## Leave Pay

Bi-weekly Company

In a Bi-Weekly company, 1 period refers to ' 2 weeks'. This is important to remember when an employee goes on leave for a length of time that does not cover a full pay period.
In the example below, the employee is going on leave for 3 weeks:

| Current Bi-week |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 |
| At Work | At Work |
| Pay LP (3 weeks) <br> Activate 1 period of LP <br> Deduct 1 extra week's <br> deductions. |  |


| Bi-week 1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 |  |
| On Leave | On Leave |  |
| $x$ |  |  |


| Bi-week 2 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 |
| On Leave | At Work |
| Paid 1 week's wage <br> Deductions only for 1 <br> week. |  |

Steps to follow:

- Change the Leave Pay method to calculate 1 week's Wage multiplied by the actual weeks on Leave, e.g. RT * 40 (hours per week) * 3 (weeks on leave) * LP/LP
- Activate 1 period of Leave (2 weeks).
- The deductions will have to be adjusted manually to include the extra week, or the extra week's deductions can be deducted in the first live week.
- The employee's payslip will not be frozen for 1 period. In the 2 nd period only 1 week's Wage will be paid in the bi-week.
- If the deductions have not been adjusted in the 1 st period, deduct the remainder of the deduction in the $2 n d$ period.

