

ONE FAIR WAGE FACTSHEET

MICHIGAN



The subminimum wage for tipped workers, still \$2.13 an hour at the federal level, is a legacy of slavery that disproportionately affects women and people of color. It is an economic, racial and gender justice issue that has only worsened since the onslaught of COVID-19. The subminimum wage both nationally and in Michigan disproportionately impacts workers of color and women.¹ With the pandemic, the subminimum wage resulted in thousands of Michigan tipped workers being denied unemployment insurance.² The subminimum wage is a critical barrier to ensuring public health, many restaurant workers felt compelled to return to work even before they felt safe, were forced to rely on diminishing tips, and fear enforcing safety measures upon the very customers who pay the majority of their wages. It has also become a life-threatening situation for essential women service workers, who are being asked by male customers to remove their masks to judge their looks and their tips on that basis.^{3,4}

We need to fix this. We need One Fair Wage.

The restaurant industry is one of the largest and fastest growing sectors of the US economy, but also the lowest paying.⁵ That is largely due to the subminimum wage for tipped workers, still \$2.13 an hour at the federal level. Although many states have a subminimum wage that is higher than \$2.13 an hour, Michigan along with other 42 other states have persisted with a subminimum wage for tipped workers, and nearly 40 of those states have a subminimum wage for tipped workers that is \$5 or less.⁶ As a result of low wages and the instability of tips, tipped workers in Michigan are over twice as likely to live in poverty and rely on Medicaid compared to the rest of the state workforce.⁷ Nearly sixteen percent of tipped workers live on food stamps, almost twice the rate of other workers.⁸

At Emancipation, the restaurant lobby sought to hire newly freed slaves, not pay them anything, and have them live entirely on tips – a mutation of the original concept of tips, which were meant to be a bonus on top of wages, not wage replacement.⁹ There are seven states that have rejected this legacy of slavery and have raised the tipped minimum wage to the full minimum wage with tips on top, establishing One Fair Wage. In those states poverty is lower, restaurant receipts are higher, AND tipping is the same, if not higher than everywhere else.¹⁰ Those seven states also have half the rate of sexual harassment in the restaurant industry as the states with a subminimum wage of \$2.13; the subminimum wage is thus the source of the fact that the restaurant industry has the highest rate of sexual harassment claims in the country.¹¹

The Subminimum Wage is a Public Health Crisis

- * Recent research published by the CDC found that adults who tested positive for COVID-19 were approximately twice as likely to have reported dining at a restaurant than were those with negative test results. Furthermore, compared to a number of other potential exposure activities, participants reported that they were less likely to see customers adhering to recommendations such as wearing a mask or social distancing.¹² Over 80% of workers report being within six feet of at least one person who is not wearing a mask every shift, and more than one third report being within six feet of 30 or more maskless individuals on every shift.¹³
- * In Michigan and numerous states around the country, restaurant workers are reporting that tips are down 50-70%. Over 66% of these workers have lost more than 50% in tips.¹⁴ Over half of workers report feeling reluctant to enforce COVID-19 safety measures out of concern that customers will tip them less.¹⁵ Nearly 80% of workers surveyed either experienced or witnessed hostile behavior from customers in response to staff enforcing COVID-19 safety protocols.¹⁶ Paying workers a full minimum wage would mean they are not relying on declining tips for the majority of their wages and thus feel some security in enforcing public health protocols.



One Fair Wage is a Gender and Racial Equity Cornerstone for Restaurant Workers

- * A quarter of all tipped Michigan workers are people of color and nearly 80% are women largely employed in casual restaurants where wages and tips are limited.¹⁷ In Michigan, 26% of tipped workers of color live in poverty, twice the rate of the overall workforce.¹⁸ Women who work in casual restaurants, in particular, struggle with the highest rates of economic insecurity and sexual harassment of any industry because they must tolerate inappropriate customer behavior to feed their family in tips.¹⁹ In Michigan, since COVID-19, over 40% of workers have reported a noticeable increase in levels of unwanted sexualized comments from customers, and hundreds of essential women service workers reported comments by male customers asking them to remove their masks so they could judge their looks and their tips on that basis. One male customer is quoted saying, "Come on, sweetie. Lemme see that pretty face under there. Take it off for me, will you? Just a quick flash."²⁰
- * Overall, 45% of restaurant workers are people of color who mostly face exclusion from the relatively few higher-tipping fine-dining establishments and positions due to lack of access to upward mobility. Research shows only 22% of people of color and 43% of women are employed in the highest tipping front of the house positions in fine dining establishments.²¹ Even when people of color and women are admitted into higher-tipping establishments, research has shown that, on average, customers tip white servers more than they tip Black servers.²² There is a more than \$6 gap between front-of-house tipped restaurant workers in Michigan who are white men versus Black women; a gap that is 35% higher in Michigan than it is nationwide. Michigan has the seventh highest race-wage gap among tipped workers in the country.²³

Of the millions of workers who lost their jobs as a result of COVID-19, 1 in 4 was a restaurant worker.



- * The lack of benefits resulted in a severe crisis for workers, with millions struggling to feed their families and pay for rent and basic utilities. Of the thousands of workers who applied to our One Fair Wage Tipped and Service Workers' Emergency Relief Fund, nearly 80% reported that they did not have enough money for two weeks of groceries, and 90% reported that they could not afford to pay the rent.²⁵

ONE FAIR WAGE STATES:

Alaska
California
Minnesota
Montana
Nevada
Oregon
Washington

During COVID-19 the Subminimum Wage has Further Impoverished Workers

- * Surveys with service workers across the state of Michigan reveal how many are ineligible for compensation. Surveys show that over 60% of tipped Michigan service workers were either unable to obtain unemployment insurance or uncertain if they qualified for unemployment insurance; this was especially true for workers of color who were more likely to work in casual restaurants earning cash tips.²⁴
- * Newly jobless restaurant workers in subminimum wage states were forced to live off of unemployment insurance based on a subminimum wage, plus tips, while workers in One Fair Wage states received unemployment insurance calculated on a full minimum wage, plus tips.

Raising the Tipped Minimum Wage is Good for Employers and Workers

- * Since the COVID-19 pandemic, hundreds of independent restaurant owners have decided to transition to One Fair Wage, per the industry's trade publications *Nation's Restaurant News* and *Full-Service Restaurants Magazine*.^{26,27} From New York to New Orleans, celebrity restaurateurs like Jose Andres, Tom Colicchio, Rick Bayless, Danny Meyer, David Chang, and hundreds of small independent restaurateurs are choosing to transition One Fair Wage with tips on top.^{28,29}
- * The seven states that require all employers to pay One Fair Wage – a full minimum wage with tips on top – maintain thriving restaurant industries and strong employment.³⁰

- * Historically, restaurant sales growth is higher in states that require employers to pay the full minimum wage to tipped workers. Restaurant sales in One Fair Wage states grew by 17 percent, according to 2017-2018 restaurant trade lobby estimates, compared to 15.6 percent in subminimum wage states.³¹ California, a One Fair Wage state, had the highest restaurant sales, topping over \$97 million, reflecting an annual restaurant sales increase of 18 percent.³²
- * Restaurant sales per capita are higher in states that require employers to pay the full minimum wage to tipped workers.³³ In 2018, restaurants in One Fair Wage states saw 2018 average sales of \$1.11 million per eating and drinking establishment, and \$64,000 per employee, compared to sales of \$1.06 million per establishment and \$57,000 per employee in subminimum wage states.³⁴
- * Full-service restaurant employment (FSRE) growth rates are higher in states that require employers to pay the full minimum wage to tipped workers. In California and Nevada, tipped workers in restaurant and service jobs earn a minimum wage of \$13 and \$8.25 an hour before tips, respectively, and those two states have the fastest and third fastest rates of restaurant employment growth in the country.^{35,36} Whereas Michigan tipped workers in restaurant and service jobs earn a minimum wage of only \$3.67, a third of what other workers make throughout the state, and the employment growth has remained behind OFW states.³⁷ From 2011-2016, FSRE, where tipping is concentrated, grew by 20.4 percent in OFW states. States with a \$2.13 subminimum wage did not fare as well; FSRE grew by 16.37 percent in \$2.13 during the same time period, and by 13 percent in Michigan.³⁸
- * Tipped workers in all of the One Fair Wage states continue to earn significant income in tips. Before COVID-19 customers left on average around 16 percent more in tips in both One Fair Wage and subminimum wage regions.³⁹ In states with One Fair Wage, workers experience poverty levels that are 41% lower than in Michigan, 27% lower than in \$2.13 states, and 17% lower than other states with a subminimum wage.⁴⁰
- * Tipping amounts reported by workers do not statistically vary between One Fair Wage and subminimum wage regions. However, among higher earners, servers in equal treatment cities report higher wages and higher tips than their counterparts in unequal treatment states. Servers earn the highest tips in San Francisco, higher than in New York City and other major metropolitan areas.⁴¹



The restaurant industry is the largest employer of workers who earn less than the minimum wage.

The Subminimum Wage Opens the Door to Wage Theft

- * Although federal law requires employers to ensure that tips bring workers to the full minimum wage or else pay workers the difference, in investigations of over 9,000 restaurants, the federal Department of Labor found that 84 percent of restaurants were in violation of wage and hour laws and 1,200 of those violations were for failure to bring tipped workers' wages up to the minimum wage.⁴² As a result, the restaurant industry is the largest employer of workers who earn less than the minimum wage.⁴³
- * Major chains such as Darden routinely settle cases of wage theft for millions of dollars. In a recent case, TGI Friday's agreed to settle a wage lawsuit for \$19.1 million dollars.
- * Even if there were 100% compliance with this rule rather than 16% compliance, the subminimum wage would still force a workforce of mostly women and disproportionately women of color to live off tips as a majority of their income, subjecting them to sexual harassment and racial inequity as described above.



At a time of unprecedented economic and health crisis, we need to protect one of our largest and fastest-growing workforces. One Fair Wage for all workers, regardless of industry, is now critical not only to overcome a legacy of slavery that perpetuates gender and race discrimination, but now also to ensure the survival of this essential frontline workforce.



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END NOTES

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