



State Youth Labor Laws and Workers' Compensation Statutes

October 2023

AT A GLANCE

As the number of employers that engage young people in talent development strategies has grown, so has the need for information about how employers can successfully open their doors to those under the age of 18. While Federal Child Labor laws exist within the [Fair Labor Standards Act](#), state child labor laws and statutes should also be considered. This table is a comprehensive resource that describes the child labor laws and workers' compensation statutes for each state. The information within this table is intended to help mitigate liability concerns related to youth employment.

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About Jobs for the Future

Jobs for the Future (JFF) drives transformation of the U.S. education and workforce systems to achieve equitable economic advancement for all. www.jff.org

The content in this document is up to date in accordance with state regulations as of September 2023. Visit each state’s website for the latest regulations.

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State Youth Labor Laws

State Statute / Laws	Age requirements	Hours of work	Work permits	Prohibited occupations <small>*Student-Learner exemptions may apply</small>
<p>Alabama</p> <p>Alabama Child Labor Law - Code of Alabama, Section 25-8-1 to 25-8-15</p> <p>Alabama Child Labor Law Brochure</p> <p>Alabama Child Labor Law One Pager</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not allowed to work, with limited exceptions for agricultural work and newspaper delivery. Minors aged 14 and 15 are allowed to work, but only during certain hours and in certain jobs. Minors aged 16 and 17 are generally subject to fewer restrictions on their work hours and job duties.</p>	<p>Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 8 hours a day and up to 6 days a week, but they cannot work during school hours or past 10:00 PM on a school night. They also must have at least a 30-minute break for every 5 consecutive hours of work.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school or the Department of Labor before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Alabama's youth labor laws prohibit minors from working in certain hazardous occupations, including mining, roofing, and operating heavy machinery.</p>

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<p>Alaska</p> <p>Alaska Statutes - Chapter 23.10 - Employment of Minors</p> <p>Summary of Alaska Child Labor Law</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in Alaska, except in some limited circumstances such as in entertainment or agriculture. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 8 hours a day and up to 40 hours a week, but they cannot work during school hours or past 10:00 PM on a school night. They also must have at least a 30-minute break for every 5 consecutive hours of work.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school or the Department of Labor before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>
<p>Arizona</p> <p>Arizona Youth Labor Laws - Youth Employment - Title 23, Article 3: 23-230 through 23-242</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in Arizona, except in some limited circumstances such as in entertainment or agriculture. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations</p>	<p>Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 8 hours a day and up to 30 hours a week during the school year. During the summer, they can work up to 40 hours a week. They cannot work past 10:30 PM on a school night or past midnight on non-school nights. They must also have a 30-minute break for every 5 consecutive hours of work.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school or the Department of Labor before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

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Arkansas Arkansas Code - Title 11, Chapter 11 - Child Labor	Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in Arkansas, except in some limited circumstances such as in entertainment or agriculture. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations	Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 8 hours a day and up to 48 hours a week during non-school weeks. During the school year, they can work up to 3 hours a day and up to 23 hours a week. They cannot work past 10:00 PM on a school night or before 5:00 AM on a school day. They must also have a 30-minute break for every 5 consecutive hours of work.	Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school or the Department of Labor before they can begin working.	Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.

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California California Labor Code - Chapter 2 - Employment of Minors	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in California, except in some limited circumstances such as in entertainment or agriculture. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work without a work permit but cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 8 hours a day and up to 48 hours a week during non-school weeks. During the school year, they can work up to 4 hours a day and up to 28 hours a week. They cannot work past 10:00 PM on a school night or before 5:00 AM on a school day. They must also have a 30-minute break for every 5 consecutive hours of work.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school or the Department of Education before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

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<p>Colorado</p> <p>2020 Colorado Revised Statutes Title 8 - Labor And Industry Article 12. Colorado Youth Employment Opportunity Act</p> <p>Colorado Youth Law</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in Colorado, except in some limited circumstances such as in entertainment or agriculture. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work without a work permit but cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 8 hours a day and up to 40 hours a week during non-school weeks. During the school year, they can work up to 4 hours a day and up to 28 hours a week. They cannot work past 9:00 PM on a school night or before 5:00 AM on a school day. They must also have a 30-minute break for every 5 consecutive hours of work.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school or the Department of Labor and Employment before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

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<p>Connecticut</p> <p>Connecticut General Statutes - Title 31, Chapter 557 - Employment of Minors</p> <p>Connecticut Department of Labor - Child Labor Laws</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 16 are generally not permitted to work in Connecticut, except in some limited circumstances such as in entertainment or agriculture. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work without a work permit but cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 8 hours a day and up to 48 hours a week during non-school weeks. During the school year, they can work up to 6 hours a day and up to 32 hours a week. They cannot work past 11:00 PM on a school night or before 6:00 AM on a school day. They must also have a 30-minute break for every 5 consecutive hours of work.</p>	<p>Minors aged 16 and 17 do not need to obtain a work permit in Connecticut.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

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<p>Delaware</p> <p>Delaware Code - Title 19, Chapter 9 - Employment of Minors</p> <p>Delaware Department of Labor - Youth Employment</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in Delaware, except in some limited circumstances such as in entertainment or delivering newspapers. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work without a work permit but cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 8 hours a day and up to 48 hours a week during non-school weeks. During the school year, they can work up to 3 hours a day and up to 18 hours a week. They cannot work past 11:00 PM on a school night or before 6:00 AM on a school day. They must also have a 30-minute break for every 5 consecutive hours of work.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school or the Division of Labor Standards before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

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<p>Florida</p> <p>Florida Statutes - Title XXXI, Chapter 450 - Employment of Minors</p> <p>Florida Child Labor Laws</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in Florida, except in some limited circumstances such as in entertainment or delivering newspapers. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work without a work permit but cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 8 hours a day and up to 30 hours a week during non-school weeks. During the school year, they can work up to 3 hours a day and up to 15 hours a week. They cannot work past 11:00 PM on a school night or before 6:30 AM on a school day. They must also have a 30-minute break for every 4 consecutive hours of work.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

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<p>Georgia</p> <p>Georgia Laws and Rules Regulating Employment of Children</p> <p>Reference: Georgia Department of Labor - Youth Employment</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in Georgia, except in some limited circumstances such as in entertainment or delivering newspapers. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work without a work permit but cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 8 hours a day and up to 40 hours a week during non-school weeks. During the school year, they can work up to 3 hours a day and up to 18 hours a week. They cannot work past 11:00 PM on a school night or before 6:00 AM on a school day. They must also have a 30-minute break for every 5 consecutive hours of work.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

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<p>Hawaii</p> <p>Hawaii Revised Statutes - Chapter 390 - Employment of Minors</p> <p>State of Hawaii Child Labor Wages</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in Hawaii, except in some limited circumstances such as in entertainment or delivering newspapers. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work without a work permit but cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 9 hours a day and up to 40 hours a week during non-school weeks. During the school year, they can work up to 3 hours a day and up to 18 hours a week. They cannot work past 10:00 PM on a school night or before 6:00 AM on a school day. They must also have a 30-minute break for every 5 consecutive hours of work.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

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<p>Idaho</p> <p>Idaho Code - Title 44, Chapter 13 - Employment of Minors</p> <p>Idaho Youth Labor Laws</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in Idaho, except in some limited circumstances such as in entertainment or delivering newspapers. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work without a work permit but cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 9 hours a day and up to 54 hours a week during non-school weeks. During the school year, they can work up to 3 hours a day and up to 18 hours a week. They cannot work past 10:00 PM on a school night or before 5:00 AM on a school day. They must also have a 30-minute break for every 5 consecutive hours of work.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

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<p>Illinois</p> <p>Illinois Compiled Statutes - Chapter 820, Employment - Child Labor Law</p> <p>Reference: Illinois Department of Labor - Youth Employment</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in Illinois, except in some limited circumstances such as in entertainment or delivering newspapers. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work without a work permit but cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 8 hours a day and up to 48 hours a week during non-school weeks. During the school year, they can work up to 3 hours a day and up to 18 hours a week. They cannot work past 10:00 PM on a school night or before 7:00 AM on a school day. They must also have a 30-minute break for every 5 consecutive hours of work.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

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<p>Indiana</p> <p>Indiana Code - Title 22, Article 2, Chapter 18.1 - Employment of Minors</p> <p>Indiana Department of Labor - Youth Employment</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in Indiana, except in some limited circumstances such as in entertainment or delivering newspapers. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work without a work permit but cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 8 hours a day and up to 30 hours a week during school weeks. During non-school weeks, they can work up to 8 hours a day and up to 40 hours a week. They cannot work past 10:00 PM on a school night or before 6:00 AM on a school day. They must also have a 30-minute break for every 5 consecutive hours of work.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

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<p>Iowa</p> <p>Iowa Code - Chapter 92 - Child Labor</p> <p>Iowa - Youth Employment</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in Iowa, except for certain jobs such as delivering newspapers or working on a farm owned or operated by a parent or guardian. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations. Minors aged 16 and 17 do not need a work permit, but they also cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 may work up to 3 hours per day on school days and up to 8 hours per day on non-school days. During a school week, they cannot work more than 18 hours. During non-school weeks, they cannot work more than 40 hours. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 8 hours per day and up to 40 hours per week during non-school weeks. During a school week, they cannot work more than 28 hours. They cannot work past 10:00 PM on a school night or before 7:00 AM on a school day.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

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<p>Kansas</p> <p>Kansas Statutes - Chapter 38, Article 6 - Employment of Minors</p> <p>Kansas Department of Labor - Youth Employment</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in Kansas, except for certain jobs such as delivering newspapers or working on a farm owned or operated by a parent or guardian. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations. Minors aged 16 and 17 do not need a work permit, but they also cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 may work up to 3 hours per day on school days and up to 8 hours per day on non-school days. During a school week, they cannot work more than 18 hours. During non-school weeks, they cannot work more than 40 hours. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 8 hours per day and up to 48 hours per week. They cannot work past 10:00 PM on a school night or before 7:00 AM on a school day.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

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<p>Kentucky</p> <p>Kentucky Revised Statutes - Chapter 339 - Child Labor</p> <p>Kentucky Labor Cabinet - Youth Employment</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in Kentucky, except for certain jobs such as delivering newspapers or working on a farm owned or operated by a parent or guardian. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations. Minors aged 16 and 17 do not need a work permit, but they also cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 may work up to 3 hours per day on school days and up to 8 hours per day on non-school days. During a school week, they cannot work more than 18 hours. During non-school weeks, they cannot work more than 40 hours. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 8 hours per day and up to 40 hours per week. They cannot work past 10:00 PM on a school night or before 5:00 AM on a school day.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

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<p>Louisiana</p> <p>Louisiana Revised Statutes - Title 23, Chapter 2 - Child Labor Law</p> <p>Louisiana Workforce Commission - Youth Employment</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in Louisiana, except for certain jobs such as delivering newspapers or working on a farm owned or operated by a parent or guardian. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations. Minors aged 16 and 17 do not need a work permit, but they also cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 may work up to 3 hours per day on school days and up to 8 hours per day on non-school days. During a school week, they cannot work more than 18 hours. During non-school weeks, they cannot work more than 40 hours. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 8 hours per day and up to 40 hours per week. They cannot work past 9:00 PM on a school night or before 6:00 AM on a school day.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

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<p>Maine</p> <p>Maine Revised Statutes - Title 26, - Employment of Minors</p> <p>Maine Department of Labor - Youth Employment</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in Maine, except for certain jobs such as delivering newspapers or working on a farm owned or operated by a parent or guardian. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations. Minors aged 16 and 17 do not need a work permit, but they also cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 may work up to 3 hours per day on school days and up to 18 hours per week. During non-school weeks, they cannot work more than 8 hours per day or 40 hours per week. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 8 hours per day and up to 48 hours per week. They cannot work past 10:15 PM on a school night or before 5:00 AM on a school day.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

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<p>Maryland</p> <p>Maryland Code - Labor and Employment, Title 3, Subtitle 2 - Employment of Minors</p> <p>Maryland Department of Labor - Youth Employment</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in Maryland, except for certain jobs such as delivering newspapers or working on a farm owned or operated by a parent or guardian. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations. Minors aged 16 and 17 do not need a work permit, but they also cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 may work up to 3 hours per day on school days and up to 8 hours per day on non-school days. During a school week, they cannot work more than 18 hours. During non-school weeks, they cannot work more than 40 hours. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 8 hours per day and up to 48 hours per week. They cannot work past 10:00 PM on a school night or before 6:00 AM on a school day.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

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<p>Massachusetts</p> <p>Massachusetts General Laws - Chapter 149, Section 56-105 - Employment of Minors</p> <p>Massachusetts Attorney General - Child Labor</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in Massachusetts, except for certain jobs such as delivering newspapers or working on a farm owned or operated by a parent or guardian. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations. Minors aged 16 and 17 do not need a work permit, but they also cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 may work up to 3 hours per day on school days and up to 18 hours per week. During non-school weeks, they cannot work more than 8 hours per day or 40 hours per week. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 9 hours per day and up to 48 hours per week. They cannot work past 10:00 PM on a school night or before 6:30 AM on a school day.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

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<p>Michigan</p> <p>Michigan Compiled Laws - Chapter 409 - Employment of Minors</p> <p>Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity - Youth Employment Standards</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in Michigan, except for certain jobs such as delivering newspapers or working on a farm owned or operated by a parent or guardian. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations. Minors aged 16 and 17 do not need a work permit, but they also cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 may work up to 3 hours per day on school days and up to 8 hours per day on non-school days. During a school week, they cannot work more than 18 hours. During non-school weeks, they cannot work more than 40 hours. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 8 hours per day and up to 48 hours per week. They cannot work past 10:30 PM on a school night or before 6:00 AM on a school day.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

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<p>Minnesota</p> <p>Minnesota Statutes - Chapter 181A - Employment of Minors</p> <p>Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry - Youth Employment</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in Minnesota, except for certain jobs such as delivering newspapers or working on a farm owned or operated by a parent or guardian. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations. Minors aged 16 and 17 do not need a work permit, but they also cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 may work up to 3 hours per day on school days and up to 18 hours per week. During non-school weeks, they cannot work more than 8 hours per day or 40 hours per week. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 8 hours per day and up to 48 hours per week. They cannot work past 11:00 PM on a school night or before 5:00 AM on a school day.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

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<p>Mississippi</p> <p>Mississippi Code - Title 71, Chapter 1 - Employment of Minors</p> <p>Mississippi State Employment of Minors</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in Mississippi, except for certain jobs such as delivering newspapers or working on a farm owned or operated by a parent or guardian. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations. Minors aged 16 and 17 do not need a work permit, but they also cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 may work up to 3 hours per day on school days and up to 18 hours per week. During non-school weeks, they cannot work more than 8 hours per day or 40 hours per week. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 8 hours per day and up to 48 hours per week. They cannot work past 10:00 PM on a school night or before 5:00 AM on a school day.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

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<p>Missouri</p> <p>Missouri Revised Statutes - Chapter 294 - Employment of Minors</p> <p>Reference: Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations - Youth Employment</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in Missouri, except for certain jobs such as delivering newspapers or working on a farm owned or operated by a parent or guardian. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations. Minors aged 16 and 17 do not need a work permit, but they also cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 may work up to 3 hours per day on school days and up to 8 hours per day on non-school days. During a school week, they cannot work more than 18 hours. During non-school weeks, they cannot work more than 40 hours. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 8 hours per day and up to 48 hours per week. They cannot work past 10:00 PM on a school night or before 6:00 AM on a school day.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

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<p>Montana</p> <p>Montana Code Annotated - Title 39, Chapter 2, Part 1 - Employment of Minors</p> <p>Reference: Montana Department of Labor and Industry - Youth Employment</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in Montana, except for certain jobs such as delivering newspapers or working on a farm owned or operated by a parent or guardian. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations. Minors aged 16 and 17 do not need a work permit, but they also cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 may work up to 3 hours per day on school days and up to 18 hours per week. During non-school weeks, they cannot work more than 8 hours per day or 40 hours per week. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 8 hours per day and up to 48 hours per week. They cannot work past 10:00 PM on a school night or before 5:00 AM on a school day.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

State Statute / Laws	Age requirements	Hours of work	Work permits	Prohibited occupations <small>*Student-Learner exemptions may apply</small>
<p>Nebraska</p> <p>Nebraska Revised Statutes - Chapter 48, Article 12 - Employment of Minors</p> <p>Reference: Nebraska Department of Labor - Youth Employment</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in Nebraska, except for certain jobs such as delivering newspapers or working on a farm owned or operated by a parent or guardian. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations. Minors aged 16 and 17 do not need a work permit, but they also cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 may work up to 3 hours per day on school days and up to 8 hours per day on non-school days. During a school week, they cannot work more than 18 hours. During non-school weeks, they cannot work more than 40 hours. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 8 hours per day and up to 48 hours per week. They cannot work past 10:00 PM on a school night or before 6:00 AM on a school day.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

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<p>Nevada</p> <p>Nevada Revised Statutes - Title 53, Chapter 609 - Employment of Minors</p> <p>Reference: Nevada Youth Employment</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in Nevada, except for certain jobs such as delivering newspapers or working on a farm owned or operated by a parent or guardian. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations. Minors aged 16 and 17 do not need a work permit, but they also cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 may work up to 3 hours per day on school days and up to 18 hours per week. During non-school weeks, they cannot work more than 8 hours per day or 40 hours per week. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 8 hours per day and up to 48 hours per week. They cannot work past 7:00 PM on a school night or before 5:00 AM on a school day.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

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<p>New Hampshire</p> <p>New Hampshire Revised Statutes - Title XXIII, Chapter 276-A - Employment of Minors</p> <p>Reference: New Hampshire Department of Labor - Youth Employment</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in New Hampshire, except for certain jobs such as delivering newspapers or working on a farm owned or operated by a parent or guardian. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations. Minors aged 16 and 17 do not need a work permit, but they also cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 may work up to 3 hours per day on school days and up to 18 hours per week. During non-school weeks, they cannot work more than 8 hours per day or 40 hours per week. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 8 hours per day and up to 48 hours per week. They cannot work past 10:00 PM on a school night or before 5:00 AM on a school day.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

State Statute / Laws	Age requirements	Hours of work	Work permits	Prohibited occupations <small>*Student-Learner exemptions may apply</small>
<p>New Jersey</p> <p>New Jersey Statutes - Title 34, Chapter 2 - Employment of Minors</p> <p>Reference: New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development - Youth Employment</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in New Jersey, except for certain jobs such as delivering newspapers or working on a farm owned or operated by a parent or guardian. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations. Minors aged 16 and 17 do not need a work permit, but they also cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 may work up to 3 hours per day on school days and up to 18 hours per week. During non-school weeks, they cannot work more than 8 hours per day or 40 hours per week. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 8 hours per day and up to 48 hours per week. They cannot work past 10:00 PM on a school night or before 6:00 AM on a school day.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

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<p>New Mexico</p> <p>New Mexico Statutes - Chapter 50, Article 6 - Employment of Minors</p> <p>Reference: New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions - Youth Employment</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in New Mexico, except for certain jobs such as delivering newspapers or working on a farm owned or operated by a parent or guardian. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations. Minors aged 16 and 17 do not need a work permit, but they also cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 may work up to 3 hours per day on school days and up to 18 hours per week. During non-school weeks, they cannot work more than 8 hours per day or 40 hours per week. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 8 hours per day and up to 48 hours per week. They cannot work past 10:00 PM on a school night or before 5:00 AM on a school day.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

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<p>New York</p> <p>New York State Labor Law - Article 4 - Employment of Minors</p> <p>Reference: New York State Department of Labor – Employment of Minors</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in New York, except for certain jobs such as delivering newspapers or working on a farm owned or operated by a parent or guardian. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations. Minors aged 16 and 17 do not need a work permit, but they also cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 may work up to 3 hours per day on school days and up to 18 hours per week. During non-school weeks, they cannot work more than 8 hours per day or 40 hours per week. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 8 hours per day and up to 48 hours per week. They cannot work past 10:00 PM on a school night or before 7:00 AM on a school day.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

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<p>North Carolina</p> <p>North Carolina General Statutes - Chapter 95, Article 2A - Employment of Children</p> <p>Reference: North Carolina Department of Labor - Youth Employment</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in North Carolina, except for certain jobs such as delivering newspapers or working on a farm owned or operated by a parent or guardian. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations. Minors aged 16 and 17 do not need a work permit, but they also cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 may work up to 3 hours per day on school days and up to 18 hours per week. During non-school weeks, they cannot work more than 8 hours per day or 40 hours per week. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 8 hours per day and up to 48 hours per week. They cannot work past 9:00 PM on a school night or before 5:00 AM on a school day.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

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<p>North Dakota</p> <p>North Dakota Century Code - Chapter 34-12.2 - Employment of Minors</p> <p>Reference: North Dakota Department of Labor and Human Rights – Youth Employment</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in North Dakota, except for certain jobs such as delivering newspapers or working on a farm owned or operated by a parent or guardian. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations. Minors aged 16 and 17 do not need a work permit, but they also cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 may work up to 3 hours per day on school days and up to 18 hours per week. During non-school weeks, they cannot work more than 8 hours per day or 40 hours per week. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 8 hours per day and up to 48 hours per week. They cannot work past 10:00 PM on a school night or before 5:00 AM on a school day.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

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<p>Ohio</p> <p>Ohio Revised Code – Chapter 4109 – Employment of Minors</p> <p>Reference: Ohio Dept of Job and Family Services – Youth Labor Laws</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in Ohio, except for certain jobs such as delivering newspapers or working on a farm owned or operated by a parent or guardian. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations. Minors aged 16 and 17 do not need a work permit, but they also cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 may work up to 3 hours per day on school days and up to 18 hours per week. During non-school weeks, they cannot work more than 8 hours per day or 40 hours per week. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 9 hours per day and up to 48 hours per week. They cannot work past 11:00 PM on a school night or before 7:00 AM on a school day.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

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<p>Oklahoma</p> <p>Oklahoma Statutes - Title 40, Chapter 6, Article 2 - Employment of Minors</p> <p>Reference: Oklahoma Child Labor Laws</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in Oklahoma, except for certain jobs such as delivering newspapers or working on a farm owned or operated by a parent or guardian. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations. Minors aged 16 and 17 do not need a work permit, but they also cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 may work up to 3 hours per day on school days and up to 18 hours per week. During non-school weeks, they cannot work more than 8 hours per day or 40 hours per week. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 9 hours per day and up to 54 hours per week. They cannot work past 10:00 PM on a school night or before 6:00 AM on a school day.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

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<p>Oregon</p> <p>Oregon Revised Statutes - Chapter 653 - Minimum Wages; Employment Conditions; Minors</p> <p>Reference: Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries – Minor Workers</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in Oregon, except for certain jobs such as delivering newspapers or working on a farm owned or operated by a parent or guardian. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations. Minors aged 16 and 17 do not need a work permit, but they also cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 may work up to 3 hours per day on school days and up to 18 hours per week. During non-school weeks, they cannot work more than 8 hours per day or 40 hours per week. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 9 hours per day and up to 48 hours per week. They cannot work past 10:00 PM on a school night or before 6:00 AM on a school day.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

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<p>Pennsylvania</p> <p>Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes - Title 43, Chapter 5, Subchapter C - Employment of Minors</p> <p>Reference: Pennsylvania Child Labor Laws</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in Pennsylvania, except for certain jobs such as delivering newspapers or working on a farm owned or operated by a parent or guardian. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations. Minors aged 16 and 17 do not need a work permit, but they also cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 may work up to 3 hours per day on school days and up to 18 hours per week. During non-school weeks, they cannot work more than 8 hours per day or 44 hours per week. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 8 hours per day and up to 28 hours per week during the school year. During non-school weeks, they can work up to 48 hours per week. They cannot work past 11:00 PM on a school night or before 5:00 AM on a school day.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

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<p>Rhode Island</p> <p>Rhode Island General Laws - Title 28, Chapter 28-6 - Employment of Minors</p> <p>Reference: Rhode Island Department of Labor and Training – Child Labor Laws</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in Rhode Island, except for certain jobs such as delivering newspapers or working on a farm owned or operated by a parent or guardian. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations. Minors aged 16 and 17 do not need a work permit, but they also cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 may work up to 3 hours per day on school days and up to 18 hours per week. During non-school weeks, they cannot work more than 8 hours per day or 40 hours per week. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 9 hours per day and up to 48 hours per week. They cannot work past 10:00 PM on a school night or before 6:00 AM on a school day.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

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<p>South Carolina</p> <p>South Carolina Code of Laws - Title 41, Chapter 13.- Employment of Children and Youth</p> <p>Reference: South Carolina Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation - Youth Employment</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in South Carolina, except for certain jobs such as delivering newspapers or working on a farm owned or operated by a parent or guardian. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations. Minors aged 16 and 17 do not need a work permit, but they also cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 may work up to 3 hours per day on school days and up to 18 hours per week. During non-school weeks, they cannot work more than 8 hours per day or 40 hours per week. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 8 hours per day and up to 48 hours per week. They cannot work past 11:00 PM on a school night or before 6:00 AM on a school day.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

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<p>South Dakota</p> <p>South Dakota Codified Laws Title 60 - Labor and Employment</p> <p>Reference: South Dakota Youth Labor Laws</p>	<p>The minimum age to work in most industries in South Dakota is 14. However, individuals who are 14 or 15 years old are subject to certain restrictions on the type of work they can perform.</p>	<p>For individuals aged 14 and 15, work is permitted outside school hours and up to 3 hours on school days. They can work up to 8 hours per day and 40 hours per week during non-school weeks. However, they are prohibited from working before 7 a.m. or after 7 p.m., except from June 1 through Labor Day, when the evening hour is extended to 9 p.m.</p>	<p>South Dakota does not have specific work permit requirements for minors. However, employers may request proof of age, such as a birth certificate or driver's license, before employing individuals under 18.</p>	<p>There are strict limitations on the types of hazardous jobs individuals under 18 can engage in. South Dakota follows the federal guidelines provided by the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) and the U.S. Department of Labor regarding prohibited occupations for minors.</p>

State Statute / Laws	Age requirements	Hours of work	Work permits	Prohibited occupations <small>*Student-Learner exemptions may apply</small>
<p>Tennessee</p> <p>Tennessee Code Annotated - Title 50, Chapter 5 - Child Labor</p> <p>Reference: Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development - Child Labor</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in Tennessee, except for certain jobs such as delivering newspapers or working on a farm owned or operated by a parent or guardian. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations. Minors aged 16 and 17 do not need a work permit, but they also cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 may work up to 3 hours per day on school days and up to 18 hours per week. During non-school weeks, they cannot work more than 8 hours per day or 40 hours per week. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 9 hours per day and up to 48 hours per week. They cannot work past 10:00 PM on a school night or before 6:00 AM on a school day.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

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<p>Texas</p> <p>Texas Labor Code - Chapter 51 - Employment of Children</p> <p>Reference: Texas Workforce Commission - Child Labor Laws</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in Texas, except for certain jobs such as delivering newspapers or working on a farm owned or operated by a parent or guardian. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations. Minors aged 16 and 17 do not need a work permit, but they also cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 may work up to 8 hours per day during non-school weeks and up to 3 hours per day on school days. During non-school weeks, they cannot work more than 40 hours per week. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 8 hours per day and up to 48 hours per week. They cannot work past midnight before a school day or before 5:00 AM on a school day.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

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<p>Utah</p> <p>Utah Code - Title 34, Chapter 23 - Employment of Minors</p> <p>Reference: Utah Labor Commission – Employment of Minors</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in Utah, except for certain jobs such as delivering newspapers or working on a farm owned or operated by a parent or guardian. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations. Minors aged 16 and 17 do not need a work permit, but they also cannot work in hazardous occupations</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 may work up to 3 hours per day on school days and up to 18 hours per week. During non-school weeks, they cannot work more than 8 hours per day or 40 hours per week. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 8 hours per day and up to 40 hours per week. They cannot work past 10:00 PM on a school night or before 6:00 AM on a school day.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

State Statute / Laws	Age requirements	Hours of work	Work permits	Prohibited occupations <small>*Student-Learner exemptions may apply</small>
Vermont Vermont Statutes - Title 21, Chapter 17 - Employment of Minors	Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in Vermont, except for certain jobs such as delivering newspapers or working on a farm owned or operated by a parent or guardian. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations. Minors aged 16 and 17 do not need a work permit, but they also cannot work in hazardous occupations.	Minors aged 14 and 15 may work up to 3 hours per day on school days and up to 18 hours per week. During non-school weeks, they cannot work more than 8 hours per day or 40 hours per week. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 9 hours per day and up to 48 hours per week. They cannot work past 10:00 PM on a school night or before 6:00 AM on a school day.	Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school before they can begin working.	Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.

State Statute / Laws	Age requirements	Hours of work	Work permits	Prohibited occupations <small>*Student-Learner exemptions may apply</small>
<p>Virginia</p> <p>Virginia Code - Title 40.1, Chapter 5 - Employment of Children</p> <p>Reference: Virginia Department of Labor and Industry - Youth Employment</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in Virginia, except for certain jobs such as delivering newspapers or working on a farm owned or operated by a parent or guardian. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations. Minors aged 16 and 17 do not need a work permit, but they also cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 may work up to 3 hours per day on school days and up to 18 hours per week. During non-school weeks, they cannot work more than 8 hours per day or 40 hours per week. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 8 hours per day and up to 48 hours per week. They cannot work past 10:00 PM on a school night or before 6:00 AM on a school day.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

State Statute / Laws	Age requirements	Hours of work	Work permits	Prohibited occupations <small>*Student-Learner exemptions may apply</small>
<p>Washington</p> <p>Revised Code of Washington - Title 49, Chapter 12 - Employment of Minors</p> <p>Reference: Washington State Department of Labor & Industries - Youth Employment</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in Washington, except for certain jobs such as delivering newspapers or working on a farm owned or operated by a parent or guardian. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations. Minors aged 16 and 17 do not need a work permit, but they also cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 may work up to 3 hours per day on school days and up to 16 hours per week. During non-school weeks, they cannot work more than 8 hours per day or 40 hours per week. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 8 hours per day and up to 40 hours per week. They cannot work past 10:00 PM on a school night or before 6:00 AM on a school day.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

State Statute / Laws	Age requirements	Hours of work	Work permits	Prohibited occupations <small>*Student-Learner exemptions may apply</small>
<p>West Virginia</p> <p>West Virginia Code - Chapter 21, Article 6 - Employment of Minors</p> <p>Reference: West Virginia Division of Labor - Youth Employment</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in West Virginia, except for certain jobs such as delivering newspapers or working on a farm owned or operated by a parent or guardian. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations. Minors aged 16 and 17 do not need a work permit, but they also cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 may work up to 3 hours per day on school days and up to 18 hours per week. During non-school weeks, they cannot work more than 8 hours per day or 40 hours per week. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 8 hours per day and up to 48 hours per week. They cannot work past 10:00 PM on a school night or before 5:00 AM on a school day.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

State Statute / Laws	Age requirements	Hours of work	Work permits	Prohibited occupations <small>*Student-Learner exemptions may apply</small>
<p>Wisconsin</p> <p>Wisconsin Statutes - Chapter 103 - Employment of Minors</p> <p>Reference: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development – Employment of Minors</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 12 are generally not permitted to work in Wisconsin, except for certain jobs such as delivering newspapers or working on a farm owned or operated by a parent or guardian. Minors aged 12 and 13 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 may work up to 3 hours per day on school days and up to 18 hours per week. During non-school weeks, they cannot work more than 8 hours per day or 40 hours per week. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 8 hours per day and up to 50 hours per week. They cannot work past 10:00 PM on a school night or before 7:00 AM on a school day.</p>	<p>Minors aged 12 through 17 must obtain a work permit from their school before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

State Statute / Laws	Age requirements	Hours of work	Work permits	Prohibited occupations <small>*Student-Learner exemptions may apply</small>
<p>Wyoming</p> <p>Wyoming Statutes - Title 27, Chapter 6 - Employment of Minors</p> <p>Reference: Wyoming Department of Workforce Services - Child Labor</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 14 are generally not permitted to work in Wyoming, except for certain jobs such as delivering newspapers or working on a farm owned or operated by a parent or guardian. Minors aged 14 and 15 may work outside of school hours, but they must have a work permit and cannot work in hazardous occupations. Minors aged 16 and 17 do not need a work permit, but they also cannot work in hazardous occupations.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 may work up to 3 hours per day on school days and up to 18 hours per week. During non-school weeks, they cannot work more than 8 hours per day or 40 hours per week. Minors aged 16 and 17 may work up to 8 hours per day and up to 48 hours per week. They cannot work past 10:30 PM on a school night or before 5:00 AM on a school day.</p>	<p>Minors aged 14 and 15 must obtain a work permit from their school before they can begin working.</p>	<p>Minors under the age of 18 are prohibited from working in hazardous occupations such as mining, logging, or operating heavy machinery.</p>

Workers' Compensation Statutes

State	Statute/Law	Persons Covered	Persons Not Covered
Alabama Alabama Workers Compensation Laws	<p>The Alabama Workers' Compensation Act (Title 25, Chapter 5, Articles 1 to 11) governs workers' compensation in the state. The primary purpose of the act is to provide medical and financial benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.</p>	<p>The Alabama Workers' Compensation Act generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with few exceptions. The Act covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.</p>	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in Alabama. These typically include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic servants (household employees) Farm laborers (employers with less than five regular employees or fewer than 10 total employees) Employees of employers with a gross annual payroll of less than \$1,000 Certain categories of volunteer workers Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed)
Alaska Alaska Workers Compensation Laws	<p>Workers' compensation in Alaska is governed by the Alaska Workers' Compensation Act (Title 23, Chapter 30) and is administered by the Alaska Workers' Compensation Board. The Act provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.</p>	<p>The Alaska Workers' Compensation Act generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with a few exceptions. The Act covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.</p>	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in Alaska. These typically include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic servants employed by private households Casual employees whose employment is not in the usual course of the

			<p>employer's business</p> <p>Certain real estate agents and brokers working on commission</p> <p>Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed)</p>
<p>Arizona</p> <p>Arizona Workers Compensation Laws</p>	<p>Workers' compensation in Arizona is governed by the Arizona Workers' Compensation Act (Arizona Revised Statutes Annotated § 23-901 et seq) and is administered by the Arizona Industrial Commission. The Act provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.</p>	<p>The Arizona Workers' Compensation Act generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with a few exceptions. The Act covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.</p>	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in Arizona. These typically include:</p> <p>Domestic servants employed by private households</p> <p>Casual employees whose employment is not in the usual course of the employer's business</p> <p>Certain real estate agents and brokers working on commission</p> <p>Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed)</p>
<p>Arkansas</p> <p>Arkansas Workers' Compensation Commission</p>	<p>Workers' compensation in Arkansas is governed by the Arkansas Workers' Compensation Law (Arkansas Code Annotated § 11-9-101 et seq.) and is administered by the Arkansas Workers' Compensation Commission. The law provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related</p>	<p>The Arkansas Workers' Compensation Law generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with a few exceptions. The law covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.</p>	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in Arkansas. These typically include:</p> <p>Domestic servants employed by private households</p> <p>Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed)</p>

	injuries or illnesses.		Some agricultural workers Casual employees whose employment is not in the usual course of the employer's business.
California California Division of Workers Compensation	Workers' compensation in California is governed by the California Workers' Compensation Act (California Labor Code Division 3, § 2700 through Division 4.7, § 6208) and is administered by the California Division of Workers' Compensation. The Act provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.	The California Workers' Compensation Act generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with few exceptions. The Act covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.	There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in California. These typically include: Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed) Some professional athletes Certain unpaid volunteers Some types of domestic workers
Colorado Colorado Workers Compensation 101	Workers' compensation in Colorado is governed by the Colorado Workers' Compensation Act (Colorado Revised Statutes § 8-40-101 et seq.) and is administered by the Colorado Division of Workers' Compensation. The Act provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.	The Colorado Workers' Compensation Act generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with few exceptions. The Act covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.	There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in Colorado. These typically include: Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed) Some agricultural workers Certain real estate agents and brokers working on commission Casual employees whose employment is not in the usual course of the employer's business

<p>Connecticut</p> <p>Connecticut Workers' Compensation Commission</p>	<p>Workers' compensation in Connecticut is governed by the Connecticut Workers' Compensation Act (Connecticut General Statutes § 31-275 through § 31-355b et seq.) and is administered by the Connecticut Workers' Compensation Commission. The Act provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.</p>	<p>The Connecticut Workers' Compensation Act generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with few exceptions. The Act covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.</p>	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in Connecticut. These typically include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed) Certain types of domestic servants Some volunteer workers Some casual employees
<p>Delaware</p> <p>Delaware Department of Labor Office of Workers' Compensation</p>	<p>Workers' compensation in Delaware is governed by the Delaware Workers' Compensation Act (Title 19, Chapter 23 of the Delaware Code Annotated Title 19 § 2301-2397 et seq.) and is administered by the Delaware Department of Labor, Division of Industrial Affairs. The Act provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.</p>	<p>The Delaware Workers' Compensation Act generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with few exceptions. The Act covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.</p>	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in Delaware. These typically include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed) Certain types of agricultural laborers Casual employees not in the regular course of the employer's business Some domestic servants

<p>Florida</p> <p>Florida Division of Workers' Compensation</p>	<p>Workers' compensation in Florida is governed by the Florida Workers' Compensation Law (Chapter 440 of the Florida Statutes) and is administered by the Florida Division of Workers' Compensation. The law provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.</p>	<p>The Florida Workers' Compensation Law generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with a few exceptions. The law covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.</p>	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in Florida. These typically include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed) Some types of agricultural laborers Certain casual employees not in the regular course of the employer's business Employees of non-construction contractors with less than four employees
<p>Georgia</p> <p>Georgia State Board of Workers' Compensation</p>	<p>Workers' compensation in Georgia is governed by the Georgia Workers' Compensation Act (Title 34, Chapter 9 of the Georgia Code) and is administered by the State Board of Workers' Compensation. The Act provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.</p>	<p>The Georgia Workers' Compensation Act generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with a few exceptions. The Act covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.</p>	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in Georgia. These typically include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed) Railroad workers (covered under federal law) Domestic servants employed in a private residence Farm laborers (with certain exceptions) Certain real estate agents working on commission Employees of businesses with fewer than three employees (including the

			employer)
<p>Hawaii</p> <p>Hawaii Disability Compensation Division</p>	<p>Workers' compensation in Hawaii is governed by the Hawaii Workers' Compensation Law (Chapter 386 of the Hawaii Revised Statutes) and is administered by the Hawaii Department of Labor and Industrial Relations. The law provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.</p>	<p>The Hawaii Workers' Compensation Law generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with a few exceptions. The law covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.</p>	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in Hawaii. These typically include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed) Casual employees not engaged in the employer's regular trade, business, or occupation Certain domestic servants employed in a private residence Certain agricultural laborers Employees of maritime or interstate carriers covered by federal law
<p>Idaho</p> <p>Idaho Industrial Commission</p>	<p>Workers' compensation in Idaho is governed by the Idaho Workers' Compensation Law (Title 72, Chapter 1 of the Idaho Code) and is administered by the Idaho Industrial Commission. The law provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.</p>	<p>The Idaho Workers' Compensation Law generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with some exceptions. The law covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.</p>	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in Idaho. These typically include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed) Some agricultural laborers Some domestic servants Certain casual employees not in the regular course of the employer's business Volunteers Most elected officials

<p>Illinois</p> <p>Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission</p>	<p>Workers' compensation in Illinois is governed by the Illinois Workers' Compensation Act (820 ILCS 305) and is administered by the Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission. The law provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.</p>	<p>The Illinois Workers' Compensation Act generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with a few exceptions. The law covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.</p>	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in Illinois. These typically include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed) Certain categories of agricultural laborers Some types of domestic employees Certain religious, charitable, or nonprofit organizations' employees Employees covered by other state or federal laws
<p>Indiana</p> <p>Workers' Compensation Board of Indiana</p>	<p>Workers' compensation in Indiana is governed by the Indiana Worker's Compensation Act (Title 22, Article 3 of the Indiana Code - Ind. Code § 22-3-1-1 et seq.) and is administered by the Indiana Worker's Compensation Board. The law provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.</p>	<p>The Indiana Worker's Compensation Act generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with a few exceptions. The law covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.</p>	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in Indiana. These typically include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed) Some agricultural laborers Some domestic servants Casual employees not engaged in the regular course of the employer's business Certain real estate salespersons and brokers working on commission Certain volunteers Some sports officials and athletes

<p>Iowa</p> <p>Iowa Division of Workers' Compensation</p>	<p>Workers' compensation in Iowa is governed by the Iowa Workers' Compensation Law (Chapter 85 of the Iowa Code) and is administered by the Iowa Division of Workers' Compensation. The law provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.</p>	<p>The Iowa Workers' Compensation Law generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with a few exceptions. The law covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.</p>	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in Iowa. These typically include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed) Some agricultural laborers Some domestic servants Casual employees not engaged in the employer's trade, business, or occupation Certain volunteers Employees of certain religious, charitable, or nonprofit organizations
<p>Kansas</p> <p>Kansas Workers Compensation Division</p>	<p>Workers' compensation in Kansas is governed by the Kansas Workers' Compensation Act (Chapter 44, Article 5 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated § 44-501 et seq.) and is administered by the Kansas Department of Labor. The law provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.</p>	<p>The Kansas Workers' Compensation Act generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with a few exceptions. The law covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.</p>	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in Kansas. These typically include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed) Casual employees not engaged in the regular course of the employer's trade, business, or profession Certain agricultural laborers Some domestic servants Certain real estate salespersons and brokers working on commission

			Volunteers, except for certain emergency responders
<p>Kentucky</p> <p>Kentucky Workers Compensation Funding Commission</p>	<p>Workers' compensation in Kentucky is governed by the Kentucky Workers' Compensation Act (Chapter 342 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes § 342.0011 et seq. and Chapter 803 Kentucky Administrative Regulations § 25:009 et seq.) and is administered by the Kentucky Department of Workers' Claims. The law provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.</p>	<p>The Kentucky Workers' Compensation Act generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with a few exceptions. The law covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.</p>	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in Kentucky. These typically include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed) Casual employees not engaged in the employer's trade, business, or occupation Domestic servants in a private home Certain agricultural laborers Some employees of religious, charitable, or nonprofit organizations
<p>Louisiana</p> <p>Louisiana Workforce Commission Workers Compensation</p>	<p>Workers' compensation in Louisiana is governed by the Louisiana Workers' Compensation Act (Title 23, Chapter 10 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes Annotated § 23:1021 et seq. and Louisiana Revised Statutes Annotated § 33:2581) and is administered by the Louisiana Workforce Commission, Office of Workers' Compensation. The law provides medical and wage loss benefits to</p>	<p>The Louisiana Workers' Compensation Act generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with a few exceptions. The law covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.</p>	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in Louisiana. These typically include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed) Some domestic servants Certain agricultural laborers Certain real estate salespersons and brokers working on commission

	employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.		Certain volunteers
Maine Workers' Compensation Board	Workers' compensation in Maine is governed by the Maine Workers' Compensation Act (Title 39-A of the Maine Revised Statutes Annotated, title 39-A, or 39-A M.R.S.A. § 101 et seq.) and is administered by the Maine Workers' Compensation Board. The law provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.	The Maine Workers' Compensation Act generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with a few exceptions. The law covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in Maine. These typically include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed) Sole proprietors and partners of a business Certain real estate agents and brokers Casual employees not engaged in the employer's trade, business, or occupation Volunteers, except for certain emergency responders and firefighters
Maryland Maryland Workers' Compensation Commission	Workers' compensation in Maryland is governed by the Maryland Workers' Compensation Act (Labor and Employment Article, Title 9 of the Annotated Code of Maryland- Maryland Code Ann., Lab & Empl. § 9-101 et seq. and Code of Maryland Regulations Title 14, § 09.01.01 et seq.) and is administered by the Maryland Workers' Compensation Commission. The law	The Maryland Workers' Compensation Act generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with a few exceptions. The law covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in Maryland. These typically include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed) Casual employees not engaged in the employer's trade, business, or occupation Certain agricultural laborers

	provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.		Some domestic servants Employees covered by federal workers' compensation laws
Massachusetts Massachusetts Department of Industrial Accidents	Workers' compensation in Massachusetts is governed by the Massachusetts Workers' Compensation Act (Chapter 152 of the Massachusetts General Laws) and is administered by the Massachusetts Department of Industrial Accidents. The law provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses	The Massachusetts Workers' Compensation Act generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with a few exceptions. The law covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.	There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in Massachusetts. These typically include: Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed) Certain casual employees not engaged in the employer's trade, business, or profession Some domestic servants Some agricultural laborers Certain real estate salespersons and brokers working on commission Certain volunteers
Michigan Michigan Workers' Disability Compensation Agency	Workers' compensation in Michigan is governed by the Michigan Workers' Disability Compensation Act (Chapter 418 of the Michigan Compiled Laws) and is administered by the Michigan Workers' Compensation Agency. The law provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses	The Michigan Workers' Disability Compensation Act generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with a few exceptions. The law covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.	There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in Michigan. These typically include: Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed) Casual employees not engaged in the employer's trade, business, or profession Some domestic servants Some agricultural laborers Certain real estate

			<p>salespersons and brokers working on commission</p> <p>Some employees of religious, charitable, or nonprofit organizations</p>
<p>Minnesota</p> <p>Minnesota Workers Compensation Division</p>	<p>Workers' compensation in Minnesota is governed by the Minnesota Workers' Compensation Act (Chapter 176 of the Minnesota Statutes) and is administered by the Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry. The law provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.</p>	<p>The Minnesota Workers' Compensation Act generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with a few exceptions. The law covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.</p>	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in Minnesota. These typically include:</p> <p>Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed)</p> <p>Some agricultural laborers</p> <p>Certain casual employees not engaged in the employer's trade, business, or occupation</p> <p>Certain domestic servants</p> <p>Certain employees covered by federal workers' compensation laws</p>
<p>Mississippi</p> <p>Mississippi Workers' Compensation</p>	<p>Workers' compensation in Mississippi is governed by the Mississippi Workers' Compensation Law (Title 71, Chapter 3 of the Mississippi Code) and is administered by the Mississippi Workers' Compensation Commission. The law provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.</p>	<p>The Mississippi Workers' Compensation Law generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with a few exceptions. The law covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.</p>	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in Mississippi. These typically include:</p> <p>Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed)</p> <p>Some agricultural laborers</p> <p>Some domestic servants</p> <p>Certain real estate agents and brokers</p> <p>Certain casual employees not engaged in the trade,</p>

			business, or occupation of the employer
<p>Missouri</p> <p>Missouri Division of Workers' Compensation</p>	<p>Workers' compensation in Missouri is governed by the Missouri Workers' Compensation Law (Chapter 287 of the Missouri Revised Statutes § 287.010-975 et seq.) and is administered by the Missouri Division of Workers' Compensation. The law provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.</p>	<p>The Missouri Workers' Compensation Law generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with a few exceptions. The law covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers</p>	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in Missouri. These typically include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed) Casual employees not engaged in the employer's trade, business, or occupation Some domestic servants Certain agricultural laborers Certain real estate salespersons and brokers working on commission Certain volunteers
<p>Montana</p> <p>Montana Employment Standards Division</p>	<p>Workers' compensation in Montana is governed by the Montana Workers' Compensation Act (Title 39, Chapter 71 of the Montana Code Annotated) and is administered by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry. The law provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses</p>	<p>The Montana Workers' Compensation Act generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with a few exceptions. The law covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.</p>	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in Montana. These typically include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed) Casual employees not engaged in the employer's trade, business, or occupation Some domestic servants Some agricultural laborers Certain real estate

			<p>salespersons and brokers Certain volunteers</p>
<p>Nebraska</p> <p>Nebraska Workers Compensation</p>	<p>Workers' compensation in Nebraska is governed by the Nebraska Workers' Compensation Act (Chapter 48, Articles 101 to 146 of the Nebraska Revised Statutes) and is administered by the Nebraska Workers' Compensation Court. The law provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.</p>	<p>The Nebraska Workers' Compensation Act generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with a few exceptions. The law covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.</p>	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in Nebraska. These typically include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed) Certain agricultural or horticultural laborers Some domestic servants Casual employees not engaged in the usual trade, business, or occupation of the employer Certain elected officials and their appointees Certain real estate salespersons and brokers working on commission
<p>Nevada</p> <p>Nevada Workers' Compensation Act</p>	<p>Workers' compensation in Nevada is governed by the Nevada Workers' Compensation Act (Chapter 616A to 617 of the Nevada Revised Statutes) and is administered by the Nevada Division of Industrial Relations. The law provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.</p>	<p>The Nevada Workers' Compensation Act generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with a few exceptions. The law covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.</p>	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in Nevada. These typically include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed) Some agricultural laborers Certain domestic servants Certain casual employees not engaged in the usual trade, business, or occupation of the employer

			Some real estate salespersons and brokers
<p>New Hampshire</p> <p>New Hampshire Workers Compensation Division</p>	<p>Workers' compensation in New Hampshire is governed by the New Hampshire Workers' Compensation Law (RSA 281-A) and is administered by the New Hampshire Department of Labor. The law provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.</p>	<p>The New Hampshire Workers' Compensation Law generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with a few exceptions. The law covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.</p>	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in New Hampshire. These typically include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed) Some agricultural laborers Certain domestic servants Certain casual employees not engaged in the usual trade, business, or occupation of the employer Certain real estate salespersons and brokers
<p>New Jersey</p> <p>New Jersey Division of Workers Compensation</p>	<p>Workers' compensation in New Jersey is governed by the New Jersey Workers' Compensation Law (Title 34, Chapter 15 of the New Jersey Statutes Annotated § 34:15-1 et seq.) and is administered by the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development. The law provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.</p>	<p>The New Jersey Workers' Compensation Law generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with a few exceptions. The law covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.</p>	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in New Jersey. These typically include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed) Certain volunteers Some domestic servants Some agricultural laborers Certain real estate salespersons and brokers

<p>New Mexico</p> <p>New Mexico Workers' Compensation</p>	<p>Workers' compensation in New Mexico is governed by the New Mexico Workers' Compensation Act (Chapter 52, Article 1 to 11 of the New Mexico Statutes Annotated § 52-1-1 et seq.) and is administered by the New Mexico Workers' Compensation Administration. The law provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.</p>	<p>The New Mexico Workers' Compensation Act generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with a few exceptions. The law covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.</p>	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in New Mexico. These typically include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed) Certain volunteers Some domestic servants Certain casual employees not engaged in the usual trade, business, or occupation of the employer Certain farm and ranch laborers
<p>New York</p> <p>New York State Workers' Compensation Board</p>	<p>Workers' compensation in New York is governed by the New York Workers' Compensation Law (Article 2, Sections 10 to 31 of the New York Consolidated Laws) and is administered by the New York State Workers' Compensation Board. The law provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.</p>	<p>The New York Workers' Compensation Law generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with a few exceptions. The law covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.</p>	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in New York. These typically include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed) Some agricultural laborers Certain domestic servants Some casual employees not engaged in the regular trade, business, or occupation of the employer Certain real estate salespersons and brokers
<p>North Carolina</p> <p>North Carolina Workers'</p>	<p>Workers' compensation in North Carolina is governed by the North Carolina Workers' Compensation</p>	<p>The North Carolina Workers' Compensation Act generally applies to most employers and</p>	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in</p>

<p>Compensation</p>	<p>Act (Chapter 97 of the North Carolina General Statutes) and is administered by the North Carolina Industrial Commission. The law provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.</p>	<p>employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with a few exceptions. The law covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.</p>	<p>North Carolina. These typically include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed) Some agricultural laborers Certain domestic servants Certain casual employees not engaged in the usual trade, business, or occupation of the employer Certain real estate salespersons and brokers
<p>North Dakota</p> <p>North Dakota Workers' Compensation Act</p>	<p>Workers' compensation in North Dakota is governed by the North Dakota Workers' Compensation Act (Chapter 65 of the North Dakota Century Code - Chapters 65-01 through 65-10) and is administered by Workforce Safety & Insurance (WSI). The law provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.</p>	<p>The North Dakota Workers' Compensation Act generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with a few exceptions. The law covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.</p>	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in North Dakota. These typically include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed) Some agricultural laborers Certain domestic servants Casual employees not engaged in the employer's trade, business, or profession Certain real estate salespersons and brokers Certain individuals providing services in exchange for vocational rehabilitation or public assistance benefits

<p>Ohio</p> <p>Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation</p>	<p>Workers' compensation in Ohio is governed by the Ohio Workers' Compensation Act (Chapter 4123 of the Ohio Revised Code § 4123 et seq.) and is administered by the Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation (BWC). The law provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.</p>	<p>The Ohio Workers' Compensation Act generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with a few exceptions. The law covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.</p>	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in Ohio. These typically include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed) Certain agricultural laborers Some domestic servants Casual employees not engaged in the employer's trade, business, or profession Certain real estate salespersons and brokers Certain elected officials, volunteers, and employees of certain religious, charitable, or educational organizations
<p>Oklahoma</p> <p>Oklahoma Workers' Compensation Commission</p>	<p>Workers' compensation in Oklahoma is governed by the Oklahoma Workers' Compensation Act (Oklahoma Statutes Title 85 § 301-413 et seq.) and is administered by the Oklahoma Workers' Compensation Commission. The law provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.</p>	<p>The Oklahoma Workers' Compensation Act generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with a few exceptions. The law covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.</p>	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in Oklahoma. These typically include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed) Some agricultural laborers Casual employees not engaged in the usual trade, business, or occupation of the employer Some domestic servants Certain real estate

			<p>salespersons and brokers</p> <p>Certain employees of employers with a gross annual payroll of less than \$10,000</p>
<p>Oregon</p> <p>Oregon Workers' Compensation Division:</p>	<p>Workers' compensation in Oregon is governed by the Oregon Workers' Compensation Law (Oregon Revised Statutes § 656.001) and is administered by the Oregon Workers' Compensation Division. The law provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses</p>	<p>The Oregon Workers' Compensation Law generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with a few exceptions. The law covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.</p>	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in Oregon. These typically include:</p> <p>Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed)</p> <p>Some agricultural laborers</p> <p>Casual employees not engaged in the regular trade, business, or occupation of the employer</p> <p>Certain real estate salespersons and brokers</p> <p>Certain domestic servants</p>
<p>Pennsylvania</p> <p>Pennsylvania Workers' Compensation Act</p>	<p>Workers' compensation in Pennsylvania is governed by the Pennsylvania Workers' Compensation Act (Title 77, Chapter 1 of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes - Workers' Compensation Act of June 24, 1996, P.L. 350, No. 57) and is administered by the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry. The law provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or</p>	<p>The Pennsylvania Workers' Compensation Act generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with a few exceptions. The law covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.</p>	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in Pennsylvania. These typically include:</p> <p>Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed)</p> <p>Some agricultural laborers</p> <p>Casual employees not engaged in the employer's usual trade, business, or occupation</p> <p>Certain domestic servants</p> <p>Certain real estate</p>

	illnesses.		salespersons and brokers Certain employees covered under other specific laws (such as railroad workers and federal employees)
Rhode Island Rhode Island Workers' Compensation Laws	Workers' compensation in Rhode Island is governed by the Rhode Island Workers' Compensation Act (Title 28, Chapter 29 of the Rhode Island General Laws) and is administered by the Rhode Island Department of Labor and Training. The law provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.	The Rhode Island Workers' Compensation Act generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with a few exceptions. The law covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.	There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in Rhode Island. These typically include: Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed) Some domestic servants Casual employees not engaged in the employer's trade, business, or profession Some agricultural laborers Certain real estate salespersons and brokers
South Carolina South Carolina Workers' Compensation Commission	Workers' compensation in South Carolina is governed by the South Carolina Workers' Compensation Act (Title 42, Chapter 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws) and is administered by the South Carolina Workers' Compensation Commission. The law provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.	The South Carolina Workers' Compensation Act generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with a few exceptions. The law covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.	There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in South Carolina. These typically include: Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed) Some agricultural laborers Casual employees not engaged in the trade, business, or occupation of the employer Certain real estate salespersons and brokers

			Some employees of certain religious, charitable, or educational organizations
<p>South Dakota</p> <p>South Dakota Workers Compensation Laws</p>	<p>Workers' compensation in South Dakota is governed by the South Dakota Workers' Compensation Law (Title 62, Chapter 7 of the South Dakota Codified Laws) and is administered by the South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation. The law provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.</p>	<p>The South Dakota Workers' Compensation Law generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with a few exceptions. The law covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.</p>	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in South Dakota. These typically include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed) Some agricultural laborers Casual employees not engaged in the trade, business, or occupation of the employer Certain real estate salespersons and brokers Some domestic servants
<p>Tennessee</p> <p>Tennessee Bureau of Workers' Compensation</p>	<p>Workers' compensation in Tennessee is governed by the Tennessee Workers' Compensation Act (Title 50, Chapter 6 of the Tennessee Code Annotated) and is administered by the Tennessee Bureau of Workers' Compensation. The law provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.</p>	<p>The Tennessee Workers' Compensation Act generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with a few exceptions. The law covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.</p>	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in Tennessee. These typically include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed) Some agricultural laborers Casual employees not engaged in the employer's trade, business, or profession Certain real estate salespersons and brokers Some employees of certain religious, charitable, or

			educational organizations
<p>Texas</p> <p>Texas Division of Workers' Compensation</p>	<p>Workers' compensation in Texas is governed by the Texas Workers' Compensation Act (Title 5, Subtitle A of the Texas Labor Code) and is administered by the Texas Department of Insurance, Division of Workers' Compensation. The law provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.</p>	<p>The Texas Workers' Compensation Act generally applies to most private employers in the state. Public employers, such as governmental entities, have the option to subscribe to workers' compensation or provide alternative coverage. The law covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.</p>	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in Texas. These typically include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed) Some domestic servants Certain agricultural laborers Certain real estate salespersons and brokers Some casual employees not engaged in the usual course of the trade, business, or occupation of the employer
<p>Utah</p> <p>Utah Labor Commission</p>	<p>Workers' compensation in Utah is governed by the Utah Workers' Compensation Act (Title 34A, Chapter 2 of the Utah Code Annotated § 34A-2-101 et seq.) and is administered by the Utah Labor Commission. The law provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.</p>	<p>The Utah Workers' Compensation Act generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with a few exceptions. The law covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.</p>	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in Utah. These typically include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed) Some agricultural laborers Casual employees not engaged in the trade, business, or occupation of the employer Certain domestic servants Some real estate salespersons and brokers

<p>Vermont</p> <p>Vermont Workers Compensation</p>	<p>Workers' compensation in Vermont is governed by the Vermont Workers' Compensation Act (Title 21, Chapter 9 of the Vermont Statutes Annotated) and is administered by the Vermont Department of Labor. The law provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.</p>	<p>The Vermont Workers' Compensation Act generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with a few exceptions. The law covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.</p>	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in Vermont. These typically include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed) Certain casual employees not engaged in the employer's trade, business, or occupation Some agricultural laborers Certain domestic servants Certain real estate salespersons and brokers
<p>Virginia</p> <p>Virginia Workers' Compensation Commission</p>	<p>Workers' compensation in Virginia is governed by the Virginia Workers' Compensation Act (Title 65.2 of the Code of Virginia) and is administered by the Virginia Workers' Compensation Commission. The law provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.</p>	<p>The Virginia Workers' Compensation Act generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with a few exceptions. The law covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.</p>	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in Virginia. These typically include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed) Certain casual employees not engaged in the work of the employer Certain agricultural laborers Domestic servants employed by employers with fewer than three regular employees Certain real estate salespersons and brokers

<p>Washington</p> <p>Washington Workers Compensation</p>	<p>Workers' compensation in Washington is governed by the Washington Workers' Compensation Act (Title 51 of the Revised Code of Washington § 51.04.010-51.98.080 et seq.) and is administered by the Washington State Department of Labor and Industries. The law provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.</p>	<p>The Washington Workers' Compensation Act generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with a few exceptions. The law covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.</p>	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in Washington. These typically include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed) Certain casual employees not engaged in the trade, business, or occupation of the employer Certain household workers Certain real estate salespersons and brokers Some farm and agricultural laborers
<p>West Virginia</p> <p>West Virginia Offices of the Insurance Commissioner</p>	<p>Workers' compensation in West Virginia is governed by the West Virginia Workers' Compensation Act (Chapter 23, Title 23 of the West Virginia Code) and is administered by the West Virginia Offices of the Insurance Commissioner and the Workers' Compensation Board of Review. The law provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.</p>	<p>The West Virginia Workers' Compensation Act generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with a few exceptions. The law covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers</p>	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in West Virginia. These typically include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed) Some casual employees not engaged in the work of the employer Certain agricultural laborers Certain domestic servants Some employees of nonprofit organizations and religious institutions

<p>Wisconsin</p> <p>Wisconsin Worker's Compensation Division</p>	<p>Workers' compensation in Wisconsin is governed by the Wisconsin Worker's Compensation Act (Chapter 102 of the Wisconsin Statutes § 102.01-.89 et seq.) and is administered by the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development, Worker's Compensation Division. The law provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.</p>	<p>The Wisconsin Worker's Compensation Act generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with a few exceptions. The law covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.</p>	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in Wisconsin. These typically include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed) Some agricultural laborers Certain casual employees not engaged in the trade, business, or occupation of the employer Certain domestic servants Some elected or appointed officials
<p>Wyoming</p> <p>Wyoming Workers Compensation</p>	<p>Workers' compensation in Wyoming is governed by the Wyoming Worker's Compensation Act (Title 27, Chapter 14 of the Wyoming Statutes) and is administered by the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. The law provides medical and wage loss benefits to employees who suffer work-related injuries or illnesses.</p>	<p>The Wyoming Worker's Compensation Act generally applies to most employers and employees in the state. This includes both private and public employers, with a few exceptions. The law covers most types of employees, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.</p>	<p>There are certain categories of employees who may not be covered by workers' compensation in Wyoming. These typically include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent contractors (though misclassification can be disputed) Certain casual employees not engaged in the trade, business, or occupation of the employer Certain agricultural laborers Certain domestic servants Some employees of religious, charitable, or educational institutions



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