Today's Objectives

To discuss individual health insurance

To discuss the economic problem of disability

To discuss government plans for disability

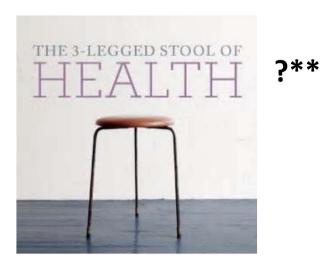
Module 3 − Poor Health − Medical Needs

→ Poor Health Financial Security (Overview)

Recall:

The Three-Legged Stool of Poor Health – Medical Needs

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- I Government Provincial Plans
- II Employer Group Benefit Plans
- III Individual Individual Health Insurance

** Not everyone has access to these

Module 3 – Poor Health – Medical Needs → Individual Plans

Individual Health Insurance Plans

- An individual can purchase an individual health insurance policy (also Individual family health insurance)
- These policies cover various things such as **:
 - hospital stays
 - surgeries/operations
 - doctor's visits
 - emergency medical services in other countries
 - drugs
 - visits to other medical and non-medical practitioners,
 - medical supplies and devices

^{**} In Canada, policies don't cover what is covered under prov'l plans

Module 3 − Poor Health − Medical Needs → Individual Plans

Individual Health Insurance Plans

- We will not be going into the details of these types of policies (other briefly than reviewing two online examples) but it is important to note that:
 - There are differences in these plans U.S. versus Canada
 - In Canada, have to qualify for provincial health care coverage to get to qualify for Individual Health Insurance

promisal

- Who Buys Individual Health Insurance in Canada?:
 - Self-employed (no e'er benefits) or underemployed
 - E'ees when company health benefits end (retirement or job change)
 - Those in poorer health

Module 3 – Poor Health – Medical Needs → Individual Plans

Individual Health Insurance Plans

A few Canadian Individual Health Insurance plan examples

https://www.sunlife.ca/ca/Explore+products/Insurance/Health +insurance/Personal+health+insurance?vgnLocale=en CA

gret.

https://www.manulife.ca/personal/insurance/healthinsurance/health-and-dental/flexcare.html

Module 4 − Poor Health − Disability

→ Poor Health Financial Security (Overview)

Economic Problem of Poor Health – Disability

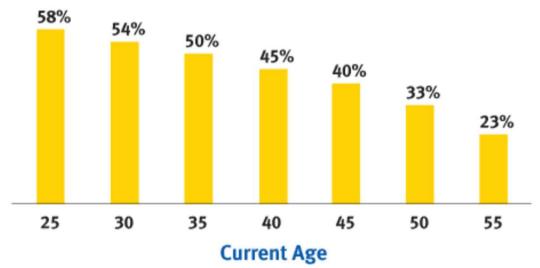
- Extended period(s) of disability can lead to economic insecurity since:
 - Person is unable to work (loss of income)
 - Person may continue to incur medical and other expenses
- Unless the person has some form of disability insurance coverage (or substantial savings), economic insecurity can soon result:
 - The top two causes of bankruptcy in Canada are overextension of credit (29%), and 2nd is injury or illness leads to disability (15%)
- Those less than aged 65 are 60% more likely to become disabled then they are to die

Module 4 − Poor Health − Disability

→ Poor Health Financial Security (Overview)

Economic Problem of Poor Health – Disability

Probability of Incurring a 90-Day or Longer Total Disability



- Most disabilities are short term (less than 1 year)
- When a disability lasts 90 or more days, the length of disability average between 2.1 and 3.2 years for those ≤ 55
 - Source: 1985 commissioners study, currently posted on RBC website
- When a disability last 2 or more years, chances of person returning to work falls sharply

Module 4 − Poor Health − Disability

→ Poor Health Financial Security (Overview)

Attacking the Problem of Poor Health – Disability

The Three-Legged Stool of Poor Health – Disability

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I – Government – Employment Insurance (STD), CPP (LTD), WC

II – Employer - Short Term (STD) & Long Term (LTD) Disability

III – Individual – Individual Disability Insurance

- 1. Government Disability Benefit Programs
- C/QPP Disability Pension previously discussed in Module 2
- **Employment Insurance** Sickness Benefits
 - Provides payments for up to 15 weeks for individuals who are unable to work because of sickness, injury, or quarantine (but who would otherwise be available for work)
 - There are work related requirements (must have worked 600 hours in last 52 weeks or since last claim)
- Workmen's Compensation Program(s)

- 1. Government Disability Benefit Programs
- Workmen's Compensation Program(s)
 - Background/Overview
 - ii. Eligibility
 - iii. How WC programs are funded
 - iv. Employer Accountability(Refunds)
 - v. Benefits

- 1. Government Disability Benefit Programs
- Workmen's Compensation Program(s)
 - i. Background/Overview
 - WC Canada's oldest government social security program with Ontario being the first province establish a program in 1915
 - WC programs are set up at the provincial level
 - All provinces and territories have WC plans and each has set up their own provincial legislation and regulatory boards
 - WC is essentially a form of "no-fault" insurance
 - An employee is guaranteed benefits for injury, disease or death "arising out of and in the course of employment", and
 - E'ee forfeits right to sue e'er in exchange for these benefits (right to sue the responsible party goes to respective WCB)

- 1. Government Disability Benefit Programs
- Workmen's Compensation Program(s)
 - i. Background/Overview
 - If an employee is injured at work they can choose to
 - Take legal action against the e'er for negligence, OR
 - Claim Worker Compensation (WC) benefits
 - *Employers* are required to take appropriate precautions to prevent accidents, provide safety appliances, and provide and maintain first aid services
 - *Employees* are entitled to reasonable compensation for any lost earnings that occur due to injury or sickness while on the job and also prompt medical treatment

- 1. Government Disability Benefit Programs
- Workmen's Compensation Program(s)
 - Background/Overview
 - Benefits provided by WC include
 - Health care
 - STD and LTD
 - Rehabilitation
 - Survivor benefits
 - WC Benefits are not taxable (e'er contribution is a tax deductible expense, but not a taxable benefit to the e'ee)

- 1. Government Disability Benefit Programs
- Workmen's Compensation Program(s)
 - ii. Eligibility
 - WC is mandatory for certain occupations/jobs but not for others
 - Generally mandatory for all e'ees in industrial occupations
 - Some provinces exempt following groups from mandatory WC coverage:
 - » domestic (work at home) e'ees
 - » casual or contract e'ees
 - » e'ees in certain service industries
 - » e'ees in the "knowledge" industries such as finance and insurance

- 1. Government Disability Benefit Programs
- Workmen's Compensation Program(s)
 - ii. Eligibility
 - WC is mandatory for certain occupations/jobs but not for others
 - Note however that employers who have employee groups that are exempt from mandatory cover may still, and often do, elect to be covered under WC (have to apply)
 - Business owners and executives are not subject to mandatory coverage but may elect to be covered as e'ees
 - iii. Eligibility
 - iv. How WC programs are funded
 - v. Employer Accountability(Refunds)
 - vi. Benefits

- 1. Government Disability Benefit Programs
- Workmen's Compensation Program(s)
 - iii. How WC programs are funded
 - WC system is funded solely by employers:
 - Employee contributions are not permitted
 - Government doesn't contribute in any way
 - Employers whose e'ees are covered by WC are "assessed" by their respective provincial WC board to determine the premium that they (the e'er) will have to pay
 - Two assessment methods are used:
 - a) Individual Liability
 - b) Collective Liability