Today's Objectives

To discuss individual plans for disability



<u>Individual Disability Insurance (DI)</u>

- 1. Who buys/needs Individual DI?
- 2. General Definitions
- 3. Disability Definitions
- 4. Benefit Components
- 5. Policy Features
- 6. Taxation
- 7. Individual DI versus Group DI



Individual Disability Insurance (DI)

- 3. Disability Definitions
 - There are two common definitions for total disability
 - a) Own Occupation ("Own Occ")
 - "An insured is deemed to be totally disabled when he/she cannot perform the major duties of their regular occupation"
 - There is a modified version of 'own occ' as well which adds the following to the above definition "...and are not at work in any other occupation" - This means disability benefit can be terminated or (more likely) reduced if the disabled chooses to work at another job (that's not their regular occupation)

b) Any Occupation ("Any Occ")

 "An insured is deemed to be totally disabled when he/she cannot perform the major duties of any occupation for which they are reasonably suited for"

Individual Disability Insurance (DI)

3. Disability Definitions

c) Combination of "own occ" and "any occ" in same policy

- Common Example: "Total disability occurs if due to injury or sickness, the insured:
 - cannot perform the major duties of their regular (own)
 occupation for the first 2 years and
 - cannot perform any occupation for which they are reasonably suited thereafter"

d) Presumptive Disability Clause

• Under this clause, an insured is always considered totally disabled (even if still fully employed) if sickness/injury resulted in loss of sight (both eyes), hearing (both ears), any two limbs, or speech



Individual Disability Insurance (DI)

3. Disability Definitions

e) "Residual" or Partial Disability Benefits

 Some plans pay a portion of monthly benefit if part of income lost due to disability

f) "Recurrent Disability"

- This is when a person becomes disabled, then later goes back to work but, then later becomes disabled again due to the same injury or illness
 - The insurer will waive the re-commencement of a qualifying period or elimination period (EP) if the person returns to work on a full-time basis and then becomes totally disabled due to the same or related disability within a certain period of time, usually within 6 months



Individual Disability Insurance (DI)

4. Benefit Components

a) Elimination Period (EP)

- EP = # of days after the injury or sickness occurs during which no benefits are paid (e.g. a waiting period)
- EP is included in all DI policies
- EP helps exclude small illnesses or injuries where the insured is disabled for only a short period of time
- Most insurers have elimination periods ranging from 30 days to one year
- EP is usually the same for disability due to injury or sickness
- Since DI benefits are usually paid at the end of a month, a 3-month EP means the first monthly benefit is paid 4 months after the disability began

Illustration - The longer the EP the lower the Policy Cost

- Policy Details:
 - Male age 35
 - \$2,000 monthly disability benefit payable till age 65

Elimination Period	Annual Premium
30 days	\$1,700
60 days	\$1,100
90 days	\$800
180 days	\$700
365 days	\$500



Individual Disability Insurance (DI)

4. Benefit Components

b) Benefit Period (BP)

- The benefit period (BP) is the maximum period of time that disability benefits will be paid (after the end of the EP)
 - If still disabled and unable to work after the benefit period has ended, no further DI benefits are received
 - The BP is usually the same for all disability types (e.g. same if disability due to sickness or injury)
- Popular benefit periods are 2 years, 5 years and to age 65



Illustration - The longer the BP the higher the Policy Cost

- Policy Details:
 - Male age 35
 - 90 day elimination period
 - \$2,000 monthly disability benefit

Benefit Period	Annual Premium
2 years	\$375
5 years	\$500
to age 65	\$800



Individual Disability Insurance (DI)

4. Benefit Components

c) Benefit Amount

- Recommended % is 60-70% of taxable earnings (note that most Individual Disability Income payments are non-taxable)
- The benefit amount for most individual DI policies is a fixed monthly benefit
 - It is written on a "value-basis"
 - This means the stated benefit of the policy is presumed equal to the actual monetary loss sustained by the disabled insured
 - Amount is not adjusted to insured's earnings or other DI benefits



Individual Disability Insurance (DI)

4. Benefit Components

c) Benefit Amount

- Insurers try to limit the amount of DI coverage they will sell to an applicant so that the total of all DI benefits does not exceed certain thresholds (part of U/W process)
 - Don't want disability income to equal (or exceed) a person's income prior to disability
 - Thresholds are higher for insureds with lower income (80-85%) and grades down for those with higher income (60-65%)



<u>Individual Disability Insurance (DI)</u>

5. Policy Features

a) Non-Cancellable & Guaranteed Renewal Protection

- i. Non-cancellable
 - Policy premium can never be raised above amount shown in the policy and benefits may not be reduced – as long as premiums are payable on time
- ii. Guaranteed Renewable
 - Policyholder has right to renew the policies with the same benefits, but insurer can increase premiums - as long as they are increased for all other policyholders in the same class



Individual Disability Insurance (DI)

5. Policy Features

b) Optional Benefits (Riders)

- Popular Riders that can be purchased on Canadian Individual DI policies include:
- i. Cost of Living Adjustments (COLA)
 - Provide for annual increase in benefits either a CPI direct link or stipulated % to proxy CPI
 - First adjustment would be after disabled for 1 year
- ii. Future Purchase Option (Guarantee Insurability Option)
 - Allows one to purchase additional disability income insurance as one's income increases without being underwritten again



Individual Disability Insurance (DI)

5. Policy Features

b) Optional Benefits (Riders)

iii. Residual Benefit

 Pays a portion of your monthly disability benefit if you have a drop in income as a result of a disability but a minimum % of earnings loss would be required (e.g. a min. 20% loss in income to qualify for a residual benefit)

6. Taxation

 Individual DI policy benefits are generally non-taxable (given the policy is paid for with after-tax dollars)



<u>Individual Disability Insurance (DI)</u>

- 7. Individual DI versus Group DI
 - Individual DI is much more costly
 - Individual DI is much more flexible in terms of features that can be included
 - Individual DI plans are portable (i.e. job change), Group DI plans are not
 - Group DI may have more restrictive disability definition and doesn't typically offer cover partial disability (which is type of DI claim most likely to occur)
 - Group DI benefits are taxable (when e'er pays premium) and are offset by other plans



<u>Individual Disability Insurance (DI)</u>

- Plan Example RBC products
 - One of many examples

https://www.rbcinsurance.com/health-insurance/compare-disability-insurance.html and https://www.rbcinsurance.com/health-insurance/disability-insurance.html

- Can compare online the various Individual Disability Products with respect to payments and renewal, benefits and features, and qualifications
- For Example can compare following 3 RBC products:
 - i. RBC Simplified DI <u>versus</u>
 - ii. Foundation Series versus
 - iii. Professional Series



<u>Individual Disability Insurance (DI)</u>

- Plan Example RBC products
 - RBC Simplified DI
 - Covers Total Disability only
 - Age 18-55 can apply, must be working 30+ hours
 - Own occupation definition and must not be working elsewhere
 - No medical/underwriting (U/W)
 - Can elect coverage for injury only or injury plus sickness
 - 2-year benefit period only, coverage ends at 65
 - Maximum benefit is 75% of gross monthly income, no riders
 - Waiver of Premiums (P's) while getting benefits
 - Can choose 60 or 90 days EP
 - Premiums can be adjusted on a class basis only
 - There are many exclusions for this product



Individual Disability Insurance (DI)

- Plan Example RBC products
 - ii. Foundation Series
 - Covers Total Disability only, ages 18-60 can apply
 - Own occupation definition for first 2 years, then any occupation
 - Covers both injury and illness, U/W required
 - Benefit period: 2, 5, 10 years or to 65 (same as (iii) for after 65)
 - Coverage ends at 65
 - Can convert DI coverage to LTC insurance (between 55 -65)
 - Several riders: Partial Disability, COL, future income, AD&D
 - Waiver or Premiums (P's) while getting benefits
 - Bigger choice in EP periods (30, 60, 90, ..., 365, 730 days)
 - Premiums guaranteed to 65 (step rate premiums possible)
 - There are only a few exclusions, one of which is; "Any injury sustained or illness which first manifests itself before your policy becomes effective or while your policy is not in force"

Individual Disability Insurance (DI)

Plan Example – RBC products

iii. Professional Series

- Covers Total Disability as well as residual/partial disability
- Targeted at doctors, lawyers, accountants (or fee for service) and high income professionals higher level of income protection)
- Age 18-60 can apply
- Own occupation definition and not gainfully working elsewhere
- Covers both injury and illness, U/W required
- Benefit period (BP) choices: 2, 5 yrs, to 65 (to 75 if working full time in some cases and with restrictions e.g. maximum BP = 2 years)
- Similar options or riders to Foundation Series
- Waiver or Premiums (P's) while getting benefits
- Same choice of EP periods as (ii) (30, 60, 90, ..., 365, 730 days)
- Premiums guaranteed to 65 (step rate premiums possible)
- Similar exclusions to Foundation Series

