

Health Insurance Status in Student Community: Impact of Covid -19

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Abstract— Health insurance is a lifesaving scheme. Two of the earlier studies in this regard, one carried out at Symbiosis International University [1], and the other carryout at Tirunelveli District [2], are quite indicative of the situation in respect of students. In the first it was concluded that “Students without health insurance are unlikely to access, On campus health care Centre”. In the second, it was estimated that nearly 70% of college students in the Tirunelveli District, were aware of health insurance and its need, but students who belonged to lower income group could not afford an Insurance Policy[2]. Showing that there are two types of concerns in respect of Health insurance as far as Health Insurance of student community are concerned. Findings of a long range (four years) survey of extent of effective proliferation of health insurance in student community, concerns of students and parents relating to this aspect. Estimates of a few critical parameters which may help the insurance companies in improving their market coverage are reported. Findings may also help managers of educational institutions, who have intentions of providing on campus health care support to their students, in planning better.

KEYWORDS: Health Insurance of Student Community, In campus health care, Google Form, Online Survey, COVID-19.

I. INTRODUCTION:

Students who come to city for higher education and must stay away from their parents are susceptible to common infection and disease, physical and mental illness, which requires external medical support of campus health care support. The health insurance can be an effective remedy for such problems. Many earlier studies have brought the fundamental aspects in this regard to notice of the parents and educationists . A study conducted at Symbiosis International University [1], focus on relevance of Campus health care, where as a study by , focusses more on affordability of health insurance itself [2]. There are many more such studies available in literature indicating that problem of health care support through insurance is really of great concern. Covid 19 has impacted all humans

over the world in recent days, and student community without proper health care has suffered a lot . However, most of the studies which we came across were based on short time surveys, hence a need for long duration survey was felt and hence the current study was undertaken.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW:

In the Research at Symbiosis International University, they found that “Students without health insurance are unlikely to access health care, which impacts the health of student community. “On campus health care Centre”, has been proactive to implement Health Insurance Scheme for Students’ studying at Symbiosis International University (SIU)” [1].

In the at Tirunelveli District, Vethirajan and Mohammed Mossa (2019), estimated that nearly 70% of college students in the Tirunelveli District, were aware of health insurance and its need, but students who belonged to lower income group cannot afford to have the insurance. They further suggest that a) educational Department should develop time frame to insure their student. b) health insurance and college department should conduct Awareness of Health Insurance in Colleges and Schools [2]. In earlier reports by the current author, and few other studies the extent of penetration, reasons for non-insurance were the focus [3], [4],[5],[6],[7].

Many US Universities make health insurance mandatory for international students prior to enrolment at their schools.

From US: Deleppo says that: - “Universities provide international students with their health insurance policies and program prior to arrival.” University of California-Berkeley “all international students must have their insurance coverage while registration and they can be automatically enrolled in student health insurance plan.” [8]. Times of India Has Mentioned about Nagpur University has decided to insure students free of cost for the entire first year. The cover will include health and accidental death. this decision was taken by the management council. the NU will pay their health premium due to COVID-19. NU To Charge Rs 11 for Rs 3 Lakh Amount Per Student. [9]

III. DATA COLLECTION

Data Collected from 2018 to 2021

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
Sample Size	406	822	759	422

Table 1: Sample size distribution over the years

Initial the data was collected in the year 2018, with an electronic survey (google forms), and a repeat survey was conducted from same Participants, and a few more fresh respondents in 2019. Survey was carried out again, in 2021, 2021 with the intension of confirming the findings.

STAGE BY STAGE IMPROVEMENT OF QUESTIONNAIRE: According to Fig.1 The pilot Survey was done in 2018 the response got 406 this survey was called survey: V.1 in that basic questions were asked there were no categorisation of person the questionnaire was simple.

after that some different questions was added in the same Questionnaire and it's updated with new question set such as profession: it simplified the categorisation of records or response in this we categorised our questionnaire as per the profession if the person is Student, Employee, Parent etc... which is shown in Survey: V.2 and that time the overall response was 822.

in Survey: V.3 first question is taking their willingness as per they willingness the next questionnaire will appear the different questions were added such as Premium Type, Not Insured Type: if the person in not insuring but he will be insured in future then its type such as Family or Self or Individual and the perspective amount for being insured in future. and circulated with friends and that time got the response 759.

and in 2021 same questionnaire was circulated but the difference was that this questionnaire contains questions about insurance type in that column we mentioned that itself (Covid Covach), Individual (Covid Covach) OR Family (Covid Covach) and this time we got 400 records.

IV RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

A survey method (online electronic) to collect primary data, followed by descriptive statistics and statistical hypothesis testing was adopted. Following Hypotheses were targeted:

HYPOTHESIS:

H0: Students, and Parents are aware of Need for Health Insurance during education.(Awareness Perspective)

H1: Current level of penetration of Health Insurance is satisfactory (Marketing Perspective)

The survey covers various dimensions like “who pays for Student Insurance? Which are the prominent Insurance Companies? What are the common Plans and Type of Premium, Sum assured “?

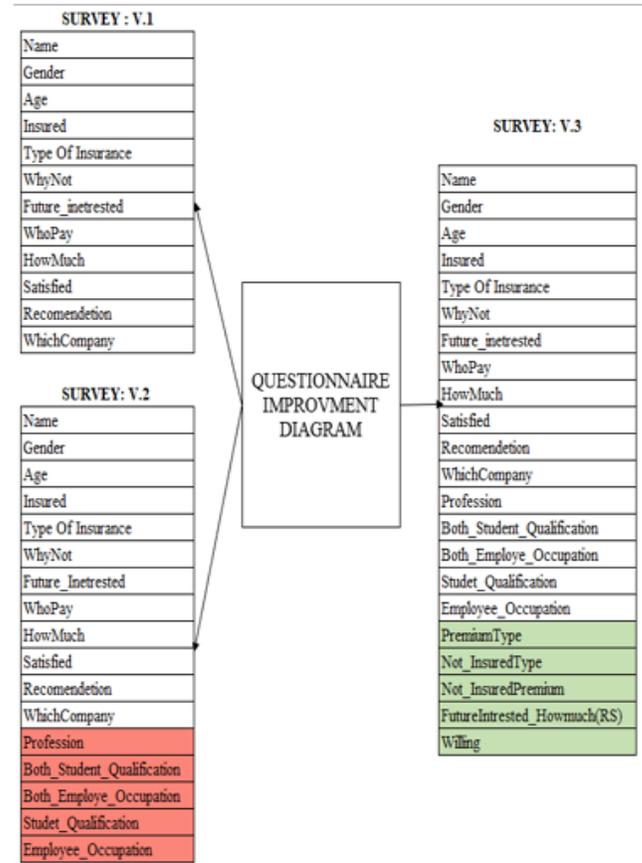


Fig.1 Improvement of Questionnaire

V. TYPES OF CORONA VIRUS HEALTH INSURANCE:

Corona Kavach: it is standard covid policy that covers hospitalisation, home treatment, charges for ambulance and charges for PPE- kit

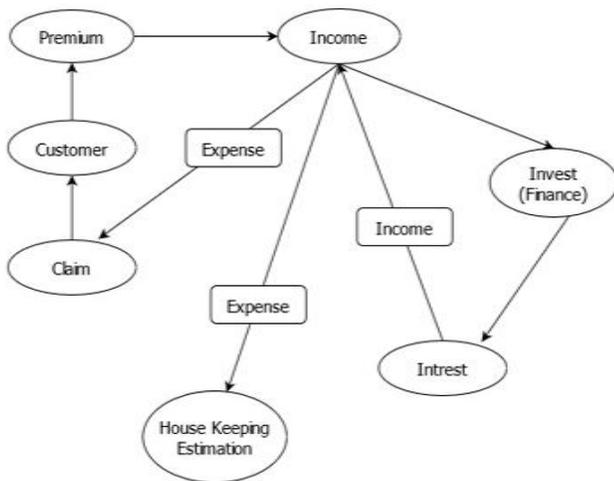
the amount starts from 50,000 and it goes up 5lakh. and under this plan full family will get covered.

Corona Rakshak: this policy pays for hospitalisation of minimum of 72 hours and more as required. this policy covers

expenses incurred towards pep’s nebulizers masks oxygens etc. that are limited under the regular medical insurance policy. this policy available to the individual between the age group 18to 65 and this policy is start from 2.5 lakh to 5 lakh.

Corona Group Health Insurance: if you are covered under group health insurance you need to check with your insurer if it covers however, it should be a covid or Kavach policy.

VI. THE HEALTH INSURANCE BUSINESS MODEL:



$$\text{Income} = (\text{Premium} + \text{Interest}) > \text{Expenses} \rightarrow \text{Profit}$$

Fig.2 Business Model of Insurance

Fig.2 show the process of: How Insurance Company earned Money: - When an insurance customer pays their monthly premium, the insurance company takes the money and invests in the financial markets, to increase their revenues. On invested amount the company get some interest it’s the beneficial for company. Apart from this the house keeping estimation and the claim is the expense of company. When the customer file the claim reports the company, cross checked the detail before paying claim to customer.so the fraudulent related loses are minimised.

V. HOW INSURANCE COMPANY DECIDE PREMIUM:

Deciding insurance premium is known as Underwriting the insurance premium is dependent on different factor such as Age, Gender, Occupation, Policy tenure and any other disease and it vary from insurer to insurer. Sometimes insurance company

check your credit score and history to determine the premium. According to Fig.2. whatever the interest is getting to the company its calculated as their income.

Table1: prominent reasons why people do not insure (health insurance)

The below table shows the reason why the person is not being insured. The table is designed on the basis of collected response

Reson For Not Insured	Count
Can't Afford	38
Can't Afford, Don't Believe	22
NoNeed, Don't Believe	12
NoNeed, Can't Afford, Don't Believe	10
Don't Believe	9
Don't Believe, Dissatisfied	8
NoNeed, Can't Afford	8
NoNeed,Can't Afford, Don't Believe, Dissatisfied	7
Can't Afford, Dissatisfied	1
NoNeed, Don't Believe, Dissatisfied	1
Dissatisfied	1
NoNeed	1
Grand Total	118

Fig.3. Table: prominent reasons why people do not insure (health insurance)

According to Fig.3: total Number of not insured is 118 out of 450 and their reasons are specified in table 1. the topmost reason for not being insured is Can't Afford + Can't Afford, Don't Believe as compare to previous data which was collected in 2019 the ration is less for these 2 reasons. in 2019 the ration for Can't Afford:51 + Can't Afford, Don't Believe :58 the number of these 2 reasons are decreased and it’s been converted into Insured category.

VII. BAYESIAN NETWORK MODEL FOR STUDENT & STUDENT EMPLOYEE:

Following Abbreviations are used in data visualizations created for analysis:

Student, Student & Employee:

S, S&E Company: C Parent: P Yourself: Y

Can't Afford: CA Don't Believe: DB

No Need: NN Dissatisfied: DISS

According to Fig 4. there are 225/450 are not insured. there are 4 reasons behind that Can't Afford (CA), Don't Believe (DB), No Need (NN) and Dissatisfied (DISS) sometime the reason has multiply with other and it creates new entity for reason such as Can't Afford + Don't Believe and vice versa. the highest number for Can't Afford and No need these two reasons are the topmost reasons. and those who are taking insurance their payee is either parent or either company or themselves. Those who are saying Can't afford for them the company can launch new facility in insurance premium like company can reduce the premium or provide the discounted offer on premiums plan.

Those who are saying Not Needed might be they are not aware of the insurance. For their awareness the company need to take some decision and launch the awareness program in College Campus, School, even in society with the permission of higher person.

on the Left side it is showing the result of having insurance and it's categorised in three types such as Family, Individual, Self. and those who are working with some organisation their insurance premium paid by the company or their parent as per the visualisation the ratio for paying insurance premium is more with the respect of their parent or company. only the few people are paying their insurance for themselves.

According to our data only 2 to 6 students have their insurance and the payee is their parents apart from this there is no student who is having insurance. From their particular school and college. Only the Employed Student has their insurance.

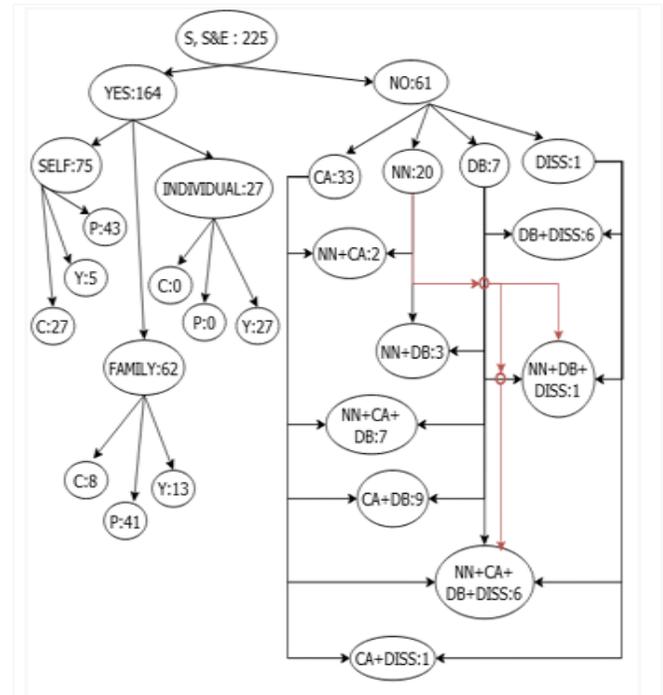


Fig.4. Bayesian network Model for Insured Not Insured Students

The overall response we got is 450 which contain all types of record such as Parent, Employee, Student & Student Employee, All. But we are taking only Student and Employed Student.

According to Fig.5 it will show the visualisation of Overall Response this is based on current data and the data size is 422 out of that 304 are insured and 118 people are not insured. it seems 72.04% has insurance and remaining 27.96% people they don't have their insurance.

Those who have insurance their premium is paid as follow: - Parent 42.7% and Company Paid by 26.7% and the remaining amount paid by Themselves which is 30.6%. the highest ratio of payee is their Parent and after that Themselves. according to their Premium Types the Annual Premium is more the ratio of this type is 53% then for Monthly Type its 16%, Half-yearly and Quarterly Premium is same its 16%. The ratio of Annual premium is more as compare to the other factors.

as per their age group the highest insurer is in the age group 18 to 30 and 31 to 50 it seems in age group 1 to 17 there is no insurer. And if in age group there will be insured person then the payee is their parent only even the student is studying in the school or institution.

According to Future Interest Visualisation there are 60.5% people are interested being insured in future and as per their

VIII. VISUAL ANALYTICS OF DASHBOARD:

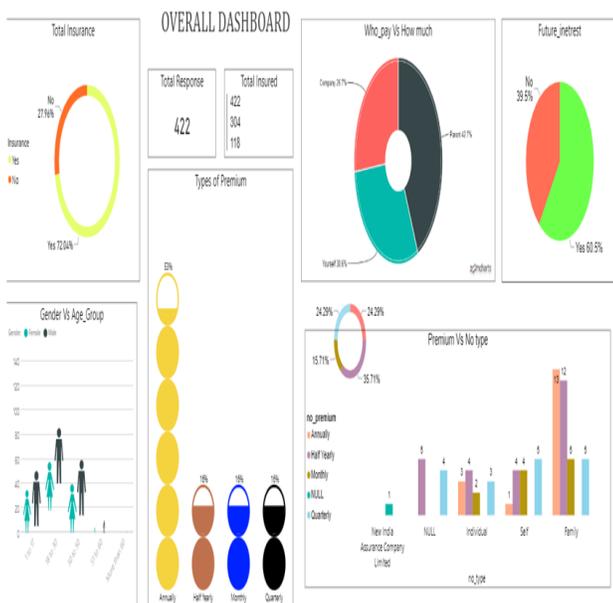


Fig.5. Visual Effects for Overall

response their premium ratio as per Annually:24.29%
HalfYearly:35.71% Quarterly:24.29% Monthly:15.71

IX. CONCLUSION:

Our research concluded that our target is Student Community. For their insurance the School or Campus need to take effort to being them insured it's their responsibility.

This research shows that the maximum no of Self-Employed Student has their insurance and their premium is paid by the Company where they Work.

as per the Fig.5 Percentage of Not Insured is 28% and who is Interested in future their ratio is more than 60% it seems health insurance can Hike up to 60% as per the current study.

according to all visualisation and analytical study only few students have their insurance even if they are dependent on their parent and it seems their parents are paying their insurance. And who has their insurance in student community they are working with some organisation and their insurance is paid by their company.

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