

CTP Insurer Claims Experience and Customer Feedback Comparison

1 December 2017 to 30 June 2019

State Insurance
Regulatory
Authority (SIRA)

Why does SIRA publish insurer data?

As part of its regulatory oversight, SIRA monitors insurers' performance through data-gathering and analysis. SIRA helps to hold insurers accountable by being transparent with this data, enabling scheme stakeholders and the wider public to have informed discussions about the performance of the industry.

Additionally, access to insurers' data will help customers make meaningful comparisons between insurers when purchasing CTP insurance. People injured in motor accidents may also benefit from knowing what to expect from the insurer managing their claim.

In this report, SIRA compares four key indicators of customer experience from 1 Dec 2017 to 30 June 2019 across the five CTP insurers in NSW: AAMI, Allianz, GIO, NRMA and QBE.

The following evidence-based indicators measure insurer performance over the course of a claim journey:

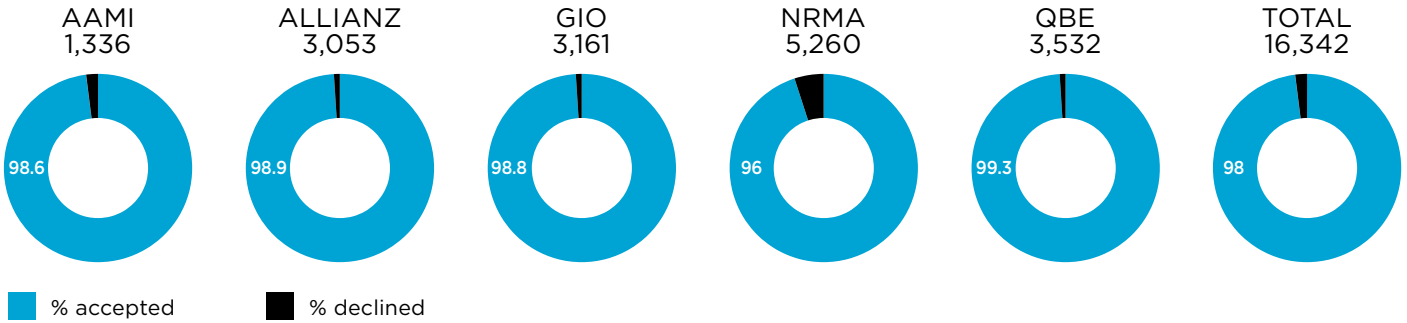
- the number of statutory benefits claims accepted by insurers
- how quickly insurers pay statutory benefits
- the outcome of claim decisions reviewed by insurers through the insurer's internal review unit, and
- the number and type of compliments and complaints received by SIRA about insurers.

The CTP Insurer Claims Experience and Customer Feedback Comparison results will be published each quarter. Future publications will benefit as SIRA continues to improve and expand its data collection and reporting capability.

How many claims* did insurers accept?

Insurers accepted most claims from injured people and their families.

Total claims accepted 98% (16,022)



Why were claims declined?

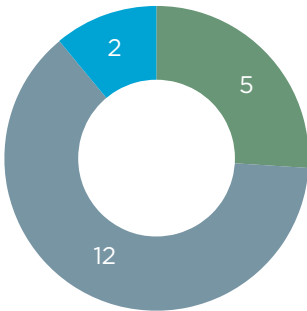
Insurers decline claims in certain circumstances under NSW legislation. To date, 2% of the 16,342 claims have been declined by insurers. 16,022 statutory benefits claims have been accepted.

The most common reasons for claim denial included:

- late claim lodgement (more than 90 days after their accident), and
- provision of insufficient information to the insurer.

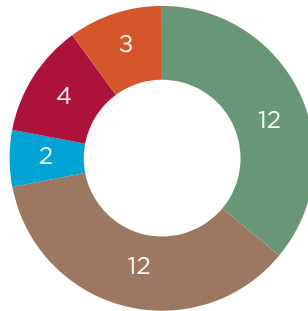
Reasons why claims were declined**

AAMI



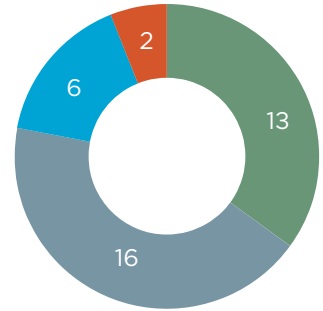
Rejected claims 19

ALLIANZ



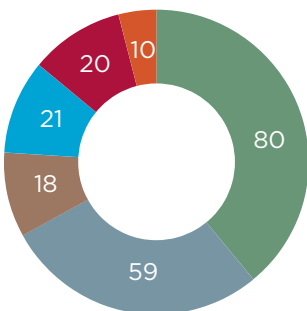
Rejected claims 33

GIO



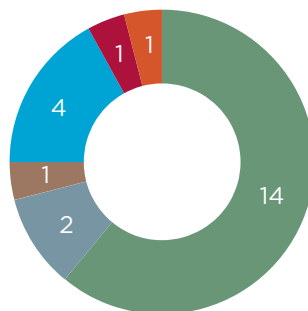
Rejected claims 37

NRMA



Rejected claims 208

QBE



Rejected claims 23

- Late claim (lodged >90 days after accident)
- Insufficient information provided to insurer
- Claim did not involve a motor vehicle accident
- Claim involved an uninsured, unregistered or unidentified vehicle
- Claim related to a serious driving offence
- Other***

* Statutory benefits claim.

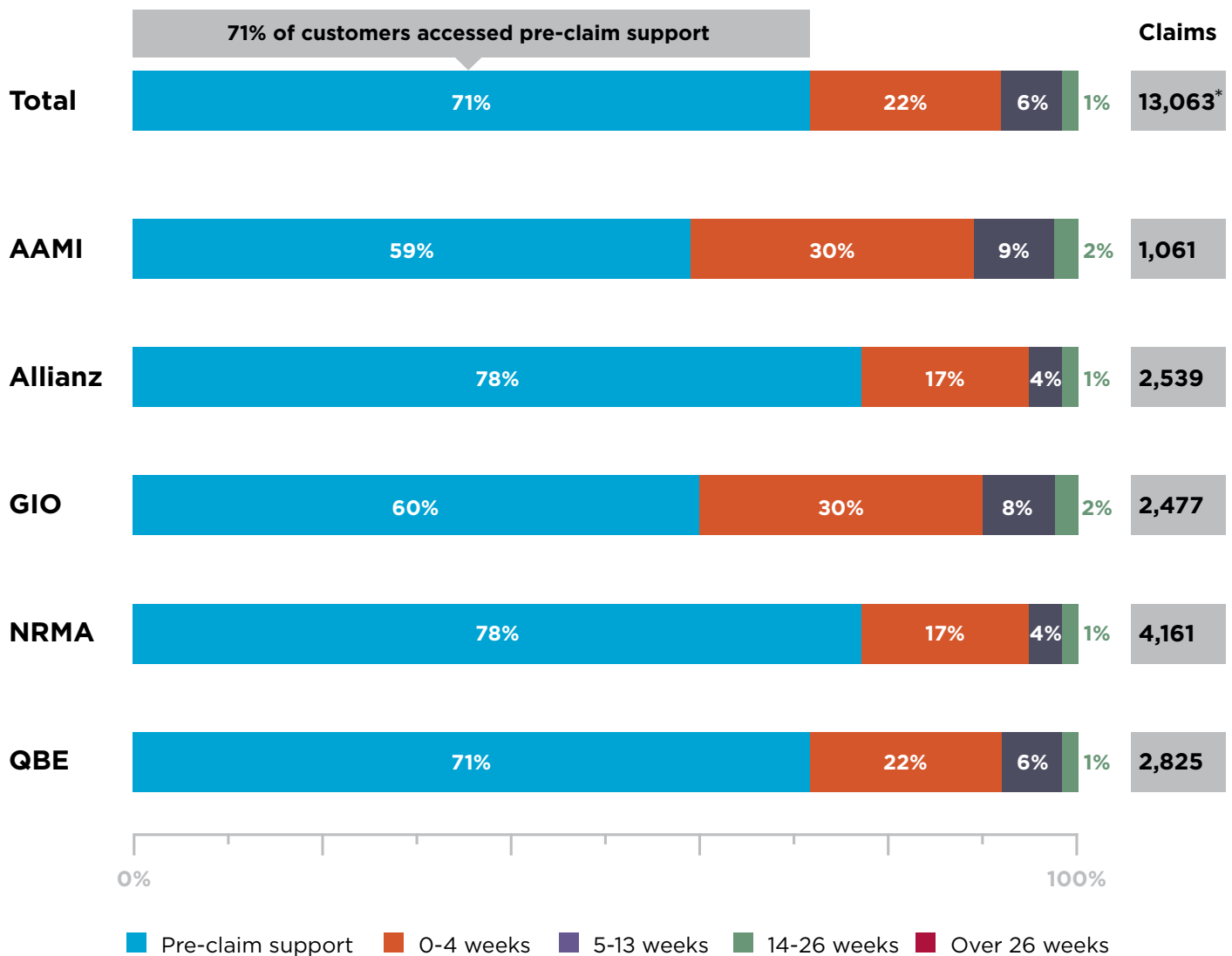
** Excludes claims which were declined because customers were covered by other scheme/insurer.

*** Includes: injury non-existent, or not covered under the legislation.

How long did it take to receive treatment and care benefits?

Receiving treatment immediately after an accident is critical for making a full recovery. That is why insurers cover initial medical expenses for most people before they lodge a formal claim. 71% of injured people received 'pre-claim support', with a further 22% accessing treatment and care services within the first month after lodging a claim.

Time it takes to receive treatment and care benefits (in weeks)



Some insurers cover expenses faster than others. Among the five insurers, Allianz and NRMA had the highest proportion of pre-claim treatment and care support. This is when customers access treatment and care services after notifying the insurer, but before lodging a formal claim.

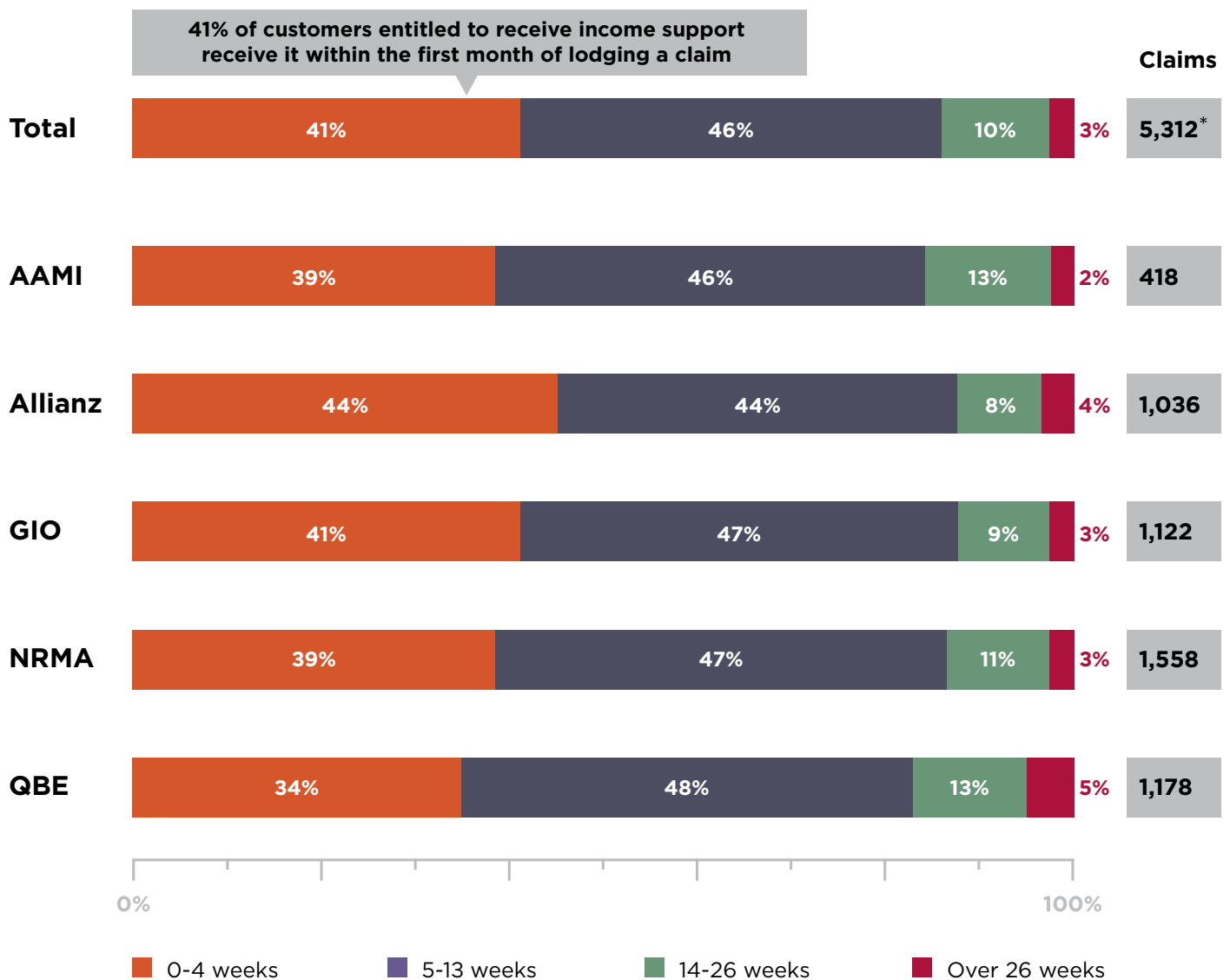
*To date, of the 16,022 total accepted statutory benefits claims, 13,063 had a treatment and care component.

How quickly have insurers paid income support to customers after motor accidents?

Some people need to take time off work after an accident. That is why it's important for insurers to provide income support in the form of weekly payments to people while they are away from work. 41% of customers entitled to income support payments received it within the first month of lodging a claim, with the vast majority receiving the income support payments within 13 weeks.

The sooner the insurer receives the relevant information from the customer, the sooner the insurer can begin to pay income support payments.

Time it takes to receive income support (in weeks)



Some insurers begin paying income support faster than others. Among the five insurers, Allianz had the highest proportion of customers who received income support within the first month of lodging a claim.

*To date, of the 16,022 total statutory benefits claims, 5,312 had payments for loss of income.

What happened when customers disagreed with the insurer's decision?

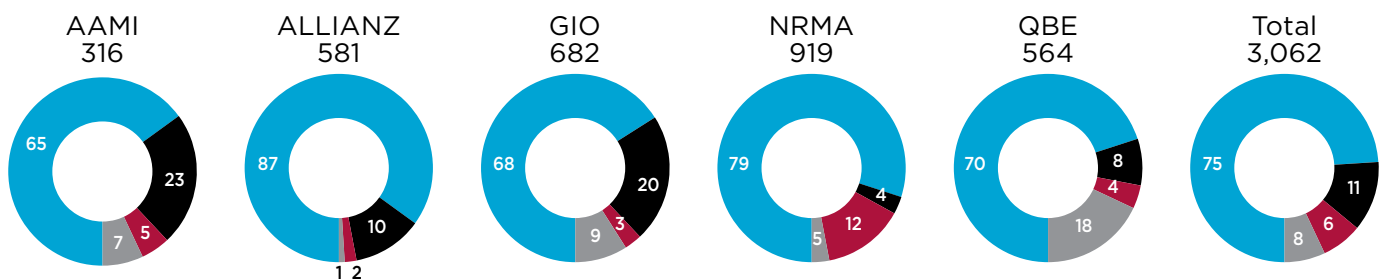
Customers who disagree with the insurer's decision can ask for a review. The decision will be reconsidered by the insurer's internal review team, who are independent from the original decision makers.

Insurers accepted most applications for internal reviews. However, some applications were declined because:

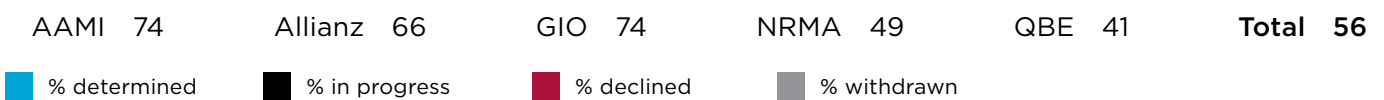
- the request was submitted late and the customer did not respond to requests for reasons why it was submitted late, and
- the insurer determined it did not have the jurisdiction to conduct an internal review of that decision.

Customers sometimes also withdraw their application for an internal review.

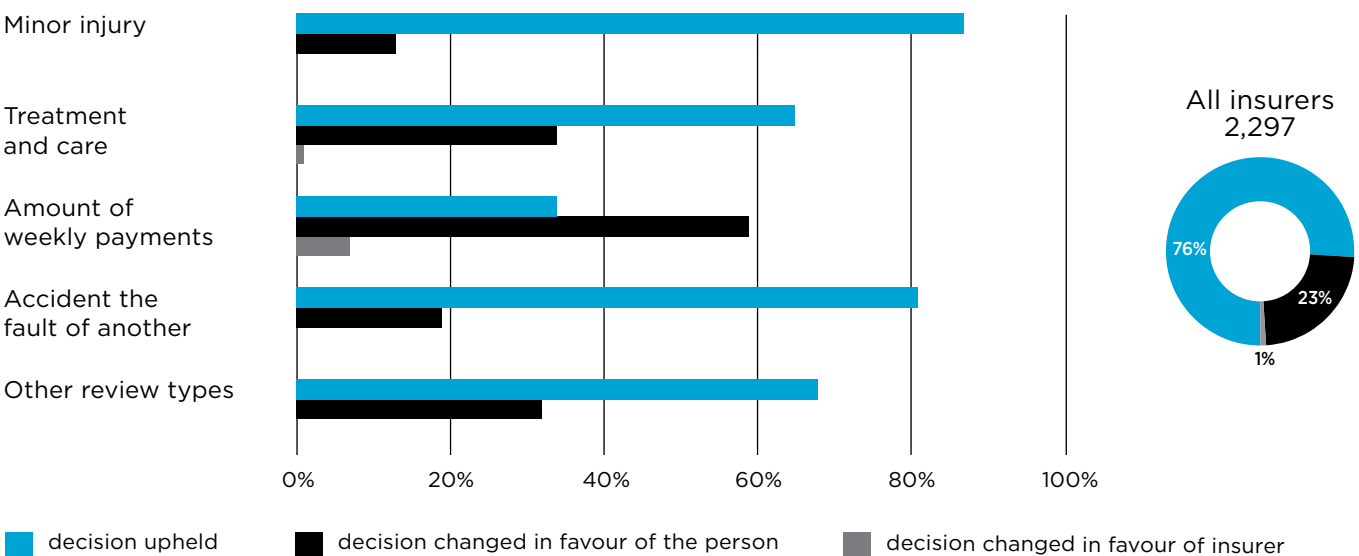
Internal reviews by insurers and status (%)



Internal Reviews per 100,000 greenslips*



Outcomes of resolved internal reviews



If customers are dissatisfied with the outcome of the internal review, they can submit their claim to SIRA's Dispute Resolution Services (DRS) via [SIRA's website](#). An independent DRS decision maker will reconsider the internal reviewer's determination.

* The number of internal review requests received by insurers depends on how many customers they have. Insurers with more customers will receive more requests for internal reviews, and vice versa. By measuring insurer internal reviews per 100,000 greenslips sold, the regulator can compare insurers' performance regardless of how many customers they have.

Compliments and complaints

SIRA closely monitors the compliments and complaints it receives about insurers. Compliments help identify best practice in how insurers manage claims, while complaints may highlight problems with insurers' conduct which could require further investigation.

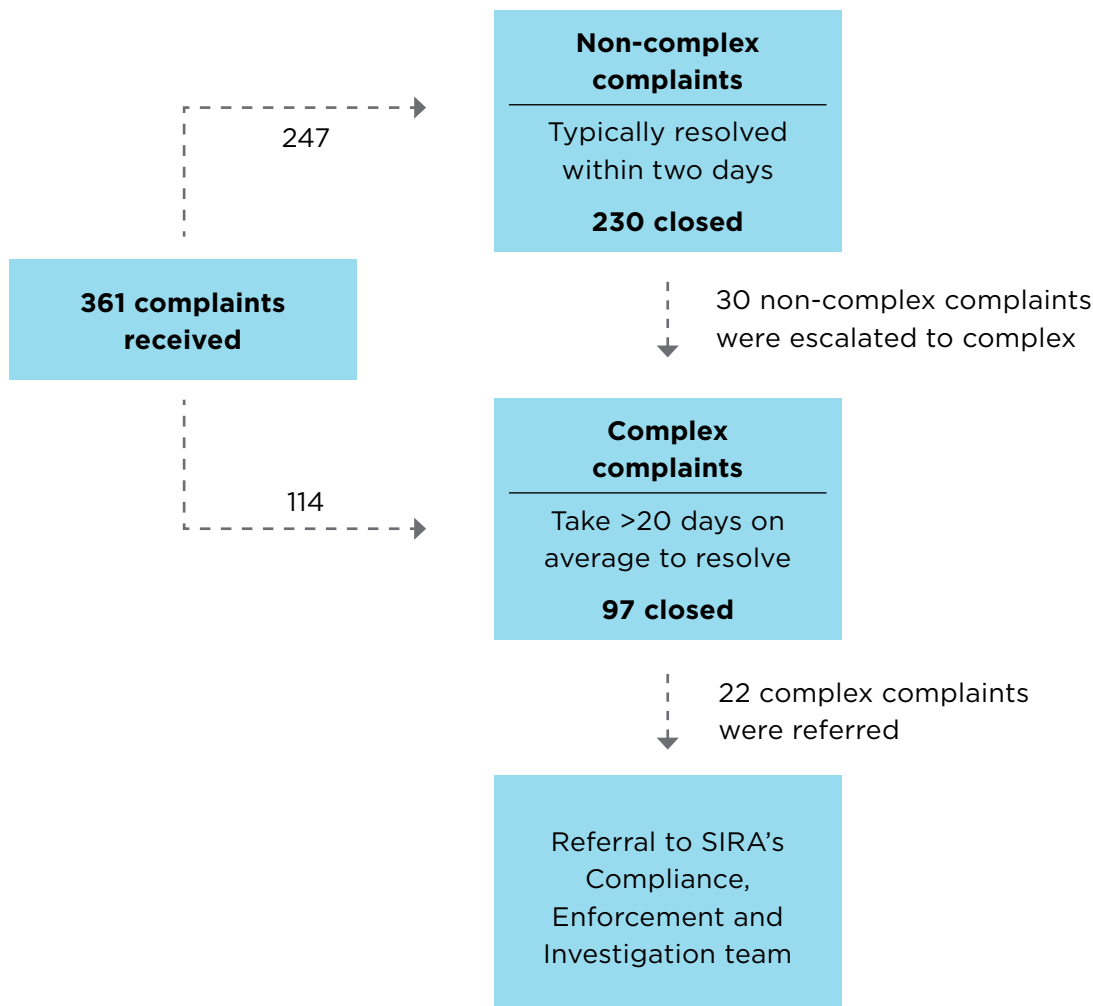
How SIRA handles complaints

Customers can lodge complaints through any of SIRA's channels. Non-complex complaints are handled by [SIRA's CTP Assist service](#) and usually take less than two working days to close*. Complex complaints are referred to SIRA's complaints handling experts and take on average 21 working days to close, depending on their complexity. Potential cases of insurer misconduct are escalated to SIRA's Compliance, Enforcement and Investigation team for further investigation and possible regulatory action.

Customers who are unhappy with the outcome of SIRA's review can resubmit their complaint for further consideration. If customers disagree with how SIRA handled their complaint, they can contact the [Ombudsman of NSW](#) for assistance.

Snapshot of resolved complaints process

Customers are encouraged to talk to their insurer in the first instance; insurers have their own complaints handling process.



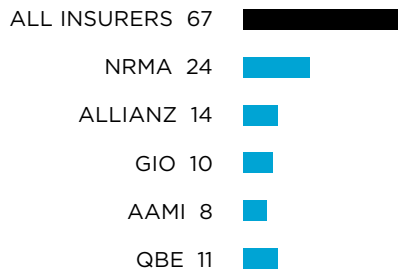
Any customers dissatisfied with SIRA's handling of their complaint can contact the [NSW Ombudsman](#).

This information was collected from 1 January 2019 to 30 June 2019.

* Where SIRA reviews a complaint and provides an outcome.

How many compliments and complaints about insurers did SIRA receive?

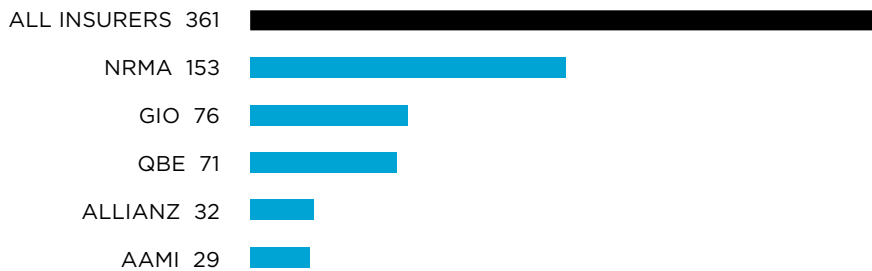
Compliments



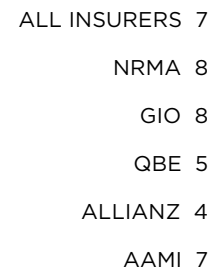
Compliments per 100,000 greenslips*



Complaints



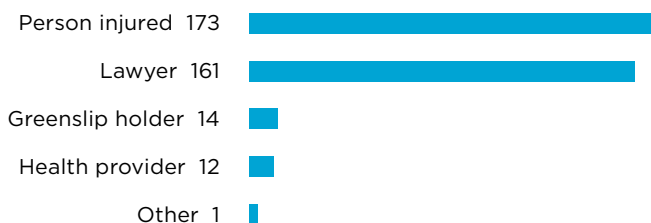
Complaints per 100,000 greenslips*



Totals



Who made the complaint

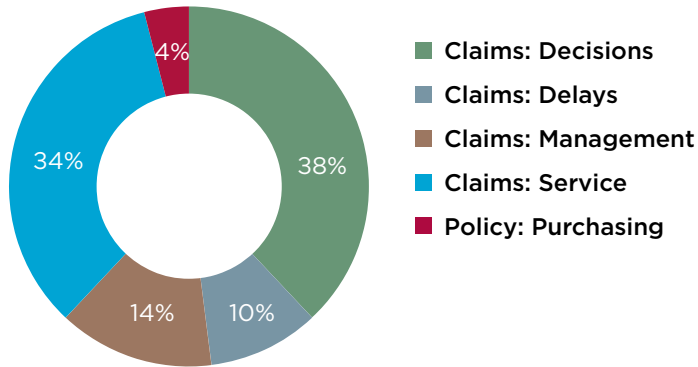


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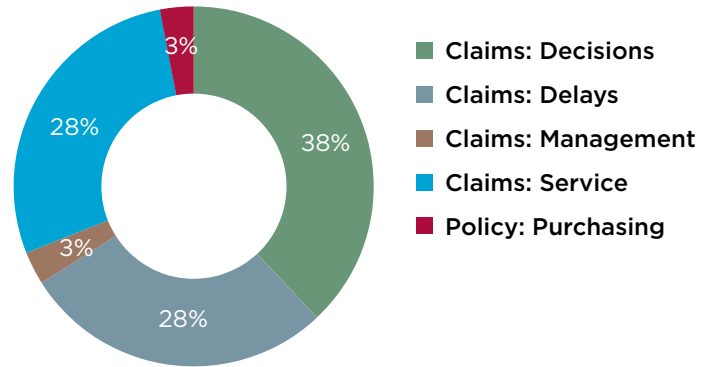
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What were the complaints about?

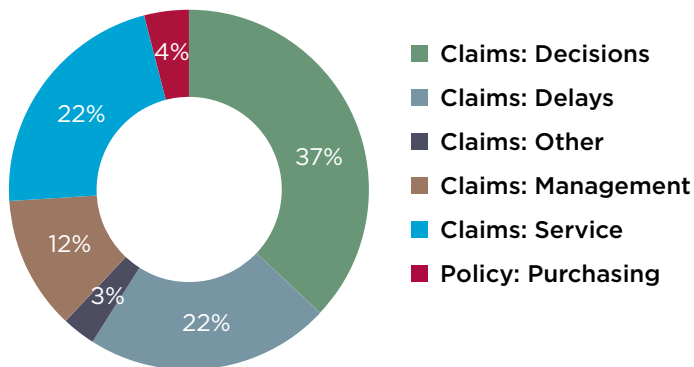
AAMI



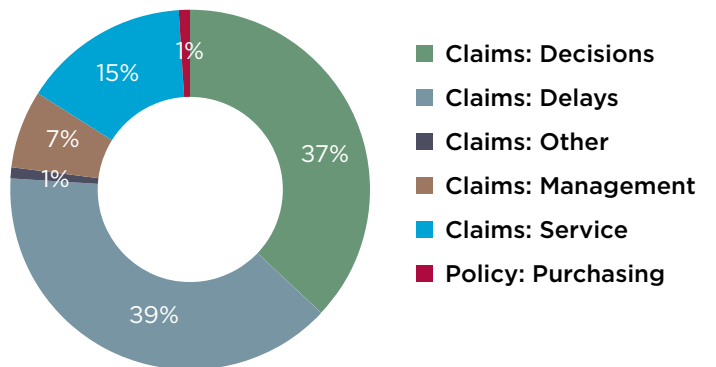
Allianz



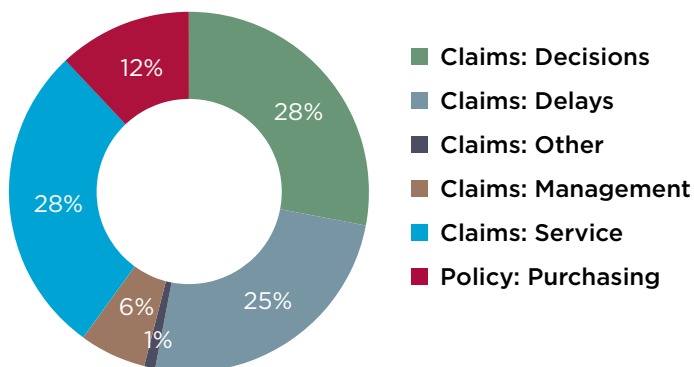
GIO



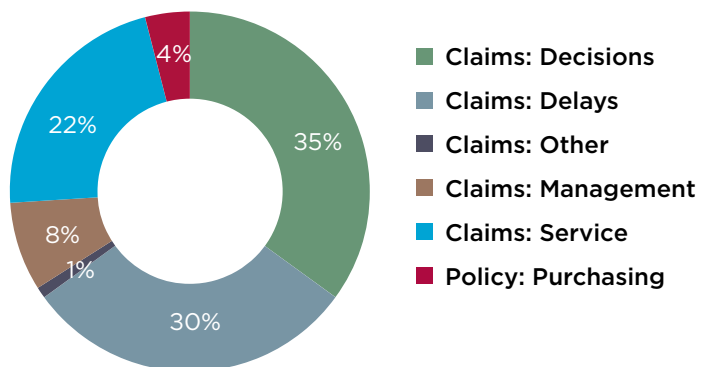
NRMA



QBE



All insurer related complaints



Glossary

Accepted claims - The total number of statutory benefit claims where liability was not declined during the first 26 weeks of the benefit entitlement period.

Acceptance rate - The percentage of statutory benefit claims where liability was not declined during the first 26 weeks of the benefit entitlement period. It is the total count of statutory benefit claims lodged, less declined claims, divided by total statutory benefit claims.

Claim - A claim for treatment and care or loss of income regardless of fault under the Act. It excludes early notifications (before a full claim is lodged), as well as interstate, workers compensation and compensation to relatives claims.

Complaint - An expression of dissatisfaction made to or about an organisation and related to its products, services, staff or the handling of a complaint, where a response or resolution is explicitly or implicitly expected or legally required.

Complaints received - The number of complaints that have been received in the time period.

Compliment - An expression of praise.

Declined claims - The total number of statutory benefit claims where the liability is rejected during the first 26 weeks of the benefit entitlement period.

Income support payments - Weekly payments to an earner who is injured as a result of a motor accident, and sustains a total or partial loss of earnings as a result of the injury.

Insurer - An insurer holding an in-force licence granted under Division 9.1 of the Act.

Internal review - When requested by a person, the insurer conducts an internal review of decisions made and notifies the person of the result of the review, usually within 14 days of the request.

Internal review types:

- **Minor injury** - Whether the injury caused by the motor accident is a minor injury for the purposes of the Act.
- **Amount of weekly payments** - Whether the amount of statutory benefits payable under section 3.4 (Statutory benefits for funeral expenses) or under Division 3.3 (Weekly payments of statutory benefits) is reasonable.
- **Was accident the fault of another** - Whether the motor accident was caused mostly by the injured person. This influences a person's entitlement to statutory benefits (sections 3.28 and 3.36 of the Act).
- **Other review types:**
 - accident verification
 - earning capacity impairment
 - is death or injury from a NSW accident
 - variation of weekly payments
 - weekly benefits outside Australia
 - recoverable statutory benefits
 - reduction for contribution negligence
 - serious driving offence exclusion
 - permanent impairment

Payments - Payment types may include income support payments, treatment, care, home/vehicle modifications or rehabilitation.

Referrals to Compliance, Enforcement and Investigation (CE&I) - Where a potential breach of guidelines or legislation is detected through the management of a complaint in accordance with the SIRA compliance and enforcement policy.

About the data in this publication:

Claims data is primarily sourced from the Universal Claims Database (UCD) which contains information on all claims received under the NSW Motor Accidents CTP scheme, which commenced on 1 December 2017, as provided by individual licensed insurers.

SIRA uses validated data for reporting purposes. Differences to insurers' own systems can be caused by:

- a delay between claim records being captured in insurer system and data being submitted and processed in the UCD
- claim records submitted by the insurer being blocked by data validation rules in the UCD because of data quality issues.

All CTP compliments and complaints data from 1 January 2019 to 30 June 2019 was collected through SIRA's complaints and operational systems. Compliments and complaints received directly by the insurers were not included.

For more information about the statistics in this publication, contact MAIRstakeholder@sira.nsw.gov.au

Disclaimer

This publication may contain information that relates to the regulation of workers compensation insurance, motor accident third party (CTP) insurance and home building compensation in NSW. It may include details of some of your obligations under the various schemes that the State Insurance Regulatory Authority (SIRA) administers. However, to ensure you comply with your legal obligations you must refer to the appropriate legislation as currently in force. Up to date legislation can be found at the NSW Legislation website www.legislation.nsw.gov.au. This publication does not represent a comprehensive statement of the law as it applies to particular problems or to individuals, or as a substitute for legal advice. You should seek independent legal advice if you need assistance on the application of the law to your situation. This material may be displayed, printed and reproduced without amendment for personal, in-house or non-commercial use.

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