

# Retirement Health Plans Worksheet

This is an extra resource to go along with the original article:  
*How to Plan for Rising Health Care Costs*

## Healthcare in retirement prior to age 65

Medicare eligibility at age 65 significantly impacts both costs and choices for healthcare in retirement. However, if you retire before 65, you must have a plan for acquiring and paying for healthcare. Below are options if you're considering retiring before you're eligible for Medicare, listed from most to least appealing.

- Does your employer offer retirement healthcare coverage?
- Do you qualify for COBRA insurance through your employer?
- Do you belong to a professional organization that offers a group rate?
- Review plans on the open marketplace and healthcare.gov.\*

*\*Based on our experience, this has been the worst option with limited plan choices at costs significantly higher than most retirees expect.\**

**Final Warning:** Don't retire prior to age 65 without having a plan for how you will get and pay for healthcare!

## Healthcare after age 65 with Medicare



### Medicare Part A

Mainly covers **only hospital visits**. For the most part, you are automatically enrolled at age 65 and coverage is free except for a deductible and coinsurance.



### Medicare Part C

This is insurance offered through private insurance companies also known as **Medicare Advantage plans**. In addition to the coverage for Part A & B, these policies include extra benefits like prescriptions, vision, dental, and hearing. They are generally as **HMO or PPO plans**



### Medicare Part B

This covers **outpatient care** like **doctor visits, preventive care, and testing**. Along with a monthly cost you will have a deductible and pay 20% for most doctor services



### Medicare Part D

This just covers **prescription drugs**

## Other insurance policies to consider:



Vision



Dental



Hearing



Long-Term  
Care