VI-12
19-DAY CHART
(Daily Factors)
(Revised 04/13)

| Number of Working <br> Days in the Month <br> that will be used | Distribution <br> Percentage <br> to be used | Number of Working <br> days in the Month <br> that will be used | Distribution <br> Percentage <br> to be used |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |
| 1 | .0526 | 13 | .6842 |
| 2 | .1053 | 14 | .7368 |
| 3 | .1579 | 15 | .7895 |
| 4 | .2105 | 16 | .8421 |
| 5 | .2632 | 17 | .8947 |
| 6 | .3158 | 18 | .9474 |
| 7 | .3684 | 19 | 1.000 |
| 8 | .4211 | 20 | 1.0526 |
| 9 | .4737 | 21 | 1.1053 |
| 10 | .5263 | 22 | 1.1579 |
| 11 | .5789 | 23 | 1.2105 |
| 12 | .6316 |  |  |

When using the 19 -day chart, $3 / 9$ ths is equal to 57 working days (not 3 calendar months). This is based on the average number of working days in a regular academic quarter. Working days are defined as Monday through Friday, including paid holidays. Additional compensation may, therefore, never exceed a total of 57 working days during the summer period. A distribution line on the payroll system may show in excess of 1.0000 in a given month, provided that the total compensation is to exceed one month ( 19 days). If a total of $2 / 9$ ths is to be received, the individual could receive more than $1 / 9$ th in the first month (distribution line showing more than 1.0000 ), and the remainder in the second month for the total distributions to equal 2.0000 .

