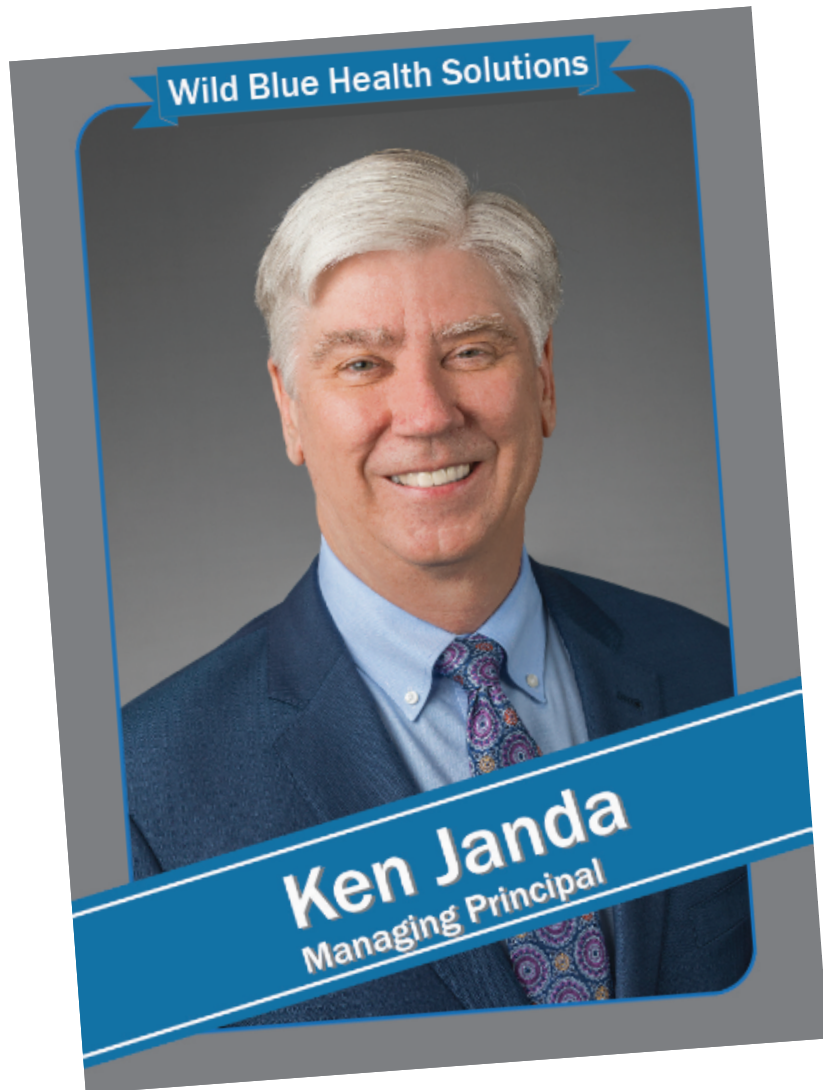


U.S. HEALTH CARE FINANCING

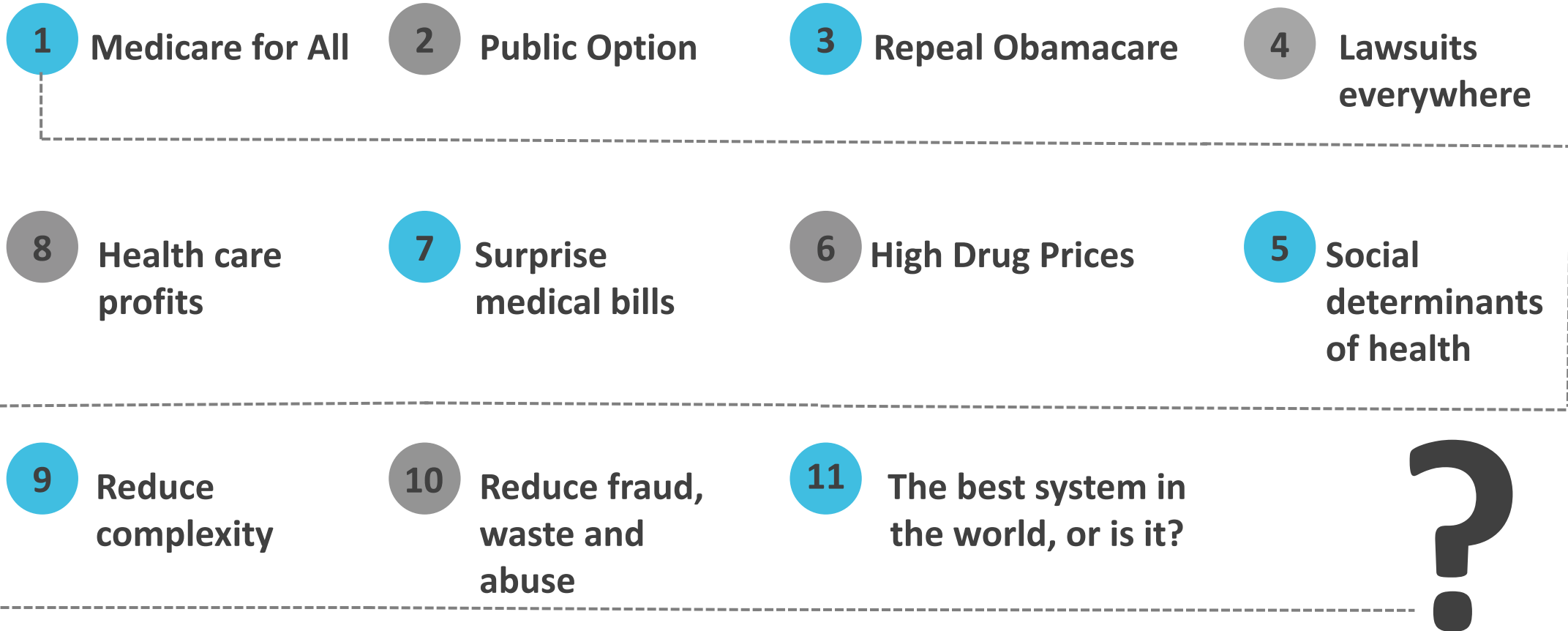
Concepts for an Informed
Health Care Conversation
- 2020 Political Edition -

Slides at [Wildbluehealthsolutions.com](https://www.wildbluehealthsolutions.com)



- Principal, Wild Blue Health Solutions, a strategic consultancy taking on challenges in health care.
- Adjunct professor at University of Houston College of Medicine and Jones Business School, Rice University
- Former CEO of non-profit health insurer Community Health Choice, focused on low-income populations
- Over 25 years experience with national health insurers Prudential, Aetna and Humana
- Health policy work (Rice University, Texas Medical Center, Center for Public Policy Priorities and more)
- B.A. Rice University; J.D. U of H Law Center
- Native Texan...small town roots and values
- Husband, father of two and grandfather of four
- Community board volunteer (San Jose Clinic, Christ Clinic and others)
- Huge baseball fan. Still loves the Astros.
- Ken.Janda@wildbluehealthsolutions.com

How do we improve value in health care?



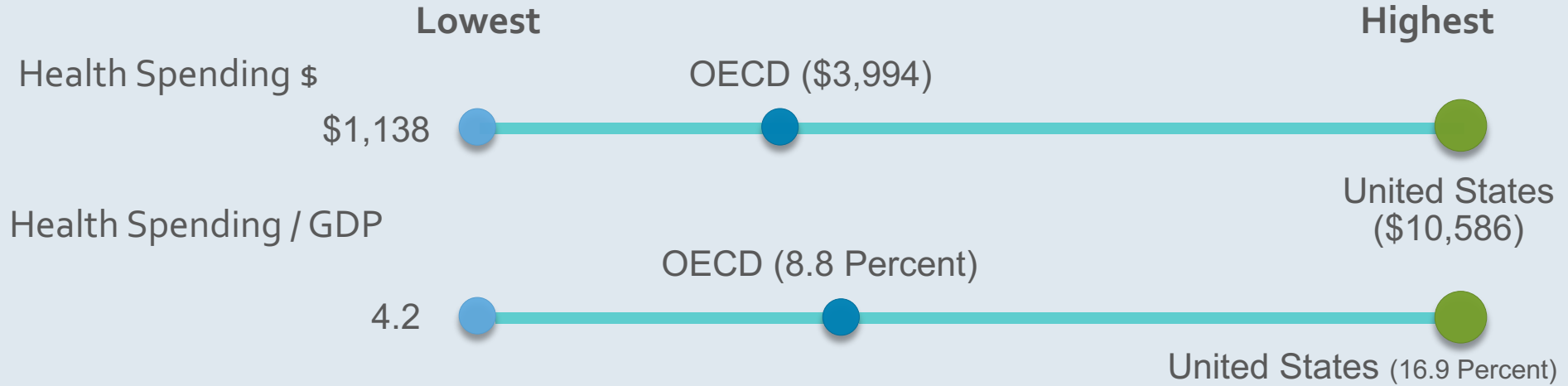
2020

Ten Concepts for an Informed Conversation

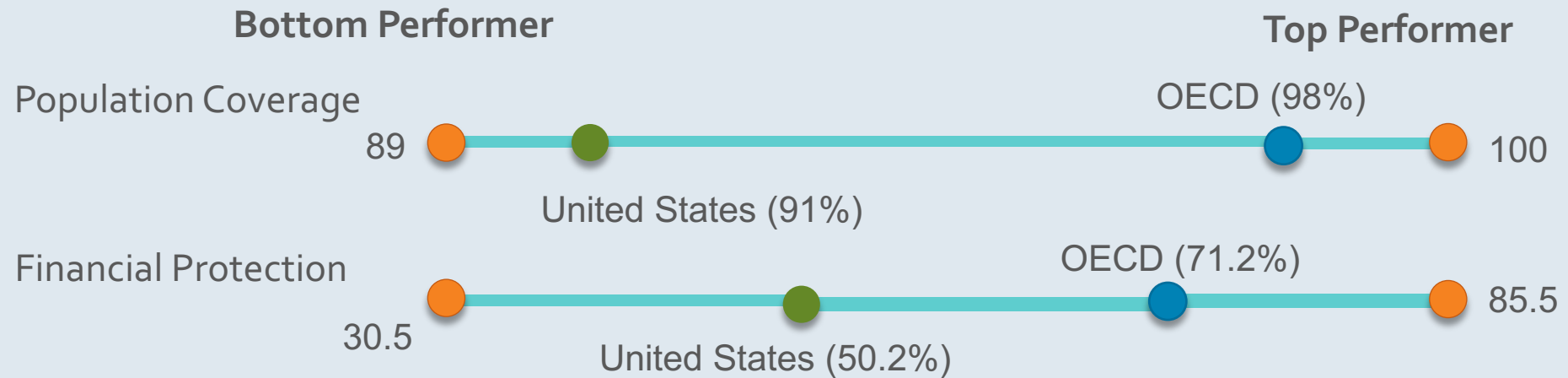
1. US Spends More than Other Countries

Health Care Resources

....but Gets Less



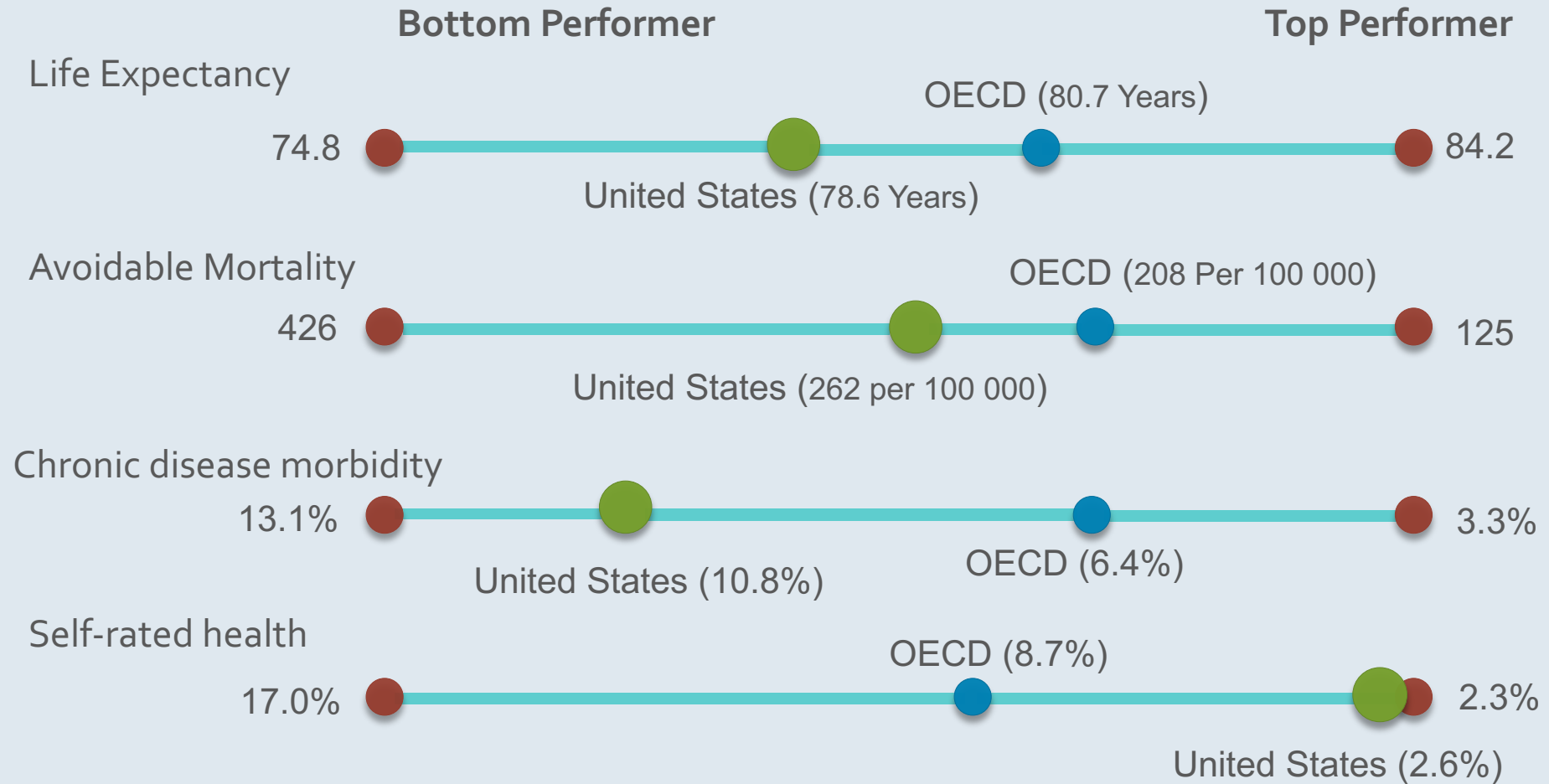
Access to care



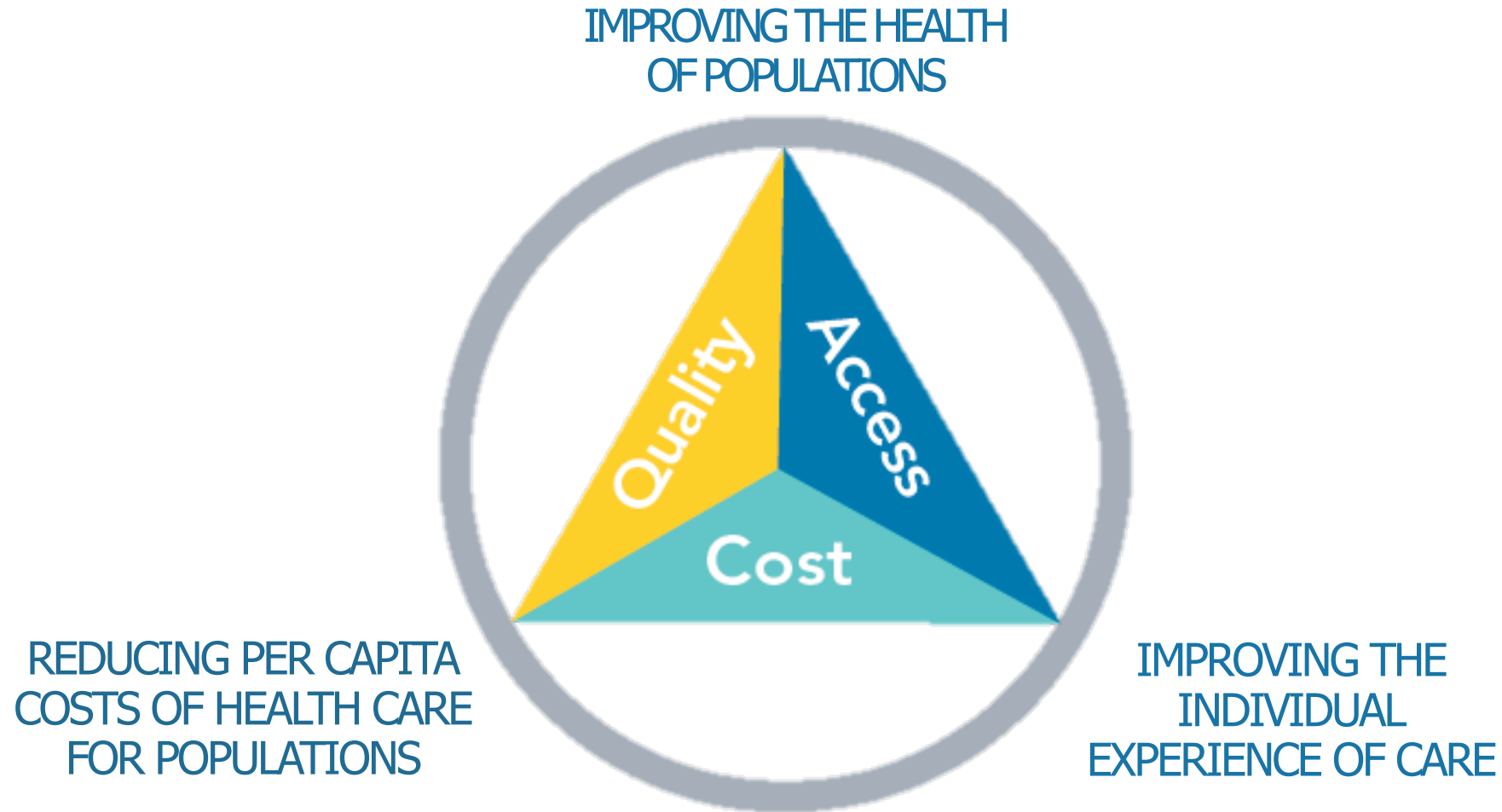
1. US Spends More than Other Countries

....but Gets Less

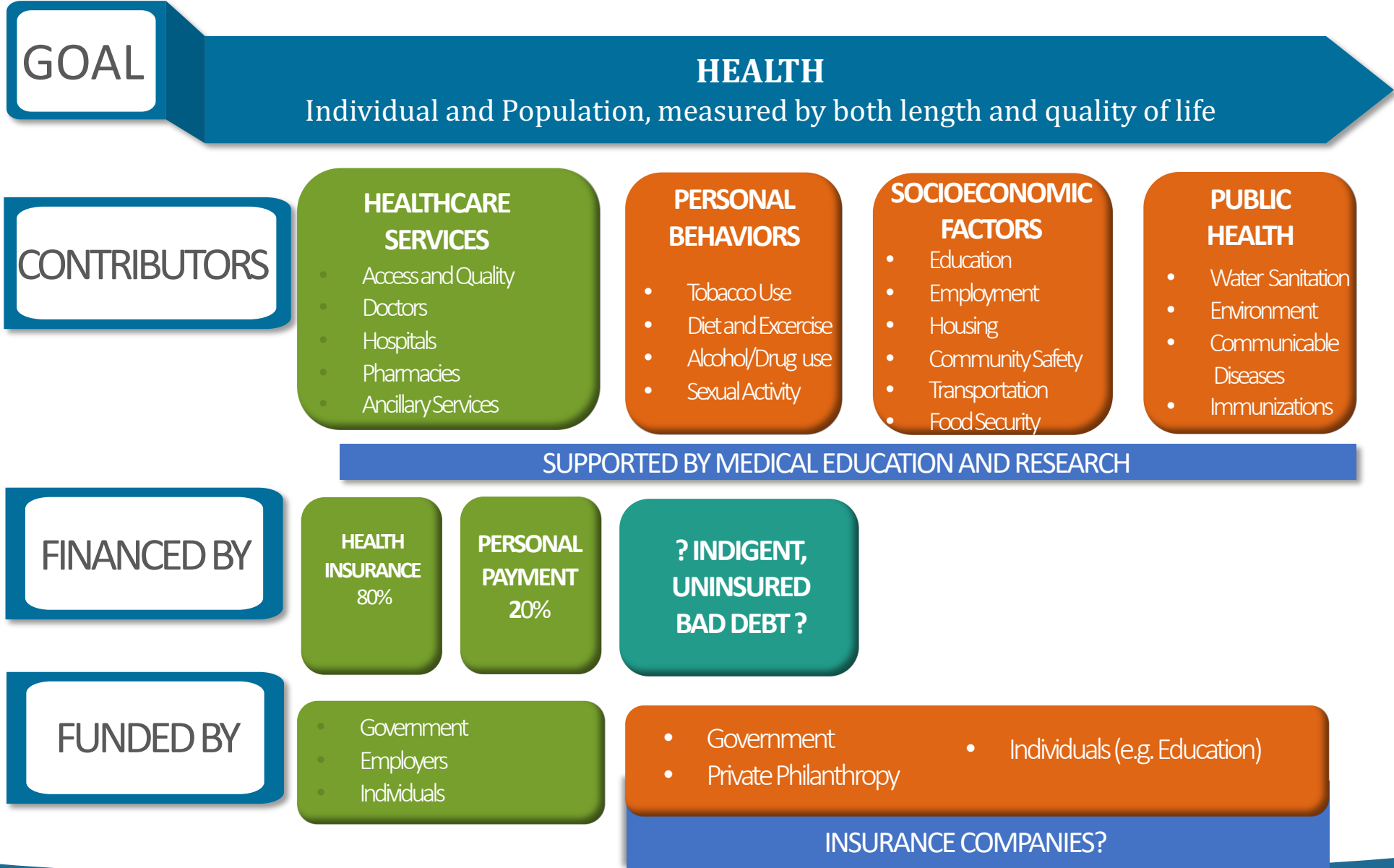
Health Status



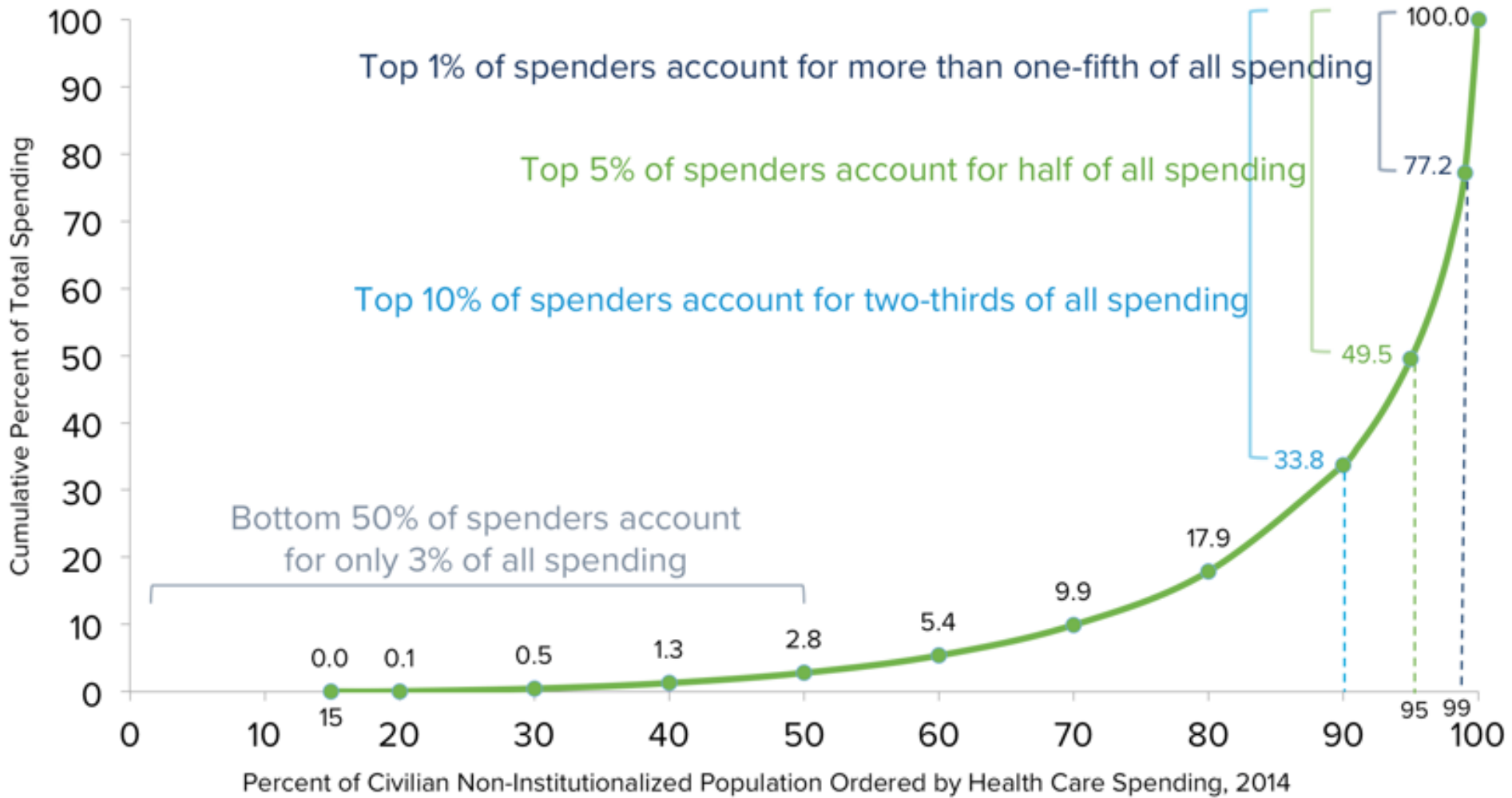
2. The Health Care Triple Aim: Simultaneous improvements



3. Health ≠ Health Care ≠ Health Insurance



4. Health Care Spending is Highly Concentrated



4a. Health Insurance is Critical



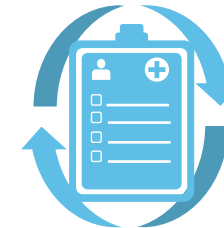
Expensive and you never know when you'll need high-cost care



Protect assets
(if you are lucky enough to have assets to protect)



Insurance is **access** to health care providers



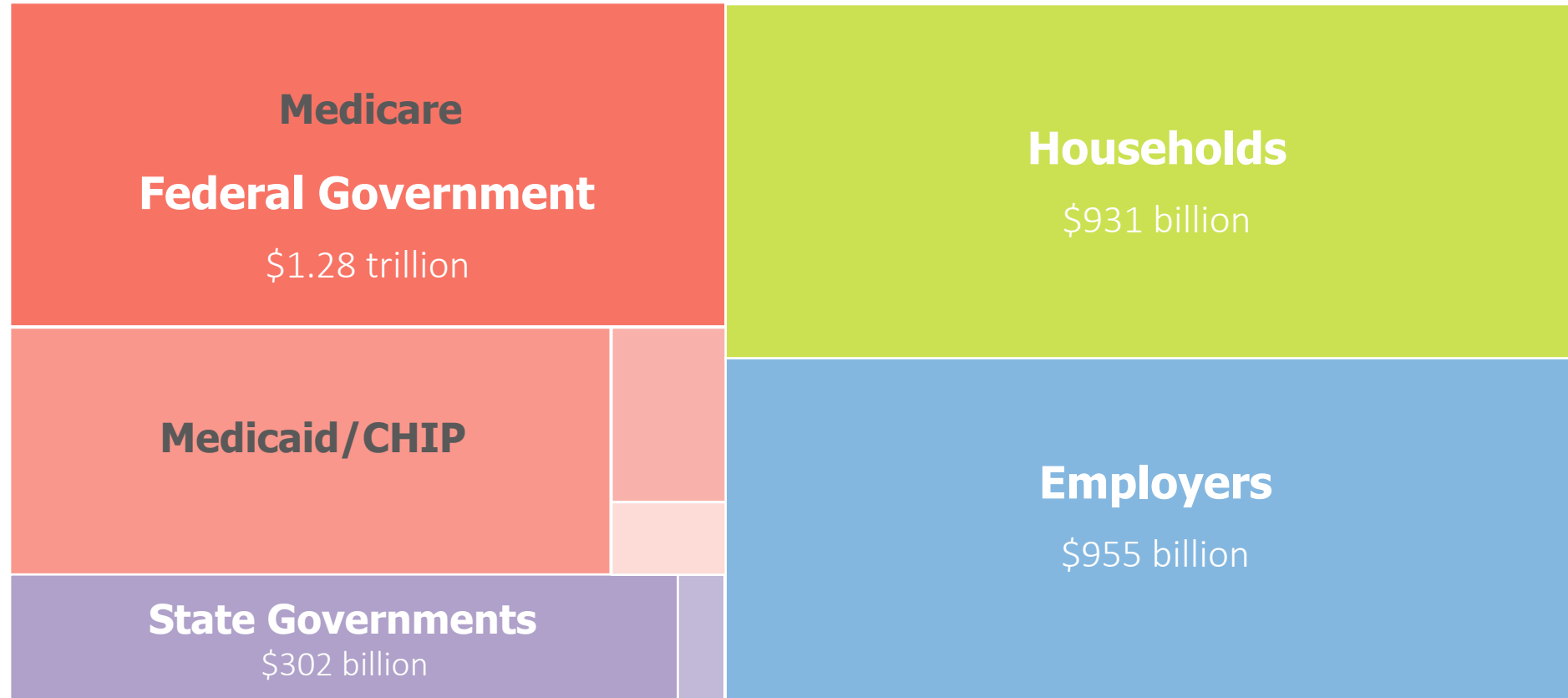
Insurance facilitates **care coordination**

Everyone needs coverage!

Health insurance is important tool, but not the goal...

HEALTH

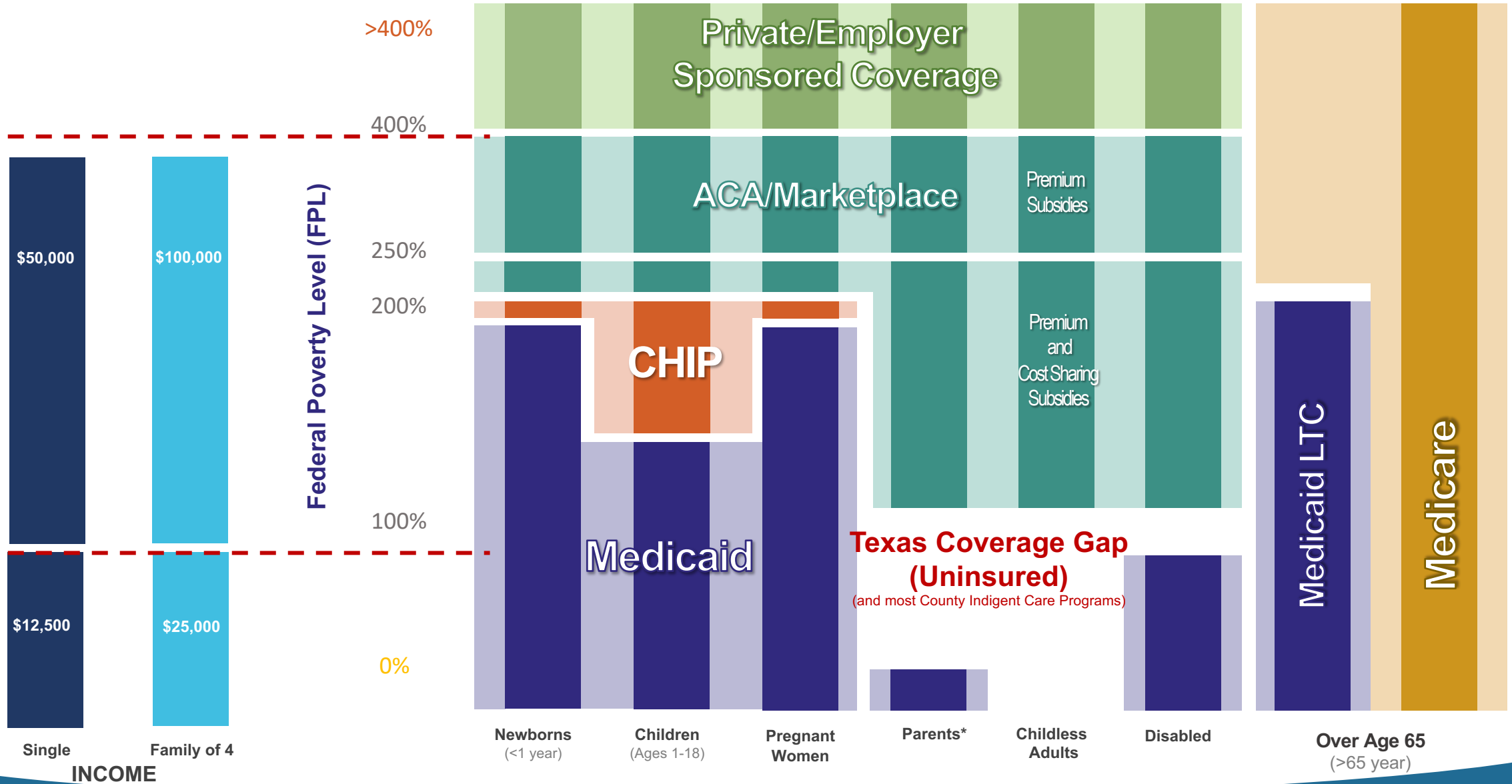
5. Who Pays for Our Health Care? \$3.6 trillion annually under current law





6. Health Insurance is Complicated

Predominant Coverage by Age and Income

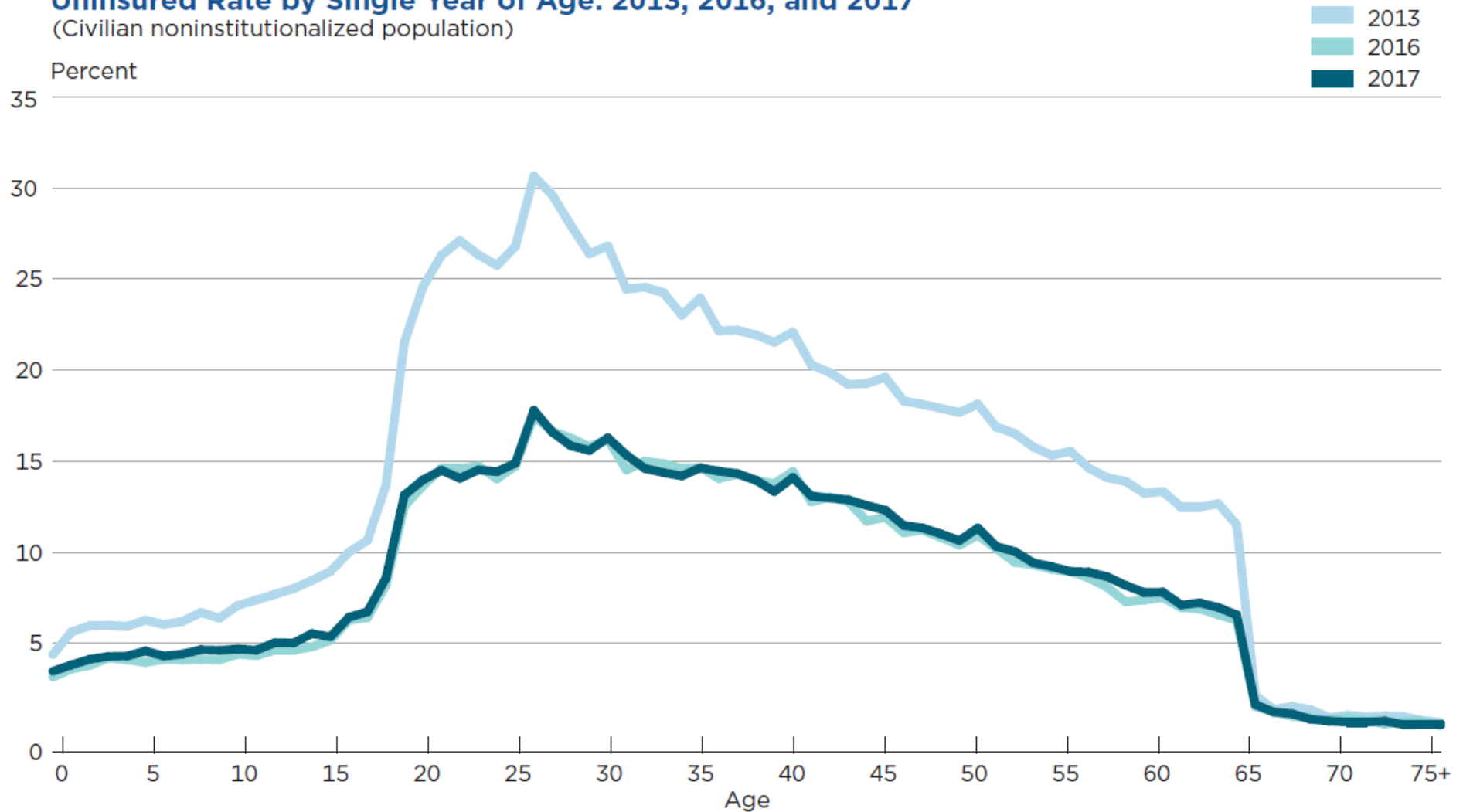


7. Uninsured Rates Vary by Age

ACA drove big decrease, 2013-2017

Uninsured Rate by Single Year of Age: 2013, 2016, and 2017

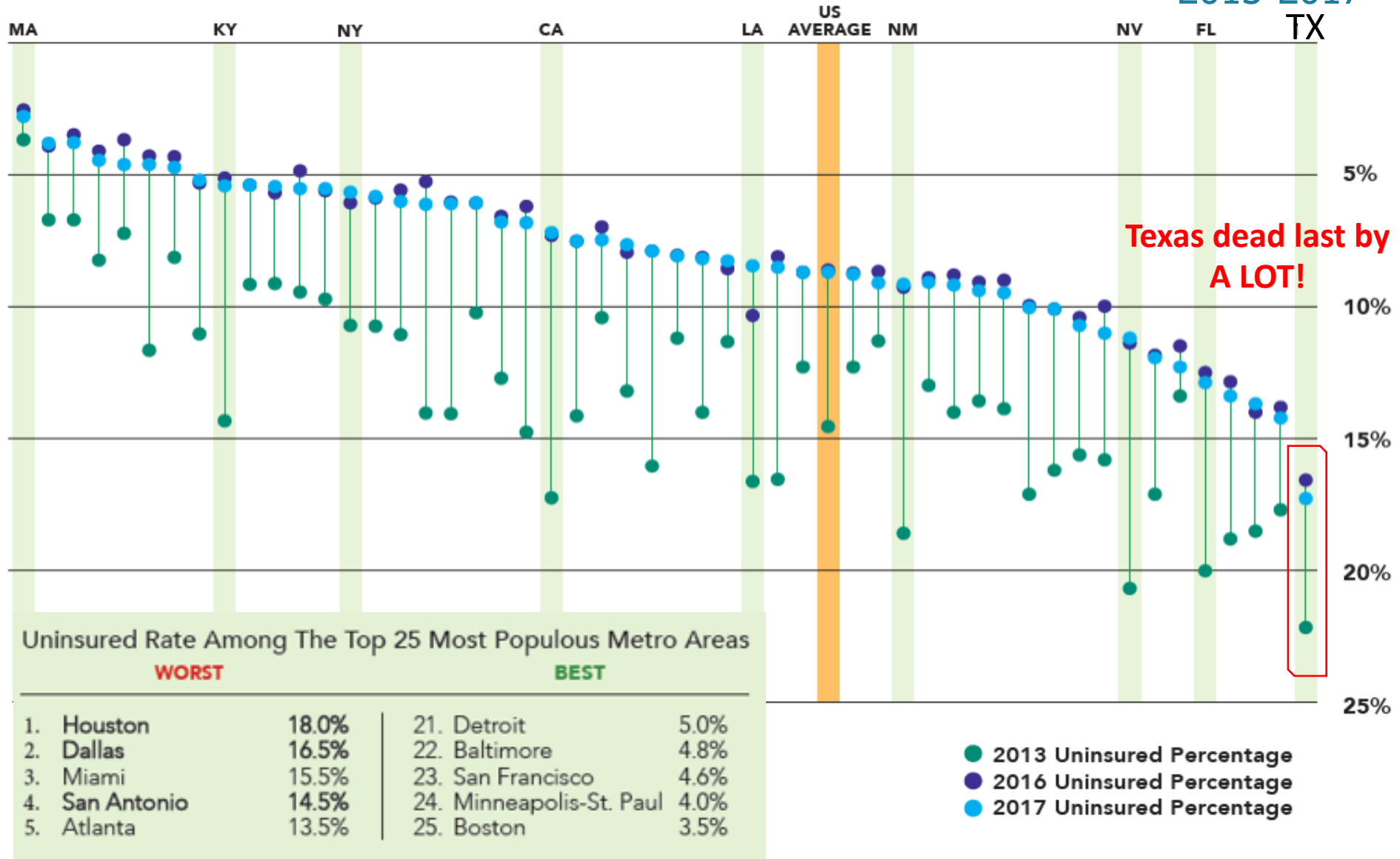
(Civilian noninstitutionalized population)



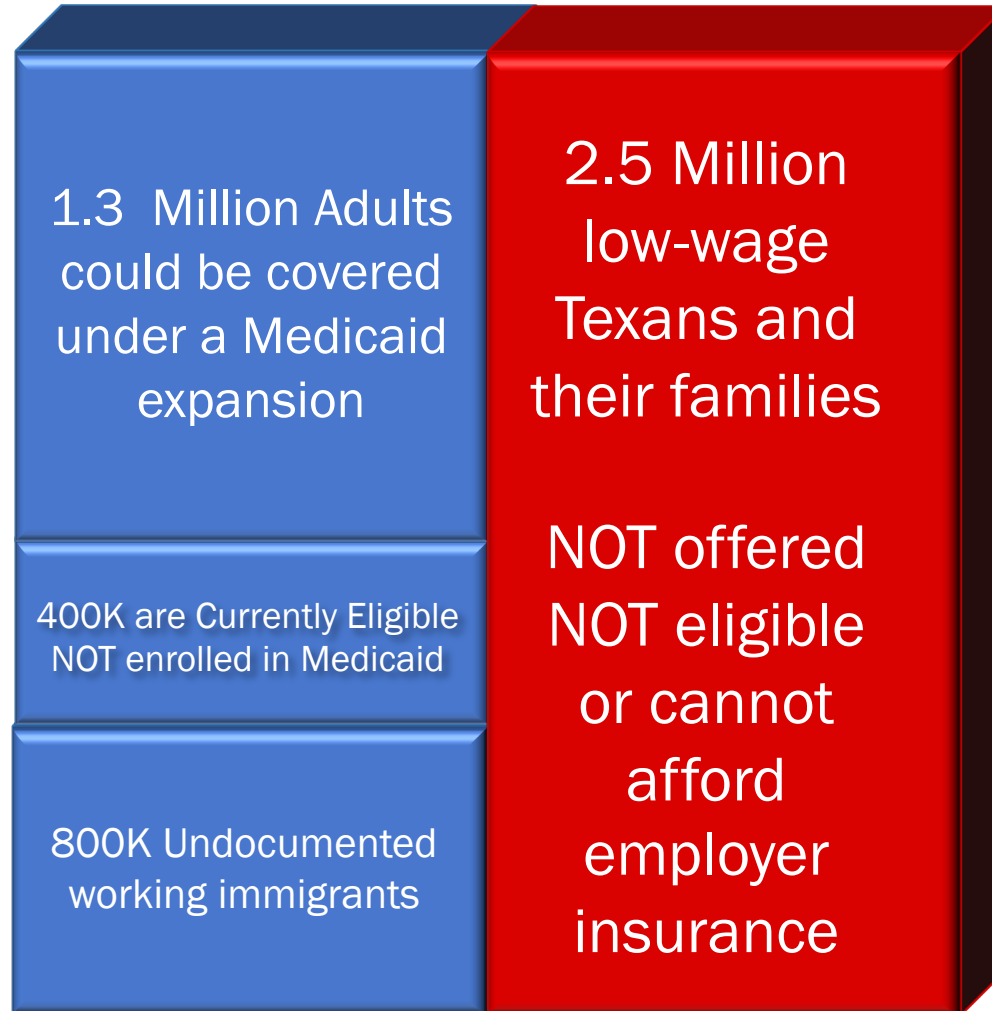
Source: <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2018/demo/p60-264.pdf>

7. Uninsured Rates Vary by State

2013-2017

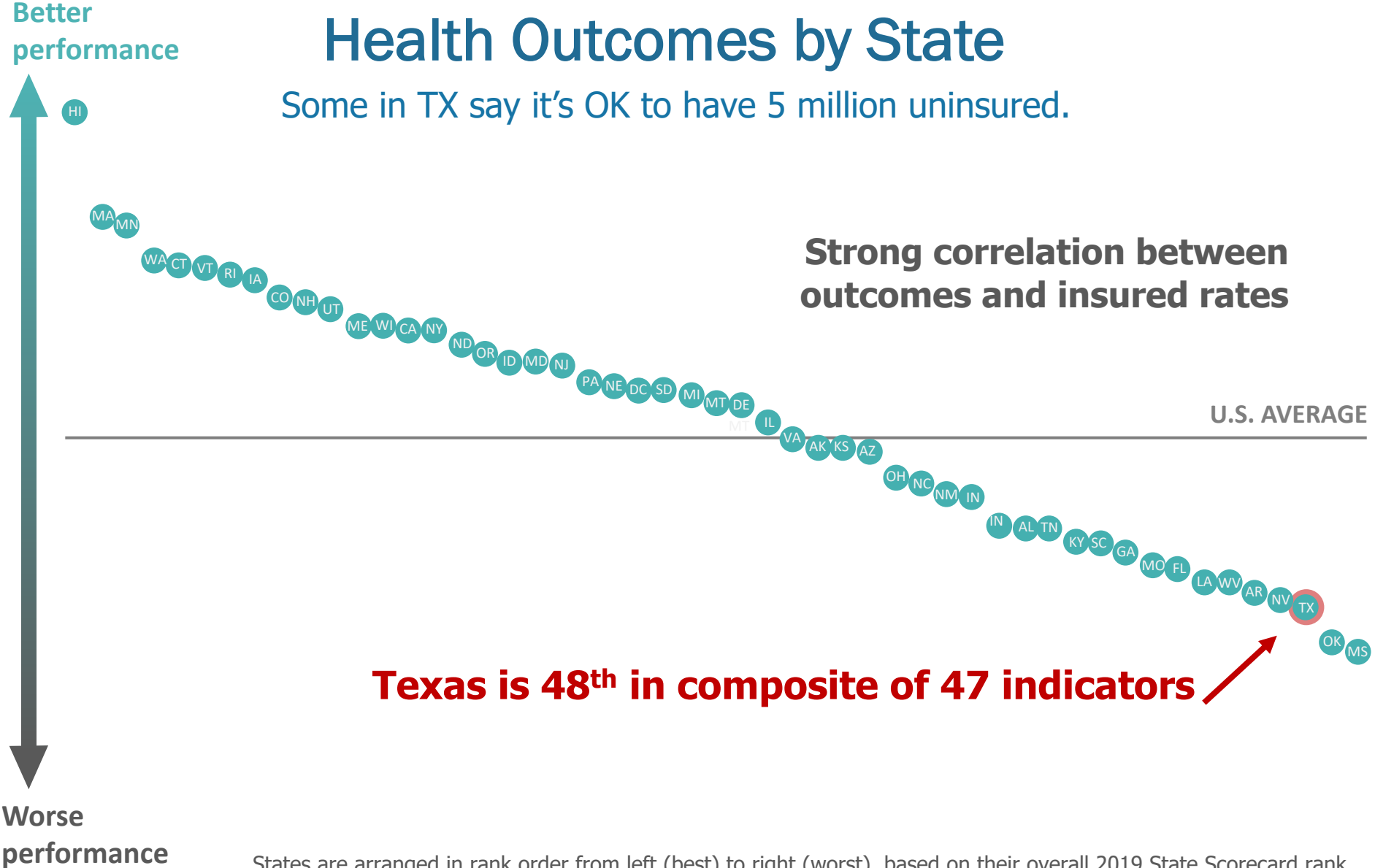


7. Five Million Uninsured Texans



Health Outcomes by State

Some in TX say it's OK to have 5 million uninsured.



States are arranged in rank order from left (best) to right (worst), based on their overall 2019 State Scorecard rank.

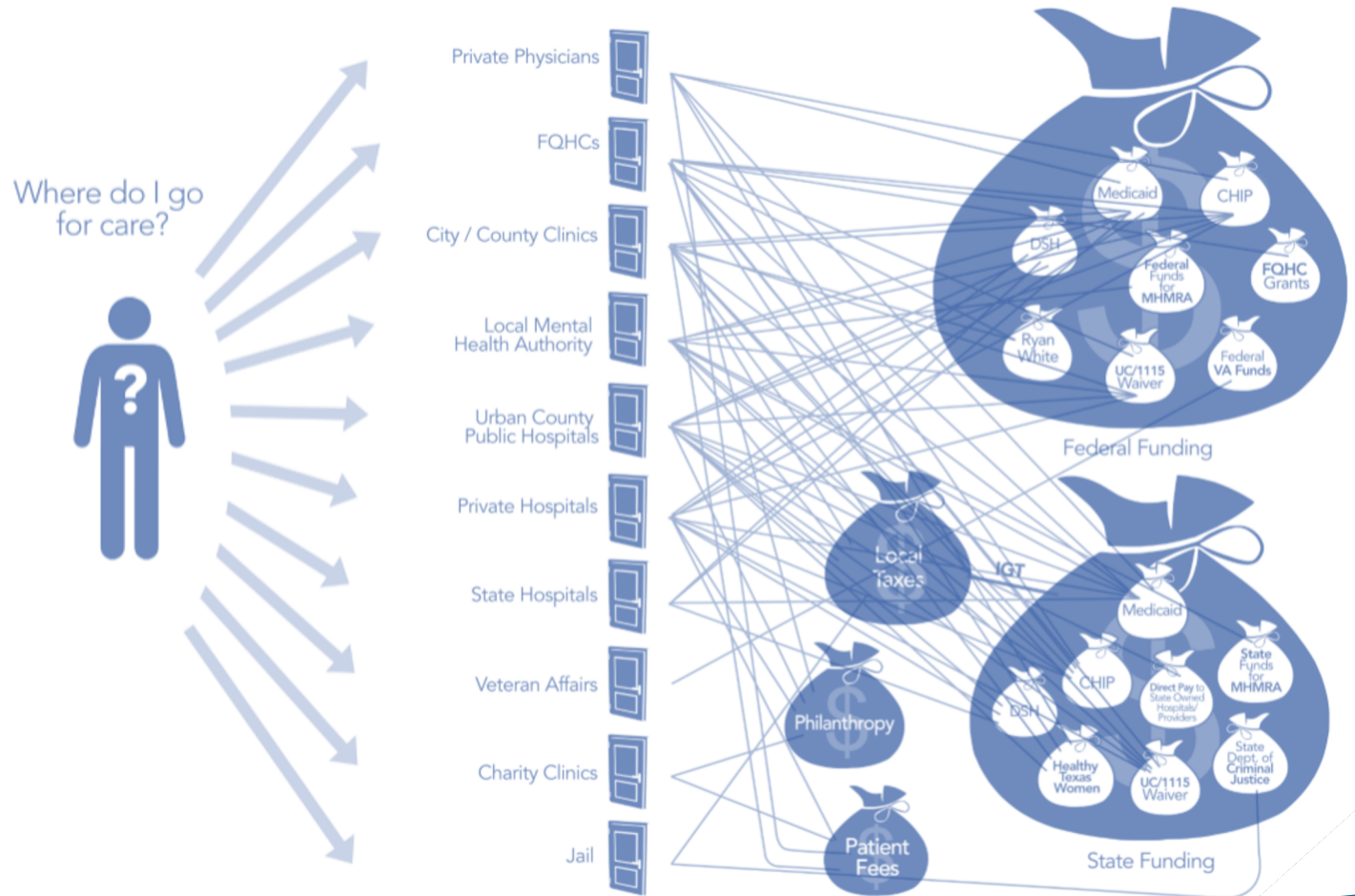
9. We Pay for the Uninsured: It's a Mess (Coverage is Better)

CURRENT FRAGMENTED SAFETY NET "SYSTEM"



For 1.3 million eligible for Medicaid expansion, coverage would:

- Draw down more federal dollars
- Save the state money (90/10 match)
- Reduce administrative burden
- Produce better health outcomes



*Not exhaustive, other state funding sources currently exist for safety net care

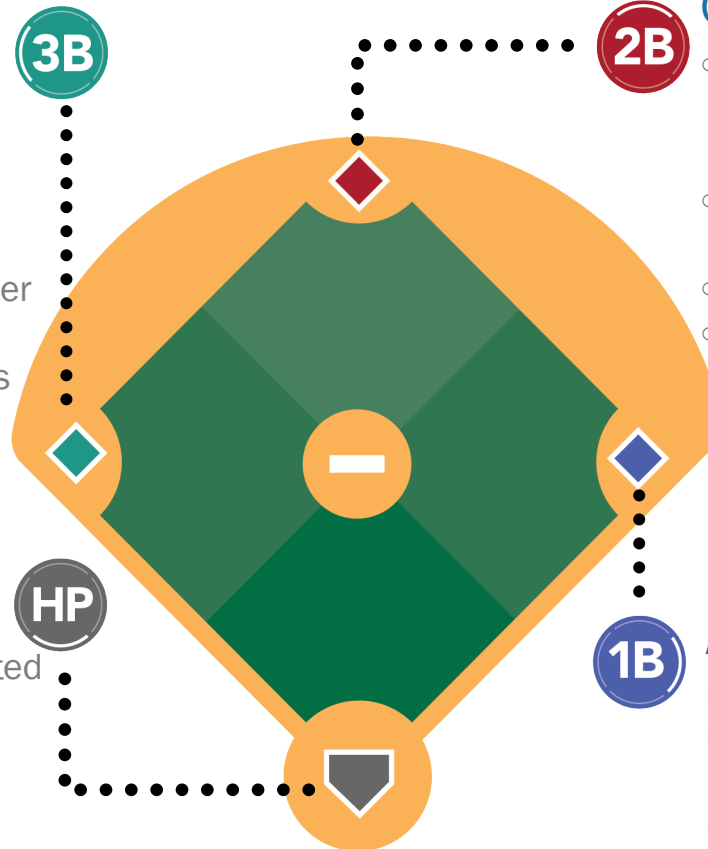
10. Our Goals: A Health Policy Home Run

Simplify Funding and Administration of Programs

- Reduce administrative burden through consistent program administration across Medicare, Medicaid, and private plans
- Reduce complex supplemental provider funding in government programs
- Integration/interoperability of systems

Slow Cost Increases through Provider Payment Reform

- Encourage coordinated, less fragmented care (medical homes, ACOs, etc.)
- Restructure provider payments to reward efficiency and quality (value-based payments)
- Assure fair payment rates across programs and providers, incl Rx



Coverage for Everyone

- A basic benefit plan for all based on age, income, disability
- Choices and ability to “buy up” for additional services
- Everyone in the pool
- Subsidies based on age and income

Personal & Community Accountability for Health

- Healthy behaviors
- Choices, transparency and consumerism
- Everyone pays something: based on income
- Community/social influences

The 2020 Political Playing Field

Republican plan

Medicare for All

Medicare for More, a Public Option

Fixing ACA

How do we evaluate?

The Republican Plan



- Repeal ACA and... (oh crap, we don't have a replacement)
- Attack ACA components... mandate, taxes, safe-guards
- Block grants, STLDI, association plans, insurance across state lines



- Universal coverage is not a goal
- We have a plan, we just can't tell you what it is. Really, it's a great, beautiful plan.

...but some R Senators working on efforts to hold down Rx costs, surprise billing

Protect, Build on the ACA: Tweaks and add a public option



- Reverse Republican sabotage measures
- Add a public option like current Medicare
- Premium-free public option in states that didn't expand Medicaid (e.g. Texas)
- Increase subsidies
- Efforts to hold down costs
 - Surprise medical bills
 - Pharmaceutical costs
- Ensure access to women's health services, reducing maternal mortality

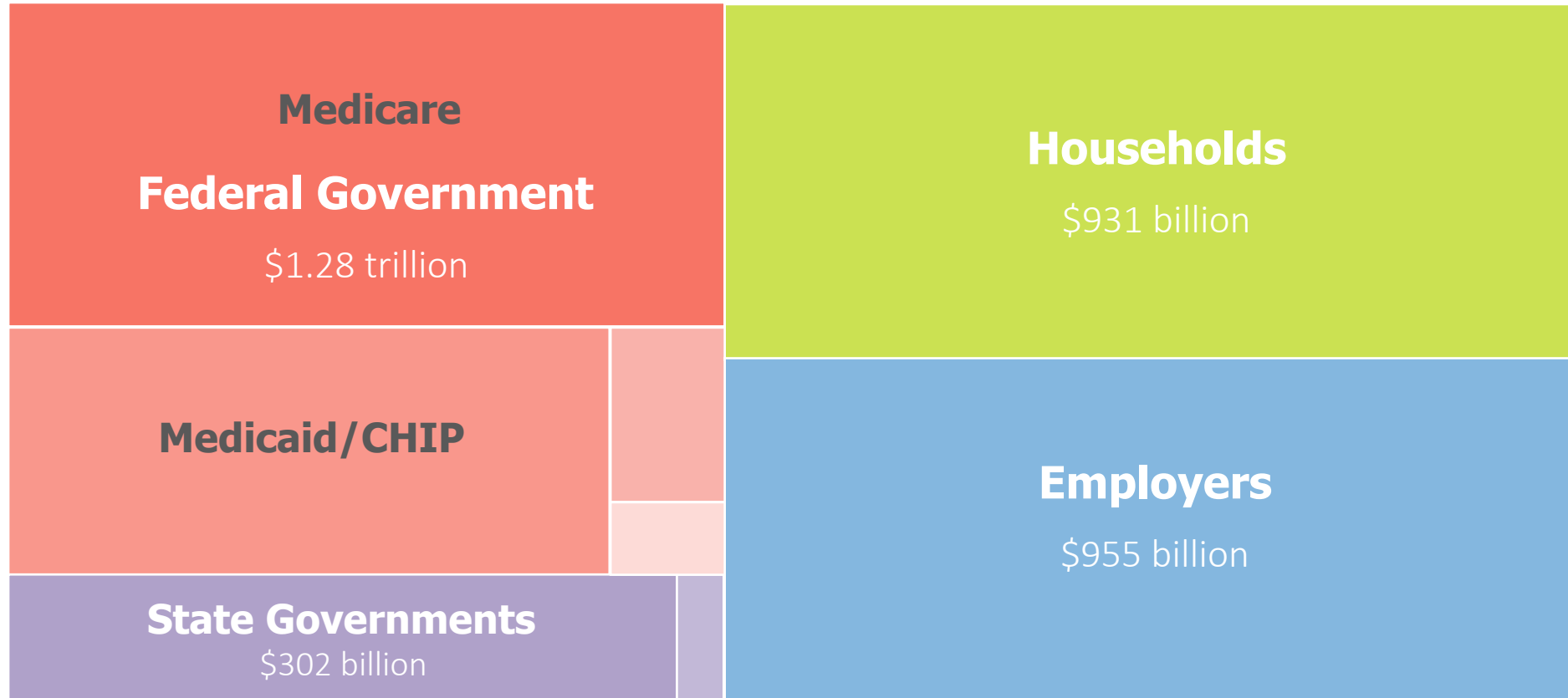
Medicare for All



- Single federal program with comprehensive benefits for all US residents
- Tax financed (no premiums, limited cost-sharing)
- Replaces all private insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP
- New coverage for dental, vision, hearing and more
- Payments to doctors and hospitals at current Medicare rates

What would Medicare for All Cost?

\$3.6 trillion annually under current law



Who Pays for Our Health Care? Medicare for All Proposal

Estimated spending under 'Medicare for all'

Federal Government
\$4.13 trillion

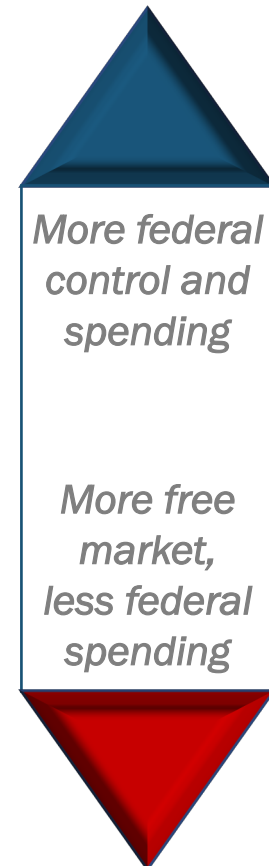
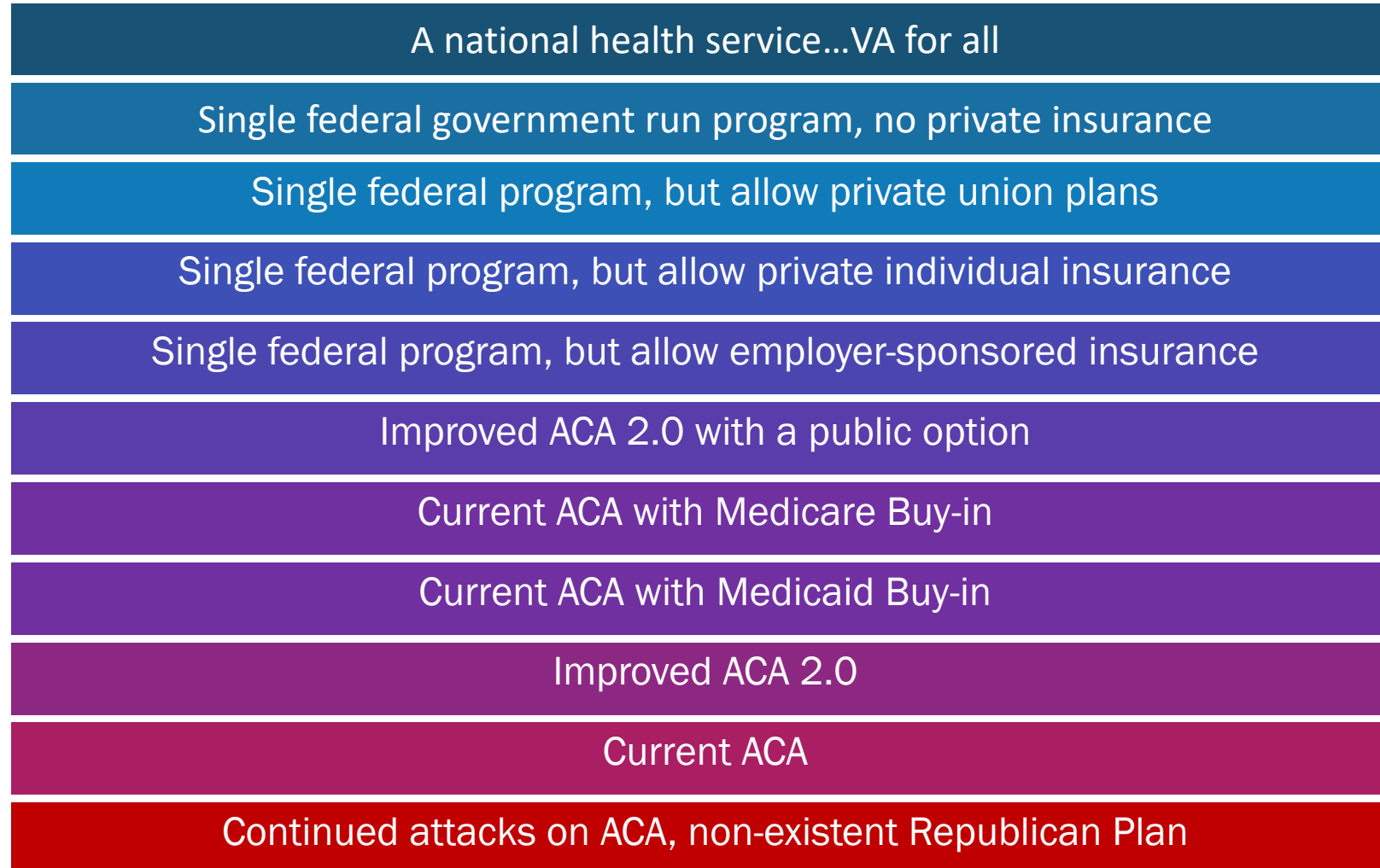
It shifts nearly all the money in the system into the federal budget.

Total cost under current law

Big Questions on Medicare for All

1. How much will it cost in total? \$32 trillion? \$40 trillion? Will it save or cost money?
2. Displacing 160 million people with employer-sponsored coverage (wavering on unions)
3. Converting from employer/employee expense to big, new federal taxes
4. Converting joint federal/state Medicaid programs. Texas is going to give \$25 billion every year to the Feds?
5. How much will doctors, hospitals, other providers get paid? Can they survive if 100% of patients at current Medicare rates? Is federal government ready to set prices for Rx and every element of healthcare?
6. Administrative savings YES, but how much? Who loses jobs? Eliminate an entire health insurance industry employing 1,000,000 people?
7. Feds would have to build infrastructure to replace private insurers who administer much of current Medicare, add 250 million enrollees
8. The health industry lobby (insurers, doctors, hospitals, pharma) is VERY powerful, and they are all opposed

A Framework for Considering Health Insurance Proposals



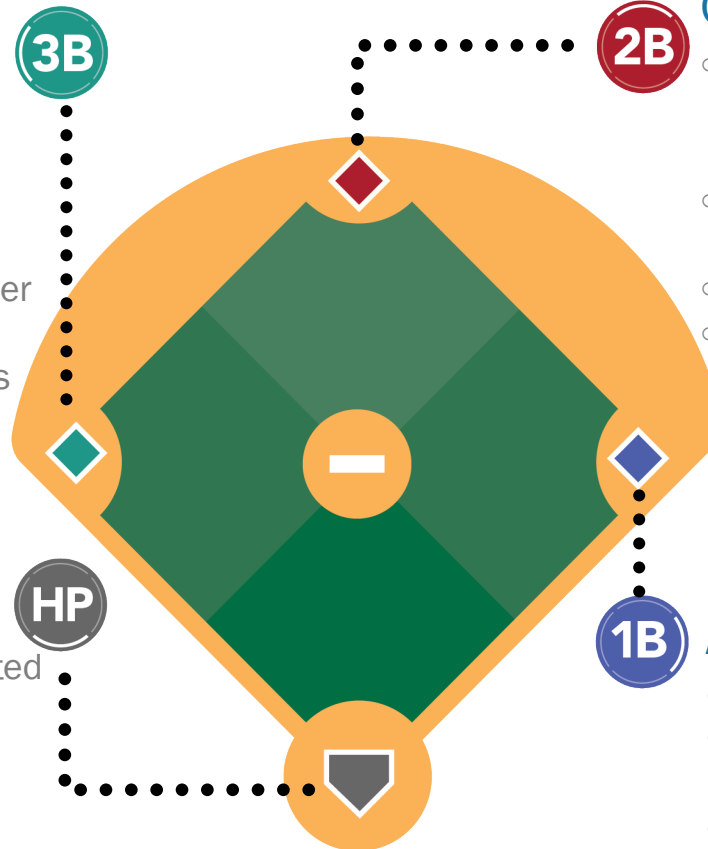
Our Goals: A Health Policy Home Run

Simplify Funding and Administration of Programs

- Reduce administrative burden through consistent program administration across Medicare, Medicaid, and private plans
- Reduce complex supplemental provider funding in government programs
- Integration/interoperability of systems

Slow Cost Increases through Provider Payment Reform

- Encourage coordinated, less fragmented care (medical homes, ACOs, etc.)
- Restructure provider payments to reward efficiency and quality (value-based payments)
- Assure fair payment rates across programs and providers, incl Rx



Coverage for Everyone

- A basic benefit plan for all based on age, income, disability
- Choices and ability to “buy up” for additional services
- Everyone in the pool
- Subsidies based on age and income

Personal & Community Accountability for Health

- Healthy behaviors
- Choices, transparency and consumerism
- Everyone pays something: based on income
- Community/social influences

Running the Bases: How do the plans compare

- 1B**
 - Rs (and most providers) see **personal accountability** as imperative.
 - Ds not talking about it. They need to!
- 2B**
 - All D plans include **universal coverage**, but concern about cost of broad services with limited/no cost-sharing
 - Rs support for junk insurance or no insurance makes no sense; can't get to 3B, and certainly not HP without universal coverage
- 3B**
 - Medicare for All could be the big winner here. Others need to think about **administrative and financial simplification**.
 - Rs complain but no answers: ideas just increase admin costs
- HP**
 - Ken thinks private market will beat government control for most **payment reform** issues, but govt. controls essential for movement and some health costs... price gouging in non-consumer events

Don't leave us stranded on 3B Cost is a Big Issue for Everyone

... and you can't slow cost growth unless everyone is covered



Administrative simplification
and standards across
segments



Payment reform: pay for value,
not volume



Encourage insurers to compete
on premiums in all segments

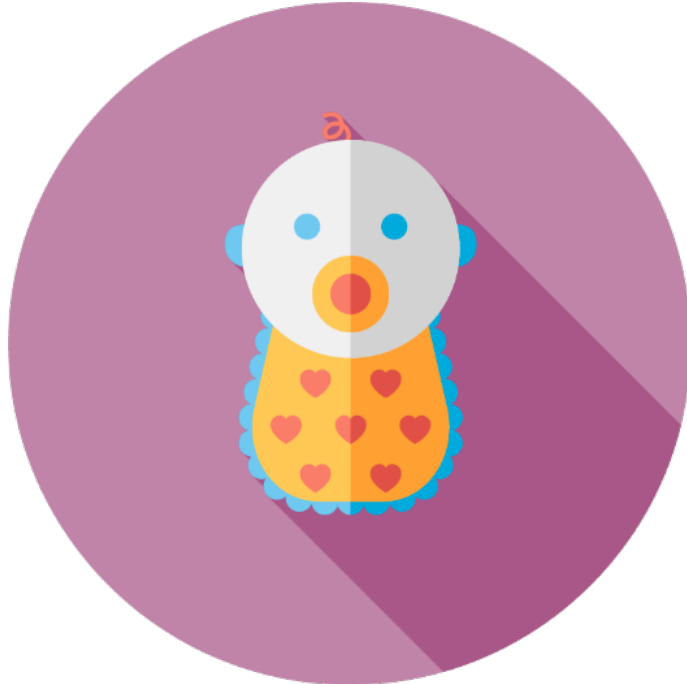


Simplify financing and increase
transparency to reduce provider
cost-shifting (price discrimination)



Recognize that market forces can't
do it all: Regulate Rx drug prices,
hospital-based physicians

Final Thoughts? Discussion?



Thank you!

Ken Janda
713.826.3195
Ken.Janda@wildbluehealthsolutions.com