

# Benefits Plan Design

## Health Equity Considerations

Presented by  
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# Introductions



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In the construction of this presentation, we relied on publicly available data, our experience in the benefits market and other public information provided by third party organizations and/or other sources. We have not audited or verified this data and other information. If the underlying data or information is inaccurate or incomplete, the results of our analysis may likewise be inaccurate or incomplete. We performed a limited review of the data used directly in our analysis for reasonableness and consistency and have not found material defects in the data. If there are material defects in the data, it is possible that they would be uncovered by a detailed, systematic review and comparison of the data to search for data values that are questionable or for relationships that are materially inconsistent. Such a review was beyond the scope of our presentation.

# About Milliman



1

## **Founded in 1947**

Privately-held and independent with over 60 offices worldwide

2

## **More than 4,600 employees**

Including 1,600 consultants and actuaries

3

## **Annual revenue of \$1.38 billion**

In 2021

4

## **Serving 3,000+**

Consulting and actuarial clients

# Agenda

1

**Employer Focus**

2

**Identifying  
the Issue**

3

**Medical  
Plan Design**

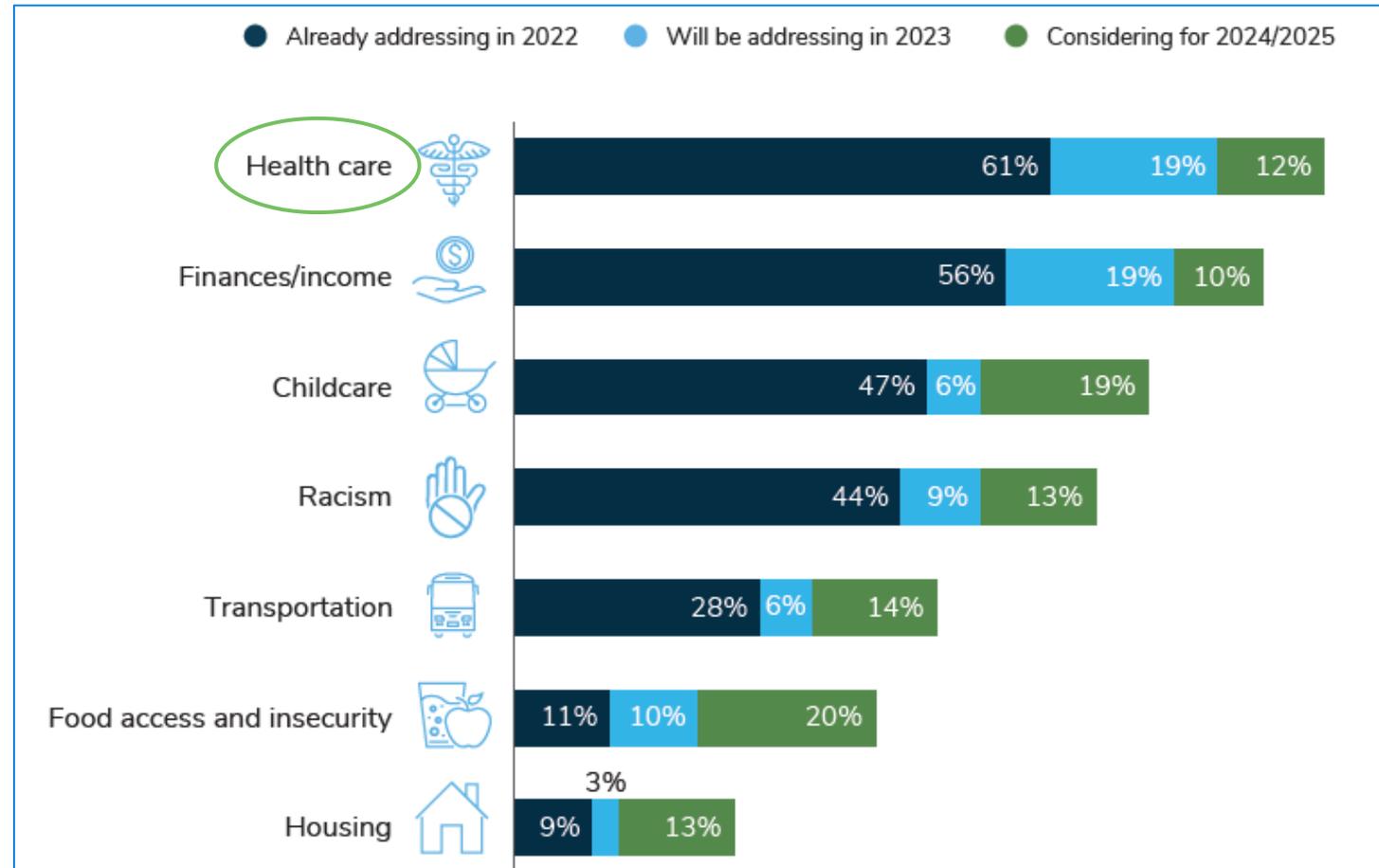
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**Other Benefit  
Solutions**

# Social Determinants of Health

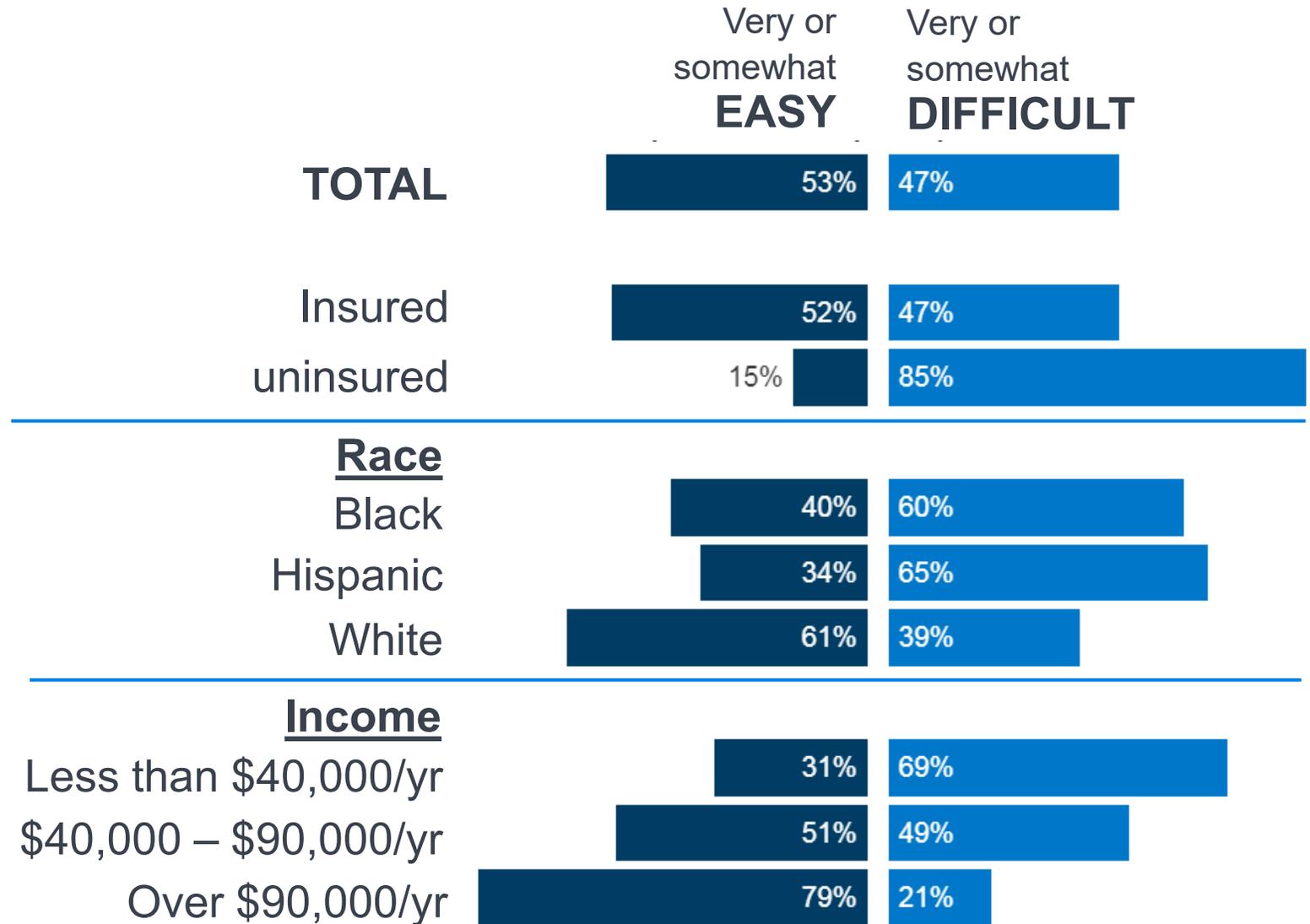
75% of surveyed plan sponsors said they are very concerned about **health equity** issues within their population.

Employers are targeting these **Social Determinants of Health** in ever increasing fashion through plan design and other strategic means.



# Healthcare affordability

**Q.** In general, how easy or difficult is it for you to afford your health care costs?

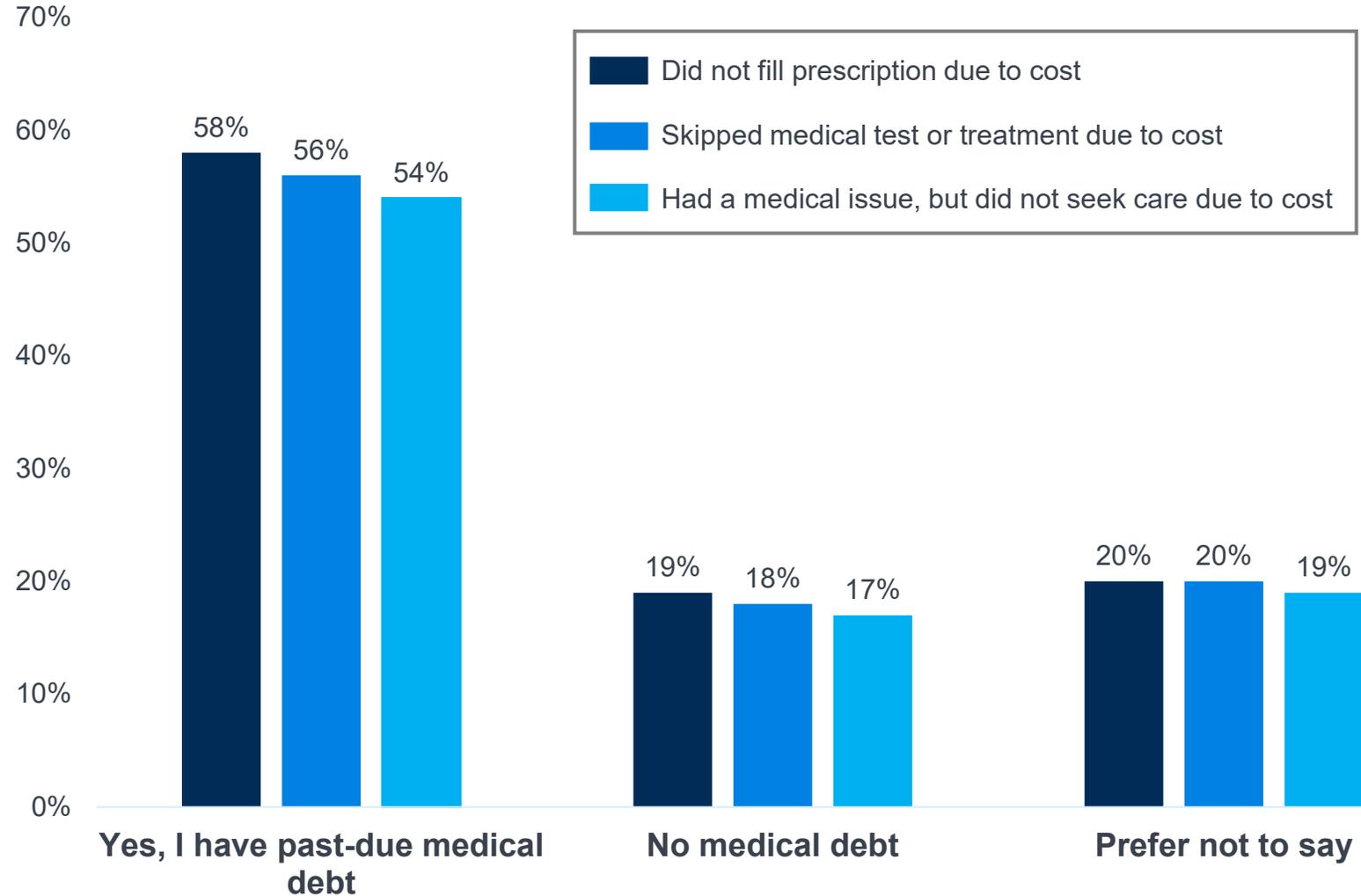


# Medical debt is compounding the issue

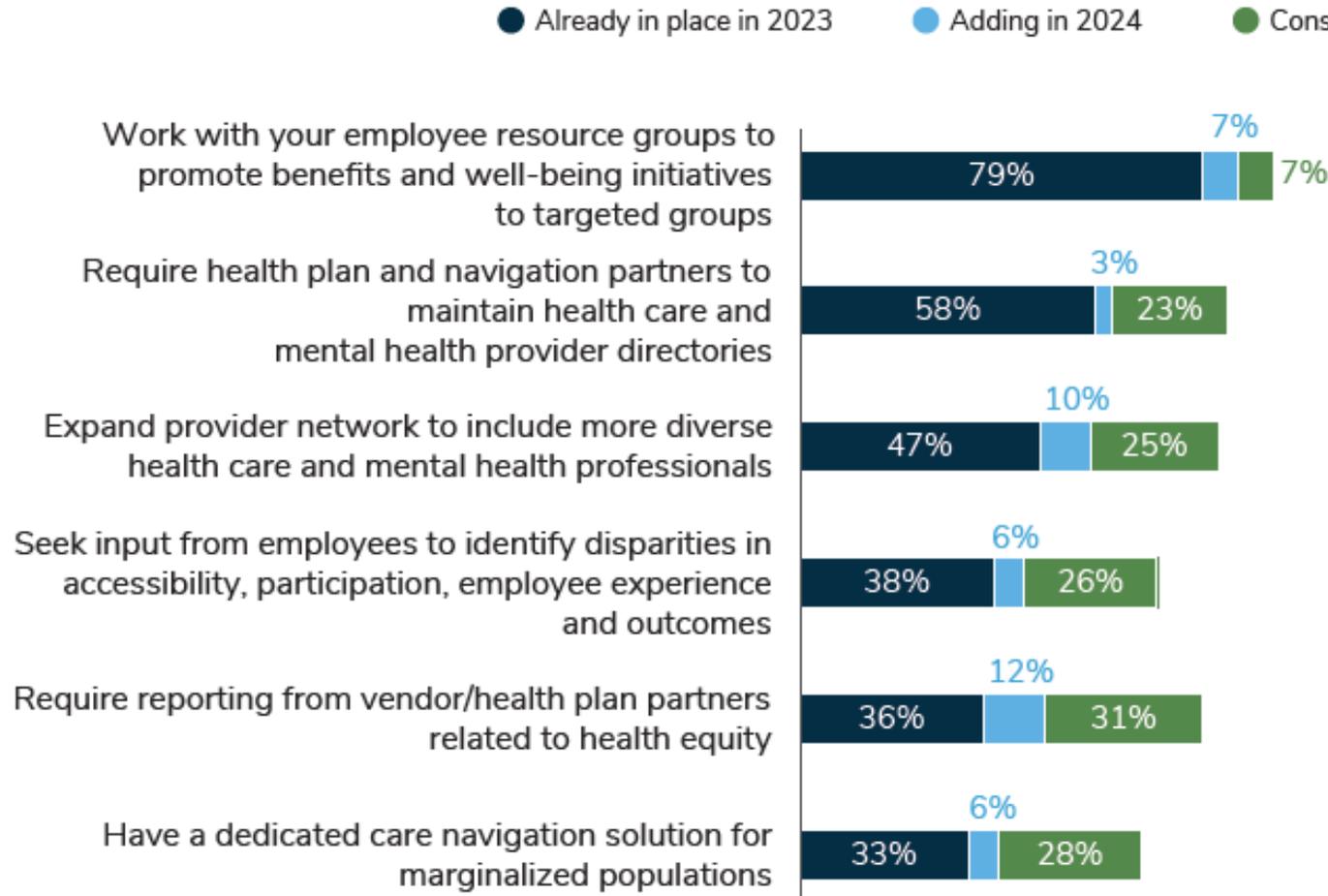
**24%**

of those with health insurance reported having **past-due medical debt**

Past-due medical debt had a very strong correlation to a lower use of, or avoided, medical care

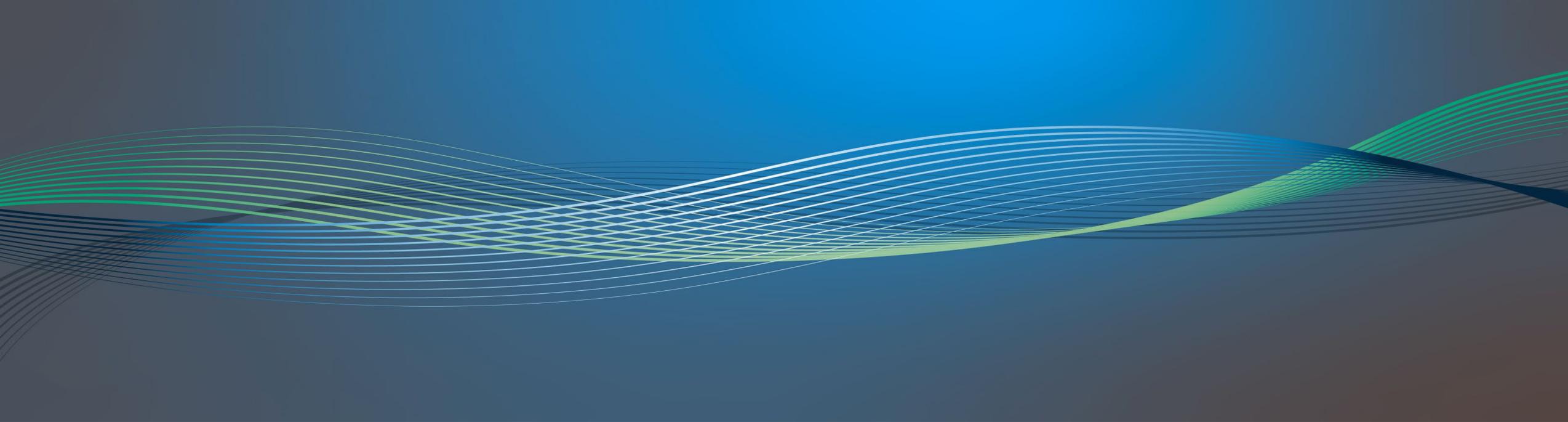


# Employers want to address Health Equity



**95%**

of large employers will implement at least one of these strategies to address health inequities by 2024.



# Health (in)Equity – A perfect storm?

# Medical Plan Design: Have we gone too far?

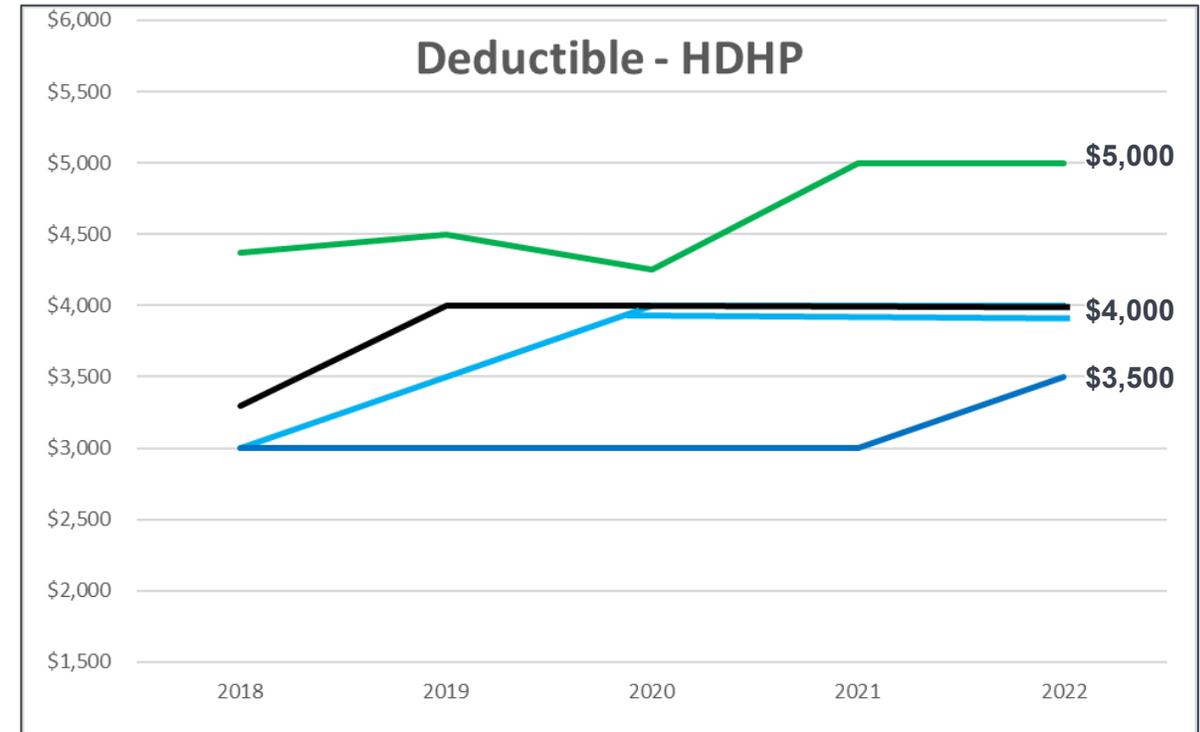
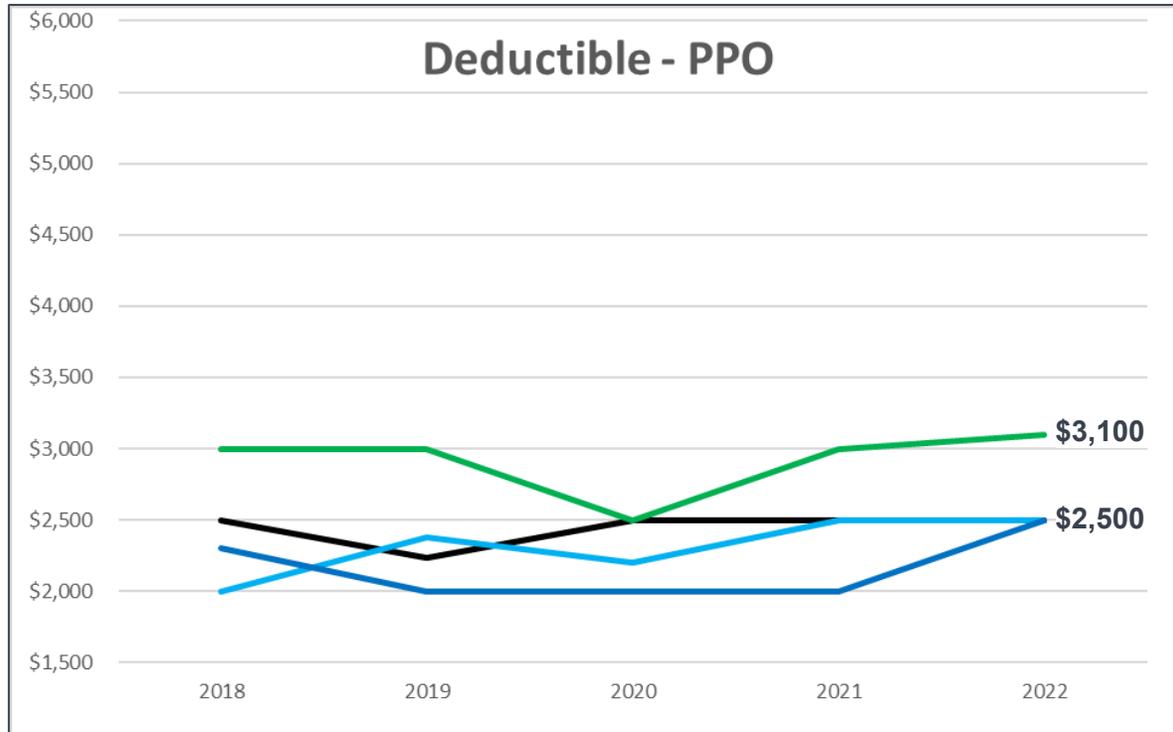
## THE SCENARIO

As employers have fought to keep their plans sustainable overall, we've evolved into a benefits design scenario where the most vulnerable are left under-insured.

## THE RESULT

- Our **LOWEST** wage earners...
- can only afford the premium contributions of plans with the **HIGHEST** deductibles and out-of-pocket costs...
- yet need the **GREATEST** amount of financial protection from healthcare costs.

# Medical Plan Design: Historical benchmarks

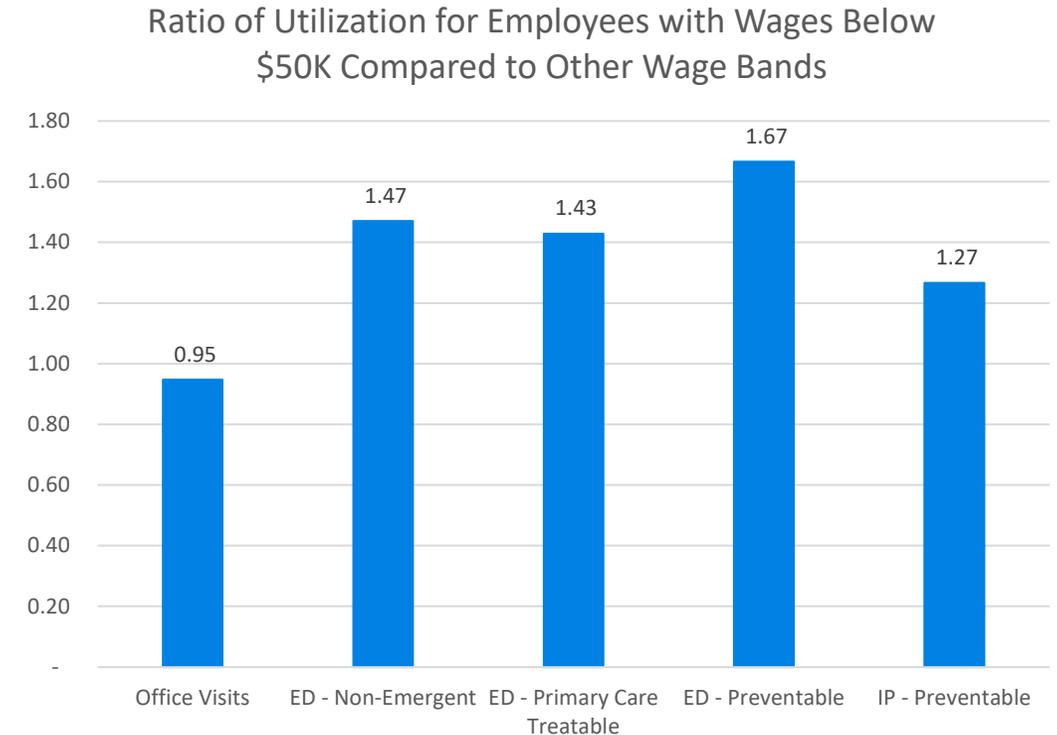


75<sup>th</sup> %tile | plans with 100+lives | individual deductible only

Source: Milliman Benefits Benchmarking

# Research: Healthcare utilization by wage band for HDHP Members

- Study examined healthcare utilization and spending across wage bands for employees in a High Deductible Health Plan (HDHP).
- Lowest wage band showed lower utilization rates on primary care services and higher rates on more acute services like avoidable ER visits and hospitalization.



[Am J Manag Care. 2022;28\(5\):e170-e177. https://doi.org/10.37765/ajmc.2022.89148](https://doi.org/10.37765/ajmc.2022.89148)

# Case Study – Previous Plan Design

## 2022 Plan Structure

3 plan designs

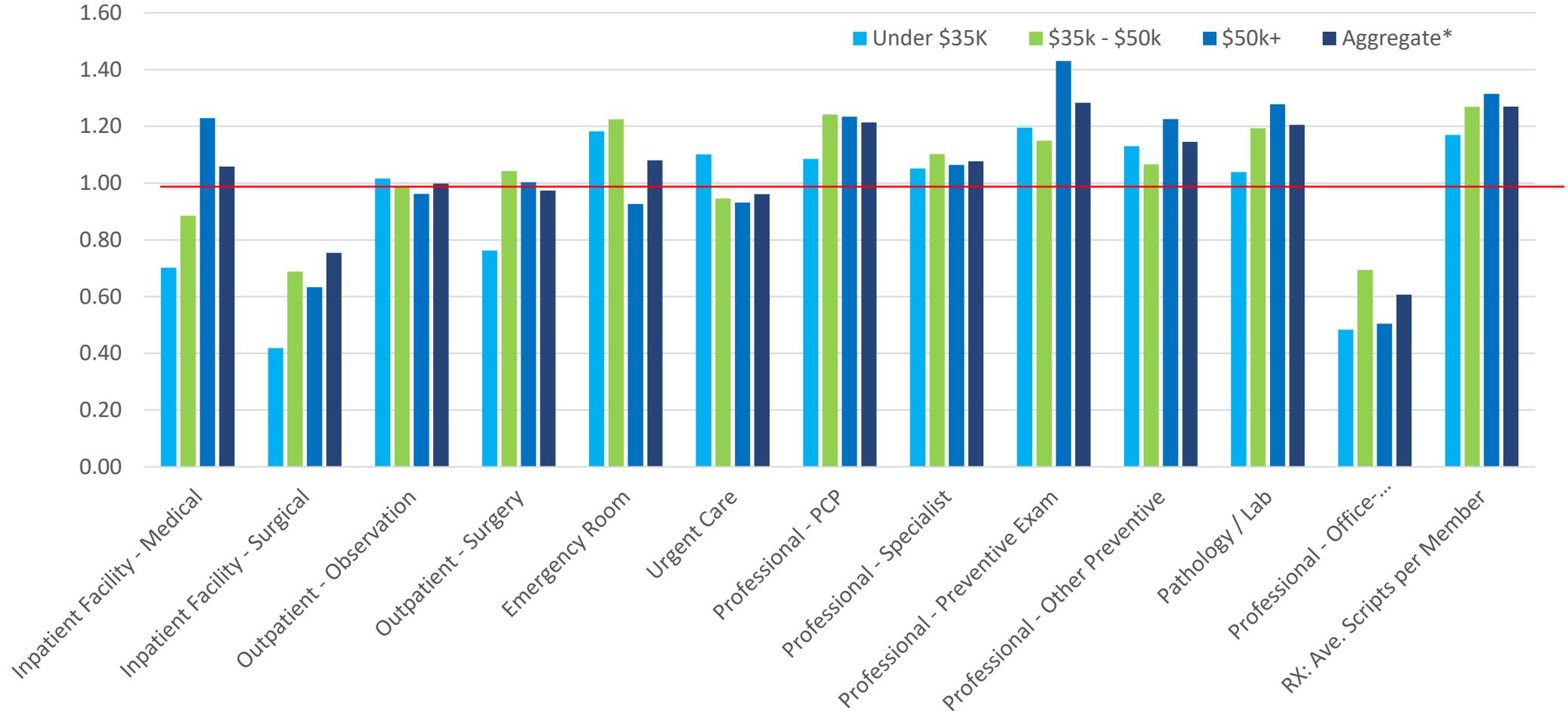
- \$5,000 deductible HSA
- \$2,000 deductible HSA
- \$1,000 deductible PPO

	<u>EE Contribution Monthly (Single)</u>
<b>Value plan</b>	<b>\$106.21</b>
<b>Basic Plan</b>	<b>\$149.67</b>
<b>Plus plan</b>	<b>\$201.97</b>

	ABC COMPANY		
	VALUE (HSA)	BASIC (HSA)	PLUS (PPO)
<b>MEDICAL</b>			
HSA Employer Seed	\$200/\$400	\$400/\$800	N/A
<b>Deductible - IND</b>	<b>\$5,000</b>	<b>\$2,000</b>	<b>\$1,000</b>
Deductible - FAM	\$10,000	\$4,000	\$2,000
<b>OOP Max - IND</b>	<b>\$6,550</b>	<b>\$5,400</b>	<b>\$3,000</b>
OOP Max - FAM	\$13,100	\$10,800	\$6,000
Coinsurance	<b>60%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>80%</b>
OV - PCP	ded/coin	ded/coin	\$30 copay
OV - SPC	ded/coin	ded/coin	ded/coin
Teledoc OV	100% (reimbursed)	100% (reimbursed)	100% (reimbursed)
<b>PHARMACY</b>			
<b>Retail:</b>			
Generic	ded/coin	ded/coin	\$10 copay
Preferred Brand	ded/coin	ded/coin	75% (\$60 max)
Non-Preferred Brand	ded/coin	ded/coin	65% (\$120 max)
Specialty (Aetna CareRX)	ded/coin	ded/coin	65% (\$300 max)
<b>Mail Order:</b>			
Generic	ded/coin	ded/coin	\$15 copay
Preferred Brand	ded/coin	ded/coin	75% (\$120 max)
Non-Preferred Brand	ded/coin	ded/coin	65% (\$240 max)
Specialty (Aetna CareRX)	ded/coin	ded/coin	65% (\$300 max)
<b>ACTUARIAL VALUE</b>	<b>66.8%</b>	<b>74.8%</b>	<b>84.3%</b>
<b>ENROLLMENT</b>	<b>778 ees</b>	<b>1,105 ees</b>	<b>2,050 ees</b>

# Case Study: Utilization Compared to Adjusted Benchmarks By Wage Band

## Legacy Divisions



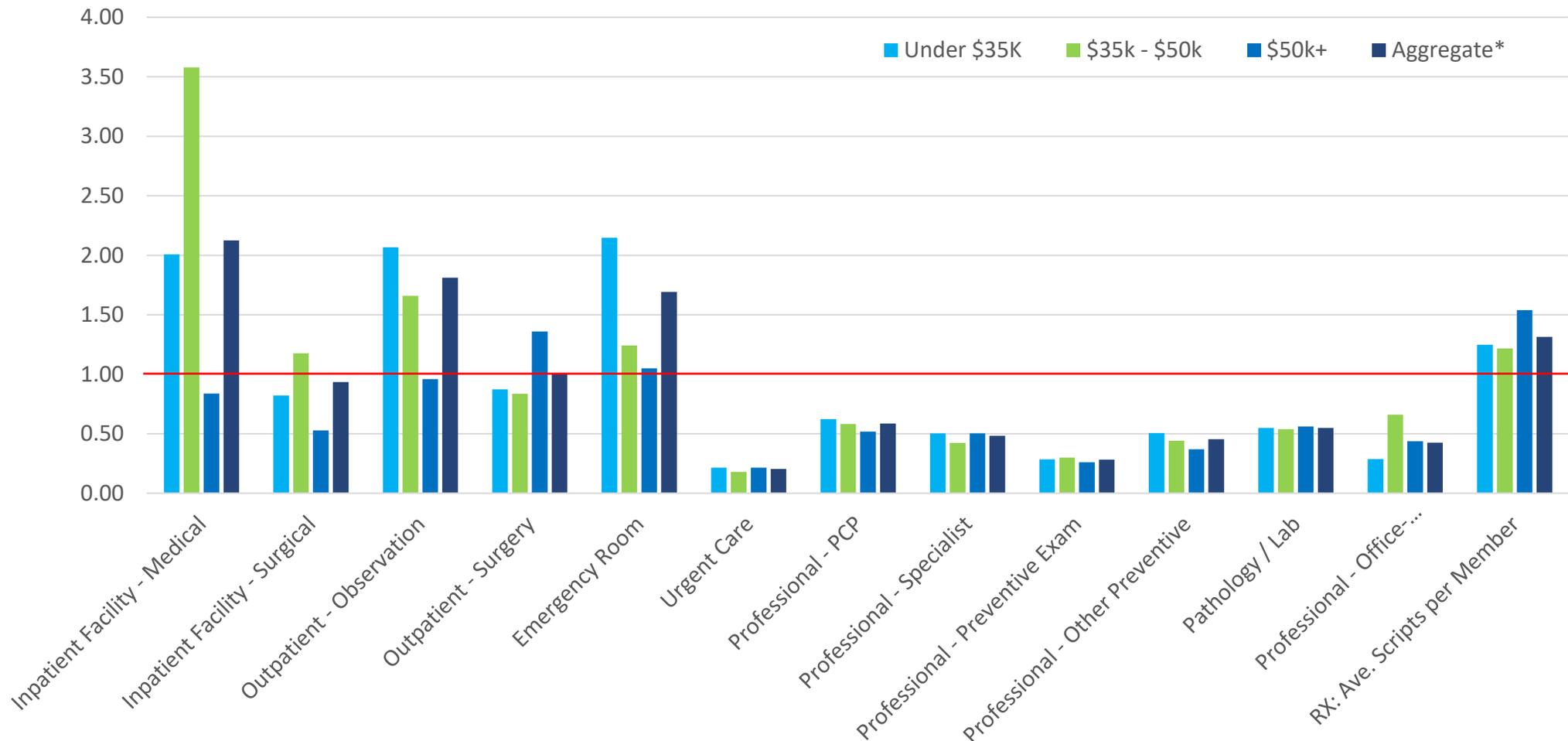
Red line = 1.0 (the demographically adjusted national benchmark for each category)

Claims data: Incurred July 2021 - June 2022, paid thru Sept 2022

\*Aggregate includes members with Unknown salaries

# Case Study: Utilization Compared to Adjusted Benchmarks By Wage Band

## Newer Division



Red line = 1.0 (the demographically adjusted national benchmark for each category)

Claims data: Incurred July 2021 - June 2022, paid thru Sept 2022

\*Aggregate includes members with Unknown salaries

# Case Study: Change in Plan Design

	2022 plan year VALUE (HSA)	2023 VALUE (HRA)
<b>MEDICAL</b>		
Employer Seed	\$200/\$400 (HSA seed)	\$200/\$400 (HRA)
Deductible - IND	\$5,000	\$5,000
Deductible - FAM	\$10,000	\$10,000
OOP Max - IND	\$6,550	\$6,550
OOP Max - FAM	\$13,100	\$13,100
Coinurance	60/40%	60/40%
OV - PCP	ded/coin	\$35 copay
OV - SPC	ded/coin	\$75 copay
Teledoc OV	100% (reimbursed)	100% (reimbursed)
<b>PHARMACY</b>		
<b>Retail:</b>		
Generic	ded/coin	ded/coin
Preferred Brand	ded/coin	ded/coin
Non-Preferred Brand	ded/coin	ded/coin
Specialty (Aetna CareRX)	ded/coin	ded/coin
<b>Mail Order:</b>		
Generic	ded/coin	ded/coin
Preferred Brand	ded/coin	ded/coin
Non-Preferred Brand	ded/coin	ded/coin
Specialty (Aetna CareRX)	ded/coin	ded/coin
<b>ACTUARIAL VALUE</b>	<b>68.8%</b>	<b>70.1%</b>

(same as with no changes)

## Value Plan changes for 2023:

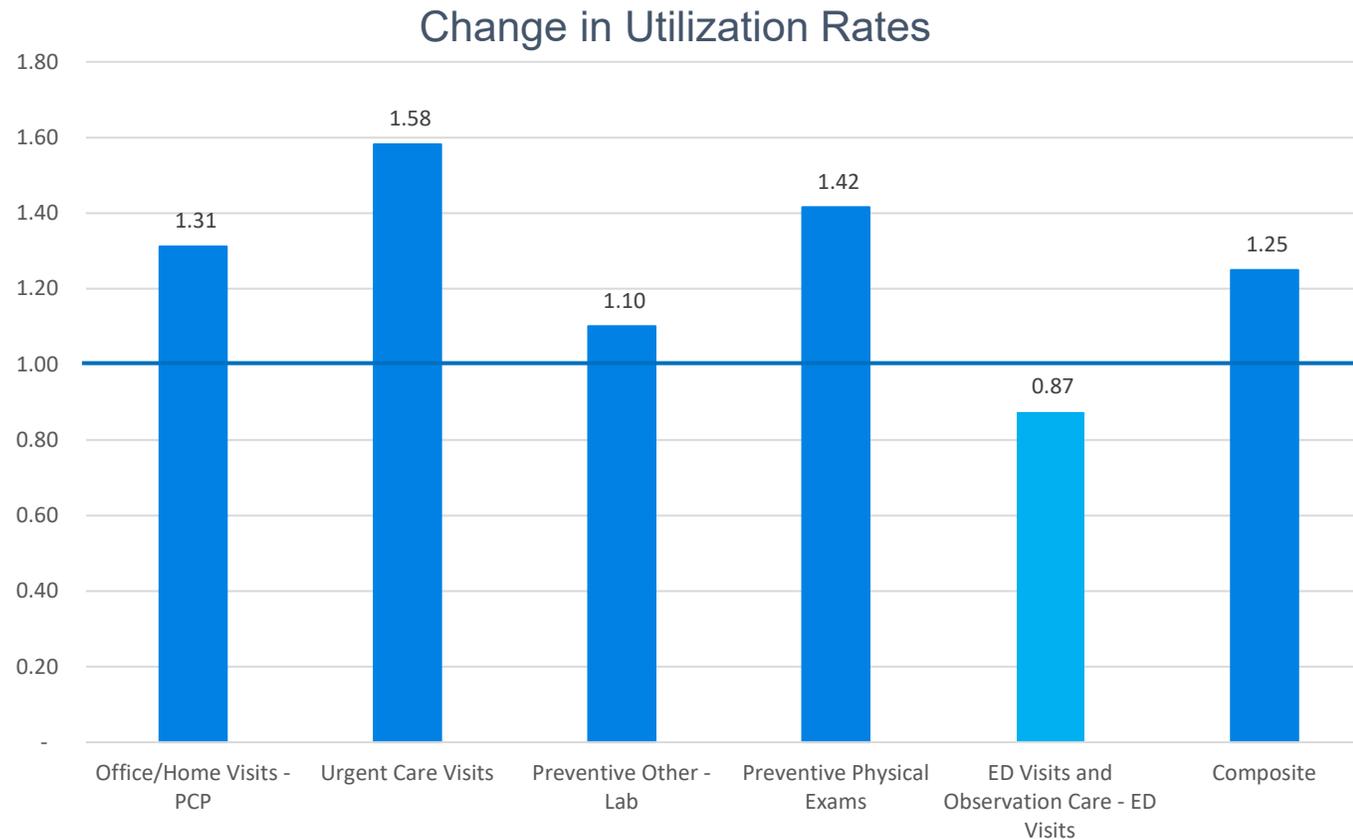
- HRA (vs. HSA)
- OV Copays introduced
- No RX changes

## NOTES:

- The HRA levels are the same as the employer-funded HSA was in prior years.
- Adding in OV copays had virtually no impact on actuarial value of plan

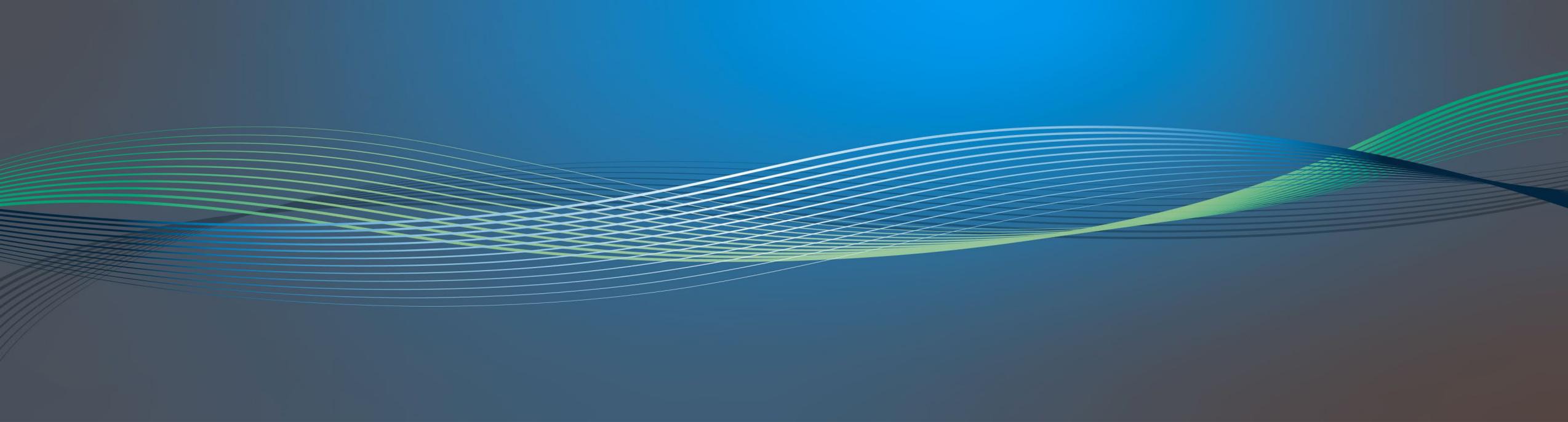
# Case Study: Change in Utilization After Plan Design Change

## *Newer Division*



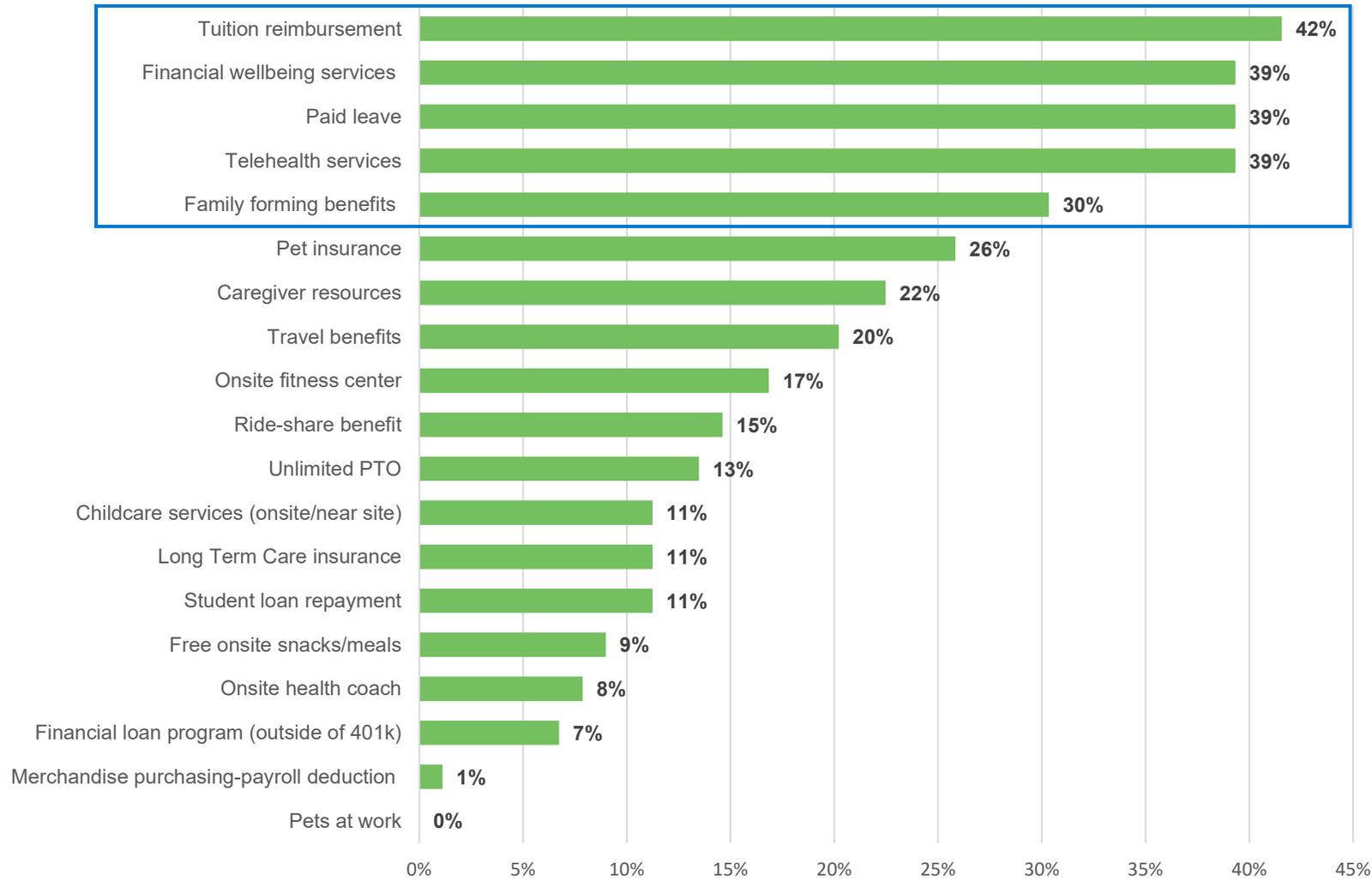
 Utilization increased in several **primary care** categories

 Utilization decreased in **Emergency Dept (ED)** visits



# Addressing Health Equity - additional solutions

# Addressing Health Equity: Trends in Non-traditional Benefits



Strategies for 2023 (v. 2022) show a rising emphasis on:

- Tuition Reimbursement
- Financial wellbeing
- Paid leave
- Telehealth Services
- Family Forming benefits

Other notable rising trends:

- Caregiver benefits
- Travel benefits
- Unlimited PTO
- Student loan repayment

# Addressing Health Equity: Advanced Primary Care

## Strategies gaining momentum

- Virtual primary care (beyond traditional telehealth)
- Onsite / Near-site clinics or health centers
- Steerage to ACOs and HPNs (High Performance Networks)
- Patient-Centered Medical Home (PCMH)
- Direct Primary Care models in select markets

**70%**  
of large employers/  
plan sponsors will have at  
least one of these strategies  
in place in 2024.\*

\* Source: 2024 Business Group on Health Large Employer Benefits Strategy Survey



# Addressing Health Equity: Mental Health

*Since last year....*

Did you experience an increase in **mental health claim costs**?

- 87 respondents
- 970k member lives represented
- Administered online

59% Yes

15% No

26% Unsure

Did you see a change in member utilization of your available **mental health resources**?

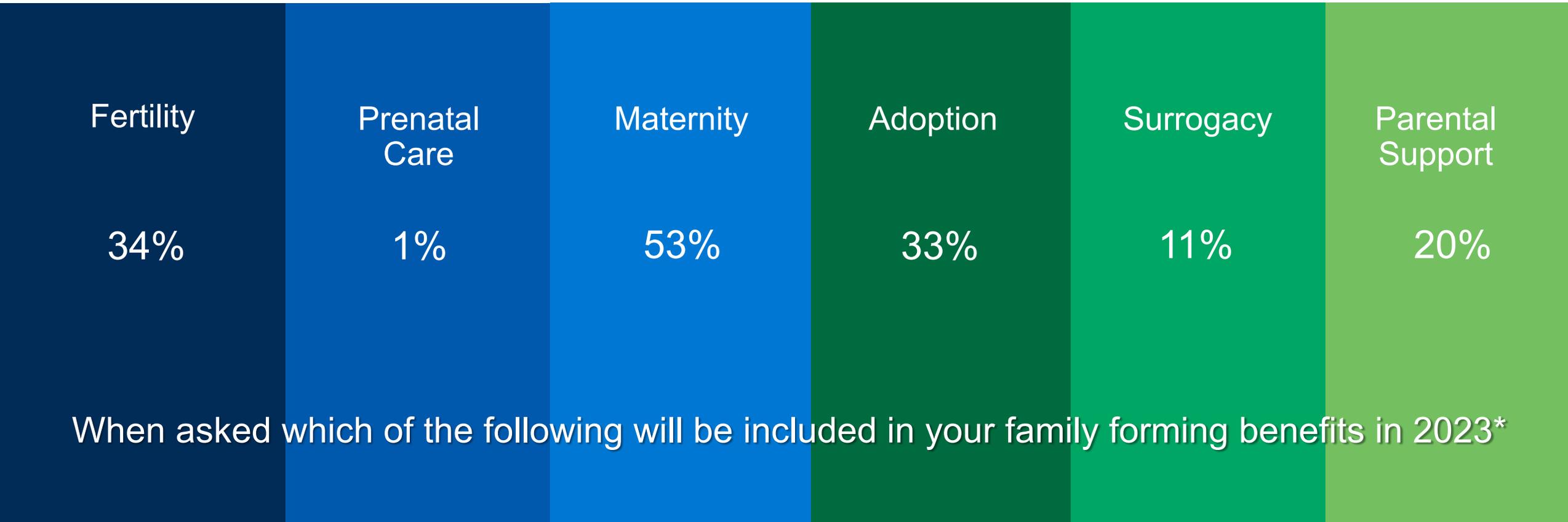
62%

Yes, we saw a significant increase in use of resources

15%

No, we saw no change

# Addressing Health Equity: Family Forming Services



# Addressing Health Equity: Caregiver Benefits

**Childcare**

**Elder care**

**Pet**

**Family  
emergency**



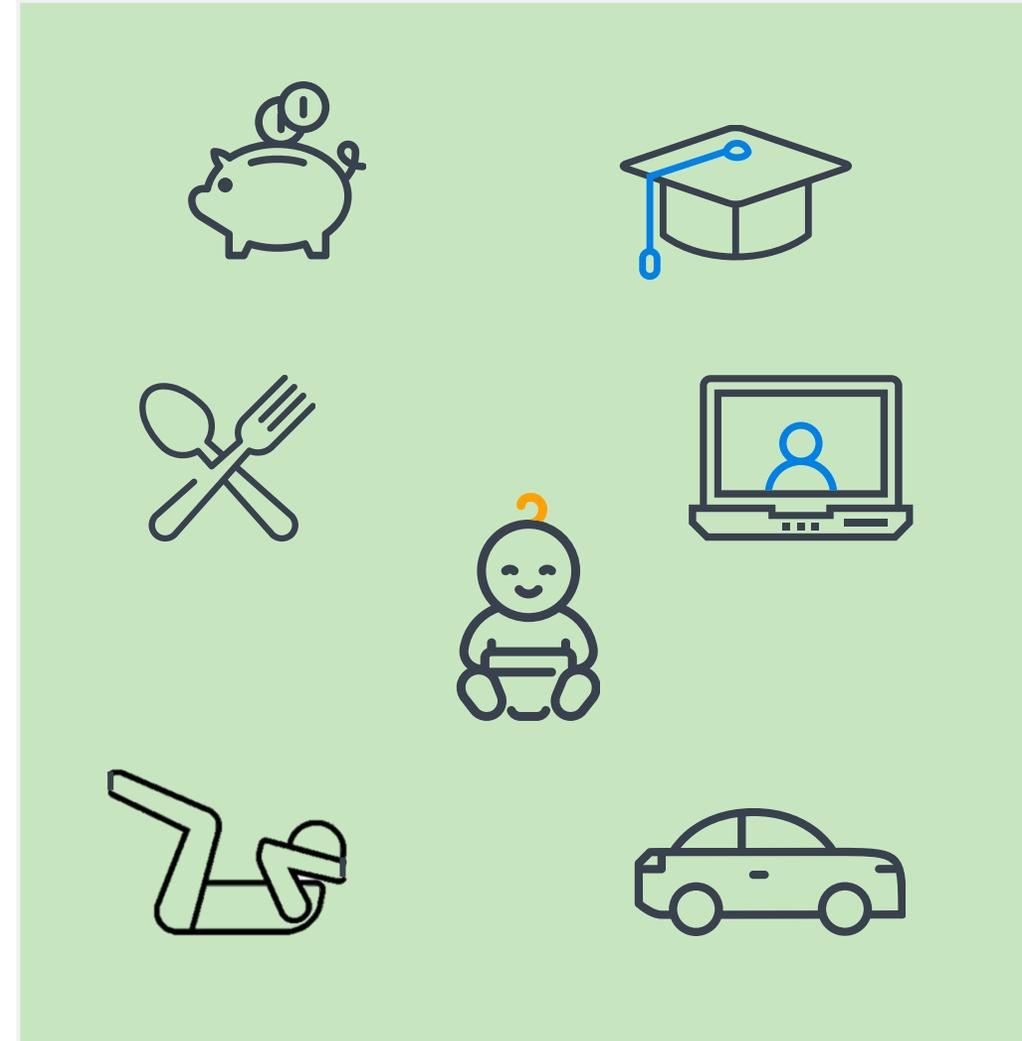
# Addressing Health Equity: Lifestyle Spending Account (LSA)

- For use on other “less traditional” personal expenses
- Highly flexible - no strict rules on how funds are used
- Funds are **taxable** to the recipient
- Creates a personalized and relevant experience for members.
- Employer establishes the funding limits and use parameters

## Examples may include:

grocery delivery  
student loan repayment  
financial planning  
Wi-Fi expense

ride share expenses  
childcare allowance  
laundry services  
personal trainer/gym membership



# Addressing Health Equity through broader benefit design – Summary

## Health Equity

Some possible strategies

### Medical Plan Design

- Add more seed money to HSA
- Replace HSA with an HRA approach
- Re-introduce OV copays under the HRA
- Advanced Primary Care

### Childcare and Caregiver

- Creating onsite childcare services where you have larger EE populations
- Offer access to childcare resources and supplementing the cost.
- Extend caregiver support services.

### Financial Wellbeing

- Student loan repayment
- Employer subsidized voluntary benefits
- Emergency use funds

### Ride-Share Benefits

- Plan sponsored funding of services like Uber, Lyft, taxi needed by a few employees to get to the worksite or healthcare provider.

### Lifestyle Spending Accounts

- Taxable benefit that allows plan sponsor to create a fund for members to use at their discretion for a variety of non-traditional expenses such as grocery delivery, personal trainers, home office set-up and supplies

**Thank you**