

**Table 7 Maximum Benefit Payments for Selected Permanent Partial Disabilities as of January 1, 2019**

This table compares the maximum benefit due an injured worker for a specific loss of permanent bodily function when it is considered a *scheduled* injury across jurisdictions with statutory PPD schedules. The injured worker in each example made \$1,000.00 a week, had four dependents, and was 50 years old at the time of injury. In some cases, the injured worker would also be eligible for TTD and/or PT, which are not supposed to be included in these figures. If jurisdictions pay ongoing TTD, or would pay PT (or pensions) in these cases and do not pay scheduled PPD benefits, this amount should not be included in this table. The reader should be cautious about using these comparisons for interstate comparisons unless they have a significant understanding of the different jurisdictional benefits structures. To better understand the different jurisdictional PPD structures for states in the U.S., the reader should refer to another WCRI report entitled *Permanent Partial Disability Benefits: Interstate Differences*. Users are also reminded that benefit levels in each jurisdiction are heavily affected by jurisdictional wage rates and varying maximum statutory benefit levels and the fact that these figures are undiscounted and not usually paid in a lump sum, but over time in biweekly or monthly amounts.

Jurisdiction	Amputation Of Dominant Arm At The Shoulder	Amputation Of Dominant Hand	Amputation Of Left Leg At The Hip	Amputation Of Left Foot	Loss Of One Eye	Loss Of Hearing In Both Ears	Loss Of Hearing In One Ear	Maximum Payable For A Nonscheduled Loss
Alabama	\$48,840.00	\$37,400.00	\$44,000.00	\$30,580.00	\$27,280.00	\$35,860.00	\$11,600.00	\$66,000.00
Alaska	\$106,200.00 (1)	\$95,580.00	\$70,800.00	\$60,180.00	\$177,000.00 is maximum (2)	\$61,950.00	\$10,620.00	N/A
Arizona	\$142,989.00	\$119,157.50	\$119,157.50	\$95,326.00	\$71,494.50	\$142,989.00	\$47,663.00	None
Arkansas	\$169,580.00 (3)	\$127,185.00	\$127,880.00	\$91,045.00	\$72,975.00	\$109,810.00	\$29,190.00	N/A (4)
California (5)	\$168,817.50 (6)	\$147,217.50 (6)	\$88,147.50	\$54,280.00	\$57,500.00	\$73,427.50	\$6,957.50	No maximum
Colorado	\$63,910.08 (7)	\$31,955.04 (7)	\$63,910.08 (7)	\$31,955.04 (7)	\$31,955.04 (7)	\$42,709.14 (7)	\$10,754.10 (7)	\$182,251.37 (7)
Connecticut (8)	\$131,924.00	\$106,554.00	\$98,308.75	\$79,281.25	\$99,577.25	\$65,962.00	\$22,199	780 weeks recommended for injuries to brain or heart prior to 7/1/1993 (9)
Delaware	250 weeks x AWW	220 weeks x AWW	250 weeks x AWW	160 weeks x AWW	Percentages are statutorily mandated and will not fluctuate	175 weeks x AWW	75 weeks x AWW	300 weeks x maximum compensation rate of \$679.63
District of Columbia	312 weeks of compensation at 75% of the weekly pay rate	244 weeks of compensation at 75% of the weekly pay rate	288 weeks of compensation at 75% of the weekly pay rate	205 weeks of compensation at 75% of the weekly pay rate	160 weeks of compensation at 75% of the weekly pay rate	200 weeks of compensation at 75% of the weekly pay rate	52 weeks of compensation at 75% of the weekly pay rate	N/A
Florida	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Georgia	225 weeks x TTD rate	160 weeks x TTD rate	225 weeks x TTD rate	135 weeks x TTD rate	150 weeks x TTD rate	150 weeks x TTD rate	75 weeks x TTD rate	Rating x 300 weeks x TTD rate
Hawaii	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Idaho	\$129,690.00	\$116,721.00	\$86,460.00	\$60,522.00	\$75,652.50 (10)	\$75,652.50	(11)	\$432.30 (per week) (12)
Illinois (13)	\$193,800.00	\$123,000.00	\$177,600.00	\$100,200.00	\$97,200 if 100% loss of vision; \$103,800.00 if enucleation of eye	\$129,000.00	\$32,400.00	N/A
Indiana	\$228,180.00	\$164,460.00	\$196,320.00	\$132,600.00	\$132,600.00	\$82,230.00	\$27,260.00	\$390,000.00
Iowa	\$167,442.50	\$127,256.30	\$147,349.40	\$100,465.50	\$93,767.80	\$117,209.75	\$33,488.50	\$334,885.00
Kansas	\$75,000.00 (14)	\$75,000.00 (14)	\$75,000.00 (14) (15)	\$75,000.00 (14)	\$70,440.00	\$64,570.00	\$17,610.00	\$75,000.00
Kentucky	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$716.49 per week for either 425 weeks or 520 weeks, depending on disability rating
Louisiana	\$133,334; credit can be taken for other indemnity benefits paid	\$100,000; subject to credit for other indemnity benefits paid	\$116,667; subject to credit for other indemnity benefits paid	\$83,334; subject to credit for other indemnity benefits paid	\$66,667; subject to credit for other indemnity benefits paid	\$66,667; subject to credit for other indemnity benefits paid	\$66,667; subject to credit for other indemnity benefits paid	N/A
Maine	N/A (16)	N/A (16)	N/A (16)	N/A (16)	N/A (16)	N/A (16)	N/A (16)	N/A (16)
Maryland	\$333,963.00	\$278,721.00	\$333,963.00	\$278,721.00	\$278,721.00	\$278,721.00	\$46,035.00	\$556,605.00
Massachusetts	\$59,486.63	\$47,035.94	\$53,952.99	\$40,118.89	\$53,952.99	\$106,522.57	\$40,118.89	\$110,672.80
Michigan	\$175,092.10	\$139,943.50	\$139,943.50	\$105,445.80	\$105,445.80	N/A	N/A	N/A
Minnesota (17)	\$119,700.00	\$93,582.00	\$50,400.00	\$27,300.00	\$23,952.00	\$40,425.00	\$5,040.00	\$540,800.00
Mississippi	\$98,896.00	\$74,172.00	\$86,534.00	\$61,810.00	\$49,448.00	\$74,172.00	\$19,779.20	\$222,516.00
Missouri (18)	\$126,676.18	\$95,553.15	\$113,025.73	\$81,902.70	\$76,442.52	\$98,283.24	\$26,754.88	\$198,552.00
Montana	N/A (19)	N/A (19)	N/A (19)	N/A (19)	N/A (19)	N/A (19)	N/A (19)	N/A (19)
Nebraska	\$150,000.00	\$116,667.25	\$143,333.33	\$100,000.00	\$83,333.33	PTD	\$33,333.33	Benefits could be payable for life
Nevada as of January 1, 2016 (20)	\$375,717.60	\$344,407.20	\$250,478.40	\$219,168.00	\$175,334.40	\$100,190.40	\$37,572.00	There are no nonscheduled injury evaluations
New Hampshire	\$126,000.00	\$113,400.00	\$84,000.00	\$58,800.00	\$50,400.00	\$73,800.00	\$18,000.00	\$210,000.00
New Jersey	\$223,080.00 (21)	\$135,485.00 (21)	\$212,940.00 (21)	\$112,930.00 (21)	\$86,000.00 (21) (22)	\$86,000.00 (21)	\$14,760.00 (21)	\$524,970.00
New Mexico	\$162,928.00 (23)	\$101,830.00	\$93,628.00	\$97,756.80	\$122,196.00	\$32,585.60	\$570,248.00	\$570,248.00
New York	\$208,001.04 (24) (25)	\$162,667.48 (24) (25)	\$192,000.96 (24) (25)	\$136,667.35 (24) (25)	\$106,667.20 (24)	\$100,000.50 (24)	\$40,000.20 (24)	\$336,000.00 (26)
North Carolina	Compensation rate x 240 weeks	Compensation rate x 200 weeks	Compensation rate x 200 weeks	Compensation rate x 144 weeks	Compensation rate x 120 weeks	Compensation rate x 150 weeks	Compensation rate x 70 weeks	(27)

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Jurisdiction	Amputation Of Dominant Arm At The Shoulder	Amputation Of Dominant Hand	Amputation Of Left Leg At The Hip	Amputation Of Left Foot	Loss Of One Eye	Loss Of Hearing In Both Ears	Loss Of Hearing In One Ear	Maximum Payable For A Nonscheduled Loss
North Dakota	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)
Ohio	\$213,750.00	\$166,250.00	\$190,000.00	\$142,500.00	\$118,750.00	\$118,750.00	\$23,750.00	\$63,334.00
Oklahoma	\$88,825.00	\$71,060.00	\$88,825.00	\$71,060.00	\$88,825.00	\$106,590.00	\$35,530.00	\$113,050.00
Oregon (29)	60% of whole person Impairment = \$60,423.00 Max. work disability (WD) = \$153,000.00 Total = \$213,423.00	47% of whole person Impairment = \$47,331.35 Max. WD = \$133,500.00 Total = \$180,831.35	47% of whole person Impairment = \$47,331.35 Max. WD = \$133,500.00 Total = \$180,831.35	42% of whole person Impairment = \$42,296.10 Max. WD = \$126,000.00 Total = \$168,296.10	31% of whole person Impairment = \$31,218.55 Max. WD = \$109,500.00 Total = \$140,718.55	60% of whole person Impairment = \$60,423.00 Max. WD = \$153,000.00 Total = \$213,423.00	19% of whole person Impairment = \$19,133.95 Max. WD = \$91,500.00 Total = \$110,633.95	100% of whole person Impairment = \$100,705.00 WD = \$213,000 Total = \$313,705.00
Pennsylvania (30)	410 weeks x TTD rate	335 weeks x TTD rate	410 weeks x TTD rate	250 weeks x TTD rate	275 weeks x TTD rate	The number of weeks of benefits to which an employee is entitled is determined based on the percent of hearing loss under the AMA Impairment Rating Guides multiplied by 260 weeks. That amount is then multiplied by the employee's TTD rate	The number of weeks of benefits to which an employee is entitled is determined based on the percent of hearing loss under the AMA Impairment Rating Guides multiplied by 60 weeks. That amount is then multiplied by the employee's TTD rate	N/A
Rhode Island	\$28,080.00	\$21,960.00	\$28,080.00	\$18,450.00	\$14,400.00	\$18,000 if traumatic; \$21,960 if an occupational disease	\$5,400 if due to trauma; \$6,750 if an occupational disease	\$275,184.00
South Carolina	300 weeks	185 weeks	195 weeks	140 weeks	140 weeks	165 weeks	80 weeks	500 weeks
South Dakota	\$161,000.00	\$12,050.00	\$128,800.00	\$100,625.00	\$120,750.00	\$120,750.00	\$40,250.00	\$251,160.00
Tennessee	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Texas (31)	Not scheduled	Not scheduled	Not scheduled	Not scheduled	Not scheduled	Not scheduled	Not scheduled	\$196,800.00
US Federal Programs - FECA	312 weeks of compensation at 75% of the weekly pay rate	244 weeks of compensation at 75% of the weekly pay rate	288 weeks of compensation at 75% of the weekly pay rate	205 weeks of compensation at 75% of the weekly pay rate	160 weeks of compensation at 75% of the weekly pay rate	200 weeks of compensation at 75% of the weekly pay rate	52 weeks of compensation at 75% of the weekly pay rate	N/A
US Federal Programs - Longshore (32)	\$208,001.04	\$162,667.48	\$192,000.96	\$136,667.35	\$106,667.20	\$133,334.00	\$34,666.84	2/3 of the difference between \$1,000 and post-accident wages for life
Utah	\$109,582.00	\$98,448.00	\$73,250.00	\$51,568.00	By enucleation: \$70,320.00; total loss of sight in one eye: \$58,600.00	\$63,874.00	\$11,134.00	N/A
Vermont	Not scheduled	Not scheduled	Not scheduled	Not scheduled	Not scheduled	Not scheduled	Not scheduled	Theoretically, \$617,000 before COLAs: 100% WPI x maximum CR rate \$1,122 x 550; however, a person with 100% WPI would likely be eligible for PTD instead
Virginia	\$195,000.00 (33)	\$146,250.00	\$170,625.00	\$121,875.00	\$97,500.00	\$97,500.00	\$48,750.00	None; only payable for scheduled body parts and losses, such as disfigurement
Washington	\$123,291.12 (34)	\$110,961.99 (34)	\$123,291.12 (34)	\$86,303.85 (34)	\$49,316.34	\$98,633.04	\$16,438.71	\$205,485.09
West Virginia	60 percent (60 months)	50 percent (50 months)	60 percent (60 months)	35 percent (35 months)	33 percent (33 months)	55 percent (55 months)	22.5 percent (22.5 months)	N/A
Wisconsin (35)	\$226,250.00	\$181,000.00	\$181,000.00	\$90,500.00	\$99,550.00, if by enucleation/evisceration (36)	Traumatic: \$119,460.00; Occupational hearing loss: \$78,192.00	Traumatic: \$19,910.00; Occupational hearing loss: \$13,032.00	\$362,000.00
Wyoming (37)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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Jurisdiction	Amputation Of Dominant Arm At The Shoulder	Amputation Of Dominant Hand	Amputation Of Left Leg At The Hip	Amputation Of Left Foot	Loss Of One Eye	Loss Of Hearing In Both Ears	Loss Of Hearing In One Ear	Maximum Payable For A Nonscheduled Loss
<b>Canadian Jurisdictions Participating (stated in Canadian currency)</b>								
<b>British Columbia as of January 1, 2016 (38)</b>	\$290,353.93 (39)	\$223,987.51 (39)	\$269,614.83 (39)	\$103,698.11 (39)	\$74,662.07 (39)	\$124,437.21 (39)	\$12,443.46 (39)	Potential 100% of \$395,039.68 (39)
<b>New Brunswick</b>	\$45,360 (70% of the MAE for 2019) (40)	\$34,992 (54% of the MAE for 2019) (40)	\$42,120 (65% of the MIAE for 2019) (40)	\$16,200 (25% of the MAE for 2019) (40)	\$11,664 (18% of the MAE for 2019) (40)	\$19,440 (30% of the MAE for 2018) (40) (41)	\$3,240 (5% of the MAE for 2019) (40)	Cannot exceed the maximum annual earnings for the year of the work-related accident (40)
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	\$1,000.00 (42)	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<b>Ontario</b>	Benefit determined based on worker's age and % of impairment	Benefit determined based on worker's age and % of impairment	Benefit determined based on worker's age and % of impairment	Benefit determined based on worker's age and % of impairment	Benefit determined based on worker's age and % of impairment	Benefit determined based on worker's age and % of impairment	Benefit determined based on worker's age and % of impairment	Maximum would be in accordance with the annually-indexed maximum base amount
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	The benefit would be based on the percentage of impairment, using the AMA Guides	The benefit would be based on the percentage of impairment, using the AMA Guides	The benefit would be based on the percentage of impairment, using the AMA Guides	The benefit would be based on the percentage of impairment, using the AMA Guides	The benefit would be based on the percentage of impairment, using the AMA Guides	The benefit would be based on the percentage of impairment, using the AMA Guides	The benefit would be based on the percentage of impairment, using the AMA Guides	The benefit would be based on the percentage of impairment, using the AMA Guides
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	Based on % of impairment	Based on % of impairment	Based on % of impairment	Based on % of impairment	Based on % of impairment	Based on % of impairment	Based on % of impairment	\$45,200.00

**Notes:** Amounts for Canadian jurisdictions are stated in Canadian currency; amounts for U.S. jurisdictions are stated in U.S. currency.

- 1 **Alaska** - As per AMA Guides, 6th Edition: 60% x \$177,000.00.
- 2 **Alaska** - Assumes vision in other eye is poor.
- 3 **Arkansas** - TTD rate, not PPD rate, is used for total loss involving scheduled injury.
- 4 **Arkansas** - Claimant receives PTD benefits for life.
- 5 **California** - All amounts are calculated for level for maximum PD earnings with no adjustment for age or occupation, which could cause the amount to either increase or decrease. In addition, the amount awarded may be subject to a 15% increase or decrease depending on whether the injured worker returns to work with his or her employer for dates of injury between January 1, 2005 and January 1, 2013. Ratings of 70% or greater receive a lifetime, life-pension benefit due at the expiration of PD benefits.
- 6 **California** - There is an additional life pension due.
- 7 **Colorado** - There is a maximum combined TTD and PPD total payment set at \$182,251.37 for a whole person impairment greater than 25% and \$91,126.84 for less than 25%.
- 8 **Connecticut** - All calculations based on married filing jointly with four exemptions.
- 9 **Connecticut** - No unscheduled PPD after 7/1/1993.
- 10 **Idaho** - Loss of an eye by enucleation: \$75,652.50. Total loss of vision for one eye: \$64,845.00.
- 11 **Idaho** - Only binaural hearing loss is addressed in the statutes.
- 12 **Idaho** - All permanent partial impairment ratings are calculated based upon 55% of the average weekly state wage for the year of injury.
- 13 **Illinois** - Updated amounts provided by the Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission.
- 14 **Kansas** - There is an additional allowance of 10 percent and not over 15 weeks for the healing period following an amputation.
- 15 **Kansas** - Amputation of the left leg at the hip is a body as a whole injury—nonscheduled.
- 16 **Maine** - There is no maximum. Maine is a wage-loss state.
- 17 **Minnesota** - MN PPD benefits are determined by impairment rating (percentage of whole body) in conjunction with the statutory payment table that indicates benefit per rating point depending on impairment rating. For the injuries in this table, the impairment rating varies from 6 to 60 percent. The amount in the last column corresponds to a 100 percent full body impairment.
- 18 **Missouri** - If the disability suffered in any of the items of the schedule of losses is total by reason of severance or complete loss of use thereof, the number of weeks of compensation allowed in the schedule for such disability shall be increased by 10 percent.
- 19 **Montana** - Benefits are paid according to the degree of impairment and wage loss. If eligible, other factors of age, education, wage loss, and lifting restrictions may apply.
- 20 **Nevada** - 2016 responses. No 2019 data were provided.
- 21 **New Jersey** - Plus any PPD attributed to neurological/psychological.
- 22 **New Jersey** - If the eye is enucleated, an additional 25 weeks of benefits are awarded.
- 23 **New Mexico** - In cases of actual amputation of arm or leg, the WCA judge has discretion to double this award if certain criteria are met.
- 24 **New York** - Per the assumptions, the claimant's AWW is \$1,000. An additional assumption is that the date of accident was after June 30, 2010. The claimant's total weekly benefit rate is 2/3 x \$1000 = \$666.67, and it is below the maximum benefit for all periods after June 30, 2010. As scheduled PPDs are paid at the permanent total rate, that is the rate used to calculate the maximum benefit payable.
- 25 **New York** - The worker may also be entitled to unscheduled PPD benefits, since there has been a loss of use greater than 50%, if the worker is unable to work solely due to the loss of the member.

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26	<b>New York</b> - If the claimant's AWW is \$1,000, and the date of accident is after June 30, 2010, then the weekly benefit rate when the claimant is totally disabled is \$666.67. For unscheduled PPD the claimant's wage earning capacity must be set to determine the weekly benefit rate. Claimant's wage earning capacity cannot be greater than 75%. For this example assume the claimant's wage earning capacity has been set at 4% and the claimant's loss of wage earning capacity set at 96%. The maximum number of benefit weeks for loss of wage-earning capacity greater than 95% but less than 100%, is 525 weeks. If the claimant's wage earning capacity is 4%, then the weekly benefit rate \$640.00. However, as the loss of wage-earning capacity is greater than 75%, in the last year of benefits, the worker can request to be reclassified as PT or total industrial disabled due to factors reflecting extreme hardship.							
27	<b>North Carolina</b> - Loss or permanent injury to important external or internal organs or parts of the body for which no compensation is payable: \$20,000. Facial or head disfigurement: \$20,000. Serious bodily disfigurement: \$10,000.							
28	<b>North Dakota</b> - PPI benefit is 35% of SAWW multiplied by statutory permanent impairment multiplier. Impairments are paid as a lump sum and are not based on any disability of the injured worker. Impairment schedule—NDCC 65-05-12.2 (10). Statutory scheduled awards exist for certain amputations—NDCC 65-05-12.2(11).							
29	<b>Oregon</b> - Dominance of extremity and right/left do not affect award values. Whole person percentages on chart are listed in ORS 656.214; additional whole person percentages are listed in OAR 436-035. Impairment benefits are determined by multiplying the impairment value times 100 times the state average weekly wage. Work disability benefits are determined by multiplying the impairment value, as modified by social-vocational factors, times 150 times the worker's weekly wage at injury; this wage factor cannot be more than 133 percent nor less than 50 percent of the state average weekly wage.							
30	<b>Pennsylvania</b> - Pennsylvania refers to the losses identified in this table as specific loss injuries, not permanent partial disability. Under the specific loss classification employees are entitled to a set number of weeks of compensation benefits for the loss, or loss of use of, a particular body part. Employees are entitled to the scheduled number of weeks of benefits multiplied by the employee's compensation rate, which, as previously noted, is based on the employee's average weekly wage. In addition to the scheduled benefits, claimants may also be eligible for an additional number of weeks' benefits for a "healing period." The numbers in the above chart refer only to the base specific loss schedule and do not include any applicable healing period.							
31	<b>Texas</b> - All permanent partial disability benefits are unscheduled in Texas and based on an injured employee's percentage of whole body impairment as determined by the 4th edition of the American Medical Association (AMA) <i>Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment</i> .							
32	<b>US Federal Programs - Longshore</b> - The figures have been rounded up to a compensation rate of \$666.67.							
33	<b>Virginia</b> - No distinction is made for dominant arm, age, number of dependents, etc. PPD and TTD are not payable simultaneously, and all are subject to the 500-week limitation.							
34	<b>Washington</b> - There is no difference in compensation between dominant/non-dominant or left/right.							
35	<b>Wisconsin</b> - All calculations executed on the assumption that the injured worker received the maximum weekly PPD rate.							
36	<b>Wisconsin</b> - \$90,500.00 for total impairment of one eye for industrial use.							
37	<b>Wyoming</b> - AMA Guide impairment ratings are used to calculate the benefit, which is determined by multiplying the AMA Guide whole-body impairment rating by 60 months, multiplied by 2/3 of the statewide average monthly wage for the quarter of injury.							
38	<b>British Columbia</b> - 2016 responses. No 2019 data were provided.							
39	<b>British Columbia</b> - Figures shown assume the worker is age 50 at injury and would normally retire at age 65. Figures include retirement benefits. This case assumes no loss of earnings and excludes medical aid and medical costs, which are payable for life. Excludes additional allowances, such as clothing allowance and independence and home maintenance allowances, as well as prosthetics, orthotics, hearing aids, and batteries, which are also provided for life. Dominant side is not a factor considered in rating permanent disability. Hearing loss assumed to be traumatic loss.							
40	<b>New Brunswick</b> - Permanent physical impairment award is a lump-sum payment provided to injured workers in addition to any loss of earnings. It is provided once per claim and is based on the percentage of impairment, multiplied by the maximum annual earnings (MAE) for the year in which the accident occurred. (For 2019, the maximum annual earnings is \$64,800.)							
41	<b>New Brunswick</b> - If there is complete deafness in both ears, occurring as a sudden and complete traumatic loss of hearing, the impairment percentage would be 60% of the MAE.							
42	<b>Nova Scotia</b> - \$1,000.00 is the maximum payable, regardless of the injury. Permanent benefits reflect both the permanent impairment and the earnings loss; an increase in the impairment will only offset the earnings loss as the combination of the two cannot exceed the maximum of \$1,000.00.							