time workers made up 72 percent of all hourly workers at or below the minimum wage, even though they accounted for only 32 percent of the hourly workforce.
- Among full-time hourly workers, women were more likely than men to be paid the minimum wage or less (2.6 percent versus 1.7 percent). Among part-time workers, however, men were more likely than women to be at or below the minimum (14.0 versus 10.9 percent).

Figure 10 Hourly workers at or below the minimum wage by education, gender and age, Minnesota, August 2012 – July 2013 [1]

Education, gender and age	Hourly workers		Hourly workers at or below \$7.25 an hour		
	Number (1,000s)	Pctg. of those 20 and older [2]	Number (1,000s)	Pctg. among hourly workers in labor force group [3]	Pctg. among all hourly workers 20 and older at or below 7.25/hour [2]
Total, 15 years and older	1,575		83	5.2%	
15-19 years	111		29	25.7	
Less than high school	65		21	31.8	
High school only	23		4	15.5	
At least some college	23		4	19.0	
20 years and older [2]	1,464	100.0%	54	3.7	100.0%
Less than high school	79	5.4	6	7.0	10.2
Men	46	3.2	2	5.2	4.5
Women	33	2.2	3	9.4	5.7
20-24 years	10	.7	1	13.5	2.5
25-54 years	57	3.9	3	5.9	6.2
55 years and older	12	.8	1	6.6	1.5
High school only	437	29.9	17	3.9	31.4
Men	234	16.0	7	2.8	12.1
Women	203	13.9	10	5.2	19.4
20-24 years	61	4.2	5	8.9	10.1
25-54 years	283	19.3	9	3.2	16.9
55 years and older	93	6.4	2	2.5	4.4
At least some college	948	64.7	32	3.3	58.4
Men	408	27.9	12	2.8	21.3
Women	540	36.9	20	3.7	37.1
20-24 years	157	10.8	15	9.3	27.0
25-54 years	620	42.3	14	2.3	26.7
55 years and older	170	11.6	3	1.5	4.6

1. Estimated by DLI Research and Statistics with data from the Current Population Survey, conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Details in Appendix B. The full effective minimum-wage level for the period concerned was the federal level of \$7.25 an hour (see Figure 1 and p. 2 (Data and estimation technique)).
2. Percentages regarding the composition of the total labor force and the composition of workers earning \$7.25 an hour or less (data columns 2 and 5) are limited to workers ages 20 and older because educational attainment among 15-to-19-year-olds is strongly associated with school enrollment status, which has its own association with hourly earnings.
3. "Labor force group" is the total number of hourly workers in the row category.

Education

The least-educated workers are the most likely to be paid the minimum wage or less.

- Among hourly workers age 20 and older, those receiving the minimum wage or less accounted for 7.0 percent of workers with less than a high-school education, 3.9 percent of those with a high-school diploma and 3.3 percent of those with at least some college (see note 2 in figure).
- Since workers with at least some college made up 65 percent of the hourly workforce age 20 and older, they accounted for 58 percent of all hourly workers at or below the minimum in this age group even though they were the least likely to be paid the minimum wage or less.
- Among 20-and-older workers, those without a high-school diploma made up 10.2 percent of workers at or below the minimum, even though they comprised only 5.4 percent of the hourly workforce.

Figure 11 Hourly workers at or below the minimum wage by marital status, gender and age, Minnesota, August 2012 – July 2013 [1]

Marital status, gender and age	Hourly workers		Hourly workers at or below \$7.25 an hour		
	Number (1,000s)	Pctg. of total	Number (1,000s)	Pctg. among hourly workers in labor force group [2]	Pctg. among all hourly workers at or below 7.25/hour
Total, 15 years and older	1,575	100.0%	83	5.2%	100.0%
Married, spouse present	750	47.6	16	2.2	19.9
Men	340	21.6	5	1.5	6.4
Women	410	26.0	11	2.7	13.5
15-19 years	~	.0	[3]	[3]	[3]
20-24 years	20	1.3	2	8.0	1.9
25-54 years	543	34.5	12	2.2	14.2
55 years and older	186	11.8	3	1.6	3.7
Other marital status	825	52.4	66	8.0	80.1
Men	404	25.6	28	6.9	33.7
Women	422	26.8	38	9.1	46.5
15-19 years	111	7.0	28	25.8	34.5
20-24 years	209	13.3	20	9.5	24.0
25-54 years	416	26.4	15	3.7	18.4
55 years and older	90	5.7	3	2.9	3.2

"~" = fewer than 500 workers.

1. Estimated by DLI Research and Statistics with data from the Current Population Survey, conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Details in Appendix B. The full effective minimum-wage level for the period concerned was the federal level of \$7.25 an hour (see Figure 1 and p. 2 (Data and estimation technique)).

2. "Labor force group" is the total number of hourly workers in the row category.

3. Estimates not given because of small sample size.

Marital status

Unmarried workers are more likely to be paid the minimum wage or less than are married workers.

- Workers paid the minimum wage or less comprised 8.0 percent of unmarried hourly workers, as opposed to 2.2 percent of those who were married.
- Unmarried workers accounted for 80 percent of all hourly workers paid the minimum

wage or less, even though they made up only 52 percent of the hourly workforce.

- Unmarried women accounted for 47 percent of all hourly workers at or below the minimum, even though they accounted for only 27 percent of the hourly workforce. Unmarried women made up an estimated 22 percent of the 18- to 64-year-old Minnesota population (employed and non-employed) for the period in question.

Figure 12 Hourly workers at or below the minimum wage by poverty status, gender and age, Minnesota, August 2012 – July 2013 [1]

Poverty status, gender and age	Hourly workers		Hourly workers at or below \$7.25 an hour		
			Number (1,000s)	Pctg. among hourly workers in labor force group [2]	Pctg. among all hourly workers at or below 7.25/hour
	Number (1,000s)	Pctg. of total		Number (1,000s)	
Total, 15 years and older	1,575	100.0%	83	5.2%	100.0%
At or below poverty line [3]	155	9.8	16	10.6	20.0
Men	71	4.5	7	9.7	8.3
Women	84	5.3	10	11.5	11.7
15-19 years	15	.9	4	27.6	4.9
20-24 years	41	2.6	6	13.8	6.8
25-54 years	88	5.6	6	7.0	7.4
55 years and older	12	.7	1	5.4	.8
Above poverty line [3]	1,420	90.2	66	4.7	80.0
Men	672	42.7	26	3.9	31.7
Women	748	47.5	40	5.3	48.3
15-19 years	96	6.1	24	25.5	29.6
20-24 years	188	11.9	16	8.4	19.1
25-54 years	872	55.4	21	2.4	25.2
55 years and older	264	16.8	5	1.9	6.1

1. Estimated by DLI Research and Statistics with data from the Current Population Survey, conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Details in Appendix B. The full effective minimum-wage level for the period concerned was the federal level of \$7.25 an hour (see Figure 1 and p. 2 (Data and estimation technique)).

2. "Labor force group" is the total number of hourly workers in the row category.

3. The poverty line is established and published annually by the U.S. Census Bureau. It depends on household size and is applied to total household income. The 2012 poverty line for a family of four, for example, was \$23,492. For statistical purposes, the poverty status of each household member is that of the household. Official poverty lines are available at www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld.

Poverty status

Workers paid the minimum wage or less are more prevalent among those in poverty than among other hourly workers.

- Workers at or below the minimum wage accounted for 10.6 percent of hourly workers

living below the poverty line, as opposed to 4.7 percent of those above the poverty line.

- While workers below the poverty line made up 10 percent of the hourly workforce, they accounted for 20 percent of those paid the minimum wage or less.

Figure 13 Hourly workers at or below the minimum wage by metropolitan residence, gender and age, Minnesota, August 2012 – July 2013 [1]

Metropolitan residence, gender and age	Hourly workers		Hourly workers at or below \$7.25 an hour		
	Number (1,000s)	Pctg. of total	Number (1,000s)	Pctg.	Pctg.
				among hourly workers in labor force group [2]	among all hourly workers at or below 7.25/hour
Total, 15 years and older	1,575	100.0%	83	5.2%	100.0%
Metropolitan [3]	1,120	71.1	53	4.8	64.6
Men	531	33.7	23	4.3	27.8
Women	590	37.4	30	5.1	36.7
15-19 years	74	4.7	17	23.5	21.1
20-24 years	169	10.7	15	8.6	17.6
25-54 years	691	43.8	18	2.6	21.7
55 years and older	187	11.9	3	1.9	4.2
Nonmetropolitan [3]	455	28.9	29	6.4	35.4
Men	213	13.5	10	4.7	12.2
Women	242	15.4	19	7.9	23.2
15-19 years	37	2.3	11	30.3	13.5
20-24 years	60	3.8	7	11.5	8.4
25-54 years	269	17.1	9	3.3	10.9
55 years and older	89	5.7	2	2.5	2.7

1. Estimated by DLI Research and Statistics with data from the Current Population Survey, conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Details in Appendix B. The full effective minimum-wage level for the period concerned was the federal level of \$7.25 an hour (see Figure 1 and p. 2 (Data and estimation technique)).

2. "Labor force group" is the total number of hourly workers in the row category.

3. Metropolitan areas include the following metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) defined by the Census Bureau: the Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington MSA (Minnesota portion: Anoka, Carver, Chisago, Dakota, Hennepin, Isanti, Ramsey, Scott, Sherburne, Washington and Wright Counties); the Duluth MSA (Minnesota portion: St. Louis County only; Carlton County not in sample); the Fargo MSA (Minnesota portion: Clay County); and the St. Cloud MSA (Benton and Stearns Counties). The Rochester and Grand Forks MSAs are not in the sample, nor is the Houston County portion of the La Crosse MSA.

Metropolitan residence

Workers in nonmetropolitan Minnesota are more likely to be paid the minimum wage or less than are those in the state's metropolitan areas (see note 3 in Figure 13).

- Workers paid the minimum wage or less accounted for 6.4 percent of hourly workers in nonmetropolitan Minnesota, as opposed to 4.8 percent in metropolitan areas.
- Despite this difference, because metropolitan Minnesota made up 71 percent of the state's

hourly workforce, it accounted for 65 percent of the state's hourly workers at or below the minimum wage.

- Nonmetropolitan areas showed more of a gender difference than did metropolitan areas with regard to minimum-wage status. For nonmetropolitan areas, the proportions of hourly workers at or below the minimum were 7.9 for women and 4.7 percent for men; for metropolitan areas, they were 5.1 and 4.3 percent, respectively.

Appendix A

Minnesota minimum-wage statute

The following is Minnesota Statutes §177.23, 177.24 and 177.28 as of August 2012.¹⁴

177.23 Definitions.

Subdivision 1. **Scope.** Unless the language or context clearly indicates that a different meaning is intended, the following terms, for the purposes of sections 177.21 to 177.35, have the meanings given to them in this section.

Subd. 2. **Department.** “Department” means the Department of Labor and Industry.

Subd. 3. **Commissioner.** “Commissioner” means the commissioner of labor and industry or authorized designee or representative.

Subd. 4. **Wage.** “Wage” means compensation due to an employee by reason of employment, payable in:

- (1) legal tender of the United States;
- (2) check on banks convertible into cash on demand at full face value;
- (3) except for instances of written objection to the employer by the employee, direct deposit to the employee’s choice of demand deposit account; or
- (4) an electronic fund transfer to a payroll card account that meets all of the requirements of section 177.255, subject to allowances permitted by rules of the department under section 177.28.

Subd. 5. **Employ.** “Employ” means to permit to work.

Subd. 6. **Employer.** “Employer” means any individual, partnership, association, corporation, business trust, or any person or group of persons acting directly or indirectly in the interest of an employer in relation to an employee.

Subd. 7. **Employee.** “Employee” means any individual employed by an employer but does not include:

- (1) two or fewer specified individuals employed at any given time in agriculture on a farming unit or operation who are paid a salary;
- (2) any individual employed in agriculture on a farming unit or operation who is paid a salary greater than the individual would be paid if the individual worked 48 hours at the state minimum wage plus 17 hours at 1-1/2 times the state minimum wage per week;
- (3) an individual under 18 who is employed in agriculture on a farm to perform services other than corn detasseling or hand field work when one or both of that minor hand field worker’s parents or physical custodians are also hand field workers;
- (4) for purposes of section 177.24, an individual under 18 who is employed as a corn detasseler;
- (5) any staff member employed on a seasonal basis by an organization for work in an organized resident or day camp operating under a permit issued under section 144.72;
- (6) any individual employed in a bona fide executive, administrative, or professional capacity, or a salesperson who conducts no more than 20 percent of sales on the premises of the employer;
- (7) any individual who renders service gratuitously for a nonprofit organization;

¹⁴ Taken from the Minnesota Office of the Revisor of Statutes website, www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=177, Aug. 1, 2012.

(8) any individual who serves as an elected official for a political subdivision or who serves on any governmental board, commission, committee or other similar body, or who renders service gratuitously for a political subdivision;

(9) any individual employed by a political subdivision to provide police or fire protection services or employed by an entity whose principal purpose is to provide police or fire protection services to a political subdivision;

(10) any individual employed by a political subdivision who is ineligible for membership in the Public Employees Retirement Association under section 353.01, subdivision 2b, clause (1), (2), (4), or (9);

(11) any driver employed by an employer engaged in the business of operating taxicabs;

(12) any individual engaged in babysitting as a sole practitioner;

(13) for the purpose of section 177.25, any individual employed on a seasonal basis in a carnival, circus, fair, or ski facility;

(14) any individual under 18 working less than 20 hours per workweek for a municipality as part of a recreational program;

(15) any individual employed by the state as a natural resource manager 1, 2, or 3 (conservation officer);

(16) any individual in a position for which the United States Department of Transportation has power to establish qualifications and maximum hours of service under United States Code, title 49, section 31502;

(17) any individual employed as a seafarer. The term “seafarer” means a master of a vessel or any person subject to the authority, direction, and control of the master who is exempt from federal overtime standards under United States Code, title 29, section 213(b)(6), including but not limited to pilots, sailors, engineers, radio operators, firefighters, security guards, pursers, surgeons, cooks, and stewards;

(18) any individual employed by a county in a single-family residence owned by a county home school as authorized under section 260B.060 if the residence is an extension facility of that county home school, and if the individual as part of the employment duties resides at the residence for the purpose of supervising children as defined by section 260C.007, subdivision 4; or

(19) nuns, monks, priests, lay brothers, lay sisters, ministers, deacons, and other members of religious orders who serve pursuant to their religious obligations in schools, hospitals, and other nonprofit institutions operated by the church or religious order.

Subd. 8. Occupation. “Occupation” means any occupation, service, trade, business, industry, or branch or group of industries or employment or class of employment in which employees are gainfully employed.

Subd. 9. Gratuities. “Gratuities” means monetary contributions received directly or indirectly by an employee from a guest, patron, or customer for services rendered and includes an obligatory charge assessed to customers, guests or patrons which might reasonably be construed by the guest, customer, or patron as being a payment for personal services rendered by an employee and for which no clear and conspicuous notice is given by the employer to the customer, guest, or patron that the charge is not the property of the employee.

Subd. 10. On-site employee; hours worked. With respect to any caretaker, manager, or other on-site employee of a residential building or buildings whose principal place of residence is in the residential building, including a caretaker, manager, or other on-site employee who receives a principal place of residence as full or partial compensation for duties performed for an employer, the term “hours worked” includes time when the caretaker, manager, or other on-site employee is performing any duties of employment, but does not mean time when the caretaker, manager, or other on-site employee is on the premises and available to perform duties of employment and is not performing duties of employment.

Subd. 11. Companionship services; hours.

With respect to an individual who is (1) employed to provide companionship services to individuals who, because of age or infirmity, are unable to care for their own needs; (2) employed to stay overnight in the home of such an aged or infirm individual; and (3) paid the minimum wage or more for at least four hours associated with the overnight stay, the term “hours” for the purposes of requiring the payment of minimum wages and overtime premiums under sections [177.24](#) and [177.25](#), shall not include nighttime hours, from 10:00 p.m. to 9:00 a.m., up to a total of eight hours per night, during which the employee is available to perform duties for the aged or infirm individual, but is not in fact performing such duties and is free to sleep and otherwise engage in normal private pursuits in the aged or infirm individual’s home. For the purposes of this subdivision, the term “companionship services” is defined in Code of Federal Regulations, title 29, sections 552.6 and [552.106](#) as of March 1, 1984.

History:

1973 c 721 s 3; 1974 c 406 s 88; 1975 c 399 s 1; 1977 c 369 s 1; 1978 c 586 s 1; 1978 c 731 s 1; 1979 c 281 s 1; 1980 c 415 s 1; 1982 c 424 s 46-48; 1982 c 625 s 14; 1983 c 60 s 1; 1983 c 122 s 1; 1984 c 614 s 1; 1984 c 628 art 4 s 1; 1Sp1985 c 13 s 274,275; 1986 c 390 s 2; 1986 c 444; 1990 c 418 s 1; 1992 c 464 art 1 s 24; 1999 c 139 art 4 s 2; 2001 c 178 art 1 s 44; 2005 c 10 art 1 s 33; 2005 c 158 s 1,4; 2007 c 87 s 1; 2008 c 168 s 1

177.24 Payment of minimum wages.

Subdivision 1. **Amount.** (a) For purposes of this subdivision, the terms defined in this paragraph have the meanings given them.

(1) “Large employer” means an enterprise whose annual gross volume of sales made or business done is not less than \$625,000 (exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level that are separately stated) and covered by the Minnesota Fair Labor Standards Act, sections [177.21](#) to [177.35](#).

(2) “Small employer” means an enterprise whose annual gross volume of sales made or

business done is less than \$625,000 (exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level that are separately stated) and covered by the Minnesota Fair Labor Standards Act, sections [177.21](#) to [177.35](#).

(b) Except as otherwise provided in sections [177.21](#) to [177.35](#), every large employer must pay each employee wages at a rate of at least \$5.15 an hour beginning September 1, 1997, and at a rate of at least \$6.15 an hour beginning August 1, 2005. Every small employer must pay each employee at a rate of at least \$4.90 an hour beginning January 1, 1998, and at a rate of at least \$5.25 an hour beginning August 1, 2005.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (b), during the first 90 consecutive days of employment, an employer may pay an employee under the age of 20 years a wage of \$4.90 an hour. No employer may take any action to displace any employee, including a partial displacement through a reduction in hours, wages, or employment benefits, in order to hire an employee at the wage authorized in this paragraph.

Subd. 1a. [Expired]

Subd. 2. **Gratuities not applied.** No employer may directly or indirectly credit, apply, or utilize gratuities towards payment of the minimum wage set by this section or federal law.

Subd. 3. **Sharing of gratuities.** For purposes of this chapter, any gratuity received by an employee or deposited in or about a place of business for personal services rendered by an employee is the sole property of the employee. No employer may require an employee to contribute or share a gratuity received by the employee with the employer or other employees or to contribute any or all of the gratuity to a fund or pool operated for the benefit of the employer or employees. This section does not prevent an employee from voluntarily sharing gratuities with other employees. The agreement to share gratuities must be made by the employees without employer coercion or participation, except that an employer may:

(1) upon the request of employees, safeguard gratuities to be shared by employees and

disburse shared gratuities to employees participating in the agreement;

(2) report the amounts received as required for tax purposes; and

(3) post a copy of this section for the information of employees.

The commissioner may require the employer to pay restitution in the amount of the gratuities diverted. If the records maintained by the employer do not provide sufficient information to determine the exact amount of gratuities diverted, the commissioner may make a determination of gratuities diverted based on available evidence and mediate a settlement with the employer.

Subd. 4. Unreimbursed expenses deducted.

Deductions, direct or indirect, from wages or gratuities not authorized by this subdivision may only be taken as authorized by sections [177.28](#), [subdivision 3](#), [181.06](#), and [181.79](#). Deductions, direct or indirect, for up to the full cost of the uniform or equipment as listed below, may not exceed \$50 or, if a motor vehicle dealer licensed under section [168.27](#) furnishes uniforms or clothing described in clause (1) on an ongoing basis, may not exceed the lesser of 50 percent of the dealer's reasonable expense or \$25 per month, including nonhome maintenance. No deductions, direct or indirect, may be made for the items listed below which when subtracted from wages would reduce the wages below the minimum wage:

(1) purchased or rented uniforms or specially designed clothing required by the employer, by the nature of the employment, or by statute as a condition of employment, which is not generally appropriate for use except in that employment;

(2) purchased or rented equipment used in employment, except tools of a trade, a motor vehicle, or any other equipment which may be used outside the employment;

(3) consumable supplies required in the course of that employment;

(4) travel expenses in the course of employment except those incurred in traveling to and from the employee's residence and place of employment.

Subd. 5. Expense reimbursement. An employer, at the termination of an employee's employment, must reimburse the full amount deducted, directly or indirectly, for any of the items listed in subdivision 4, except for a motor vehicle dealer's rental and maintenance deduction for uniforms or clothing. When reimbursement is made, the employer may require the employee to surrender any existing items for which the employer provided reimbursement.

History:

[1973 c 721 s 4](#); [1976 c 165 s 1](#); [1977 c 183 s 1](#); [1977 c 369 s 2](#); [1979 c 281 s 2](#); [1981 c 87 s 1,2](#); [1984 c 628 art 4 s 1](#); [1Sp1985 c 13 s 276-278](#); [1986 c 444](#); [1987 c 324 s 1](#); [1987 c 384 art 2 s 45](#); [1990 c 418 s 2-4](#); [1996 c 305 art 1 s 49,50](#); [2Sp1997 c 1 s 1](#); [2005 c 44 s 1](#); [2009 c 69 s 1,2](#)

177.28 Power to make rules.

Subdivision 1. General authority. The commissioner may adopt rules, including definitions of terms, to carry out the purposes of sections [177.21](#) to [177.44](#), to prevent the circumvention or evasion of those sections, and to safeguard the minimum wage and overtime rates established by sections [177.24](#) and [177.25](#).

Subd. 2. [Repealed, [1988 c 629 s 64](#)]

Subd. 3. Rules required. The commissioner shall adopt rules under sections [177.21](#) to [177.35](#) defining and governing:

(1) salespeople who conduct no more than 20 percent of their sales on the premises of the employer;

(2) allowances as part of the wage rates for board, lodging, and other facilities or services furnished by the employer and used by the employees;

(3) bonuses;

- (4) part-time rates;
- (5) special pay for special or extra work;
- (6) procedures in contested cases;
- (7) other facilities or services furnished by employers and used by employees; and
- (8) other special items usual in a particular employer-employee relationship.

Subd. 4. [Repealed, 1996 c 305 art 1 s 52]

Subd. 5. **Rules regarding people with disabilities.** In order to prevent curtailment of opportunities for employment, avoid undue hardship, and safeguard the minimum wage rates under sections 177.24 and 177.25, the department shall also issue rules providing for the employment of disabled workers at wages lower than the wage rates applicable under sections 177.24 and 177.25, under permits and for periods of time as specified therein. The rules must provide for the employment of learners and apprentices at wages lower than the wage rates applicable under sections 177.24 and

177.25, under permits and subject to limitations on number, proportion, length of learning period, occupations, and other conditions as the department may prescribe. The rules must provide that where a disabled person is performing or is being considered for employment where work must be performed which is equal to work performed by a nondisabled person, the disabled person must be paid the same wage as a nondisabled person with similar experience and skill.

Subd. 6. **Administrative Procedure Act to apply.** The rules are subject to the provisions of chapter 14.

History:

1973 c 721 s 8; 1976 c 165 s 2; 1977 c 369 s 3; 1982 c 424 s 50; 1984 c 628 art 4 s 1; 1984 c 636 s 1; 1Sp1985 c 13 s 280; 1986 c 444; 2005 c 56 s 1; 2007 c 135 art 3 s 9

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Appendix B

Data and estimation technique

This appendix describes the estimation procedures used for Figures 4 through 13 of this report — those figures where estimation is used. The descriptions are at a general level. More detail is available upon request from the Research and Statistics unit of the Department of Labor and Industry (DLI).

The statistics in Figures 4 through 13 are derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly household survey conducted by the U.S. Census for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The estimation procedures are used to reduce the sampling error that would result from small sample size if the numbers were computed directly from the Minnesota data. Estimates with sufficient statistical reliability cannot be directly calculated from the Minnesota data for any but the broadest categories in this report.

Figure 4 — The percentage of Minnesota hourly workers at or below the effective full minimum wage for each year was estimated using Minnesota data for August 1997 through July 2013. A statistical relationship was estimated between the hourly wage level at different points in the lower end of the wage distribution and the percentage of workers at or below that wage level.¹⁵ In this estimation, the hourly wage level was expressed as a percentage of the overall state median hourly wage.¹⁶ This statistical relationship was then used to estimate the percentage of hourly workers at or below the effective minimum wage for each year, given the level of the minimum as a percentage of the median wage.

¹⁵ Only those wage levels were used that were at least as great as both the Minnesota and U.S. full minimum-wage levels for the year in question.

¹⁶ The median hourly wage level came from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Minnesota's total number of hourly workers at or below the minimum wage for each year was estimated by applying the percentage below the minimum (estimated as just described) to the state's total number of hourly workers. The latter was estimated because it fluctuates in the sample data from year to year. This was done by first estimating the trend in the number of hourly workers as a percentage of all wage-and-salary workers and then applying the trend to the calculated number of wage-and-salary workers for each year.

Figure 5 — The percentage of hourly workers at or below the minimum wage who received overtime pay, tips or commissions (OTC) each year was estimated with a similar statistical technique to that used in Figure 4. The difference was that the outcome variable was the percentage receiving OTC among hourly workers at or below the minimum wage, rather than the percentage of hourly workers at or below the minimum. The number of hourly workers at or below the minimum who received OTC for each year was estimated by applying the estimated percentage receiving OTC among those at or below the minimum to the estimated number of workers at or below the minimum from Figure 4.

Figures 6 and 7 — Minnesota's total number of hourly workers for August 2012 through July 2013 was estimated as described for Figure 4. The total number of hourly workers by industry or occupation was estimated by applying the percentage of hourly workers by industry or occupation for August 2008 through July 2013 to this estimated total. The five-year percentage was used to reduce sampling variation.

The total number of hourly workers at or below the minimum wage was the number estimated for Figure 4.

The number of hourly workers at or below the minimum for each industry or occupation was estimated using, as the starting point, the U.S. ratio of such workers to total hourly workers by industry or occupation, averaged over August 2008 through July 2013.¹⁷ Because workers at or below the minimum make up a larger proportion of the U.S. hourly workforce than of the Minnesota hourly workforce, the Minnesota estimates were scaled proportionately downward so that the sum of the estimated numbers for the different industries and occupations was equal to Minnesota's estimated total number of hourly workers at or below the minimum.

A similar technique was used to estimate the number of hourly workers at or below the minimum wage who received overtime pay, tips or commissions by industry or occupation.

Because of issues related to Minnesota's prohibition of lower minimum wage for tipped employees, the estimates for eating and drinking places (in Figure 6) and for food preparation and serving occupations (in Figure 7) were benchmarked to numbers estimated solely from Minnesota data, and the estimates for the remaining industry and occupation groups were correspondingly adjusted.

Figures 8 to 13 — The total numbers of hourly workers and of hourly workers at or below the minimum wage for August 2012 through July 2013 were computed as described for the preceding figures.

The total number of hourly workers for each group in each figure (e.g., 15- to 19-year-old males in Figure 8) was estimated with the same technique as for industries and occupations in Figures 6 and 7, using Minnesota data only.

To produce estimates of the numbers of hourly workers at or below the minimum wage for the different subgroups that would add up across Figures 8 to 13, it was necessary to first estimate

the numbers of hourly workers in all the “mini-cells” defined by all the categories in these figures.¹⁸ This was done with both Minnesota and U.S. data for August 2008 through July 2013 in such a way that the totals for the categories in each figure (e.g., 15- to 19-year-old males in Figure 8) were equal to the totals previously estimated.

The number of workers at or below the minimum in each mini-cell was estimated using the U.S. percentage of such workers among all hourly workers in that mini-cell as the starting point, using data for August 2008 through July 2013. Again, since Minnesota's overall percentage of hourly workers at or below the minimum was less than for the U.S., the Minnesota estimates were scaled proportionately downward so that the resulting total number of hourly workers at or below the minimum for the state was equal to the previously estimated number. The numbers of hourly workers at or below the minimum in the categories in Figures 8 to 13 were then derived by adding across the appropriate mini-cells.

An examination of the data reveals a major difference between Minnesota and the U.S. regarding the metropolitan-nonmetropolitan difference in the proportion of hourly workers paid the minimum wage or less. For the U.S., the metro-nonmetro difference is fairly small, but for Minnesota, the percentage at or below the minimum is substantially larger in nonmetro than in metro areas. Therefore, the estimates for metro and nonmetro areas were benchmarked to numbers estimated solely from Minnesota data. This was accomplished by adjusting the estimated numbers of workers at or below the minimum in the mini-cells for metro and nonmetro areas.

¹⁷ The U.S. ratio for each industry and occupation was actually estimated using a technique similar to that used for estimating the proportion of Minnesota's hourly workers receiving the minimum wage or less for Figure 4. In this process, only those wage levels were used that were at least as great as both the federal minimum wage and the applicable state minimum.

¹⁸ An example of one these “mini-cells” is 25- to 54-year-old women, employed part-time, with some college, married, above the poverty line, in metropolitan areas.