



## Other Minimum Wages

### Student Minimum Wage (under 18):

- \$13.15 / hr

### Liquor Servers Minimum Wage:

- \$12.20 / hr

Effective January 1, 2018

### Employees on Commission:

Employees working completely or partly on commission must be paid at least the minimum wage for each hour they have worked



## Know Your Rights!

Your Employer **cannot** reduce your pay, suspend or punish you, or threaten you with termination because you:

- refuse to work more than the maximum daily or weekly hours of work; or
- refuse to sign an agreement to work more than the maximum daily or weekly hours of work, or to average your overtime.

## Minimum Wage

As of January 1, 2018, general the minimum wage is **\$14.00 / hour**. It is scheduled to remain at this rate until October 1st, 2020.

## Hours of Work

The ESA sets standards for the maximum hours of work, including rules on overtime **pay**, breaks and rest periods.

### Daily Limit

- The maximum number of working hours in a day is **eight hours**, unless the employer establishes a regular workday of more than eight hours, in which case the maximum number of hours is the number of hours in the regular workday.
- This daily limit of eight hours or the number of hours in a regular workday can be exceeded only if you agree to work hours in excess of the daily limit.
- Regardless you must have at least 11 hours free from work each day.

### Weekly Limit

- **48 hours** is the maximum number of hours most workers can be required to work in a week. You may however agree in writing with your employer to work more hours in a week. You may only work up to the maximum number of hours agreed to.

### Rest Periods / Breaks

- You are entitled to an unpaid, 30-minute eating period after 5 consecutive hours of work. You may agree with your employer to split this into two 15 minute breaks. If you are required to work during this period, then you must be paid for it
- You are entitled to **24 consecutive hours off** work each work week, or **48 consecutive hours off** every two work weeks.

### The Three Hour Rule:

- If you regularly work more than 3 hours per shift and are required to report to work but work less than 3 hours, you must be paid at least 3 hours at your regular wage rate.
- There are some exceptions (e.g. where shift cancellation is due to fire, electrical failure, or a force of nature).

## Overtime Pay

- Overtime pay is calculated on a **weekly basis**.
- Every hour you work **after 44 hours** a week is considered overtime.
- A rate of **1.5 times** your regular wage (“time and a half”) should be

### Averaging Overtime

- Your employer may ask you to average your work hours over two or more weeks to calculate overtime pay.
- Overtime averaging can result in you receiving less overtime pay than you would have received if your hours were not averaged.
- Overtime hours can only be averaged if you and your employer establish an agreement.
- You are not obligated to average your overtime hours and should not sign the agreement if you do not want to have your hours averaged.
- These agreements are to have an expiry date and can only be cancelled if you and your employer agree.



### Know Your Rights!

If you work on a public holiday you are entitled to:

- **Public holiday pay plus** premium pay of at least **1.5 times your regular hourly rate** for the hours worked on the public holiday; or
- Your regular rate of pay for the hours worked on the holiday, plus another day off with public holiday pay.

paid for every hour you work over 44.

- Even if you agree to work more than 48 hours a week, your employer must pay you “time and a half” for every hour worked after 44.
- An employee and an employer can agree in writing that the employee will receive **paid time off instead of overtime** pay. This is called “banked” time or “time off in lieu”.
- Your employer may ask that you sign an agreement for overtime averaging. This agreement must have a start and a finish date and cannot be for a period longer than 2 years. An averaging agreement allows your employer to average your hours worked over a period not to exceed 4 weeks. If the average falls below 44 hours, per week, then you will receive only your regular wages for your hours worked.



### Public Holiday Pay

A Public Holiday (also called a Statutory Holiday) is established by law as a non-working day, which most workers receive as a day off with pay. Ontario has nine per year.

- If you qualify for holiday pay, you are entitled to take these days off work and receive public holiday pay.
- You can refuse to work on a public holiday even if you don’t qualify for public holiday pay.
- If you have agreed **in writing** to work on a public holiday, you can later decline to work on that day by giving the employer at least 48 hours notice.
- If a public holiday falls during your vacation or on a day that you are not regularly scheduled to work, you are entitled to another day off with public holiday pay.

### When would I not qualify for Public Holiday Pay?

- You fail without reasonable cause to work your last scheduled shift before the public holiday or your first scheduled shift after the public holiday (this is the “first and last rule”).

## Calculating Public Holiday Pay

- Take your regular wages earned over the previous 4 weeks and divide by 20.

## Refusing Work on Sundays

- An employee of a retail business who was hired on or after September 4, 2001 does not have the right to refuse to work on Sundays if he or she agreed in writing at the time of being hired to work on Sundays.
- However, you can refuse to work Sundays for religious belief or observance. You must give 48 hours notice before Sunday work is to begin.

### Know Your Rights!

Even with a signed authorization, an **employer cannot make a deduction from your wages** to cover a loss due to “**faulty work**”, like a mistaken credit card transaction, a customer who fails to pay, work that is spoiled, or a situation where tools or company property is damaged.

- You fail without reasonable cause to work the entire shift on the public holiday if you agreed to or were required to work that day.

## Vacation Time & Vacation Pay

- After working for your employer for 12 months you are entitled to **2 weeks of vacation every year, and vacation pay equal to 4% of your annual earnings**, including any overtime pay. If you have worked for your employer for more than five years, you are entitled to **3 weeks of vacation every year, and vacation pay equal to 6% of your annual earnings, including overtime pay**.
- Vacation time must be taken within 10 months of being earned. However within that time period, your employer can set the dates that you take your vacation. Unless you agree, your vacation must be scheduled for no less than one week at a time.
- Your employer must pay you any outstanding vacation pay upon termination of your employment.
- If you work through some or all of earned vacation time, the employer must still pay you your outstanding vacation pay.



## Wage Deductions

There are only three types of deductions that an employer can legally make from an employee's wages:

### Statutory Deductions

- Deductions that employers must make due to federal and provincial laws. These include Income Tax, Canada Pension Plan, and Employment Insurance.

### Written Authorization

- An employer can make deductions to your pay if you provide written consent. Written consent must indicate the amount being deducted and the method used to calculate the amount.

### Court Orders

- A court may determine that an employee owes the employer money. The court does not have to specifically say an employer may deduct the amount from wage payment, but an employer may do so if the court rules in the employer's favour.



Image Acorn Canada

### Personal Leave Days

- **Sick Leave:** 3 days in total each year for personal illness, injury or medical emergency that you may experience.
- **Family Responsibility Leave:** 3 days in total each year for an illness, injury, medical emergency or an urgent matter concerning a family member or relative who is a dependant.
- **Bereavement Leave:** 2 days in total each year due to the death or deaths of a family member or family members or a relative who was a dependent.

### Know Your Rights!

Your employment **cannot be terminated** due to asking questions about or exercising ESA rights.

## Personal Leave Days

After you have been employed for 2 weeks, you have the rights to the Personal Leave Days (listed in the chart on the left), each year. All of these are unpaid days off, and your employer may request evidence, including medical notes for your need to take this time off. You may not be allowed to use these days for other matters. If you take part of a day for Personal Leave, your employer may count it as a full day. If you can't advise your employer of your need to take a Personal Leave before taking it, you must tell them as soon as possible.



## Termination

Your employment is considered terminated if the employer:

- Dismisses you, refuses or is unable to continue to employ you;
- “Constructively” dismisses you – by negatively changing your working conditions so much that you feel dismissed – and you resign in response, within a reasonable time; or
- Lays you off for a period that is longer than a “temporary lay-off”, including due to the bankruptcy and insolvency of the employer.

### Notice of Termination

If you've been employed for **3 months or more**, your employer must provide you with a **written notice of termination** (often called a 'working notice') before terminating you, informing you of the date that your employment will end. Your working notice must equal the length of time required by the ESA, or your employer may also owe you Termination Pay. Employers are not legally required to tell their employees why they are being laid off except in mass layoff situations.

### Termination Pay

Your employer can terminate you without written notice or with less notice than is required *if* they pay you **termination pay**. Termination pay is sometimes called pay in lieu of notice. After three months of employment, it is equal to one week's regular pay. After two years of employment, it is equal to one week's regular pay for each completed year of employment, to a maximum of eight weeks' pay. If you receive company benefits, then they must also be extended for

## Know Your Rights!

The minimum notice you must receive depends on how long you're worked somewhere:

- More than 3 months but less than 1 year = 1 week
- More than 1 year but less than 3 years = 2 weeks
- More than 3 years, but less than 4 years = 3 weeks

Each year of employment adds another week of required notice, up to a maximum of 8 weeks.



the same number of weeks of termination pay, or notice that your employer is required to provide you.

### Severance

Once you have worked for an employer for 5 years or more, if your employment is terminated, then you may be eligible for severance pay. Employers must pay severance pay to dismissed employees if the employer's payroll is over \$2.5 million or if the employer engages in a 'mass termination'. Generally severance pay equals 1 week's wages per year of service, including partial years to a maximum of 26 weeks, and is calculated separately from termination pay or notice.

## Enforcing Your Rights

What can you do if your employer is violating your employment rights?

**Inform:** Tell your employer that your employment rights have been violated under the ESA. *You do not need to inform your employer in order to file a complaint with the Ministry of Labour.*

**Document:** Keep records of all correspondence and conversations with your employer, including dates, times and details.

**Gather Allies:** If your fellow employees are also being affected, speak to them and ask them to keep records of their experiences.

**File a Claim:** If your employer persists in violating your rights, contact the Ministry of Labour to file a claim. The Ministry will begin an investigation of your situation. If your employer terminates you because you have defended your employment rights, you can file a claim for reprisal with the Ministry.

**Get Support:** Organizations like the Workers' Action Centre (*below*) help workers defend their employment rights and navigate the Ministry of Labour processes.

## For More Information and Support

### Employment Standards, Ontario Ministry of Labour

[www.labour.gov.on.ca/english/es](http://www.labour.gov.on.ca/english/es) | 416.326.7160 | 1.800.531.5551

### Toronto Workers' Action Centre

[www.workersactioncentre.org](http://www.workersactioncentre.org) | 416.531.0778

### Parkdale Community Legal Services

[www.parkdalelegal.org](http://www.parkdalelegal.org) | 416.531.2411

### Osgoode Hall Community and Legal Aid Services Programme, Employment Law Division

<http://www.osgoode.yorku.ca/community-clinics/welcome-community-legal-aid-services-programme-clasp/> | 416.736.5029

### Know Your Rights Factsheets Series

<http://glrc.apps01.yorku.ca/know-your-rights-2/>

**Global Labour Research Centre**  
Faculty of Liberal Arts & Professional Studies  
York University

N808 Ross Building  
4700 Keele St.  
Toronto, ON  
M3P 1P3

[www.yorku.ca/glrc](http://www.yorku.ca/glrc)  
416.736.2100 x 44704  
[glrc@yorku.ca](mailto:glrc@yorku.ca)  
@GLRC\_York