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

- 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.\(^12\)

### Sources
- \(^5\) See Medicare Beneficiaries as a Percent of Total Population at www.kff.org.
- \(^7\) Morning Consult Survey for Medicare Today, “85 Percent of U.S. Seniors are Satisfied with Their Medicare Part D Prescription Drug Coverage” August 2018.
- \(^9\) Congressional Budget Office; see CBO Medicare baselines at www.cbo.gov.
- \(^12\) Reductions in Mortality Among Medicare Beneficiaries Following the Implementation of Medicare Part D, American Journal of Medical Care, July 2015.