



# Role of Actuaries in The KSA Public Health Sector

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# Introduction



### Saudi Arabia



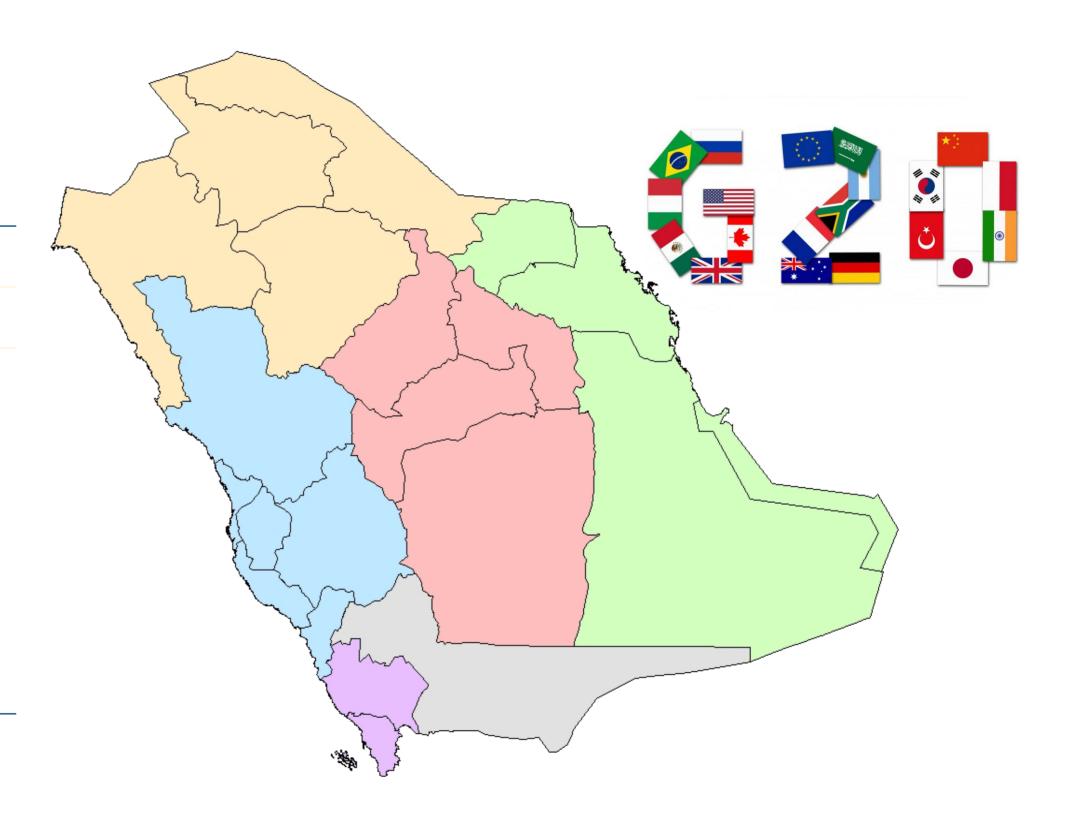
### Part of G20 countries

Location	Arabian Peninsula
Land Area	2,150,000 km <sup>2</sup>
Population	~32.2 million
GDP	\$1.068 trillion
GDP per capita	\$ 33,168

\$ 68.4 billion

\$50.4 billion

GDP – Gross Domestic Product THE – Total Health Expenditure GHE – Government Health Expenditure 2023 Figures for population, GDP, THE, GHE All Amounts in US Dollars





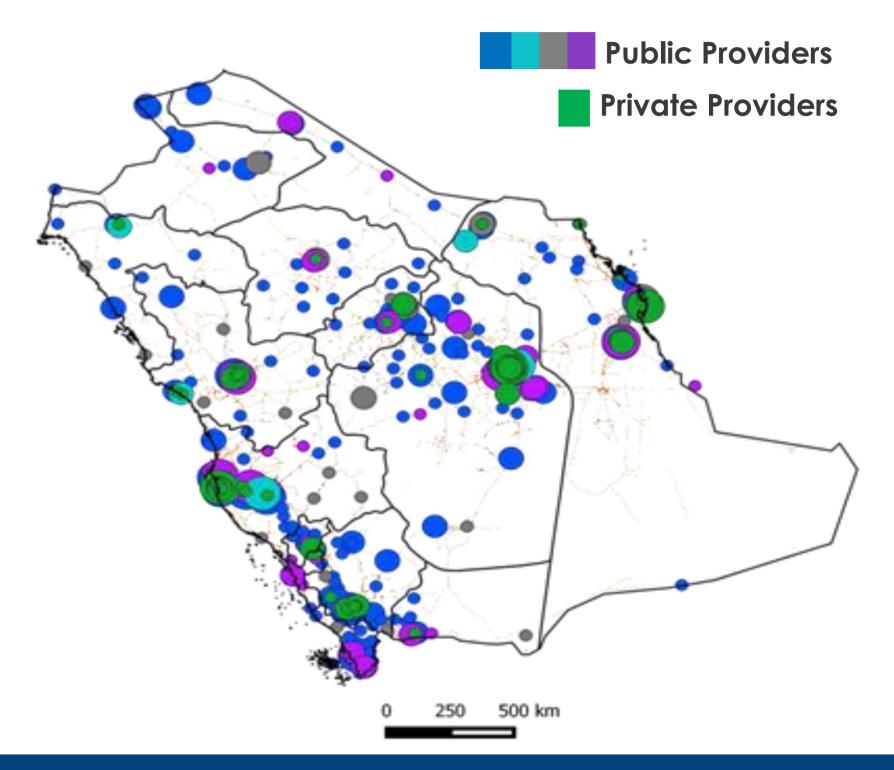
THE

GHE



KSA Popn: **32.2 million**<sup>1</sup>

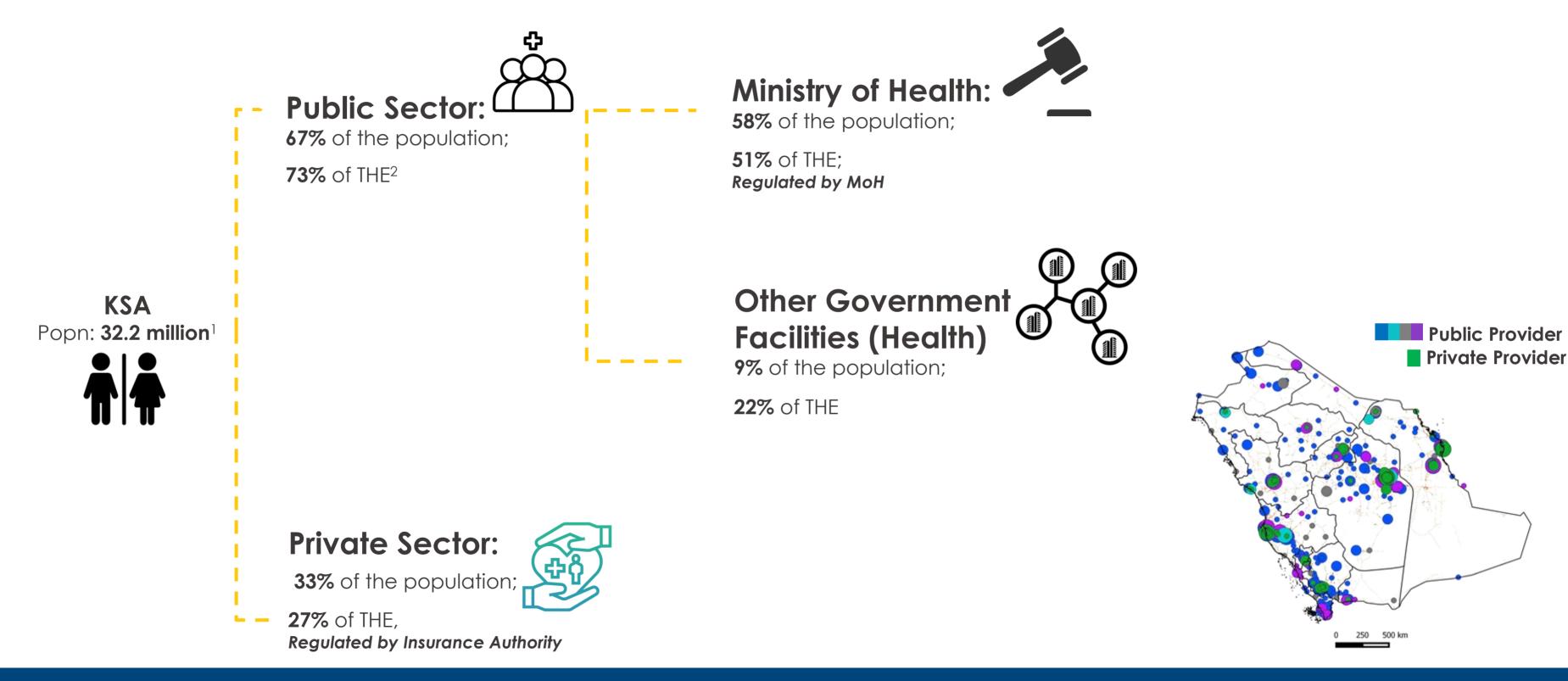








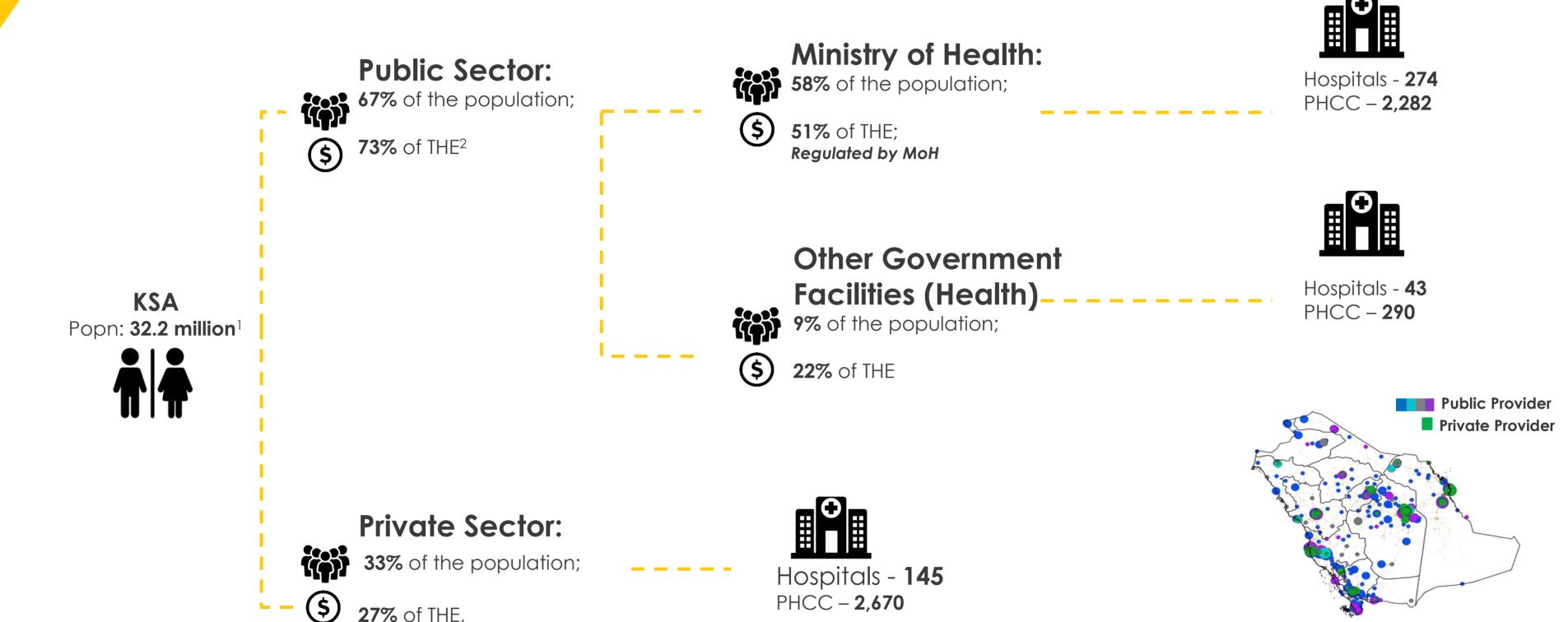














Regulated by Insurance Authority







**Public Sector** 

~22 mn

\$50.4<sup>1</sup> bn

\$2,300

440

**Private Sector** 

~11 mn

\$10<sup>2</sup> bn

\$1,100





**Beneficiaries** 

Market size

Per capita

<sup>2. 2023</sup> Gross Written Premium for Health Insurance: The Saudi Insurance Market Report 2023. In US Dollars.

<sup>3.</sup> All Amounts in US Dollars







# Saudi Healthcare Transformation



## Key Challenges in the public health sector



Non-exhaustive



6-8%

Annual sperson by Costs.



\$32.4

Chrolablease

Cost of manager and rity NCDs to increase by 40% from 2023 - 2030



**x2** 

Ageing
Saudis ov PSP VI GI PSP ected to
grow from 3% in 2023 to 6%3 in 2030

**Financial** 

Population







<sup>2. &</sup>lt;a href="https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC10709902/">https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC10709902/</a>

# Transformation objectives





- Improve population health
- Ensure long term financial sustainability



Increase "value" for every dollar spent



## Transformation objectives

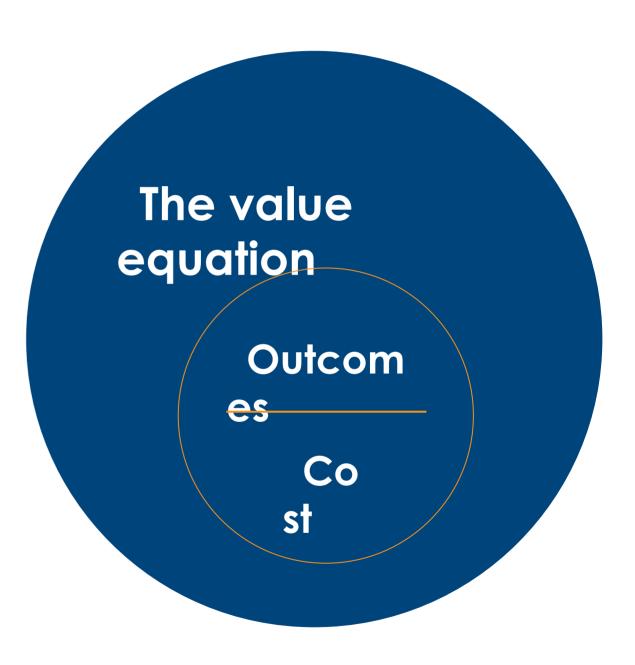




- Improve population health
- Long Term Financial Sustainability



Increase "value" for every dollar spent



### Dual reform strategy to achieve "value"





# Restructure system

Separation of healthcare tasks with separate entities established for provision, payment and

governance



### Reform funding

Shift from historical budgeting to strategic

purchasing based on beneficiary risk and

incentives for population health improvements

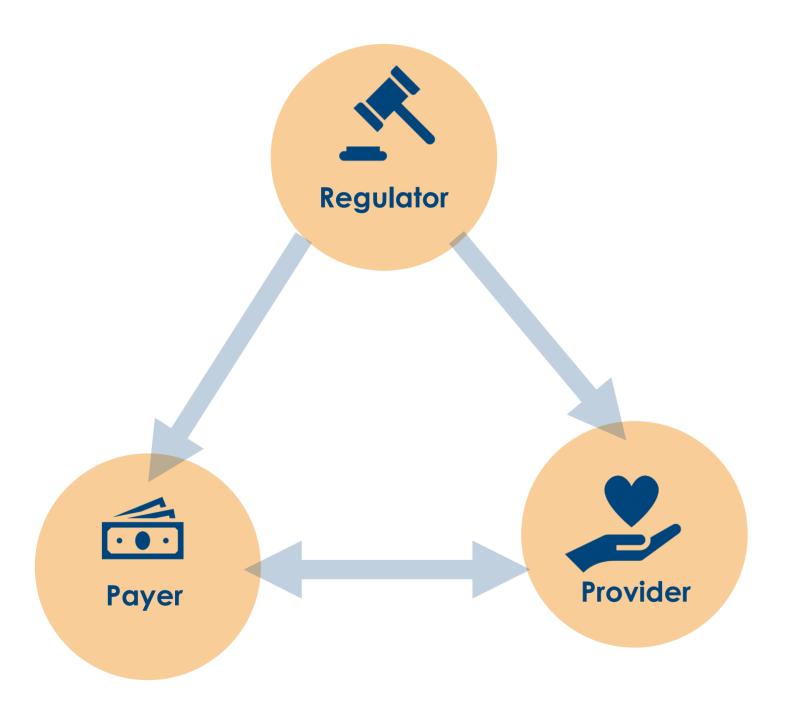


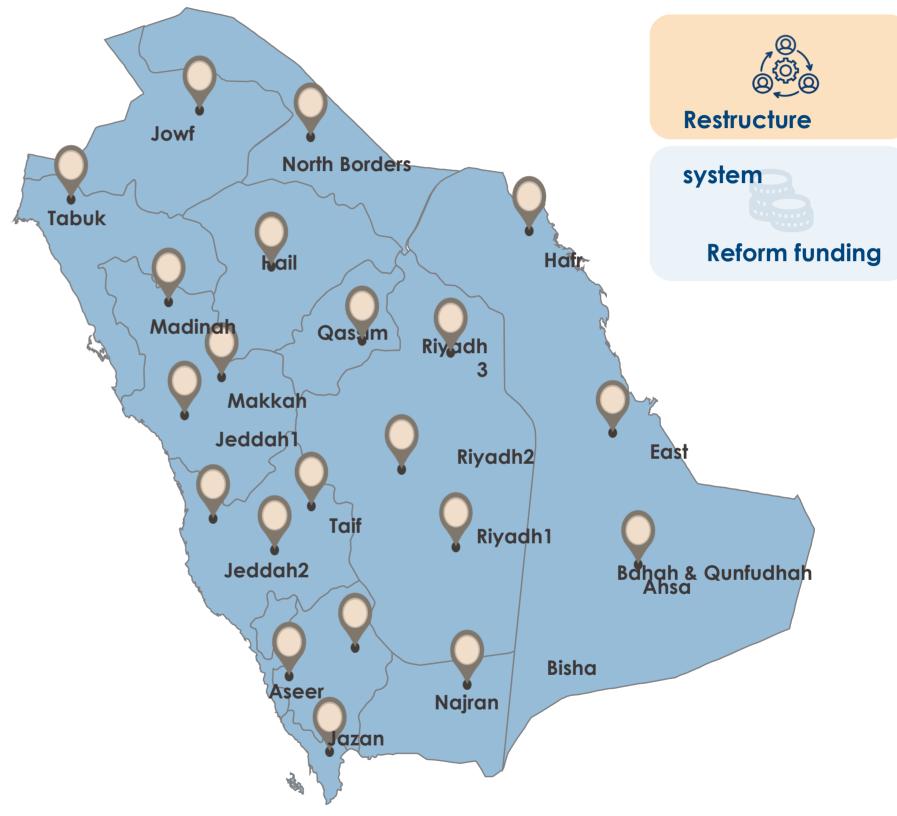


# How?

















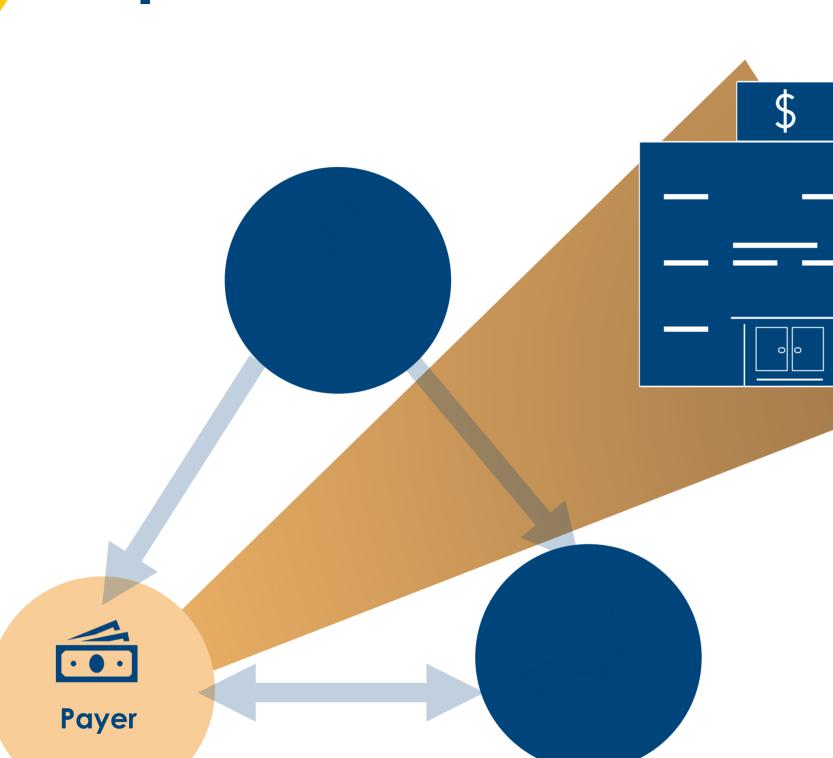


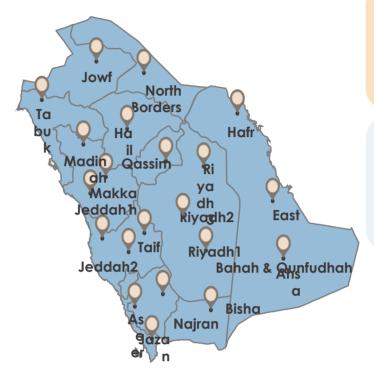


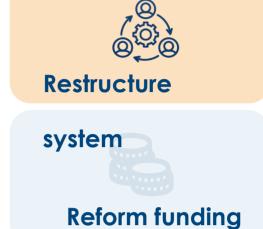






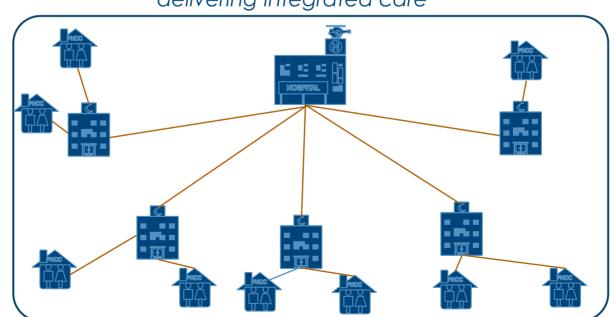






### **Accountable Care Organization**

delivering integrated care











## Reform funding





system

### From



**Budgeting** 

 No linkage between healthcare supply, need and population health • Budgets linked to needs, demands and target outcomes of the Accountable Care **Organizations** 



**Incentives** 

 No incentive to control costs or improve population health

• Financial incentive for achieving performance targets

To



Accountabilit

- No defined benefit package
- Limited visibility on cost, quality or outcomes
- Limited ability to innovate
- Lack of financial bailouts governance

- Guaranteed access to defined benefits package
- Data-driven health system performance
- Outcomes-based budgeting promoting ACO autonomy
- Clear consequence management through financial failure regime





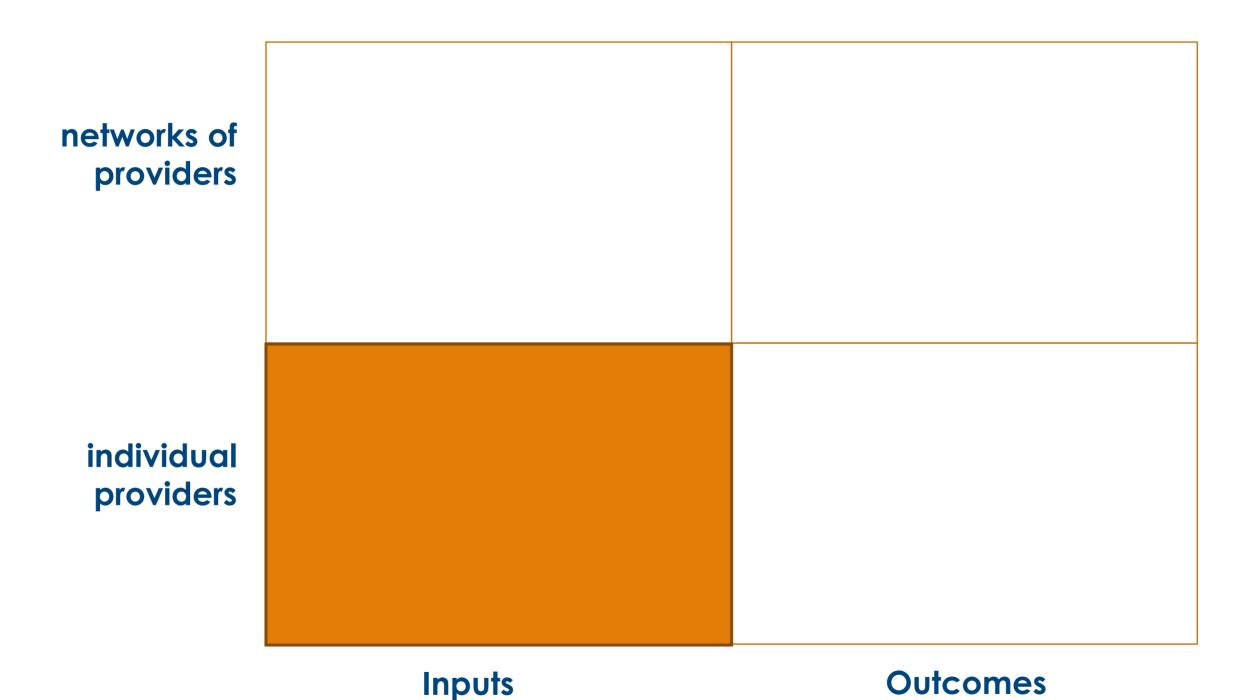


# Move away from reimbursing individual providers for inputs





system



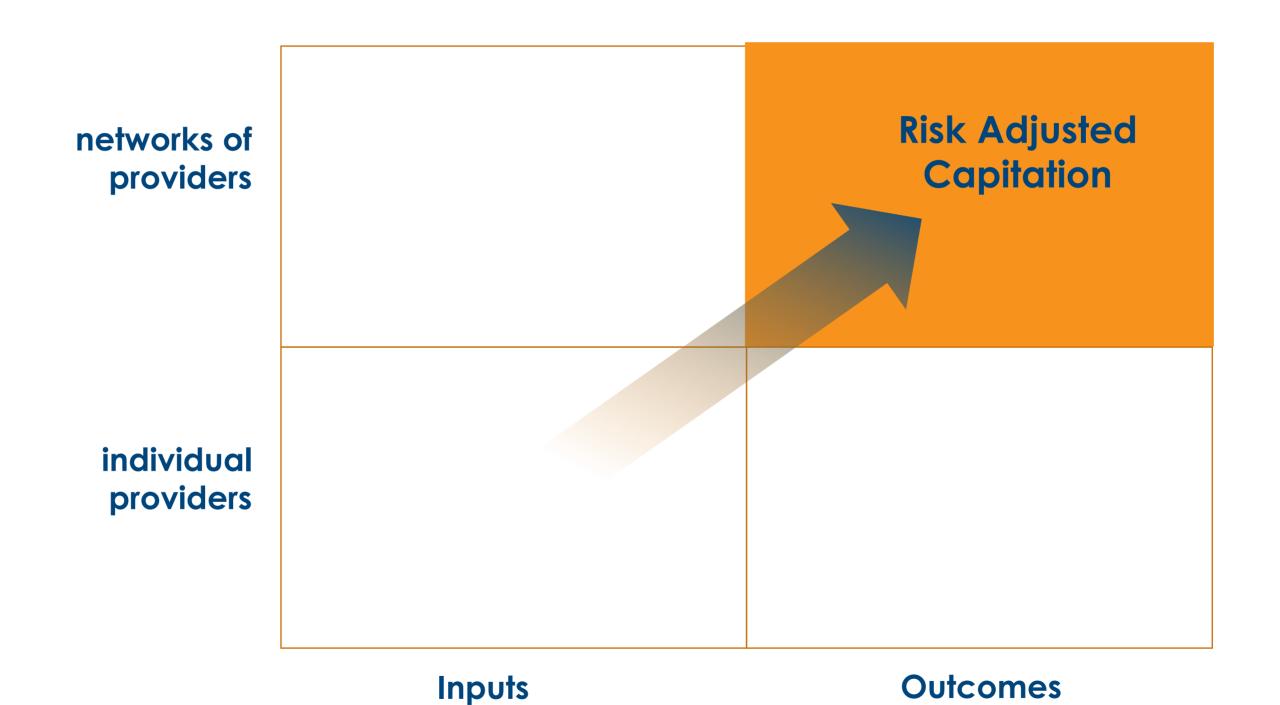


# ...to paying networks of providers for outcomes





system



SECTIONS IBAI JOCC

### Risk-adjusted capitation budget based on two sets of calculations











### Population characteristics and local context, including:

- Number of beneficiaries
- Age, gender, and health risk status
- Socio-economic status
- Market and geographic factors



### Efficient total cost of care for delivering the health benefits package and model of care:

- Total utilization
- Distribution of activity by care setting
- Unit costs

### Outcome domains







Access

Care Quality

Patient Safety

User experience

Equity

**Effectiveness** 

Financial sustainability

Financial domains:

Clinical domains:

Efficiency



# This new payment mechanism makes ACOs "bearers of financial risk"



### Objectives of the regime are to:



A financial regime is required to manage ACOs as they become the "bearers of financial risk" Maintain continued provision of services set out in the HBP

2 Ensure financial sustainability

Disincentivize organizations from seeing the regime as an additional funding source

### Financial regime

Three lines of defense



### 1<sup>st</sup> line

### **ACO** reserves

If an ACO loses money, it would be expected to fund initial losses from reserves

### 2<sup>nd</sup> line

### Re-insurance

CNHI supports ACOs once losses exceed a certain amount

### 3<sup>rd</sup> line

### MoF bridge financing

If ACO reserves and CNHI reinsurance are no longer sufficient to continue operations, then MoF support is required while underlying challenges are addressed

### Business as usual

### Financial management

- Defined amount of reserves
- Ongoing surveillance of financial position













# From Design to Implementation



### Actuarial models under development



Our focus today



### **Individual Risk Assessment Tool**

Risk scoring tool for budget allocation and population health management

### Risk Adjusted Capitation Model

Model for ACO budget allocation based on risk adjustments indexed to the Health Benefit Package



### Incurred but not paid

Model for estimating IBNR and outstanding claims.

### Reinsurance modelling

assess reinsurance Model reserves considering national payer's risk appetite and risk profile of the ACOs

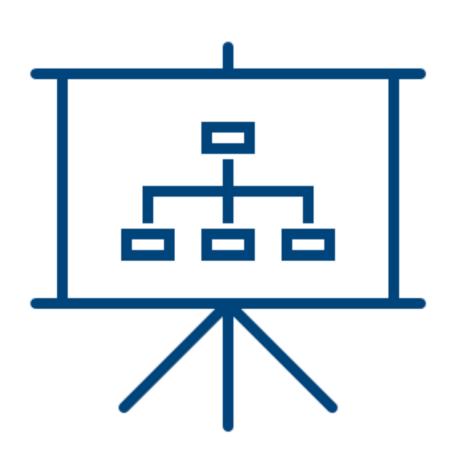






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Key features



Predictive model that assigns a risk score for each member.

Risk score is the **expected relative resource use** based on **member characteristics** and **health status** 

This risk score is "**prospective**" (forward looking) – what is expected to happen in future.

Uses **member characteristics** and **encounter data** as an input to arrive at individual risk scores

Each member characteristic is given a **numerical weight**. The **risk score** for a given individual is a **sum of all the weights**.

Used as an **input** to **ACO budgeting model** (RAC estimation) and measuring provider performance

Assigns health segment and risk strata to each member to assist with population health analytics.

Model inputs



### Member Demographics



- Age
- Gender
- ACO
- Occupation/Profession

# HBP eligibility



- Level of coverage
- Other forms of coverage (e.g. Private Health Insurance)

# **Encounter Data**



- Diagnoses
- DRGs
- Length of stay
- Triage category
- Mental health phase



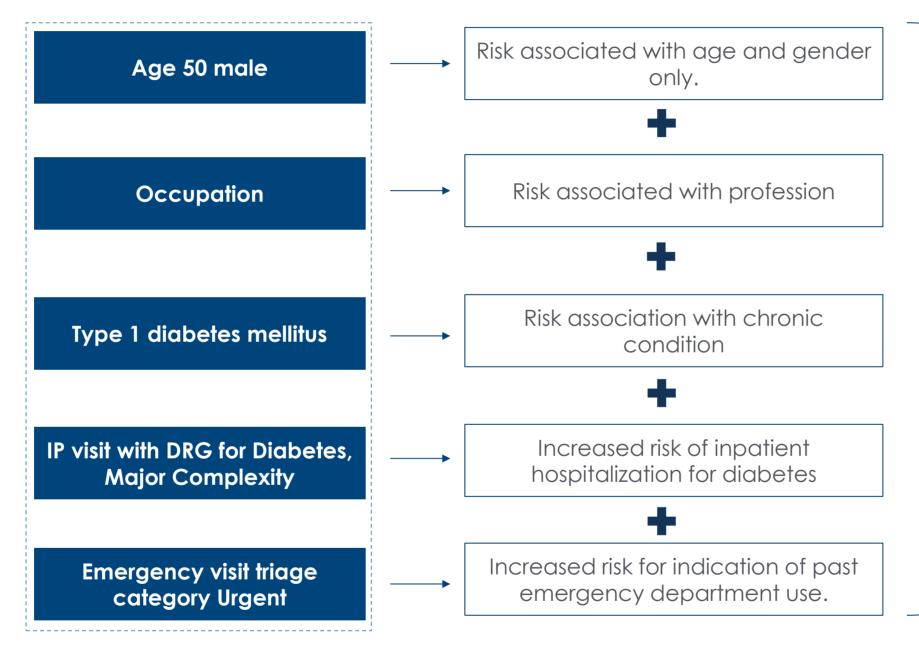


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Illustration of the output

#### Individual risk characteristics







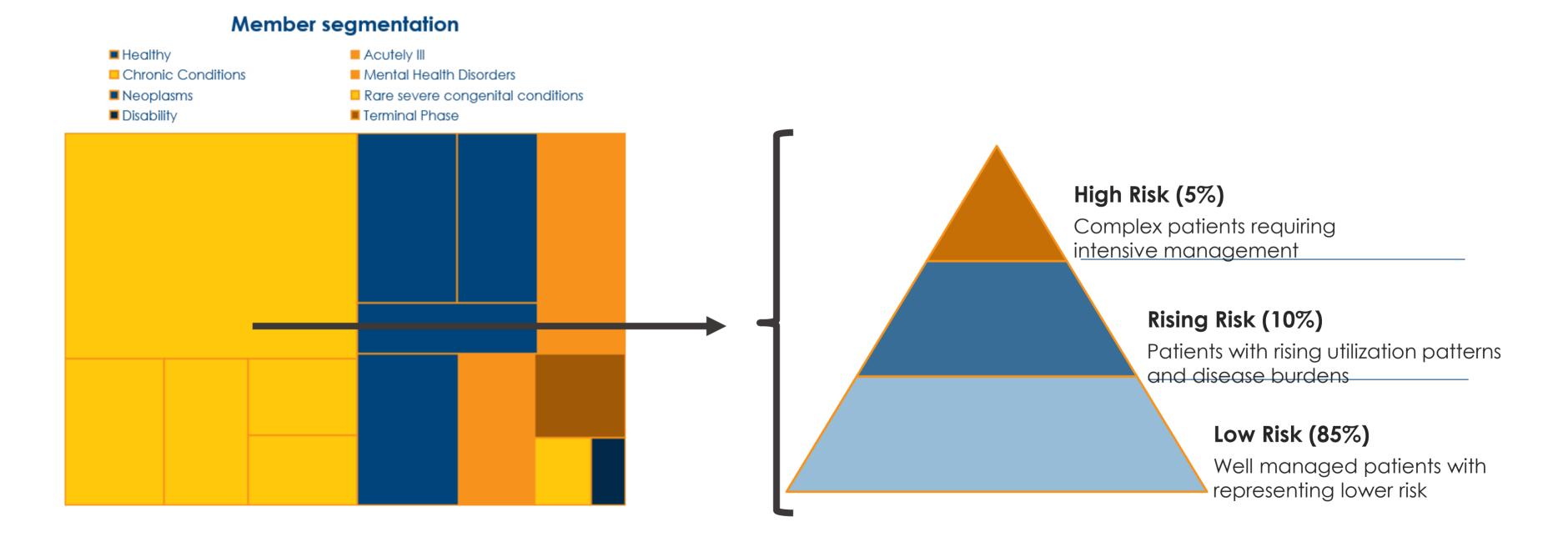






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Illustration of the output



### Risk Adjusted Capitation Model

Model framework





### Inputs

- Health Benefit Package
- Beneficiary projections
- Baseline cost model: National baseline utilization per 1,000 members and efficient unit cost by benefit category



### **Key Adjustments**

- ACO risk score
- Demographic mix changes
- Market forces factor
- Smallness & remoteness adjustment
- Benefit change adjustments
- Trends



### Output

- Projection of utilization, average costs and per capita by HBP benefit categories for the projection period
- Key cost drivers
- Scenario and sensitivity analysis







### Where are we today





Estimated member level risk score for the 3 most advanced clusters



Estimated risk adjusted capitated budget for these clusters



Meeting Ministry of Finance next month to walk them through budget estimates based on new payment mechanism









# Role of National Casemix Center of Excellence



### National Casemix Center of Excellence

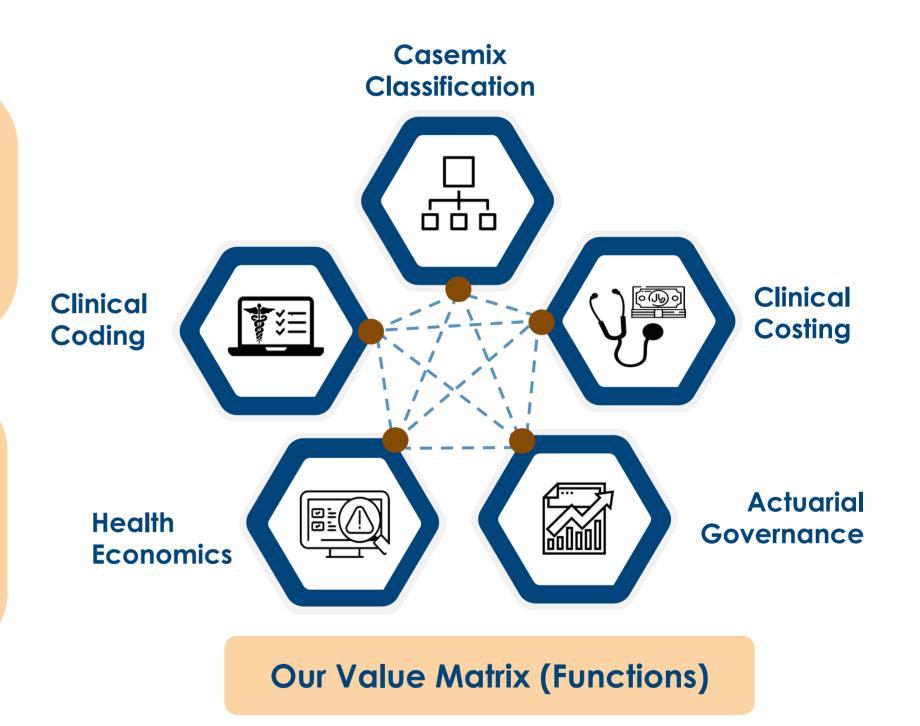




Optimise efficiencies in healthcare systems by ensuring standard language and currencies, by governing clinical coding, patient classification, clinical costing and healthcare funding.



Become the single trusted point of reference for the health funding process and efficiencies









### **Actuarial Governance**

Key products



## Actuarial Governance Framework

Embed actuarial skillset within the public health sector

### Provider Payment Strategy

Strategy and design for the new payment mechanism

### **Budgeting Standards**

Guidelines and standards for the development of budgeting models

### **Financial Regime**

Governance for ensuring financial sustainability of the public healthcare system

### **Efficient Price Framework**

Standards for developing price reflecting efficient healthcare delivery

### **Efficient Pricelist**

Pricelist reflecting efficient care delivery to form the basis of new payment mechanism













# Questions?



### Contact us

### in LinkedIn:

national-casemix-center-of-excellence





### **Email:**

The Center's Email is: Casemix@cnhi.sa



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# Thank You! Obrigado!