

Session 13IF, Puzzled By Supplemental Benefits?

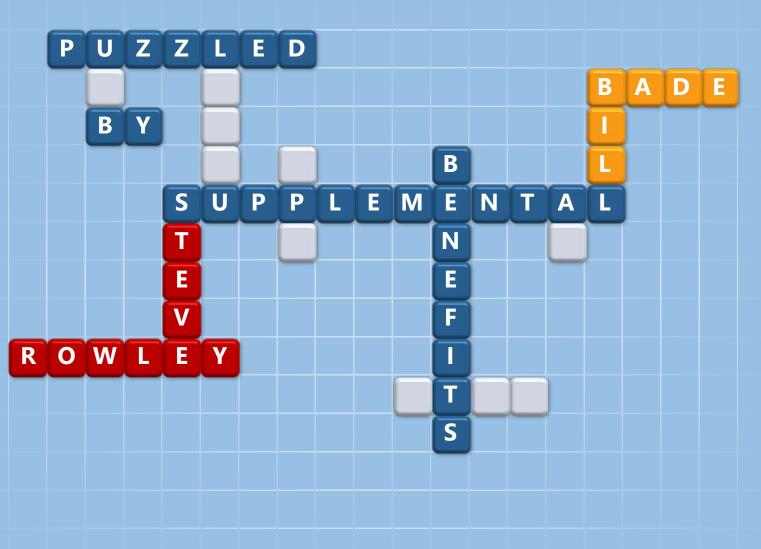
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Presenters:

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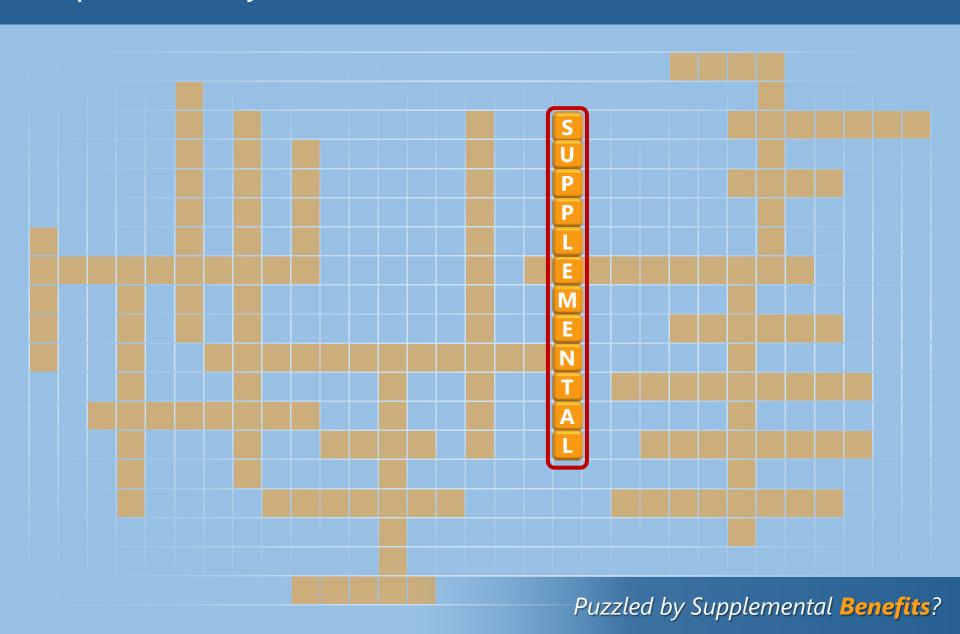
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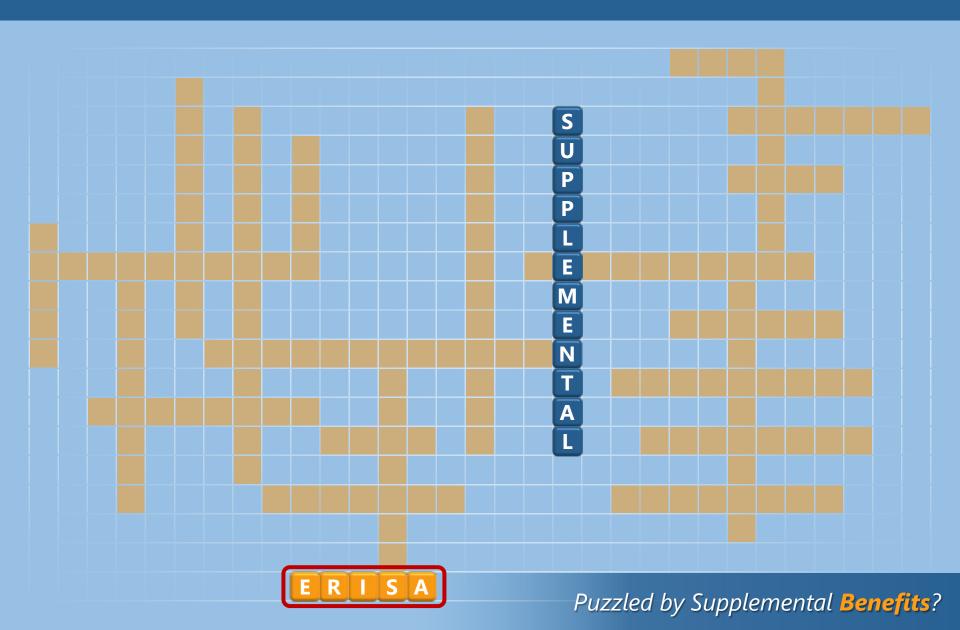




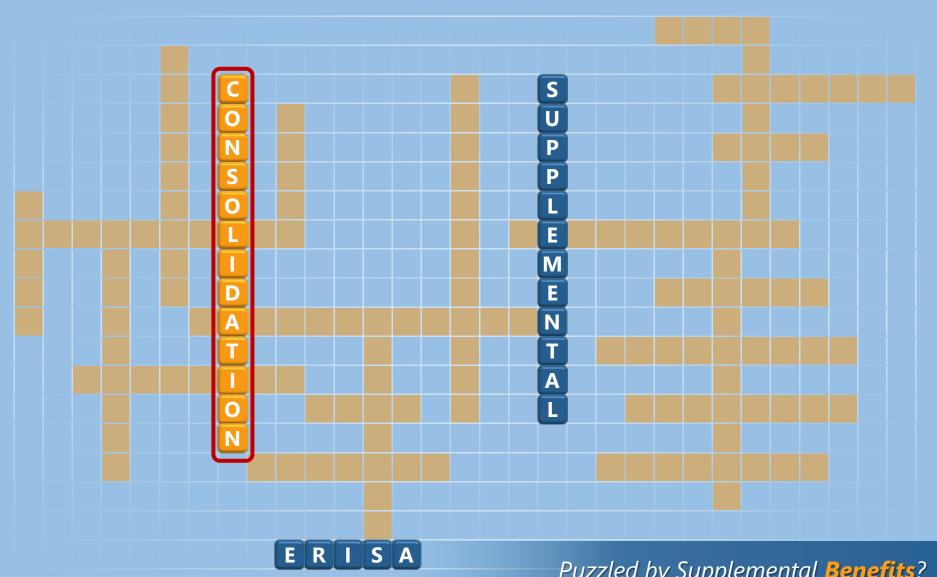
1. The most common _____ benefits are Critical Illness, Accident, and Hospital Indemnity insurance.



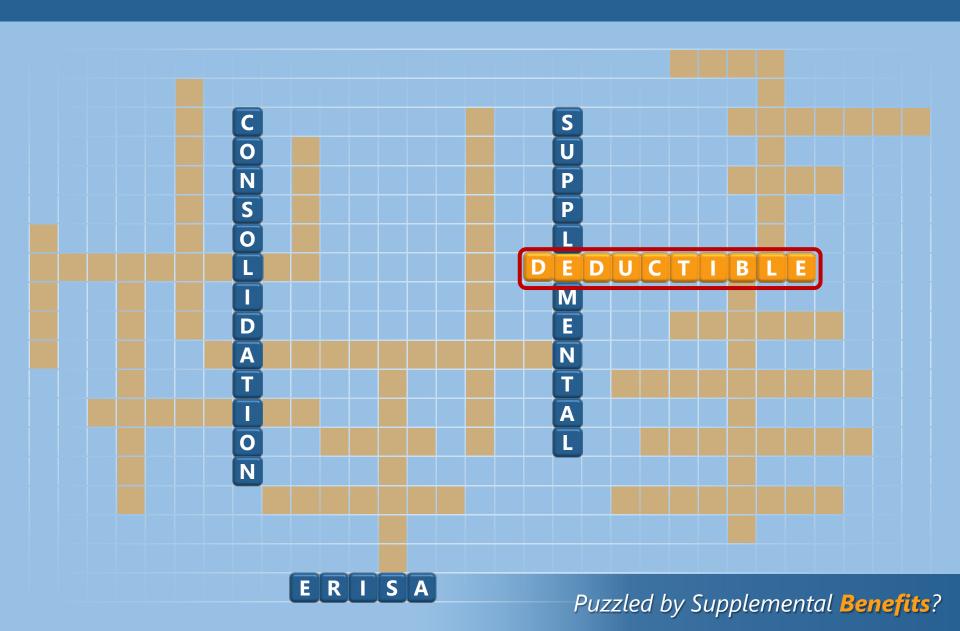
2. ____ is the federal law that allows employers to market employer-sponsored plans, but which requires additional reporting.



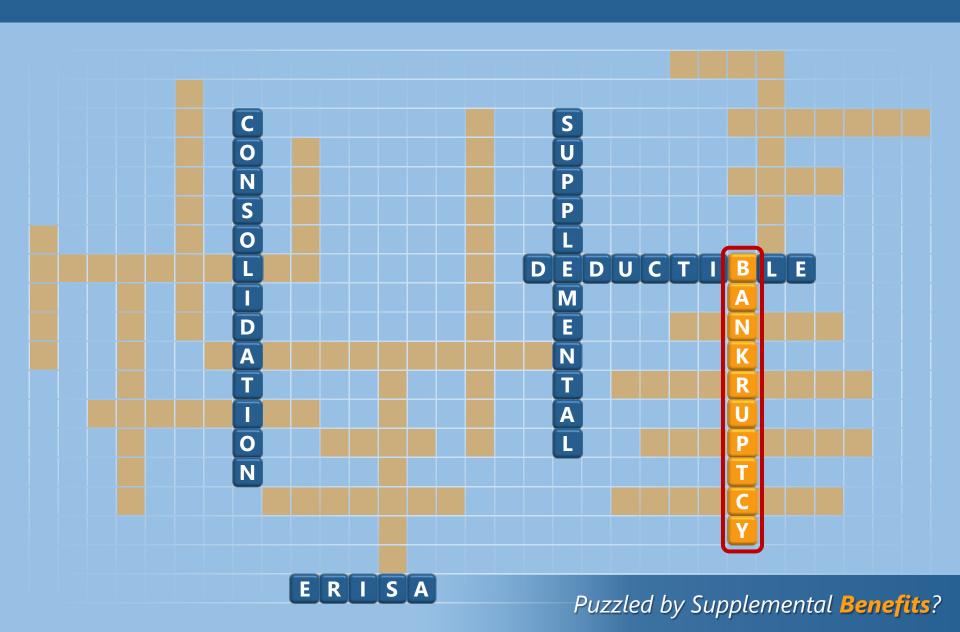
3. The ACA led to a period of growth in supplemental products followed by _____.



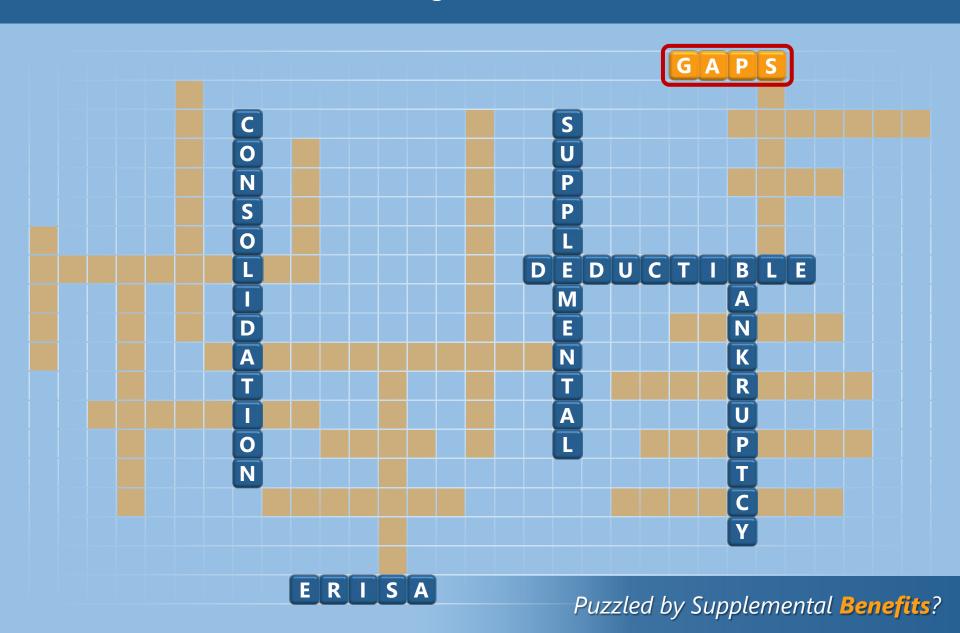
4. The 2018 IRS guidelines for High _____ Health Plans can leave insured individuals with out-of-pocket costs as high as \$6,550.



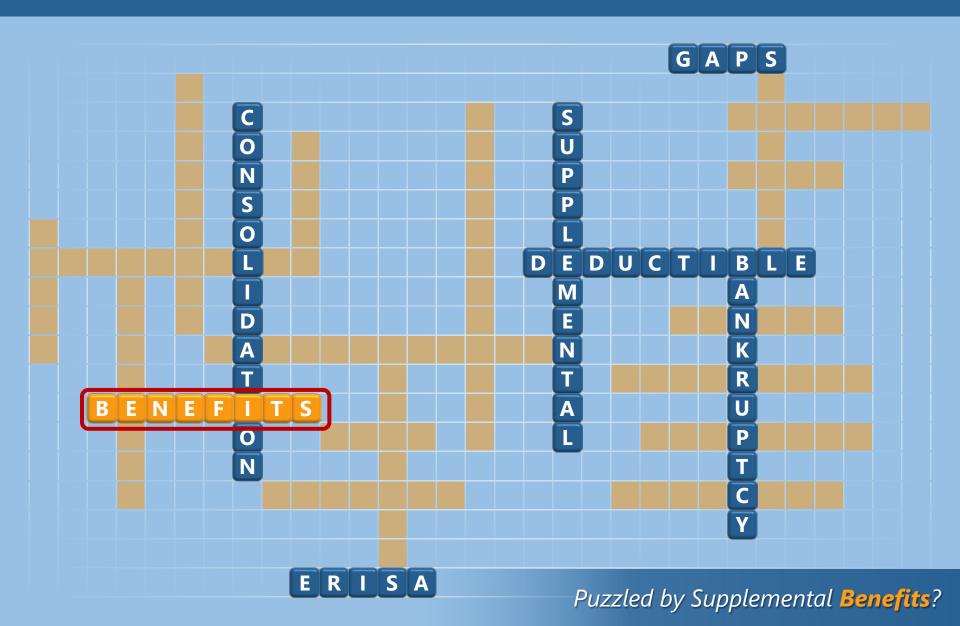
5. Medical bills are the most common reason cited for _____ in the United States.



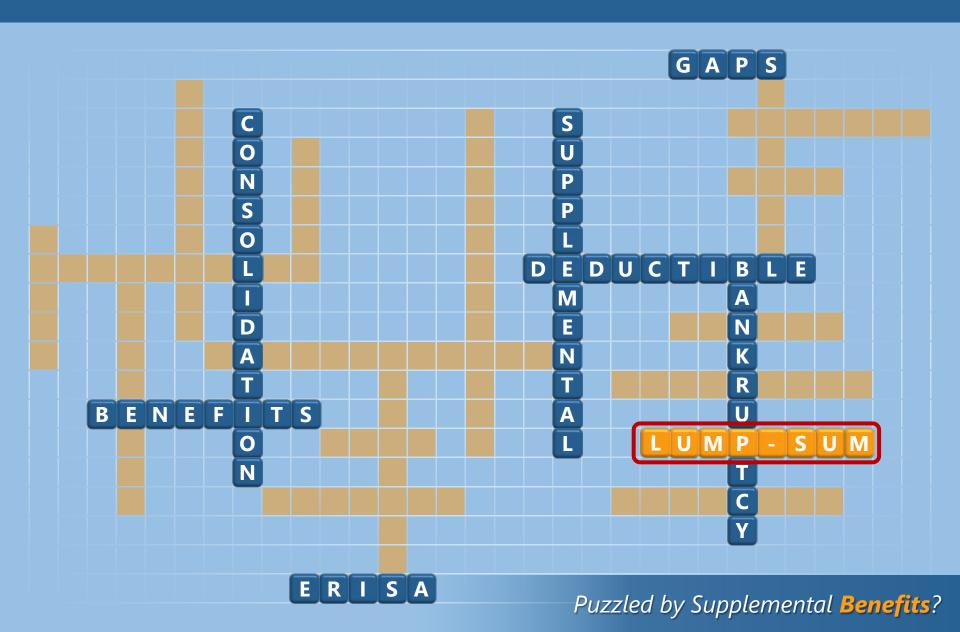
6. Supplemental benefits are normally sold to help people cover the ____ inherent in other forms of coverage.



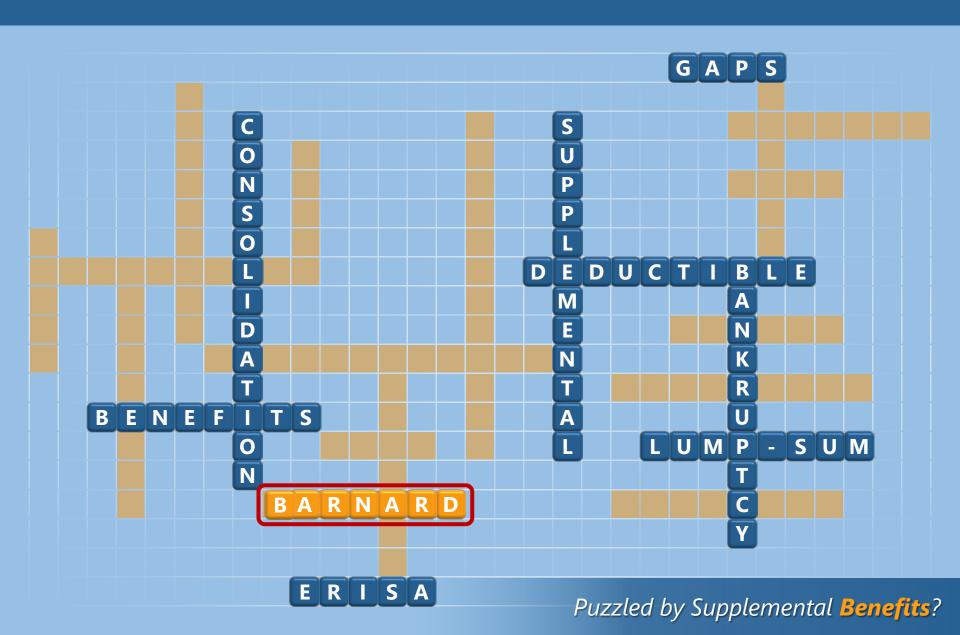
7. In order to successfully sell supplemental products, it is important to focus more on the _____ of the coverage rather than the features.



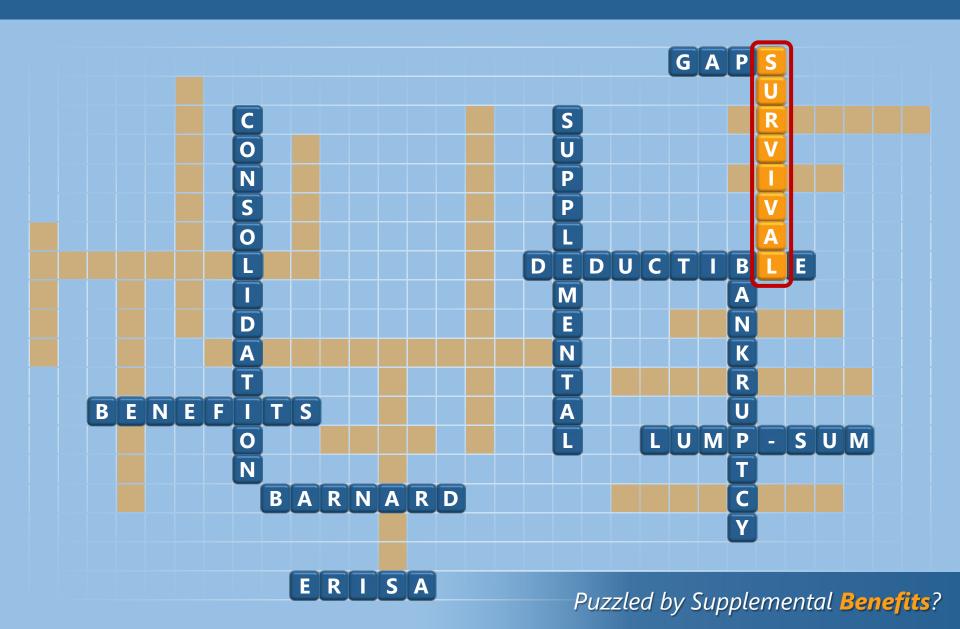
8. Critical Illness insurance pays a ____- benefit upon diagnosis of a covered illness.



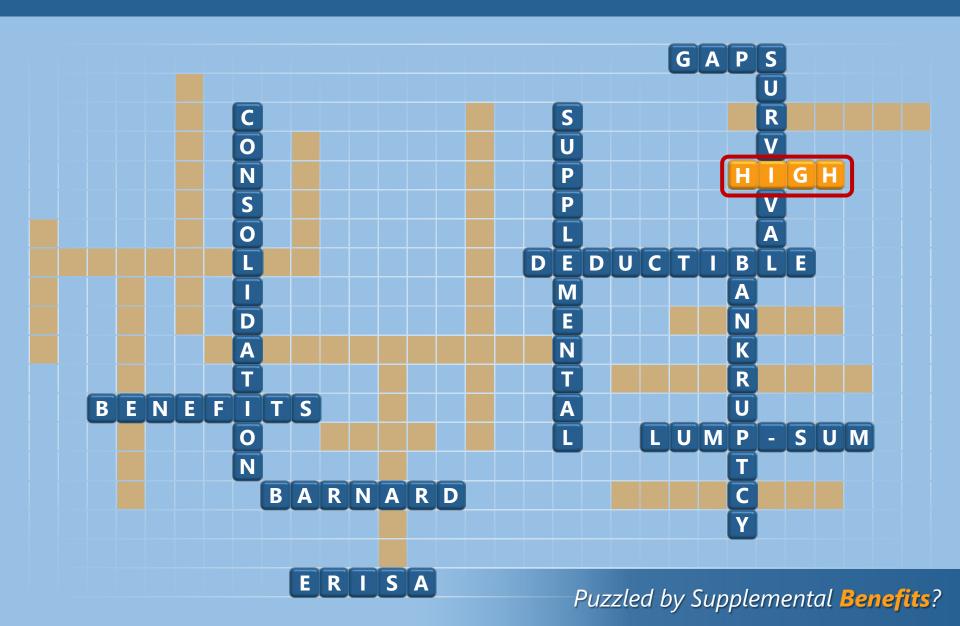
9. Dr. Marius _____ is known as the Father of Critical Illness Insurance.



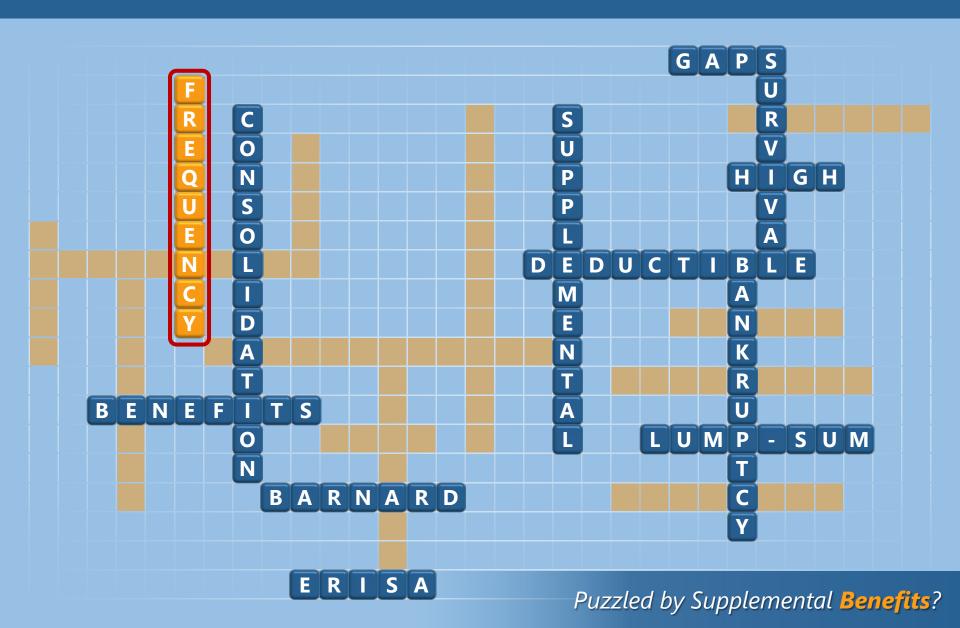
10. Critical Illness insurance was developed to help patients with the high cost of _____.



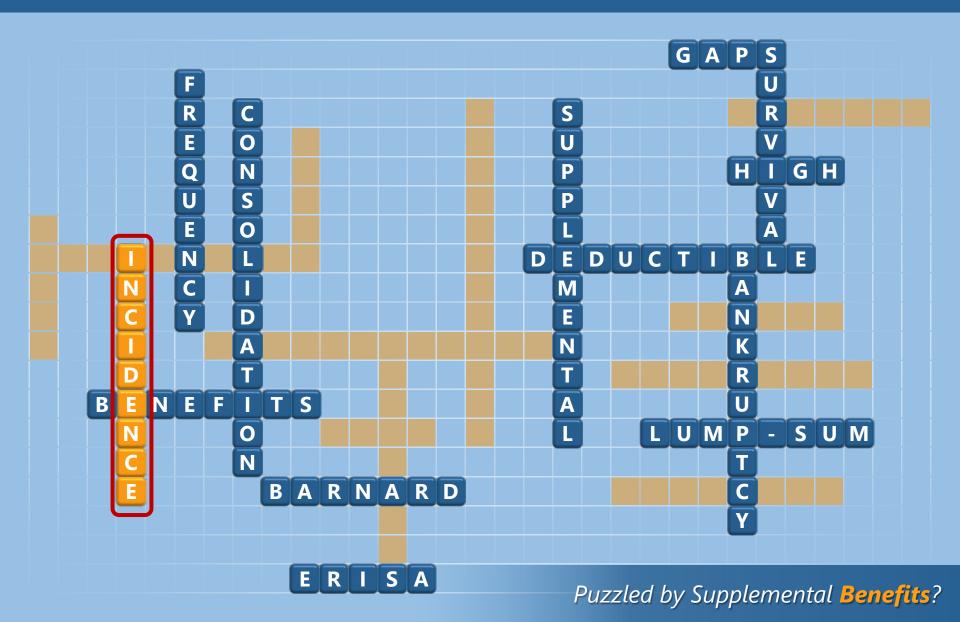
11. Base Critical Illness insurance provides protection for low frequency, ____ cost events.



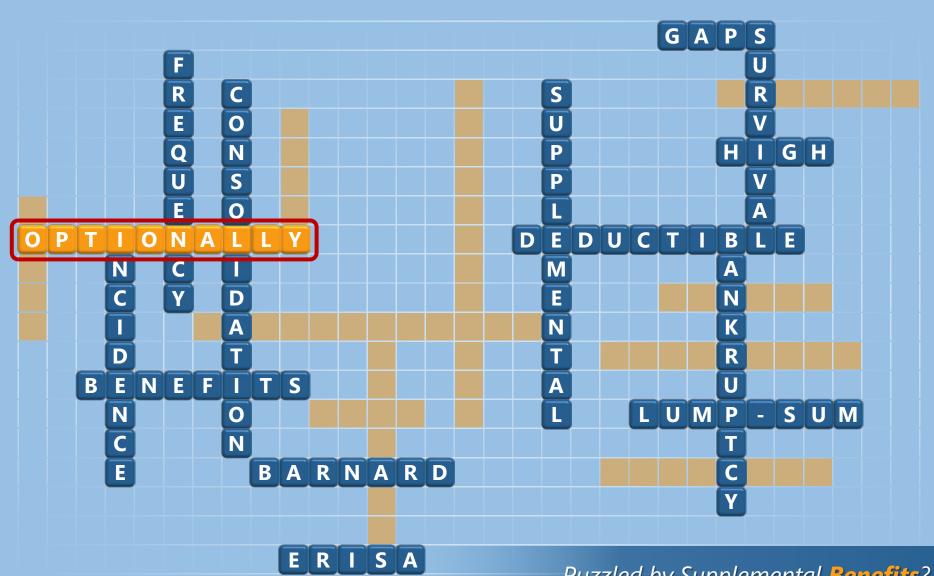
12. Unlike Critical Illness insurance, Accident insurance can be structured to pay for low cost, high _____ events.



13. Unlike Life, Disability, and Long Term Care products which are outcome based, Critical Illness, Accident, and Hospital Indemnity are _____ based products.



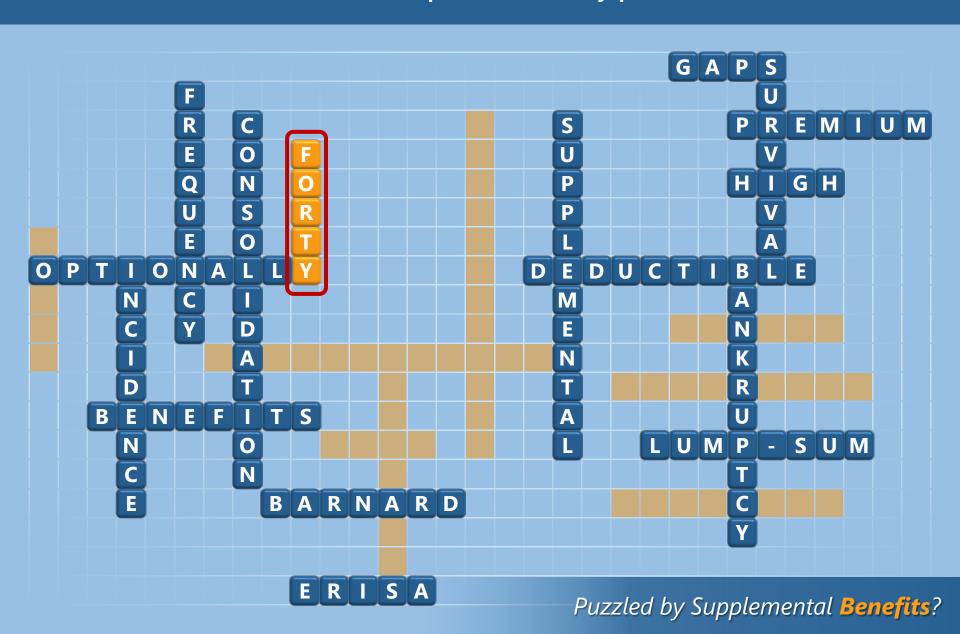
14. Group insurance is usually either guaranteed renewable or ______ renewable.



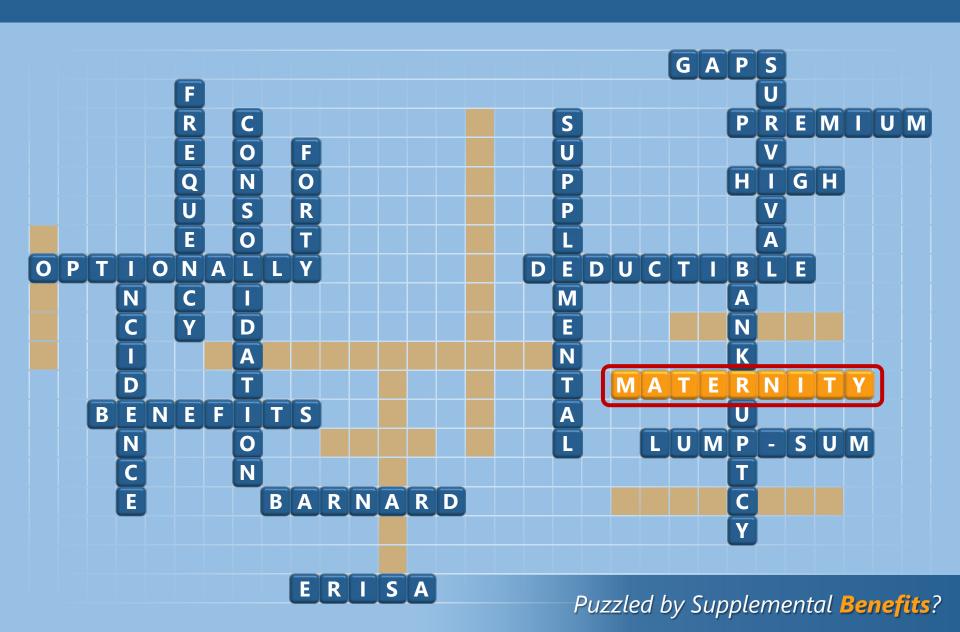
15. Across Accident, Critical Illness, and Hospital Indemnity products, Accident usually has the lowest _____.



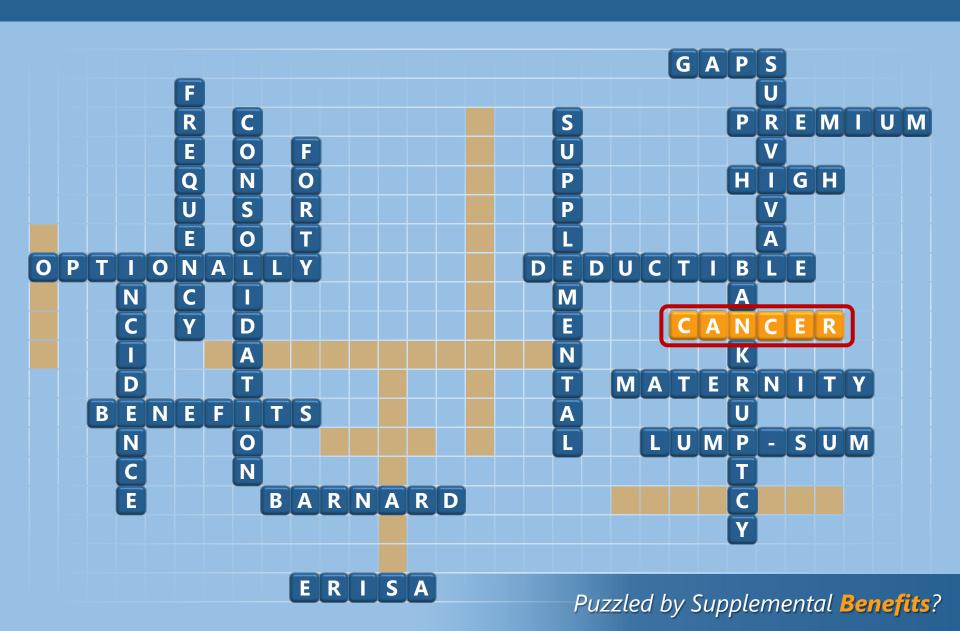
16. Up to _____ or more benefits/benefit triggers can be found in today's Accident, Critical Illness, and Hospital Indemnity products.



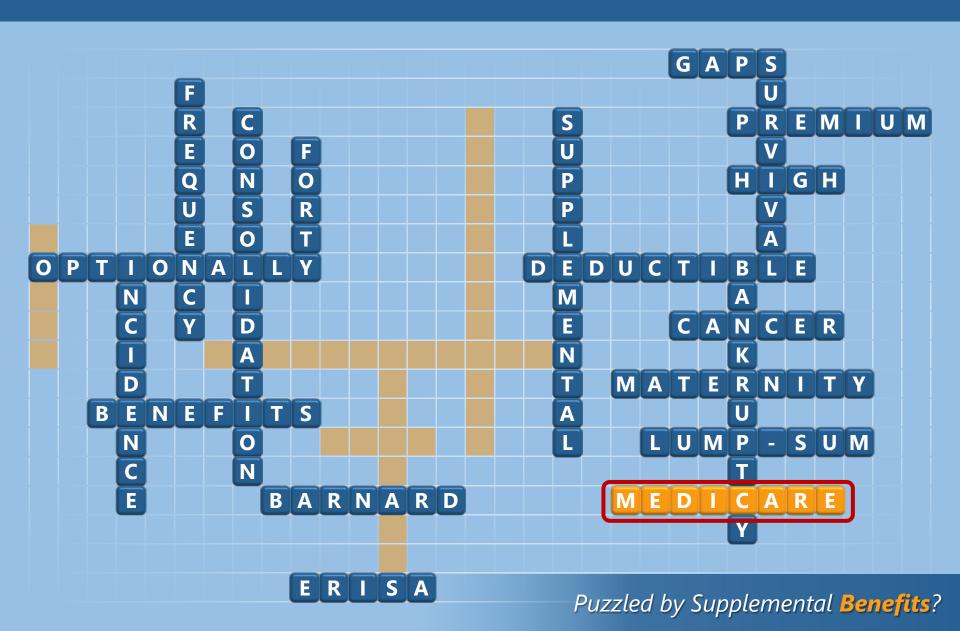
17. _____ is a significant driver of cost in Hospital Indemnity products.



18. _____ is the most common cause of claims for Critical Illness insurance (core triggers).



19. Hospital Indemnity can be designed to wrap around ______Advantage Plans.



20. Group Critical Illness underwriting usually relies on specific levels in order to limit the impact of anti-selection.



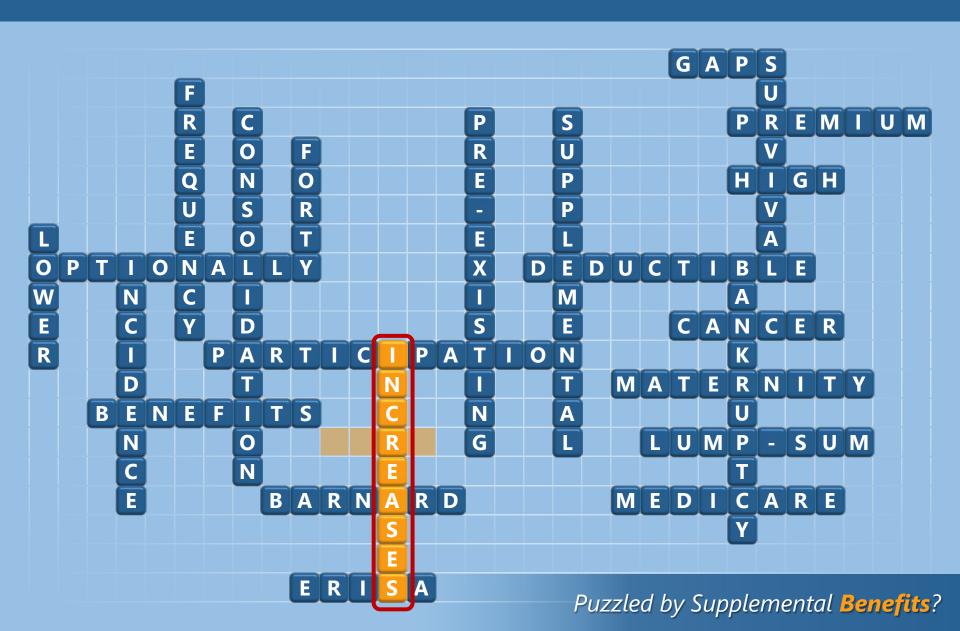
21. In general, the incidence of critical illnesses in the employed population is ____ than the incidence of critical illnesses in the general population.



22. The policy provision that helps to protect insurers from paying for conditions the insured already has is the ___- condition limitation.



23. The utilization of wellness benefits typically _____ with the benefit amount.



24. When an employee leaves an employer, he or she can often ____ their supplemental coverage.



QUESTIONS?

