Types of Health Insurance Plans

There are many types of health insurance plans:

- Managed Care Plans: Health maintenance organizations, Point-of-service plans, Preferred provider plans
- Fee for service plans
- Catastrophic coverage
- Health savings accounts
- Hospital indemnity policies
- Cancer insurance and other supplemental insurance

They all require you to pay a monthly fee, called a **premium**. Most of them also require you to pay either a flat fee for doctor’s office visits and other services (called a **co-pay**), or a percentage of the cost (called **co-insurance**). Some services require you to pay both a co-pay and co-insurance. Each year, most people also have to pay a certain dollar amount of their medical costs, known as the **deductible**, before insurance will start to pay at all. After you have met your deductible, your insurance will pay a set percentage of your bills for medical care for the rest of the year.

If your doctor “accepts” your insurance, their office will often bill the insurance company for you, and then send you a bill for the amount your insurance didn’t cover. If not, you might have to pay your medical bills yourself and then fill out forms and send them to your insurer to get paid back.

You must keep track of your own medical expenses and payments you and your insurance company make. These records can help you greatly if there’s a dispute about payments or other problems in the future. Read more on [Keeping Copies of Important Medical Records](#).

Here are very brief descriptions of the health plans that are used most often. Even though we will describe the types of health plans you can find in the private sector (work-based and individual insurance plans), you will find that many of the government sponsored plans use some of the same approaches and terms as private plans have for
many years. You can read about government-sponsored plans, such as Medicare, Medicaid, and CHIP.

**Managed care plans**

These types of plans typically coordinate or “manage” the health care of enrollees. There are different types of managed health care plans. Some plans – like health maintenance organizations or HMOs – have a more limited network of providers and hospitals while other models like Preferred Provider Organizations (PPOs) have a wider provider network.

Most managed care plans have lower premiums, co-pays, and/or co-insurance than traditional fee-for-service insurance. Premiums, co-pays, and co-insurance amounts can differ between managed care companies and even between services within the same company. There’s usually no need to file claim forms.

Some managed care plans require members to use a primary care provider who coordinates all of the patient’s care and serves as a “gatekeeper” for care from specialists. The gatekeeper is usually a primary care doctor who’s responsible for the overall medical care of the patient. This doctor organizes and approves medical treatments, tests, specialty referrals, and hospitalizations. For example, if you need to see an expert like a lung specialist, you would need a referral from your primary care doctor before the specialist sees you. Otherwise your plan might not pay.

Under most plans, members must use only the services of certain providers and institutions that have contracts with the plan. These plans may require that members choose providers from a particular list or network of providers. When you choose to go outside the network for care, you generally have to pay more, or even pay for the full service with no help from your health insurance plan. Some of these plans will pay at least part of the cost to see someone outside the network if you get approval from the plan before the visit or service (also called pre-authorization).

Many different types of institutions and agencies sponsor managed care plans, not just insurance companies. These include employers, hospitals, labor unions, consumer groups, the government, and others. It helps to know all the ins and outs of the plan and how it will affect your care. The most common types of managed care plans are:

- Health maintenance organizations
- Point-of-service plans
- Preferred provider plans.
Health maintenance organizations (HMOs)

The HMO will usually cover most expenses after a modest co-pay. HMOs often limit your choice of providers to those within their approved provider network. This means you have to check their listing to be sure the doctor you want to see is one of their doctors. If not, the bill may not be covered in full or at all.

Point-of-service plans (POS)

A point-of-service plan (POS) is a type of HMO. The primary care doctors in a POS plan usually refer you to other doctors in the plan or network. If your doctor refers you to a doctor who’s not in the plan (out of network), you should check to see if the plan will pay all or part of the bill before you go. But if you choose a doctor outside the network, you will have to pay co-insurance, even if the service is covered by the plan.

Preferred provider organizations (PPO)

The preferred provider organization (PPO) is a hybrid of fee-for-service (below) and an HMO. Like an HMO, there are only a certain number of doctors and hospitals you can use to get the most coverage. When you use those doctors (sometimes called preferred or network providers), most of your medical bills are covered. You pay more to choose providers that are not in the network.

Going out of network for health care

Sometimes you must “go out of network” for care. It might cost more, but you may be able to reduce your costs if you discuss this with your health plan administrator – sometimes they will pay more if they agree it’s needed. Find out what the insurer will pay and how much you’ll have to pay, or if you can get prior authorization from them to get out-of-network care.

You can also negotiate costs up front with doctors, clinics, and hospitals when surgery, procedures, or other treatments are planned. You can use information you were able to get from your plan to find out if the medical facility or clinic will be willing to accept the amount paid by insurance as full payment. If not, ask if they’re willing to discount the portion you’re asked to pay.

You can also appeal your plan’s decision if they don’t agree to cover the out-of-network care. See If Your Health Insurance Claim Is Denied.
Fee-for-service plans

Fee-for-service plans are the least restrictive plans that offer the most choice in medical providers. They are also called traditional health plans. If you have this type of health insurance, you can go to any doctor who accepts your particular health insurance plan, change doctors any time, and go to any hospital anywhere in the United States.

Other types of health coverage

Some other kinds of insurance suggest that they pay for hospitalizations and major medical expenses, but these claims can be misleading because of what they don’t tell you. You’ll need to know more to make an informed decision.

Catastrophic coverage

Treating and managing most cancers costs a lot of money. Some insurance plans offer supplemental coverage called “catastrophic” coverage with high deductibles. These often seem attractive because they have fairly low premiums.

Catastrophic illness insurance is sometimes called a hospital-only or short-term plan. The plans often won’t cover doctor visits, medicines, or routine care, and start to pay only when you are hospitalized and have very high expenses. Depending on the policy, expect to pay a few thousand dollars for the deductible alone and some percentage of co-insurance on the rest of the bill, plus the total cost of any items and services not covered by the plan.

Even though they are sometimes called “hospital-only,” the plans won’t necessarily cover all or even most of your hospital bill. It’s important to understand exactly what the plan will cover, and not rely on a catastrophic plan for your health coverage. Catastrophic plans don’t count as health insurance coverage under the health care law.

Catastrophic coverage plans may be offered in the state health care Marketplaces to people with low incomes or who are exempt from having to get standard health coverage. People with this hardship exemption don’t have to pay a penalty at tax time. But a person who requests an exemption from buying a regular health plan can’t get help paying the premiums for catastrophic coverage, even if their income is very low. Still, Marketplace catastrophic plans have advantages over non-Marketplace ones. Catastrophic plans sold in the Marketplace must cover 3 annual doctor visits and preventive benefits.
If you have a catastrophic plan and get an expensive illness like cancer, you can end up paying their high deductible, and up to 40% of your hospital bills out of pocket. Most catastrophic plans have an out-of-pocket limit, but services the plan doesn’t cover don’t count toward that limit. Catastrophic plans typically don’t cover prescription drugs, for instance, which can be costly when you consider that some of the newer cancer treatment drugs cost more than $100,000 per year.

Catastrophic plans may also end up costing more than the out-of-pocket limit if the person gets out-of-network care. If you choose to get such a plan, find out whether prescription drugs are covered, ask about out-of-network costs, and whether either of these expenses would be included in adding up the out of pocket limit.

Health Savings Accounts, Health Reimbursement Arrangements, and more

If you have enrolled or plan to enroll in an insurance plan with a high deductible, such as a catastrophic plan, you may be able to set up a Health Savings Account (HSA). You don’t have to pay federal income taxes on the contributions you make to the HSA if the money is used to pay for qualified medical expenses. If you use it for anything else, you will be required to pay the tax and a penalty.

An HSA is different from a Flexible Spending Account (FSA). For instance, you can have an FSA even if you don’t have a high-deductible health plan. FSA funds can be set up to be used for medical or dependent care expenses. But the FSA money you don’t use goes away at the end of each year, although some employers can now let you to keep up to $500. HSA money is yours until you take it out. For more information about setting up an HSA contact your employer, bank, or credit union.

There is also an employer-based Health Reimbursement Arrangement, or HRA, It’s a special benefit that pays for medical expenses that the health plan doesn’t cover, such as deductibles and co-insurance. But the employer puts in the money and decides which expenses to pay. The employer also decides whether any leftover money in the HRA can be rolled over to the next year. And, you don’t get to keep the money if you leave the company.

Hospital indemnity policies, cancer insurance, and other supplemental or health-related insurance

Hospital indemnity policies, sometimes called *supplemental medical policies*, pay a fixed amount for each day you are in the hospital. There may be a limit on the total number of days it will pay for in a calendar year, or a cap on the total number of days it
will ever pay. The money you get from this type of policy can be used in any way the insured person wishes. It’s often used for medical costs not paid by the health insurance plan, or the other expenses that families face when one member is ill.

These supplemental plans don’t offer the kind of coverage needed for a disease such as cancer. They also don’t meet the requirement of the health care law to have insurance. So, if this is your only form of coverage, you’ll still face a penalty at tax time. You’ll also be paying large out-of-pocket costs if you have a serious illness.

**Critical-illness and cancer insurance policies**

There are other types of policies that offer extra money in case of certain kinds of health problems such as cancer, stroke, or an accident. They typically cover some part of the expenses that your regular health insurance doesn’t, like deductibles and co-insurance. Others just give you a fixed amount of money if you are diagnosed. You can’t buy these critical-illness policies after you are diagnosed, and there are often limitations and waiting periods.

**Long-term-care insurance**

This is not health insurance, but helps cover long-term medical and non-medical care given to people who need help performing basics like eating, dressing, walking, toileting, or bathing. Unpaid family members often provide this kind of care in the home, but that option isn’t available to everyone. Long-term services might be given by paid staff at home, or in community homes, assisted living homes, or nursing homes.

Long-term-care insurance policies vary. For instance, most policies don’t start paying until more than 90 days of such care are needed, but some wait up to a year to start covering it. Home health care may be covered separately or not at all in some policies. Long-term-care insurance can be very expensive. Medicare and most health insurance plans don’t pay for long-term care. Some states cover long-term care under Medicaid for people who qualify for Medicaid and meet other state requirements where they live.

**Health insurance scammers are everywhere**

Watch out for ads or agents offering “government-issued” or low-cost health insurance. There are also “insurance specialists” or “government agents” who call and ask for personal details, or credit and bank information. These con artists operate online, by phone, and door to door. See [Health Insurance Scams](#) for more on how to recognizing scams.
Additional resources
Along with the American Cancer Society, other sources of information and support are listed below.

US Department of Health and Human Services, State Health Marketplaces & more
Toll-free number: 1-800-318-2596 (also in Spanish) TTY: 1-855-889-4325
Website: www.healthcare.gov

- Provides information on the new insurance law, takes you through the steps of finding insurance, and much more. If you don’t have Internet access, the phone number will help you connect with your state’s Marketplace to sign up for a plan.

- You can learn about hardship exemptions (which allow some people to avoid the penalty for not having health insurance) at https://www.healthcare.gov/fees-exemptions/exemptions-from-the-fee/#hardshipexemptions

US Department of Health and Human Services

- Medicaid Toll-free number: 1-877-696-6775
  Website: www.medicaid.gov/index.html

- Medicare Toll-free number: 1-800-633-4227 TTY: 1-877-486-2048
  Website: www.medicare.gov

- Your state social service or human service agency can give you the best answers to questions about your benefits, eligibility, and fraud. To get to your state’s Medicaid website, go to www.medicaid.gov/Medicaid-CHIP-Program-Information/By-State/By-State.html

- Answers questions, provides literature, and gives referrals to state Medicare offices and local HMO’s with Medicare contracts.

Department of Veterans Affairs Toll-free number: 1-800-827-1000
Website: www.va.gov

- For information on Veteran’s medical benefits and whether you qualify for them
  Toll-free number: 1-877-222-8387
  Website: www.va.gov/healthbenefits/apply/veterans.asp

*Inclusion on these lists does not imply endorsement by the American Cancer Society.*

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