# Defined Contribution Health Plans - A Continuum



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Consumer Driven Health Benefits:

A Continuing Evolution

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## Defined Contribution Health Plans

- DC name from the retirement analogy
- AKA
  - "Consumer-driven"
  - "E-health"
  - "Self-directed"
- Not a particular Type of health plan
- A concept giving rise to alternative approaches to financing health care

#### Common Characteristics

- Employer sets/controls their cost
- Participant choice
- Increased participant cost-sharing
- Participant education
- Internet enabled systems capability

- Several ways to array range of DC plans
  - Level of employer management
  - Market in which coverage is purchased
  - Degree of financial risk born by employer
- Our continuum reflects the level of employer/sponsor management
  - And reflects the level of employee responsibility as well

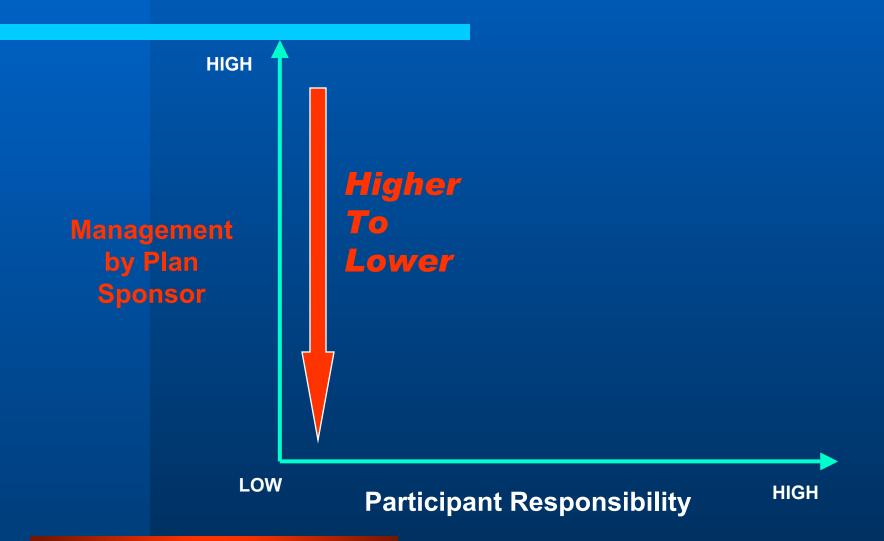
Management
by Plan
Sponsor

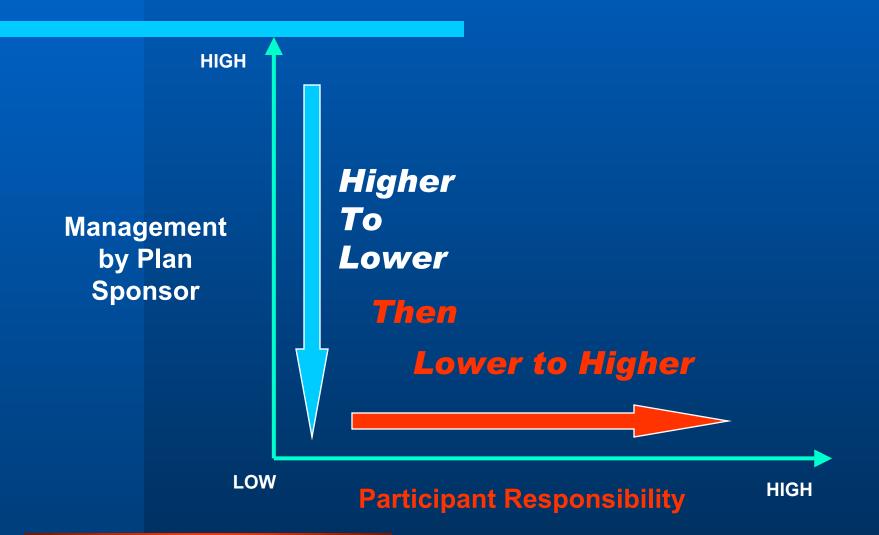
HIGH

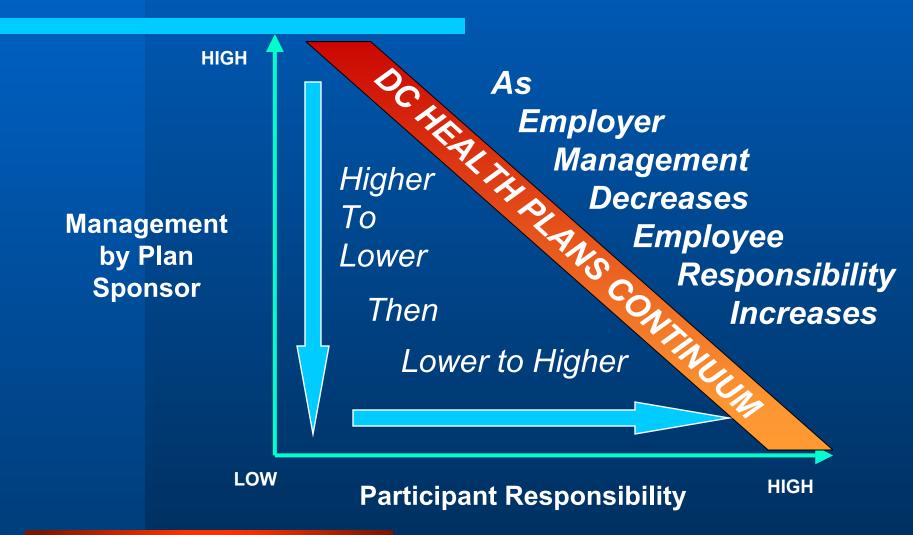
LOW

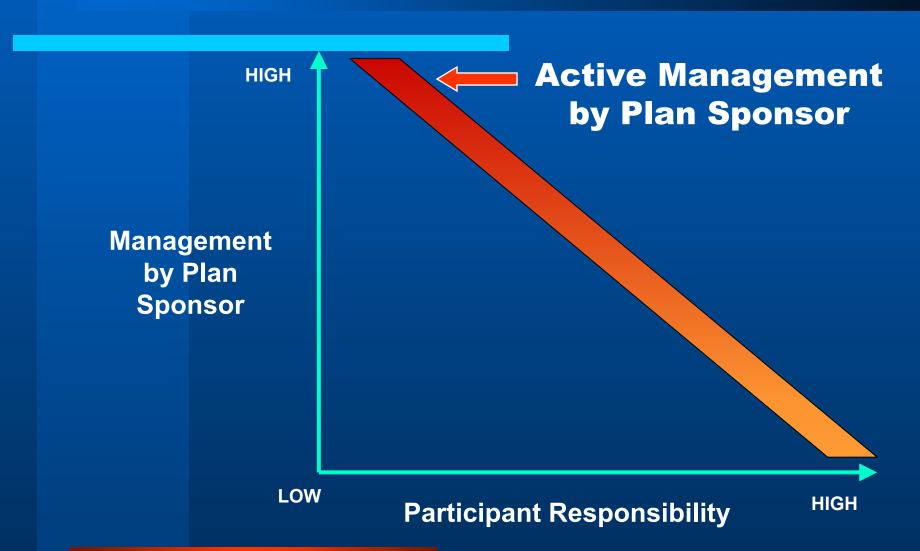
**Participant Responsibility** 

**HIGH** 









## Active Management by Plan Sponsor

- Similar in many ways to a DB plan or perhaps a cafeteria plan
  - The sponsor
    - Determines and offers a limited number of benefit plan options
    - Sets maximum contribution
  - The participant
    - Chooses a plan option
    - Pays the difference between cost and sponsor contribution

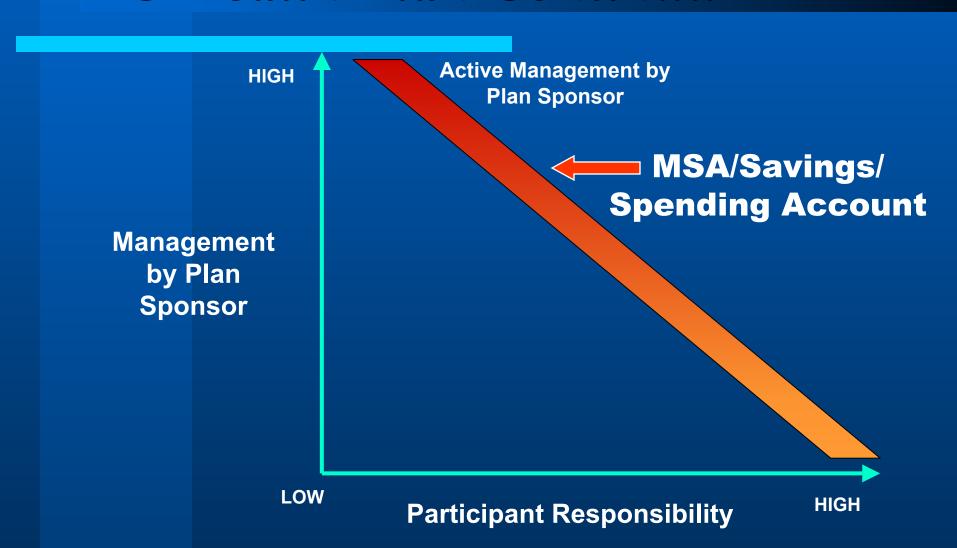
## Active Management by Plan Sponsor

- Sponsors plan contributions can be...
  - Pre-determined budget
  - The cost of the lowest-cost plan
  - Vary contributions based on tenure, family status, or salary
  - To encourage the selection of certain plans

## Active Management by Plan Sponsor

#### An alternative:

- Sponsor offers a list of recommended plans
  - The sponsor may have arranged for discounted premium rates
  - Recommendations may reflect plans' service, premium rates, or some quality measures



## MSA/Savings/Spending Account

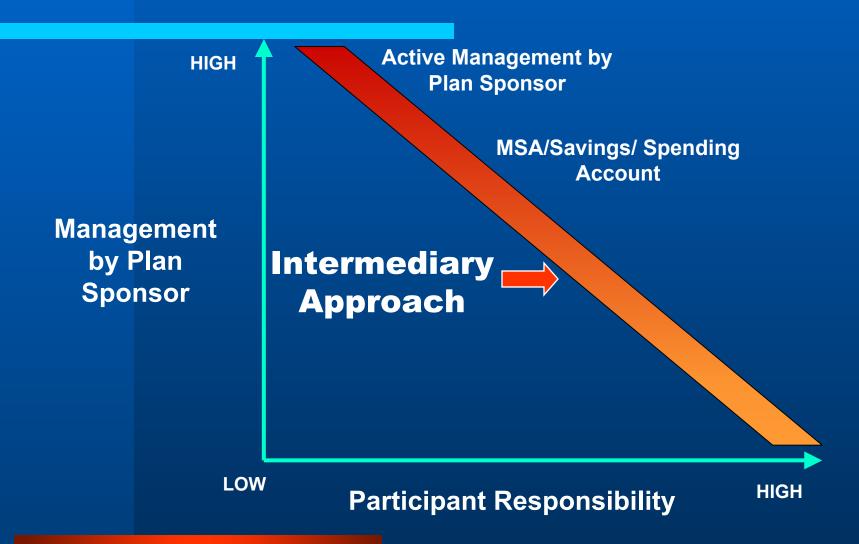
- The participant has an "account" to use to purchase health care
  - High-incidence, low-severity health services
  - Year end balance usually can carry forward
- The plan includes an insurance component
  - High-severity, low-incidence health services
- Provide participants incentive to more actively participate in health care process
  - thereby leading to more efficient decisions

## MSA/Savings/Spending Account

- The three types of accounts vary by whether cash or notional dollars are used, and whether they are tax advantaged:
  - MSA accounts use cash dollars and are tax advantaged
  - Savings accounts use cash dollars but currently are not tax advantaged
  - Spending accounts use notional dollars instead of cash dollars and their use may be tax advantaged

## MSA/Savings/Spending Account

- Some issues to be addressed
  - Funded or notional account? If funded, who funds the account / Investment options?
  - Tax implications to the sponsor or participants
    - deposits, distributions or interest earned to and from the account?
  - Are any tax advantages portable beyond the year of coverage, and do they carry into new employment situations or into retirement?
  - What expenses are eligible for reimbursement from the account?

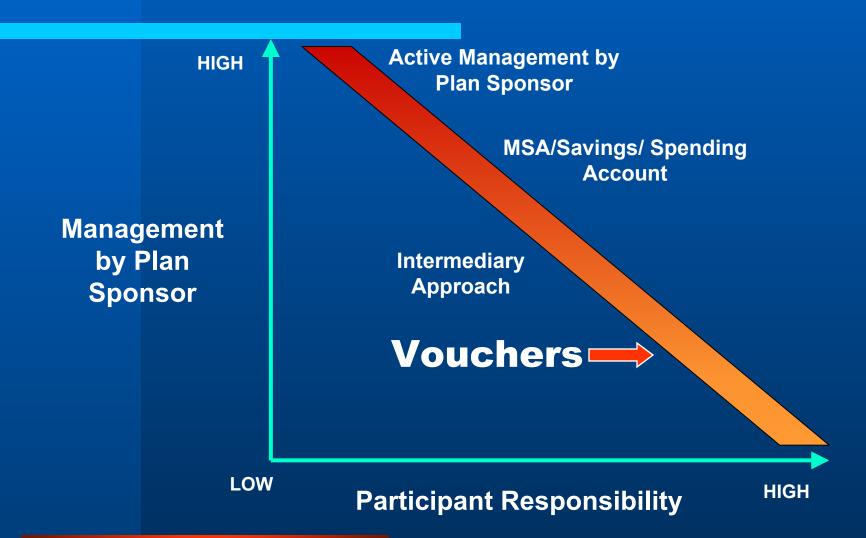


## Intermediary Approach

- Sponsor transfers its management role to an intermediary
  - Insurance carrier, employer coalition or independent organization
  - One or multiple sponsors may use same intermediary
  - Intermediary sets rules and offers choices

## Intermediary Approach

- Intermediary models
  - One carrier offering multiple benefit choices
  - An intermediary offering of a number of health plan options
  - An intermediary that contracts with or facilitates access to individual providers
- These intermediaries may provide tools to compare costs, quality of care, and the benefits offered under various options



#### Vouchers'

- The sponsor grants vouchers to participants for purchase of health care
  - Choice from among a pre-defined selection of participating benefits/plans (group or nongroup)
  - The selections may be from within one health plan or from among more than one health plan
  - The participant pays the difference between the plan cost and the voucher amount
  - Unused voucher balances are forfeited

HIGH

Management by Plan Sponsor

Active Management by Plan Sponsor

MSA/Savings/ Spending
Account

Intermediary Approach

**Vouchers** 

No Active Management by Plan Sponsor

LOW

**Participant Responsibility** 

**HIGH** 

## No Active Management

- The sponsor pays a pre-determined dollar amount to the participant intended to be used for health benefits
- It is then up to the participant to purchase individual health insurance in the local marketplace

HIGH

Management by Plan Sponsor

Active Management by Plan Sponsor

MSA/Savings/
Spending Account

Intermediary Approach

**Vouchers** 

No Active Management by Plan Sponsor

LOW

**Participant Responsibility** 

**HIGH**