

## **Leave Related to the Death or Disappearance of a Child**

This leave allows parents to take a leave of absence from work to help deal with the death or disappearance of a child that occurred as a result of a crime under the *Criminal Code*.

### **Who can take a Leave Related to the Death or Disappearance of a Child?**

Employees who have worked for the same employer for at least 30 days, and are a parent of child under 18 years old who has disappeared or died as a result of a crime under the *Criminal Code*.

### **Who is considered to be a parent for Leave Related to the Death or Disappearance of a Child?**

For these leaves, a “parent” is defined as:

- A parent of a child;
- The spouse or common-law partner of a parent of a child;
- A person with whom the child was placed for the purposes of adoption;
- The guardian or foster parent of a child; or,
- A person who has the care, custody or control of a child, and is considered to be like a close relative, whether or not they are related.

### **How long is the Leave Related to the Death or Disappearance of a Child?**

The leave is available for employees for up to 52 weeks if they are a parent of a child who has disappeared as a result of a crime. If the child has died as a result of a crime, the employee is entitled to take a leave of up to 104 weeks. Employees can take the leave without the fear of job loss.

### **What must be provided for the leave?**

Reasonable verification of the need for the leave must be provided to the employer as soon as possible.

## **Do employees get paid when on leave?**

No. Employers are not required to pay wages to employees while on leave. For all leaves, the legislation only requires employers to provide the time off and allow employees to return to their job when the leave has ended. Employers can, and often do, give greater benefits than those provided for in the legislation.

However, other federal programs may provide income replacement. Employees should contact the federal government to find out what types of leaves have income replacement.

The only exceptions under *The Employment Standards Code* where an employer is required to pay a portion of a leave is under the Domestic Violence Leave and the COVID-19 Vaccination Leave.

## **Are there programs to pay employees while on leave?**

The federal government has income support programs to cover certain types of leave. To learn more, call Service Canada toll-free at 1 800 O-Canada (1-800-622-6232).

## **How do employees start the leave?**

The need for this type of leave is unpredictable. Generally, employees must give at least one pay period of notice before the leave and provide their employer with reasonable verification of the need for the leave as soon as possible.

## **What if an employee cannot give notice?**

Employees are still entitled to the leave even if they are unable to give notice.

## **Who decides what type of leave an employee is taking?**

Employees tell their employers what leave they are taking. The employer will need enough detail to show the time off work meets the requirements of the leave.

When employees require time off, the employer should ask whether they are advising of a leave available under The Employment Standards Code. Employers do not control when employees can take a leave provided by law, but they do control other types of time off work.

## **What happens when the leave ends?**

Employees must be returned to the position the employee occupied when the leave began or to a comparable position, with no less than the pay and benefits the employee earned immediately prior to the leave.

## **What if employees want to end Leave Related to the Death or Disappearance of a Child early?**

Unless the employee and employer agree otherwise, an employee who wants to return to work earlier than the date the leave ends must give the employer written notice of at least one pay period.

## **What if the employee's job is no longer available?**

Generally, employees should be returned to the job they had before the leave. However, if the job is no longer available, they must be given a similar position with the same or greater benefits and pay.

There may be some situations where employers do not have a position available for reasons completely unrelated to the leave. For example, employees who are on unpaid leave would not necessarily be protected from losing their jobs if the employer shut down part of their operations and reduced their workforce based on a seniority system.

Employers must show the leave has no impact on the decision to lay-off or terminate the employment.

## **What if the employer refuses to bring the employee back to work?**

Employees must be allowed to return to their job, or a comparable job, with the same or greater pay and benefits when they return from leave. Employees who are not reinstated by their employer can file a complaint with Employment Standards no later than six months after the date the employee should have been reinstated.

## **Will the information about the leave be confidential?**

Unless it is required by law or the employee has given consent, employers cannot disclose information related to a leave except to other persons in the workplace, who need to know in order to carry out their duties.

## What is a period of employment?

The period of employment is the length of time from when an employee starts working for an employer until the day the employment ends.

The period of employment also includes periods of temporary interruption in employment (a layoff, an unpaid leave), seasonal employment, and when an employee returns to work for the same employer after a break of less than two months.

Employees who work in a seasonal industry and return to work with the same employer each season have continuous service. Each consecutive season they return adds one more year of service to their total period of employment.

### Layoffs and Periods of Employment

It is important to know how to determine an employee's period of employment because wages in lieu of notice is based on their length of employment.

When layoffs are longer than 8 weeks in a 16-week period, they become terminations and wages in lieu of notice is required. The employment is deemed to have been terminated without notice on the first day of the layoff.

The actual date on which a layoff began does not change because a state of emergency is declared or a state of emergency ends. For example:

- If an employee was laid off on February 18, 2020 and the layoff eventually became a termination, the period of employment will be deemed to have ended on February 18, 2020.
- However, if an employee was laid off on July 8, 2020 and the layoff eventually became a termination, the period of employment will be deemed to have ended on July 8, 2020.

### For more information contact Employment Standards:

Phone: 204-945-3352 or toll free in Canada 1-800-821-4307

Fax: 204-948-3046

Website: [www.manitoba.ca/labour/standards](http://www.manitoba.ca/labour/standards)

This is a general overview and the information used is subject to change. For detailed information, please refer to current legislation including The Employment Standards Code, The Construction Industry Wages Act, The Worker Recruitment and Protection Act, or contact Employment Standards.

**Available in alternate formats  
upon request.**

Date Published: January 21, 2022

[Close Window](#)

manitoba.ca | 1-866-MANITOBA