HARVARD SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND THE ALLIANCE FOR AGING RESEARCH

FOUR-COUNTRY COMPARATIVE EFFECTIVENESS DECISION-MAKING AND PATIENT ACCESS SURVEY

Overall Results

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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	UK	Italy	Germany
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Very satisfied	14 °	24^{acd}	5	14 °
Fairly satisfied	24	44 ^{ac}	35 ^a	38 ^a
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	8	20 ^a	20 ^a	31 ^{abc}
Fairly dissatisfied	22^{bd}	10	24 ^{bd}	12
Very dissatisfied	29 ^{bcd}	3	15 ^{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	UK	Italy	Germany
	(a)	(b)	(C)	(d)
Trust	34	54^{ad}	54 ^{ad}	42 ^a
Not trust	61 ^{bcd}	39	35	53 ^{bc}
Don't know/	4	7	11 ^{abd}	5
Refused				

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	UK	Italy	Germany
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Most people can get the most advanced	35 °	37 °	19	57 ^{abc}
(prescription drugs/medical care and surgical				
treatments) when they are sick				
The most advanced (drugs/treatments) are not	57 ^d	58 ^d	77 ^{abd}	42
always available to them				
Don't know/Refused	8 ^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 (a)	UK (b)	Italy (c)	Germany (d)
Most people can get the most advanced prescription drugs when they are sick	34 °	35 °	17	53 ^{abc}
The most advanced drugs are not always available to them	56 ^d	57 ^d	79 ^{abd}	45
Don't know/Refused	10 ^{cd}	8 ^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	UK	Italy	Germany
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Most people can get the most advanced medical care and surgical treatments when they are sick	36 °	38 °	22	60 ^{abc}
The most advanced treatments are not always available to them	59 ^d	58 ^d	75^{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	UK	Italy	Germany
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Very often	29^{bcd}	10	19 ^b	15
Somewhat often	38 ^b	28	36 ^b	43 ^{bc}
Not too often	20	39 ^{acd}	24	30 ^{ac}
Not at all often	7	19 ^{acd}	9 ^d	5
Don't know/Refused	6	4	11 ^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	UK	Italy	Germany
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Very often	27 d bd	12	23 ^b	16
Somewhat often	42 ^{bc}	29	32	49 ^{bc}
Not too often	17	39 ^{acd}	27 ^a	26 ^a
Not at all often	7	15^{acd}	6	4
Don't know/Refused	7	5	11 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	UK	Italy	Germany
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Very often	31 bcd	9	15	14
Somewhat often	33	26	40 ^b	38 ^b
Not too often	23	38 ^{ac}	22	34 ^{ac}
Not at all often	7	23 acd	11 ^d	5
Don't know/Refused	5	3	11 ^{ab}	9 ^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	UK (b)	Italy	Germany
	(a)	(U)	(0)	(u)
The (government or health insurance plans should pay for/national	59	60	77^{abd}	61
health service should provide) any drug or medical treatment that				
has been approved as being safe and effective				
There are so many new, expensive prescription drugs and medical or	35 °	38 °	20	35 °
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				
Don't know/Refused	7 ^{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)?

	US (a)	UK (b)	Italy (c)	Germany (d)
Major	55 ^{bd}	35	87^{abd}	44
Minor	35 °	31 °	8	39 °
Not a problem	7	31 acd	4	13 ^{ac}
Don't know/Refused	4	3	1	4

a. Too many patients getting prescription drugs they don't really need

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

7 1	0 0 1	1 0		
	US	UK	Italy	Germany
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Major	58 ^b	23	89^{abd}	54 ^b
Minor	30 °	36 °	5	27 °
Not a problem	10 °	34 ^{acd}	4	16 ^{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	UK	Italy	Germany
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Major	51 ^b	25	76^{abd}	47 ^b
Minor	38 °	38 °	12	35 °
Not a problem	8	33 acd	8	16 ^{ac}
Don't know/Refused	3	5	4	3

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

	US	UK	Italy	Germany
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Major	68^{bd}	28	91 ^{abd}	49 ^b
Minor	25 °	37 ^{ac}	6	31 °
Not a problem	6	30 acd	3	18 ^{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 (a)	UK (b)	Italy (c)	Germany (d)
Approve	44 ^d	40 ^d	40 ^d	31
Disapprove	52	59 ^a	56	64 ^{ac}
Don't know/	4	1	4	5
Refused				

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	UK	Italy	Germany
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Approve	10	11	16 ^a	22 ^{abc}
Disapprove	88 ^{cd}	87 ^{cd}	78 ^d	71
Don't know/	2	2	6	6
Refused				

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 (a)	UK (b)	Italy (c)	Germany (d)
Would want the doctor to tell you	95 ^b	72	99 ^{abd}	92 ^b
It wouldn't matter	4 °	28 ^{acd}	1	7 °
Don't know/Refused	1			1

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

12a/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	UK	Italy	Germany
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Favor	31	34	31	32
Oppose	62	63	61	59
Don't know/	7	4	8	9
Refused				

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	UK	Italy	Germany
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Favor	33	38	33	29
Oppose	59	59	59	64
Don't know/	8	4	8	7
Refused				

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	UK	Italy	Germany
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Favor	28	29	29	35
Oppose	66 ^d	68 ^d	63	55
Don't know/	6	4	9	10
Refused				

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 (a)	UK (b)	Italy (c)	Germany (d)
Yes	43 °	53 ^{acd}	12	41 ^c
No	37 ^b	25	33	31
Don't know/	20	22	55 ^{abd}	28 ^a
Refused				

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	UK	Italy	Germany
	(a)	(b)	(C)	(d)
Yes	40 °	56^{acd}	15	41 °
No	40 ^b	26	37 ^b	33
Don't know/	20	18	48^{abd}	26
Refused				

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	UK	Italy	Germany
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Yes	46 °	50 °	9	42 °
No	34 ^b	23	30	28
Don't know/	20	26	61 abd	30 ^a
Refused				

Q13ca/13cb (combined prescription drugs/medical or surgical treatments, based on total sample in each country)

13ca/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 (a)	UK (b)	Italy (c)	Germany (d)
Favor	43	46	69 ^{ab}	71 ^{ab}
Oppose	54 ^{cd}	48 ^{cd}	23	21
Don't know/	3	6	8	8
Refused				

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	UK	Italy	Germany
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Favor	43	47	74 ^{ab}	67 ^{ab}
Oppose	53 ^{cd}	49 ^{cd}	21	23
Don't know/	4	4	5	10 ^{ab}
Refused				

Half-sample asked about medical or surgical treatments (U.S. = 509; UK = 250; Italy = 250; 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 (a)	UK (b)	Italy (c)	Germany (d)
Favor	42	44	64 ^{ab}	75 ^{abc}
Oppose	55 ^{cd}	47 ^{cd}	25	19
Don't know/	3	9 ^a	11 ^a	6
Refused				

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. Substantiany feduce the cost of care in (the 0.5./the 0.K./hary/Germany)				
	US	UK	Italy	Germany
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Yes	45	59 ª	59 ª	57 ^a
No	50^{bcd}	38 °	22	36 °
Don't know/	5	4	19^{abd}	7
Refused				

a. Substantially reduce the cost of care in (the U.S./the U.K./Italy/Germany)

b. Discourage innovation in new drugs and medical treatments

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

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

	US	UK	Italy	Germany
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Yes	48	66 ^{ad}	79^{abd}	58 ^a
No	47 ^{bcd}	32 °	14	33 °
Don't know/	4	3	8^{ab}	9 ^{ab}
Refused				

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	UK	Italy	Germany
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Yes	49	59 ^a	76 ^{abd}	57 a
No	47 ^{bcd}	36 °	12	31 °
Don't know/	4	5	12 ^{ab}	11 ^{ab}
Refused				

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

	US	UK	Italy	Germany
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Yes	55	67 ^a	$87 {}^{\rm abd}$	64 ^a
No	40^{bcd}	27 °	7	27 °
Don't know/	5	5	6	9 ^a
Refused				

Q14 – Half-sample asked about government decision-making body that makes recommendations about prescription drugs (U.S. = 508; UK = 250; Italy = 250; Germany = 250)

	US	UK	Italy	Germany
Yes	(a) 44	62 ^a	63 ^a	60 ^a
No	52 ^{bcd}	33 °	22	33 °
Don't know/ Refused	4	4	15^{abd}	7

a. Substantially reduce the cost of care in (the U.S./the U.K./Italy/Germany)

b. Discourage innovation in new drugs and medical treatments

	US	UK	Italy	Germany
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Yes	46 ^{bc}	29	30	43 ^{bc}
No	49	67 ^{acd}	56 ^d	44
Don't know/	4	4	14 ^{ab}	13 ^{ab}
Refused				

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

	US	UK	Italy	Germany
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Yes	46	68^{ad}	79 ^{abd}	56 ª
No	51 bcd	29 °	13	34 °
Don't know/	4	4	7	10^{ab}
Refused				

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)

		Į.		
	US	UK	Italy	Germany
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Yes	46	58 ^a	81 abd	56 ^a
No	50 ^{bcd}	36 °	11	31 °
Don't know/	4	6	9 ^a	13 ^{ab}
Refused				

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

	US (a)	UK (b)	Italy (c)	Germany (d)
Yes	55	70 ª	88 ^{abd}	63
No	41 bcd	25 °	7	27 °
Don't know/	4	5	5	10 ^a
Refused				

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)

	US (2)	UK	Italy (c)	Germany (d)
Yes	47	55	56	54
No	47 °	43 °	21	38 °
Don't know/ Refused	6	3	23 ^{abd}	7

a. Substantially reduce the cost of care in (the U.S./the U.K./Italy/Germany)

b. Discourage innovation in new drugs and medical treatments

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

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

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

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)

		2	57	
	US	UK	Italy	Germany
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Yes	51	60	72 ^{abd}	59
No	44 ^{cd}	35 °	13	31 °
Don't know/	5	4	15 ^{ab}	10 ^a
Refused				

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

	US (a)	UK (b)	Italy (c)	Germany (d)
Yes	56	64	86^{abd}	65 ^a
No	38 ^{cd}	30 °	7	26 °
Don't know/	6	6	7	9
Refused				

Q16a/16b (combined prescription drugs/medical or surgical treatments, based on total sample in each country)

16a/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	UK	Italy	Germany
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Favor	33 °	29 °	21	43 ^{abc}
Oppose	64 ^d	69 ^d	70 ^d	49
Don't know/	3	2	9 ^{ab}	8 ^{ab}
Refused				

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	UK	Italy	Germany
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Favor	30 °	26	19	44 ^{abc}
Oppose	68 ^d	72 ^d	72 ^d	47
Don't know/	2	2	9 ^{ab}	8 ^{ab}
Refused				

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	UK	Italy	Germany
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Favor	36 °	32 °	22	41 ^c
Oppose	61 ^d	66 ^d	68 ^d	51
Don't know/	3	2	9 ^{ab}	8^{ab}
Refused				

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/€1,000) 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 <u>only for a limited number of patients</u> were made in (the U.S./the U.K./Italy/Germany), would you approve or disapprove of the decision?

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

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	UK	Italy	Germany
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Approve	26	20	25	24
Disapprove	71	80^{ad}	71	70
Don't know/	3	*	4	6
Refused				

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	UK	Italy	Germany
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Approve	37 ^b	24	39 ^b	36 ^b
Disapprove	59	76^{acd}	51	60
Don't know/	4	1	9 ^{abd}	4
Refused				

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	UK	Italy	Germany
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Approve	34 ^b	18	53 ^{abd}	26
Disapprove	63 °	$78 \ ^{acd}$	39	67 °
Don't know/	3	4	8 ^a	7 ^a
Refused				

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 (a)	UK (b)	Italy (c)	Germany (d)
Yes	51 °	47	43	47
No	49	53	56 ^a	52
Don't know/	*		1	1
Refused				

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

	US	UK	Italy	Germany
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Yes	76 ^{bcd}	60 °	46	55 °
No	24	40 ^a	53 ^{abd}	44 ^a
Don't know/	*		1	1
Refused				

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	UK	Italy	Germany
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Yes	35 ^b	28	34	34
No	64	72 ^{ad}	65	64
Don't know/	1		1	2
Refused				