

Affordable, quality health care. For everyone.

The Major Issues Affecting Medicare Going Forward

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Medicare is a Multi-Faceted Program

- A vehicle for coverage to a large and growing population (aged and disabled) with extensive health care needs.
- A program that accounts for a large and growing share of the federal budget and national health spending.
- A platform for developing innovative payment and delivery system models.



Immediate Impact

- Increased health insurance coverage.
- Increased access to health care.
- Increased protection against health care costs.
- Decreased disparities by race.
- Desegregation of hospitals (staff and facilities).



Evolution Over Time

- Increased eligibility (disabled added in 1972).
- Increased coverage (drug coverage added in 2006).
- Expanded role of private plans (Medicare risk program established in 1972 -> Medicare Advantage).
- Payment reform (prospective payment for hospitals in 1983, physician fee schedule in 1992, other prospective payment systems in 1997, Accountable Care Organizations in 2012).
- Quality improvement (Professional Standards Review Organizations in 1972 -> Quality Improvement Organizations, value-based payment initiatives).

The Affordable Care Act

- ACA mostly known for provisions expanding health insurance coverage, but also included important provisions to improve care for Medicare beneficiaries while slowing Medicare spending:
 - Extended coverage to all effective preventive services with no patient cost-sharing.
 - Eliminates the "doughnut hole" in Medicare prescription drug coverage.
 - Encourages payment and delivery system reform.
- Initiatives to encourage and reward changes in how health care is organized, delivered, and paid for:
 - Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation
 - Patient-Centered Medical Homes
 - Accountable Care Organizations
 - Bundled payment
 - Multi-payer initiatives



Ongoing Challenges

- Rising expenditures—spending per beneficiary slowing, but rising number of enrollees -> rapid increase in total spending.
- Chronic illness—changing beneficiary needs in a program designed for acute care.
- Program fragmentation—beneficiaries in traditional Medicare obtain coverage from Part A (Hospital Insurance), Part B (Supplementary Medical Insurance), Part D (Prescription Drug Coverage), private supplemental (Medigap) coverage.
- Coverage gaps—high deductibles/copays, no limit on out-ofpocket costs, no coverage for long-term care.
- Role of private plans—how to bring out the best in both traditional Medicare and Medicare Advantage.



Our Panel







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