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Diagonosing Medical Cost Trend

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Swiss Re



Medical cost growth makes the news



Medical cost growth will rise to highest level in 13 years; a renewed call to action to address affordability

Commercial health care spending growth is estimated to grow to its highest level in 13 years, according to PwC’s newest research into annual medical cost trend. PwC’s Health Research Institute (HRI) is projecting an 8% year-on-year medical cost trend in 2025 for the Group market and 7.5% for the Individual market. This near-record trend is driven by inflationary pressure, prescription drug spending and behavioral health utilization.

Despite global annual inflation expected to decrease, medical plan costs on the rise

DUBLIN, Oct. 14, 2024 – [Aon plc](#) (NYSE: AON), a leading global professional services firm, forecasts medical plan costs across the world will rise on average 10.0 percent in 2025, according to its [2025 Global Medical Trend Rates Report](#) [↗](#). This figure is just shy of the projected increase for 2024 of 10.1 percent, which represented the highest increase forecasted in 10 years.

Global medical costs to stay elevated in 2025: report

This continues the double-digit growth seen in 2024 and 2023.

Medical costs are expected to remain high at a global average rate of 10.4% in 2025, according to the latest WTW Global Medical Trends Survey. This continues the double-digit growth seen in 2024 and 2023, where costs peaked at 10.7%.

In the [Asia Pacific region](#), the medical trend is projected to rise from 11.9% in 2024 to 12.3% in 2025.

Global Medical Trend WTW	Gross		
	2023	2024	2025 (projected)
Global†	10.7	10.4	10.4
Latin America†	10.8	10.4	10.1
North America	7.8	8.1	8.7
Asia Pacific	10.9	11.9	12.3
Europe†	11.0	10.1	9.4
Middle East and Africa	10.9	10.4	12.1

What is medical cost trend



The medical cost trend, or growth rate, is consisted of:

- **Unit cost inflation:** changes in the price of per service, for medical products and services, prescription medicines, and consultants' fees.
- **Per capita utilization:** changes in the number or intensity of services used



Factors driving high medical cost trend in Private Medical Insurance (PMI)



01

Medical Inflation

Cost of care delivery is affected by market economic factors; workforce shortage; health provider consolidation

02

Advance in medicine

A rise in new medical technologies and pharmaceuticals has greatly contributed to increased costs of care globally

03

Disease Burden

The increasing prevalence and cost of managing chronic conditions (e.g. cancer, cardiovascular disease, diabetes)

04

Demographic change

Increased treatment cost due to aging and UW wear off of the portfolio

05

Induced utilization

Fee for service payment system; provider moral hazard; defensive medicine

06

Public program impact

More members turn to private medical providers due to long wait time in public system as well as budget constraint that limit treatment options under public program

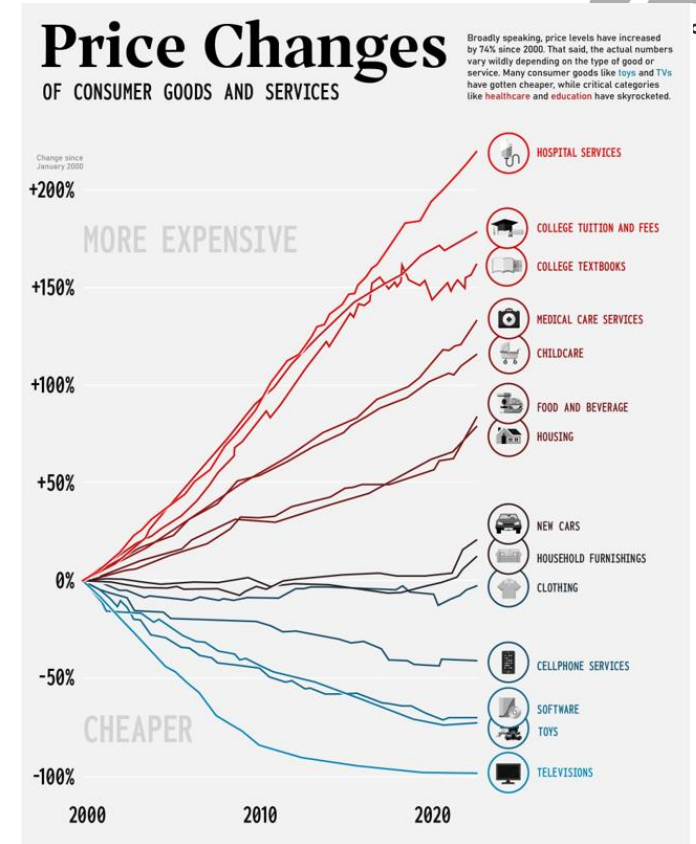
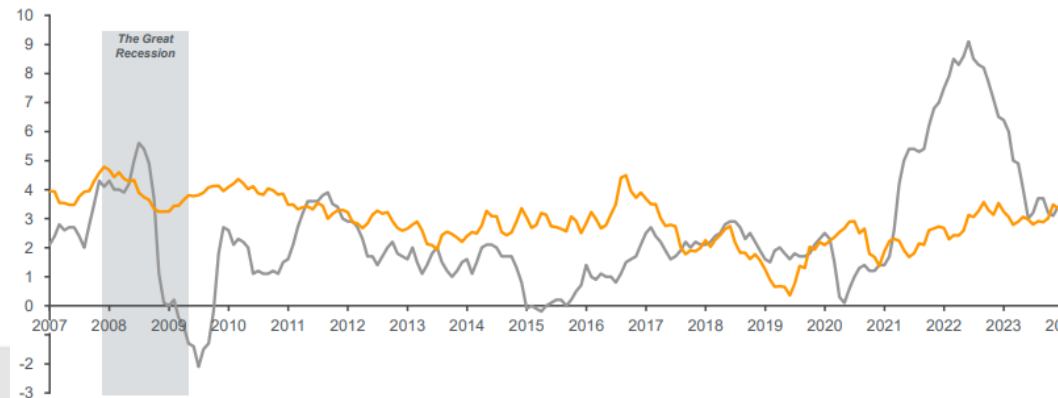


Medical inflation generally higher than CPI

Healthcare is disproportionately impacted by labor cost

- Compared to other commodities, the cost of labor is the largest expense healthcare systems face
- Limited productivity gained in healthcare workers
- Staffing shortages have resulted in a greater demand for these services and higher costs

U.S. inflation rates for healthcare vs. all goods*
January 2007- December 2023
12 month % change



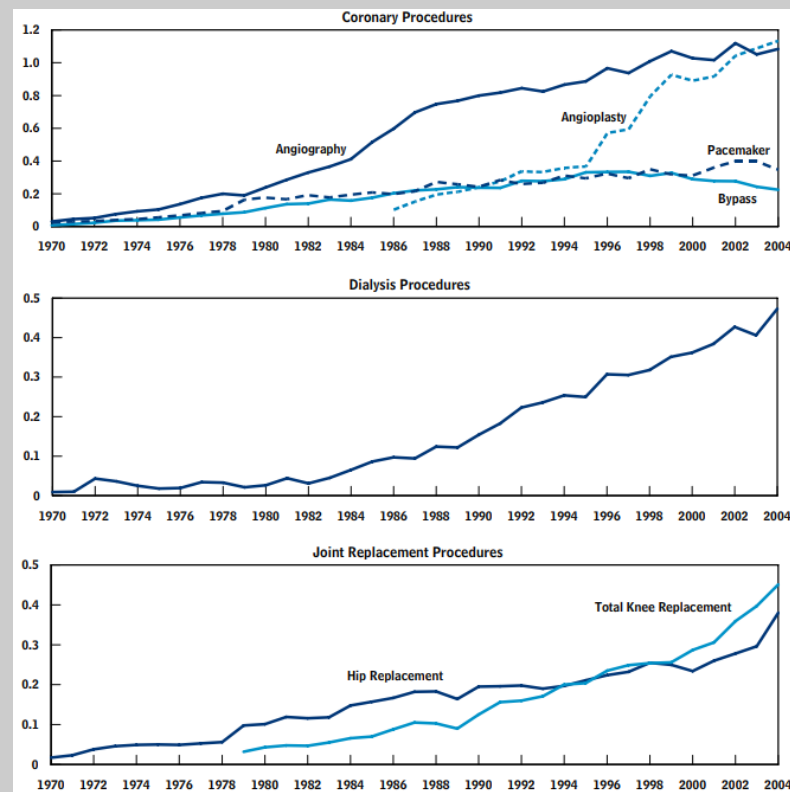
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); L.E.K. research and analysis

How advance in medicine drive up cost

Access to better technology increase medical cost

- Increasing penetration of higher tech medicine usage
- More expensive services and medical products

Use of Selected Health Care Procedures



Source: Congressional Budget Office based on data from the National Center for Health Statistics



Cost of diabetes treatment

Metformin 1994 (\$0.10- \$1.00/ tablet)

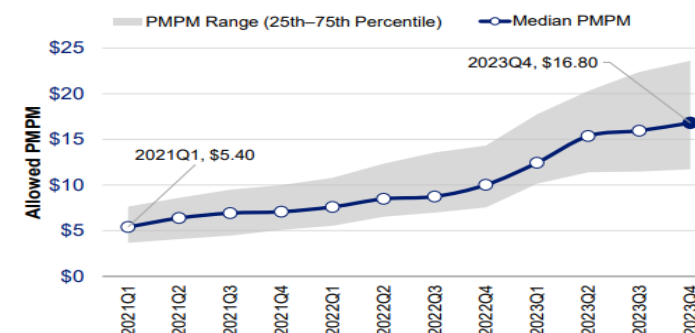


Januvia 2006 (\$3.65- \$10.0/ tablet)



Ozempic 2017 (\$300- \$400/ shot)

Anti-Diabetic GLP-1 Prescription Drugs Allowed per Member per Month

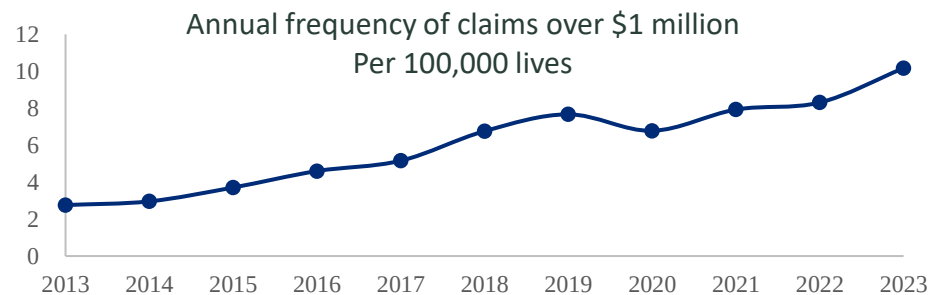


Source: SHAPE Data Wearhouse, Segal Study

How advance in medicine drive up cost

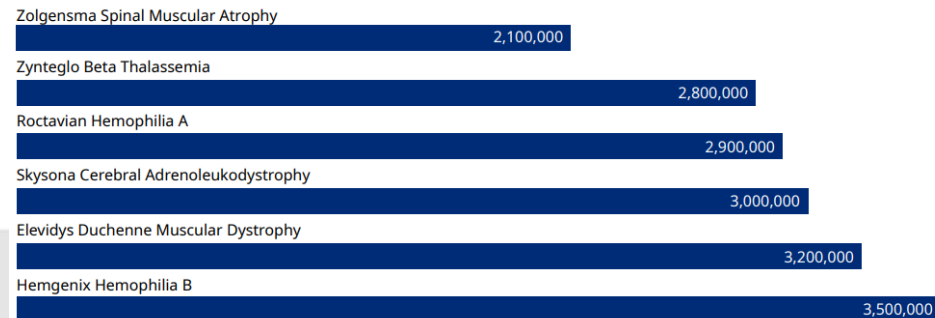
Catastrophic medical claims are more prevalent

- Frequency of large medical claims (\$1 M and above) has been rapidly increasing



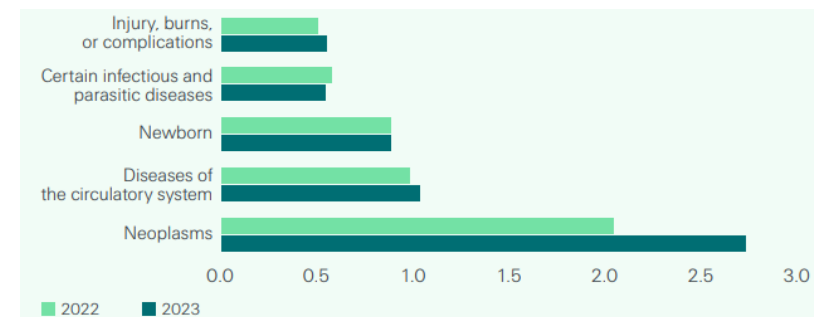
- Cell and Gene therapy cost a new challenge to the industry

Estimated cost per dose in dollars (million)



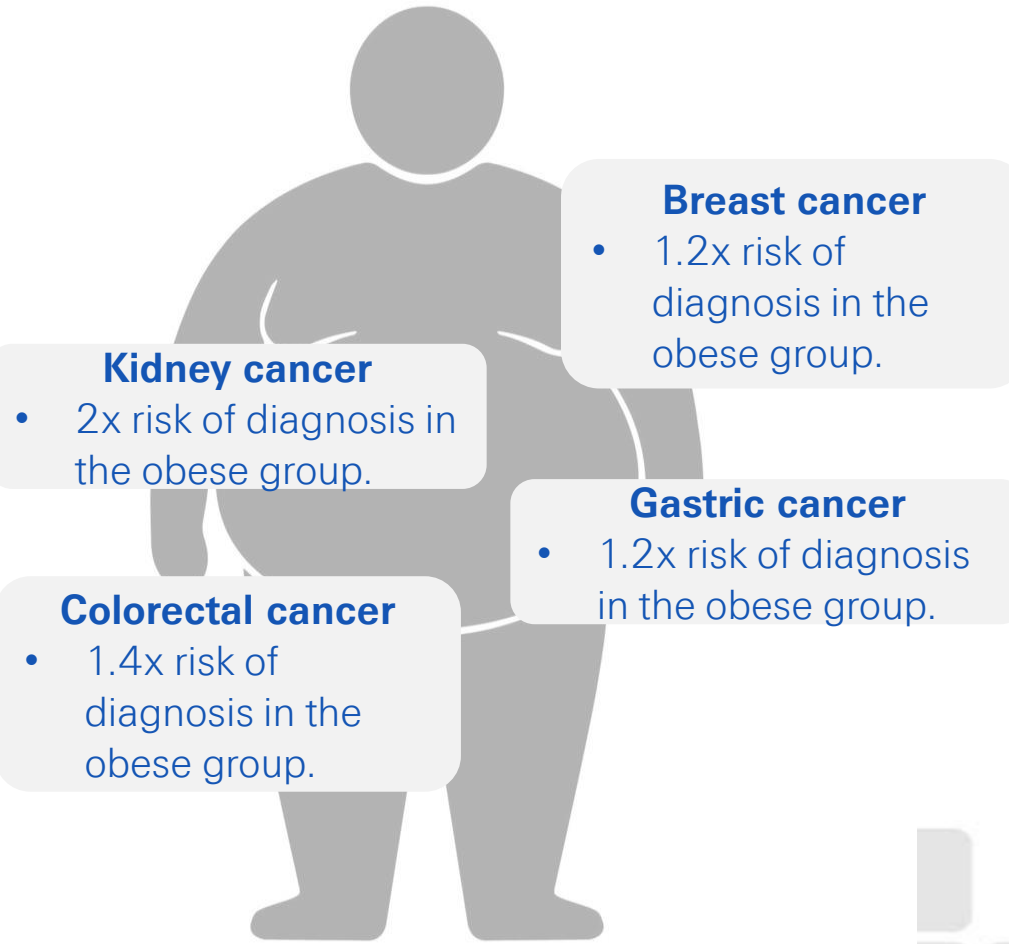
- Increase in complexity: Diverse medical conditions with co-morbidities

- Cancer
- Neonate
- Cardiovascular disease
- Respiratory failure
- Sepsis
- Hemophilia
- End-stage renal disease

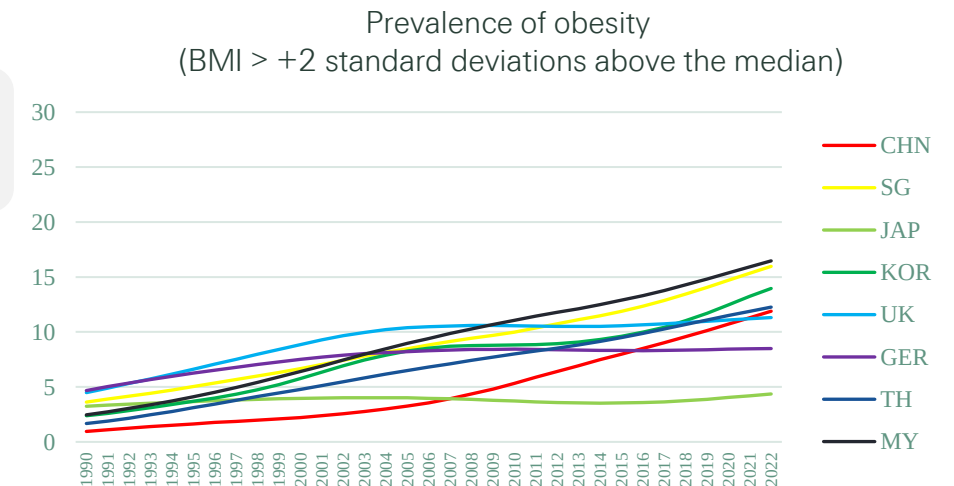


Source: Swiss Re Analysis

Increasing prevalence of chronic diseases drive up cost



- More than **75%** of health care costs are due to chronic conditions
- **Obesity epidemics:** Obesity is a major risk factor to chronic diseases. Obesity rates continue to rise in most OECD countries, with 54% of adults overweight or obese, and 18% obese on average

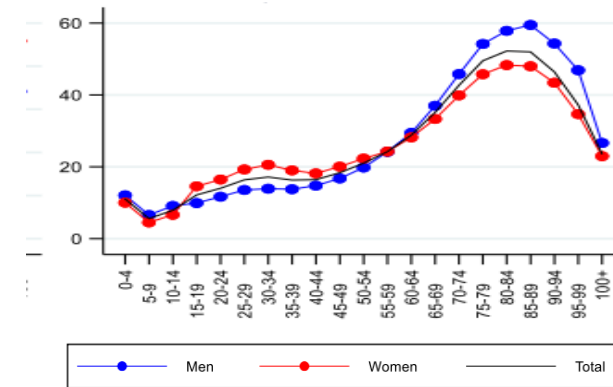


Source: Swiss Re study

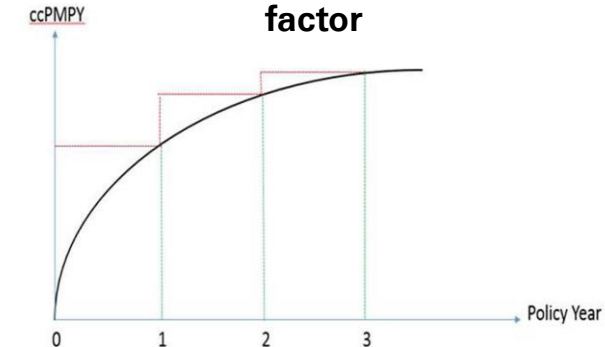
Demographic change in PMI population

- Age is one of the key variables that drive cost difference
- Young v.s. old age segments: there generally is cross-subsidization from young to the old. Once the age mix change (i.e. lapse of young low-risk lives or “selective lapsing”), trend impact is more significant.
- New business v.s. in-force business: Effect of underwriting wear off drive up cost. Once the sales growth slows down, dilution from the lower cost newcomers diminish.
- Insurers with high premium increases tend to experience high selective lapsing, resulting in adverse change in risk profile

Example of aging curve of healthcare cost



Example of duration factor



Induced utilization under Fee for Service model



Scientific theories

Roemer's Law: hospital beds that are built tend to be used

Dr John Wennberg: high rates of surgery were not being driven by the patients but rather by the doctors. His study found procedure rates can vary significantly based on resource availability:

Tonsillectomy rates variation: eleven-fold

Hemorrhoidectomy rates variation: five-fold

Hysterectomy rates variation: three-fold



Live cases

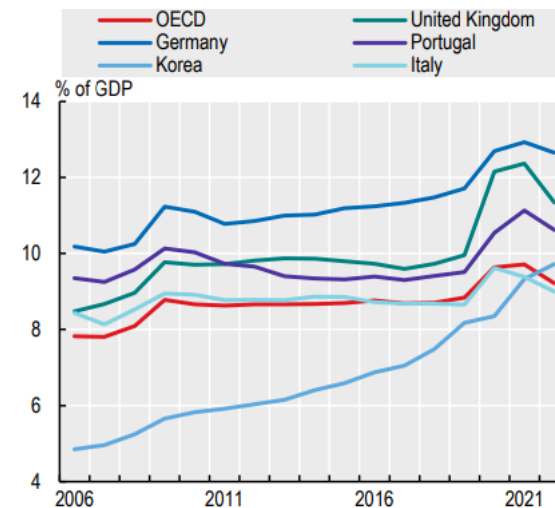
After India launched national health insurance scheme, an increase of 20% in hysterectomy cases since July 2008 and sharp increases in cataract surgery after the arrival of health insurance. "A 1 percent increase in the reimbursement rate induced a 0.4 percent increase in its claim volume."

Arthritis Australia and Rheumatology Australia: at least 10% of joint replacements in Australia are avoidable resulting in unnecessary spending of some \$200 million each year.

Shift from public to private program

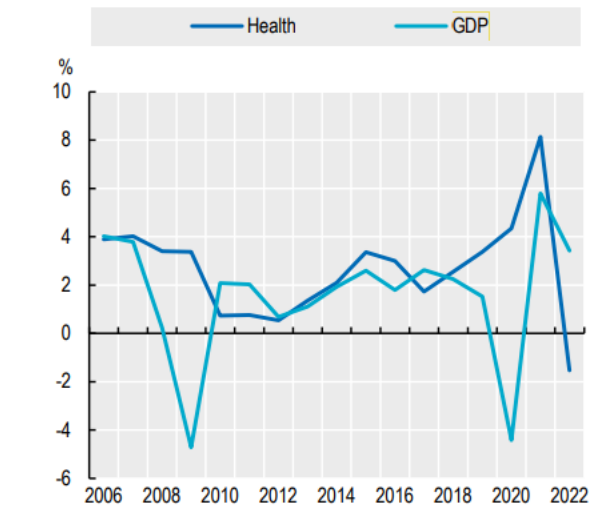
- Health systems are under financial pressure, with competing priorities squeezing the public funds available for health
- Demand for healthcare workers outstripping supply.
- Shortage of healthcare workers lead to long wait time in public providers and increased demand for private healthcare alternatives as people seek faster access to care

Health expenditure
as a share of GDP keeps increasing



Source: OECD Health Statistics 2023.

Annual real growth in per
capita health expenditure
and GDP growth



Source: OECD Health Statistics 2023.

Shift from public to private program

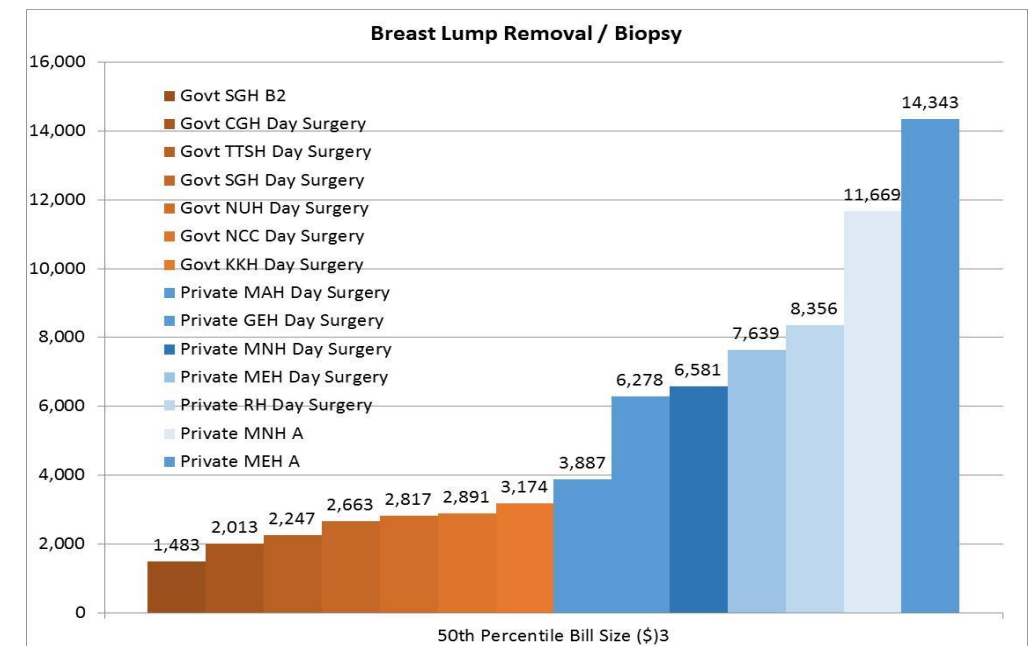
Example: UK PMI

- UK economy remains under pressure with sluggish GDP growth and high inflation, reducing disposable income.
- 7.6M people waiting for treatment (2024), 3X increase over a decade; emergency admission times exceeding 12+ hours; difficulty to access GP.
- Growing PMI Penetration and rising premium: Driven by NHS delays, 5.8 million people now covered—highest in 15 years. PMI premiums 15% rise in 2024.

Example: China PMI

- Out of pocket health expense
- Diagnostic Re Group (DRG) reform in public hospital under social health insurance
- Individual PMI grow to cover 10%+ of population

Variation in Healthcare Cost between Private & Govt Hospitals



Source: <https://www.moh.gov.sg>

Putting them all together - How to analyze your portfolio's medical cost trend

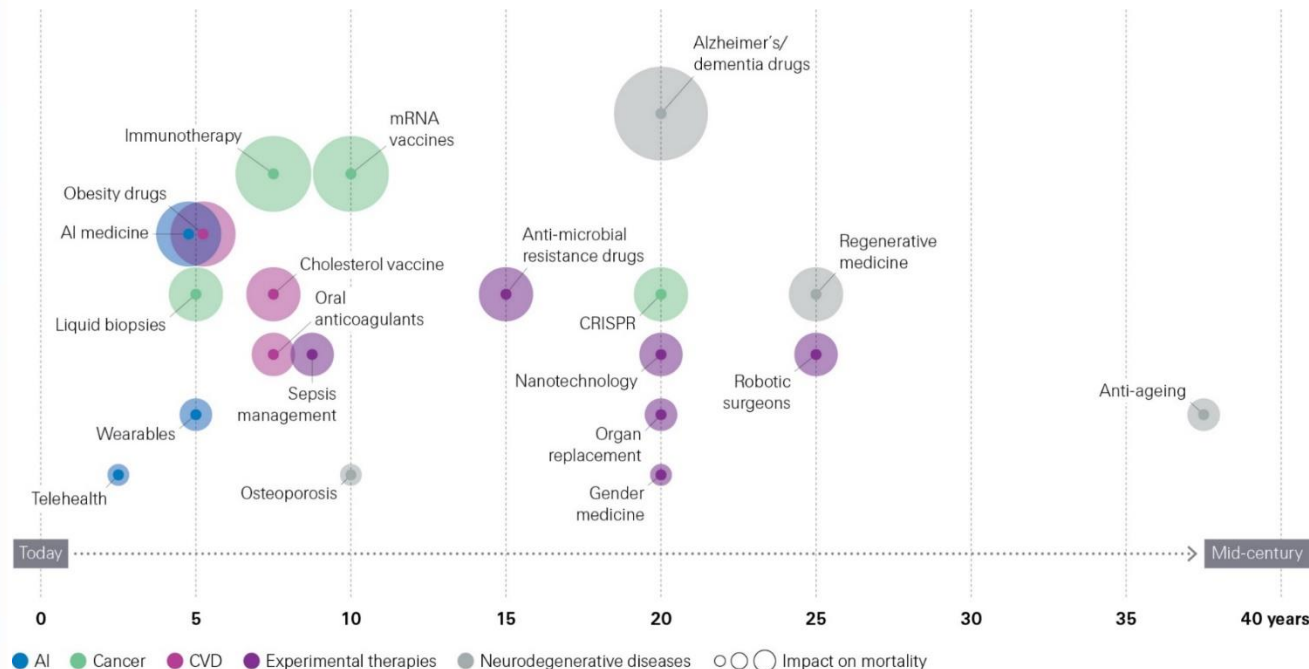


- Utilization v.s. unit costs
- Breakdown by medical service categories (e.g. outpatient, Rx, inpatient)
- Comparisons against market benchmark and across books to undiscover patterns from providers, disease conditions, regions, etc.
- How volatile are high cost claims
- Normalization of duration factor and aging factor
- Be mindful of leveraged trend from deductible impact



Actuaries do not have the crystal ball

Future medical advancements: many promising technologies but timing & uncertainty is high



Source: Swiss Re study

- Innovation will continue
- There will always be demand for better / more healthcare
- Doctors will recommend treatments from which they can earn income



- Understand cost drivers
- Outlook assessment – Rx development, regulatory change impact
- Flexibility to review rates
- Constant effort to bend the curve

Effort to bend the cost curve

Value Purchasing

- Network management (provider contracting)
- Bundled pricing
- Value based contracting

Utilization Management

- Benefit redesign: cost sharing, benefit limits/exclusions, NCB
- Tiered pricing: tiered provider coinsurance; tiered drug copay
- Pre-authorization/claim management

Risk Selection

- Underwriting
- High deductible product
- Pre-existing condition

Health Management

- Case management
- Disease management
- Wellness

Reinsurance

- Manage volatility from large claims
- Quota share
- Excess of loss

More news....the bright side of medical cost growth

On May 10th, 2025, Emily Whitehead who received first experimental CAR T-cell therapy celebrated her 15th anniversary of cure.



Picture taken on May 17th, 2025 of KJ, first patient treated with personalized CRISPR therapy