

Thirty Years of Health Financing Reforms and the Mandatory Health Insurance Plan (POS) in Colombia: Lessons of Experience

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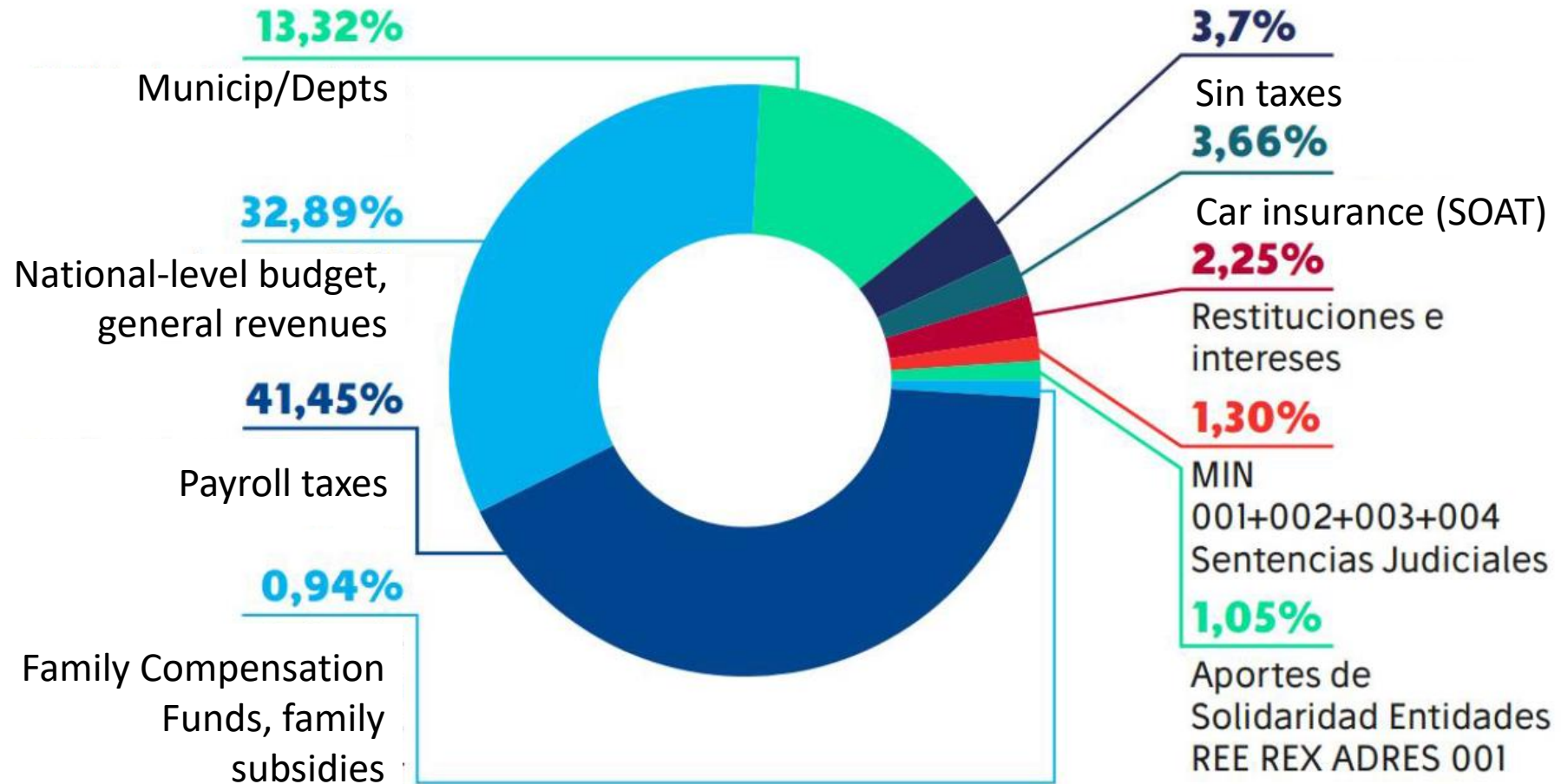
The Colombian health system

- A “Managed Competition model”
- Social health insurance, financed via general taxes and payroll taxes.
- A per-capita payment transferred to competing insurers.
- Coverage to employee and family members.
- Comprehensive benefit package
- Insurers cannot select risks, cannot set premiums



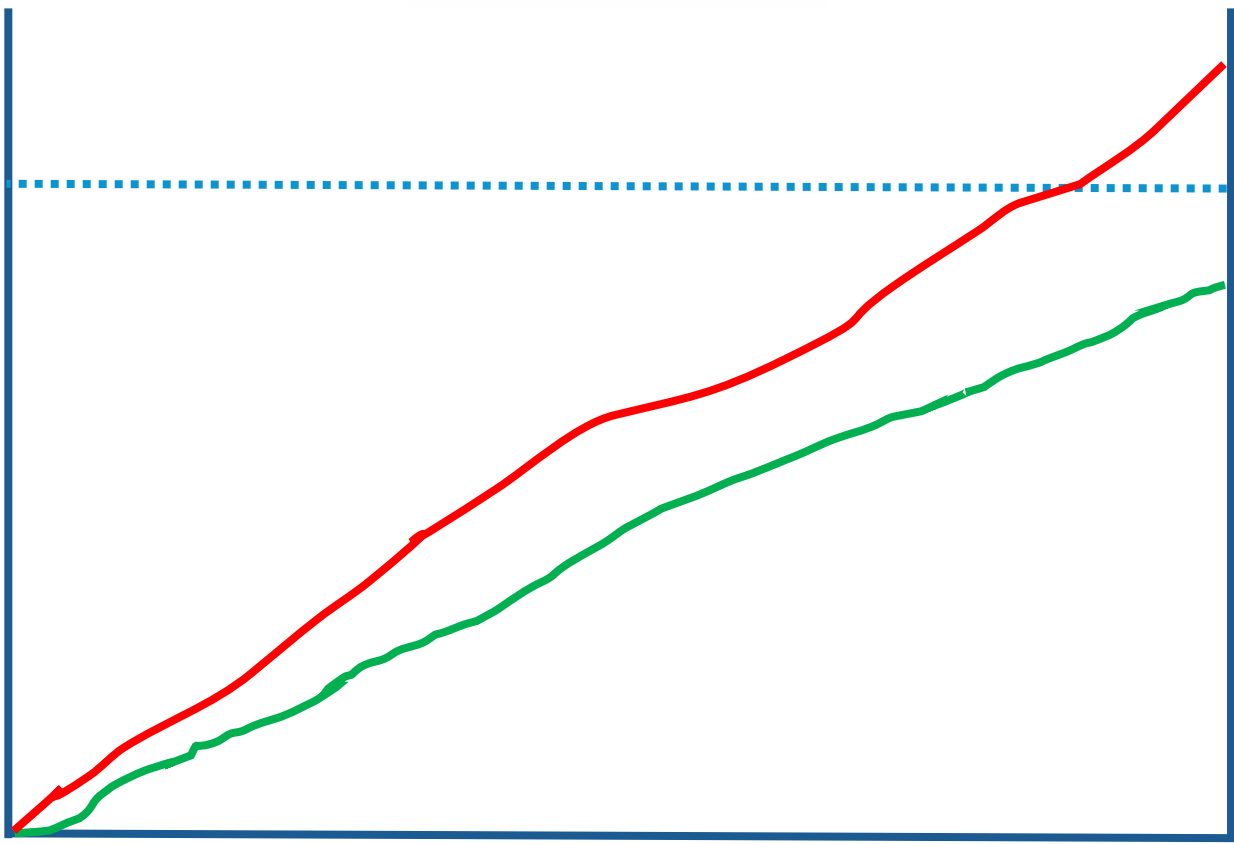
Pooling fund

Sources of funding





Hard Budget Constraint

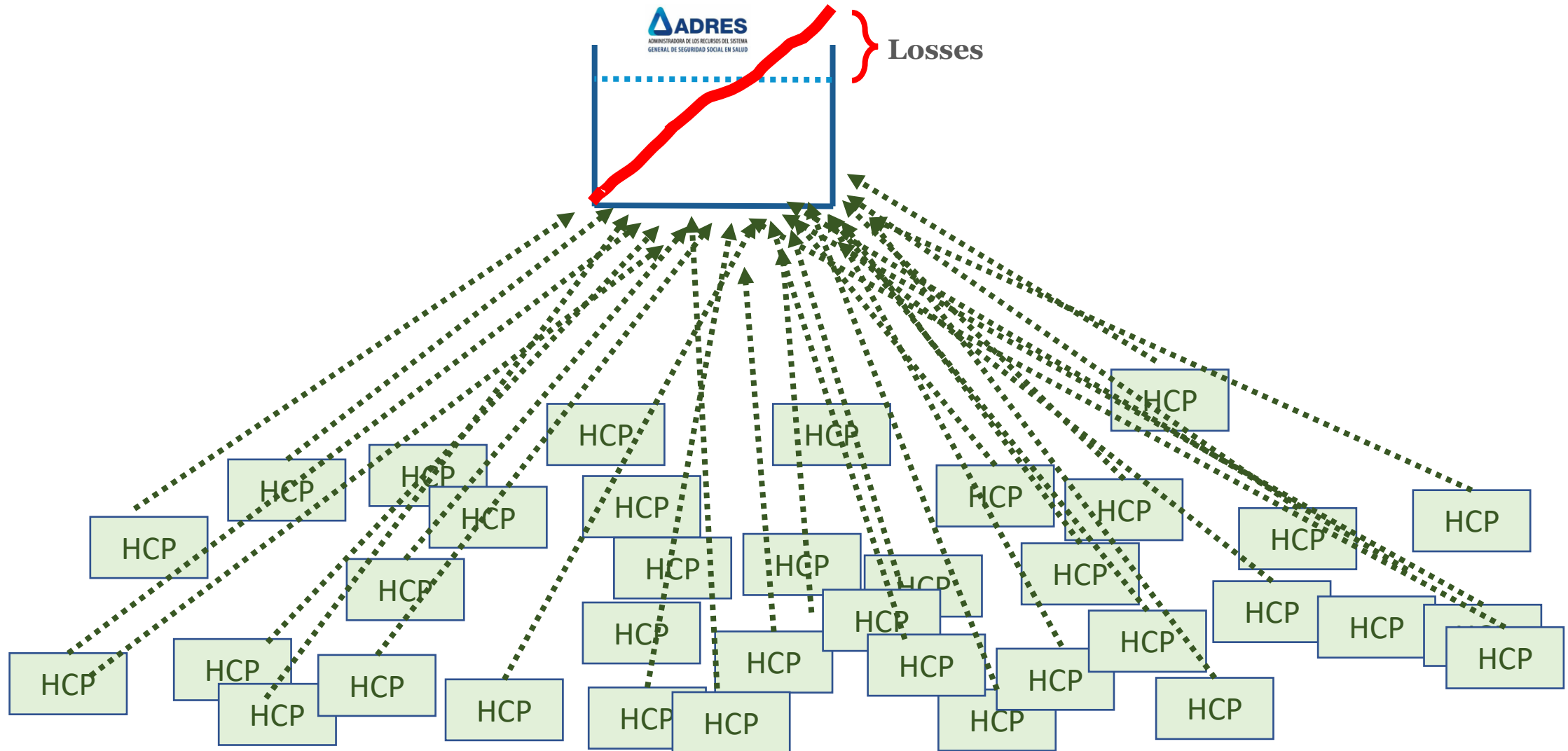


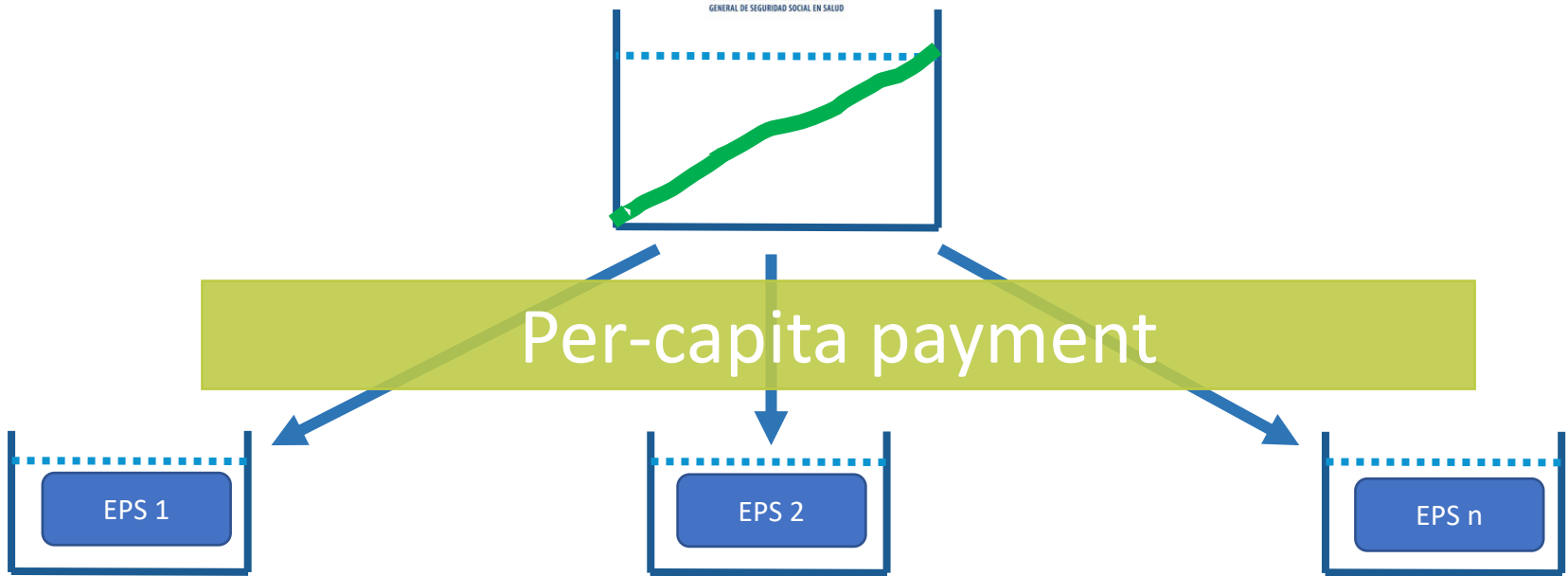
Real cost (ex-post)

Losses
Surpluses

Real cost (ex-post)

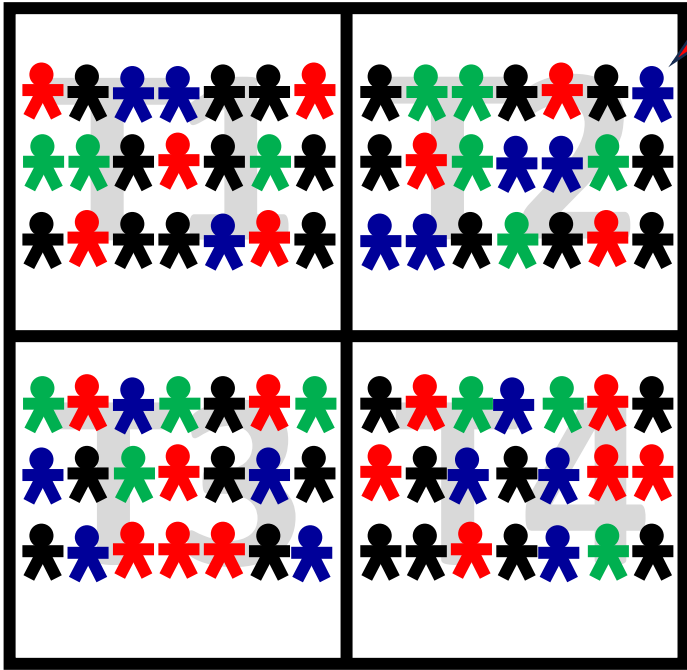
¿Fee-for-service?





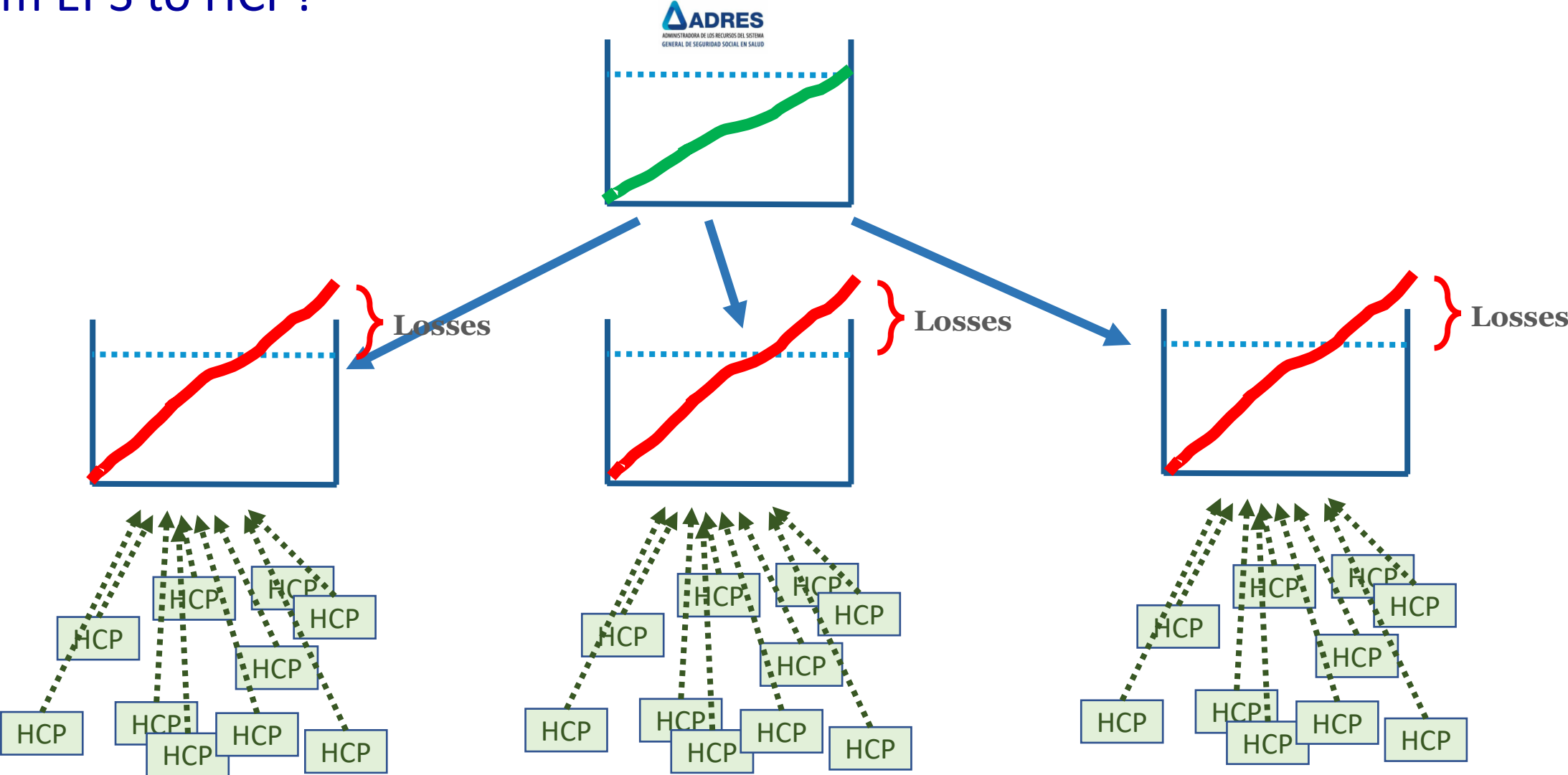


Free choice of EPS

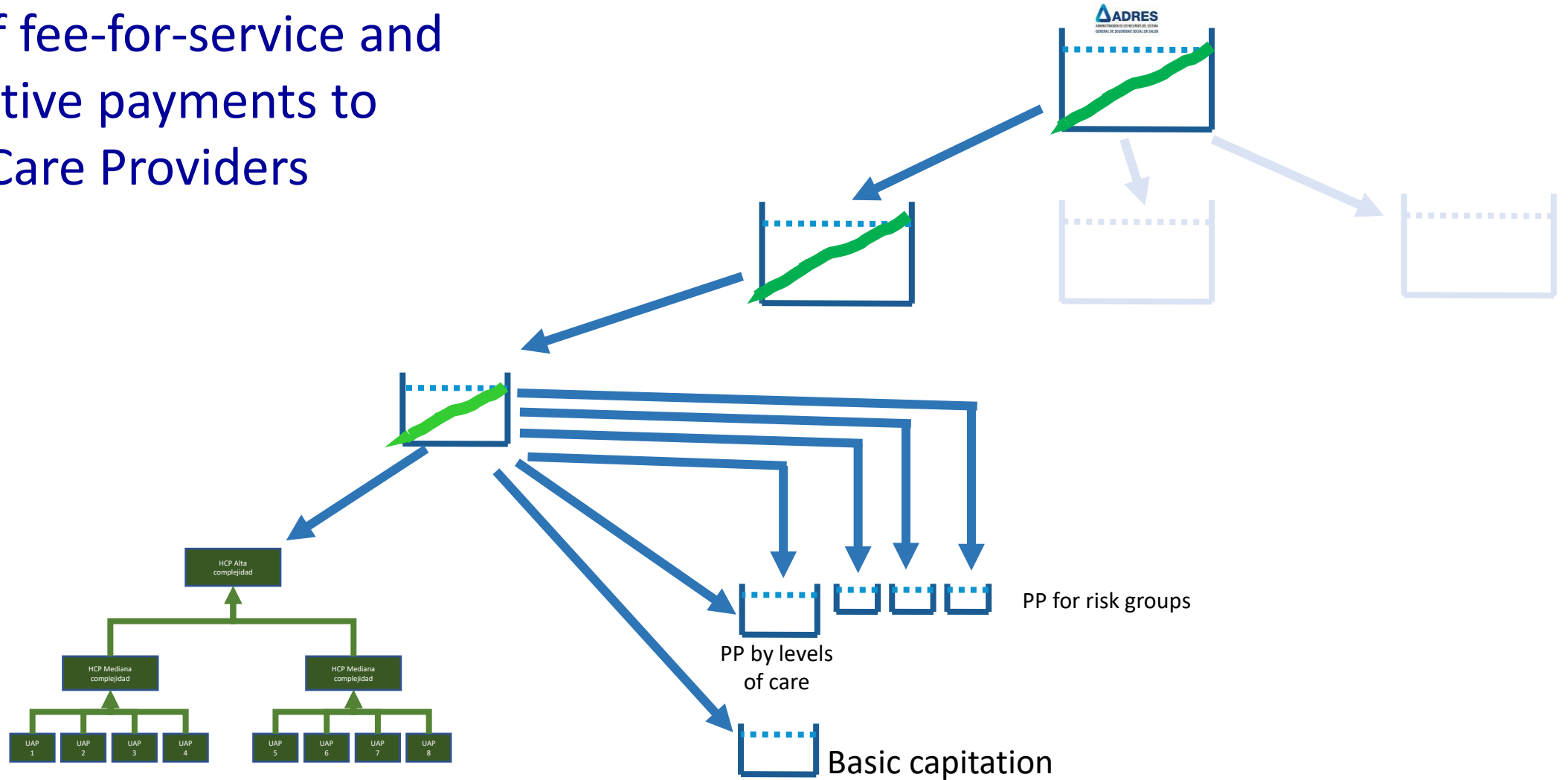


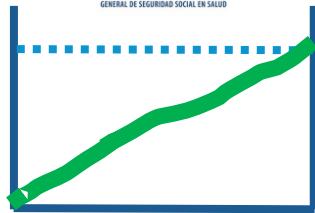
- Red bar: EPS 1
- Black bar: EPS 2
- Blue bar: EPS 3
- Green bar: EPS 4

¿Fee-for-service from EPS to HCP?

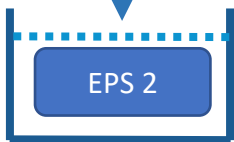


A mix of fee-for-service and prospective payments to Health Care Providers





Per-capita payment



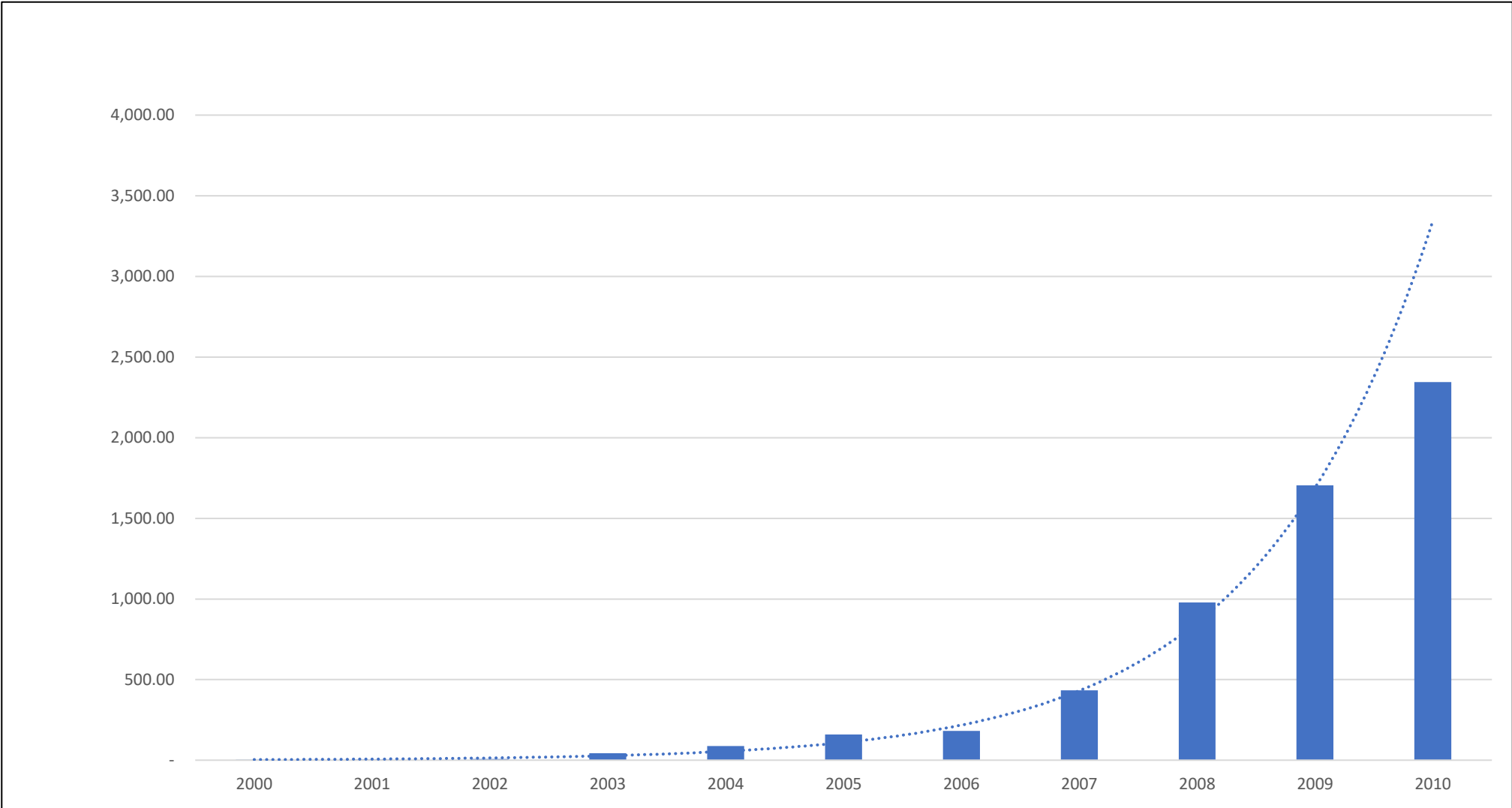
What about uncovered benefits?
The Constitutional Court ordered the government to pay for uncovered benefits



Initially paid directly by the pooling fund on a fee-for-service basis.

It caused a runaway growth in expenditures, but after 2020 it was put under a semi-hard budget constraint

TREND IN COUNTERBILLINGS FOR UNCOVERED BENEFITS



Overall growth of counterbillings for noncovered benefits, vs per-capita premium

Counterbillings for noncovered benefits

2007	\$ 325.9 mm		847.8%
2018	\$ 3,089 mm		

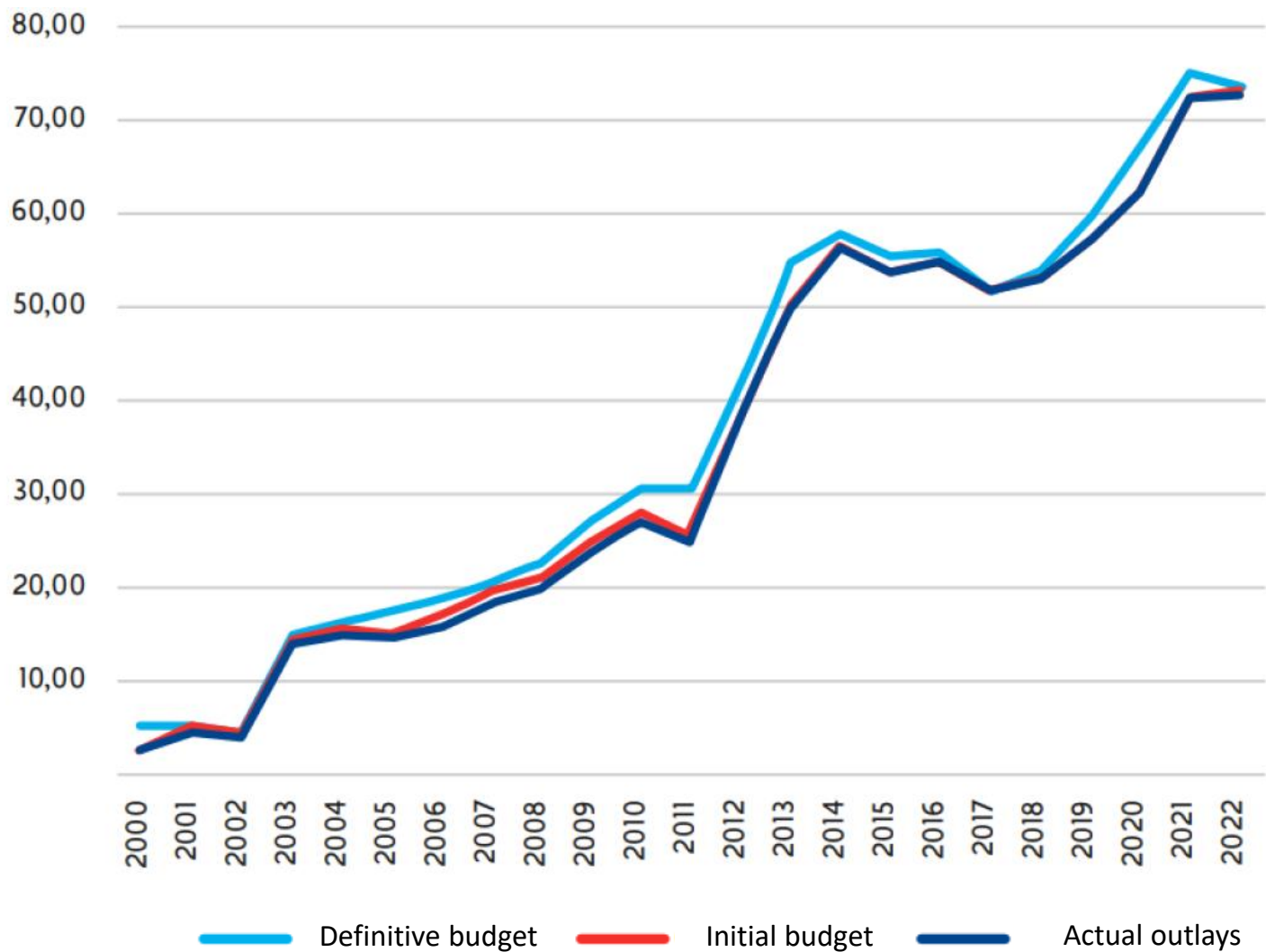
Per-capita premium

Contributory scheme

2007	\$ 545,040		47.6%
2018	\$ 804,463		

Subsidized scheme

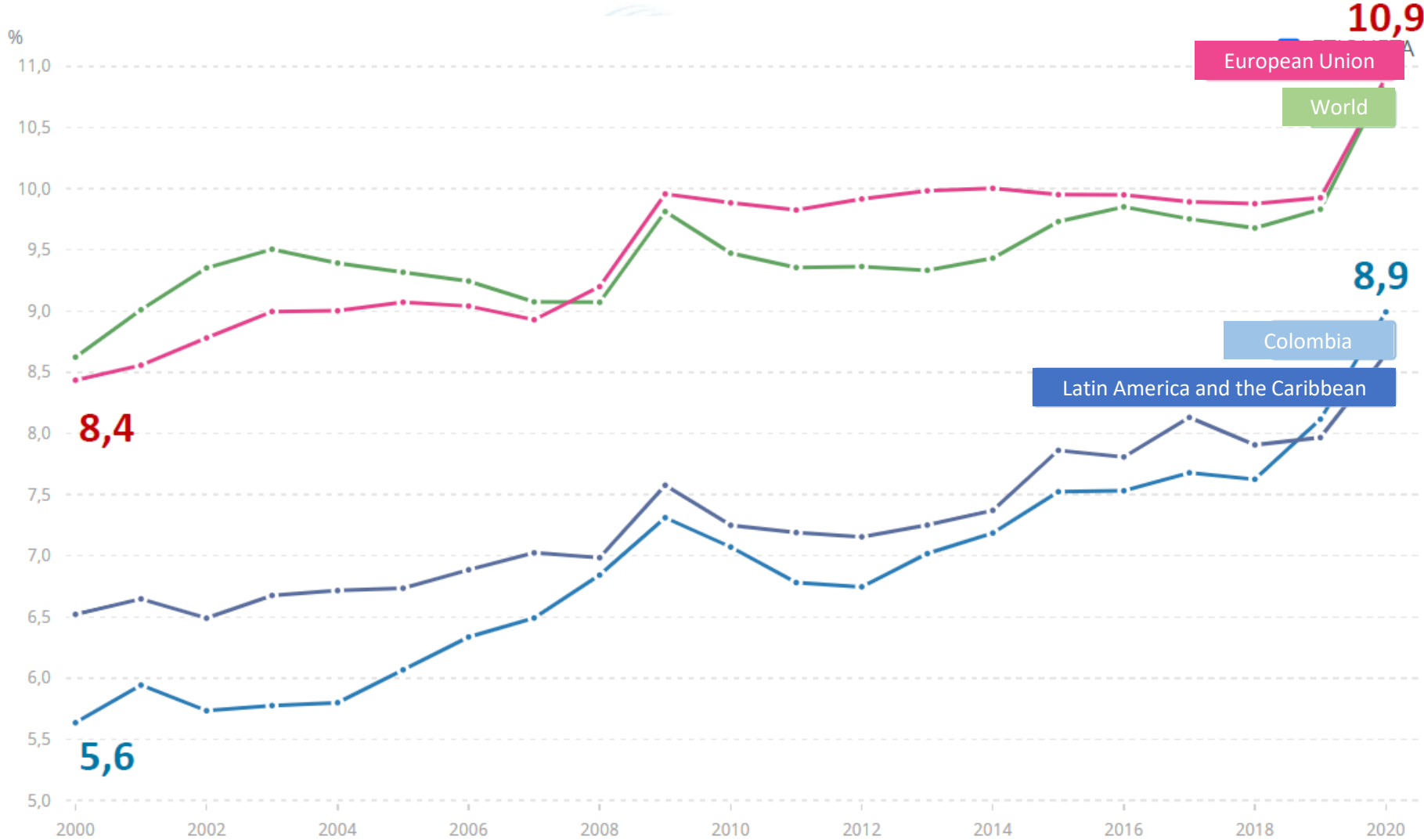
2007	\$ 303,896		136.8%
2018	\$ 719,690		



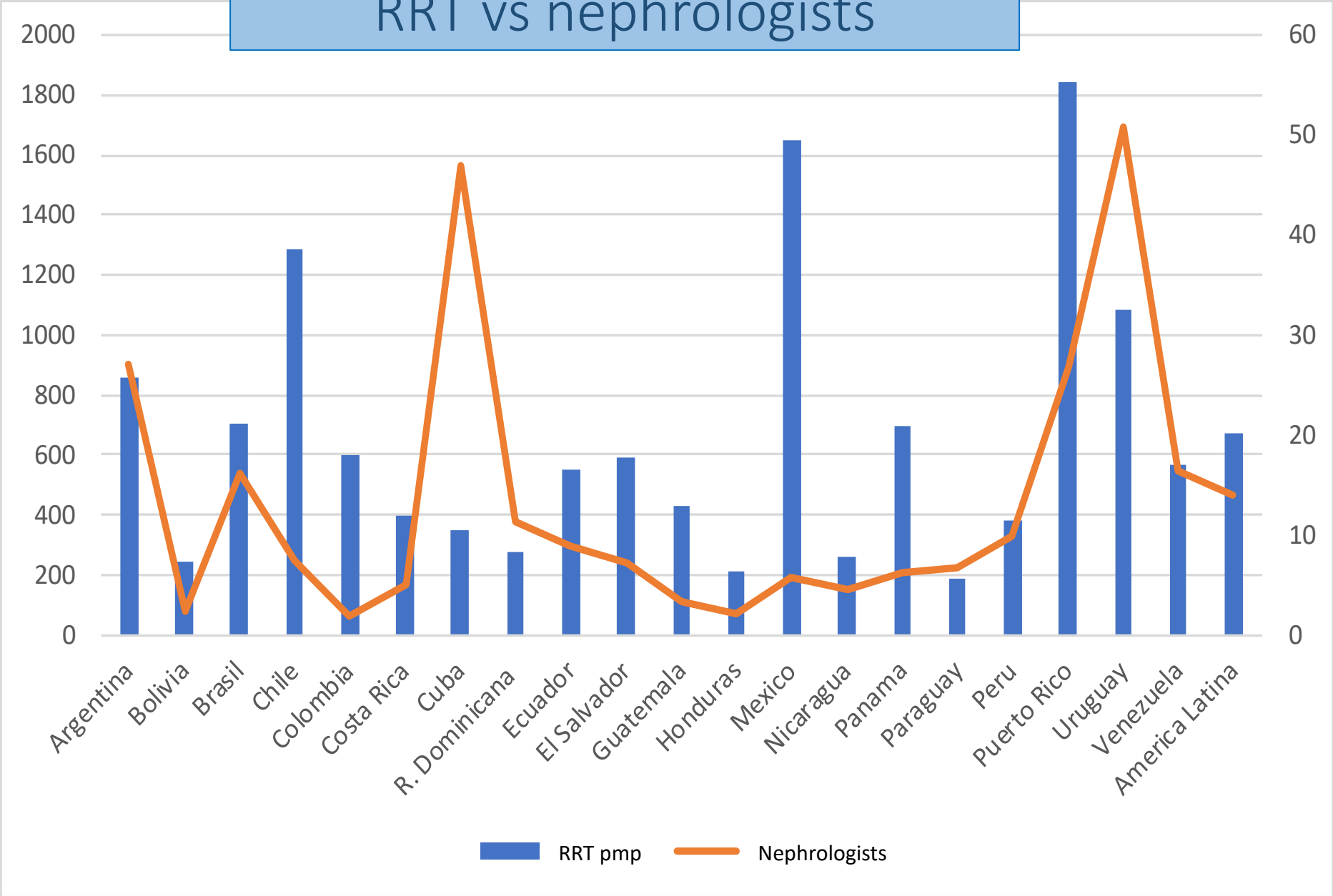
Overall budget allocations for social health insurance, from pooling fund to insurers, 2000 to 2022

Source: Brun M (2023) Fuentes de financiación, ingresos y gastos del SGSSS. Así Vamos en Salud.

Total health expenditures as a % of GDP



RRT vs nephrologists



Fuente: Marques SC (2017). Value-based health in renal care in Latin America. The Economist Intelligence Unit

CONCLUSIONS

- Managed competition has created strong incentives to reduce inefficiencies in the production of health care.
 - Managed care tools to reduce unwarranted variability in utilization.
 - Comprehensive programs for high-risk groups.
 - But mostly serving enrollees in urban centers.
- However, the Constitutional Court's approach to health care as a human right created a "bottomless pit" problem.
- Runaway growth in expenditures has created a "de facto" rationing.
- The health system is in a financial crisis, which has created the urge for a radical reform.