The Major Issues Affecting Medicare Going Forward

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22nd Princeton Conference
Princeton, NJ
May 13, 2015
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).
• 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-of-pocket 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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