Why is there no No results were found criminology of wage theft? (wrongful withholding of \$50 billion of wages earned)



#### Paul Leighton

Your search was:

ALL("wage theft")

Eastern Michigan University

Presented at the American Society of Criminology, 2016

#### Outline

- Understanding wage theft [wage and hour violations]
- 2. There is no criminology of wage theft
- Why there isn't/should be a criminology of wage theft



Photo by Heather Mooney



• Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, 29 U.S.C. 201, et seq

- Congress finds "the existence... of labor conditions detrimental to the maintenance of the minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency, and general well-being of workers
- Minimum wage
- 40 hour workweek w/ overtime at 1.5X regular pay
- Dept of Labor Wage and Hour Division
- State and locals laws may go further
  - Can require higher than minimum even a 'living' wage
  - Specification for pay periods, data on paycheck, deductions
  - State Wage and Hour agencies

- Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938: Penalties
  - 6 months in prison for second conviction under the Act (29 USC 216a)

And

- Civil action for wages due + 100% penalty (§216b)
- Some state laws also specify imprisonment
- Inherent in wage theft is fraud with payroll taxes, punishable by up to 5 years in prison 26 USC 7202



#### Types

- Not paying for all hours worked falsify time card
- No overtime
- Fail to pay minimum wage (esp piece work or with tips)
- Changing paid breaks into unpaid, working through breaks
- Requiring employees to work before or after shift
- Violations of 'donning and doffing' [clothes, protective gear]
- Improper classification of employee as independent contractor
- Internships with no educational component (takes place of additional salaried employee)
- Not paying retirement contributions, benefits or payroll taxes



- 2009 study of low wage industries in three major cities found wage theft totaled \$3 billion
- \$50 billion loss updates and extrapolates to the rest of the low wage work force [Economic Policy Institute 2014]
  - 2012 almost \$1 billion in actual, known recovered wages
- FBI: losses from all property crime in 2012 = \$15.5 billion
- \$50 billion underestimate because wage theft happens to middle and upper income employees



#### No criminology of wage theft

Google criminology "wage theft" Search tools Web News Shopping Images Videos More -About 5,310 results (0.71 seconds) Wage theft in America (why millions of working Americans ... Book Review www.tandfonline.com > List of Issues > Table Of Contents (Contemporary by MJ Lynch - 2011 - Related articles May 3, 2011 - When most people think about crime they imagine street crime, an act of Justice Review) one-on-one violence, even though, compared to other types of .... You visited this page on 12/2/14. Cristobal Gonzalez » Sociology and Criminology & Law ... soccrim.clas.ufl.... . University of Florida College of Liberal Arts and Scien... . Jul 30, 2014 - Degrees Earned and Where From: 2013 - B.A. in Sociology from the .... Thesis Title Worker Centers against Wage Theft of Latino Immigrant .... Graduate students You visited this page on 12/2/14. Graduate Student Affiliates | Center in Law, Society and ... clsc.soceco.uci.edu/pages/graduate-student-affiliates \* Mariam Ashtiani (Sociology) Race and Ethnicity, Education Inequality, War on (Criminology, Law and Society/Law): Sociolegal analysis of wage theft and ... Criminology | Tales from the Conspiratum | Page 23 talesfromtheconspiratum.com/category/criminology-2/page/23/ "This site may Mar 28, 2014 - Posts about Criminology written by talesfromthelou. ... Domino's Pizza contain Owners Admit to Widespread Wage Theft Posted by talesfrom the lou on conspiracies" + Marijuana leaf Domino's Pizza Owners Admit to Widespread Wage Theft ... talesfromtheconspiratum.com/.../dominos-pizza-owners-admit-to-widesp... \* Mar 28, 2014 - Posted in: Alternate economy, Capitalism, Corporate psychopathology,



## No criminology of wage theft

- No major criminology journal has published an article primarily about wage theft in more than 20 years.
- Criminology, Justice Quarterly, Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, Law and Society Review, Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, Crime and Delinquency, Criminology and Public Policy, Theoretical Criminology, Criminal Justice and Behavior, Social Justice, Crime, Law, and Social Change, The Journal of Criminal Justice



0 Result(s) for "wage theft"



You are now only searching within the Journal Crime, Law and Social Change STOP searching within this Journal S

#### Sorry - we couldn't find what you are looking for. Wh

No results found for: "Wage theft" in Criminology.

Save to profile Export Citation

No results found for: "wage theft" in Criminology & Public Policy.

Save to profile Export Citation

Your search criteria: "wage theft" (all words) in Full Text in selected journals: Crime & Delinquency matched zero articles.

Modify Search

Impact Factor: 2.446 | Ranking: Criminology & Penology 6 out of 57

Your search criteria: "wage and hour" violations (all words) in Full Text in selected journals: Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency matched zero articles.

Modify Search

- Wage theft is a crime of the powerful
- "...the most important things done for good or ill... [are] done by corporate rather than individual actors."
- We cannot proceed "as if Sutherland never gave his 1939 Presidential address to the American Sociological Society that brought 'white collar crime' into the English language."

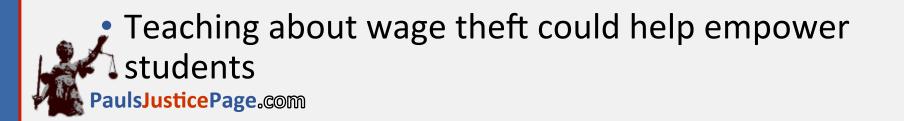


Braithwaite, 2003. What's wrong with the sociology of punishment? *Theoretical Crim*, 7(1): 5-28.

- Wage theft is about regulation
- The social control of (natural and corporate) persons requires an understanding of how criminal law mixes with civil law and regulations to create social control.
- "...today we live in a world where criminal action is increasingly embedded in organizational action."

• Braithwaite, 2003. What's wrong with the sociology of punishment? *Theoretical Crim*, 7(1): 5-28.

- Criminology programs claim they want to prepare students for the job market... just not the exploitation in the workplace
  - Prepare resume, practice presentations, discuss dress and practice interview questions
  - BUT
  - Don't discuss the laws that give them rights over what they earned and how to challenge the theft of their earnings



- Criminology programs claim they want to help students think critically about crime and justice, even expose the injustice of harsh punishments for the poor... just not the hypocrisy of a system with little accountability for the powerful
  - Why do some state wage and hour divisions who police business have no investigative power?
  - Why were the wage and hour divisions of several states completely defunded for several years, so that there was no
     I state policing of wage theft?

K state policing of wage theft?

Conclusion: Call for a Criminology of Wage Theft

- "A fair day's pay for a fair day's work"
- Victimology: Mass financial victimizations
  - Can cost individuals a significant % of income, esp stressful when in precarious economic situation
  - Cheat govt out of taxes [reduce services, increase taxes]
- Competitive advantages to businesses engaged in wage theft, so practice spreads if enforcement is weak
  - Outsource to lowest bidder, so less directly accountable for — wage theft that is part of the business model

#### Conclusion: Call for a Criminology of Wage Theft

- Criminology should study all significant crimes and embrace equal protection under the law.
- Especially NOT
  - "workplace theft" means employees stealing, not employers
  - "insurance fraud" means insurance company victims, not perpetrators
  - "credit card fraud" means financial institution victims, not predatory and illegal behavior by financial institutions
- Jock Young notes that at times, criminology is "parodying the most conventional prejudices of bourgeois society" (in Pearce, Crimes of the Powerful [1976], p 11)



Dr. Paul Leighton is a Professor in the Department of Sociology, Anthropology & Criminology at Eastern Michigan University. He is the co-author of *The Rich Get Richer and the Poor Get Prison* (11<sup>th</sup> ed, Routledge 2017). He is also co-author of *Class, Race, Gender & Crime* (4<sup>th</sup> ed, Rowman and Littlefield, 2013).

More information:

http://paulsjusticepage.com/paul/pauls-cv.htm



See also:

