CALIFORNIA'S HEALTH CARE DOLLAR



The vast majority of health plan spending in California goes to pay for medical services like hospital and doctor visits, prescription drugs, lab tests, x-ray, and medical supplies. In 2020, health plans spent nearly \$189 billion, or 87 cents out of every health plan dollar, on medical care.

Premiums Tied To **Medical Costs**

Health plan premiums directly reflect the cost of goods and services. When the price of medical services goes up, premiums increase.



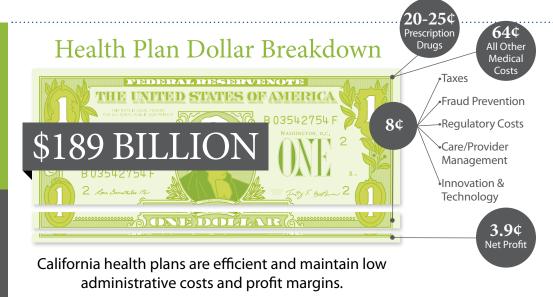
Hospital care accounts for

of overall health care spending

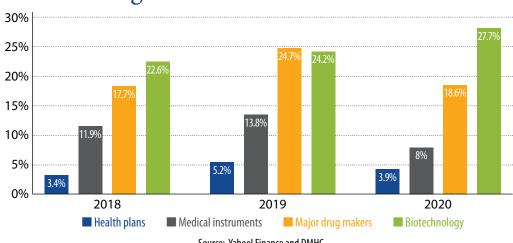
Source: CMS



Prescription drug spending in California increased by 5.0% in 2020.



Health Plan Profits Consistently Remain Among Lowest in Health Care Sector



Source: Yahoo! Finance and DMHC

Health plan profits fluctuate yearly based on various factors such as cost of medical services, accounting changes, enrollment increases, regulatory changes, among many others.

In 2020, health plans picked up 92.8% of the tab of the 25 most costly prescription drugs. Source: DMHC

CALIFORNIA'S HEALTH CARE DOLLAR



Consumer Protections In California

Health plans in California are tightly regulated and must comply with extensive transparency requirements for how they set prices and spend taxpayers', employers', and consumers' health care dollars.

Rate Review

Rates Must Be...







Consumer Protections Limit Health Plan Profits



If insurers don't meet these requirements, they are required to issue rebates to consumers under state and federal law.

Medi-Cal Managed Care Dollars

The state of California relies on managed care plans to provide comprehensive health coverage to more than 11 million residents, or 4 out of 5 Medi-Cal enrollees. Consumers face no out-of-pocket costs, and most pay no monthly premiums.

THE STATE SETS THE RATES IN MEDI-CAL. RATES MUST BE CERTIFIED BY INDEPENDENT ACTUARIES AND REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY CMS.

Medi-Cal Managed Care plans must meet an 85% medical loss ratio (MLR) for their expansion populations (CA expanded eligibility to adults with incomes up to 138% of the Federal Poverty Level).