Healthcare Coverage for Divorced Families

Adina Lebowitz – June 2018

Healthcare coverage decisions

- O How do you split premiums, co-pays, HSAs, deductibles between ex-spouses to cover the kids?
- O Do either or both parents have healthcare coverage thru their employers?
- O Do either or both parents buy insurance thru the marketplace? Do they qualify for subsidies to reduce their monthly premiums?
- Are the kids eligible for Medical Assistance?
- These costs matter to families in all of our communities urban or rural who need good paying jobs and access to affordable healthcare for themselves and those they love.
- Especially during a critical time like divorce, continuity of care is vitally important.

Compare Two Different 2018 MNSURE Plans at 3 different income levels for one parent age 50, and two children ages 17 & 12

HealthPartners PPO Gold

\$85,000 annual income (household of 3)

Monthly Premium: \$1,255.47

Deductible: \$2,000

Yearly estimate (Premiums + Out of pocket): \$16,896

Costs in a bad year (4% likelihood

for people like you): \$22,046

\$65,000 annual income (household of 3)

Monthly Premium: \$770.47 - after

\$485.00 subsidy

Deductible: \$2,000

Yearly estimate (Premiums +

Out of pocket): \$11,076

Costs in a bad year (4% likelihood

for people like you): \$16,226

\$45,000 annual income (household of 3)

One parent buys coverage on MNSure, kids are covered by Medical Assistance (MA)

Monthly Premium: \$402.65 - after

\$282.00 subsidy Deductible: **\$1,000**

Yearly estimate (Premiums +

Out of pocket): \$5,772

Costs in a bad year (4% likelihood for people like you): \$11,032

Compare Two Different 2018 MNSURE Plans at 3 different income levels for one parent age 50, and two children ages 17 & 12

Blue Plus Metro MN HSA Silver

\$85,000 annual income (household of 3)

Monthly premium: \$1,303.38

In-Network Deductible: \$10,500

Average costs (Premiums + Out

of pocket): \$19,261

Costs in a bad year (4% likelihood for people like you): \$28,541

\$65,000 annual income (household of 3)

\$Monthly Premium: \$818.38 - after \$485.00 subsidy

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In-Network Deductible: \$10,500

Average costs (Premiums + Out

of pocket): \$13,441

Costs in a bad year (4% likelihood for people like you): \$22,721

\$45,000 annual income (household of 3)

One parent buys coverage on MNSure, kids are covered by Medical Assistance (MA)

Monthly Premium: \$428.78 - after

\$282.00 subsidy Deductible: **\$2,100**

Average costs (Premiums + Out of

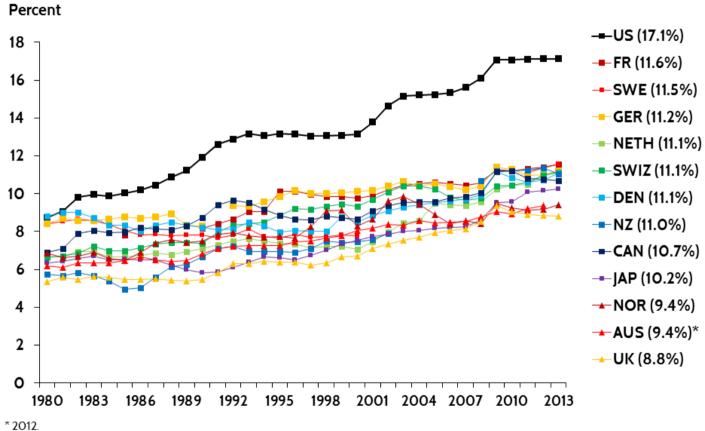
pocket): \$6,315

Costs in a bad year (4% likelihood for people like you): \$10,635

Are these healthcare costs sustainable?

- NO!!! Current costs of our healthcare system are not sustainable for Minnesota families.
- This is of critical interest to business leaders, especially small businesses, self-employed and farm families.
- Foreign competition has already diminished gross profit margins.
- Rising healthcare costs undermine the ability of our businesses to function, let alone COMPETE in global markets.
- See Fix It Healthcare video https://fixithealthcare.com/





Notes: GDP refers to gross domestic product. Dutch and Swiss data are for current spending only, and exclude spending on capital formation of health care providers.

Source: OECD Health Data 2015.

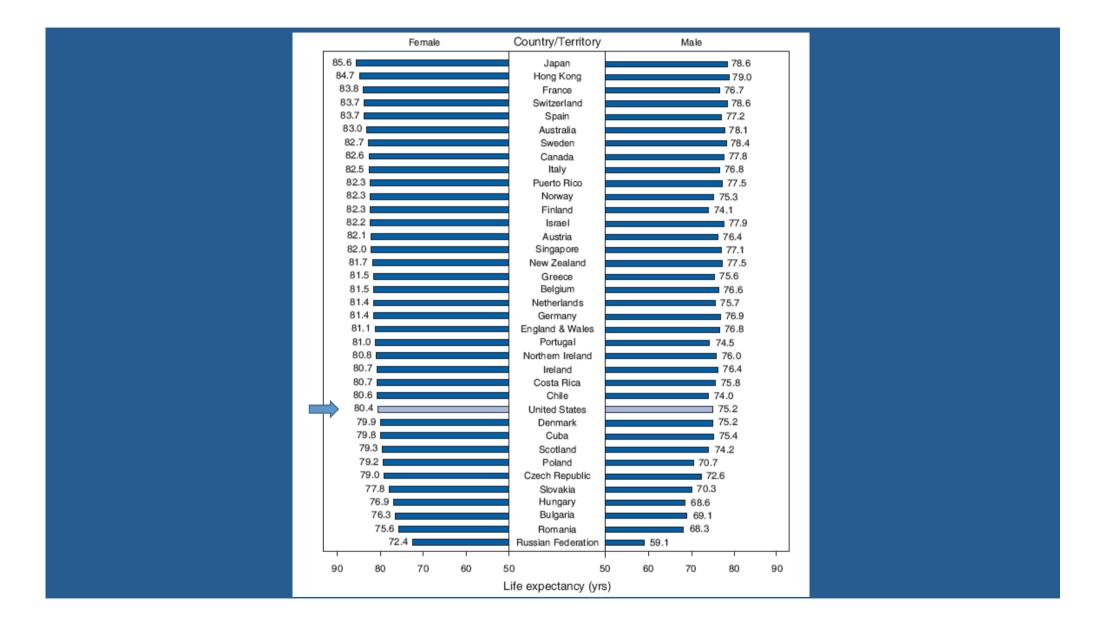
US Spends The Most on Drugs Twice the OECD Average

Per capita spending on prescription drugs



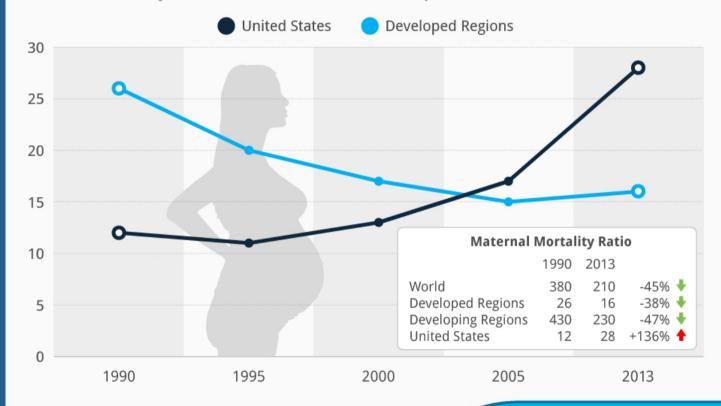
Source: OECD, 2017; NCHC; American Hospital Association

Note: Data are for 2015 or most recent year available



Maternal Deaths in the U.S. Are on the Rise

Maternal mortality ratio (number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births)

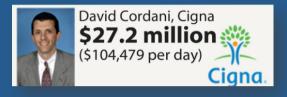


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Source: World Health Organization

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Michael Neidorff, Centene **\$28.1 million** (\$107,796 per day) **CENTENE**



\$66.1 million (\$254,328 per day) UnitedHealthcare



Bruce Broussard, Humana \$13.1 million (\$50,319 per day) Humana



Mark Bertolini, Aetna \$15.0 million (\$57,745 per day) **aetna**



Joseph Swedish, Anthem **\$8.1 million** (\$31,016 per day)

Anthem. BlueCross BlueShield

-2014 Compensation

Health Industry Profits, 2016

Pharmaceuticals \$67.7 bil

Insurers \$15.1 bil

Equipment/Supplies \$10.4 bil

Pharmacy/Lab/Benefit Mgr. \$10.2 bil

Distributors/Wholesalers \$5.9 bil

Providers \$2.0 bil

Source: Fortune 500, 2017

Healthcare for All Minnesota (HCAMN)

HCAMN is promoting single payer at the state level as championed by:

- Minnesota State Senator John Marty https://mnhealthplan.org/the-bill/
- O Physicians for a National Healthcare Program (PNHP) http://pnhpminnesota.org/
- O Minnesota Nurses Association (MNA) https://mnnurses.org/issues-advocacy/issues/

And Rep. Keith Ellison from Minnesota has authored a similar bill in the US Congress – HR 676.

Minnesota Commissioner of Health (2011-2017) Dr. Ed Ehlinger - Pediatrician and long-time advocate for children and families states "We cannot afford to **treat** our way to health. We will face significant challenges related to health care costs unless we sharpen our focus on health equity and **preventing** costly chronic diseases."

Single Payer – what does it mean?

- MYTH: In a single payer system, government will make my medical decisions, doctors are government employees, and hospitals are owned by the government.
- FACT: In a PUBLICLY FINANCED universal healthcare system, hospitals and medical groups are PRIVATELY owned. People choose their providers, and medical decisions are made between a patient and their care providers.
- O Coverage is NOT tied to employment or family transitions. If you change jobs or get married or divorced, you and your dependents have continuity of coverage.

Healthcare Financing 101

- Approximately 50% of US healthcare is currently government funded (Medicaid and Medicare programs) and 50% funded by employers and individuals
- The premiums employers and individuals currently pay to insurance plans would instead be paid to a government program which would be a SINGLE PAYER for all healthcare services.
- The total budget for healthcare would be set through a public, democratic process.
- O Savings are estimated at \$700 BILLION per year through unified fee schedules, negotiated prescription drug prices, and far less administrative overhead as healthcare premiums would go directly towards providing care, not to the wasteful bureaucracy of hundreds of insurance companies approving or denying care that is deemed medically necessary by providers.

What would be covered?

All medically necessary care

- Hospital visits
- O Physician office visits, lab tests, and imaging services
- Vision and dental
- Mental Health services
- Home care services
- Rehabilitation services
- Nursing home care
- Alternative and complementary care (*proven effective in clinical trials)

Minnesota vs US healthcare spending

Overall growth in Minnesota health costs remained below the national average in 2013. Key findings of the report include:

- O Minnesota's per capita (5.75 million people) spending on health care in 2013 was \$7,552. \$1,000 below the national average of \$8,713 per capita.
- Minnesota's health care spending increased at a rate of 3.1 percent in 2013 (reaching \$41 billion), more slowly than the national growth rate of 3.8 percent.
- Health care spending accounted for 13.3 percent of the Minnesota economy in 2013, compared to 16.5 percent of the total U.S. economy.
- On average Minnesota has excellent quality of care ratings, however there are sharp racial and income disparities in health which need to be addressed.
- O Challenges lie ahead future state health care spending is still expected to be \$50 billion in 2018 and \$75-\$85 billion within 10 years

Imagine a world...

- Where all you pay are your monthly premiums 1% to 5% of income on a progressive scale
- Based on your household income EVERYONE in your household is covered young or old, whether you live alone or with 3, 4, 5 or more people in your household, regardless of pre-existing conditions, whether you plan to become pregnant in the coming year, or experience a serious accident everyone is covered.
- O No more high deductible plans, or co-pays at the point or care.
- You would not go broke or have to file for bankruptcy due to costly medical care.

Summary

- The costs of our current US healthcare system are not sustainable and are adversely impacting families and making our economy less competitive with other countries.
- Our families deserve **continuity of care** when we experience life changes whether thru changes in employment, or thru marriage or divorce.
- O Divorced families (and so many others!) would BENEFIT from more affordable, more accessible care in a SIMPLER healthcare system.

