

A Guide to the Employment Standards Act

The *Employment Standards Act* sets out the minimum standards that apply in most workplaces in British Columbia. The Employment Standards Branch of the Ministry of Skills Development and Labour administers the Act.

This guide contains general information about Employment Standards in British Columbia. Special rules apply to certain industries including high technology, agriculture, taxis, trucking, log harvesting, silviculture and the oil and gas sector. Individual factsheets are available on the special rules that apply in many of these industries.



**BRITISH
COLUMBIA**

Ministry of Labour and Citizens' Services
Employment Standards Branch

www.labour.gov.bc.ca/esb

Minimum Wage

The minimum wage in British Columbia is \$8 per hour.

Minimum wage applies to all employees regardless of how they are paid — hourly, salary, commission or other incentive basis. Salespersons on straight commission must be paid at least minimum wage for all hours worked in a pay period.

The First Job/Entry Level minimum wage is \$6 per hour. This only applies to employees with no paid work experience before November 15, 2001.

After they have worked for a total of 500 hours with one or more employers, these employees are entitled to the regular minimum wage rate.

Minimum wage rates for live-in home support workers, resident caretakers and farm workers who hand harvest certain fruit and vegetable crops are set out in the Employment Standards Regulation.

Tips or gratuities are not wages. Employees must be paid at least minimum wage in addition to any tips or gratuities they receive.

Minimum Daily Pay

An employee who reports for work must be paid for at least two hours, even if the employee works less than two hours.

If an employee who is scheduled for more than eight hours reports for work, he or she must be paid for at least four hours.

If work stops for a reason completely beyond the employer's control, the employee must still be paid for two hours or the actual time worked, whichever is greater.

An employee who reports to work but is unfit for work only has to be paid for time actually worked.

An employee who is not in compliance with WCB health and safety regulations only has to be paid for the time actually worked.

Meal Breaks

An employee must not work more than five hours in a row without a 30-minute unpaid meal break. An employee who is required to work or be available for work during a meal break must be paid for the meal break.

Employers are not required to provide coffee breaks.

Paydays and Payroll Records

All employees must be paid at least twice a month.

A pay period cannot be longer than 16 days.

All wages earned in a pay period must be paid within eight days after the end of the pay period.

Employees must receive a written or electronic pay statement (pay stub) each pay day that gives all details about hours worked, rate(s) of pay, earnings and deductions. Employers must keep payroll records for each employee for two years after employment ends.

An employee must be paid in full within 48 hours after the employer ends the employment, or within six days if the employee quits. This time is by the clock and the calendar – not business hours or business days

Overtime

Daily overtime pay is time-and-a-half after eight hours worked in a day and double-time after 12 hours worked in a day.

Weekly overtime is time-and-a-half after 40 hours worked in a week. Only the first eight hours worked in a day count towards weekly overtime.

Averaging Agreements

An employer and an employee can agree to average scheduled work hours over a period of 1, 2, 3 or 4 weeks. Averaging agreements must be in writing and, have a start date and an end date.

Overtime is payable:

- After eight hours in a day if extra hours have been added to an employee's schedule, **or**
- If the employee works more than an average of 40 hours in a week over the averaging period (e.g., 80 hours over two weeks, 120 hours over three weeks.)

Uniforms and Special Clothing

If an employer requires an employee to wear a uniform or special clothing, the employer must provide, clean and maintain it at no cost to the employee.

Special clothing is clothing that is easily identified with the employer. For example, clothing with a company logo or unique company colours.

Special clothing includes a requirement to wear the garments that the business is currently selling. A dress code (no jeans, no cut-offs, dark clothing, business casual) is not a uniform.

Employers and employees can agree that the employer will reimburse employees for cleaning and maintaining special clothing.

Personal safety equipment required by the Workers' Compensation Board is not considered special clothing unless the equipment also associates the wearer with the image or identity of the employer.

Deductions

An employer must make deductions from wages required by law (e.g., income tax, EI, CPP). Other deductions may be made if the employee agrees in writing.

An employer cannot deduct any of the employer's business costs from wages. This includes cash shortages, breakage, damage to company property or when a customer leaves without paying.

Statutory Holidays

The nine statutory holidays in British Columbia are

New Years Day	Labour Day
Good Friday	Thanksgiving Day
Victoria Day	Remembrance Day
Canada Day	Christmas Day
B.C. Day	

Easter Sunday, Easter Monday and Boxing Day are not statutory holidays.

To qualify for statutory holiday pay employees must:

Have been employed for at least 30 calendar days,

And

Have worked on at least 15 of the 30 days before the statutory holiday.**

**Employees who worked under an averaging agreement any time in the 30 days before the statutory holiday do not have to meet the 15-day minimum.

Qualified employees who are given a day off on a statutory holiday must be paid an average day's pay.

Qualified employees who work on a statutory holiday must be paid:

Time-and-a-half for the first 12 hours worked and double-time after 12 hours

Plus

An average day's pay.

An average day's pay is the *total regular earnings* divided by the *number of days worked* in the previous 30 calendar days.

Regular earnings includes wages, and vacation pay received for vacations taken, but does not include overtime pay.

Days worked includes all days where wages were earned as well as any days of annual vacation taken in the 30 calendar days before the statutory holiday.

Employers and a majority of employees can agree to substitute another day for a statutory holiday. The substitute day must be treated the same as a statutory holiday.

Employing Young People Under 15

Before employing anyone under 15 years of age, an employer must have written consent from the employee's parent or guardian.

If the employee is under 12, the employer must also have permission from the Director of Employment Standards before work begins.

See the factsheets *General Employment for Young People* and *Employment of Young People in the B.C. Entertainment Industry* for information on the additional employment conditions for young employees. The Director of Employment Standards does not issue child employment permits for children employed in the entertainment industry.

Severance Pay

After three months of consecutive employment an employee may be eligible for compensation, written working notice, or a combination of the two as follows:

After three months – one week

After 12 months – two weeks

After three years – one week for each completed year of employment, to a maximum of eight weeks.

No severance pay is required when an employee quits, retires or is terminated for just cause. It is up to the employer to show termination was for just cause.

Additional notice or pay is required if 50 or more employees are terminated within a two-month period at a single location.

Annual Vacation

After completing one year of employment an employee is entitled to two weeks vacation. After five years, an employee is entitled to three weeks vacation.

Vacation must be scheduled in periods of one or more weeks, unless the employee requests otherwise.

Vacation must be taken within 12 months of being earned.

Vacation Pay

After an employee has completed one year of employment, vacation pay must be at least four per cent of the employee's total earnings from the previous year.

After five consecutive years of employment, vacation pay increases to six per cent.

A person who is employed for less than one year is not entitled to a vacation, but must be paid four per cent vacation pay on termination of employment.

Vacation pay is not payable if the employment is for five calendar days or less.

Leave From Work

Employers are required to provide the following unpaid leaves:

Pregnancy Leave: A pregnant employee can take up to 17 consecutive weeks of unpaid leave. This leave may be extended by up to six weeks if she is unable to return to work for reasons related to the birth or termination of the pregnancy.

Parental Leave: A birth mother who has taken pregnancy leave is entitled to up to 35 consecutive weeks of unpaid leave. A birth mother who has not taken pregnancy leave is entitled to take up to 37 weeks of unpaid leave.

A birth father or an adopting parent is entitled to up to 37 consecutive weeks of unpaid leave. This leave may be extended by up to five weeks if the child requires an additional period of parental care.

Birth parents must give their employers at least four weeks written notice of their intention to take parental leave.

Family Responsibility Leave: An employee can take up to five days of unpaid leave in each employment year to attend to the care, health or education of a child in the employee's care, or to the care or health of any other member of the employee's immediate family.

Employees are expected to give their employers as much notice as possible and provide sufficient information for their employers to understand the reason for the leave. Employees are not required to give notice in writing or disclose personal or private information.

Bereavement Leave: An employee is entitled to up to three days of unpaid leave on the death of a member of the employee's immediate family. This leave may be for purposes other than to attend a funeral.

Jury duty: An employee who is required to attend Court as a juror is considered to be on unpaid leave for the period of the jury duty.

An employer may not terminate an employee or change a condition of employment, without the employee's written consent because of a leave or pregnancy.

Collective Agreements

Collective agreements must meet certain minimum standards set out under the Act. This includes minimum wage, termination notice, leaves and group termination.

Some areas, such as overtime rates and statutory holidays can be negotiated outside the Act, however, if there is no provision in a collective agreement, the Act applies in these areas.

Any disputes about minimum standards under a collective agreement must be resolved through the grievance process.

Resolving Disputes

Employers and employees are encouraged to resolve disputes themselves. The Director of Employment Standards can refuse to investigate a complaint if an employee has not taken steps to resolve the problem themselves. This includes using a Self-Help Kit that is available on the Internet and at all employment standards offices.

If a dispute cannot be resolved using the Self-Help Kit, complaint forms are available at employment standards offices and on the Internet.

The Employment Standards Branch may help employers and employees try to reach an agreement before the branch issues a decision. If the parties agree, the 'Settlement Agreement' is binding on the employer and the employee.

Contacting the Employment Standards Branch

For general inquiries, contact the Employment Standards Branch Information Line at:

1 800 663-3316 (toll-free in British Columbia),
or 250 612-4100 in the Prince George area.

Forms, factsheets and additional information are available at: www.labour.gov.bc.ca/esb on the Internet.