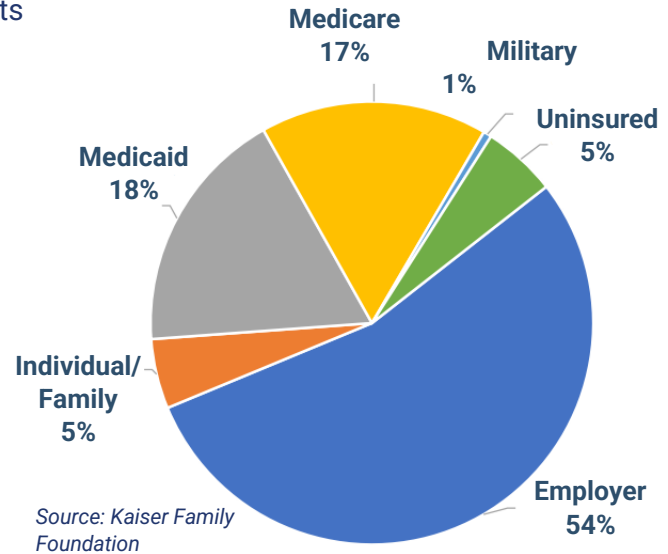


Wisconsin health plans provide comprehensive health care benefits and services to nearly **5.8 million** residents through public and private programs.

Sources of Coverage in Wisconsin (2023)

- **Employers** cover **3.1 million** workers and their families
- **Medicaid** covers more than **1.3 million** low-income children, seniors, adults, and people with disabilities
- **Medicare** covers **960,000** seniors (65+) and others who qualify
- **312,000 residents** purchase coverage on their own, either through the federal marketplace (“on-exchange”) or through a broker or health plan (“off-exchange”)
- **283,000 Wisconsinites are uninsured** (10th lowest uninsured rate in the country)

Distribution of Insurance Coverage in Wisconsin



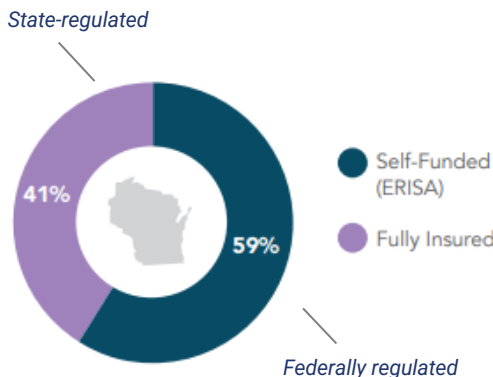
What Commercial Health Insurance Covers

Under federal law, health plans* must cover all eligible enrollees **regardless of preexisting conditions** and must cover **medically necessary care**, including the **10 essential health benefits**.

Preventive services	Emergency services	Outpatient services	Hospitalization	Prescription drugs
Laboratory and imaging services	Maternity and newborn care	Mental health and substance use disorder	Rehabilitative and habilitative services	Pediatric services, including dental/vision

Health plans also must cover **state-mandated benefits**, such as chiropractic, some costs for participating in clinical trials, TMJ, and some investigational drugs not approved by FDA. Mandates increase premiums for consumers and small businesses while **exempting** state employee, union health and welfare, and self-insured plans.

Employer Coverage, by Type



Source: AHIP

Wisconsin Office of the Commissioner of Insurance

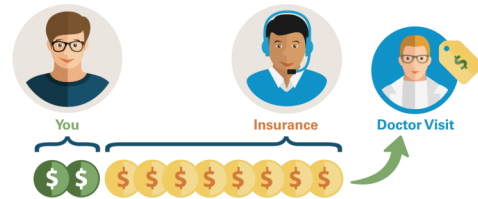
- ⇒ Licenses and regulates commercial health insurers, including dental, vision, and long-term care insurance
- ⇒ Regulates individual market insurance
- ⇒ Regulates **fully insured** large and small group employer plans
- ⇒ Does not have authority over **self-insured** employer and union health and welfare plans, which are regulated at the federal level (and cannot be impacted by state legislation)
- ⇒ Monitors insurers’ financial solvency
- ⇒ Reviews and responds to consumer complaints

OCI received <950 health insurance-related complaints in 2023.

COMMERCIAL HEALTH PLANS 101

Premiums and Cost-Sharing

Employers and individuals can choose the type of insurance that works best for them, with lower monthly premiums and higher out-of-pocket (OOP) costs or higher monthly premiums and **lower OOP costs**.



Premiums – monthly fees to cover costs for everyone in the insurance pool:

- ◇ Employers may *fully or partially* pay premiums for employees and their dependents
- ◇ Individuals/families pay premiums on their own; many receive **advance tax credits**
- ◇ Most seniors pay premiums for Medicare; low-income seniors may qualify for reduced premiums or Medicare *and* Medicaid (“**dual eligibles**”)
- ◇ **80-85 cents** of every premium dollar must be spent on direct medical care (called the **medical loss ratio, or MLR**) - insurers are the only healthcare entity with capped profits
- ◇ 14 cents goes to taxes, fees, quality improvement, anti-fraud, waste and abuse, and overhead
- ◇ On average, **2.4 cents go to insurance profits**

Cost-sharing – also called out-of-pocket costs:

- ◇ **Co-pays** are fixed fees for services, such as doctor visits, ER visits, and prescriptions
- ◇ **Deductible** is the amount consumers pay before insurance “kicks in”
- ◇ **Coinsurance** is the percent of a negotiated rate insurance covers *after* deductible; e.g., insurance may cover 80% of hospitalization costs with the consumer paying 20% coinsurance
- ◇ **Out-of-pocket maximum (MOOP)** is the maximum combined cost-sharing during a plan year, after which insurance covers 100% of costs
- ◇ Cost-sharing may be different when consumers choose **out-of-network providers**

Health plans must cover certain **preventive services** – like check-ups, immunizations, and certain cancer screenings – at 100% with no cost-sharing. Some services and prescriptions require **prior authorization (PA)**. PAs ensure members have access to **clinically appropriate** medical care that follows **evidence-based guidelines**. PAs protect consumers from **unsafe, duplicative, or inappropriate services**.

Health Insurance Products

Commercial health plans offer health maintenance organizations (**HMOs**), preferred provider plans/organizations (**PPPs or PPOs**), exclusive provider organizations (**EPOs**), and point-of-service (**POS**) plans.

HMOs and PPOs/PPPs are the most common.

HMOs and PPOs can be offered as **high-deductible health plans (HDHPs)**. HDHPs often come with **health savings accounts (HSAs)** that allow individuals and employers to contribute pre-tax dollars to the HSA. Funds can be used for out-of-pocket costs and over-the-counter items.

Typical Features	HMOs	PPOs/PPPs
Premiums	Typically lower than PPOs	Typically higher than HMOs
Deductibles	Can be \$0, low, or high	Often higher than HMOs
Cost-sharing	Co-pays more common	Coinsurance more common
Network size	Smaller than PPOs	Larger than HMOs
Primary care physician (PCP)	Members choose (or assigned to) a PCP	Members do not have to have a PCP
Referrals from PCP to see specialists	Required	Not required
In-network coverage	Must stay in-network (except in emergencies)	Lower costs for <i>preferred providers/facilities</i>
Out-of-network coverage	Not covered (except in emergencies)	<i>Non-preferred providers/facilities partially covered</i>
Prescription drug formularies	Non-formulary drugs not covered (unless authorized)	Lower costs for <i>preferred drugs</i> ; non-preferred drugs <i>partially covered</i>

Over 90% of physicians accept commercial insurance

*As used in this document, health plans refers to Affordable Care Act-compliant commercial plans and does not include grandfathered or transitional (“grandmothered”) plans, association health plans, or short-term limited duration