

### Agenda

- ▶ History of workers' compensation (WC) insurance
- ► Emergence of state funds
- ► Types and features of state funds
- ► The 1990s
- ▶ Privatization movement
- ► The future

Page 2

Workers' compensation state funds: an evolving market force

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#### **History of state funds**

- Industrial revolution
  - ► Insufficient and uncertain compensation
  - ▶ 1855–1907 laws permitting suing of employers
- ▶ Modern no-fault system of workers' compensation
  - ► Circa 1914
  - Problem: only large employers had the ability to guarantee injured employees mandated benefits
    - ► Purchase of WC insurance began

Page 3

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# **Emergence of state funds** ► Employers were afraid of: ▶ Being forced out of business by being refused coverage ► Insurance companies imposing excessive premium rates ▶ Insurance rates soar and insurers making unfair profits ■ ERNST & YOUNG State funds ▶ Established to provide WC insurance exclusively ▶ Washington was first state to adopt the state fund approach in 1911 ▶ Michigan followed in 1912 ▶ Six states had funds by the end of 1916 Page 5 Workers' compensation state funds: an evolving market force **■ ERNST & YOUNG** Typically stated goals of state funds ► Support a competitive local economy ► Foster a safer workplace ▶ Provide fair access to insurance ► Operate on a self-sufficient basis Workers' compensation state funds: an evolving market force **■ Ernst & Young** Page 6

# Features of state funds ► Self-supporting? ► Pay dividends or safety refunds ▶ Frequently organized as mutual insurance companies ▶ May be a source of revenue for the state's general fund ▶ May be subject to same regulatory requirements as private companies Page 7 ■ ERNST & YOUNG Types of state funds Exclusive funds ▶ All are required to purchase WC from the state fund or, in some states, self-insure North Dakota, Ohio, Washington, Wyoming, Puerto Rico Competitive funds Compete with private companies and self-insurance ► May pay dividends to policyholders Page 8 Workers' compensation state funds: an evolving market force **■ ERNST & YOUNG** Key benefits of state funds Availability Affordability? ▶ Service? Workers' compensation state funds: an evolving market force **■ Ernst & Young** Page 9

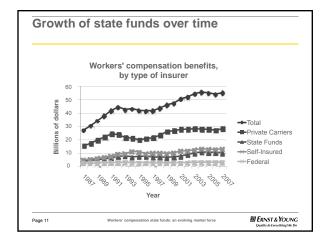
### New state funds in the 1990s

- ► Montana (1990)
- ► Rhode Island (1990)
- ► Louisiana (1991)
- New Mexico (1991)
- ► Texas (1991)
- ► Maine (1993)
- ► Kentucky (1995)
- ► Missouri (1995)
- ► Hawaii (1996)

Page 10

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### State funds today (2008 data)

- ➤ 25% of nationwide state act WC premium (more than \$11 billion in premium)
- > 25 states have active funds four of which are monopolistic
- ▶ Write 50% or more of the market in eight states

Page 12

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### Move toward privatization Some success stories West Virginia ► Formerly monopolistic ▶ June 2005 – a private mutual insurance company was created ▶ 1 July 2008 – opened up its workers' compensation business to any insurer that meets state requirements ▶ 207 insurers filed rates, 176 actively writing business Nevada ► Formerly monopolistic ▶ Privatized effective 1 January 2000 with the formation of Employers Insurance Company of Nevada Subsequently demutualized and became a publicly traded insurer Page 13 Workers' compensation state funds: an evolving market force **■ Ernst & Young Privatization** Arizona ► State Compensation Fund (SCF) of Arizona ► Created in 1925 ▶ Has been gradually moving in the direction of privatization since state legislative action in 1968 separated SCF from the Industrial Commission Pays both premium and property taxes and has not received state money since initial start-up loan (repaid in 1938) ▶ S.B. 1045 – SCF of Arizona will become a mutual insurance company owned by the policyholders effective 1 January 2013 Workers' compensation state funds: an evolving market force **■ Ernst & Young** Page 14 Other states Colorado ► Colorado Pinnacol Assurance Quasi-mutual company with almost 60% of market and is exempt from premium taxes ▶ Had been discussing privatization, however, talks have been tabled Oklahoma

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Page 15

Insures about 35% of market and does not pay premium taxes
 Discussions to sell – failed due to adverse effect on small businesses who would be paying higher premiums

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# Other state happenings California ► Largest state fund in the US and fifth largest WC insurance provider in the US (as of 2009 Conning study) ► Established 1914 ► Self-supporting, nonprofit organization ▶ In late 1990s, nearly \$10 billion in NWP – by 2009, just under \$1.25 billion Page 16 **■ Ernst & Young** Other state happenings Washington and Ohio ▶ Both are currently monopolistic and are talking about allowing competition ▶ Recent law changed such that it is no longer the only carrier that could deviate from bureau rates Page 17 Workers' compensation state funds: an evolving market force **■ ERNST & YOUNG** Are state funds a continuing competitive force? ► Change in market share Current market conditions ▶ Effects of the economic conditions ► Lack of multi-state capabilities ▶ Movement towards privatization Workers' compensation state funds: an evolving market force **■ Ernst & Young** Page 18

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