

Misclassification of Employees as Independent Contractors Under the Fair Labor Standards Act





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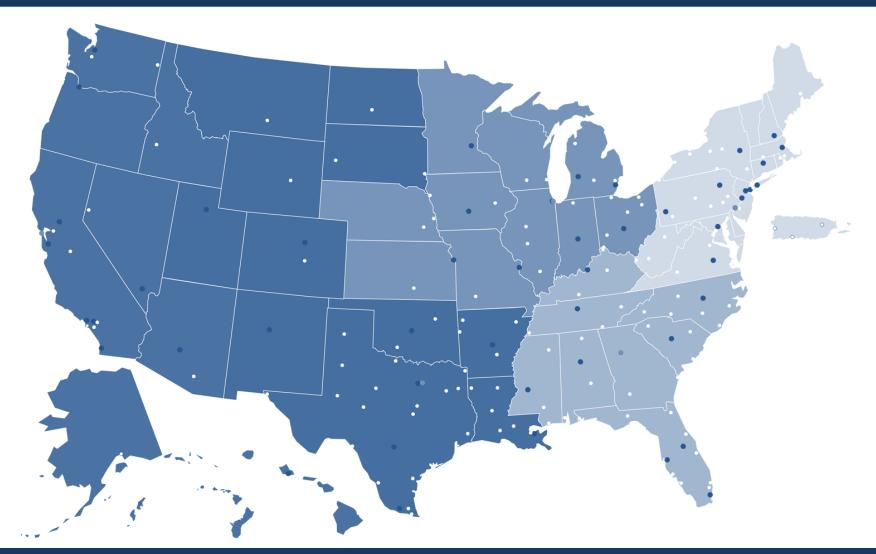
Protecting Your Rights



Enforcement Regardless of Status

- Labor laws cover workers regardless of immigration status
- Protections apply regardless of immigration status
- WHD does not ask workers about their immigration status

Helping Workers Across the Country



Ensuring Fair Pay













Education Promotes Compliance

Education and outreach for workers:

dol.gov/agencies/whd/workers

Education and outreach for employers:

dol.gov/agencies/whd/employers





Promoting Compliance and Worker Voice

- Protect 165 million workers at 11 million workplaces nationwide
- Address wage theft and labor exploitation
- End misclassification that denies workers access to basic rights and benefits
- Prevent retaliation by protecting workers who assert their rights
- Prioritize low-wage workers and underserved communities facing structural inequities



What is misclassification?

Misclassification occurs when:

- A worker is an employee under the law but is treated as an independent contractor by the employer.
- The FLSA applies whenever there is an employment relationship between an employee and an employer.

Impacts of Misclassification

Misclassification . . .

- Denies employees the right to minimum wage, overtime pay, and other protections
- Creates tax burdens on misclassified workers
- Leads to tax revenue loss for governments
- Creates unfair competition for responsible companies that comply with the law

Addressing Inequity

Ending misclassification helps combat historical inequities faced by women, immigrants, people of color and workers with disabilities.

Where Misclassification Occurs

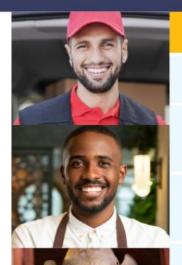
Misclassification can occur in any industry.







Are You An Employee Or An Independent Contractor?



Indicators of an Employee

-OR-

Indicators of an Independent Contractor

Working for someone else's business



In business for themself

Generally, can only earn more by working additional hours

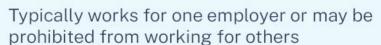


Can increase profit through business decisions

Typically uses the employer's materials, tools and equipment



Typically provides their own materials, tools and equipment and uses them to extend market reach



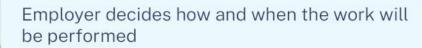


Often works with multiple clients





Temporary relationship until project completed





Decides how and when they will perform the work

Employer assigns the work to be performed



Decides what work or projects they will take on

These are general concepts. All relevant facts about the work relationship should be considered as a whole, and the existence or absence of any particular fact does not require a particular outcome.

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Economic Reality

How is Classification Analyzed?

The economic reality of the worker's relationship with the employer is examined to determine economic dependence

- WHD regulations include six factors that guide the analysis of the economic reality.
- no factor or set of factors among these six has a predetermined weight,
- the totality of the circumstances of the working relationship should be considered
- This analysis is the same analysis courts apply.

Classification under the FLSA

Under the Fair Labor Standards Act:

- A worker is an employee if they are economically dependent on the employer for work
- A worker is an independent contractor if they are in business for themself.





Opportunity for Profit and Loss Depending on Managerial Skill

 Does the worker earn profits or suffer losses through their own independent effort and decision making?







Investment by the worker and the potential employer

 Has the worker made investments that are capital or entrepreneurial in nature?

Permanency of the Work Relationship

What is the nature and length of the work relationship?

Nature and degree of control

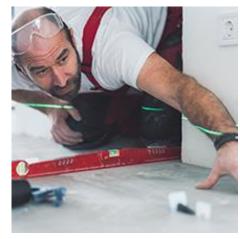
 Who controls the economic aspects of the working relationship?





Extent to which work performed is an integral part of the employer's business

 Is the work critical, necessary, or central to the potential employer's principal business?





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Skill and Initiative

 Does the worker use their own specialized skills together with business planning and effort to perform the work and support or grow the business?







Possible Misclassification

A worker misclassified as an independent contractor by an employer may really be an employee even if the worker:

- Agrees to be paid by cash or by check, on the books or off the books.
- Receives a 1099 tax form.
- Signs an independent contractor agreement.
- Is registered as an independent contractor or other business entity under state law.
- Agrees with the employer that he or she is an independent contractor.

Possible Misclassification (cont'd)

Some employees are misclassified as an independent contractor based on where they work or the type of work they perform.

For example:

- Off-site workers misclassified because they work at multiple job-sites.
- Teleworkers misclassified because they work from home.
- Highly skilled workers, such as computer programmers, misclassified because of their specialized skills.
- Construction workers misclassified because they purchase their own common tools of the trade.

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Additional Resources on Employee Classification

- Final Rule: Employee or Independent Contractor
 Classification Under the Fair Labor Standards Act
- Fact Sheet 13: Employee or Independent Contractor Classification Under the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)
- Small Entity Compliance Guide
- Frequently Asked Questions



How to File a Complaint

- Complaints can be submitted by phone or in person.
- Complaints are confidential.
- WHD does not ask workers about their immigration status.
- There is no fee to file a complaint with WHD

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Gather Information

Gather <u>information you will need to file your</u>
<u>complaint</u>. While <u>third-party complainants</u> may not be
able to provide all the information needed, the more
information made available the better we can address

concerns raised.

(2)



Decide How to File

Reach out to us online or call 1-866-487-9243.

(3)



We Work with You

We will work with you to answer your questions and determine whether an investigation is the best course of action.

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Complaint Intake Information

Employee's name

- Contact information
- Address and phone number
- Employee's duties/work
- Circumstances or actions that caused potential violation of the law
- Copies of pay stubs or personal hours worked records if available

Employer's name

- Point of contact
- Address and phone number

This information is not required, but helps develop the case.

Who May File a Complaint?

- Current and former employees
- Parent/Guardian
- School officials
- Other employers
- Advocacy groups
- Other agencies



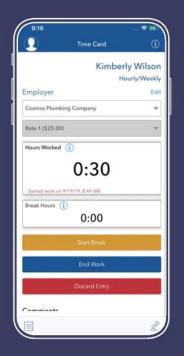
DOL-Timesheet App

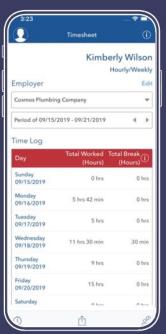


DOL-Timesheet App

- Records work hours simply and quickly
- Available for iOS and Android



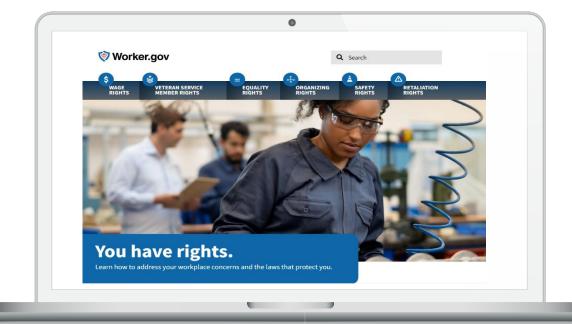




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Additional Online Resources

- U.S. Department of Labor
- Worker.gov
- Wage and Hour Division
 - Workers Owed Wages provides online access for workers and advocates to search for unclaimed wages recovered by WHD.



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