# Harvard School of Public Health <br> and the alliance for aging research <br> Four-Country Comparative Effectiveness Decision-Making and Patient Access Survey 

## Overall Results

## Research Team:

Robert J. Blendon, Harvard School of Public Health, Project Director
John M. Benson, Harvard School of Public Health
Michael Botta, Harvard School of Public Health
Kathleen J. Weldon, Harvard School of Public Health
Deborah Zeldow, Alliance for Aging Research

## Contact:

Robert J. Blendon, 617-432-4502

## Harvard School of Public Health

AND THE ALLIANCE FOR AGING RESEARCH

## Four-Country Comparative Effectiveness Decision-Making and Patient Access Survey

The survey was conducted for the Harvard School of Public Health and the Alliance for Aging Research via telephone (landline and cell) by SSRS/ICR, an independent research company. Interviews were conducted in the U.S. June 28 - July 24, 2011, and in the United Kingdom, Italy, and Germany June 30 -

July 19, 2011, among a representative sample of respondents age 18 and older in each country.

|  | Total Interviews | Margin of Error |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| U.S. | 1017 | $+/-3.9$ |
| U.K. | 500 | $+/-5.4$ |
| Italy | 500 | $+/-5.4$ |
| Germany | 500 | $+/-5.4$ |

Significance Testing (indicated by letters next to the \%s on the tables):
$a=$ statistically higher proportion than in the U.S., $p<0.05$.
$b=$ statistically higher proportion than in the U.K., $p<0.05$.
$c=$ statistically higher proportion than in Italy, $p<0.05$.
$d=$ statistically higher proportion than in Germany, $p<0.05$.
2. In general, would you say you are very satisfied, fairly satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, fairly dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied with the way health care runs in (the U.S./the U.K./Italy/Germany)?

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Very satisfied | $14^{\text {c }}$ | $24^{\text {acd }}$ | 5 | $14^{\text {c }}$ |
| Fairly satisfied | 24 | $44^{\text {ac }}$ | $35^{\text {a }}$ | $38^{\text {a }}$ |
| Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied | 8 | $20^{\text {a }}$ | $20^{\text {a }}$ | $31^{\text {abc }}$ |
| Fairly dissatisfied | $22^{\text {bd }}$ | 10 | $24^{\text {bd }}$ | 12 |
| Very dissatisfied | $29^{\text {bcd }}$ | 3 | $15^{\text {bd }}$ | 5 |
| Don't know/Refused | 3 | -- | 2 | 1 |

3. Do you tend to trust or not to trust the (federal/national) government to make the right health care decisions?

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Trust | 34 | $54^{\text {ad }}$ | $54^{\text {ad }}$ | $42^{\text {a }}$ |
| Not trust | $61^{\text {bcd }}$ | 39 | 35 | $53^{\text {bc }}$ |
| Don't know/ <br> Refused | 4 | 7 | $11^{\text {abd }}$ | 5 |

Note: In the U.S., "federal." In the U.K., Italy, and Germany, "national."

Q5a/5b (combined prescription drugs/medical care and surgical treatments, based on total sample in each country)

5a/b. Would you say that most people in (the U.S./the U.K./Italy/Germany) can get the most advanced (prescription drugs/medical care and surgical treatments) when they are sick, or are the most advanced drugs not always available to them?

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Most people can get the most advanced <br> (prescription drugs/medical care and surgical <br> treatments) when they are sick | $35^{\mathrm{c}}$ | $37^{\mathrm{c}}$ | 19 | $57^{\mathrm{abc}}$ |
| The most advanced (drugs/treatments) are not <br> always available to them | $57^{\mathrm{d}}$ | $58^{\mathrm{d}}$ | $77^{\text {abd }}$ | 42 |
| Don’t know/Refused | $8^{\mathrm{d}}$ | 5 | 4 | 1 |

Half-sample asked about prescription drugs (U.S. = 508; UK = 250; Italy = 250; Germany = 250)
5a. Would you say that most people in (the U.S./the U.K./Italy/Germany) can get the most advanced prescription drugs when they are sick, or are the most advanced drugs not always available to them?

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Most people can get the most advanced <br> prescription drugs when they are sick | $34^{\mathrm{c}}$ | $35^{\mathrm{c}}$ | 17 | $53^{\mathrm{abc}}$ |
| The most advanced drugs are not always <br> available to them | $56^{\mathrm{d}}$ | $57^{\mathrm{d}}$ | $79^{\text {abd }}$ | 45 |
| Don't know/Refused | $10^{\mathrm{cd}}$ | $8^{\mathrm{d}}$ | 4 | 2 |

Half-sample asked about medical care and surgical treatments (U.S. = 509; UK = 250; Italy = 250; Germany = 250)

5b. Would you say that most people in (the U.S./the U.K./Italy/Germany) can get the most advanced medical care and surgical treatments when they are sick, or are the most advanced treatments not always available to them?

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Most people can get the most advanced <br> medical care and surgical treatments when they <br> are sick | $36^{\mathrm{c}}$ | $38^{\mathrm{c}}$ | 22 | $60^{\text {abc }}$ |
| The most advanced treatments are not always <br> available to them | $59^{\mathrm{d}}$ | $58^{\mathrm{d}}$ | $75^{\text {abd }}$ | 40 |
| Don’t know/Refused | 5 | 4 | 3 | $*$ |

Q6a/6b (combined prescription drugs/medical care and surgical treatments, based on total sample in each country)

6a/b. In (the U.S./the U.K./Italy/Germany) today, how often do you think (the government or health insurance plans withhold/the national health service withholds) high-cost (prescription drugs/medical care or surgical treatments) from some people who might benefit from them in order to save money? Very often, somewhat often, not too often, or not at all?

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Very often | $29^{\text {bcd }}$ | 10 | $19^{\text {b }}$ | 15 |
| Somewhat often | $38^{\text {b }}$ | 28 | $36^{\text {b }}$ | $43^{\text {bc }}$ |
| Not too often | 20 | $39^{\text {acd }}$ | 24 | $30^{\text {ac }}$ |
| Not at all often | 7 | $19^{\text {acd }}$ | $9^{\mathrm{d}}$ | 5 |
| Don't know/Refused | 6 | 4 | $11^{\mathrm{b}}$ | 7 |

Note: In the U.S. and Germany, "the government or health insurance plans withhold." In the U.K. and Italy, "the national health service withholds."

Half-sample asked about prescription drugs (U.S. = 508; UK = 250; Italy = 250; Germany = 250)
6a. In (the U.S./the U.K./Italy/Germany) today, how often do you think (the government or health insurance plans withhold/the national health service withholds) high-cost prescription drugs from some people who might benefit from them in order to save money? Very often, somewhat often, not too often, or not at all?

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Very often | $27^{\text {bd }}$ | 12 | $23^{\text {b }}$ | 16 |
| Somewhat often | $42^{\text {bc }}$ | 29 | 32 | $49^{\text {bc }}$ |
| Not too often | 17 | $39^{\text {acd }}$ | $27^{\text {a }}$ | $26^{\text {a }}$ |
| Not at all often | 7 | $15^{\text {acd }}$ | 6 | 4 |
| Don't know/Refused | 7 | 5 | $11^{\text {bd }}$ | 5 |

Half-sample asked about medical care and surgical treatments (U.S. = 509; UK = 250; Italy = 250; Germany = 250)

6b. In (the U.S./the U.K./Italy/Germany) today, how often do you think (the government or health insurance plans withhold/the national health service withholds) high-cost medical care or surgical treatments from people who might benefit from them in order to save money? Very often, somewhat often, not too often, or not at all?

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Very often | $31^{\text {bcd }}$ | 9 | 15 | 14 |
| Somewhat often | 33 | 26 | $40^{\text {b }}$ | $38^{\text {b }}$ |
| Not too often | 23 | $38^{\text {ac }}$ | 22 | $34^{\text {ac }}$ |
| Not at all often | 7 | $23^{\text {acd }}$ | $11^{\text {d }}$ | 5 |
| Don't know/Refused | 5 | 3 | $11^{\text {ab }}$ | $9^{\text {b }}$ |

7. Which of the following statements comes closer to your own view? The (government or health insurance plans should pay for/national health service should provide) any drug or medical treatment that has been approved as being safe and effective for saving lives or improving people's health, regardless of what it costs. OR There are so many new, expensive prescription drugs and medical or surgical treatments that it is too expensive for (government or health insurance plans to pay for/the national health service to provide) all of them.

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The (government or health insurance plans should pay for/national <br> health service should provide) any drug or medical treatment that <br> has been approved as being safe and effective | 59 | 60 | $77^{\text {abd }}$ | 61 |
| There are so many new, expensive prescription drugs and medical or <br> surgical treatments that it is too expensive for (government or health <br> insurance plans to pay for/the national health service to provide) all <br> of them | $35^{\text {c }}$ | $38^{\text {c }}$ | 20 | $35^{\text {c }}$ |
| Don't know/Refused | $7^{\text {bc }}$ | 2 | 3 | 4 |

Note: In the U.S. and Germany, "government or health insurance plans should pay for/to pay for." In the U.K. and Italy, "national health service should provide/to provide."
(Asked of one half of total respondents-sample A; U.S. = 508; UK = 250; Italy = 250; Germany = 250)

8a. Do you think (INSERT) is a major problem, a minor problem, or not a problem with the health care system in (the U.S./the U.K./Italy/Germany)?
And how about (INSERT)?
a. Too many patients getting prescription drugs they don't really need

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Major | $55^{\text {bd }}$ | 35 | $87^{\text {abd }}$ | 44 |
| Minor | $35^{\text {c }}$ | $31^{\text {c }}$ | 8 | $39^{\text {c }}$ |
| Not a problem | 7 | $31^{\text {acd }}$ | 4 | $13^{\text {ac }}$ |
| Don't know/Refused | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 |

b. Too many patients NOT getting the prescription drugs they need

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Major | $58^{\mathrm{b}}$ | 23 | $89^{\text {abd }}$ | $54^{\mathrm{b}}$ |
| Minor | $30^{\mathrm{c}}$ | $36^{\mathrm{c}}$ | 5 | $27^{\mathrm{c}}$ |
| Not a problem | $10^{\mathrm{c}}$ | $34^{\text {acd }}$ | 4 | $16^{\text {ac }}$ |
| Don’t know/Refused | 3 | 6 | 2 | 2 |

(Asked of one half of total respondents-sample B; U.S. = 509; UK = 250; Italy = 250; Germany = 250)

8b. Do you think (INSERT) is a major problem, a minor problem, or not a problem with the health care system in (the U.S./the U.K./Italy/Germany)?
And how about (INSERT)?
a. Too many patients getting medical treatments and tests they don't really need

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Major | $51^{\text {b }}$ | 25 | $76^{\text {abd }}$ | $47^{\text {b }}$ |
| Minor | $38^{\mathrm{c}}$ | $38^{\mathrm{c}}$ | 12 | $35^{\mathrm{c}}$ |
| Not a problem | 8 | $33^{\text {acd }}$ | 8 | $16^{\text {ac }}$ |
| Don't know/Refused | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 |

b. Too many patients NOT getting the medical treatments and tests they need

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Major | $68^{\text {bd }}$ | 28 | $91^{\text {abd }}$ | $49^{\text {b }}$ |
| Minor | $25^{\mathrm{c}}$ | $37^{\text {ac }}$ | 6 | $31^{\mathrm{c}}$ |
| Not a problem | 6 | $30^{\text {acd }}$ | 3 | $18^{\text {ac }}$ |
| Don't know/Refused | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 |

In some circumstances, doctors may recommend to patients that they take a prescription drug that has not been approved by a government agency as being safe and effective for that disease or health condition. I am going to read you some examples of when doctors might do that and ask you whether you approve or disapprove.
9. Here is (an/another) example. In treating a particular disease or health condition, the doctor believes that there is a less expensive prescription drug NOT tested or approved for that disease or condition that would work just as well as an APPROVED drug that is more expensive. Do you approve or disapprove of the doctor prescribing the less expensive, unapproved prescription drug?

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Approve | $44^{\mathrm{d}}$ | $40^{\mathrm{d}}$ | $40^{\mathrm{d}}$ | 31 |
| Disapprove | 52 | $59^{\mathrm{a}}$ | 56 | $64^{\mathrm{ac}}$ |
| Don’t know/ <br> Refused | 4 | 1 | 4 | 5 |

10. Here is (an/another) example. In treating a particular disease or health condition, (the government or health insurance plans/the national health service) requires the doctor to prescribe a less expensive prescription drug that has NOT been tested or approved for that disease or condition rather than a more expensive APPROVED drug, even though the doctor does not believe it is the best treatment for the patient. Do you approve or disapprove of (the government or health insurance plans/the national health service) requiring a doctor to do this?

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Approve | 10 | 11 | $16^{\mathrm{a}}$ | $22^{\mathrm{abc}}$ |
| Disapprove | $88^{\mathrm{cd}}$ | $87^{\mathrm{cd}}$ | $78^{\mathrm{d}}$ | 71 |
| Don't know/ <br> Refused | 2 | 2 | 6 | 6 |

Note: In the U.S. and Germany, "the government or health insurance plans." In the U.K. and Italy, "the national health service."
11. If a doctor prescribed a drug that was not approved for your disease or health condition, would you want the doctor to tell you that, or wouldn't it matter to you?

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Would want the doctor to tell you | $95^{\text {b }}$ | 72 | $99^{\text {abd }}$ | $92^{\text {b }}$ |
| It wouldn't matter | $4^{\text {c }}$ | $28^{\text {acd }}$ | 1 | $7^{\text {c }}$ |
| Don't know/Refused | 1 | -- | -- | 1 |

## Q12a/12b (combined prescription drugs/medical or surgical treatments, based on total sample in

 each country)$12 \mathrm{a} / \mathrm{b}$. In many countries there are concerns about slowing the growth of health care costs. It has been suggested that some (prescription drugs/medical or surgical treatments) that have been shown to be safe and effective should not be (paid for by the government or health insurance plans/provided by the national health service) because their high cost is not felt to be justified by the amount of benefit they provide. Do you favor or oppose doing this?

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Favor | 31 | 34 | 31 | 32 |
| Oppose | 62 | 63 | 61 | 59 |
| Don’t know/ <br> Refused | 7 | 4 | 8 | 9 |

Note: In the U.S. and Germany, "paid for by the government or health insurance plans." In the U.K. and Italy, "provided by the national health service."

Half-sample asked about prescription drugs (U.S. = 508; UK = 250; Italy = 250; Germany = 250)
12a. In many countries there are concerns about slowing the growth of health care costs. It has been suggested that some prescription drugs that have been shown to be safe and effective should not be (paid for by the government or health insurance plans/provided by the national health service) because their high cost is not felt to be justified by the amount of benefit they provide. Do you favor or oppose doing this?

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Favor | 33 | 38 | 33 | 29 |
| Oppose | 59 | 59 | 59 | 64 |
| Don't know/ <br> Refused | 8 | 4 | 8 | 7 |

Half-sample asked about medical or surgical treatments (U.S. = 509; UK = 250; Italy = 250; Germany = 250)

12b. In many countries there are concerns about slowing the growth of health care costs. It has been suggested that some medical or surgical treatments that have been shown to be safe and effective should not be (paid for by the government or health insurance plans/provided by the national health service) because their high cost is not felt to be justified by the amount of benefit they provide. Do you favor or oppose doing this?

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Favor | 28 | 29 | 29 | 35 |
| Oppose | $66^{\mathrm{d}}$ | $68^{\mathrm{d}}$ | 63 | 55 |
| Don’t know/ <br> Refused | 6 | 4 | 9 | 10 |

Q13a/13b (combined prescription drugs/medical or surgical treatments, based on total sample in each country)
13a/b. To the best of your knowledge, does (the U.S./the U.K./Italy/Germany) currently have a government decision-making body that recommends whether government programs should (pay for/provide) (prescription drugs/medical or surgical treatments) if they think they cost too much?

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yes | $43^{\text {c }}$ | $53^{\text {acd }}$ | 12 | $41^{\text {c }}$ |
| No | $37^{\mathrm{b}}$ | 25 | 33 | 31 |
| Don't know/ <br> Refused | 20 | 22 | $55^{\text {abd }}$ | $28^{\text {a }}$ |

Note: In the U.S. and Germany, "pay for." In the U.K. and Italy, "provide."

Half-sample asked about prescription drugs (U.S. = 508; UK = 250; Italy = 250; Germany = 250)
13a. To the best of your knowledge, does (the U.S./the U.K./Italy/Germany) currently have a government decision-making body that recommends whether government programs should (pay for/provide) prescription drugs if they think they cost too much?

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yes | $40^{\mathrm{c}}$ | $56^{\text {acd }}$ | 15 | $41^{\mathrm{c}}$ |
| No | $40^{\mathrm{b}}$ | 26 | $37^{\mathrm{b}}$ | 33 |
| Don't know/ <br> Refused | 20 | 18 | $48^{\text {abd }}$ | 26 |

Half-sample asked about medical or surgical treatments (U.S. = 509; UK = 250; Italy = 250; Germany = 250)

13b. To the best of your knowledge, does (the U.S./the U.K./Italy/Germany) currently have a government decision-making body that recommends whether government programs should (pay for/provide) medical or surgical treatments if they think they cost too much?

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yes | $46^{\mathrm{c}}$ | $50^{\mathrm{c}}$ | 9 | $42^{\mathrm{c}}$ |
| No | $34^{\mathrm{b}}$ | 23 | 30 | 28 |
| Don't know/ <br> Refused | 20 | 26 | $61^{\text {abd }}$ | $30^{\mathrm{a}}$ |

Q13ca/13cb (combined prescription drugs/medical or surgical treatments, based on total sample in each country)
13 ca /cb. Do you favor or oppose (the U.S./the U.K./Italy/Germany) having a government decisionmaking body that recommends whether government programs should (pay for/provide) (prescription drugs/medical or surgical treatments) if they think they cost too much?

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Favor | 43 | 46 | $69^{\mathrm{ab}}$ | $71^{\text {ab }}$ |
| Oppose | $54^{\text {cd }}$ | $48^{\text {cd }}$ | 23 | 21 |
| Don’t know/ <br> Refused | 3 | 6 | 8 | 8 |

Note: In the U.S. and Germany, "pay for." In the U.K. and Italy, "provide."

Half-sample asked about prescription drugs (U.S. = 508; UK = 250; Italy = 250; Germany = 250)
13ca. Do you favor or oppose (the U.S./the U.K./Italy/Germany) having a government decisionmaking body that recommends whether government programs should (pay for/provide) prescription drugs if they think they cost too much?

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Favor | 43 | 47 | $74^{\text {ab }}$ | $67^{\text {ab }}$ |
| Oppose | $53^{\text {cd }}$ | $49^{\text {cd }}$ | 21 | 23 |
| Don't know/ <br> Refused | 4 | 4 | 5 | $10^{\mathrm{ab}}$ |

Half-sample asked about medical or surgical treatments (U.S. $=\mathbf{5 0 9}$; UK $=250$; Italy $=\mathbf{2 5 0}$; Germany = 250)

13cb. Do you favor or oppose (the U.S./the U.K./Italy/Germany) having a government decisionmaking body that recommends whether government programs should (pay for/provide) medical or surgical treatments if they think they cost too much?

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Favor | 42 | 44 | $64^{\text {ab }}$ | $75^{\text {abc }}$ |
| Oppose | $55^{\text {cd }}$ | $47^{\text {cd }}$ | 25 | 19 |
| Don't know/ <br> Refused | 3 | $9^{\mathrm{a}}$ | $11^{\mathrm{a}}$ | 6 |

14. Do you think such a government decision-making body would do each of the following, or not? Do you think it would (INSERT), or not?

Note: For one half-sample, "such a government decision-making body" referred to one making recommendations about prescription drugs; for the other half-sample, it referred to one making recommendations about medical or surgical treatments. The results are shown both combined and separately)

Q14 - Combined prescription drugs/medical or surgical treatments, based on total sample)
a. Substantially reduce the cost of care in (the U.S./the U.K./Italy/Germany)

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yes | 45 | $59^{\text {a }}$ | $59^{\text {a }}$ | $57^{\text {a }}$ |
| No | $50^{\text {bcd }}$ | $38^{\text {c }}$ | 22 | $36^{\text {c }}$ |
| Don't know/ <br> Refused | 5 | 4 | $19^{\text {abd }}$ | 7 |

b. Discourage innovation in new drugs and medical treatments

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yes | $49^{\text {bcd }}$ | 30 | 31 | $42^{\text {bc }}$ |
| No | 46 | $67^{\text {acd }}$ | $54^{\text {a }}$ | 47 |
| Don't know/ <br> Refused | 5 | 3 | $15^{\text {ab }}$ | $11^{\text {ab }}$ |

c. Improve the quality of health care in (the U.S./the U.K./Italy/Germany)

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yes | 48 | $66^{\text {ad }}$ | $79^{\text {abd }}$ | $58^{\text {a }}$ |
| No | $47^{\text {bcd }}$ | $32^{\mathrm{c}}$ | 14 | $33^{\mathrm{c}}$ |
| Don't know/ <br> Refused | 4 | 3 | $8^{\text {ab }}$ | $9^{\text {ab }}$ |

d. Help ensure that resources are allocated in the fairest and most effective way by health care decision-makers in (the U.S./the U.K./Italy/Germany)

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yes | 49 | $59^{\mathrm{a}}$ | $76^{\text {abd }}$ | 57 a |
| No | $47^{\mathrm{bcd}}$ | $36^{\mathrm{c}}$ | 12 | $31^{\mathrm{c}}$ |
| Don't know/ <br> Refused | 4 | 5 | $12^{\mathrm{ab}}$ | $11^{\mathrm{ab}}$ |

e. Provide doctors with useful scientific information about what works best for most patients with a given disease or medical condition

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yes | 55 | $67^{\text {a }}$ | $87^{\text {abd }}$ | $64^{\text {a }}$ |
| No | $40^{\text {bcd }}$ | $27^{\text {c }}$ | 7 | $27^{\text {c }}$ |
| Don't know/ <br> Refused | 5 | 5 | 6 | $9^{\mathrm{a}}$ |

Q14 - Half-sample asked about government decision-making body that makes recommendations about prescription drugs (U.S. = 508; UK = 250; Italy = 250; Germany = 250)
a. Substantially reduce the cost of care in (the U.S./the U.K./Italy/Germany)

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yes | 44 | $62^{\mathrm{a}}$ | $63^{\mathrm{a}}$ | $60^{\mathrm{a}}$ |
| No | $52^{\mathrm{bcd}}$ | $33^{\mathrm{c}}$ | 22 | $33^{\mathrm{c}}$ |
| Don't know/ <br> Refused | 4 | 4 | $15^{\mathrm{abd}}$ | 7 |

b. Discourage innovation in new drugs and medical treatments

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yes | $46^{\mathrm{bc}}$ | 29 | 30 | $43^{\mathrm{bc}}$ |
| No | 49 | $67^{\mathrm{acd}}$ | $56^{\mathrm{d}}$ | 44 |
| Don't know/ <br> Refused | 4 | 4 | $14^{\mathrm{ab}}$ | $13^{\mathrm{ab}}$ |

c. Improve the quality of health care in (the U.S./the U.K./Italy/Germany)

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yes | 46 | $68^{\text {ad }}$ | $79^{\text {abd }}$ | $56^{\text {a }}$ |
| No | $51^{\text {bcd }}$ | $29^{\text {c }}$ | 13 | $34^{\text {c }}$ |
| Don't know/ <br> Refused | 4 | 4 | 7 | $10^{\text {ab }}$ |

d. Help ensure that resources are allocated in the fairest and most effective way by health care decision-makers in (the U.S./the U.K./Italy/Germany)

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yes | 46 | $58^{\mathrm{a}}$ | $81^{\text {abd }}$ | $56^{\mathrm{a}}$ |
| No | $50^{\text {bcd }}$ | $36^{\mathrm{c}}$ | 11 | $31^{\mathrm{c}}$ |
| Don't know/ <br> Refused | 4 | 6 | $9^{\mathrm{a}}$ | $13^{\mathrm{ab}}$ |

e. Provide doctors with useful scientific information about what works best for most patients with a given disease or medical condition

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yes | 55 | $70^{\text {a }}$ | $88^{\text {abd }}$ | 63 |
| No | $41^{\text {bcd }}$ | $25^{\text {c }}$ | 7 | $27^{\text {c }}$ |
| Don't know/ <br> Refused | 4 | 5 | 5 | $10^{\text {a }}$ |

Q14 - Half-sample asked about government decision-making body that makes recommendations about medical or surgical treatments (U.S. = 509; UK = 250; Italy = 250; Germany = 250)
a. Substantially reduce the cost of care in (the U.S./the U.K./Italy/Germany)

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yes | 47 | 55 | 56 | 54 |
| No | $47^{\mathrm{c}}$ | $43^{\mathrm{c}}$ | 21 | $38^{\mathrm{c}}$ |
| Don't know/ <br> Refused | 6 | 3 | $23^{\text {abd }}$ | 7 |

b. Discourage innovation in new drugs and medical treatments

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yes | $51^{\text {bcd }}$ | 31 | 32 | $41^{\text {b }}$ |
| No | 43 | $66^{\text {acd }}$ | $53^{\text {a }}$ | 50 |
| Don't know/ <br> Refused | 6 | 3 | $15^{\text {abd }}$ | 9 |

c. Improve the quality of health care in (the U.S./the U.K./Italy/Germany)

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yes | 50 | $63^{\mathrm{a}}$ | $78^{\text {abd }}$ | 59 |
| No | $44^{\text {cd }}$ | $35^{\mathrm{c}}$ | 14 | $32^{\mathrm{c}}$ |
| Don't know/ <br> Refused | 5 | 2 | $8^{\mathrm{b}}$ | $9^{\mathrm{b}}$ |

d. Help ensure that resources are allocated in the fairest and most effective way by health care decision-makers in (the U.S./the U.K./Italy/Germany)

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yes | 51 | 60 | $72^{\text {abd }}$ | 59 |
| No | $44^{\text {cd }}$ | $35^{\mathrm{c}}$ | 13 | $31^{\mathrm{c}}$ |
| Don't know/ <br> Refused | 5 | 4 | $15^{\mathrm{ab}}$ | $10^{\mathrm{a}}$ |

e. Provide doctors with useful scientific information about what works best for most patients with a given disease or medical condition

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yes | 56 | 64 | $86^{\text {abd }}$ | $65^{\text {a }}$ |
| No | $38^{\text {cd }}$ | $30^{\text {c }}$ | 7 | $26^{\text {c }}$ |
| Don't know/ <br> Refused | 6 | 6 | 7 | 9 |

Q16a/16b (combined prescription drugs/medical or surgical treatments, based on total sample in each country)
$16 \mathrm{a} / \mathrm{b}$. Do you favor or oppose the (government or your health insurance plan paying for/national health service providing) a more expensive (prescription drug/medical or surgical treatment) recommended by your doctor even if it has not been shown to work better than less expensive (drugs/treatments)?

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Favor | $33^{\mathrm{c}}$ | $29^{\mathrm{c}}$ | 21 | $43^{\mathrm{abc}}$ |
| Oppose | $64^{\mathrm{d}}$ | $69^{\mathrm{d}}$ | $70^{\mathrm{d}}$ | 49 |
| Don’t know/ <br> Refused | 3 | 2 | $9^{\mathrm{ab}}$ | $8^{\mathrm{ab}}$ |

Note: In the U.S. and Germany, "government or your health insurance plans paying for." In the U.K. and Italy, "national health service providing."

Half-sample asked about prescription drugs (U.S. = 508; UK = 250; Italy = 250; Germany = 250)
16a. Do you favor or oppose the (government or your health insurance plan paying for/national health service providing) a more expensive prescription drug recommended by your doctor even if it has not been shown to work better than less expensive drugs?

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Favor | $30^{\mathrm{c}}$ | 26 | 19 | $44^{\text {abc }}$ |
| Oppose | $68^{\mathrm{d}}$ | $72^{\mathrm{d}}$ | $72^{\mathrm{d}}$ | 47 |
| Don't know/ <br> Refused | 2 | 2 | $9^{\mathrm{ab}}$ | $8^{\mathrm{ab}}$ |

Half-sample asked about medical or surgical treatments (U.S. = 509; UK = 250; Italy = 250;
Germany = 250)
16b. Do you favor or oppose the (government or your health insurance plan paying for/national health service providing) a more expensive medical or surgical treatment recommended by your doctor even if it has not been shown to work better than less expensive treatments?

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Favor | $36^{\mathrm{c}}$ | $32^{\mathrm{c}}$ | 22 | $41^{\mathrm{c}}$ |
| Oppose | $61^{\mathrm{d}}$ | $66^{\mathrm{d}}$ | $68^{\mathrm{d}}$ | 51 |
| Don't know/ <br> Refused | 3 | 2 | $9^{\mathrm{ab}}$ | $8^{\mathrm{ab}}$ |

In recent years, many governments have been increasingly concerned about rising health care costs. As a way of reducing costs, some of them have made decisions limiting what prescription drugs or medical treatments would be (paid for/provided). I am going to read you a few examples and ask you what you think about those decisions.
(Asked of one half of total respondents-sample C; U.S. = 508; UK = 250; Italy = 250; Germany = 250)
17. A new drug is available for a serious, debilitating disease. It does not cure the disease, but it can provide relief for the symptoms of the disease. In one country, the national government decided to (pay for/provide) this drug only for a limited number of patients because of the drug's high cost of $(\$ 15,000 / £ 9,000 / € 11,000)$ a year. The drug is reserved for those patients who are most likely to see significant health benefits. Some people have objected to the decision because they argue that other patients might also benefit from the drug. If this decision to (pay for/provide) this drug only for a limited number of patients were made in (the U.S./the U.K./Italy/Germany), would you approve or disapprove of the decision?

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Approve | 28 | 27 | 26 | 28 |
| Disapprove | 69 | 72 | 71 | 66 |
| Don't know/ <br> Refused | 3 | 1 | 3 | 6 |

Note: In the U.S. and Germany, "pay for." In the U.K. and Italy, "provide."
(Asked of one half of total respondents-sample D; U.S. = 509; UK = 250; Italy = 250; Germany = 250)
18. In (one/another) country, two drugs were available to treat a debilitating condition in the elderly. One of the drugs costs about 100 times as much as the other. The more expensive one has been tested and shown to be effective for people with this condition. The less expensive one has not been tested in research studies for treating this illness. However, many physicians who specialize in the condition use the lower-cost drug because they believe it is safe and effective for their patients. This is often referred to as using an off-label drug. The government in that country decided to (pay for/provide/pay) only the less expensive drug even though it had not been tested for this illness.
If this decision only to (pay for/provide) the less expensive drug that had not been tested for this illness were made in (the U.S./the U.K./Italy/Germany), would you approve or disapprove of the decision?

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Approve | 26 | 20 | 25 | 24 |
| Disapprove | 71 | $80^{\text {ad }}$ | 71 | 70 |
| Don't know/ <br> Refused | 3 | $*$ | 4 | 6 |

Note: In the U.S. and Germany, "pay for." In the U.K. and Italy, "provide."
(Asked of one half of total respondents-sample D; U.S. = 509; UK = 250; Italy = 250; Germany = 250)
19. In (one/another) country, the national government decided against (paying for/providing) a new drug for treating an advanced form of cancer. On average, the drug costs ( $\$ 35,000 / £ 21,000 / € 25,000$ ) per patient. The drug does not cure the disease, but studies suggest that using the drug can add, on average, about six months to a patient's life. Some patients would gain only a short period, while others could gain a lot more time. If this decision not to (pay for/provide) this drug were made in (the U.S./the U.K./Italy/Germany), would you approve or disapprove of the decision?

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Approve | $37^{\mathrm{b}}$ | 24 | $39^{\mathrm{b}}$ | $36^{\mathrm{b}}$ |
| Disapprove | 59 | $76^{\text {acd }}$ | 51 | 60 |
| Don't know/ <br> Refused | 4 | 1 | $9^{\text {abd }}$ | 4 |

Note: In the U.S. and Germany, "paying for/pay for." In the U.K. and Italy, "providing/provide."
(Asked of one half of total respondents-sample C; U.S. = 508; UK = 250; Italy = 250; Germany = 250)
20. In one country, the national government decided against (paying for/providing) the use of an imaging technology for diagnosing certain types of cancers. The technology is more expensive than alternative methods, costing over ( $\$ 2,000 / £ 1,200 / € 1,400$ ) per use. After conducting an evaluation, a government organization concluded that there was not enough scientific evidence to recommend using the technology for these other types of cancer. Other countries, however, actively use this technology for multiple types of cancer, because many doctors believe it provides the best, most detailed view of these other types of tumors. The evaluation organization argued that existing studies have not conclusively proven that the technology has advantages over alternative methods and therefore should not be (paid for/provided). If this decision not to (pay for/provide) this technology to help diagnose these other types of cancer were made in (the U.S./the U.K./Italy/Germany), would you approve or disapprove of the decision?

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Approve | $34^{\mathrm{b}}$ | 18 | $53^{\text {abd }}$ | 26 |
| Disapprove | $63^{\mathrm{c}}$ | $78^{\text {acd }}$ | 39 | $67^{\mathrm{c}}$ |
| Don't know/ <br> Refused | 3 | 4 | $8^{\mathrm{a}}$ | $7^{\mathrm{a}}$ |

Note: In the U.S. and Germany, "paying for/pay for." In the U.K. and Italy, "providing/provide."
21. Do you currently take any prescription medicine on a daily basis, or not?

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yes | $51^{\text {c }}$ | 47 | 43 | 47 |
| No | 49 | 53 | $56^{\text {a }}$ | 52 |
| Don't know/ <br> Refused | $*$ | -- | 1 | 1 |

22. In the past 12 months, have you received medical care from a doctor or some other health care professional, or not?

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yes | $76^{\text {bcd }}$ | $60^{\text {c }}$ | 46 | $55^{\text {c }}$ |
| No | 24 | $40^{\text {a }}$ | $53^{\text {abd }}$ | $44^{\text {a }}$ |
| Don't know/ <br> Refused | $*$ | -- | 1 | 1 |

26. Have you, or any member of your family who lives with you, had a serious illness, chronic condition, injury, or disability that has required extensive medical care in the last 12 months?

|  | US <br> (a) | UK <br> (b) | Italy <br> (c) | Germany <br> (d) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yes | $35^{\text {b }}$ | 28 | 34 | 34 |
| No | 64 | $72^{\text {ad }}$ | 65 | 64 |
| Don't know/ <br> Refused | 1 | -- | 1 | 2 |

