

Temporary Income Benefits (TIBs)

BEN

Information for Injured Workers from the Division of Workers' Compensation

Income benefits replace a portion of wages you lose because of a work-related injury or illness. There are four types of income benefits:

- temporary income benefits (TIBs);
- impairment income benefits (IIBs);
- supplemental income benefits (SIBs); and
- lifetime income benefits (LIBs).

Income benefits may not exceed the maximum weekly amount set by state law. Temporary income benefits, impairment income benefits, and lifetime income benefits are also subject to a minimum amount set by state law. The maximum and minimum benefit amounts are based on the state average weekly wage.



You must report any income (other than workers' compensation benefits you may be receiving) to the Division and the insurance carrier so an adjustment can be made to your income benefit payments. You may be fined and/or charged with fraud if you receive temporary income benefits or supplemental income benefits while also receiving wages from an employer

without informing the Division and the insurance carrier.

Income benefits are no longer payable following the death of an injured worker. The injured worker's beneficiaries may be eligible to apply and receive death benefits if the injured worker's death was due to the work-related injury or illness.

Temporary Income Benefits (TIBs)

[Sections 408.101 – 408.105, Rules 129.1 – 129.11]

You may be paid temporary income benefits (TIBs) if your work-related injury or illness causes you to lose all or some of your wages for more than seven (7) days. If you work more than one job, you may be paid TIBs if you lose all or some of your wages from other employers. (See "Average Weekly Wage Calculations" fact sheet under Multiple Employment).

This publication is a summary and is presented for informational purposes only. It is not a substitute for the statute and Division rules. For questions about Division rules, please call Customer Assistance at 1-800-252-7031. CS05-006C(11-06)

Amount of Temporary Income Benefits

Temporary income benefits equal 70 percent of the difference between your average weekly wage and the wages you are able to earn after your work-related injury. If you earned less than \$8.50 per hour before you were injured, your temporary income benefits for the first 26 weeks of payments will equal 75 percent of the difference between your average weekly wage and the wages you are able to earn after your work-related injury.

The amount of temporary income benefits is subject to maximum and minimum benefit amounts. For example, if your average weekly wage was \$500, and your injury or illness caused you to lose all of your income, your TIBs would be \$350 a week:

Your average weekly wage	\$500
Minus your wages after the injury	- 0
Lost wages	\$500

70 percent of \$500 (.70 x 500) equals \$350

After an injury, your doctor may release you to return to work at modified duty; i.e., changes made to your regular job, or a temporary or alternate work assignment. You may still be entitled to TIBs if your employer provides the modified duty at reduced wages.

For example, if your average weekly wage prior to the work-related injury was \$500, and you returned to work doing a modified job after the work-related injury and you are now earning \$200 per week to work only 4 hours a day, your temporary income benefits would still be \$210 a week.

Your average weekly wage	\$500
Minus your wages after the injury	-200
Lost wages	\$300

70 percent of \$300 (.70 x 300) equals \$210

For further assistance, call

1-800-252-7031

or visit

www.tdi.state.tx.us

Temporary Income Benefits (TIBs)

Information for Injured Workers from the Division of Workers' Compensation

Page 2

By returning to work, you are able to receive a total of \$410 per week. This includes the wages you are able to earn (\$200) plus the TIBs (\$210) paid to you by the insurance company for lost wages.

When TIBs Begin and End

You become eligible for TIBs after you miss eight (8) days from work. Remember, disability refers to your inability to earn an income, not to a physical handicap. You have disability if your work-related injury or illness causes you to lose all or some of your usual pay. Benefits are not paid for the first week of lost wages unless disability lasts for two (2) weeks (14 days) or more.

TIBs end at the earlier of:

- the date you reach maximum medical improvement (the point that your work-related injury or illness has improved as much as it is going to improve);
- the date you are again physically able to earn your average weekly wage which would be the same wages you were earning prior to being injured on-the-job; or
- at the end of 104 weeks.

Definitions

Average Weekly Wage (AWW) is the average amount of weekly wages you earned during the 13 weeks immediately before your work-related injury or illness occurred. Income and death benefit payments are based on your average weekly wage.

Disability occurs when a work-related injury or illness causes you to lose the ability to earn your weekly wages. Disability refers to your ability to earn an income, not to a physical handicap.

Maximum Benefit Amount may not exceed 100 percent of the state average weekly wage rounded to the nearest whole dollar. The Division will compute the maximum weekly income benefit for each state fiscal year no later than September 1st of each year.

Maximum Medical Improvement (MMI) is the earlier of:

- the point in time when your work-related injury or illness has improved as much as it is going to improve *or*
- 104 weeks from the date you became eligible to receive income benefits.

Minimum Benefit Amount is 15 percent of the state average weekly wage rounded to the nearest whole dollar. The Division will compute the minimum weekly income benefit for each state fiscal year no later than September 1st of each year.

For more information on Workers' Compensation Benefits see the following fact sheets:

- Workers' Compensation In Texas
- Travel Reimbursement
- Workers' Compensation Benefits
- Dispute Resolution
- Benefit Review Conference
- Contested Case Hearing
- Appeals Panel Review
- Judicial Review