

Workforce Watch Update

December 2024

Partial Unemployment Benefits Calculations

“Partial unemployment” refers to situations whereby a person continues to remain employed in a part-time capacity, but has experienced a reduction in weekly hours, and by extension, earnings. In most states, this is defined as working less than full-time (generally 32-40 hours per week), accepting all available hours, and earning less than his/her Weekly Benefit Amount (WBA). In those cases, the individual may be eligible to collect partial unemployment benefits. The formula for determining monetary eligibility can be complex and will vary from state to state. Below is a guide to help you better understand how each state calculates this amount as well as a link for each should you wish to learn more.

State	Partial Benefits Calculation
Alabama	A claimant can earn up to 1/3 of his/her weekly benefit amount and still receive a full weekly benefit amount. All earnings over the 1/3 WBA is deducted dollar for dollar until it reaches the claimant's weekly benefit amount. At that point, the claimant would not be entitled to benefits.
Alaska	If the total gross weekly wage is equal to or greater than one and one-third times the weekly benefit amount plus \$50, the claimant is not unemployed, regardless of what the hours of work or hourly wage might be. https://labor.alaska.gov/unemployment/ui-handbook.html#h2-4
Arizona	In addition to receiving UI benefits, claimants can now earn up to \$160.49/week and still receive their full weekly benefits. If claimants earn more than \$160.49 in a week, their benefit amount will be reduced. https://des.az.gov/services/employment/unemployment-individual/important-changes-july-1-2022#faqs
Arkansas	You may be eligible for reduced benefits for a week in which you work fewer than 40 hours and earn less than 140% of your Weekly Benefit Amount. You must report all earnings and hours of work whether you are working full time or part time. Deductions will be made from your Weekly Benefit Amount when your earnings are more than 40% of the Weekly Benefit Amount https://dws.arkansas.gov/wp-content/uploads/Your-Unemployment-Insurance-Info-Handbook.pdf

State	Partial Benefits Calculation
California	<p>If your weekly earnings are \$100 or less, the first \$25 do not apply. Any amount over \$25 is subtracted from your weekly benefit amount and you are paid the difference, if any. For example:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Your weekly benefit amount is \$145. You worked and earned \$26 during the certification week. Since your weekly earnings are less than \$100, the first \$25 does not apply.</p> <p>https://edd.ca.gov/en/unemployment/FAQ - Reporting Work and Wages/</p>
Colorado	<p>You may be eligible to collect partial benefits if you are working fewer than 32 hours per week. However, you must continue to look for work and meet your eligibility requirements. When you work, we can pay part of your weekly benefits, but you must have earned less than the weekly benefit amount. The law states that you can earn up to 50 percent of your weekly benefit amount and still be paid your full benefit payment. After that, we must reduce your benefit payment by one dollar for each dollar you earn.</p> <p>https://cdle.colorado.gov/eligibility-and-work-search-requirements</p>
Connecticut	<p>How are partial Unemployment Compensation Benefits computed? Your payment for partial benefits will be figured by taking two-thirds of your gross earnings for the week claimed and deducting that amount from your Weekly Benefit Rate.</p> <p>For example, if your weekly benefit rate for unemployment is \$200, and you work 5 hours at \$12/hour - then 2/3 of your gross earnings (\$60) or \$40 would be deducted from \$200, leaving you a check amount of \$160. You also still must be able, available and looking for full time work.</p> <p>https://www.ctdol.state.ct.us/ui-online/partials.htm</p>
Delaware	<p>You are allowed to earn 50% of your weekly benefit amount without any deduction from your weekly benefit payment. Anything over 50% is deducted dollar for dollar. For example: If your weekly benefit amount is \$100, you are allowed to earn \$50 gross (wages before deductions) within the benefit week with no deduction of your UI benefit, anything over \$50 is deducted dollar for dollar.</p> <p>https://laborfiles.delaware.gov/main/dui/handbook/UI%20Claimant%20Handbook.pdf</p>
DC	<p>To determine the weekly benefit amount you will receive if you are working part-time, use the following formula: • Add \$50 to your weekly benefit amount; • Subtract sixty-six (66) percent of your gross weekly wages. The remainder, rounded down, is your reduced weekly benefit amount.</p> <p>https://does.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/does/publication/attachments/01_03_20_UI%20Claimant%27s%20Rights%20and%20Responsibilities.pdf</p>

State	Partial Benefits Calculation
Florida	<p>If the claimant's gross earnings during a week are less than the Weekly Benefit Amount (WBA), the Earnings Disregard Amount (8 x Federal minimum wage) is subtracted from the earnings and the remainder is deducted from the WBA to determine the amount payable to the claimant.</p> <p>Example 1: Claimant WBA is \$100; claimant gross earnings are \$100. No payment is due to the claimant.</p> <p>Example 2: Claimant WBA is \$100; claimant gross earnings are \$98. Earnings disregard of \$58 is deducted from \$98, leaving \$40 to be deducted from the claimant's WBA. A payment of \$60 will be issued to the claimant.</p> <p>http://floridajobs.org/Reemployment-Assistance-Service-Center/reemployment-assistance/general-information/glossary#D</p>
Georgia	<p>Report gross earnings (the amount earned before taxes and other deductions) when claiming benefits (even if it's only \$1). This includes self-employment, part-time work, or any vacation or holiday pay received (if you have a definite date of recall within 6 weeks of the last day worked). Earnings over \$150 per week for weeks ending on or after June 27, 2021 are deducted from your weekly payment dollar for dollar.</p> <p>https://dol.georgia.gov/ (search for UI Claimant Handbook DOL-414)</p>
Hawaii	<p>You can earn up to \$150 a week and still receive your full unemployment check. If you are still employed and working and earning less than your weekly benefit amount, you may qualify for the difference between your earnings over \$150 and your weekly benefit amount.</p> <p>For example, if you earn \$200 during a week and your weekly benefit amount is \$300, you can still receive \$250. However, if your earnings during the week equal or exceed your weekly benefit amount, you will not be entitled to benefits. If you are still employed by an employer in the above situation, the following rules apply:</p> <p>You need to have your employer complete a "Weekly Report of Low Earnings" to verify your earnings for the week. These forms are available from your local claims office.</p> <p>You must not refuse any suitable available work during the week in question.</p> <p>https://labor.hawaii.gov/ui/test-handbook-for-employers/</p>

State	Partial Benefits Calculation
Idaho	<p>You can earn up to half of your weekly benefit amount in a week without reducing your UI benefits. Once you earn more than half, your benefits will be reduced by a dollar for every dollar over half your weekly benefit amount.</p> <p>Your benefits will be reduced by your earnings until you make 1.5 times your benefit amount. If you make this much or work full time in a week, you won't be eligible for UI that week.</p> <p>Examples: Your weekly benefit amount is \$100, and you earn \$85 for the week. Because you earned \$35 over one-half of your weekly benefit, you will get a payment for \$65 (\$100-\$35). The next week, you earn \$150. You won't receive a payment for the week</p> <p>https://labor.idaho.gov/dnn/Unemployment-Benefits/Monetary-Eligibility</p>
Illinois	<p>Your earnings for the week must be less than your weekly benefit amount (not including your dependent allowance). Any wages earned that are greater than 50% of your weekly benefit amount will be deducted from your unemployment insurance benefits for that week. If you earned less than 50% of your weekly benefit amount, you can receive your full amount of unemployment insurance benefits for that week. If the partial benefit amount does not come to an even dollar, it is raised to the next higher dollar, as long as it does not exceed your weekly benefit amount.</p> <p>https://ides.illinois.gov/unemployment/resources/partial-benefits.html</p>
Indiana	<p>Wages Earned from an Employer NOT on your Monetary Determination of Eligibility or in your Base Period: • If you earn 20% or less of your WBA from an employer that is not listed on your Monetary Determination of Eligibility, no deduction will be made from your benefit payment. • If you earn more than 20% of your WBA from an employer that is not listed on your Monetary Determination of Eligibility, a dollar- for- dollar deduction will be made from your benefit payment for all wages earned in excess of 20% of your WBA. • If you work odd jobs for anyone other than your base period employer(s), a dollar-for-dollar deduction will be made after an amount equal to 20% of your weekly benefit amount has been earned. Wages Earned From a Base Period Employer: • If any wages are earned from a base period employer, a dollar-for-dollar deduction will be taken from your weekly benefit payment.</p> <p>https://www.in.gov/dwd/files/Claimant_Handbook.pdf</p>
Iowa	<p>If you earned less than your weekly benefit amount for any claimed week, you may be eligible for partial benefits. You must report your gross earnings (before deductions and taxes). Earnings include wages, tips, salary, commission, cash, bonuses, vacation pay, paid time off, pension or retirement pay, and workers' compensation. The earnings must be reported for the week you perform the work, not when you are paid. If you earn \$15 over your weekly benefit amount (WBA), you will not receive a payment.</p> <p>https://www.iowaworkforcedevelopment.gov/unemployment-insurance-frequently-asked-questions</p>

State	Partial Benefits Calculation
Kansas	<p>You may receive some benefits for a week in which you work less than full time and earn less than your weekly benefit amount.</p> <p>You may earn up to 25 percent of your weekly benefit amount (WBA) without a reduction to your unemployment benefits. Any earnings over 25 percent of your WBA will be deducted from your unemployment benefits on a dollar-for-dollar basis.</p> <p>https://www.dol.ks.gov/ui-faqs</p>
Kentucky	<p>We will deduct eighty percent (80%) of the gross wages (before deductions) that you EARN during a week claimed.</p> <p>For example, if your weekly benefit is \$150 and you earn \$40 during a week, we will deduct \$32 (80% of \$40) and issue you a check for \$118.</p> <p>https://apps.kcc.ky.gov/documents/forms/PAM_UI_400.pdf</p>
Louisiana	<p>An eligible individual who is employed in any week shall be paid with respect to such week a benefit equal to his weekly benefit amount less any wages payable to him with respect to such week in excess of fifty percent of his current weekly benefit amount, or fifty dollars, whichever is lower. This benefit, if not a multiple of one dollar, shall be computed to the nearest multiple of one dollar.</p> <p>https://legis.la.gov/Legis/Law.aspx?d=83606</p>
Maryland	<p>A claimant may earn up to \$50 per week before deductions are made from a claimant's weekly benefit amount. After \$50, earnings are deducted dollar for dollar. However, claimants must report all earnings, even if the claimant earned less than \$50.</p> <p>https://www.dllr.state.md.us/employment/clmtguide/uiclmtmpamphlet.pdf</p>
Mass.	<p>If you work during weeks in which you request Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits, you may still be paid benefits if your gross wages (total wages before taxes are deducted) are less than your weekly benefit amount. Any earnings greater than 1/3 of your weekly benefit amount (known as your earnings disregard) will be deducted dollar-for-dollar from your weekly benefit payment.</p> <p>https://www.mass.gov/service-details/working-while-receiving-unemployment-benefits</p>
Michigan	<p>In order to receive unemployment benefits your earnings cannot exceed 1.5 times your weekly benefit amount. To calculate your earnings for the week, multiply your hourly rate of pay by the number of hours you worked during the week (Sunday through Saturday).</p> <p>https://www.michigan.gov/leo/bureaus-agencies/uia/frequently-asked-questions/for-employees/general-questions-after-filing</p>

State	Partial Benefits Calculation
Minnesota	<p>A partial benefit payment will be made for any week you work less than 32 hours and your earnings are less than your weekly benefit amount. The system will deduct 50 percent of your earnings from your benefit payment. The amount not paid for that week stays in your account.</p> <p>https://www.uimn.org/applicants/affectsbenefits/report-work/index.jsp</p>
Mississippi	<p>Report your total earnings, before deductions, for the week you actually perform the work, regardless of when you get paid. We will deduct any earnings over \$40.00 from your weekly benefit amount.</p> <p>https://mdes.ms.gov/unemployment-faqs/</p>
Missouri	<p>The benefits paid when working less than full time will be reduced. To calculate your partial unemployment benefits, take your weekly wages and subtract \$20 or 20 percent of your weekly benefit amount (WBA), whichever is greater. That amount is your deduction, which will be subtracted from your WBA and rounded down to an even dollar amount.</p> <p>https://laboranswers.mo.gov/hc/en-us/articles/4403609889559-Can-I-work-part-time-and-receive-benefits-</p>
Montana	<p>Your weekly benefit amount will not be reduced if you earn less than 1/4 of your weekly benefit amount. For example, if your weekly benefit amount is \$106, and you earn \$26.50 or less in a week, your benefit amount will remain \$106 for that week.</p> <p>If you earn more than 1/4 of your weekly benefit amount in any week, your benefit amount will be reduced by \$0.50 for each dollar earned (over 1/4 of your weekly benefit amount). For example, if your weekly benefit amount is \$106, and you earn \$150.80 in a week, your benefit amount for that week will be \$44. Calculate your total gross earnings at your actual rate of pay and round down to the next full dollar amount.</p> <p>https://uid.dli.mt.gov/claimants/partial-benefit-calculator</p>
Nebraska	<p>No benefits are payable for any week during which a worker's earnings exceed the weekly benefit amount (WBA) on the claim. When a person reports earnings, 25% of their WBA is exempt and the remaining income is deducted dollar for dollar from the WBA. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 48-625 For example: WBA = \$300 Earnings = \$200 25% of WBA exempt = \$75 Remaining amount of \$125 deducted from \$300. Benefits paid = \$175.</p> <p>https://www.dol.nebraska.gov/webdocs/Resources/Items/Employer%20Guide%20to%20Unemployment%20Insurance_Updated%209-14-2022.pdf</p>
Nevada	<p>Seventy-five (75) percent of your gross weekly earnings will be deducted from your weekly benefit amount each week you report earnings. You will not receive benefits for any week your earnings exceed 1 ½ times your weekly benefit amount or if you are working full time. While you are working part time or on call, you must seek other full-time work.</p> <p>https://ui.nv.gov/PDFS/UI_Claimants_Handbook.pdf</p>

State	Partial Benefits Calculation
New Hampshire	<p>If a claimant's hours are reduced from full-time to part-time, or they are receiving unemployment benefits and are able to find a part time job, they can file for partial benefits. When this occurs, their weekly benefit amount is increased by thirty percent as a part time incentive bonus, and their gross wages are deducted from the higher amount. As long as they meet all other eligibility requirements, a check will then be issued for the difference not to exceed the weekly benefit amount.</p> <p>https://www.nhes.nh.gov/faq/employers.htm#parttime</p>
New Jersey	<p>To be eligible for partial benefits, you cannot work more than 80 percent of the hours normally worked in the job. For example, if you worked a 40-hour week, you won't be able to get benefits if you work more than 32 hours. If your employer offers additional hours that you choose not to accept, your benefits may be affected.</p> <p>For any wages earned from any employer:</p> <p>If you earn 20 percent or less of your weekly benefit rate from an employer, you can still receive your full weekly benefit rate (WBR) for that week. However, we will not pay you more than your weekly benefit rate.</p> <p>https://nj.gov/labor/myunemployment/before/about/calculator/index.shtml</p>
New Mexico	<p>You can earn up to 20% of your weekly benefit amount without reducing your benefit payment, but you must report all gross wages earned. Your benefit payment will be reduced for each dollar you earn over this amount.</p> <p>https://www.dws.state.nm.us/Portals/0/DM/UI/UI_Handbook_052015.pdf?ver=43dNBVC2uP67w0ziLZEolw%3d%3d</p>
New York	<p>"NYS DOL's new partial unemployment system uses an "hours-based" approach. Under the new approach, claimants can claim partial unemployment for a week if they work 30 hours or fewer and earn \$504 or less in gross pay excluding earnings from self-employment. With this change, claimants' benefits will not be reduced for each day they engage in part-time work and will be reduced in increments based on total hours of work for the week.</p> <p>Partial benefits are available as follows:</p> <p>0 – 10 hours of work (equivalent to 0 days worked): 100% of weekly benefit rate 11 – 16 hours of work (equivalent to 1 day worked): 75% of weekly benefit rate 17 – 21 hours of work (equivalent to 2 days worked): 50% of weekly benefit rate 22 – 30 hours of work (equivalent to 3 days worked): 25% of weekly benefit rate 31+ hours of work (equivalent to 4 days worked): 0% of weekly benefit rate</p> <p>If you earn more than \$504 in any week, no matter how many hours you worked, you cannot receive benefits for that week."</p> <p>https://dol.ny.gov/unemployment/partial-unemployment-eligibility</p>

State	Partial Benefits Calculation
North Carolina	<p>You can earn up to 20% of your weekly benefit amount without penalty. Earnings over this amount are deducted from your weekly benefits.</p> <p>https://des.nc.gov/individuals/weekly-requirements/report-work-and-earnings</p>
North Dakota	<p>You can earn up to 60 percent of your weekly benefit amount without affecting the weekly benefit you receive. Every dollar over 60 percent is deducted dollar for dollar, until you earn your weekly benefit amount. If you earn wages equal to or greater than your weekly benefit amount, no payments will be issued for the week. You must work all available hours.</p> <p>https://www.jobsnd.com/sites/www/files/documents/jsnd-documents/uicclaimantguidejsnd4003.pdf</p>
Ohio	<p>Individuals who are partially unemployed due to lack of work may be eligible for benefits. Any earnings from employment during the week claimed may reduce the amount of benefits paid. Earnings equal to or less than 20% of a claimant's weekly benefit amount will not reduce the amount of benefits paid. Earnings over 20% of the weekly benefit amount will reduce the benefit payment dollar for dollar. Earnings equal to or over the benefit amount will result in no benefits for that week.</p> <p>https://unemploymenthelp.ohio.gov/employeeFAQ/</p>
Oklahoma	<p>You are still considered “unemployed” any week that you perform no services and are paid no wages or any week that you work less than full-time and your earnings are less than your weekly benefit amount plus one-hundred dollars (\$100.00).</p> <p>Full-time work is defined as thirty-two (32) or more hours of work per week. Remember “weeks” begin at 12:01 a.m. on Sunday and end at midnight on Saturday.</p> <p>https://oklahoma.gov/oesc/individuals.html</p>
Oregon	<p>You won't receive benefits if your gross earnings for a week exceed your weekly benefit amount or you work 40 hours or more during the week claimed.</p> <p>You may earn up to 10 times minimum wage or one-third of your weekly benefit amount (whichever is more) before your benefits are affected. Any earnings above that amount will reduce your benefit payment dollar for dollar. You MUST report all earnings each week you claim benefits.</p> <p>https://www.oregon.gov/employ/Unemployment/Claimant_Handbook/Pages/Section-4-Working-While-Claiming-and-Reporting-Earnings.aspx</p>

State	Partial Benefits Calculation
Pennsylvania	<p>You may work part-time and possibly receive an unemployment benefit for the week. Payment amount is determined using your "partial benefit credit," (PBC) which is 30% of your weekly benefit rate (WBR). Your WBR and your PBC are added together, and then any earnings you report are subtracted from that total. You are paid the difference, but you cannot be paid more than your weekly benefit rate for any week.</p> <p>https://www.uc.pa.gov/unemployment-benefits/benefits-information/Pages/Partial-Benefit-Credit.aspx</p>
Puerto Rico	<p>Partial benefits: An insured worker who meets the definition of "week of unemployment" for a nonagricultural worker, and who is otherwise eligible, will be paid an amount equal to his weekly benefit amount less that part of his income, if any, with respect to that week which exceeds the amount of his weekly benefit (fractions of a dollar are rounded to the lowest whole dollar).</p>
Rhode Island	<p>Unemployment claimants can earn more and keep more of your benefits while working part-time. You can now earn up to 150% of your weekly benefit rate and still receive a partial benefit. For example, that means if your weekly benefit amount is \$100, you can earn up to \$149 working part time. You can also earn up to 50% of your weekly benefit rate before any earnings are subtracted from your benefits.</p> <p>Claimants are required to report any and all earnings each week when you certify. Any earnings above 50% of your benefit rate will be subtracted from your unemployment benefit, but by working part-time you can still take home more than you would on unemployment alone.</p> <p>https://dlt.ri.gov/individuals/unemployment-insurance/partial-benefits-part-time-work</p>
South Carolina	<p>You may earn up to 25 percent of your weekly benefit amount without receiving a deduction in payment.</p> <p>The benefit, if not a multiple of one dollar, is computed to the next lower multiple of a dollar. For example, if an individual whose weekly benefit had been \$26 worked only Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in connection with the individual's regular employing unit and received for such service total wages of \$24, the individual's weekly benefit for that week would be \$8.00 ($\frac{1}{4}$ of \$26 is \$6.50; \$24 less \$6.50 equals \$17.50; \$26 less \$17.50 equals \$8.50; \$8.50 is moved to the next lower multiple: \$8).</p> <p>https://dew.sc.gov/individuals/how-unemployment-insurance-works</p>

State	Partial Benefits Calculation
South Dakota	<p>You may be eligible for partial benefits if you continue to work. In order to be eligible for partial benefits you must report your hours and earnings for the calendar week which you are filing for and make an active search for work. Earnings will reduce your benefits. Seventy-five percent of earnings over \$25 will be deducted from your weekly benefit amount.</p> <p>You will not be eligible for benefits if your gross earnings are equal to or more than your weekly benefit amount.</p> <p>You will not be eligible for benefits if you worked 40 hours or more, regardless of the amount of earnings.</p> <p>https://dlr.sd.gov/ra/individuals/work_and_earnings.aspx</p>
Tennessee	<p>You may earn either \$50 or 25 percent of your weekly benefit amount without reducing your weekly benefits (whichever amount is greater). For example, if you are receiving the maximum amount of \$275 each week, you may earn 25 percent of \$275, which is \$68.75, and still receive the full \$275. If you are receiving \$175 a week, you may earn up to \$50 without your weekly benefit being reduced. Keep in mind 25 percent of \$175 is \$43.75.</p> <p>If you earn more than your weekly benefit amount, your benefits will stop.</p> <p>https://www.tn.gov/content/tn/workforce/unemployment/manage-my-benefits-redirect/certify-weekly.html</p>
Texas	<p>When you are working while drawing Unemployment Benefits, state law allows you to earn 25 percent of your weekly benefit amount (WBA) and still receive your full WBA.</p> <p>When you earn more than 25 percent of your WBA, TWC reduces your weekly benefits on a dollar-for-dollar basis. For example, if your WBA is \$200. One week you earn \$50, which is 25 percent of your WBA. You will receive your full WBA for that week, and your income will be \$250 (\$50 in earnings plus \$200 in benefits). The next week you earn \$100. This is \$50 more than 25 percent of your WBA, so TWC will reduce your benefits for the week by \$50. Your income will remain \$250 (\$100 in earnings plus \$150 in benefits). The week after that you earn \$300, which is more than your WBA plus 25 percent. You will not receive any benefits for that week. Your income will be \$300 (\$300 in earnings plus \$0 in benefits).</p> <p>https://twc.zendesk.com/hc/en-us/articles/10997196512155-How-do-earnings-affect-my-weekly-benefit-amount-</p>

State	Partial Benefits Calculation
Utah	<p>If you work less than full-time and earn less than your weekly benefit amount during a given week, you may continue filing since you will be entitled to partial unemployment benefits if you are otherwise eligible. Workforce Services will apply a 30 percent earnings allowance to calculate your weekly benefit payment. For example, if your weekly benefit amount is normally \$300.00, you could earn \$90.00 (30 percent of \$300.00) without affecting payment for that week, however you must still report those earnings.</p> <p>If your earnings equal or exceed your weekly benefit amount or you work 40 or more hours during the week, you will not receive any payment or waiting week credit for that week. You must accept all suitable work offered to you or report to the department you failed to accept such work.</p> <p>https://jobs.utah.gov/ui/jobseeker/claimguide.html</p>
Vermont	<p>All unemployment claims filed will disregard 50% of the reported gross wages earned. Earnings that exceed 50% of your gross wages are deducted on a dollar for dollar basis from your benefit payment.</p> <p>https://labor.vermont.gov/sites/labor/files/doc_library/VT%20Dept%20Labor%20-%20B11Claimant%20Feb%202022.pdf</p>
Virgin Islands	<p>You, the claimant, are not considered unemployed during the week that full-time work is being done, regardless of how much was earned, and, therefore, a claim should not be filed for that week. However, if you, the claimant, worked part-time during a week, there would be a weekly benefit entitlement amount less \$0.75 for each dollar earned above \$15.</p> <p>https://www.vidol.gov/wp-content/doluploads/CLAIMANT%20HANDBOOK.pdf</p>
Virginia	<p>You must report any gross wages, not net wages, during the week they are earned, not paid. If the gross, not net, wages you earn are less than your weekly benefit amount, you may receive unemployment benefits. However, the amount of gross wages that are more than \$50.00 will be deducted from your weekly benefit amount. If your gross weekly wages are equal to or more than your weekly benefit amount, you will not be paid benefits for that week.</p> <p>https://www.vec.virginia.gov/faqs/general-unemployment-insurance-questions#a152</p>
Washington	<p>Gross Earnings = Your earnings before deductions. Earnings Deductions = Amount deducted from your weekly Benefit Amount (WBA). Computation: Gross Earnings minus \$5.00 times 75% equals the Earnings Deduction. All deductions are rounded up to the next higher dollar. When your Earnings Deduction is equal to or more than your Weekly Benefit Amount, you are not eligible for benefit payments.</p> <p>https://esdorchardstorage.blob.core.windows.net/esdwa/Default/ESDWAGOV/Unemployment/ESD-Handbook-for-Unemployed-Workers.pdf</p> <p>https://esdorchardstorage.blob.core.windows.net/esdwa/Default/ESDWAGOV/Unemployment/ESD-earnings-deduction-chart.pdf</p>

State	Partial Benefits Calculation
West Virginia	<p>You must report any earnings you have, no matter how small the amount. You must report the earnings for the week in which you earn the money. You can earn up to sixty (60) dollars per week without money being deducted from your weekly benefit amount. Any earnings over sixty (60) dollars will be deducted dollar for dollar from your weekly benefit amount.</p> <p>https://workforcewv.org/individuals/claimant-faqs/</p>
Wisconsin	<p>Any other claimant who reports wages and/or other types of income on a weekly claim for a benefit payment may be entitled to full, reduced or no benefits for that week, depending on the total amount of wages earned and other payments to be treated as wages for the week. The amount of benefits payable for a week of partial unemployment is computed by applying the following "partial wage formula":</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Subtract \$30 from the gross wages. 2. Multiply the remainder by .67 (67%). 3. Subtract the product (including cents) from the claimant's weekly benefit rate. 4. Round the remainder down to the nearest whole dollar. This is the amount of partial UI benefits payable for the week. <p>NOTE: The smallest benefit payment that we will pay is \$5, so if the calculation results in an amount that is less than \$5, no payment is made.</p> <p>https://dwd.wisconsin.gov/ui201/pdf/ucb201print.pdf?033123</p>
Wyoming	<p>Your weekly benefit amount: The amount payable to a claimant for a compensable week of total unemployment. Your weekly Benefit Amount will be reduced when your earnings exceed half of your weekly benefit amount. You will not be paid benefits for that week if your earnings equal or exceed your weekly benefit amount or if you work 35 or more hours that week.</p> <p>https://dws.wyo.gov/dws-division/unemployment-insurance/fag/</p>

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