

# Impairment Income Benefits (IIBs)

**BEN**

Information for Injured Employees 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 income 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 and 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.

## **Impairment Income Benefits (IIBs)**

[Sections 408.121 – 408.129, Rules 130.1 – 130.11]

You may be entitled to Impairment Income Benefits (IIBs) if you have a permanent impairment from a work-related injury or illness. Generally, Maximum Medical Improvement (MMI) is reached when you are as well as you are going to be from the work-related injury or illness. This does not mean that you will not need to follow up care with your health care provider, be completely pain free, or that you are released to return to work. When the health care provider determines you have reached MMI, the health

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care provider will determine if there is any permanent physical damage. The health care provider will assign an impairment rating (IR) using the 4<sup>th</sup> Edition of the American Medical Associations (AMA) Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment. The impairment rating describes the degree of permanent damage to your body as a whole.

If the injured employee has not previously reached maximum medical improvement, the workers' compensation law establishes MMI at 104 weeks. A doctor that is certified by the Division to do IR examinations must make an assessment of permanent impairment on whether the work-related injury or illness has been resolved or not. If an IR has not been assigned before the 104-week date when your temporary income benefits (TIBs) end, you may not receive IIBs until a doctor assigns an IR. TIBs can no longer be paid after 104 weeks (or maximum medical improvement). Your impairment rating determines whether you are eligible for IIBs. Three (3) weeks of IIBs are paid for each percentage of impairment.

For example, if you receive a 10 percent IR, you will receive 30 weeks of IIBs because 3 weeks of IIBs are paid for each percentage of impairment ( $10 \times 3 = 30$  weeks of IIBs).

## **Amount of Impairment Income Benefits**

Impairment Income Benefits equal 70 percent of your average weekly wage (AWW). There is a state maximum for impairment income benefits just as there is for TIBs. The maximum for IIBs is 70 percent of the state AWW.

For example, if the state average weekly wage was \$539, the maximum IIB rate would be \$377.

Average weekly wage	\$539
70 percent of \$539	\$377

**For further assistance, call  
1-800-252-7031  
or visit  
[www.tdi.state.tx.us](http://www.tdi.state.tx.us)**

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Page 2

If your average weekly wage was \$500, your IIB rate would be \$350.

Average weekly wage	\$500
70 percent of \$500	\$350

If your average weekly wage is higher than the state average weekly wage (\$539), such as \$634.36 in the example below, you will not receive 70 percent of \$634.36, you will receive \$377 per week, the maximum IIB rate allowed by law.

Average weekly wage	\$634.36
70 percent of \$634.36	\$444.05
(\$377 maximum limit for IIBs)	

## When Impairment Benefits Begin and End

You become eligible for Impairment Income Benefits (IIBs) the day after you reach maximum medical improvement (MMI). IIBs end after you have received a total of three (3) weeks of payments for each percentage of your impairment rating.

For example, if you have an impairment rating of 6 percent, you would receive a total of 18 weeks of IIBs.

## 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.

**Impairment Rating** is the percentage of permanent physical damage to your body that resulted from a work-related injury or illness.

**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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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