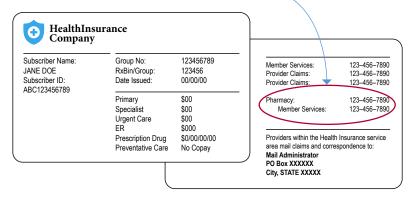




The basics

What is a pharmacy benefit?

A pharmacy benefit is the part of your health insurance that covers prescription drugs. Under most health care coverage today, drug benefits are subcontracted and administered by an entity known as a pharmacy benefit manager (PBM). Typically, you can find out about your pharmacy benefit—your prescription drug coverage—by calling a number on the back of your insurance card.



What are PBMs?

PBMs are hired by health plan sponsors, including employers, unions, and government programs, to help provide prescription drug coverage to more than **275 million people** in the US. PBMs help the entire health care system by driving down drug costs, saving payers and patients an average of **\$1,040 per person per year,**¹ and providing **\$145 billion in overall value to the health care system annually.**²

Click or scan the QR code to learn more.





What are PBMs' core functions?

PBMs do four main things:



Negotiate savings for brand drugs from manufacturers



Negotiate with pharmacies to reduce costs



Review and settle insurance claims for prescription drugs at the time of dispensing



Provide tools and programs to support patients and clinicians

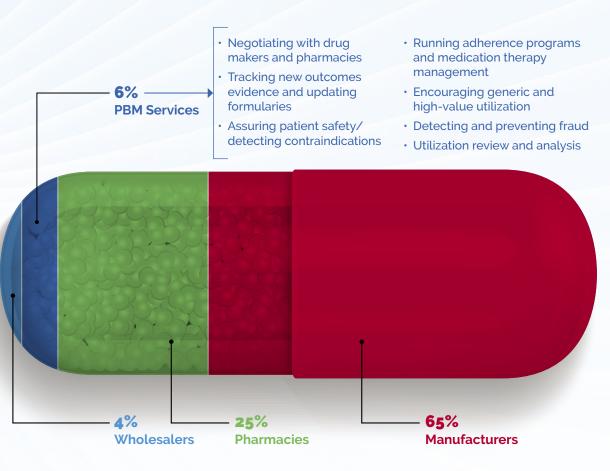
How are PBMs paid for their services?

Employers and other health plan sponsors decide how they pay for pharmacy benefit company services.

- » **Spread:** Pharmacies charge different amounts for drugs. For example, prices for a drug can vary based on whether a pharmacy is in or out of a consumer's network or whether the pharmacy purchases more or less expensive versions of a drug. To manage these fluctuating costs, an employer or health plan may ask its PBM to carry the risk that patients choose costlier pharmacies to fill their prescriptions, allowing the plan sponsor to pay a set reimbursement for each drug regardless of the pharmacy chosen. If the pharmacy charges the PBM more than the reimbursement rate agreed between the plan sponsor and the PBM, the PBM takes a loss. If the pharmacy charges less, the PBM earns a margin. Smaller employers often choose "spread contracts" because of pricing predictability and potential savings.
- Rebate retention: Health plan sponsors may choose to pay for drug benefit administration services by asking the PBM to retain a portion of drug company rebates, aligning incentives toward cost savings. This is a less common payment model among large employers. Data shows most rebates are passed through the PBM to the health plan sponsor (99.6% in Medicare and 91% in commercial health plans).
- » Administrative fee: Plan sponsors may choose to pay the PBM a fee to administer claims and pay the PBM whatever the pharmacy charges (based on the contract between the pharmacy and PBM). Many large employers prefer this compensation model over a spread model because they have the scale to absorb the variability. Plan sponsors may also choose to pay administrative fees for rebate administration rather than allowing the PBM to keep a small portion of the rebates.

Share of drug dollar retained by drug supply chain participants

90% of the Rx dollar is retained by drug manufacturers and pharmacies



Source: Visante estimates, based on data published by IQVIA, Pembroke, Altarum, USC Schaeffer, and Health Affairs. 2023. Figure displays estimated total net expenditures (after rebates), both brands and generics. Includes only traditional PBM services, and excludes prescriptions filled by PBM-owned mail/specialty pharmacies, which cost less than retail but provide added margins to PBMs who own mail/specialty pharmacies.



Are all PBMs the same?

PBMs vary in size, geographic footprint, service offerings, and focus. The PBM market is dynamic and diverse with more than 70 fullservice PBMs,4 which reflects the wide range of needs of the business partners that rely on PBM expertise to make robust prescription drug coverage available and accessible. While PBM business models vary, in general, PBMs do the following:

- Secure savings for plan sponsors, patients, and taxpayers.
- Enable better health outcomes for patients.
- Provide health plan sponsors with a wide range of choices for prescription drug coverage.

Is the market growing or shrinking?

- » Over the most recent four years analyzed (2019–2023) there was an 18% increase in new full-service PBMs.5
- New entrants are winning business and major clients are switching their PBMs, sometimes in headline-grabbing ways, demonstrating the strength of PBM competition and the numerous choices available for employers.

Are customers happy?

Employers are overwhelmingly pleased with the options PBMs offer and the services provided.

Results of NORC-conducted survey of employers

96% of respondents felt confident in their organization's ability to make decisions regarding

90% of survey respondents expressed satisfaction with their PBMs' clarity and transparency of contract terms.

of survey

respondents expressed satisfaction with their PBMs' ability to provide the lowest costs for employees at the pharmacy counter.

Source: NORC. 2024. https://www.norc.org/research/projects/employers-experiences-managingprescription-drug-benefits.html

PBM innovation in action

PBM innovation at work: Employers and unions are grappling with pharma's extreme price setting on weight loss drugs with list prices ranging from \$1,060 to \$1,350 per month, combined with high patient demand. PBMs are responding by deploying their ability to negotiate discounts to bring down the cost of those treatments to help make them more affordable for employers to cover. PBMs are also using their expertise to actively support health plan sponsors that choose to add GLP-1s for weight loss to their prescription benefits by offering comprehensive programs to help the right patients gain access to these treatments, combined with services that will help maximize the chances of long-term treatment success. The programs generally consist of a behavior support component to help patients make permanent changes related to obesity, including diet and exercise in tandem with the use of GLP-1s.

How do PBMs support patients?

PBMs add clinical value and advance better health outcomes by:

- » Supporting patient safety by preventing potentially harmful drug interactions and reducing medication errors.
- » Helping patients understand how and when to take their medication. PBMs offer 24/7 customer service support, coaching and counseling services, text and phone alerts, specialized packaging to manage dosing with dates and times, and targeted services focused on adherence for the elderly, disabled, homebound, non-English speaking, and other groups in need of additional support.
- Improving care coordination. PBMs use technology including real-time benefit tools (RTBTs) and electronic prior authorization to benefit patients, their prescribers, and the pharmacies they use. Using PBM technology at the point of prescribing, physicians and patients can learn whether a drug is covered, what cost sharing may apply, what alternatives are available, and whether additional steps may be needed to access a drug.

PBMs help patients afford their medications.

- » PBMs administer over 3.6 billion scripts annually.⁶ Without the savings PBMs negotiate, patients and payers could pay much more for prescription drugs.
- » PBMs design and offer programs to manage patients' cost sharing.



PBMs partner with pharmacists to benefit patients.

- » PBMs establish broad networks of affordable, high-quality pharmacies that patients can rely on to get their drugs.
- » PBMs advocate for pharmacists' ability to practice at the top of their training to give patients more options to receive care in person or through telepharmacy.

PBMs help make drugs accessible to patients.

- » PBMs and health plan sponsors recognize the challenges posed by social determinants of health and proactively explore solutions.
- » PBM programs like home delivery help to improve access for patients with transportation challenges and those living in areas where pharmacies are less accessible.

How do PBMs support plan sponsors?

Plan sponsors are entities—employers, government programs like Medicare and Medicaid, labor unions, health insurers, and state employee and retiree plans, etc.—**that provide health care coverage.**

Health plan sponsors choose the design of their drug benefits and participant cost sharing. PBMs offer a wide range of services and choices.

PBMs help employers, unions, and other plan sponsors by:

- » Negotiating with drug companies and pharmacies to lower drug costs. PBMs also encourage the use of generic drugs, push pharmacies for high-quality performance, and negotiate valuebased purchasing programs.
- » Providing business and operations expertise. PBMs provide plan sponsors with a variety of coverage choices and flexibility in benefit design and payment structure.
- » Providing coverage recommendations. PBMs help plan sponsors navigate coverage options, beginning with recommendations based on analyses performed by independent pharmacy and therapeutics (P&T) committees made up of clinical experts who review and evaluate clinical evidence.

Click or scan the QR code to learn how PBMs determine what drugs they will recommend for coverage.

12



- » Developing networks of high-quality pharmacies. PBMs help select the right mix of brick-and-mortar, home delivery (mail order), and specialty pharmacies for plans' networks to ensure broad access.
 - PBM programs like home delivery help to improve access for patients with transportation challenges and those living in areas where pharmacies are less accessible.
- » Recognizing and addressing health equity concerns. Among other things, PBMs work with health plan sponsors to recognize the challenges posed by social determinants of health and proactively explore solutions to address health disparities and advance heath equity.⁷

Click or scan the QR code to download the PCMA Members Health Equity Progress Report



How do health plan sponsors choose their PBM?

Plan sponsors solicit PBM bids. Plan sponsors typically shop for PBMs using benefits consultants and requests for proposals (RFPs), which include hundreds of requirements and questions that PBMs must respond to in order to be considered for selection. PBMs compete hard for business and tailor their offerings to meet plan sponsors' needs.

What obligations does the PBM have in relation to the health plan sponsor?

Following contractual requirements. PBM contracts are comprehensive and include everything the PBM is required to do to fulfill its obligations to the plan sponsor. Plans can choose their preferred level of transparency, payment method, plan design, and more, and PBMs must administer the benefit exactly as the sponsor desires. Plan sponsors have the right to audit their PBMs, and PBMs also audit pharmacies on behalf of plan sponsors to ensure plan resources are used appropriately.



PBMs partner with pharmacies

PBMs partner with pharmacies to benefit patients.

- » PBMs establish broad networks of affordable and high-quality pharmacies that patients can rely on to get their medications.
- » PBMs facilitate patient access by helping plan sponsors to select the right mix of brick-and-mortar, mailorder, and specialty pharmacies for their networks.
- As of 2024, there are 23,384 independent pharmacies and 36,209 chain pharmacies for a total of 59,593.
- Over the last 10 years (2014–2024), the number of independent retail pharmacies nationwide increased by 1,287 stores or 5.8%. In contrast, the number of retail chain pharmacies decreased by 4,149 stores or 10.3%.

Mail-service and specialty pharmacies will generate more than \$274 billion in savings over the next 10 years

Over the next 10 years, savings from mail-order pharmacies are projected to be **over \$23.5 billion**.

Pharmacy benefit managers are projected to generate more than \$250 billion in savings on specialty medications over the next 10 years.

Source: PCMA. 2023. https://www.pcmanet.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/Mail-Order-and-Specialty-Savings_FINAL-1.pdf.

PBMs strive to maintain pharmacy access in rural communities.

- » PBMs offer innovative programs in rural communities to support increasing pharmacy reimbursements including expanding reimbursements for clinical services performed at independent pharmacies.
- » A strong relationship between PBMs and rural pharmacies improves affordability and access for patients.
- » PBMs have programs designed to identify and assist patients living in rural areas who may have specific needs, including connecting them to available pharmacies and other sources of clinical and social resources—for example, diaper banks and food banks—to help them lead healthier lives.

PBMs partner with and support rural independent pharmacies and their patient populations by:8



Reimbursing rural independent pharmacies at higher rates than non-rural pharmacies.



Developing pharmacy networks to support rural independent pharmacies.



Expanding reimbursement for clinical services performed in rural independent pharmacies.

PBMs encourage competitiveness throughout the drug supply chain through negotiations and incentives.

- » PBMs drive competition and quality among retail pharmacies.
- » PBM pharmacy networks meet robust requirements for geographic access and digital connectivity.
- » PBM relationships with specialty pharmacies demonstrate how care integration supports comprehensive patient care.
- » PBMs engage with pharmacy services administrative organizations (PSAOs), which represent independent pharmacies, to help them achieve scale and keep them competitive.
- » More than 89% of the independent pharmacies in the nation use PSAOs to interact with PBMs on their behalf. PSAOs also provide independent pharmacies with a wide range of business services to all types of pharmacies, which are necessary to run a successful pharmacy.

Click or scan the QR code to learn more about PSAOs



RESEARCH SHOWS US The Six Largest PSAOs (Ownership) by National Independent Pharmacy Count, 20249 6,077 Health Mart Atlas (McKesson) 6,0416 Cardinal Health (Cardinal Health) Cardinal Health) Flevate Provider Network (AmerisourceBergen) MILLIMAN REPORT

How do PBMs generate value?

PBMs help secure lower health care costs for their customers and patients.

PBMs help save payers and patients 40–50% of their annual drug and related medical costs compared to what they would have spent without PBMs.¹⁰ Recent research shows that for the vast majority of prescription drugs, patients pay less by having and using their health insurance.¹¹





PBMs provide value and achieve savings in part by:

» Negotiating with drug companies for rebates—empowering the private market to drive down drug costs.

Four facts about rebates

Statistical analysis of the top brand drugs in Medicare Part D found no correlation between rising list prices set by drug manufacturers and the change in rebate levels negotiated with PBMs.¹³

The Health and Human Services (HHS) Office of Inspector General (OIG) found that PBM-negotiated rebates led to lower prescription drug costs in the Medicare prescription drug program.¹⁴ For more than a third of the brand-name drugs it reviewed, OIG found that rebates declined as costs increased. The same report also found that the majority (95.6%) of Medicare Part D brandname drug costs increased regardless of rebates over the five-year period examined.¹⁵

Pharmaceutical manufacturers take enormous price increases for Part D drugs without rebates and for Part B drugs, for which PBMs do not negotiate rebates.¹⁶

PBMs provide value and achieve savings (continued)

- » Designing formularies. Formularies are lists for drugs covered by a health plan, and they play a large role in driving manufacturer price concessions.
 - PBMs create and manage formularies relying on panels of experts, called P&T committees, made up of independent physicians, pharmacists, and other clinicians who analyze the latest scientific data to recommend the most appropriate medications for individual disease states and conditions.
 - Several elements are factored into the development of formularies, including tiers and utilization management, to encourage use of the most clinically appropriate and economically sound therapies.
 - Cost is considered only after the robust clinical assessment of a drug's safety and efficacy and comparisons to alternatives.
 - PBMs recommend formularies, and plan sponsors make the final decision on how their formularies will be designed.



- » Sharing savings with patients. Differential patient cost sharing helps direct patients to lower-cost alternatives.
- » Promoting generic drugs. The formulary construct incentivizes use of generics, and PBM contracts with pharmacies encourage generic substitution as well.
- » Promoting biosimilars. PBMs encourage the coverage and use of the lowest-net-cost drug. We recognize the value of biosimilars, and when competitively priced, coverage is often recommended to plan sponsors. Additionally, PBMs strongly support policies that can increase biosimilar production to enhance competition in the market.



PBMs improve drug adherence:

- » Research indicates that non-adherence is largely attributable to financial barriers. The term "financial toxicity" was coined to reflect the adverse financial strain of medication non-adherence.¹⁷
- » By improving patient affordability, reviewing claims for indicators of non-adherence, providing clinical and other patient support programs, and providing targeted services focused on adherence for groups in need of additional support, PBMs improve drug adherence.

PBMs provide additional value by:

- » Encouraging pharmacies to elevate quality and reduce costs.
- » Preventing fraud, waste, and abuse through pharmacy audits.18
- » Increasing efficiency with shorter claims processing times and reducing the need for paper claims.
- » Providing a plethora of real-time coverage and cost information to patients and prescribers.

PBMs provide clinical value

PBMs support patients by using their expertise to provide medication adherence programs and conduct safety checks on prescriptions. Clinicians working for PBMs also provide tools and support to providers, pharmacists, and plan sponsors to help increase safety and access to medications. These processes involve both clinical and operational components.

PBMs hire clinicians to help support better health outcomes for patients.

PBM clinicians improve health outcomes by helping to establish medication therapy management (MTM) programs, which target patients who are on multiple medications and can benefit from improving the use of medications. These patients are then partnered with a pharmacist to have a one-on-one discussion about their medications, look for common problems with taking the medications, and make recommendations for changes to a medication or create a list of things for the patient to try.

Clinicians in the PBM setting also focus on patient adherence and safety by:

- » Recommending plan sponsors allow patients to get a 90-day supply on most medications through retail or mail order.
- » Having a pharmacist available 24/7 to answer questions about medications or coverage.
- » Evaluating the appropriate and safe use of medications by conducting a drug utilization review (DUR) for all drugs billed to the PBM regardless of source pharmacy.
- » Working with mail-order pharmacies to improve access to medications.
- » Creating adherence or patient assistance programs to help patients afford their medications.
- » Developing care coordination for patients with complicated diseases and therapies, such as partnering with home infusion services, social or behavioral therapists, and others.

PBM clinical programs support patients

Availability of care coordination can be illustrated by looking at PBMs' efforts with pre-diabetic patients and the related efforts to manage co-morbidities for both diabetics and pre-diabetics (e.g., hypertension and obesity).

Click or scan the QR code to listen to the PBMs and Diabetes Care podcast.



Click or scan the QR code to learn more about PBM involvement in care coordination.





Click or scan the QR code to learn more about how PBMs make a difference in medication adherence for diabetics taking insulin.





Click or scan the QR code to learn more about how PBMs make a difference in medication adherence for asthmatic patients.





PBM clinicians help other clinicians maneuver a complicated pharmacy system.

- » PBMs encourage providers to use RTBTs that interface directly with electronic medical records to help providers understand the patient's drug benefit. This tool helps providers ensure safety by analyzing the clinical data provided by PBM clinicians for drugs that require additional information or laboratory values.
- » PBM clinicians engage with providers to discuss duplicate or suboptimal therapies.
- » PBMs are constantly reviewing drug interactions or other drugrelated concerns and providing the information to the pharmacist or providers.
- » Many PBMs coordinate drug regimens with other health care services the patient is receiving, including from specialists.
- » PBMs help providers gain access to medications that may be hard to get from traditional pharmacies or wholesalers.

PBMs provide clinical support to employers and other plan sponsors by:

- » Overseeing medication utilization, managing formularies, and ensuring cost-effective pharmacy services.
- » Evaluating new drugs entering the market.
- » Monitoring and communicating clinical trends, reviewing relevant pharmacy data, and providing recommendations/supportive rationale for clinical management strategies.
- » Designing clinical programs to optimize how drugs work to improve outcomes and adherence and reduce overall health care expenses.
- » Restructuring pharmacy benefits as necessary to comply with new or changing laws.

PBMs provide clinical value through operations and compliance support.

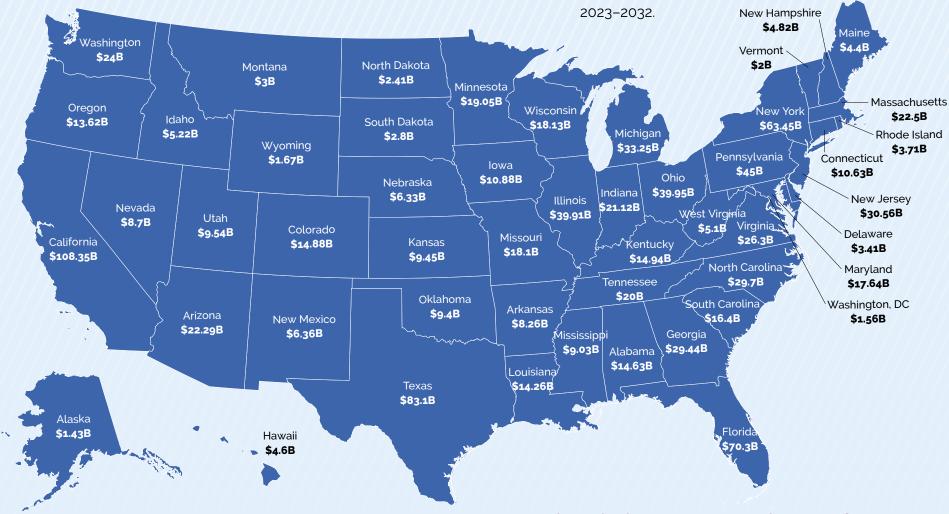
- » PBMs conduct audits to ensure the plan sponsors' costs, care, and quality are appropriate.
- » PBM clinicians may also include forecasting and modeling services to help plan sponsors with financial reports to help guide decisions on which drugs the plan sponsor covers and which programs to implement.
- » Pharmacists and other clinicians within the PBM monitor the changes to state and federal laws. New laws impact pharmacy benefit design, and plan sponsors are then faced with new decisions on the programs and offerings they want for their plan participants. PBM clinicians support plan sponsors as they make these decisions.

What do PBMs do for your state?

This map indicates savings by state across all insurance markets over 10 years (2023–2032)

The use of PBM tools will save payers and patients nationally more than

\$1 trillion



Across the United States, PBMs employ more than 28,000 clinicians, including more than 9,500 pharmacists.

Source: Visante. "PBMs: Generating Savings for Plan Sponsors." January 2023.



Endnotes

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