

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Karin Brownlee at 8:35 A.M. on February 12, 2007 in Room 123-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:
Jean Schodorf- excused

Committee staff present:
Amy Deckard, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Kathie Sparks, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Norm Furse, Revisor of Statutes
Jackie Lunn, Committee Assistant

Conferees appearing before the committee:
Ron Hein, Kansas Restaurant and Hospitality Association
Jeff Glendening, KCCI
Carla James, Kansas Action Network
Andy Sanchez, Kansas AFL/CIO

Others attending:
See attached list.

SB 71-Repealing the minimum wage law

Chairperson Brownlee introduced Kathie Sparks, Legislative Research, to explain **SB 71**. Ms. Sparks presented written copy of "Kansas Labor Market Information" containing information on labor statistics for the state. (Attachment 1) Ms. Sparks explained the bill was repealing the minimum wage which is combined with the maximum hours law.

Chairperson Brownlee opened the hearing on **SB 71** and introduced Ron Hein representing the Kansas Restaurant and Hospitality Association to give his testimony as a proponent of **SB 71**. Mr. Hein presented written testimony. (Attachment 2) Mr. Hein explained the impact of the minimum wage for restaurant, lodging and the hospitality industry and stated employees for this industry also receive tips. In closing, Mr. Hein stated the Restaurant and Hospitality Association is in support of **SB 71** suggesting the bill be amended to prohibit local minimum or living wage ordinances.

A lengthy discussion followed with Mr. Hein and the Committee regarding the existing minimum wage in Kansas and tip reporting.

Chairperson Brownlee introduced Jeff Glendening, KCCI, to give his testimony as a proponent of **SB 71**. Mr. Glendening presented written copy. (Attachment 3) Mr. Glendening stated the Kansas Chamber believes in a market-driven approach to determining wages in Kansas. The free market has proven time and again the strongest, most stable and fair method of determining wages. A minimum wage set by government is not needed and should be repealed. He urged the Committee to vote in favor of the bill.

Questions followed for Mr. Glendening from the Committee.

Chairperson Brownlee introduced Carla James representing the Kansas Action Network to give her testimony as an opponent of **SB 71**. Ms. James presented written testimony. (Attachment 4) Ms. James stated the bill removes basic protection for workers. Only five (5) states in the United States do not have a minimum wage. These states are found at the bottom of state rankings for public education, per capita income, public health, and many other indicators of the quality of life their citizens experience. She urged the Committee not to vote in favor of the bill.

Chairperson Brownlee introduced Andy Sanchez representing the AFL/CIO to give his testimony as an opponent of **SB 71**. Mr. Sanchez presented written testimony. (Attachment 5) Mr. Sanchez stated that **SB 71** would abolish the state minimum wage rate which is already a very low \$2.65 an hour. Since Kansas first adopted a state minimum wage over 29 years ago, it has only seen an increase of \$1.05 in that period.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE Senate Commerce Committee at 8:35 A.M. on February 12, 2007 in Room 123-S of the Capitol.

All of the surrounding states are at least a \$5.15 minimum wage. In closing, Mr. Sanchez urged the Committee not to take any action on **SB 71**.

Questions followed.

Chairperson Brownlee closed the hearing on **SB 71** and adjourned the meeting at 9:30 a.m. with the next scheduled meeting tomorrow, February 13th at 8:00 a.m. in room 123 S.

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Kansas Wage Survey
Local Area 1 (Western Kansas)

2006 Edition

Code	Occupation Title	Employment	Mean Wage	Median Wage
35-9021	<u>Dishwashers</u>	1,010	\$6.23	\$6.24
35-3031	<u>Waiters and Waitresses</u>	4,440	\$6.28	\$6.17
39-3091	<u>Amusement and Recreation Attendants</u>	460	\$6.38	\$6.30
35-3022	<u>Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop</u>	880	\$6.39	\$6.29
33-9092	<u>Lifeguards, Ski Patrol, and Other Recreational Pro</u>	400	\$6.42	\$6.24
43-4081	<u>Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks</u>	630	\$6.47	\$6.40
35-2011	<u>Cooks, Fast Food</u>	2,910	\$6.50	\$6.41
35-9031	<u>Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop</u>	460	\$6.56	\$6.48
35-2015	<u>Cooks, Short Order</u>	na	\$6.57	\$6.34
35-3021	<u>Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food</u>	3,780	\$6.59	\$6.37
35-3041	<u>Food Servers, Nonrestaurant</u>	na	\$6.62	\$6.38
39-3031	<u>Ushers, Lobby Attendants, and Ticket Takers</u>	80	\$6.72	\$6.35
39-9011	<u>Child Care Workers</u>	1,340	\$6.87	\$6.53
35-9011	<u>Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers</u>	340	\$6.94	\$6.57
47-3016	<u>Helpers--Roofers</u>	40	\$7.01	\$6.73
37-2012	<u>Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners</u>	2,720	\$7.04	\$6.91
35-0000	<u>Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations</u>	23,500	\$7.09	\$6.64
31-9096	<u>Veterinary Assistants and Laboratory Animal Caretakers</u>	90	\$7.20	\$6.39
35-3011	<u>Bartenders</u>	590	\$7.22	\$6.95
49-3053	<u>Outdoor Power Equipment and Other Small Engine</u>			

Senate Commerce Committee
February 12, 2007

Attachment 1-1

<u>Mechanics</u>	na	\$7.22	\$6.60
41-2011 <u>Cashiers</u>	6,660	\$7.25	\$7.07
51-6021 <u>Pressers, Textile, Garment, and Related Materials</u>	170	\$7.28	\$7.29
53-3011 <u>Ambulance Drivers and Attendants, Except Emergency Medical Technicians</u>	30	\$7.34	\$6.88
35-2021 <u>Food Preparation Workers</u>	1,760	\$7.37	\$7.31
51-6052 <u>Tailors, Dressmakers, and Custom Sewers</u>	10	\$7.45	\$7.71
51-3011 <u>Bakers</u>	na	\$7.48	\$7.34
53-6021 <u>Parking Lot Attendants</u>	na	\$7.53	\$7.57
35-2014 <u>Cooks, Restaurant</u>	1,770	\$7.55	\$7.56
37-3019 <u>Grounds Maintenance Workers, All Other</u>	na	\$7.65	\$6.22
45-2099 <u>Agricultural Workers, All Other</u>	na	\$7.81	\$7.92
33-9091 <u>Crossing Guards</u>	80	\$7.86	\$7.77
27-1026 <u>Merchandise Displayers and Window Trimmers</u>	50	\$7.94	\$7.94
41-2021 <u>Counter and Rental Clerks</u>	870	\$7.96	\$6.75
39-9021 <u>Personal and Home Care Aides</u>	900	\$7.98	\$7.88
31-1011 <u>Home Health Aides</u>	1,440	\$8.03	\$7.94
53-3041 <u>Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs</u>	150	\$8.05	\$8.08
43-9051 <u>Mail Clerks and Mail Machine Operators, Except Postal Service</u>	40	\$8.09	\$7.35
51-6011 <u>Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers</u>	640	\$8.10	\$7.98
35-2012 <u>Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria</u>	2,120	\$8.18	\$8.07
39-9031 <u>Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors</u>	350	\$8.22	\$6.55
37-3011 <u>Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers</u>	2,940	\$8.34	\$8.04
31-9095 <u>Pharmacy Aides</u>	na	\$8.40	\$8.15
43-9199 <u>Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Oth</u>	190	\$8.50	\$6.72
37-2011 <u>Janitors And Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners</u>	4,750	\$8.54	\$8.07
43-4121 <u>Library Assistants, Clerical</u>	260	\$8.57	\$8.60
39-0000 <u>Personal Care and Service Occupations</u>	5,250	\$8.58	\$7.42
37-0000 <u>Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations</u>	11,590	\$8.61	\$7.55
49-9098 <u>Helpers--Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers</u>	360	\$8.67	\$7.41
51-3093 <u>Food Cooking Machine Operators and Tenders</u>	70	\$8.69	\$8.76
27-1023 <u>Floral Designers</u>	230	\$8.69	\$6.84

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Kansas Wage Survey
Local Area 2 (Northeast Kansas)

2006 Edition

Code	Occupation Title	Employment	Mean Wage	Median Wage
35-3022	<u>Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop</u>	650	\$6.40	\$6.35
35-9011	<u>Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers</u>	430	\$6.60	\$6.45
35-2011	<u>Cooks, Fast Food</u>	1,150	\$6.64	\$6.46
39-3091	<u>Amusement and Recreation Attendants</u>	460	\$6.65	\$6.29
35-9021	<u>Dishwashers</u>	790	\$6.79	\$6.76
35-3041	<u>Food Servers, Nonrestaurant</u>	400	\$6.93	\$6.66
35-3021	<u>Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food</u>	3,870	\$7.03	\$6.81
35-3031	<u>Waiters and Waitresses</u>	4,080	\$7.11	\$6.60
35-3011	<u>Bartenders</u>	1,110	\$7.11	\$6.61
35-9031	<u>Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop</u>	540	\$7.15	\$7.13
39-6021	<u>Tour Guides and Escorts</u>	40	\$7.16	\$6.59
35-2015	<u>Cooks, Short Order</u>	630	\$7.16	\$6.81
35-2021	<u>Food Preparation Workers</u>	1,610	\$7.18	\$7.10
33-9092	<u>Lifeguards, Ski Patrol, and Other Recreational Pro</u>	310	\$7.20	\$7.40
39-9099	<u>All Other Personal Care and Service Workers</u>	60	\$7.34	\$6.18
43-4081	<u>Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks</u>	430	\$7.50	\$7.35
41-2011	<u>Cashiers</u>	6,660	\$7.57	\$7.20
35-0000	<u>Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations</u>	19,780	\$7.65	\$7.08
39-2021	<u>Nonfarm Animal Caretakers</u>	300	\$7.69	\$7.00
37-2012	<u>Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners</u>	1,900	\$7.73	\$7.73
53-6031	<u>Service Station Attendants</u>	410	\$7.78	\$7.27

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51-6021 <u>Pressers, Textile, Garment, and Related Materials</u>	70	\$7.82	\$7.62
53-3041 <u>Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs</u>	220	\$7.92	\$7.91
39-9011 <u>Child Care Workers</u>	1,690	\$7.98	\$7.75
51-6011 <u>Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers</u>	340	\$8.06	\$7.94
47-3016 <u>Helpers--Roofers</u>	na	\$8.06	\$8.74
35-2014 <u>Cooks, Restaurant</u>	1,150	\$8.10	\$8.00
39-4021 <u>Funeral Attendants</u>	90	\$8.22	\$8.20
27-1026 <u>Merchandise Displayers and Window Trimmers</u>	60	\$8.49	\$8.03
39-9021 <u>Personal and Home Care Aides</u>	2,570	\$8.58	\$8.48
43-5021 <u>Couriers and Messengers</u>	430	\$8.60	\$7.97
29-2051 <u>Dietetic Technicians</u>	50	\$8.67	\$8.61
53-7061 <u>Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment</u>	650	\$8.71	\$8.10
47-3014 <u>Helpers--Painters, Paperhangers, Plasterers, and Stucco Masons</u>	na	\$8.71	\$7.64
31-9095 <u>Pharmacy Aides</u>	90	\$8.76	\$8.26
27-1023 <u>Floral Designers</u>	230	\$8.82	\$8.24
29-2041 <u>Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics</u>	740	\$8.83	\$6.84
39-0000 <u>Personal Care and Service Occupations</u>	8,220	\$8.86	\$8.18
49-3093 <u>Tire Repairers and Changers</u>	380	\$8.86	\$8.37
51-6031 <u>Sewing Machine Operators</u>	80	\$8.87	\$8.40
39-3093 <u>Locker Room, Coatroom, and Dressing Room Attendants</u>	20	\$8.94	\$8.64
51-5011 <u>Bindery Workers</u>	310	\$9.05	\$8.19
39-9032 <u>Recreation Workers</u>	440	\$9.11	\$8.13
41-2021 <u>Counter and Rental Clerks</u>	980	\$9.12	\$8.39
39-9031 <u>Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors</u>	510	\$9.15	\$8.98
43-4121 <u>Library Assistants, Clerical</u>	290	\$9.29	\$9.24
41-2031 <u>Retail Salespersons</u>	7,440	\$9.36	\$8.14
37-2011 <u>Janitors And Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners</u>	4,060	\$9.41	\$8.92
35-2012 <u>Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria</u>	1,600	\$9.42	\$8.85
43-4111 <u>Interviewers, Except Eligibility and Loan</u>	430	\$9.43	\$9.25

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Kansas Wage Survey
Local Area 3 (Kansas City, Kansas Area)

2006 Edition

Code	Occupation Title	Employment	Mean Wage	Median Wage
35-3022	<u>Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop</u>	1,860	\$6.85	\$6.55
35-3031	<u>Waiters and Waitresses</u>	7,640	\$6.99	\$6.41
35-9011	<u>Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers</u>	750	\$7.32	\$7.10
35-3021	<u>Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food</u>	5,020	\$7.39	\$7.29
35-2011	<u>Cooks, Fast Food</u>	1,730	\$7.39	\$7.36
39-3031	<u>Ushers, Lobby Attendants, and Ticket Takers</u>	380	\$7.49	\$7.51
33-9092	<u>Lifeguards, Ski Patrol, and Other Recreational Pro</u>	520	\$7.58	\$7.58
35-9021	<u>Dishwashers</u>	1,200	\$7.77	\$7.76
39-3091	<u>Amusement and Recreation Attendants</u>	710	\$7.79	\$7.33
35-9031	<u>Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop</u>	1,140	\$7.81	\$7.77
39-3021	<u>Motion Picture Projectionists</u>	40	\$7.95	\$8.07
53-6021	<u>Parking Lot Attendants</u>	na	\$8.08	\$7.96
39-9011	<u>Child Care Workers</u>	1,890	\$8.23	\$7.88
35-0000	<u>Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations</u>	30,830	\$8.28	\$7.69
39-3093	<u>Locker Room, Coatroom, and Dressing Room Attendants</u>	120	\$8.30	\$8.02
35-2021	<u>Food Preparation Workers</u>	3,170	\$8.37	\$8.21
41-2011	<u>Cashiers</u>	10,200	\$8.39	\$8.12
37-2012	<u>Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners</u>	1,580	\$8.44	\$8.23
35-2015	<u>Cooks, Short Order</u>	650	\$8.48	\$8.19
39-9021	<u>Personal and Home Care Aides</u>	1,930	\$8.49	\$8.34

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31-9095 <u>Pharmacy Aides</u>	170	\$8.63	\$8.34
53-7064 <u>Packers and Packagers, Hand</u>	3,300	\$8.64	\$7.65
35-3011 <u>Bartenders</u>	910	\$8.76	\$8.23
31-9096 <u>Veterinary Assistants and Laboratory Animal Caretakers</u>	450	\$9.11	\$8.32
53-7061 <u>Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment</u>	730	\$9.12	\$9.03
53-3041 <u>Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs</u>	550	\$9.13	\$8.38
53-6031 <u>Service Station Attendants</u>	330	\$9.15	\$9.04
39-2011 <u>Animal Trainers</u>	na	\$9.19	\$8.03
51-2099 <u>Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other</u>	820	\$9.24	\$9.04
33-9091 <u>Crossing Guards</u>	140	\$9.26	\$9.47
39-6012 <u>Concierges</u>	20	\$9.26	\$9.46
35-3041 <u>Food Servers, Nonrestaurant</u>	na	\$9.34	\$9.67
51-3093 <u>Food Cooking Machine Operators and Tenders</u>	na	\$9.39	\$8.30
39-6011 <u>Baggage Porters and Bellhops</u>	30	\$9.44	\$9.73
47-3019 <u>Helpers, Construction Trades, All Other</u>	na	\$9.45	\$9.42
27-2042 <u>Musicians and Singers</u>	40	\$9.51	\$9.87
51-9132 <u>Photographic Processing Machine Operators</u>	160	\$9.53	\$9.46
39-2021 <u>Nonfarm Animal Caretakers</u>	350	\$9.54	\$8.20
51-6021 <u>Pressers, Textile, Garment, and Related Materials</u>	70	\$9.55	\$9.44
43-4081 <u>Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks</u>	480	\$9.56	\$9.66
39-5092 <u>Manicurists and Pedicurists</u>	80	\$9.60	\$9.73
51-6052 <u>Tailors, Dressmakers, and Custom Sewers</u>	100	\$9.77	\$9.81
35-2012 <u>Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria</u>	1,040	\$9.78	\$9.63
39-4021 <u>Funeral Attendants</u>	40	\$9.83	\$9.77
35-2014 <u>Cooks, Restaurant</u>	2,200	\$9.84	\$9.77
43-3071 <u>Tellers</u>	1,620	\$9.90	\$9.83
27-3022 <u>Reporters and Correspondents</u>	320	\$9.96	\$7.49
51-6011 <u>Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers</u>	500	\$10.01	\$9.62
31-1011 <u>Home Health Aides</u>	690	\$10.09	\$9.56
43-5021 <u>Couriers and Messengers</u>	500	\$10.12	\$10.23

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Kansas Wage Survey
Local Area 4 (South Central Kansas)

2006 Edition

Code	Occupation Title	Employment	Mean Wage	Median Wage
35-3021	<u>Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food</u>	5,180	\$6.42	\$6.32
35-9021	<u>Dishwashers</u>	950	\$6.70	\$6.71
33-9091	<u>Crossing Guards</u>	na	\$6.77	\$6.62
33-9092	<u>Lifeguards, Ski Patrol, and Other Recreational Pro</u>	160	\$6.77	\$6.71
35-2011	<u>Cooks, Fast Food</u>	1,930	\$6.82	\$6.57
35-3022	<u>Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop</u>	880	\$6.82	\$6.57
35-9011	<u>Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers</u>	750	\$6.91	\$6.93
53-6021	<u>Parking Lot Attendants</u>	120	\$7.04	\$7.08
35-3031	<u>Waiters and Waitresses</u>	5,030	\$7.04	\$6.36
47-3019	<u>Helpers, Construction Trades, All Other</u>	330	\$7.05	\$6.78
43-4081	<u>Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks</u>	420	\$7.11	\$6.77
35-9031	<u>Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop</u>	810	\$7.17	\$6.91
39-3091	<u>Amusement and Recreation Attendants</u>	270	\$7.25	\$6.62
39-3031	<u>Ushers, Lobby Attendants, and Ticket Takers</u>	530	\$7.28	\$6.48
35-3041	<u>Food Servers, Nonrestaurant</u>	230	\$7.35	\$7.38
37-2012	<u>Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners</u>	1,350	\$7.45	\$7.51
41-2011	<u>Cashiers</u>	7,440	\$7.46	\$7.19
35-2021	<u>Food Preparation Workers</u>	2,610	\$7.56	\$7.59
35-0000	<u>Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations</u>	24,510	\$7.57	\$6.88
39-2021	<u>Nonfarm Animal Caretakers</u>	370	\$7.65	\$7.67
39-3021	<u>Motion Picture Projectionists</u>	40	\$7.68	\$7.71

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35-3011 <u>Bartenders</u>	780	\$7.69	\$7.14
39-6012 <u>Concierges</u>	na	\$7.96	\$7.87
25-4031 <u>Library Technicians</u>	300	\$7.97	\$7.77
47-3014 <u>Helpers--Painters, Paperhangers, Plasterers, and Stucco Masons</u>	na	\$8.02	\$8.01
51-6021 <u>Pressers, Textile, Garment, and Related Materials</u>	100	\$8.06	\$8.11
47-3016 <u>Helpers--Roofers</u>	100	\$8.26	\$8.29
39-9011 <u>Child Care Workers</u>	2,040	\$8.34	\$8.21
51-6031 <u>Sewing Machine Operators</u>	470	\$8.39	\$7.65
39-4021 <u>Funeral Attendants</u>	90	\$8.40	\$8.53
51-6011 <u>Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers</u>	500	\$8.44	\$8.21
53-3041 <u>Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs</u>	150	\$8.46	\$8.27
39-5092 <u>Manicurists and Pedicurists</u>	na	\$8.47	\$8.55
31-9096 <u>Veterinary Assistants and Laboratory Animal Caretakers</u>	210	\$8.51	\$8.89
43-9051 <u>Mail Clerks and Mail Machine Operators, Except Postal Service</u>	350	\$8.52	\$7.47
35-2014 <u>Cooks, Restaurant</u>	1,440	\$8.58	\$8.33
35-2015 <u>Cooks, Short Order</u>	530	\$8.59	\$8.34
35-2012 <u>Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria</u>	1,080	\$8.81	\$8.56
41-9011 <u>Demonstrators and Product Promoters</u>	50	\$8.81	\$9.29
39-3093 <u>Locker Room, Coatroom, and Dressing Room Attendants</u>	40	\$8.82	\$8.82
53-7061 <u>Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment</u>	660	\$8.82	\$8.36
27-1023 <u>Floral Designers</u>	180	\$8.84	\$8.24
51-3092 <u>Food Batchmakers</u>	60	\$8.88	\$8.67
51-9132 <u>Photographic Processing Machine Operators</u>	120	\$8.99	\$8.45
43-4071 <u>File Clerks</u>	440	\$9.01	\$8.62
53-3021 <u>Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity</u>	60	\$9.04	\$9.54
43-3071 <u>Tellers</u>	1,160	\$9.05	\$8.91
39-9021 <u>Personal and Home Care Aides</u>	1,750	\$9.07	\$8.87
37-3011 <u>Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers</u>	1,330	\$9.14	\$9.05
43-4121 <u>Library Assistants, Clerical</u>	na	\$9.18	\$9.01

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Labor Market Information

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All Records
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 annual pay only

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Edition:

shade alternate lines

Order by:

Click on the occupation title anywhere in a report for wages in other areas and a description.

Kansas Wage Survey
Local Area 5 (Southeast Kansas)

2006 Edition

Code	Occupation Title	Employment	Mean Wage	Median Wage
35-2015	<u>Cooks, Short Order</u>	280	\$6.10	\$6.17
35-2011	<u>Cooks, Fast Food</u>	700	\$6.12	\$6.19
35-9021	<u>Dishwashers</u>	420	\$6.16	\$6.22
35-9031	<u>Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop</u>	na	\$6.23	\$6.29
35-3031	<u>Waiters and Waitresses</u>	1,540	\$6.25	\$6.16
35-3021	<u>Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food</u>	2,110	\$6.34	\$6.31
43-4081	<u>Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks</u>	230	\$6.34	\$6.26
35-3022	<u>Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop</u>	200	\$6.38	\$6.30
35-9011	<u>Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers</u>	110	\$6.45	\$6.38
35-3041	<u>Food Servers, Nonrestaurant</u>	260	\$6.56	\$6.51
37-2012	<u>Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners</u>	1,030	\$6.63	\$6.47
35-3011	<u>Bartenders</u>	260	\$6.65	\$6.45
39-3091	<u>Amusement and Recreation Attendants</u>	90	\$6.78	\$6.58
39-4021	<u>Funeral Attendants</u>	260	\$6.81	\$6.24
41-2011	<u>Cashiers</u>	3,480	\$7.07	\$6.85
35-0000	<u>Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations</u>	9,210	\$7.14	\$6.55
35-2021	<u>Food Preparation Workers</u>	1,070	\$7.18	\$6.86
31-9096	<u>Veterinary Assistants and Laboratory Animal Caretakers</u>	550	\$7.24	\$7.38
39-9011	<u>Child Care Workers</u>	290	\$7.35	\$6.91
53-3021	<u>Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity</u>	na	\$7.47	\$6.41

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39-9041 Residential Advisors	na	\$7.56	\$7.25
51-6011 Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers	150	\$7.58	\$7.59
53-3041 Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs	120	\$7.60	\$7.70
53-6031 Service Station Attendants	130	\$7.61	\$7.48
33-9091 Crossing Guards	70	\$7.62	\$7.57
41-9041 Telemarketers	490	\$7.84	\$7.86
45-2093 Farmworkers, Farm and Ranch Animals	na	\$8.01	\$7.94
43-4111 Interviewers, Except Eligibility and Loan	320	\$8.02	\$7.83
53-7061 Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment	240	\$8.04	\$7.74
39-9032 Recreation Workers	190	\$8.08	\$7.52
45-2041 Graders and Sorters, Agricultural Products	na	\$8.14	\$7.87
49-3093 Tire Repairers and Changers	90	\$8.15	\$8.01
43-4071 File Clerks	150	\$8.19	\$8.18
27-1026 Merchandise Displayers and Window Trimmers	40	\$8.20	\$8.46
39-9031 Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors	50	\$8.23	\$7.44
39-9021 Personal and Home Care Aides	1,210	\$8.28	\$8.20
43-3071 Tellers	810	\$8.34	\$8.03
43-4121 Library Assistants, Clerical	140	\$8.44	\$8.25
37-3011 Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	570	\$8.45	\$8.02
35-2012 Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	1,040	\$8.46	\$8.35
41-2021 Counter and Rental Clerks	290	\$8.48	\$7.81
51-6031 Sewing Machine Operators	430	\$8.57	\$8.28
33-9092 Lifeguards, Ski Patrol, and Other Recreational Pro	na	\$8.60	\$7.81
37-0000 Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	3,920	\$8.62	\$8.04
43-9199 Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Oth	60	\$8.65	\$7.30
13-2081 Tax Examiners, Collectors, and Revenue Agents	10	\$8.74	\$8.78
51-3093 Food Cooking Machine Operators and Tenders	na	\$8.78	\$7.91
31-9092 Medical Assistants	na	\$8.82	\$8.99
39-0000 Personal Care and Service Occupations	2,910	\$8.83	\$8.07
31-9095 Pharmacy Aides	40	\$8.88	\$8.39

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DID YOU KNOW? Data for this survey is collected in more than 300 industries. 

This table shows the top 20 occupations with the greatest estimated employment in Kansas in the 2006 Survey, and the average hourly wage paid in each occupation.

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>2005 Q2 Employment</u>	<u>Mean Wage</u>
Retail Salespersons.....	39,440	\$10.42
Cashiers	34,550	\$7.67
Registered Nurses	25,330	\$22.59
Office Clerks, General.....	22,970	\$10.15
Waiters and Waitresses	22,750	\$6.84
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks.....	22,030	\$12.90
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	21,210	\$9.95
Customer Service Representatives.....	21,000	\$12.94
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	20,140	\$16.53
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	20,130	\$6.80
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	19,880	\$9.45
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand.....	18,230	\$10.58
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	17,130	NA
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	17,000	\$15.30
General and Operations Managers.....	16,820	\$37.95
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	16,430	\$10.46
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Office and Administrative Support Workers ...	16,300	\$19.03
Teacher Assistants	16,190	NA
Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive.....	15,940	\$11.17
Team Assemblers.....	14,550	\$12.46

The Kansas Wage Survey is a great tool for everyone. 

"The Kansas Wage Survey is critical to Kansas Correctional Industries' efforts to partner with private businesses interested in employing inmates at Kansas prisons. The survey results help Kansas Correctional Industries establish reasonable wage rates for a wide variety of inmate jobs. When questions arise, the staff is always friendly, responsive and knowledgeable. Kansas Correctional Industries has total confidence in the staff's expertise based on years of interaction."

Tom Vohs, Deputy Director, Kansas Correctional Industries

For further information, please contact: Dorothy D. Stites, Director
Labor Market Information Services, Kansas Department of Labor
401 SW Topeka Blvd., Topeka, KS 66603-3182

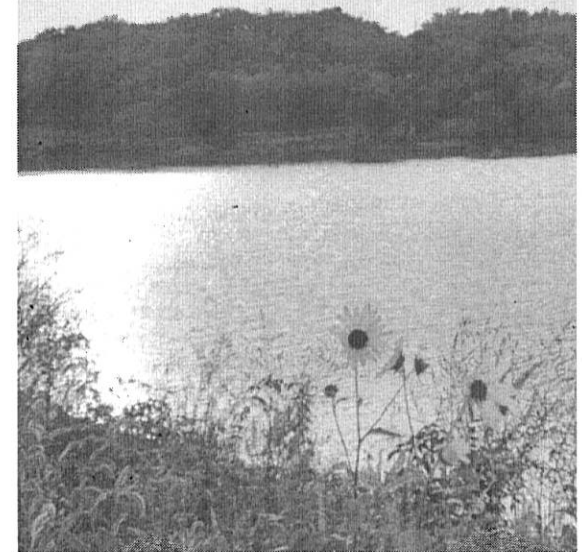
Phone: 785-296-5058 Web site: www.dol.ks.gov E-mail: Dorothy.Stites@dol.ks.gov


K-R&I-P 442 (1-07)

AT A GLANCE

**Kansas
Wage Survey**

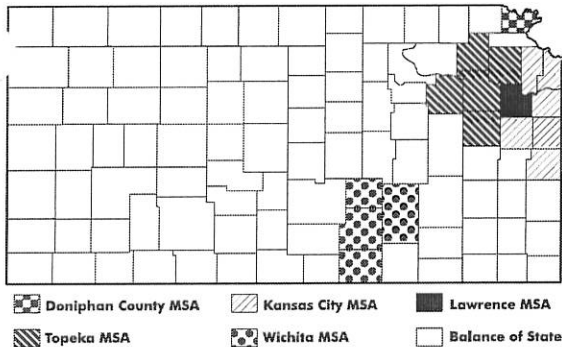
2006 Edition



DID YOU KNOW? This survey represents approximately 15,000 Kansas employers contacted over a three-year period. 

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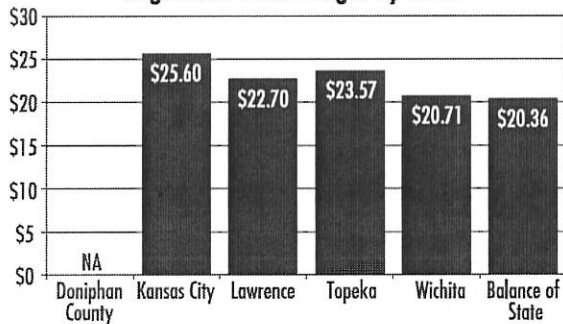


Location can play a role in how much a worker is paid. In the *Kansas Wage Survey*, the state is separated into six geographic areas called Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) to help compare wages within different areas as well as for the entire state. (see map above)

Are you curious about the average wage for a registered nurse in your area? Hourly wages for registered nurses in each of Kansas's geographic regions are shown below.

To find wages for all occupations in Kansas or in your area, read the *Kansas Wage Survey* online.

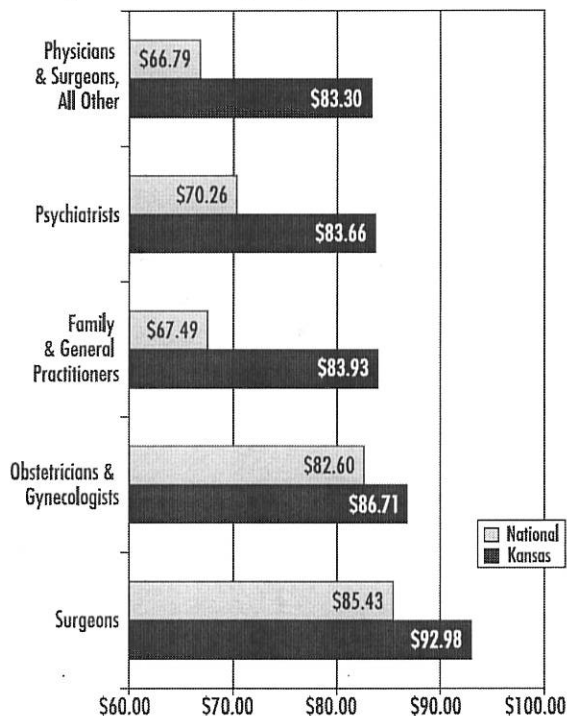
Registered Nurse Wages by MSA



Surgeons have the highest average wage in Kansas, at \$92.98 an hour. Nationally, the average hourly wage for surgeons is \$85.43.

As shown in the table below, five of the top 10 highest paying wages in Kansas pay more than the national average.

Highest Mean Hourly Wage* - National vs Kansas

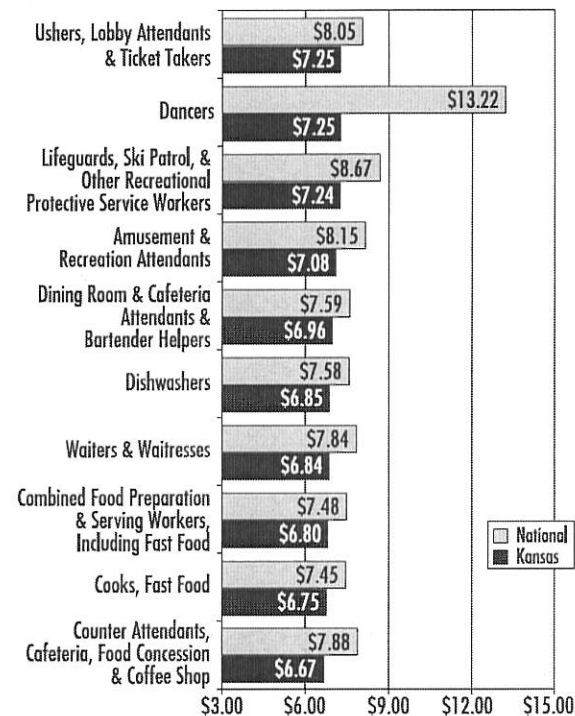


*The average hourly wage, also called the mean wage, is the estimated total wages for an occupation divided by the total employment in that occupation.

The lowest paying occupation in Kansas is Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession and Coffee Shop employees according to the 2006 Survey. The average wage for these workers is \$6.67 an hour, \$1.11 lower than the national average.

None of the 10 lowest paying occupations in Kansas paid more than the national average.

Lowest Mean Hourly Wage* - National vs Kansas



Do you want to find out more information about wages in Kansas?
 Read the complete *Kansas Wage Survey* publication, available on the KDOL Web site at

<http://laborstats.dol.ks.gov/occupatn/occupatn.htm>

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Senate Commerce
Testimony re: SB 71, Repealing the State Minimum Wage
Presented by Ronald R. Hein
on behalf of
Kansas Restaurant and Hospitality Association
February 12, 2007

Madam Chairman, Members of the Committee:

My name is Ron Hein, and I am legislative counsel for the Kansas Restaurant and Hospitality Association (KRHA). The KRHA, founded in 1929, is the leading business association for restaurants, hotels, motels, country clubs, private clubs and allied business in Kansas. Along with the KRHA Education Foundation, the association works to represent, educate and promote the rapidly growing industry of hospitality in Kansas.

The KRHA supports SB 71. Minimum wage legislation, on the surface, sounds good in concept. It would appear to help insure a certain, arbitrarily picked wage to all workers.

But, in practice, minimum wage legislation oftentimes works adversely to the very people that minimum wage legislation is intended to help. Most workers whose worth is higher than the minimum wage, including professionals, technically skilled workers, skilled laborers, and others, are not even impacted by minimum wage legislation. So, generally, the intent is to utilize the wages as an aide for those people who are untrained, unskilled, probably but not always young, inexperienced workers either just entering the workforce, or in many instances, those who are attempting to get work experience while going to school or otherwise.

The result of such minimum wage legislation is oftentimes to force the employer to reconsider his or her willingness to employ the least educated, least trained, least experienced worker for employment. If he has to pay more than what they are worth at that point in time, the employer might decide to employ an individual who is more skilled, more experienced, or more trained. In short, the government can increase the minimum wage, but cannot force employers to pay a higher wage to those least employable and highest at risk workers.

With that said, it is already the law at the federal level that there is a minimum wage. Looking at the minimum wage set out in Kansas, it certainly appears, to be extremely low.

Senate Commerce Committee
February 12, 2007
Attachment 2-1

February 12, 2007

Page 2

The impact of the minimum wage, both federal and state, is slightly different for the restaurant, lodging, and hospitality industry due to the fact that many employees of our industry also receive tips. Under federal law, the current minimum wage is \$5.15 per hour. But only \$2.13 of that minimum wage is required to be paid by the employer if the employee receives tips in a sufficient amount to exceed the \$5.15 minimum wage. If the tips do not bring the total wage to the minimum wage level, then the employer must make up the difference in cash payment to meet that minimum wage.

Under state law, the minimum wage is \$2.65 per hour, but a maximum of 40% of such amount can be in tips.

KRHA supports SB 71. Virtually all food service establishment employees in Kansas, constituting approximately 13.5% of the Kansas workforce, already are paid wages in excess of the federal minimum wage. For the restaurant, lodging and hospitality business, the federal law governs our employees rather than the state law.

The federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, provides that the act “applies to enterprises that have employees who are engaged in interstate commerce, producing goods for interstate commerce, or handling, selling or working on goods or materials that have been moved in or produced for interstate commerce.”

There is a so-called “enterprise” test, which requires \$500,000 annual volume to be engaged in interstate commerce. But even if the income is below that, any businesses are covered, or specific employees are covered, to the extent that the business is otherwise meeting the criteria set out in the act. The act has also been interpreted to cover those businesses which accept credit card sales because of the interstate nature of credit cards.

Kansas, and other states, have seen cities attempting to pass local minimum or living wage ordinances. These local ordinances constitute a significant problem for our industry for a variety of reasons. Such local ordinances especially are problematic in communities such as in Johnson County, where one can drive from city to city without leaving the urban area. There are already enough differing governmental levels of laws and regulations on our industry as well as others, without having a third level of legislation in the area of minimum wage or other working conditions.

In light of this, the KRHA would also suggest that SB 71 be amended to prohibit local minimum or living wage ordinances.

The KRHA strongly urges the committee to adopt an amendment to SB 71 which would prohibit local minimum or living wage ordinances and resolutions, and further urges the committee to report SB 71 with the recommendation that it be passed .

Thank you very much for permitting me to testify, and I will be happy to yield to questions.

Legislative Testimony

SB 71

February 12, 2007

**Testimony before the Kansas Senate Commerce Committee
By Jeff Glendening, Vice President of Political Affairs**

Thank you Madame Chair, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee for this opportunity to testify in support of SB 71. My name is Jeff Glendening, and I am representing the over 10,000 member businesses of The Kansas Chamber.

The Kansas Chamber opposes the Kansas minimum wage because it hurts Kansas employees, employers and the Kansas economy. Although the intent of the minimum wage is to assist entry level and low-skilled workers, the end result will be harmful to them. These workers stand the most to lose – their jobs.

Dr. Joseph Sabia of the University of George commented in his May 2006 study that there is “evidence that minimum wage increases result in a significant decline in retail and small business employment.” He further concluded that “low-skilled employees will find themselves unable to escape adverse labor market consequences resulting from minimum wage increases.”

We believe in a market-driven approach to determining wages in Kansas. The free market has proven time and again the strongest, most stable and fair method of determining wages. A minimum wage set by government is not needed and should be repealed.

Proponents of the minimum will have you believe that the money for increased wages will appear magically as if it already exists in the current marketplace. Consumers, employees and employers will all pay the price – some with their jobs and some with their businesses.

This is a battle for the philosophical direction of our state. Do we espouse the socialist teachings of Karl Marx under which Europe has been buried, or the tradition of the free market and capitalism that have proved to be the able cornerstone of the strong and steady economy of the United States?

Thank you again for the opportunity to air the voice of Kansas job creators in support of repealing the Kansas minimum wage.

Senate Commerce Committee
February 12, 2007
Attachment 3

The Kansas Chamber, with headquarters in Topeka, is the statewide business advocacy group moving Kansas towards becoming the best state in America to do business. The Kansas Chamber and its affiliate organization, The Kansas Chamber Federation, have more than 10,000 member businesses, including local and regional chambers of commerce and trade organizations. The Chamber represents small, medium and large employers all across Kansas.



**THE KANSAS
CHAMBER**

The Force for Business

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Kansas Action Network

Coalition for Workers' Rights, Social Justice and Economic Fairness

Community Action
Network
Flint Hills Living Wage
Coalition
GI Forum
Grow Kansas
International Association
of Machinists and
Aerospace Workers
District 70 and Locals
2799, 733, 774, 834
Kansas AFL-CIO
Kansas Ecumenical
Ministries
Kansas Farmers Union
KAW Valley Living Wage

Alliance
Lawrence Coalition for
Peace and Justice
Manhattan Alliance for
Peace and Justice
Peace and Social Justice
Center of South Central
Kansas
Plumbers and Pipe
fitters Local 441
Salina Central Labor
Union
Sisters of St. Joseph of
Concordia
Society of Professional
Engineering Employees
in Aerospace
Southeast Kansas
Independent Living
Resource Center
Statewide Independent
Living Council of
Kansas
Topeka Center for Peace
and Justice
Topeka Independent
Living Resource Center
Topeka Federation of
Labor
Topeka LULAC
Tri-County Labor
Council of Eastern
Kansas
United Methodist
Church East Kansas
Conference
United Steelworkers of
America Local 3092
Wichita Hutchinson
Labor Federation

January 9, 2007

Testimony presented to the Senate Committee on Commerce
in Opposition to SB 71
by Kansas Action Network

To the Honorable Chairpersons Brownlee and Jordan and Committee Members:

Kansas Action Network is a coalition of various groups and individuals concerned with workers' rights, economic fairness, and social justice. We oppose SB 71 because it will remove a basic worker protection from Kansas statutes – the state minimum wage rate.

The state minimum wage rate reflects the value the state places on the labor of our citizens and the degree to which we want to ensure Kansans have an opportunity to get by on the pay they earn. Kansas wants its citizens to be responsible; for themselves, for their families; and their households – and yet, if SB 71 passes, the state will tell us that we can expect no help from our Kansas government in earning a wage that will sustain life. Even our state public assistance program, TANF, requires participants to work in order to receive public benefits. It is only fair, then, for the state to tell employers they must pay a minimum rate.

Most Kansas workers are covered by the federal minimum wage of \$5.15. If SB 71 passes, that won't change. But those Kansas workers who earn less than the federal minimum will be plunged into even greater economic insecurity. The KDOL has reported there are some nineteen thousand working Kansans making less than \$5.15 per hour right now who struggle keep a roof over their heads, clothes on their backs, and food in their bellies. At our current embarrassing and immoral minimum rate of \$2.65, a worker must work multiple jobs just to earn enough to cover a fraction of those basic survival needs.

There is overwhelming public support nationally for an increase in the federal minimum wage. In the past election, all 6 states having ballot initiatives to increase their minimum wage rates were passed with hefty margins. Does the Kansas legislature believe that Kansans are completely different than the rest of the nation on this issue? Only 5 states in these United States do not have a minimum wage – Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee, and South Carolina. These states are found at the bottom of state rankings for public education, per capita income, public health, and many other indicators of the quality of life their citizens experience. These states are not the models Kansas wants to use in providing for our own citizens. Within the past few years, 29 states have raised their minimum wage rates above the current federal level. Our neighbors to the east and west, Colorado and Missouri took that step in November. Even Arizona, a state that previously had no minimum wage, voted to establish a minimum wage in the last election and at a rate higher than the federal! To the best of my knowledge, no state has ever rescinded a minimum wage rate in the nation's history. This is not a national "first" Kansas really wants on its history books.

We've said in our state that we value work. We want our people to work, to be productive citizens who pay their taxes. But, if we value work, then we must also value WORKERS. At this moment in our national history, when a majority of the states and even the federal government openly acknowledge low wages as a key contributor to poverty, and when citizens across the nation overwhelmingly support raising minimum wages, the passage of SB 71 in Kansas will send a very clear message. It is not a message, however, that reflects the values of our state or its people. The members and supporters of the Kansas Action Network call upon you, as responsible lawmakers, to defeat this negative message and show Kansas values responsible workers and responsible businesses. Thank you for your consideration of our serious concerns on this important issue.

Senate Commerce Committee
February 12, 2007



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TESTIMONY

On SB 71 Before the Senate Commerce Committee February 12, 2007

By Andy Sanchez, Executive Secretary-Treasurer Kansas AFL-CIO

Thank you Chairpersons, Brownlee and Jordan. Thank you as well Committee Members. I appreciate the opportunity to speak to you today, and provide our opposition to SB 71.

SB 71 would abolish the state minimum wage rate which is already a very low \$2.65 an hour. The Kansas AFL-CIO represents many workers. Although this statute will not affect our union members, we are still a voice for all working families, and that includes a sector of our population now being identified by many economists as the working poor.

The Kansas Department of Labor (KDOL) has estimated that there are currently 19,000 people earning below the federal minimum wage rate. As you know, Congress may give their blessing to modify the federal minimum wage from \$5.15 to \$7.25, a \$2.10 increase making the disparity between our state minimum and the federal level \$4.60. Since Kansas first adopted a state minimum wage over 29 years ago, it has only seen an increase of \$1.05 in that period. Of the states with a minimum wage, no state compares to Kansas. In fact, all of the surrounding states are at least a \$5.15 wage.

I believe that the intent of SB 71 is to accomplish two things: First, it would remove the "floor" on the hourly wage rate, allowing employers to pay less. Second, it will give false assurance that the market will protect workers.

The heart of this issue is whether or not jobs will be lost. The research conducted by the Economic Policy Institute (EPI) examined the 1990-91 and the 1996-97 federal minimum wage increases, and found no job loss correlation. Furthermore, in a March 2006 report, EPI found that state minimum wage rates that are higher than the federal rate have not had a negative effect on employment. In fact, such states have experienced faster small business and retail job growth, even in what would be considered recession trends. A 2004 report by the National Federation of Businesses (NFIB) found that small Business ranked minimum wages and living wages a low 57th out of a list of 75 problems facing small businesses.



Senate Commerce Committee
February 12, 2007

Attachment 5-1

We know this is an already vulnerable segment of the workforce and removing the state minimum wage exemplifies what my organizations national president (John Sweeney) describes as a "you're on your own philosophy" making it public policy.

Why do we make the adjustment for the \$2.65 per hour workers? For the same reason Congress is adjusting for those under FLSA; to eliminate labor conditions detrimental to the maintenance of the minimum standards of living necessary for health, efficiency, and well-being of workers. Let's take the high road in Kansas and relieve ourselves from the embarrassment of being the lowest minimum wage state. Let's provide good jobs that pay better, protect against inflation and help improve the lives of low-income workers.

It is our hope that you take no action on SB 71. Instead, I would urge you to look at other proposed bills that will raise the state minimum wage. Thank you.

State Minimum Wage Rates

January 3, 2007

28 States and D.C. Have State Minimum Wage Rates Higher than the Federal Rate

Alaska	\$7.15
Arizona	\$6.75 (rate indexed to inflation beginning 1/1/08, with adjustments every Jan. 1 st)
Arkansas	\$6.25
California	\$7.50 (will rise to \$8.00 on 1/1/08)
Colorado	\$6.85 (rate indexed to inflation beginning 1/1/08, with adjustments every Jan. 1 st)
Connecticut	\$7.65
Delaware	\$6.65 (will rise to \$7.15 on 1/1/08)
D.C.	\$7.00
Florida	\$6.67 (rate indexed to inflation, adjusted every January 1 st)
Hawaii	\$7.25
Illinois	\$6.50 (will rise to \$7.50 on 7/1/07; to \$7.75 on 7/1/08; to \$8.00 on 7/1/09; and to \$8.25 on 7/1/10)
Maine	\$6.75 (will rise to \$7.00 on 10/1/07)
Maryland	\$6.15
Massachusetts	\$7.50 (will rise to \$8.00 on 1/1/08)
Michigan	\$7.15 (will rise to \$7.40 on 7/1/08)
Minnesota	\$6.15
Missouri	\$6.50 (rate indexed to inflation beginning 1/1/08, with adjustments every Jan. 1 st)
Montana	\$6.15 (rate indexed to inflation beginning 1/1/08, with adjustments every Jan. 1 st)
Nevada	\$5.15 with health benefits, \$6.15 without health benefits (rates indexed to inflation beginning 7/1/07, with adjustments every July 1 st)
New Jersey	\$7.15
New York	\$7.15
North Carolina	\$6.15
Ohio	\$6.85 (rate indexed to inflation beginning 1/1/08, with adjustments every Jan. 1 st)
Oregon	\$7.80 (rate indexed to inflation, adjusted every Jan. 1 st)
Pennsylvania	\$6.25 (will rise to \$7.15 on 7/1/07 – slower phase in for certain small businesses)
Rhode Island	\$7.40
Vermont	\$7.53 (rate indexed to inflation, adjusted every Jan. 1 st)
Washington	\$7.93 (rate indexed to inflation, adjusted every Jan. 1 st)
Wisconsin	\$6.50

16 States Have State Minimum Wage Rates of \$5.15

These states are: Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia (min wage rate for FLSA covered workers is \$5.15 – min wage rate for non-FLSA covered workers is \$5.85, rising to \$6.55 on 7/1/07, and to \$7.25 on 7/1/08), and Wyoming.

1 State With A State Minimum Wage Rate Less than the Federal Rate

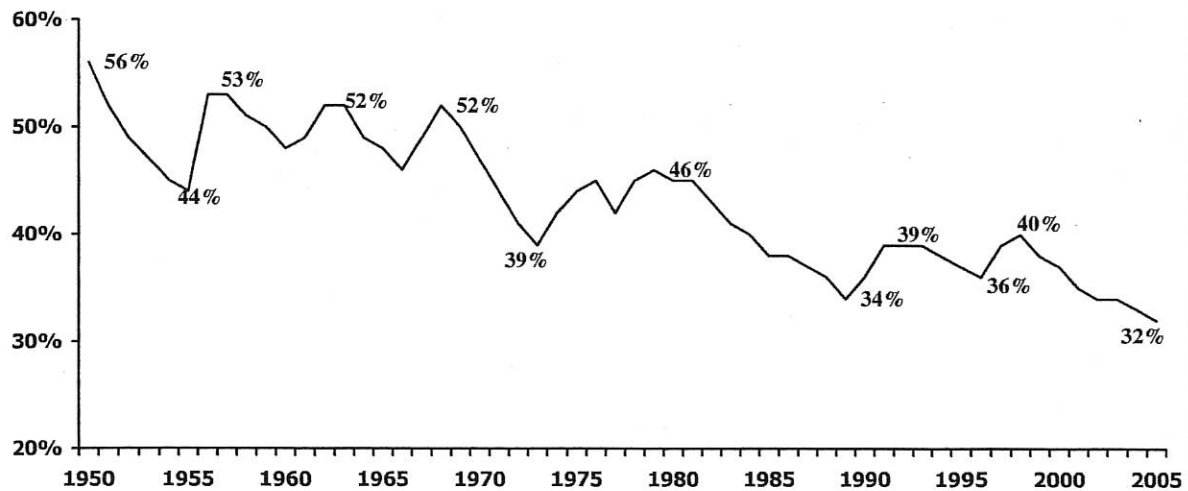
Kansas \$2.65

5 States With No State Minimum Wage Rate

These states are: Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Tennessee.

Prepared by the AFL-CIO
For more information, contact Christine Silvia-DeGennaro at csilvia@aficio.org

**The Federal Minimum Wage as a Percentage of Average Wages,
1950 to 2005**



Source: Economic Policy Institute. Annual wages are for private sector nonsupervisory workers.

**Examples of Occupations in Which Half or More of the Workers
Are Paid Poverty-Level Wages**

	Median Wage		Median Wage		Median Wage
Agricultural Equipment Operators	\$9.05	Food Preparation Workers	\$8.12	Parking Lot Attendants	\$8.09
Baggage Porters/ Bellhops	\$8.69	Gaming Dealers	\$6.91	Personal/Home Care Aides	\$8.18
Bartenders	7.51	Hand Packers and Packagers	\$8.29	Pharmacy Aides	\$9.13
Cashiers	\$7.78	Home Health Aides	\$8.92	Pressers (Textile and Garment)	\$8.36
Child Care Workers	\$8.15	Host/Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge and Coffee Shop	\$7.56	Retail Salespersons	\$9.03
Cooks (Fast Food)	\$7.10	Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	\$8.54	Service Station Attendants	\$8.33
Cooks (Short Order)	\$8.27	Janitors and Cleaners	\$9.19	Sewers (Hand)	\$9.22
Counter and Rental Clerks	\$8.86	Laundry/Dry Cleaning Workers	\$8.34	Sewing Machine Operators	\$8.67
Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	\$7.17	Locker Room, Coat Room and Dressing Room Attendants	\$8.52	Shampooers	\$7.31
Dishwashers	\$7.41	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	\$8.17	Tour Guides	\$9.27
Farm Labor Contractors	\$8.54	Manicurists and Pedicurists	\$8.72	Ushers, Lobby Attendants, Ticket Takers	\$7.35
Farm Workers (Farm and Ranch Animals)	\$8.42	Motion Picture Projectionists	\$8.25	Vehicle/Equipment Cleaners	\$8.47
Farm Workers and Laborers (Crop, Nursery, Greenhouse)	\$7.85	Nonfarm Animal Caretakers	\$8.48	Waiters and Waitresses	\$6.78

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Occupational Wages and Employment, November 2004.*