Enriching Knowledge for the Health Management and Social Care Curriculum Series:

Understanding Healthcare Policy and Services

Voluntary Health Insurance Scheme (VHIS)

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♥ ■

Hong Kong's Dual-track Healthcare System



Health Expenditure

Public Sector



Dominant provider of **inpatient** services: 90% of inpatient bed days



Low user fee but relatively long waiting time



Run by Hospital Authority, oversight by FHB

Private Sector



Dominant provider of <u>outpatient</u> services: 70% of outpatient discharge



Shorter waiting time but higher or unpredictable charges



Limited regulation on facilities













Dual-track Healthcare System

Public Sector

Private Sector

27 000 beds, 5 400 doctors

- Acute & emergency care
- Provide healthcare services & care to lower-income & under-privileged groups
- Illness that entail high cost, advanced technology & multi-disciplinary professional team work
- Training of healthcare professionals



4 000 beds, >5 000 doctors

- Complements the public healthcare system by offering choice to those who can afford and willing to pay
- Primary care; elective surgeries















Highly subsidized Public Healthcare Services



Services	Public Charges – Eligible Persons	Cost (2014-15 Actual)	Subsidised Rate
Accident and emergency	\$100 per attendance	\$1, 140	91%
Specialist outpatient	\$100 for the 1st attendance \$60 per subsequent attendance	\$1, 130	91%-95%
General outpatient	\$40 per attendance	\$410	89%
Inpatient services (general acute beds)	\$100 per day	\$4, 600	98%
In-patient (convalescent, rehabilitation, infirmary & psychiatric beds)	\$68 per day	\$1, 470-2, 470	95–97%





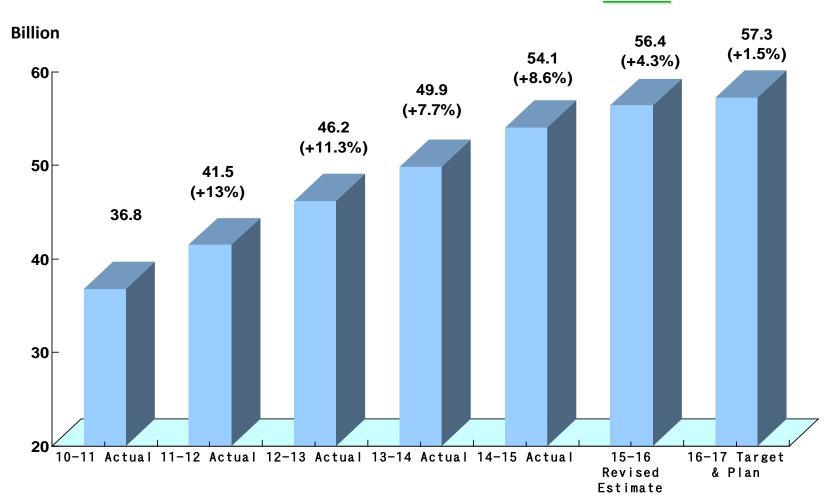




Recurrent Government Expenditure on Health



Share of the Government's total recurrent expenditure 16.5% (2016-17)



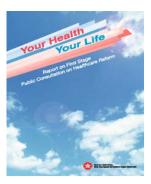




Health Reform

- Voluntary Health Insurance Scheme (VHIS)
- Improving Regulatory Regime for Private Healthcare Facilities
- Strategic Review on Healthcare Manpower Planning and Professional Development
- Review of Hospital Authority
- Electronic Health Record (eHR)





















Will VHIS cause significant change to current healthcare system?



No

Will Government reduce its commitment to public healthcare?





Voluntary Health Insurance Scheme (VHIS)



Does VHIS aim at resolving healthcare financing issues?





Am I obliged to purchase VHIS plans?





Does government encourage everyone to purchase health insurance ?





How does VHIS position itself?



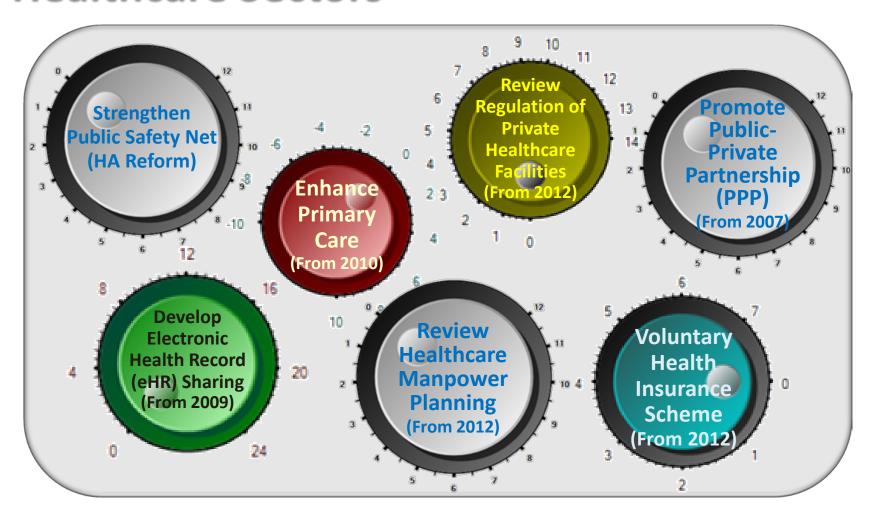








Adjusting the Balance of Public-Private Healthcare Sectors













Private Health Insurance Market

	Private Health Insurance*(headcount)	Indemnity Hospital Insurance (headcount)
individually-purchased	2.22 million	1.81 million
employer-provided#	1.57 million	0.88 million
Total [△]	3.02 million	2.27 million
	(~ 44% of HK's resident	(~ 33% of HK's resident
	population)	population)

Total Annual premium for PHI >\$15 bn

4.7 out of 10 times of the admissions required by people covered by PHI still pertain to **the public sector**

~ 50%

Note:

- Including indemnity hospital insurance plan, outpatient plan & hospital cash plan
- $^*_\Delta$ excluding the staff medical benefits provided by government/hospital authority
- including both having individually-purchased health insurance & employer-provided health benefit at the same time source: Thematic Household Survey Report on health-related items(2014), Office of the Commissioner of Insurance (Figures in 2014)



Private Health Insurance Market



Shortcomings of the existing market



- Exclusion of pre-existing conditions or decline of cover
- Unnecessary overnight hospital stay(E.g.: Endoscopy, advanced diagnostic imaging tests)
- (3) Inadequate coverage & benefit limit
- **Uncertainty** in out-of-pocket costs
- (a) Unclear interpretation of policy terms & conditions











Through the VHIS...



Is the government selling health insurance?





Will VHIS create new insurance product type?



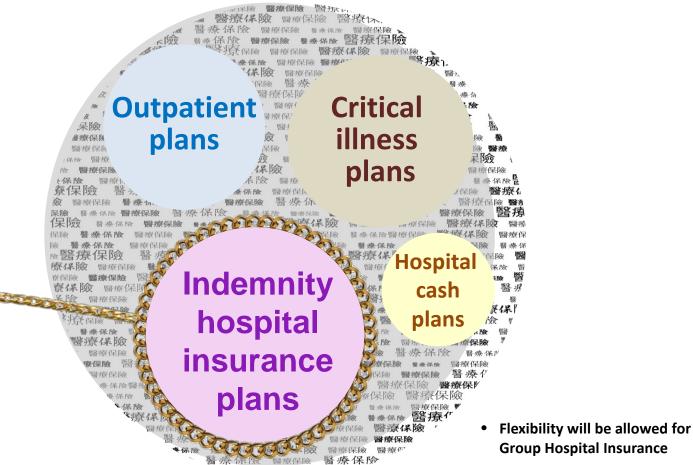


What is the aim of VHIS?



Proposal to Regulate Individual Hospital Insurance

All <u>individual</u> <u>indemnity hospital insurance products</u> must comply with the <u>Minimum Requirements</u> prescribed by the Government





VHIS

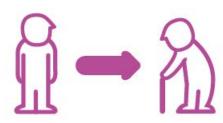






Minimum Requirements of VHIS Standard Plan

(A) Improving accessibility to and continuity of health insurance



Guaranteed renewal

 No re-underwriting upon policy renewal



No "lifetime benefit limit"

 No lifetime limit on cumulative claims amount



Coverage of pre-existing conditions

 Subject to a three-year waiting period, during which only partial reimbursement will be provided



(B) Enhancing quality of insurance protection



Coverage of hospitalisation and prescribed ambulatory procedures

 Benefit coverage includes prescribed ambulatory procedures and treatments in addition to those performed in in-patient setting



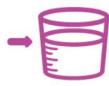
Cost-sharing restrictions

- No co-payment of policyholders, except the 30% co-insurance paid for prescribed advanced diagnostic imaging tests
- Co-payment subject to an annual cap of \$30,000



Coverage of prescribed advanced diagnostic imaging tests and non-surgical cancer treatments

 Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), Computed Tomography (CT) and Positron Emission Tomography (PET) scans, as well as chemotherapy and radiotherapy, etc.



Minimum benefit limits

 Prescribed levels for benefit limits to provide basic protection to the public



(C) Promoting transparency and certainty



Budget certainty

- "No-gap / known gap" arrangement for at least one procedure / test: policyholders can enjoy "no-gap" (no out-of-pocket payment) or "known-gap" (a pre-determined amount of out-of-pocket payment) if the procedure concerned is on the list specified by the insurer
- "Informed Financial Consent": i.e. written quotation, providing information on estimated doctor fees, hospital charges and out-of-pocket expenses to be paid after deducting estimated insurance reimbursement amount







Standardised policy terms and conditions

 Minimise disputes over interpretation of terms and conditions



Premium transparency

Publish age-banded premium schedules



Illustrative Outline of Benefit Schedule of Standard Plan

	Benefit Limits (for hospitalization only)	"Standard Plan" Benefit Limits	
Basic	Room & Board (daily), max. 180 days	\$650	
Protection	Attending physician's visit (daily), max. 180 days	\$750	
	Specialist's visit (per admission)	\$2,300	
	Miscellaneous hospital expenses (per admission)	\$9,300	
	Surgical limit (including surgeon, anesthetist, operating theatre) (per surgery)	\$58,000	
Additional protection	Prescribed ambulatory procedures (including endoscopy)	Lump-sum packaged benefit limit (varies by procedure type)	
	Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) examination, Computerized Tomography (CT) scan, Positron Emission Tomography (PET) scan	Lump-sum packaged benefit limit & subject to 30% co-payment)	
	Non-surgical cancer treatments (including chemotherapy, radiotherapy) (per disability	\$150,000	
Not	Deductible	No	
allowed	Co-insurance	No (Except the fixed 30% co-insurance for prescribed advanced diagnostic imaging tests)	
	Lifetime Benefit limit	No	

International Experience



	Australia	Ireland	Netherlands	Switzerland	United States
				4	
Guaranteed acceptance	√	√	√	√	✓
Guaranteed renewal	√	√	√	✓	√
Minimum benefit coverage and limit	√	√	√	✓	(except for large group & grandfathered plans)
Standardised policy terms & condition	✓	*	√	√	✓



-自願醫保計劃會減少市民的選擇 ? (in Chinese only)





If I've got private health insurance, does it affect my access to public healthcare?



After The Implementation of The VHIS...

Conditions	Existing arrangement	After the implementation of VHIS
Emergency (Traumatic car crashes injuries, Heart Attack, Acute stroke, heat stroke, etc.)	Public Hospital A&E	Public Hospital A&E
Complex illnesses (Organ transplantation, uncommon diseases, diseases requiring multidisciplinary care, etc.)	Public Hospital	Public Hospital
Cases requiring long-term follow-up treatment (chronic pulmonary disease, end- stage cancer, common geriatric illnesses such as diabetes, stroke, degenerative disorders, etc.)	public Hospital	Public Hospital











I'm not getting any private health insurance, will I be benefited by VHIS?



After the implementation of the VHIS. . .

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Conditions	Existing arrangement	After the implementation of VHIS
Non-emergency treatments (Primary cancer surgery \(\) joint replacement surgery \(\) laparoscopic cholecystectomy, etc.)	Public & Private Hospitals	↑ Usage of Private Hospitals
Procedures with long waiting times in public healthcare system (Endoscopy, cataract surgery, etc.)	Public Hospitals (have to queue up) † Private Hospitals	↑ Usage of Private Hospitals
Procedures commonly arranged as overnight inpatient stays in private hospitals (Endoscopy, Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) \ Computed Tomography(CT) & Positron emission tomography (PET), etc.)	Private Hospitals *need hospital stay	day-case & ambulatory procedures in private healthcare facilities













Coherent Policy Initiatives

Measures implemented to review manpower supply



Recruitment of part-time doctors and non-local doctors in HA





Substantial increase in first-year firstdegree places in medicine, nursing and allied health professionals





Medical Council of Hong Kong increased the number of licensing examinations from once to twice a year











Coherent Policy Initiatives

♦ Facilitate the development of private hospitals

New Gleneagles hospital in Wong Chuk Hang (500 beds, commences operation in 2017)

New teaching hospital by Chinese University of Hong Kong (~500 beds)

Expansion of existing private hospitals (~1000 beds)





- Tsuen Wan Adventist Hospital
- St Paul's Hospital
- Hong Kong Sanatorium & Hospital
- Union Hospital







Regulation of Private Healthcare Facilities

- ✓ Public generally agreed the regulation of private healthcare facilities should be strengthened
- ✓ Proposed 3 Categories of PHFs to be Regulated
 - Hospitals
 - Facilities providing high-risk medical procedures in ambulatory setting (Day procedure centres)
 - Medical clinics operated by incorporated bodies
 - ✓ 5 Regulatory Areas, 19 Regulatory Aspects
 - focusing on Price Transparency











Price Transparency



Provision of Fee Schedule



Provision of Quotation



Provision of Recognized Service Packages



Disclosure of Historical Bill Sizes Statistics



Surgical Packages

Surgical Packages	Length of Stay	Package Price
Cystoscopy (L.A.)	1- 2 days	\$9,800
Cystoscopy (G.A.)	1- 2 days	\$11,600
Exicision of Breast Mass	1- 2 days	\$15,800
Fistulectomy	4 days	\$23,000
Hernia Surgery	3- 4 days	\$23,000
Appendectomy	5 days	\$35,000
Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy	3 days	\$45,000
Thoracoscopic Sympathectomy	1- 4 days	\$49,000







Conclusions

Voluntary Health Insurance Scheme(VHIS) will help...

Enhance Quality of Insurance Protection

Improve Accessibility & Continuity of Insurance

Promote Transparency & Certainty

Dual-track Healthcare System: continues to enhance the long-term sustainability of our healthcare system 28

「VHIS」 website

http://www.vhis.gov.hk/

「VHIS」 Facebook

https://www.facebook.com/VoluntaryHealthInsuranceScheme











