Eleven U.S. states and the District of Columbia have paid family and medical leave laws on the books. This document provides an overview of these laws.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temporary disability leave (TDI) can be used for a worker’s own serious off-the-job illness or injury.</td>
<td>Disability insurance (DI) can be used for a worker’s own serious off-the-job illness or injury.</td>
<td>Paid family leave (PFL) can be used to (1) bond with a child within one year of the child’s birth or placement for foster care or adoption; or (2) care for a family member with a serious health condition.</td>
<td>Temporary disability insurance (TDI) can be used for a worker’s own serious off-the-job illness or injury.</td>
<td>Temporary disability insurance (TDI) can be used for a worker’s own serious off-the-job illness or injury.</td>
<td>Paid family leave (PFL) can be used to (1) bond with a child within one year of the child’s birth or placement for foster care or adoption; (2) care for a family member with a serious health condition; or (3) address certain non-medical needs arising from domestic or sexual violence, also known as “safe time.”</td>
<td>Universal paid leave (UPL) can be used (1) for a worker’s own serious health condition; (2) to bond with a child within one year of the child’s birth or placement; (2) to care for a family member with a serious health condition; (3) to address certain military family needs; or (4) address certain military and non-medical needs arising from domestic violence.</td>
<td>Medical leave can be used for a worker’s own serious health condition.</td>
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<td>Family leave can be used: (1) for a worker’s own serious health condition; (2) to bond with a child within one year of the child’s birth or placement; (2) to care for a family member with a serious health condition; or (3) to address certain military family needs.</td>
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<td>Temporary caregiver insurance (TCI) can be used to bond with a child within one year of the child’s birth or placement for foster care or adoption; or (2) care for a family member with a serious health condition.</td>
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<td>Rush medical leave (RML) can be used for a worker’s own serious medical or health condition.</td>
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<td>Family leave can be used: (1) to bond with a child within one year of the child’s birth or placement; (2) to care for a family member with a serious health condition; or (3) to address certain military family needs.</td>
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<td>Safe leave can be used to address certain medical and non-medical needs arising from domestic violence.</td>
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<td>For more information, please visit abetterbalance.org or contact us at <a href="mailto:paidfamilyleave@abetterbalance.org">paidfamilyleave@abetterbalance.org</a> or 212-430-5982</td>
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<td>family needs.¹⁴</td>
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<td>harassment, sexual assault or stalking. Benefits begin Sept. 3, 2023.</td>
<td>address certain medical and non-medical needs arising from domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault or abuse, also known as “safe leave.” Benefits begin Jan. 1, 2024.</td>
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<td>for foster care. Benefits begin on Jan. 1, 2026.</td>
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<td>Who is covered?¹⁹</td>
<td>Employees covered by the state unemployment insurance law, except for public employees, are covered.</td>
<td>Employees covered by the state unemployment insurance law, except for most public employees, are covered.</td>
<td>Employees covered by the state unemployment insurance law are covered, with some exceptions for public sector employees.</td>
<td>Most private sector employees are covered.²⁰</td>
<td>Most private sector employees are covered.</td>
<td>All employees are covered.</td>
<td>Employees covered by the state unemployment insurance law, except for some public employees, are covered.</td>
<td>Almost all private sector employees are covered.</td>
<td>Almost all employees are covered.</td>
<td>Almost all employees are covered.</td>
<td>All employees are covered.</td>
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¹RI: Rhode Island
²CA: California
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⁷MA: Massachusetts
⁸CT: Connecticut
⁹OR: Oregon
¹⁰CO: Colorado
¹¹MD: Maryland
¹²DE: Delaware

¹³Almost all private sector employees are covered. Benefits begin Jan. 1, 2026.
¹⁴Almost all public sector employees are covered. Benefits begin Jan. 1, 2026.
¹⁵Almost all employees are covered. Benefits begin Jan. 1, 2026.
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<td>Are public sector workers automatically covered?</td>
<td>No. Public employers can opt in to coverage, as can some unions covering public sector workers through the collective bargaining process.</td>
<td>No, with a few exceptions. Many public employers can opt in to coverage, but may need to do so through a negotiated agreement with an authorized bargaining unit.</td>
<td>Own health: No, with a few exceptions. Public employers can opt in to coverage. Paid family leave: Yes.</td>
<td>No, Public employers can opt in to coverage and unions covering public sector workers can opt in to paid family leave through the collective bargaining process.</td>
<td>State employees are not automatically covered. Public sector employers not covered by the law can opt in to coverage.</td>
<td>Yes, with a few exceptions. Public employers can opt in to coverage and unions covering public sector workers can opt in to paid family leave through the collective bargaining process.</td>
<td>State employees are covered if their collective bargaining unit has negotiated coverage or if they are not in a collective bargaining unit. Municipal employees and employees of a local or regional board</td>
<td>Yes, except for employees of federal and tribal governments. Tribal governments may opt in to coverage.</td>
<td>Yes, except for employees of federal and tribal governments. Local government employers may opt to cover. Local government employers whose employees declined coverage can opt in to wage replacement benefits.</td>
<td>Yes, except for employees of most seasonal employers.</td>
<td>Medical leave &amp; family caregiving leave: Employees who work for an employer with 25 or more employees, except for employees of most seasonal employers.</td>
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<td>Are domestic workers covered?</td>
<td>Yes, subject to a low minimum payment requirement.</td>
<td>Yes, subject to a low minimum payment requirement.</td>
<td>Yes, subject to a low minimum payment requirement.</td>
<td>Domestic workers who work at least 20 hours per week for a single employer are covered.</td>
<td>Yes, subject to a low minimum payment requirement.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
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Domestic workers who work at least 20 hours per week for a single employer are covered if their collective bargaining unit has negotiated coverage or if they are not in a collective bargaining unit and their employer has negotiated coverage for members of any collective bargaining unit.

Yes. The law does not specifically treat domestic workers differently than other employees. However, in practice, most non-agency domestic workers are likely not...
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<td>What are the requirements to qualify for benefits?</td>
<td>Workers must have earned wages in 1 quarter of the base period of at least 200 times the minimum wage (currently, $2,450), must have earned income across the base period of at least 1.5 times the worker’s highest earning quarter, and must have earned at least 400 times the base period.</td>
<td>Workers must have earned at least $300 during the base period. The base period is the first 4 of the 5 most recently completed quarters or may include earlier quarters if the worker was unemployed during part of the base period. The base year is the first 4 of the 5 most recently completed quarters or the 4 most recently completed quarters or the 3 most recent completed quarters or the 3 quarters if the worker was unemployed during the base period. This can combine earnings from more than one employer.</td>
<td>Workers must have worked at least 820 hours in the qualifying period. The qualifying period means the first 4 of the 5 most recently completed quarters or the 4 most recently completed quarters or the 3 most recently completed quarters or the 4 quarters if the worker was unemployed during the base period. This can combine hours worked at more than one employer.</td>
<td>Workers must have worked at least 820 hours in the qualifying period. The qualifying period means the first 4 of the 5 most recently completed quarters or the 4 most recently completed quarters or the 3 most recently completed quarters or the 4 quarters if the worker was unemployed during the base period. This can combine hours worked at more than one employer.</td>
<td>Workers must have earned at least 1.5 times the worker’s average earnings that, in effect, means the worker must have worked for a certain number of weeks.</td>
<td>Workers must have worked at least 820 hours in the qualifying period. The qualifying period means the first 4 of the 5 most recently completed quarters or the 4 most recently completed quarters or the 3 most recently completed quarters or the 4 quarters if the worker was unemployed during the base period. This can combine hours worked at more than one employer.</td>
<td>Workers must have earned at least $2,325 during the highest earning quarter within the base period. The base period is the first 4 of the 5 most recently completed quarters or the 4 most recently completed quarters or the 3 most recently completed quarters or the 4 quarters if the worker was unemployed during the base period. This can combine income from more than one employer.</td>
<td>Workers must have earned at least $1,000 during the base period. The base period is the first 4 of the 5 completed quarters or the 4 most recently completed quarters. This can combine income from more than one employer.</td>
<td>Workers must have worked at least 680 hours in the qualifying period. The qualifying period means the 12-month period immediately preceding the date on which leave begins.</td>
<td>Workers must have been employed 1) by their employer for at least 12 months and 2) for at least 1,250 hours of service with their employer during the previous 12-month period.</td>
<td>Covered due to the employer size limitations.24</td>
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<td>minimum wage (currently, $4,900) over the entire base period. The base period is the first 4 of the 5 most recently completed quarters or the 4 most recent completed quarters. This can combine income from more than one employer.</td>
<td>income from more than one employer.</td>
<td>most recent completed quarters and the portion of the current quarter that has already occurred. This can combine income from more than one employer.</td>
<td>Paid family leave: Workers generally must have been employed by their current employer for at least 26 consecutive weeks; those who work less than 20 hours per week must have worked at least 175 days for their current employer.</td>
<td>1 year may receive a prorated benefit amount.</td>
<td>The base period is the last 4 completed quarters. This can combine income from more than one employer.</td>
<td>than one employer.²⁸</td>
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**What family members are covered?**

- A family member includes a worker’s child, parent, parent-in-law or parent of the worker’s registered domestic partner, grandparent, spouse, or
- A family member includes a worker’s child, parent, grandparent, sibling, or domestic partner, civil union partner, or
- A family member includes a worker’s child, parent, grandparent, sibling, or domestic partner.
- The law’s definition of
- A family member includes a worker’s child, parent, grandparent, sibling, or domestic partner.

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**RI** Rhode Island, **CA** California, **NJ** New Jersey, **NY** New York, **D.C.** District of Columbia, **WA** Washington, **MA** Massachusetts, **CT** Connecticut, **OR** Oregon, **CO** Colorado, **MD** Maryland, **DE** Delaware.

For more information, please visit abetterbalance.org or contact us at paidfamilyleave@abetterbalance.org or 212-430-5982
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<td>registered domestic partner.</td>
<td>worker’s spouse or registered domestic partner.²⁹</td>
<td>any other person related to the worker by blood, and any other person that the worker shows to have a close association with the worker which is the equivalent of a family relationship.</td>
<td>domestic partner is flexible and does not require registration. ³¹</td>
<td>Beginning January 1, 2023, a family member will also include siblings.</td>
<td>domestic partner, sibling, spouse, registered domestic partner, any individual who regularly resides in a worker’s home where there is an expectation that the worker care for the individual, or any individual where the relationship creates the expectation that the worker care for the individual and that individual depends on the worker for care.</td>
<td>or sibling. The law’s definition of domestic partner is flexible and does not require registration. ³²</td>
<td>employee by blood or affinity whose close association the employee shows to be the equivalent of those family relationships. ³³</td>
<td>grandchild, parent, parent-in-law or parent of the worker’s registered domestic partner, or any individual related by blood or affinity whose close association with a covered individual is the equivalent of a family relationship. ³⁴</td>
<td>grandparent, grandparent of a spouse or domestic partner, grandchild, grandchild of a spouse or domestic partner, sibling, sibling of a spouse or domestic partner, or as shown by the worker, any other individual with whom the worker has a significant personal bond that is or is like a family relationship, regardless of biological or legal relationship.</td>
<td>parent, or spouse.</td>
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<td>Workers cover the full cost of both TDI and TCI. Both programs are funded by a single payroll deduction, currently set at 1.1% of wages. This deduction does not apply to wages above $81,500/year.</td>
<td>Workers cover the full cost of both DI and PFL. Both programs are funded by a single payroll deduction, currently set at 1.1% of wages. This deduction does not apply to wages above $81,500/year.</td>
<td>Workers and employers share the cost of both DI and TDI. Workers contribute 0.14% of their wages. Employers contribute a percentage of workers’ wages ranging from 1.0% to 2.75%. The percentage contribution for employees does not apply to a worker’s wages above $155,900/year; the percentage contribution for employers does not apply to a worker’s wages above $39,800/year. Workers cover the full cost of FPL. The program is funded by a payroll deduction.</td>
<td>Workers and employers share the cost of both DI and TDI. Employers can withhold 0.5% of workers’ wages to pay for coverage up to $0.69/week; employers cover the remaining cost.</td>
<td>Employers and workers cover the full cost of UPL. Employers can withhold up to 45% of the premium from workers’ wages; employers cover the remaining cost.</td>
<td>Employers and workers cover the full cost of all leave. Employers can withhold up to 45% of the premium from workers’ wages; employers cover the remaining cost.</td>
<td>Employers and workers cover the full cost of all leave. Employers can withhold up to 60% of the premium from workers’ wages; employers cover the remaining cost.</td>
<td>Employers and workers cover the full cost of all leave. Employers can withhold up to 50% of the premium from workers’ wages; employers cover the remaining cost.</td>
<td>Employers and workers cover the full cost of all leave. Employers can withhold up to 50% of the premium from workers’ wages; employers cover the remaining cost.</td>
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<td><strong>What percentage of wages do workers receive?</strong></td>
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<td>About 60% of a worker’s average weekly wage (formally, 4.62% of a worker’s wages in the highest earning quarter of the base year)³¹</td>
<td>Between 60% and 70% of a worker’s average weekly wage, depending on their income⁶²</td>
<td>85% of a worker’s average weekly wage</td>
<td>Own health: 50% of a worker’s average weekly wage</td>
<td>90% of a worker’s average weekly wage up to an amount equal to 40 times the D.C. minimum wage and 50% of a worker’s average weekly wage above an amount equal to 40% of the D.C. minimum wage</td>
<td>about 0.31% of wages. Premiums do not apply to wages above the Social Security contribution base.</td>
<td>0.12% of wages. The total premium for family and medical leave is 0.68% of wages. Premiums do not apply to wages above the Social Security contribution base.</td>
<td><strong>Contributions begin January 1, 2023.</strong></td>
<td>0.9% of wages. Premiums do not apply to wages above the Social Security contribution base. <strong>Contributions begin October 1, 2023.</strong></td>
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For more information, please visit abetterbalance.org or contact us at paidfamilyleave@abetterbalance.org or 212-430-5982.
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**What is the maximum weekly benefit?**

- **85% of the statewide average weekly wage**
- **Current:** $1,007/week

- **About 100% of the statewide average weekly wage**
- **Current:** $1,540/week

- **70% of the statewide average weekly wage**
- **Current:** $993/week

- **Own health:**
  - **Weekly wage:** $170/week
  - **Family leave:**
    - 67% of the statewide average weekly wage
    - **Current:** $1,068.36/week

- **90% of the statewide average weekly wage**
- **Current:** $1,327/week

- **64% of the statewide average weekly wage**
- **Current:** $1,084.31/week

- **120% of the statewide average weekly wage**
- **Current:** $1,100 per week initially, adjusted annually after the first year to 90% of the statewide average weekly wage

**For how long can a worker receive benefits?**

- **Own health:**
  - **Up to 30 weeks in a 52-week period.**
  - **Created:** 2010
  - **Benefit year:**
    - **RI:** 52 weeks
    - **D.C.:** up to 52 weeks
    - **NY:** 26 weeks
    - **WA:** 26 weeks
    - **MA:** 26 weeks
    - **CT:** 20 weeks
    - **CA:** 12 weeks
    - **OR:** 12 weeks
    - **CO:** 12 weeks
    - **MD:** 24 weeks
    - **DE:** 24 weeks

- **Family leave:**
  - **Up to 5 weeks in a 52-week period.**
  - **Created:** 2011
  - **Benefit year:**
    - **RI:** 6 weeks
    - **D.C.:** 52 weeks
    - **NY:** 12 weeks
    - **WA:** 12 weeks
    - **MA:** 12 weeks
    - **CT:** 12 weeks
    - **CA:** 12 weeks
    - **OR:** 12 weeks
    - **CO:** 12 weeks
    - **MD:** 24 weeks
    - **DE:** 24 weeks

- **Safe leave:**
  - **Up to 12 weeks in a 12-month period.**
  - **Created:** 2012
  - **Benefit year:**
    - **RI:** 20 weeks
    - **D.C.:** 52 weeks
    - **NY:** 26 weeks
    - **WA:** 26 weeks
    - **MA:** 26 weeks
    - **CT:** 12 weeks
    - **CA:** 12 weeks
    - **OR:** 12 weeks
    - **CO:** 12 weeks
    - **MD:** 24 weeks
    - **DE:** 24 weeks

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<td>When the program is fully phased in in 2023, workers will be able to take up to 6 weeks of family leave.</td>
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- **RI**: Rhode Island<br>**CA**: California<br>**NJ**: New Jersey<br>**NY**: New York<br>**D.C.**: District of Columbia<br>**WA**: Washington<br>**MA**: Massachusetts<br>**CT**: Connecticut<br>**OR**: Oregon<br>**CO**: Colorado<br>**MD**: Maryland<br>**DE**: Delaware

- **RI**: a 52-week period.<br>**CA**: child: Up to 12 weeks in a 52-week period.<br>**NJ**: Total: Up to 12 weeks in a 52-week period.<br>**NY**: Total: Up to 12 weeks in a 52-week period.<br>**D.C.**: Workers with certain pregnancy-related health needs may receive up to an additional 2 weeks of benefits, which can be combined with other uses up to a total of 14 weeks in a 12-month period.<br>**WA**: Military caregivers can receive up to 26 weeks of family leave in any benefit year.<br>**MA**: Total: Up to 12 weeks in a 12-month period.<br>**CT**: Workers with certain pregnancy-related health needs may receive up to an additional 2 weeks of benefits, which can be combined with other uses up to a total of 14 weeks in a 12-month period.<br>**OR**: Total: Up to 12 weeks in a benefit year.<br>**CO**: Total: Up to 12 weeks in a benefit year.<br>**MD**: application year.<br>**DE**: an application year.<br>

- **RI**: Following the death.<br>**CA**: <br>**NJ**: Total: Up to 16 weeks in a 52-week period.<br>**NY**: Workers with certain pregnancy-related health needs may receive up to an additional 2 weeks of benefits, which can be combined with other uses up to a total of 14 weeks in a 12-month period.<br>**D.C.**: Military caregivers can receive up to 26 weeks of family leave in any benefit year.<br>**WA**: Total: Up to 12 weeks in a 12-month period.<br>**MA**: Workers with certain pregnancy-related health needs may receive up to an additional 2 weeks of benefits, which can be combined with other uses up to a total of 14 weeks in a 12-month period.<br>**CT**: Total: Up to 12 weeks in a benefit year.<br>**OR**: Workers with certain pregnancy-related health needs may receive up to an additional 2 weeks of benefits, which can be combined with other uses up to a total of 14 weeks in a 12-month period.<br>**CO**: Total: Up to 12 weeks in a benefit year.<br>**MD**: application year.<br>**DE**: an application year.<br>

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- **RI**: Workers are entitled to a combined total of not more than 6 weeks or medical and family caregiving leave in a 24-month period.<br>**CA**: Until January 1, 2031, covered employers with fewer than 25 employees may restrict the number of weeks of parental leave benefits.
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<td>Is there an unpaid waiting period?</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Own health: Yes—there is a 7-day unpaid waiting period. Family leave: No.</td>
<td>Own health: Yes—there is a 7-day unpaid waiting period. However, if a worker is eligible for benefits during each of 3 consecutive weeks after the waiting period, that worker can also be paid benefits for the waiting period. Family leave: No.</td>
<td>Own health: Yes—there is a 7-day unpaid waiting period. Family leave: No.</td>
<td>Own health other than following the birth of a child and family leave other than bonding leave and military family leave: Yes—there is a 7-day unpaid waiting period. Own health following the birth of a child, bonding leave, and military family leave: No.</td>
<td>Yes—there is a 7-day unpaid waiting period.</td>
<td>No.</td>
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<td>Are workers entitled to have their jobs back when they return?</td>
<td>Own health: No. Family leave: Yes. Workers may have protections under other laws, such as the FMLA or The law was amended to add additional anti-retaliation provisions, which may be clarified by regulation.</td>
<td>No. Workers may have protections under other laws, such as the FMLA.</td>
<td>Own health: No. Family leave: Yes. Workers may have protections under other laws, such as the FMLA.</td>
<td>Yes, but only for workers who meet specific eligibility criteria similar to those for the FMLA.</td>
<td>Yes, if they have been employed by their employer for at least 3 months before requesting leave, except Yes, if they have been employed by their employer for at least 90 days before taking leave. Yes, if they have been employed by their employer for at least 180 days before.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes, if they have been employed by their employer for at least 90 days before taking leave. Yes, if they have been employed by their employer for at least 180 days before.</td>
<td>Yes, subject to certain narrow exceptions.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
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¹ Rhode Island
² California
³ New Jersey
⁴ New York
⁵ District of Columbia
⁶ Washington
⁷ Massachusetts
⁸ Connecticut
⁹ Oregon
¹⁰ Colorado
¹¹ Maryland
¹² Delaware

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Last updated October 31, 2022
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<td>protections under other laws, such as the FMLA or the Rhode Island Parental and Family Medical Leave Act.</td>
<td>the California Family Rights Act.</td>
<td>Workers may have protections under other laws, such as the FMLA or the New Jersey Family Leave Act.</td>
<td>protections under other laws, such as the FMLA.</td>
<td>FMLA or the D.C. Family &amp; Medical Leave Act.</td>
<td>Workers may have protections under other laws, such as the FMLA.</td>
<td>the Massachusetts Parental Leave Act.</td>
<td>Workers may also have protections under other laws, such as the FMLA, taking leave.</td>
<td>Workers may also have protections under other laws, such as the FMLA or the Oregon Family Leave Act.</td>
<td>Workers may also have protections under other laws, such as the FMLA or the Colorado Family Care Act.</td>
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### How is the insurance provided?

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<td>All covered workers are covered through the state fund.</td>
<td>By default, workers are covered through the state fund. Employers can apply for approval of a voluntary plan, which must provide benefits at least equivalent to those available through the state.</td>
<td>By default, workers are covered through the state fund. Employers can apply for approval of a voluntary plan, which must provide benefits at least equivalent to those available through the state.</td>
<td>Employers can provide coverage by purchasing insurance (either from the state fund or a private insurer) or by becoming an approved self-insurer.</td>
<td>All covered workers are covered through the district fund.</td>
<td>By default, workers are covered by the state fund. Employers can apply for approval of a voluntary plan, which must provide benefits at least equivalent to those available through the state.</td>
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<td>By default, workers are covered by the state fund. Employers can apply for approval of an equivalent plan, which must provide benefits at least equivalent to those available through the state.</td>
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Last updated October 31, 2022
**Hawaii** also has a temporary disability insurance (TDI) program, which provides benefits to most workers for up to 26 weeks (save for a 1-week waiting period) for any period of serious off-the-job illness or injury. To be eligible for benefits, workers must have been employed for at least 14 weeks, during each of which the worker worked at least 20 hours and earned at least $400 in wages, during the 52 weeks immediately prior to the start of disability. This can combine income from more than one employer. Under the program, a worker receives 58% of a worker’s average weekly wage up to a cap of about 70% of the statewide average weekly wage. Hawaii does not provide paid family leave.²⁶

2. Cal. Unemp. Ins. Code § 2601 et seq. San Francisco has enacted a municipal law that grants additional benefits for parental leave for many workers.
4. N.Y. Workers’ Comp. Law § 200 et seq. For more information on New York’s paid family leave law, visit FamilyLeaveWorks.org.
5. D.C. Code Ann. § 32-541.01 et seq.
13. In 2020, New Jersey’s law was amended to specify that TDI and FLI can be used in the event of a state of emergency declared by the Governor (or when the Commissioner of Health or other public health authority has indicated that one is needed) when a worker or a family member has an illness caused by an epidemic of a communicable disease, has a known or suspected exposure to the communicable disease, is taking efforts to prevent spread of the communicable disease, the worker or family member requires in-home care or treatment due to the issuance of a determination by a healthcare provider or a public health authority that the worker’s or family member’s presence in the community may jeopardize the health of others, and said healthcare provider or public health authority recommends or directs the worker or family member to isolate or quarantine as a result of suspected exposure to a communicable disease.
14. Under an emergency law, special TDI and/or paid family leave benefits may be available to certain workers when they or their minor child is subject to a mandatory or precautionary order of quarantine or isolation due to COVID-19.
15. The statute explicitly includes miscarriage and stillbirth as serious health conditions. In addition, the law provides specific protections for pre-natal medical care.
16. Specifically, family leave can be taken “[d]uring the seven calendar days following the death of the family member for whom the employee: (i) [w]ould have qualified for medical leave . . . for the birth or their child; or (ii) [w]ould have qualified for family leave” to bond with a child within one year of the child’s birth or placement.
17. Connecticut’s law also specifies that leave can be taken to be an organ or bone marrow donor. This purpose may also be covered under other paid family and medical leave laws.
18. Maryland’s law also specifies that leave can be taken to care for a loved one who is the covered individual’s next of kin who has a serious health condition as a result of the loved one’s military service. This purpose may also be covered under other paid family and medical leave laws.
19. California, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Washington State, Massachusetts, and Connecticut also provide some coverage for previously covered workers who have a qualifying need for family or medical leave while they are unemployed, while New York and Hawaii also provide some coverage for previously covered workers who have a qualifying need related to the worker’s own health. Details vary by state. States that aren’t currently implementing their programs will also likely provide some coverage for previously covered workers during unemployment, though final regulations will be needed to specify details.
20. For a list of exceptions, visit http://www.wcb.ny.gov/content/main/coverage-requirements-db/db-coverage-required.jsp.
21. Employers who close down for at least thirty consecutive days per year are not covered. Additionally, for purposes of determining an employer’s size, only employees who have been employed 1) by the employer for at least 12 months and 2) for at least 1,250 hours of service with the employer during the previous 12-month period are counted as employees. Employers who are not automatically covered may voluntarily opt in to coverage, subject to certain conditions.
22. Note that no state law covers federal employees.
23. Public sector workers who are “casual seasonal employees” are not covered.
24. Domestic workers, like other employees, are only covered if they work for an employer with 10 or more employees (for parental leave) or for an employer with 25 or more employees (for all other kinds of leave). See “Who is covered?” above.

For more information, please visit abetterbalance.org or contact us at paidfamilyleave@abetterbalance.org or 212-430-5982

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If a worker was unemployed and actively seeking work for at least 60 days of a quarter or quarters during the base period, that quarter or quarters is excluded from the base period and an equal number of quarters from the period immediately prior to the base period are substituted.

Employees who are regularly in the employment of a single employer on a work schedule that is less than the employer’s normal work week become eligible for disability leave benefits on the 25th day of such employment.

From August 1, 2021 through June 30, 2023, employees whose leave begins in 2021 through March 31, 2022 and who do not meet the hours worked requirement but are otherwise eligible for paid family and medical leave may be eligible for pandemic leave assistance employee grants; individuals who do not meet the hours worked requirement because of an employment separation due to misconduct or a voluntary separation (unrelated to COVID-19) are not eligible.

Workers with multiple jobs may choose to take leave from one job or multiple jobs. However, if a worker chooses to continue working at an additional job or jobs during leave, wages earned from the additional job or jobs will not be considered when calculating the worker’s weekly benefit.

This list covers family members for whom a worker can take leave to care for when they are seriously ill. Paid family leave can also be used to address certain needs arising from the active duty military service of a worker’s spouse, domestic partner, child, or parent.

This list covers family members a worker can take leave to care for when they are seriously ill. Paid family leave can also be used to address certain needs arising from the active duty military service of a worker’s spouse, domestic partner, child, or parent.

The definition of domestic partner includes any person who is at least 18 years old and “is dependent upon the employee for support as shown by either unilateral dependence or mutual interdependence, as evidenced by a nexus of factors including, but not limited to, common ownership of real or personal property, common householding, children in common, signs of intent to marry, shared budgeting, and the length of the personal relationship with the employee . . . “

The definition of domestic partner includes any person who is at least 18 years old and “is dependent upon the covered individual for support as shown by either unilateral dependence or mutual interdependence that is evidenced by a nexus of factors including, but not limited to: (A) common ownership of real or personal property; (B) common householding; (C) children in common; (D) signs of intent to marry; (E) shared budgeting; and (F) the length of the personal relationship with the covered individual . . . “

This list covers family members a worker can take leave to care for when they are seriously ill. Paid family leave can also be used to address certain needs arising from the active duty military service of a worker’s spouse, domestic partner, child, or parent.

Note that safe time can only be used when the worker, not a family member, is a victim of domestic violence.

Workers can also take leave to care for the spouse or registered domestic partner of the worker’s parent, sibling, grandparent, and grandchild. This list covers family members a worker can take leave to care for when they are seriously ill.

Paid leave under the law can also be used as safe leave to address certain needs arising from the worker or the worker’s minor child or dependent being a victim of domestic violence, harassment, sexual assault, or stalking.

The law’s definition of domestic partner does not require registration. The definition of domestic partner includes any person who is at least 18 years old and “(a) who is of the same gender as the employee; (b) With whom the employee has shared an exclusive, committed relationship for at least one year with the intent for the relationship to last indefinitely; (c) Who is not related to the employee by blood to a degree that would prohibit marriage pursuant to section 14-2-110, C.R.S.; and (d) Who is not married to another person.”

The state sets the premium based on a formula set by statute and not to exceed 1.5% of wages (with premiums not applying to wages above the Social Security contribution base).

For purposes of determining the number of employees, self-employed people who are part of the employer’s workforce are considered employees if self-employed people make up more than fifty percent of the employer’s workforce.

The state will set the premium not to exceed 0.5% of wages (with premiums not applying to wages above the Social Security contribution base).

The definition of domestic partner includes any person who is at least 18 years old and “is dependent upon the employee for support as shown by either unilateral dependence or mutual interdependence that is evidenced by a nexus of factors including, but not limited to: (A) common ownership of real or personal property; (B) common householding; (C) children in common; (D) signs of intent to marry; (E) shared budgeting; and (F) the length of the personal relationship with the covered individual . . . “

This list covers family members a worker can take leave to care for when they are seriously ill. Paid family leave can also be used to address certain needs arising from the active duty military service of a worker’s spouse, domestic partner, child, or parent.

The initial total premium for both family and medical leave will be set at 0.4% of employees’ wages, one third of which shall be associated with family leave and two thirds of which shall be associated with medical leave. The state will set the premium in subsequent years based on a formula set by statute. In addition, the state will set the maximum wages subject to premium contributions based on the maximum wages subject to social security taxation. Employers may choose to cover all or part of employees’ share of the premium for family and/or medical leave.

For purposes of determining the number of employees, self-employed people who are part of the employer’s workforce are considered employees if self-employed people make up more than fifty percent of the employer’s workforce.

The state will set the premium not to exceed 0.5% of wages (with premiums not applying to wages above the Social Security contribution base).

Employers with less than 25 employees may apply to receive certain grants if they elect to pay the employer contribution.
For 2024 and annually thereafter, the state will set the premium pursuant to statutory requirements and not to exceed 1% of wages.

A self-employed individual or an employee of a local government who elects coverage is only required to pay 50% of the premium.

For the calendar year of 2025 and each calendar year thereafter, the state will set the premium based on a formula set by statute and not to exceed 1.2% of wages (with premiums not applying to wages above the Social Security contribution base).

By law, the Secretary of Labor will set the proportions of the total contribution that employers and employees will pay every two years. These proportions must fall between employers paying 25% of the total and employees paying 75% and employers paying 75% and employees paying 25%. Note that from October 1, 2023 through June 30, 2026, an employee who has worked at least 680 hours in any 12-month periods and who earns less than $15.00 per hour may not be required to pay the employee contribution. A self-employed individual who elects coverage is required to pay the full contribution.

Where an employee is not expected to meet the eligibility requirements to qualify for paid family and medical leave benefits due to the employee’s work schedule or length of employment, an employee and employer may file to waive contributions.

In addition, workers may also be entitled to a dependency allowance for minor children or adult children who are incapacitated due to physical or mental illness.

Very low-wage workers receive a fixed benefit amount set by statute, which may result in higher wage replacement rates.

Workers with less than a year of total covered employment will receive a smaller benefit, pro-rated based on the numbers of weeks the worker has worked in covered employment.

Workers will receive 100% of their average weekly wage if their average weekly wage is less than $100. The wage replacement rate may be adjusted as needed to ensure that the contribution rate does not exceed 1% of wages and to preserve the balance of the Family and Medical Leave Insurance Account Fund.

While technically there is no time limit on receiving benefits, workers cannot receive benefits worth more than 30 times their weekly benefit rate in a year, in effect limiting workers to 30 weeks per year.

While technically there is no time limit on receiving benefits, workers cannot receive benefits worth more than 52 times their weekly benefit rate for any continuous period of disability, in effect limiting workers to 52 weeks per continuous period of disability.

In addition, no worker can receive benefits worth more than 26 times their weekly benefit amount in a year.

Technically, workers are entitled to medical leave benefits for up to 12 times their typical workweek hours. As noted above, medical leave may be extended by an additional 2 weeks (2 times a worker’s typical workweek hours) if the worker experiences a serious health condition with a pregnancy that results in incapacity.

Technically, workers are entitled to family leave benefits for up to 12 times their typical workweek hours.

Technically, workers are entitled to up to a cumulative 16 times the worker’s typical workweek hours of family and medical leave in a 52-week period or up to a cumulative 18 times the worker’s typical workweek hours of family and medical leave in a 52-week period if the worker experiences a serious health condition with a pregnancy that results in incapacity.

Prior to receiving paid family and medical leave benefits, workers must exhaust all of their employer-provided leave that is not required by law. However, while workers exhaust their employer-provided leave ahead of receiving paid family and medical leave benefits, they are entitled to job protection, continuation of health insurance benefits if received through their employer, and protections against discrimination and adverse action.

Except for benefits in relation to parental leave, workers are only eligible to receive paid family and medical leave benefits once in a 24-month period. In addition, an employer who employs two parents who are entitled to parental leave may limit the parents to up to 12 weeks of family leave in a 12-month period. Regulations may specify limitations on family caregiving leave where more than one worker will take leave to care for the same loved one.

Specifically, the statute provides that “[a]n employer with less than 25 employees may elect, with notice to the Department of Labor and employees, for each employee to exercise not less than half of the employee’s parental leave for 5 years from the start of benefits . . . .”

The 7-day unpaid waiting period will not apply when a worker uses TDI in the event of a state of emergency declared by the Governor (or when the Commissioner of Health or other public health authority has indicated that one is needed) because the worker has an illness caused by an epidemic of a communicable disease, has a known or suspected exposure to the communicable disease, or is taking efforts to prevent spread of the communicable disease, the worker requires in-home care or treatment due to the issuance of a determination by a healthcare provider or a public health authority that the worker’s presence in the community may jeopardize the health of others, and said healthcare provider or public health authority recommends or directs the worker to isolate or quarantine as a result of suspected exposure to a communicable disease. Additionally, the 7-day unpaid waiting period will not apply when a worker uses TDI in the event of organ or bone marrow donation.

Due to the COVID-19 public health emergency, the unpaid waiting period is waived for claims filed between October 1, 2021 and July 25, 2022. For claims filed on or after July 25, 2022, there is no unpaid waiting period.

A worker returning from TCI leave must be restored to the worker’s prior position or “a position with equivalent seniority, status, employment benefits, pay, and other terms and conditions of employment including fringe benefits and service credits that the employee had been entitled to at the commencement of leave.” Workers who receive health insurance through their employers are entitled to continuation of those benefits while on TCI.

Additionally, the law specifies that job-protected leave can be taken to be an organ or bone marrow donor.
68 A worker returning from PFL must be restored to the worker’s prior position or “a comparable position with comparable employment benefits, pay and other terms and conditions of employment.” Workers who receive health insurance through their employers are entitled to continuation of those benefits while on PFL.

69 Workers are entitled to job protection under the state paid family and medical leave law only if they work for an employer with at least 50 employees, have been employed by that employer for at least 12 months, and have worked for that employer for at least 1,250 hours during the 12-month period immediately preceding leave. A worker entitled to job protection under the law must be restored to the worker’s prior position or “an equivalent position with equivalent employment benefits, pay, and other terms and conditions of employment.” Some highly paid employees may be subject to a very narrow exception. Workers who receive health insurance through their employers are entitled to continuation of those benefits while on leave if their employers would be required to continue benefits under the Family and Medical Leave Act.

70 A worker returning from paid family or medical leave must be restored to the worker’s prior position or “an equivalent position, with the same status, pay, employment benefits, length of service credit and seniority as of the date of leave.” Workers who receive health insurance through their employers are entitled to continuation of those benefits while on paid family and medical leave.

71 Through the law creating its paid leave program, Connecticut amended the Connecticut Family and Medical Leave Act (CTFMLA), which provides job protection, to cover essentially all private sector and state employees entitled to paid leave benefits except those receiving benefits for safe time purposes. Note that CTFMLA does not protect workers’ health insurance. Workers receiving benefits for safe time purposes may have employment protections under Connecticut’s family violence leave law.

72 A worker returning from leave under Oregon’s law must be restored to the worker’s prior position or “any available equivalent position with equivalent employment benefits, pay and other terms and conditions of employment.” If a worker’s employer has fewer than 25 employees and the worker’s prior position no longer exists, the worker’s “employer may, at the employer’s discretion based on business necessity, restore the eligible employee to a different position with similar job duties and with the same employment benefits and pay.” Workers who receive health insurance through their employers are entitled to continuation of those benefits while on paid family and medical leave.

73 Note that workers who receive health insurance through their employers are entitled to continuation of those benefits while on leave, regardless of how long they’ve worked for their employer. Additionally, workers who exercise their rights to paid family, medical and safe leave are protected against retaliation or discrimination. Workers receiving benefits may also have employment protections under Colorado’s domestic violence leave law.

74 Except for workers with an employer who has a developmental disability and who self-directs services under the Maryland Medicaid Home- and Community-Based Services Waiver Program, a worker returning from leave must be restored to an equivalent position of employment. However, under narrow circumstances, workers may not be entitled to restoration following a period of leave. Note that workers who receive health insurance through their employers are entitled to continuation of those benefits while on leave. Additionally, workers who exercise their rights to paid family, medical and safe leave are protected against retaliation or discrimination.

75 Note that workers who receive health insurance through their employers are entitled to continuation of those benefits while on leave. Additionally, workers who exercise their rights to leave are protected against retaliation or discrimination.