Moving the Filipino health system towards UHC – reviewing the role of national health insurance in the Philippines

Running title: The role of PhilHealth in achieving UHC

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Abbreviations

| DOH | Department of Health |
|------|---------------------------------------|
| DRG | Diagnosis-related Groups |
| IPP | Individually Paying Program |
| GHE | Government Health Expenditure |
| HFEP | Health Facilities Enhancement Program |
| HTA | Health Technology Assessment |
| LGU | Local Government Units |
| NBB | No-Balance Billing |
| NCR | National Capital Region |
| NHIP | National Health Insurance Program |
| OOP | Out-of-pocket |
| PCB | Primary Care Benefits |
| PHP | Philippine Peso |
| SSS | Social Security Systems |
| TGE | Total Government Expenditure |
| THE | Total Health Expenditure |
| UHC | Universal Health Care |

Exchange rate

1 PHP = 0.02 USD = 0.017 EUR

1 EUR = 59 PHP; 1 USD = 50 PHP

(as of August 1, 2017)

Abstract

Moving the Filipino health system towards UHC – reviewing the role of national health insurance in the Philippines

The Philippines, a middle-income country in South-East Asia has now had more than 50 years of experience with social health insurance and in 1995 established PhilHealth, the country's national health insurer. This paper analyzes the environment, achievements and challenges for PhilHealth in moving the Filipino health system towards Universal Health Coverage (UHC). We employed a mixed methods approach, i.e. a combination of extensive literature search, data from PhilHealth and other sources, and interviews with a wide range of experts.

We briefly describe and discuss the organization PhilHealth and its role and impact (a) on financing health care, and (b) in service quality improvement. Major achievements were the expansion of population coverage using an earmarked revenue source (the so-called "sin tax"), the introduction of the no-balance-billing (NBB) for government hospitals to prevent co-payments from patients and the Health Facilities Enhancement Program (HFEP) to improve quality of care. Yet challenges remain. The overall share of PhilHealth in total health expenditures is still only 14%, managing quality and cost of providers is insufficient, the benefit coverage does not reflect the county's burden of disease, and financial protection for PhilHealth members is well below expectations. On September 6, 2017, the Universal Health Coverage bill 5784 was passed by House of Representatives. The bill (although not yet law) provides a massive jump forward in terms of UHC as it stipulates that all Filipinos are automatically enrolled in and thus entitled to the benefits of the National Health Security Program (formerly the National Health Insurance Program).

Any form "contribution-based" system has serious limitations in informal economies and a pathway of incremental population coverage might take decades. The concept of UHC goes beyond such gradual increases in coverage and for SHI and UHC to fit comfortably together there needs to be a large increase in budget transfers to cover payments from citizens unable to contribute. This could be linked to shifting away from the idea of contribution leading to entitlement, and towards the idea of citizenship leading to entitlement, i.e. guaranteed access to a set of essential services. The current Philippine UHC does exactly this and can be seen as a paradigmatic shift in thinking about the role of a national SHI in contributing to UHC. There are three thematic areas that we believe are of key importance in developing further the role of SHI: (i) governance, (ii) financial impact, and (iii) strategic purchasing.

Keywords

UHC, Philippines, Social Health Insurance, PhilHealth, Health Care Financing

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