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Agenda

- 1. AC16-06-05: Update on Medical Severity Trends by Component
- 2. AC17-12-02: Legislative Cost Monitoring Update SB 1160 UR Provisions
- 3. AC21-06-01: 3/31/2021 Experience Review
- 4. AC21-06-02: Impact of High Deductible Health Plans
- 5. AC21-06-03: WCIRB Member Analytic Tools



Update on Medical Severity Trends by Component



Summary of the Medical Severity Trends through 2020

As of April 7, 2021

- Pre-COVID-19 (before 3/15)
 - Overall medical severity per claim increased slightly (+4%)
 - Physician services, inpatient and medical-legal costs per claim increased despite a downward trend in prior years
 - Pharmaceutical costs per claim continued to drop (-14%) mostly driven by continuously steep declines in opioid costs (-42%)
 - Telemedicine services per claim increased at typical pre-COVID-19 rate (approximately 100%)
- COVID-19 pandemic period (3/15 12/31)
 - Overall medical severity per claim increased (+10%)
 - · Increases in both service utilization and paid per transaction likely when shelter-in-place orders were lifted
 - Increases in inpatient and outpatient costs per claim were driven mostly by higher paid per transaction
 - Pharmaceutical costs per claim increased (+14%) mostly driven by increased use of non-opioids
 - Telemedicine services per claim increased by more than 50-fold



02

Legislative Cost
Monitoring –
SB 1160 UR
Provisions



Background - SB 1160 Provisions related to Utilization Review (UR)

- Effective on injuries occurring on 1/1/2018 or after
- Treatment requests are automatically authorized without prospective UR if:
 - within 30 days of the date of injury and meet specified conditions
- Conditions to be met:
 - Accepted body part or condition
 - Performed by a member of the Medical Provider Network (MPN) or Health Care Organization (HCO), or by a designated physician
 - Allowed for in Medical Treatment Utilization Schedule
 - Excluding certain medical treatments
- The WCIRB prospective evaluation in Amended 1/1/2017 Filing
 - 0.1% reduction in total PP from less UR (-2.5% on MCCP costs)
 - 0.1% increase in total PP from more medical services (+0.3% on medical costs)
 - Estimated reduction from less UR offset by the estimated increase from more utilization of medical services
- The WCIRB has conducted a retrospective evaluation of the impact of the SB 1160 UR provisions using two-year post-reform data.

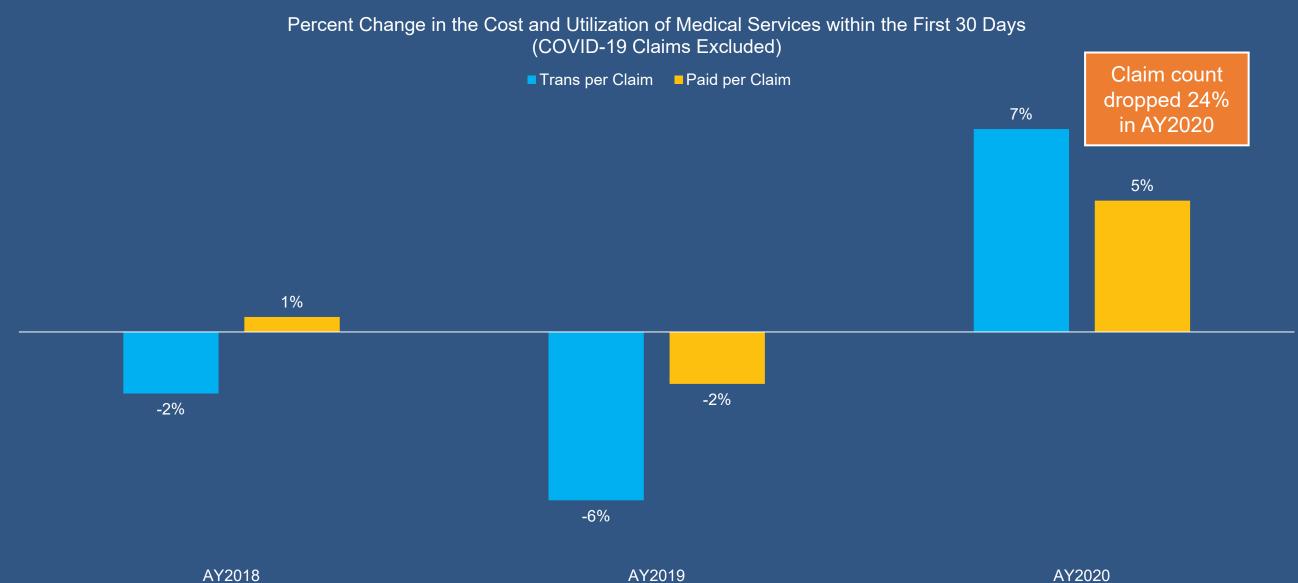


Review of SB 1160 UR Provisions – Analysis Based on 12/31/2020 Experience

- The WCIRB Medical Transaction Data
 - Claims with accident dates between 1/1 and 12/31 in 2017 through 2020
 - Pre-reform: AY2017
 - Post-reform: AY2018 through AY2019
 - AY2020 heavily affected by the pandemic and shown for information*
 - Identified services excluded from the UR restrictions in the medical data
- Compared the medical service utilization and payments in post-reform to pre-reform period to assess:
 - 1. Were there increases in utilization of certain types of medical services in the first 30 days of treatment?
 - 2. Were certain medical services provided earlier?
 - 3. Did overall utilization of certain medical services change after the first 30 days?
 - 4. Did utilization review costs decrease?

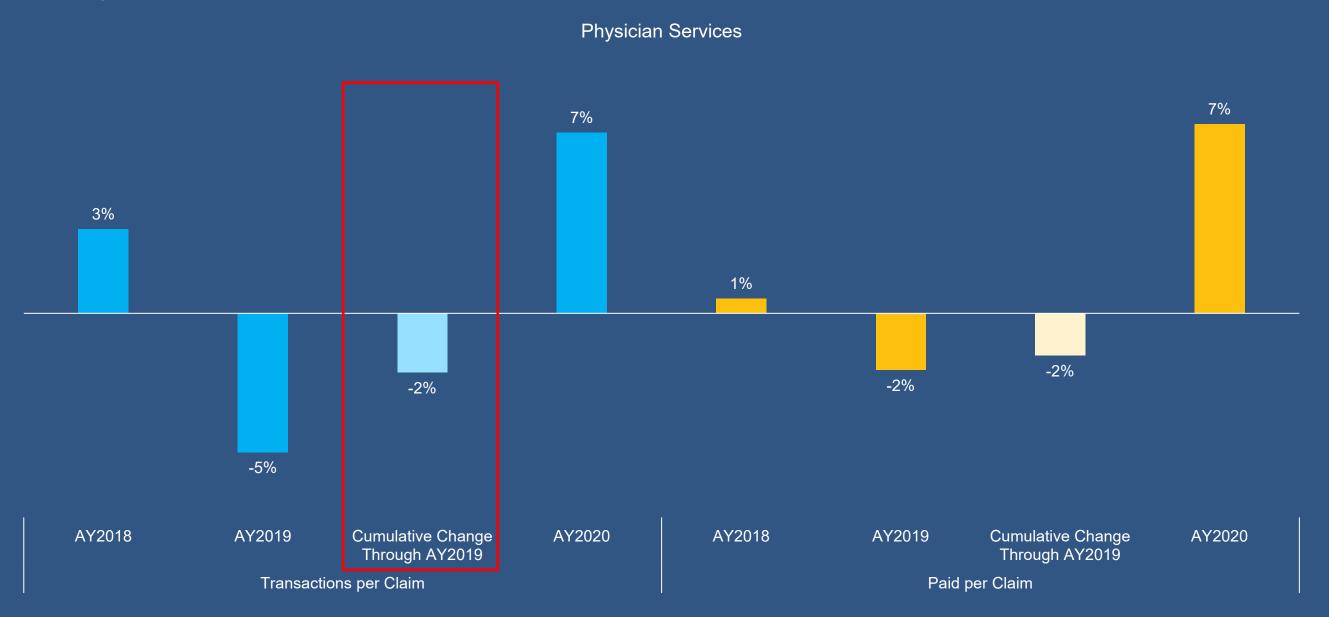


Overview of the Medical Payments and Transactions in the First 30 Days



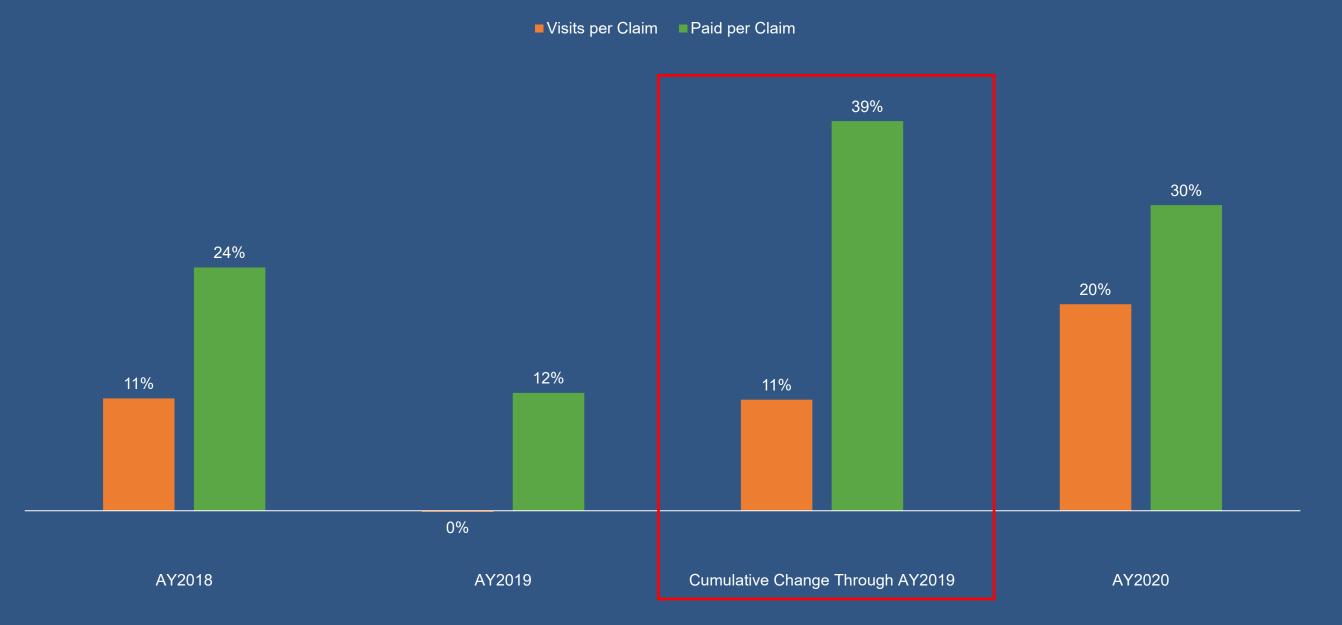


Annual Percent Change in Transactions and Payments per Claim – Physician Services (within 30 days of the accident date)





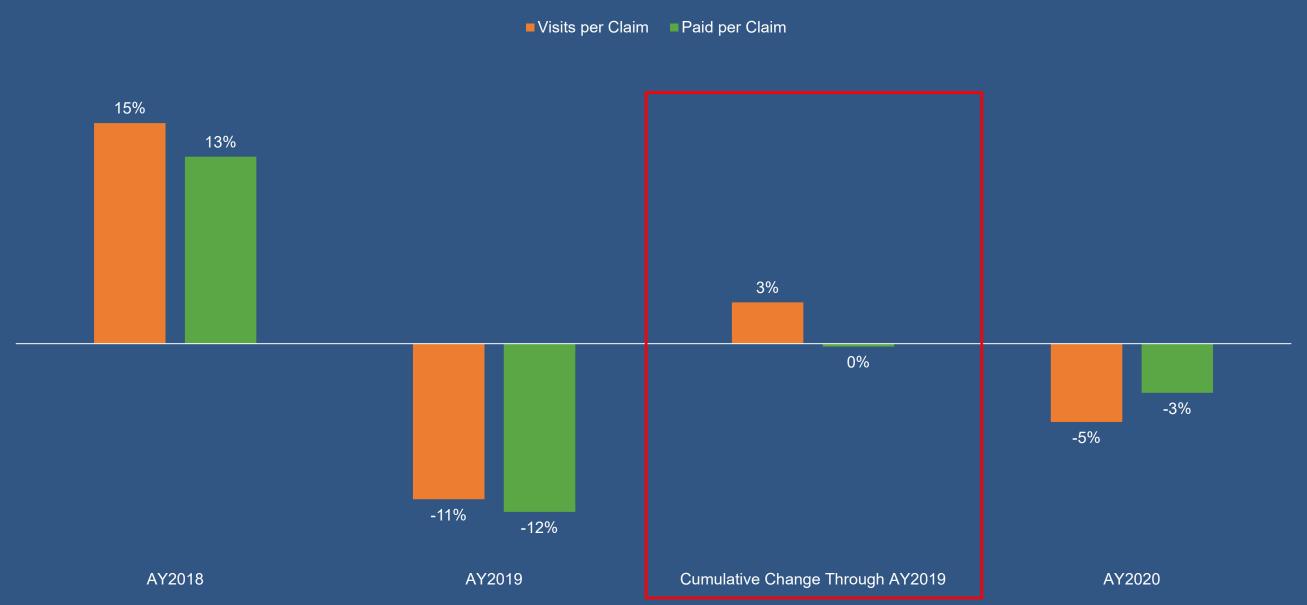
Percent Change in Physical Therapy Visits in the First 30 Days





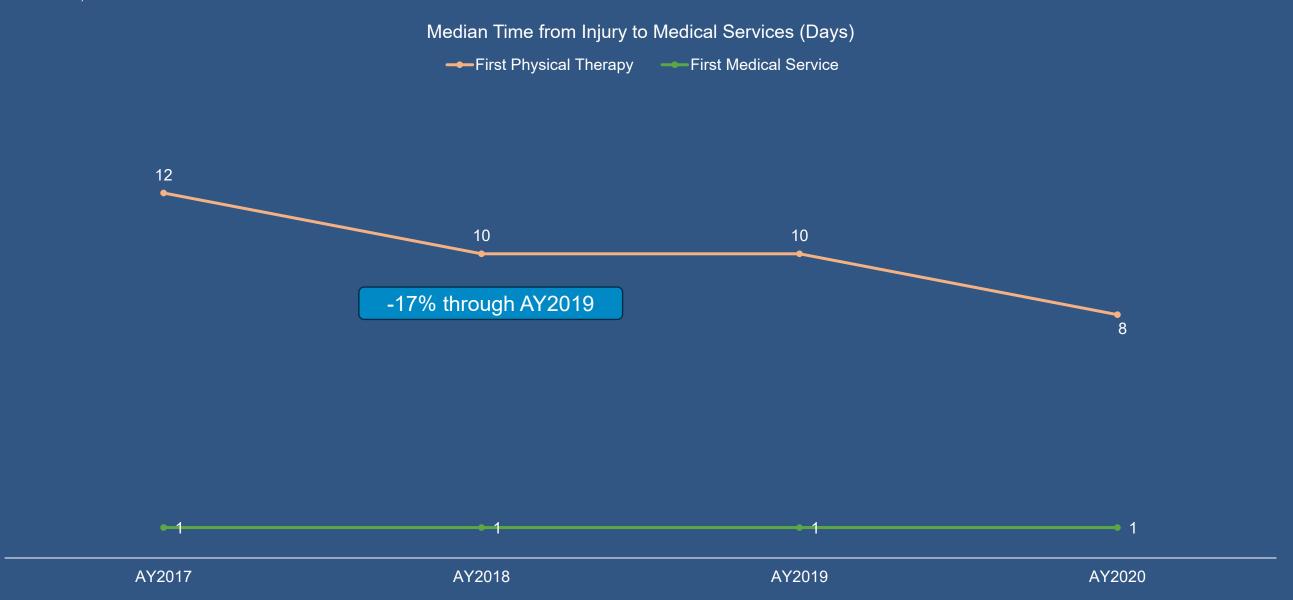
Percent Change in Chiropractic Care Visits in the First 30 Days







Changes in Median Time between Injury Date and Receipt of Physical Therapy (within 30 days of the accident date)





Percent Change in Physical Therapy Visits per Claim







Paid Medical Cost Containment Program Costs per Claim





Summary of Key Findings

- During the two years after the SB 1160 UR provisions became effective:
 - Number of physical therapy visits per claim increased in the first 30 days, while utilization of other types of medical services decreased during the same period.
 - Physical therapy services were provided earlier. The median time from injury to first physical therapy in the first 30 days decreased by 17%, from 12 days for AY2017 claims to 10 days for AY2019 claims.
 - There was less utilization of physical therapy services 5 months after the first 30 days.
- There is no indication of the SB 1160 UR provisions significantly impacting the cost of medical services through 6 months from the date of injury, and the increased medical severity is driven mostly by fee schedule updates.
- There is no indication of the UR provisions significantly impacting utilization review costs within two years of the reform implementation.



03

3/31/2021 Experience Review



Summary of 3/31/2021 Experience (Excluding COVID-19)

- Almost 100% of market included
- Main insights:
 - Loss development generally flat
 - Claim settlement rates continuing to decline
 - 1Q 2021 non-COVID-19 claim frequency up over 1Q 2020
 - Significant number of COVID-19 claims reported in first three months of 2021
- Projection methodologies are consistent with 9/1/21 Filing
- Projected loss ratio for September 1, 2021 to August 31, 2022 policies is 0.596 (same as 9/1/21 Filing)
 - Small increase (<0.005) from updated wage forecast
 - Small decrease (<0.005) from updated 2020 frequency trend



Cumulative Incurred Development from 12 to 108 Months





Cumulative Paid Development from 12 to 108 Months





Cumulative Incurred Development from 108 to 228 Months



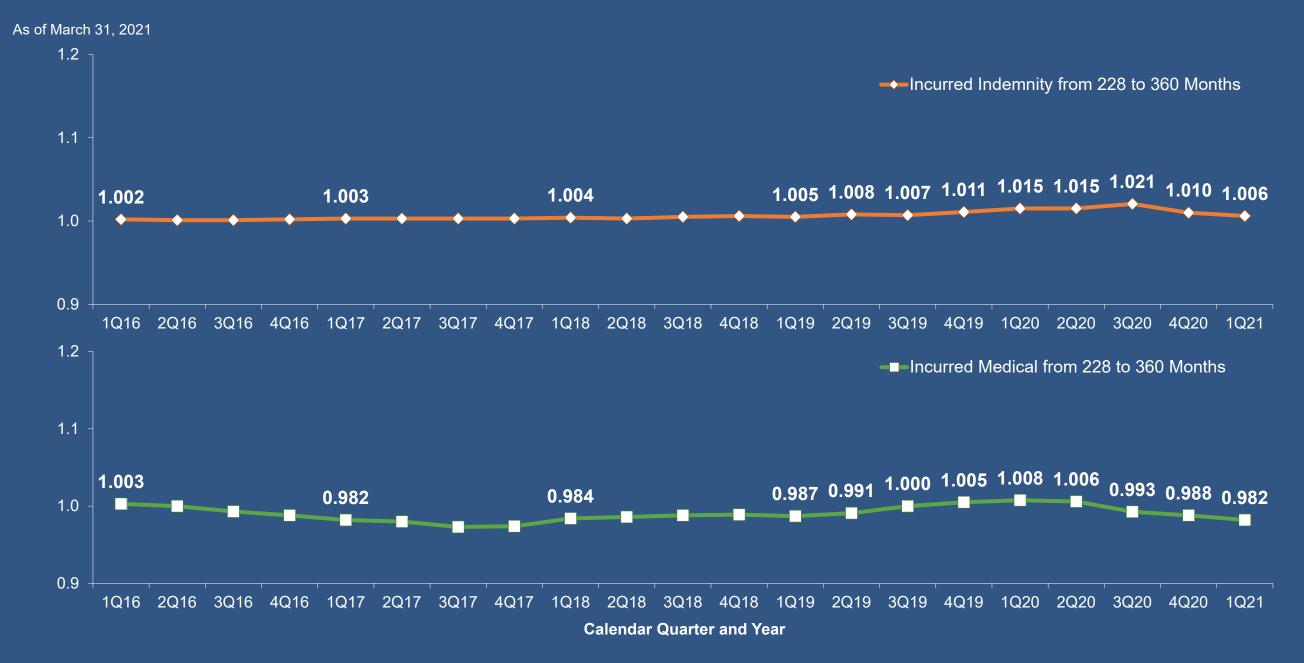


Cumulative Paid Development from 108 to 228 Months





Cumulative Incurred Development from 228 to 360 Months



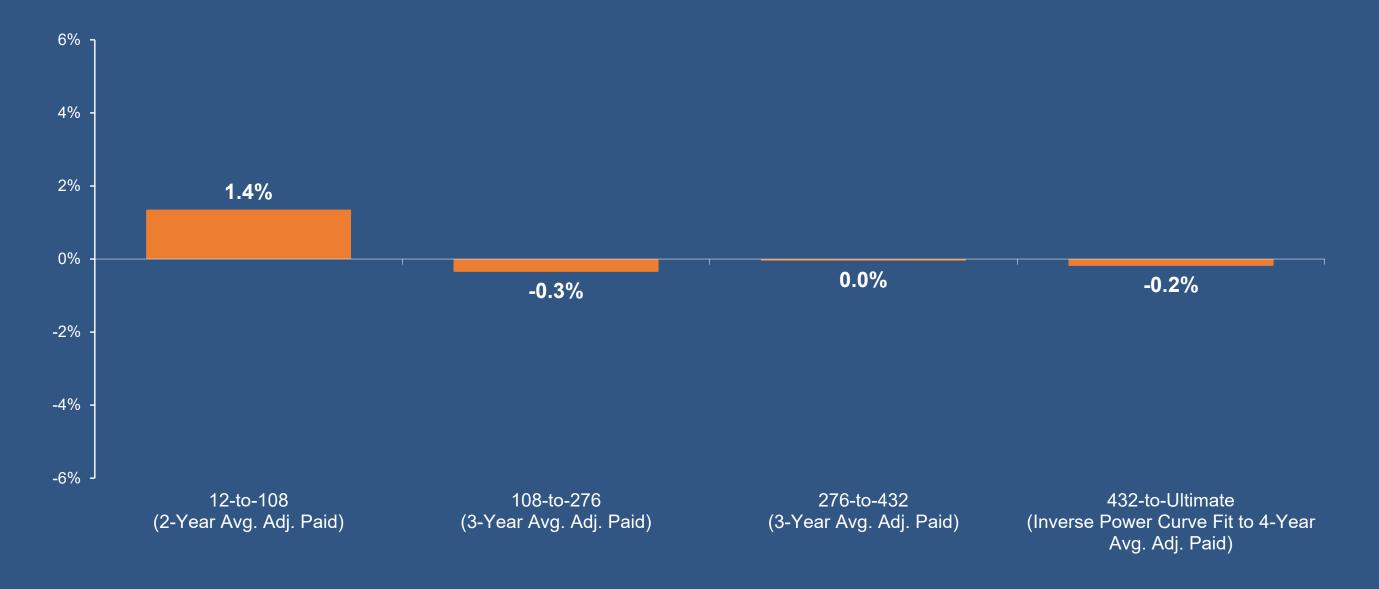


Cumulative Paid Development from 228 to 360 Months



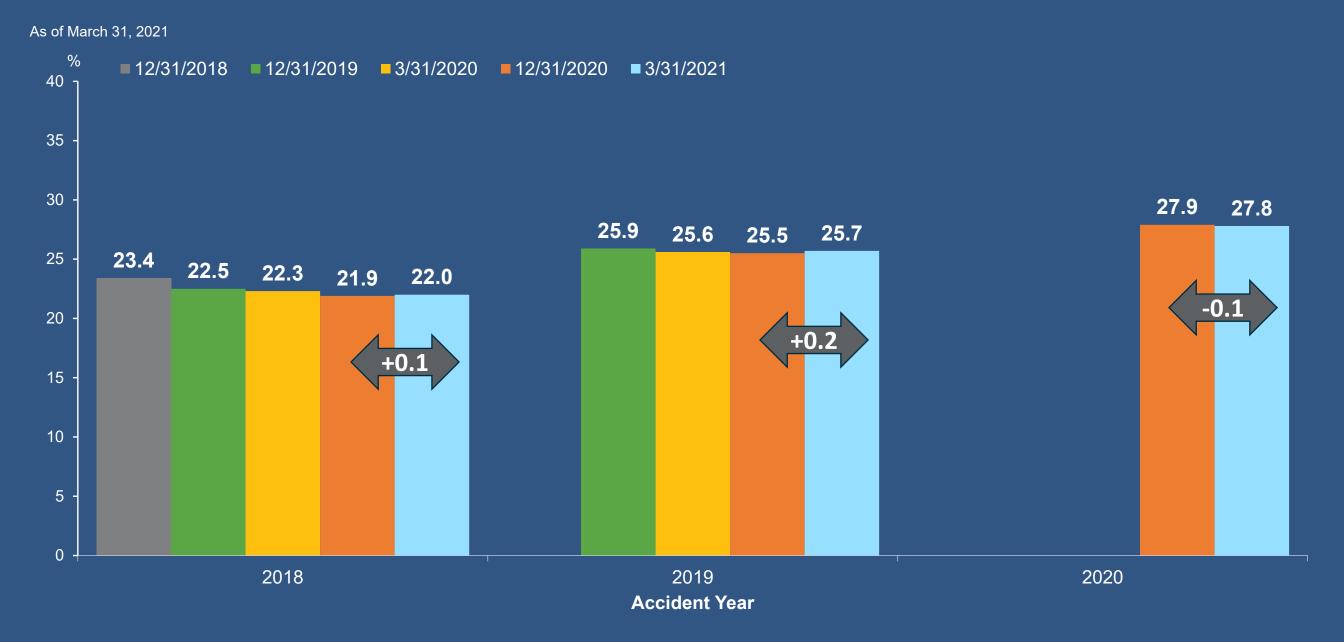


Change in Projected Medical Development Factor 12/31/2020 to 3/31/2021 Experience



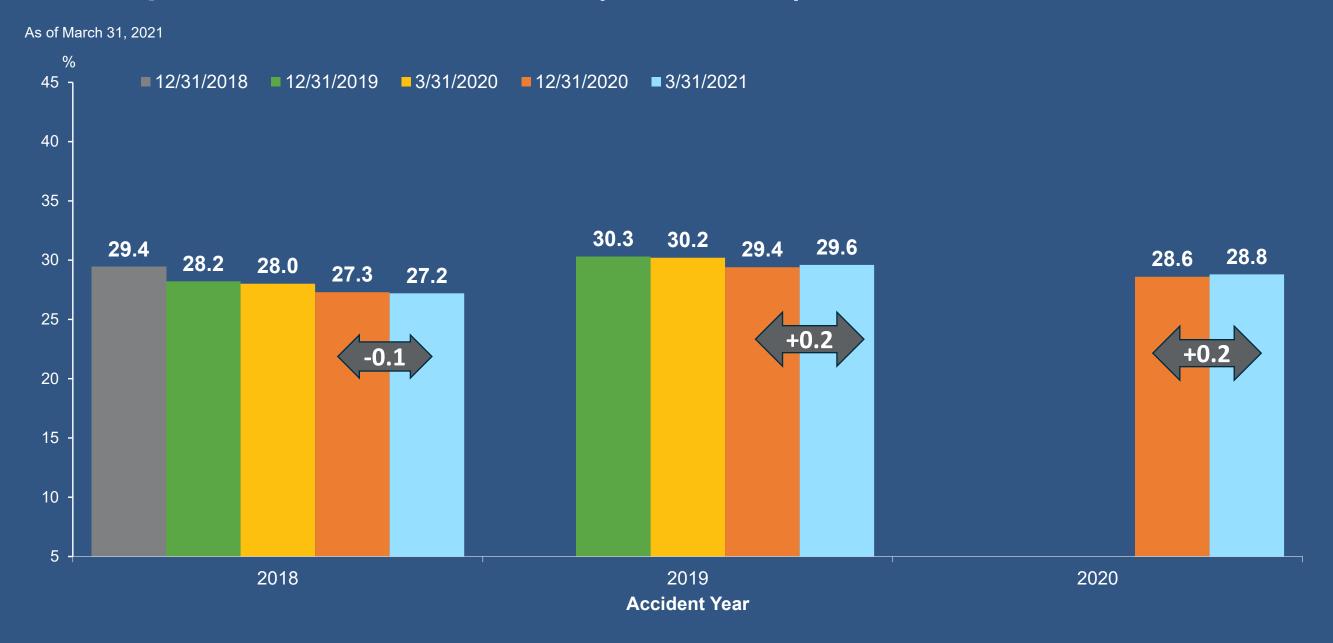


Developed Indemnity Loss Ratios (Exhibit 3.1)





Developed Medical Loss Ratios (Exhibit 3.2)





Indemnity Claim Count Development (Exhibits 10.1 and 10.2)

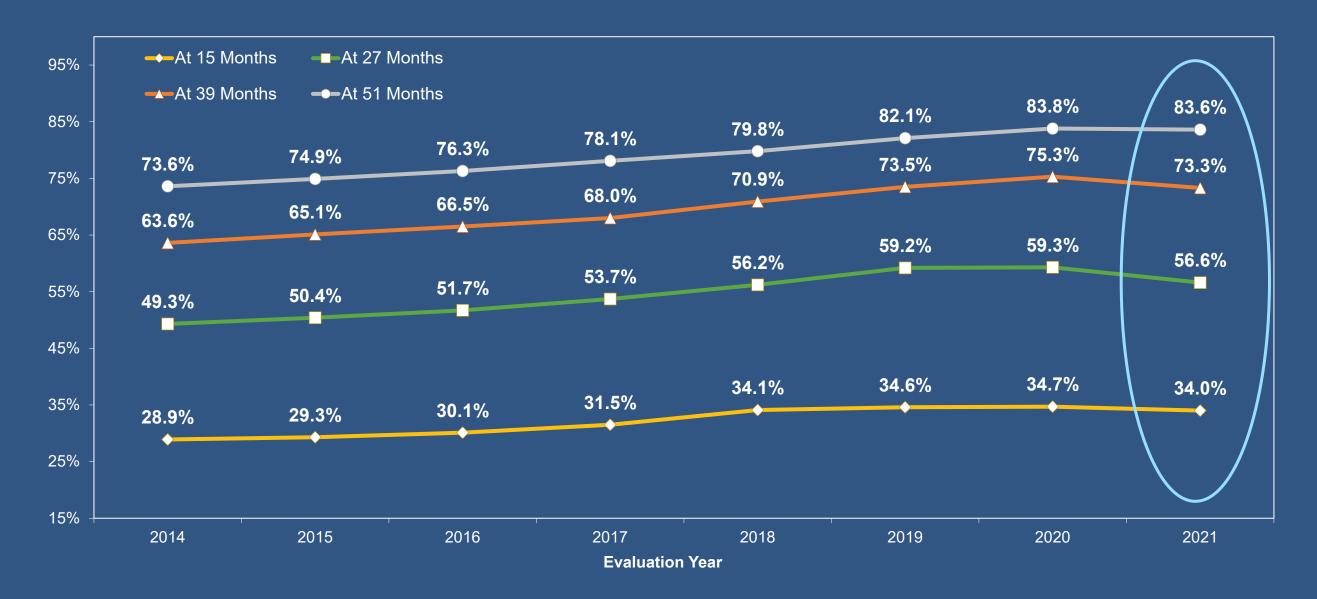
As of March 31, 2021





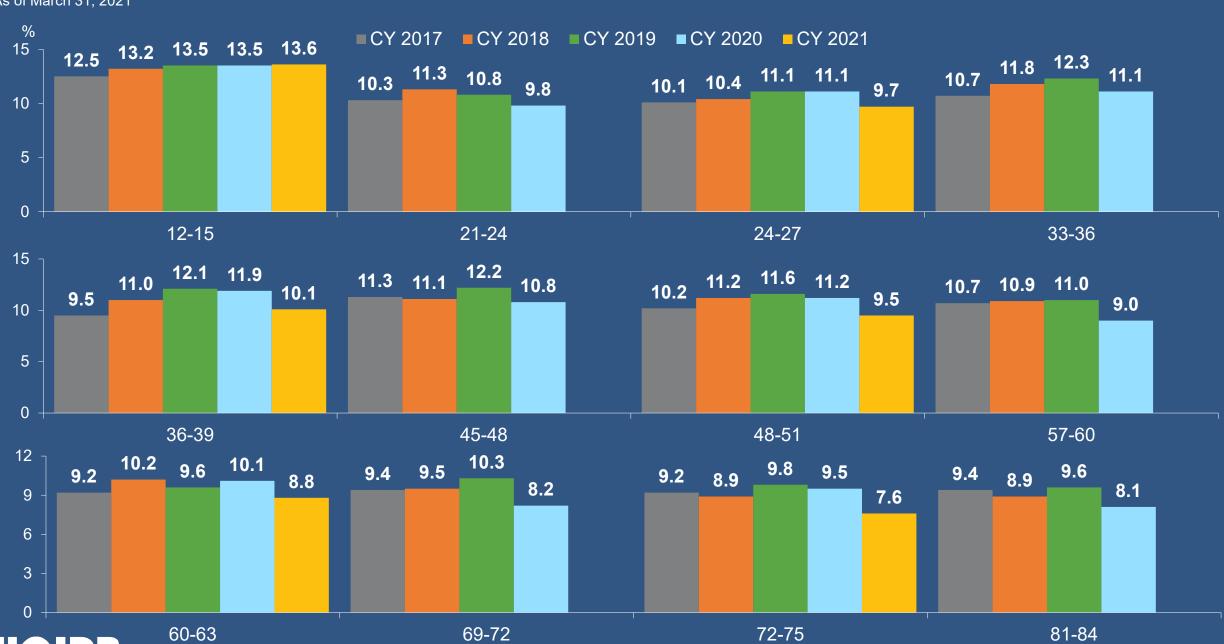
Estimated Ultimate Indemnity Claim Settlement Ratios (Exhibit 11.2)

As of March 31, 2021



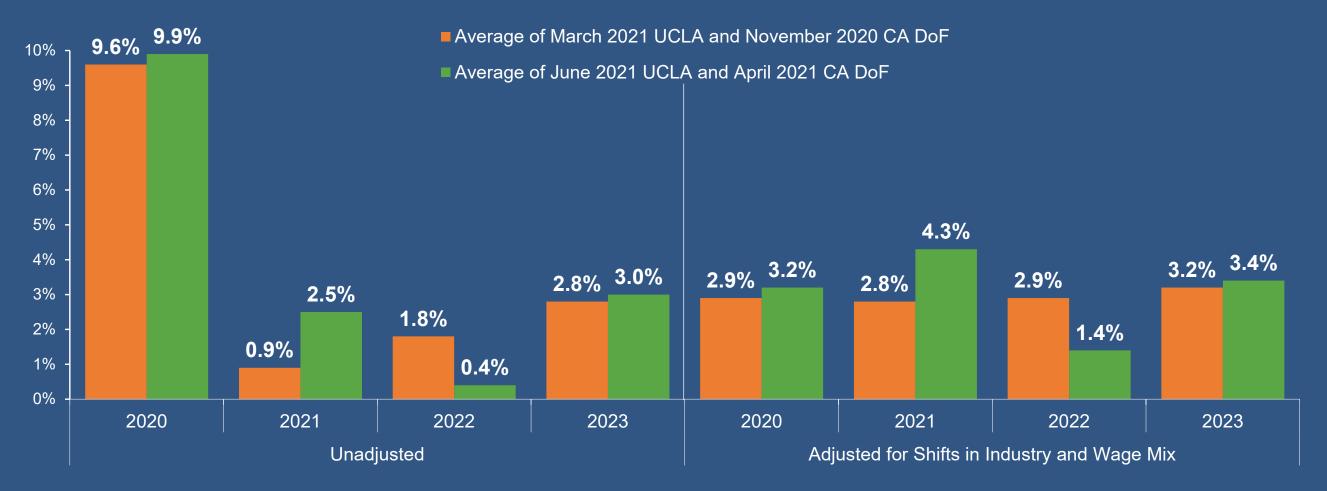


Incremental Closed Indemnity Claims Compared to Estimated Prior Open Claims As of March 31, 2021



Average Annual Wage Level Change Forecast (Exhibit 5.1)

As of June 2021



Average Annual Wage Change Projection from 2019:

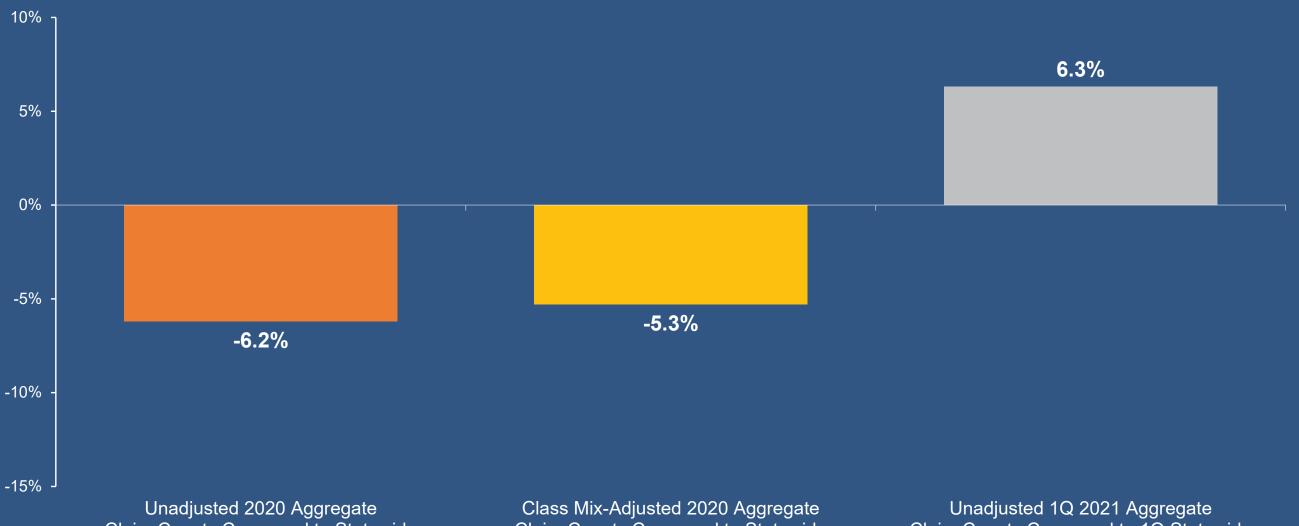
9/1/2021 Filing: 2.9%

6/22/2021 Agenda: 3.0%



Preliminary Accident Year 2020 and 2021 Indemnity Claim Frequency Changes (Ex-COVID-19)

As of March 31, 2021



Unadjusted 2020 Aggregate
Claim Counts Compared to Statewide
Employment

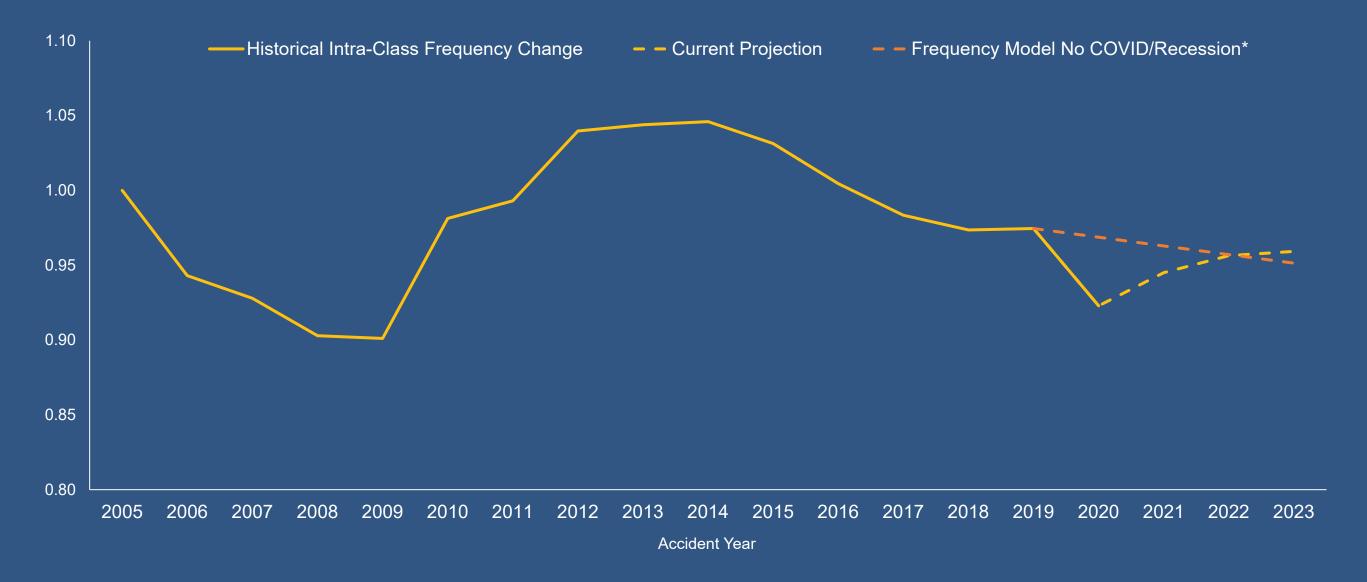
Class Mix-Adjusted 2020 Aggregate
Claim Counts Compared to Statewide
Employment

Unadjusted 1Q 2021 Aggregate
Claim Counts Compared to 1Q Statewide
Employment



Indemnity Claim Frequency Indexed to 2005

As of March 31, 2021





Projected Changes in On-Level Indemnity Severity (Exhibit 6.2)



Annual Exponential Trend Based on:

1990 to 2020: 1.1%

2005 to 2019: -1.5%

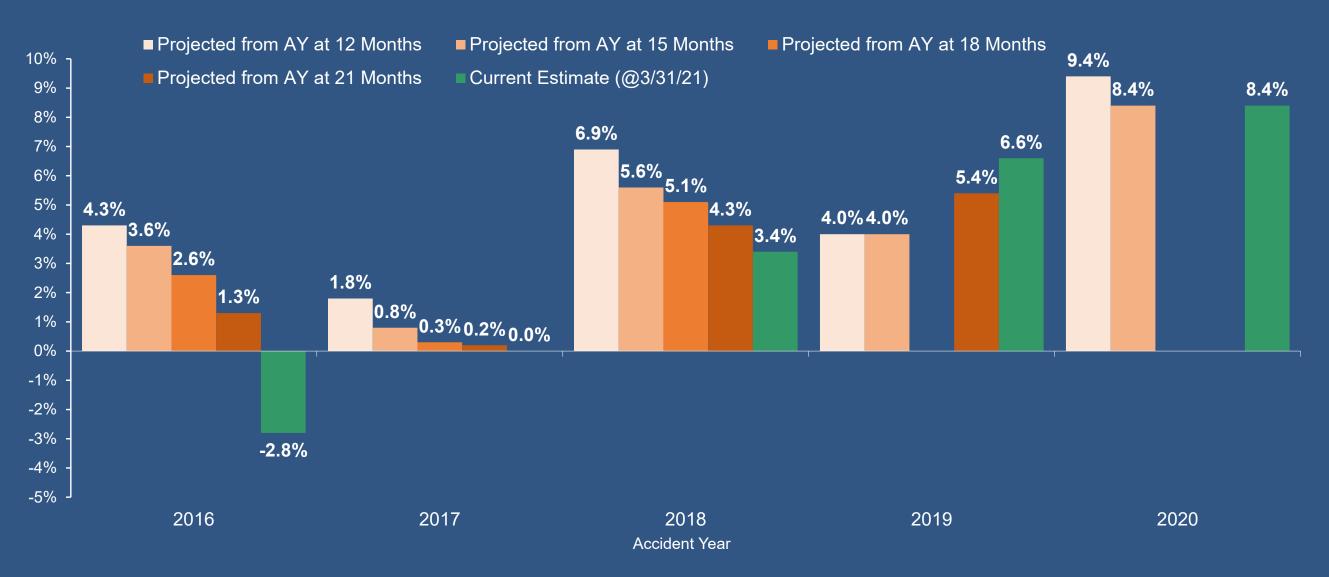
2015 to 2019: -0.7%

9/1/2021 Filing Selected: 1.0%



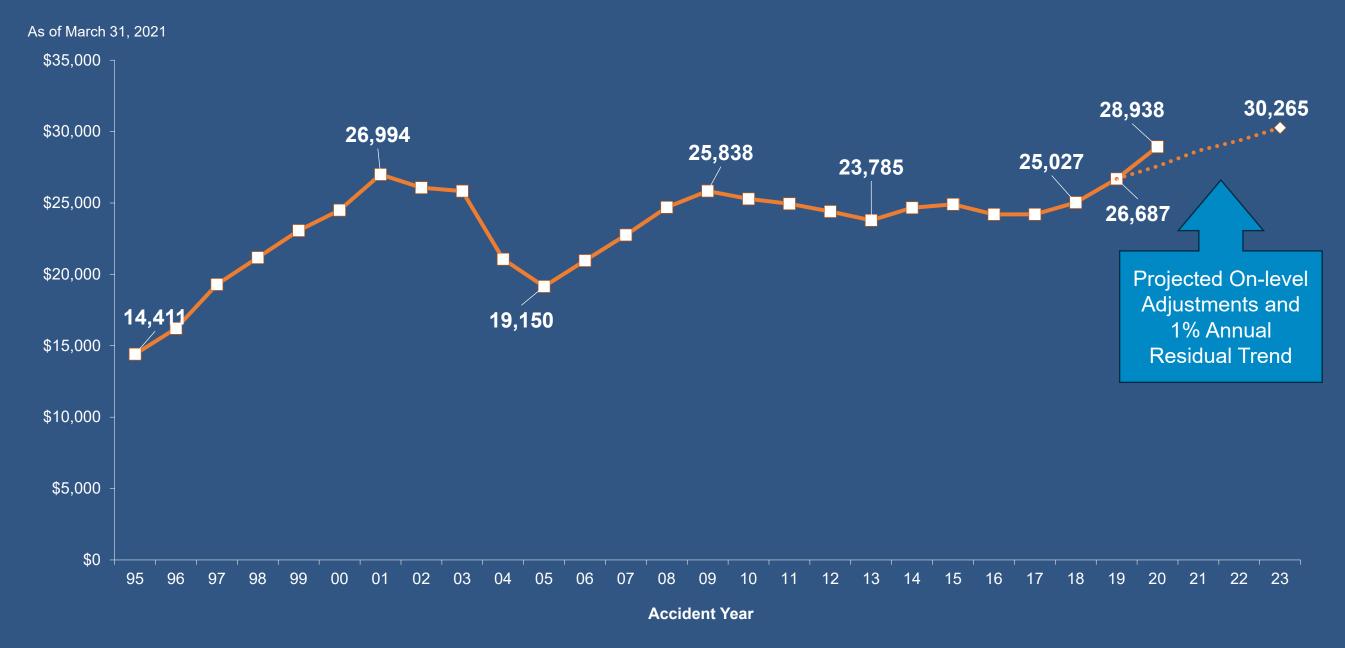
Indemnity Severity Changes Projected from Early Evaluations Compared to Current

As of March 31, 2021





Ultimate Indemnity per Indemnity Claim





Projected Changes in On-Level Medical Severity (Exhibit 6.4)



Annual Exponential Trend Based on:

1990 to 2020 (including MCCP): 5.2%

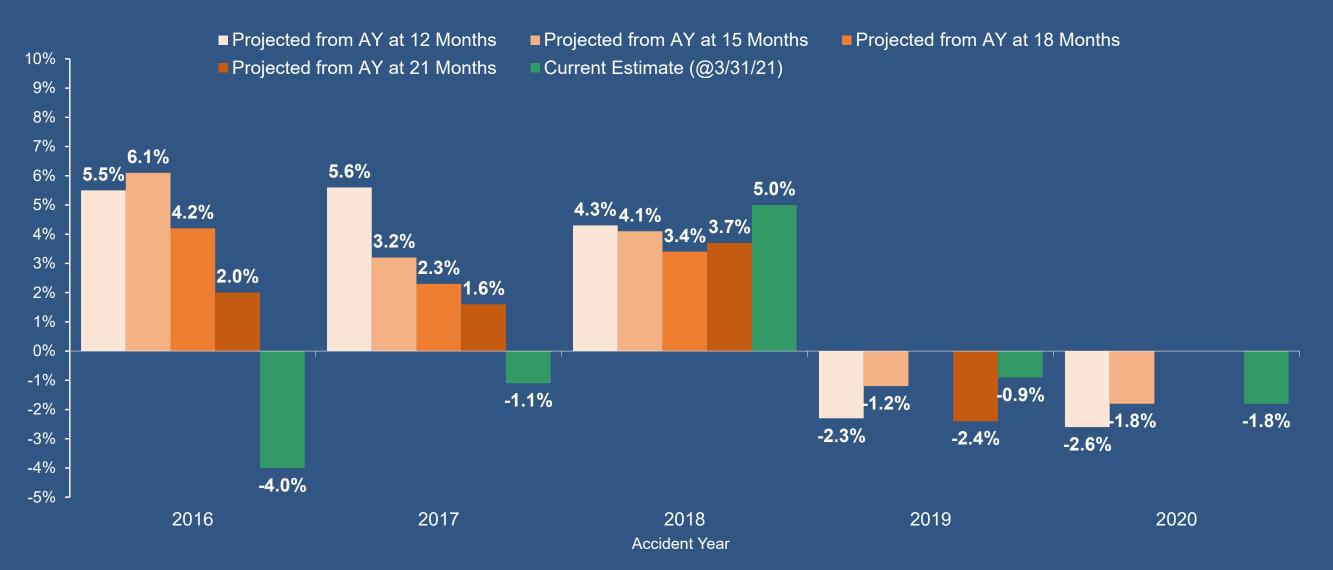
2005 to 2019: 1.5%

2015 to 2019: 0.2%

9/1/2021 Agenda Selected: 1.0%

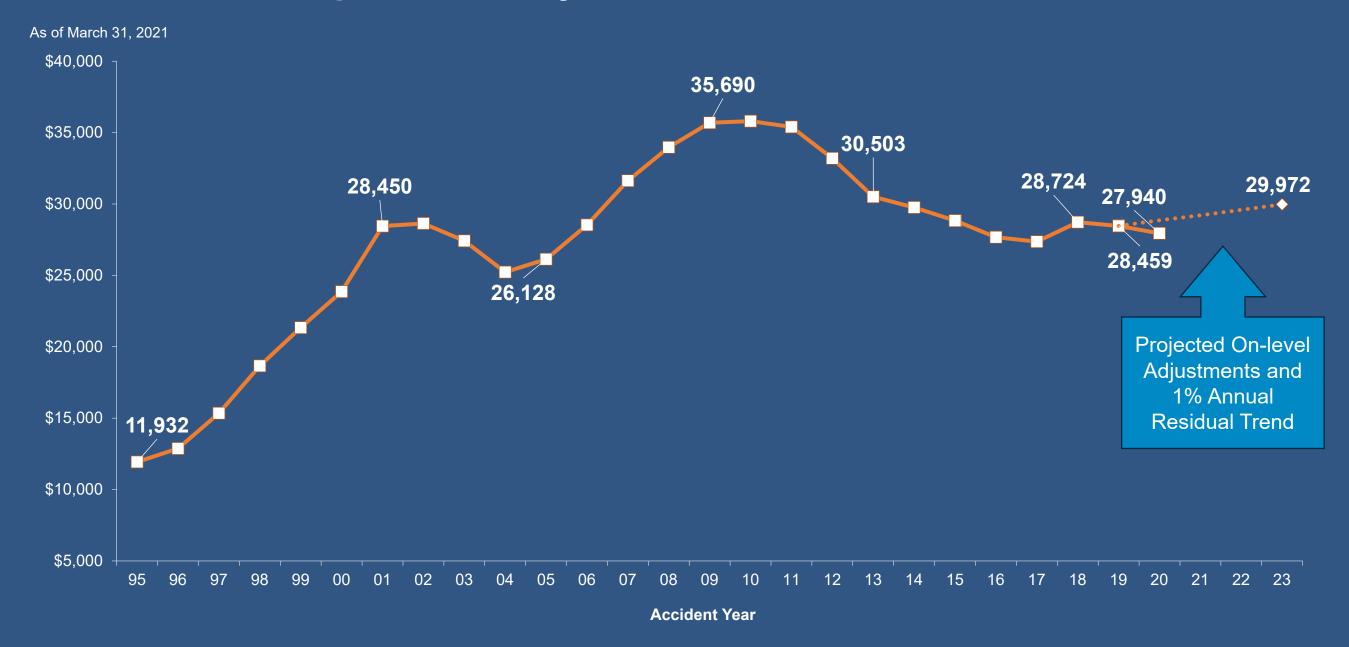


Medical Severity Changes Projected from Early Evaluations Compared to Current



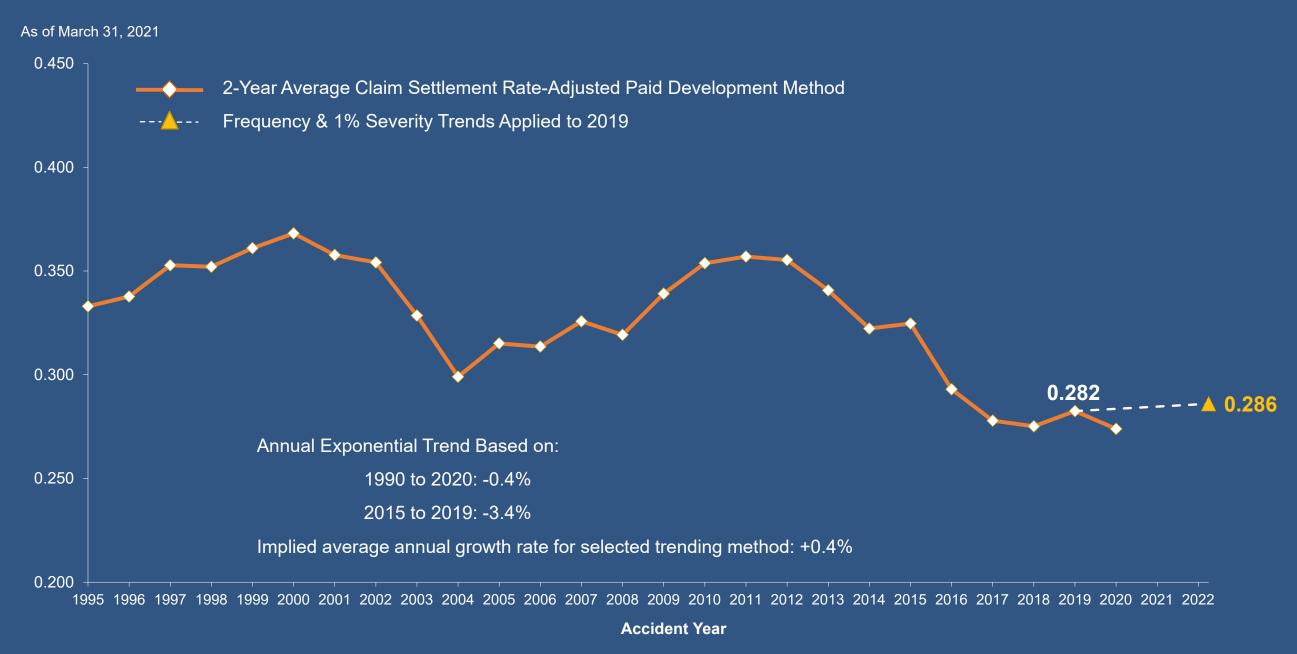


Ultimate Medical per Indemnity Claim





Projected On-Level Indemnity Loss Ratios (Exhibit 7.1)



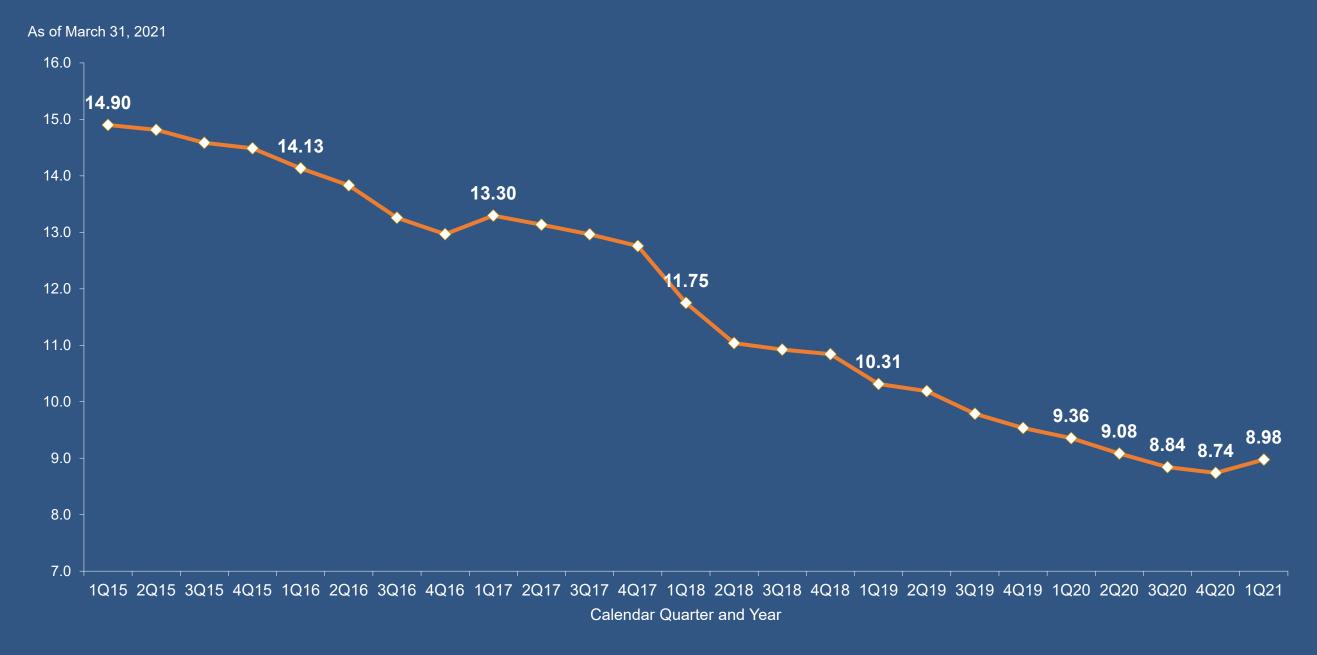


Projected On-Level Medical Loss Ratios (Exhibit 7.3)

As of March 31, 2021 0.400 2-Year Average Reform & Claim Settlement Rate-Adjusted Paid Development Method Frequency & 1% Severity Trends Applied to 2019 0.350 0.306 0.300 0.250 0.200 Annual Exponential Trend Based on: 1990 to 2020: +3.8% 0.150 2015 to 2019: -2.0% Implied average annual growth rate for selected trending method: +0.4% 0.100 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 **Accident Year**



Cumulative Paid ALAE Development from 12 to 90 Months



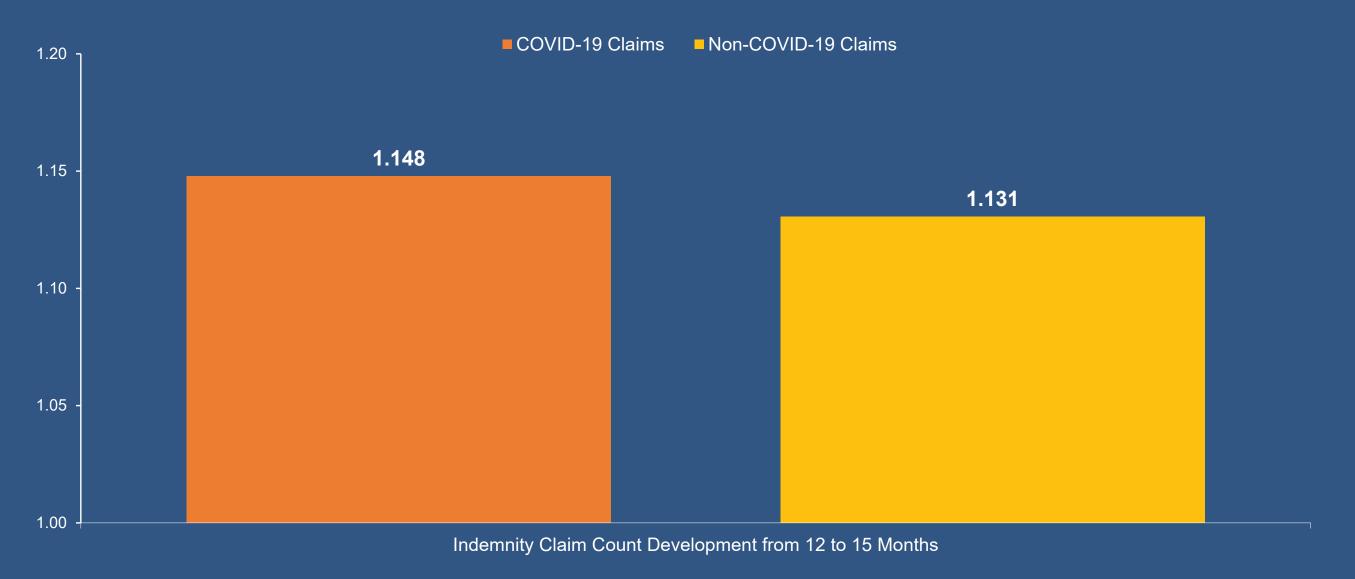


Written Premium Development



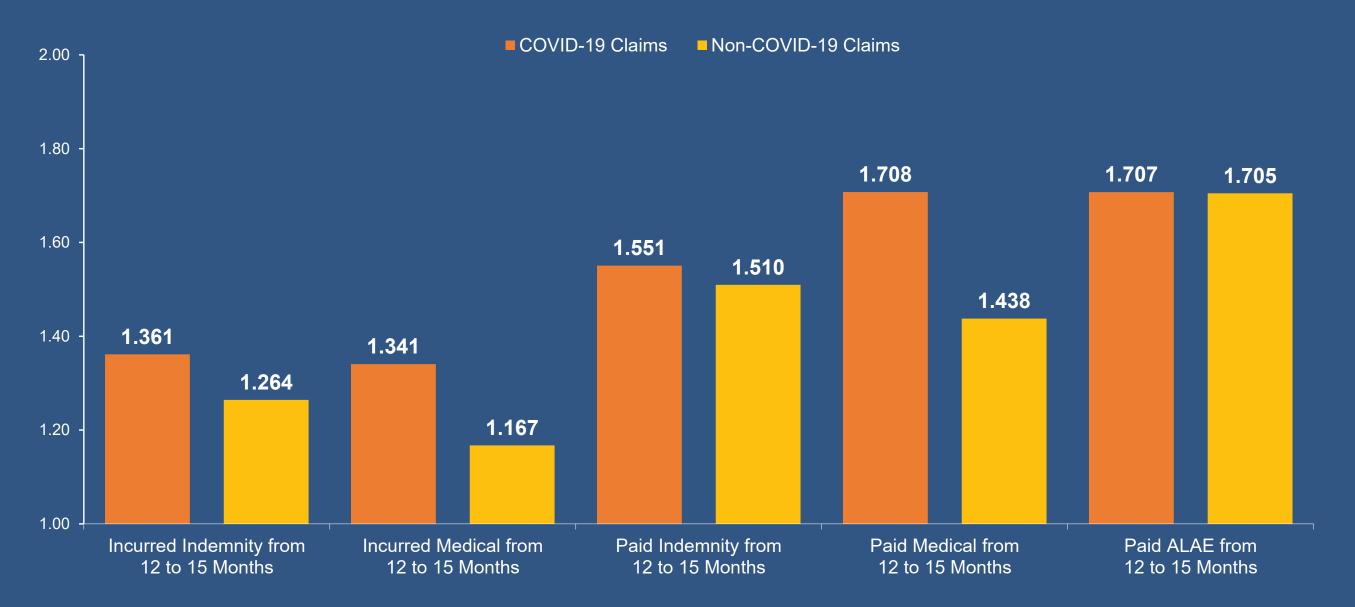


COVID-19 Claims – AY 2020 Count Development



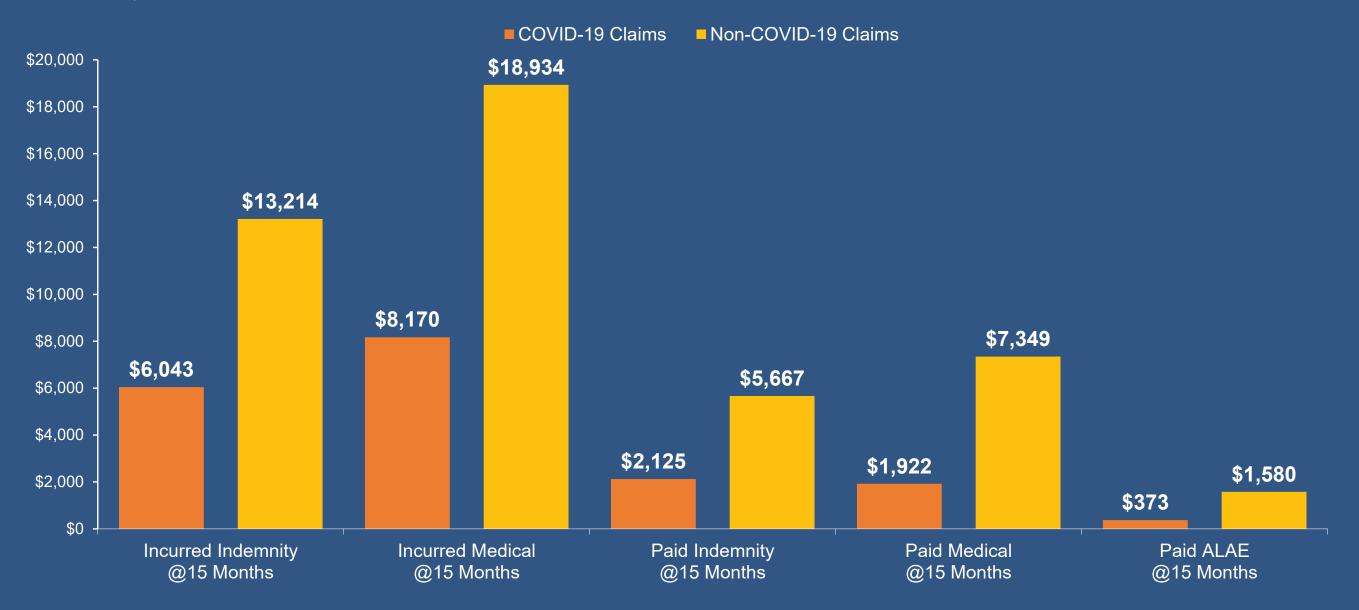


COVID-19 Claims – AY 2020 Loss/ALAE Development





COVID-19 Claims – AY 2020 Cost per Indemnity Claim





04

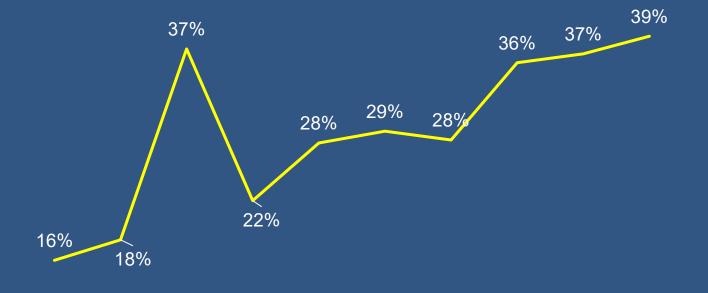
Impact of High Deductible Health Plans



Background – High-Deductible Health Plans

- High-deductible health plans (HDHPs) tend to have low premiums but high consumer costsharing and often lead to high patient out-ofpocket payments for medical care.
- Prevalence of HDHPs has been increasing steadily especially after the implementation of the Affordable Care Act.
 - Pre-2012: < 18%
 - Post-2012: >30%
- The average annual deductible among HDHPs increased by about 40% between 2013 and 2019.

Share of California Workers with High-Deductible Health Plans





2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 Calendar Year

Background – Cost Shifting Impact of High-Deductible Plans

- While consumer cost-sharing has increased significantly in HDHPs, workers' compensation continues to have no cost sharing for injured workers.
- Published studies have shown that workers that have high-deductible group health plans may be more likely to:
 - File a workers' compensation claim involving certain medical conditions
 - Seek care for certain injuries in the workers' compensation system instead of group healthcare system
- Certain injuries that may not be clearly linked to a workplace incidence may be treated in the workers' compensation system more often in the earlier part of the year than in the later part as workers with HDHPs often have not met their annual deductibles early in the year.
- The WCIRB has conducted a preliminary analysis on the potential impact of HDHPs on claim frequency and utilization of medical services in the workers' comp system.



Research Questions

- 1. Is there any evidence of cost shifting among specific service types, such as *physical therapy,* pharmaceuticals (brand name vs. generic), and surgery due to the impact of HDHPs?
 - <u>Hypothesis</u>: HDHPs may lead to cost shifting from group health to workers' comp in Q1 in recent years. We expect to see lower utilization of selected medical services in Q4 compared to Q1 of the same year.
 - Control group:
 - The patterns of ER services should not be affected by the HDHPs.
- 2. Do HDHPs affect soft tissue claim frequency in the workers' compensation system?
 - **Hypothesis**: There may be a lower frequency of soft tissue claims in Q4 compared to Q1.
 - Control group:
 - Frequency of traumatic injuries such as fractures should not be affected by the HDHPs.



Analysis Approach

- Data sources: WCIRB Medical Transaction Data and USR Data
- Inclusion and exclusion criteria:
 - Identified medical service types more likely to be impacted by the increasing prevalence of HDHPs
 - Selected medical services in service years 2013 through 2018
 - Identified workers more likely to have HDHPs:
 - Working age: 18 64* years old (excl. Medicare recipients)
 - Income level: Annual salary > \$20,000* (excl. Medi-Cal recipients)
 - For Soft Tissue Injury Claims
 - Accident years: 2013 2018
 - Diagnostic groups involving soft tissue injuries or low back pain
 - Body parts of shoulder, neck, knee and back
 - For Fracture Claims
 - Accident years: 2013 2018
 - Diagnostic groups involving fracture on upper and lower extremities
 - Claims where first service date is on the same day as accident date
- Compared service utilization as well as claim frequency in Q4 to Q1 of each year to assess the impact of HDHPs



Summary of Preliminary Results

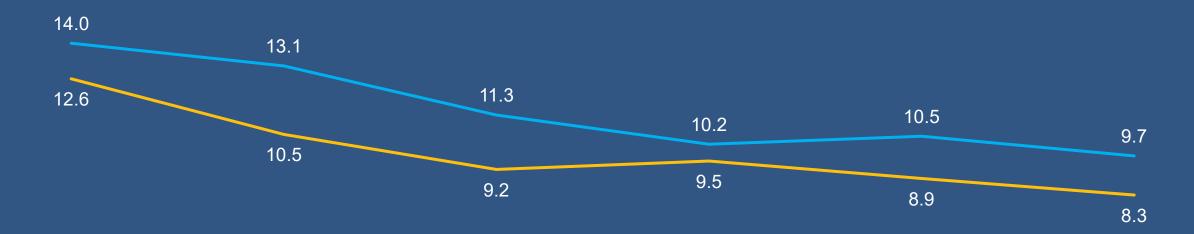
Types of Service	Years with Lower Frequency in Q4 Compared to Q1	Years with Counter-results
Major Surgeries	2013-2018	
Knee Arthroscopy	2013-2018	
Physical Therapy (among Soft Tissue Claims)	2013-2016, 2018	2017
Brand Name Drugs	2013-2018	
Generic Drugs	2014-2018	2013
Soft Tissue Injury Claims	2013-2014, 2016-2018	2015
Fracture Claims - Control Group	2013	2014-2018
Emergency Room Procedures - Control Group		2013-2018



Major Surgical Procedures



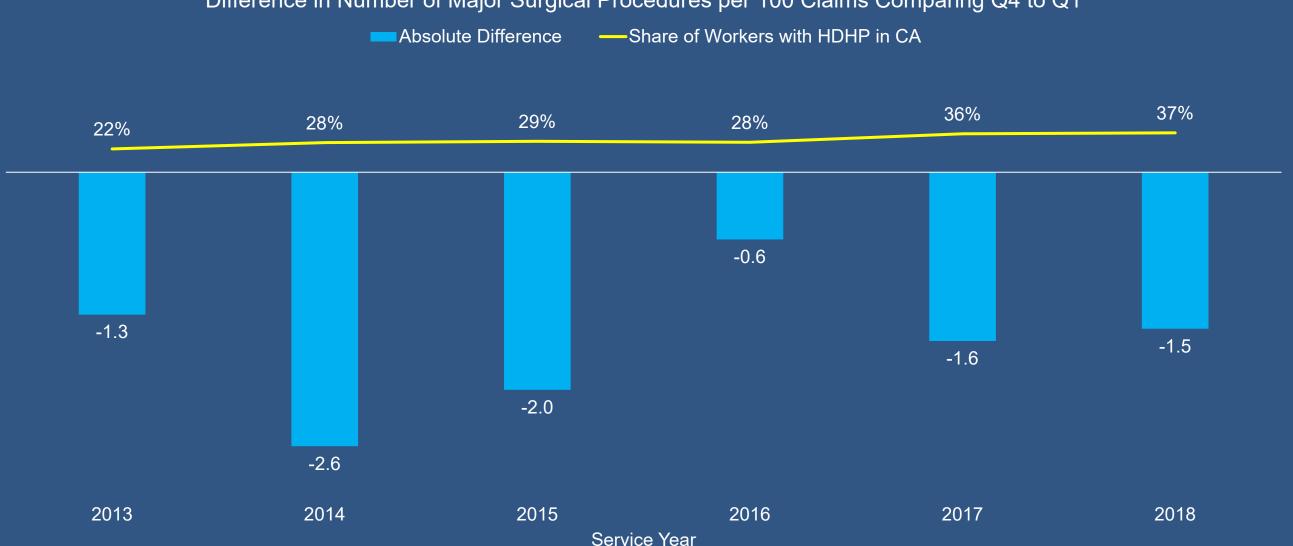






Major Surgical Procedures

Difference in Number of Major Surgical Procedures per 100 Claims Comparing Q4 to Q1

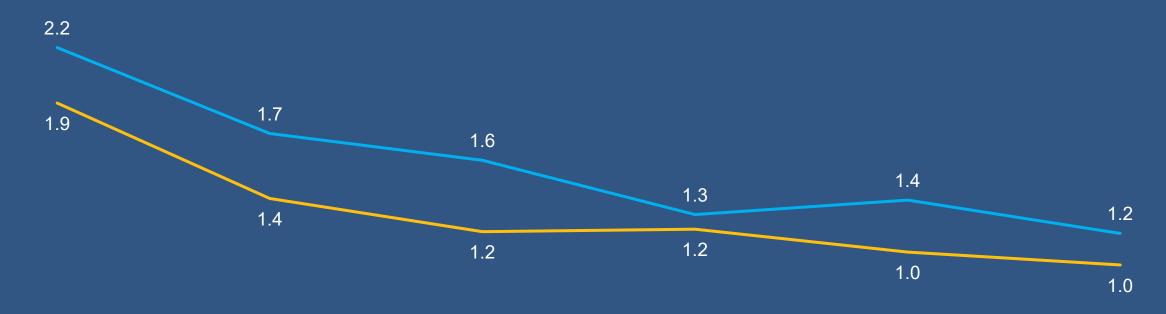




Knee Arthroscopy Procedures

Number of Knee Arthroscopy Procedures per 100 Claims





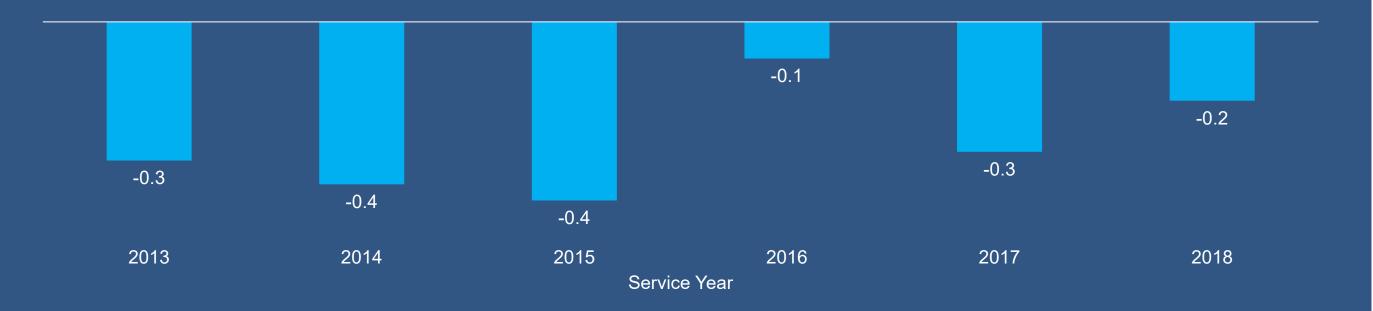
2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
2010	2011	2010	2010	2011	2010
		Sorvio	o Voor		



Knee Arthroscopy Procedures

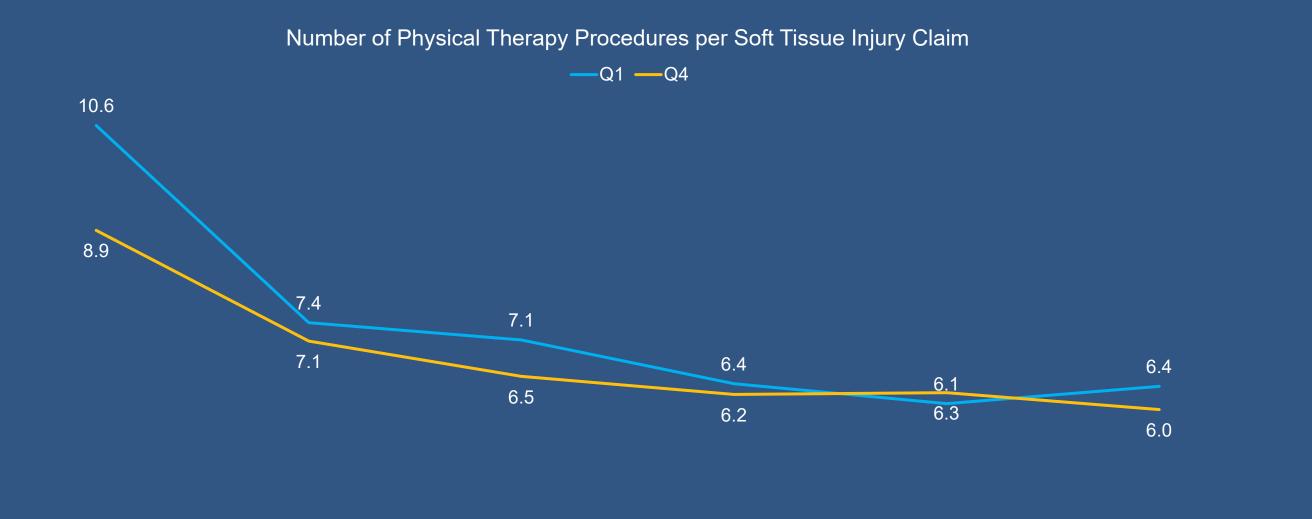
Difference in Number of Knee Arthroscopy Procedures per 100 Claims Comparing Q4 to Q1







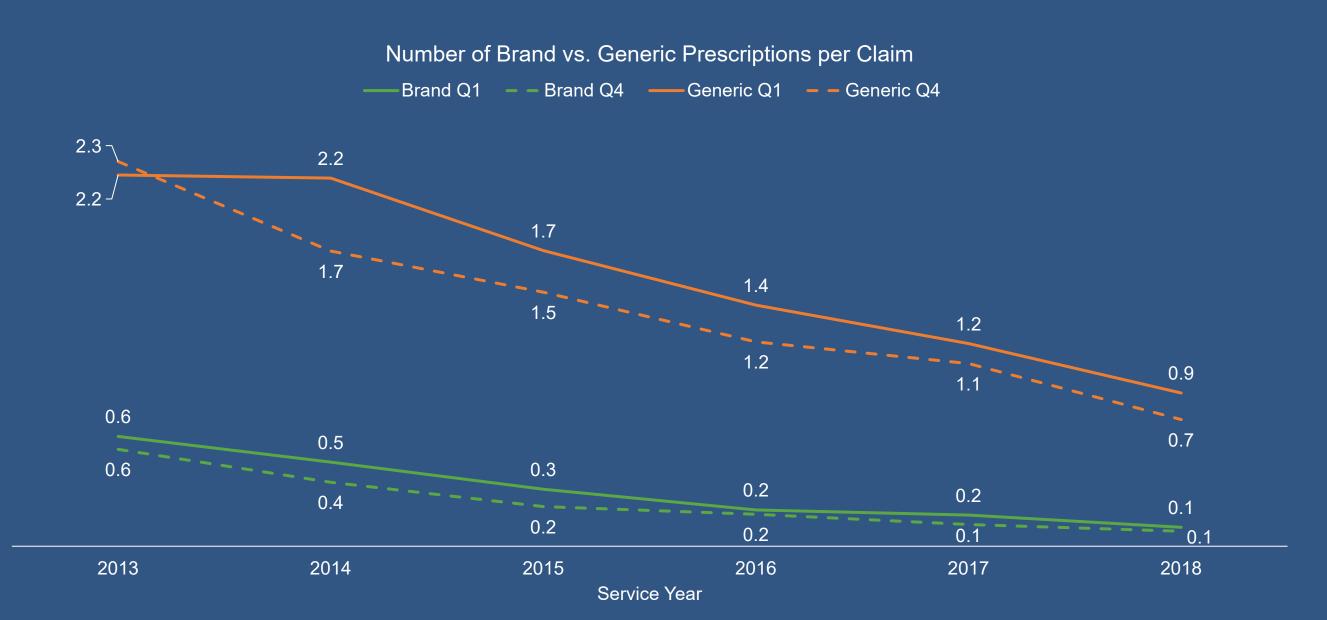
Physical Therapy among Soft Tissue Claims



Service Year

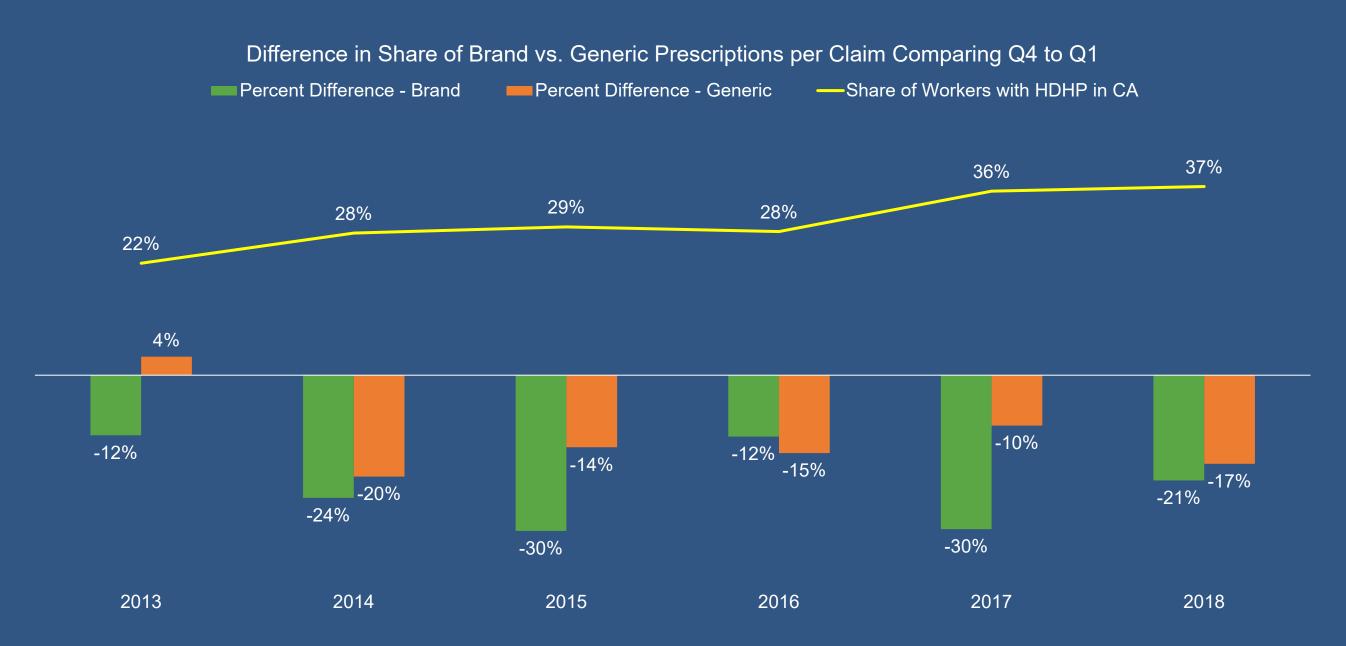


Brand Name vs. Generic Drugs



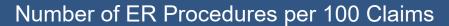


Brand Name vs. Generic Drugs

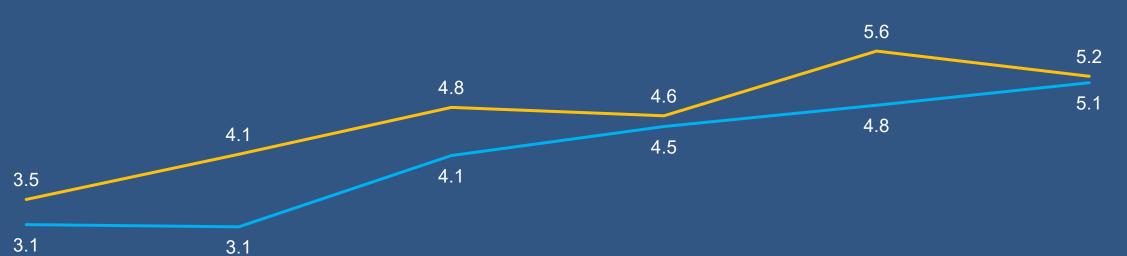




Emergency Room Procedures







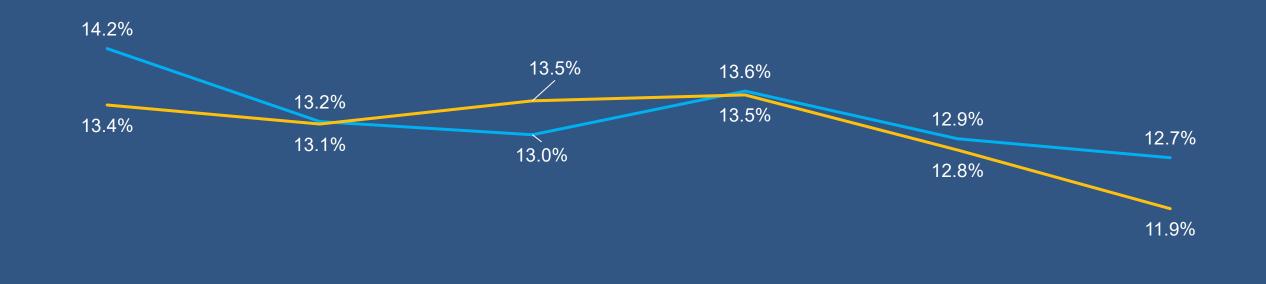




Soft Tissue Injury Claims











Fracture Claims

Share of Claims with Fracture





0044	0045	0040	0047	0040
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Accide	nt Year		
	2014		2014 2015 2016 Accident Year	



Summary of Preliminary Findings

- Some limited evidence of potential cost-shifting from group health to workers' comp among major surgeries, knee arthroscopies, and pharmaceuticals.
 - Less evidence of cost-shifting among physical therapy services and soft tissue claims.
- There is no evidence of cost-shifting among our control group of fracture claims and ER procedures.



Next Steps

- Exploring wage and industry sector information
- Utilizing a new group health dataset from IBM (MarketScan data)
 - Medical transaction data
 - Indicator for high-deductible health plans
 - Detailed information on insurance coverage and cost sharing
 - Enables a more in-depth analysis on the cost shifting impact of the changes in group health insurance coverage
 - Enables more comparative analyses of group health and workers' comp system



05

WCIRB Member Analytic Tools



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