

Rhode Island
Federal Part II Consumer Justification
UnitedHealthcare of New England, Inc.

Scope and Range of the Rate Increase

Carriers file two average rate increase amounts with OHIC: the EHB base rate increase and the weighted average rate increase. These two percentages reflect different calculations.

- **Essential Health Benefits Base Rate Increase:** After considering all the pricing assumptions except for benefits and cost sharing, the average rate increase for a theoretical plan that provides 100% coverage for all Essential Health Benefits would be 6.4%. Since this EHB increase uses a theoretical plan, it allows for comparisons across health insurance carriers and across years.
- **Weighted Average Rate Increase:** However, consumer plans have adjustments to reflect the benefits selected, including modifications to prior year benefits and pricing. The average premium increase to consumers, before reflecting changes in age, is expected to be 10.6%.

The range of rate increases, before reflecting changes in age, which consumers will experience, is: +0.1% to +17.5%.

Financial Experience of the Product

We base our rates on the best information that we have available about the expected costs for these plans.

Changes in Medical Service Costs

There are many different health care cost trends that contribute to increases in the overall U.S. health care spending each year. These trend factors affect health insurance premiums, which can mean a premium rate increase to cover costs. Some of the key health care cost trends that have affected this year's rate actions include:

- **Increasing Cost of Medical Services:** Annual increases in reimbursement rates to health care providers – such as hospitals, doctors, and pharmaceutical companies.
- **Increased Utilization:** The number of office visits and other services continues to grow. In addition, total health care spending will vary by the intensity of care and use of different types of health services. The price of care can be affected by the use of expensive procedures such as surgery versus simply monitoring or providing medications.
- **Higher Costs from Deductible Leveraging:** Health care costs continue to rise every year. If deductibles and copayments remain the same, a greater percentage of health care costs need to be covered by health insurance premiums each year.
- **Cost shifting from the public to the private sector:** Reimbursements from the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) to hospitals do not generally cover the cost of

providing care to these patients. Hospitals generally make up this reimbursement shortfall by charging private health plans more.

- **Impact of New Technology:** Improvements to medical technology and clinical practice often result in the use of more expensive services - leading to increased health care spending and utilization.

Changes in Benefits

Changes in covered benefits or benefit plan designs impact costs and therefore affect premium changes. Benefit plans are typically changed for one of three reasons: to comply with the requirements of the Affordable Care Act, to respond to consumer feedback, or to address a particular medical cost issue to provide for greater long-term affordability of the product.

The Affordable Care Act implemented requirements for the “value” that must be offered by plan designs in the Individual and Small Group markets. These are called “metal levels”. For a benefit plan to remain classified within a particular metal level from year to year, adjustments to deductibles, copayments or coinsurance are sometimes required. These adjustments impact the cost and therefore the premium increases for the plan.

Administrative Costs and Anticipated Margins

UnitedHealthcare of New England, Inc. works to directly control administrative expenses by adopting better processes and technology and developing programs and innovations that make healthcare more affordable. We have led the marketplace by introducing key innovations that make healthcare services more accessible and affordable for customers, improve the quality and coordination of healthcare services, and help individuals and their physicians make more informed healthcare decisions. Taxes and fees imposed by the State and Federal government are significant factors that impact healthcare spending and have to be included in the administrative costs associated with the plans. These fees include Affordable Care Act taxes and fees which impact health insurance costs and need to be reflected in premium. Another component of premium is margin, which is set to address expected volatility and risk in the market.

The requested rate change is anticipated to be sufficient to cover the projected administrative costs for the 2020 plan year.