## Applying relevant daily pay for payment for working a public holiday

## Use of relevant daily pay ('RDP')

The Holidays Act 2003 ('the Act') refers to average daily pay as well as RDP in relation to payment for an employee working on a public holiday. If the employee does work on the public holiday:

- it will always be possible and practicable to determine RDP
- it will always be compliant with the Act to apply RDP
- it is likely that the employee will expect that RDP will be used to calculate payment therefore it is recommended that RDP be used to calculate payment in all situations where an employee works on a public holiday. Thi diagram assumes that RDP will be used.


## Penal rates

For the purposes of calculating payment for working on a public holiday, a 'penal rate' is an additional amount that the employer and employee agree will be paid to the employee for working on a particular day or type of day. For example an employment agreement specifies a special amount for working on a Saturday or Sunday, or a public holiday rate. Allowances such as shift allowances, night rates, overtime rates and special rates for working a sixth or seventh day are not included in 'penal rates'.

## Determining RDP

RDP is the amount that the employee would be paid for their actual hours worked on the day. When the employee actually works on the public holiday this is easy to determine. The employee's pay for the day is calculated in accordance with their employment agreement and this is their RDP.
If the employee receives penal rates for the day, then the penal rate amount must be excluded from the RDP amount in order to calculate the time and a half payment. This is then compared to RDP including the penal rates and the employee is paid the greater amount


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[^0]:    This information is guidance only, is not legally binding, and should not

