

OHI #19: Workers' Compensation Awards

Covered Worker, New Jersey and United States, 2000-2018				
Year	Total Benefits Paid (US\$)		Average Paid per Worker (US\$)	
	NJ	US	NJ	US
2000	1,066,542,000	45,909,689,000	280	363
2001	1,198,095,000	49,354,496,000	315	389
2002	1,470,839,000	53,442,645,000	388	426
2003	1,542,608,000	54,870,813,000	407	438
2004	1,398,358,000	55,968,121,000	367	445
2005	1,600,000,000	55,307,176,000	417	432
2006	1,672,471,000	54,685,629,000	430	N/A
2007	1,967,609,000	55,426,915,000	440	421
2008	1,916,466,000	57,632,944,000	495	441
2009	2,002,875,000	58,326,816,000	540	467
2010	1,999,801,000	57,542,000,000	543	462
2011	2,168,517,000	60,210,113,000	588	479
2012	2,215,453,000	61,856,754,000	595	484
2013	2,239,166,000	63,574,440,000	594	491
2014	2,269,156,000	62,306,736,000	598	470
2015	2,285,378,000	61,856,542,000	595	460
2016	2,356,537,000	61,918,340,000	603	448
2017	2,356,537,000	61,865,768,000	603	441
2018	2,418,577,000	N/A	605	N/A

Total Amount of Benefits Paid and Average Amount Paid Per

Data Source: National Academy of Social Insurance [http://www.nasi.org/research/workers-compensation]



Technical Notes:

- "Covered" workers are those who are eligible for compensation should they sustain work-related injuries or illnesses.
- Federal employees, railroad workers, long shore and maritime workers may not be covered by state workers' compensation systems.

Limitations:

- Workers' compensation data are subject to a number of limitations:
 - Workers' compensation data are not complete for a variety of reasons. A majority of individuals with work-related illnesses and many with work-related injuries do not file for workers' compensation. Workers' compensation claims may be denied. Self-employed individuals (e.g. farmers, independent contractors and small business owners), corporate executives, domestic and agricultural workers may be exempt from coverage.
 - Compensation award payments are frequently made over time, thus annual awards may not reflect the full cost of injuries and illnesses for a given year.
- Differences in the availability of data (i.e., lost time cases only versus all medical benefits cases) and eligibility criteria between states may allow the evaluation of trends within a state but should not be used to make state-to-state comparisons.