Surveys show that more than 8 in 10 Part D enrollees are satisfied with their coverage and say that their coverage works well.7

In 2018, one third of all Part D stand-alone plans nationwide have no deductible.8

Total Part D costs were 45%, or $349 billion, less than initial projections for 2004-2013. Additionally, Part D drug spending was just 13.6% of total Medicare spending in 2018.9

CBO changed its scoring methodology to reflect evidence that increased prescription drug use leads to offsetting reductions in Medicare spending for other medical services.10

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.11

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.12

Medicare Part D is working well for beneficiaries and taxpayers...