Smoking Status and Body Mass Index Relative to Average Individual Health Insurance Premiums

Introduction and Methodology

The purpose of this addendum to eHealth, Inc.’s 2012 ‘Cost and Benefits of Individual & Family Health Insurance Plans’ report is to explore the relationship between average monthly health insurance premiums and an applicant’s smoking status or body mass index (BMI).

eHealth is the parent company of eHealthInsurance.com, America’s first and largest private health insurance exchange where individuals, families and small businesses can compare health insurance products from leading insurers side by side and purchase and enroll in coverage online. Since 1998, eHealthInsurance.com has sold individual and family health insurance (and other insurance products) from over 180 health insurance companies to more than three million American consumers. As such, eHealth is specially positioned to provide insight into the costs of individual coverage in the United States.

- Comparisons of average premium costs for smokers vs. non-smokers in this report were derived from a sample of more than 275,000 individual major medical policies purchased through eHealthInsurance with coverage in effect in February 2012. The status of “smoker” or “non-smoker” is defined in the application process. When filling out the online application form during the shopping process the customer is asked to indicate if he or she has smoked tobacco within the past twelve months.

- Comparisons of average premium costs relative to the applicant’s BMI in this report were derived from a sample of more than 224,000 individual major medical policies purchased through eHealthInsurance with coverage in effect as of February 2012. Results are based only on adults aged 20 or older who provided their height and weight on the health insurance application. BMI is based on this height and weight data and calculated according to a formula published by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC): \[ \text{BMI} = \frac{\text{weight (lb)}}{\text{height (in)}^2} \times 703 \]. The BMI categories used in this report also follow CDC guidelines*.

Underwriting decisions that may influence an individual applicant’s approval or final monthly health insurance premium are not made by eHealth but by the insurance carrier selected by the consumer. Decisions may be based in part on smoking status or BMI. However, other factors (such as an individual’s medical history or the presence of a pre-existing condition) may also play a role. Though this report is based on applications of those approved for coverage, it is possible to be declined for individual coverage based on an especially high BMI.

For more information about report methodology, please refer to the most recent edition of eHealth’s ‘Cost and Benefits of Individual & Family Health Insurance Plans’ report, published in November 2012 (available at news.ehealthinsurance.com).

* For more information on CDC guidelines for BMI, refer to:  http://www.cdc.gov/healthyweight/assessing/bmi/adult_bmi/index.html
**Smoking Status and Average Premiums for Individual Health Insurance**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Non-smokers, average premiums</th>
<th>Smokers, average premiums</th>
<th>Premium increase for smokers (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>$203/month</td>
<td>$247/month</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>$170/month</td>
<td>$192/month</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>$187/month</td>
<td>$213/month</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Overall, smokers pay an average monthly premium 14% higher than non-smokers
- Smoking females pay an average monthly premium 22% higher than non-smoking females
- Overall premiums reflect a combined average of premiums based on gender and smoking status

**Body Mass Index and Average Premiums for Adult Individual Health Insurance**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BMI</th>
<th>Weight Status</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Overall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Below 18.5</td>
<td>Underweight (2% of total apps)</td>
<td>$177/month</td>
<td>$160/month</td>
<td>$173/month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.5 – 24.9</td>
<td>Normal (55% of total apps)</td>
<td>$186/month</td>
<td>$147/month</td>
<td>$169/month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.0 – 29.9</td>
<td>Overweight (32% of total apps)</td>
<td>$215/month</td>
<td>$173/month</td>
<td>$188/month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.0 and Above</td>
<td>Obese (11% of total apps)</td>
<td>$231/month</td>
<td>$190/month</td>
<td>$207/month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Percent increase in average premiums from Normal to Obese: | 24% | 29% | 22% |

- Overall, policyholders in the ‘Obese’ BMI category pay 22% more on average than those in the ‘Normal’ BMI category
- Men in the ‘Obese’ category pay monthly premiums that are 29% higher on average than men in the ‘Normal’ category – a substantially higher percentage increase than among women
- Monthly premiums for men in the ‘Underweight’ are 9% higher than those for men in the ‘Normal’ category
- However, monthly premiums for women in the ‘Underweight’ category average $9 less per month than those for women in the ‘Normal’ category
- Overall premiums reflect a combined average of premiums based on gender and weight status
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