

Access to Insurance Initiative

A global programme for sound regulatory and supervisory frameworks

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"Measuring insurance development: beyond the insurance penetration rate"







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- 1. Insurance penetration what does it tell us?
- 2. Value in inclusive insurance
- **3.** Phases of collecting data
- 4. Benefits and caveats for the regulator
- 5. Requirements
- 6. Insurance targets in national financial inclusion strategies
- 7. Country example: Ghana
- 8. Summary of key points





Insurance penetration

 what does it tell us?

LAC (2013) Penetration: 3.2%

Density: USD 300

MI penetration: 0.01%

MI density: USD 1.39

MI coverage ratio: 7.9%

Africa (2014)

Penetration: 2.8%

Density: USD 61

ML penetration: 0.03%

MI density: USD 0.66

MI coverage ratio: 5.4%

Asia and Oceania (2012) Penetration: 5.7% Density: USD 322 MI penetration: 0.01% MI density: USD 0.21 MI coverage ratio: 4.3%

Penetration = total insurance premiums as % of GDP
Density = premiums per capita in USD
MI penetration = microinsurance premiums as % of GDP
MI density = microinsurance premiums per capita in USD
MI coverage ratio = % of total population covered by microinsurance



Sources: Swiss Re Sigma No 4/2015, No 3/2014, No 2/2013. Landscape of Microinsurance in LAC (2013); Landscape of Microinsurance in Africa (2014); Landscape of Microinsurance in Asia and Oceania (2013); World Bank Development Indicators; World Map of Microinsurance





Commissioner Funa stressed that the importance of microinsurance is not the amount of premiums generated. "Wider financial inclusion and maximum social protection is critical in a developing and vulnerable country such as the Philippines."

With the implementation of frameworks that would facilitate and promote the development of a broader range of microinsurance products and the increase in the participation of the private sector, the Insurance Commission is optimistic that the microinsurance penetration rate will increase to 48.7% by 2022.



2. What is **value** in inclusive insurance and how do we measure it as regulators?

What is value for policyholders?

Expected value

- a. Incentives
- b. Peace of mind
- c. Ability to invest more
- d. Limit reliance on friends & family

Service value

- a. Access to health services
- b. Continued / new access to credit

Financial value

- a. Cost savings
- b. Cash flow smoothing
- c. Reduced financial burden
- d. Actual protection value
- e. Can create access to new
- loan types (ag, for example)
- f. Claims paid when promised
- g. "Fair" value of aggregate premiums paid as claims





3. Phases of collecting data

Client Value

- Claims Ratio
- Promptness of claims (not days)
- •Premium / sum insured
- Retention ratio (vol. only)
- Commission ratio
- •Premiums per covered unit
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Phase

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Phase

Sum insured / cost of risk
Premium / client income
Product variety indicator

Level of market competition

Market Development

- Combined ratio
- Coverage ratio
- MI premiums / total premiums (L&N-L)
- •Growth ratio: people
 - (L&N-L)
 - •Growth ratio:
 - premiums (L&N-L)
 - •Cost per covered unit

CLEAR SEGMENT DEFINITION

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4. Benefits and Caveats for the Regulator

Benefits

- Allows for evidence-based decision making
- Learn about the dynamics of the inclusive market
- Measure success of regulatory implementations
- Set client value expectations and benchmarks
- Helps in monitoring consumer protection
- Facilitates a risk-based, proportionate supervisory approach

Caveats

- Some products do not fit neatly into this approach, and need more appropriate indicators (for example index insurance)
- Entails capacity building (of insurers & supervisory staff) and resources
- Takes time to get the system producing good data, so start
- Why no benchmarks?



5. Requirements

- Require separation of data based on clear and implementable definition
- Collection of relevant, accurate and timely data
- Efficient and continuous monitoring
 - obtain the data
 - understand what the data means (when intervention is needed), and
 - know what to do if intervention is needed
- Communications with insurers
- Consideration of regulatory cost burden to insurers
 - Ask "what data do we have already?"

Sources: Wipf and Garand. Performance Indicators for Microinsurance, 2nd Edition. ADA, 2010. & McCord. SUAVE for Regulators. Unpublished draft. MicroInsurance Centre, 2017.



National Financial Inclusion

plans and insurance targets

Malaysia, through the Maya Declaration, has committed to the following goals and targets:

- Expand the range of products and services, including flexible microfinancing, long-term contractual microsavings and the development of a microinsurance and microtakaful framework (COMPLETED)
- % of adults with deposit accounts
- % of adults with financing accounts
- % of adults with life insurance / takaful policies



Objetivo 4 – Seguros: "Fomentar el acceso y uso de productos y servicios de seguros para TABLE A1. NUMERICAL FINANCIAL INCLUSION TARGETS IN NIGERIA todos los segmentos de la población de manera confiable, eficiente y adecuada a sus Status at 2010 Target for 2020 necesidades " Payments Usage: 21.6% of adults Usage: 70% of adults Peru Gráfico 11 Líneas de Acción de la ENIF Usage: 22.4% of adults Savings Usage: 60% of adults Usago: 1.9% of adults Usage: 40% of adults Credit Ahorro Financiamient Pagos Seguros Usage: 1% of adults Usage: 40% of adults nsurance Pensions Usage: 40% of adults Servicios de pago Cuentas básicas/ Micro-seguros Osage. 570 or addits digitales simplificadas MIPYME Agro-seguros Pagos del gobierno Otros: Pensiones; Crédito Agricola Otros: Salud; Vida; Remesas Vivienda Pensiones India: National Mission on FI (1/6 pillars) Líneas de e. Micro-Insurance: To provide Acción micro- insurance all willing and eligible **Grupos Vulnerables** persons by 14th August, 2018, and then on an Educación Financiera ongoing basis. Protección al Consumidor Escenario Meta Dimensión Área temática Indicadores del impacto Fuente Base (201 (2021)Encuesta Nacional de % de adultos que tiene al A la espe Demanda Potencial de Peru menos un producto de seguro Por Seguros Servicios Financieros y Nivel de (excluyendo seguro social de determina resultados de la Cultura Financiera en el salud y EPS) Perú 2015 (SBS)



7. Country example: Ghana

Insurance Penetration is only part of the story

Traditional (including MI)

- Penetration 2014 (% insurance premium to GDP) = 1.08%
- Density 2014 (ratio premium to total population) = 15.72

Microinsurance

- Penetration 2014 (% microinsurance premium to GDP) = 0.01%
- Density 2014 (ratio microinsurance premium to total population) = 0.17

What does this tell us?







Ghana: Market size (2014)





Ghana: Key ratios (weighted averages, 2014)

No savings

Savings included



Note: KPIs consist of data for 26 products





Ghana: MNOs and value



Source: Kofi Andoh. The Landscape of Microinsurance in Ghana: numbers and comments. WAICA Conference. 21 April 2015, Accra



Ghana: Claims and Expenses





8. Summary of Key Points

✓ Need to look deeper than penetration rate

It tells us very little and nothing about value

- Measure both market development and client value
 Using the indicators and others from above
- Indicators and benchmarks require a clear definition and segregated data
- Should use realistic targets in FI strategies and refer to policy and regulation based on evidence and relevance of monitoring value in the context of Risk Based Supervision

Only possible if data is gathered







Thank you!

www.a2ii.org

Save the date for the next Consultation Call on 18 May!



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The Initiative



