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Chapter 22

Employment and Individual Health Risk Management

The costs of health care and health insurance have been of major social concern in the United States in the last three decades. The U.S. Department of Commerce Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services reported that national health care expenditures were \$2.1 trillion in 2006, up 6.7 percent from 2005. National health care expenditures made up 16 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2006; by 2017, they are projected to rise to 19.5 percent. Insurance Information Institute, *The Insurance Fact Book*, 2009, 13–14. The 1980s were a decade of double-digit rate increases in health insurance cost, which was the impetus for the birth of managed-care plans such as preferred provider organizations (PPOs) and for the boom in health maintenance organizations (HMOs). The newest innovation of the new millennium is the defined contribution health plan, also called consumer-driven health plans (CDHPs) and high-deductible health plans (HDHPs) in the forms of health savings accounts (HSAs) and health reimbursement accounts (HRAs). The CDHPs and HDHPs intend to transform the defined benefits approach to health insurance into defined contribution plans as part of an ownership society paradigm. Because managed-care plans no longer limit the spiraling health care costs, the defined contribution health plans with large deductibles emerged as a solution, albeit with their own problems. The issues of high cost and the impact on benefits are discussed in more detail in the box “What Is the Tradeoff between Health Care Costs and Benefits?” later in this chapter.

Most nongovernmental health insurance is provided through employer groups. Health insurance is a substantial percentage of an employer’s total benefits expenditures. According to the Employee Benefit Research Institute (EBRI), of the \$1.5 trillion in total employee benefit program outlays in 2007, employers spent \$623.1 billion on health benefit plans. After retirement plans, health care was the second largest employer expenditure for employee benefits in 2007. Employee Benefit Research Institute, *EBRI Databook on Employee Benefits*, ch.2: “Finances of the Employee Benefit System,” updated September 2008, <http://ebri.org/pdf/publications/books/databook/DB.chapter%2002.pdf> (accessed April 22, 2009). Health insurance is a substantial expense for employers and a major concern of society. Just consider your own situation. Do you have health insurance coverage? If you responded yes, you probably feel very comfortable. If you do not have coverage, you are probably making a note to yourself to check how you can get coverage and be able to afford the cost. This chapter will touch upon that subject, too, because individual contracts are an important source of insurance for people without

employer-sponsored benefits, or those employed but with inadequate employee benefits. Some of the policy characteristics of individual contracts are similar to those of group contracts; however, there are differences worthy of discussion. Thus, we explore the individual contract and also investigate various health policies, such as individual dental and cancer policies, individual long-term care insurance, and Medigap insurance. In this chapter, you will gain an understanding of the choices an employee has to make when given the option to select among various health plans such as PPOs, HMOs, HSAs, or HRAs, or the individual alternatives available when he or she does not have these options.

A practical application of the concepts discussed is provided in Cases 1 and 2 of [Chapter 23 "Cases in Holistic Risk Management"](#). Thus, this chapter covers the following:

1. Links
2. Group health insurance: an overview, indemnity health plans, managed-care plans, and other health plans
3. Individual health insurance contracts, cancer and critical illness policies, and dental insurance
4. Disability insurance, long-term care insurance, and Medicare supplementary insurance

Links

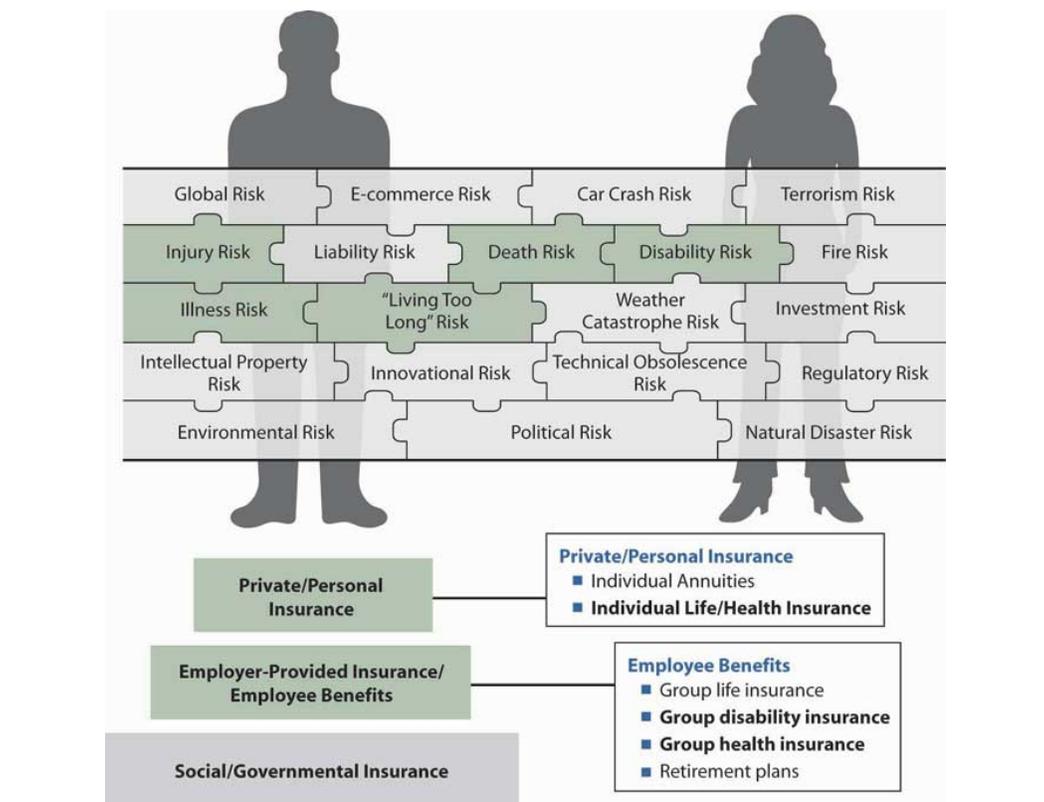
Among the risks shown in the holistic risk puzzle, the risk of illness or injury is the leading personal risk. The desire to mitigate this risk—a cause of major expense—is why many employees would not take a job without health insurance as part of the compensation package. In the big picture of risk management in our lives, taking care of health insurance is ranked very high. If you have surveyed your friends or classmates, you have probably learned that those who do not have health insurance coverage are not comfortable about it. They are likely aware that a serious accident or severe illness could cause them serious financial trouble.

We believe that we are entitled to the best health care possible to protect our health and keep us well. While in the distant past, the town's doctor visited a patient's home to provide help and accepted any payment, today's medical care is an impersonal business wherein doctors and emergency rooms require patients to show proof of capacity to pay. Health care coverage is expensive and deserves careful consideration in completing our holistic risk management. In [Figure 22.1 "Links between Health Risks and Insurance Products"](#), the connection between the health risk and the possible coverage available from the employer is depicted. It is

important to note that if health care coverage is not available from an employer, it is the responsibility of the individual to obtain individual coverage. With the added individual products discussed in this chapter, we provide the final step in the three-step diagram shown in [Figure 22.1 "Links between Health Risks and Insurance Products"](#) and complete our study of holistic risk management. Individual arrangements for health, dental, disability, life, and pensions are necessary when all other programs represented in the bottom two steps do not complete the risk management program of a family. Case 1 of [Chapter 23 "Cases in Holistic Risk Management"](#) presents the risk management portfolio of the hypothetical Smith family, and group health is covered in the overview of a sample employee benefits handbook in Case 2 of [Chapter 23 "Cases in Holistic Risk Management"](#).

It is no wonder that health care issues have been high on the agendas of Congress and the new administration of President Barack Obama. The most notable issue is the proposed guarantee of health insurance for the 48 million Americans who are currently uninsured. Significant issues in health care over the years are discussed in the box “What Is the Tradeoff between Health Care Costs and Benefits?”

Figure 22.1 *Links between Health Risks and Insurance Products*



22.1 Group Health Insurance: An Overview, Indemnity Health Plans, Managed-Care Plans, and Other Health Plans

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

In this section we elaborate on the following topics regarding group health insurance plans:

- Changes with respect to employer-sponsored health coverage over time
- Indemnity health insurance plans—traditional fee-for-service plans: features, coordination of benefits, and cost containment initiatives
- The transition to managed care: indemnity plans with networks, HMOs, PPOs, POSs, HSAs, and HRAs

Group Health Insurance: An Overview

Today, health insurance is very different from what it was two or three decades ago. Most of us do not pay providers of health care directly and submit an insurance form for reimbursement. In addition, most of us do not have complete freedom in choosing our physicians but must select from a list of in-network providers. The days of seeing any doctor and being reimbursed for any procedure the doctor orders are gone. We live in an era of receiving health care under managed care: controlled access to doctors, procedures, and medicines. While limited access is the disadvantage of the managed-care systems, there are many advantages. The most important is cost containment through efficiency. Another advantage is that most patients no longer have to deal with paperwork. Insureds simply make a copayment to the health care provider, and the remaining reimbursements are done behind the scenes. Additional advantages include preventive care and higher standards for quality care.

Costs are no longer controlled because the underlying issues that created medical cost inflation never disappeared. The main underlying factors are medical technology development, medical malpractice lawsuits, drug and medication development, the aging population, and the fact that a third party pays for the cost of obtaining medical services. People made the transition from the open choice of indemnity plans into the more controlled managed-care plans such as PPOs, point of service (POS) plans, and the various types of HMOs, but medical technology improvements, introduction of new medications, aging of the population, and medical malpractice continued in full swing. The cost-control factors of managed

care that eased medical cost inflation during the transition period are not as effective as they once were. Once most of the U.S. population enrolled in managed-care plans, the cost saving factors no longer surpassed medical cost inflation factors. The situation in the health market is discussed in the box “What Is the Tradeoff between Health Care Costs and Benefits?”

The old managed-care plans are no longer viable and new ideas have emerged to supplement them. While the old systems are considered defined benefit health programs, the new ideas call for defined contribution health plans in which the consumer/employee receives a certain amount of money from the employer and then selects the desired health care components. Rather than employers negotiating with insurers or managed-care organizations for the group health plans, consumers are encouraged to negotiate directly with providers because these new plans are considered consumer-driven health plans. In some form, these are the HSAs and the HRAs.

Table 22.1 "Spectrum of Health Plans" Not all types of plans are included in the table. Exclusive physician organization (EPO) is another plan that does not permit access to providers outside the network. Also, HRA is not featured here. describes the managed health care plans prevalent in the marketplace today. Note, however, that the various health plans are no longer as distinct from one another as they appear in the table. Since these plans were introduced, changes in health care regulations, coupled with new laws concerned with patients’ rights, have eliminated some of the differences among the plans and they now overlap greatly. (For example, it is no longer true that HMOs are necessarily cheaper than PPOs and HMOs with open access.) **Figure 22.2 "Continuum of Health Plans"** provides the five most prevalent health insurance plans on a continuum of choice and cost. There are other health care plans, such as exclusive physician organizations (EPOs), where doctors have created their own networks in response to the competitive environment, specifically, hospital chains, medical centers, and insurance companies acquiring group practices. These networks do not provide access to out-of-network providers.

Table 22.1 Spectrum of Health Plans

	Indemnity	Indemnity with Network	PPO	POS	
Choice Level	Highest				
Cost Level	Highest				

	Indemnity	Indemnity with Network	PPO	POS	
Main Characteristics	Comprehensive medical coverage with deductibles and coinsurance. Open access to providers.	Comprehensive medical coverage with deductibles and coinsurance. Access to providers in large networks and outside the network (with penalty).	Comprehensive medical coverage with deductibles, copayments, and coinsurance. Access to providers in networks and outside the network (with penalty).	Comprehensive medical coverage with deductibles, copayments, and coinsurance. Access to providers in networks and outside the network (with penalty). A gatekeeper.	An hea wit dec at for inc \$2, far 200 sav acc ma \$2, sin inc \$5, far to of dec (20 Em em cor
Access to Providers	Access to any provider—no restriction.	Access to any provider in a large network and outside the network (with penalty).	Access to any provider in a large network and outside the network (with penalty).	Same as PPO, but required to see primary care physician (PCP) first. Referral from PCP to see a specialist. (PPO+PCP)	De the hea aft dec
Methods of Reimbursing the Providers	Fee-for-service: patient pays total fee directly to the doctor for service rendered.	Fee-for-service, subject to usual, customary, and reasonable (UCR) limits.	Discounted fee-for-service.	PCPs by capitation; specialists by discounted FFS.	De the hea aft dec

	Indemnity	Indemnity with Network	PPO	POS	
What Is Required of the Patient?	Patient files claim forms; insurer reimburses coinsurance after the deductible, up to a maximum.	Same as indemnity, but reimbursement is only for UCR.	Copayments Copayments can run from \$10 for PCP to \$35+ for specialists. Each plan is negotiated, so copayments may differ. See examples later in this chapter. in networks; out of networks are similar to indemnity with penalties, up to a maximum.	Same as PPO.	En par ma inf con dec ab he Pat op acc dec oth coi and to
The Benefits—Levels of Preventive Care All plans are required to provide preventive care such as mammography screenings and Pap tests.	Comprehensive medical package with minimal preventive care.	Comprehensive medical package with minimal preventive care.	Same as indemnity, with increased preventive care and well baby care.	Same as PPO.	Pre car by cov oth con pla (de do app

	Indemnity	Indemnity with Network	PPO	POS	
Prevalence	Lowest	Low	High	high	Gr (ne

Figure 22.2 Continuum of Health Plans



The student who is new to this topic might best comprehend the changes of the past three decades by first learning about the profiles of HMOs and the indemnity plans of the late 1970s and early 1980s. These two types of plans were truly far apart. Patients had unlimited provider choice in the indemnity plans and the least choice in the HMOs. The HMOs supplied a person’s medical needs for about \$5 a visit. The subscriber to the staff model HMO would visit a clinic-like facility and see a doctor who was paid a salary. Baby, eye, and dental care were included. A new baby would cost a family very little. On the other side of the spectrum, the subscribers of the indemnity plans could see any provider, pay for the services, and later apply for reimbursement. The premiums for HMOs were substantially lower than those for the indemnity plan. In most cases, the employer paid the full premium for an HMO and asked the employee to supplement the higher cost of the indemnity plan.

Of these two extremes, who would select the HMO and who would select the indemnity plan? You answered correctly if you said that young and healthy employees most likely selected the HMOs. It turned out that there was adverse selection against the indemnity plans, which saw the more mature and less healthy employees. The managers of the indemnity plans began looking at the other extreme of the continuum for help in reducing costs. This is how managed care in traditional indemnity plans began. First, there were indemnity plans with large networks limiting access to providers and reimbursing only for **usual, customary, and reasonable (UCR)**¹ costs for that area based on studies of the appropriate cost for each medical procedure. But this was only the first step. The low copayment (copay) that HMOs asked was very desirable. The newly formed **preferred provider organizations (PPOs)**² adopted the copay method and used managed-care organizations to negotiate with doctors and all providers for large discounts, with some more than 50 percent off the usual, customary, and reasonable charges. The next step was to bring the gatekeeper, the primary care physician (which the HMOs used in most of their models and is discussed later in this chapter), into the structure of the PPO. When a gatekeeper was introduced, the new plan was called a **point of service (POS)**³ plan. This new plan is the PPO plus a gatekeeper, or the individual practice association (IPA) HMO model discussed later in the chapter.

1. The costs of health care services that insurers generally agree to cover in fee-for-service or managed care arrangements, based on studies of the appropriate cost for each medical procedure.
2. Groups of hospitals, physicians, and other health care providers that contract with insurers, third-party administrators, or directly with employers to provide medical care to members of the contracting group(s) at discounted prices.
3. A preferred provider organization (PPO) that includes a primary care physician to serve as a gatekeeper, keeping costs contained.
4. HMO model where contractual arrangements are made with physicians and other providers in a community who practice out of their own offices and treat both HMO and non-HMO members.
5. As in the case of managed care, a set amount paid to each health care provider based on the number of subscribers in the provider's plan.

The HMOs include various models: the model of one facility with doctors on staff (the staff model), the group model, the network model of doctors, and the **individual practice association (IPA)**⁴ of many doctors in one practice. The doctors in an IPA could see HMO and non-HMO patients. In many cases, the POS and IPA are very similar from the point of view of the patients, except that when the POS is based on a preferred provider organization rather than an HMO, there is more access to out-of-network providers (but with penalties). These days, many IPAs allow some out-of-network access as well, especially in cases of emergencies. In both the PPO and IPA-based networks with a gatekeeper (POS), the provider specialists receive discounted fees for service, while the gatekeepers (primary care physicians) receive **capitation**⁵ (a set amount paid to each provider based on the number of subscribers in the plan). These are the areas where the distinctions among the plans become fuzzy. HMOs were forced to give more choices and services. Their subscribers, originally young, healthy employees, had become aging baby boomers who needed more quality care. Many states have passed bills requiring HMOs to loosen many of their restrictions. With all these changes came a price. HMOs became more expensive; with the best practices widely emulated, the offerings of all plans converged. The pendulum of choice versus cost has probably moved to be somewhere in the middle of the continuum shown in [Figure 22.2 "Continuum of Health Plans"](#). For learning purposes, this chapter will regard HMOs as the plans with minimal access to out-of-network providers. A comparison of the actual benefits under the various plans is available in the employee benefits portfolio in Case 2 of [Chapter 23 "Cases in Holistic Risk Management"](#).

What Is the Tradeoff between Health Care Costs and Benefits?

Health care coverage costs are growing at a faster pace than almost any other segment of the economy. One of the nation's largest benefits purchasing groups, the California Public Employee Retirement Systems, saw its PPO rates rise 20 percent and its HMO plans increase 26 percent. Many other employers saw similar increases. To balance their books, employers have to either pass these additional costs along to employees, find ways to cut benefits or transition into health savings accounts (HSAs).

HMOs were once seen as the saviors of the health insurance system. Offering lower costs, they often attracted younger, healthy workers. But now, as their costs are rising, even HMOs no longer look like good deals. Many of the benefits they once offered are being cut. For many older individuals, or those with greater health needs, HMOs do not provide the level of care and flexibility they desire. The PPOs they prefer, however, are becoming more and more expensive. And even with PPOs, benefits such as low copayments for drugs are now being reduced. With the creation of HSAs, it appears that the satisfaction level is lower than that of comprehensive health coverage. A survey conducted by the Employee Benefit Research Institute (EBRI) and discussed in its December 2005 conference revealed that patients who are using the consumer-driven health plans and high-deductible health plans, in the form of HSAs and HRAs, said that they (1) were less satisfied, (2) delayed seeing a health care provider, and (3) behaved in a more cost-conscious way.

At the same time, doctors are also feeling the pinch. Pressured by insurance companies to cut costs, they are forced to see more patients in less time, which can lead to medical mistakes. Insurance companies are also questioning expensive tests and medical procedures and refusing to pay doctors the full amount submitted. Soaring medical malpractice costs are causing some doctors to leave the profession. President George W. Bush called for tort reform to alleviate this problem during his State of the Union address on January 31, 2006.

In the United States, those individuals who have insurance, primarily through their employers, are the lucky ones. Some 47 million Americans have no insurance at all. Those who earn too much to qualify for Medicaid but not enough to purchase private health insurance often find themselves paying huge

out-of-pocket bills. Often, uninsured patients neglect treatment until their condition becomes an emergency. When they cannot pay, hospitals and doctors pick up the cost, and they make up for it by increasing prices elsewhere, which contributes to escalating health care costs.

Is rationing health care the answer? Canada and many European countries have adopted systems of universal coverage, but such coverage comes with a price. Benefits, while universal, may be lower. It may be difficult to see specialists, especially about nonemergency conditions. Long waiting times are not uncommon. A universal health care system proposed during the first Clinton administration never got off the ground. Legislation aimed at giving patients a greater voice in determining what procedures health insurers would cover under a patients' bill of rights did not materialize. However, the advent of HSAs is an attempt to allow patients to carefully choose their own coverage and allocate the appropriate costs.

In addition to the defined contribution health plans, some employers are looking to cut costs through disease management programs. With the majority of costs resulting from chronic conditions, such as asthma, diabetes, heart disease, and arthritis, human resource executives believe that they can reduce costs by developing better ways to manage the health care of employees with such conditions.

In an effort to alleviate the strain of unaffordable medical bills on the 48 million Americans without insurance, President Barack Obama brought renewed focus to the issue of health care reform throughout his 2008 presidential campaign. President Obama advocates universal health insurance and expressed his desire to see such a system implemented in the United States by the end of his four-year term. The Obama proposal emphasizes cost reductions to guarantee eligibility for affordable health care through measures such as insurance reform, abolishing patent protection on pharmaceuticals, and requiring that employers expand group coverage. A National Health Insurance Exchange would also be established for individuals not covered under employer arrangements, giving them access to plans pooled by private insurers and limited coverage through the government (in an arrangement similar to Medicare). Anyone, regardless of preexisting conditions, would have access to coverage at fixed premiums. Although more specific details have yet to emerge, President Obama says that this plan would reduce premiums by \$2,500 for the typical family and would cost \$60 billion to provide annually.

Critics contend that the Obama initiative would add a new government entitlement program whose funding, like Social Security and Medicare, would impose severe burdens because it does not resolve the fundamental issues responsible for escalating medical costs (discussed previously in this chapter). The eligibility requirements could also encourage adverse selection, leading to large deficits if an allowance for this is not built into the premiums. Employers might view the plan as a substitute for employee benefit options that they sponsor and a justification for discontinuing certain types of group coverage. Finally, nationalized health insurance risks alienating individuals who are content with their existing coverage and might resent having to finance a program they could not see themselves utilizing. This, of course, invites discussion about the merits of government intervention to such an extent in an individualistic society such as the United States. Still, the insurance industry finds the concept of cooperating with a national exchange preferable to the alternative of having to compete with a wholly public health insurance plan.

In his speech before a joint session of Congress on February 25, 2009, President Obama reiterated his position, stating, “Health care reform cannot wait, it must not wait, and it will not wait another year,” and he called for comprehensive reform efforts by the end of 2009. Shortly thereafter, the White House Forum on Health Reform was hosted on March 5. It presented findings from the group reports of over 30,000 participants in all 50 states who held HealthCare Community Discussions in December 2008. Once the forum had concluded, the Obama administration launched the Web site HealthReform.gov, detailing intended reform efforts. A preliminary health budget prepared by the Department of Health and Human Services was also made available on the site. Highlights of the budget include the following:

- Accelerated adoption of electronic health records
- Expanded research comparing the effectiveness of medical treatments
- \$6 billion investment for National Institutes of Health cancer research
- \$330 million in spending to increase the number of health professionals in areas with personnel shortages
- Additional outlays for affordable, quality child care
- Fortifications to Medicare

The interested student is invited to go to healthreform.gov for complete details of the health budget. Ongoing developments can be tracked at the interactive

Web site, which also features the formal report from the HealthCare Community Discussions presented at the White House Forum and group reports from discussions in all states.

In March 2009, Senate Finance Committee chair Max Baucus (D-Mont.) published a white paper highlighting the proposals that have been floated since President Obama took office. A consensus is forming in terms of reform priorities: containing medical costs, decreasing the number of uninsured people, and producing better results for patients. Cost containment emphasizes better value for health care dollars—streamlined payment systems and elimination of redundancies. A greater insured population, it is reasoned, contributes to increased use of primary and preventive care so that people do not suffer severe, debilitating, and expensive-to-treat ailments by the time they seek medical intervention.

Lawmakers are focused on providing the best possible health care experience at the lowest possible cost. Such a balancing of the scales may not be possible, as pointed out by Congressional Budget Office (CBO) director Douglas Elmendorf. Elmendorf explained, “The available evidence suggests that a substantial share of spending on health care contributes little if anything to the overall health of the nation, but finding ways to reduce such spending without also affecting services that improve health will be difficult.” To reconcile this problem, the CBO director stressed changing the incentives within the current health care system, such as moving Medicare payments out of the fee-for-service realm, altering tax exclusions on employer-based coverage, and requiring greater transparency regarding the quality of services and treatments by care providers.

Despite the burdens of the economic recession, health reform has remained on the frontlines of President Obama’s first-term agenda. The stimulus authorized by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (discussed in the box “Laws Affecting Health Care” in [Chapter 20 "Employment-Based Risk Management \(General\)"](#)) included over \$20 billion in health-related targeted spending consistent with recent reform measures. In February 2009, President Obama signed a bill expanding the State Children’s Health Insurance Program to guarantee coverage of 11 million children, at a cost of \$33 billion. How these actions and proposals affect the quality of care remains to be seen, but Americans can certainly expect changes in the days, weeks, and months ahead.

Questions for Discussion

1. Who should be responsible for individuals' health care coverage? The employer? The individual? The government?
2. How would it be possible to solve the health care crisis under the current health care system in the United States? Should it be socialized, as it is in many European countries and Canada?
3. Where do you stand with respect to President Obama's proposed National Health Insurance Exchange?

Sources: Lucette Lagnado, "Uninsured and Ill, a Woman Is Forced to Ration Her Care," *Wall Street Journal*, November 12, 2002, A1; Allison Bell, "Group Health Rates Still Rocketing," *National Underwriter, Life & Health/Financial Services Edition*, August 19, 2002; Lori Chordas, "Multiple-Choice Question: Disease Management, Cost Shifting and Prescription-Drug Initiatives Are Some of the Strategies Insurers Are Using to Stabilize Health-Care Expenses," *Best's Review*, August 2002; Barbara Martinez, "Insurer Software Shaves Bills, Leaves Doctors Feeling Frayed," *Wall Street Journal*, July 31, 2002, A1; Frances X. Clines, "Insurance-Squeezed Doctors Folding Tents in West Virginia," *New York Times*, June 13, 2002; Mary Suszynski, "Survey: HMO Rate Increases Are Highest in 11 Years," *Best Wire*, July 2, 2002, <http://www3.ambest.com/Frames/FrameServer.asp?AltSrc=23&Tab=1&Site=bestweekarticle&refnum=19513> (accessed April 22, 2009); "Dueling Legislation on Patients' Rights in the House and Senate," *Washington Post*, August 5, 2001, A5; Mark Hofmann, "Senators, White House Deadlock on Patient Rights," *Business Insurance*, August 2, 2002; John A. MacDonald "Survey of Consumer-Driven Health Plans Raises Key Issues," *EBRI Notes* 27, No. 2 (2006), http://www.ebri.org/publications/notes/index.cfm?fa=notesDisp&content_id=3618 (accessed April 22, 2009); President G. W. Bush, State of the Union address, January 31, 2006; Victoria Colliver, "McCain, Obama Agree: Health Care Needs Fixing," *San Francisco Chronicle*, October 1, 2008, <http://www.sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?f=/c/a/2008/09/30/MNLG12Q79L.DTL>, accessed March 4, 2009; Kevin Freking, "Coverage Guarantee Can Hit Young The Hardest: Obama Health Plan Follows Where Some States Have Struggled," Associated Press, September 11, 2008, http://www.usatoday.com/news/politics/2008-09-11-2075765460_x.htm, accessed March 4, 2009; HealthReform.Gov, <http://healthreform.gov/>, accessed March 13, 2009; Department of Health and Human Services, Proposed Health Budget, http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/assets/fy2010_new_era/Department_of_Health_and_Human_Services1.pdf, accessed March 13, 2009; Ruth Mantell, "Meaningful Health-Care Reform Getting Closer: Outline of

Changes Likely to Be Enacted Begins to Take Shape,” *Wall Street Journal* (MarketWatch), March 16, 2009, http://www.marketwatch.com/news/story/story.aspx?guid=%7B6723EF15%2D7E92%2D4118%2D928A%2DF9FCA8DB592D%7D&siteid=djm_HAMWRSSObamaH, accessed March 17, 2009.

We will now give more detailed descriptions of the plans featured in [Table 22.1 "Spectrum of Health Plans"](#) and [Figure 22.2 "Continuum of Health Plans"](#). Following these descriptions, additional plans such as dental and long-term care plans will be discussed.

Indemnity Health Plans: The Traditional Fee-for-Service Plans

The traditional method for providing group medical expense benefits has been by paying health care providers a fee for services rendered. **Health care providers**⁶ include health professionals, such as physicians and surgeons, as well as health facilities, such as hospitals and outpatient surgery centers. Medical expense benefits may be provided on an indemnity, service, or valued basis.

Indemnity benefits⁷ apply the principle of indemnity by providing payment for loss. The insured (the covered employee or dependent) would receive, for example, the actual costs incurred up to but not exceeding \$300 per day for up to ninety days while confined in a hospital. Other dollar limits would be placed on benefits for other types of charges, such as those for ancillary charges (such as X-ray, laboratory, and drugs) made by the hospital.

There are five major classifications of traditional **fee-for-service**⁸ medical expense insurance: (1) hospital expense, (2) surgical expense, (3) medical expense, (4) major medical, and (5) comprehensive medical insurance. The first three types are called basic coverage and provide a limited set of services or reimburse a limited dollar amount. As the names suggest, major medical and comprehensive medical insurance provide coverage for large losses.

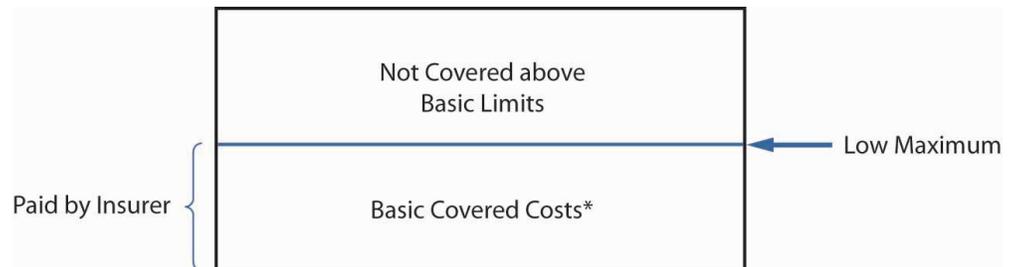
Basic Health Care Benefits

Basic health care benefits⁹ cover hospital, surgical, and medical expenses. These coverages are limited in terms of the types of services (or expenditure reimbursements) they provide, as well as the dollar limits of protection. As [Figure](#)

6. Include health professionals, such as physicians and surgeons, and health facilities, such as hospitals and outpatient surgery centers.
7. Reimburse insureds for actual costs incurred for health care up to covered limits in traditional fee-for-service plans.
8. Medical expense insurance providing hospital, surgical, and medical expenses, plus major medical and comprehensive coverage.
9. The hospital, surgical, and medical expenses of a fee-for-service plan.

22.3 "Basic Medical Coverage" shows, basic medical coverage generally provides first-dollar coverage instead of protection against large losses.

Figure 22.3 Basic Medical Coverage



* Basic coverage excludes some expenses, and some policies have a small deductible.

The **basic hospital policy**¹⁰ covers room and board (for a specified number of days) and hospital ancillary charges, such as those for X-ray imaging and laboratory tests. The basic hospital policy primarily provides benefits during a hospital confinement. In addition, it covers outpatient surgery and limited emergency care in case of an accident. Many policies have a small deductible. Ancillary charges may be covered on a schedule basis, or more commonly on a blanket basis for all X-rays, laboratory work, and other ancillary charges, with a maximum limit such as \$5,000 for all such charges. Maternity coverage is included in group medical expense insurance policies because the Civil Rights Act forbids employer-sponsored health insurance plans from treating pregnancy differently from any other medical condition.

The **basic surgical policy**¹¹ usually pays providers according to a schedule of procedures, regardless of whether the surgery is performed in a hospital or elsewhere. The policy lists the maximum benefit for each type of operation. A second approach sometimes used by insurers is to pay benefits up to the UCR surgical charges in the geographical region where the operation is performed. UCR charges are defined as those below the ninetieth percentile of charges by all surgeons in a geographical region for the same procedure.

A **basic medical expense policy**¹² covers all or part of doctors' fees for hospital, office, or home visits due to nonsurgical care. Often a plan only provides benefits when the insured is confined to a hospital. Most policies have an overall limit of a daily rate multiplied by the number of days in the hospital. Common exclusions are routine examinations, eye examinations, X-rays, and prescription drugs.

10. Basic health care benefit for room and board (for a specified number of days) and hospital ancillary charges, such as for X-ray imaging and laboratory tests.
11. Basic health care benefit that usually pays providers according to a schedule of procedures, regardless of whether surgery is performed in a hospital or elsewhere.
12. Basic health care benefit for all or part of doctors' fees for hospital, office, or home visits due to nonsurgical care.

Basic health care coverage has been criticized for encouraging treatment in the hospital, the most expensive site for medical care delivery. For example, both the basic hospital and medical policies cover services primarily delivered on an inpatient basis. Newer basic policies provide better coverage for outpatient services. For example, some provide X-ray and laboratory benefits on an outpatient basis (up to a small maximum benefit) and cover the cost of preadmission tests done on an outpatient basis prior to hospital admission.

Major Medical and Comprehensive Insurance

The hospital, surgical, and medical expense insurance policies previously discussed are basic contracts in the sense that they provide for many of the medical expenses on a somewhat selective basis and with rather low limits. They are weak in the breadth of their coverage as well as their maximum benefit limits. Two health insurance plans have been developed to correct for these weaknesses: major medical insurance and comprehensive medical insurance.

Major Medical Insurance

Major medical insurance¹³ covers the expense of almost all medical services prescribed by a doctor. It provides coverage for almost all charges for hospitals, doctors, medicines, blood, wheelchairs, and other medically necessary items. Major medical policies have four fundamental features: high maximum limits (such as \$1 million) or no limits, a large deductible, coverage of a broad range of different medical services, and coinsurance provisions.

Maximum limits¹⁴ apply to the total amount the insurer will pay over the insured's lifetime. It may apply to each injury or illness separately, but it typically applies to all injuries and illnesses regardless of whether they are related.

Internal policy limits¹⁵ often apply to specified services. Hospital room and board charges are usually limited to the hospital's most prevalent semiprivate rate. All charges are subject to a usual and customary test.

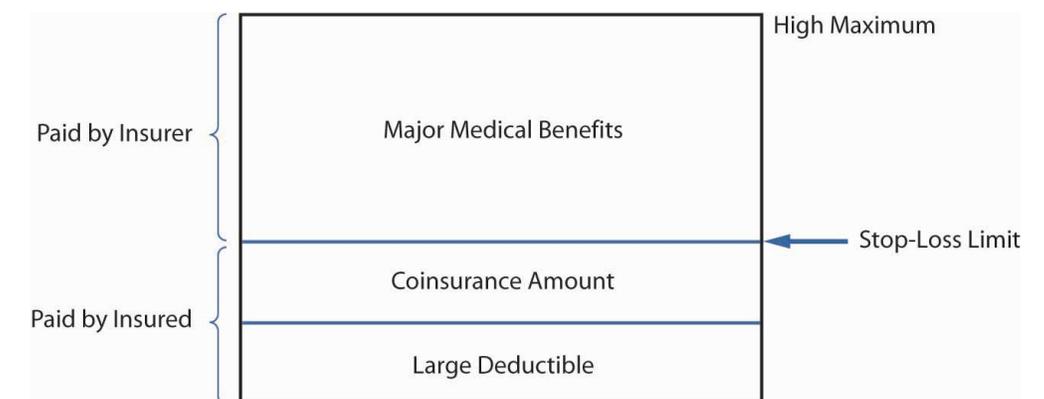
As [Figure 22.4 "Major Medical Insurance"](#) shows, the deductible in policies is large, ranging from \$300 to \$2,000. The purpose of the deductible is to eliminate small claims and restrict benefits to the more financially burdensome expenses, thus making possible high limits and broad coverage at a reasonable premium rate. A new deductible must be satisfied each **benefit period**¹⁶. In group insurance, the benefit period is usually a calendar year. The deductible applies to each individual; however, many policies require only that two or three family members meet the deductible each year. This reduces the possibility of deductibles causing financial

13. Covers virtually all charges for hospitals, doctors, medicines, blood, wheelchairs, and other medically necessary items in a fee-for-service arrangement and has four fundamental features: high maximum limits (or no limits), a large deductible, coverage of a broad range of different medical services, and coinsurance provisions.
14. In major medical insurance, apply to the total amount the insurer will pay over the insured's lifetime.
15. In major medical insurance, apply to specified services such as hospital room and board charges.
16. Term for which premiums, deductibles, copayments, and limits on insurance apply; in group insurance, usually a calendar year.

hardship when several family members have serious illnesses or injuries during the same year.

The **coinsurance provision**¹⁷ gives the percentage of expenses the insurer will pay in excess of the deductible. It may vary from 70 to 90 percent; 80 percent is common. The insured bears the remainder of the burden up to a **stop-loss limit**¹⁸, for example, \$3,000, after which 100 percent of covered charges are reimbursed. Some group contracts include the deductible in the stop-loss limit and others do not. Figure 22.4 "Major Medical Insurance" shows the deductible included in the stop-loss limit.

Figure 22.4 Major Medical Insurance



- 17. Gives the percentage of expenses the insurer will pay in excess of the deductible, usually between 70 and 90 percent.
- 18. Amount above which an insured is no longer responsible for paying on a covered loss, regardless of any coinsurance provision.
- 19. Provisions such as deductibles and coinsurance requirements that increase personal costs to insureds, reducing overall costs and moral hazard.
- 20. Reduces financial burdens of major medical policies on insureds by providing smaller deductibles and broad coverages in a single policy.

Deductibles and coinsurance requirements are **cost-sharing**¹⁹ provisions that increase the personal cost to the insured of using medical services. When insureds pay part of the cost, they tend to use fewer unnecessary or discretionary medical services. That is, deductibles and coinsurance provisions reduce moral hazard and help keep group insurance premiums affordable. The stop-loss limit protects the insured from excessive cost sharing, which could be financially devastating.

Comprehensive Medical Insurance

With major medical policies, the insurer pays most of the cost for medical services. However, major medical policy cost sharing may still be sizeable, putting a heavy financial burden on the insured. **Comprehensive medical insurance**²⁰ deals with this problem by providing smaller deductibles, typically \$100 to \$300 per individual per calendar year (see Figure 22.4 "Major Medical Insurance"). Comprehensive medical insurance is designed as a stand-alone policy that provides broad coverage for a range of in-patient and out-patient services. Except for the smaller deductible, the provisions of a comprehensive plan are usually the same as those in a major medical plan. The comprehensive policy is sold mainly on a group basis.

Coordination of Benefits

Many employees and their dependents are eligible for group medical expense coverage under more than one plan. For example, a husband and wife may each be eligible on their own employer's plan as well as their spouse's. Children may be eligible under both the father's and the mother's plans. Workers with more than one permanent part-time job may be eligible for coverage with more than one employer. Coordination is needed to prevent duplicate payment of medical expenses when employees or their dependents are covered under more than one group policy.

The **coordination of benefits provision**²¹ establishes a system of primary and secondary insurers. The primary insurer pays the normal benefit amount, as if no other insurance were in force. Then the secondary insurer pays the balance of the covered health care expenses. The total payments by the primary and secondary insurers are limited to 100 percent of the covered charges for the applicable policies. Estimates are that coordination of benefits reduces the total cost of health insurance by over 10 percent by reducing duplicate payment.

An employee's group plan is always considered primary for expenses incurred by the employee. For example, a husband's primary coverage is with his employer, a wife's with her employer, and each has secondary coverage through the spouse's plan. When a child is insured under both parents' plans, the policy of the parent whose birthday falls first in the year is the primary policy. However, in the case of separation or divorce, the primary coverage for the child is through the custodial parent. Secondary coverage is through stepparents, and coverage through the noncustodial parent pays last. In some cases, these rules may not establish a priority of payment, and then the policy in effect for the longest period of time is primary. Any group plan that does not include a coordination of benefits provision is considered the primary insurer by all insurers that have such provisions. This encourages almost universal use of the coordination of benefits provision.

Allowing insureds to be covered under more than one policy means that these insureds may not have to meet deductible or coinsurance requirements. However, group policies sometimes stipulate that the secondary payer cannot reimburse the deductible amounts required by the primary policy. This is designed to preserve the effect of the cost-sharing requirement, namely, to control the use of unnecessary or excess services by the insured and to reduce moral hazard.

21. Establishes a system of primary and secondary insurers specifying the order and terms of payment when an insured has coverage under two separate insurance plans.

Following is an example of a dependent insured who has double coverage. Sharon and John Shank are both covered by indemnity health plans under their respective employers. They also cover their three children. Sharon is born on October 1, 1970,

and John on November 30, 1968. On January 3, 2009, their son, Josh, was hurt in a soccer tournament and had to have surgery on his ankle. The cost of the procedure was \$5,000. John's plan provides for a \$250 deductible and 90 percent coinsurance, while Sharon's plan has a \$400 deductible with 80 percent coinsurance. Because Sharon's birthday is earlier in the year, her insurer is the primary carrier. The reimbursement under her carrier is $(\$5,000 - \$400) \times 0.80 = \$3,680$. The out-of-pocket cost would be \$1,320, but because the family is covered by both parents' health plans, the amount will be covered in full under the plan of John's employer. John's employer, as a secondary payer, does not impose the deductibles and coinsurance. Note that if Sharon's health plan were self-insured, her plan would not be the primary insurer, regardless of her birthday.

Cost Containment Initiatives for Traditional Fee-for-Service Policies

As noted above, escalating medical costs propelled high-cost plans to look for effective methods to control costs. These **cost containment techniques**²² can be categorized as follows:

1. Plan design techniques
2. Administration and funding techniques
3. Utilization review

Plan Design Techniques

Plan design techniques relate to deductibles, coinsurance, limits on coverage, and exclusions such as experimental procedures or purely cosmetic surgeries. Most of the plans charge extra for coverage of routine eye examinations, eyeglasses, hearing examinations, and most dental expenses.

Administrative and Funding Techniques

When employers decide to self-insure their employees' group coverage, insurers continue to have an administrative role. The insurers enroll the employees, pay claims, and reinsure catastrophic claims. Through self-insurance, employers may be able to avoid state premium taxes (usually 1 or 2 percent of premiums) levied on insurance; eliminate most of the insurers' potential profits; and, in some cases, earn higher investment returns on reserves for health claims than those normally earned by group insurers. In addition, self-insured plans do not have to comply with state laws mandating coverage of medical care benefits (e.g., alcoholism and infertility benefits). A small percentage of employers administer their plans themselves, eliminating any insurer involvement. The overall effect of these

22. Methods of controlling costs in traditional fee-for-service policies through plan design, administration/funding, and utilization review.

changes on the cost of health care can be characterized as significant in absolute dollar savings yet minor as a percentage of total costs.

Utilization Review

Efforts to control costs include utilization review techniques developed by insurers and employers to reduce the use of the most costly forms of health care—hospitalization and surgery. Some of these techniques are listed in [Table 22.2 "Health Care Cost Containment Methods"](#). Most group plans use some or all of these methods to control costs. The first ten are discussed briefly in this section, and the others are described later in more detail.

Insurers will pay full coverage when the insured seeks a second surgical opinion before undergoing elective or nonemergency surgery and a lower percentage or no coverage if the insured proceeds with surgery after obtaining only one opinion. Second surgical opinions do not require that two surgeons agree that surgery needs to be done before the insurer will pay for the procedure. A **second surgical opinion provision**²³ requires only that the insured get a second opinion to increase the information available before making a decision about whether to have the surgery.

Insurers encourage patients to use ambulatory surgical centers or have outpatient surgery at the hospital or surgeon's office rather than opt for a hospital stay. The reimbursement rates also encourage **preadmission testing**²⁴, where patients have diagnostic tests done on an outpatient basis prior to surgery to reduce the total time spent in the hospital.

Table 22.2 Health Care Cost Containment Methods

23. Requires that an insured seeks a second opinion to increase information available before making a decision about whether to have the surgery; does not require that two surgeons agree as to the need for surgery.

24. Diagnostic tests done on an outpatient basis prior to a patient's surgery to reduce the total time spent in the hospital.

- Second surgical opinions
- Ambulatory surgical centers
- Preadmission testing
- Preadmission certification
- Extended care facilities
- Hospice care
- Home health care
- Utilization review organizations
- Statistical analysis of claims
- Prospective payment
- Business coalitions

- Wellness programs
- Health maintenance organizations
- Preferred provider organizations
- Managed-care plans

Most group fee-for-service plans require **preadmission certification**²⁵ for hospitalization for any nonemergency condition. The insured or the physician of the insured contacts the plan administrator for approval for hospital admission for a specified number of days. The administrative review is usually made by a nurse or other health professional. The recommendations are based on practice patterns of physicians in the region, and an appeals process is available for patients with conditions that require admissions and lengths of stay outside the norm.

25. In fee-for-service plans, requires the physician of the insured to contact the plan administrator for approval of hospital admission for a specified number of days.
26. Provide basic medical care needed during some recoveries rather than the intensive and more expensive medical service of a hospital.
27. Arrangement where volunteers and family members help to care for a dying person in the hospital, at home, or in a dedicated hospice facility.
28. Organized system of care at home that substitutes for hospital admission or allows early discharge from the hospital.
29. Run by physicians, surgeons, and nurses, offer peer judgments on whether hospital admission is necessary, whether the length of hospital stay is appropriate for the medical condition, and whether quality of care is commensurate with the patient's needs.

Extended care facilities or nursing facilities, hospice care for the dying, or home health care following hospital discharge may be recommended to reduce the length of hospitalization. **Extended care facilities**²⁶ provide basic medical care needed during some recoveries, rather than the intensive and more expensive medical service of a hospital. With **hospice care**²⁷, volunteers and family members help to care for a dying person in the hospital, at home, or in a dedicated hospice facility. **Home health care**²⁸ is an organized system of care at home that substitutes for a hospital admission or allows early discharge from the hospital. The insurer covers the cost of physicians' visits, nurses' visits, respiratory therapy, prescription drugs, physical and speech therapy, home health aids, and other essentials. Cancer, diabetes, fractures, AIDS, heart ailments, and many other illnesses can be treated as effectively and less expensively with home health, hospice, and extended care.

Employers or their insurers often contract for reviews by an outside utilization review organization, sometimes called a professional review organization (PRO). **Utilization review organizations**²⁹, run by physicians, surgeons, and nurses, offer peer judgments on whether a hospital admission is necessary, whether the length of the hospital stay is appropriate for the medical condition, and whether the quality of care is commensurate with the patient's needs. When problems are identified, the utilization review organization may contact the hospital administrator, the chief of the medical staff, or the personal physician. When treatment deviates substantially from the norm, the physician may be asked to discuss the case before a peer review panel. The medical insurance policy may refuse to pay for care considered unnecessary by the reviewing organization.

Utilization review organizations, third-party administrators, and many large employers collect and analyze data on health care claims. This **statistical analysis**

of claims³⁰ has the purpose of identifying any overutilization or excessive charges by providers of medical care. These studies usually establish standard costs for a variety of **diagnostic-related groups (DRGs)**³¹. Each DRG is a medical or surgical condition that recognizes age, sex, and other determinants of treatment costs. By looking at each provider's charges on a DRG basis, the analyses can identify high- and low-cost providers.

Another cost containment technique using DRGs is **prospective payment**³². In 1983, the federal government adopted the practice of paying a flat fee for each Medicare patient based on the patient's DRG. Prospective payment provided an economic incentive to providers, specifically hospitals, to minimize the length of stay and other cost parameters. Use of prospective payment proved effective, and other insurers and employers now use similar methods. But the downside is that the level of reimbursement is too low and many providers do not accept Medicare patients. Assignment of incorrect or multiple DRGs to obtain higher fees can be problematic, and monitoring is necessary to keep costs as low as possible.

Another cost containment initiative by employers has been to sponsor **wellness programs**³³ designed to promote healthy lifestyles and reduce the incidence and severity of employee medical expenses. The programs vary greatly in scope. Some are limited to educational sessions on good health habits and screening for high blood pressure, cholesterol, diabetes, cancer symptoms, and other treatable conditions. More extensive programs provide physical fitness gymnasiums for aerobic exercise such as biking, running, and walking. Counseling is available, usually on a confidential basis, as an aid in the management of stress, nutrition, alcoholism, or smoking.

30. Has the purpose of identifying any over utilization or excessive charges by providers of medical care.

31. A medical or surgical condition that recognizes age, sex, and other determinants of treatment costs.

32. Practice of paying a flat fee for patient care based on a patient's DRG; provided an economic incentive to providers, specifically hospitals, to minimize length of stay and other cost parameters.

33. Designed to promote healthy lifestyles and reduce the incidence and severity of employee medical expenses.

34. Controlled access to doctors, procedures, and medicines through a variety of plans.

Managed-Care Plans

The central concept in the area of health care cost containment is managed care. The concept of managed care has grown in the last fifteen to twenty years, and several characteristics are common across health care plans. **Managed-care**³⁴ plans control access to providers in various ways. Managed-care fee-for-service plans control access to procedures through provisions such as preadmission certification, PPOs control access by providing insureds with economic incentives to choose efficient providers, and HMOs control access by covering services only from HMO providers. Managed-care plans typically engage in utilization review, monitoring service usage and costs on a case-by-case basis. In addition, managed-care plans usually give economic incentives to stay in networks by charging penalties when nonpreferred providers are seen.

Preferred Provider Organizations

Preferred provider organizations (PPOs)³⁵ were first formed in the 1980s as another approach to containing costs in group health insurance programs. PPOs are groups of hospitals, physicians, and other health care providers that contract with insurers, third-party administrators, or directly with employers to provide medical care to members of the contracting group(s) at discounted prices. They provide a mechanism for organizing, marketing, and managing fee-for-service medical care.

Unlike most HMOs, PPOs give employees and their dependents a broad choice of providers. The insured can go to any provider on an extensive list, known as the in-network list, supplied by the employer or insurer. The insured can also go to a provider not on the list, known as going out of network. If the insured goes to a preferred provider, most PPOs waive most or all of the coinsurance, which is a percentage of the fee paid to the doctor by the insurer. PPOs always charge a copay that can range from \$10 to \$30 or more depending on the specialty or the contract the employer negotiated with the insurance company. Providers such as doctors and hospitals are in abundant supply in most urban areas. Most operate on a fee-for-service basis and are concerned about competition from HMOs. To maintain their market share of patients, providers are willing to cooperate with PPOs. The income that they give up in price discounts they expect to gain through an increase in the number of patients. Employers and insurers like PPOs because they are not expensive to organize and they direct employees to low-cost providers. The primary incentives for employees to use preferred providers are being able to avoid deductibles and coinsurance provisions and only having to make copayments.

Cost effectiveness would not be achieved, even with discounts, if providers got insureds to accept more service(s) than necessary for the proper treatment of injury or illness. Therefore, many PPOs monitor their use of services.

35. Groups of hospitals, physicians, and other health care providers that contract with insurers, third-party administrators, or directly with employers to provide medical care to members of the contracting group(s) at discounted prices.

36. Provide a comprehensive range of medical services, including physicians, surgeons, hospitals, and other providers, emphasizing preventive care; either employs providers directly or sets up contracts with outside providers to care for subscribers.

Health Maintenance Organizations

Health maintenance organizations (HMOs)³⁶ have been around for over sixty years. In the 1970s, they gained national attention for their potential to reduce health care costs.

History of HMOs

The HMO concept is generally traced back to the Ross-Loos group, which was a temporary medical unit that provided medical services to Los Angeles construction workers building an aqueduct in a California desert in 1933. Henry J. Kaiser offered the same service to construction workers for the Grand Coulee Dam in the state of

Washington. During World War II, what is now called the Kaiser Permanente plan was used for employees in Kaiser shipyards. Today, Kaiser Permanente is one of the largest HMOs in the United States, with operations scattered across the country.

The major turning point in popularity for HMOs occurred with the passage of the Health Maintenance Organization Act of 1973. This act required an employer to subscribe exclusively to an HMO or to make this form of health care available as one of the options to the employees, provided an HMO that qualified under the act was located nearby and requested consideration. By the time this requirement was retired, employers were in the habit of offering HMOs to their employees. Sponsors of HMOs include insurance companies, government units, Blue Cross Blue Shield, hospitals, medical schools, consumer groups, unions, and other organizations.

Nature of HMOs

As noted above and featured in Table 22.1 "Spectrum of Health Plans", HMOs provide a comprehensive range of medical services, including physicians, surgeons, hospitals, and other providers, and emphasize preventive care. The HMO either employs providers directly or sets up contracts with outside providers to care for subscribers. Thus, the HMO both finances care (like an insurer) and provides care (unlike an insurer).

The scope of HMO coverage is broader than that of most fee-for-service plans. For example, HMOs cover routine checkups even when the employee is not ill. Copayments apply only to minor cost items, such as physician office visits and prescription drugs (e.g., a \$10 copayment may be required for each of these services). The employee has lower cost-sharing requirements than with traditional fee-for-service plans.

Two basic types of HMOs are available. Some of the oldest and largest plans are the not-for-profit **group practice association**³⁷ and the staff model. In this arrangement, HMO physicians and other providers work for salaries or capitation. In **individual practice associations (IPAs)**³⁸, which can be either for-profit or not-for-profit organizations, contractual arrangements are made with physicians and other providers in a community who practice out of their own offices and treat both HMO and non-HMO members. A physician selected as an HMO member's primary physician is often paid a fixed fee per HMO member, known as capitation fee. An example of the calculation of capitation provided by the American Society of Dermatology is featured in "Develop a Realistic Capitation Rate" at the society's Web site: <http://www.asd.org/realrate.html>. When a physician is paid by salary or per patient, the primary physician acts as a gatekeeper between the patient and specialists, hospitals, and other providers. The group association, the staff model,

37. Not-for-profit HMO model where physicians and other providers work for salaries or capitation.

38. HMO model where contractual arrangements are made with physicians and other providers in a community who practice out of their own offices and treat both HMO and non-HMO members.

and the individual practice association all pay for and refer subscribers to specialists when they consider this necessary. However, if the HMO subscriber sees a specialist without a referral from the HMO, the subscriber is responsible for paying the specialist for the full cost of care. HMOs either own their own hospitals or contract with outside hospitals to serve subscribers.

Cost-Saving Motivation

Because HMO providers receive an essentially fixed annual income and promise to provide all the care the subscriber needs (with a few exclusions), they are financially at risk. If the HMO providers overtreat subscribers, they lose money. Consequently, no economic incentive exists to have subscribers return for unnecessary visits, to enter the hospital if treatment can be done in an ambulatory setting, or to undergo surgery that is unlikely to improve quality of life. This is the key aspect of an HMO that is supposed to increase efficiency relative to traditional fee-for-service plans.

A major criticism of HMOs is the limited choice of providers for subscribers. The number of physicians, hospitals, and other providers in the HMO may be quite small compared with group, staff, and individual practice models. Some individual practice plans overcome the criticism by enrolling almost every physician and hospital in a geographic region and then paying providers on a fee-for-service basis. Paying on a fee-for-service basis, however, may destroy the main mechanism that helps HMOs control costs. Another concern expressed by critics is that HMOs do not have proper incentives to provide high-quality care. A disadvantage for many of the baby boomers is the inability to seek the best health care possible. As noted in the Links section of this chapter, health care is a social commodity. Every person believes that he or she deserves the best health care. Thus, if M.D. Anderson in Houston, Texas, were the best place to receive cancer treatment, everyone would want to go to Houston for such treatment. Under HMOs, there would not be any reimbursement for this selection. Under a PPO or POS plan, the insured may use the out-of-network option and pay more, but at least he or she would receive some reimbursement. However, a recent national survey of 1,000 insureds under age sixty-five revealed that customer dissatisfaction with HMOs is lessening. "HMOs Tightening Consumer Satisfaction Gap: Survey," *National Underwriter Online News Service*, July 15, 2002. The explanation may be the narrowing gap in services and access to out-of-network providers that has resulted from an increased concern for patient rights, such as the 2002 Supreme Court decision that allows the states to challenge HMOs' treatment decisions. Robert S. Greenberger, Sarah Lueck, and Rhonda L. Rundle, "Supreme Court Rules Against HMOs on Paying for Rejected Treatments," *Wall Street Journal*, June 21, 2002. Many states have subsequently created independent boards to review coverage decisions. Steven Brostoff, "High

Court Upholds States' HMO Rules," *National Underwriter Online News Service*, June 20, 2002.

Other Health Plans

Health Savings Accounts (HSAs)

Health savings accounts (HSAs)³⁹ were created by the Medicare bill signed by President Bush on December 8, 2003, and are designed to help individuals save for future qualified medical and retiree health expenses on a tax-free basis. HSAs are modeled after the **medical savings accounts (MSAs)**⁴⁰. MSAs were used for small employers and the self-employed only and were not available to individuals or large employers. Employers or employees could contribute to the MSA but in limited amounts relative to HSAs. The annual insurance deductible for MSAs ranged from \$1,650 to \$2,500 for individuals, of which no more than 65 percent could be deposited into an MSA account. The range for families was \$3,300 to \$4,950, of which no more than 75 percent could be deposited in an MSA.

The Treasury Department created a document explaining the features of HSAs, some of which are described here. An HSA is owned by an individual, and contributions to the account are made to pay for current and future medical expenses. The most important requirement is that an HSA account can be opened only in conjunction with a **high-deductible health plan (HDHP)**⁴¹, as was the case with MSAs. Only preventive care procedures are not subject to the high deductible. The HSA can be part of an HMO, PPO, or indemnity plan, as long as it has a high deductible. Eligibility is for individuals who are not covered under other comprehensive health plans or Medicare. Children cannot establish their own HSAs, and there are no income limits to open an account. Contributions to the account are made on a pretax basis, and the monies are rolled over from year to year, unlike the flexible spending account explained in Chapter 20 "Employment-Based Risk Management (General)". Health coverages that are eligible for HSAs include specific disease or illness insurance; accident, disability, dental care, vision care, and long-term care insurance; employee assistance programs; disease management or wellness programs; and drug discount cards.

39. Designed to help individuals save for future qualified medical and retiree health expenses on a tax-free basis by providing participants in high deductible health plans with personal accounts funded by employer or employee contributions with before-tax dollars to put toward out-of-pocket medical expenses.

40. Allowed limited contributions from employers and employees of small businesses and self-employed persons to help cover out-of-pocket medical expenses.

41. Any health insurance plan that requires deductibles up to the amounts established by the IRS annually.

In 2009, a high-deductible plan that qualifies for the HSA is a plan with a \$1,050 deductible for a single person and a \$2,300 deductible for a family. The maximum allowed out-of-pocket expense, including deductibles and copayments, cannot exceed \$5,800 for single person coverage and \$11,600 for family coverage. These amounts are indexed annually for inflation. Internal Revenue Service (IRS), "Health Savings Accounts and Other Tax-Favored Health Plans," Publication 969 (2008), http://www.irs.gov/publications/p969/ar02.html#en_US_publink100038739 (accessed April 22, 2009). The benefits are designed with limits. Not all expenses are added toward the out-of-pocket maximum. For example, the extra cost of using

providers who charge more than the usual, customary, and reasonable (UCR) amounts is not included in the maximum annual out-of-pocket expense. Preventive care is paid from first dollar and includes the required copayment. If the individual goes out of the network, out-of-pocket expenses can be higher because the limits apply to in-network costs. Deductibles apply to all plan benefits, including prescription drugs.

Contribution to an HSA can be made by the employer or the individual, or both. If made by the employer, the contribution is not taxable to the employee. If it is made by the individual, it is a before-tax contribution. Maximum amounts that can be contributed in 2009 are \$3,000 for single individuals and \$5,950 for families or up to the deductible level. The amounts are indexed annually. For individuals age fifty-five and older, additional catch-up contributions are allowed (up to \$1,000 in 2009). Internal Revenue Service (IRS), "Health Savings Accounts and Other Tax-Favored Health Plans," Publication 969 (2008), http://www.irs.gov/publications/p969/ar02.html#en_US_public100038739 (accessed April 22, 2009). Contributions must stop once an individual is enrolled in Medicare. Any amounts contributed to the HSA in excess of the contribution limits must be withdrawn or be subject to an excise tax.

HSA distributions are tax-free if they are taken for qualified medical expenses, which include over-the-counter drugs. Tax-free distributions can be taken for qualified medical expenses of people covered by the high deductible, the spouse of the individual, and any dependent of the individual (even if not covered by the HDHP). If the distribution is not used for qualified medical expenses, the amount of the distribution is included in income and there is a 10 percent additional tax, except when taken after the individual dies, becomes disabled, or reaches age sixty-five. Distributions can be used for COBRA continuation coverage (discussed in [Chapter 20 "Employment-Based Risk Management \(General\)"](#)), any health plan coverage while receiving unemployment compensation, and for individuals enrolled in Medicare who encounter out-of-pocket expenses. It can also be used for the employee share of premiums for employer-based coverage but not for Medigap premiums (discussed later in this chapter). HSA distributions can be used for qualified long-term care insurance (see later in this chapter) and to reimburse expenses in prior years.

HSAs are owned by the individual (not the employer), and the individual decides whether he or she should contribute, how much to contribute, and how much to use for medical expenses. The employer has no right to restrict the employee or not allow rollover from year to year. The money is to be put in accounts with an HSA custodian or trustee. The custodian or trustee can be a bank, credit union, insurance company, or entity already approved by the IRS to be an IRA or an MSA trustee or custodian. Trustee or custodian fees can be paid from the assets in the

HSA without being subject to tax or penalty, and the HSA trustee must report all distributions annually to the individual (Form 1099 SA). The trustee is not required to determine whether distributions are used for medical purposes.

HSAs are not “use it or lose it,” like flexible spending arrangements (FSAs). All amounts in the HSA are fully vested (see [Chapter 21 "Employment-Based and Individual Longevity Risk Management"](#)), and unspent balances in an account remain in the account until they are spent. The objective of the HSAs is to encourage account holders to spend their funds more wisely on their medical care and to shop around for the best value for their health care dollars. The idea is to allow the accounts to grow like IRAs (see [Chapter 21 "Employment-Based and Individual Longevity Risk Management"](#)). Rollovers from HSAs are permitted, but only once per year and within sixty days of termination from the plan.

A survey by the Employee Benefit Research Institute (EBRI; featured in the box “What Is the Tradeoff between Health Care Costs and Benefits?”) pointed out that owners of HSAs are less satisfied than those in comprehensive health care plans. They also found that the owners delay seeking care and are making cost-conscious decisions as intended, but lack of information makes those decisions very difficult.

The *Wall Street Journal* reported in its February 2, 2006, issue that many large employers are adopting the HSAs for their employees. They regard it as giving the employees an opportunity to open a tax-free account. Among the companies that offer HSAs to their U.S. workers are Microsoft Corporation, Fujitsu Ltd., Nokia Inc., General Motors Corporation, and DaimlerChrysler. Sarah Rubenstein, “Is an HSA Right for You? President Proposes Sweetening Tax Incentives As More Companies Offer Latest Health Benefit,” *Wall Street Journal Online*, February 2, 2006, http://online.wsj.com/public/article/SB113884412224162775-jMcNHLtKsbwT1_WhQ90yKd2FDfg_20070201.html?mod=rss_free (accessed April 22, 2009). Most major banks offer HSA services.

Health Reimbursement Arrangements

The move to consumer-driven health care plans described in “What Is the Tradeoff between Health Care Costs and Benefits?” includes another plan that can be provided by the employer only. This plan is also a defined contribution health program accompanied by a high-deductible plan. It is the **health reimbursement arrangement (HRA)**⁴² in which employees use the accounts to pay their medical expenses or COBRA premium, and they have their choice of health care providers. Under the IRS ruling, accounts funded completely by the employer are not taxable to the employees and can be carried over from year to year. At the time, this IRS ruling was considered an important step toward creating the innovative ideas of

42. Plan similar to the Health Savings Account (HSA), with the distinction that the employer controls plan contributions.

defined contribution health plans. "Hewitt Praises New IRS Health Account Rules," *National Underwriter Online News Service*, July 2, 2002. The IRS has posted more information about the HRA guidelines on the Internet at <http://www.ustreas.gov/press/releases/po3204.htm>.

As noted, HRA plans are funded by the employer with nontaxable funds. While these funds can be rolled over from year to year, the amount of carryover and the way in which the plan operates is determined by the employer. This is the exact opposite of what happens with HSAs. Because the funds are the employer's, any amount in an HRA usually reverts back to an employer if the employee leaves the company, although employers may fold HRA funds into a retiree benefit program. HRA funds cannot be used to pay for health insurance premiums pretaxed through a cafeteria plan (as described in [Chapter 20 "Employment-Based Risk Management \(General\)"](#)). The only exceptions to this rule are that COBRA premiums or premiums for long-term care can be paid for from an HRA.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

In this section you studied the evolution of group health insurance and the components of different group plans:

- Employers have transitioned from traditional defined benefit health insurance arrangements to defined contribution plans that shift costs and responsibilities to employees.
- Factors responsible for the rising cost of medical care include technological advances, malpractice lawsuits, and drug/medication development.
- Traditional fee-for-service indemnity plans provided open access to subscribers, required high premiums, and reimbursed patients for care received (less deductibles).
 - Basic coverages of fee-for-service plans include the following:
 - Basic hospital policy—covers room and board for a set number of days and hospital ancillary charges
 - Basic surgical policy—pays providers according to a schedule of procedures, regardless of where the surgery is performed
 - Basic medical expense policy—covers all or part of doctors' fees for hospital, office, or home visits related to nonsurgical care
 - Additions to basic coverages in fee-for-service plans are the following:
 - Major medical insurance—covers the expense of nearly all services prescribed by doctors, subject to maximum and internal policy limits
 - Comprehensive medical insurance—covers a broad range of in-patient and out-patient services for a small deductible
- Coordination of benefits specifies the order and provisions of payment when individuals have coverage through two different group plans.
- Fee-for-service cost containment techniques focus on plan design, administration and funding, and utilization review.
 - Managed-care plans control access to providers as a way to deal with escalating costs in the traditional fee-for-service system.

- Health maintenance organizations (HMOs)—negotiate large discounts with health care providers and require low copays, but they limit access to in-network providers
- Preferred provider organizations (PPOs)—provide more freedom of choice when it comes to providers (for somewhat higher costs than HMOs) and provide incentives for in-network coverage
- Health savings accounts (HSAs)—available only in high-deductible health plans, accounts owned by individuals funded by employer or employee contributions of before-tax dollars to use for out-of-pocket medical costs
- Health care reimbursement arrangements (HRAs)—similar to HSAs, but accounts are owned by employers

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. What is the purpose of including deductible and coinsurance provisions in group medical insurance policies?
2. What characteristics should be contained in a managed-care plan?
3. What problem was managed care supposed to help solve? Did it succeed?
4. What are some of the health care cost containment methods that an insurer might utilize?
5. Explain how second surgical opinion provisions work to control health care costs.
6. What services are provided by a home health service? How do home health services reduce overall health care expenses?
7. How do PPOs differ from group practice HMOs? Is there much difference between a PPO and an individual practice HMO that pays its providers on a fee-for-service basis?
8. How does a PPO differ from a POS?
9. Describe health savings accounts (HSAs).
10. Jenkins Real Estate provides its employees with three health plan options:
 - An indemnity plan with a \$200 deductible and 80 percent copayment for all medical care and prescriptions (\$70 a month + \$70 for spouse and dependents).
 - A **PPO**⁴³, with a \$200 deductible and a \$10 copay within the network, a 70 percent copay out of network, and a \$15 copay for prescriptions (\$50 a month for an individual, \$75 for an entire family).
 - An **HMO**⁴⁴ with no deductible and a \$10 copay for all visits within the network and a \$10 copay for prescriptions; no coverage out-of-network (free for employees, \$20 a month for spouse and dependents).

Which plan do you think the following employees would chose? Why?

- a. Marty Schmidt, real estate agent (age thirty-six, married, two children, wife is a stay-at-home mom, earned \$80,000 last year). Neither he nor his wife have any health problems. The family is not particularly attached to any doctor.
- b. Lynn Frazer, real estate agent (age forty-five, not married, no children, earned \$75,000 last year) suffers from diabetes and

43. Groups of hospitals, physicians, and other health care providers that contract with insurers, third-party administrators, or directly with employers to provide medical care to members of the contracting group(s) at discounted prices.

44. Provide a comprehensive range of medical services, including physicians, surgeons, hospitals, and other providers, emphasizing preventive care; either employs providers directly or sets up contracts with outside providers to care for subscribers.

has a longtime doctor she would like to keep seeing (who is not in either the PPO or HMO network).

- c. Janet Cooke, receptionist (age twenty-two, single, earns \$18,000 a year). She has chronic asthma and allergies, but no regular doctor.

22.2 Individual Health Insurance Contracts, Cancer and Critical Illness Policies, and Dental Insurance

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

In this section we elaborate on the following:

- Individual health coverage
- Cancer and critical illness policies
- Individual and group dental insurance

Individual Health Insurance Contracts

The individual health insurance products closely mirror the group market products. Because most of these policies are very close to the structure of the group health, we provide here examples of individual health policies available to twenty-two-year-old male and female college students in Richmond, Virginia. [Table 22.3 "Individual Health Insurance Option for a Full-Time Male Student, Age Twenty-Two, Residing in Richmond, Virginia, Starting April 1, 2009"](#) shows examples of the plans available to the male student from some insurers using the Web site eHealthInsurance; the plans were retrieved for a start date in April 2009. [Table 22.4 "Individual Health Insurance Option for a Full-Time Female Student, Age Twenty-Two, Residing in Richmond, Virginia, Starting April 1, 2009"](#) shows the equivalent information for the female student.

Table 22.3 Individual Health Insurance Option for a Full-Time Male Student, Age Twenty-Two, Residing in Richmond, Virginia, Starting April 1, 2009

Company/Plan	Monthly Premium	Plan Type	Deductible	Office Visit	Coinsurance
Anthem Individual KeyCare Preferred	\$188.00	PPO	\$300	\$20	20%
UnitedHealthOne Saver 80	\$71.43	Network	\$1,000	Not covered	20%
Anthem Individual KeyCare HSA	\$77.00	PPO	\$1,200	\$20	20% after deductible

Source: eHealthInsurance.com, <http://www.ehealthinsurance.com>, accessed March 17, 2009 (a registered trademark of ehealthinsurance.com).

Table 22.4 Individual Health Insurance Option for a Full-Time Female Student, Age Twenty-Two, Residing in Richmond, Virginia, Starting April 1, 2009

Company/Plan	Monthly Premium	Plan Type	Deductible	Office Visit	Coinsurance
Anthem Individual KeyCare Preferred	\$227.00	PPO	\$300	\$20	20%
UnitedHealthOne Saver 80	\$74.99	Network	\$1,000	Not covered	20%
Anthem Individual KeyCare HSA	\$93.00	PPO	\$1,200	\$20	20% after deductible

Source: eHealthInsurance.com, <http://www.ehealthinsurance.com>, accessed March 17, 2009 (a registered trademark of ehealthinsurance.com).

As you can see, one of the offers includes an HSA. Despite the high deductible of Saver 80, the plan is not HSA-compatible. While the above figures provide merely an overview, eHealthInsurance allows detailed comparisons among all available plans, and the reader is invited to take advantage of this feature. It is important to compare the policies based on the benefit package; cost sharing (such as copays, coinsurance, and deductibles); and other factors, including gender. Most of all, the comparison should include what the student assumes his or her needs may be.

In Case 2 of Chapter 23 "Cases in Holistic Risk Management", the most noticeable difference between the individual plan and the group plan regards maternity benefits. Maternity benefits are available as a rider, or optional coverage, in the individual policy, but they cannot be optional in group insurance because of the Civil Rights Act described in Chapter 20 "Employment-Based Risk Management (General)". The act requires employers to treat pregnancies as any other medical condition.

Cancer and Critical Illness Policies

Some health policies reimburse only for specific illnesses (such as cancer), pay only a per diem amount for medical expenses, or are otherwise very limited in coverage. The consumer needs to read individual policies carefully. These policies are not for reimbursement of medical services.

“Critical illness insurance is one of those product areas that is almost guaranteed to spark a spirited debate when insurance folks get together and talk about sales,” said *National Underwriter* reporter Linda Koco in “Critical Illness Insurance: Real or Gimmick?” Linda Koco, “Critical Illness Insurance: Real or Gimmick?” *National Underwriter*, Life & Health/Financial Services Edition, January 1, 2002. “Some producers call it a brand-new kind of policy—the fourth leg of the living benefits stool (life, health, and disability insurance being the other three). But others aren’t so kind. They sniff at it and walk away baffled about why it’s even here. Some dismiss it outright, as a gimmick or some sort of warmed-over cancer insurance.” A **cancer or critical illness policy**⁴⁵ is designed to pay for the extra expenses incurred during the period of medical treatment. It does not pay the doctors or any of the medical bills that are paid by health insurance. It is not a disability income policy for lost time at work (discussed later in this chapter) or accelerated benefits available in a life insurance policy. It is meant to cover the travel expenses associated with the illness, such as parents staying at a hotel next to the hospital of the child if the hospital is far away from home. It will also pay for adaptive equipment expenses such as reconfiguration of a bathroom. One of the attributes that makes this coverage interesting to buyers is the critical illness policy’s lump-sum payment upon diagnosis of a dread or critical illness. Insureds believe that the coverage helps them cope with the health crisis and recovery. Patrick D. Lusk, “Critical Illness Insurance Ideal for Worksite,” *National Underwriter*, Life & Health/Financial Services Edition, August 31, 1998. But, like all coverages, a detailed need analysis should accompany the decision to buy such coverage.

Critical illness policies were introduced in the United States in the mid-1990s. Numerous insurance companies offer the product. One that you may be familiar with is AFLAC. The products are vastly different across the states because of varying regulations, but typically the policy pays a lump sum when the insured is diagnosed with a qualified illness. Individual contracts usually require insurability evidence. Several important questions should be asked when evaluating a critical illness policy, including how many illnesses it covers and whether the definitions of illness are precise. The American Cancer Society regards these policies as supplementing medical coverage. The coinsurance and deductibles of a major medical policy are a major source of financial burden to families inflicted with a critical illness because such policies have no limits on out-of-pocket expenses. IEEE Financial Advantage Program, insurance articles of interest at <http://www.ieeeinsurance.com> (accessed April 22, 2009). The supplemental expense policies are available to ease this hardship. They are not to replace the health insurance but rather to help with catastrophic out-of-pocket costs. The policy also provides an initial sum of money to help cope with a critical illness. The reader is advised not to use such a policy in lieu of health insurance because a critical illness policy does not provide medical insurance, and the debate about the real need for such policies has never subsided.

45. Pays for the extra expenses incurred during the period of medical treatment for a covered illness; used to supplement medical coverage.

Dental Insurance

Group Dental Insurance

Most medical insurance policies do not cover dental expenses. **Dental insurance policies**⁴⁶, available in both the individual and group market, typically pay for normal diagnostic, preventive, restorative, and orthodontic services, as well as services required because of accidents. Diagnostic and preventive services include checkups and X-rays. Restorative services include procedures such as fillings, crowns, and bridges, and orthodontia includes braces and realignment of teeth.

Group dental insurance is available from insurance companies (under fee-for-service plans); dental service plans; Blue Cross and Blue Shield; and managed-care dental plans such as dental HMOs, dental PPOs, and dental POSs. The rules under these plans are similar to that of medical expense plans. Most of the dental plans cover all types of treatment, with a schedule of maximum benefits for each procedure, such as no more than \$2,000 for orthodontic treatment. Benefits are subject to coinsurance and deductibles, and the limitation may be for a calendar year maximum (\$500 to \$2,000) or a lifetime maximum (\$1,000 to \$5,000), or both. Teeth cleaning may be paid for once every six months. COBRA rules apply to dental plans. An example of a dental plan is available in Case 2 of [Chapter 23 "Cases in Holistic Risk Management"](#).

Individual Dental Insurance

Most individual medical insurance policies do not cover dental expenses. Dental plans are offered on an individual basis as separate policies, although they can be offered as an option attached to individual health policies, too. [Table 22.5 "Dental Plans for a Full-Time Male or Female Student, Age Twenty-Two, Residing in Richmond, Virginia, as of April 1, 2009"](#) shows the dental plans offered to our twenty-two-year-old male and female students residing in Richmond, Virginia, close to school. Gender made no difference in the cost of coverage for these individual policies. In many ways, there is no difference between the individual dental plans featured here and the group dental plan featured in Case 2 of [Chapter 23 "Cases in Holistic Risk Management"](#).

46. Available in both the individual and group market, typically pay for normal diagnostic, preventive, restorative, and orthodontic services, as well as services required because of accidents.

Table 22.5 Dental Plans for a Full-Time Male or Female Student, Age Twenty-Two, Residing in Richmond, Virginia, as of April 1, 2009

Company/Plan	Monthly Premium	Plan Type	Deductible	Annual Maximum Benefit	Coinsurance
Anthem Individual and Family Dental Plan	\$32.25	PPO	\$50	\$1,000 per person	0% to 50%
Security Life Plan I	\$18.64	Indemnity	\$50	\$750 per person	30% to 80%

Source: eHealthInsurance.com, <http://www.ehealthinsurance.com>, accessed March 17, 2009 (a registered trademark of ehealthinsurance.com).

Dental insurance policies encourage better dental health by not applying a deductible or coinsurance to charges for checkups and cleaning. By having first-dollar coverage, insureds are more likely to seek routine diagnostic care, which enables early detection of problems and may reduce total expenditures. Dental policies not only cover routine care but also protect insureds against more expensive procedures such as restorative services. For restorative and orthodontic services, insureds usually pay a deductible or coinsurance amount. A fee schedule limits the amount paid per procedure, so the insured may also pay out-of-pocket for the cost of services above the scheduled amount. Policy maximums are specified on an annual and lifetime basis, such as \$2,000 per year and \$50,000 during a lifetime.

Many dentists consult with the insured in advance of the procedure to determine what will be paid by insurance. The dentist lists what needs to be done and then the dentist or the insured checks with the insurer to determine coverage. Most policies exclude coverage for purely cosmetic purposes, losses caused by war, and occupational injuries or sickness.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

In this section you studied individual health policies, cancer and critical illness policies, and dental insurance:

- The features of individual health policies closely mirror those of group policies
- Special health policies called cancer and critical illness policies cover expenses related to specific illnesses and pay a lump sum upon diagnosis of a covered disease to cope with high out-of-pocket expenses (unlimited in the case of major medical coverage)
- Group dental insurance is available under fee-for-service arrangements, Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans, and managed-care options, and rules (coverage limits, coinsurance, deductibles, etc.) are very similar to health plans
- Individual dental plans can be purchased separately or as part of individual health coverage

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. How do individual and group medical insurance policies differ regarding maternity benefits?
2. What kinds of expenses are cancer and critical illness policies intended to cover?
3. How does cancer and critical illness coverage differ from health insurance, disability income, or accelerated benefits from life insurance?
4. Why are cancer and critical illness policies viewed as supplementing medical coverage?
5. What types of services are covered by dental insurance contracts?
6. Why are individuals given first-dollar coverage for some dental services but not for others?

22.3 Disability Insurance, Long-Term Care Insurance, and Medicare Supplementary Insurance

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

In this section we elaborate on the following:

- Group and individual short-term and long-term disability income insurance
- Group and individual long-term care (LTC) insurance
- Medigap supplementary insurance

Disability Insurance

Disability income insurance replaces lost income when the insured is unable to work. Income replacement is especially critical with disability because the individual faces not only the risk of reduced earnings but also the risk of additional expenses resulting from medical or therapeutic services. In [Chapter 18 "Social Security"](#), we discussed the Social Security disability program, which covers most employees in the United States. However, qualifying under the Social Security definition for disability is difficult. Workers' compensation is another source of disability insurance, but only for disability arising from employment-related injury or illness (see [Chapter 16 "Risks Related to the Job: Workers' Compensation and Unemployment Compensation"](#)). Disability income insurance, available on a group or individual basis, closes the coverage gap that arises due to nonoccupational injury or illness interrupting one's employment.

Group Disability Insurance

Group disability income coverage provides economic security for employees who are unable to work due to illness or injury. An extended disability may result in greater economic hardship for the family than does the premature death of the employee. Employers, however, are less likely to provide group disability insurance than group life or medical expense insurance.

Disability income may be provided on a short- or long-term basis. The uninterrupted flow (without gaps) of coverage of group disability income is shown in [Table 22.3 "Individual Health Insurance Option for a Full-Time Male Student, Age Twenty-Two, Residing in Richmond, Virginia, Starting April 1, 2009"](#). Employers

used to offer only sick leave and long-term disability, leaving employees without coverage for a period of time. Consultants and employee benefits specialists urge employers to close the gap and provide seamless coverage, as noted in Table 22.6 "Seamless Coverage of Group Disability".

Table 22.6 Seamless Coverage of Group Disability

Coverage	Salary Continuation/ Sick Leave	Short-Term Disability (STD)	Long-Term Disability (LTD)
Length of coverage	7 or more days paid time off	From 7 days up to 3, 6, 12 months or 2 years (flexibility)	From expiration of STD to age sixty-five or to lifetime
Replacement of income	100% of pay	May be as high as 100% of pay, but 70% is more common	Usually 60% to 70% of pay coordinated with Social Security and workers' compensation
Definition of disability	Inability to do your own job	Inability to do your own job or a job for which you are qualified by education and training, nonoccupational	Inability to do a job for which you are qualified by education and training, or inability to work at all, occupational and nonoccupational

47. Allow employees to accumulate leave time that can be used in the event of injury or illness at 100 percent income replacement, typically at a rate of one day per month of work up to a maximum of twenty-six weeks.

48. Consolidates sick leave, personal leave, and vacation leave into a total number of personal days off each year to reduce employee incentive to abuse sick leave and reward those who never use sick leave.

49. Pays employees between 65-75 percent of salary from three months to two years in the event of nonoccupational injury or illness that interrupts employment.

50. The one- to seven-day absence from work often required before employees qualify for benefits from short-term disability; in the case of long-term disability, may be the benefit period under short-term disability.

Group Short-Term Disability Plans

The first step in short-term disability coverage is sick leave plans (also called salary continuation plans). With **sick leave plans**⁴⁷, employees accumulate leave, typically at a rate of one day per month of work up to a maximum of twenty-six weeks. In the event of illness or disability, the employee uses sick leave and receives 100 percent income replacement beginning on the first day of illness or disability. Today, many employers do not offer sick leave separately from vacation. The combined time off is called **paid time off (PTO)**⁴⁸. Under PTO, there is less incentive to abuse sick leave and more reward to employees who never use sick leave. PTO consolidates sick leave, personal leave, and vacation leave into a total number of personal days off each year.

Short-term disability (STD) income replacement⁴⁹ through insured plans generally includes all full-time employees after meeting some probationary period, such as three months. Unlike sick leave, these plans do not pay benefits until after an **elimination period**⁵⁰, typically from one to seven days of absence from work due to disability. The employee may be required periodically to provide medical evidence of continuing disability. These plans pay for the duration stipulated in the

employer's policy, usually ranging from three months to two years (although the majority pays for one year at most). Group short-term disability insurance plans do not provide full income replacement but instead pay 65 to 75 percent of salary. This provision reduces moral hazard and encourages employees to return to work.

The **definition of disability**⁵¹ determines when the employee is eligible for benefits. Short-term disability insurance policies generally define disability as the inability of the employee to perform any and every duty of the job. This liberal definition allows disabled workers to qualify for benefits relatively easily when compared with the definition of disability used by most group long-term disability insurance policies. Some STD policies require a more stringent definition of disability, especially those that provide coverage for a year or more. Under this definition, the employee will receive benefits only if unable to perform a job for which he or she is qualified by education and training. Generally, group short-term disability policies pay only for nonoccupational disability, and workers' compensation benefits cover employees for short-term occupational income loss.

Group Long-Term Disability Plans

The eligibility criteria for group **long-term disability (LTD) insurance**⁵² are often different from those for short-term insured plans. Unlike short-term insured plans, which generally cover all full-time workers, long-term disability plans usually cover mostly salaried workers after they meet a probationary period lasting from three months to one year. Long-term disability plans also have an elimination period prior to payment of benefits, ranging from three to six months. The elimination period is often equivalent to the benefit period for the short-term disability plan. If the elimination period is longer than the period covered by short-term income replacement, the employee may have a gap in coverage.

51. Determines when an employee is eligible for short-term disability insurance benefits, generally stated as the inability of the employee to perform any and every duty of the job; long-term disability definitions are more restrictive.

52. After satisfying an elimination (generally equivalent to the benefit period in short-term disability), pays employees between 60 and 70 percent of salary for a five to ten years or longer in the event of nonoccupational injury or illness that interrupts employment.

The definition of disability used for long-term plans is generally more restrictive than for short-term plans. Most contracts pay only if the employee is unable to engage in the material duties of the job. Under this definition, the employee receives benefits only if he or she cannot perform a job for which he or she is qualified by education, experience, and training. For example, a surgeon who can no longer perform surgery because of a hand injury may be able to manage the surgery room. This employee will not be eligible for LTD.

Some group STD and LTD policies use a dual definition of disability. For example, benefits are payable while the own-occupation definition applies for a relatively short period of time, perhaps two or three years. After that, long-term benefits are paid only if the employee is unable to engage in any reasonable occupation for which he or she is or can become qualified. Use of both definitions provides

economic security to the employee and an economic incentive to find reasonable, gainful employment.

The benefit period for LTD policies can vary greatly. Employees may be covered only for five or ten years, or they may be covered until retirement age or for life. Typically, group LTD plans pay no more than 60 to 70 percent of salary to disabled employees. In addition, a maximum dollar benefit amount may apply. Group disability benefits are usually coordinated with other disability income from Social Security or workers' compensation to ensure that the overall benefits are still below the level earned prior to disability. Employees may be able to obtain additional nongroup disability insurance in the individual market to increase their total amount of protection, although seldom to the level of full income replacement. This ensures that the disabled person has an economic incentive to return to work.

Most group LTD contracts include a rehabilitation provision. This allows insureds to return to work on a trial basis for one or two years while partial long-term disability benefits continue. If disabled employees are unable to perform in the new job, long-term disability benefits are fully restored. By providing this safety net, insurers encourage disabled workers to attempt to return to work through rehabilitative employment. Insurers may also assist with training and rehabilitation costs because these can be far less than continuing benefit payments for those who do not return to work.

LTD benefit amounts may also be affected by supplemental benefits made available to employees through payroll deductions. Cost-of-living adjustments can be added to prevent the erosion of purchasing power of the disability income benefit. Survivors' benefits can protect an employee's dependents after the death of the disabled employee.

Group LTD contracts contain several important exclusions. Benefits are not paid unless the employee is under a physician's care. Benefits are not paid for self-inflicted injuries, and **preexisting condition clauses**⁵³ may restrict coverage. Generally, benefits are not paid if the employee is gainfully employed elsewhere.

In the past, long-term disability claims experience (both frequency and duration) for hourly workers has been especially unfavorable (relative to salaried employees). This may be because hourly workers are more likely to be in jobs that are monotonous and produce lower satisfaction, factors that do not help keep employees at work or encourage them to return quickly. Disability claim frequency among hourly workers has risen, especially during periods of economic recession, when job security is threatened. Hourly employees may choose to make a disability claim rather than to be laid off with temporary and minimal unemployment

53. Restrict coverage of named preexisting conditions in the case of disability benefits.

benefits. Because of unfavorable claims experience, employers and insurers are reluctant to provide hourly workers with long-term disability insurance.

For salaried workers, too, there has been a shift in long-term disability claims experience in the last few years. The frequency and duration of claims by salaried employees and highly paid professionals, particularly physicians, have increased significantly. The rise in claims among physicians may be due in part to an increasingly litigious environment for practicing medicine and to health care financing reform initiatives that threaten the traditional practice of medicine, factors that can negatively affect physician job satisfaction. Among nonmedical professionals, the increased incidence may be due to a more stressful business environment characterized by firm downsizing, especially among mid- and upper-management employees. Employers and insurers are paying attention to the increased incidence of claims among salaried employees and in some cases are limiting the amount of benefits payable for long-term disability to reduce any potential moral hazard problems.

Whether group disability benefits are taxable income to the employee depends on who pays the premiums. If the employer pays the premiums, the employee is taxed on the benefits. If the employee pays with after-tax income, the employee does not have to pay taxes on the benefits. If the employee pays with before-tax income, the employee pays taxes on the benefits in case of disability. Thus, many employers advise their employees to pay for this coverage themselves with after-tax income through payroll deductions.

Traditionally, disability insurance has never been easy to sell. However, the need for such a product is always clearer during hard times. It is known that financial planners look at the lack of disability coverage as a gap in the complete coverage for a person. A downturn in the economy is actually helpful in pushing the sales of disability income policies. Sadler, Jeff. "Down Economy Can Push DI Sales Up," *National Underwriter, Life & Health/Financial Services Edition*, February 25, 2002.

Individual Disability Income Insurance Contracts

Group disability income insurance is an employee benefit less commonly offered than life, medical, and retirement benefits. If it is offered, it may not be sufficient to replace lost income. Individuals may want to purchase disability coverage on their own, in case they are not eligible for Social Security, workers' compensation, or private employer-sponsored plans, or simply because they want additional protection. Again, it is important to perform a needs analysis to determine whether a layer of individual coverage is necessary over any employer-provided disability and Social Security.

Definition and Cause of Disability

Definitions of disability vary more among individual policies than among group policies. **Total disability**⁵⁴ may be defined as the complete inability to perform “any and every duty” of the individual’s own job. Alternatively, it may be defined as the inability to engage in any “reasonable and gainful occupation” for which the individual is (or could become) qualified by education, training, or experience. Some policies combine these two definitions, with the more liberal (from the insured’s point of view) “own occupation” definition satisfying the requirement for total disability during an initial short-term period (e.g., two years) and the more stringent definition being used thereafter. Partial disability is even more difficult to define than total disability. **Partial disability**⁵⁵ is usually measured in terms of the inability to perform some of the important duties of the job. Some policies pay partial disability only if partial disability follows total disability, or only if a loss of income results.

Some contracts provide income benefits for disability caused by accident only, others for both accident and sickness. It is necessary to distinguish between losses caused by accident and those caused by sickness because the benefits can differ. Some policies provide that income losses resulting from injuries due to accident must start within ninety days after the injury. Losses resulting from injuries that begin after the ninety-day period are deemed to have resulted from sickness. A loss is not considered caused by accident unless it results “directly and independently of all other causes.” This provision is designed to eliminate from the definition of accidental bodily injury those income losses actually caused by illness. For example, a person who suffers a heart attack and is injured when falling to the ground would not qualify for accident benefits but would qualify for sickness benefits.

54. Definitions vary across different disability policies, but generally: the complete inability to perform “any and every duty” of the individual’s own job; alternatively, the inability to engage in any “reasonable and gainful occupation” for which the individual is (or could become) qualified by education, training, or experience.

55. Usually measured in terms of the inability to perform some of the important duties of one’s job; paid in some disability policies only if partial disability follows total disability or only if a loss of income results.

The debate about the definition of disability is an old one. It is not always clear which definition best serves the individual policyholder. In reality, it is desirable to have a true needs assessment of the individual in this market.

Benefits

As with group insurance, both short-term disability and long-term disability policies are available for individuals. Short-term disability (STD) policies are those with benefits payable up to two years. Short-term plans may restrict benefits to periods as short as thirteen or twenty-six weeks. Individual STD plans may limit benefit duration to six months for the same cause of disability, sometimes requiring the insured to return to work for up to ninety days before establishing a new maximum benefit period for disability from the same cause.

Long-term disability (LTD) policies are those that pay benefits for longer periods, such as five years, ten years, until a set retirement age, or for life. Long-term disability policies often assume that the insured will become eligible for retirement benefits from Social Security or private retirement plans at age sixty-five. To coordinate benefits, the disability policy defines the maximum duration as age sixty-five. LTD benefits for any shorter period would expose the insured to a potentially devastating income loss because neither disability nor retirement income would be provided for this period.

Long-term benefits do not cost proportionately more than short-term coverage. From the consumer's point of view, the longer term policy is a better buy. It protects against an unbearable risk: the long-term loss of income. This is a good example of the large loss principle, where an insurance purchase should be governed by the potential severity of loss rather than the frequency of loss. The large loss principle should govern disability income insurance purchases even though most disabilities are of relatively short duration.

Policies pay benefits after an elimination or waiting period. The elimination period, like a deductible in medical insurance, reduces moral hazard. For STD policies, the elimination period typically extends from a few days to two weeks; for LTD policies, the period extends from one month to one year. Here, as in group coverage, the insured may be covered during the LTD waiting period by benefits from the STD policy or a salary continuation plan (such as sick leave).

Individual contracts generally state the amount of the benefit in terms of dollars per week or month, unlike group policies that state benefits as a percentage of the insured's basic earnings. In either case, the insurer is wary of having the benefit equal to anything approaching full earnings. Typically, the amount is limited to about two-thirds of earned income because benefits under individual disability policies are typically not taxable. The benefits are not taxable because the premiums are paid from after-tax income. As with group disability, the purpose of this limitation is to reduce moral hazard by providing an economic incentive for employees to return to work.

Benefits may differ for disabilities resulting from accident rather than sickness. Benefits for sickness are not as generous as those for accidents. For example, a policy may provide benefit payments for five years if disability is caused by accident but only two years if caused by sickness. Some long-term policies pay to age sixty-five for sickness but for life when the cause of disability is accidental. Benefits for partial disability, which are more likely to be provided by individual contracts rather than group contracts, are often only for disability caused by accident. Some policies pay no benefits if the sickness or accident is work-related and the employee

receives workers' compensation benefits. Such policies are called nonoccupational. Others supplement workers' compensation benefits up to the point at which the insured gets the same payment for occupational and nonoccupational disabilities. Some individual policies specify a maximum combined benefit for Social Security and the private policy. The insured can purchase a plan with a **social insurance substitute**⁵⁶, which replaces Social Security benefits if the individual does not qualify under their strict definition of disability.

Often, individual policies are not coordinated with other disability income benefits. The relatively few individual policies that coordinate disability benefits use the **average earnings provision**⁵⁷. This provision addresses the problem of overinsurance, which may occur when a person has more than one policy. (In group insurance, coordination of benefits provisions addresses the problem of overinsurance.) For example, a person whose salary is \$2,000 per month may have two disability income policies, each of which provides \$1,200 of income benefits per month. In the event of total disability, assuming no coordination provision, the insured loses \$2,000 per month in salary and receives \$2,400 in benefits. This reduces the incentive to return to work and may lead to benefit payment for a longer time than anticipated when the premium rate was established.

The average earnings clause provides for a reduction in benefit payments if the total amount of income payments under all insurance policies covering the loss exceeds earnings at the time disability commences, or exceeds the average earnings for two years preceding disability, whichever is greater. The amount of the reduction is the proportion by which all benefits would have to be reduced to prevent total benefits from exceeding average earned income. In the example above about the worker whose salary is \$2,000 per month, total insurance payments exceeded income by one-fifth, in which case the benefits of each policy containing an average earnings clause would be reduced so that disability benefits do not exceed predisability earnings. A reduction of the payment provided by each policy from \$1,200 to \$1,000 per month eliminates the excess.

The insured may have policies in place that do not have an average earnings clause, and he or she could receive benefits in excess of predisability earnings. This provides an income advantage during a period of disability. As noted above, a further advantage to the insured is the absence of federal income taxes on disability benefits from individual policies (as well as employee-paid group policies). In addition, the disabled insured has few, if any, work expenses, such as clothing and transportation costs. Insurance underwriters recognize these advantages, as well as the potential for moral hazard, and may be unwilling to issue a large policy when benefits are otherwise available.

56. Disability policy provision that replaces Social Security benefits if the individual does not qualify under the strict definition of disability in Social Security.

57. Coordinates benefits under different disability policies by providing for a reduction in benefit payments if the total amount of income payments under all insurance policies covering the loss exceeds earnings at the time disability commences or exceeds the average earnings for two years preceding disability, whichever is greater.

Long-Term Care Insurance

Group Long-Term Care Insurance

A significant risk that individuals face later in life is the risk of insufficient resources to pay for nursing home services. This risk applies also to a need for nursing home or skilled nursing facilities in case of an injury that requires lengthy recovery time for any age group, not only the elderly. Generally, wealthy individuals are able to pay these expenses from their private income or savings. Those with few resources may qualify for Medicaid and public assistance. Long-term care services can be very expensive. According to the U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO), the national average annual cost for one's nursing home care is \$55,000 and more in some areas. Nursing home costs are likely to increase dramatically over the next thirty years and are estimated to reach \$190,000 annually per person. From TIAA-CREF Web Center, "How Much Does Long-Term Care Cost, and Who Pays for It?" at <http://www.tiaa-cref.org/ltc/ltcosts.html>. Some people mistakenly think that long-term nursing care is covered by Medicare; as you learned in [Chapter 18 "Social Security"](#), Medicare covers only a limited number of days of skilled nursing care after a period of hospitalization. Group long-term care insurance is being offered by an increasing number of employers, but it is still only a small part of the long-term care insurance market. HIPAA (discussed in [Chapter 20 "Employment-Based Risk Management \(General\)"](#)) gave tax incentives to employers offering group LTC.

Group long-term care (LTC) insurance⁵⁸ covers the costs of the following levels of care:

- Skilled nursing care
- Intermediate care
- Custodial care help needed to handle personal needs
- Home health care
- Adult day care

58. Up to maximum daily benefits, covers the costs of skilled nursing care, intermediate care, custodial care needed to handle personal needs, home health care, and adult day care for individuals whose ability to perform a certain number of activities of daily living is impaired.

59. Activities such as bathing, dressing/undressing, eating, and grooming that, once unable to be performed independently, qualifies a person for long-term care insurance.

Generally, benefits are expressed as a maximum daily benefit, such as \$50 or \$100 per day, with an overall policy limit such as five years of benefits or a \$100,000 lifetime maximum. Waiting or elimination periods are not uncommon; for example, a policy may not pay the first ninety days of nursing home expenses.

Eligibility for benefits usually is based on the inability to perform a certain number of **activities of daily living (ADL)**⁵⁹, such as getting out of bed, dressing, eating, and using the bathroom. Some LTC policies recognize cognitive impairment. Most cover skilled nursing care, which requires medical professionals to treat the patient on a twenty-four-hour basis under the direction of a physician. Patients typically

need this type of attention for a relatively short period of time, immediately after hospitalization or following an acute illness. However, some individuals may require skilled nursing care for longer periods. Skilled nursing care is the most expensive kind of long-term care. Intermediate nursing care is for those not requiring around-the-clock assistance by medical professionals. This type of care typically extends for longer periods than skilled nursing care does.

Custodial care provides individuals with assistance in activities of daily living, such as bathing, dressing, and eating. Medical staff is not required. Although it is the least intensive kind of care, custodial care is often needed for the longest period of time and thus can be the most costly care overall. Coverage of custodial care varies across policies. Some contracts cover custodial care only if a doctor states that it is medically necessary. Others cover it only if the insured is unable to perform a certain number of activities of daily living.

Group LTC insurance typically covers skilled, intermediate, and/or custodial nursing care in a nursing home facility. Some group policies also cover home health care, in which all or a portion of these services are provided in the insured's own home. Coverage of home health care is becoming increasingly common because insureds generally prefer to be at home and total costs may be lower than if care is provided in a medical facility.

If an employer offers group LTC, eligibility may be restricted to active employees and their spouses, although sometimes retired employees up to age eighty are included. In most cases, employers do not pay for or contribute to this benefit, and the premiums paid by the employee cannot be included in a cafeteria plan or flexible spending account (explained in [Chapter 20 "Employment-Based Risk Management \(General\)"](#)). Thus, the premiums cannot be paid with before-tax income. But HIPAA provides some tax relief if the group plan meets stringent qualification with regard to the benefits. If the employer pays the premiums, the amount is not taxable to the employees because the premiums for health insurance are not included in taxable income. Under the act, the benefits are tax-free, as are the benefits of health insurance, as long as the benefit payment per day does not exceed a certain amount. At the time of enactment of HIPAA, the amount per day was limited to \$190. The qualification requirements, according to HIPAA, are that the group LTC policies cover only what is considered LTC service, benefits are paid to chronically ill people who cannot perform two out of five or six daily living activities, and the services of an LTC facility is required because of substantial cognitive impairment. These factors make the group LTC policies that qualify for the tax break very stringent and undesirable. These factors may be the main reason for the slow growth of the group LTC market. Individual LTC policies are not so limiting in the definition of the qualified recipient of the benefits.

Individual Long-Term Care Insurance

Long-term care insurance is one type of coverage that is more prevalent in the individual market because a greater number of older people are interested in such coverage than are younger working individuals. As noted previously, the inability to perform the regular daily living activities are never covered by health insurance or Medicare. The gap in coverage is closed by the development of LTC policies.

The American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) helps to promote long-term care and provides information regarding the coverage on its Web site. The site notes, “Typically, policies reimburse the insured for long-term care expenses up to a fixed amount, such as \$100 per day for nursing home care and \$50 per day for home care. To receive benefits, however, the insured must meet the policy’s disability (long-term care) criteria. For example, some policies require the individual to be severely cognitively impaired or to need help in performing two ‘activities of daily living’ (such as bathing and dressing).” Other policies will pay benefits based on the loosely defined term “medical necessity.” AARP, <http://www.aarp.org/research/longtermcare/insurance/>, accessed April 22, 2009.

Long-term care insurance began as a basic form of nursing care insurance in the 1960s, and it expanded into custodial and home care in the 1980s. During the 1990s, the product began developing into today’s LTC insurance. Contemporary policies expand the coverage and differentiate themselves. Mary Madigan and Cheryl McNamara, “Insuring an Independent Lifestyle,” *Best’s Review*, April 1, 2002, <http://www3.ambest.com/Frames/FrameServer.asp?AltSrc=23&Tab=1&Site=bestreview&refnum=16718>, accessed April 22, 2009. Today’s LTC policies include favorable changes, such as the following:

- Adding assisted living facility (ALF) coverage to policies that had nursing home and home care coverage
- Broadening the definitions of activities of daily living to include stand-by assistance
- Expanding bed reservation coverage to include reasons beyond hospitalization
- Lowering existing premiums
- Removing restrictions such as three-day prior hospitalization as well as inorganic mental and nervous exclusions
- Adding home care coverage and assisted living facility coverage Claude Thau, “Surveying Industry Practices on Changes to In-Force LTCI Policies,” *National Underwriter*, Life & Health/Financial Services Edition, March 29, 2002.
- Many of these changes have pricing consequences.

The cost of individual long-term care insurance is based on cohorts of individuals. The factors for the costs are duration of benefits, the length of waiting periods, and the types of triggers of benefits. Compared with group long-term care, the definition of the triggers is not as stringent in individual LTC policies. Many policies provide for inflation protection. Cost factors vary by age, as would be expected.

The passage of HIPAA (see [Chapter 20 "Employment-Based Risk Management \(General\)"](#)) also affected individual long-term care policies. Only the more stringent, federally qualified long-term care policies meet the favorable tax treatment of health policies. Those who use these policies can deduct the premiums up to a maximum (provided the taxpayer itemizes deductions and has medical costs in excess of 7.5 percent of adjusted gross income).

LTC Annuities

In the world of insurance, change and new products are constants. There is a new interest in **LTC annuity**⁶⁰ products. Chelsea K. Bachrach and Craig R. Springfield, "LTC-Annuities: Two Birds, One Stone," *National Underwriter Life & Health/Financial Services Edition*, September 2, 2002. The product is similar to life insurance with an LTC rider. This rider covers the costs of nursing home stays, home health care treatment, and other LTC services typically covered by stand-alone LTC policies. Cary Lakenbach, "Traditional Life: A Chassis for LTC Riders," *National Underwriter Life & Health/Financial Services Edition*, September 13, 1999. The tax implications of the portion of the premiums attributed to LTC are not yet determined. The LTC risk and living too long risk are inversely related because those needing LTC are expected to have a shorter life span. This provides the insurer a type of hedge.

LTC Acceleration Life Rider

Like living benefits, accelerated LTC benefits fit well with life insurance. LTC benefits are provided to the needy insureds while still living, like living benefits. Traditional life insurance policies are considered best suited for LTC riders because of the guarantees.

Insurers such as National Life and Interstate entered this market with various universal and variable life insurance products. The development activity is more pronounced in the variable universal life. These integrated VUL/LTC products pose many challenges because LTC requires more guarantees than those provided by universal variable life products. To overcome some of the challenges, the LTC benefits are designed as a percentage of the death benefit or other specified amount. Cary Lakenbach, "Integrated VL/LTCs Pose Some Challenges," *National*

60. Life insurance rider that covers the costs of nursing home stays, home health care treatment, and other long-term care services typically covered by stand-alone long-term care insurance policies.

Underwriter Life & Health/Financial Services Edition, February 21, 2000. Some products provide a minimum death benefit guarantee, and the LTC monthly maximum benefit reflects the death benefit guarantee.

Medicare Supplementary Insurance

Medicare health insurance is provided through the Social Security system for covered persons over age sixty-five, those under sixty-five with kidney disease, and those eligible to receive Social Security disability benefits. Medicare, however, does not completely cover the cost of all medical services needed by elderly people. Private individual health contracts, known as **Medigap insurance**⁶¹, supplement the coverage provided by Medicare. Various Medigap policies are available, representing a range of benefits and premiums. In the past, the wide variety of products, as well as unethical sales practices by agents, made it difficult for consumers to understand policy provisions or compare contracts. Lengthy preexisting-condition requirements limited the protection offered by many policies. Many people purchased duplicate coverage, not realizing that the additional policies provided no extra protection. Many of the policies were not good buys, returning less than 60 cents in benefits for each dollar of premium.

In 1990, legislation required standardization of Medigap policies to make it easier for consumers to understand and compare various policy provisions. Ten standardized policies (developed by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners) are now approved for sale in the individual Medigap market. Preexisting-condition clauses cannot exceed six months. In addition, loss ratios, the ratio of benefits paid to premiums received, are required to be at least 60 percent. Legislation outlawed the sale of duplicate policies, and agents can be fined for deceptive sales practices.

The ten standard Medigap plans range from Plan A to Plan J. Plan A, the least expensive contract, is the basic policy and covers a core of benefits. Benefits increase as one moves toward Plan J, which provides the most coverage and has the highest premium. Comparing the ten standardized policies on the basis of benefits and price is straightforward, and the insured can simply decide what to purchase based on need for coverage and willingness or ability to pay. However, not all insurers selling Medigap coverage sell all of the plans.

61. Private individual health contracts used to supplement the coverage provided by Medicare that represent a range of benefits and premiums; ten standard Medigap insurance policies are approved for use.

Like long-term care insurance, Medigap insurance can provide an important element of economic security for elderly people. Given the current funding shortfalls of Medicare and the national concern with the federal budget deficit (discussed in [Chapter 18 "Social Security"](#)), additional public funding of medical

care for the elderly is unlikely. Thus, the importance of Medigap insurance is not likely to diminish anytime soon.

Every state provides Medicare supplements booklets to educate the public. The booklets provide rate comparisons and details about the differences among the various policies. Many can be found online at your state's department of insurance. For examples, see the Texas Department of Insurance Web site at <http://www.tdi.state.tx.us/>; the North Dakota Department of Insurance Web site at <http://www.state.nd.us/>; or the Nebraska Department of Insurance Web site at <http://www.state.ne.us/>. Details are also provided at the AARP Web site at <http://www.aarp.org/>.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

In this section you studied group and individual disability insurance, long-term care insurance, and Medicare supplemental insurance:

- Group and individual disability insurance are available to provide short-term (STD) or long-term (LTD) partial income replacement for insureds in the event of nonoccupational illness or injury.
 - The definition of disability is usually less stringent in STD than in LTD and varies more among individual policies than group policies.
 - Some policies cover disability caused by accidents only; others cover both accidents and sickness.
 - In group plans, STD might be offered as a basic coverage, with an option to purchase supplemental LTD coverage; on an individual basis, both are separate policies.
 - STD usually provides higher income replacement than LTD.
 - Group policies state benefits as a percentage of earnings, while individual contracts state benefits in terms of dollars per week.
 - STD may provide coverage for up to a year, beyond which LTD takes over.
 - Employees are taxed on disability benefits when employers pay the premiums or when premiums are paid with before-tax income; benefits from individual policies are nontaxable because premiums are paid with after-tax dollars.
 - Individual policies are often not coordinated with other disability income benefits.
- Group long-term (LTC) care insurance covers skilled nursing care, intermediate care, custodial care, home health care, and adult day care
 - Group LTC is much more popular on an individual basis than as a group coverage.
 - Group LTC benefits are expressed as a maximum daily limit subject to the overall policy limit.
 - Group LTC eligibility is based on an inability to perform a certain number of activities of daily living (ADL); individual LTC eligibility varies widely across different policies.

- Employers rarely contribute to LTC premiums, and premiums cannot be paid with before-tax income by employees.
 - HIPAA provides tax-free benefits of group LTC if the coverage meets strict cost requirements and allows deduction of premiums up a maximum for individual policies.
 - The cost of individual LTC is based on cohorts of individuals.
 - LTC can be added as a rider to individual life insurance policies in various forms.
- Medigap insurance policies are private, individual health contracts that supplement coverage provided by Medicare.
 - Ten standard Medigap plans are approved for use, offering basic to broad coverages.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Why do most group disability insurance plans limit income replacement to no more than 70 percent of salary, even if employees are willing to pay more to get 100 percent coverage?
2. In what ways does group disability insurance differ from individual disability insurance?
3. Why would someone purchase disability income insurance when Social Security disability and workers' compensation benefits are available?
4. Explain the following statement: "The benefits of a disability income policy are no better than the definition of disability."
5. In what ways does group long-term care insurance differ from individual long-term care insurance?
6. What is a LTC annuity?
7. What are Medicare Supplement (Medigap) policies? Why are they needed?

22.4 Review and Practice

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of managed-care plans?
2. Anna Claire's Costumes, Inc., has experienced medical benefit cost increases of 16 and 19 percent over the last two years. The benefits manager believes that high hospitalization rates and unnecessarily long hospital stays may explain these increases. The company wants to control costs by reducing hospitalization costs.
 - a. What cost control methods could be implemented to achieve this objective?
 - b. Would employees still have adequate protection with these new techniques in place?
3. Marguerite Thomas, a Canadian, and Margaret Phythian, a Minnesotan, each tried to convince the other that the health care system in her respective country was superior. In Canada, Marguerite enjoys nationalized health care, where everyone is covered. She does not worry that she may need care she can't afford. She is willing to pay the taxes necessary to support the system. She doesn't mind waiting several weeks to get certain elective procedures done because she knows that everyone is getting the care they need and she is willing to wait her turn. Margaret, however, likes the high-quality, high-tech care available to her in the Twin Cities area through her employer-provided HMO. She gets high-quality care and never needs to wait for treatment. She also likes the lower tax rate she pays, partly because the U.S. government isn't funding a nationalized health care system.
 - a. If Marguerite and Margaret were unemployed or had low income, which system might they prefer? Would this change if they were in high income tax brackets? Explain your answer.
 - b. Which system would you prefer? What tradeoffs are you willing to make to have this type of health care system?
4. How do employees gain in the long run if the company contains medical benefit costs?
5. Knowledge Networking, Inc., is a growing business of high-tech and electronics equipment and software. It is a specialty retail and online business that has tripled its revenues in the past seven years. The company started fifteen years ago and includes fifty outlets on both the East and West coasts. In 2005, the company went public and now, despite the financial crisis, it is doing very well with innovation and creative offerings. The company has 5,600 full-time employees and

1,000 part-time employees. Knowledge Networking, Inc., provides all the social insurance programs and offers its employees a cafeteria plan with many choices.

For the health coverage, Knowledge Networking employees have a choice among the following:

1. An IPA type HMO (fully insured) at a cost of \$250 for the employee only per month
2. One PPO and one POS administered by a TPA (self-insured) at a cost of \$300 and \$320 respectively
3. An HSA with an underlying PPO plan (fully insured) at a cost of \$150 per month.

Employees also have generous choices of group disability coverages, dental and vision care, premium conversion plan, and flexible spending accounts as part of the cafeteria plan.

- a. Use the table below to describe what you think Knowledge Networking’s group disability insurance plans look like.

Knowledge Networking, Inc. Group Short-Term and Long-Term Disability Insurance	
	Current
Definitions and amounts	
Supplements	
Additions	
Eligibility	
Financing/cost and who pays	
Tax implication	
Insured and by whom?	

- b. Give an example of the benefit plan choices that the following two employees would make:
 - a. Shawn Dunn, a young, unmarried healthy employee who makes \$100,000 a year

- b. Dan Rohm, a forty-five-year-old man with four school-age children who makes \$125,000 a year
6. Describe long-term care insurance.
7. If custodial care is the least expensive type of service covered by long-term care insurance, is it important to make sure your contract covers this type of care?
8. Your grandmother is sixty-five years old. She has begun to receive benefits through Medicare and has just enrolled in Medicare Part B. She wants to know why she should purchase a Medigap insurance policy. Explain this predicament to her.
9. The Meridian Advertising Agency has 1,340 employees in six states. The main office is in Richmond, Virginia. Fifty percent of the employees are women in their childbearing years. Most employees are in good health. The major medical losses last year occurred because of Jack Denton's heart surgery, fifteen baby deliveries, and four cases of cancer treatment. Jack Denton is the creative director of the agency.

Meridian is using EB-Consulting to assist in choosing health care and dental coverages. Currently the agency fully insures six options of health plans:

- A staff model HMO available only in Richmond (premium per employee is \$145 per month)
- An IPA HMO available in many but not all locations (\$155 per month)
- A POS available in all locations (\$160 per month)
- A PPO available in all locations (\$175 per month)
- An indemnity plan available in all locations (\$190 per month)
- An HSA plan with an underlying PPO (\$70 per month premium; the employer contributes into the account at \$100 per month)

The Meridian Agency provides \$145 each month. The rest is paid by the employee using a premium conversion plan.

- a. Compare the current health care programs that are used by the Meridian Agency in terms of the following:
 - a. Benefits provided under each plan
 - b. Possible out-of-pocket expenses for the employees and their families for illnesses and injuries
 - c. Choice of providers
 - d. The ways providers are being reimbursed

- b. Jack Denton (the employee who had heart surgery) has two children. He lives twenty miles west of Richmond in a rural community of one hundred people and farms his land on the weekends. His wife is expecting another baby in four months. Before his surgery, Jack and his wife evaluated the plans and selected the one that best fit their needs.
 - a. Which health plan do you think they selected? Explain your answer.
 - b. Do you think now, after his surgery, Jack is still happy with this choice? Explain your answer.
- c. Meridian is considering adding a dental plan.
 - a. What type of dental plan do you think EB-Consulting would suggest?
 - b. Why are dental insurance plans more likely than medical expense plans to include benefits for routine examinations and preventive medicine?
- d. EB-Consulting is trying to convince the Meridian Agency to add long-term care insurance to their employee benefits package. Explain long-term care coverage.