## Where Do We Go From Here? The Future of Health Reform

*Comments by* Henry Aaron *The Brookings Institution* 

24 May 2011

## Where Do We Go From Here? The Future of <del>Health</del> <u>**Budget Policy**</u>

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The United States faces a formidable budget challenge...

...and that problem is mostly a health cost problem

<u>Wrong!!</u>

## The United States faces a <u>two</u> formidable budget challenge<u>s</u>

Challenge 1: Reduce deficits <u>soon</u> and <u>enough</u> to prevent a rising debt/GDP ratio from threatening economic stability

Challenge 2: <u>*reform health system*</u> (or health system and pensions) to prevent these outlays from coming to comprise too large a share of GDP

These two challenges are almost completely <u>independent</u>, and the first is <u>**not**</u> a health problem <u>**at all**</u>

#### Where challenge 1 comes from **Deficit**, in trillions Wars in Irag and Afghanistan **Recovery measures** Bush-era tax cuts TARP, Fannie, and Freddie Economic downturn -\$1.5 Current deficit projection -1.2 -0.9 Deficit without -0.6 these factors -0.3 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019

Source: Kathy A Ruffing and James R. Horney, "Economic Downturn and Bush Policies Continue to Drive Large Projected Deficits," Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 10 May 2011 available at http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3490 Challenge 1: Reduce deficits <u>soon</u> and <u>enough</u> to prevent a rising debt/GDP ratio from threatening economic stability

Timetable - 10-12 years (less in some plans) debt/GDP > 100% by ~2022-2024

Budget breakdown (as percent of non-interest spending, 2011)

Social Security	21
M&M	<b>2</b> 4
Other mandatory	15
Defense	20
Non-defense discretionary	19

Need to cut deficit 4-5 percent of GDP Social Security will contribute ~ nothing M&M will contribute B at most 1 ccent Deficit reduction must come from cuts in or from increased taxes Challenge 2: <u>reform health system</u> (or health system and pensions) to prevent public spending from absorbing too large a share of GDP

Even long-term savings from cuts in Social Security will be small

not because it is a 'third rail'

but because benefits are <u>meager</u>

Savings from cuts in Medicare and Medicaid will also be slow in coming...

Some savings in Medicare possible: income related premiums, drug prices, merge parts A and B

CMS projections of the impact of the ACA

Later savings will depend on success of ACA (or alternative) <u>provided that the nation sustains its commitment to assure</u> <u>standard care to the elderly, disabled, and poor</u>

### Is

# "*putting everything on the table*" the best way to get a budget deal ...or health system refo<u>rm?</u>