

# MISSISSIPPI

## By the numbers: Medicare Part D



390,956

Medicare Part D beneficiaries in Mississippi<sup>1</sup>

71,486

Beneficiaries enrolled in Medicare Advantage prescription drug plans in 2015<sup>2</sup>

23

Number of Medicare Advantage plans available in 2016<sup>3</sup>

46%

Beneficiaries receiving Part D's Extra Help in 2016<sup>3</sup>

19%

Medicare beneficiaries as a percent of state population in 2015<sup>5</sup>

319,470

Beneficiaries enrolled in stand-alone prescription drug plans in 2015<sup>4</sup>

24

Number of Part D Plans available in 2016<sup>3</sup>

\$17.30

Lowest monthly premium for a prescription drug plan in 2016<sup>3</sup>

89%

Beneficiaries with access to Part D plan with lower premium than what they paid in 2015<sup>3</sup>

**In 2014, 66% of Medicare beneficiaries in Mississippi were white and 31% were black.<sup>6</sup>**

Medicare Part D is working well for beneficiaries and taxpayers...And it's getting better.

- Several surveys show that about 90% or more of Part D enrollees are satisfied with their coverage and say that their coverage works well.<sup>7</sup>
- In 2016, one third of all Part D plans nationwide have no deductible.<sup>8</sup>
- Total Part D costs are 45%, or \$349 billion, less than initial projections for 2004-2013. Additionally, Part D drug spending was just 11.8% of total Medicare spending in 2015.<sup>9</sup>
- CBO changed its scoring methodology to reflect evidence that increased prescription drug use leads to offsetting reductions in Medicare spending for other medical services.<sup>8</sup>
- Part D helped expand drug coverage and improve adherence to medicines; gaining Medicare Part D prescription drug coverage was tied to an 8% decrease in hospital admissions for seniors overall, with higher reductions for certain conditions.<sup>10</sup>
- A growing body of research finds reductions in mortality following the implementation of Part D. One study found, since the implementation of Part D in 2006, nearly 200,000 Medicare beneficiaries have lived at least one year longer with an average increase in longevity of 3.3 years.<sup>11</sup>

**Sources:** <sup>1</sup> See Medicare Advantage: MA-PD Plan Enrollment and Medicare Prescription Drug Plans: Stand Alone PDP Enrollment at [www.kff.org](http://www.kff.org). <sup>2</sup> See Medicare Advantage: MA-PD Plan Enrollment at [www.kff.org](http://www.kff.org). <sup>3</sup> CMS Part D State Fact Sheets "Medicare in Mississippi, 2016," at [www.cms.gov](http://www.cms.gov). <sup>4</sup> See Medicare Prescription Drug Plans: Stand Alone PDP Enrollment at [www.kff.org](http://www.kff.org) <sup>5</sup> See Medicare Beneficiaries as a Percent of Total Population at [www.kff.org](http://www.kff.org). <sup>6</sup> See Profile of Medicare Beneficiaries by Race and Ethnicity: A Chartpack at [www.kff.org](http://www.kff.org). <sup>7</sup> Morning Consult Survey for Medicare Today, "Nearly Nine of 10 Seniors Satisfied with Medicare Part D Prescription Drug Coverage, National Survey Finds" August 2015. <sup>8</sup> Medicare Part D: A First Look at Plan Offerings in 2016 at [www.kff.org](http://www.kff.org). <sup>9</sup> Congressional Budget Office; see CBO Medicare baselines at [www.cbo.gov](http://www.cbo.gov). <sup>10</sup> Effects of Prescription Drug Insurance on Hospitalization and Mortality: Evidence from Medicare Part D," National Bureau of Economic Research, February 2014. <sup>11</sup> Reductions in Mortality Among Medicare Beneficiaries Following the Implementation of Medicare Part D," American Journal of Medical Care, July 2015.