

Indiana Wage Theft Data Report

Data Summary

Through a public records request under the Indiana Access to Public Records Act, CBS News sought more than 10 years of data from the Indiana Department of Labor's wage and hour complaint process. In response, the agency provided approximately 8,175 records going back to November 2009.

Overall amounts

The data obtained by CBS News shows that, since 2009, 8,175 wage theft claims were filed with the Indiana Department of Labor. The total amount owed was \$39,404,254.01.

The median amount for each case was \$590.55. Here's how losing that amount could impact an average worker in Indiana

\$590.55 is the equivalent of:

- About 2/5 week(s) of income for the median household in Indiana.
- About 3/5 month(s) of rent for a renter paying the fair market rent in Indiana or about 1/2 month(s) of mortgage payments for the average homeowner in Indiana.
- About 3 week(s) of groceries for a family in Indiana.

Some cases were worth even more money, however. Below is a breakdown of the number of cases filed in each amount range:

- \$0-\$100: 667 cases (8.5% of all cases)
- \$100-\$500: 2,825 cases (36.1% of all cases)
- \$500-\$1,000: 1,624 cases (20.8% of all cases)
- \$1,000-\$2,000: 1,177 cases (15.0% of all cases)
- \$2,000-\$5,000: 799 cases (10.2% of all cases)
- \$5,000-\$10,000: 395 cases (5.0% of all cases)

- \$10,000+: 338 cases (4.3% of all cases)

Amounts paid to claimants

About 68% of the 8,175 wage theft cases provided to CBS News by the Indiana Department of Labor showed a payment was made to the claimant. The total amount paid to claimants was \$3,645,489.95.

Just because a person was paid doesn't mean they were paid the full amount they claimed: 14% of the cases were paid in full.

Time taken to resolve cases

Just because a person won their case doesn't mean they got paid right away. The median amount of time it took to resolve a case in Indiana was about 24 days.

Some cases took much longer to resolve. Below is a breakdown of the number of cases resolved in each time period:

- 0-30 days days: 2,064 cases (61.5% of all cases)
- 30-60 days days: 1,019 cases (30.4% of all cases)
- 60-90 days days: 172 cases (5.1% of all cases)
- 90-180 days days: 83 cases (2.5% of all cases)
- 180-360 days days: 13 cases (0.4% of all cases)
- 360-720 days days: 3 cases (0.1% of all cases)
- 720+ days days: 0 cases (0.0% of all cases)

How to reference this data

All references to this data must be attributed to CBS News analysis.

On first reference

On first reference, attribution must mention that the data was analyzed by CBS News and was obtained from the Indiana Department of Labor by CBS News through a public records request under the Indiana Access to Public Records Act.

On subsequent references

After the first reference, you can simply attribute the data to CBS News analysis, e.g. “CBS News’ analysis” or “the analysis.”

FAQs

What is “wage theft?”

Wage theft refers to the illegal practice of an employer not paying their employees the full amount of wages that they are owed. This can take many forms, such as not paying overtime, not paying the minimum wage, or making illegal deductions from an employee’s pay.

How did you get this data?

CBS News requested the data through a public records request under the Indiana Access to Public Records Act. The agency provided data exported from its case management system. The data was then merged with nearly identical data from dozens of other states and analyzed by CBS News.

How can I trust this data?

This data was thoroughly vetted prior to being analyzed. The data was provided by the Indiana Department of Labor, which is the agency responsible for enforcing the state’s wage and hour laws. CBS News then undertook a thorough review of the data to ensure that it was accurate and complete. Wherever possible, any errors or inconsistencies were identified and addressed, and cases that were clearly incomplete, inaccurate, or otherwise not relevant were removed from the dataset.

How does my state compare to others?

It is difficult to make direct comparisons between states because each state has different laws and enforcement mechanisms, and because the quality of states’ case management systems can vary wildly. For example, some states track detailed data on each case, including status dates and detailed disposition data, while others only track the amount claimed and the date the case was filed. This means that data on wages and labor conditions in one state may not be directly comparable to data from another state.