

2018 Oregon Workers' Compensation Premium Rate Ranking Summary Revised

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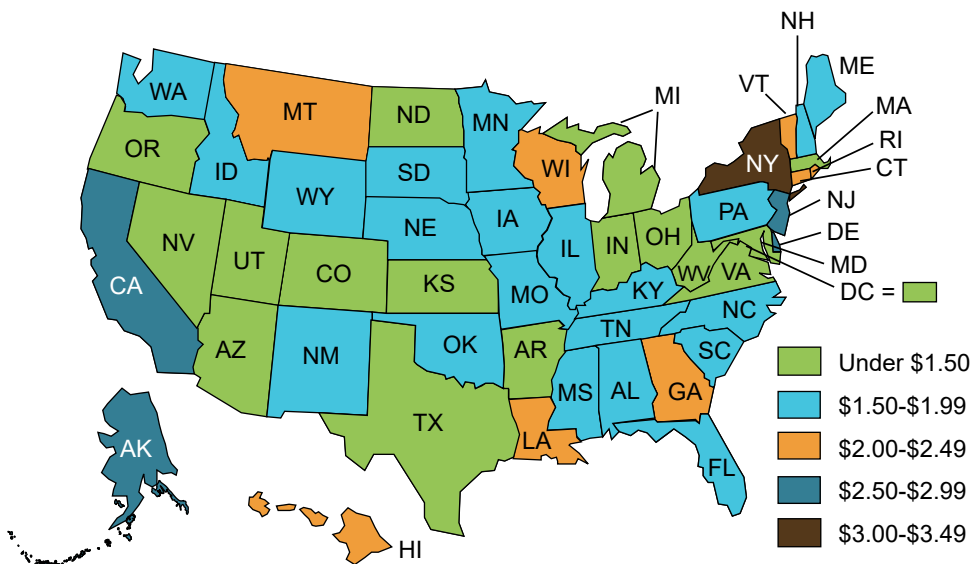
Table 1. Oregon's ranking in the top 10 classifications

Occupation	Ranking
Clerical office employees noc	47
Salespersons or collectors-outside	49
College: professional employees & clerical	40
Physician & clerical	39
Restaurant & drivers	43
Hospital: professional employees	41
Store: retail noc	47
Automobile service or repair center & drivers	34
Trucking: noc-all employees & drivers	37
Retirement living centers: health care employees	40

Oregon employers in the voluntary market pay, on average, the 46th highest workers' compensation premium rates in the nation. Oregon's rates are 32 percent below those of the median state in the study.

Premium rate indices are calculated based on data from 51 jurisdictions, for rates in effect as of Jan. 1, 2018. The 2016 median value is \$1.70, which is a drop of 7.6 percent from the \$1.84 median of the 2016 study. This is the largest drop in the study median since 2012. Oregon's premium rate index is \$1.15 per \$100 of payroll, or 68 percent of the national median. National premium rate indices range from a low of \$0.82 in North Dakota, to a high of \$3.08 in New York. There were 17 states that had an index rate that was within plus or minus 10 percent of this benchmark value. In the upper part of the rate distribution, 14 states had index rates higher than 110 percent of the median, while 20 states were below 90 percent of the median.

Figure 1. 2018 Workers' compensation premium index rates



The study is based on methods that put states' workers' compensation rates on a comparable basis, using a constant set of risk classifications for each state. This study used classification codes from the National Council on Compensation Insurance (NCCI). Of approximately 430

active classes in Oregon, 50 were selected based on relative importance as measured by share of losses in Oregon. To control for differences in industry distributions, each state's rates were weighted by 2012-2014 Oregon payroll to obtain an average manual rate for that state. Listed in Table 1 are Oregon's rankings in the top 10 of the 50 classifications used.

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Table 2. Workers' compensation premium rate ranking

2018 Ranking	2016 Ranking	State	Index Rate	Percent of study median	Effective Date	Percent of 2016 study median
1	3	New York	3.08	181%	October 1, 2017	153%
2	1	California	2.87	169%	January 1, 2018	175%
3	2	New Jersey	2.84	167%	January 1, 2018	158%
4	6	Delaware	2.52	148%	December 1, 2017	127%
5	5	Alaska	2.51	148%	January 1, 2018	148%
6	27	Georgia	2.27	134%	March 1, 2017	97%
7	8	Rhode Island	2.24	132%	August 1, 2017	121%
8	5	Connecticut	2.20	129%	January 1, 2018	148%
9	14	Vermont	2.09	123%	April 1, 2017	109%
10	10	Louisiana	2.05	121%	January 1, 2018	114%
11	11	Montana	2.03	119%	July 1, 2017	114%
13	12	Wisconsin	2.02	119%	October 1, 2017	112%
13	18	Hawaii	2.01	118%	January 1, 2018	106%
14	19	South Carolina	1.95	115%	September 1, 2016	105%
16	17	Washington	1.87	110%	January 1, 2018	107%
16	23	Wyoming	1.87	110%	January 1, 2018	101%
17	25	Pennsylvania	1.86	109%	April 1, 2017	100%
19	22	North Carolina	1.84	108%	April 1, 2017	103%
19	14	Maine	1.84	108%	April 1, 2017	109%
21	28	Idaho	1.81	106%	January 1, 2018	97%
21	33	Florida	1.81	106%	January 1, 2018	90%
22	9	Illinois	1.80	106%	January 1, 2018	120%
23	8	Oklahoma	1.75	103%	January 1, 2018	121%
24	32	South Dakota	1.73	102%	July 1, 2017	90%
26	16	Missouri	1.72	101%	January 1, 2018	106%
26	18	New Hampshire	1.70	100%	January 1, 2018	106%
27	32	Nebraska	1.70	100%	February 1, 2017	91%
28	22	Minnesota	1.67	98%	January 1, 2018	103%
29	26	Alabama	1.65	97%	March 1, 2017	100%
30	25	Iowa	1.64	96%	January 1, 2018	100%
31	29	Mississippi	1.54	91%	March 1, 2017	92%
32	30	Tennessee	1.52	89%	March 1, 2017	91%
33	37	Kentucky	1.51	89%	October 1, 2017	82%
34	20	New Mexico	1.50	88%	January 1, 2018	104%
35	35	Colorado	1.43	84%	January 1, 2018	84%
36	40	Ohio	1.40	82%	July 1, 2017	78%
37	34	Michigan	1.38	81%	January 1, 2017	85%
38	44	Massachusetts	1.37	81%	July 1, 2016	70%
39	38	Maryland	1.33	78%	January 1, 2018	81%
40	37	Arizona	1.32	78%	January 1, 2018	82%
41	47	Virginia	1.29	76%	April 1, 2017	67%
42	42	District of Columbia	1.25	74%	November 1, 2017	74%
43	40	Texas	1.21	71%	July 1, 2017	79%
44	43	Nevada	1.19	70%	March 1, 2017	72%
46	41	Kansas	1.15	68%	January 1, 2018	76%
46	45	Oregon	1.15	68%	January 1, 2018	69%
47	46	Utah	1.06	62%	December 1, 2017	69%
48	48	West Virginia	1.01	59%	November 1, 2017	66%
49	49	Arkansas	0.90	53%	July 1, 2017	57%
50	50	Indiana	0.87	51%	January 1, 2018	57%
51	51	North Dakota	0.82	48%	July 1, 2017	48%

Notes: Starting with the 2008 study, when two or more states' Index Rate values are the same, they are assigned the same ranking. The index rates reflect adjustments for the characteristics of each individual state's residual market. Rates vary by classification and insurer in each state. Actual cost to an employer can be adjusted by the employer's experience rating, premium discount, retrospective rating, and dividends. [Previous reports and summaries.](#)

Employers can reduce their workers' compensation rates through accident prevention, safety training, and by helping injured workers return to work quickly.

- Rank change
- Index change

Revision note: The 2016 and 2018 rate rankings have been revised due to a calculation error that was found for the total payroll of those states with missing class codes. It created a slight increase in the index rate of five states for each study. This, in turn, affects the rankings of those five states, moving them up and the states displaced by them moving down. The rank changes are considered minor.



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