

ADJUSTMENTS OF EXISTING COMPENSATION PAYMENTS

	ADJUSTMENTS OF EXISTING COMPENSATION PAYMENTS	Section of Act	Policy (if any)	Related links (if any)
AB	Adjustments are annual in Alberta (mandated by policy, not legislation).	Workers' Compensation Act (s. 56, 58, 59, 60, 67, 68)	04-01, Part II, Application 4	
BC	British Columbia adjusts payments on January 1 st annually.	Workers Compensation Act (s. 24, 25, 25.2, 26, 27, 33)		
MB	In Manitoba, death and permanent disability benefits arising from pre-1992 accidents are adjusted on a biennial basis. Indexing for permanent disability benefits cease when the worker turns 65. Also in Manitoba, temporary disability benefits, minimums and maximums for pre-1992 accidents are indexed annually. Workers with accidents on or after January 1, 1992 have their average earnings adjusted after two years and annually thereafter. Survivors' monthly benefits are adjusted after two years and annually thereafter. The fixed dollar amounts of compensation listed in the Act are adjusted annually.	Workers Compensation Act (s. 29(4), 40(2), 44, 47, 48, 49) Manitoba Regulation 171/2010, Adjustment in Compensation Regulation		
NB	New Brunswick has frozen benefit levels for pre-1993 accidents until they represent an amount that is equal to 85% of net earnings plus subsequent consumer price indexation. Adjustments are annual. Workers who were receiving benefits at 90% of the loss of earnings at the time their claim was finalised and suffer a recurrence of injury on or after January 1, 1993 will have their benefits calculated in accordance with Policy No. 21-210 Calculation of Benefits and are no longer subject to the transitional calculation.	Workers' Compensation Act (s. 38.1, 38.11, 38.2, 38.52, 38.53, 38.6, 38.8, 48)	Policy No. 21-210 Calculation of Benefits Policy No. 21-213 Transitional Entitlement	
NL	Newfoundland & Labrador adjusts dependency benefits and extended earnings loss benefits using the CPI for Canada.	Workplace Health, Safety and Compensation Act (s. 65, 74.1)		
NT/ NU	Although the Northwest Territories & Nunavut Act provides for the WSCC to make an annual review of compensation payments and to make recommendations to the Minister, it is silent on what happens after the recommendation is made. Notwithstanding this, some increases have been made in Northwest Territories & Nunavut.	Workers' Compensation Act (s. 1(1), 53)		
NS	In Nova Scotia, indexing of benefits (permanent and temporary) was suspended by statute until January 1, 2000 and is now in place again.	Workers' Compensation Act (s. 41, 70, 71, 72, 73)	Policy 3.9.12 Inflation-Indexing of Benefits	

Source: Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada – 2011

**These tables have been designed for general information purposes only. The AWCBC makes no representations as to the completeness or accuracy of the information (which is not exhaustive) and individual workers' compensation boards/commissions should be contacted for specific or additional information and clarification. For links to legislation, see: [here](#). For links to policy, see: [here](#).

ADJUSTMENTS OF EXISTING COMPENSATION PAYMENTS		Section of Act	Policy (if any)	Related links (if any)
ON	Adjustments are annual.	Workplace Safety and Insurance Act (s. 49-52.1)		
PE	Adjustments are annual.	Workers Compensation Act (s. 49.1, 50)	POL-12, Survivor Benefits	
QC	<p>Indemnities are revalued every year on the basis of the variation in the consumer price index (CPI).</p> <p>The amount of the gross annual income used as the basis for the calculation of the income replacement indemnity is revalued on the anniversary of the beginning of the worker's disability.</p> <p>All other sums of money are revalued on January 1 of each year.</p>	Act Respecting Industrial Accidents and Occupational Diseases (s. 117-122)		
SK	Maximum wage rate reviewed annually. Compensation payments may be reviewed on request of worker, employer, dependent spouse or the Board; the compensation levels may be adjusted based on this review.	Workers' Compensation Act, 1979 (s. 38, 104)	POL 04/2010, 24/83 (Annual review) POL 31/2010, 05/2003 (Appeals)	
YT	Adjustments are annual.	Workers' Compensation Act (s. 35)	N/A	
TEMPORARY COMPENSATION		Section of Act	Policy (if any)	Related links (if any)
AB		Workers' Compensation Act (s. 56)	04-02, Part I & II	
BC	In British Columbia compensation benefits are based on 90% of a worker's average net earnings. The Board will use the worker's average earnings at the time of injury to determine their average net earnings for the first 10 weeks of compensation benefits. The Board will also deduct probable Canada Pension Plan contributions, Employment Insurance premiums and federal and provincial income taxes from the worker's average earning to determine their average net earnings. After ten weeks, the Board will normally use the worker's earnings in the 12 month period prior to the injury to determine their average earnings. At this time, the Board will also take into consideration individual aspects of a worker's tax situation.	Workers Compensation Act (s. 33, 33.1, 33.8, 33.9)		
MB	After 24 months of cumulative wage loss benefits, workers may become eligible for other benefits like retirement annuities and group life insurance.	Workers Compensation Act (s. 42, 43(5)) Manitoba Regulation 187/2005, Group Life Insurance		

Source: Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada – 2011

**These tables have been designed for general information purposes only. The AWCBC makes no representations as to the completeness or accuracy of the information (which is not exhaustive) and individual workers' compensation boards/commissions should be contacted for specific or additional information and clarification. For links to legislation, see: [here](#). For links to policy, see: [here](#).

	TEMPORARY COMPENSATION	Section of Act	Policy (if any)	Related links (if any)
NB	Estimated loss of earnings are reviewed no later than 12 consecutive weeks after the commencement of compensation to ensure that calculations best represent the pre-accident earning pattern of the worker. Benefits are reviewed annually based on the anniversary date of the injury and indexed by the percentage increase in the New Brunswick Industrial Aggregate Earnings (NBIAE). See Policy No. 21-210 Calculation of Benefits	Workers' Compensation Act (s. 38.11(12), 38.2(4), 38.2(4.1, 4.2, 4.3))	Policy No. 21-210 Calculation of Benefits	
NL	Newfoundland & Labrador reviews the average pre-injury annual earnings of the worker after 13 consecutive weeks of compensation to establish a fair and equitable rate.	Workplace Health, Safety and Compensation Act (s. 80(7))		
NT/ NU	The Northwest Territories and Nunavut does not recognize a specific formula for adjustments. However the legislation does state that any payments made to a worker may be reviewed. On this review the Commission may stop, reduce or increase the payment, but no payment shall exceed the maximum set out within the Act. The Commission also has the authority to reconsider, alter or amend any decision or order previously made.	Workers' Compensation Act (s. 91(2), 92(4))		
NS	Earning loss adjusted according to year-over-year change to Average Industrial Wage where earnings loss set in year following injury date. Indexed thereafter.	Workers' Compensation Act (s. 37)		
ON	Ontario, as a matter of policy, will recalculate average earnings if not representative of the worker's long-term employment income. Ontario pays at 85% of net and may review yearly, or if a material change in circumstances occurs.	Workplace Safety and Insurance Act (s. 43, 44, 53)	18-02-03, Determining Long-term Average Earnings: Workers in Permanent Employment 18-02-04, Determining Long-term Average Earnings: Workers in Non-permanent Employment	
PE	The Board may review and adjust its determination of the amount of compensation payable to a worker as temporary wage loss benefits at any time.	Workers Compensation Act (s. 48.5)	Policies – Claims - Wage Loss Benefits Section	
QC	Irrelevant			
SK	Calculation of the loss of earnings is based on the difference between the worker's pre-injury earnings (indexed by CPI) and the worker's current earnings. This is reviewed and adjusted annually.	Workers' Compensation Act, 1979 (s. 69)	POL 26/2010 (Determination of Long-Term Loss of Earnings)	
YT	Yukon reviews the pre-injury annual earnings of the worker after 90 days of compensation.	Workers' Compensation Act (s. 23)	EL-01 – Loss of Earnings Benefits	

Source: Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada – 2011

**These tables have been designed for general information purposes only. The AWCBC makes no representations as to the completeness or accuracy of the information (which is not exhaustive) and individual workers' compensation boards/commissions should be contacted for specific or additional information and clarification. For links to legislation, see: [here](#). For links to policy, see: [here](#).

	Minors and apprentices may have their compensation increased at age 18 (or other specified age or time) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Also see Minors, Volunteers, Learners, Apprentices and Students 	Section of Act	Policy (if any)	Related links (if any)
AB		Workers' Compensation Act (s. 67, 68)		
BC	There is no provision in the British Columbia <i>Workers Compensation Act</i> to increase a minor or apprentice's compensation at a specific age. However, if a worker is an apprentice or a learner as defined in the British Columbia <i>Workers Compensation Act</i> , then the Board will base the worker's average earnings on the gross earnings for the 12 month period immediately preceding the date of injury, of a qualified person employed at the starting rate in the same trade, occupation or profession by the same employer or a an employer in the same region if no person so employed.	Workers Compensation Act (s. 33.2)		
MB	The Act permits the WCB to adjust a worker's average earnings based on his or her age. Apprentices will have their average earnings adjusted to reflect wage schedules in their respective apprenticeship program. Workers who are 28 and younger and sustain a long-term loss of earnings may be eligible to have their average earnings adjusted up to the provincial industrial average wage. See Policy 44.80.30.30, Prospective Earnings – Apprentices and Youthful Workers .	Workers Compensation Act (s. 45(4))		
NB	Legislation allows for WorkSafeNB to estimate future potential earnings for workers under 21 years of age. See Policy No. 21-208 Workers Under 21	Workers' Compensation Act (s. 38.1(1))	Policy No. 21-208 Workers Under 21	
NL	Where a student is injured while participating in a work training program the compensation payable is based on the current rate paid to a worker engaged in similar work, subject to the maximum.	Workplace Health, Safety and Compensation Act (s. 42(2))		
NT/ NU	The Northwest Territories and Nunavut does not recognize a specific formula for adjustments. However the legislation does state that any payments made to a worker may be reviewed. On this review the Commission may stop, reduce or increase the payment, but no payment shall exceed the maximum set out within the Act. The Commission also has the authority to reconsider, alter or amend any decision or order previously made.	Workers' Compensation Act (s. 91(2), 92(4))		
NS	Section 45 Act - where board satisfied that average earnings before loss of earnings commences do not fairly represent actual loss of earnings because worker was a learner, may deem average earnings to be an amount that it determines better reflects the probable earnings had worker, in normal course, become qualified in the worker's trade or occupation.	Workers' Compensation Act (s. 45)	Policy 3.1.1R2 Calculation of Gross Earnings	
ON	Ontario pays apprentices based on the average earnings of a journeyman.	Workplace Safety and Insurance Act (s. 53(4)) WSIA regulation 175/98 - General (s. 16)	18-02-08, Determining Average Earnings: Exceptional Cases	

Source: Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada – 2011

**These tables have been designed for general information purposes only. The AWCBC makes no representations as to the completeness or accuracy of the information (which is not exhaustive) and individual workers' compensation boards/commissions should be contacted for specific or additional information and clarification. For links to legislation, see: [here](#). For links to policy, see: [here](#).

	Minors and apprentices may have their compensation increased at age 18 (or other specified age or time) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Also see Minors, Volunteers, Learners, Apprentices and Students 	Section of Act	Policy (if any)	Related links (if any)
PE	Where the Board is satisfied that a worker's average earnings before the accident do not fairly represent the worker's earning capacity because (a) the worker is an apprentice in a trade or occupation, the Board may adjust the worker's wage loss benefits by considering the worker's average earnings to be an amount that, in the opinion of the Board, is the probable earning capacity of the worker had the worker become qualified in the worker's trade or occupation; or (b) of the worker's age, the Board may adjust the worker's wage loss benefits by considering the worker's average earnings to be an amount that, in the opinion of the Board, is a better reflection of the probable earning capacity of the worker.	Workers Compensation Act (s. 44(3))	Policies – Claims - Wage Loss Benefits Section	
QC	From 18 years of age, the indemnity is computed on the basis of the minimum wage. The income replacement indemnity of a student in unpaid internship, a child who performs a job, does community service or works as an apprentice, paid or unpaid, as part of judicial decisions or a full-time student is \$94 per week, unless he can show that his gross annual income of the past 12 months was higher.	Act Respecting Industrial Accidents and Occupational Diseases (s. 80)		
SK	Initial compensation benefits for apprentices injured on the job will be based on the apprentice's earnings at the time of injury. Increases to the benefits will be based on probable earnings. These increases will end on the date the worker was due to complete the apprenticeship. CPI adjustments will be made annually.	N/A	POL 21/2001 (Apprentices)	
YT	In some exceptional circumstances, the calculation of a worker's long-term benefit rate will not provide a reasonable representation of a worker's loss of earning. In exceptional circumstances such as this, the YWCHSB may base its benefit calculation on the average earnings of other workers in the same or a similar occupation in Yukon. This is done by Policy EL-01- Loss of Earnings Benefits.	Workers' Compensation Act (s. 23)	EL-01 – Loss of Earnings Benefits	
	PHYSICAL IMPAIRMENT	Section of Act	Policy (if any)	Related links (if any)
AB	Alberta has provision for a supplemental increase to age 65 for pensions for a disability over 50% based on proportionate amount of compensation under the 1980 adjusted benefit levels. It is considered before other increases are granted.	Workers' Compensation Act (s. 58)		
BC	In British Columbia, only permanent disability awards of 12% or greater or those which use a projected loss of earnings method of calculation are considered for adjustment and then only upon application of the worker. This is in addition to the annual adjustments, and takes place only after the worker has been receiving the compensation for 10 years. An application can be made every 10 years.	Workers Compensation Act (s. 24)		
MB	See above.	Workers Compensation Act (s. 44, 48)		

Source: Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada – 2011

**These tables have been designed for general information purposes only. The AWCBC makes no representations as to the completeness or accuracy of the information (which is not exhaustive) and individual workers' compensation boards/commissions should be contacted for specific or additional information and clarification. For links to legislation, see: [here](#). For links to policy, see: [here](#).

	PHYSICAL IMPAIRMENT	Section of Act	Policy (if any)	Related links (if any)
NB	An injured worker may request a review of the PPI award or WorkSafeNB may perform a reassessment if medical evidence shows that impairment has increased over time. If WorkSafeNB's review results in a new impairment rating, WorkSafeNB adjusts the award by multiplying the increase in the impairment rating by the maximum annual earnings for the year in which the accident occurred.	Regulation 82-165, Permanent Physical Impairment Rating Schedule Regulation	Policy 21-250, Permanent Physical Impairment	
NL	In NL, a lump sum award for the permanent impairment is paid as determined by the commission after consideration of a rating schedule.	Workplace Health, Safety and Compensation Act (s. 73)	Policy EN-01	WHSCC - Policies and procedures EN-01 PFI Rating Schedule
NT/ NU	An injured workers' permanent medical impairment may be reassessed by the commission, should medical evidence show that the impairment has increased over time.	Workers' Compensation Act (s. 91(2), 92(4))		
NS	The Board may review and adjust its determination of the amount of compensation payable as a permanent-impairment benefit where there is, in the Board's opinion, a change in the worker's condition that (a) was not taken into account at the most recent determination of the worker's permanent-impairment rating by the Board; and the Board shall not review or adjust a permanent-impairment benefit pursuant to subsection (1) until sixteen months have elapsed from the time of the Board's most recent determination of the worker's permanent-impairment rating.	Workers' Compensation Act (s. 71)	Policy 3.3.3R Review of Permanent Impairment Benefit	
ON	Ontario provides non-economic loss benefits for permanent impairments.	Workplace Safety and Insurance Act (s. 46)	Section 18-05 of Operational Policy Manual	
PE	PEI provides a lump sum payment in recognition of a permanent medical impairment.	Workers Compensation Act (s. 49)	Policy-89, Impairment	
QC	The indemnity for physical impairment is only paid as a lump sum.	Act Respecting Industrial Accidents and Occupational Diseases (s. 84)		
SK	An independence allowance may be granted when the physical impairment is severe. This independence allowance is reviewed annually.	Workers' Compensation Act, 1979 (s. 67.1(1))	PRO 09/2004 (Allowance – Independence)	
YT	N/A	N/A		

Source: Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada – 2011

**These tables have been designed for general information purposes only. The AWCBC makes no representations as to the completeness or accuracy of the information (which is not exhaustive) and individual workers' compensation boards/commissions should be contacted for specific or additional information and clarification. For links to legislation, see: [here](#). For links to policy, see: [here](#).

	DEATH BENEFITS	Section of Act	Policy (if any)	Related links (if any)
AB		Workers' Compensation Act (s. 70-77)	04-08, Part I & II	
BC	Under the British Columbia <i>Workers Compensation Act</i> a dependent widow or widower, common law wife or common law husband or foster parent in Canada to whom compensation is payable is entitled to a lump sum payment which is adjusted annually [\$2,455.20 in 2011] in addition to any other compensation provided. There are specific formulas setting out the amount of compensation payable in various situations depending on whether there is a dependant spouse, if the dependant spouse is an invalid, whether there is a child or children, or other dependants. Please refer to section 17 of the <i>Workers Compensation Act</i> and Chapter 8 of the Rehabilitation Service & Claims Manual Volume II for specific information.	Workers Compensation Act (s. 17)		
MB	See above.	Workers Compensation Act (s. 29(4))		
NB	WorkSafeNB reviews survivor benefits annually. Post-1982 dependent spouse benefits are increased by the percentage increase of the NBIAE. Pre-1982 surviving dependents' benefits are adjusted to equal 40% of the NBIAE annually.	Workers' Compensation Act (s. 38.52(4), 38.53(1))	Policy No. 21-515 Benefits for Survivors	
NL	Applies the Consumer Price Index for Canada to dependency benefits that are payable under section 65(1.1).	Workplace Health, Safety and Compensation Act (s. 65)		
NT/ NU	On January 1 every year the commission adjusts by a percentage that is based on the weighted average of the consumer price index (CPI).	Workers' Compensation Act (s. 53)		
NS	Commencing January 1, 2000, the Board shall, as of the first day of January in each year, determine an indexing factor based on one half of the percentage change in the consumer price index for the preceding year. As of the first day of January in each year, commencing January 1, 2000, the Board shall adjust the amount of compensation payable as survivor pensions.	Workers' Compensation Act (s. 70(1) and 70(2)(c))	Policy 3.9.12 Inflation-Indexing of Benefits	
ON	Death benefits are paid in accordance with certain rules to spouses (including same sex spouses), children, other dependants, and to a parent/person acting in the role of a parent with respect to one or more children entitled to payments under s. 48..	Workplace Safety and Insurance Act (s. 48)	Section 20 of Operational Policy Manual	

Source: Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada – 2011

**These tables have been designed for general information purposes only. The AWCBC makes no representations as to the completeness or accuracy of the information (which is not exhaustive) and individual workers' compensation boards/commissions should be contacted for specific or additional information and clarification. For links to legislation, see: [here](#). For links to policy, see: [here](#).

	DEATH BENEFITS	Section of Act	Policy (if any)	Related links (if any)
PE	Payments to surviving spouses and dependents are adjusted annually in accordance with ss. 50(2) of the Act.	Workers Compensation Act (s. 50) Workers Compensation Act General Regulations (s. 8)	POL-12, Survivor Benefits	
QC	<p>The surviving spouse is entitled to a maximum monthly indemnity of \$2,084.74 equal to 55% of the income replacement indemnity the deceased worker was or would have been entitled to during a period of 1 to 3 years depending on the age of the spouse at the time of death (1 year if less than 35 years of age, 2 years between 35 and 44 years of age, 3 years if between 45 and 54 years of age and 2 years if 55 years or older)</p> <p>The surviving spouse is also entitled to a lump sum of \$96,561 to \$192,000 (\$193,122 if disabled) at the end of that period.</p> <p>Each minor child is entitled to a monthly benefit of \$484 up to the age of 18. This indemnity is paid to the guardian. In addition, a lump sum of \$17,385 is paid to the child if he goes to school full time at the time of his majority. A child under 25 years of age is also entitled to this lump sum if studying full time at the time of death.</p> <p>The law also provides for the payment of lump-sum indemnities to a major disabled child of less than 25 years of age, other dependents and parents of the deceased worker who has no spouse or dependents.</p>	Act Respecting Industrial Accidents and Occupational Diseases (s. 98 to 111)		
SK	Adjustments are made similar to " Temporary Compensation " (see above).	Workers' Compensation Act, 1979 (s. 83(4))	POL 33/2010 POL 10/2009	
YT	<p>The surviving spouse is entitled to a maximum monthly payment for life equal to 3.125 percent of the maximum wage rate for the year of payment.</p> <p>The Board may pay the worker's spouse an additional amount if, in the board's opinion, the spouse is in need, but in no case may a spouse receive more than the amount that the deceased worker would have received in respect of the loss of earnings had the worker survive and been totally disabled.</p> <p>Each dependent child is entitled to a monthly benefit of 1.25 per cent of the maximum wage rate for the year of payment until the child reaches 19 years of age; the child reaches 21 years of age and is in full-time attendance at an educational institution recognized by the board, or such time as the board believes that a special needs child of the worker would not have been dependent on the worker.</p> <p>Further information available in the Act.</p>	Workers' Compensation Act (s. 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49)	RE-11 – Vocational And Academic Assistance For Surviving Spouse	

Source: Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada – 2011

**These tables have been designed for general information purposes only. The AWCBC makes no representations as to the completeness or accuracy of the information (which is not exhaustive) and individual workers' compensation boards/commissions should be contacted for specific or additional information and clarification. For links to legislation, see: [here](#). For links to policy, see: [here](#).

	MAXIMUM EARNINGS (See also 'Maximum Earnings Covered and Methods of Adjustment' .)	Section of Act	Policy (if any)	Related links (if any)
AB	In Alberta, the Board of Directors has approved a formula, giving rise to a change January 1 st annually.	Workers' Compensation Act (s. 56(4),(5))		
BC	British Columbia uses the annual average wages and salaries in the province for the preceding year as published or supplied by Statistics Canada.	Workers Compensation Act (s. 33(9))		
MB	Manitoba uses the change in the provincial industrial average wage to adjust the maximum for accidents from January 1, 1992 to December 31, 2005 and the change in the Manitoba CPI to adjust the maximum for accidents prior to January 1, 1992. In addition, Manitoba has a maximum annual indexing ratio of 1.06 or a regulation may be passed authorizing a greater ratio. For accidents after 1991, if this ratio is over 6% and a regulation is not passed, the amount that exceeds the threshold is carried forward for a period of five years.	Workers Compensation Act (s. 47, 48, 49)		
NB	New Brunswick uses the Canadian CPI applied to the industrial aggregate earnings for 1993 (\$27,323), which will be changed thereafter using the CPI.	Workers' Compensation Act (s. 38.1(1)(3), 38.2(4))	Directive No. 37-110.01 New Brunswick Industrial Aggregate Earnings	
NL	As the Annual Industrial Wage Index for the Province multiplied by 150% equals or exceeds \$45,500 in annual gross wages, the Commission reviews the maximum compensable and assessable earnings amount annually by applying CPI.	Workplace Health, Safety and Compensation Regulations 1025/96 (s. 21.(2))		
NT/ NU	In Northwest Territories & Nunavut, the Board recommends to the Minister a change in the level of maximum earnings. The Minister must then approve the change and amend the General Regulations.	Workers' Compensation Act (s. 1(1), 53) General Regulations (s. 1.1)		
NS	After Jan 1/96, 135.7% of the Average Industrial Wage rounded to nearest \$100.	Workers' Compensation Act (s. 41, 124) General Regulations (s. 21(3))		
ON	Ontario uses the Average Industrial Wage for maximum earnings and two variations on CPI for indexation. ¹	Workplace Safety and Insurance Act (s. 54)		

¹ Two formulae are used, 100% CPI for some workers and 1/2 CPI - 1 for others.

Source: Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada – 2011

**These tables have been designed for general information purposes only. The AWCBC makes no representations as to the completeness or accuracy of the information (which is not exhaustive) and individual workers' compensation boards/commissions should be contacted for specific or additional information and clarification. For links to legislation, see: [here](#). For links to policy, see: [here](#).

	MAXIMUM EARNINGS (See also ' Maximum Earnings Covered and Methods of Adjustment '.)	Section of Act	Policy (if any)	Related links (if any)
PE	The maximum annual earnings are adjusted on January 1 of each year by the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index for Charlottetown and Summerside for all items for the twelve-month period ending on the June 30 previous as determined by the Board in August of each year on the basis of monthly reports published in that respect by Statistics Canada for that period.	Workers Compensation Act (s. 47(2))		
QC	The maximum insurable earnings are \$64,000 in 2011. The amount is revalued on the basis of the annual variation in the consumer price index (CPI) on January 1 of each year.	Act Respecting Industrial Accidents and Occupational Diseases (s. 66 and 119 to 122)		
SK	Section 38 of the Act sets out the formula for the maximum wage rate for injuries occurring prior to September 1, 1985. Section 38.1 sets out the maximum wage rate where the injury is sustained on or after September 1, 1985.	Workers' Compensation Act, 1979 (s. 38, 38.1)	POL 40/2010 POL 02/2003	
YT	The Yukon uses a percent change in the Consumer Price Index for Whitehorse. If the percent change is greater than 4% the percent change is 4%, if the percent change is less than 0% the percent change will be consider 0%.	Workers' Compensation Act (s. 3)	N/A	

Source: Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada – 2011

**These tables have been designed for general information purposes only. The AWCBC makes no representations as to the completeness or accuracy of the information (which is not exhaustive) and individual workers' compensation boards/commissions should be contacted for specific or additional information and clarification. For links to legislation, see: [here](#). For links to policy, see: [here](#).