PBM Reform
Does NOT
Increase Costs for Patients

Health Insurance
Premium Increases

5-Year Average

- Spread Pricing Reform: 8.27%
- Non-Spread Pricing Reform: 14.10%

Pharmacy benefit managers (PBMs) claim that state legislation aimed at protecting patients, payers, and pharmacies from non-transparent business practices increases health insurance costs. However, the Federal Trade Commission recently acknowledged prior advocacy statements of this type no longer reflect current market realities.¹

Despite this, PBMs continue to make these claims, while analyses of actual costs tell another story.

According to data from the Kaiser Family Foundation, premium increases were higher in states without PBM spread pricing reform than in states that have instituted spread pricing reform. In states that have not regulated PBM abuses, health insurance premiums increased by 14.10% over the past 5 years, while states that passed spread pricing reform saw an average increase of only 8.27%.²

Legislative efforts to reform PBMs benefit patients by decreasing their out-of-pocket costs, empowering them to make their own healthcare decisions, and protecting access to community pharmacy services—without raising health insurance premiums.

According to the Iowa Insurance Division, reimbursement below the cost of the drug was the top complaint received from Iowa pharmacies in the last year.

QUESTIONS?
Contact Seth Brown at sbrown@iarx.org or 515-270-0713.

². Kaiser Family Foundation (KFF), “Average Annual Family Premium per Enrolled Employee For Employer-Based Health Insurance” (2013-2022), www.kff.org/other/state-indicator/family-coverage/?dataView=1&activeTab=graph&currentTimeframe=0&startTimeframe=9&sortModel=%7B%22colId%22:%22Location%22,%22%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D