Exhibit 1. All-Cause, 30-Day Hospital Readmission Rate Steadily Declines

Source: Patrick Conway; Office of Information Products and Data Analytics, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.
Exhibit 2. Ten-Year Medicare Spending Projections Reduced by $1 Trillion

Cumulative differences between CBO 2014 & CBO 2009

- 2011–2020, difference amounts to $1.07 trillion
- 2012–2021, difference amounts to $1.37 trillion
- 2013–2022, difference amounts to $1.70 trillion

Source: Karen Davis and Jeromie Ballreich, Roger C. Lipitz Center for Integrated Health Care, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, based on annual Congressional Budget Office (CBO) reports.
Exhibit 3. Decline in Annual Hospitalization Rate, Age 65 and Older, Helps to Slow Spending

Note: Although the recent decline in hospital admissions for people age 65 and older is partly the result of an increase in the proportion of younger beneficiaries (ages 65–69), who have lower rates of hospitalization, hospitalization rates have in fact fallen for each age group in Medicare.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, family core and sample adult questionnaires, 2013.
Exhibit 4. Federal Budgetary and Trust Fund Solvency Concerns as the U.S. Population Ages


Exhibit 6. Projected Annual Growth Rates for Total Medicare Spending, GDP, Medicare Enrollment, Spending per Beneficiary, and GDP per Capita, 2013–2023

Although Medicare spending is projected to grow much faster than GDP, spending per beneficiary is growing more slowly than GDP per capita.

Note: GDP refers to gross domestic product.