



# The Economics of Catastrophic Income Insurance: Head and Neck Cancer as a Model

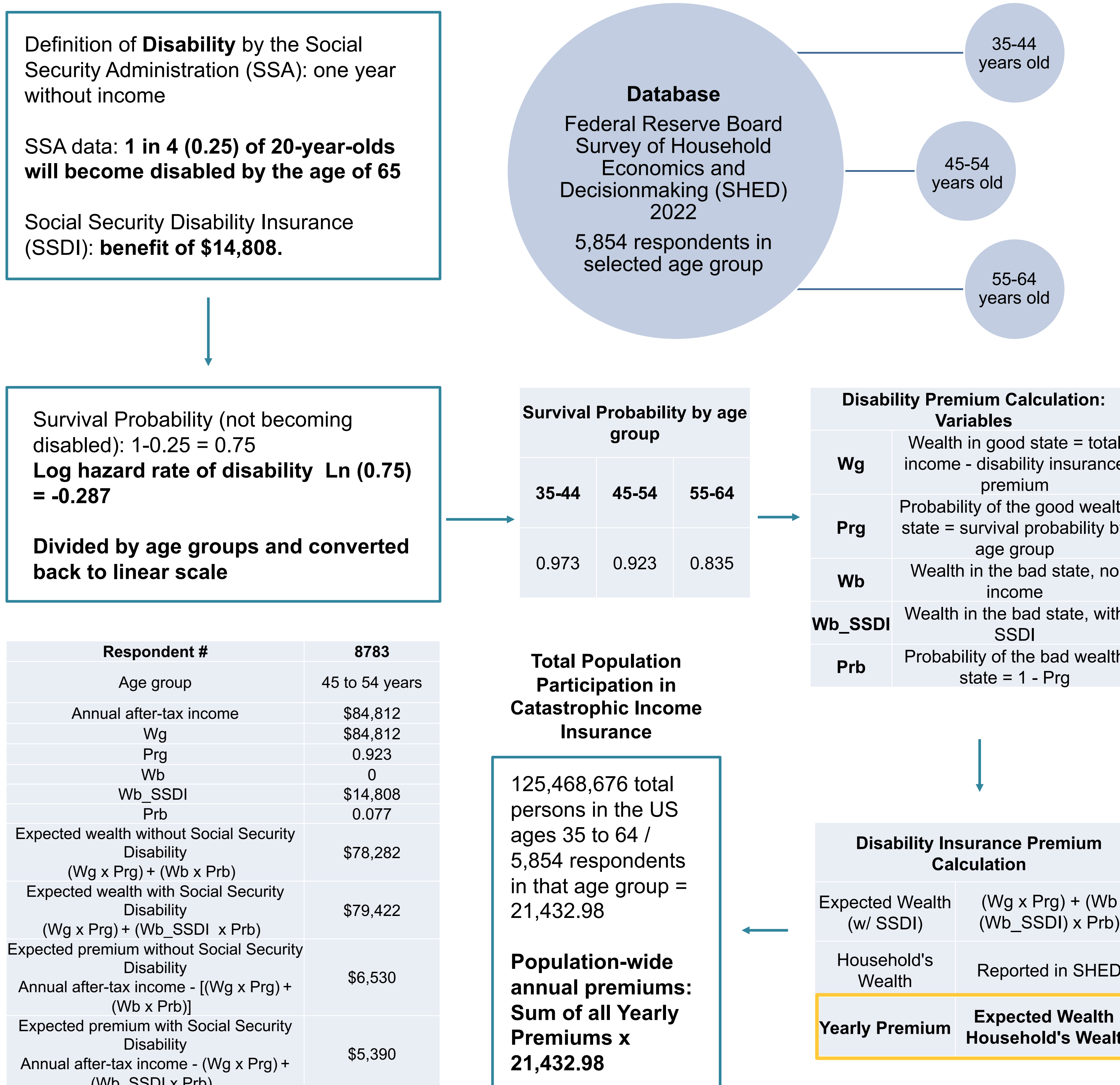
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## Introduction

- Head and neck cancer (HNC), as well as its treatment can be functionally devastating
- A typical treatment duration is three-months, resulting in substantial work time lost
- Unpublished, population-level data modeled the ability of households to service short-term household debt with defined periods of lost income, if each household was to receive a diagnosis of HNC
- With 6 months of lost income → rates of insolvency neared 50%
- Disability insurance protecting half of the lost income reduced rates of insolvency to 21.1%
- Liquidation of long-term assets (savings) → rates of insolvency decreased to 6%
- Idea: an income protection insurance program with full population participation
- Model: estimate of the total U.S. expenditure on annual premiums for catastrophic disability insurance that would protect the entire income of policy holders for one year

## Methods



## Results

- The final estimate of total, population-wide annual premiums for catastrophic income protection insurance was: \$ 995,378,000,000 without SSDI benefits, and \$ 817,557,000,000 with average \$14,808 SSDI annual benefit

## Discussion

- SSDI paid out \$1.05 trillion in benefits in 2020, while receiving \$1.06 trillion in revenue, with \$2.9 trillion in reserves—while paying out an average disability benefit of \$14,808, substantially less than the average annual take home income
- Real-time financial stressors can overshadow the longer-term security of a guaranteed income financed by actuarially fair premiums
- Many other factors can result in reduced or lost income unrelated to disability. Mandating any sort of insurance program participation would require passing many political, ideological, and economic hurdles
- Assumptions: all customers were risk-averse, whereas in reality, consumers will exhibit different risk tolerance regarding their wealth. The 25% risk of becoming disabled that was divided into three age groups includes people who are 20-34 years of age, which were excluded from the study, given their small fractional share of this risk

\*Upon re-analysis with 2022 data. The overall findings remain unchanged

## References

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