The National Health Insurance Bill of 2019 [B11-2019]

Presentation to the Portfolio Committee on Health, By Michael Settas

29 June 2021



Today's Menu!

NHI Policy Process

International Comparisons

Fiscal Implications

NHI Structure



SEIA Problem Statements

"The South African Government is committed to the goal of universal health coverage. However, to date, progress toward this goal has been limited by the existing health financing system structure".

"The NHI Bill proposes the transformation of the South African health care system to achieve universal health coverage".

"The overall aim of the revised NHI Bill is to create a legislative framework for moving South Africa towards universal health coverage."



SEIA Problem Statements (contd)

"The South African health system is historically <u>inequitable</u>. South Africa spends almost 8.6% of gross domestic product (GDP) on health care - however 4.1% is spent in the public sector serving 84% of the population whilst 4.5% of GDP is spent on private sector serving 16%."

"The current health financing system punishes the poor."

"NHI is thus premised on the principles of social solidarity."



SEIA Problem Statements (contd)

"All these factors [disease burden] place an excessive burden on the public health system that is <u>under-resourced</u> and overburdened."

"Inequity in health financing and fragmentation are worsened by the health financing system"

"In addition to financial resource misalignment, the [public] health system is characterised as delivering poor quality health care services as a result of <u>mal-distribution of human resources</u> [between public and private]."



Political Statements

"The primary reason for this shortage [of doctors] is that the public health sector budget has not increased in real terms for the past 10 years. This has impacted the number of staff that can be appointed".

Dr Zweli Mkhize, Minister of Health (Oct 2019)

"This maldistribution of human resources [between private and public] is at the root of the health care crisis."

Dr Olive Shisana, Chairperson of the MAC on NHI



Summary of Problem Statements

- SA does not have UHC
- Health system is inequitable needs social solidarity
- Public health sector is under-resourced
 - Financially
 - **Human Resources**
- Budget has declined in real terms (past 10 years)



Universal Health Coverage

International Labour Organisation World Social Protection Report of 2017

- **No Coverage Gaps in SA** from:
 - An Inability to Pay, or
 - A Lack of Access

WHO & World Bank Service Coverage

Index = 0.67

Health Market Inquiry

"South Africa already provides near-universal access to **healthcare** to its citizens through a combination of publicly available services and in regulated private markets"



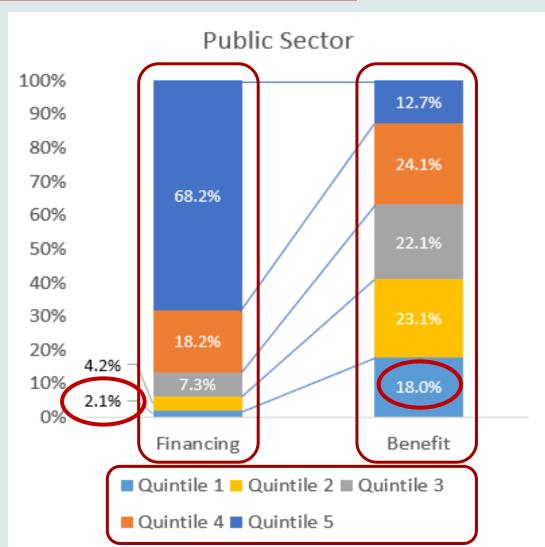
Equity & Social Solidarity

Quintile 5 - Richest

Contributes = 68.2%

Receives = 12.7%

Net contribution = 55.5%





Source: Econex Research Note 45 2017

Provincial Public Expenditure 2010 - 2020

Year	Total Provincial Expenditure Nomi (Rm)	enditure Nominal		e)	Uninsured Population ('000)	Per Capita Expenditure in Real Terms (2009/10 price	
2009/10	91 952		91 952		42 904	R2 143	
2010/11	100 759		96 146		43 474	R2 212	
2011/12	113 989		103 267		44 151	R2 339	
2012/13	125 473		107 705		44 936	R2 397	
2013/14	133 581		108 056		45 764	R2 361	
2014/15	144 283		111 841		46 614	R2 399	
2015/16	158 903		115 798		47 362	R2 445	
2016/17	170 171		118 010		48 160	R2 450	
2017/18	185 013		122 987		48 863	R2 517	
2018/19	202 744		129 701		49 570	R2 617	
2019/20	216 791		138 687		50 471	R2 748	
Growth in Real Terms (2019/20 vs 2009/10)			50.8%		17.6%	28.2%	



Source: SA Health Review 2019 (Day, et al)

Dept of Health – Wage Increases

Average Remuneration - All Posts (in 2016 prices)





Source: National Treasury, FHI360 & KZN DoH, 2017

Public Sector Medical Personnel

The distribution of health resources between the public and private systems as reflected by the National Department of Health human resource strategy in 2011

	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private
Medical practitioners	11 875	7 359	19 234	61.7%	38.3%
Medical specialists	4 444	6 658	11 102	40.0%	60.0%
Nurses	120 157	42 489	162 646	73.9%	26.1%
Allied	34 010	28 745	62 755	54.2%	45.8%
Clinical support	67 861	7 581	75 442	90.0%	10.0%
Total	238 347	92 832	331 178	72.0%	28.0%

Problem Statements vs Reality

- SA does not have UHC SA does have UHC
- Health system is inequitable 20% fund 68% of Budget
- Public health sector is under-resourced
 - Financially 28% increase in real per capita budget
 - Human Resources 42% increase from 2006 to 2016



Wages increased by 55% in real terms (2006 to 2016)

SEIA – June 2019

- Assumes, without evidence or research, that NHI will yield the promised results.
- Discounts objections by referring to the principles of NHI (eg, a single payer fund will bring about cost reductions).
- There has been no evaluation of alternatives to NHI!

SEIA requires an evaluation of alternative proposals!!

Only the 2017 SEIA touched on this briefly:

Complete Privatisation, or

Retain the Status Quo



Public Participation

There is no way for the public and affected stakeholders to know any of the following important issues:

- How much the NHI will cost
- What taxes will be raised and by how much to fund NHI

Only 1 developing economy (Cuba) has ever built an equivalent to NHI (i.e. a monopoly single payer system):

- So why is the NHI being pursued if we know Cuba's total health spend = 13% of GDP
- Why are warnings by Treasury and Davis Tax Committee on the lack of affordability of NHI are being ignored



Public Participation

- Alternatives to the NHI
- Why the role of medical schemes is being relegated to complementary (globally unprecedented)
- How the NHI proposal will strengthen public health facilities to a point where they are delivering quality care

(Policy assumes that more money will rectify quality)

(Previous slides show that more money was available yet quality has deteriorated)



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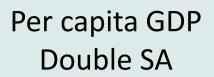
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International Comparisons

Listed All Countries – Per Capita GDP



Turkey, Romania, Mauritius, Malaysia, Russia, Brazil, Mexico, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, China, Gabon, Bulgaria, Lebanon, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Botswana, Dominican Republic, Libya, Peru, Thailand, Ecuador, Colombia, Iran, Bosnia/Herzegovina

SA per capita GDP

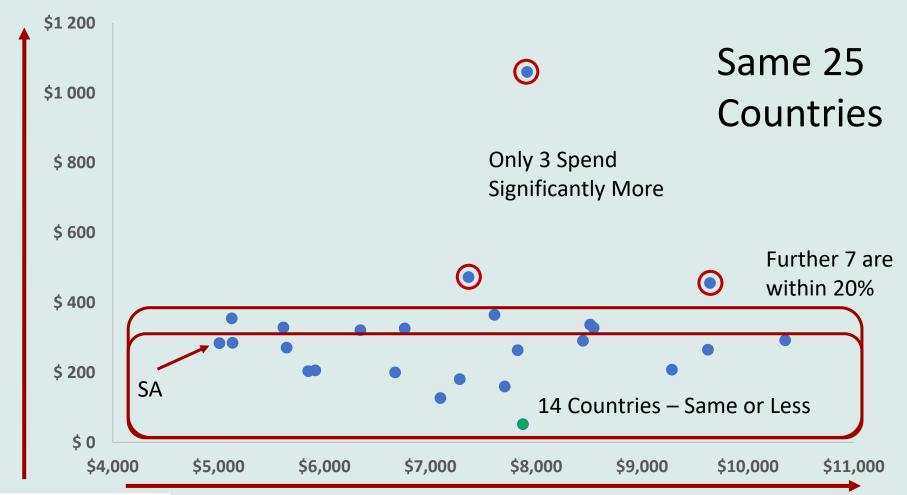
25 Countries

SA



Sources: IMF

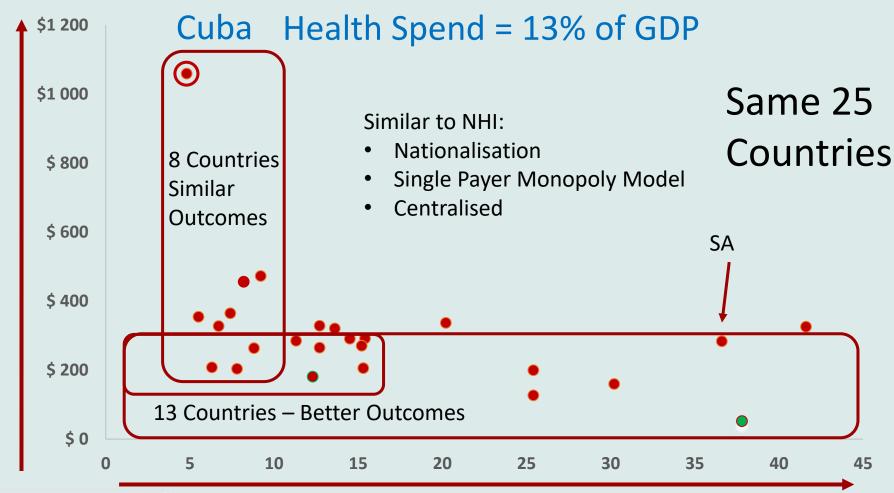
Per Capita GDP vs Public Health Spend (2017 US\$)





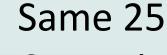
Sources: IMF & IHME

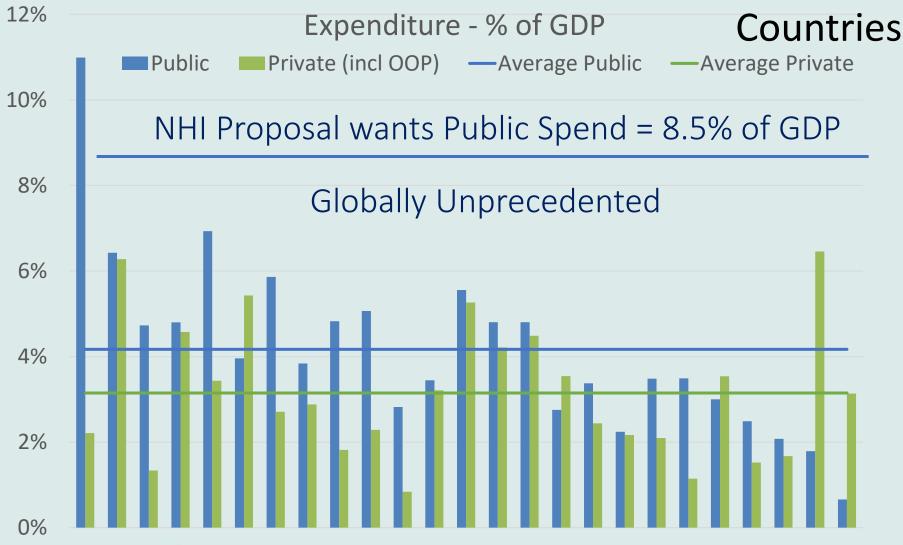
Public Health Spend vs 5-Year Mortality (2017 US\$)





Sources: IMF & IHME







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Private Sector 4.6% GDP R234bn

- Medical Schemes
- Out-of-Pocket
- Voluntary, Private
- Post-tax Money (89%)



Public Sector 4.4% GDP R223bn

- Tax Funded
- CG & PES



49.5m - R4,505 pppa

Basis of NHI Proposal

R4,505 pppa

Private Sector 4.6% GDP R234bn Public Sector 4.4% GDP R223bn

NHI Dedicated Taxes

2.9% GDP R148bn NHI Fund 8.5% GDP

R432bn pa

Medical Credits R26bn State Subsidy R35bn

R284bn pa 5.6% GDP



58.5m - R7,385 pppa (+64%)

Basis of NHI Proposal

R4,505 pppa

Private Sector 4.6% GDP R234bn t520,000 – 73%
Only 2.5% of TP
Sharp Decline
In Taxpayers

Public Sector 4.4% GDP R223bn

NHI De g ed Taxes

2.9 GDP bn

NHI Fund 5.6% GDP

R249bn pa

Medical Credits R26bn

State Subai w R35bn

R249bn pa 4.9% GDP

58,5m - R4,256 pppa (-5.5%)



Medical Malpractice Liability

A Substantial & Growing Problem!

2014/15 = R28bn

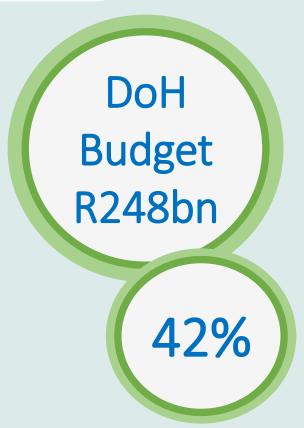
2015/16 = R43bn

2016/17 = R60bn

2017/18 = R80bn

2018/19 = R98bn

R105bn





Source: National Treasury & AGSA

Country	Total	Private Pre-	Out of	Public	Public as	OOP as
	Health	Paid	Pocket	Health	% of Total	% of Total
Britain	\$3,883 GDP = 9.9%	\$178 GDP = 0.5%	\$620 GDP = 1.6%	\$3,085 GDP = 7. 9%	79.4%	15.9%



Source: UN & IHMF

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Canada	\$4,919 GDP = 11.2%	\$593 GDP = 1.3%	\$700 GDP = 1.6%	\$3,626 GDP = 8.2%	73.7%	14.2%



Source: UN & IHMF

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Source: UN & IHMF

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Estonia	\$1,400 GDP = 7.0 %	\$24 GDP = 0.1%	\$326 GDP = 1.6%	\$1,050 GDP = 5.2%	75.0%	23.3%



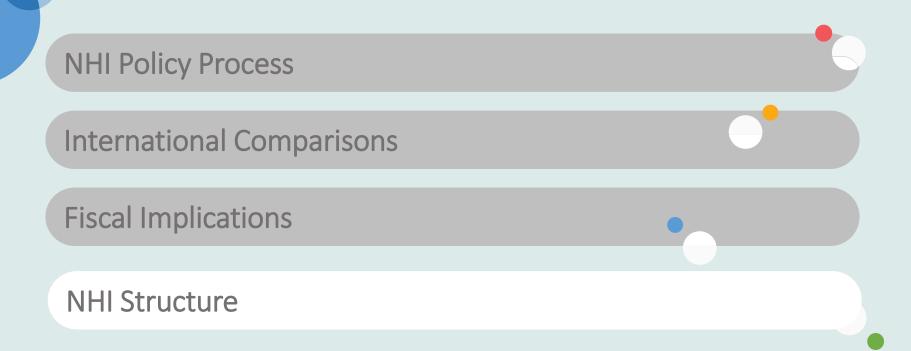
Source: UN & IHME

SA	10.7%	0.6%	1.6%	8.5%		
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Taiwan	\$1,477 GDP = 5.8%	\$87 GDP = 0.3%	\$457 GDP = 1.8%	\$934 GDP = 3.7%	63.2%	30.9%

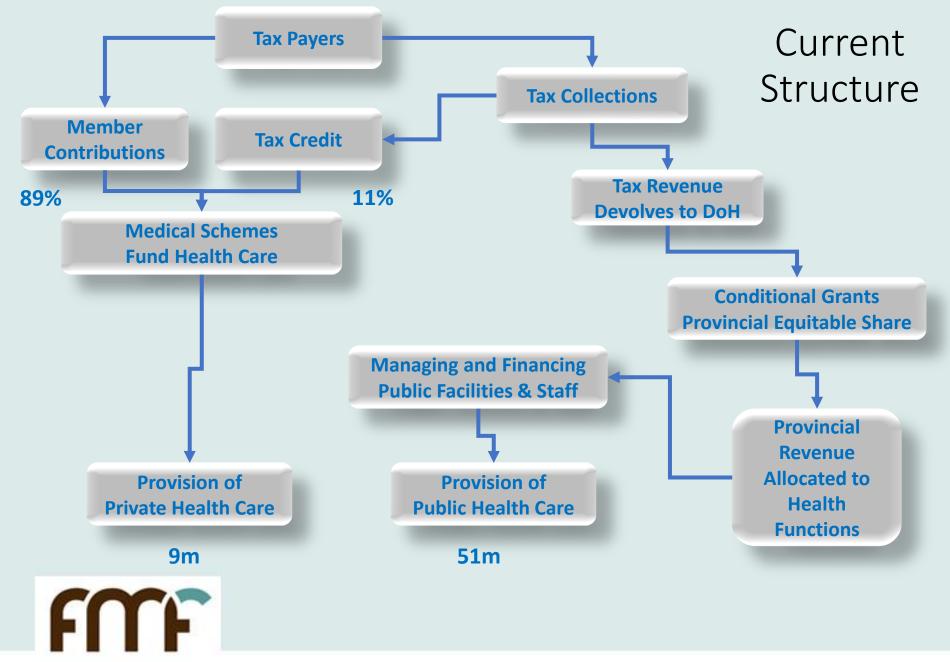


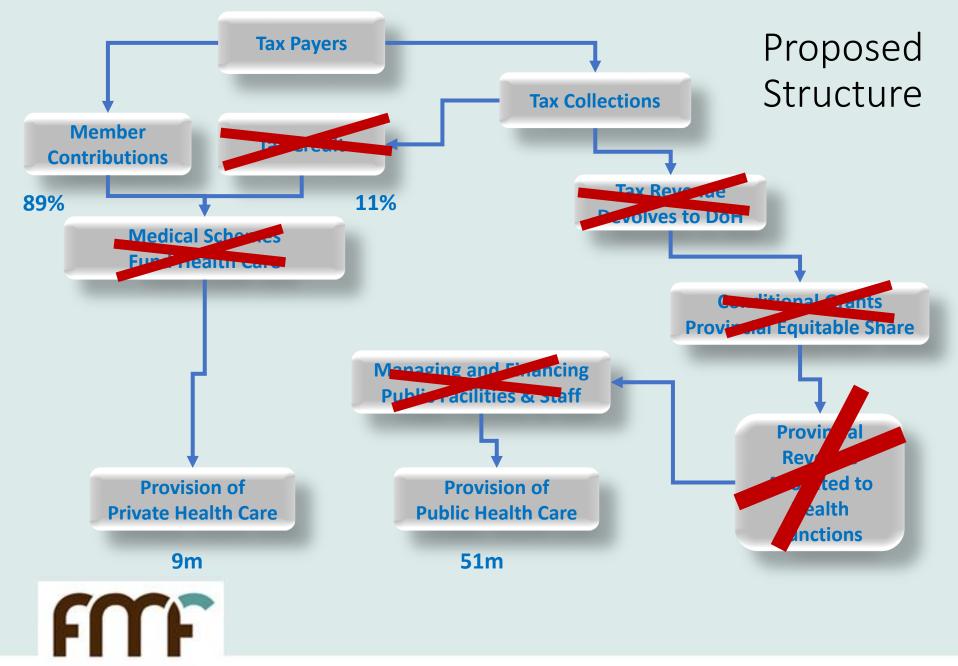
Source: UN & IHME

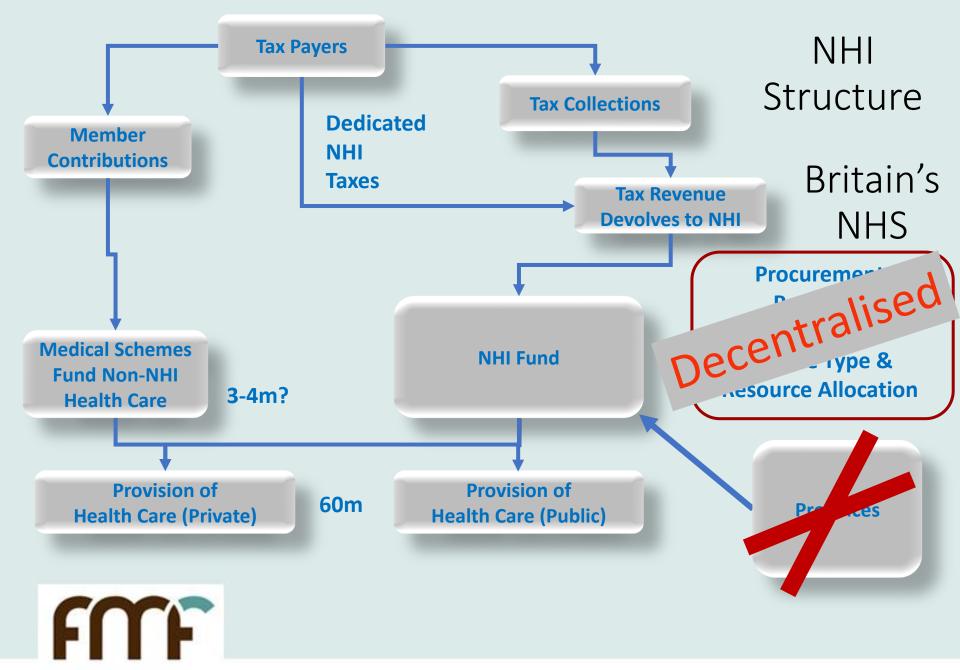
Today's Menu!











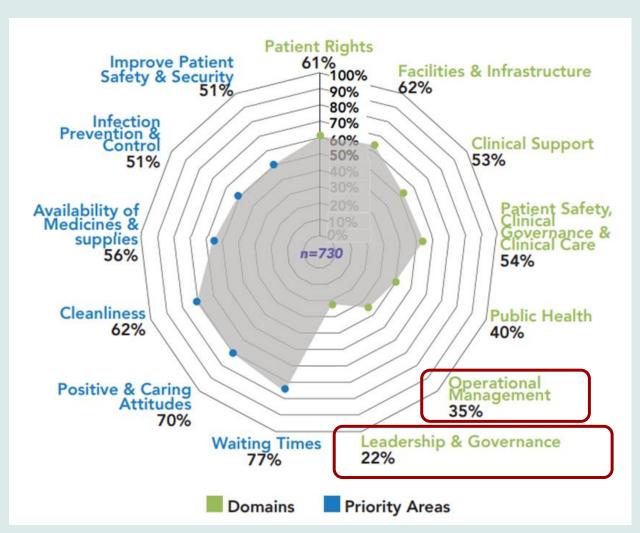
Office Health Standards Compliance

13 Measures of Compliance December 2019

Leadership & Governance Lowest Score – 22%

Operational
Management
Second Lowest
Score – 35%





Office Health Standards Compliance

NHI Accreditation Requires 80% +

Only 1% Meet the

NHI Standard:

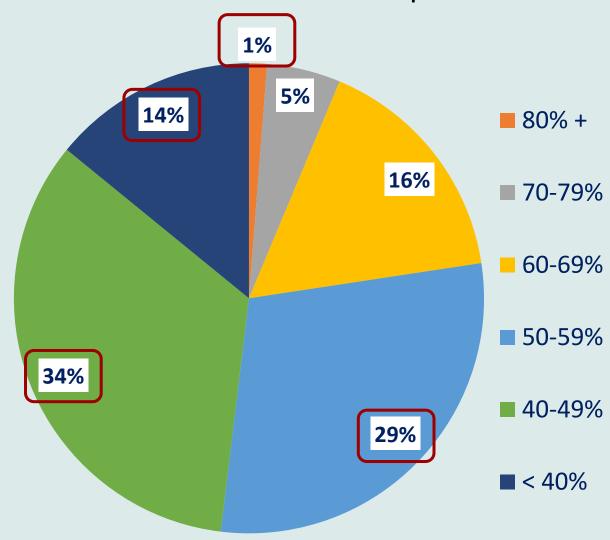
2018/19

2017/18

2016/17

77% are Non-Compliant







Thank You For Listening!

