F-Class Exhibit 9
As Filed

DELAWARE COMPENSATION RATING BUREAU, INC.
F-CLASS FILING

RATE AND LOSS COST FORMULAE

The experience used for classification relativities for the December 1, 2024 F-Class revision will include all available risks. It is proposed that individual claims and catastrophes be limited in accordance with the procedure previously employed in other DCRB filings. The experience period will be five (5) years for all classifications regardless of whether a classification might meet the full credibility requirements with less than five years of data. Credibility will be based on reported payrolls for each classification. All occupational disease losses will be included in the exhibit of experience, the total amount of such losses by type of injury being shown on a separate line on the classification rate sheets.

The calculation of classification rates will be made in accordance with the following procedure:

(1) Determine the pure premiums underlying present Manual Rates by category (serious, non-serious, medical only and total) for each classification.

(2) Adjust the present pure premiums by category (serious, non-serious, medical only and total) to the December 1, 2024 rate level to obtain present on-rate-level pure premiums.

(3) Determine Expected Losses (serious, non-serious, medical only and total) for each classification by multiplying the payrolls of the experience period by the pure premiums underlying present Manual Rates.

(4) Determine the indicated pure premiums (serious, non-serious, medical only and total) from the payrolls and losses of the experience period.

(5) Test the indicated total pure premiums by multiplying by the payrolls of the latest five years for each classification and obtaining the total Actual Losses for all classifications combined.

(6) Calculate the Expected Losses by multiplying the pure premiums underlying present Manual Rates by the payrolls of the latest five years for each classification and by the overall average rate change.

(7) Obtain correction factors by category of loss (serious, non-serious and medical-only) by dividing the Expected Losses derived in (6) by the Actual Losses derived in (5).

(8) Apply the correction factor obtained in (7) to the indicated (pre-test) pure premium from (4) to obtain the indicated (post-test) pure premiums.

(9) Determine "formula" pure premiums from (2) and (8) for each category of loss, with credibility corresponding to the amount of payroll, for each category, to be assigned to the indicated pure premiums. Credibility weights will be taken from the exhibit appearing in the Classification Book. The complement of such credibility is to be assigned to the present on-rate-level pure premiums for each category of loss.

(10) Select proposed total pure premiums for each classification, such pure premiums being the middle pure premium of the total pure premiums of (2), (8) and (9). If the proposed pure premium is other than the formula pure premium in (9), partial pure premiums are to be allocated between categories (serious, non-serious and medical only) in the same proportion as the partial pure premiums comprising the formula pure premium.

(11) Test the proposed total pure premiums in (10) by multiplying by the payrolls of the three latest years for each classification and obtaining the total Expected Losses for all classifications combined.

(12) Obtain a correction factor by dividing the Expected Losses derived in (6) by the Expected Losses derived in (11).

(13) Calculate the composite pure premium multiplier (CPPM), which will be the product of the following items:

(a) The pure premium correction factor determined in (12).
(b) The proposed experience rating plan off-balance factor (Collectible Premium Ratio).
(c) The expense provision factor as calculated by taking the inverse of the permissible loss and loss adjustment ratio.
(d) The rate test correction factor, as described in (17) below.
(e) The estimated effect of the October 1, 2025 benefit change.

(14) Apply the composite multiplier obtained in (13) to the proposed total pure premiums to obtain Class Book Indicated Rates.

(15) Apply 80% weight to the Class Book Indicated Rates and 20% weight to the average of F-Class Assigned Risk Rates from selected states.

(16) Test to assure that the maximum departure of the proposed Manual Rates from the current is in accordance with the following formulae:

Maximum Changes in Rates:
Upward: Overall change plus 25% rounded to the nearest 1%.
Downward: Overall change minus 25% rounded to the nearest 1%.

(17) Test the Manual Rates derived in (16) to determine if balance has been achieved within 0.005 of the indicated change in rate level. If such balance has not been achieved, calculate the necessary rate test correction and off-balance factors to adjust the composite pure premium multipliers derived in (13) to achieve the necessary balance. Perform steps (14) through (17) iteratively until the desired balance is achieved.

(18) Manual Rates are to be rounded to the nearest $.01.

The calculation of non-assigned risk classification loss costs will be made by the following procedure:

(19) Multiply the proposed assigned risk Manual Rates by classification by the permissible loss, loss adjustment expense and loss-based assessment ratio.