Research on Pharmacy Benefit Managers

Findings From a Survey of 286 Likely Voters in Florida

March 2023

Bellwether Research



Lake Research Partners

Washington, DC | Berkeley, CA | New York, NY LakeResearch.com 202.776.9066 **Christine Matthews**

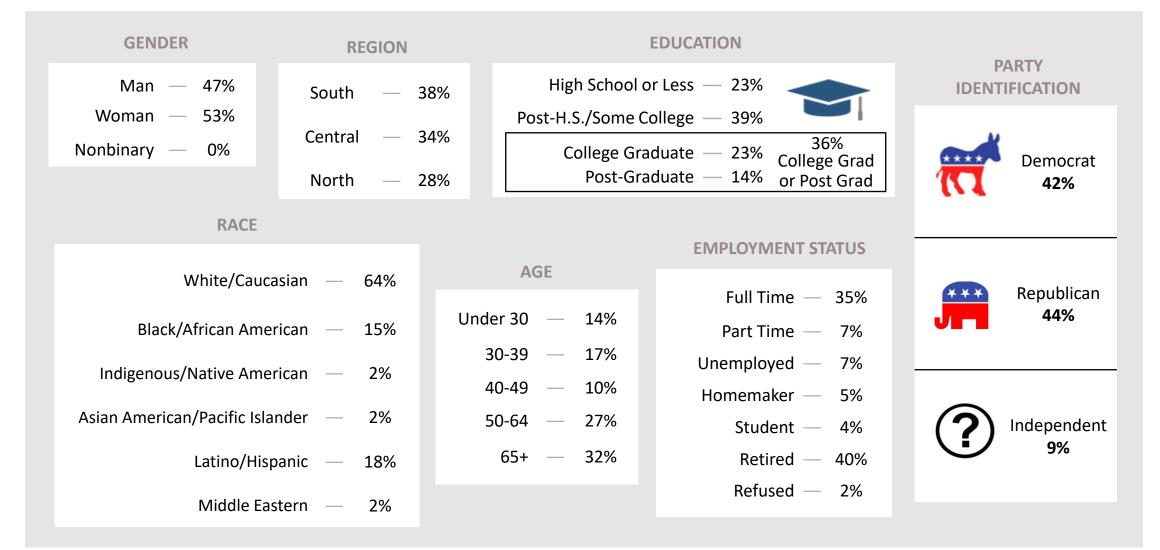
David Mermin Emily Garner Liam Tocheny

Methodology

- Lake Research Partners and Bellwether Research designed and administered this bipartisan survey of 286 likely general election voters in Florida, concurrently with a national survey of 1,049 likely voters.
- The survey was conducted February 6-13, 2023, by online panel.
- Data were weighted slightly by gender, age, party identification, region, race, race by gender, and college education status to reflect the expected demographic composition of likely voters in Florida.
- The margin of error for the Florida sample is +/-5.8 and higher for subgroups.
 - The margin of error is +/-3.0% for the national sample.

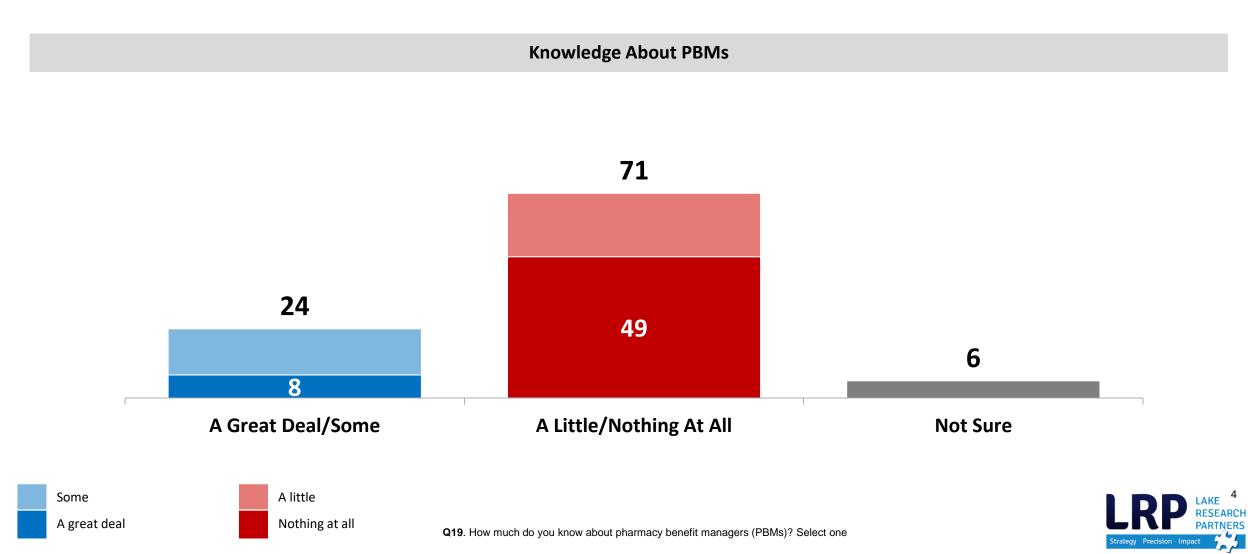


Demographics of Likely Voters in Florida





Over seven in ten Florida voters report knowing little or nothing at all about PBMs. Many voters will form impressions of PBMs based on the name alone, leaving PBMs open to define themselves positively without communication to push back on this narrative.



After Florida voters read a short and simple description of PBMs, an overwhelming majority – more than eight in ten – say it is important to have rules that require PBMs to provide value and lower drug costs for consumers, including more than half who think it is very important.

Importance of Regulating PBMs: Initial Ballot

Initial PBM Description: Pharmacy benefit managers, or PBMs, are corporations that administer prescription drug plans for health insurance companies and employer or union health plans and make profits based on the price of prescription drugs.

84 56 8 8 Very/Somewhat Important A Little/Not At All Important Not Sure Somewhat important A little important Q20. Now here is some information about a sector of the health insurance industry called pharmacy benefit managers: Having read this description, how important do you think it is to have rules that require pharmacy benefit managers (PBMs) to provide value and Very important Not at all important

lower drug costs to consumers?

After voters hear additional information about PBMs*, a slate of specific proposed regulatory policies get overwhelmingly high support across the board. While all of the policies are remarkably popular, with similar levels of total support, requiring PBMs to pass discounts along to patients and requiring them to get the best possible deal for health care sponsors top the list by a slim margin.

Support for Policies	to Regulate	e PBMs					
Sorted by Favor Strongly	Oppose		Favor			Net	Don't Know
Require PBMs to pass discounts along to patients that they get from negotiating with prescription drug manufacturers	11	3	59		82	+71	8
Require PBMs to get the best possible deal for health plan sponsors (such as employers), which would lower patients' costs	8	2	59		84	+76	7
Require more consistency in out-of-pocket prescription drug costs so patients know what they can expect to pay at the pharmacy counter	10	2	58		82	+72	8
Introduce more transparency into PBMs' contracts and the prescription drug pricing process	8	3	55		84	+76	7
Change how PBMs profit so it's not connected to the price of prescription drugs and they are not incentivized to drive up prices for patients	11	3	54		81	+71	8
Introduce more competition into the marketplace for PBMs, so they have to offer competitive prices to get contracts, ultimately lowering prices for plan sponsors (such as employers) and patients	10	2	54		80	+70	10
Require that insurance plans (like employer health plans) pay PBMs only a simple flat fee for their services, prohibiting PBMs from charging additional fees that ultimately get passed on to patients	12	4	50		77	+65	10
Require that PBMs count copay assistance programs (such as coupons) toward meeting patient deductibles or out-of-pocket limits, to help make prescriptions more affordable for patients	9	3	50		83	+74	8
Favor - Somewhat Oppose - Somewhat Oppose - Somewhat Oppose - Somewhat	anges that have be	an proposed	to regulate PBMs. For oach	h one, please indicate if		DD	

Q23. Now here are some different policy changes that have been proposed to regulate PBMs. For each one, please indicate if you would favor or oppose the proposal. [**RANDOMIZE**] Select one for each option

Strategy • Precision • Impact

Favor - Strongly

Oppose - Somev

Oppose - Strongly

Reading a list of some of the negative impacts PBMs have on health care generates uniformly very high levels of concern among Florida voters. Three quarters to eight in ten voters are concerned about all of the impacts tested, but the ones that evoke the highest intensity of concern by a slim margin are that PBMs drive up prescription drug prices and that they hold a monopoly on the prescription drug market.

Nega	tive Impact	s of P	BMs			
Sorted by Very Concerned N	lot Concerned		Concerned		Net	Don't Know
PBMs drive up prescription drug prices	15	4	60	77	+62	7
PBMs hold a monopoly on the prescription drug market, allowing them to make unilateral decisions on prices	14	5	59	80	+66	6
PBMs decide which drugs are available to consumers	12	3	57	80	+68	8
PBMs exclude cheaper, generic drugs from our insurance plans	12	2	57	80	+68	8
There is little oversight or regulation of PBMs	18	6	56	76	+58	6
PBMs block patient access to drug manufacturer copay assistance programs	11	4	54	81	+70	9
PBMs reduce patients' choice in prescription drugs and pharmacies	15	4	54	79	+64	6
PBMs often own their own pharmacies and drive out independent, community drug stores	12	4	52	81	+69	7
Three PBMs – CVS Caremark, ExpressScripts, and OptumRX – control over 80% of the prescription drug market in the U.S	16	6	51	76	+60	8



Somewhat Concerned

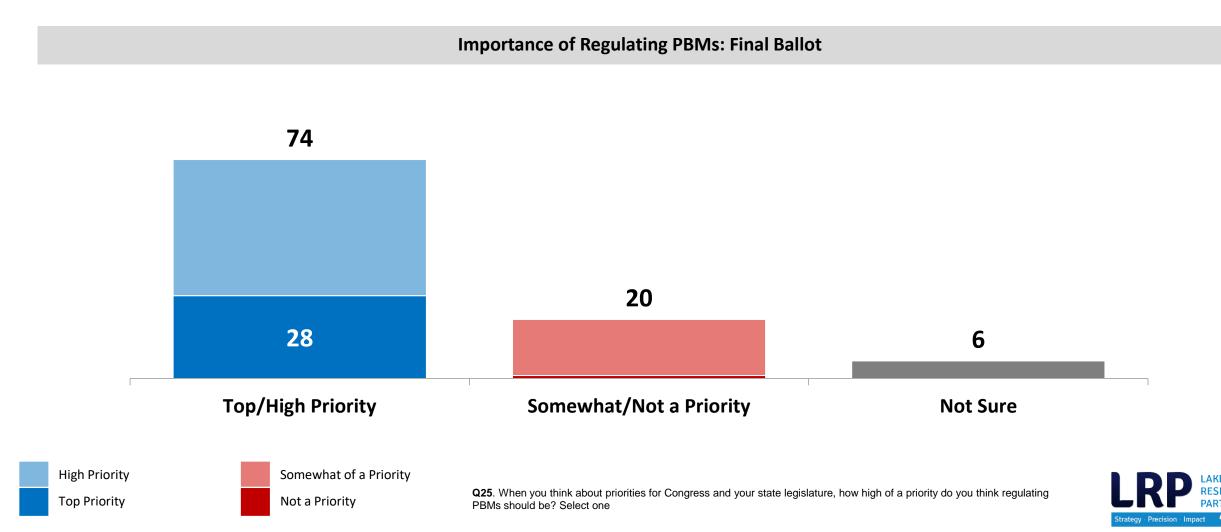
Very Concerned

A Little Concerned

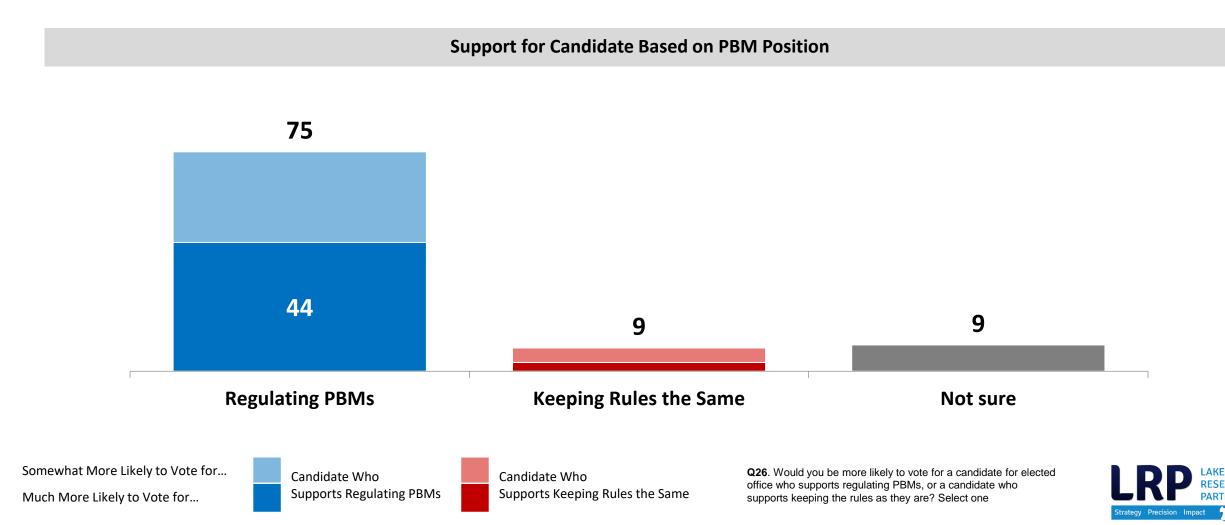
Not At All Concerned

Q24. Now here are some facts about how PBMs operate and different impacts they can have on patients' health care costs and the cost of the entire health care system. For each one, please rate how concerned you are about that issue or impact. [RANDOMIZE] Select one for each option

After voters have had PBMs defined for them, an overwhelming majority think that regulating PBMs should be a priority for their elected officials. Nearly three quarters of voters say that regulating PBMs should be a high or top priority for Congress and/or their state legislature.



Again, after PBMs have been defined for them, voters say they are far more likely to support a candidate for office who supports regulating PBMs than one who prefers to keep the rules the same. Three quarters of Florida voters would be more likely to vote for a candidate who supports regulating PBMs.





Washington, DC | Berkeley, CA | New York, NY LakeResearch.com 202.776.9066

David Mermin dmermin@lakeresearch.com

Emily Garner egarner@lakeresearch.com

Liam Tocheny Itocheny@lakeresearch.com

Nikolai Schweber nschweber@lakeresearch.com

Bellwether Research

Christine Matthews cmatthewspolls@gmail.com

Additional Information About PBMs

PBMs were created to manage how we get our prescription drugs and create savings for consumers. Today, a number of PBMs are multibillion dollar corporations, and some of the most profitable companies in health care.

PBMs play a major role in determining how much we pay for our medications, because they negotiate prescription drug benefits on behalf of health insurance companies and employer health insurance plans. PBMs have little oversight and little competition - right now, three PBMs control over 80% of the prescription drug market in the United States - so they are able to profit through a number of business practices. PBMs make a bigger profit on drugs with a higher price tag because PBM fees are often charged based on a percentage of the price, so many experts have said that PBMs prefer higher, rather than lower drug prices.

PBMs also negotiate with prescription drug manufacturers to get rebates and other fees on these drugs, but instead of passing savings back to consumers, often they keep these savings for themselves. They also often prevent patients from getting lower-cost generic drugs and block patient access to drug manufacturer copay assistance programs.

