Lessons Learned from High-Severity Law Enforcement Claims

Wednesday, October 19th | 1:45 PM
Lessons Learned from High-Severity Law Enforcement Claims
Today’s Topics

For high-severity Liability, Workers Comp and Auto claims we will discuss:

➢ How do we identify preceding risk factors?
➢ What can we do to reduce risk?
➢ How can we inspire action?
➢ What role does event response play?
Poll the Audience!

What percentage of your pool’s gross incurred claims are law enforcement related?

- Less than 25%
- 25% to 50%
- Greater than 50%
- I don’t know
- We don’t handle police risk
Answer Varies From 35% to Over 50% for Pools Insuring Police Risk

CIS Analysis
- Top 5 Liability Categories*
  - Law Enforcement = 36%
  - Employment = 17%
  - Corrections = 16%
  - Vehicle Operation = 10%
  - Utilities = 6%

Key Factors
- Lines of Coverage
- Type of Member (Municipal / County)
- Attachment point / SIR

Benchmark Consortium Analysis

General Liability Claims**
- Police
- Non Police
- 38%
- 62%

Workers Comp Claims**
- Police
- Non Police
- 39%
- 61%

**FY 2010 - Present
Poll the Audience!

How do you primarily define a high-severity claim?

• By specific amount paid
• Any claim that involves my pool’s reinsurer(s)
• By reputational risk to our pool / member
• Other
Law Enforcement Liability Incurred By Cause of Action

CIS Analysis
- 150 city police departments & county sheriffs

Benchmark Consortium Analysis
- 104 city police departments
Research Insight: 5% of the workforce are responsible for 66% of disproportionate force events.
Law Enforcement Workers Comp Claims Severity Analysis

Benchmark Consortium Analysis

- 407 city police departments
- Non-Covid, Non-PTSD claims
- 2010 to 2021

Incur Claims Count

- $<25k
- $25k-49k
- $50k-99k
- $100k-249k
- $250k-499k
- $>500k

Incurred Claims

- $<25k
- $25k-49k
- $50k-99k
- $100k-249k
- $250k-499k
- $>500k
Law Enforcement Top 5 Auto Accident Types

### Root Causes (Not Mutually Exclusive)
- High-Risk Operations (Pursuits, Non-Pursuit Emergency Response)
- Distracted Driving
- Driver Skill / Proficiency / Type of Vehicle
- Backing Up

### COSTS

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<td>Person Struck/Passenger Thrown</td>
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<td>Damage Other Car/Property</td>
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<td>Turning/U-Turn</td>
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### CLAIMS

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CIS Analysis of Last 5 FY as of 6.30.22

On both lists
NCLM Case Study: Improving Quality of FTO for Auto Risk
11. Maintains control of vehicle and proper alertness while talking on radio or using MDT.
   Typing on the MDT should be avoided whenever possible. Trainee should reduce speed and increase following distance before picking up and talking on the radio or typing on the MDT. Trainee should also watch to ensure that the trainee remains alert with proper eye movement to avoid tunnel vision.

   ___Consistent ___Inconsistent ___Never
   Describe observations:
   
   
   
   
   

12. Avoids backing situations.
   Trainee should try to select a spot that makes backing unnecessary. If backing is necessary attempt to do it upon arrival. If trainee must back from a parked position, make sure that he/she walks around the patrol vehicle to look for any obstacles before backing.

   ___Consistent ___Inconsistent ___Never
   Describe observations:
   
   
   
   
   

Revised – 1/26/2021
Closing Thoughts

High-severity Law Enforcement claims are addressable! Keys to Success:

• Conduct root cause analysis across lines of coverage
• Apply data science to surface actionable trends & leading risk indicators
• Utilize public safety credibility, relationships & trust as currency for change
• Engage members doing things right as peers to inspire action
• Leadership, culture and change management are as important as policies, training and equipment.