

Table 4A Benefits for Temporary Total Disability Provided by Workers' Compensation Systems as of January 1, 2022

Information on the basis for calculating the temporary total disability (TTD) benefit, the maximum and minimum to be paid, and for how long those payments are allowed for people injured at work.

Jurisdiction	Basis Of TTD Calculation	Temporary Total Disability		Basis Of Weekly Maximum Calculation	Maximum Benefit Changes	Maximum Length Of TTD Benefits	Subject To The Following Offsets	How Statewide Average Weekly Wage (SAWW) Or Other Basis For Weekly Maximum Is Calculated	
		Weekly Minimum	Weekly Maximum					Over What Time Period And Lag, From Which Agency, And Using What Data?	Link To Website Or Citation
Alabama	66 2/3% of the worker's preinjury weekly wage	\$270.00	\$983.00	100% of the SAWW	July 1st each year	For the duration of temporary disability	None	Labor Market Information Division calculates the SAWW from the previous calendar year's data	\$25-5-68(c)
Alaska	80% of the worker's spendable, after-tax, or net weekly wages	\$308.00	\$1,398.00	120% of the SAWW	January 1st each year	Continue until employee is medically stable or released to work	See footnote (1)	AS 23.30.175 (2) https://labor.alaska.gov/wc/benefitcalculator.htm Based on weekly wages	https://labor.alaska.gov/wc/bulletins/21-05.pdf
Arizona	66 2/3% of the worker's average monthly wage plus an additional \$25 per month if dependents	N/A	\$794.12	66 2/3% of maximum average monthly wage of \$5,161.12 divided by 4.333	The Commission, not later than August 1st of each calendar year, adjusts the amount based upon criteria set forth in statute that is effective for the following calendar year	None	Unemployment benefits received	One year, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Cost Index for Wages and Salaries, for Civilian Workers, by Occupational Group and Industry, All Workers, available at http://www.bls.gov/	A.R.S. § 23-1041 (E); A.A.C. R20-5-165
Arkansas	66 2/3% of the worker's preinjury weekly wage	\$20.00	\$790.00	85% of the SAWW	January 1st each year	450 weeks maximum for disability benefits	Unemployment compensation; group disability or loss of income policies unless the injured worker has paid for the policy	The state average weekly wage is determined annually by the Division of Workforce Services in the preceding calendar year pursuant to § 11-10-502	Ark. Code Ann. 11-9-102(17)
California	2/3 of the worker's preinjury weekly wage	\$230.95	\$1,539.71	Beginning with base year of 2007, limits increased each January 1st by an amount equal to percentage increase in SAWW compared to the prior year	January 1st of each year	104 compensable weeks within a period of five years from the date of injury; 240 compensable weeks within a period of five years from the date of injury for specified serious injuries/conditions	None	Increase each year is based upon increase in the state average weekly wage paid by employers to employees covered by unemployment insurance as reported by the United States Department of Labor for California for the 12 months ending March 31 of the preceding calendar year	CA Labor Code section 4453
Colorado	66 2/3% of the worker's preinjury weekly wage	\$150.00	\$1,158.92	91% of the SAWW	July 1st each year	For the duration of temporary disability	Social Security, unemployment, and other (3)	Computed by the Department of Labor & Employment using agency records in June for the ensuing 12 months beginning July 1	§58-47-106 and 8-73-102(1)-(3)
Connecticut	75% of worker's spendable, after-tax, or net weekly wages	\$289.20	\$1,446.00	100% of the SAWW	October 1st each year	For the duration of temporary disability	None	Determined by the Labor Commissioner. Average of all workers' weekly earnings for the year ending the previous June 13th and in accordance with the standards for the determination of average weekly earnings of all workers established by the US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics	https://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/
Delaware	66 2/3% of the worker's preinjury weekly wage	\$265.99	\$797.96	66 2/3% of the SAWW	July 1 of each year	Unlimited	None	See below (4)	https://labor.delaware.gov/divisions/ool/mj/
District of Columbia as of January 1, 2019 (5)	66 2/3% of the worker's preinjury weekly wage	\$380.44	\$1,521.74	100% of the D.C. average employed wage	January 1st each year	500 weeks for all disability benefits, with ability to petition for an additional 167 weeks	None		
Florida	66 2/3% of the worker's preinjury weekly wage	\$20, unless wages are less than \$20, then full wages	\$1,099.00	100% of the SAWW	January 1st of each year	260 weeks	Social Security and unemployment benefits	Section 440.12(2), Florida Statutes (2021), expressly provides that, for injuries occurring on or after August 1, 1979, the weekly compensation rate shall be equal to 100 percent of the statewide average weekly wage, adjusted to the nearest dollar, and that the average weekly wage determined by the Department of Economic Opportunity for the four calendar quarters ending each June 30 shall be used in determining the maximum weekly compensation rate with respect to injuries occurring in the calendar year immediately following	
Georgia	66 2/3% of the worker's preinjury weekly wage	\$50.00	\$675.00	Legislative decision	Legislative decision	400 weeks unless catastrophic injury	Unemployment, disability plans funded by the employer	Use State Average Weekly Wage as a guide to advise the legislature as to where to set the max. TTD rate	www.bls.gov
Hawaii	66 2/3% of the worker's preinjury weekly wage	\$248.00	\$992.00	100% of the SAWW	January 1st each year	For the duration of temporary disability	None	Pursuant to §383-22, SAWW is determined annually by/on November 30, by dividing total remuneration paid by employers from the four consecutive quarters ending on June 30 that year by the average monthly number of individuals employed in that time period; this amount is then divided by 52 to determine SAWW that will apply to injuries in the upcoming calendar year	§386-1 Definitions
Idaho	67% of the worker's preinjury average weekly wage	\$136.20	\$817.20	90% of 2022 average state wage of \$908.00	January 1st, and after the first 52 weeks of TTD	None (6)	None	(7)	https://legislature.idaho.gov/statutesrules/idstat/Title72/T72CH4/SECT72-409/
Illinois	Calculate 66 2/3% of the worker's preinjury gross average weekly wage, subject to max. and min. levels	\$635.16 through 1/14/22, \$650.56 beginning 1/15/22	\$1,693.76 through 1/14/22, \$1,734.83 beginning 1/15/22	133 1/3% of the SAWW	133 1/3% of the SAWW	For the duration of temporary disability	None	Calculated twice annually by IDES (Illinois Department of Employment Security)	https://www2.illinois.gov/sites/hwcc/resources/Pages/benefits.aspx
Indiana	66 2/3% of average weekly wage	\$50.00	\$780.00	Legislative decision	July 1st	500 weeks	None	Legislative decision	Implied by statute

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Iowa	80% of the worker's spendable, after-tax, or net weekly wages	None	\$2,005.00	200% of the SAWW	July 1st each year	Benefits are for length of disability and may be paid for life	None	6-month delay. Info is from Iowa Workforce Development using the annual and weekly wages for insured employment	Iowa Department of Workforce Development under 96.1A, subsection 36
Kansas	66 2/3% of the worker's preinjury weekly wage	\$25.00	\$737.00	75% of the SAWW	July 1st each year	225 to 415 weeks (8)	None	See below (9)	https://dol.ks.gov/
Kentucky	66 2/3% of employee's average	\$195.29	\$1,074.12	110% of the SAWW	January 1st each year	For the duration of temporary total disability or until age 70 or a minimum of four years	Employer-funded disability plans and unemployment insurance	Pursuant to KRS 342.143 and 342.740, we need the AWW for 2020 certified by the Commissioner of the Department of Workforce Development	
Louisiana	66 2/3% of the worker's preinjury weekly wage	\$198 or actual wage, whichever is less	\$743.00	75% of the SAWW	September 1st each year	No maximum	Social Security, private disability, and/or retirement funded by the employer	The annual average quarterly wages/13 weeks on a 6 month lag from the USDOL, BLS Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages	https://www.laworks.net/Downloads/OWC/AvgWage_MinMaxRates.pdf
Maine	1/1/1993–12/31/2012: 80% of the worker's spendable, after-tax, or net wage; 1/1/2013 and after: 2/3 of average gross weekly wages	None	DOI 1/1/1993–12/31/2012: \$746.37; DOI on/after 1/1/2013: \$829.30; on/after 1/1/2020: \$1,230	DOI 1/1/1993–12/31/2012: 90% of the SAWW; DOI on/after 1/1/2013: 100% SAWW; the maximum rate is 125% of the SAWW for injuries on/after 1/1/2020 for total and partial benefits	July 1st each year	520 weeks	Social Security, wage continuation and disability plans, and pension or retirement plan established or maintained by the employer	Benefit calculated by ME Department of Labor and Industry over the period from June 1 to May 31, and applies as of July 1 of the same year, so there is a one month lag	39-A ME Rev Stat §211
Maryland	66 2/3% of the worker's preinjury wage	\$50 or the employee's AWW	\$1,338.00	100% of the SAWW	January 1st each year	For the duration of temporary total disability	Disability retirement paid to employees of governmental units or quasi-public corporations	\$9-603 Dept. of Labor, Licensing and Regulation determines SAWW for calendar year based on previous fiscal year (that ended six months earlier)	https://www.wcc.state.md.us/adjud_claims/comp_rates.html
Massachusetts	60% of the worker's preinjury weekly wage	\$338.85	\$1,694.24	100% of the SAWW	October 1st each year	156 weeks	Unemployment benefits and child support liens	SAWW is calculated by the Division of Unemployment Assistance pursuant to statute. The calculation is made every Oct. 1st for the 12 month period ending on the previous March 31st	WC statute – G.L. c. 152, Sec. 34B Unemployment statute – G.L. c. 151A, Sec. 29 (10) (11)
Michigan	80% of the worker's spendable, after-tax, or net weekly wages	None	\$1,048.00	90% of the SAWW	January 1st each year	For the duration of temporary total disability	(12)	The SAWW is calculated from employment and wages for private sector employers covered under the state Unemployment Insurance law for the 12 months ending June 30th of a given period	Department of Technology, Management, and Budget Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives: https://mlimi.org/
Minnesota	66 2/3% of the worker's weekly wage at the time of injury	\$251.33 (13)	\$1,256.64	102% of the SAWW for the preceding calendar year	Annually, on October 1	130 weeks	None	On or before July 1 preceding the year in which the wage is to be applicable, the total wages reported on wage detail reports to the Department of Employment and Economic Development for the preceding 12 months ending on December 31 of that year shall be divided by the average monthly number of covered workers (determined by dividing the total covered workers reported for the year ending December 31 by 12). The average annual wage thus obtained shall be divided by 52 and the average weekly wage thus determined rounded to the next highest dollar	Minn. Stat. § 176.011, subd. 1b
Mississippi	66 2/3% x AWW	\$25.00	\$551.02	66 2/3% x SAWW	January 1st each year	450 weeks	Disability benefits paid 100% by the employer; wages paid in lieu of compensation	July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021, from MS Dept. of Employment Sec. using covered employment under MS Employment Sec. Law (includes state and local gov't, but excludes federal gov't employment)	Miss. Code Ann. Section 71-3-13
Missouri as of January 1, 2019 (14)	66 2/3% of the injured employee's preinjury average weekly wage, not to exceed 105% of the state average weekly wage (SAWW)	\$40.00	\$974.64	105% of the SAWW	July 1st of each year	400 weeks	None, but an injured employee is disqualified from receiving TTD during any period of time in which he or she applies for and receives unemployment compensation		
Montana	66 2/3% of the worker's preinjury wage	None	\$917.00	100% of SAWW	July 1st each year	For the duration of temporary total disability	Social Security disability	Average annual employment and total wages, from Workforce Services Division, for calendar year 2020, not including federal government employees	(15)
Nebraska	66 2/3% of the worker's preinjury wage	\$49 or actual wages if less	\$983.00	100% of the SAWW	January 1st of each year	For the duration of temporary total disability	None	Total insured wages reported to the Department of Labor, excluding federal employees, for the preceding calendar year	Neb. Rev. Stat. § 48-121.02
Nevada	66 2/3% of the worker's average monthly wage	No minimum	\$1,062.11	150% of the SAWW	July 1st each year	For the duration of temporary total disability	Federal disability insurance benefits received	Data annually from NV Dept of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation, Employment Security Division	NRS 616A.065
New Hampshire	60% of injured worker's preinjury wage	\$373.01	\$1,865.00	150% of the SAWW	July 1st of each year	For the duration of the total disability	None	Calculated by July 1st of each year using data provided through NH Employment Security, in accord with RSA 281-A:28	NH RSA 281-A:28

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		Weekly Minimum	Weekly Maximum					Over What Time Period And Lag, From Which Agency, And Using What Data?	Link To Website Or Citation
New Jersey	70% of the worker's preinjury weekly wage	\$284.00	\$1,065.00	75% of the SAWW	January 1st each year	400 weeks	None	See footnote (16)	N.J.S.A. 34:15-12(a)
New Mexico	66 2/3% of the worker's preinjury wage	\$36.00	\$944.84	100% of the SAWW	January 1st each year	700 weeks	Unemployment compensation and private disability insurance if premiums paid by the employer	Average Weekly (covered) Wage = Average Annual Wage / 52. Where, Average Annual Wage = Total (covered) Wages/ Average (covered) Employment	Not available
New York	66 2/3% of the worker's average weekly wage which is based on the worker's earnings in the 52 weeks prior to the injury	\$150, unless employee's wages are less than \$150.00, then claimant receives full wages	\$1,063.05	2/3 of the New York State average weekly wage	July 1st of each year	For the duration of temporary total disability	None	New York SAWW is the average weekly wage of the state of New York for the previous calendar year, as reported by the Commissioner of Labor to the Superintendent of Financial Services on March 31st of each year	New York State Average Weekly Wage (NYSAWW) Department of Labor https://dol.ny.gov/new-york-state-average-weekly-wage-nysaww-0
North Carolina	66 2/3% of the worker's AWW	\$30.00	\$1,184.00	(17)	Each July 1st to be effective the next January 1st	500 weeks under N.C. Gen. Stat. §97-29(b), unless extended compensation is awarded by the Commission under N.C. Gen. Stat. §97-29(c)	Unemployment compensation, full retirement benefits under section 202(a) of the Social Security Act	AWW for the calendar year 2020, as determined by the Division of Employment Security, multiplied by 1.10 and rounded to its nearest multiple of two dollars (\$2.00)	https://www.ic.nc.gov/ncic/pages/max%20comp%20rate%20letter%20for%202022.pdf
North Dakota	66 2/3% of the worker's preinjury wage	\$637.00 (18)	\$1,327.00	125% of the SAWW	July 1st each year	104 weeks (19)	Social Security Disability	Based on total wages and unemployment reported to Job Service North Dakota for the most recent calendar year	https://www.workforcesafety.com/sites/www/files/documents/reports/SAWW%20Chart%20July%202021.pdf
Ohio	72% of preinjury wage (20)	\$361.67 (21)	\$1,085.00 (22)	100% of the SAWW	January 1st each year	As long as disability lasts	(23)	The average weekly earnings of all workers in Ohio employment subject to Chapter 4141 of the Revised Code as determined as of the first day of September for the four full calendar quarters preceding the first day of July of each year, by the director of job and family services	R.C. 4123.62
Oklahoma	70% of the worker's preinjury wage	None	\$953.18	Benefit capped at 70% of the SAWW	Changes annually effective November 1	104 weeks, with an additional 52 weeks if consequential injury found	None, except TTD is not payable for same time period during which unemployment was collected	Based on data on total wages and employment from the previous calendar year, collected by the Commission	Cite as: 85A O.S. § 59 (OSCN 2022)
Oregon	66 2/3% of the worker's pre-injury weekly wage (24)	\$50 or 90% of the worker's pre-injury weekly wage; whichever is less	\$1,658.68	Not more than 133% of the state AWW	July 1 of each year (limited to increase in state AWW)	N/A	Offsets permitted to recover an overpayment or a penalty imposed for failure to attend independent medical examination, but not to exceed 25% of each TTD payment. Payable TTD is also subject to an order to enforce child support obligations, up to 25% of moneys paid for continuing support and up to 50% of a lump-sum award	The SAWW is based on the average weekly wage of workers in covered employment in Oregon for the last quarter of the calendar year preceding the fiscal year in which compensation is paid, as computed by the Oregon Employment Department, as of May 15 of each year	See ORS 656.211 https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/ors/ors656.html
Pennsylvania	66 2/3% of the worker's preinjury weekly wage	50% of statewide average weekly wage or 90% worker's average weekly wage, whichever is lower	\$1,205.00	100% of the SAWW	January 1st each year	For duration of disability, subject to conversion to partial benefits at 104 weeks (25)	Unemployment, pension, old age Social Security, and severance	The fiscal year of July 1–June 30 SAWW is used to calculate workers' compensation benefits for the following calendar year. The SAWW is calculated from the monthly employment and quarterly wage data reported by employers covered under the state unemployment compensation law. The monthly employment numbers are summed to get an employment total and the quarterly wages are summed to get total annual wages. The employment total is divided by 12 to get the average monthly employment. The total annual wage is divided by the average monthly employment to yield the statewide annual wage. The statewide annual average wage is divided by fifty-two to get the statewide average weekly wage	https://www.workstats.dli.pa.gov/Products/SAWW/Pages/default.aspx
Rhode Island	62% of average weekly wage	None	\$1,438.00	125% of the SAWW	September 1st each year	For the duration of temporary total disability	Retirement benefits	http://webserver.rilegislatore.gov/Statutes/TITLE28/28-33/28-33-17_1.htm#:~:text=Effective%20September%201%2C,%202007,of%20one%20dollar%20%241.00	See 28-33-17(a)(1)
South Carolina	66 2/3% of the worker's preinjury wage	\$75 if wages are > \$75; otherwise, comp rate is equal to wages	\$963.37	100% of the SAWW	January 1st each year	For the duration of temporary total disability with a maximum of 500 weeks	Salary in lieu of benefits	Calculated and certified by the South Carolina Department of Employment and Workforce for July–June of preceding year	https://www.wcc.sc.gov/claims/compe nsation-rates

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South Dakota	66 2/3% of the worker's preinjury wage (26)	\$467.00	\$934.00	100% of the SAWW	July 1st each year	For the duration of temporary total disability	None	Total wages reported to the agency administering the Employment Security Act for the preceding calendar year	SDCL 62-4-3.1
Tennessee	66 2/3% of the worker's preinjury average weekly wage	\$159.00	\$1,166.00	110% of SAWW	July 1 each year	Duration of TTD for physical injuries; 104 weeks for psychological injuries; 104 weeks after the commencement of pain management	Employer-funded disability plans	TN Department of Labor and Workforce Development, prior calendar year data	https://www.tn.gov/content/dam/tn/workforce/documents/max_and_min_comp_rates.pdf
Texas	70% of the injured employee's preinjury weekly wage, but, if the employee earns less than \$10 per hour, the first 26 weeks are paid at 75% of the state average weekly wage (AWW) and then 70% thereafter	\$159.00	\$1,058.38	100% of the state AWW	October 1st of each year	105 weeks (27)	None	TDI Benefits § 408.047 are based on SAWW from the TX Workforce Commission which determines SAWW based on current employment data for the preceding calendar year. §207.002(c)	https://www.tdi.texas.gov/wc/employee/benefits.html
US Federal Programs-FECA	75% of the worker's preinjury wage if worker has dependents; 66 2/3% of preinjury wage if not	GS-2 - step 1	GS-15 - step 10	Maximum and minimum are based on federal GS pay schedules	When pay schedule changes	For the duration of temporary disability	Social Security retirement on federal earnings	N/A	N/A
US Federal Programs-Longshore	66 2/3% of the worker's preinjury wage	\$431.75	\$1,726.98	200% of the national average weekly wage	October 1st each year	For the duration of temporary disability	Benefits being paid under any other workers' compensation system	See notes below (28)	33 U.S.C. § 906(b)(3) https://www.dol.gov/agencies/bwcp/dl/hwc/lhwca#906
Utah	66 2/3% of the worker's AWW at the time of injury not to exceed the SAWW	\$45.00	\$1,038.00	100% of the SAWW	July 1st each year	312 weeks	None	SAWW is computed based on total wages reported to the Unemployment Insurance Division for the previous calendar year, and determines the maximum benefit as of July 1	34A-2-410, U.C.A. The Department of Workforce
Vermont	66 2/3% of the worker's preinjury wage plus \$10 per week per dependent	\$514.00	\$1,542.00	150% of the SAWW	July 1st each year	For the duration of temporary total disability; insurer must review after 2 years	None	"(g) On or before the first day of June of each year the total wages reported on contribution reports for the preceding calendar year shall be divided by the average monthly number of covered workers (determined by dividing the total covered employment reported on contribution reports pursuant to this chapter for the preceding year by 12). The state average annual wage thus obtained shall be divided by 52 and the state average weekly wage thus determined shall be rounded down to the nearest dollar"	21 V.S.A. § 1338(g)
Virginia	66 2/3% of the worker's preinjury wage	\$298.75	\$1,195.00	100% of the SAWW	July 1st each year	500 weeks	None	Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) - 3rd and 4th Qtr earnings of preceding year; 1st and 2nd Qtr earnings (immediately preceding 3rd and 4th Qtr earnings)	https://www.virginiaworks.com/Quarterly-Census-of-Employment-and-Wages-QCEW/index
Washington	60% of the worker's preinjury monthly wage (plus 5% if married or in a state registered domestic partnership on DOI; 2% per dependent for up to 5 - max. is 75%) (29)		\$1,790.95	120% SAMW	July 1st each year	For the duration of temporary total disability	Social Security and third party recoveries	Computed on or before the fifteenth day of June each year by Employment Securing Department (ESD). Takes effect July 1st each year and goes through June 30th each year. "The 'average annual wage for contributions purposes' is the quotient derived by dividing the total remuneration reported by all employers subject to contributions by the average number of workers reported for all months by these same employers and if the result is not a multiple of one dollar, rounding the result to the next lower multiple of one dollar." "The 'average weekly wage' is the quotient derived by dividing the 'average annual wage' obtained under (a) of this subsection by fifty-two and if the result is not a multiple of one dollar, rounding the result to the next lower multiple of one dollar"	https://app.leg.wa.gov/RWC/default.aspx?cite=50.04.355
West Virginia	66 2/3% of the worker's preinjury weekly wage, not to exceed 100% of the average weekly wage in West Virginia	Federal minimum wage	\$917.08	100% of the SAWW	Rate changes with the state's AWW	104 weeks	Wage replacement plan benefits funded by employer	https://code.wvlegislature.gov/21A-6-10(30)	https://www.wvinsurance.gov/Workers-Compensation(31)
Wisconsin	66 2/3% of the worker's preinjury wage (32)	\$20.00 (33)	\$1,159.00	110% of the SAWW	The maximum TTD rate changes on January 1 of each year	For the length of temporary total disability	Social Security Disability	Department of Workforce Development - Unemployment Insurance Division maintains this information. For WC, SAWW is as determined under s. 108.05, Wis. Stats., as of June 30 of the previous year	Section 102.11 (1), Wis. Stats.

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Wyoming	30% of statewide average wage or 2/3 of actual earnings but not exceed the lesser of 100% of the actual earnings or SWAMW	30% of the statewide average monthly wage or 2/3 of the actual monthly earnings at the time of injury, whichever is greater, but shall not exceed the lesser of 100% of the actual monthly earnings	\$986 (34)	100% of the statewide average monthly wage calculated quarterly	With each quarterly reporting of the statewide average monthly wage (ws. 27-14-404)	24 months (ws. 27-14-404) or in extraordinary circumstances, may extend beyond to provide a reasonable recuperation period	Not paid while unemployment compensation is paid or when injuries occur during incarceration (ws. 27-14-404)	Before the last day of each quarter in each year, the department shall estimate the average monthly and weekly wage for the twelve (12) months preceding the quarter, based on Unemployment Insurance Commission information, and other available statistics	Wyoming Statute 27-14-802(b)
Canadian Jurisdictions Participating (stated in Canadian currency)									
British Columbia	90% of the worker's average net earnings	\$426.33	\$ 1,397.40 (35)	\$108,400 maximum wage, as of 01/01/22	January 1st each year	(36)	(37)	N/A	N/A
New Brunswick	85% of loss of earning (average net earnings minus net estimated capable earnings) (38)	N/A	\$816.59 for single worker and \$866.01 for claiming spouse	Based on 1.5 multiplied by the New Brunswick industrial aggregate earnings	Benefits are indexed annually by the change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI)	Until loss of earnings resulting from injury by accident ceases, the worker turns 65, or the occurrence of a personal intervening condition or any circumstance not related to the injury by accident has become the dominant cause for the worker's inability to return to work or participate in rehabilitation (39)	Canada Pension Plan disability benefits (CPPD) (40); supplements to compensation (41)	The maximum annual earnings is defined as 1.5 times the New Brunswick Industrial Earnings. The New Brunswick Industrial Aggregate Earnings was \$27,323 in 1993 and is indexed annually by percent increase in the Consumer Price Index for Canada for the twelve-month period ending June 30th	Workers' Compensation Act ss 38.1(3) maximum annual earnings and ss 38.1(1) New Brunswick Industrial Aggregate Earnings. Consumer Price Index: Statistics Canada. Table 18-10-0004-13 Consumer Price Index by product group, monthly, percentage change, not seasonally adjusted, Canada, provinces, Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit
Nova Scotia	75% of preinjury net income for first 26 weeks, 85% of preinjury net income after 26 weeks	\$1.00	\$1,326.92	135.7% of the average industrial wage for Nova Scotia	January 1st each year	For the duration of total temporary disability	None	April–March of the preceding year	Section 22(1) of the General Regulations
Ontario	85% of net average earnings	For full loss of earnings the minimum is the lesser of \$470.71/week and the worker's net average earnings before the injury	\$1,976.92	Based on 175% of the average industrial wage for Ontario	January 1st each year	For the duration of the disability or until age 65 (or 2 years from date of injury if worker 63 or older at time of injury)	Probable CPP and EI premiums payable as well as probable income tax payable	Based on the average industrial wage for Ontario provided by Statistics Canada for the year	https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1410006401
Prince Edward Island	Temporary wage loss benefits (TWL) 85% of the worker's net average earnings	N/A	\$698.91	Based on preinjury earnings: 85% of a worker's pre-accident net earnings, up to a maximum annual earnings of \$58,300 (see Workers Compensation Board of PEI, POL-86)	January of each year	For the duration of temporary total disability	Any periodic benefit the worker is entitled to receive as a result of the same accident that is paid for in whole or in part by the employer	Average earnings are calculated based on pre-injury earnings. The time period can vary from 6 weeks to 12 months prior to the accident, generally. Earnings information is generally confirmed with the employer. It may also be confirmed with a source of income documentation. If the worker's earnings do not represent their actual loss of earning capacity, an average earnings review will take place after eight weeks. Their earnings information over a consecutive twelve-month period during the two years preceding the date of accident will be used to determine their benefit rate	http://www.wcb.pe.ca/DocumentManagement/Document/pol86_wagelossbenefits.pdf
Saskatchewan	90% of the worker's spendable, after-tax, or net weekly earnings	\$554.45	\$1,816.15	Based on a covered annual wage of \$94,440	January 1st of each year	For the duration of temporary total disability	50% of any federal government disability payment related to the same injury (after 12 months)	The maximum wage rate for a worker who sustains an injury on or after January 1, 2014 will be adjusted annually to equal to 165% of the product of Saskatchewan's average weekly wage and 52. "Average weekly wage" means the average weekly wage of the industrial composite for Saskatchewan as determined by the board for a year from information published by Statistics Canada	https://www.wcbask.com/earnings-loss-benefits
Notes:									
Amounts for Canadian jurisdictions are stated in Canadian currency; amounts for U.S. jurisdictions are stated in U.S. currency.									
1 Alaska - TTD benefits are reduced to the lesser of 100 percent of spendable weekly wage minus the offsets from the following benefits being received or the maximum weekly compensation rate minus the benefits from the Alaska Teachers' retirement system, Alaska Public Employees' Retirement System, or any employer-funded union and group retirement systems. In addition, TTD rate reduction is one-half for any Social Security retirement or survivor's benefits received and reduced to no more than 80 percent of spendable weekly wages for any Social Security disability benefits being received. Lastly, any employer contributions included in the calculations of weekly TTD rate, plan payments may be offset up to total increase due to inclusion in the compensation rate.									
2 Alaska - State Average Weekly Wages are computed for the upcoming year using data from the previous calendar year creating a twelve-month lag in data. ADOLWD publishes a bulletin in early December to provide for guidance.									
3 Colorado - An insurer may modify TTD to offset Social Security disability, pension, or similar benefits pursuant to statute by filing an admission of liability form with the Division, with documentation which substantiates the offset and figures showing how the amount of the offset was calculated.									
4 Delaware - Delaware Employment Wages - non-federal employees are covered by Delaware Unemployment Insurance. Information provided by the Office of Occupational Labor Market Information. SAWW is calculated on July 1 from the first 4 of the last 6 quarters of data, i.e., the previous calendar year. 19 DE Code § 3302 (23).									
5 District of Columbia - 2019 responses. No 2022 data were provided.									
6 Idaho - No maximum period—TTD continues while in the period of recovery.									
7 Idaho - On or before June 1 of each year, the total wages reported on contribution reports to the department of employment for the preceding calendar year shall be divided by the average monthly number of insured workers determined by dividing the total insured workers reported for the preceding year by twelve (12). The average annual wage thus obtained shall be divided by fifty-two (52) and the average weekly state wage thus determined rounded to the nearest dollar. The average weekly state wage as so determined shall be applicable for the calendar year commencing January 1 following the June 1 determination.									

Table 4A Benefits for Temporary Total Disability Provided by Workers' Compensation Systems as of January 1, 2022

Information on the basis for calculating the temporary total disability (TTD) benefit, the maximum and minimum to be paid, and for how long those payments are allowed for people injured at work.								
Jurisdiction	Basis Of TTD Calculation	Temporary Total Disability		Basis Of Weekly Maximum Calculation	Maximum Benefit Changes	Maximum Length Of TTD Benefits	Subject To The Following Offsets	How Statewide Average Weekly Wage (SAWW) Or Other Basis For Weekly Maximum Is Calculated
		Weekly Minimum	Weekly Maximum					Over What Time Period And Lag, From Which Agency, And Using What Data?
8	Kansas - Depending on the type of injury; also there may be a limitation of \$130,000 or \$155,000 for all indemnity benefits depending on types of benefits paid.							
9	Kansas - To calculate AWW, we take Total Wages and divide it by Total Employment and then divide that number by 52. The numbers include all Kansas employers.							
10	Massachusetts - G.L. c. 152, Sec. 34B - https://malegislature.gov/Laws/GeneralLaws/PartI/TitleXXI/Chapter152/Section34B							
11	Massachusetts - G.L. c. 151A, Sec. 29 - https://malegislature.gov/Laws/GeneralLaws/PartI/TitleXXI/Chapter151A/Section29							
12	Michigan - Weekly WC benefits are offset according to Sec. 418.354: 50 percent of the amount of old-age insurance benefits received under Social Security; the after-tax amount of the payments received under a self-insurance plan, a wage continuation plan, or under a disability insurance policy provided by the same employer from whom benefits are being paid under section 351, 361, or 835 if the employee did not contribute to the plan or to the payment of premiums regarding the disability insurance policy; and a number of other provisions related to after-tax pension, retirement benefits, and after-tax profit sharing plans (see 418.354 for details).							
13	Minnesota - As of 10/1/21, the minimum under Minn. Stat. § 176.101, subd. 1 (c) is 20% of the maximum weekly benefit or the employee's actual weekly wage, whichever is less.							
14	Missouri - 2019 responses. No 2022 data were provided.							
15	Montana - The calculation is in accordance with 39-51-2105 and 39-51-2201, MCA, including the following: the average annual employment of 443,286 and total wages of \$21,131,627,545 to get an annual average wage of \$47,670.41 and an average weekly wage of \$916.74.							
16	New Jersey - The SAWW is based on the average weekly wages earned by all employees covered by the "unemployment compensation" law. The amount of maximum compensation shall be computed, determined, rounded to the nearest dollar, and promulgated by the Commissioner of the NJ Dept. of Labor & Workforce Development on or before Sept. 1 each year based on said average weekly wages as of the calendar year proceeding and shall be effective as to injuries occurring in the calendar year following such promulgation.							
17	North Carolina - AWW for the calendar year 2020, as determined by the Division of Employment Security, multiplied by 1.10 and rounded to its nearest multiple of two dollars (\$2.00).							
18	North Dakota - The minimum benefit is equal to 60 percent of the SAWW unless the amount exceeds the employee's net wages, in which case the employee receives net wages as a weekly compensation rate.							
19	North Dakota - An additional 20 weeks of benefits may be added if the employee is enrolled in a vocational rehabilitation program.							
20	Ohio - 72% of the employee's preinjury wage for the first 12 weeks and then 66 2/3% of preinjury wage thereafter.							
21	Ohio - However, if the FWW or AWW is below the minimum, the TTD is 100 percent of the FWW or AWW.							
22	Ohio - If 72 percent of the FWW or 66 2/3 percent of the AWW is above the maximum, TTD is paid at the maximum amount.							
23	Ohio - Periods for which temporary nonoccupational accident and sickness insurance is or has been paid pursuant to an insurance policy or program to which the employer has made the entire contribution or payment for providing insurance or under a nonoccupational accident and sickness program fully funded by the employer. When an injured worker is receiving Social Security retirement benefits and TTD is being paid at a rate greater than 66 2/3 percent of the SAWW for the date of injury. When an injured worker is receiving unemployment compensation that was paid and funded by the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services. When the employer has paid sick leave, and the injured worker is also entitled to TTD.							
24	Oregon - If a worker is employed in more than one job at the time of injury, and meets the requirements in ORS 656.210, the worker's preinjury weekly wage is ascertained by adding all earnings the worker was receiving from all subject employment.							
25	Pennsylvania - Disability under PA law means loss of earning power. PA law allows the employer/insurer to request an impairment rating examination after the employee has received 104 weeks of full benefit payments. If the IRE shows less than 35 percent impairment based on the AMA 6th Edition Guide (2nd printing April 2009), then benefits are reclassified as partial disability compensation and are subject to a 500-week cap.							
26	South Dakota - If the weekly wage is below 50 percent of the SAWW, the calculation is wages, less income tax and Social Security.							
27	Texas - 104 weeks from the 8th day of disability. An exception to this amount could be made when an extension of maximum medical improvement based on spinal surgery is approved by DWC.							
28	US Federal Programs - Longshore - Section 6(b)(3) of the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act (LHWCA) provides that prior to October 1 of each year, based on the national average weekly wage (NAWW) for the three calendar quarters ending June 30 of that year, the Secretary of Labor shall determine the NAWW to be applicable for the 12-month period beginning October 1.							
29	Washington - The Washington State legislature has increased the minimum workers' compensation benefits for claims with dates of injury (DOI) or dates of manifestation (DOM) on or after July 2, 2008. This change results in three different possible minimum rates: -15 percent of the state average monthly wage (SAMW) + \$10.00 for spouse + \$10.00 for each dependent child up to five dependent children; -100 percent of the worker's gross monthly wage; and -Minimum time-loss rate in effect prior to July 2, 2008.							
30	West Virginia - The State Average Weekly Wage (SAWW) is calculated annually in accordance with WV Code 21A-6-10(e): "Average weekly wage shall be computed by dividing the number of employees in West Virginia earning wages in covered employment into the total wages paid to employees in West Virginia in covered employment, and by further dividing said result by fifty-two, and shall be determined from employer wage and contribution reports for the previous calendar year which are furnished to the department on or before June 1 following such calendar year. The average weekly wage, as determined by the commissioner, shall be rounded to the next higher dollar."							
31	West Virginia - The expression "average weekly wage in West Virginia", within the meaning of [the Workers' Compensation] chapter, is ... determined by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Employment Programs in accordance with the provisions of sections ten [21A-6-10] and eleven [21A-6-11], article six, chapter twenty-one-a of this code and other applicable provisions of said chapter (WV Code 23-4-14(c)). See section "Workers' Compensation Benefit Rates" on the linked page for current rates.							
32	Wisconsin - TTD rate may be set at 100 percent of actual earnings if part-time employee and self-restricts.							
33	Wisconsin - The minimum AWW is \$30 so the minimum TTD rate would be \$20. However, this is obsolete and would only come up in circumstances in which the employer was licensed to pay subminimum wages (e.g., sheltered workers).							
34	Wyoming - Wyoming Workers' Compensation calculates all payments/wages based on a monthly rate, rather than a weekly rate. Each claimant's payment depends on their gross monthly wage on the date of injury and cannot exceed the statewide average monthly wage.							
35	British Columbia - The weekly maximum is based on the maximum annual wage rate of \$108,400 [90% x (\$108,400 - federal tax - provincial tax - Canada Pension Plan contributions - employment insurance premium)]. The actual amount would depend on the percentage of disability and taxation status, status for Canada Pension Plan Disability, and employment insurance used in the calculation of net.							
36	British Columbia - TT and TP benefits are payable until the later of age 65 or date of retirement, as determined by the board, for workers younger than 63 on the date of injury. For workers 63 or older on the date of injury, benefits are paid until the later of two years after the date of injury or the date of retirement [Section 201(1), Act].							
37	British Columbia - Weekly benefits are based on 90% of net earnings minus CPP, employment insurance, and income tax deductions [sections 220 and 221, Act]. If net average earnings are less than the minimum weekly level of benefits, 100% of the net average earnings will be paid without deductions [Section 191, Act].							
38	New Brunswick - Earnings are adjusted accordingly by CPP, EI, and income tax rates for the current taxation year. There is a lump-sum permanent physical impairment award provided as per Workers' Compensation Regulation 82-165.							
39	New Brunswick - Also ceases when injured worker has received benefits for a period not exceeding two years following the commencement of benefits when the injured worker is 63 years of age or more at the time of injury or recurrence.							
40	New Brunswick - CPPD: worker's benefits reduced by CPPD amount attributable to the compensable injury.							
41	New Brunswick - Remuneration received during the worker's compensation period but earned prior to the compensation period shall not be deducted from loss of earning benefits. Examples include but are not limited to vacation pay, bonuses, sick leave benefits.							