

The Inflation Reduction Act is a Lifeline for America's Seniors Saving Them Thousands of Dollars a Year and Improving Their Health Care

What The Inflation Reduction Act Does For Seniors

The Inflation Reduction Act will drastically reduce the cost of prescription drugs for 49 million Americans enrolled in Medicare's Part D drug benefit, improve their access to health care, and reduce racial, income, and geographic disparities in health care, and save lives. Seniors will no longer have to choose between paying for the drugs they need and other essentials like food and housing.

By The Numbers:

- **49 million** Medicare beneficiaries will no longer face Big Pharma's outrageous price hikes that exceed inflation beginning in 2023.
- **All** Medicare Part D beneficiaries will have access to covered vaccines, such as Shingles and pneumonia, at no cost starting in 2023.
- **No Medicare beneficiary will pay more than \$35 a month for insulin** beginning in 2023.
- **49 million** Medicare Part D beneficiaries will have out-of-pocket costs for prescription drugs capped at \$2,000 per year beginning in 2025.
- **The cost of 80 of the most expensive prescription drugs** will be reduced because Medicare has the power to negotiate,

The Inflation Reduction Act Lowers Prescription Drug Prices

Gives Medicare The Power To Negotiate Lower Drug Prices. Seniors are disproportionately impacted by high prescription drug costs, with [nearly one in four](#) seniors struggling to access the medication they need. Half of all Medicare beneficiaries live on annual incomes below [\\$29,650](#). Under the Inflation Reduction Act, Medicare will be empowered to negotiate prices for select drugs for Medicare Part D's [49 million](#) beneficiaries. Beginning in 2026, [10 drugs](#) will be negotiated with that number increasing to 15 drugs in 2027, and 20 drugs in 2029 and into the future. By 2030, more than 80 drugs will be eligible for Medicare price negotiation, in addition to insulin products.

Makes Insulin Accessible And Affordable. In 2020, there were more than [3.2 million](#) insulin users on Medicare Part D, with nearly 1.7 million purchasing their insulin without low-income subsidies. On average, Americans with Medicare Part D who are not receiving subsidies pay an average of [\\$572](#) every year for this life saving medication — an unthinkable sum for many on fixed incomes. Under the Inflation Reduction Act, insulin copays for Americans on Medicare will be capped at [\\$35](#) each month starting in 2023.

Caps Out-Of-Pocket Spending For Seniors. Seniors with serious conditions like cancer, multiple sclerosis, and rheumatoid arthritis will save thousands of dollars on prescriptions under the Inflation Reduction Act, which will help the more than [1.4 million](#) Medicare enrollees who paid more than \$2,000 in out-of-pocket costs in 2020. Medicare Part D out-of-pocket costs for prescription drugs will be capped at [\\$2,000](#) per year beginning in 2025. The Inflation Reduction Act also allows out-of-pocket spending to be smoothed over the course of the year beginning in 2025, so patients are not forced to pay the entirety of their out-of-pocket cost all at one time.

Stops Outrageous Price Increases. The cost of prescription drugs has forced [more than one in five](#) seniors not to take medication as prescribed. This has serious health implications for seniors, with [22 percent](#) reporting their health condition worsened as a result. The Inflation Reduction Act stops Big Pharma from raising Medicare drug prices faster than the rate of [inflation](#) beginning in 2023.