

FOR THE BENEFIT OF  
OUR MEMBERS //

## Low Cost Benefit Options

Milton Streak (Principal Officer) and Emile Stipp (Chief Actuary)

# Agenda

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- ④ The view of DHMS on introducing affordable LCBOs (Milton)
- ④ Technical aspects (Emile):
  - What drives costs
  - How to make LCBOs affordable

- ④ LCBOs represent a significant opportunity for the medical schemes industry – if we don't do it, other insurers will;
- ④ An important objective for Medical Schemes and CMS is to actively collaborate, and to facilitate innovation and industry growth;
- ④ Regulatory barriers and risks must be recognized.
  - Requires active work with CMS to minimize these if we want to make cover more affordable;
  - The current regulatory framework prohibits innovative approaches such as LCBOs;
  - Although we recognize that members must be protected through legislation;
- ④ The industry and CMS should not allow the current regulatory barriers to be the “deal breakers” in developing LCBOs;

⊕ DHMS would definitely support and invest in the introduction of LCBOs:

- Provided it is in the best interest of the Scheme and its members and
- Provided it does not create unmanageable risks;

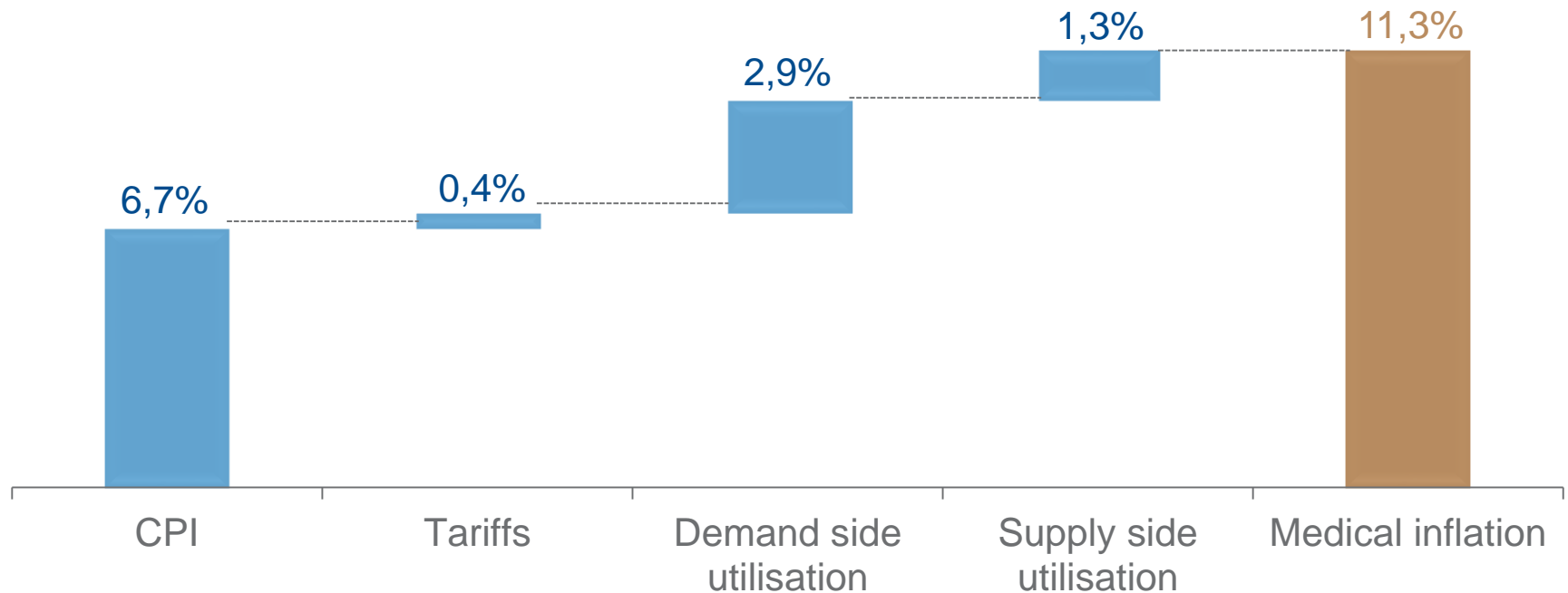
⊕ DHMS requests CMS to actively collaborate with the medical schemes industry in finalizing the framework and principles of LCBOs.

⊕ Our suggestion:

- CMS to establish a LCBO industry-wide working group for medical schemes and administrators
- The finalization of the framework within the next three months (which would allow necessary governance requirements to be met before potential launch in September).

# SA medical inflation is not all about tariffs - volume of services is a critical cost driver

5 year average annualised inflation rates (2009-2013)



## Demand-side drivers :

- ❖ Adverse selection
- ❖ Increased disease burden
- ❖ Ageing

## Supply-side drivers:

- ❖ Fee for service system
- ❖ Fragmentation of care
- ❖ New technology & procedures

# Medical inflation drivers

Key assumptions: LCBO benefits restricted to **primary care benefits**, &  
Full PMB package **not enforced**

## Drivers of volume / utilisation

## Implied solution for LCBO context

Claims  
inflation

1 Demographics (main driver)



Ⓞ **Mandatory** risk pools

2 Supply side  
(Secondary driver)



Ⓞ **Tight** networks

Premium  
inflation

3 Solvency requirements



Ⓞ **No need** for 25% solvency requirement

# LCBO benefits

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⌚ Package of **minimum primary care benefits** is possible to construct



⌚ Including **GP visits** and **medication**



⌚ With **very low** administration fees



⌚ For between **R250 and R300** per member per month



⌚ Important caveats:

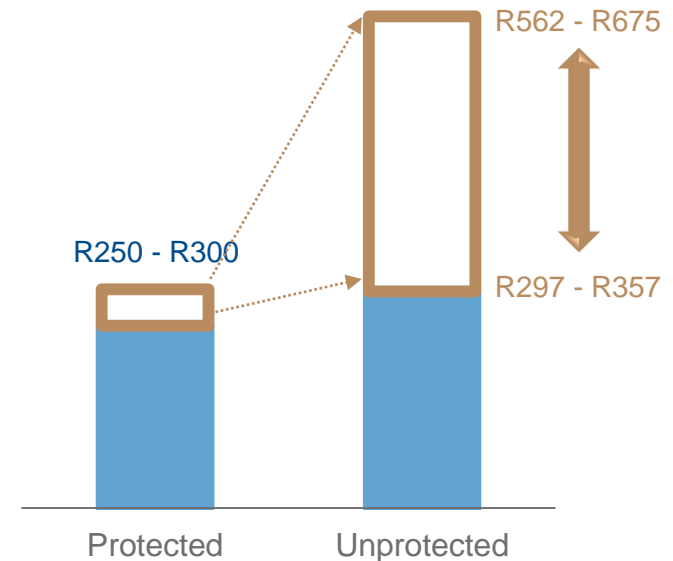
- Can only be done if the rest of the **regulatory framework** is in place
- **Cannot** provide cover at cost
- But only within **tight network & formulary**
- With **no rights to out-of-network visits at cost**



# To avoid anti-selection & demographically driven inflation

- ④ Open enrolment / guaranteed acceptance **cannot** be offered at the outset
- ④ Critically important to **restrict cover to groups** in formal employment
  - Individuals are 38% more expensive than groups
- ④ Groups must be **reasonably sized** at the outset (say 35+) and only accepted if compulsory for everyone in an income bracket
- ④ And **access to payroll** also needed to avoid selective downgrading and income declaration fraud

- ④ Without this protection:  
R250 – R300 becomes anything from R297 - R357 up to R562 – R675

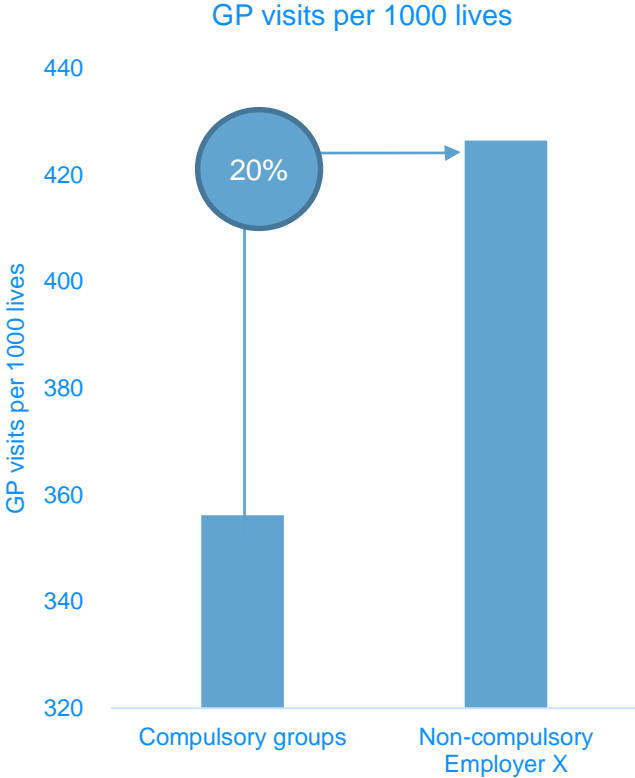
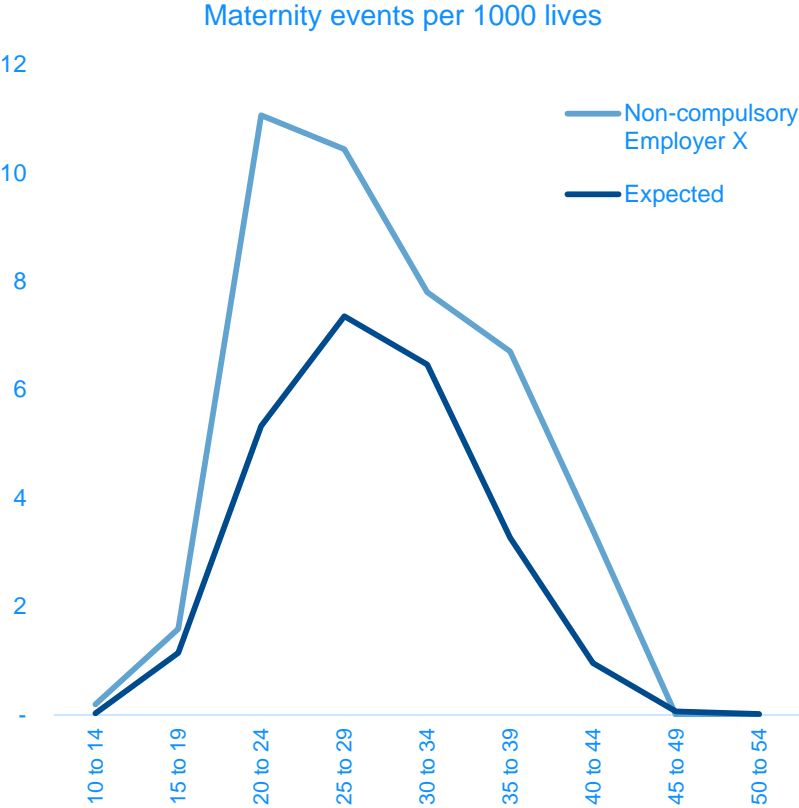




# Impact of selection within a large non-compulsory group

The maternity rate on Employer X is 60% higher than average, translating into 55% higher cost per life

GP utilization and cost is 20% higher on Employer X than that on compulsory groups



# To avoid supply side inflation

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⊕ **Benefits** can be offered *inside* the network / formulary only

⊕ **Low tariffs / prices** can only be negotiated *inside* the network if members don't have rights to cover at cost *out* of network

⊕ Innovative supply side solutions can only work with **guaranteed volumes**

## To avoid other unnecessary costs

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- ④ If a scheme has 25% solvency level
- ④ And provided membership of LCBO does not exceed 20% of total membership base
- ④ There should be no reason for additional solvency requirement
- ④ Until such time as risk based capital is implemented, at which time overall risk based requirements can be evaluated
- ④ Imposition of the 25% requirement means:
  - Required contribution must be divided by 0.75 or multiplied by 1.33 to meet the requirement
  - R250 – R300 becomes R333 – R400

# Conclusion

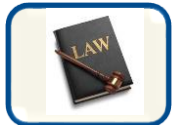
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④ An LCBO is within reach for **R250 – R300**



④ DHMS and DH is **willing to invest** in this market



④ But LCBO requires a **special regulatory dispensation** to keep it affordable



④ **Without protection** against anti-selection, and **with a 25% solvency requirement**, the absolute *minimum* contribution becomes **at least R396**, and may have to increase **up to R800** if there is a high degree of individual anti-selection