MONTANA'S WORKERS' COMPENSATION KEY INDICATORS

FEBRUARY 2015

Montana Department of
LABOR & INDUSTRY

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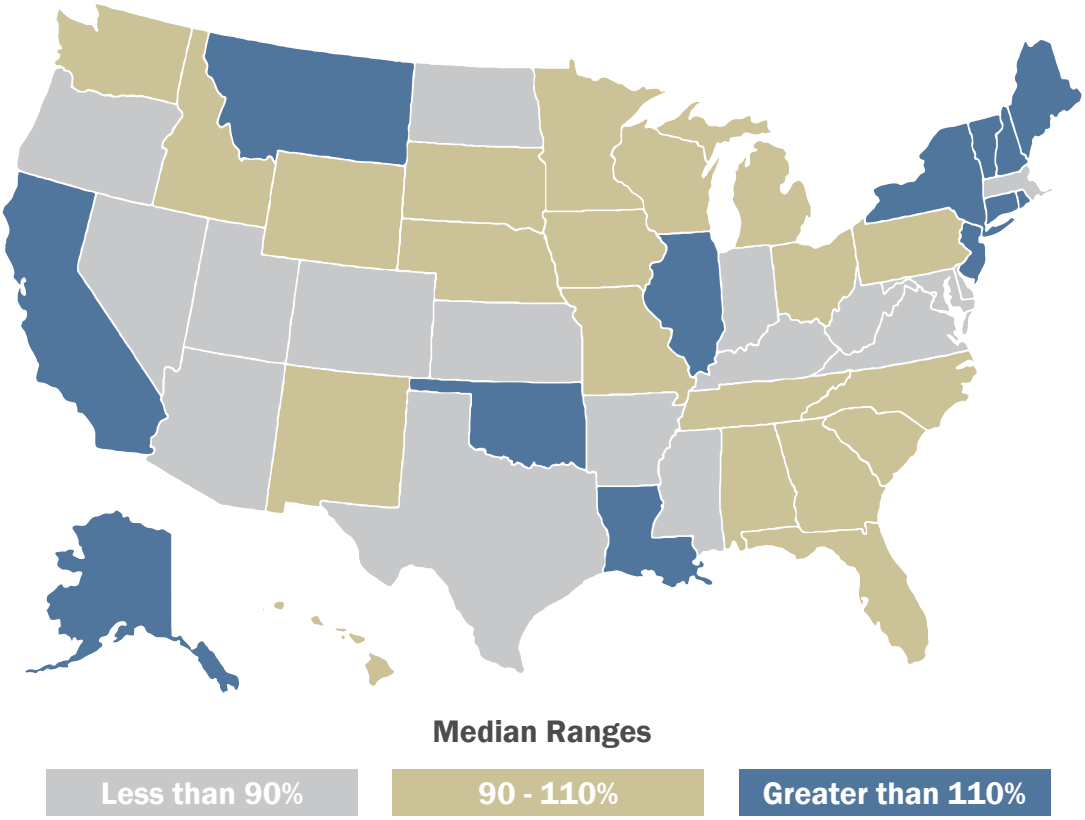
EXHIBIT 1

Oregon Workers' Compensation Premium Rate Study, 2014 Premium Rate Ranking by State



Source: "2014 Oregon Workers' Compensation Premium Rate Ranking Summary", Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services 2014

Premium rate indices are calculated based on data from 51 jurisdictions, for rates in effect as of January 1, 2014. The 2014 median value is $1.85, which is a drop of 2 percent from the $1.88 median of the 2012 study. National premium rate indices range from a low of $0.88 in North Dakota, to a high of $3.48 in California. There were 21 states that had an index rate that was within plus or minus 10 percent of this benchmark value. In the upper part of the rate distribution, 13 states had index rates higher than 110 percent of the median, while 17 states were below 90 percent of the median.

EXHIBIT 2

Oregon Workers' Compensation Premium Rate Study, Montana Premium Index Rates Compared to National Median

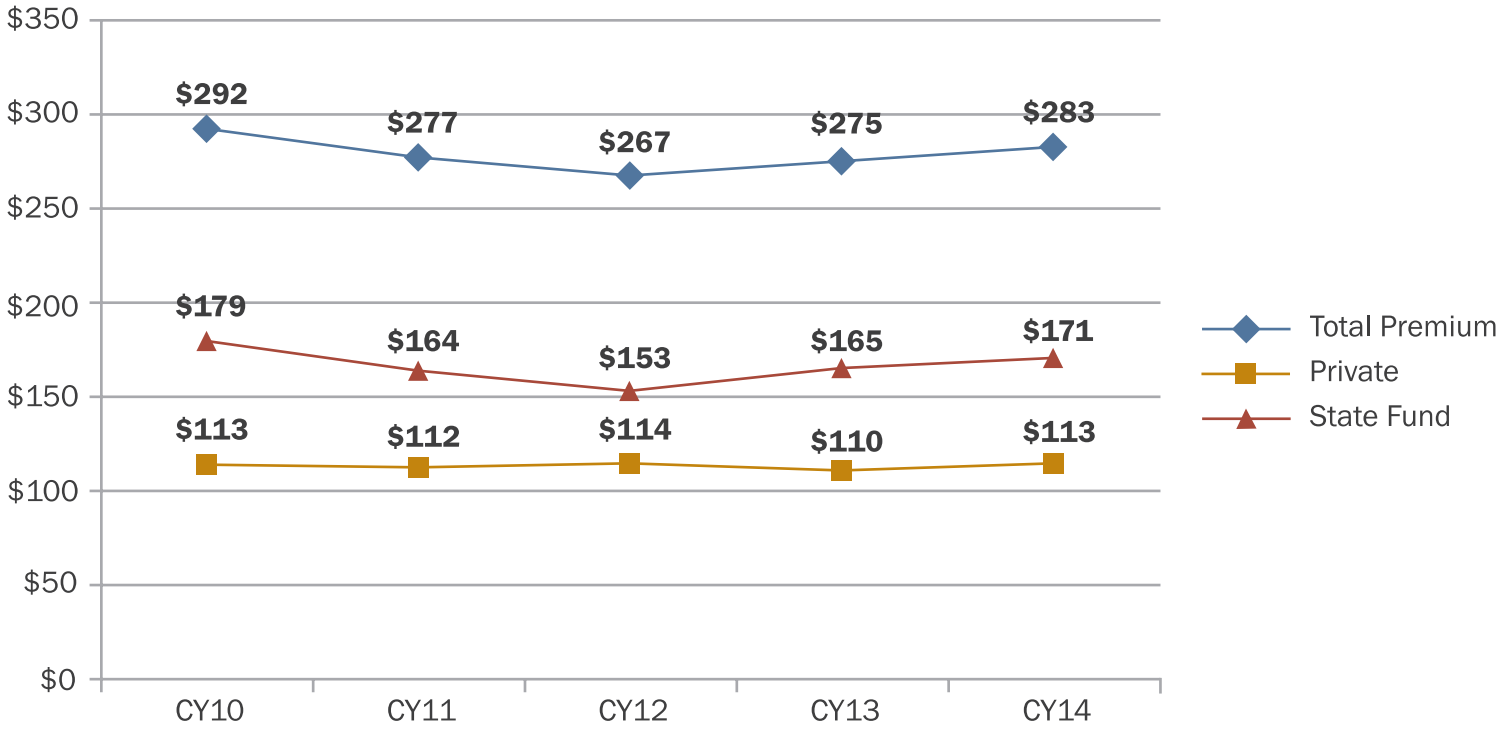
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
National Rank	8	5	2	1	8	11
Index Rate	$3.41	$3.69	$3.50	$3.33	$2.50	$2.21
Percent of National Median	--	149%	155%	163%	133%	119%

Source: "2014 Oregon Workers' Compensation Premium Rate Ranking Summary", Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services 2014

EXHIBIT 3

Premium Market Share – Private Insured and State Fund

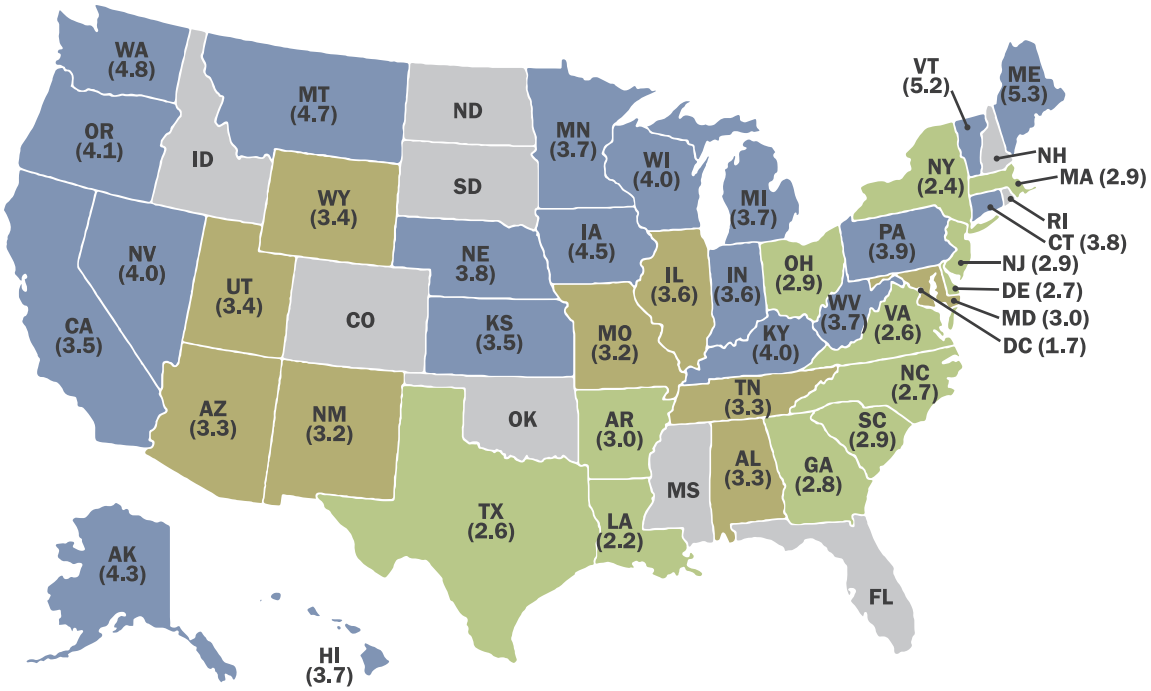
By Calendar Year and By Plan



Source: DLI/ERD, Quarterly Expenditure Reports

EXHIBIT 4

Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates per 100 FTE, Private Industry, Calendar Year 2013



State rate not available

State rate statistically greater than national rate

State rate statistically less than national rate

State rate not statistically different from national rate

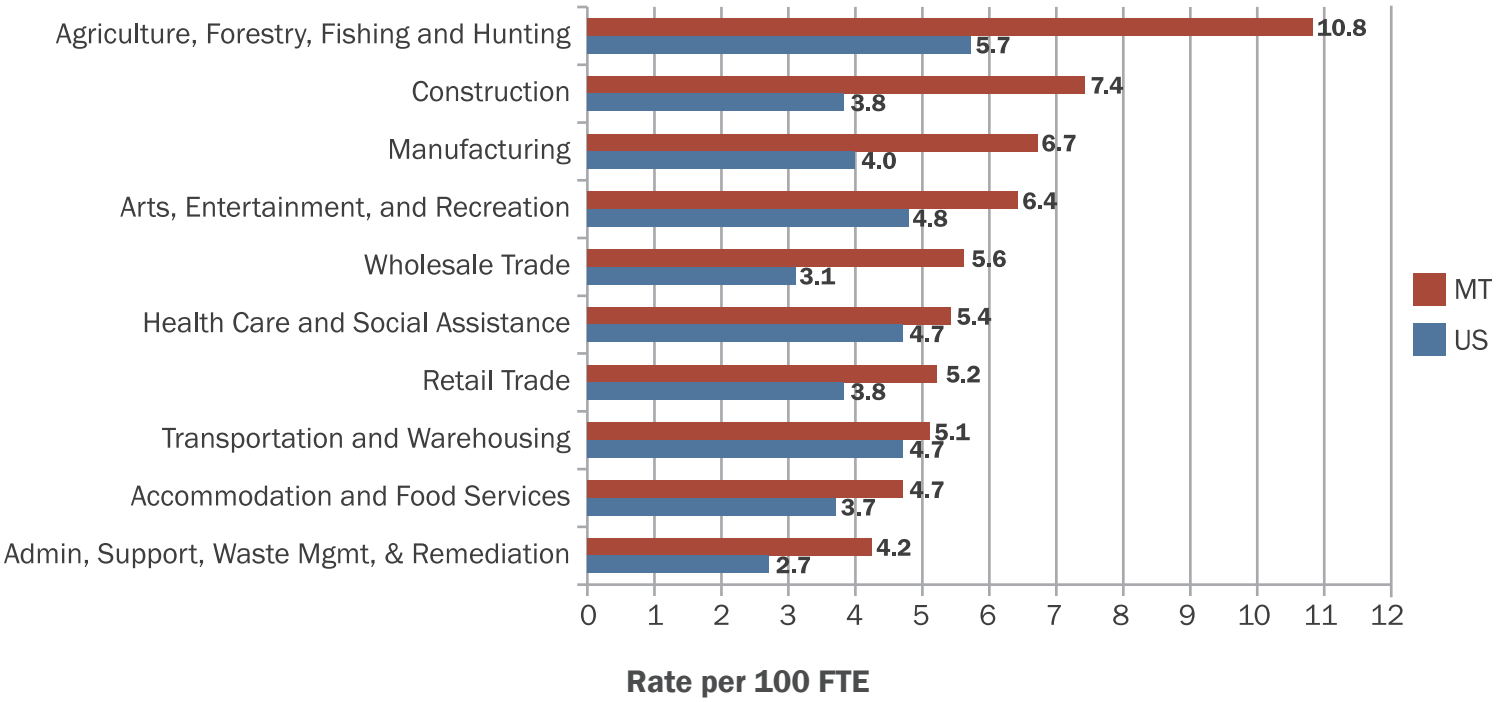
*Total recordable case (TRC) incidence rate per 100 full-time workers
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, December 2014

In calendar year 2013, the estimated annual incident rate for nonfatal injuries and illnesses in private industry in the United States was 3.1 cases per 100 full-time equivalents (FTEs).

Montana had the 4th highest incidence rate for nonfatal injuries and illnesses in private industry in the United States (of 41 surveyed states) in calendar year 2013. Montana's rate was 52% higher than the national average in 2013. Maine, Vermont and Washington had higher incident rates.

EXHIBIT 5

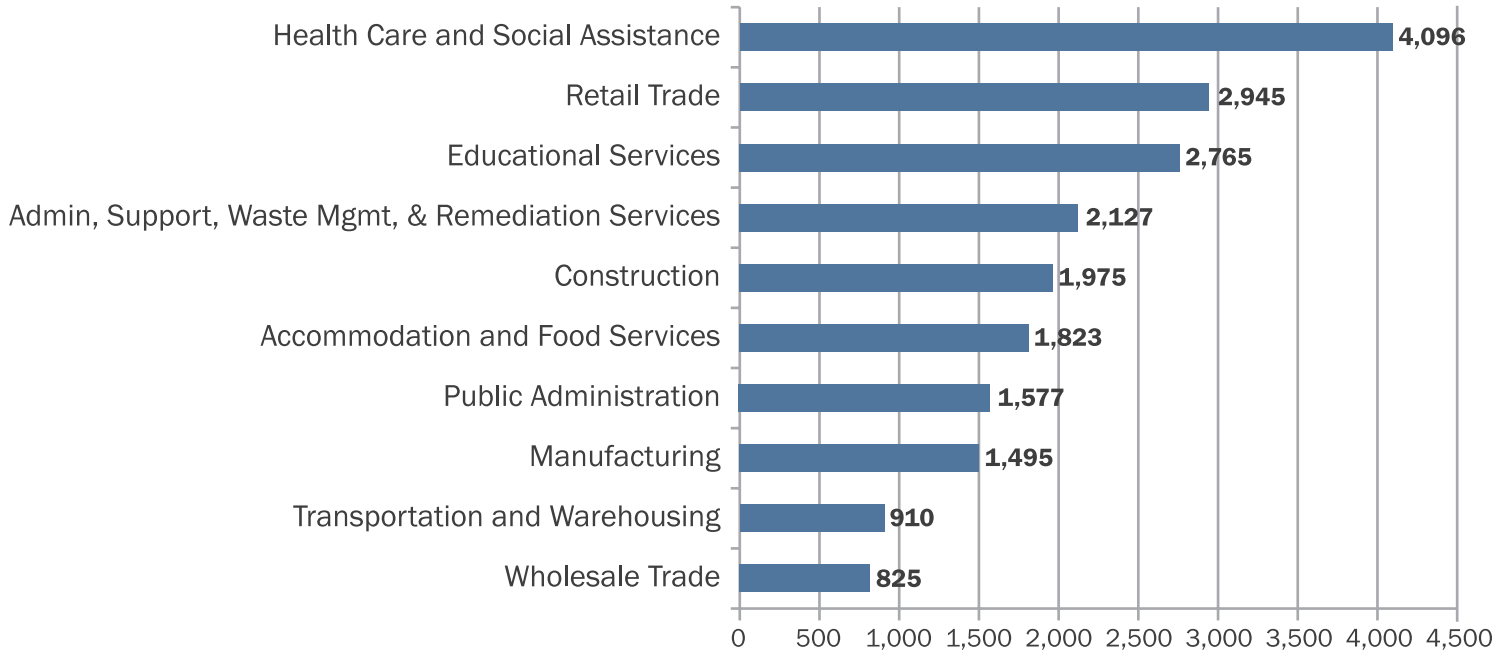
Injury and Illness Incidence Rates for Top Ten Industries, Montana and United States, Calendar Year 2013



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

EXHIBIT 6

Number of Reported Claims for Top Ten Industries, Montana, Fiscal Year 2014

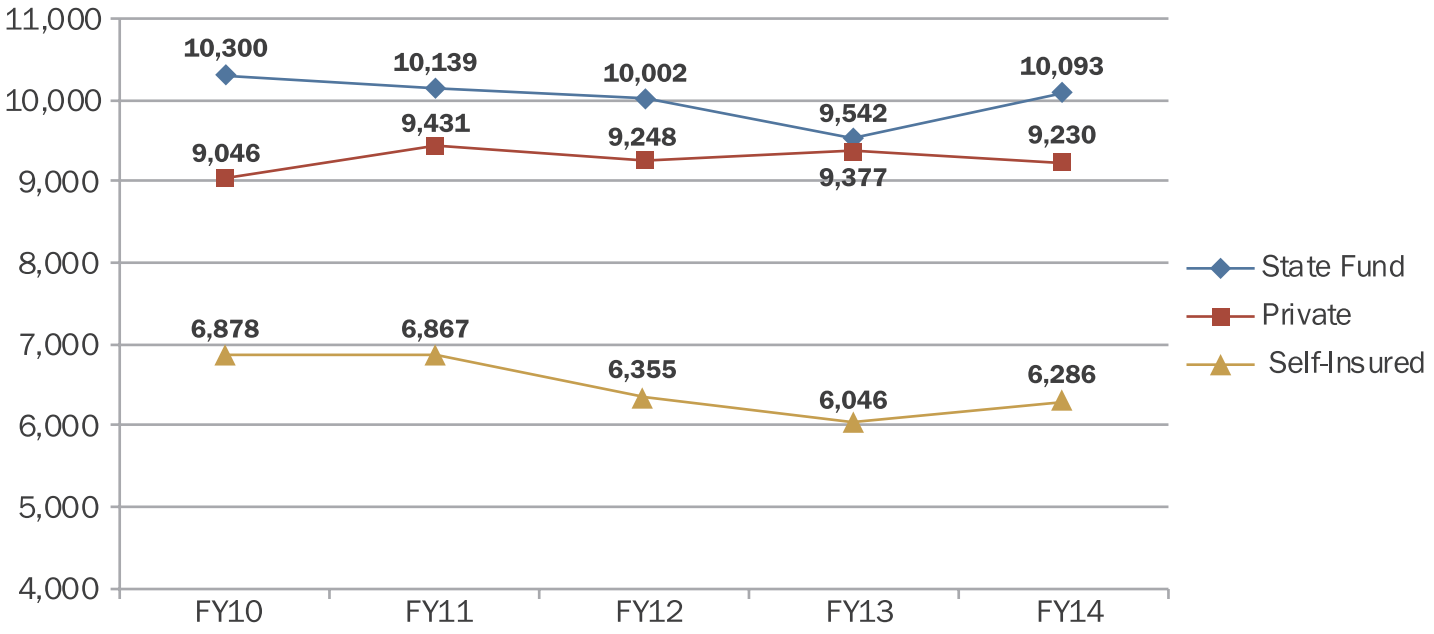


Source: DLI/ERD, First Reports of Injury

EXHIBIT 7

Reported Claims, Five Year Trend

by Plan Type and Fiscal Year of Injury



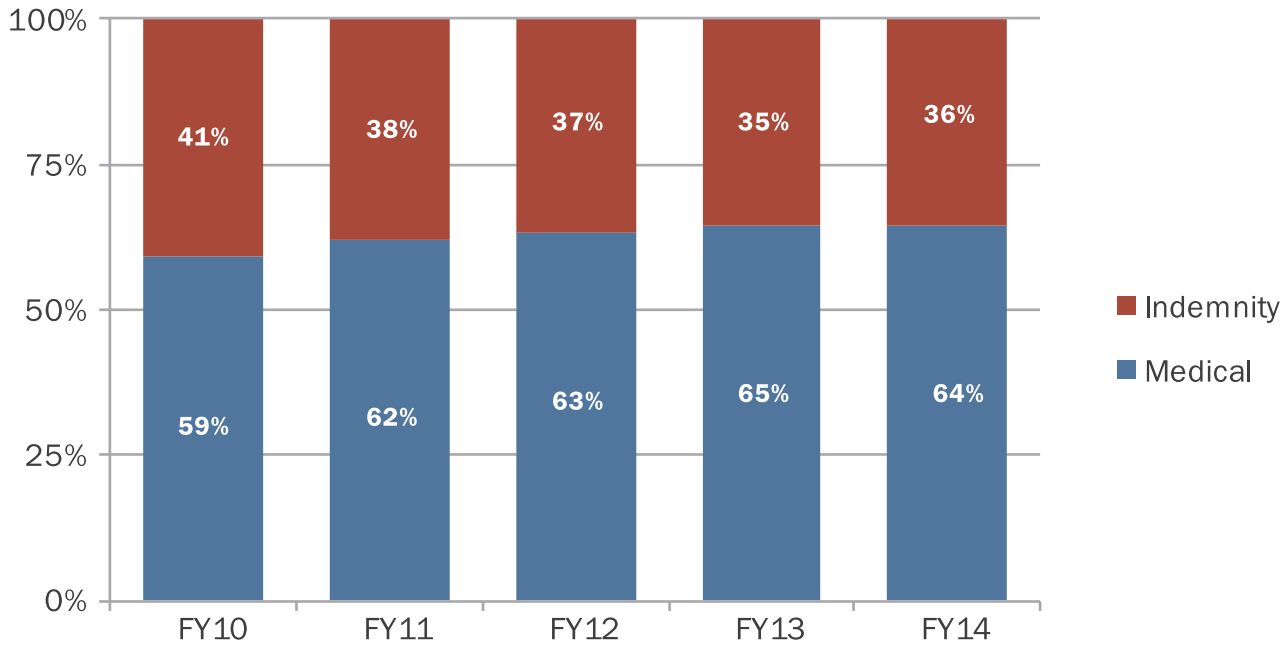
	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14
Total	26,302	26,495	25,671	25,017	25,685

Note: Total claim counts include the Uninsured Employers' Fund (UEF).
Source: DLI/ERD, First Reports of Injury

EXHIBIT 8

Total Medical and Indemnity Benefits Paid

by Fiscal Year of Payment

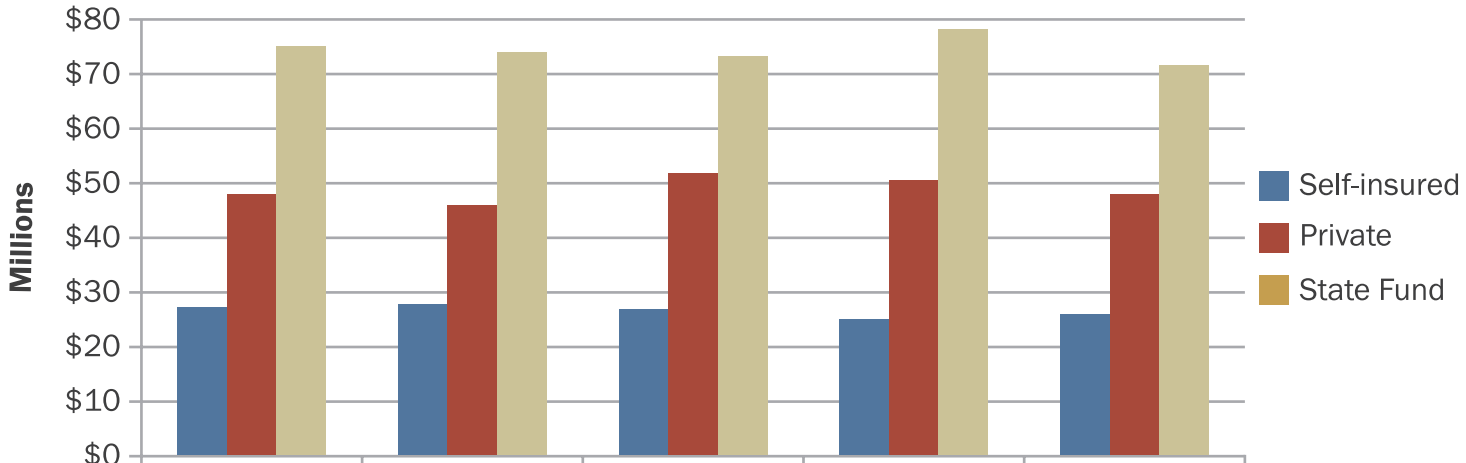


Source: DLI/ERD, Quarterly Expenditure Reports (Does not include Reserves)

EXHIBIT 9

Medical Benefits Paid

by Plan Type and Fiscal Year of Payment



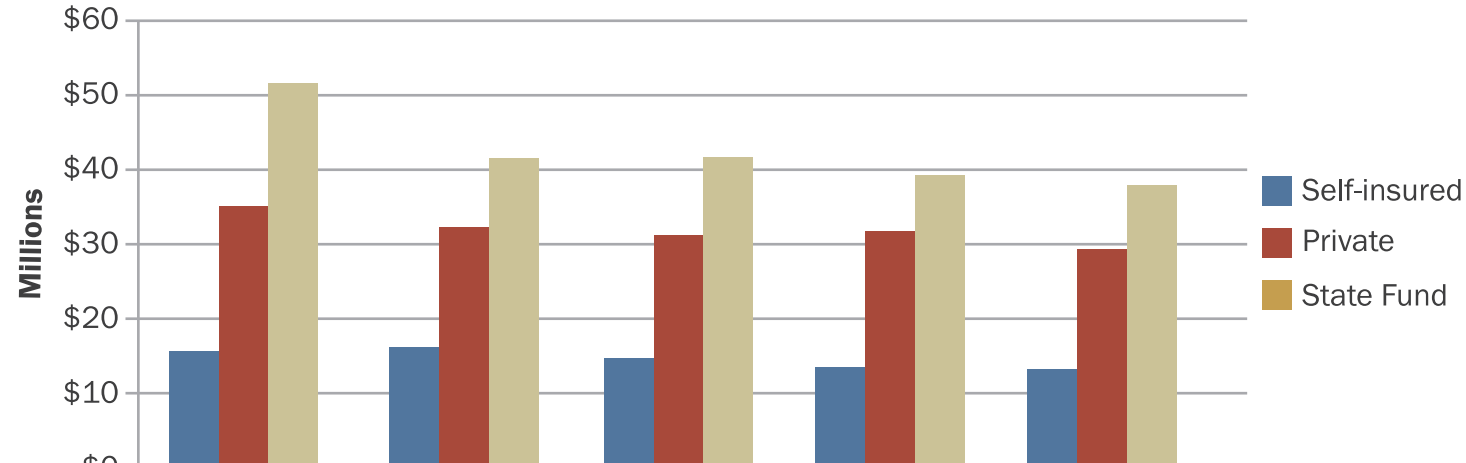
	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14
Self-insured	$26,808,418	$27,627,722	$26,422,994	$25,105,588	$25,762,018
Private	$47,638,514	$45,653,623	$51,538,641	$50,653,724	$47,611,486
State Fund	$74,791,306	$73,910,420	$73,234,300	$78,502,158	$71,421,450

Source: DLI/ERD, Quarterly Expenditure Reports (Does not include Reserves)

EXHIBIT 10

Indemnity Benefits Paid

by Plan Type and Fiscal Year of Payment



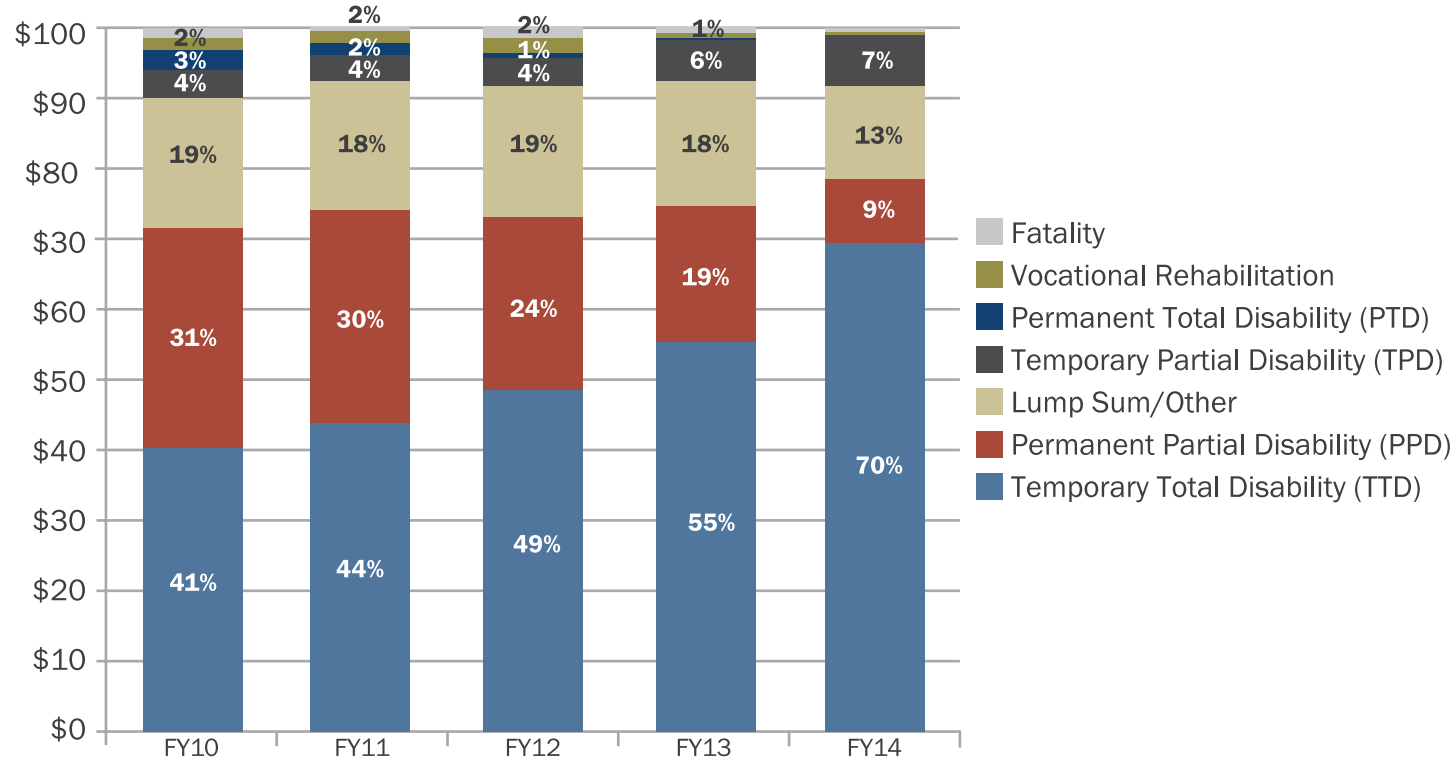
	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14
Self-insured	$15,672,797	$16,052,682	$14,639,070	$13,479,723	$13,310,818
Private	$34,918,371	$32,301,799	$31,246,048	$31,864,055	$29,371,914
State Fund	$51,613,762	$41,434,698	$41,802,848	$39,192,294	$37,868,511

Source: DLI/ERD, Quarterly Expenditure Reports (Does not include Reserves)

EXHIBIT 11

Indemnity Benefits Paid

by Benefit Type and Fiscal Year of Injury



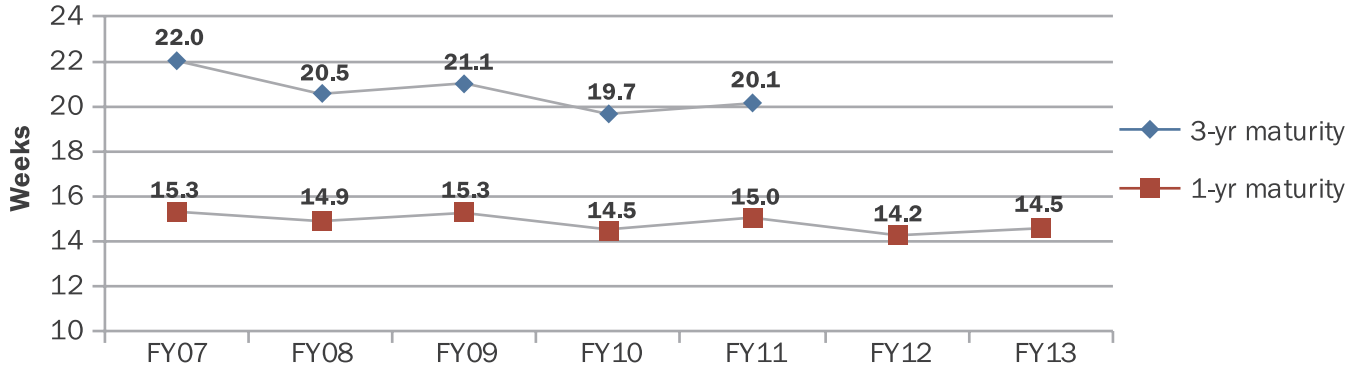
Source: DLI/ERD, Subsequent Reports of Injury.

Benefit breakdowns change as claims mature. For example, the percentage of PPD benefits will increase over time since they normally occur later in the life of a claim. Conversely, TTD benefits usually occur earlier in the life of a claim. In the last three years, we've observed that the proportion of PPD benefits paid in the first two years post-injury has decreased from historical levels.

EXHIBIT 12

Temporary Disability Paid Duration – 1-Year and 3-Year Maturity

by Fiscal Year of Injury



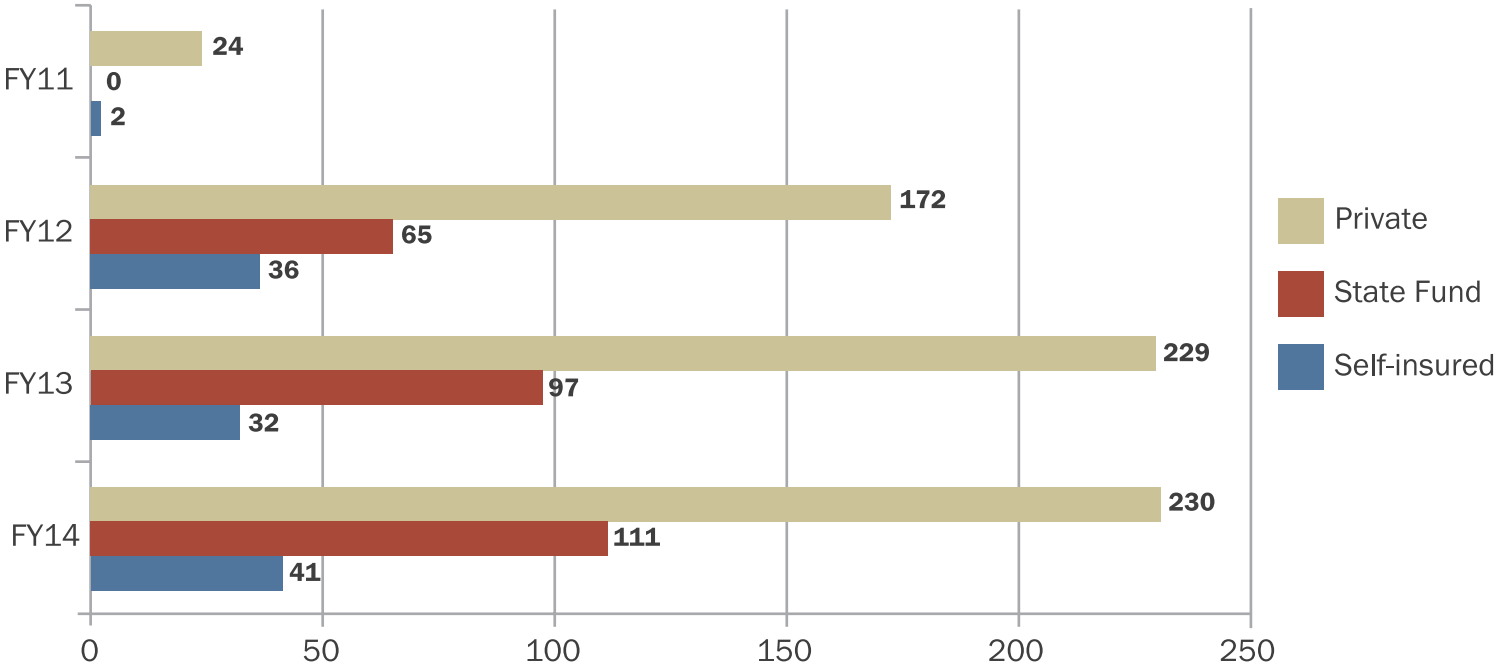
Source: DLI/ERD, Subsequent Reports of Injury

Paid duration is calculated using TTD and TPD benefit payments. The 3-year maturity is calculated for all injuries at three years post-injury. The 1-year maturity is calculated at 1-year post-injury. As can be seen, the long-term trend for both 3- and 1-year maturities has shown a slight decrease. However, both maturity durations have increased in the most recent year.

EXHIBIT 13

Number of Settlements for Best Interest

By Plan Type and Fiscal Year of Decision

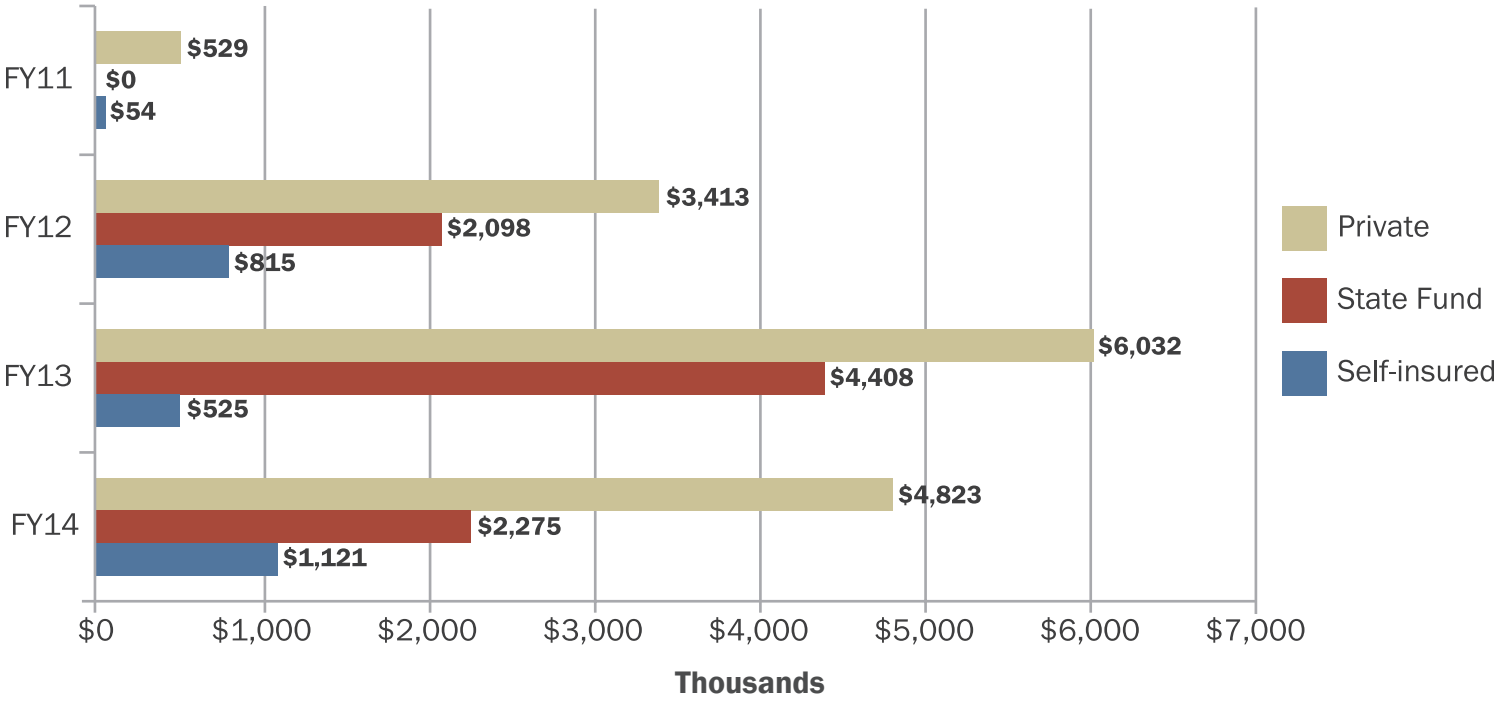


Source: DLI/ERD/Claims Assistance Unit

EXHIBIT 14

Total Settlement Amounts for Claims Settled for Best Interest

By Plan Type and Fiscal Year of Decision



Source: DLI/ERD/Claims Assistance Unit

EXHIBIT 15

Independent Contractor Exemptions

by Fiscal Year

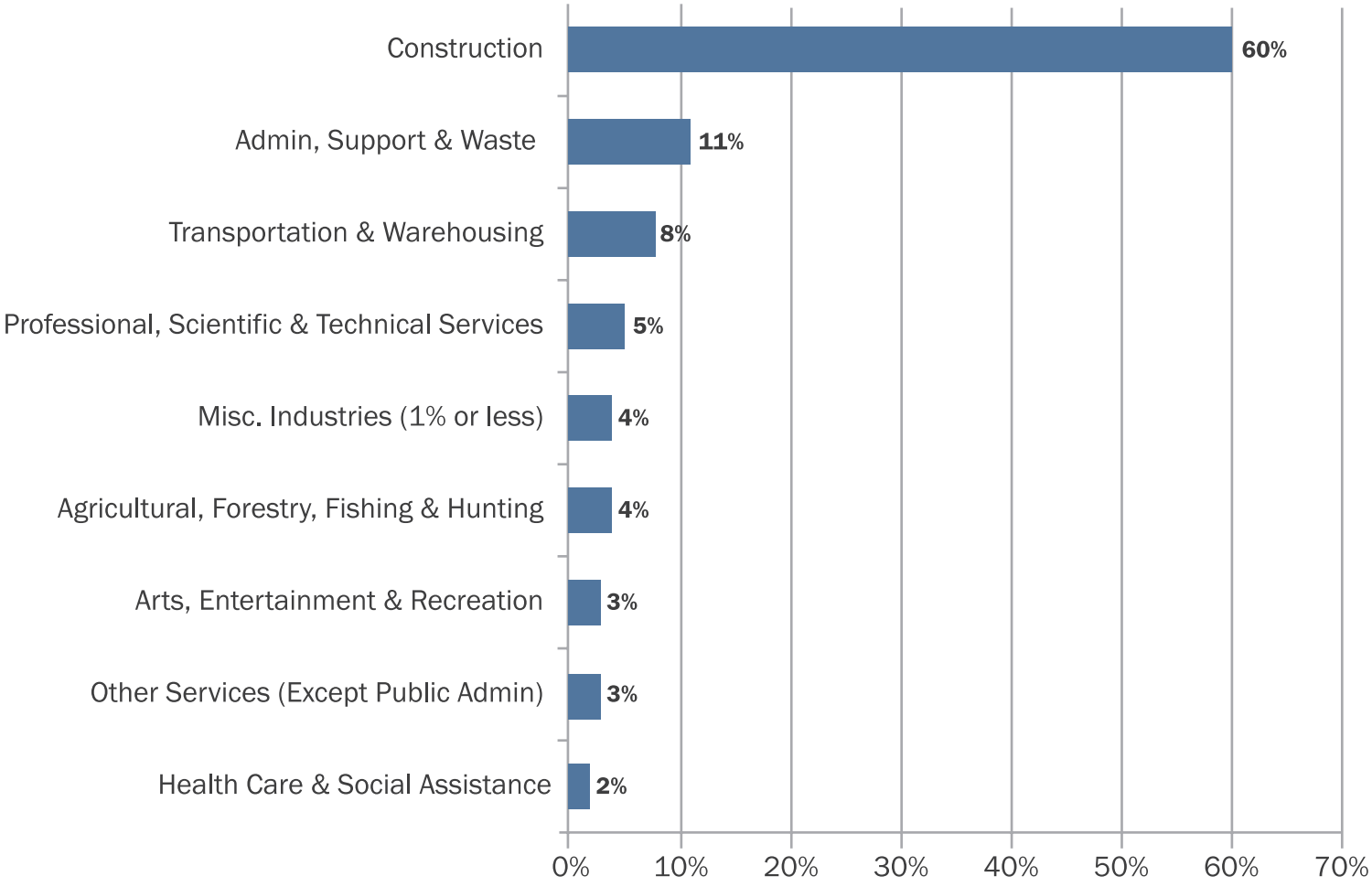
	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14
Applications Received	9,385	8,658	9,587	8,947	9,865
Active ICEC's	17,120	17,505	17,689	17,805	17,893

Source: DLI/ERD/ICCU

EXHIBIT 16

Independent Contractor Exemption Applications – Fiscal Year 2014

by Industry

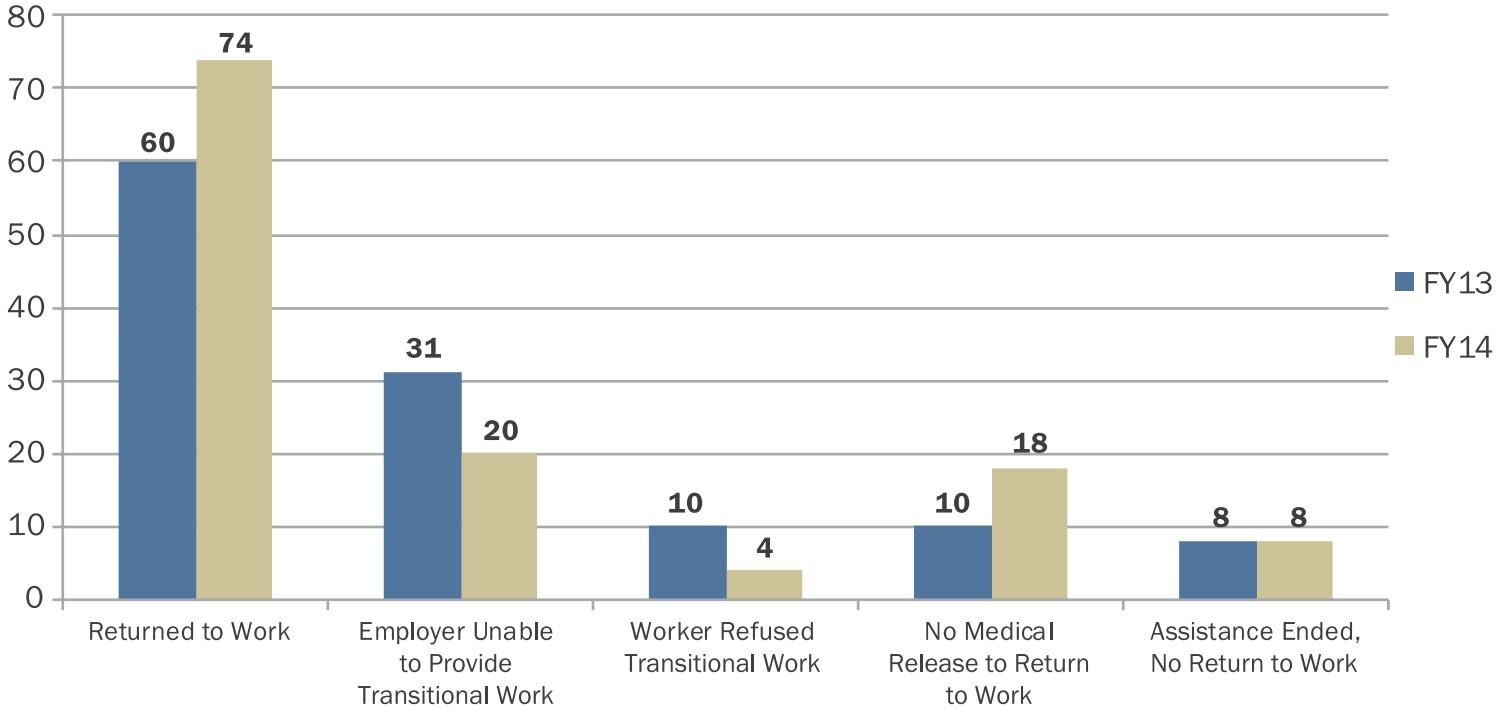


Source: DLI/ERD/ICCU

EXHIBIT 17

Stay at Work/Return to Work Program Outcomes

by Fiscal Year

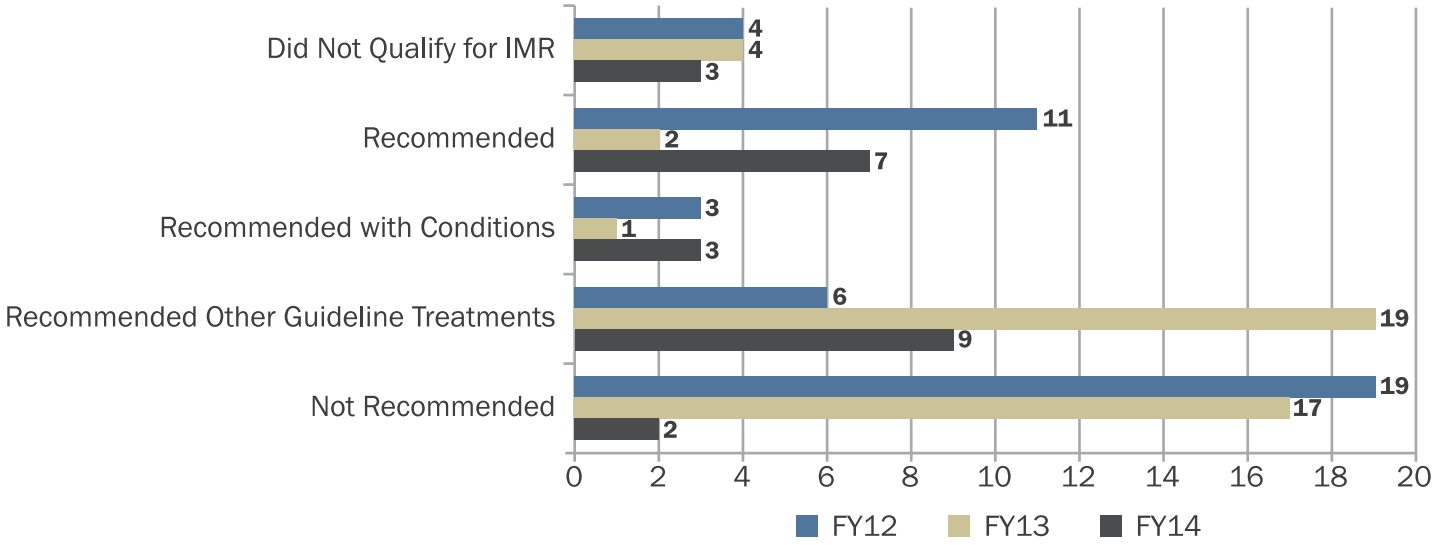


Source: DLI/ERD/Claims Assistance Unit

Stay at Work/Return to Work assistance is provided to injured workers to help them return to work as soon as possible after an injury or occupational disease occurs. Requests for assistance are made to the workers' compensation insurer or the Department. This exhibit measures the outcomes for those injured workers that formally requested assistance.

EXHIBIT 18

Total Independent Medical Reviews – FY 12 to FY14



Source: DLI/ERD/Medical Regulations Unit

An Independent Medical Review (IMR) is an informal, alternative dispute resolution process when a medical service for an injured worker is denied.

The “Montana Worker’s Compensation Annual Report, Fiscal Year 2013” provides detailed information on Workers’ Compensation in Montana. It can be found online at: **http://erd.dli.mt.gov/** or contact David Elenbaas at **daelenbaas@mt.gov** if you prefer a hard copy.

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