

and Its Impact on Workers Compensation

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Growth







Interest Rates





Growth











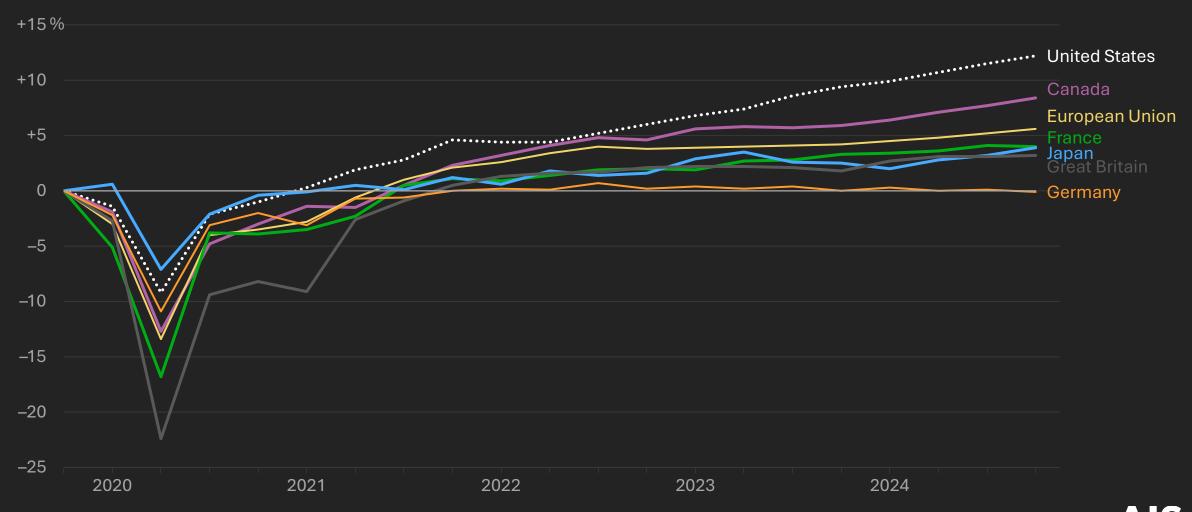




- Is the economy (once again) heading for a recession?
- How will we know if we are in a recession?
- What happens to workers compensation in recessions?

US Economic Exceptionalism

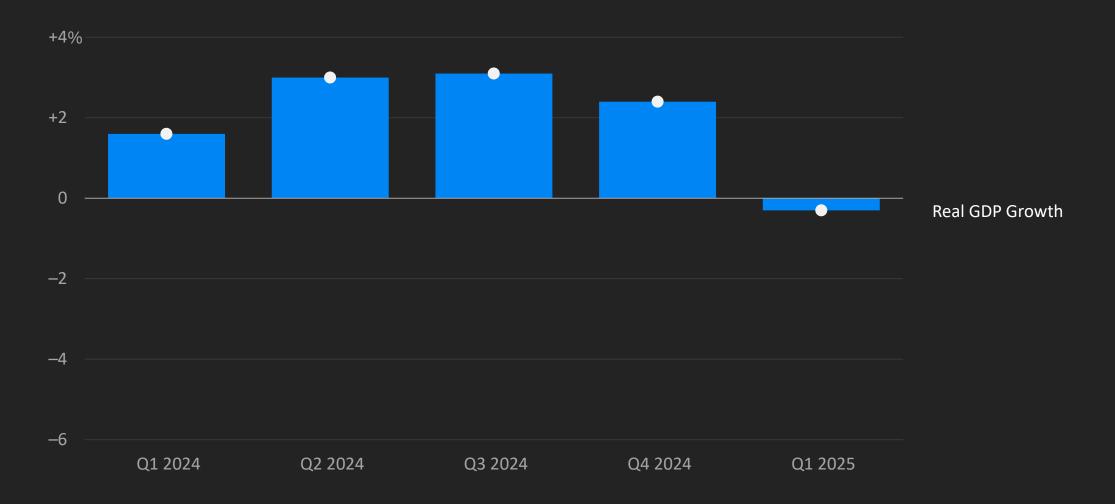
Cumulative Change in Real GDP Since Q4 2019





The First Quarter Was Actually Not a Signal

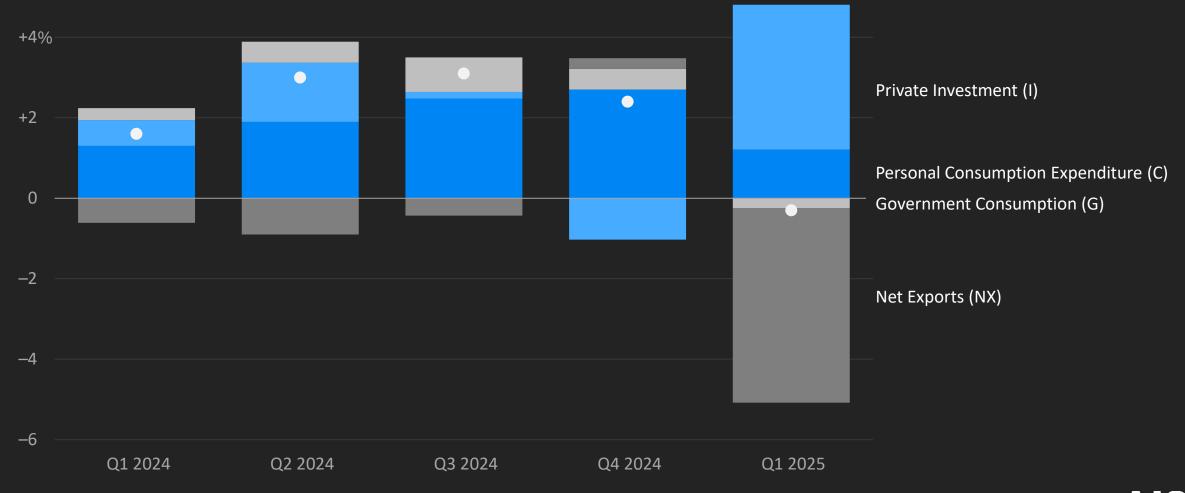
Real GDP, Annualized





Tariff Pre-Buying and Bad Weather

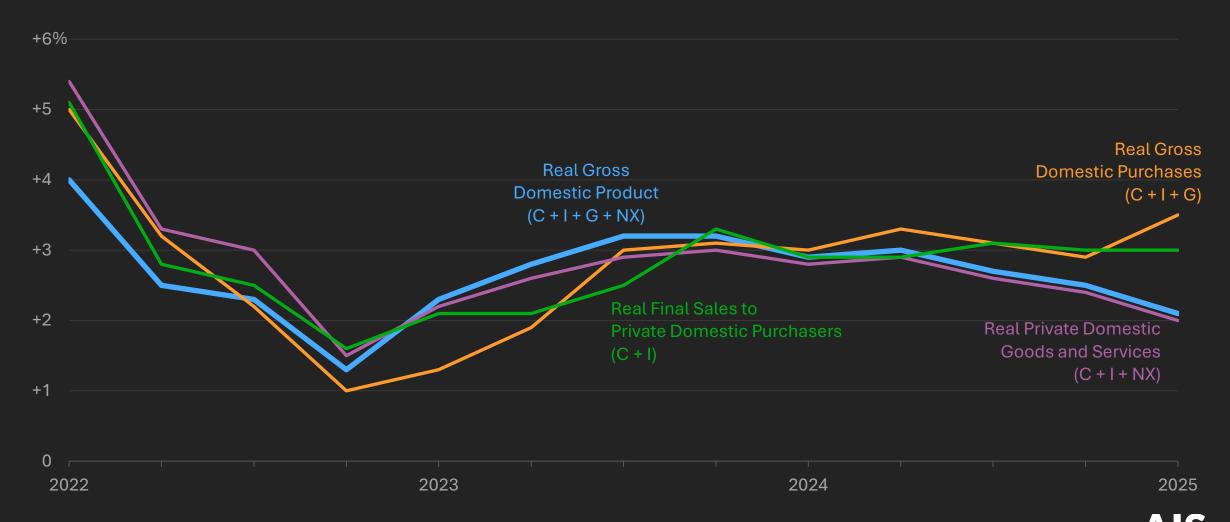
Contribution to Real GDP, Annualized





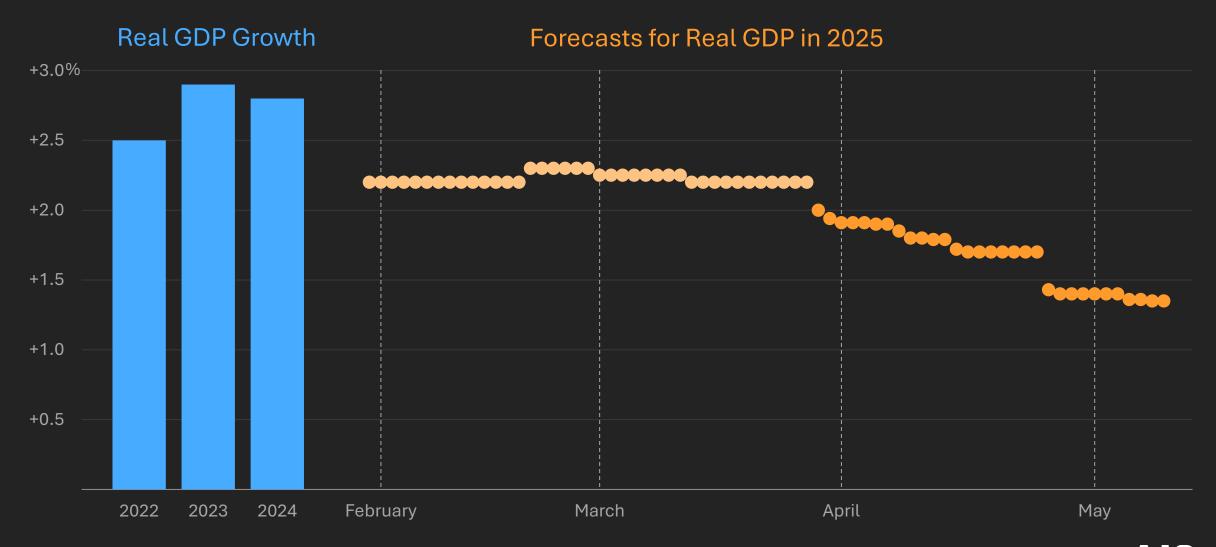
What If We Measured the Economy Differently?

Year-Over-Year Change





2025 Forecasts Are Declining





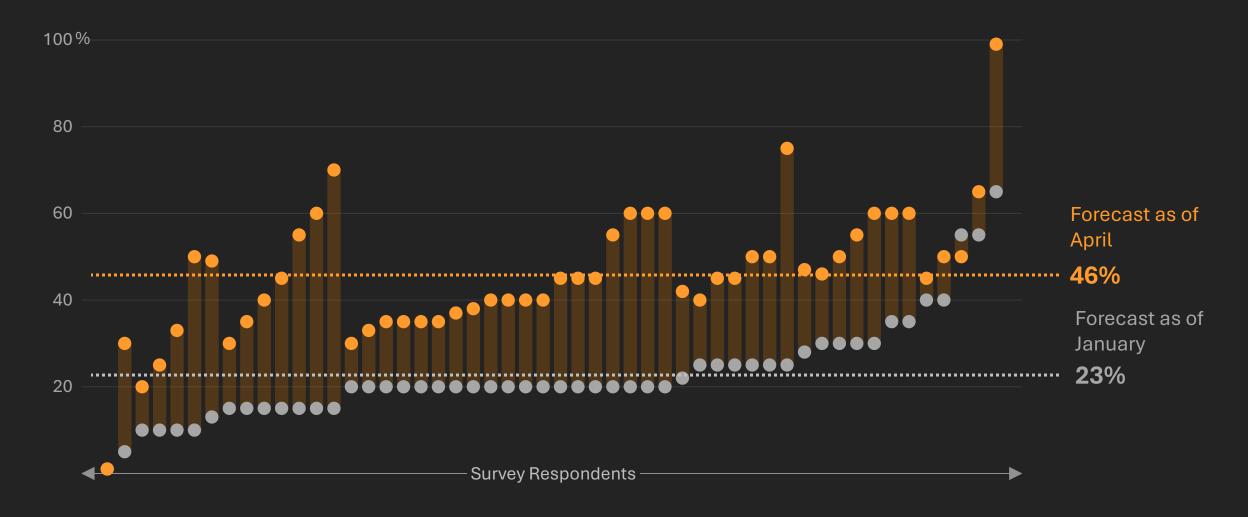
One Very Important Forecast: The Fed

Forecasts for 2025 by the Federal Reserve

	December 18, 2024	March 19, 2025	June 18, 2025
Real GDP	2.1	1.7	??
Unemployment Rate	4.3	4.4	??
Core Inflation	2.5	2.8	??

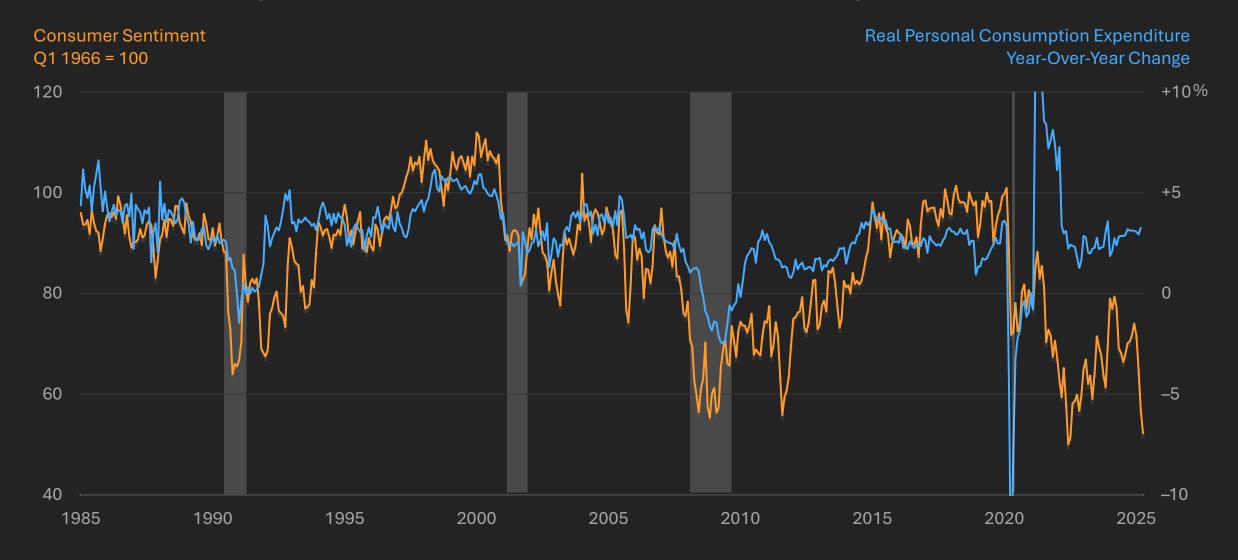


Survey-Based Probability of Recession



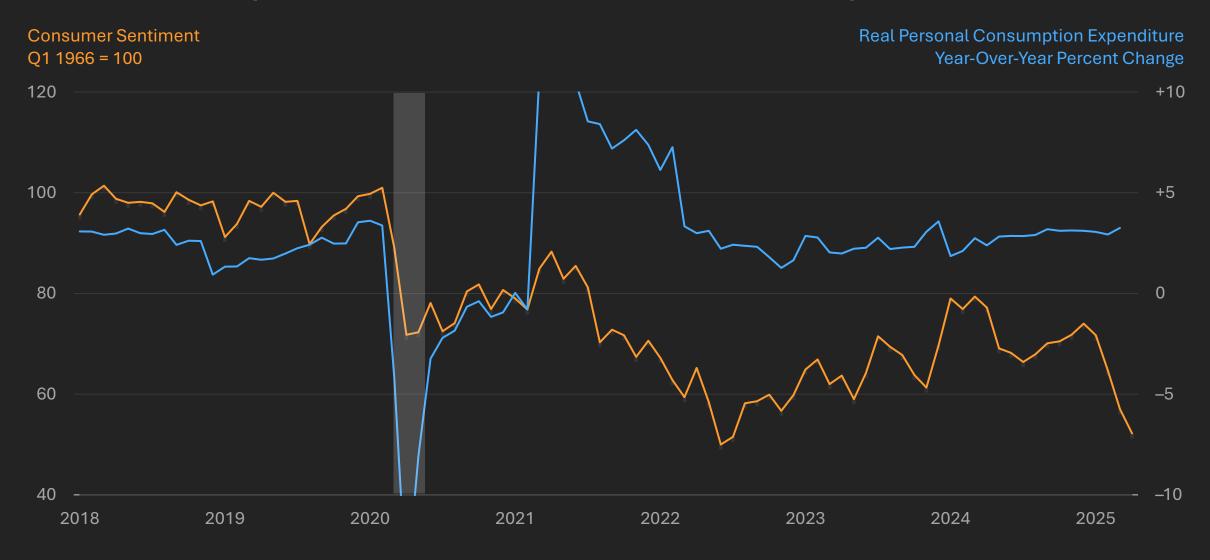


The Most Important Indicator for the Economy



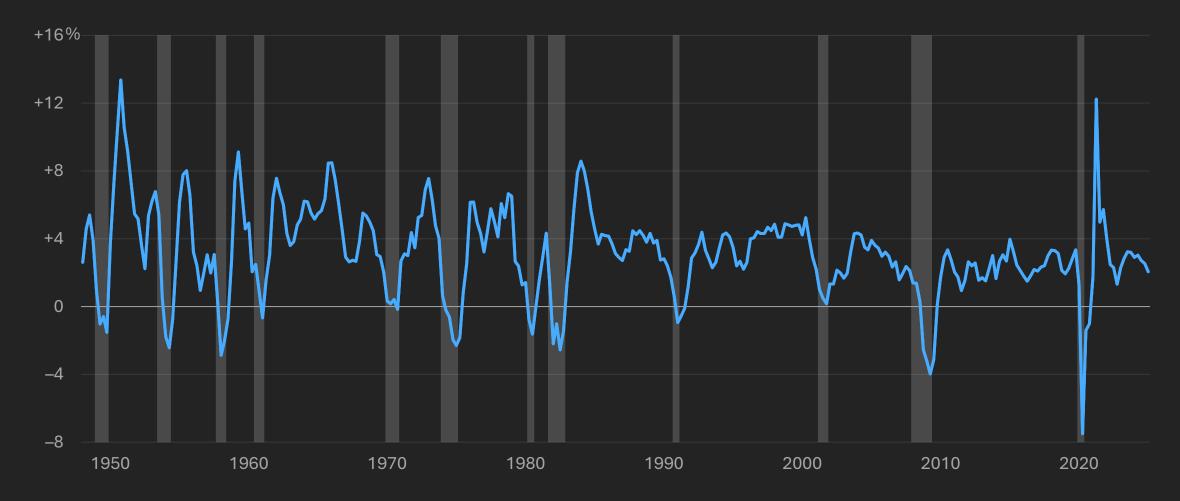


The Most Important Indicator for the Economy



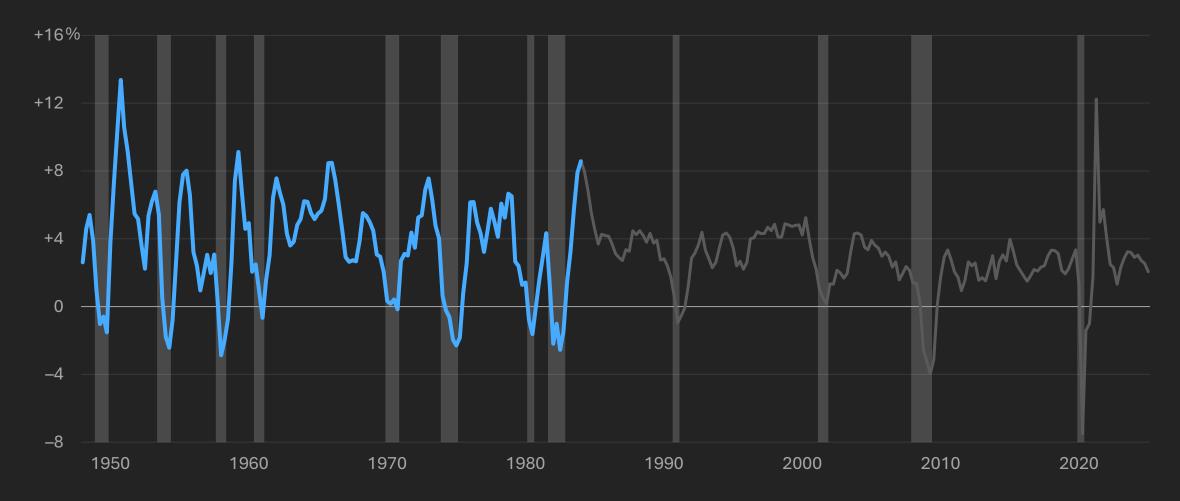


A Brief History of US Recessions



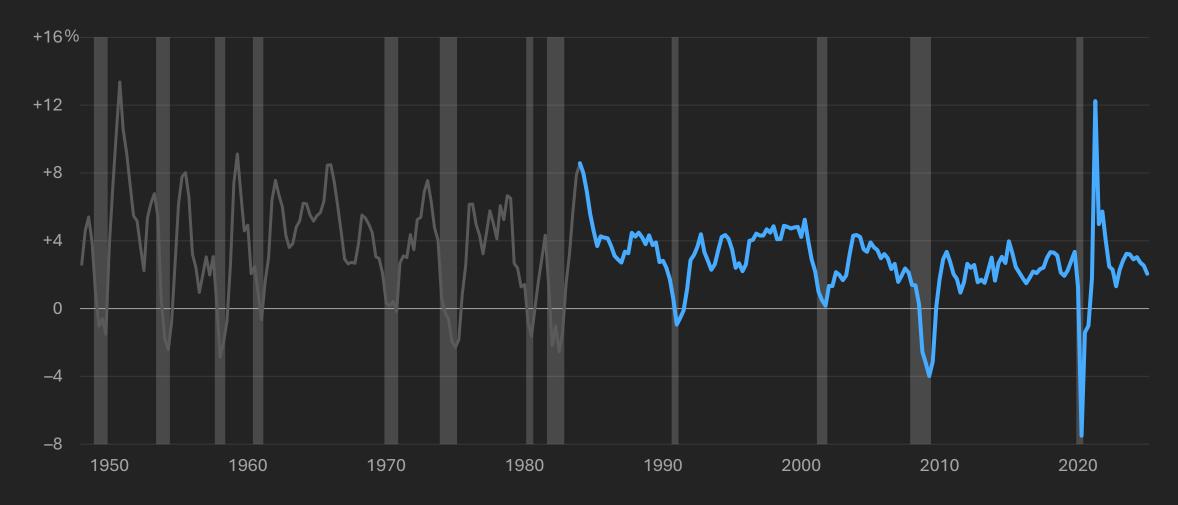


A Brief History of US Recessions—More Frequent Recessions



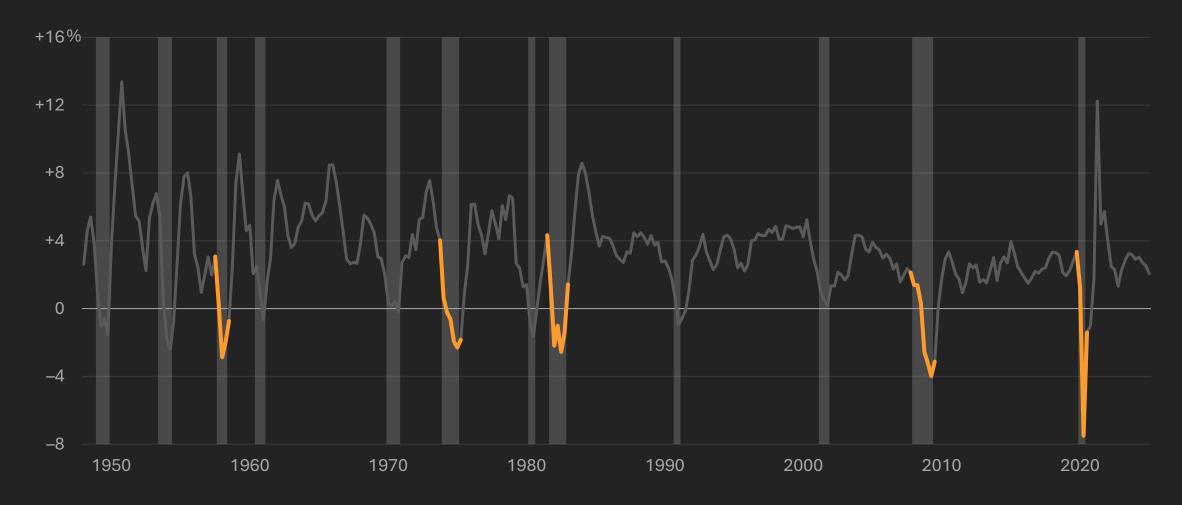


A Brief History of US Recessions—Less Frequent Recessions



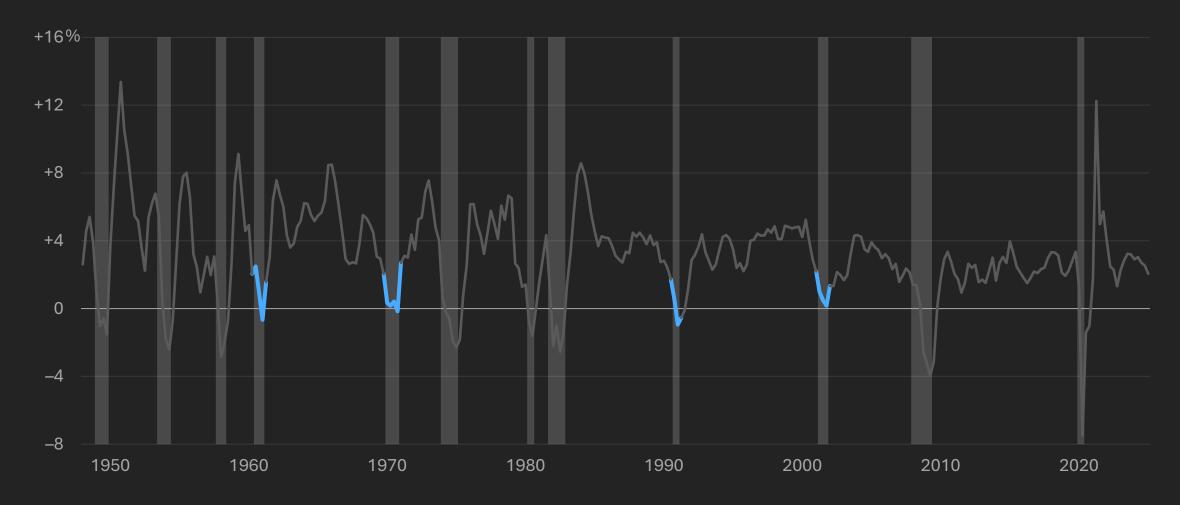


A Brief History of US Recessions—Severe Recessions





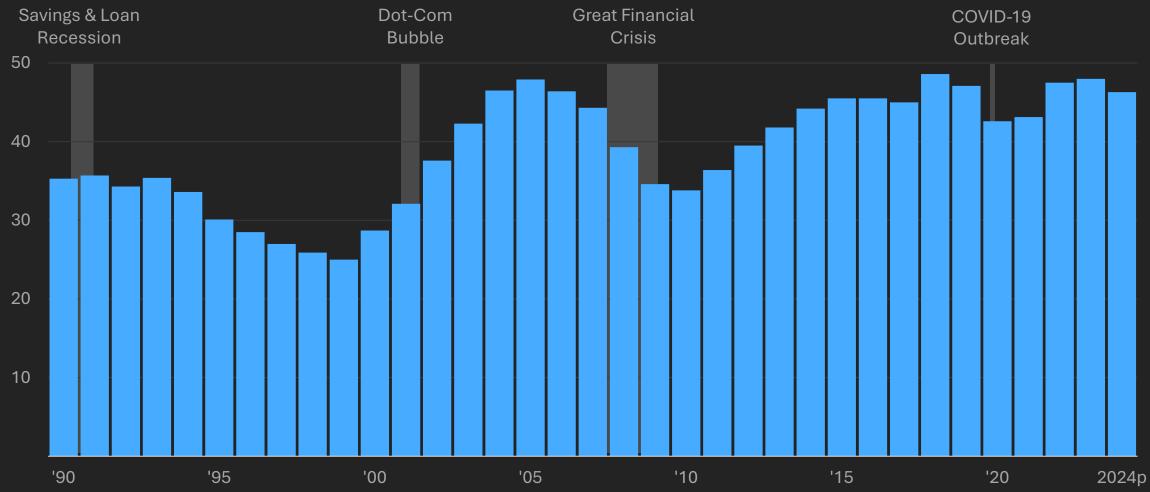
A Brief History of US Recessions—Mild Recessions





Workers Compensation and Recessions—Premium

Net Written Premium, \$ Billions





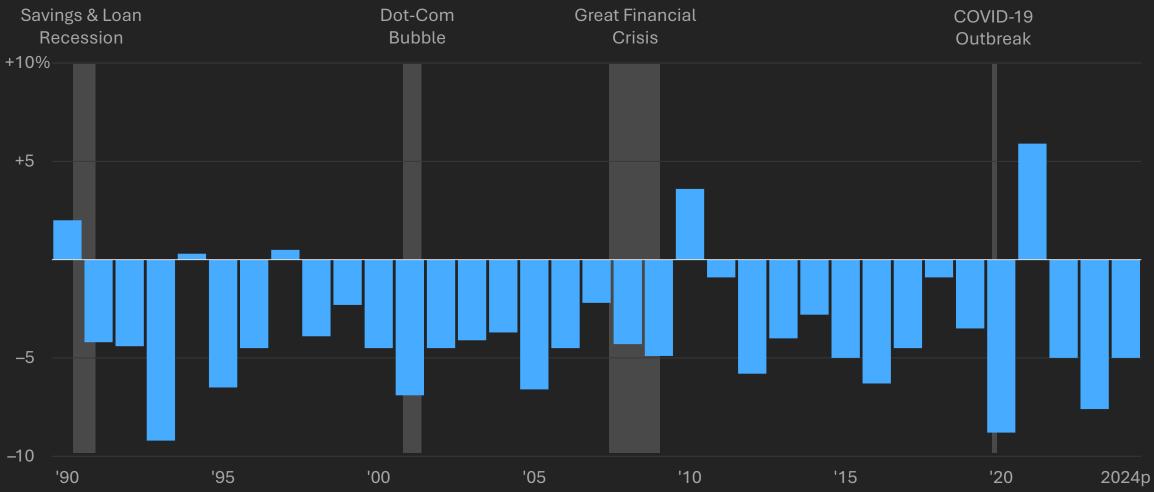
Source: NAIC's Annual Statement data

The following states are included in the respective calendar years in which they operate as state funds: AZ, CA, CO, HI, ID, KY, LA, MD, MO, MT, NM, OK, OR, RI, TX, and UT



Workers Compensation and Recessions—Frequency

Change in Claims per \$1M Pure Premium



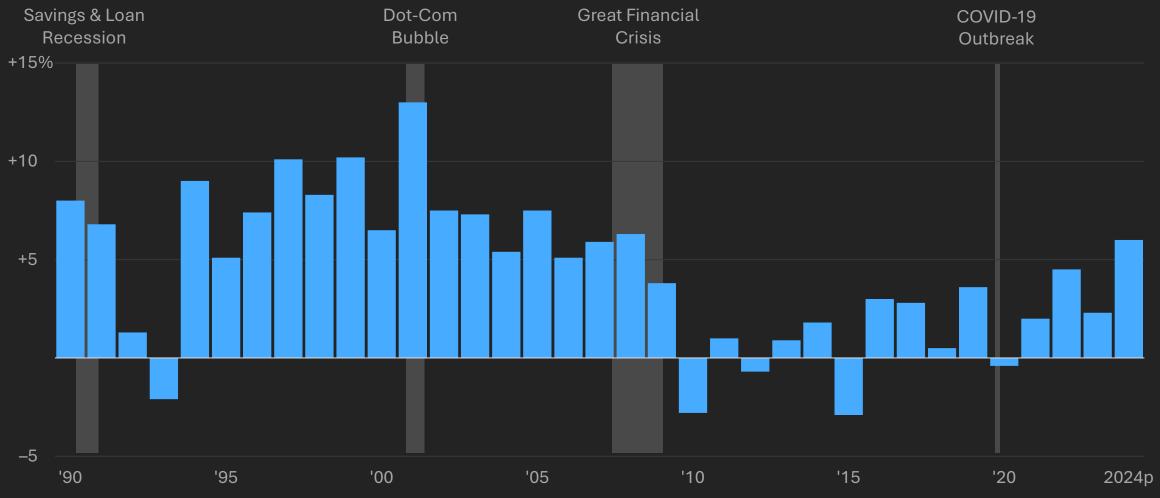
2010–2011 and 2019–2023 are adjusted to reflect the impact of changes in audit activity p Preliminary, based on data valued as of 12/31/2024

NCCI's Financial Call data, developed to ultimate, premium adjusted to current wage and voluntary pure premium level, excludes high-deductible policies; based on data through 12/31/2023 Includes all states where NCCI provides ratemaking services; NV is excluded through 2001, TX is excluded through 2006, and WV is excluded through 2011



Workers Compensation and Recessions—Medical Severity

WC Lost-Time Claim Severity



p Preliminary, based on data valued as of 12/31/2024

NCCI's Financial Call data, developed to ultimate, excludes high-deductible policies; based on data through 12/31/2023

Values displayed reflect the methodology underlying the most recent rate/loss cost filing

Includes all states where NCCI provides ratemaking services; TX is excluded through 2009, and WV is excluded through 2013







- Economic uncertainty has raised recession probabilities
- Consumer spending is the key indicator
- Workers compensation behaves differently in different recessions











Interest Rates

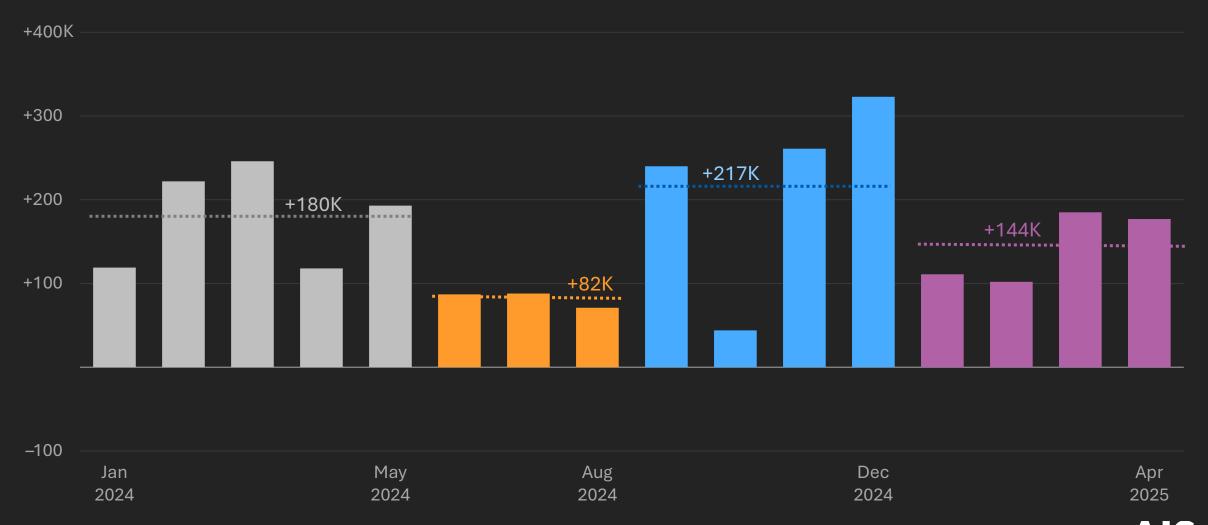


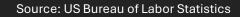


- Is the labor market flashing warning signs?
- Are there useful labor market indicators to watch?
- Is a recession the only risk to the labor market?

Employment Growth Has Become More Volatile

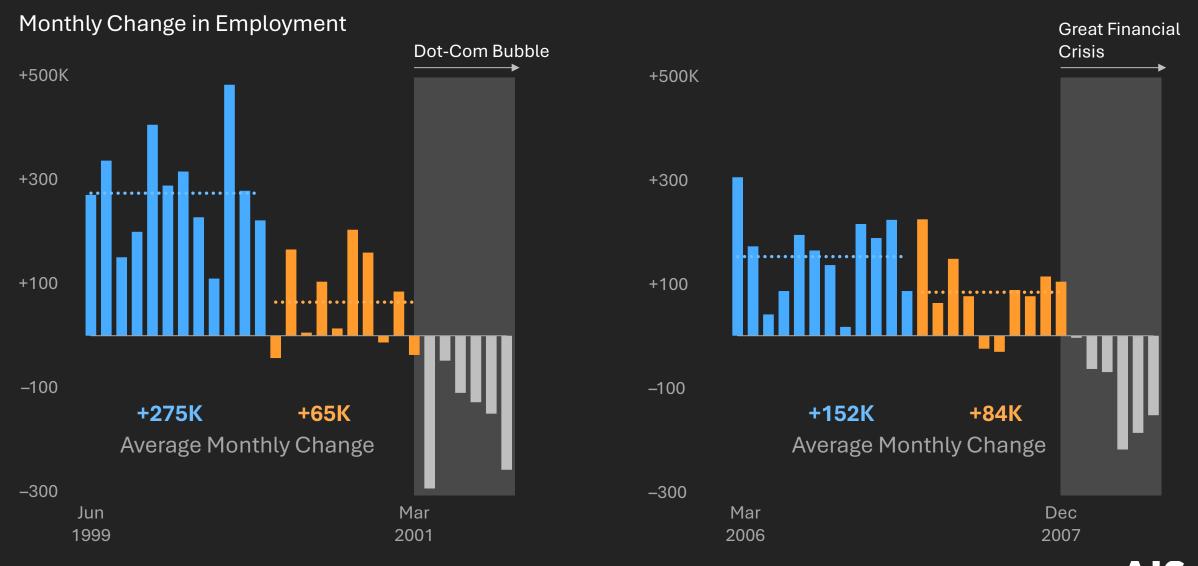
Monthly Change in Employment

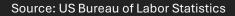






Slowing Employment Growth Has Preceded Recessions



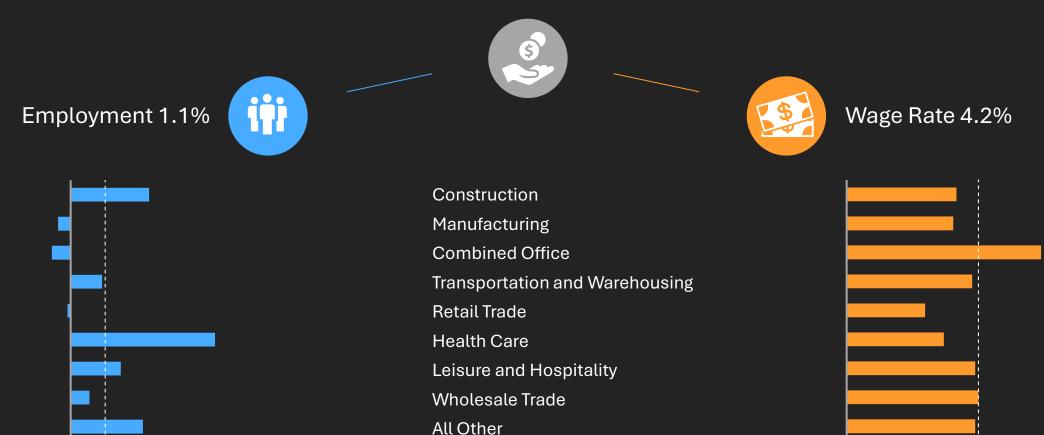




Payroll Growth Remains Solid

Changes in Payroll by Component—2023 to 2024





Sources: US Bureau of Labor Statistics; US Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA); NCCI



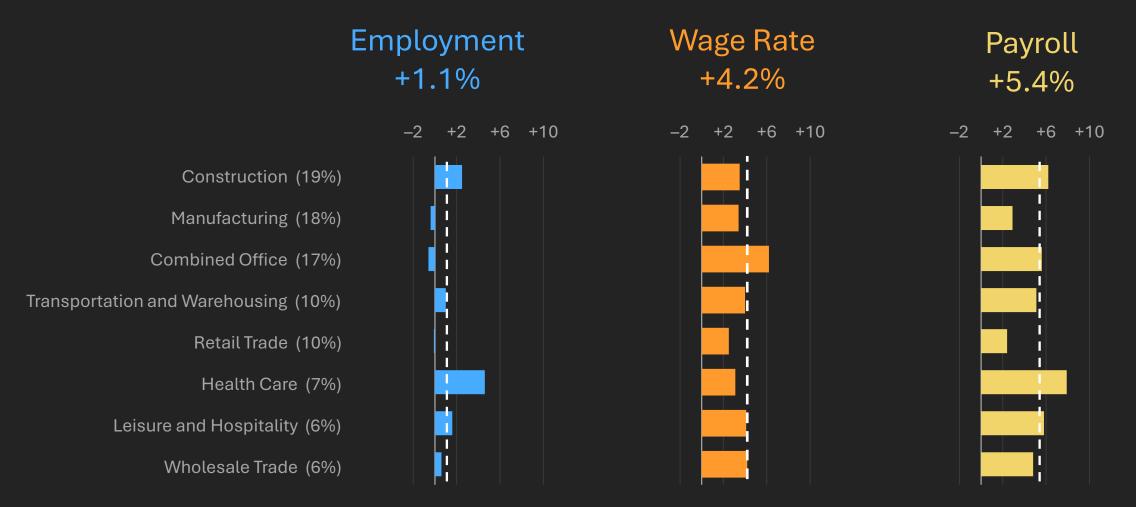
+6%

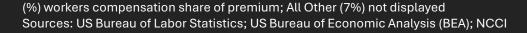
-2%

-2%

But Has Become More Concentrated

Changes in Payroll by Component—2023 to 2024

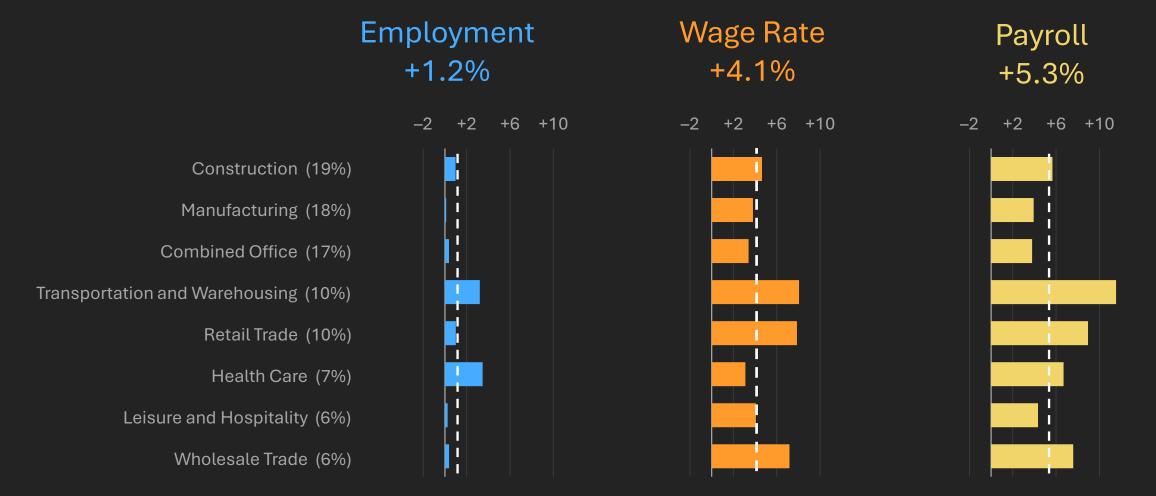






And Even More So in 2025

2025 Year-to-Date Growth, Annualized Rates

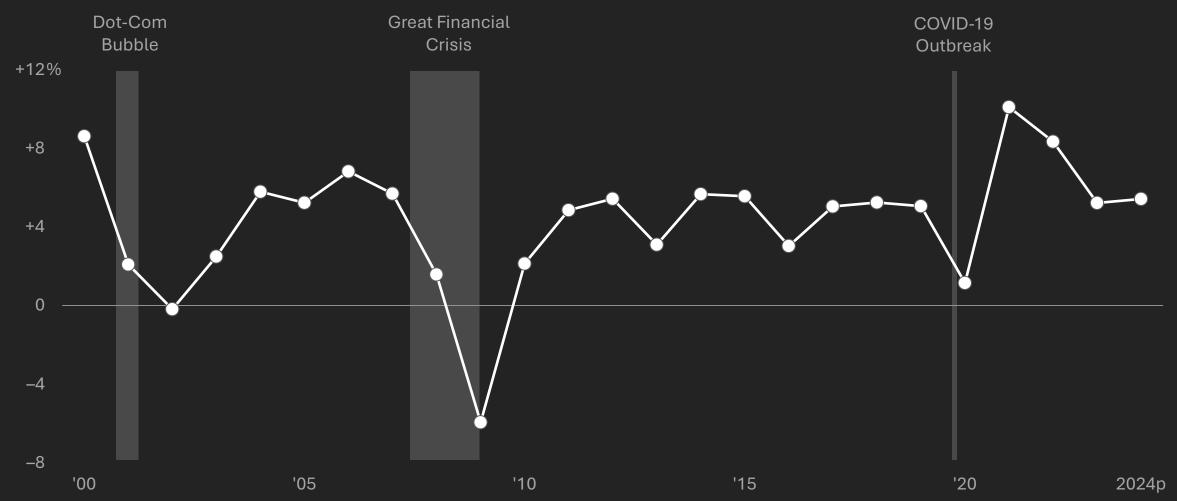


(%) workers compensation share of premium; ; All Other (7%) not displayed Values current through April 2025; Health Care current through March Sources: US Bureau of Labor Statistics; NCCI



Payroll Growth in Recessions

Annual Payroll Growth, Percent

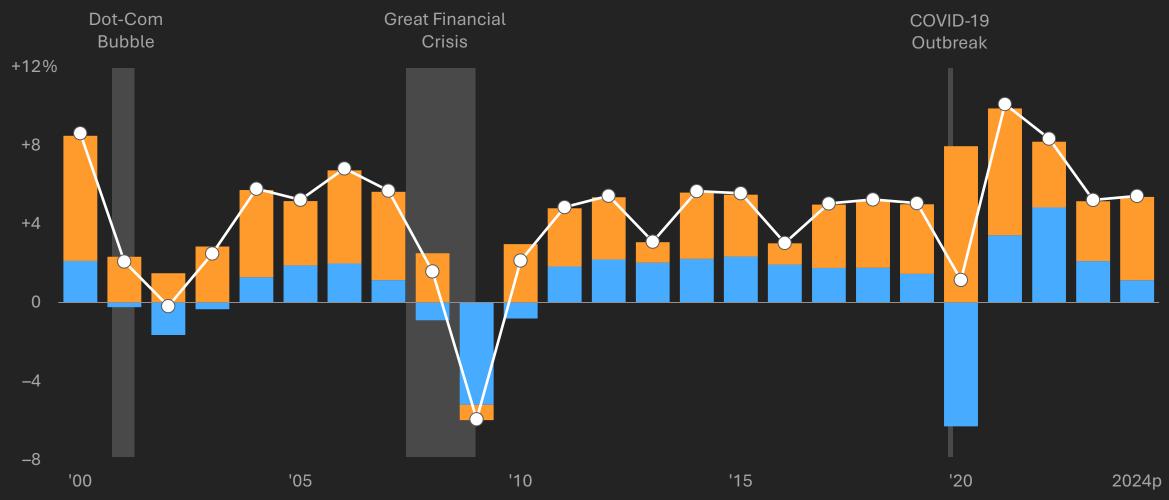






Payroll Growth in Recessions—Employment and Wages

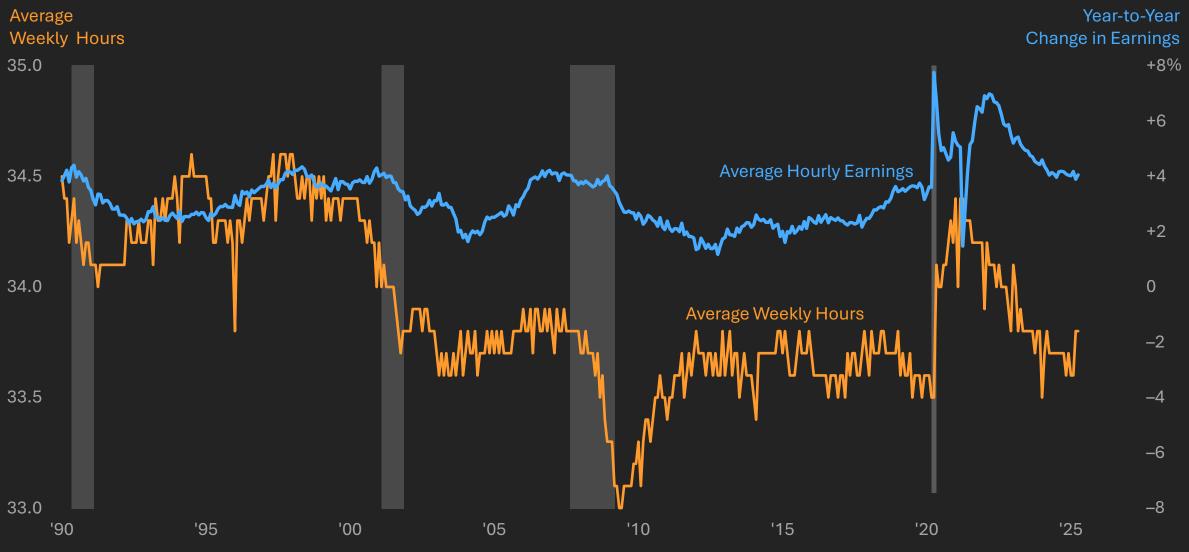
Annual Payroll Growth, Percent







Is the Trend in Wages Sustainable?

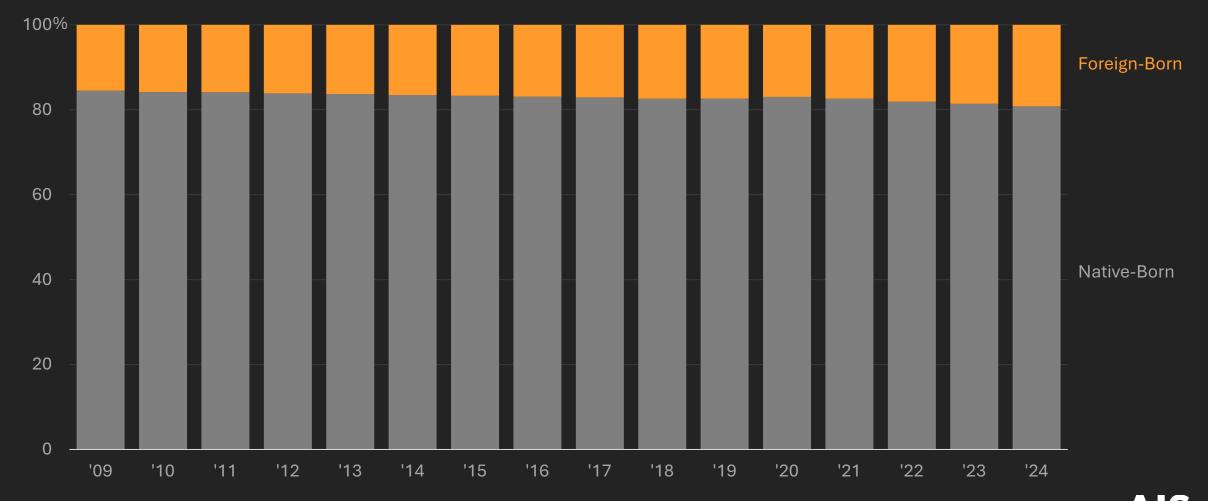


Values are displayed for production and nonsupervisory workers Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics



Foreign-Born Workers Are a Small Share of the Labor Force

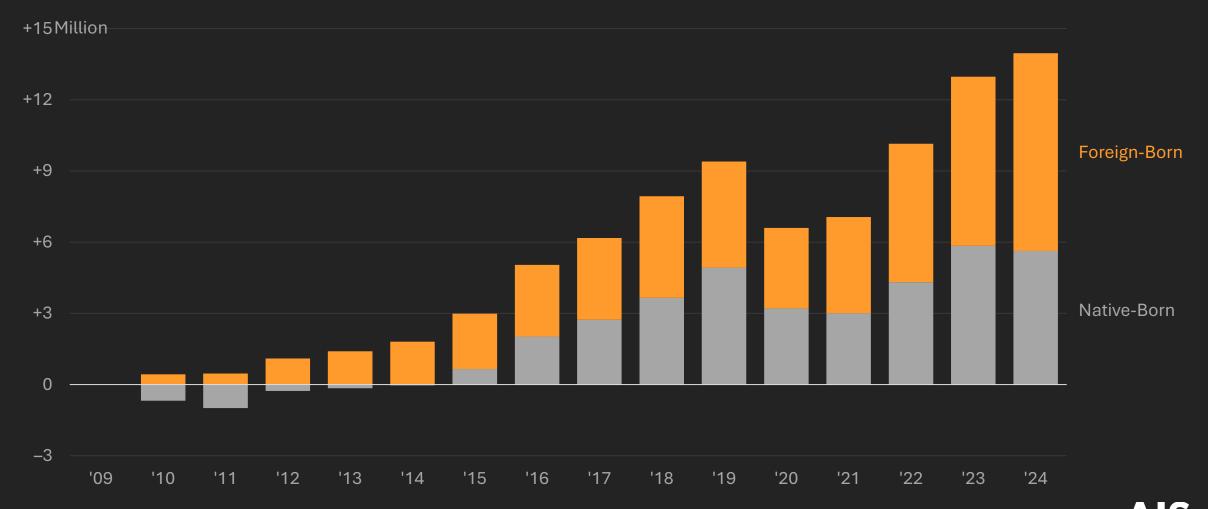
Foreign-Born Share of the Labor Force

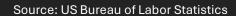




But Are an Outsized Share of Labor Market Growth

Cumulative Growth in the US Labor Force Since the Great Recession

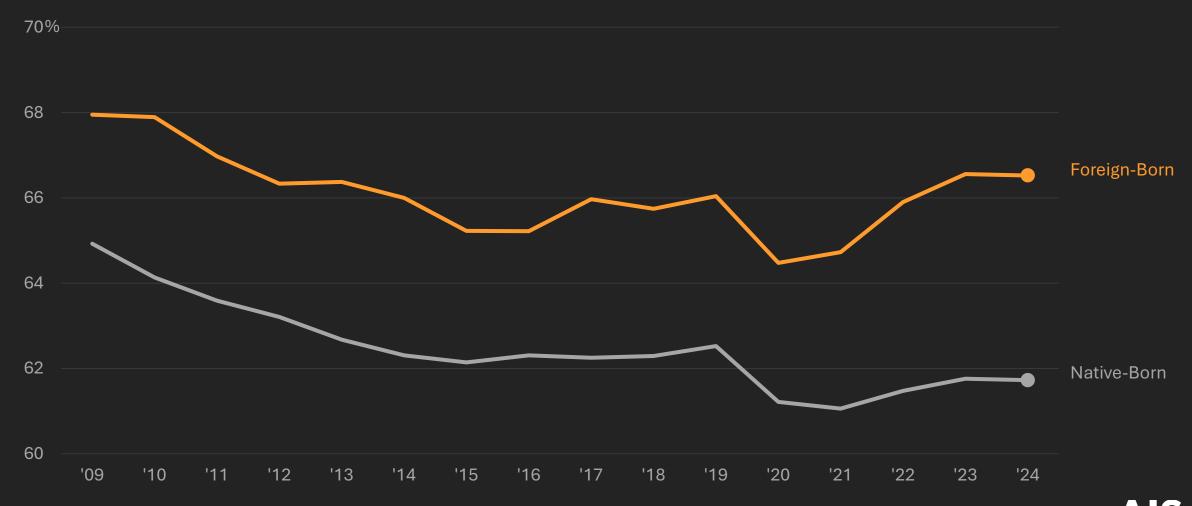


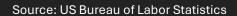




Foreign-Born Workers Are Highly Engaged in the US Labor Market

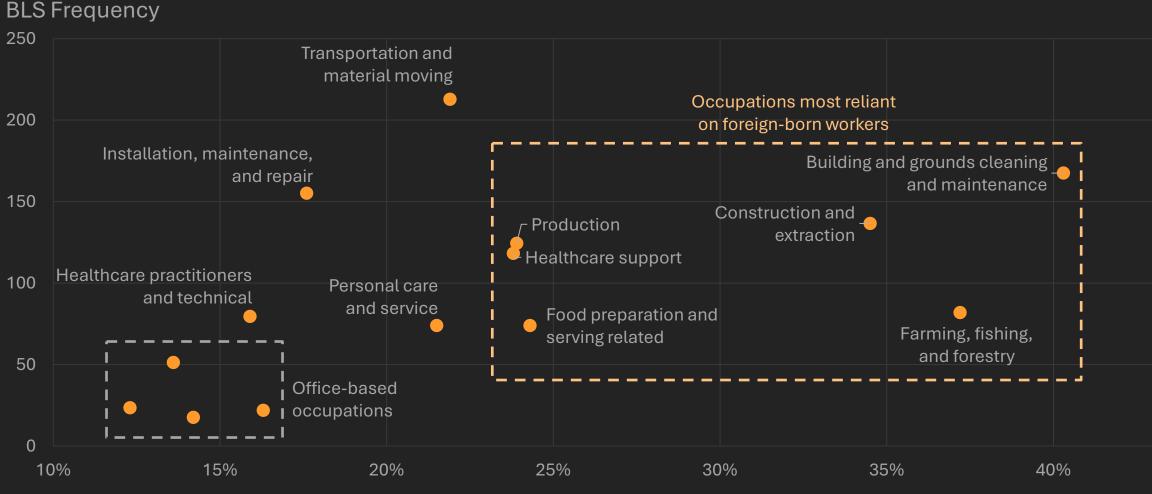
Labor Force Participation Rates







Foreign-Born Workers Are Important for Hazardous Jobs



Foreign-Born Share of Workers in Occupation

BLS Frequency is number of injury and illness cases per 10,000 full-time equivalent workers; incidence rate is displayed for CY 2021–2022 The employment share of foreign-born within each occupation is displayed for CY 2023 Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics







- Labor market indicators lag the broader economy
- Though they are still important to watch for premium and frequency trends
- Long-term premium and frequency trends are at risk











Interest Rates

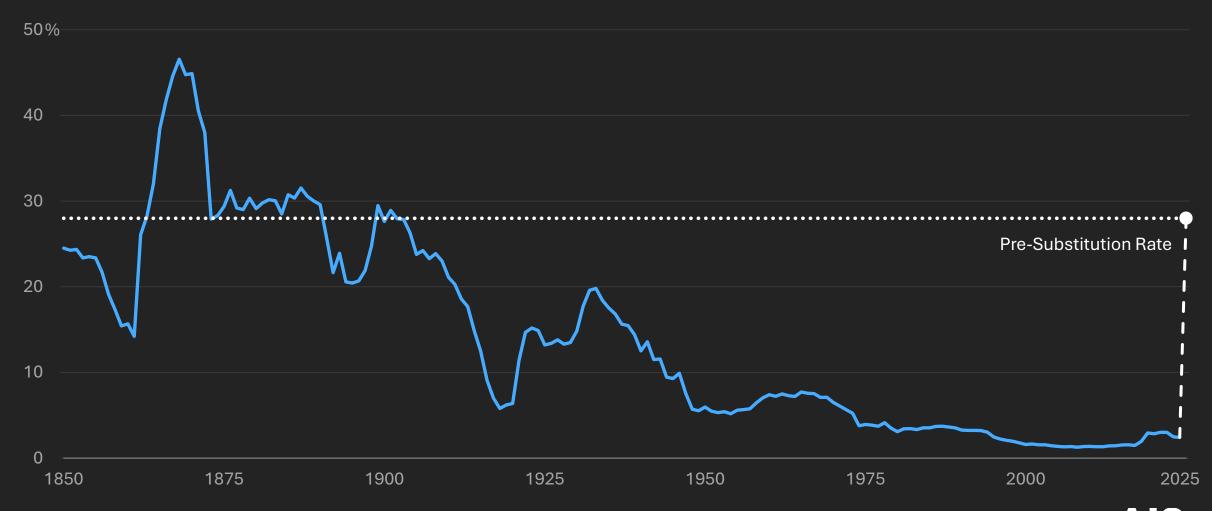


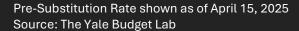


Tariffs

The Largest Tariff Increase in Modern History*

Customs Duty Revenue as a Share of Goods Imports

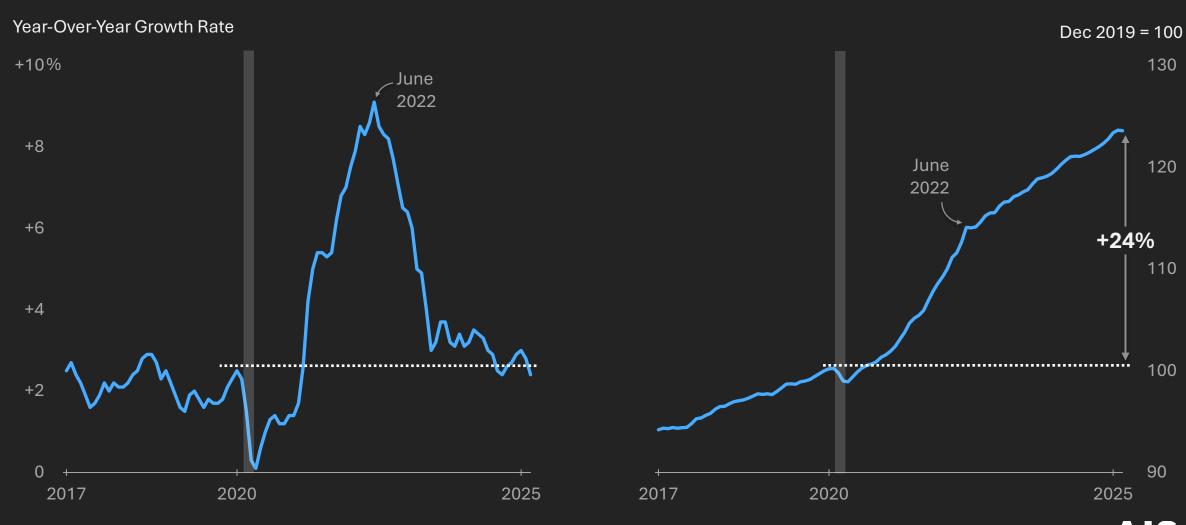






Consumers Care About Prices—Less So About Inflation

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

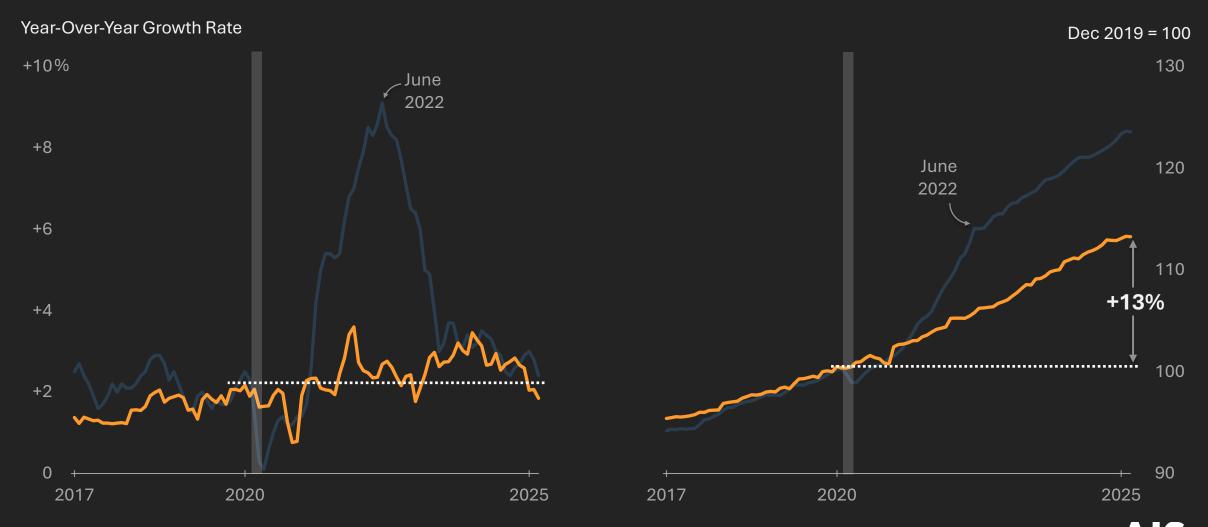


Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics



Medical Prices Are in a Different World

Workers Compensation Weighted Medical Price Index (WCWMI)

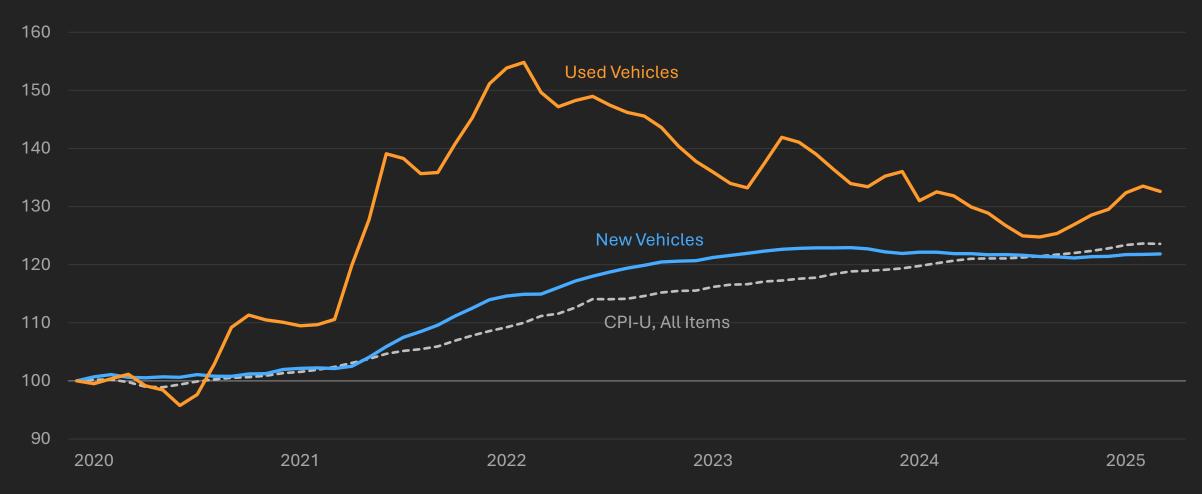


Sources: US Bureau of Labor Statistics; NCCI



P/C Industry Tariff Impacts—Vehicles, New & Used

Indexed to Pre-COVID

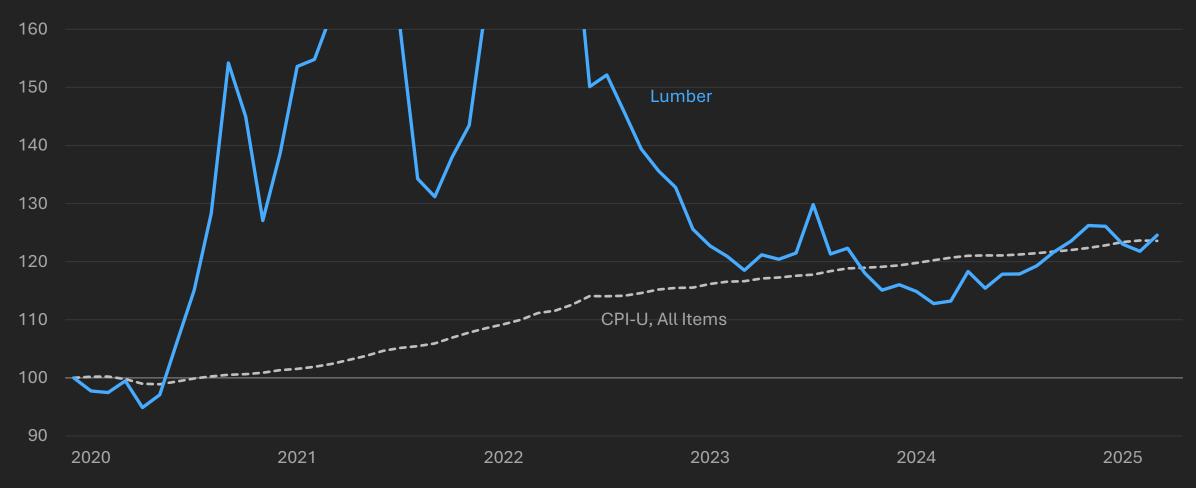


Values shown are indexed to December 2019; values for New Vehicles and Used Vehicles are sourced from Consumer Price Index (CPI) data Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics



P/C Industry Tariff Impacts—Lumber

Indexed to Pre-COVID

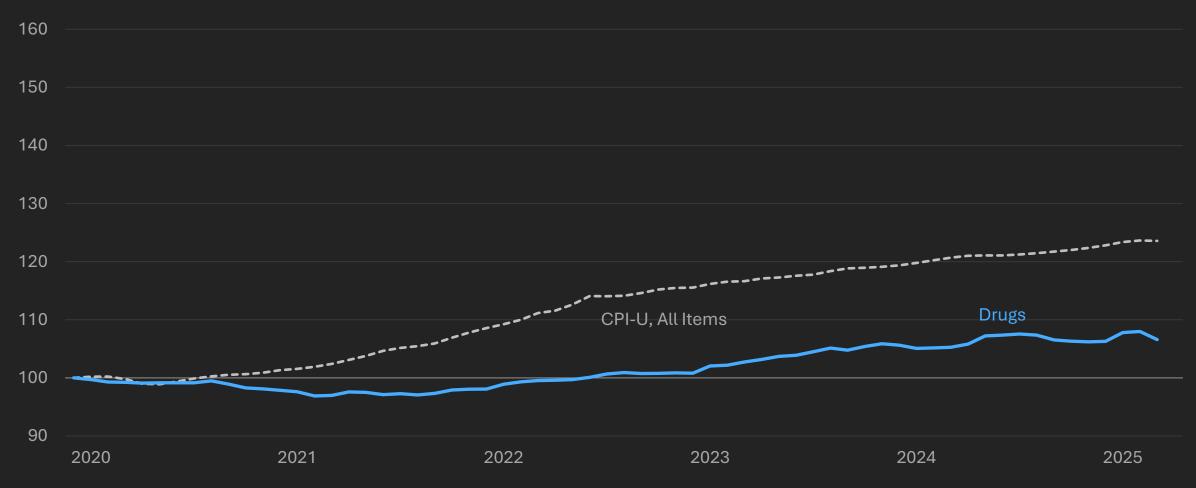


Values shown are indexed to December 2019; values for Lumber are sourced from Producer Price Index (PPI) data Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics



P/C Industry Tariff Impacts—Drugs

Indexed to Pre-COVID

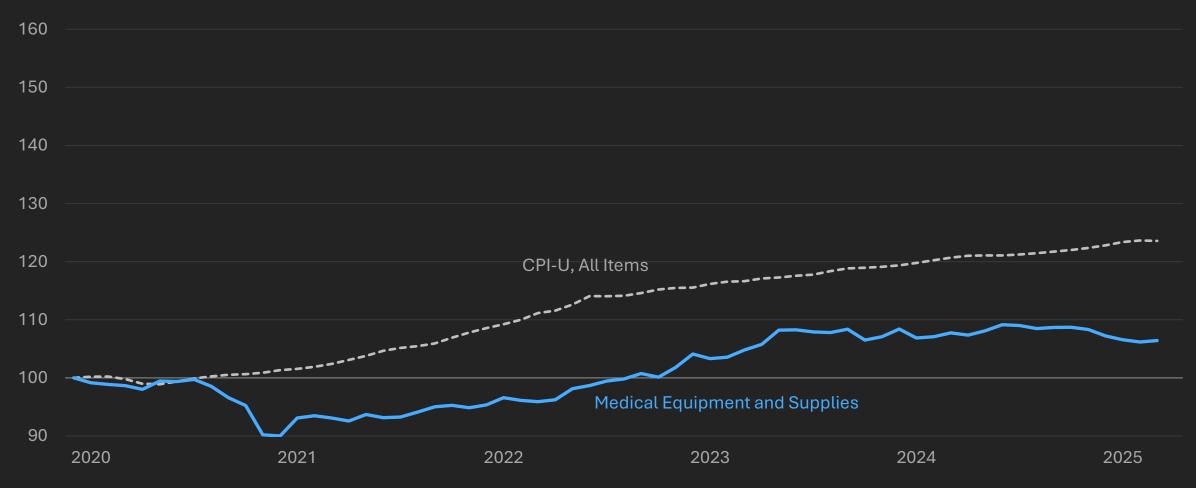


Values shown are indexed to December 2019; values for Medicinal Drugs are sourced from Consumer Price Index (CPI) data Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics



P/C Industry Tariff Impacts—Medical Equipment & Supplies

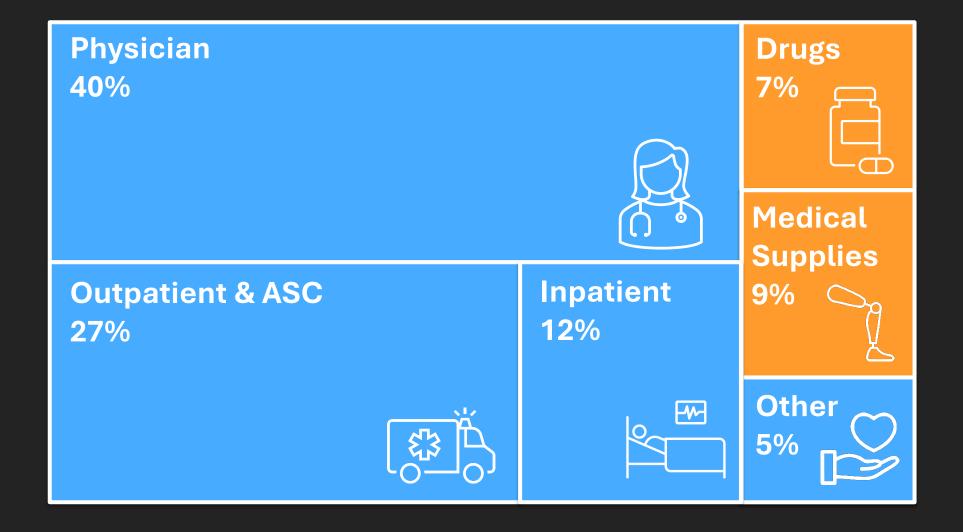
Indexed to Pre-COVID



Values shown are indexed to December 2019; values for Medical Equipment and Supplies are sourced from Consumer Price Index (CPI) data Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics



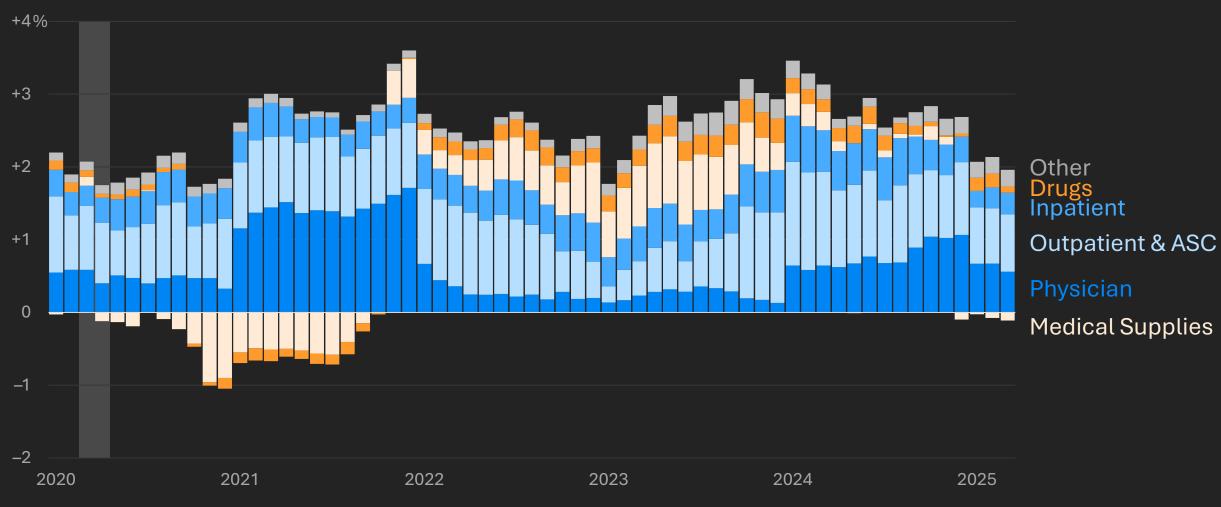
Medical Cost Distribution





Composition of Changes to the WCWMI

Contributions to Year-Over-Year Change



Other is represented by long-term care (PPI Home Health and PPI Nursing Home Care) Sources: US Bureau of Labor Statistics and NCCI's Medical Call data







- Inflation or not, prices are going up
- Workers compensation to be impacted by tariffs on pharmaceuticals and medical supplies
- Medical price impacts likely to be manageable











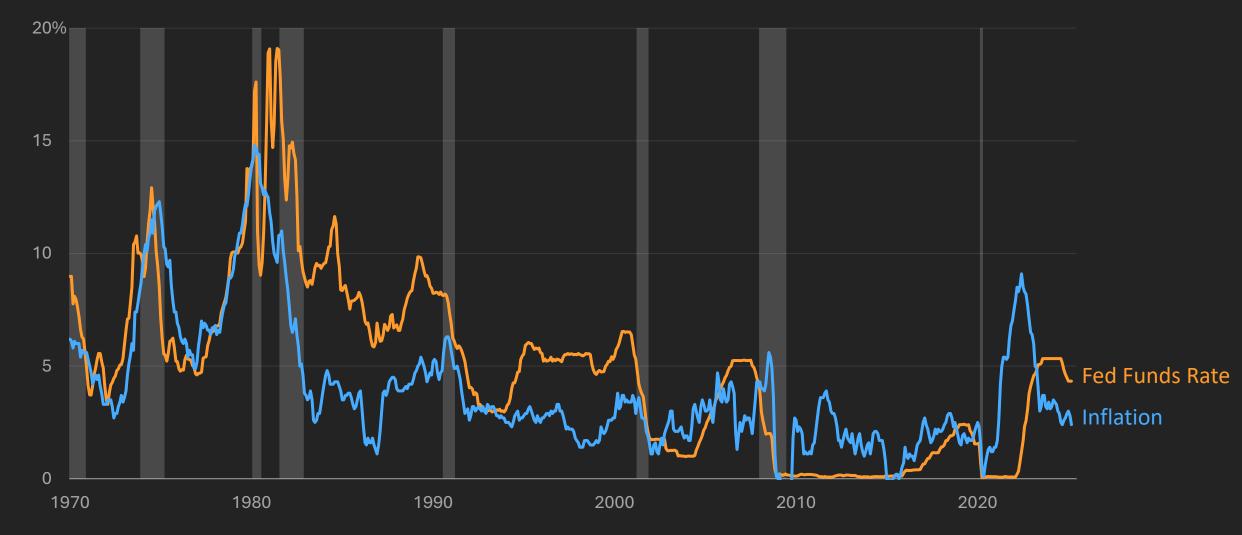


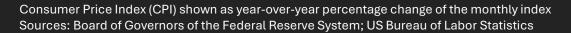


Interest Rates

- Does anyone want Jerome Powell's job right now?
- If we are worried about a recession, why are long-term yields rising?
- The \$36,000,000,000 question

Mid-'90s Soft Landing or Late-'70s Inflation Shock?

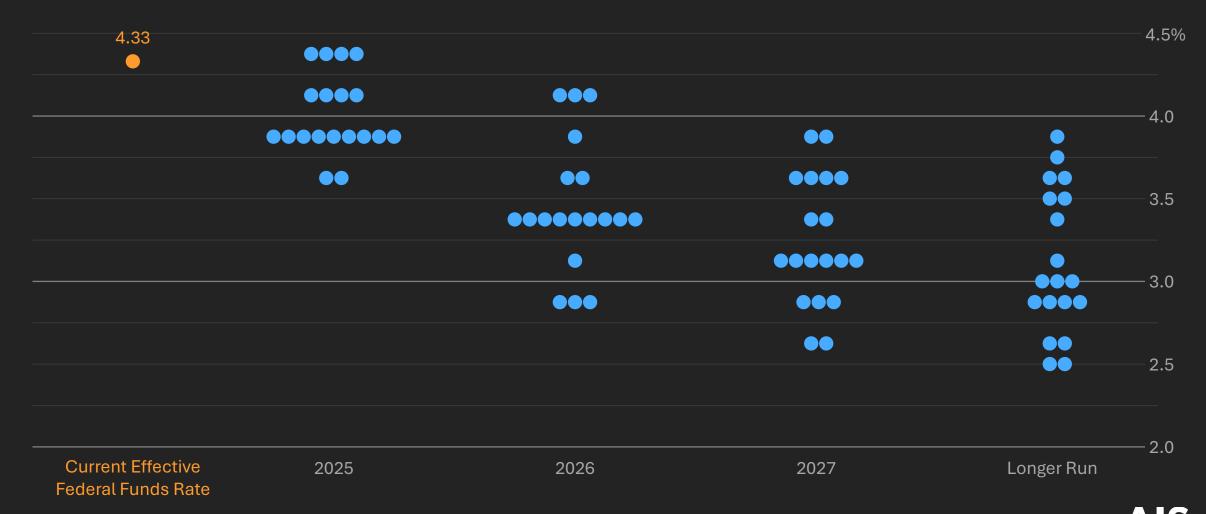






The Fed Is in Wait-and-See Mode

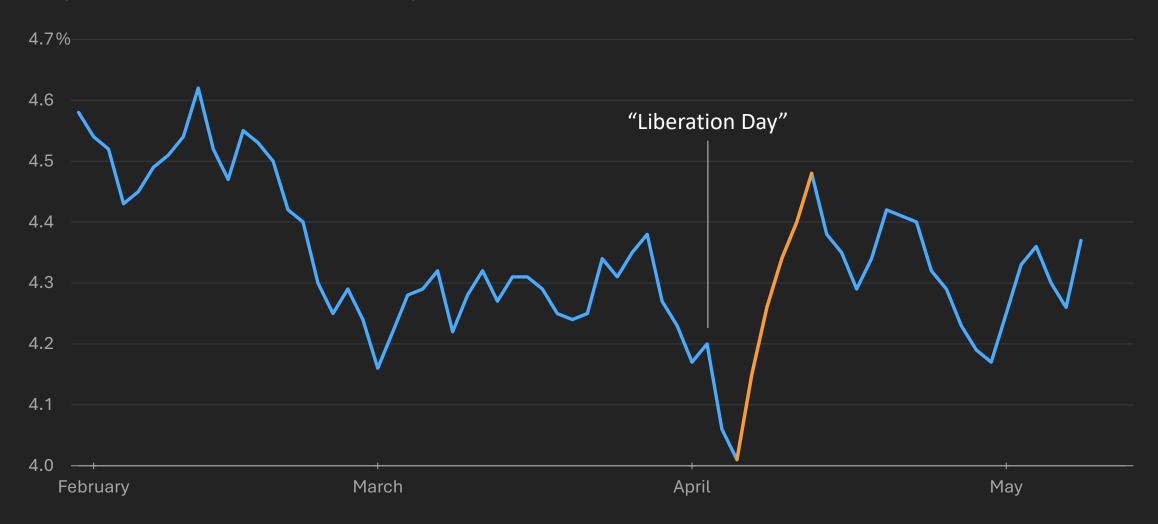
FOMC Participants' Assessments of Appropriate Monetary Policy





10-Year Treasury Yields Are Moving in Unexpected Ways

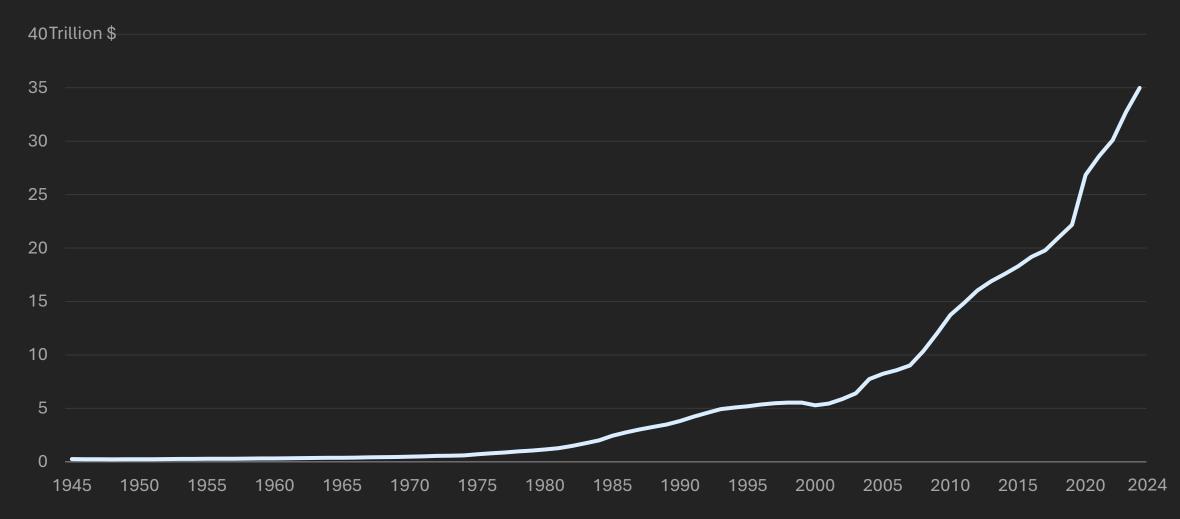
Daily Par Yield Rate of 10-Year Treasury





The \$36,000,000,000 Question

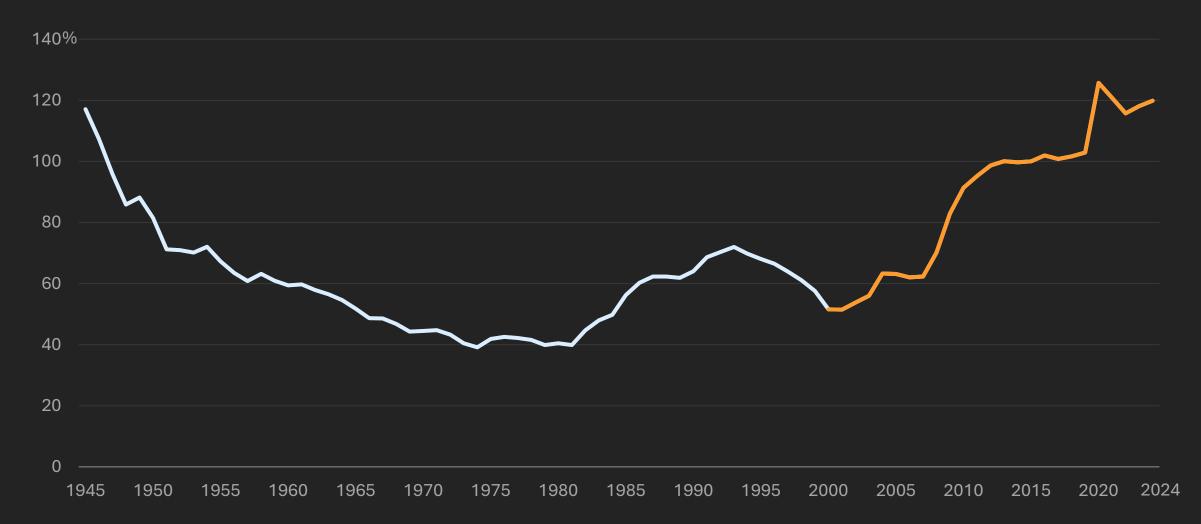
US Government Debt Outstanding





Is It Actually a Big Deal?

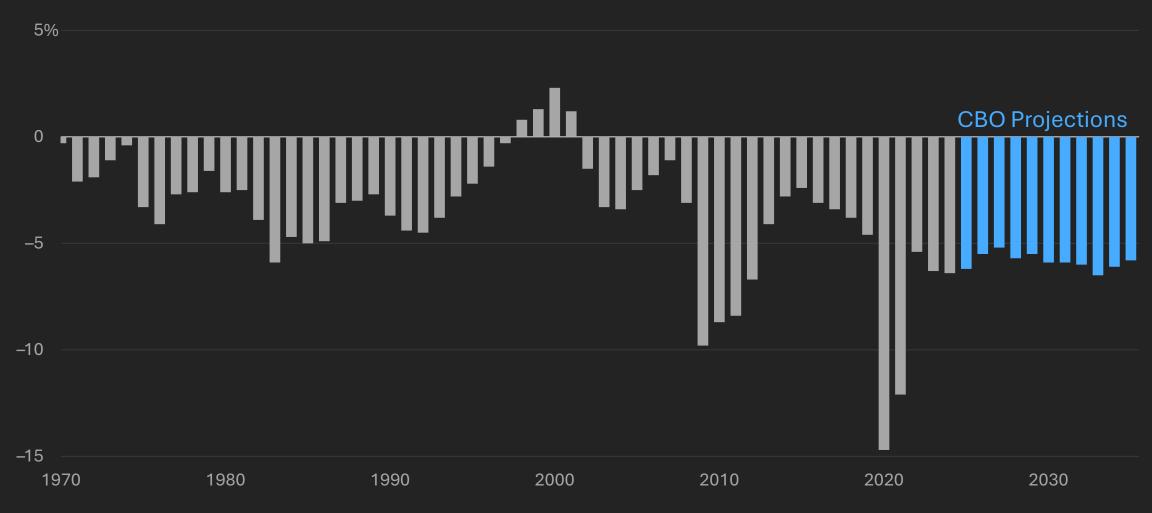
US Government Debt to GDP Ratio

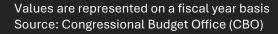




The Deficit Is What Actually Matters

Federal Deficit/Surplus as a Share of GDP

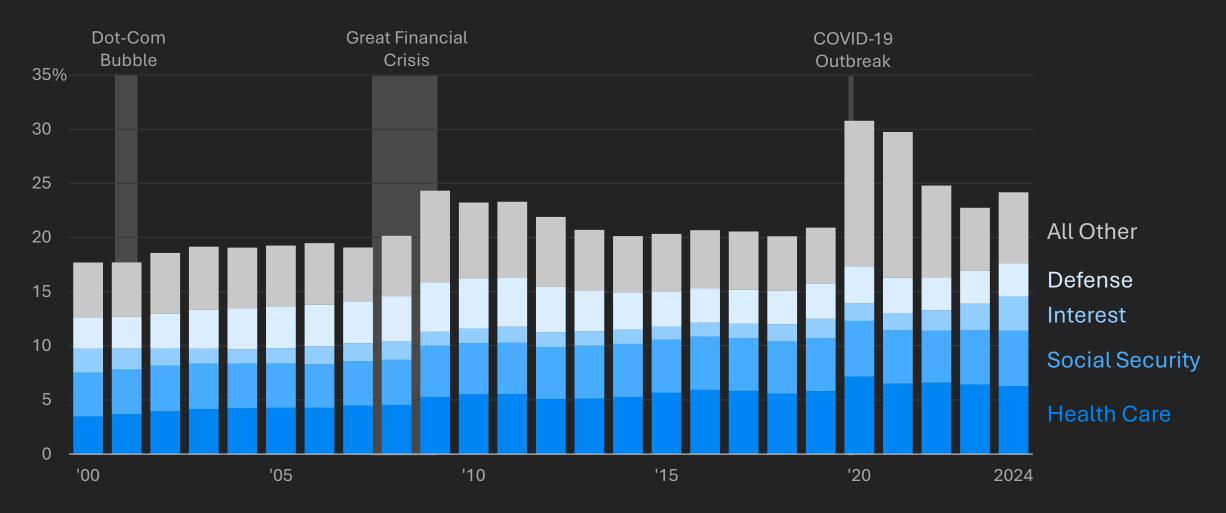


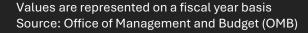




What Does the Federal Government Spend Money On?

Federal Government Spending as a Share of GDP











Interest Rates

- The Fed might be caught between its two mandates: inflation and employment
- Despite recession risks, yields are rising over concerns around inflation and debt
- Unsustainable deficits and budget trickery may keep longer-term yields elevated



Growth







Interest Rates



2025 State of the Economy Insights



Economic uncertainty is elevated, recession probabilities up

Consumer spending is the key data point to watch



The labor market is a lagging indicator for the economy

The labor market is at risk near-term (recession) and long-term (labor supply)



Tariffs will directly impact a small portion of workers compensation prices

Direct medical price impact likely to be manageable



Tariffs present a monetary policy challenge for the Fed's dual mandate

Long-term yields may stay elevated due to inflation and debt concerns