

### WorkSafeNB - Tim Petersen

PRESENTATION TO STAKEHOLDERS
JUNE 20, 2017

### **AGENDA**

Workers' Compensation System & Principles

2016 Annual Results

Conrad Ferguson – claim costs/2018 assessment rate

Next steps



#### SYSTEM & PRINCIPLES

- Shared Vision Healthy and Safe Workplaces in NB
- Complex system founded on 5 Meredith Principles (1918)
  - No-fault compensation; Collective Liability
  - Security of benefits; Independence; Exclusive jurisdiction
- Balance and compromise are fundamental to the system
  - Neither workers nor employers can get 100%
  - Supported by a stakeholder Board with sound discipline



#### 2016 ANNUAL RESULTS

- Deficit of \$115 million
- Funded level of \$172 million 112% (2015 123.2%)
- Investment returns 9.16% (Target 6.08%)
- Administration \$48.7M (Budget \$51.2M)
- Claim costs \$377M (2015 \$292M Budget \$189M)





### **Morneau Shepell - Conrad Ferguson**

PRESENTATION TO STAKEHOLDERS
JUNE 20, 2017

### **QUESTIONS ANSWERED?**

- What are the key drivers to the change in funding levels over time?
- What <u>has</u> and <u>has not</u> changed in last 5 years?
- Is aging of population an important factor?
- What is the level and timing of claims cost increases?
- What are the sources of claims cost increases?
- What are the key components of the 2017 rate increase?
- What are the key drivers to cost increases in the last 5 years?
- What does this mean for 2018 rates?
- Final observations

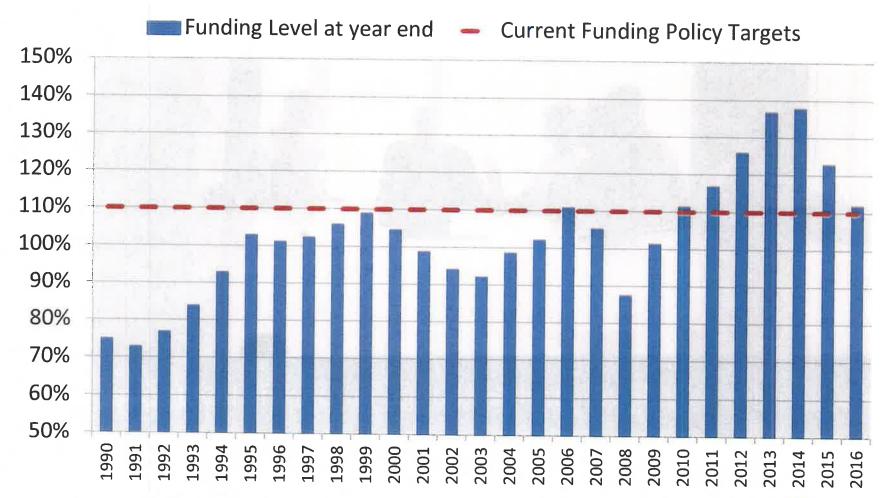




What are the key drivers to the change in funding levels over time?



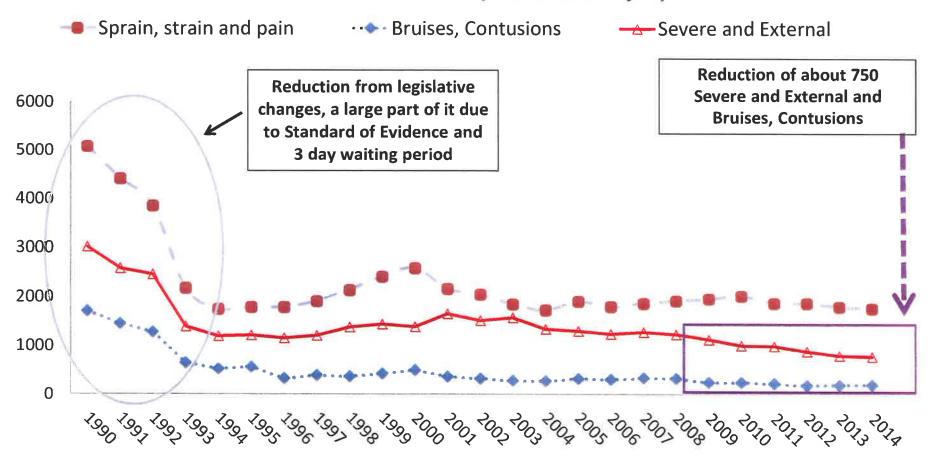
# WHAT ARE THE KEY DRIVERS OF CHANGES IN FUNDING LEVELS OVER TIME? FUNDING LEVELS 1990 TO 2016





### WHAT ARE THE KEY DRIVERS OF CHANGES IN FUNDING LEVELS OVER TIME? CLAIMS EXPERIENCE ANALYSIS – ASSESSED EMPLOYERS ONLY

#### Lost Time Claims - By Nature of Injury

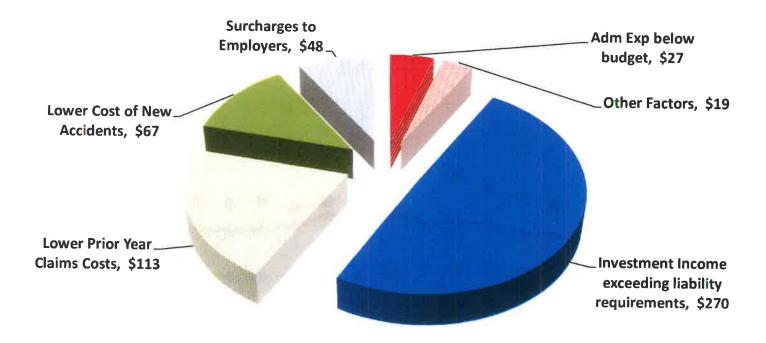




### WHAT ARE THE KEY DRIVERS OF CHANGES IN FUNDING LEVELS OVER TIME? DRIVERS OF FUNDING LEVEL INCREASE

#### December 31, 2008 to December 31, 2014 (\$ Millions)

- Funding level went from 89% to 138%, a difference of \$ 544 M
- Where did \$ 544 M come from?

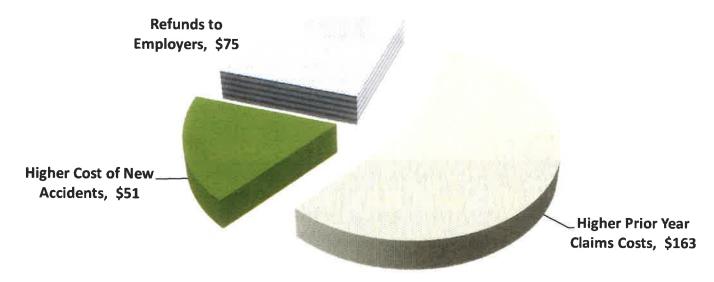




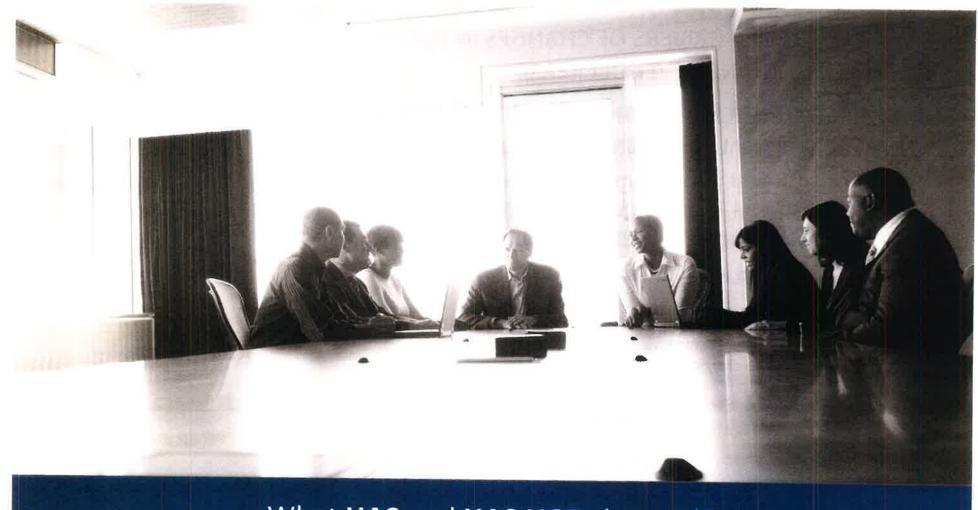
### WHAT ARE THE KEY DRIVERS OF CHANGES IN FUNDING LEVELS OVER TIME? DRIVERS OF FUNDING LEVEL DECREASE

#### December 31, 2014 to December 31, 2016 (\$ Millions)

- Funding level went from 138% to 112%, a difference of (\$241 M)
- Excess investment income amounted to +\$ 39 M, spending below administration budget amounted to +\$ 4 M and other factors amounted to about +\$ 5 M, which means funding level reduced by (\$ 289 M) in total over the period
- Where did (\$ 289 M) come from?







What **HAS** and **HAS NOT** changed?



#### WHAT HAS AND HAS NOT CHANGED?

### What HAS NOT changed?

- No major transformation in economy
- Essentially similar group of employers
  - Not realistic to think prevention and RTW practices in workplaces have changed so dramatically in such a short period (same could have been said following 1993 changes)
- Essentially similar profile of workers
  - Average age of working population increasing by about 0.1 year each year based on Statistic Canada data
- Staff at WSNB essentially the same
- Investment income generated gains of \$309 M since 2008
- Administration expenses account for a rate increase of \$0.04 since 2010 (note average month end open caseload for 2016 was about 40% higher than corresponding number for 2014)
  - Administration expenses excluding OHS comparable to other WCB's of similar size in Canada

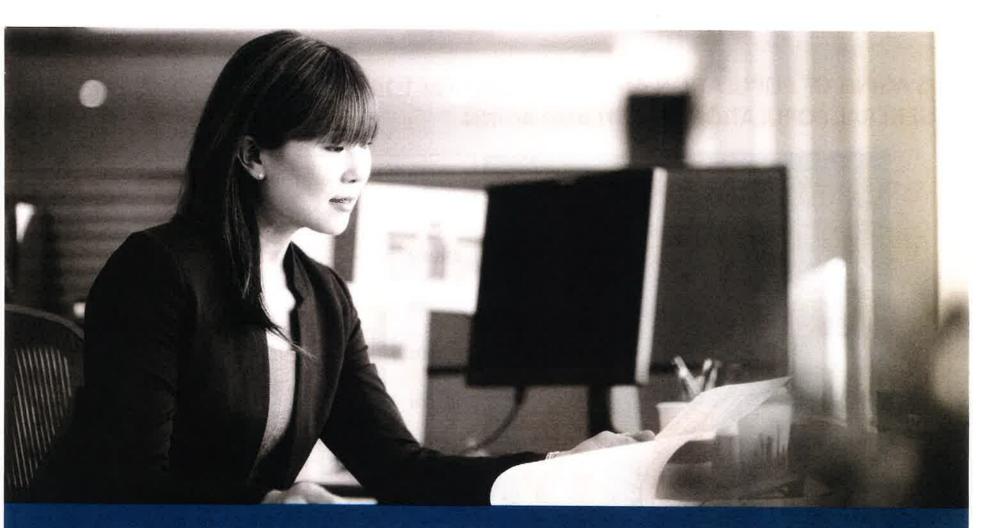


#### WHAT HAS AND HAS NOT CHANGED?

### What HAS changed?

- Definition of compensable injury or disease expanded to presumption in favour of worker from a preponderance of evidence basis (pre-1993 definition)
- Conditions affecting continuation of a lost time claim, benefit level and closure for reasons other than age and duration limits now subject to presumptive-like standard of evidence
- Supplements list has been narrowed significantly
- Criteria for receiving LTD benefits has expanded and does not allow for Estimated Capable Earnings as often as pre-1993 situation
- CPPD offset has been reduced and 10% annuity contributions required on amount of CPPD offset
- Various other medical and support expenses provided on expanded basis

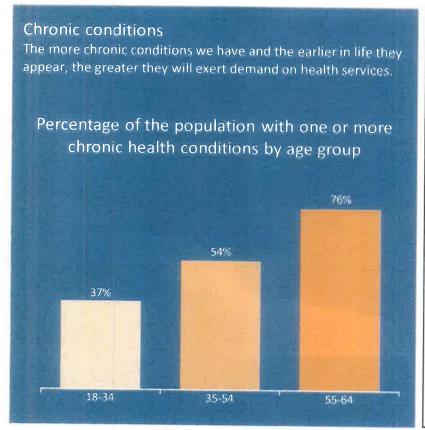


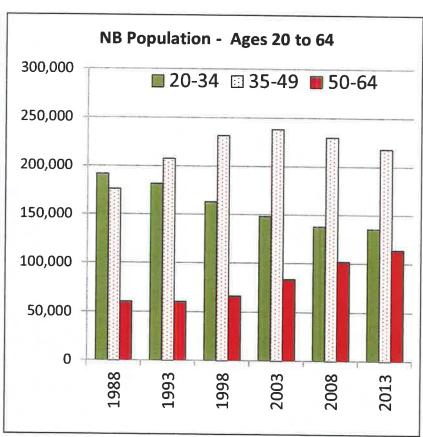


Is aging of population an important factor?



# IS AGING OF POPULATION AND IMPORTANT FACTOR? GENERAL POPULATION HEALTH AND AGING





Source: New Brunswick Health Council – Health System Sustainability in New Brunswick July 2015

**Source: Statistics Canada** 



#### IS AGING OF POPULATION AND IMPORTANT FACTOR?

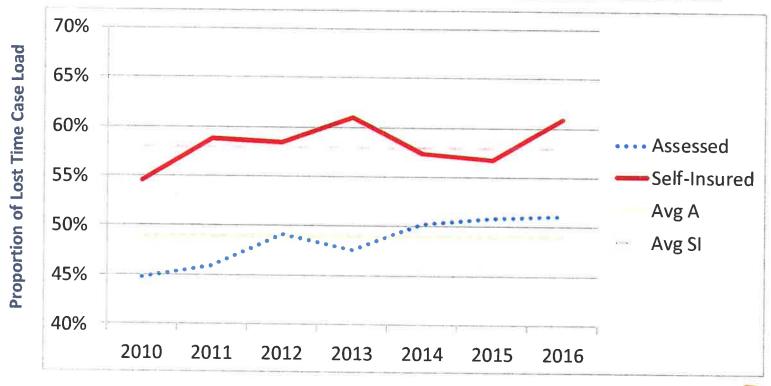
- Pre-existing chronic conditions are prevalent in NB population at all working ages
- Prevalence increases rapidly with advancing ages, as expected
- Worker population has aged significantly in last 25 years
- In context of the current standard of evidence:

Risks of increased claims volume and costs is definitely increased by combination of aging and general population health



# IS AGING OF POPULATION AND IMPORTANT FACTOR? PROPORTION OF LOST TIME CASE LOAD AGED 45 AND OVER

- Aging is NOT a major driver (other changes are).
- Aging has to be a meaningful contributor considering:
  - prevalence of pre-existing conditions with advancing age;
  - · older working age population; and
  - enhanced weight on presumption in the standard of evidence.



Year end





What is the level and timing of claims cost increases?

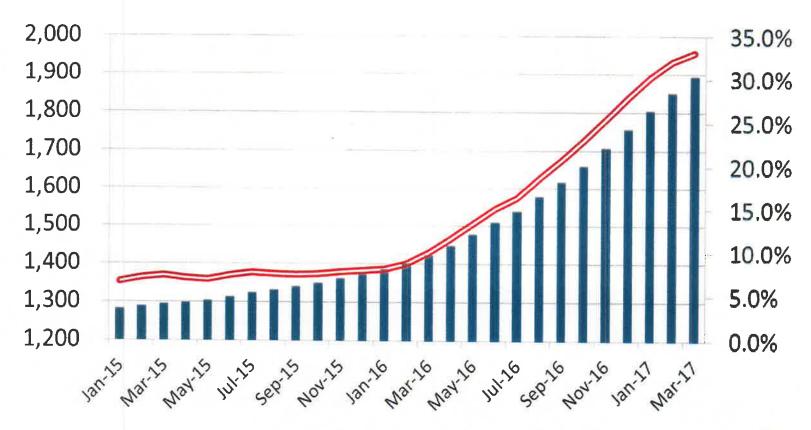


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# WHAT IS THE LEVEL AND TIMING OF CLAIMS COST INCREASES? CASELOAD (I.E., LOST TIME CASES OPEN AT MONTH END)

### Figures taken from corporate statistics and financial indicators

Rolling 12 months average lost time caseloads shown

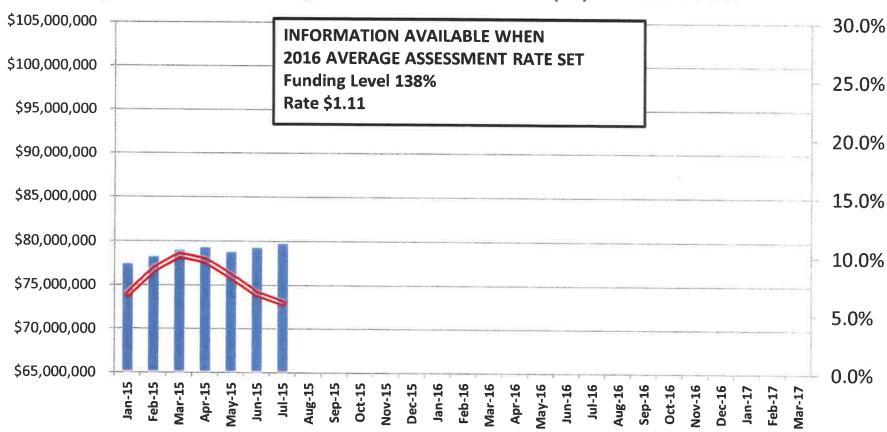




# WHAT IS THE LEVEL AND TIMING OF CLAIMS COST INCREASES? LEVEL AND TIMING OF LOST TIME CLAIM CASH PAYMENTS

#### Figures taken from corporate statistics and financial indicators

Rolling 12 months average lost time claim cash payments shown

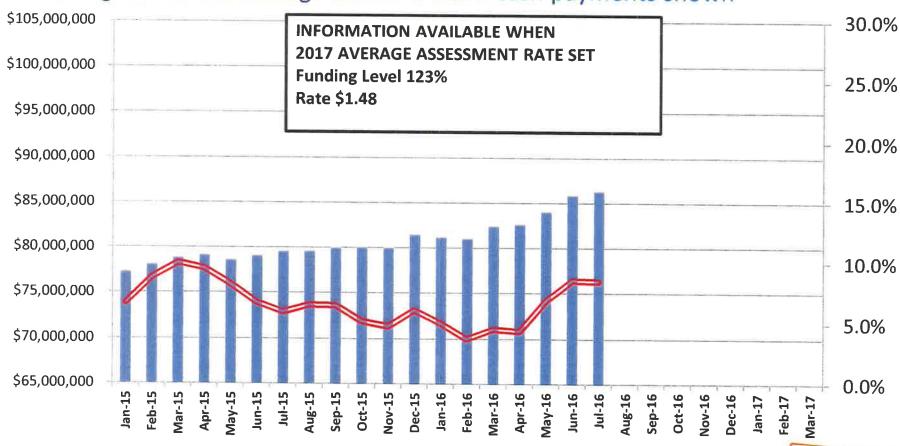




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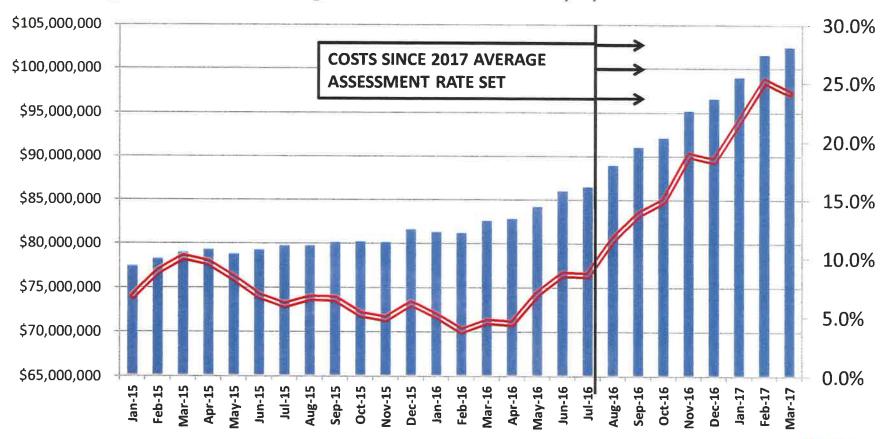




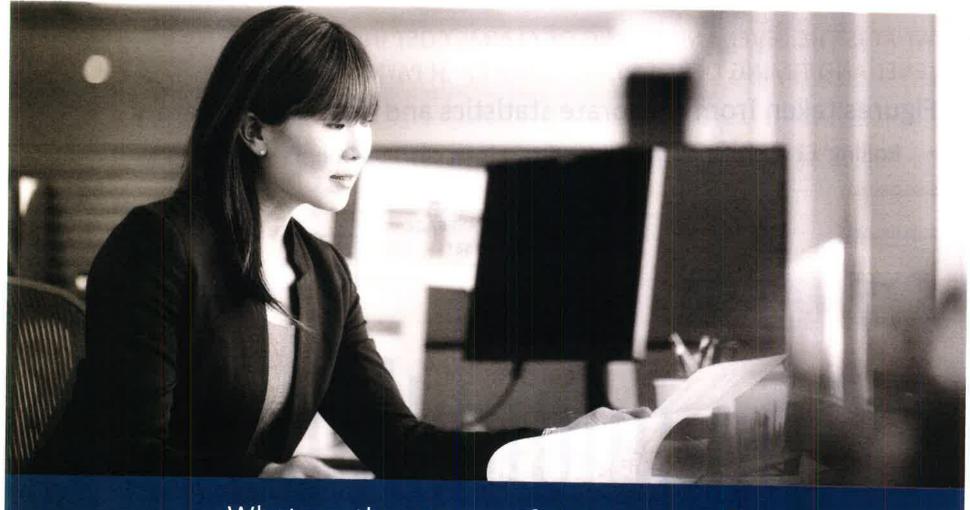
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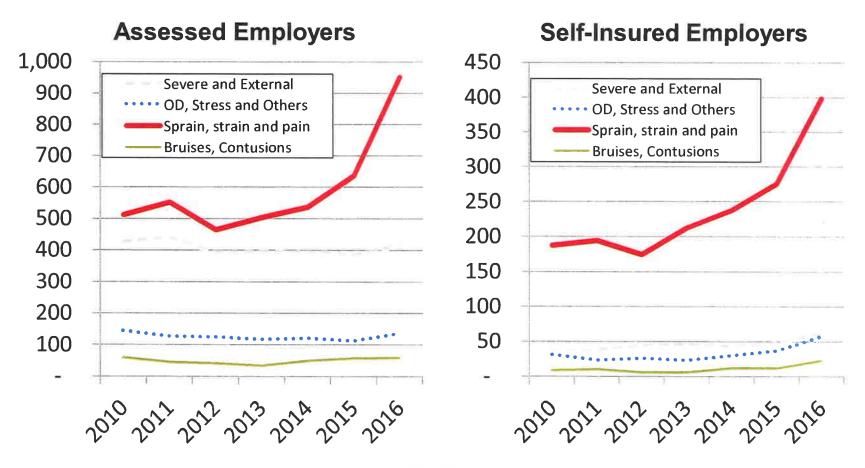




What are the sources of cost increases?



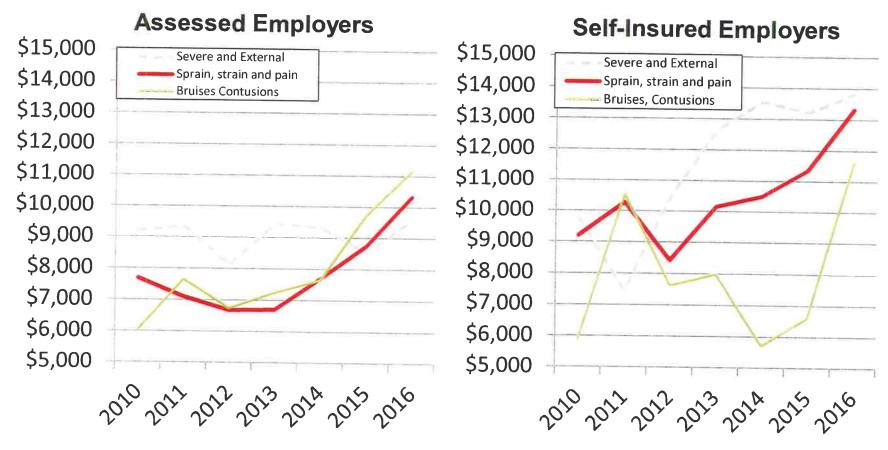
### WHAT ARE THE SOURCES OF COST INCREASES? CHANGE IN OPEN LOST TIME CLAIM COUNTS BY NATURE OF INJURY







# WHAT ARE THE SOURCES OF COST INCREASES? CHANGE IN <u>AVERAGE COST FOR PRIOR YEAR CLAIMS</u> EACH YEAR BY NATURE OF INJURY IN 2016 \$





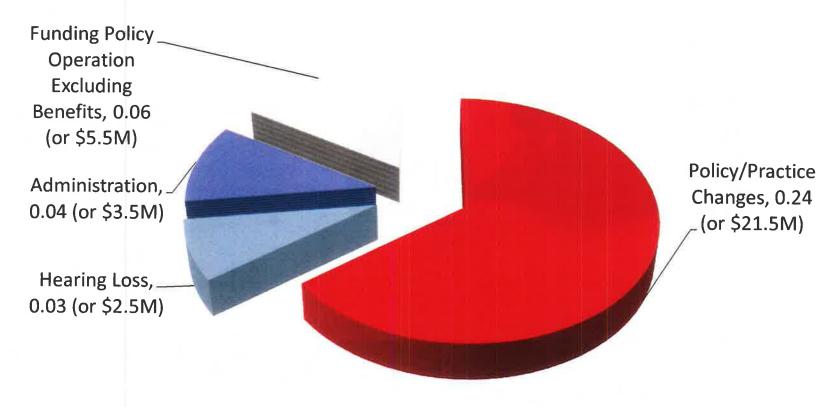




What are the key components of the 2017 rate increase?



# WHAT ARE THE KEY COMPONENTS OF THE 2017 RATE INCREASE? SOURCE OF ASSESSED EMPLOYERS AVERAGE INCREASE OF \$0.37 (OR \$33M) IN 2017



All Figures are Per \$100 of Payroll (\$ amounts rounded to nearest \$0.5M)

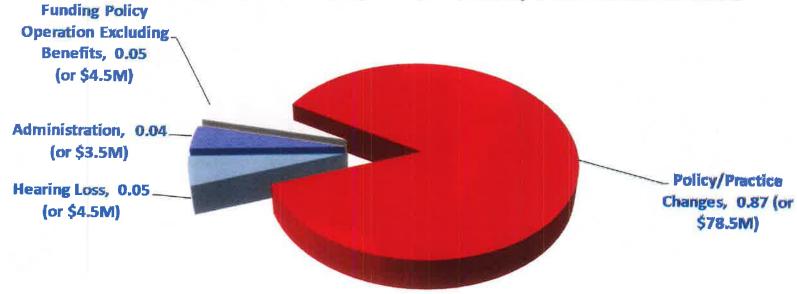






# WHAT ARE THE KEY COST DRIVERS FOR THE LAST 5 YEARS? BEST ESTIMATE ASSUMING COST TRENDS FLATTEN AFTER 2016

# Total increase in costs of \$1.01 per \$100 of payroll (or \$91M) from 2012 to 2016

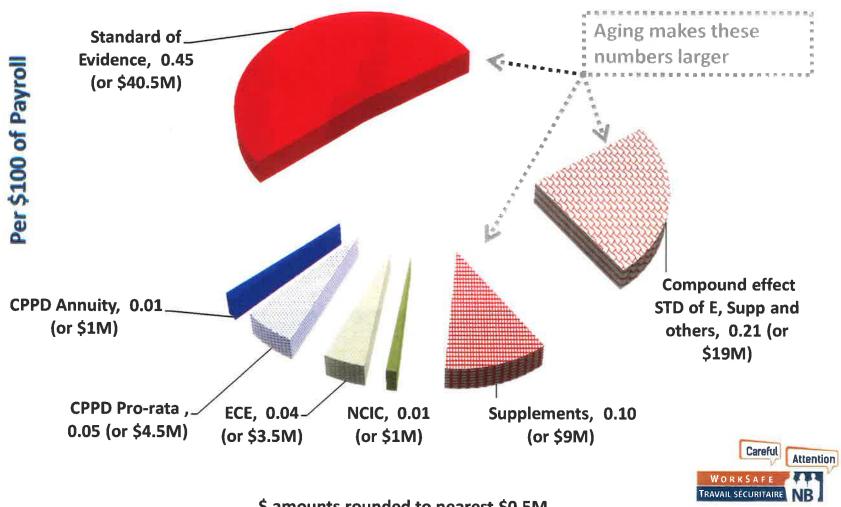


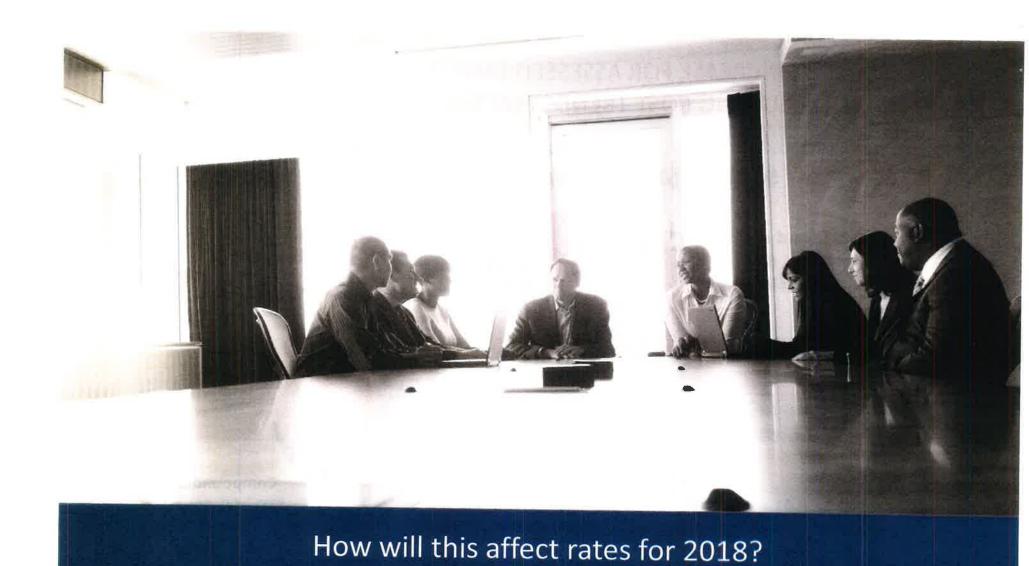
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#### SOURCES OF COST INCREASE FOR ASSESSED EMPLOYERS BEST ESTIMATE ASSUMING COST TRENDS FLATTEN AFTER 2016

#### Total increase in claims costs of \$0.87 per \$100 of payroll (or \$78.5M) from 2012 to 2016





Careful

TRAVAIL SÉCURITAIRE NB

WORKSAFE

Attention

#### **HOW WILL THIS AFFECT RATES FOR 2018?**

- Consistent with past valuation, 2016 valuation assumptions/methods:
  - DO NOT reflect full impact of major shifts since about March 2016
  - Do keep pace with trends on an averaging period of about 3 years
- <u>CAUTION</u> Had we fully reflected 2016 trends, valuation results and funding requirements would have been materially different:
  - Funding level would be 106.2% instead of 112.1%
     (a change of \$78 M or \$0.10 on the rate for the current funding policy)
  - New injury costs:
    - per \$100 of payroll for assessed employers would have increased by about \$0.30
       at a minimum
    - \$8.2 M higher for self insured employers (a 17% increase)



# HOW WILL THIS AFFECT RATES FOR 2018? ACTUAL PAYMENTS MADE VERSUS PROJECTIONS - FIRST QUARTER 2017

Benefit Category	Assessed Employers	Self-Insured Employers	
Hospitals	126%	136%	
Medical	109%	121%	
Hearing Loss	98%	113%	
Short term Disability	117%	109%	

- Very early results
- Suggests trend is continuing
- Cannot determine from this, how much and for how long?



### HOW WILL THIS AFFECT RATES FOR 2018? ASSESSED EMPLOYERS ONLY POTENTIAL RATE IMPACT FOR 2018 (PER \$100 OF PAYROLL)

 Very preliminary range of possible average assessment rate for 2018 considering only at potential claiming pattern trends up to July 2017

> Three potential scenarios relative to 2016 cost trends:

	Reversal of Trend	Trend Flattens	Trend Continues
New Injury Costs	\$1.35	\$1.53	\$1.83
Administration	\$0.55	\$0.55	\$0.58*
Target Funding	\$(0.04)	\$(0.04)	\$(0.04)
Total	\$1.86	\$2.04	\$2.37
	Increase from 2017 average rate of \$1.48		
Increase per \$100 of payroll	+\$0.38	+\$0.56	+\$0.89
Increase %	+26%	+38%	+60%

\* Added \$0.03 to administration costs due to increased claim volume

+\$34.0M

+\$50.5M



+\$80.0M

Increase in \$

#### FINAL OBSERVATIONS

- Virtually all claims cost factors showing significant upward trends
- No doubt from the emerging claims experience that the system is undergoing a fundamental transformation

Changes in standard of evidence +
Fewer supplements +
Aging of worker population +
Prevalence of pre-existing conditions

Significantly increased claims costs





Thank you Conrad Ferguson

Partner

cferguson@morneaushepell.com



### **NEXT STEPS**

- Task Force
- Auditor General
- Next stakeholder meeting early September in Southeast



#### **RESOURCES**

Many resources available at www.worksafenb.ca

Statistical data requested April 19th

