

NEW REPORT: The Biden-Harris Administration Delivers Lower Costs and Better Care Through the Inflation Reduction Act For Missourians

President Biden, Vice President Harris, and Democrats in Congress have taken historic action to lower health care costs and save Americans thousands of dollars a year.

Through the Inflation Reduction Act, the Biden-Harris administration and Democrats in Congress lowered health insurance costs for people buying coverage on their own. This year, a record [21.4 million](#) people signed up for coverage under the ACA, with families saving an average of \$2,400 per year on their health coverage. The Inflation Reduction Act also capped annual out-of-pocket drug costs for seniors, capped the cost of insulin at \$35/month, provided free vaccines to seniors, and, for the first time in history, gave Medicare the power to negotiate lower drug prices. Bringing down the cost of health care gives families more breathing room and helps keep food on the table and a roof over heads for millions of people.

Meanwhile, the MAGA Republican Party, led by Donald Trump, is escalating their attacks on American health care and has doubled down on their plan to deny tens of millions of Americans affordable, lifesaving health care. Not a single Republican in Congress voted to pass the Inflation Reduction Act and they continue to work to repeal the law altogether. *Project 2025*, a dangerous blueprint for a Trump second term, fully repeals the Inflation Reduction Act's prescription drug provisions that are saving Americans thousands of dollars on health care. At the same time, big drug companies are in court trying to ban Medicare from negotiating lower drug prices. If Trump and MAGA Republicans get their way, tens of millions of Americans will lose affordable life-saving health care and costs will go up for millions more.

BY THE NUMBERS:

34,881 Missourians on Medicare who use insulin are now [saving on average](#) \$523 annually thanks to the \$35 per month insulin cap and thousands of other Missourians have seen their insulin prices fall thanks to Democratic investigations and policies holding pharmaceutical companies responsible for their price gouging.

187,000 Missourians who take one or more of the first ten drugs selected by Medicare for negotiation will see lower prices starting in 2026. In 2026 alone, seniors will save [\\$1.5 billion](#) out-of-pocket and taxpayers will save \$6 billion thanks to lower negotiated prices.

1,327,721 Missourians [on Medicare](#) are now protected from drug company price hikes on drugs provided through Medicare Part B. Drug companies that increase prices faster than inflation must pay a rebate to Medicare, which lowers out-of-pocket costs for seniors. Since this took effect in 2023, over [770,000 seniors](#) nationwide have benefitted from penalties imposed on 98 drugs, saving nearly \$3 billion for seniors and taxpayers.

191,195 of Missouri's seniors, 18 percent of the state's Part D population, received the shingles vaccination and other recommended vaccinations [free of cost](#) last year

814,773 Missourians will [save an average](#) \$461.94 thanks to the Inflation Reduction Act's \$35 insulin cap, free vaccines, and \$2,000 annual out-of-pocket cost cap that takes effect in 2025. In 2022, 814,773 Missourians on Medicare but not on a low income subsidy [spent](#) an average of \$487 out-of-pocket on prescription drugs.

229,964 Missourians are saving [an average](#) of \$595 on monthly health insurance [premiums](#).

1,300,518 Missourians on [Medicaid and CHIP](#) will maintain or gain access to expanded vaccine coverage of which around [20.5 percent](#) are Black, [36.9 percent](#) are Hispanic, and [3.4 percent](#) are Asian American or Pacific Islanders according to national averages.

THE DETAILS:

Medicare's price negotiation power will lower drug costs for over 150,000 Missourians.

Made possible by the Inflation Reduction Act, Medicare is now negotiating prices with drug companies for some of the most expensive and commonly prescribed drugs. Medicare announced new, lower [negotiated prices](#) for the first ten drugs selected for negotiation, with list prices lowered by up to 79 percent for seniors. Around 187,000 Missourians are [currently taking](#) one or more of the ten drugs which were brought down in price, of which around [48 percent](#) are women.

Below is a [breakdown](#) of the discounts negotiated by Medicare for the first 10 drugs selected for negotiation:

Drug Name	Negotiated Discount on List Price Of 30-Day Supply	Missourians on Medicare Who Use Drug
Januvia	79 percent (\$414)	15,000
Fiasp/NovoLog	76 percent (\$376)	18,000
Farxiga	68 percent (\$378)	14,000
Enbrel	67 percent (\$4,751)	1,000
Jardiance	66 percent (\$376)	26,000
Stelara	66 percent (\$9,141)	<500
Xarelto	62 percent (\$320)	27,000
Eliquis	56 percent (\$290)	75,000
Entresto	53 percent (\$333)	11,000
Imbruvica	38 percent (\$5,615)	<500

The Inflation Reduction Act will save senior Missourians on Medicare over \$160,886,006 cumulatively on prescription drugs. Beginning in 2025, the Biden-Harris administration's Inflation Reduction Act will save Missourians an average of \$461.94 thanks to the \$2,000 annual cost cap combined with the \$35 monthly insulin cap and free recommended vaccines.

The \$35 monthly insulin cost cap for people on Medicare took effect in 2023, and is helping 34,881 Missourians who rely on insulin. Right now, the Biden-Harris administration is negotiating lower prices for people with Medicare for some of the most popular and costly drugs. This is [supported](#) by over 80 percent of Americans.

Over 750,000 Americans have seen their coinsurance costs fall thanks to the inflation rebate. Applying now to nearly 100 different prescription drugs the Medicare inflation rebate has been yet another example of the Biden-Harris administration taking on big drug companies and winning. The rebate on its own has brought about over [\\$3 billion](#) in savings since 2023 and at least 770,000 Americans have seen a direct reduction in their coinsurance payments.

Health insurance premiums have lowered for over 200,000 Missourians. A record breaking 359,369 Missourians [enrolled](#) in an ACA marketplace plan in 2024, with around [52 percent](#) of enrollees being women. Last year, 229,964 Missourians, or 93 percent of those with an ACA plan, [received](#) enhanced premium tax credits, making their coverage more affordable and accessible, and this year that number has only [increased](#). The Inflation Reduction Act [saves](#) an average middle class family of four in Missouri \$8,596 on their yearly premiums.

Coverage for communities of color has expanded to address health care equity. The Center on Budget Policy and Priorities estimates the increased savings under the Inflation Reduction Act will cause a sharp decline in the uninsured rate across every racial group. The extended premium savings provided in the Inflation Reduction Act have made more than [65 percent](#) of uninsured Black adults eligible for zero-dollar premium plans and [75 percent](#) eligible for plans less than \$50 a month. For uninsured Hispanic and Latino adults, now more than [68 percent](#) are eligible for zero dollar premium plans and nearly [80 percent](#) can access plans for less than \$50 a month. Health coverage access is imperative to reducing racial disparities in health coverage across the nation.

Premiums for low-wage workers have been eliminated and 251,766 low-income seniors will see extra help through an expanded Low-Income Subsidy. The Inflation Reduction Act ensures no Missourians with incomes at or below [150 percent](#) of the federal poverty level pay a premium when buying their coverage on the Marketplace. As well, the expansion of the low-income subsidy for those on Medicare will allow for as many as [661,396 Americans](#) who have no drug coverage but are otherwise eligible for the low-income subsidy to take up the program, lowering out-of-pocket prescription costs by around \$300 per person.

Health care costs have been cut for rural America. Thanks to the provisions in the Inflation Reduction Act, roughly [65 percent](#) of rural Americans have access to zero-dollar premium health coverage and more than [76 percent](#) are able to find a plan for less than \$50 a month, narrowing the coverage differences between rural and urban America.

Over 150,000 Missourians can now receive free shingles vaccinations, thanks to the Inflation Reduction Act. Thanks to the Inflation Reduction Act, 191,195 of Missouri seniors are

eligible for no-cost shingles vaccinations. In 2020, nearly 4 million people with Medicare received the two-part shingles vaccination. With a single shot of Shingrix costing [\\$212](#), seniors on Medicare Part D saved over \$400 on average on vaccinations in 2023. The high out-of-pocket cost of the shingles vaccine has been a key factor in low vaccination rates, especially among Black and Latino communities. This extends an important affordable preventive service to seniors on Medicare.

Better coverage of vaccinations for people on Medicaid benefit over 1.3 million

Missourians. The Inflation Reduction Act also [requires](#) state Medicaid and CHIP programs to cover vaccines recommended by the CDC's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices without out-of-pocket costs. This will allow an estimated 1,300,518 Missourians to gain or maintain access to no-cost shingles vaccines. More accessible vaccinations will particularly help [low-income](#) families who rely on Medicaid, many of whom are people of color and people with disabilities.

The Biden-Harris Administration continues to protect Missourians with pre-existing conditions. President Biden [announced](#) executive actions to protect Americans with pre-existing conditions from junk insurance plans and surprise medical billing. Republicans in Congress are continuing to pick profits over people by passing legislation to change the rules in favor of Association Health Plans (AHPs) that [undermine](#) the ACA. AHPs are not required to have the same protections that ACA plans have. Savings in AHPs come at the expense of people with pre-existing conditions and higher health care costs.