

What's in Store for Medicare?

May 24, 2017 The 24th Princeton Conference *Possible Medicare Changes: Impact on Beneficiaries, Payers, and the Federal Budget*

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The House-passed AHCA retains most but not all Medicare provisions in the ACA

The AHCA <u>retains</u>:

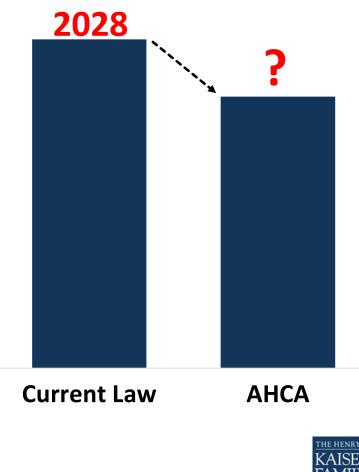
- Medicare savings (e.g., reductions in payments to hospitals, other health care providers, Medicare Advantage plans)
- Medicare benefit improvements
 - Closes Part D "donut hole"
 - Improved preventive benefits
- Center for Medicare & Medicaid Innovation
 - Payment and delivery system reforms
- Independent Payment Advisory Board

The AHCA <u>repeals</u>:

- Medicare HI payroll tax surcharge on high earners (effective after 12/31/2022)
- Annual fee paid by Rx drug manufacturers
- Reinstates employer tax deduction for RDS

SOURCE: "2016 Annual Report of the Boards of Trustees" (current law depletion date).

HI Trust Fund Projected Depletion Date:

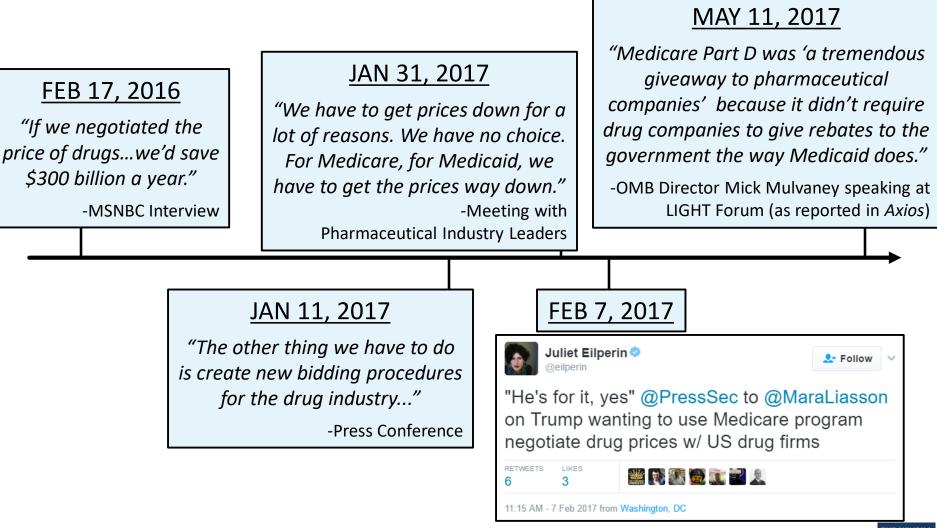


The AHCA also proposes major changes to Medicaid – with uncertain implications for 1 in 5 Medicare beneficiaries

- The House-passed bill would reduce Medicaid spending by \$839 billion over 10 years and convert Medicaid to a per capita cap model
 - 24% \downarrow in federal funds
- The focus has largely been on the potential impact on children and families and their expected loss of coverage
 - 14 million \downarrow Medicaid enrollees
 - 24 million \uparrow in uninsured \rightarrow 52 million uninsured
- Medicaid savings and per capita caps could also impact low-income people on Medicare
 - One in five (11 million) seniors and younger adults with disabilities on Medicare get additional benefits and services that are covered by Medicaid



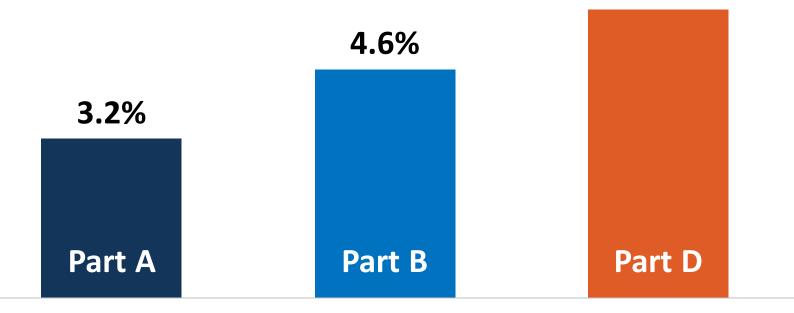
Exhibit 3 President Trump has said he wants to reduce Medicare and Medicaid drug prices



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Prescription drug spending (Part D) is projected to grow faster than other parts of Medicare over next decade

Average annual growth in Medicare per beneficiary costs, 2015-2025:



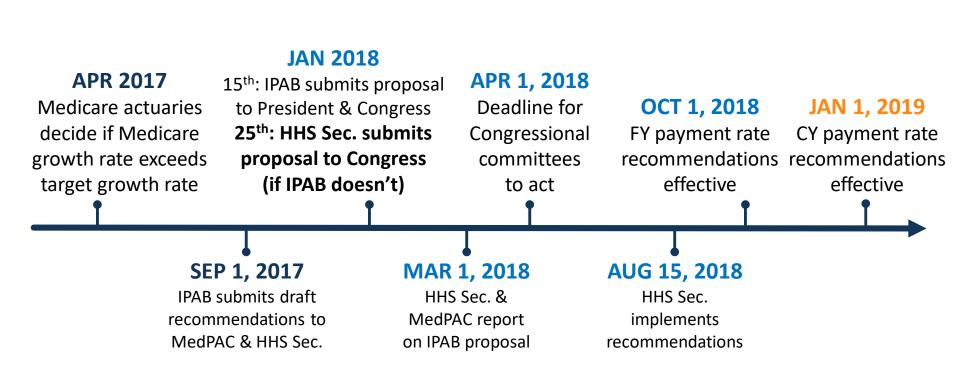
5.8%

Per beneficiary spending:

2015	\$5,019	\$5,522	\$2,203
2025	\$6,901	\$8,642	\$3 <i>,</i> 861



If IPAB is not repealed, the process for generating savings could begin this year (for 2019)

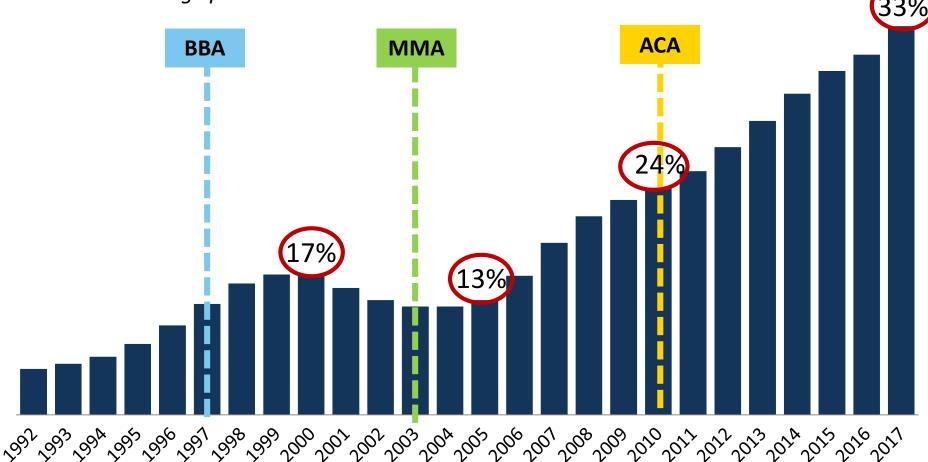


NOTE: IPAB is prohibited from proposing changes that would 'ration care," increase revenues, increase beneficiary premiums or cost-sharing, or restrict benefits. Through 2019, IPAB would be prohibited from recommending changes that affect providers subject to ACA productivity adjustments. Reductions permitted for Medicare Advantage, Part D, SNF, home health, and suppliers.



Exhibit 6 Medicare Advantage enrollment has increased steadily, even after ACA payment reductions

Medicare Advantage penetration:



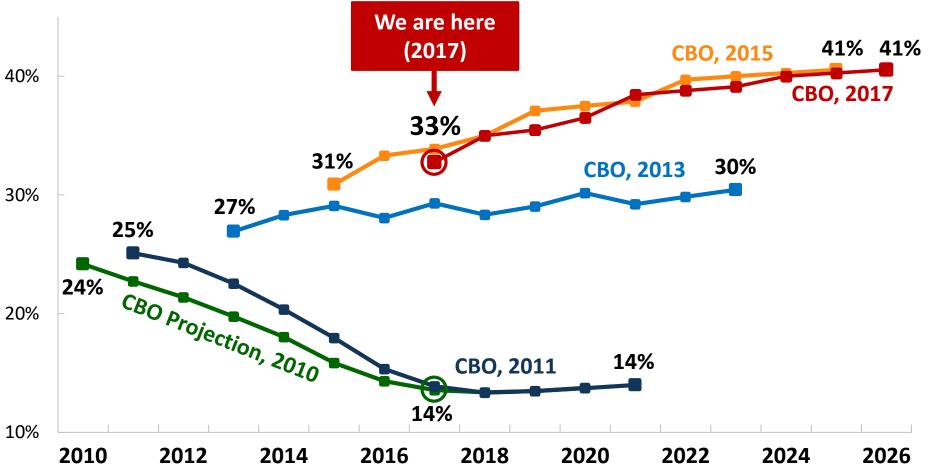
NOTE: Includes MSAs, cost plans, demonstration plans, and Special Needs Plans as well as other Medicare Advantage plans. Excludes beneficiaries with unknown county addresses and beneficiaries in territories other than Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation analysis of CMS Medicare Advantage enrollment files, 2008-2017, and MPR, "Tracking Medicare Health and Prescription Drug Plans Monthly Report," 1999-2007; enrollment from March of each year, with the exception of 2006, which is from April.



^{Exhibit 7}Medicare Advantage penetration has outpaced earlier projections

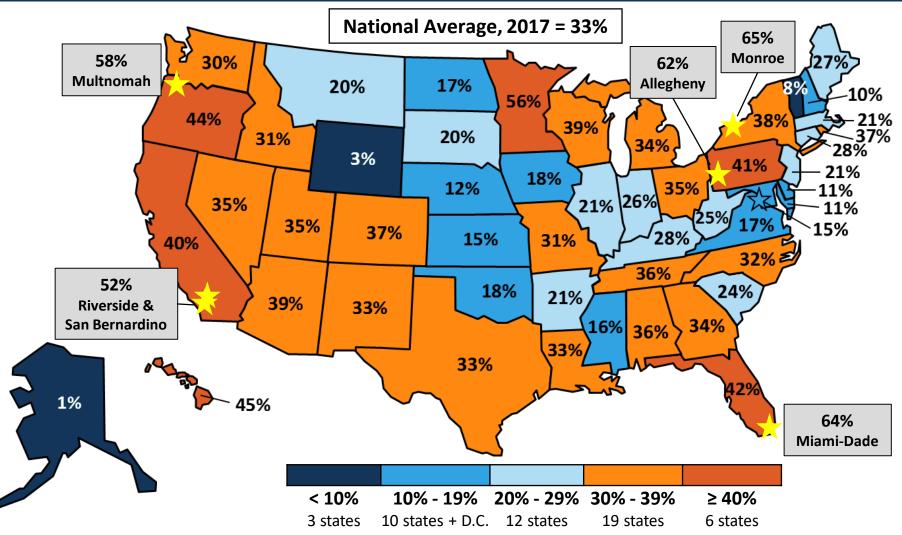
Medicare Advantage, as a share of all Medicare beneficiaries:



NOTE: Enrollment includes Medicare Advantage, cost contracts, and demonstration contracts covering Medicare Parts A and B. SOURCE: CBO Baseline Projects: 2010 – 2016.

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Exhibit 8 Medicare Advantage penetration now exceeds 40% in six states (CA, FL, HI, MN, OR, PA)



NOTE: Includes MSAs, cost plans and demonstrations. Includes Special Needs Plans as well as other Medicare Advantage plans. Excludes beneficiaries with unknown county addresses and beneficiaries in territories other than Puerto Rico. SOURCE: Authors' analysis of CMS State/County Market Penetration Files, 2017.



Exhibit 9

Why are Medicare beneficiaries "sticky"? In their own words...

"Because I feel that "There are days I did my homework to when I...think about possibly making a change...I've reached the hilt initially, that the age of 78 and *I'm saying* should remain good to myself, 'I'm too goddamn for me. If it is up and tired to investigate this." pricey, that's ok." "I think the older "At our age, as we get you get, the more resistant older, we learned that you are to change in the grass is not really general...I wouldn't want to greener on the other keep going from one plan side...' to another."

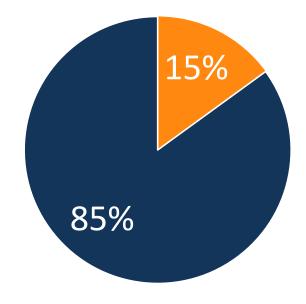


SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation, "How are Seniors Choosing and Changing Health Insurance Plans?" May 2014.

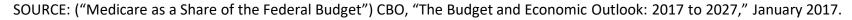
Exhibit 10 Major changes to Medicare, which received serious consideration a few years ago, appear to be on the back burner (for now)

- Raise the age of Medicare eligibility
- Change cost-sharing requirements
- Restrict/discourage supplemental coverage
- More means-testing
- Convert Medicare into a premium support system
- Federalize low-income protections

Medicare as a Share of the Federal Budget, 2016



- Improve benefits (e.g., out-of-pocket spending for Parts A and B services; hard cap on Part D out-of-pocket spending)
- Raise revenues





Medicare Resources on KFF.org

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- ✓ What Are the Implications for Medicare of the American Health Care Act?
- ✓ What Could a Medicaid Per Capita Cap Mean for Low-Income People on Medicare?
- ✓ Medicare Premium Support Proposals Could Increase Costs for Today's Seniors, Despite Assurances
- Comparison of Medicare Provisions in Recent Bills and Proposals to Repeal and Replace the Affordable Care Act
- The Independent Payment Advisory Board: A New Approach to Controlling Medicare Spending

For more information, visit kff.org/medicare

