### Innovations in Healthcare Insurance





May 10 2014

#### Points of discussion

- ▶ **Why** do we need innovation in health insurance
- What innovations is the market currently shaping towards
- ▶ **How** does this benefit the Provider community
- How does it benefit consumers





#### Innovation is needed because

- Current health insurance products are perceived by the consumer as restrictive
- The government funds the BPL population but the middle class does not see value in health insurance.
- The FDI rules bring in new players as the health insurance market india has high potential
- Health care has advanced in technology reducing risk to patient, but the policy needs to be in pace with that..





### A large section of the Indian population *still* does not have access to health insurance

Population coverage (mn) by Scheme	2003-4	2009-10	2015 *P
Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	31	56	72
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	4	3	3
RSBY (Min. of Labour sponsored scheme)	NA	70	300
State govt schemes	1.6	114	153
Commercial Private insurers	15	55	90
Total population covered	51.6	298	618
Uncovered population	898	752	532

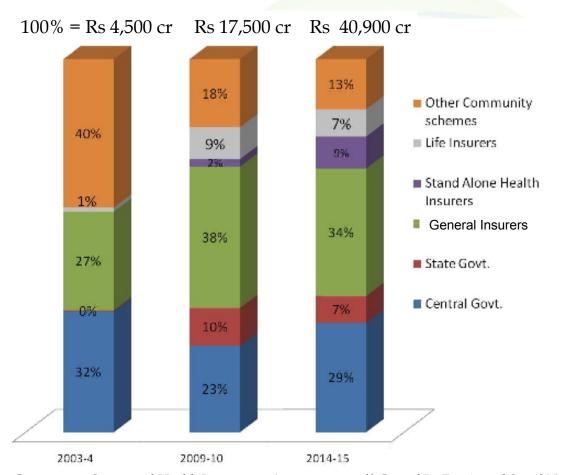
Source: Government Sponsored Health Insurance - Are you covered? Gerard La Forgia and Somil Nagpal; World Bank 2012, Table 3.1

Commercial health insurers cover 5% of the population. The govt focuses on the (Below Poverty Line) 'BPL' population. That leaves the middle market segment – the "savers" who , 'Pay-as-they-go" for health.

FORMORY WINDOWS

THIRD PARTY ADMINISTRATOR

## The government is the main 'insurer' in India



Source: Source: Government Sponsored Health Insurance - Are you covered? Gerard La Forgia and Somil Nagpal; World Bank December 2012

Notes: 1. Life insurance premiums from IRDA annual report - projected for 2014-15. General Insurance premiums do not include government business. 2. Central government schemes RSBY, ESIS and CGHS. State Govt schemes refers to schemes in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. 3.Other schemes = community schemes run by NGOs,

- Most "health"
   insurance in
   India is
   provided by the
   Government (
   Central
   government
   through RSBY
   and State
   Government
   through state
   schemes).
- These 'social' schemes will always focus on the BPL population.



#### The "Great Indian Middle class" is skeptical

Voice of consumer – Survey by Vidal Health

"Complicated. Do not understand jargon. "

Accountant, 50

"Restrictive – waiting periods, copays"

Retired, 65 Nagpur "No value for money. Pay premium every year, but claims are rejected"

Businessman, 40, Chennai

Source August 2013: voice of consumer survey, N = 72



Delhi



# What innovation is the market moving towards?





- Product Innovation
  - Guaranteed renewability
  - PED capped at 4 years
  - OPD insurance
  - Capitation structures
  - Chronic disease cover
  - Wellness products
- Network Innovation
  - Closed provider structures
  - Tariffs incl. PPN type structures

Once a customer is covered, the insurance company has to renew the policy, as long as the customer pays premium. This has helped contain the practice of 'selective' renewal – where some insurers would send renewal premium notices based on whether a customer had claimed or not in the previous year.





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All pre-existing conditions are covered once an individual customer pays 4 continuous annual premiums.

Claims cannot be rejected based on PED after 4 years.





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New products introduced in 2013 and 2014 cover OPD procedures including consultations and tests.

There are limits on cover – usually Rs 5000 or Rs 10,000 per family per annum.

Dental covers are also available – bundled with retail covers.





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Healthcare schemes introduced by wellness companies.

Flat annual fee (e.g. Rs 2500 per family per annum) entitles the family to unlimited consultations from a specific list of doctors for a specific set of specialties.





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Product innovation introduced in 2013.
Covers people who have diabetes.
Medical testing is optional.





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Product innovation introduced since 2010 by insurers and stand alone wellness companies.

Insurers: Offer loyalty points which customers can earn and use as premium discounts.

Wellness companies: Access to counselling for nutrition and stress.





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Experience with large IT company – 2004 to 2006 Closed provider network – 108 hospitals Traffic: Patient increase on average 5 to 7%.

Overall outflow reduced by 30%.





- Distribution
  - Online (feature comparison) and selling
  - Lead generation through social media
- Cost containment
  - Copays and deductibles

www.policybaazar.com www.coverfox.com





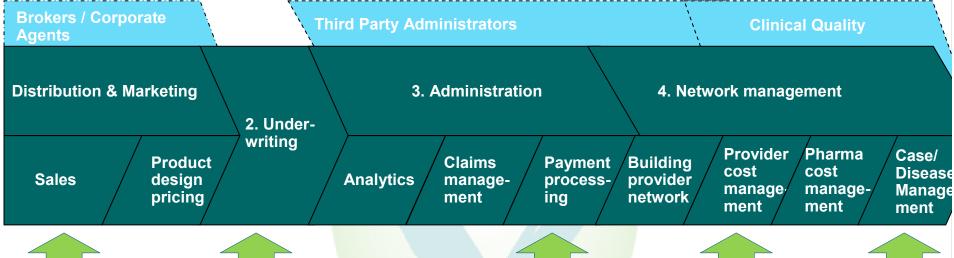
### Future forces impacting product innovation

Health Insurance Value Chain

Insurer

Current Intermediaries

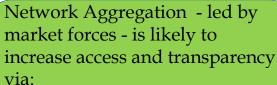
Future forces



Technology will push intermediation across three critical aspects of the value chain.

- 1.Online Selling & Ecommerce.
- 2. Electronic Medical Records & Smart card technologies
- 3. Electronic Payment technology





- 4. Wellness Companies
- 5.Outpatient medical plans



# How does innovation benefit providers

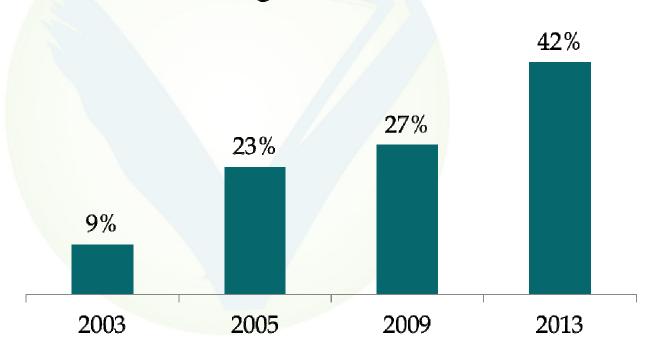




### Insurance product innovation provide stability of revenues for Providers

% hospitals with more than 20% billing from insurance

"RSBY"
paperless
claims
processing
resulted
in...

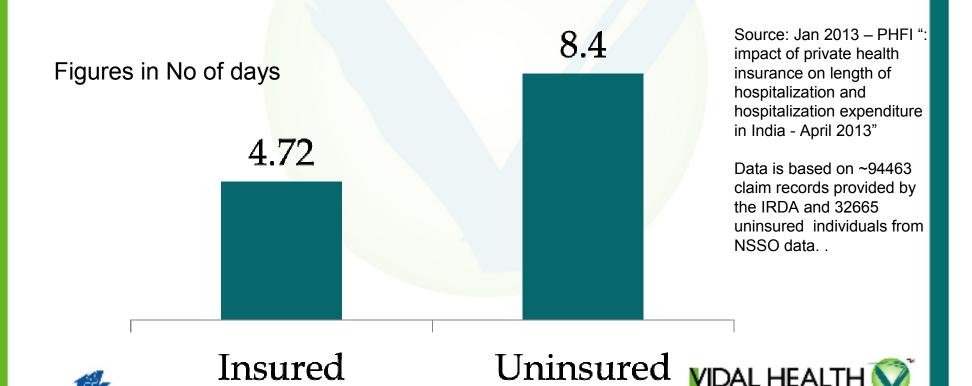


Source: World Bank "Govt sponsored health insurance in India", 2013



### Private health Insurance creates better Utilization of services

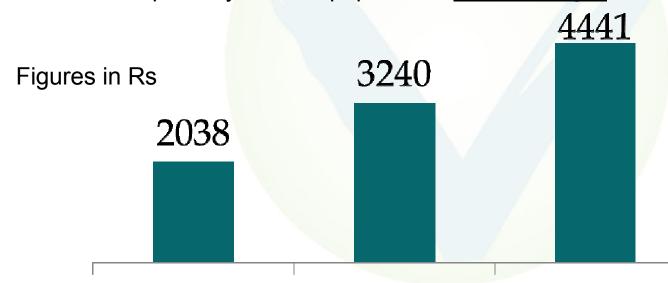
Better utilization = Lower Length of Stay.



### Insurance structures help improve per-bed-night costs

As med. Inflation increases, per bed-night spend from insured patients is Rs 2000 to Rs 4400 higher

Additional spend by insured population, per bed-night, between 2004-2008.



Source: Jan 2013 – PHFI ": impact of private health insurance on length of hospitalization and hospitalization expenditure in India - April 2013"

Data is based on ~94463 claim records provided by the IRDA and 32665 uninsured individuals from NSSO data.

0% Inflation 10% med. inflation

20% med.



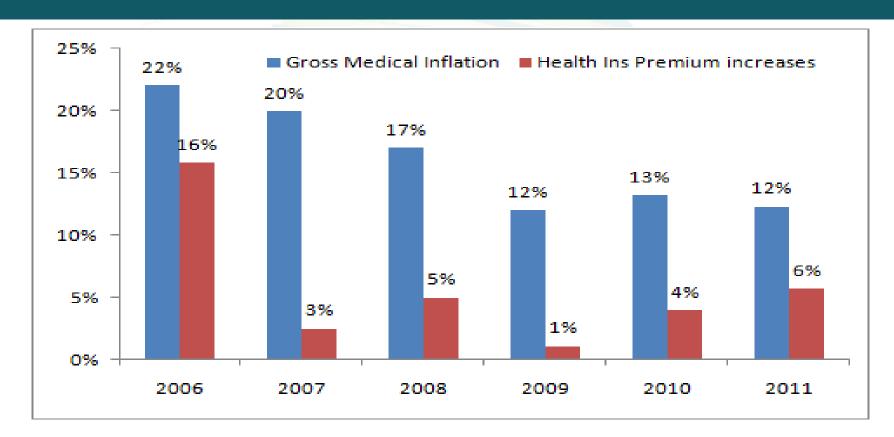
# How does innovation benefit the consumer





#### Insurance premiums have risen less than medical inflation

#### Consumers benefit from the power of pooling



Source: Towers Perrin. 2008 and 2011 Medical Trends Survey Reports – which also covered India. %ages are based on declarations from insurers.

Note: in 2006, all Psu insurers raised insurance premium rates.

### How does innovation benefit the consumer?

- Medical inflation management
- Saving for post-retirement health expenses
  - Insurance covers inpatient expenses mostly
  - 70% of spend after the age of 50 is on outpatient spend.
- Information for health management
  - Counselling services on diet / nutrition / physical activity.





### What's missing?

## Collaboration between Hospitals and Insurers





## Collaboration is based on a common objective

Patient centricity



Customer choice



Provider Point of View

**Insurer Point of View** 

Patient centricity: Optimal level of care irrespective of the cost Customer choice: Optimal consumption of care





## In the absence of genuine collaboration - the market will 'force' your hand

**Example: Cataract surgery** 

Large government

for lens to be used.

schemes: Insurers contract

with manufacturers directly

Clinical necessity for any

exception to be proven

using clinical audits.

"Elective Surgery"
High Claims
Waiting period introduced

<1990

Surgery covered.

As soon as waiting period completed, spike in claims.

Monetary limit introduced.

"Medical consumables" exclusion interpreted to exclude lens cost

>2009

1996 to 2004

1990 to

1996

Some products specifically cover lens cost.

Others specifically exclude lens cost.

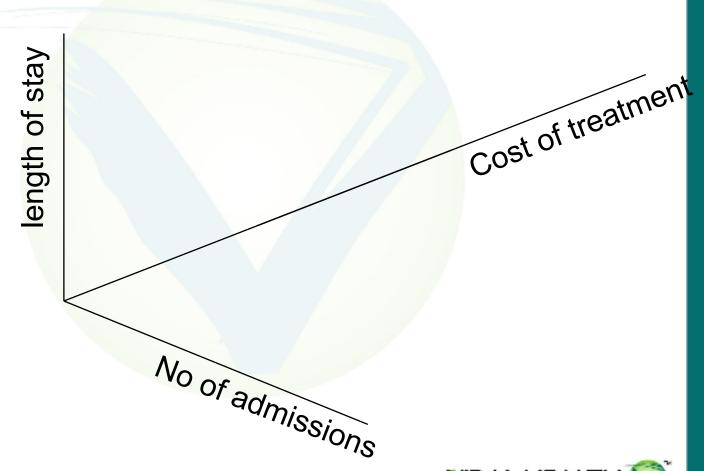
2004 to 2009

Consumer demand for high end lens continues.

Non invasive surgical procedures introduced.

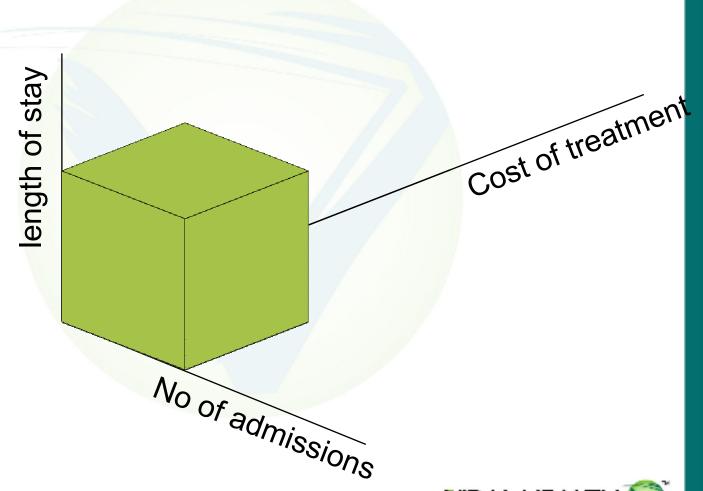
Formerly 1997 Parameters

### Three dimensions to any financial collaboration structure between hospitals and insurers





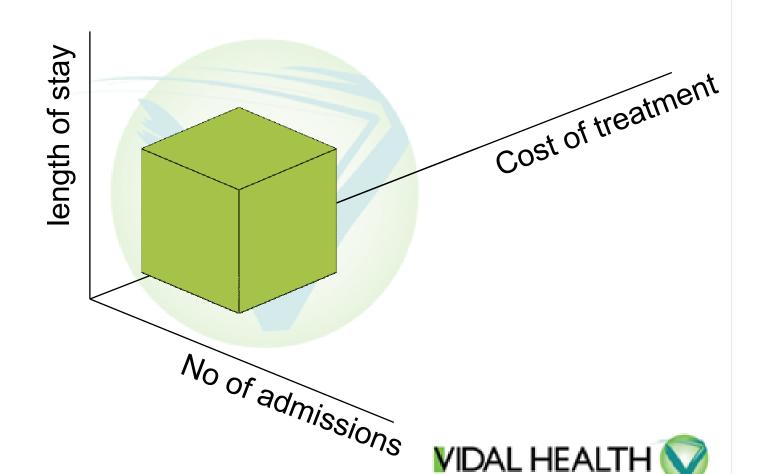
### Traditionally, hospitals charge a Fee for Service



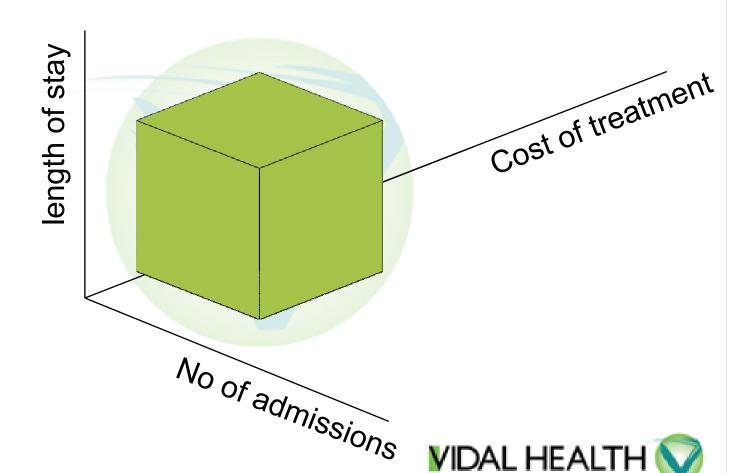




## So, Insurers negotiate a Discounted Fee for Service



### Actual situation....



#### Could this have been done better?

#### Product

- Create special covers which cover cataract from inception
- Sliding scale of cover: i.e. for cataract increase the sum insured every year. (incentivise the customer to defer the claim).

#### Educate:

The consumer about the reason for waiting periods

#### Provider

• Gatekeeper concept (pay the provider for gatekeeper services – i.e refer cases for surgery only where cataract is affecting day to day life. Convert from elective to required).

#### Preferred Providers:

Negotiated rates for high end procedures only in a specified list of hospitals.





#### Impact of collaboration

- Essential Health Benefits to a larger population with less hassle
- Influence health seeker behavior from illness to wellness
- Regulating the supply side of the equation- access to care
- Shift from Fee for service to fee for value
- More transparency & better policy servicing
- Influencing Provider participation in a positive manner
- Minimizing Risk & fraud in the system
- Positively influence medical technology & innovations
  - Work with insurers to prospectively price in the use of medical technology (e.g. stents, robotic surgery).
- A better health risk management model for the Nation





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