Minnesota’s workers’ compensation COVID-19 claims update

Claims reported through Aug. 3, 2022
Workers’ compensation COVID-19 presumption

• The presumption amended Minnesota Statutes section 176.011, subdivision 15.

• The rebuttable presumption covers:
  ▪ a licensed peace officer, firefighter, paramedic or emergency medical technician;
  ▪ certain workers employed at a corrections, detention or secure treatment facility;
  ▪ a health care provider, nurse or assistive employee employed in a health care, home care or long-term care setting, with direct COVID-19 patient care or ancillary work in COVID-19 patient units;
  ▪ a person required to provide child care to children of first responders and health care workers under Executive Orders 20-02 and 20-19.

• For these workers, their COVID-19 illness is presumed to be work-related unless the employer can prove that their infection was a result of non-work exposure.

About these claim counts

• The claims counts show the total number of claims with COVID-19 or coronavirus exposure given as a nature or cause of injury.

• All claims submitted are included in the count of reported claims, ignoring lost-time status and acceptance or denial of benefits.

• Injury reports are received three to four weeks, on average, after the date of illness.
  ▪ The illness date is either reported by the worker or employer. It does not always correspond with the date of onset of symptoms.
  ▪ Primary liability decisions generally arrive a week or two after the claim is reported.
  ▪ The Department of Labor and Industry (DLI) receives many claims with illness dates six months earlier.
43,446 COVID-19 claims reported through August 3, 2022

Claims by month received

- All claims
- All non-CV claims 12 months prior
- Non-CV-19 claims
- CV-19 claims

Month claim report received

Number of claims reported

Jan 20
Feb 21
Mar 21
Apr 21
May 21
Jun 21
Jul 21
Aug 21
Sep 21
Oct 21
Nov 21
Dec 21
Jan 22
Feb 22
Mar 22
Apr 22
May 22
Jun 22
Jul 22

0
1,000
2,000
3,000
4,000
5,000
6,000
7,000
Illnesses peaked in Nov. 2020 and late Dec. 2021-early Jan. 2022

Weekly CV-19 claims, all industries
Recent activity shows increase from March to May 2022

Weekly CV-19 claims for the past 12 months, all industries

- Week of illness
- Week FROI received
1,800 health care worker COVID-19 cases in May 2022

COVID-19 claims by month of illness and industry-presumption group

- First responders
- Corrections
- Health care
- All other workers

Number of claims reported vs. Month of illness
Presumption worker denial rates higher in March and May 2022 than during the Jan. 2022 presumption gap
89% of COVID-19 claims come from only two industry sectors

Number of CV-19 claims by industry sector* as of August 3, 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry Sector</th>
<th>Number of Claims</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health care and social assistance</td>
<td>32,067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public administration</td>
<td>6,616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>1,417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and warehousing</td>
<td>887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail trade</td>
<td>741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational services</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other services</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative and support and waste management...</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodations and food services</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other industry sectors (11 sectors)</td>
<td>577</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*North American Industry Classification System
54% all claims were from hospitals and nursing homes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Claims Filed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Medical and Surgical Hospitals</td>
<td>18,593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing Care Facilities (Skilled Nursing Facilities)</td>
<td>4,477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correctional Institutions</td>
<td>3,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Protection</td>
<td>2,386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuing Care Retirement Communities</td>
<td>1,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Health Care Services</td>
<td>1,592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offices of Physicians (except Mental Health Specialists)</td>
<td>1,467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offices of All Other Miscellaneous Health Practitioners</td>
<td>1,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal (except Poultry) Slaughtering</td>
<td>651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assisted Living Facilities for the Elderly</td>
<td>634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Protection</td>
<td>615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Intellectual and Developmental Disability Facilities</td>
<td>591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Messengers and Local Delivery</td>
<td>590</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*North American Industry Classification System
Hospitals and nursing homes have 60% of the paid COVID-19 claims

Detailed industries* with 250 or more accepted or paid indemnity CV-19 claims as of August 3, 2022

- General Medical and Surgical Hospitals: 11,547
- Nursing Care Facilities (Skilled Nursing Facilities): 2,762
- Correctional Institutions: 1,965
- Police Protection: 1,748
- Continuing Care Retirement Communities: 1,185
- Offices of Physicians (except Mental Health Specialists): 885
- Home Health Care Services: 763
- Fire Protection: 471
- Assisted Living Facilities for the Elderly: 422
- Residential Intellectual and Developmental Disability Facilities: 311
- Other Individual and Family Services: 251

*North American Industry Classification System
Health care industry workers in many different occupations filed claims

Number of CV-19 claims by occupation group* as of August 3, 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation Group</th>
<th>Number of Claims</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations</td>
<td>16,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare support occupations</td>
<td>8,774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protective support occupations</td>
<td>5,664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal care and service occupations</td>
<td>1,985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community and social service occupations</td>
<td>1,379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production occupations</td>
<td>1,189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management occupations</td>
<td>1,011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office and administrative support occupations</td>
<td>935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installation, maintenance and repair occupations</td>
<td>853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations</td>
<td>775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and material moving occupations</td>
<td>760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food preparation and serving occupations</td>
<td>756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education, training and library occupations</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other occupations</td>
<td>708</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Occupation data unavailable for 1,089 claims.
Registered nurses and nursing aides reported the most claims.

Specific occupations* with 600 or more claims as of August 3, 2022

- **Registered Nurses**: 7,996
- **Nursing Assistants**: 4,103
- **Correctional Officers and Jailers**: 2,368
- **Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers**: 2,139
- **Healthcare Support Workers, All other**: 1,940
- **Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics**: 1,776
- **Personal care aides**: 1,432
- **Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses**: 1,402
- **Medical Assistants**: 972
- **Home Health Aides**: 779
- **Medical and health service managers**: 739
- **Maintenance and Repair Workers General**: 719
- **Food Processing Workers All Other**: 653

*Occupation data unavailable for 1,089 claims.