



# TOPLINE & METHODOLOGY

## PhRMA/Ipsos Poll

Conducted by Ipsos using KnowledgePanel®  
**A survey of the American general population (ages 18+)**  
Interview dates: September 10 – September 19, 2021  
Number of interviews: 5,029

NOTE: All results show percentages among all respondents, unless otherwise labeled. Reduced bases are unweighted values.

NOTE: \* = less than 0.5%, - = no respondents

### Annotated Questionnaire:

1. Which of the following issues, if any, do you think is the most important issue that needs to be addressed in the United States? And which is the next most important issue?

#### Total Most Important Summary

	<b>Total (N=5,029)</b>
The coronavirus	28%
The economy/jobs	12%
Immigration and border security	11%
The environment or climate change	10%
National security and terrorism	8%
Health insurance costs and coverage	8%
Crime	4%
Education	4%
Race relations	3%
The war in Afghanistan	3%
Taxes	2%
Prescription drug prices	2%
None of these issues	3%

#### a. The economy/jobs

	<b>Total</b>
Most important	12%
Second most important	11%
Skipped	77%

#### b. The coronavirus

	<b>Total</b>
Most important	28%
Second most important	9%
Skipped	63%





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### c. Immigration and border security

	<b>Total</b>
Most important	11%
Second most important	9%
Skipped	80%

### d. Health insurance costs and coverage

	<b>Total</b>
Most important	8%
Second most important	10%
Skipped	82%

### e. National security and terrorism

	<b>Total</b>
Most important	8%
Second most important	9%
Skipped	83%

### f. The environment or climate change

	<b>Total</b>
Most important	10%
Second most important	13%
Skipped	77%

### g. Race relations

	<b>Total</b>
Most important	3%
Second most important	6%
Skipped	91%

### h. Crime

	<b>Total</b>
Most important	4%
Second most important	7%
Skipped	89%

### i. Taxes

	<b>Total</b>
Most important	2%
Second most important	4%
Skipped	94%

### j. Education

	<b>Total</b>
Most important	4%
Second most important	4%
Skipped	91%

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### k. Prescription drug prices

	<b>Total</b>
Most important	2%
Second most important	4%
Skipped	94%

### l. The war in Afghanistan

	<b>Total</b>
Most important	3%
Second most important	5%
Skipped	93%

### 2. In your opinion, what are the three most important problems facing the American health care system?

	<b>Total</b>
The cost of insurance and premiums	44%
Coronavirus/COVID-19 outbreak	37%
Inefficiency, bureaucracy, and waste in the system	30%
Out-of-pocket health care costs, like co-pays and deductibles	28%
Prescription drug prices	26%
Middle class paying more for health care than the poor and the rich	18%
Too many people are taking advantage of the system and programs such as Medicaid	16%
The number of uninsured people	14%
Being better prepared for the next pandemic or health crisis	14%
Not enough nurses and physicians	12%
Too many surprise hospital bills	8%
Unnecessary tests and procedures	7%
Not enough hospitals, medical practices, or clinics	4%
Medicare and Medicaid coverage are too confusing	4%
Not enough innovation in medicines, treatments, and delivery	3%
Other	4%
Don't know	5%
Skipped	1%



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3. When it comes to reducing the cost of health care, which is closer to your view?

	<b>Total</b>
Health coverage is getting more expensive and covering less	60%
Prescription drugs are getting more expensive and harder to afford	20%
Don't know	19%
Skipped	1%

4. In the past 12 months, has a doctor prescribed you any medications or wanted you to continue using any prescription medications?

	<b>Total</b>
Yes	59%
No	37%
Don't know	3%
Skipped	*

5. Have any of the following happened to you or your family over the past year.

### Total Yes Summary

	<b>Total</b>
A medicine recommended or prescribed by your doctor was not covered by your health plan	21%
You had to wait for your health plan to provide prior authorization for a medicine your doctor prescribed	20%
Your health plan required your doctor to prescribe a different medicine than the medicine your doctor believed would be most effective	14%
You never filled a prescription your doctor prescribed you	14%
You had to try and fail on another medicine first before getting the medicine your doctor originally prescribed	9%
Your health plan did not count the copay assistance you get from a prescription drug company toward your annual deductible and out-of-pocket costs	8%
You appealed a decision made by your health plan regarding a prescription medicine	6%

a. You had to wait for your health plan to provide prior authorization for a medicine your doctor prescribed

	<b>Total</b>
Yes	20%
No	74%
Don't Know	5%
Skipped	1%





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- b. A medicine recommended or prescribed by your doctor was not covered by your health plan

	<b>Total</b>
Yes	21%
No	72%
Don't Know	6%
Skipped	1%

- c. Your health plan required your doctor to prescribe a different medicine than the medicine your doctor believed would be most effective

	<b>Total</b>
Yes	14%
No	77%
Don't Know	8%
Skipped	1%

- d. You had to try and fail on another medicine first before getting the medicine your doctor originally prescribed

	<b>Total</b>
Yes	9%
No	85%
Don't Know	5%
Skipped	1%

- e. Your health plan did not count the copay assistance you get from a prescription drug company toward your annual deductible and out-of-pocket costs

	<b>Total</b>
Yes	8%
No	71%
Don't Know	20%
Skipped	1%

- f. You appealed a decision made by your health plan regarding a prescription medicine

	<b>Total</b>
Yes	6%
No	89%
Don't Know	5%
Skipped	1%

- g. You never filled a prescription your doctor prescribed you

	<b>Total</b>
Yes	14%
No	81%
Don't Know	4%
Skipped	1%



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6. **[Asked if Q5 = Yes for any]** How many prescription medicines do you currently take?

	<b>Total (N=2,971)</b>
Mean	3.49
Skipped	-

7. **[Asked if Q5 = Yes for “You never filled a prescription your doctor prescribed you”]** Why did you decide not to fill the prescription medicine your doctor prescribed? Please select all that apply.

	<b>Total (N=642)</b>
Because of the cost of the prescription	55%
Because I feel better and don't need it	23%
Because I worry about adverse reactions or allergic reactions	13%
Because I feel like I have too many prescriptions	7%
Because I forget to fill the prescription	6%
Because it is difficult to get to the pharmacy	2%
Because I don't want people knowing I take a medicine	1%
Other	11%
Skipped	1%

8. **[Asked if Q5 = Yes for any]** How easy or difficult is it for you to afford your medicines?

	<b>Total (N=3,275)</b>
Very easy	44%
Somewhat easy	23%
Neither easy nor difficult	21%
Somewhat difficult	9%
Very difficult	3%
Skipped	*
<i>Easy (net)</i>	67%
<i>Difficult (net)</i>	12%

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9. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

### Total Agree Summary

	Total
<b>[Asked if Q5 = Yes to any]</b> My medications help me stay healthy	90%
Politicians have lost touch with what the public needs from their health care	86%
America needs to be better prepared for the threat of global pandemics	85%
<b>[Asked if Q5 = Yes to any]</b> I can afford to refill my prescriptions when I need to	84%
Lowering out-of-pocket costs for prescription drugs should be a top priority for Washington	79%

a. Lowering out-of-pocket costs for prescription drugs should be a top priority for Washington

	Total
Strongly agree	39%
Somewhat agree	40%
Somewhat disagree	8%
Strongly disagree	4%
Don't know	8%
Skipped	1%
<i>Agree (net)</i>	79%
<i>Disagree (net)</i>	12%

b. **[Asked if Q5 = Yes to any]** My medications help me stay healthy

	Total (N=3,275)
Strongly agree	56%
Somewhat agree	34%
Somewhat disagree	4%
Strongly disagree	2%
Don't know	4%
Skipped	*
<i>Agree (net)</i>	90%
<i>Disagree (net)</i>	6%

c. **[Asked if Q5 = Yes to any]** I can afford to refill my prescriptions when I need to

	Total (N=3,275)
Strongly agree	55%
Somewhat agree	29%
Somewhat disagree	8%
Strongly disagree	6%
Don't know	2%
Skipped	*
<i>Agree (net)</i>	84%
<i>Disagree (net)</i>	14%

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d. America needs to be better prepared for the threat of global pandemics

	<b>Total</b>
Strongly agree	56%
Somewhat agree	29%
Somewhat disagree	6%
Strongly disagree	3%
Don't know	5%
Skipped	1%
<i>Agree (net)</i>	<b>85%</b>
<i>Disagree (net)</i>	<b>9%</b>

e. Politicians have lost touch with what the public needs from their health care

	<b>Total</b>
Strongly agree	59%
Somewhat agree	28%
Somewhat disagree	4%
Strongly disagree	2%
Don't know	6%
Skipped	1%
<i>Agree (net)</i>	<b>86%</b>
<i>Disagree (net)</i>	<b>6%</b>

10. If you had to pick between one of the following options, which would you choose?

	<b>Total</b>
A health insurance plan where I pay a slightly higher premium each month, but have better coverage and pay less when I go to the doctor or fill a prescription	71%
A health insurance plan where I pay a slightly lower premium each month, but have a higher deductible or co-pay when I go to the doctor or fill a prescription	28%
Skipped	1%

11. When it comes to reducing the cost of health care, which is closer to your view?

	<b>Total</b>
Congress should focus more on reducing the overall costs of health care coverage such as premiums, deductibles, and copays	77%
Congress should focus more on reducing the costs of prescription drugs	22%
Skipped	1%



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12. And, which one of these approaches do you think is the better way for the health care system to work in the U.S.?

	Total
The federal government should provide oversight and incentives to health care providers, prescription drug companies and health insurers to encourage more competition to lower prices in the health care system	72%
The federal government should set prices for health care services and prescription medicines and determine what services and medicines are covered by private health plans	27%
Skipped	1%

13. The federal government does NOT currently negotiate with drug companies to get a lower price on medications. Would you favor or oppose allowing the federal government to negotiate with drug companies to get a lower price on medications that would apply to both Medicare and private insurance?

	Total
Favor	63%
Oppose	10%
Don't know/refused	26%
Skipped	1%

14. Below are arguments that some people have made for or against having the federal government negotiate prescription drug prices. Would you support or oppose a policy allowing government negotiation of drug prices if you knew it had the following impact?

### Total Support Summary

	Total
The federal government could save money by paying less for prescription drugs for people on Medicare	51%
Government savings on prescription drugs could help balance the federal budget	44%
Government savings on prescription drugs could be used for other programs, not just health care	39%
To save money, the federal government would have to establish a new national formulary for Medicare– a list of medicines that would be allowed for seniors	31%
Money freed up in Medicare could be used to fund other government spending priorities	31%
There is no guarantee that patients would save money as a result	17%
It could lead to less research and development of new medicines	16%
Taxing medicines up to 95% for non-compliance could take money out of the search for new medicines and cures	15%
It could limit people's access to newer prescription medicines	14%
Drug prices would be set based on a calculation of the value of a patient's life	12%

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a. It could limit people's access to newer prescription medicines

	<b>Total</b>
Support	14%
Oppose	50%
No opinion	35%
Skipped	1%

b. The federal government could save money by paying less for prescription drugs for people on Medicare

	<b>Total</b>
Support	51%
Oppose	20%
No opinion	29%
Skipped	1%

c. It could lead to less research and development of new medicines

	<b>Total</b>
Support	16%
Oppose	46%
No opinion	36%
Skipped	1%

d. To save money, the federal government would have to establish a new national formulary for Medicare– a list of medicines that would be allowed for seniors

	<b>Total</b>
Support	31%
Oppose	32%
No opinion	35%
Skipped	1%

e. Drug prices would be set based on a calculation of the value of a patient's life

	<b>Total</b>
Support	12%
Oppose	61%
No opinion	26%
Skipped	1%

f. There is no guarantee that patients would save money as a result

	<b>Total</b>
Support	17%
Oppose	39%
No opinion	43%
Skipped	1%

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g. Government savings on prescription drugs could help balance the federal budget

	<b>Total</b>
Support	44%
Oppose	20%
No opinion	35%
Skipped	1%

h. Government savings on prescription drugs could be used for other programs, not just health care

	<b>Total</b>
Support	39%
Oppose	30%
No opinion	30%
Skipped	1%

i. Taxing medicines up to 95% for non-compliance could take money out of the search for new medicines and cures

	<b>Total</b>
Support	15%
Oppose	40%
No opinion	44%
Skipped	1%

j. Money freed up in Medicare could be used to fund other government spending priorities

	<b>Total</b>
Support	31%
Oppose	39%
No opinion	29%
Skipped	1%

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15. Below are some different ideas people have raised as ways to lower the cost of health care in this country. Do you support or oppose having the federal government...?

### Total Support Summary

	<b>Total</b>
Require health insurers to pass the discounts they receive from drug companies on medicines to patients at the pharmacy	75%
Provide more incentives to health insurers to keep health plan prices low for people	74%
Reduce wasteful spending by eliminating unnecessary procedures, duplicate testing, and administrative overhead	73%
Strengthen the FDA to help get generic prescription medicines to market faster	72%
Increase cost transparency from drug companies, hospitals, and insurers	71%
Cap the amount prescription drug companies can charge for prescription medicines	71%
Cap the amount health insurers can make people pay out of pocket for care	70%
Give seniors using Medicare the flexibility to pay over the course of a year	65%
Import prescription medicines from Canada	55%
Create a single government-run health system where the government pays for all health care and covers everyone under one single health plan	42%

a. Create a single government-run health system where the government pays for all health care and covers everyone under one single health plan

	<b>Total</b>
Support	42%
Oppose	34%
No opinion	23%
Skipped	1%

b. Reduce wasteful spending by eliminating unnecessary procedures, duplicate testing, and administrative overhead

	<b>Total</b>
Support	73%
Oppose	6%
No opinion	20%
Skipped	1%

c. Provide more incentives to health insurers to keep health plan prices low for people

	<b>Total</b>
Support	74%
Oppose	6%
No opinion	18%
Skipped	1%

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d. Cap the amount health insurers can make people pay out of pocket for care

	<b>Total</b>
Support	70%
Oppose	9%
No opinion	19%
Skipped	1%

e. Cap the amount prescription drug companies can charge for prescription medicines

	<b>Total</b>
Support	71%
Oppose	9%
No opinion	18%
Skipped	1%

f. Require health insurers to pass the discounts they receive from drug companies on medicines to patients at the pharmacy

	<b>Total</b>
Support	75%
Oppose	5%
No opinion	18%
Skipped	1%

g. Strengthen the FDA to help get generic prescription medicines to market faster

	<b>Total</b>
Support	72%
Oppose	7%
No opinion	19%
Skipped	1%

h. Give seniors using Medicare the flexibility to pay over the course of a year

	<b>Total</b>
Support	65%
Oppose	7%
No opinion	27%
Skipped	1%

i. Increase cost transparency from drug companies, hospitals, and insurers

	<b>Total</b>
Support	71%
Oppose	8%
No opinion	20%
Skipped	1%

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### j. Import prescription medicines from Canada

	<b>Total</b>
Support	55%
Oppose	12%
No opinion	31%
Skipped	1%

16. And which of these ideas do you think would create the most impact to you personally? Please select up to two.

	<b>Total</b>
Create a single government-run health system where the government pays for all health care and covers everyone under one single health plan	26%
Reduce wasteful spending by eliminating unnecessary procedures, duplicate testing, and administrative overhead	21%
Cap the amount health insurers can make people pay out of pocket for care	21%
Provide more incentives to health insurers to keep health plan prices low for people	20%
Cap the amount prescription drug companies can charge for prescription medicines	18%
Increase cost transparency from drug companies, hospitals, and insurers	15%
Require health insurers to pass the discounts they receive from drug companies on medicines to patients at the pharmacy	14%
Strengthen the FDA to help get generic prescription medicines to market faster	12%
Import prescription medicines from Canada	7%
Give seniors using Medicare the flexibility to pay over the course of a year	4%
None of these	11%
Skipped	2%

17. Which one or two of the following best describes the feelings you have about the coronavirus (COVID-19) vaccines developed here in the United States? Please select up to two.

	<b>Total</b>
Thankful	38%
Optimistic	29%
Skeptical	22%
Confident	21%
Fortunate	21%
Distrusting	16%
Afraid	6%
Proud	5%
Other	3%
Not sure	8%
Skipped	1%

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18. Thinking about the COVID-19 pandemic, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

### Total Agree Summary

	<b>Total</b>
We need to stay vigilant and prepared for the future of public health	81%
The country's best chance for lowering drug/ costs is if pharmaceutical companies and the federal government work together	63%
The development of COVID-19 vaccines in record time is because pharmaceutical companies and federal government stepped up together and each played their role	62%
Pharmaceutical companies and the federal government working together is the country's best chance of beating COVID-19 in the long-run	61%
The pharmaceutical industry that delivered COVID-19 vaccines in record time and is working hard to keep us safe	60%
America's commitment to protecting innovation in the biopharmaceutical industry is key to being prepared for future pandemics	60%
The current health care system is, in general, meeting my needs	57%
My state or local government should require masks to be worn in all public places	53%
We are moving backward not forward with COVID-19 right now	50%
The current health care system is, in general, meeting the needs of most Americans	34%

#### a. We are moving backward not forward with COVID-19 right now

	<b>Total</b>
Strongly Agree	18%
Somewhat Agree	32%
Neither Agree nor Disagree	30%
Somewhat Disagree	14%
Strongly Disagree	5%
Skipped	1%
<i>Agree (net)</i>	<i>50%</i>
<i>Disagree (net)</i>	<i>19%</i>

#### b. We need to stay vigilant and prepared for the future of public health

	<b>Total</b>
Strongly Agree	52%
Somewhat Agree	29%
Neither Agree nor Disagree	15%
Somewhat Disagree	2%
Strongly Disagree	1%
Skipped	1%
<i>Agree (net)</i>	<i>81%</i>
<i>Disagree (net)</i>	<i>3%</i>



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- c. The pharmaceutical industry that delivered COVID-19 vaccines in record time is working hard to keep us safe

	<b>Total</b>
Strongly Agree	28%
Somewhat Agree	32%
Neither Agree nor Disagree	26%
Somewhat Disagree	7%
Strongly Disagree	6%
Skipped	1%
<i>Agree (net)</i>	60%
<i>Disagree (net)</i>	13%

- d. The development of COVID-19 vaccines in record time is because pharmaceutical companies and federal government stepped up together and each played their role

	<b>Total</b>
Strongly Agree	30%
Somewhat Agree	31%
Neither Agree nor Disagree	24%
Somewhat Disagree	7%
Strongly Disagree	6%
Skipped	1%
<i>Agree (net)</i>	62%
<i>Disagree (net)</i>	13%

- e. The country's best chance for lowering drug costs is if pharmaceutical companies and the federal government work together

	<b>Total</b>
Strongly Agree	30%
Somewhat Agree	33%
Neither Agree nor Disagree	25%
Somewhat Disagree	6%
Strongly Disagree	4%
Skipped	1%
<i>Agree (net)</i>	63%
<i>Disagree (net)</i>	11%

- f. Pharmaceutical companies and the federal government working together is the country's best chance of beating COVID-19 in the long-run

	<b>Total</b>
Strongly Agree	31%
Somewhat Agree	30%
Neither Agree nor Disagree	24%
Somewhat Disagree	7%
Strongly Disagree	7%
Skipped	1%
<i>Agree (net)</i>	61%
<i>Disagree (net)</i>	14%







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g. My state or local government should require masks to be worn in all public places

	<b>Total</b>
Strongly Agree	36%
Somewhat Agree	17%
Neither Agree nor Disagree	18%
Somewhat Disagree	9%
Strongly Disagree	19%
Skipped	1%
<i>Agree (net)</i>	<i>53%</i>
<i>Disagree (net)</i>	<i>28%</i>

h. America's commitment to protecting innovation in the biopharmaceutical industry is key to being prepared for future pandemics

	<b>Total</b>
Strongly Agree	25%
Somewhat Agree	34%
Neither Agree nor Disagree	32%
Somewhat Disagree	4%
Strongly Disagree	3%
Skipped	1%
<i>Agree (net)</i>	<i>60%</i>
<i>Disagree (net)</i>	<i>7%</i>

i. The current health care system is, in general, meeting my needs

	<b>Total</b>
Strongly Agree	16%
Somewhat Agree	41%
Neither Agree nor Disagree	25%
Somewhat Disagree	10%
Strongly Disagree	7%
Skipped	1%
<i>Agree (net)</i>	<i>57%</i>
<i>Disagree (net)</i>	<i>17%</i>

j. The current health care system is, in general, meeting the needs of most Americans

	<b>Total</b>
Strongly Agree	7%
Somewhat Agree	27%
Neither Agree nor Disagree	27%
Somewhat Disagree	23%
Strongly Disagree	15%
Skipped	1%
<i>Agree (net)</i>	<i>34%</i>
<i>Disagree (net)</i>	<i>38%</i>



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19. Thinking about the future of the U.S. health care system, which type of approach do you prefer, even if neither is exactly right?

	<b>Total</b>
Government working with the pharmaceutical industry to end the pandemic and lower the cost of medicines for patients.	66%
Government taking a hard line against the pharmaceutical industry with legislation to negotiate drug prices and tax companies significantly for non-compliance.	31%
Skipped	4%

20. Which type of approach do you prefer, even if neither is exactly right?

	<b>Total</b>
Keeping the widest possible range of innovative and effective prescription drugs on the market, even if many of those drugs are expensive	59%
Keeping the cost of prescription drugs as low as possible, even if it means fewer effective new treatments for diseases are available	38%
Skipped	3%

21. And based on what you know, how confident are you that Congress is addressing the most important health care issues right now?

	<b>Total</b>
Very confident	2%
Somewhat confident	19%
Not too confident	32%
Not confident at all	36%
Don't know	10%
Skipped	1%
<i>Confident (net)</i>	<i>21%</i>
<i>Not Confident (net)</i>	<i>68%</i>



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### About the Study

This Ipsos poll was conducted September 10 – 19, 2021, by Ipsos using the probability-based KnowledgePanel®. This poll is based on a nationally representative probability sample of 5,029 general population adults age 18 or older.

The margin of sampling error is plus or minus 1.6 percentage points at the 95% confidence level, for results based on the entire sample of adults. The margin of sampling error takes into account the design effect, which was 1.28. The margin of sampling error is higher and varies for results based on other sub-samples. In our reporting of the findings, percentage points are rounded off to the nearest whole number. As a result, percentages in a given table column may total slightly higher or lower than 100%. In questions that permit multiple responses, columns may total substantially more than 100%, depending on the number of different responses offered by each respondent.

The survey was conducted using KnowledgePanel, the largest and most well-established online probability-based panel that is representative of the adult US population. Our recruitment process employs a scientifically developed addressed-based sampling methodology using the latest Delivery Sequence File of the USPS – a database with full coverage of all delivery points in the US. Households invited to join the panel are randomly selected from all available households in the U.S. Persons in the sampled households are invited to join and participate in the panel. Those selected who do not already have internet access are provided a tablet and internet connection at no cost to the panel member. Those who join the panel and who are selected to participate in a survey are sent a unique password-protected log-in used to complete surveys online. As a result of our recruitment and sampling methodologies, samples from KnowledgePanel cover all households regardless of their phone or internet status and findings can be reported with a margin of sampling error and projected to the general population.

The data were weighted to adjust for gender by age, race/ethnicity, education, Census region, metropolitan status, household income, race/ethnicity by gender, race/ethnicity by age, and race/ethnicity by education. The demographic benchmarks came from the 2019 American Community Survey (ACS) except for the metropolitan status, which is not available from the 1-year ACS data, were obtained from the 2020 March Supplement of the Current Population Survey (CPS).

- Gender (Male, Female) by Age (18–25, 26–39, 40-54 and 55+)
- Race/Hispanic Ethnicity (White Non-Hispanic, Black Non-Hispanic, Latinx, Asian, Other)
- Education (Less than High School, High School, Some College, Bachelor or higher)
- Census Region (Northeast, Midwest, South, West) by Metropolitan status (Metro, non-Metro)
- Household Income (Under \$25,000, \$25,000-\$49,999, \$50,000-\$74,999, \$75,000-\$99,999, \$100,000-\$149,999, \$150,000+)
- Race/ethnicity (White/Other Non-Hispanic, Black Non-Hispanic, Latinx, Asian) by Gender (Male, Female)
- Race/ethnicity (White/Other Non-Hispanic, Black Non-Hispanic, Latinx, Asian) by Age (18-44, 45+)
- Race/ethnicity (White/Other Non-Hispanic, Black Non-Hispanic, Latinx, Asian) by Education (Some College or less, Bachelor and beyond)





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### About Ipsos

Ipsos is the world's third largest Insights and Analytics company, present in 90 markets and employing more than 18,000 people.

Our passionately curious research professionals, analysts and scientists have built unique multi-specialist capabilities that provide true understanding and powerful insights into the actions, opinions and motivations of citizens, consumers, patients, customers or employees. We serve more than 5000 clients across the world with 75 business solutions.

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