



Americans Believe Opioid Producers Should Be Held Accountable, Pay for Treatment

Ipsos poll on behalf of NPR

Washington, DC, April 25, 2019 – As opioid-related news continues to surface, with increasing attention toward the pharmaceutical industry as a player in the crisis, Ipsos, on behalf of NPR, takes a closer look at knowledge and understanding of the issue. The study finds that most Americans are aware of the issue of opioid misuse (68%), and one in three have been personally affected in some way, either by knowing someone who has overdosed or knowing someone with an addiction (35%). Specifically, 30% know someone with an addiction and 23% know someone who has overdosed. Though aware of the issue more broadly, less than half of all Americans (42%) are confident that they would be able to recognize if someone were experiencing an opioid overdose.

As the debate on whether large pharmaceutical companies should be held liable for making the opioid epidemic worse continues, Americans are overwhelmingly supportive of the idea of having those producing opioids play a role in supporting prevention and treatment of overdoses, and a majority (56%) say these companies should be held responsible for making opioid abuse worse. Three-fourths support having pharmaceutical companies producing opioids fund treatment for opioid addiction or abuse (73%) or fund plans to distribute naloxone kits (72%). People are also supportive of greater transparency, with seven in ten saying pharmaceutical companies should be forced to publicly disclose information that might have come out at trial, even if they pay to settle lawsuits over opioid abuse.

Overall, there is widespread support for government to do more to restrict opioid distribution (71%). Many believe that increasing distribution and availability of naloxone, a medication which rapidly reverses the effects of an opioid overdose, will help combat opioid overdose deaths (66%). Although a majority are unaware that a prescription is not needed to obtain the medication (56%), most report they are comfortable using a naloxone spray on the individual overdosing (57%), or using a device like an EpiPen to inject the individual overdosing with naloxone (57%). The vast majority of Americans believe that paramedics/emergency medical technicians (89%), police officers (82%), and school nurses (82%) should always carry naloxone. Support among residents in the Washington, D.C., metro (DMV) area is greater for all these types of people. In terms of where naloxone should be available or distributed, Americans support having it available in colleges (67%), community needle exchange programs (67%), and K-12 schools (56%). Support for having the medication available in community needle exchange programs (77%) and colleges (76%), in particular, is significantly higher among DMV residents. However, most Americans say that wider distribution should be accompanied by publicly available safety and training resources (80%) and only be available to emergency medical personnel, law enforcement, and other trained professionals (62%).

The survey also looks at general understanding of Good Samaritan laws, which protect bystanders from liability if unintended consequences arise from assisting a person who is injured or in danger, such as in the case of a drug overdose. In the DMV area, awareness and understanding of protections is generally low. Most do not know that a person under 21

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seeking emergency medical services for someone during an overdose will not be charged if they are found with alcohol (28% answer the true/false question incorrectly, and 46% are unsure) or that a person seeking medical services for a minor experiencing an overdose will not be charged if they are found providing alcohol or drugs to the minor (42% answer incorrectly, and 41% are unsure).

Though attitudes toward Good Samaritan laws are generally positive, with most people agreeing that they ensure bystanders are willing to call for help (77%) or administer naloxone (65%) in the event of an overdose, there are qualms about their impact on criminal behavior. A third of Americans believe that Good Samaritan laws could encourage criminal behavior by taking away legal consequences (32%), and a fifth say they are morally wrong because they give a free pass to criminal behavior (22%).

1) How familiar are you with the following?

Total Familiar

| | Total (N = 1,015) | Washington D.C. Metro Area (N = 505) |
|---|------------------------------|---|
| The issue of opioid misuse in general | 68% | 76% |
| Opioids | 61% | 70% |
| Fentanyl | 46% | 55% |
| Good Samaritan laws | 45% | 59% |
| Naloxone (also known by the brand names Narcan and Evzio) | 33% | 33% |
| Buprenorphine | 20% | 19% |
| Purdue Pharma | 20% | 32% |
| Endo Pharmaceuticals | 16% | 19% |
| Insys Therapeutics | 14% | 13% |
| Indivior PLC | 13% | 12% |

a) Opioids

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Very familiar | 23% | 29% |
| Somewhat familiar | 37% | 41% |
| Not very familiar | 20% | 17% |
| Not at all familiar | 11% | 10% |
| Don't know | 8% | 3% |
| <i>Familiar (Net)</i> | <i>61%</i> | <i>70%</i> |
| <i>Not familiar (Net)</i> | <i>31%</i> | <i>27%</i> |

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b) Fentanyl

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Very familiar | 15% | 19% |
| Somewhat familiar | 30% | 36% |
| Not very familiar | 22% | 21% |
| Not at all familiar | 22% | 19% |
| Don't know | 11% | 5% |
| <i>Familiar (Net)</i> | <i>46%</i> | <i>55%</i> |
| <i>Not familiar (Net)</i> | <i>44%</i> | <i>40%</i> |

c) Naloxone (also known by the brand names Narcan and Evzio)

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Very familiar | 12% | 13% |
| Somewhat familiar | 21% | 21% |
| Not very familiar | 17% | 20% |
| Not at all familiar | 35% | 37% |
| Don't know | 15% | 10% |
| <i>Familiar (Net)</i> | <i>33%</i> | <i>33%</i> |
| <i>Not familiar (Net)</i> | <i>52%</i> | <i>57%</i> |

d) Buprenorphine

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Very familiar | 9% | 7% |
| Somewhat familiar | 11% | 12% |
| Not very familiar | 9% | 18% |
| Not at all familiar | 53% | 53% |
| Don't know | 18% | 11% |
| <i>Familiar (Net)</i> | <i>20%</i> | <i>19%</i> |
| <i>Not familiar (Net)</i> | <i>62%</i> | <i>71%</i> |



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e) Good Samaritan laws

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Very familiar | 15% | 20% |
| Somewhat familiar | 30% | 39% |
| Not very familiar | 23% | 22% |
| Not at all familiar | 21% | 14% |
| Don't know | 11% | 4% |
| <i>Familiar (Net)</i> | <i>45%</i> | <i>59%</i> |
| <i>Not familiar (Net)</i> | <i>44%</i> | <i>36%</i> |

f) Purdue Pharma

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Very familiar | 7% | 12% |
| Somewhat familiar | 13% | 20% |
| Not very familiar | 15% | 20% |
| Not at all familiar | 47% | 39% |
| Don't know | 18% | 9% |
| <i>Familiar (Net)</i> | <i>20%</i> | <i>32%</i> |
| <i>Not familiar (Net)</i> | <i>62%</i> | <i>59%</i> |

g) Insys Therapeutics

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Very familiar | 6% | 5% |
| Somewhat familiar | 7% | 9% |
| Not very familiar | 9% | 18% |
| Not at all familiar | 57% | 57% |
| Don't know | 21% | 12% |
| <i>Familiar (Net)</i> | <i>14%</i> | <i>13%</i> |
| <i>Not familiar (Net)</i> | <i>65%</i> | <i>75%</i> |

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h) Endo Pharmaceuticals

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Very familiar | 7% | 6% |
| Somewhat familiar | 10% | 13% |
| Not very familiar | 11% | 22% |
| Not at all familiar | 54% | 47% |
| Don't know | 19% | 12% |
| <i>Familiar (Net)</i> | <i>16%</i> | <i>19%</i> |
| <i>Not familiar (Net)</i> | <i>65%</i> | <i>69%</i> |

i) Indivior PLC

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Very familiar | 6% | 4% |
| Somewhat familiar | 6% | 8% |
| Not very familiar | 9% | 16% |
| Not at all familiar | 57% | 58% |
| Don't know | 21% | 13% |
| <i>Familiar (Net)</i> | <i>13%</i> | <i>12%</i> |
| <i>Not familiar (Net)</i> | <i>66%</i> | <i>75%</i> |

j) The issue of opioid misuse in general

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Very familiar | 28% | 32% |
| Somewhat familiar | 40% | 44% |
| Not very familiar | 14% | 12% |
| Not at all familiar | 9% | 8% |
| Don't know | 9% | 4% |
| <i>Familiar (Net)</i> | <i>68%</i> | <i>76%</i> |
| <i>Not familiar (Net)</i> | <i>23%</i> | <i>20%</i> |

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2) How confident are you that you would be able to recognize if someone were experiencing an opioid overdose?

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|----------------------------|------------|------------|
| Very confident | 17% | 14% |
| Somewhat confident | 25% | 34% |
| Not very confident | 27% | 32% |
| Not at all confident | 21% | 17% |
| Don't know | 10% | 4% |
| <i>Confident (Net)</i> | <i>42%</i> | <i>48%</i> |
| <i>Not confident (Net)</i> | <i>48%</i> | <i>49%</i> |

Naloxone (also known as Narcan or Evzio auto injector) is a medication that rapidly reverses the effects of an opioid overdose.

3) Are you aware that naloxone can be given by someone who is not a medical professional?

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|-----|-------|-----------|
| Yes | 47% | 42% |
| No | 53% | 58% |

4) Do you know if you would need a prescription to obtain naloxone or Narcan?

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|--|-------|-----------|
| Yes, a prescription would be needed | 18% | 24% |
| No, a prescription would not be needed | 26% | 20% |
| Don't know | 56% | 56% |

5) If someone were experiencing an opioid overdose, how comfortable would you be with the following:

Total Comfortable

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|--|-------|-----------|
| Calling for emergency medical services | 86% | 93% |
| Using a naloxone spray on the individual who is overdosing on opioids. | 57% | 66% |
| Using a device like an EpiPen to inject the individual with naloxone | 57% | 62% |

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a) Calling for emergency medical services

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Very comfortable | 66% | 79% |
| Somewhat comfortable | 20% | 14% |
| Not very comfortable | 4% | 3% |
| Not at all comfortable | 2% | 3% |
| Don't know | 7% | 2% |
| <i>Comfortable (Net)</i> | <i>86%</i> | <i>93%</i> |
| <i>Not comfortable (Net)</i> | <i>7%</i> | <i>5%</i> |

b) Using a naloxone spray on the individual who is overdosing on opioids.

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Very comfortable | 27% | 28% |
| Somewhat comfortable | 30% | 38% |
| Not very comfortable | 17% | 20% |
| Not at all comfortable | 15% | 10% |
| Don't know | 11% | 4% |
| <i>Comfortable (Net)</i> | <i>57%</i> | <i>66%</i> |
| <i>Not comfortable (Net)</i> | <i>32%</i> | <i>30%</i> |

c) Using a device like an EpiPen to inject the individual with naloxone

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Very comfortable | 27% | 27% |
| Somewhat comfortable | 30% | 36% |
| Not very comfortable | 19% | 24% |
| Not at all comfortable | 15% | 11% |
| Don't know | 9% | 3% |
| <i>Comfortable (Net)</i> | <i>57%</i> | <i>62%</i> |
| <i>Not comfortable (Net)</i> | <i>33%</i> | <i>34%</i> |



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6) Of the following, who do you believe should carry naloxone to administer in the event of an opioid overdose?

Total Yes

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|--|-------|-----------|
| Paramedics/emergency medical technicians | 89% | 95% |
| Police officers | 82% | 87% |
| School nurses | 82% | 88% |
| Firefighters | 81% | 86% |
| Families of persons who misuse opioids | 77% | 83% |
| Teachers | 62% | 61% |
| Persons who misuse opioids | 51% | 60% |

a) Police officers

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|-----|-------|-----------|
| Yes | 82% | 87% |
| No | 18% | 13% |

b) Paramedics/emergency medical technicians

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|-----|-------|-----------|
| Yes | 89% | 95% |
| No | 11% | 5% |

c) Firefighters

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|-----|-------|-----------|
| Yes | 81% | 86% |
| No | 19% | 14% |

d) Teachers

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|-----|-------|-----------|
| Yes | 62% | 61% |
| No | 38% | 39% |

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e) School nurses

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|-----|-------|-----------|
| Yes | 82% | 88% |
| No | 18% | 12% |

f) Persons who misuse opioids

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|-----|-------|-----------|
| Yes | 51% | 60% |
| No | 49% | 40% |

g) Families of persons who misuse opioids

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|-----|-------|-----------|
| Yes | 77% | 83% |
| No | 23% | 17% |

7) At which of the following locations, if any, do you believe naloxone should be available or distributed?

Total Yes

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|------------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| Colleges | 67% | 76% |
| Community needle exchange programs | 67% | 77% |
| K-12 schools | 56% | 51% |
| Community recreation centers | 56% | 61% |
| Businesses or office buildings | 45% | 49% |
| Public libraries | 40% | 40% |

a) Public libraries

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|-----|-------|-----------|
| Yes | 40% | 40% |
| No | 60% | 60% |

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b) K-12 schools

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|-----|--------------|------------------|
| Yes | 56% | 51% |
| No | 44% | 49% |

c) Colleges

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|-----|--------------|------------------|
| Yes | 67% | 76% |
| No | 33% | 24% |

d) Community needle exchange programs

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|-----|--------------|------------------|
| Yes | 67% | 77% |
| No | 33% | 23% |

e) Community recreation centers

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|-----|--------------|------------------|
| Yes | 56% | 61% |
| No | 44% | 39% |

f) Businesses or office buildings

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|-----|--------------|------------------|
| Yes | 55% | 51% |
| No | 45% | 49% |



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8) Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Total Agree

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|--|-------|-----------|
| Increasing the distribution and availability of naloxone should be accompanied by publicly available safety and training resources | 80% | 85% |
| Increasing the distribution and availability of naloxone will help combat opioid overdose deaths | 66% | 78% |
| Naloxone should only be available to emergency medical personnel, law enforcement, and other trained professionals | 62% | 61% |
| Increasing the distribution and availability of naloxone would encourage opioid use and abuse | 41% | 41% |

a) Increasing the distribution and availability of naloxone would encourage opioid use and abuse

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|
| Strongly agree | 18% | 12% |
| Somewhat agree | 23% | 30% |
| Somewhat disagree | 25% | 28% |
| Strongly disagree | 16% | 22% |
| Don't know | 19% | 9% |
| <i>Agree (Net)</i> | <i>41%</i> | <i>41%</i> |
| <i>Disagree (Net)</i> | <i>40%</i> | <i>50%</i> |

b) Increasing the distribution and availability of naloxone will help combat opioid overdose deaths

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|
| Strongly agree | 29% | 37% |
| Somewhat agree | 38% | 41% |
| Somewhat disagree | 14% | 11% |
| Strongly disagree | 6% | 5% |
| Don't know | 13% | 7% |
| <i>Agree (Net)</i> | <i>66%</i> | <i>78%</i> |
| <i>Disagree (Net)</i> | <i>20%</i> | <i>16%</i> |

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- c) Increasing the distribution and availability of naloxone should be accompanied by publicly available safety and training resources

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|
| Strongly agree | 51% | 54% |
| Somewhat agree | 30% | 31% |
| Somewhat disagree | 6% | 7% |
| Strongly disagree | 4% | 4% |
| Don't know | 10% | 4% |
| <i>Agree (Net)</i> | <i>80%</i> | <i>85%</i> |
| <i>Disagree (Net)</i> | <i>10%</i> | <i>11%</i> |

- d) Naloxone should only be available to emergency medical personnel, law enforcement, and other trained professionals

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|
| Strongly agree | 32% | 28% |
| Somewhat agree | 30% | 33% |
| Somewhat disagree | 17% | 22% |
| Strongly disagree | 12% | 13% |
| Don't know | 8% | 4% |
| <i>Agree (Net)</i> | <i>62%</i> | <i>61%</i> |
| <i>Disagree (Net)</i> | <i>30%</i> | <i>35%</i> |

- 9) Please indicate yes or no for the following statements.

Total Yes

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|---|-------|-----------|
| I know someone personally who has overdosed on opioids | 23% | 19% |
| I know someone personally who has had an opioid addiction | 30% | 27% |

- a) I know someone personally who has overdosed on opioids

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| Yes | 23% | 19% |
| No | 72% | 75% |
| Don't know/Prefer not to say | 6% | 6% |

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b) I know someone personally who has had an opioid addiction

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| Yes | 30% | 27% |
| No | 62% | 67% |
| Don't know/Prefer not to say | 7% | 6% |

Good Samaritan laws protect bystanders from liability if unintended consequences arise from assisting a person who is injured or in danger, such as in the case of a drug overdose.

10) **[DMV Residents only]** To the best of your knowledge, please indicate whether you believe each of the statements about Good Samaritan laws in your local area are true or false. (*indicates statements that are true, will not be shown to respondent)

Total True

| | DMV Metro (N = 505) |
|---|------------------------|
| A new public health plan passed this year will equip D.C. police officers to carry naloxone* | 39% |
| The possession of naloxone - a medication that rapidly reverses opiate overdoses - and its use by individuals experiencing an opioid overdose is only legal for use by emergency medical personnel | 29% |
| A person under the age of 21 seeking emergency medical services for someone during an overdose will be charged if they are found in possession of alcohol | 28% |
| A witness seeking emergency medical services for someone during an overdose cannot be charged if they are found with small amounts of illegal drugs or paraphernalia* | 26% |
| A person over the age of 25 seeking emergency medical services for a minor (16 years of age or older) experiencing an overdose cannot be charged if they are found providing alcohol or drugs to the minor* | 17% |

a) A witness seeking emergency medical services for someone during an overdose cannot be charged if they are found with small amounts of illegal drugs or paraphernalia*

| | DMV Metro |
|------------|-----------|
| True | 26% |
| False | 25% |
| Don't know | 49% |

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- b) A person under the age of 21 seeking emergency medical services for someone during an overdose will be charged if they are found in possession of alcohol

| | DMV Metro |
|------------|------------------|
| True | 28% |
| False | 27% |
| Don't know | 46% |

- c) A person over the age of 25 seeking emergency medical services for a minor (16 years of age or older) experiencing an overdose cannot be charged if they are found providing alcohol or drugs to the minor*

| | DMV Metro |
|------------|------------------|
| True | 17% |
| False | 42% |
| Don't know | 41% |

- d) The possession of naloxone – a medication that rapidly reverses opiate overdoses – and its use by individuals experiencing an opioid overdose is only legal for use by emergency medical personnel

| | DMV Metro |
|------------|------------------|
| True | 29% |
| False | 29% |
| Don't know | 43% |

- e) A new public health plan passed this year will equip D.C. police officers to carry naloxone*

| | DMV Metro |
|------------|------------------|
| True | 39% |
| False | 7% |
| Don't know | 54% |



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11) Do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

Total Agree

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|---|-------|-----------|
| Good Samaritan laws ensure bystanders are willing to call for help in the event of an opioid overdose | 77% | 80% |
| Good Samaritan laws ensure bystanders are willing to administer naloxone in the event of an opioid overdose | 65% | 67% |
| Good Samaritan laws will have minimal impact on opioid overdose incidence | 52% | 39% |
| Good Samaritan laws could encourage criminal behavior by taking away legal consequences | 32% | 28% |
| Good Samaritan laws are morally wrong because they give a free pass to criminal behavior | 22% | 19% |

a) Good Samaritan laws ensure bystanders are willing to call for help in the event of an opioid overdose

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|
| Strongly agree | 39% | 41% |
| Somewhat agree | 38% | 39% |
| Somewhat disagree | 6% | 8% |
| Strongly disagree | 4% | 3% |
| Don't know | 13% | 10% |
| <i>Agree (Net)</i> | <i>77%</i> | <i>80%</i> |
| <i>Disagree (Net)</i> | <i>10%</i> | <i>10%</i> |

b) Good Samaritan laws ensure bystanders are willing to administer naloxone in the event of an opioid overdose

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|
| Strongly agree | 27% | 27% |
| Somewhat agree | 37% | 40% |
| Somewhat disagree | 11% | 12% |
| Strongly disagree | 6% | 4% |
| Don't know | 18% | 17% |
| <i>Agree (Net)</i> | <i>65%</i> | <i>67%</i> |
| <i>Disagree (Net)</i> | <i>18%</i> | <i>16%</i> |

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c) Good Samaritan laws will have minimal impact on opioid overdose incidence

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|-----------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Strongly agree | 17% | 12% |
| Somewhat agree | 35% | 27% |
| Somewhat disagree | 18% | 30% |
| Strongly disagree | 8% | 9% |
| Don't know | 23% | 23% |
| <i>Agree (Net)</i> | <i>52%</i> | <i>39%</i> |
| <i>Disagree (Net)</i> | <i>26%</i> | <i>38%</i> |

d) Good Samaritan laws are morally wrong because they give a free pass to criminal behavior

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|-----------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Strongly agree | 11% | 6% |
| Somewhat agree | 11% | 13% |
| Somewhat disagree | 27% | 29% |
| Strongly disagree | 33% | 39% |
| Don't know | 17% | 12% |
| <i>Agree (Net)</i> | <i>22%</i> | <i>19%</i> |
| <i>Disagree (Net)</i> | <i>61%</i> | <i>68%</i> |

e) Good Samaritan laws could encourage criminal behavior by taking away legal consequences

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|-----------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Strongly agree | 12% | 8% |
| Somewhat agree | 20% | 20% |
| Somewhat disagree | 26% | 33% |
| Strongly disagree | 23% | 25% |
| Don't know | 20% | 13% |
| <i>Agree (Net)</i> | <i>32%</i> | <i>28%</i> |
| <i>Disagree (Net)</i> | <i>48%</i> | <i>59%</i> |



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12) Do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

Total Agree

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|---|-------|-----------|
| Pharmaceutical companies producing opioids should fund treatment for opioid addiction or abuse | 73% | 77% |
| Pharmaceutical companies producing opioids should fund plans to distribute naloxone kits | 72% | 77% |
| The government should do more to restrict opioid distribution | 71% | 77% |
| Even if pharmaceutical companies pay to settle lawsuits over opioid abuse, they should be forced to publicly disclose information that might have come out at trial | 70% | 72% |
| Pharmaceutical companies producing opioids should be held responsible for making opioid abuse worse | 57% | 69% |
| I would vote for a political candidate who supports making naloxone more readily available in public places | 56% | 66% |

a) I would vote for a political candidate who supports making naloxone more readily available in public places

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|
| Strongly agree | 23% | 28% |
| Somewhat agree | 33% | 37% |
| Somewhat disagree | 12% | 8% |
| Strongly disagree | 7% | 4% |
| Don't know | 26% | 22% |
| <i>Agree (Net)</i> | <i>56%</i> | <i>66%</i> |
| <i>Disagree (Net)</i> | <i>18%</i> | <i>12%</i> |

b) The government should do more to restrict opioid distribution

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|
| Strongly agree | 36% | 43% |
| Somewhat agree | 35% | 33% |
| Somewhat disagree | 10% | 10% |
| Strongly disagree | 7% | 4% |
| Don't know | 12% | 9% |
| <i>Agree (Net)</i> | <i>71%</i> | <i>77%</i> |
| <i>Disagree (Net)</i> | <i>17%</i> | <i>14%</i> |

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c) Pharmaceutical companies producing opioids should be held responsible for making opioid abuse worse

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|-----------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Strongly agree | 28% | 33% |
| Somewhat agree | 29% | 35% |
| Somewhat disagree | 19% | 15% |
| Strongly disagree | 10% | 7% |
| Don't know | 15% | 9% |
| <i>Agree (Net)</i> | <i>57%</i> | <i>69%</i> |
| <i>Disagree (Net)</i> | <i>29%</i> | <i>22%</i> |

d) Pharmaceutical companies producing opioids should fund treatment for opioid addiction or abuse

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|-----------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Strongly agree | 40% | 45% |
| Somewhat agree | 33% | 32% |
| Somewhat disagree | 8% | 11% |
| Strongly disagree | 6% | 4% |
| Don't know | 12% | 8% |
| <i>Agree (Net)</i> | <i>73%</i> | <i>77%</i> |
| <i>Disagree (Net)</i> | <i>15%</i> | <i>15%</i> |

e) Pharmaceutical companies producing opioids should fund plans to distribute naloxone kits

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|-----------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Strongly agree | 37% | 41% |
| Somewhat agree | 35% | 35% |
| Somewhat disagree | 8% | 9% |
| Strongly disagree | 5% | 4% |
| Don't know | 15% | 10% |
| <i>Agree (Net)</i> | <i>72%</i> | <i>77%</i> |
| <i>Disagree (Net)</i> | <i>13%</i> | <i>14%</i> |



Press Release – continued –

- f) Even if pharmaceutical companies pay to settle lawsuits over opioid abuse, they should be forced to publicly disclose information that might have come out at trial

| | Total | DMV Metro |
|-----------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Strongly agree | 37% | 43% |
| Somewhat agree | 33% | 29% |
| Somewhat disagree | 8% | 11% |
| Strongly disagree | 5% | 4% |
| Don't know | 17% | 13% |
| <i>Agree (Net)</i> | <i>70%</i> | <i>72%</i> |
| <i>Disagree (Net)</i> | <i>13%</i> | <i>15%</i> |

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Press Release – continued –

About the Study

These are findings from an Ipsos poll conducted April 12-17, 2019 on behalf of NPR. For the survey, a sample of 1,510 adults 18+ from the continental U.S., Alaska and Hawaii, and an oversample in the Washington, DC-Maryland-Virginia area, were interviewed online in English. Where the total is referenced, that number (n=1,015) reflects the nationally representative sample, including our D.C.-area interviews weighted down to their correct proportion within the national population, based on Census estimates.

The sample for this study was randomly drawn from Ipsos' online panel (see link below for more info on "Access Panels and Recruitment"), partner online panel sources, and "river" sampling (see link below for more info on the Ipsos "Ampario Overview" sample method) and does not rely on a population frame in the traditional sense. Ipsos uses fixed sample targets, unique to each study, in drawing a sample. After a sample has been obtained from the Ipsos panel, Ipsos calibrates respondent characteristics to be representative of the U.S. Population using standard procedures such as raking-ratio adjustments. The source of these population targets is U.S. Census 2016 American Community Survey data. The sample drawn for this study reflects fixed sample targets on demographics. Post-hoc weights were made to the population characteristics on gender, age, race/ethnicity, region, and education.

Statistical margins of error are not applicable to online non-probability polls. All sample surveys and polls may be subject to other sources of error, including, but not limited to coverage error and measurement error. Where figures do not sum to 100, this is due to the effects of rounding. The precision of Ipsos online polls is measured using a credibility interval. In this case, the poll has a credibility interval of plus or minus 3.5 percentage points for all respondents. Ipsos calculates a design effect (DEFF) for each study based on the variation of the weights, following the formula of Kish (1965). This study had a credibility interval adjusted for design effect of the following (n=1,015, DEFF=1.5, adjusted Confidence Interval=+/-5.0 percentage points).

The poll also has a credibility interval plus or minus 5.0 percentage points for residents of the DMV area.

For more information about conducting research intended for public release or Ipsos' online polling methodology, please visit our [Public Opinion Polling and Communication](#) page where you can download our brochure, see our public release protocol, or contact us.

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Press Release – continued –

About Ipsos Public Affairs

Ipsos Public Affairs is a non-partisan, objective, survey-based research practice made up of seasoned professionals. We conduct strategic research initiatives for a diverse number of American and international organizations, based not only on public opinion research, but elite stakeholder, corporate, and media opinion research.

Ipsos has media partnerships with the most prestigious news organizations around the world. Through our media partnerships, Ipsos Public Affairs is a leading source of intelligent information for businesses and professionals in the U.S., Canada, the UK, and internationally. Ipsos Public Affairs is a member of the Ipsos Group, a leading global survey-based market research company. We provide boutique-style customer service and work closely with our clients, while also undertaking global research.

About Ipsos

Ipsos is an independent market research company controlled and managed by research professionals. Founded in France in 1975, Ipsos has grown into a worldwide research group with a strong presence in all key markets. Ipsos ranks fourth in the global research industry.

With offices in 89 countries, Ipsos delivers insightful expertise across five research specializations: brand, advertising and media; customer loyalty; marketing; public affairs research; and survey management.

Ipsos researchers assess market potential and interpret market trends. They develop and build brands. They help clients build long-term relationships with their customers. They test advertising and study audience responses to various media and they measure public opinion around the globe.

Ipsos has been listed on the Paris Stock Exchange since 1999 and generated global revenues of €1,749.5 million in 2018.

GAME CHANGERS

« Game Changers » is the Ipsos signature.

At Ipsos we are passionately curious about people, markets, brands and society.
We make our changing world easier and faster to navigate and inspire clients to make smarter decisions.
We deliver with security, speed, simplicity and substance. We are Game Changers.

Ipsos is listed on Eurolist – NYSE-Euronext.
The company is part of the SBF 120 and the Mid-60 index
and is eligible for the Deferred Settlement Service (SRD).

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