



Why Health Care Reform is Important in Connecticut



Health care reform is critical in Connecticut as the population ages.

In 2008, the total population in Connecticut was 3,517,190. Connecticut has a significant older population who can be at greater risk for chronic illnesses: 14% of the population is age 65 and older and 19% is age 50-64.¹

Over 70,000 Connecticut residents age 50-64 are uninsured; many more are under-insured.

Too young for Medicare, but old enough to face higher insurance premiums, many 50-64 year olds have difficulty accessing affordable health care coverage. In 2007, there were 70,405 50-64 year olds in Connecticut who were uninsured, and many with insurance were under-insured due to the high cost of coverage for this age group.² Additionally, about 13% of Connecticut residents age 19-64 are without health care insurance.³

More than one in six residents have Medicare.

In 2008, there were 546,623 Medicare beneficiaries in Connecticut.⁴ In 2004, 87% of Connecticut Medicare beneficiaries were age 65 and older and 13% were eligible due to disabilities.⁵ Nationally, Medicare beneficiaries spend an average of nearly 30% of their income on health care costs.⁶

One in four Medicare beneficiaries falls into the Part D “doughnut hole.”

In 2007, of the Medicare beneficiaries in Connecticut age 65 and older, 22% lived close enough to the poverty line to make them eligible for the Medicare Part D Low-Income Subsidy.⁷ Of those not eligible for the subsidy, 25% fell into “the doughnut hole,” or had to pay the full cost of their prescriptions for a portion of the year.⁸ In Connecticut, that would be about 49,665 people who had to pay 100% of their prescription drug costs for at least part of the year, and this number is increasing each year.^{9,10}

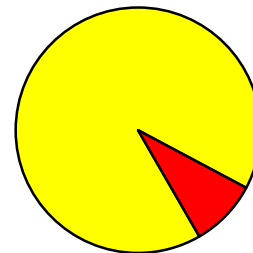
Rehospitalizations are costly to Medicare and its beneficiaries.

Medicare spent \$12 billion nationally in 2005 on unnecessary or potentially preventable hospital readmissions.¹¹ In 2004, 18% of Connecticut Medicare beneficiaries discharged from the hospital were re-admitted within 30 days.¹² Providing a follow-up benefit for Medicare beneficiaries could save billions and improve outcomes for patients.

Connecticut spends most of the state’s Medicaid funds on institutional care.

Many older people and those with multiple chronic conditions and long-term care needs rely on Medicaid. Even though people prefer to remain at home, the state spends 91% of its Medicaid long-term care dollars for older people and adults with physical disabilities on nursing home care, and only 9% on home care services.¹³

Nursing home care
91%



Home and community-based care
9%

Connecticut residents spend more on prescription drugs than the rest of the nation.

In 2007, Americans filled an average of 10 prescriptions at an average cost of \$53 per prescription. Connecticut residents filled about 12 prescriptions at an average cost of \$54 per prescription.¹⁴ In 2005, about 57% of prescriptions for Connecticut residents were filled with generics.¹⁵ If generic equivalents of biologic treatments were also available, Connecticut residents could save millions of dollars each year.

End Notes

- ¹ Claritas, Inc. and AARP Insight Database, 2008. Compiled by AARP Knowledge Management.
- ² Health Care Reform: What's at Stake for the 50-64 Year Olds? Pg. 12. AARP Public Policy Institute, March 2009.
- ³ Urban Institute and Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured estimates based on the Census Bureau's March 2007 and 2008 Current Population Survey (CPS: Annual Social and Economic Supplements). <http://www.statehealthfacts.org/profileind.jsp?ind=130&cat=3&rgn=21>.
- ⁴ The Kaiser Family Foundation State Health Facts. Mathematica Policy Research analysis of CMS State/County Market Penetration Files, July 2008. <http://www.statehealthfacts.kff.org/comparemactable.jsp?ind=290&cat=6>.
- ⁵ The Kaiser Family Foundation State Health Facts. CMS Statistics: Medicare State Enrollment, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services <http://www.statehealthfacts.kff.org/comparetable.jsp?ind=292&cat=6>.
- ⁶ University of Maryland School of Pharmacy analysis of Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey 2005 Cost and Use File.
- ⁷ The Kaiser Family Foundation State Health Facts. <http://www.statehealthfacts.kff.org/comparetable.jsp?ind=313&cat=6>.
- ⁸ Hoadley, J., Hargrave, E., Cubanski, J., Neuman, T. "The Medicare Part D Coverage Gap: Costs and Consequences in 2007." Pg. 6. The Kaiser Family Foundation. August 2008. <http://www.kff.org/medicare/upload/7811.pdf>.
- ⁹ The Kaiser Family Foundation State Health Facts. <http://www.statehealthfacts.kff.org/comparetable.jsp?ind=307&cat=6>.
- ¹⁰ The Kaiser Family Foundation State Health Facts. <http://www.statehealthfacts.kff.org/comparetable.jsp?ind=312&cat=6>.
- ¹¹ "Rehospitalizations among Patients in the Medicare Fee for Service Program," Abstract Page. New England Journal of Medicine, April 2009. <http://content.nejm.org/cgi/content/full/360/14/1418?ijkey=3CQjS3yxXjOtY&keytype=ref&siteid=nejm>.
- ¹² The Kaiser Family Foundation State Health Facts. <http://www.statehealthfacts.kff.org/comparemactable.jsp?ind=688&cat=6>.
- ¹³ Gibson, Mary Jo., Fox-Grage, Wendy., Houser, Ari. Across the States 2009: Profiles of Long-Term Care and Independent Living. Pg. 74. AARP Public Policy Institute. Washington, D.C.: 2009. http://www.aarp.org/research/longtermcare/trends/d191052008_at.html.
- ¹⁴ AARP Rx Watchdog Report: A Consumer Newsletter on Prescription Drug Price Trends. Pg. 3. June 2007. http://assets.aarp.org/www.aarp.org/_cs/elec/watchdog_june_2007.pdf
- ¹⁵ Cox, Emily, Behm, Andy, Mager, Doug. Express Scripts Research Study Findings: Generic Drug Usage Report. Pg. 6. 2005. <http://www.express-scripts.com/industryresearch/outcomes/onlinepublications/study/genericDrugUsageReport2005.pdf>.

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