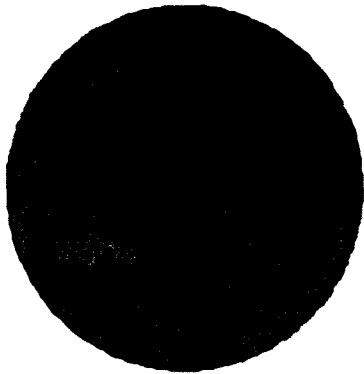


**Southern Ohio  
Public Schools  
Health Insurance  
Purchasing Consortium**

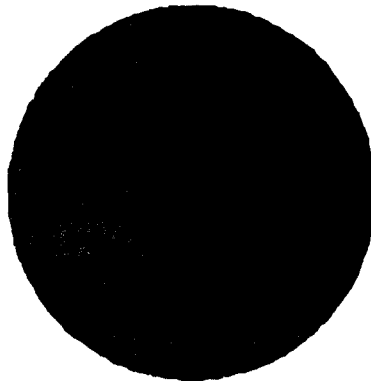


# Bigger Groups Self-Insure Health Plans

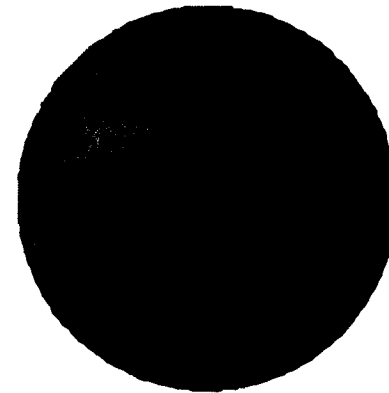
**1-99 Eligible Employees**



**100-499 Eligible Employees**



**500+ Eligible Employees**



■ Self-Funded  
■ Fully Insured

# SELF-FUNDED

- ◎ Employer assumes all or a portion of the risk for health benefits
- ◎ Administrative options available to employers choosing self-funding:
  - Administrative Services Only (ASO)
  - Fixed Costs
  - Variable/Claims Costs



# SELF-FUNDED TERMS

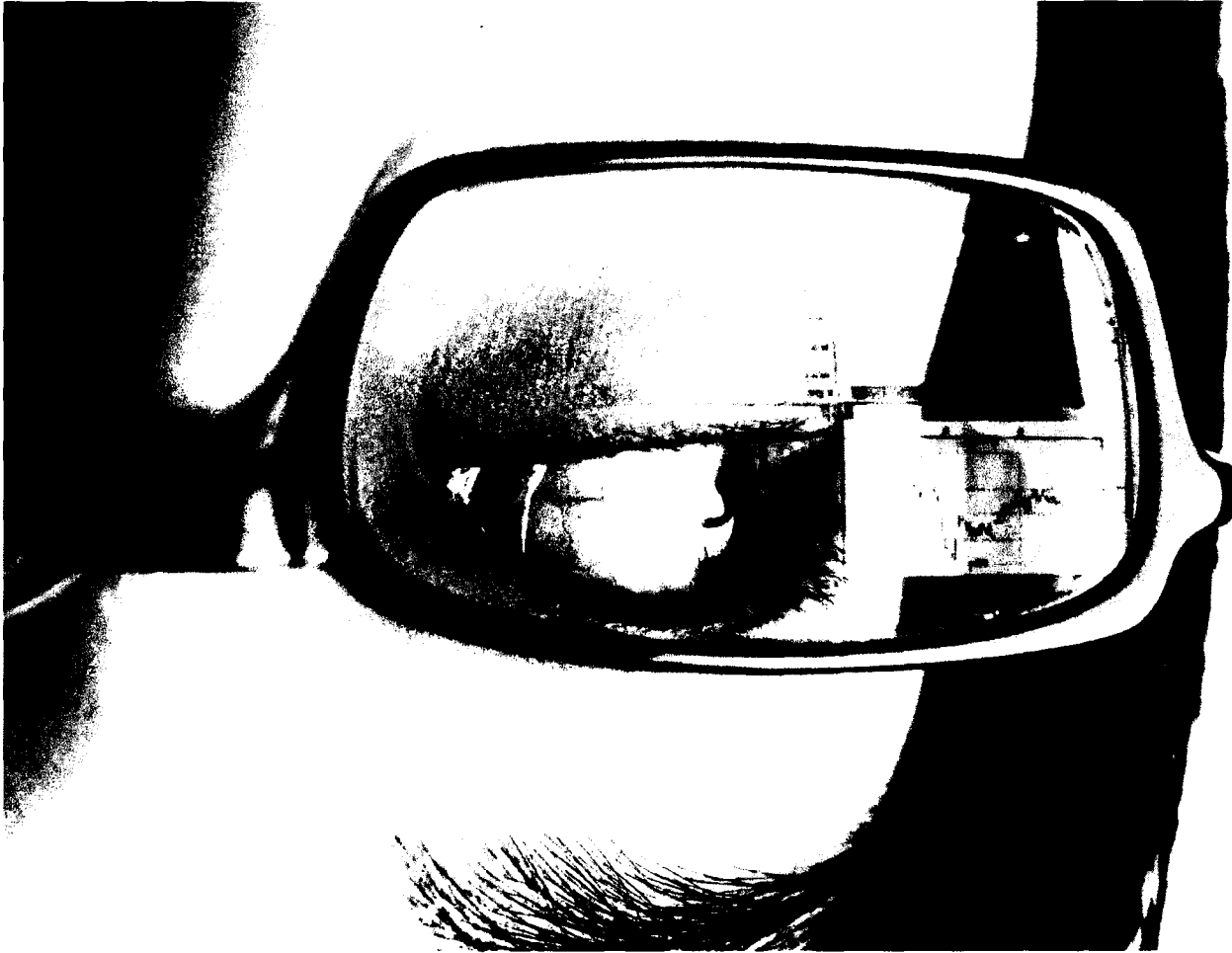
## **Administrative Fee:**

- Fee charged for claims adjudication, billing, eligibility, customer service, plan document maintenance, access fees, Managed Care Fees

## **Expected Claim:**

- Total claims underwriter expects you to have in one policy year, actuarially determined from your past claims experience

STOP LOSS INSURANCE



# PROTECTION AGAINST UNEXPECTED CLAIMS

## **Specific/Individual Stop Loss:**

- A shock loss may be defined as an abnormally large and unexpected claim.
  - Could be the result of severe accident or serious illness
- Insurance companies are prepared for such occurrences – build margin into premium to help offset the financial impact shock losses can cause



# PROTECTION AGAINST UNEXPECTED CLAIMS

- ◎ What can the self-funding employer do to protect assets against such losses?
  - Stop Loss Insurance is designed to offer effective protection against excessive claims by limiting the amount of risk on any individual insured.
  - 100% of covered losses you pay for any individual in excess of the individual policy year deductible will be reimbursed for the remainder of the policy year.

# PROTECTION AGAINST UNEXPECTED CLAIMS

## **Aggregate Stop Loss: The Ultimate Protection!**

- The expected claims of any given group can usually be predicted with a fair amount of accuracy and thus become budgetable.
  - But, when these expected claims are incurred by a surprisingly high number of insureds, an unforeseeable fluctuation occurs.
- The impact of any unpredictable fluctuation could jeopardize the financial stability of a company.
  - Aggregate Stop Loss Insurance is a precautionary measure designed to protect you from the unknown, guarding your assets and preserving cash flow.



# INDIVIDUAL & AGGREGATE STOP LOSS

***Example of how a \$127,000 claim would be handled:***

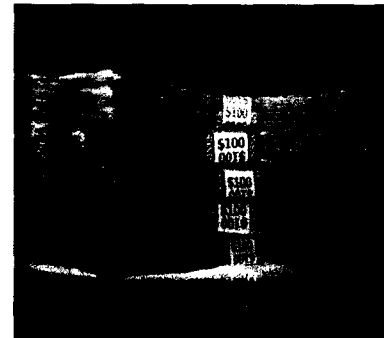
Employer pays the deductible amount:  
**\$25,000**



If the individual  
**Stop Loss  
Deductible is  
\$25,000...**



...the Insurance  
Company pays the  
excess over the  
deductible amount:  
**\$102,000**



The amount funded but not reimbursed (\$25,000 in this example) will apply toward the **Annual Aggregate Deductible**.



# SELF-FUNDED ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

# SELF-FUNDING: ADVANTAGES

- ◎ Flexibility in Plan Design
  - Self-funded plan not bound by state mandates
- ◎ Risk Management effectiveness through Stop Loss Insurance
  - Employer may choose the amount of risk to retain and the amount to be covered under stop loss protection. Under an insured arrangement, insurance company sets the pooling level.
  - Protection from monthly swings can be controlled through a Monthly Aggregate.

# SELF-FUNDING: ADVANTAGES

## ◎ Tax Savings

- No premium tax for the self-funded claim fund; thus, an immediate savings equal to the amount of premium tax is realized. (Average state tax is 2%)
  - Assuming annual premium of \$16,100,000 x 1.4% = **\$225,400** in potential savings to you!

## ◎ Retention

- Administration of the plan less expensive under a self-funded arrangement without sacrificing a reduction in services
  - Also the option of choosing services à la carte

# SELF-FUNDING: ADVANTAGES

## ◎ Additional Cash Flow

- Employer holds onto reserves
- Assuming annual premium of \$16,100,000:
  - Projected reserves = \$1,609,999
  - Self-funding implies that employer must fund for incurred but unreported reserves. Assuming “reserve” is maintained in an interest-bearing account, employer can regard it as a source of income. Therefore, additional income is generated.

## ◎ Margin

- Insurance companies typically charge 3-10% for margin (for fluctuations in claims)
  - Under self-funded arrangement, this component is eliminated
  - Projected Margin = \$483,000

# SELF-FUNDING: DISADVANTAGES

## ◎ Risk Assumption

- Employer assumes risk between the normally anticipated claim level and Stop Loss Coverage level

## ◎ Fiduciary Responsibility

- Employer is responsible



Thanks for your attention!

QUESTIONS?

