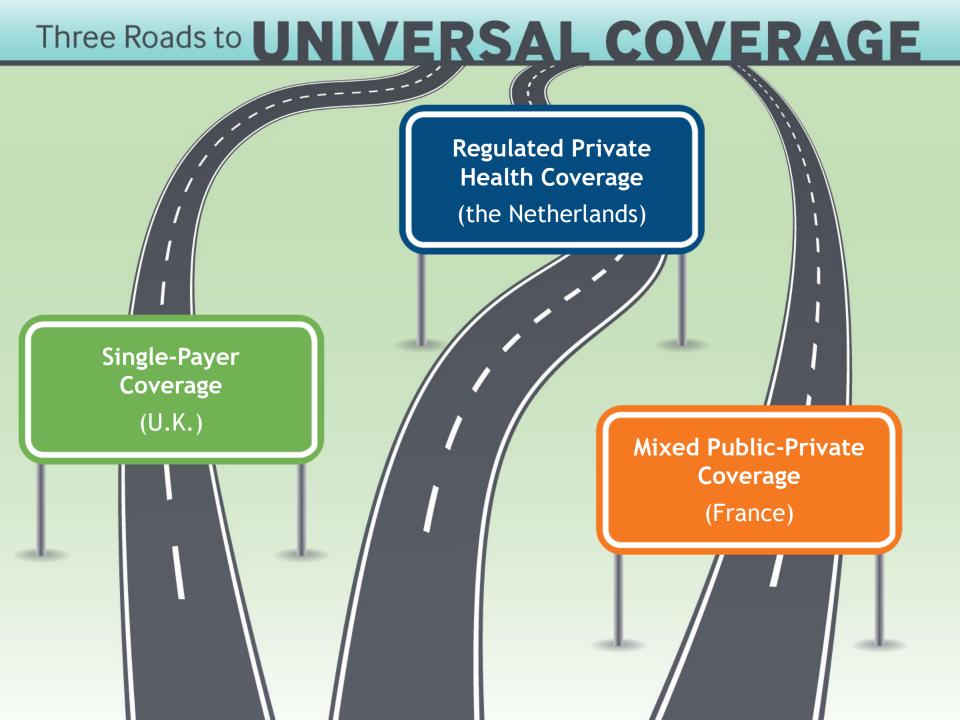
# Pathways for Achieving Universal Coverage

David Blumenthal, MD, MPP President, The Commonwealth Fund

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#### Single-Payer Coverage (U.K.)

- Spending: 9.7% of GDP
- CMWF Rank: 1
- What is covered? Comprehensive care;
   no copays at point of service
- Who is covered? All residents
- Financing and care delivery:
   Government finances health care with taxes and pays providers directly



## Regulated Private Health Coverage (Netherlands)

- Spending: 10.5% of GDP
- CMWF Rank: 2
- What is covered? Government-defined health benefits; deductible for some services
- Who is covered? Everyone is required to have insurance unless they qualify for an exception
- Financing and care delivery: People pay premiums for regulated private health coverage; insurers pay health providers



#### Mixed Public-Private Coverage (France)

- Spending: 11% of GDP
- CMWF Rank: 10
- What is covered? Wide range of services with some cost-sharing; private insurance fills gaps
- Who is covered? All residents
- Financing and care delivery: Government finances nonprofit funds that pay providers; most people buy additional private insurance



#### International Health Care System Profiles: international.commonwealthfund.org

### **Country Profiles**



**AUSTRALIA** 



CANADA



CHINA



DENMARK



**ENGLAND** 



FRANCE



GERMANY



INDIA



ISRAEL



ITALY





**NETHERLANDS** 



NEW ZEALAND





SINGAPORE





SWITZERLAND



TAIWAN



UNITED STATES



#### http://www.commonwealthfund.org/ interactives/2017/july/mirror-mirror/





Performance Varies
Among Health Systems

3 Causes of Poor Performance 4 Lessons for the United States 5 How We Measured Performance

