

REST DAYS AND WORK WEEKS EXAMPLES

The following provides four examples by which a worker's daily rate of benefits can be calculated: regular rest days, repeating cycle rest days, irregular rest days, and a 7 day work week.

Regular Rest Days

Every week a worker works from Monday to Friday, and Saturday and Sunday are the worker's rest days.

$$\frac{\mathbf{5 \text{ Days Worked}}}{\mathbf{7 \text{ Days in Schedule}}} \times 7 = \mathbf{5 \text{ Day Work Week}}$$

The worker has a 5 day work week. Where the worker's weekly compensation rate is \$400, the worker's daily rate is $(400/5)$ \$80.

Repeating Cycle Rest Days

In a complete work cycle the worker works 3 weeks (21 working days) and has 1 week off (7 rest days).

$$\frac{\mathbf{21 \text{ Days Worked in Complete Cycle}}}{\mathbf{28 \text{ Days in Complete Cycle}}} \times 7 = \mathbf{5.25 \text{ Day Work Week}}$$

The worker has a 5.25 day work week. Where the worker's weekly compensation rate is \$400, the worker's daily rate is $(400/5.25)$ \$76.19.

Irregular Rest Days

The worker's employer draws up a work schedule 1 month in advance. The schedule for the month prior to injury calls for 20 work days in June (30 total days) with no specific pattern. From month to month, the worker does not have any repeating or patterned rest days.

$$\frac{\mathbf{20 \text{ Days Worked During June}}}{\mathbf{30 \text{ Days in June}}} \times 7 = \mathbf{4.67 \text{ Day Work Week (Rounded to Lowest } \frac{1}{4} \text{ Day)}}$$

The worker has a 4.67 day work week, which is rounded to 4.50. Where the worker's weekly compensation rate is \$400, the workers daily rate is $(400/4.50)$ \$88.89.

7 Day Work Week Conversion

The employer is no longer able to supply an ongoing list of rest days, or the worker's rest days are not based on a predetermined schedule.

Therefore, the worker is considered to have a 7 day work week. Where the worker's weekly compensation rate is \$400, the worker's daily rate is $(400/7)$ \$57.14.