

Traditional Non-Qualified Health Insurance vs Tax-Qualified HSA Health Plans

Traditional Major Medical

Deductible & Coinsurance
Preventive 100%
Copays **before** deductible for:
Office visits
Emergency Room
Prescription Drugs



Out of pocket Expenses
are paid with after tax \$
unless they exceed 10% of Adjusted Gross
Income (AGI)

HSA Qualified Major Medical

Deductible & Coinsurance
Preventive 100%
% Coinsurance **after** deductible for:
Office visits
Emergency Room
Copays after ded. for Prescription Drugs



Out-of-pocket expenses, tax deductible
if qualified

HSA Deposits
Tax Deductible



HSA Check Book



Distributions
Tax Free
for:



Qualified expenses:
Medical
Optical
Dental
Rx
Medicare Premiums*

2017 Contribution Limits: Single \$3,400, Family \$6,750 (plus catch-up Age 55 \$1,000)

2018 Contribution Limits: Single \$3,450, Family \$6,900 (plus catch-up Age 55 \$1,000)

*Medicare Part B premiums, Part D & MAPD - not medicare supp.



This is a brief overview of differences between traditional and HSA health plans. This is not considered to be tax advice. Please consult your own tax advisor with further questions.