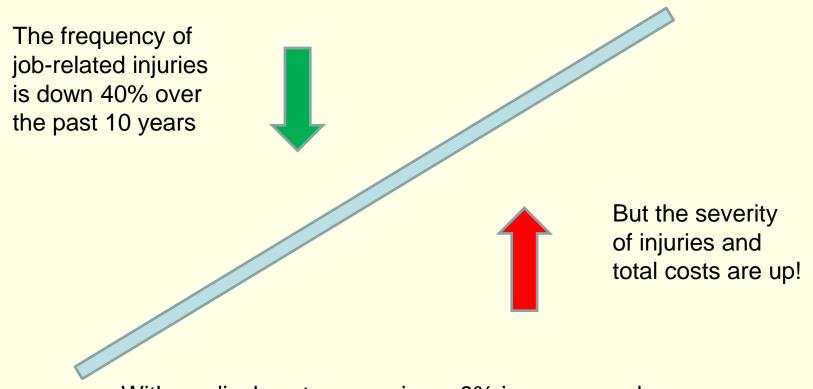
Taming Your Mod

MAKE YOUR MOD WORK FOR YOU

Where is WC today vs. 10 years ago?

The Worker's Compensation Paradox



With medical costs averaging a 9% increase each year

What exactly is a Mod?

Understanding the Mod

- What exactly is a Mod?
 - Experience Modification Factor
 - Experience rating that assesses whether your company's claims are greater than or less than average by comparing your company's payroll and claims history with other businesses in the same industry
 - It uses the last 3 years of loss history excluding the current year and compares this with the same results and period from the same industry for your particular payroll classes
 - If your experience is better than the industry, you will be assigned a Credit Mod
 - If your results are worse than the industry, you will be assigned a **Debit Mod**

Understanding the Mod

Rate x Payroll \$ x Mod = Premium

Actual Primary Losses + Ballast Value + Weighting Value x Actual Excess Losses + (1-Weighting Value) x Expected Excess Losses

Expected Primary Losses + Ballast Value + Weighting Value x Expected Excess Losses + (1-Weighting Value) x Expected Excess Losses

A Day In The Life of a WC Claim...

What Percentage of WC Claims Can Be Avoided?

•88% of All employee injuries, liability and vehicle losses are caused by unsafe acts of employees

•10% of all employee injuries and vehicle losses are caused by unsafe physical conditions

•60-80% of lost time cases can be avoided

Let's Take a Step Back

Claim Prevention

Prior

Preparation

Prevents

Poor

Performance



1970

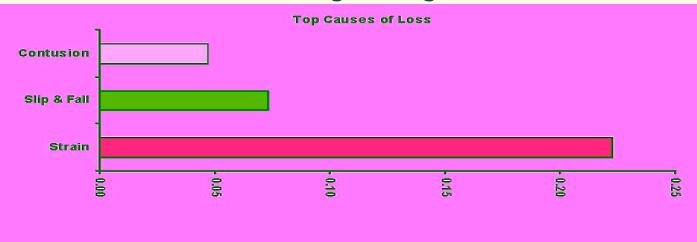


Let's Take a Step Back

- MAKE LOSS CONTROL A TOP PRIORITY!
- Prevent accidents and claims before they occur.
- Trends-identify departments, locations and injury types

Let's Take a Step Back

What if I am not big enough to see trends?



■ Strain	■ Slip	& Fall	□ Con	tusion

Cause of Loss	Total Loss Amount	Total impact on mod factor
Strain	\$152,358	0.2227
Slip & Fall	\$49,702	0.0731
Contusion	\$25,793	0.0472
Grand totals	\$227,853	0.3430

The Key

- The Key to Claims Reduction and the Development of a Safety Culture is Loss Prevention
 - A Way of Doing things within a Company
 - An attitude from the top to the bottom of the organization
 - A no-loss tolerance policy Make it one of your Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), like quality control, customer satisfaction and productivity

- MAKE LOSS CONTROL A TOP PRIORITY!
- Investigate accidents immediately and thoroughly; take corrective action to eliminate hazards, and be aware of fraud.

Timely Reporting

What difference does it make??

Timely Reporting

What difference does it make??

The Impact of Days in Injury Reporting

Reporting Days Lag	Claims Cost Index
0	1.13
1-7	1.00
8-14	1.18
15-21	1.29
22-28	1.31
29 +	1.45
	Hartford Research Study

2/18/2014

- 2. Report all claims to your carrier immediately. Alert the carrier to any serious, potentially serious or suspect claims.
- 3. Frequently monitor the status of the claim, and communicate with the adjuster to resolve them as quickly as possible.

4. Take an aggressive approach to providing light duty to all injured employees upon their release from treatment. Supervise light duty employees to ensure their conformance with restrictions.

5. In serious cases that involve lost time, communicate with the claims adjuster to demonstrate your interest in returning the injured employee back to gainful employment.

6. Set safety performance goals for those with supervisory responsibility. Success in achieving safety goals should be used as one measure during performance appraisals.

7. Develop a written safety program, and train employees in their responsibilities for safety. Incorporate a disciplinary policy into the program that holds employees accountable for breaking rules or rewards them for correctly following safety procedures.

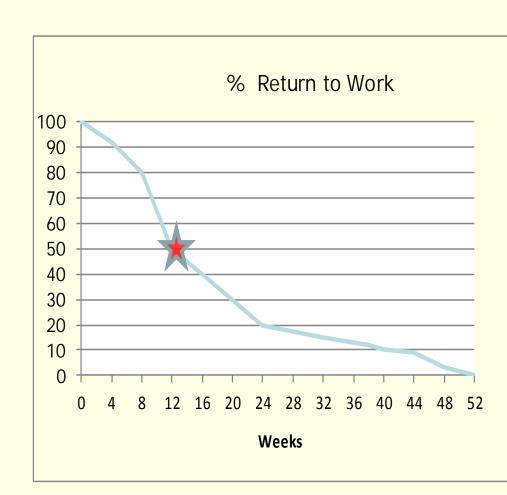
- 8. Frequently communicate with employees, both formally and informally, regarding the importance of safety.
- 9. Make safety a priority senior management must be visible in the safety effort and must support improvement.

10. Evaluate accident history and near-misses at least monthly. Look for trends in experience, and take corrective action on the worst problems first.

- Fewer than 10% of workrelated injuries should require employees to take more than 3 days off for medical reasons (Managed Comp Survey)
- Nationally, 24% of workplace injuries result in lost time greater than 3 days

 How many days would you guess an injured and off work employee must be off work before there is a 50/50 chance that they will never return to work for that employer?

• How many days would you guess an injured and off work employee must be off work before there is a 50/50 chance that they will never return to work for that employer?



The ERA

- Expense Rating Adjustment
- Med Only Claims are discounted 70% when figuring your MOD

Direct vs. Indirect Costs

What Are They and How Do They Affect My Bottom Line?

Direct Costs

Medical

Doctors

Hospitals

Tests

Rehabilitation

Physical Therapy

Occupational Therapy

Retraining

Indemnity

Temporary Total Disability
Temporary Partial Disability
Permanent Disability Awards

TRISURE

Indirect Costs

What Are They and How Do They Affect My Bottom Line?

Hire & Retrain Replacement Worker Investigate the Accident & Take Corrective Action

Repair Damaged
Property from Accident

Indirect Costs

Schedule Delays

Shutdown Costs

Lower Employee Morale

Maintain Insurance Coverage for Absent Employees

Poorer Customer Relations

StartUp Costs

Increased Absenteeism

Indirect Costs

What Are They and How Do They Affect My Bottom Line?

The Smaller the Claim The Higher the Percentage of Indirect Costs

Claim Cost	Indirect Costs
\$10,000 +	1.1 times
\$5,000 - \$9,999	1.2 times
\$3,000 - \$4,999	1.6 times
\$0 - \$2,999	4.5 times

Where does the money to pay for these indirect costs come from?

Indirect Costs

What Are They and How Do They Affect My Bottom Line?

Where does the money to pay for these indirect costs come from?

YOU!

Understanding the Mod

- What is the Purpose of My Mod?
 - Your mod determines your final workers' compensation costs.
 - Premiums will equal the basic premium multiplied by your mod. Example: If your basic premium was \$10,000 and your mod was 1.20, then your workers' compensation premium would be \$12,000.

Understanding the Mod

- What is the Purpose of My Mod?
- Your experience mod factor is based on the number of losses that your company incurs (frequency of losses).
- Your factor considers the money paid and reserved on claims.
- And factors in anticipated future claims.
- Mod factor compares your organization with other companies in the same industry (SIC) and NAICS codes.

What Changes are Coming to the Mod calculation and why?

- What Changes are Coming to the Mod calculation and why?
 - One of the basic assumptions is that claim
 frequency is more critical than claim severity

	Claims	Cost per Claim	Total Losses
Employer 1	1	\$50,000	\$50,000
Employer 2	10	\$5,000	\$50,000

Understanding the Mod

Types of Claims:

- Excess Loss: Ratable individual loss that is greater than \$5,000 reflecting the severity of losses.
- Primary Loss: Balance reflecting the frequency of losses.

 Example: If your organization has three claims - \$12,000, \$16,000 and \$3,000 – the first two would be excess claims and the third would be a primary claim.

Understanding the Mod

What determines if a loss is considered primary or excess?

- The Split Point
- The MOD calculation uses a split rating approach

- The split point separates actual losses into primary and excess components
- Currently the split point is \$5,000

- What Changes are Coming to the Mod calculation and why?
 - √ The split point has not changed in 20 years
 - ✓ As a result, the majority of risks are grouped together with a diminishing reward for those who have managed well

MOD		
2.2		
2.1		
2.0		
1.9		
1.8		
1.7		
1.6		
1.5		
1.4		
1.3		
1.2		
1.1	• • • •	
1.0		
0.9	•	
0.8		
0.7		

- What Changes are Coming to the Mod calculation and why?
 - ✓ Expands the differences between primary and excess loss components
 - ✓ Larger difference between those who manage well and those who don't

MOD			
2.2			
2.1			
2.0			
1.9			
1.8			
1.7		•	
1.6			
1.5			
1.4			
1.3			
1.2			
1.1			
1.0	•		
0.9		•	
0.8			
0.7			

- What Changes are Coming to the Mod calculation and why?
 - Currently the Split Point is \$5,000
 - In 2013, the Split Point will be \$10,000
 - In 2014, the Split Point will be \$13,500
 - In 2015, the Split Point will be \$15,000 Plus 2
 Years of Inflation Adjustment
 - Each year following will be adjusted for Inflation

Split Point		Current \$5,000	Year 1 \$10,000	Year 2 \$13,500	Year 3* \$17,000
\$4,000	Primary	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000
Claim	Excess	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
\$12,000 Claim	Primary	\$ 5,000	\$10,000	\$12,000	\$12,000
	Excess	\$ 7,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 0	\$ 0
\$50,000	Primary	\$ 5,000	\$10,000	\$13,500	\$17,000
Claim	Excess	\$45,000	\$40,000	\$36,000	\$33,000
*Estimated split point value during transition period					

 Generally, Larger Employers Receive Larger Credits and Larger Debits than Smaller Employers with Similar Experience Due to Credibility Considerations

Under the Higher Split Point, this Gap will Widen

Impact of the Split Point

Impact of Split Point Change

Impact of \$10,000 Split Point on Latest CW Intrastate Mods

% Change in Mod	% of Risks	Average Mod		
70 - 111111 9 - 111 111 - 11		Current	Proposal	
Change <-15%	0.0%			
-15%	0.3%	0.76	0.68	
-10% <u><</u> Change<-5%	11.2%	0.84	0.79	Over 76% of risks will see a decrease in
-5% <u><</u> Change<0%	65.3%	0.92	0.89	mod
No Change	2.6%	0.96	0.96	
0% <change<5%< td=""><td>7.5%</td><td>1.06</td><td>1.09</td><td></td></change<5%<>	7.5%	1.06	1.09	
5% <change<10%< td=""><td>7.7%</td><td>1.19</td><td>1.28</td><td>Less than 6%</td></change<10%<>	7.7%	1.19	1.28	Less than 6%
10% <harpsilon< hr=""></harpsilon<>	4.2%	1.28	1.44	of risks will see an
15%	(1.0%)	1.41	1.65	increase ≥10%;
20% <change< td=""><td>0.2%</td><td>1.59</td><td>1.95</td><td></td></change<>	0.2%	1.59	1.95	
All	100.0%	0.98	0.98	

0.7% of risks will move from a debit to a credit mod 0.5% of risks will move from a credit to a debit mod

^{*} Revised on September 11, 2012

- In NC, the changes will be implemented on April 1, 2013
- Overall, the changes will be Premium Neutral
- Individual Employer Mods will be Affected Based on the Individual Employer's Payroll and Loss Experience
 - Generally, Employers with Favorable Loss Experience will Receive Larger Credits
 - Generally, Employers with Less than Favorable Loss Experience will Receive Larger Debits

Real Life Scenarios with ModMaster

ModMaster is a powerful analytics tool that TriSure uses to help you discover, refine and implement cost-saving workers' comp solutions

- Understand what the experience rating (or mod is), how your loss history affects the mod and how the mod impacts your bottom line
- Identify and analyze problem areas
- Create a plan to improve problem areas and reduce costs
- Develop targeted solutions to save money on your workers' compensation premiums and claims

Real Life Scenarios with ModMaster

- Quickly calculate and project costs associated with your modification factor
- Identify opportunities for improvement
- Analyze losses to show what specific losses cost in increased premiums and full costs
- Reveal cost drivers and the impact of the mod

Real Life Scenarios with ModMaster

- Locate key factors affecting the mod
- Focus on identifiable problem areas, such as frequency or severity of injuries
- Examine loss trends for types of injuries, departments and other demographic data
- Isolate certain areas to target with loss control and risk management resources

Taming Your Mod

MAKE YOUR MOD WORK FOR YOU