

Minnesota's workers' compensation COVID-19 claims update

Claims reported through June 23, 2023

Minnesota's workers' compensation COVID-19 presumption

- Effective for covered workers who contracted COVID-19 between April 8, 2020 through Dec. 31, 2021, and between Feb. 3, 2022 through Jan. 13, 2023.
- The presumption amended Minnesota Statutes section 176.011, subdivision 15.
- The rebuttable presumption covered:
 - 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 was presumed to be work-related unless the employer could prove that their infection was a result of non-work exposure.



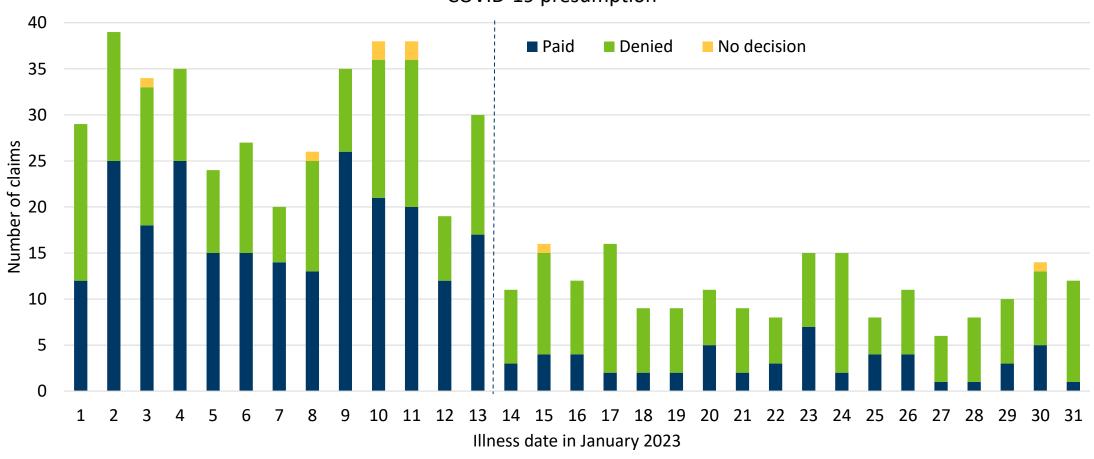
About these claim counts

- 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 to the insurer. Most claims have completed indemnity benefits before the claim report is received at DLI.
 - The Department of Labor and Industry (DLI) receives some COVID-19 claims with illness dates up to six months earlier.



Accepted COVID-19 claims from presumption-covered workers dropped immediately at the end of the presumption

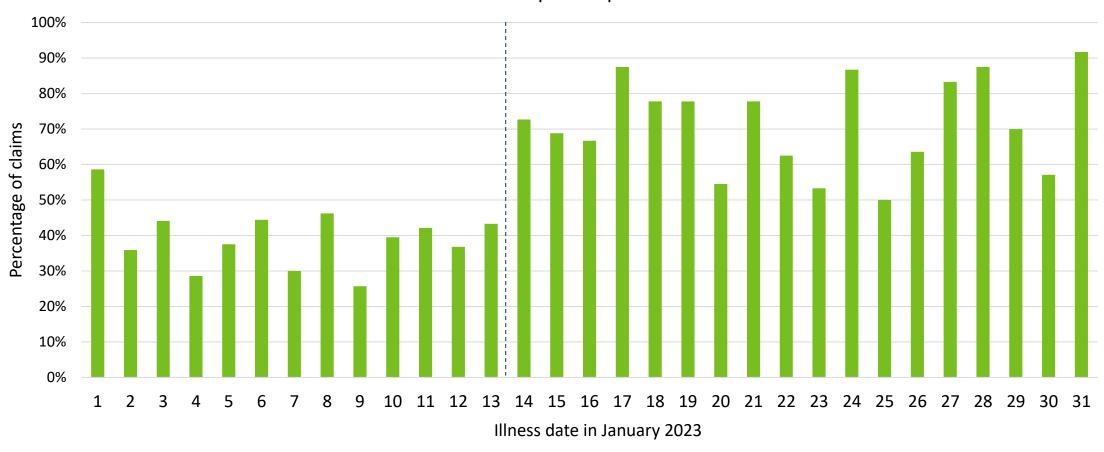
Filed COVID-19 claims by primary liability status for workers included in COVID-19 presumption





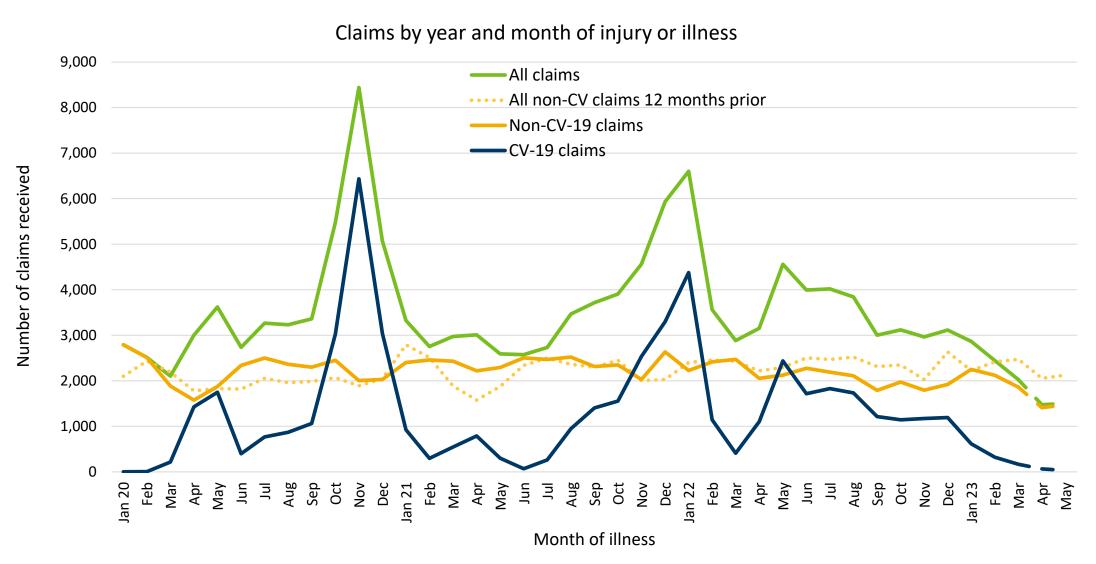
Denials percentage increased at the end of the presumption

Percentage of COVID-19 claims denied primary liability for workers included in COVID-19 presumption



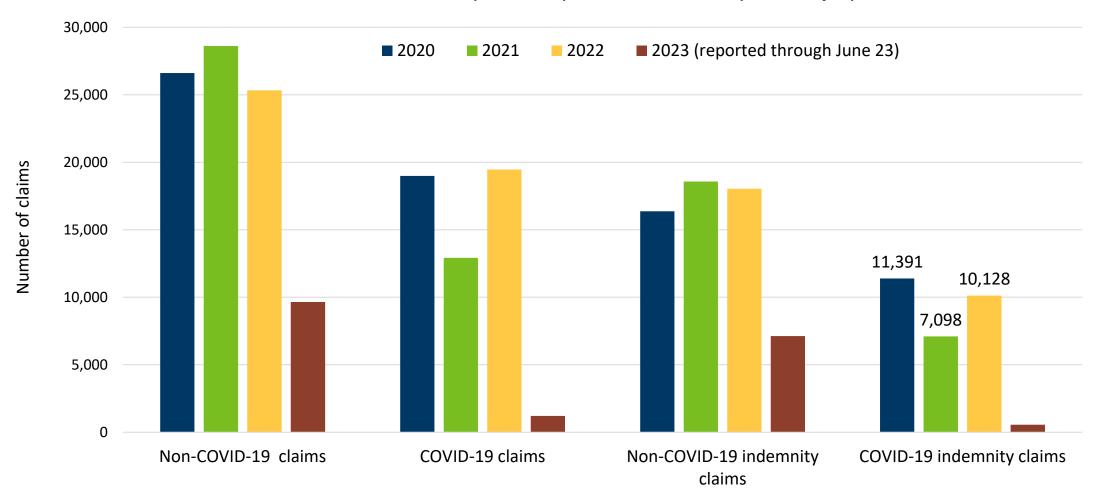


52,590 COVID-19 claims reported through June 23, 2023



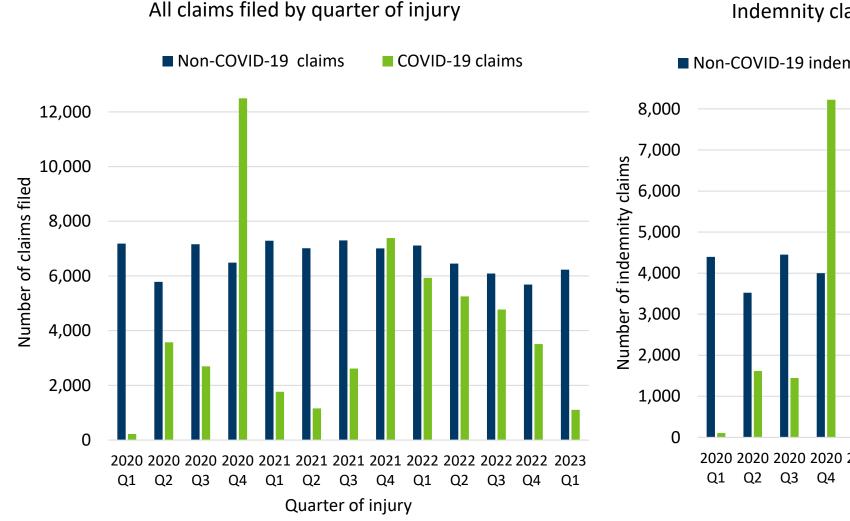
More COVID-19 indemnity claims in 2022 than in 2021

Filed claims and indemnity claims by COVID status and year of injury

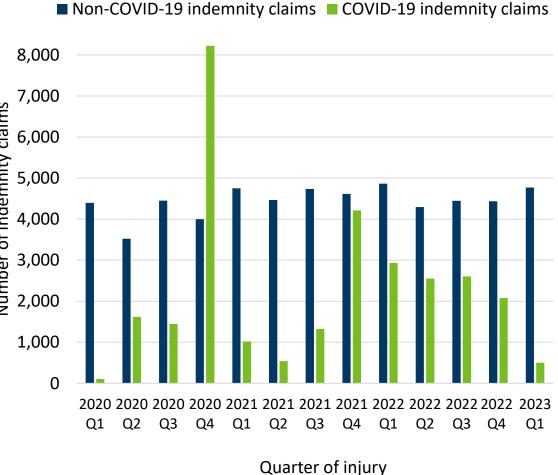




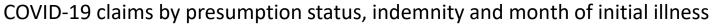
Downward trend for both COVID-19 and non-COVID claims filed during 2022

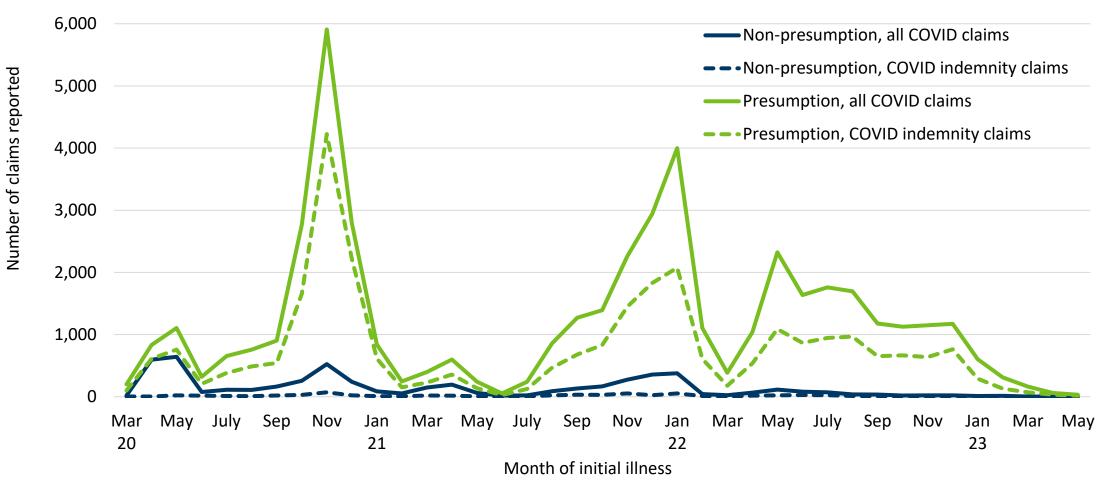


Indemnity claims by quarter of injury



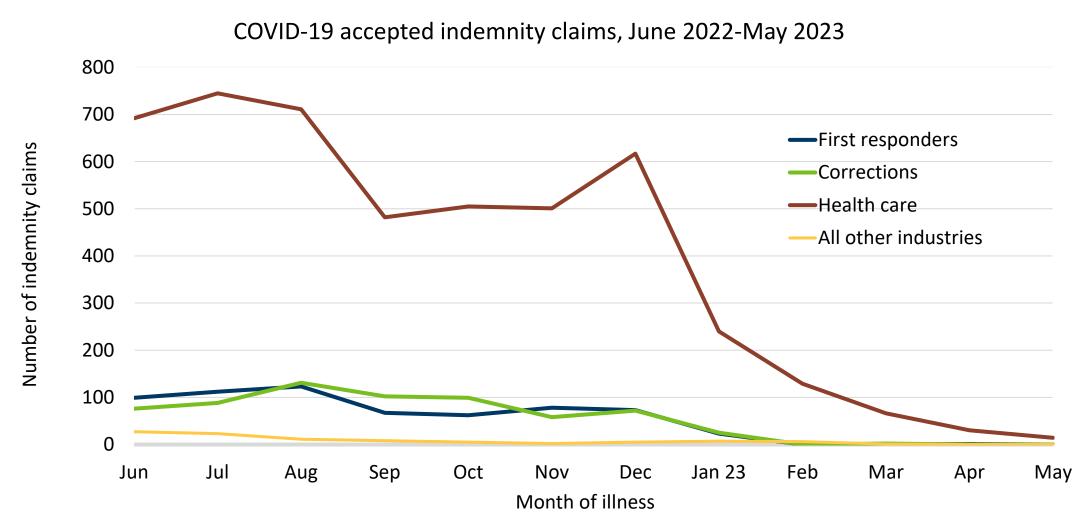
COVID-19 indemnity claims for healthcare workers dropped sharply after the presumption ended







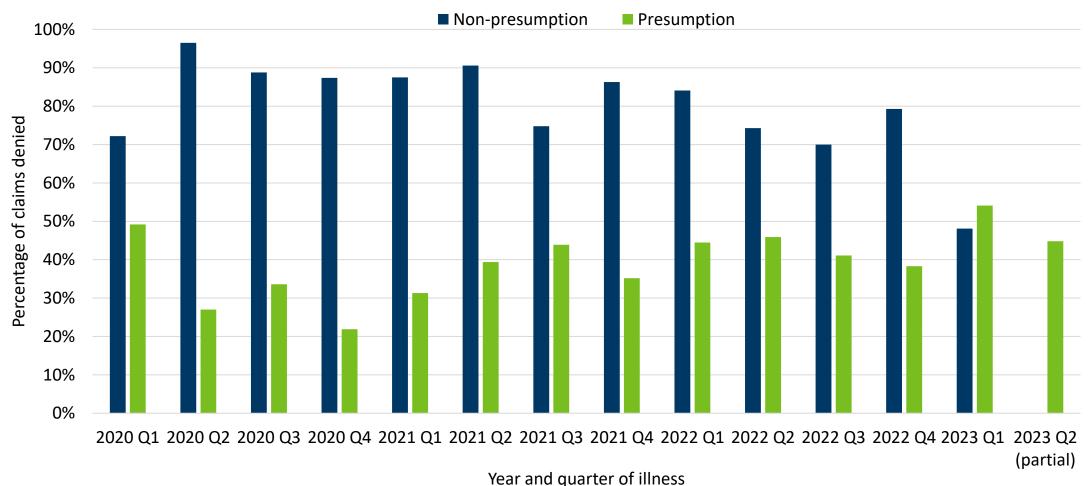
COVID-19 indemnity claims for health care workers dropped sharply after the presumption ended





Presumption worker denial rates now matching rates for all other workers

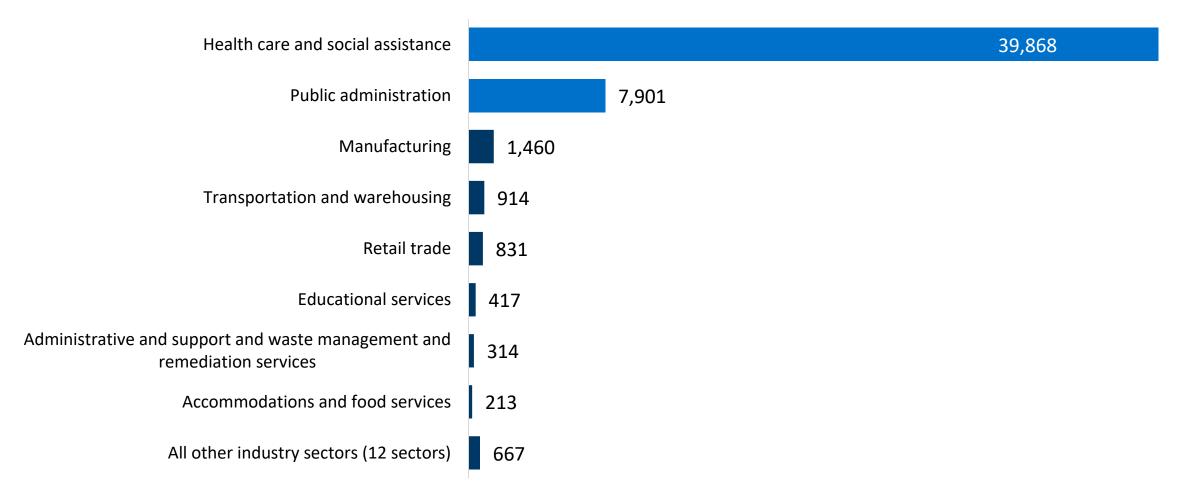
Denial percentages of COVID-19 claims by presumption and quarter of illness





91% of COVID-19 claims come from only two industry sectors

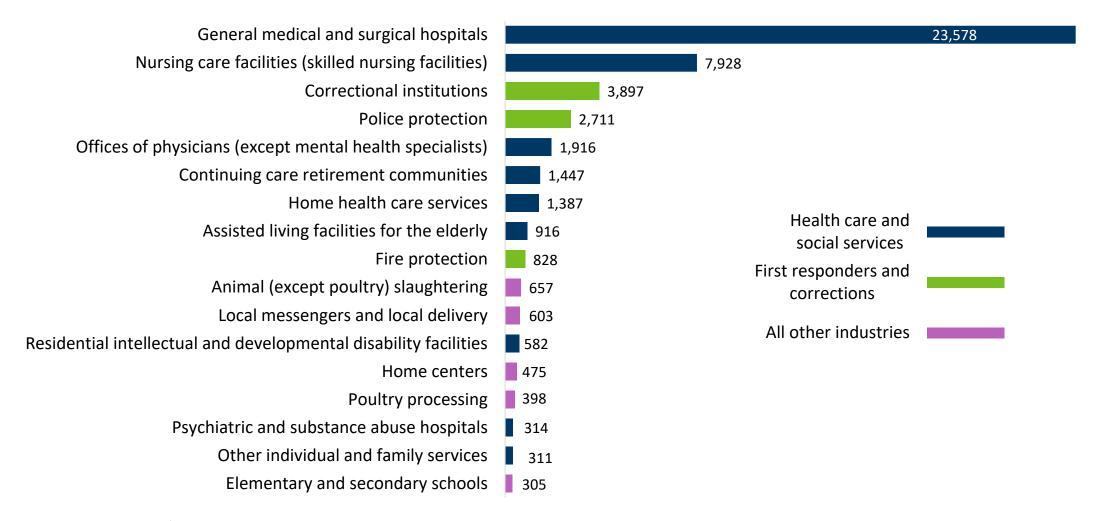
Number of COVID-19 claims by industry sector* as of June 23, 2023





61% all COVID-19 claims were from hospitals and nursing homes

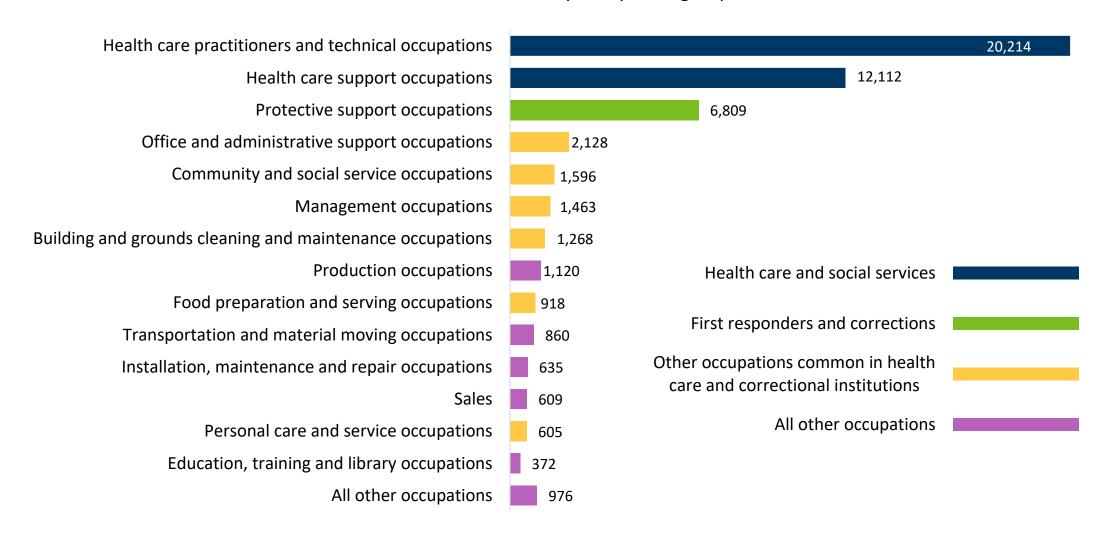
Detailed industries* 300 or more COVID-19 claims filed as of June 23, 2023



^{*}North American Industry Classification System

Health care industry workers in many different occupations filed claims

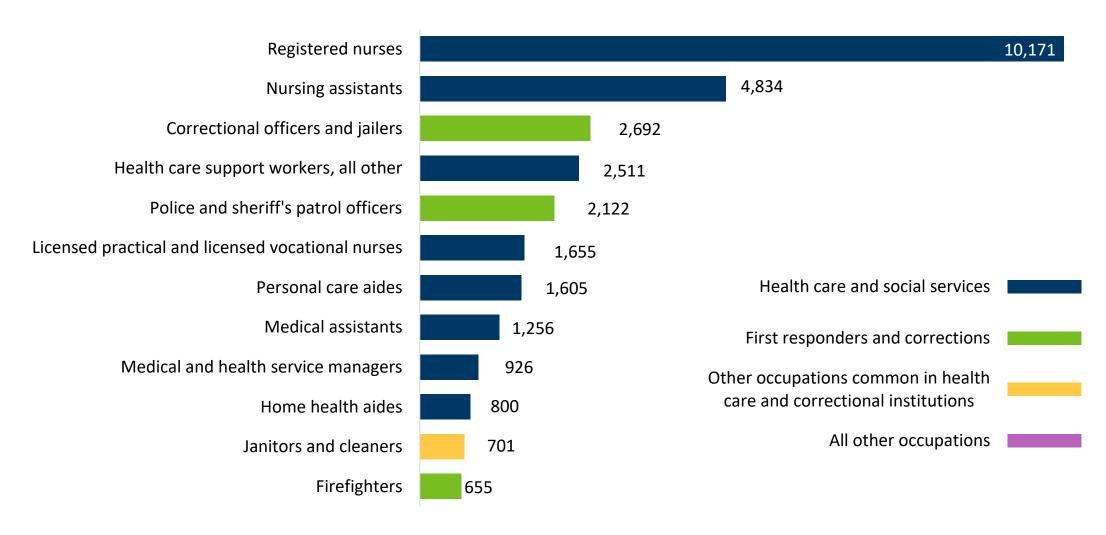
Number of COVID-19 claims by occupation group* as of June 23, 2023



^{*}Occupation data unavailable for 365 claims.

Registered nurses and nursing aides reported the most claims

Specific occupations* with 600 or more COVID-19 claims as of June 23, 2023



^{*}Occupation data unavailable for 365 claims.

Hospitals and nursing homes have 68% of the paid COVID-19 claims

Detailed industries* with 200 or more accepted or paid indemnity COVID-19 claims as of June 23, 2023

