

## NEW MEXICO'S WAGE RACE TO THE BOTTOM RAISING AND INDEXING THE STATE MINIMUM WAGE TO BREAK THE FREE FALL

By Gerry Bradley, Research Director  
January 2013

### INTRODUCTION

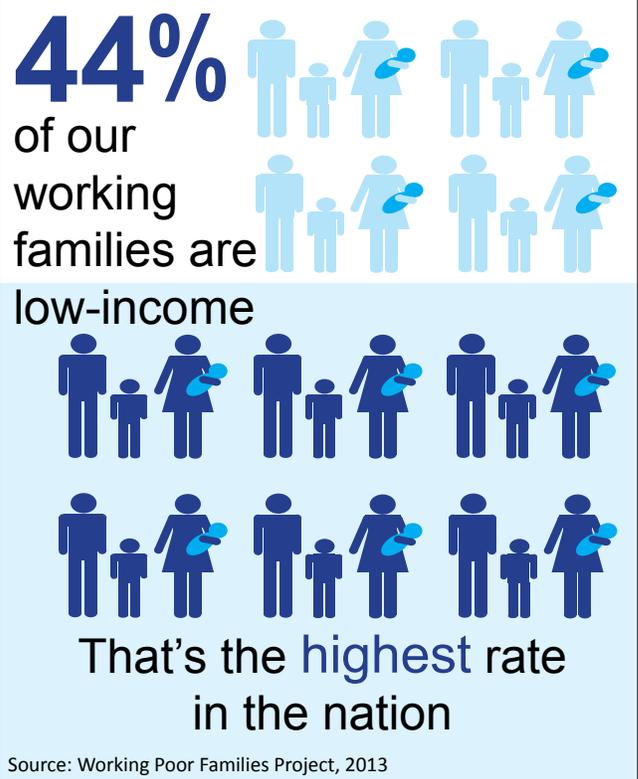
New Mexico's Legislature is currently debating whether to raise the state minimum wage to \$8.50 an hour and index it so that it keeps up with rising prices. Two recently released national studies placing New Mexico at the bottom of the 50 states in economic terms offer state lawmakers some very compelling reasons to do so.

One report<sup>1</sup> ranks New Mexico tops in the percentage of working families that are low-income. Almost 45 percent of our working families are "working poor." Only two other states—Mississippi and Arkansas—break the 40 percent mark. The other report<sup>2</sup> ranks New Mexico tops in income inequality—that's the income gap between the richest and the poorest households. In New Mexico, the wealthiest fifth have nearly ten times the income as the poorest fifth.

There are many other reasons to raise and index the state's minimum wage, and New Mexico Voices for Children has looked at several of them. In one report,<sup>3</sup> we showed that states that have higher minimum wages than the federal minimum are suffering no negative economic or job growth impacts. In this analysis, we look at the impact an increased and indexed minimum wage would have on economic opportunity for New Mexico's lowest paid workers.

### RISING COSTS, FALLING WAGES

The value of a wage increase is eroded if that wage fails to rise as the cost of living goes up. As Graph I (page 2) shows, New Mexico's current minimum wage of \$7.50 an hour will have the buying power of just over \$6 an hour in 2020 if it is not increased. Just since 2009, when



New Mexico increased the minimum wage to \$7.50, about 10 percent of the value of the minimum wage has been lost due to inflation. That’s an average annual loss of more than \$1,000 for a full-time minimum wage worker. When the minimum wage is indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) automatic adjustments keep it from losing value over time.

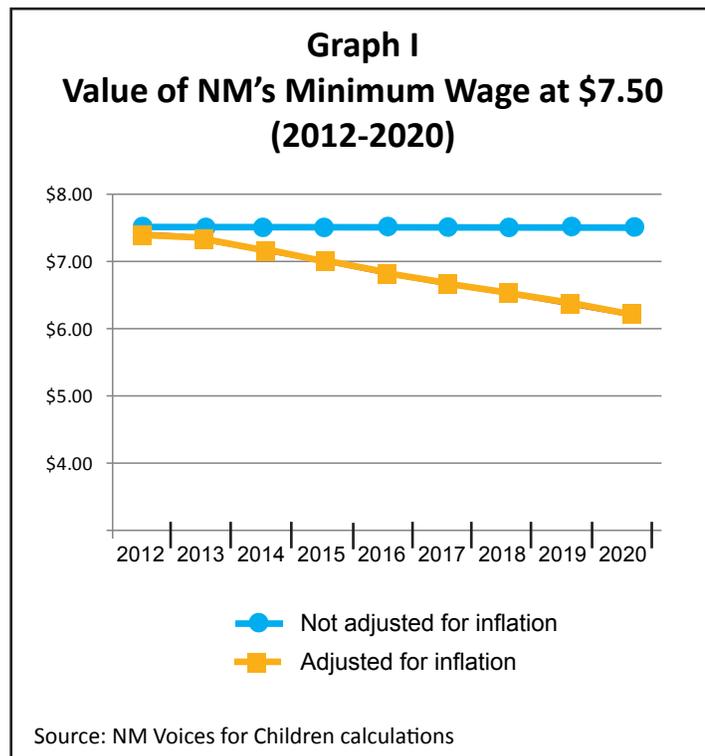
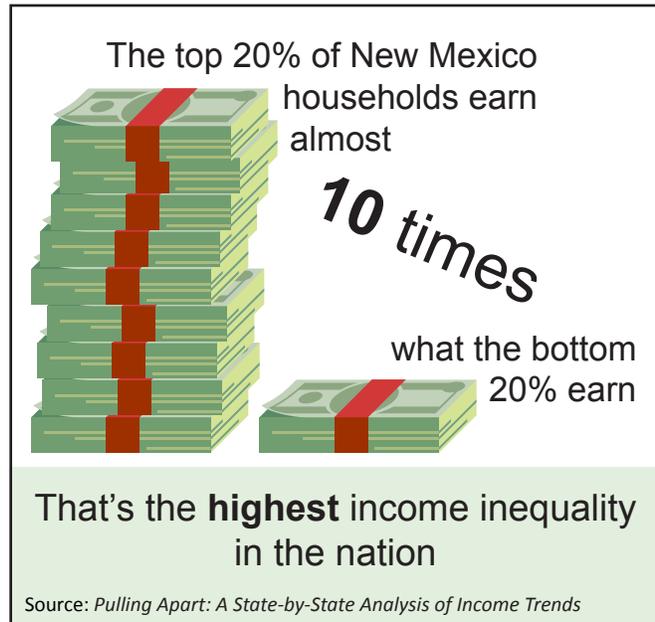
The vast majority (76 percent) of working New Mexicans who would benefit from the raising and indexing of the minimum wage are adults. Most of those (85 percent) who would be affected work more than part time, and most (63 percent) are Hispanic.

Poverty is one of New Mexico’s most severe problems. Raising wages is a critical step towards ending poverty. The hourly wage required to bring the income of a family of three up to the federal poverty level is \$9.25. Raising the New Mexico minimum wage to \$8.50 an hour and indexing it the CPI would add about \$2,000 to a working adult’s annual income, bringing a family of three closer to—but still below—the federal poverty threshold.

An additional \$2,000 per year would help working people pay for the transportation or child care necessary to hold a job, as well as other essentials such as housing costs. Only those working full time would see the extra \$2,000. When we take an average of hours worked by both full- and part-time employees, the increase would be \$1,080 for workers directly impacted by the wage increase and \$280 for those workers indirectly affected. Even the increase based on average hours would be a significant wage boost for hard-working New Mexicans.

### CHARACTERISTICS OF NEW MEXICO’S MINIMUM WAGE WORKERS

More than one-sixth of the workforce—137,000 workers—would benefit if the state minimum wage is increased to \$8.50 and indexed to inflation. About 85,000 workers who are paid at or below the current minimum wage would directly benefit from the dollar increase with indexing, while another 52,000 paid slightly above the minimum wage would benefit indirectly.



**Table I**  
**Characteristics of New Mexico Workers Affected by**  
**Minimum Wage Increase (2012)**

		Directly Affected	Indirectly Affected*	Total Affected**
Number of Workers		84,783	52,477	137,260
Percent of Total Workforce		10.7%	6.6%	17%
Gender	Male	50.5%	57.3%	53.1%
	Female	49.5%	42.7%	46.9%
Race	White	26.8%	32.3%	28.9%
	Hispanic	63.1%	52.6%	59.1%
Age	20 and older	76.1%	95.5%	83.5%
Work Hours	More than part time (20+ hrs.)	85.3%	86.7%	86.1%
Industry	Retail trade or leisure and hospitality	54.8%	44.3%	47.6%
Occupation	Sales or service	66.0%	49.7%	56.6%
Children with at Least One Affected Parent		49,360	46,364	95,724

\*Other low-wage workers who are likely to be affected by “spillover effects.”

\*\*Includes workers not covered by minimum wage.

Source: EPI analysis of U.S. Census 2012 Current Population Survey data

Finally, there are 95,700 children living in families with at least one parent who would be affected by a minimum wage increase (see Table I, at left). That’s nearly one-fifth of the total child population.

About 60 percent of the families that would benefit from an increase in the minimum wage have a family income less than \$40,000. About two-thirds of low-wage workers have a high school education or less (see Table II, below).

### **HIGHER WAGES BOOST THE ECONOMY**

In addition to benefitting the workers who receive a larger pay check, the economy as a whole will benefit from a minimum wage increase. Estimates from the Economic Policy Institute show that increasing the state minimum wage to \$8.50 would mean \$105 million in new wages for low-wage workers. A minimum wage increase results in a modest positive economic impact because

**Table II**  
**New Mexico Workers Affected by Minimum Wage Increase by Level of**  
**Educational Attainment (2012)**

Level of Education	Estimated Workforce	Directly Affected	Indirectly Affected	Total Affected	Percent of Total Affected
Less than High School Diploma	96,842	27,401	10,878	38,279	27.9%
High School Diploma	213,681	29,392	22,745	52,137	38.0%
Some College	149,394	14,356	11,092	25,448	18.5%
Associates Degree	81,913	2,559	4,519	7,077	5.2%
Bachelors Degree or Higher	248,152	11,075	3,244	14,319	10.4%

Source: EPI analysis of U.S. Census 2012 Current Population Survey Outgoing Rotation Group data

the vast majority of the additional wages will be spent in New Mexico. Those additional wages will lead to an increase of \$67 million to the state's gross domestic product and create 590 new jobs (see Table III, below).

## CONCLUSION

In sum, there is no downside to raising and indexing the minimum wage. Raising the minimum wage helps the lowest-paid workers, many of whom are women and Hispanic. Almost a quarter of our children would also be positively impacted. Raising and indexing the minimum wage would go a long way toward closing the state's income inequality gap, as well as lifting

numerous working poor families out of poverty. It would also have a slight but positive overall effect on the state's economy as the additional wages are spent at local stores.

## ENDNOTES

- 1 *Low-Income Working Families: The Growing Economic Gap*, The Working Poor Families Project, 2013
- 2 *Pulling Apart: A State-by-State Analysis of Income Trends*, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities and the Economic Policy Institute, Washington, DC, 2012
- 3 *How Raising and Indexing the Minimum Wage has Impacted State Economies*, New Mexico Voices for Children, Albuquerque, NM, 2012

**Table III**  
**Economic Impacts of a Minimum Wage Increase in New Mexico (2012)**

Estimated Impact on Workforce					
Size of Increase	Total Estimated Workers	Directly Affected	Indirectly Affected	Total Affected	Total Affected as Percent of Workers
\$1.00 (to \$8.50/hour)	790,000	85,000	52,000	137,000	17.3%
Estimated Impact on New Mexico Economy					
Size of Increase	Total Increased Wages for All Affected	Average Annual Increase for Directly Affected	Average Annual Increase for Indirectly Affected	Impact on Gross Domestic Product	Full-time Jobs Created
\$1.00 (to \$8.50/hour)	\$105,445,000	\$1,080	\$280	\$67,380,000	590

Source: Economic Policy Institute (EPI) Analysis

The Fiscal Policy Project, a program of New Mexico Voices for Children, is made possible by grants from the Annie E. Casey Foundation, the McCune Charitable Foundation, the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, and the Working Poor Families Project.

This report is available for download and use with proper citation at [www.nmvoices.org](http://www.nmvoices.org)

### New Mexico Voices for Children

Dr. Veronica C. García, Ed.D., Executive Director • Troy Martinez, Chief Operating Officer • Ron Valek, Chief Financial Officer  
Bill Jordan, Policy Director • Gerry Bradley, Research Director • Sharon Kayne, Communications Director • Alicia Manzano,  
Outreach Director • Christine Hollis, KIDS COUNT Director • Nick Estes, Deputy Policy Director • Myra Segal, Deputy Policy  
Director • Amber Wallin, SFAI Policy Fellow • Kwaku Sraha, Finance Manager • Brian Urban, Membership and Database  
Coordinator • Juliet Yazzie, Administrative Assistant • Brigida (Briget) Trujillo, Executive Assistant

625 Silver Ave. SW, Suite 195 • Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102 • 505.244.9505 • [www.nmvoices.org](http://www.nmvoices.org)