

ASCO 2019 Cancer Opinions Survey

September 2019

INTRODUCTION



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Research Methodology

Mode:

Online survey



20 Minutes



- US residents
- Age 18+

Cancer Patients

- US residents
- Age 18+
- Ever diagnosed with cancer by a healthcare professional







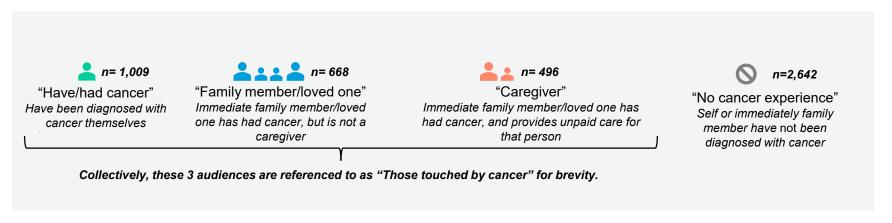
	General Population	Cancer Patients				
Sample	n=4,001*	n=1,009**				
Size:	*includes n=195 cancer patients (natural fallout)	**includes n=195 cancer patients from the gen pop natural fallout + an oversample of n=814				
Field Dates:	July 9 – August 10, 2019					

For all US adults age 18+ figures for age by gender, education, region, household size, marital status and employment status were adjusted, as needed to population distributions from the US Census Bureau, separately for Hispanic, Black/African American (not Hispanic) and all other (not Hispanic). Then each race/ethnicity group was combined into an overall total based on their proportion within the US adult population. The adults age 18+ with cancer were weighted separately, as needed, using population distributions from the CDC's NHIS for those diagnosed with cancer, using the same demographic variables as above.



Report Notes

- Percentages may not add up to 100% due to weighting and/or computer rounding and the acceptance of multiple responses.
- Unless otherwise noted, results for the Total (general population) are displayed.
- Statistical significance testing (at 95% confidence) is included where applicable significant differences are noted throughout the report with letters (A,B,C, etc.).
- Colors and icons differentiate which audience is being represented within detailed findings as shown in the box below.





Key Findings



Cancer Risk



Despite the majority of adults saying they are concerned about cancer, most do not do anything to prevent/reduce risk in their daily life. A barrier to action may be not knowing what to believe when it comes to what causes cancer – something they are not likely to discuss with their doctor.



- Most adults (57%) report being concerned about developing cancer in their lifetime, but only 1 in 4 (24%) say they care deeply and incorporate cancer prevention into their daily life.
 - Half (51%) say their concern for their cancer risk comes and goes and the other quarter (25%) believe if they are going to get cancer, they are going to get it, there is nothing they can do.
- While the majority of US adults (81%) believe there is a lot of information available about what causes cancer, many say when it comes to that information (about what causes cancer), they don't know what to believe (66%), which sources to trust about this information (another 66%), and that it is hard to know the most important things to do to reduce their risk of getting cancer (64%).
- Less than a quarter of adults report talking to a doctor about their cancer risk (22%) or what they should do to reduce their cancer risk (18%).



E-Cigarettes



The majority of US adults say they have not tried e-cigarettes, but 1 in 8 report using them regularly (daily or recreationally). Use patterns suggest a new market is not necessarily being created, but rather that traditional cigarette smokers are shifting to (or adding) e-cigarettes, with many believing they are a healthier alternative.

- 73% of US adults say they have not tried e-cigarettes, but 13% report being regular users.
 - 17% of parents with children 9-17 say their child(ren) have tried e-cigarettes, but only 7% of preteen/teens are reported to be regular users, according to their parents.



- About half of US adults (52%) say they know someone who has at least tried e-cigarettes, with 39% reporting they know a regular user.
- The majority of regular e-cigarette users who are or have also been traditional cigarette smokers have used e-cigarettes to try and decrease their use of traditional cigarettes (44%) or to quit smoking them altogether (41%), most of whom found them to be helpful in doing so (85%).
- Among all adults, more than half (54%) agree that e-cigarettes can help people quit smoking traditional cigarettes and 4 in 10 (39%) believe e-cigarettes are a healthier alternative to traditional cigarettes. These percentages are substantially higher among regular e-cigarette users (80% believe they can help people quit traditional cigarettes, and 72% feel they are a healthier alternative).
 - Further, among regular e-cigarette users, 4 in 10 believe they are harmless (43%) and that you can not get addicted to them (40%).



End of Life Care



Only half of US adults have thought about the care they would like to receive at the end of their life. Among those, a quarter have not communicated their wishes to anyone. Even among cancer patients, only one quarter report ever discussing EOL care with their doctor. Despite many reporting that they have not done so themselves, adults see the importance of communicating end of life care wishes with doctors but more support is needed for caregivers when preparing for and making end of life care decisions for loved ones.



- Only 53% of US adults have thought about end-of-life care. Not surprisingly, those touched by cancer are more likely to have thought about it (66% have/had cancer, 56% family member/loved one, 72% caregivers vs. 48% no cancer experience).
 - A quarter of adults who have thought about EOL care (25%) have not communicated these wishes to anyone and only 1 in 5 (20%) have communicated their wishes to a doctor.
- Most adults agree that it is important that doctors and patients take the time together to discuss end-of-life care (91%) and that it is important to communicate with your doctor about your end-of-life care wishes (89%), despite not having done so themselves.
 - Further, only about 1 in 3 or fewer of those touched by cancer have ever discussed end-of-life care with their doctor (26% have/had cancer, 22% family/loved one, 35% caregiver).
- 1 in 5 caregivers (19%) do/did not feel prepared to make decisions about end-of-life care for their loved one and 70% wish they had more information to help prepare them and their loved one for end-of-life care.



Detailed Findings

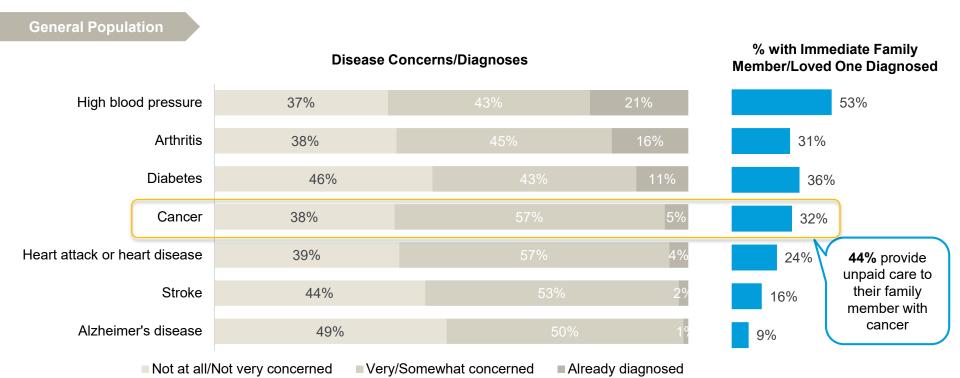


General Views On Cancer/ Cancer Risk



Majority of Adults Have a Concern of Developing Cancer in Their Lifetime

Among those who have a family member diagnosed with cancer, more than 4 in 10 provide unpaid care to their loved one



BASE: QUALIFIED RESPONDENTS (n=4001)

Q601 How concerned are you that you may develop the following diseases in your lifetime?

Q615 Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told an immediate family member (child, parent, sibling) or loved one that they have any of the following? Please select all that apply.

BASE: IMMEDIATE FAMILY MEMBERS HAVE/HAD CANCER (n=1278)

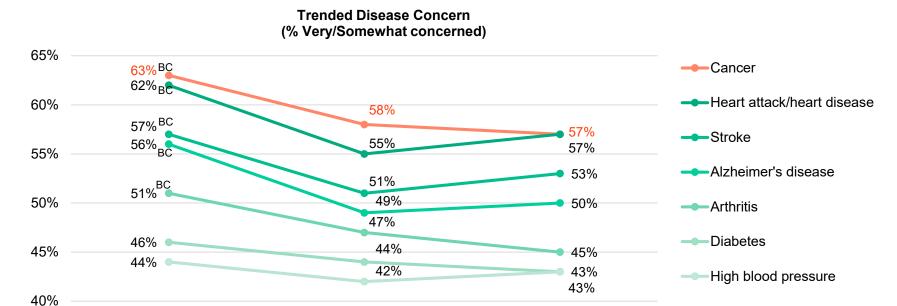
Q13 You indicated that an immediate family member or loved one has been diagnosed with cancer. Have you provided unpaid care to this person?



Concern Over Developing Cancer Stabilizes After 2018 Dip

Majority remain concerned – similar trends follow for heart attacks, stroke, and Alzheimer's

General Population



2019 (C)

2018 (B)

2017 (A)

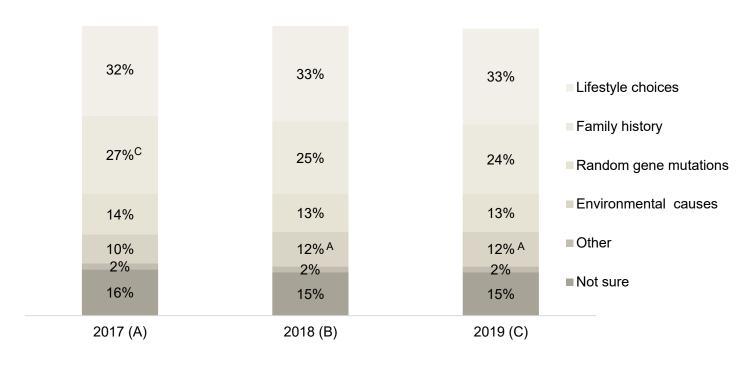


One Third Feel Most Cancers Are Caused By Lifestyle Choices

Belief that most cancers are caused by family history stabilizes after 2018 decline

General Population

Trended Beliefs About Causes of Cancer





Smoking E-Cigarettes Enters List of Top 5 Most Commonly Known Risk Factors

Smoking, family history, use of other tobacco products, and sun exposure remain the most commonly reported perceived cancer risk factors

General Population

Trended Top 5 Cancer Risk Reduction Behaviors Trended Top 5 Beliefs About Cancer Risk Factors **Practiced** 80% Smoking cigarettes 62% Not smoke or use tobacco 81% products 63% 69% Family history/hereditary 52% Fat lots of fruits and factors 69% vegetables 51% 64% Use of other tobacco 49% products Limit skin's exposure to the 66% sun without sunblock 49% 62% Sun exposure 48% 63% Use sunblock 49% 42% Smoking E-cigarettes 46% 50%^B Maintain a healthy weight 45%

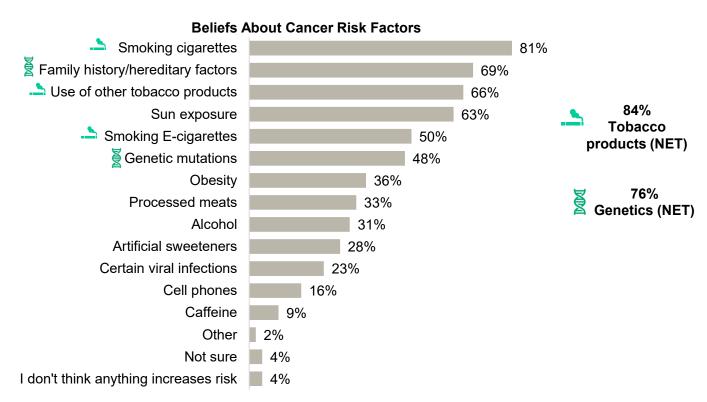
= 2018 (B)

2019 (C)



More Education Needed on Cancer Risk Factors

More than two-thirds of adults don't know that alcohol or certain viral infections are risk factors



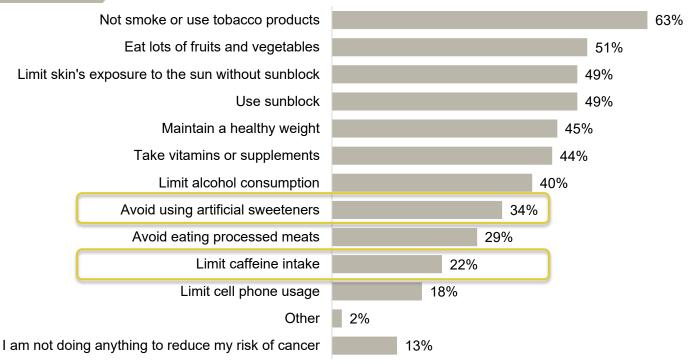


Some Adults Limiting Food and Drink Items Not Proven to Increase Risk

3 in 10 avoid using artificial sweeteners and 2 in 10 limit caffeine in order to reduce their risk of getting cancer, despite there not being clear evidence those items are carcinogenic



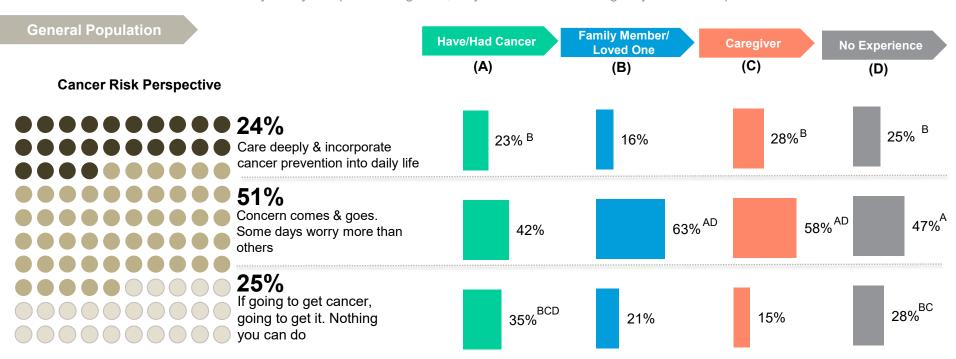
Cancer Risk Reduction Behaviors Practiced





Just 1 in 4 Incorporate Cancer Prevention Into Their Daily Life

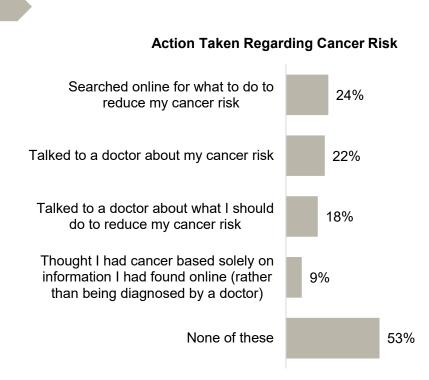
Those who have/had cancer most likely to say that prior to diagnosis, they felt there was nothing they could do to prevent it





Only 1 in 5 Adults Have Ever Talked to a Doctor About Cancer Risk

Gen Z is least likely to have talked to a doctor but most likely to have thought they had cancer based solely on information found online

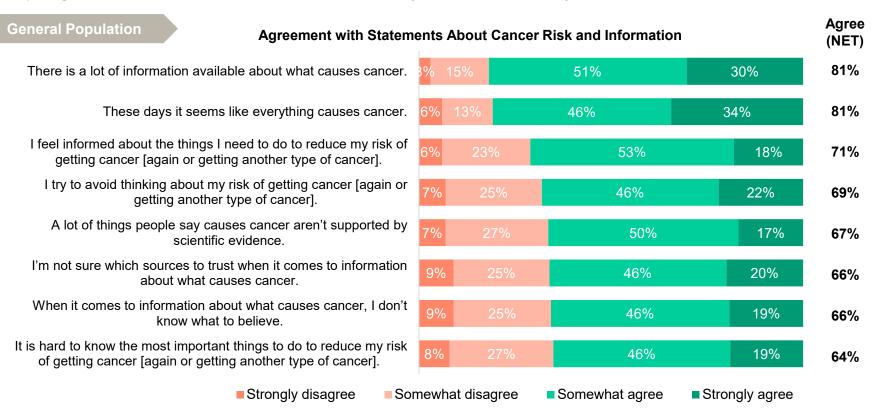


Gen Z (18-22) (A)	, ,		Boomers (55-72) (D)	Silent (73+) (E)
22% ^E	32% ^{ADE}	27% ^{DE}	19% ^E	10%
11%	23% ^A	24% ^A	22% ^A	19%
9%	21% ^A	20% ^A	17% ^A	16%
21% ^{CD}	E 15% CDE	7% ^D	3%	3%
53%	47%	50%	59% ^{BC}	68% ^{ABCI}



2 in 3 Don't Know What Sources to Trust or What to Believe About Cancer Causes

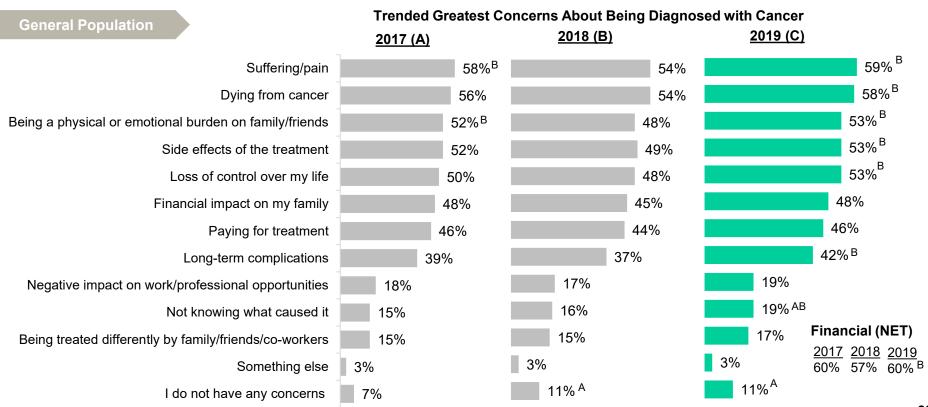
Despite agreement that there is a lot of information available, many feel the information may not be based in scientific evidence





Suffering and Death Still Top Cancer Diagnosis Concerns

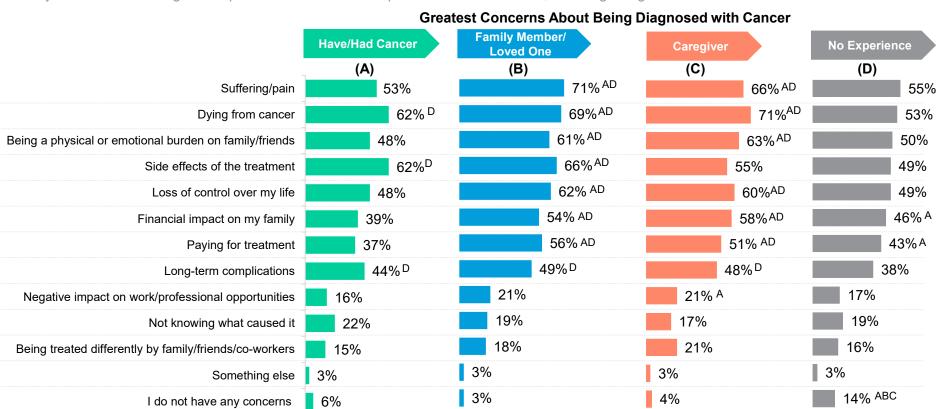
When financial concerns are combined, they only narrowly top these two. In addition, not knowing the cause rises as a concern this year





2 in 5 with No Experience with Cancer Have Cost Concerns

Family members and caregivers express more concern than patients for several items, including being a burden and cost



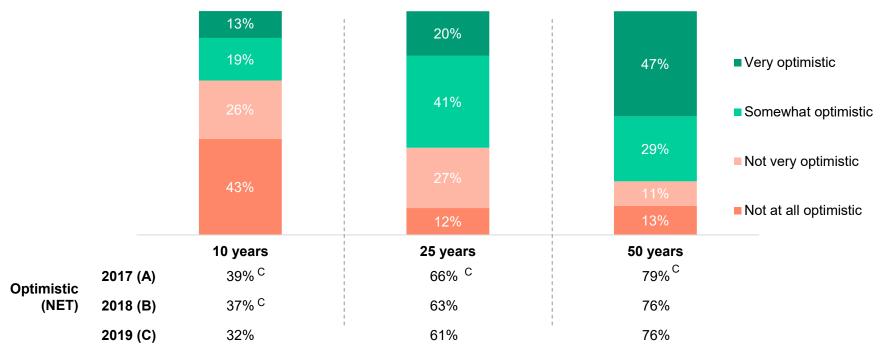


Optimism Declines About Majority of Cancers Being Cured

Sharper declines in optimism for a cure in the next 10 years

General Population

Optimism About Majority of Cancers Being Cured





E-Cigarette Use & Perceptions

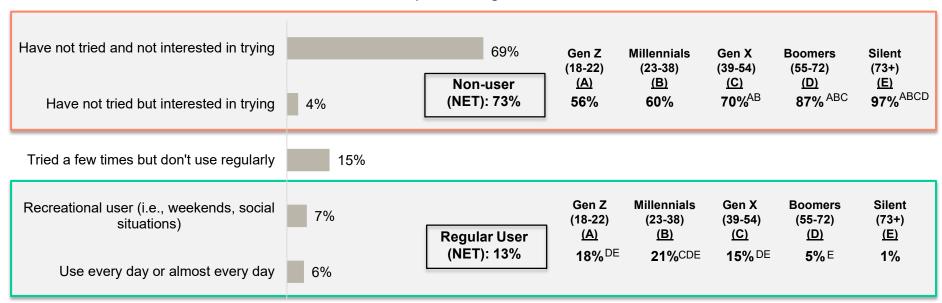


1 in 8 US Adults Report Regularly Using E-Cigarettes

Reported use is highest among Millennials, Gen Z, Gen X, who are at least 3x as likely to use as Boomers and Silent

General Population

Self-Reported E-Cigarette Use



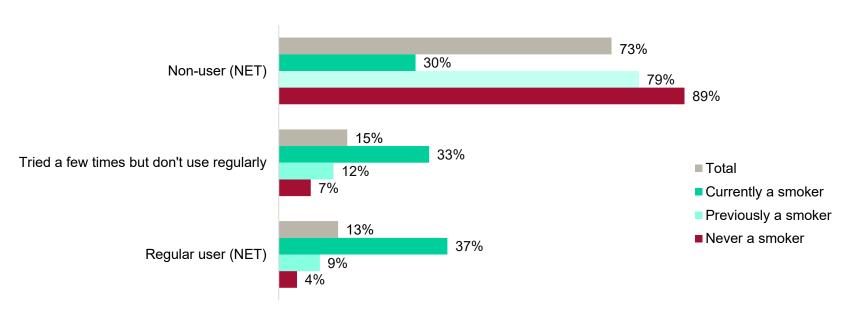


Nearly 2 in 5 Current Cigarette Smokers Also Report Being Regular E-Cigarette Users

Vast majority who say they have never smoked traditional cigarettes also have never tried e-cigarettes

General Population

Self-Reported E-Cigarette Use by Self-Reported Traditional Cigarette Smoking History

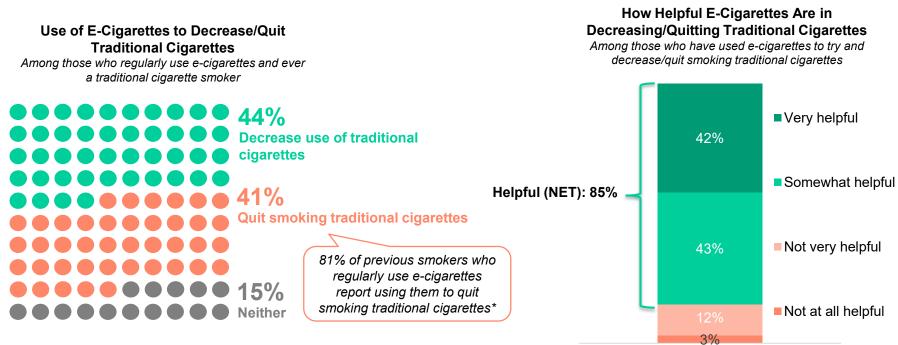




Majority Of Dual Smokers Say They Have Used E-Cigarettes to Decrease or Quit Traditional

More than 8 in 10 who say they have used e-cigarettes to reduce or quit traditional cigarettes found it helpful in doing so

General Population



^{*} Caution, small base size (n <100). Results should be interpreted as directional (n=77)

BASE: REGULARLY USES E-CIGARETTES AND EVER A SMOKER (n=352)

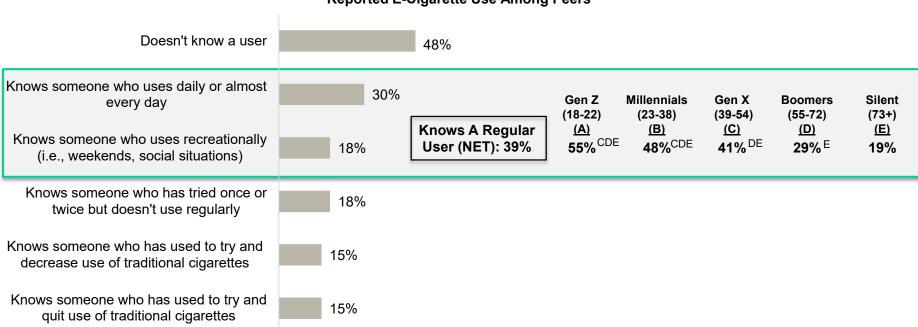
Q1015 Have you ever used e-cigarettes to try to ...?



4 in 10 Know Someone Who Is a Regular E-Cigarette User

More than half of Gen Z and nearly half of Millennials say they know someone who regularly uses E-cigarettes

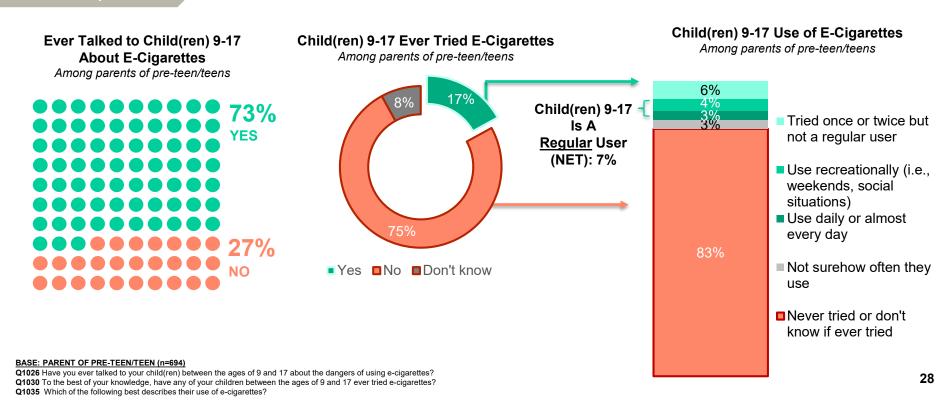






7 in 10 Parents of 9-17 Year Olds Say They Have Talked to Them About E-Cigarettes

However, less than 1 in 5 report their pre-teen/teen uses, with only 7% reporting their child 9-17 is a regular user



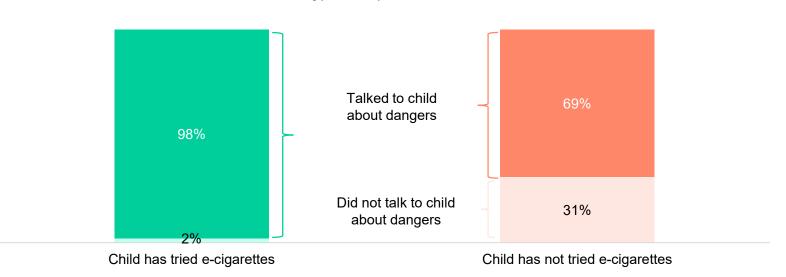


Nearly All Parents Whose Child 9-17 Tried E-Cigarettes Have Discussed Dangers

A majority who say their child has not tried have also say they have talked to their child about the dangers of using e-cigarettes

Child(ren) 9-17 Trial of E-Cigarettes by Parents Ever Talked About the Dangers of Using

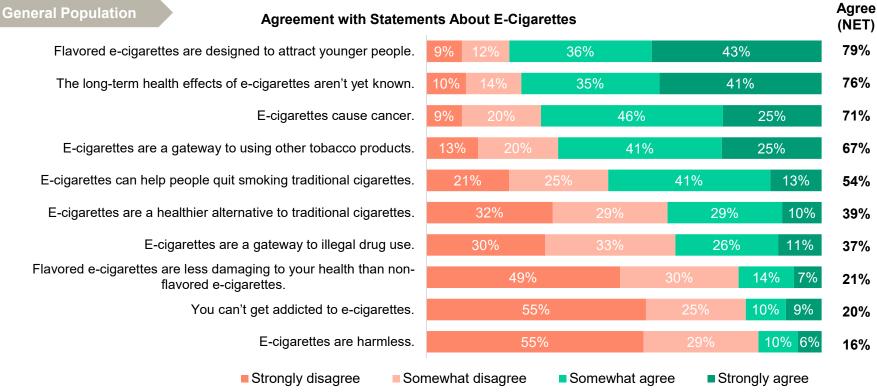
Among parents of pre-teen/teens





7 in 10 US Adults Agree that E-Cigarettes Cause Cancer

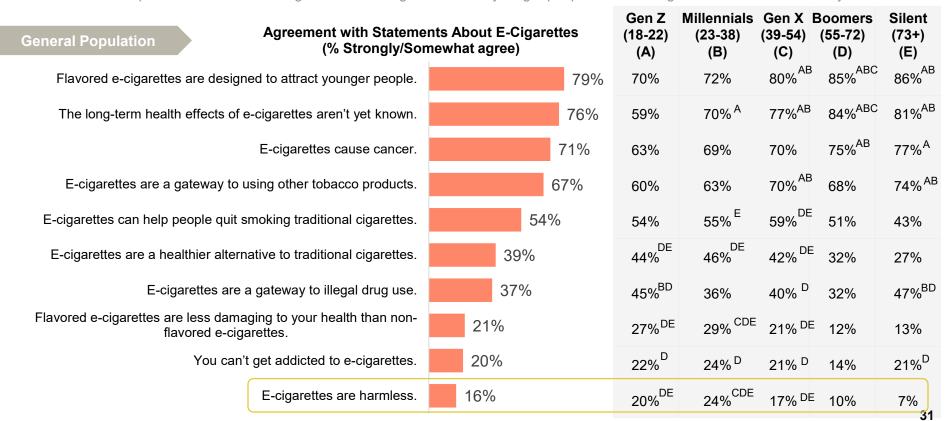
However nearly 1 in 5 believe you can't get addicted to e-cigarettes and that they're harmless





Younger Adults More Likely Tto Believe E-Cigarettes Are Harmless

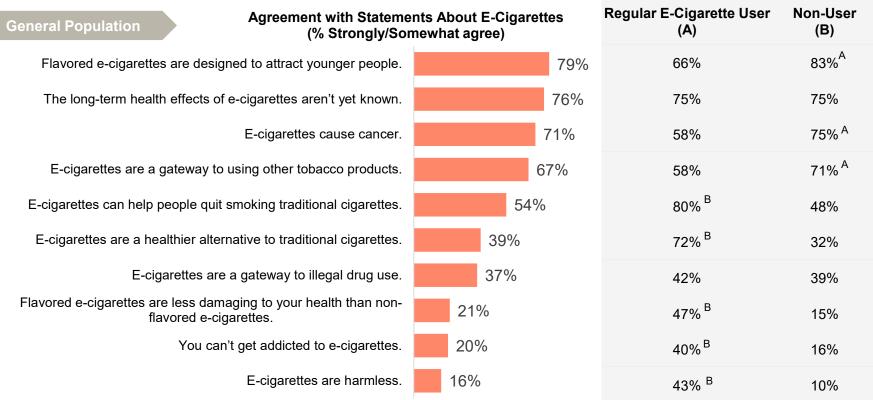
Older adults more apt to believe flavored e-cigarettes are designed to attract younger people and that long-term health effects aren't yet known





Regular E-Cigarette Users Less Likely to Believe They Cause Cancer

Users are also more likely than non-users to believe e-cigarettes are a healthier alternative to traditional cigarettes, with 2 in 5 agreeing they are harmless



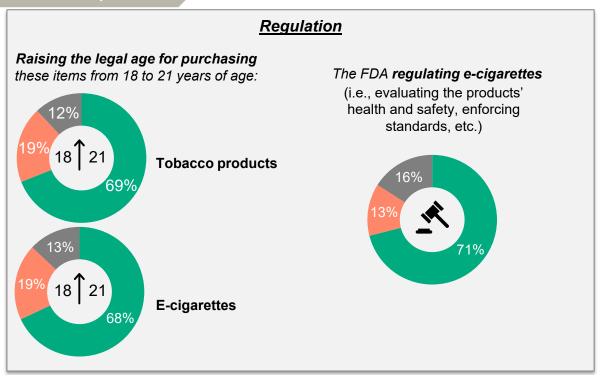


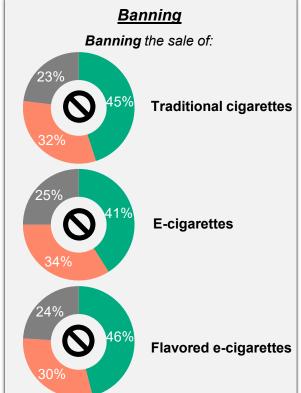
Majority Support FDA Regulating E-Cigarettes and Raising Legal Purchase Age

However, outright bans have less support

General Population

Support/Opposition for Potential Legislation







Support of E-Cigarette Regulation Increases with Age

In general, banning is not supported by majorities with the exception of the Silent generation

General Population Support/Opposition for Potential Legislation (% Support)								
		, ,		Gen Z 18-22) (A)	Millennials (23-38) (B)	Gen X (39-54) (C)	Boomers (55-72) (D)	Silent (73+) (E)
Banning Regulation	The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulating ecigarettes (i.e., evaluating the products' health and safety, enforcing standards, etc.)	7	1%	58%	60%	71% ^{AB}		87% ^{ABC}
	Raising the legal age for purchasing tobacco products from 18 to 21 years of age	6	9%	53%	60%	69% ^{AB}	78% ^{ABC}	85% ^{ABC}
	Raising the legal age for purchasing e-cigarettes from 18 to 21 years of age	68	3%	49%	59% ^A	70% ^{AB}	76% ^{ABC}	86% ^{ABCD}
	Banning sale of flavored e-cigarettes	46%		41%	37%	48% ^B	50% ^B	67% ^{ABCD}
	Banning sale of traditional cigarettes	45%		52%	43%	43%	45%	57% ^{BCD}
7	Banning sale of e-cigarettes	41%		34%	36%	42%	42% ^B	58% ^{ABCD}

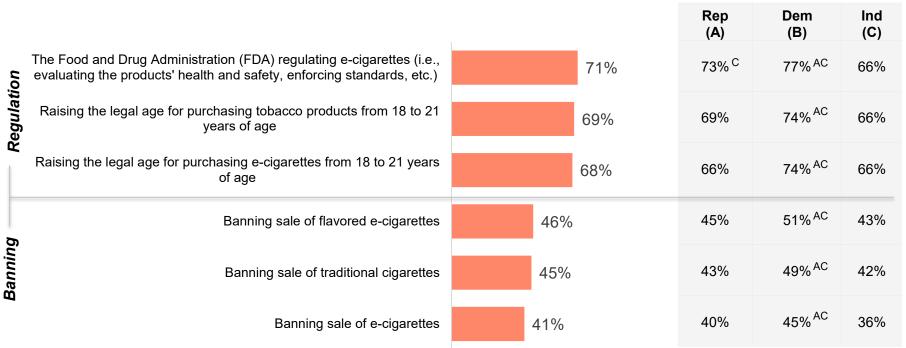


Democrats More Likely to Support Potential Legislation

However, majorities of Republicans also support regulation

General Population

Support/Opposition for Potential Legislation (% Support)





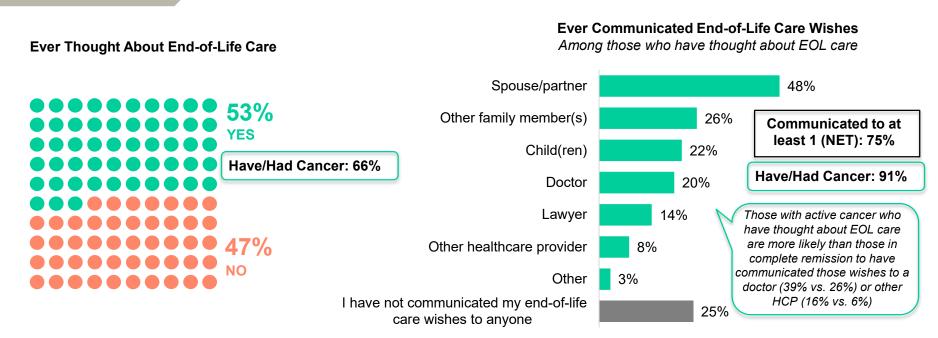
End of Life (EOL) Care



Half of Adults Have Thought About End of Life Care

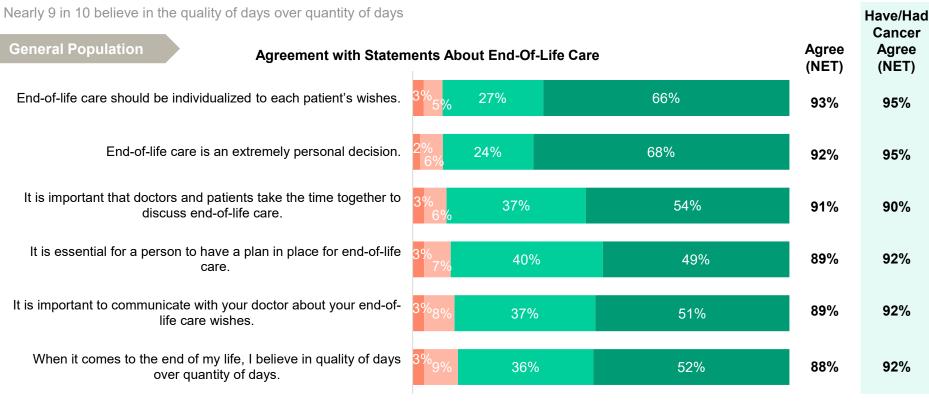
But a quarter have not communicated their wishes to anyone, particularly those with a family member/loved one with cancer

General Population





Majority Agree Communication About EOL Care with Doctor Is Important



Somewhat disagree

Somewhat agree

Strongly agree

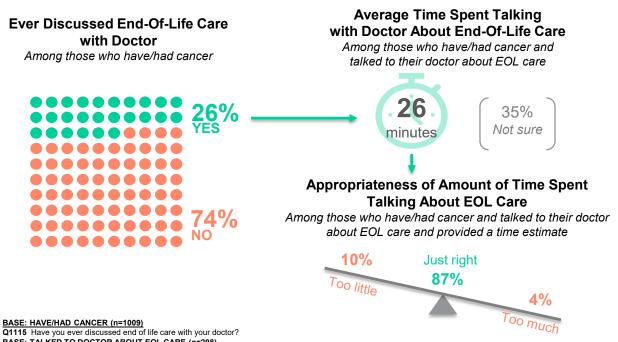
Strongly disagree



Only 1 in 4 Who Have/Had Cancer Talked to a Doctor About EOL Care

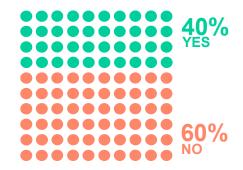
On average nearly a half an hour was spent discussing, which the vast majority deemed an appropriate amount of time

Have/Had Cancer



Discussed End-Of-Life Care with Doctor Again

Among those who have/had cancer and talked to their doctor about EOL care



BASE: HAVE/HAD CANCER (n=1009)

BASE: TALKED TO DOCTOR ABOUT EOL CARE (n=298)

Q1120 Thinking back to the first time this was ever discussed, about how much time was spent talking to your doctor about end-of-life care?

BASE: TALKED TO DOCTOR ABOUT EOL CARE AND PROVIDED TIME ESTIMATE (n=203)

Q1130 Would you say that the [x] minutes you spent talking to your doctor about end-of-life care for the first time was too little, too much, or just the right amount of time?

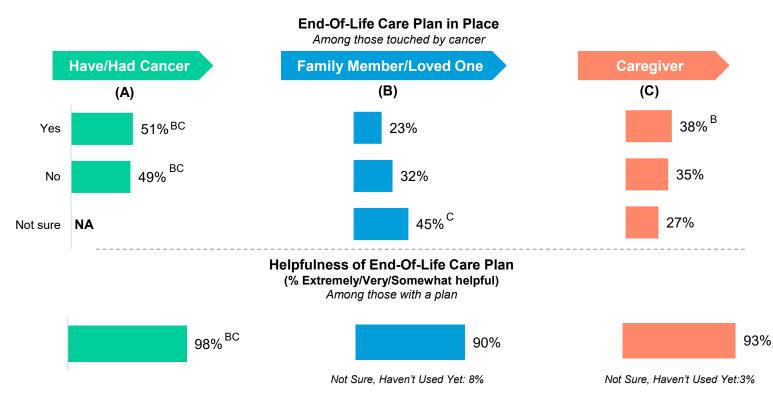
BASE: TALKED TO DOCTOR ABOUT EOL CARE (n=298)

Q1135 Have you discussed end-of-life care with your doctor again since the initial conversation?



Half of Cancer Patients Have a Plan for EOL Care

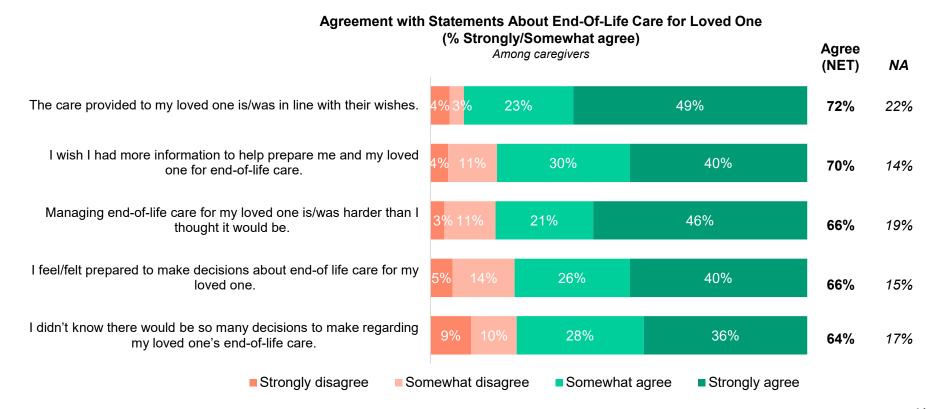
Majorities say having a plan is/was helpful





Caregivers Wish They Had More Info to Prepare for EOL Care

1 in 5 do/did not feel prepared to make EOL care decisions for their loved one





Access To High Quality Care

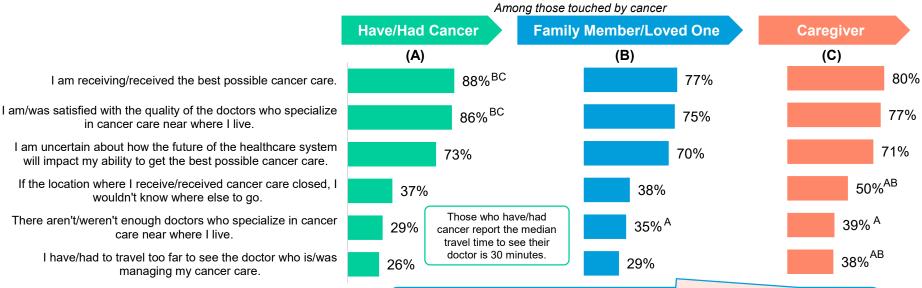


Those with Cancer Hold More Positive Attitude Towards Care Received

Family members and their caregivers are less likely to say their loved one is receiving the best possible care and that they are satisfied with

their doctors

Agreement with Statements About Cancer Care
(% Strongly/Somewhat agree)



The proportion of family members and caregivers who believe their loved one is receiving/received the best possible cancer care increased from 2018. (Family member/loved one: 68% to 77%; Caregiver: 67% to 80%)



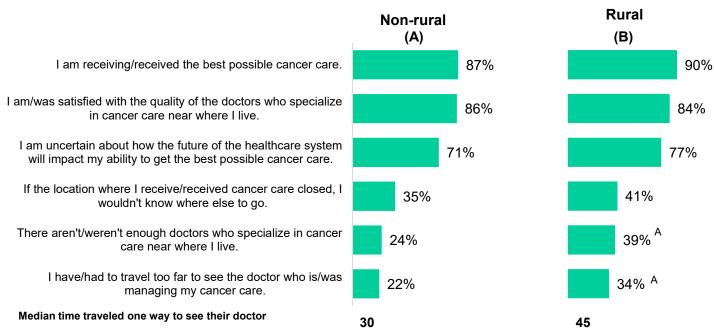
Rural Patients Have Longer Travel Time and Fewer Specialists Nearby

However, they report similar levels of satisfaction and access to the best possible care



Agreement with Statements About Cancer Care (% Strongly/Somewhat agree)

Among those who have/had cancer by urbanicity



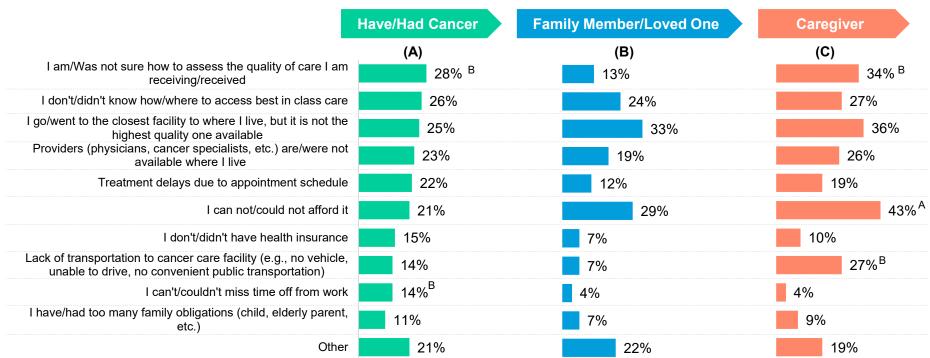


Lack of Perceived Quality Stems from Uncertainty of How to Assess or Access Care

Many also limited by distance, availability, and cost

Reasons for Lack of Confidence in Quality of Cancer Care

Among those who disagree about receiving good care

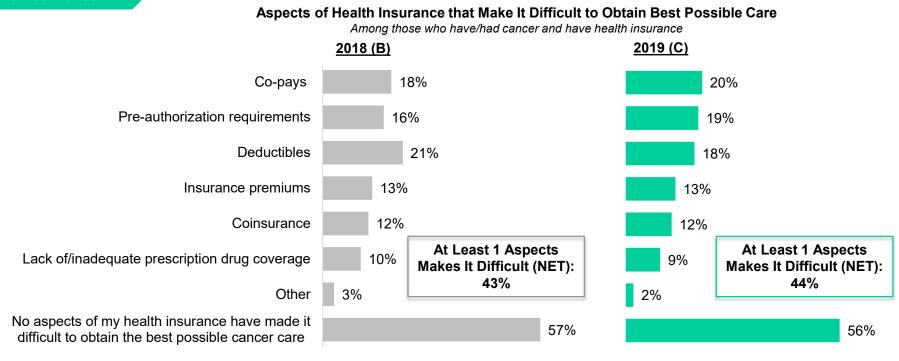




More than 2 in 5 Say Insurance Made It Hard to Obtain Best Care

Co-pays and pre-authorization requirements the most common aspect of health insurance coverage that made it difficult to obtain the best possible care, both of which increased slightly from 2018

Have/Had Cancer



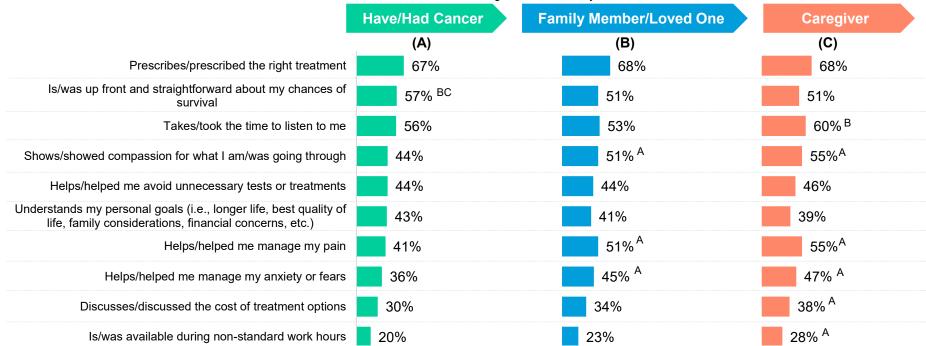


Being Up Front About Survival Chances Second Only to Prescribing Right Treatment

Patients more likely to say being up front/straightforward about survival is essential. Family members/caregivers more likely to say compassion, and managing pain and anxiety are essential

Importance that Doctor Does the Following (% Absolutely essential)

Among those touched by cancer



BASE: HAVE HAD CANCER (n=1009)

Q20 In regard to cancer care, how important is/was it to you that your doctor...

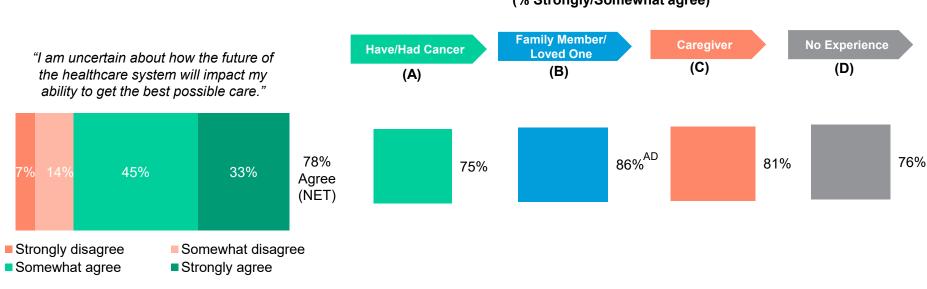


Majority of Adults Uncertain About How Future of Healthcare Will Impact Care

Those with a family member/loved diagnosed with cancer are more likely to agree than patients themselves or those with no experience

General Population

Agreement with Statement About Future of Healthcare (% Strongly/Somewhat agree)





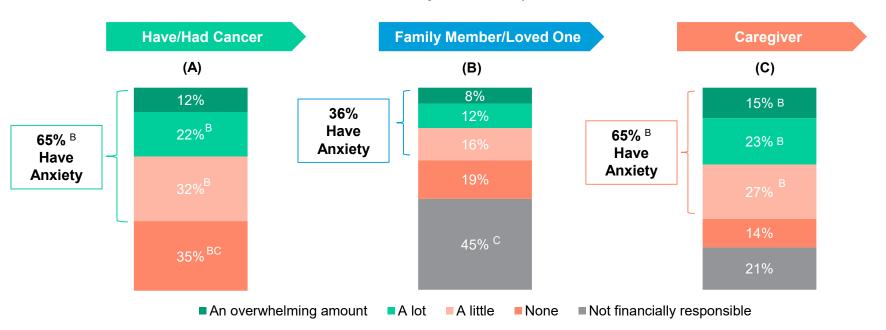
Affordability Of Cancer Care



Finances Cause Anxiety in Nearly 7 in 10 Patients and Caregivers

Even nearly 4 in 10 family members of patients feel the anxiety of financial burdens from a cancer diagnosis

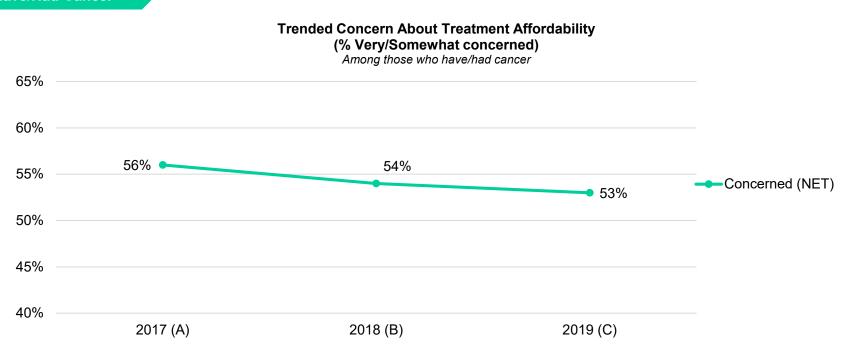
Amount of Anxiety Felt Regarding Financial Situation as a Result of Cancer Diagnosis Among those touched by cancer





Treatment Affordability Concerns Remain Largely Stagnant from 2017

Have/Had Cancer





Caregivers Hold Most Concern Around Treatment Affordability

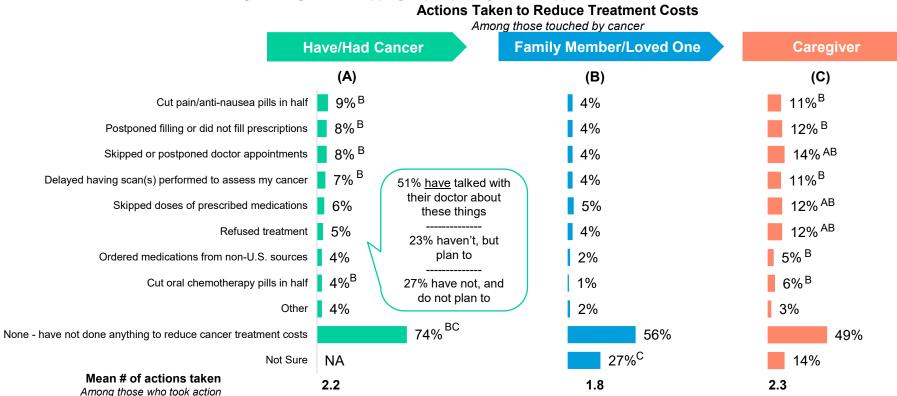
Three quarters of caregivers are concerned about treatment affordability compared to half of patients and family members/loved ones

Concern About Treatment Affordability Among those responsible for paying for treatment Have/Had Cancer **Family Member/Loved One** Caregiver (A) (B) (C) 26% 27% 54% 37%^A Concerned 74% AB 53% Concerned Concerned 26% 27% 36% A 28%^C 29% C 12% ■ Very concerned ■ Somewhat concerned ■ Not at all concerned Not very concerned



Around 2 in 5 Caregivers Report Actions to Reduce Treatment Costs

The most common action taken according to caregivers is skipping or postponing doctors appointments





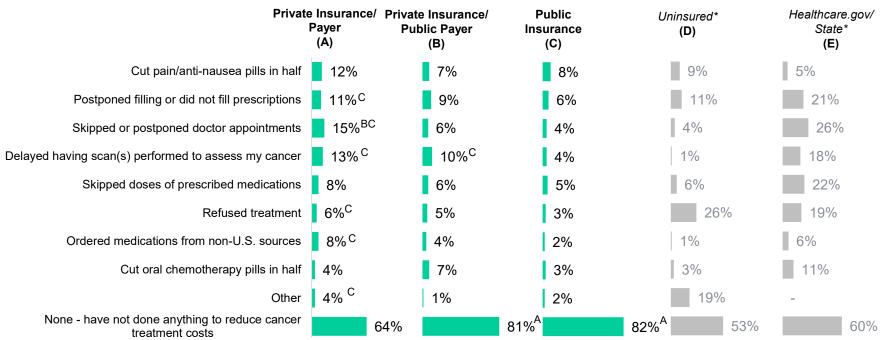
Privately Insured More Likely than Publicly Insured to Skip/Postpone Appts

Those with public payer or public insurance are more likely than the privately insured to not have done anything to reduce costs

Have/Had Cancer

Actions Taken to Reduce Treatment Costs

Among Have/Had Cancer By Insurance Type



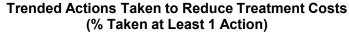
^{*} Caution, small base size (n <100). Results should be interpreted as directional

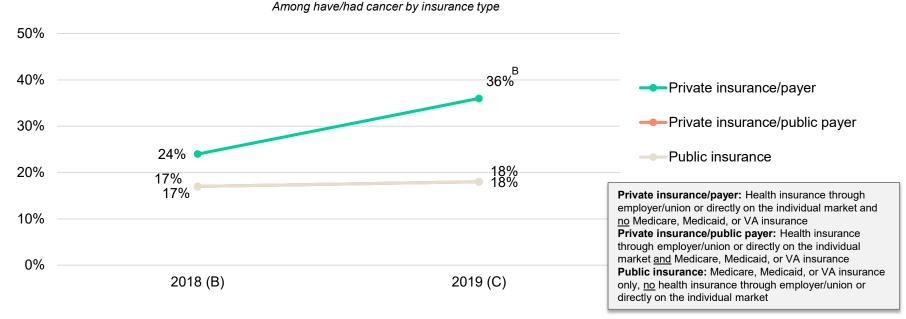


Increase in Any Action Taken by Those Privately Insured

Whereas publicly insured and those with private insurance/public payer remain nearly flat year over year

Have/Had Cancer







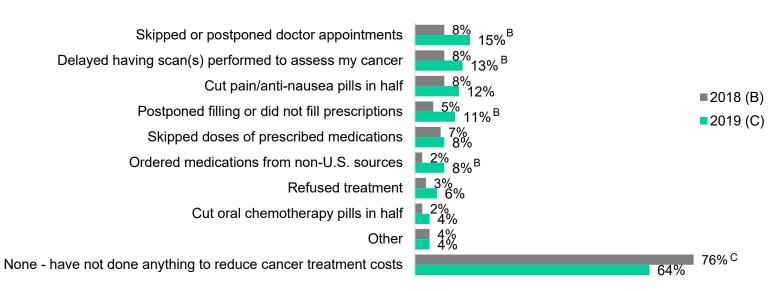
Change in Reported Behavior Among Privately Insured Spans Several Actions

Notable increases in skipping or postponing appointments, delaying scans, postponing or not filling prescriptions, and ordering medications from non-U.S. sources

Have/Had Cancer

Trended Actions Taken to Reduce Treatment Costs

Among Have/Had Cancer With Private Insurance/Payer

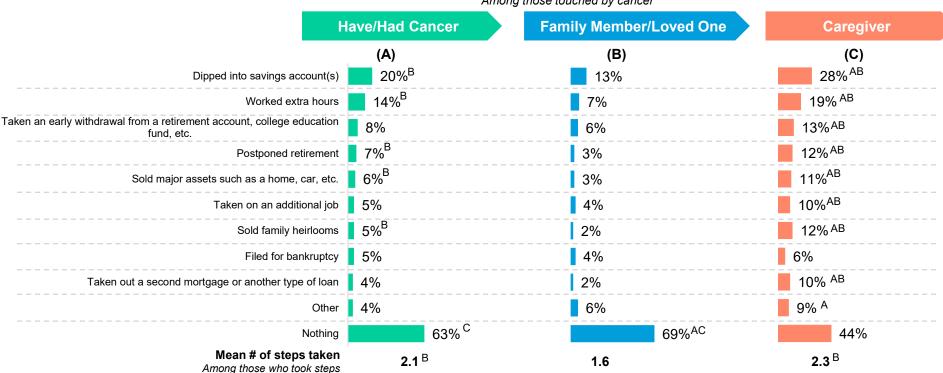




Caregivers Report Taking the Most Action to Help Pay for Cancer Care

Of those who have taken a step to help pay for care, patients and caregivers report taking an average of 2 steps

Steps Taken to Help Pay for Cancer Care Among those touched by cancer

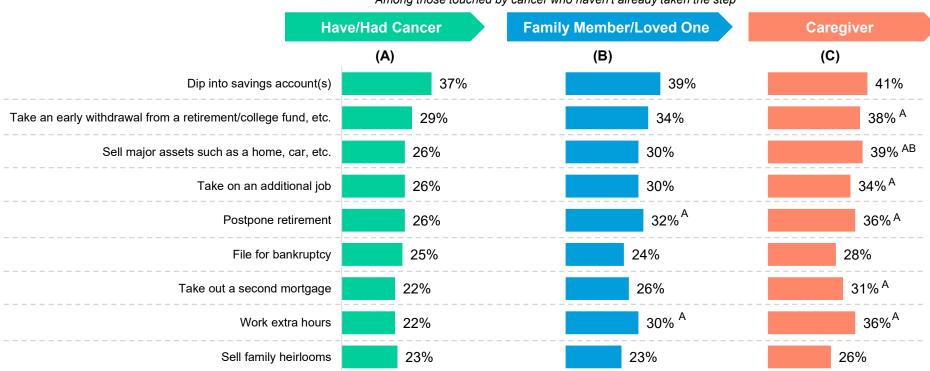




Dipping into Savings Is a Top Concern Among All Who Have Not Done So Already

Concern About Having to Take Steps in Future to Help Pay for Cancer Care (% Very/Somewhat concerned)

Among those touched by cancer who haven't already taken the step



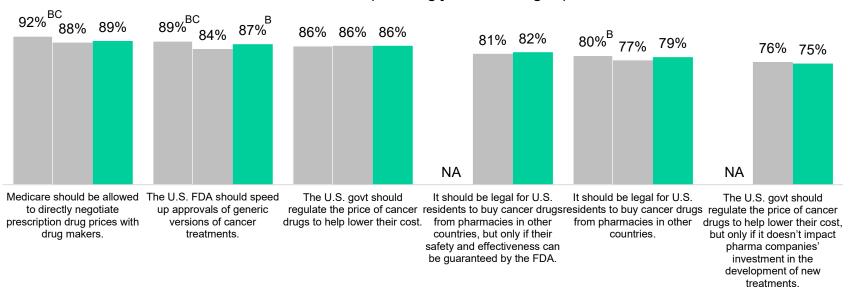


Compared to 2017, Fewer Feel Medicare Should Negotiate Cancer Drug Prices

The desire to have the government regulate the price of cancer drugs remains steady

General Population

Trended Agreement with Statements About Government Action on Cancer Drugs (% Strongly/Somewhat agree)



■ 2017 (A) ■ 2018 (B) ■ 2019 (C)



Have/Had

Cancer

Agree

Total

Agree

Nearly 9 in 10 Say Gov't Should Regulate the Price of Cancer Drugs

Similar proportions believe Medicare should negotiate drug prices and that the FDA should speed up generic approvals

General Population

Agreement with Statements About Government Action on Cancer Drugs

Medicare should be allowed to directly negotiate prescription drug prices with drug makers.

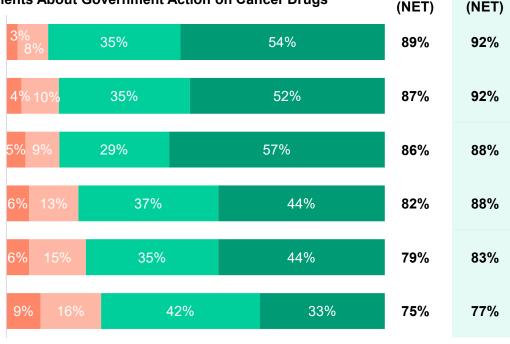
The U.S. Food and Drug Administration should speed up approvals of generic versions of cancer treatments.

The U.S. government should regulate the price of cancer drugs to help lower their cost.

It should be legal for U.S. residents to buy cancer drugs from pharmacies in other countries, but only if their safety and effectiveness can be guaranteed by the FDA.

It should be legal for U.S. residents to buy cancer drugs from pharmacies in other countries.

The U.S. government should regulate the price of cancer drugs to help lower their cost, but only if it doesn't impact pharmaceutical companies' investment in the development of new treatments.



Strongly disagree

Somewhat disagree

■Somewhat agree

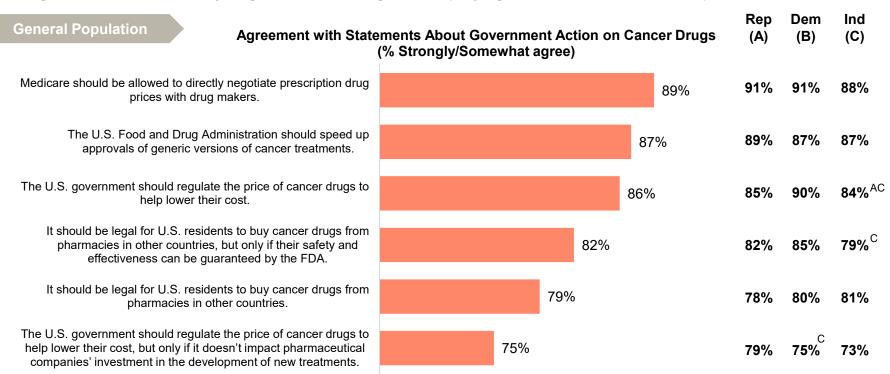
Strongly agree

BASE: QUALIFIED RESPONDENTS (n=4001; HAVE/HAD CANCER (n=1009))



Majorities Think US Should Regulate Price of Cancer Drugs

Though Democrats are more likely to agree, most adults, regardless of party, agree cost measures should be implemented



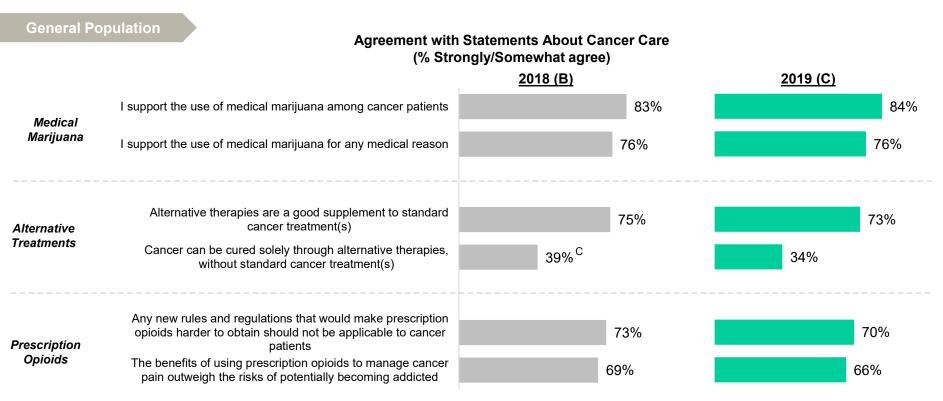


Cancer Management



While Down from 2018, 1 in 3 Still Believe Alternative Therapies Can Cure Cancer

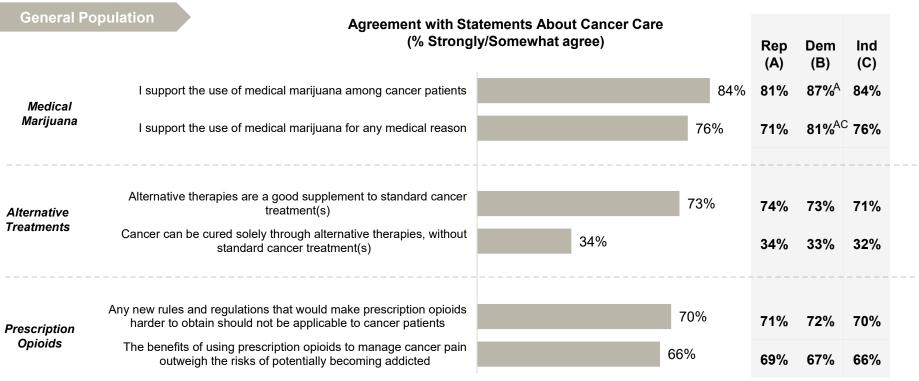
Majority of adults still support use of medical marijuana and want cancer patients to be exempt from any new opioid regulations





Majorities Across Party Lines Support Medical Marijuana, Especially for Cancer

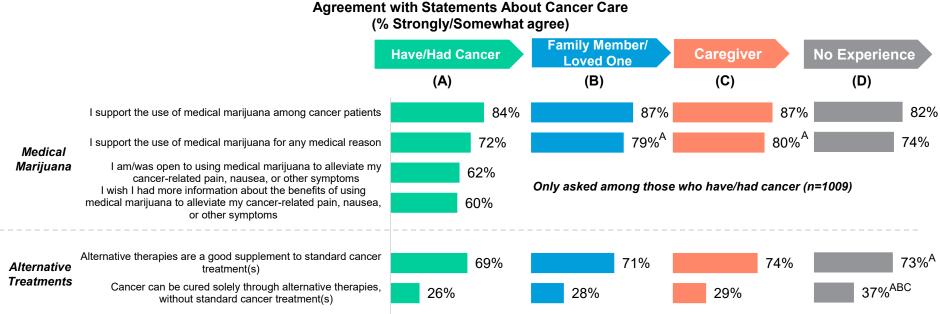
Democrats are more likely than Republicans to support specifically for cancer, and they are more likely than both Republicans and Independents to support for any medical reason





Regardless Of Experience, 8 in 10 Support Medical Marijuana for Cancer

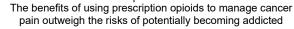
Those with no cancer experience are most likely to believe cancer can be cured solely through alternative therapies

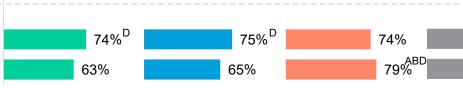




Any new rules and regulations that would make prescription opioids harder to obtain should not be applicable to cancer patients

The benefits of using prescription opioids to manage cancer.





68%

64%

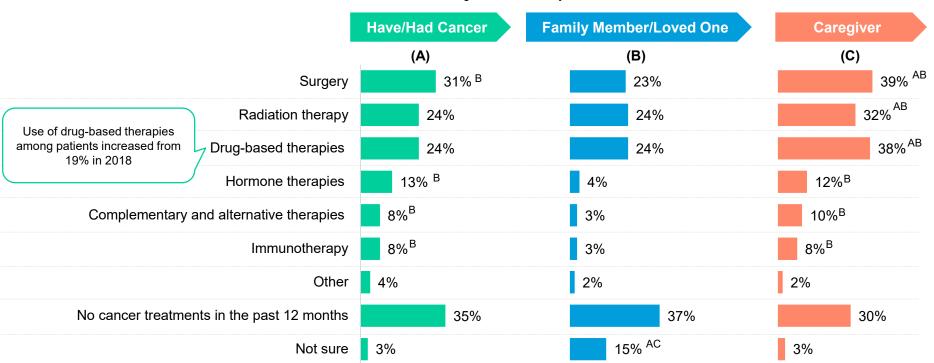


Surgery, Radiation, Drug-based Therapies and Are Most Common Treatments

Caregivers are more likely to say their loved one faced these therapies in the last 12 months, compared to the patients themselves

Treatments Used in Last 12 Months

Among those touched by cancer



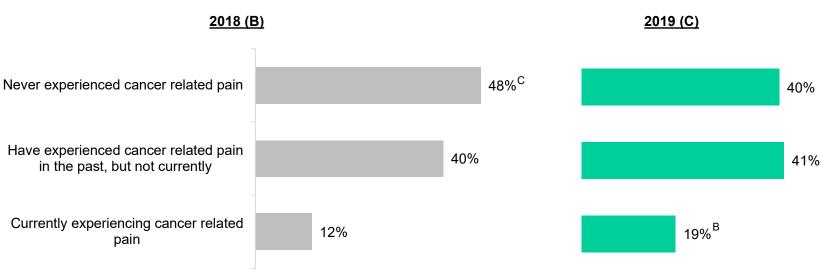


Up from 2018, 6 in 10 Cancer Patients Have Experienced Pain

Patients this year are more likely to say they are currently experiencing cancer related pain

Have/Had Cancer

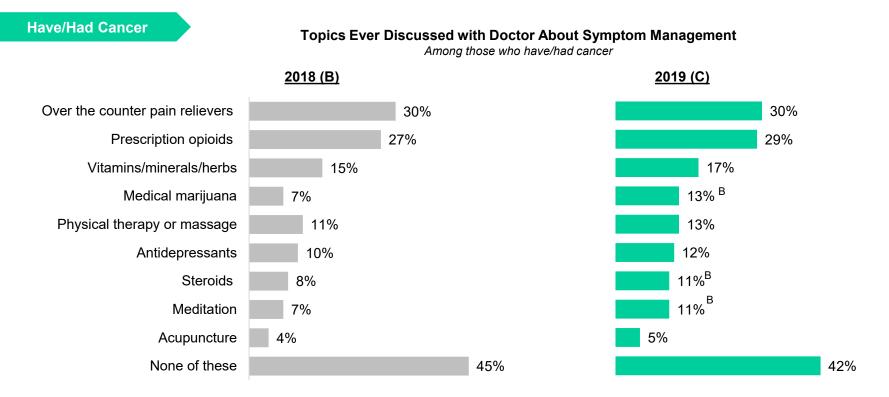
Experience with Cancer Related Pain





Increase in Proportion Who Say They Have Talked to a Doctor About Medical Marijuana

Increase in discussions about meditation and steroids as well



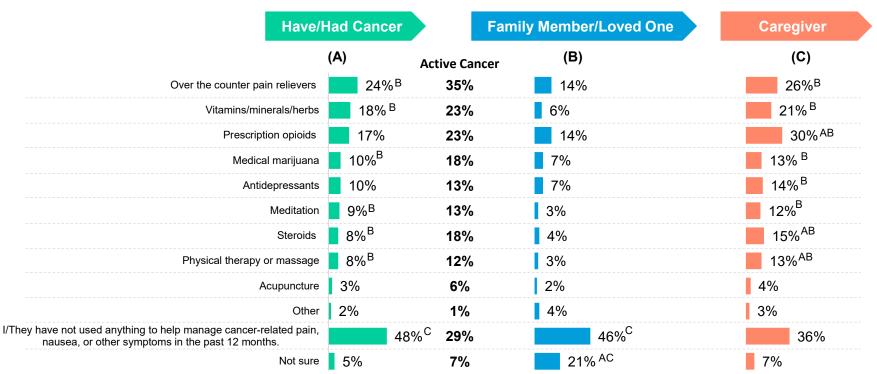


More Patients Have Used OTCs than Opioids for Symptoms in Past 12 Months

Caregivers most commonly report prescription opioids are used, followed by vitamins/minerals/herbs

Methods Used in <u>Last 12 Months</u> to Manage Symptoms

Among those touched by cancer





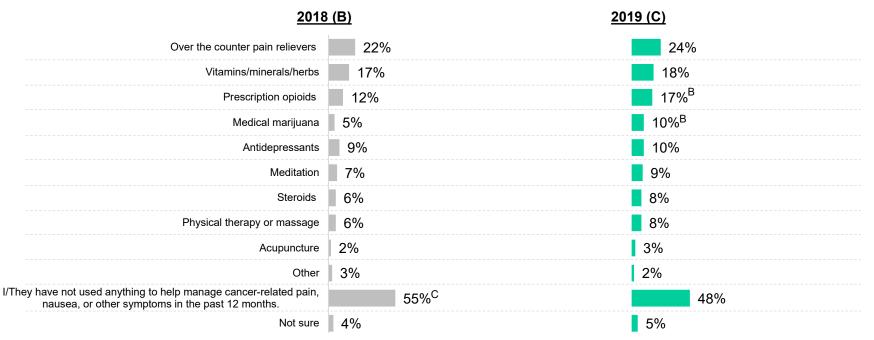
Use of Prescription Opioids and Medical Marijuana Among Cancer Patients Rises

Decline in proportion of cancer patients who say they haven't used anything to help manage cancer symptoms in past 12 months

Have/Had Cancer

Methods Used in <u>Last 12 Months</u> to Manage Symptoms

Among those touched by cancer



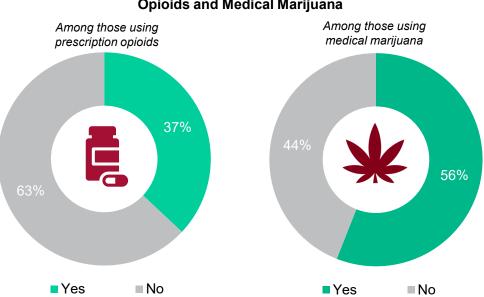


More than Half of Patients Utilizing Medical Marijuana Had Difficultly Accessing

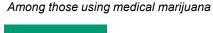
Nearly all users state it manages their symptoms at least somewhat well

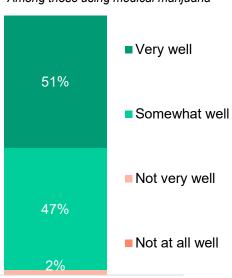
Have/Had Cancer

Ever Had Difficulty Accessing Prescription Opioids and Medical Marijuana



How Well Medical Marijuana Manages Symptoms



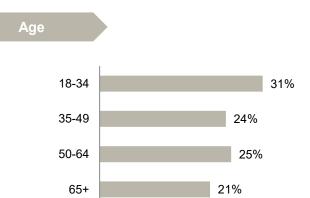


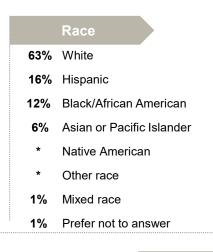


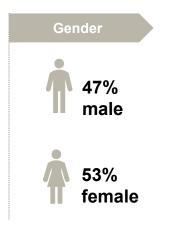
Demographics

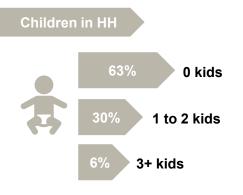
DEMOGRAPHICS – GENERAL POPULATION

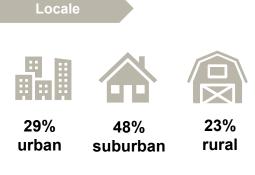


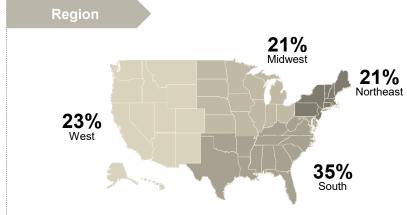








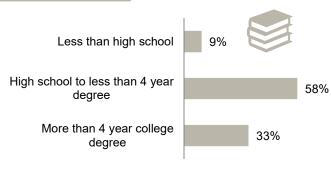




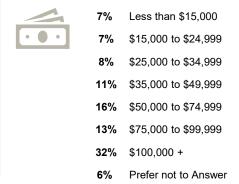
DEMOGRAPHICS - GENERAL POPULATION



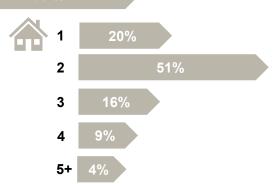




Household Income



Adults in HH



Marital Status



28% Never married

53% Married/Living with Partner

11% Divorced

2% Separated

5% Widow/Widower

Employment



5% Self-employed full time

3% Self-employed part time

5% Not employed, but looking for work

1% Not employed, and not looking for work

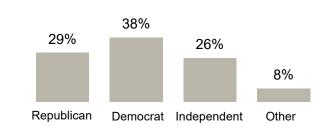
4% Not employed, unable to work due to disability or illness

20% Retired

3% Student

Stay at home spouse/partner

Political Party

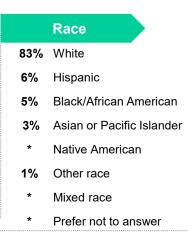


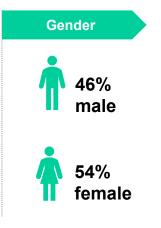
DEMOGRAPHICS - HAVE/HAD CANCER

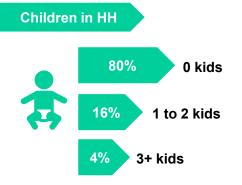




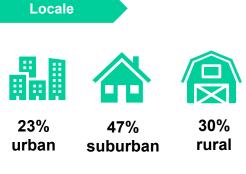
53%

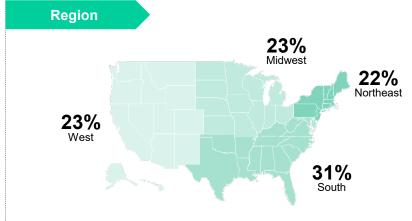






65+

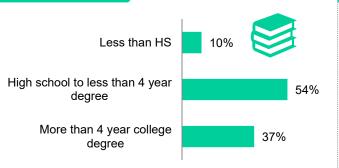




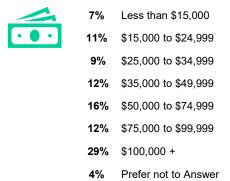
DEMOGRAPHICS - HAVE/HAD CANCER



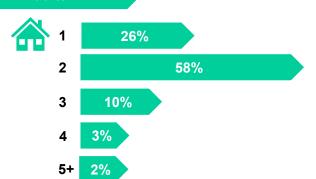




Household Income



Adults in HH



Marital Status

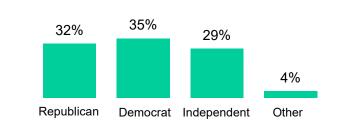


- 8% Never married
- 67% Married/Living with Partner
- 15% Divorced
- 2% Separated
- 9% Widow/Widower

Employment

- 23% Employed full time
- 9% Employed part time
- 3% Self-employed full time
- 3% Self-employed part time
- 1% Not employed, but looking for work
- 1% Not employed, and not looking for work
- 8% Not employed, unable to work due to disability or illness
- 49% Retired
- 1% Student
 - Stay at home spouse/partner

Political Party

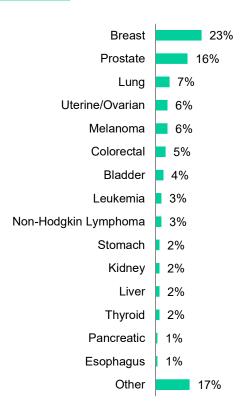




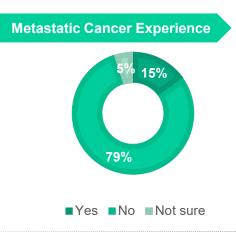
Cancer Profiles

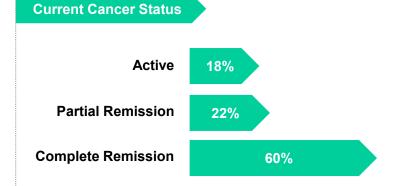


Cancer Type



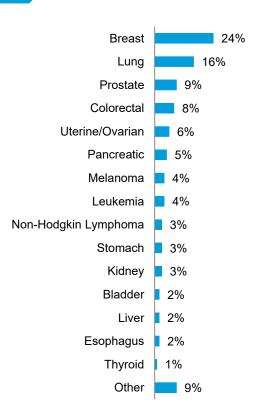








Cancer Type



Time of Diagnosis

13% In the past year

7% 1 - less than 2 years ago

19% 2-5 years ago

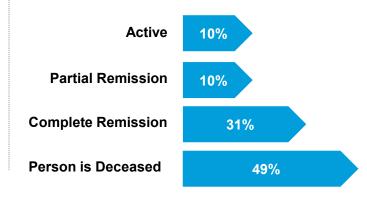
19% 6-10 years

35% More than 10 years ago

1% Prefer not to answer

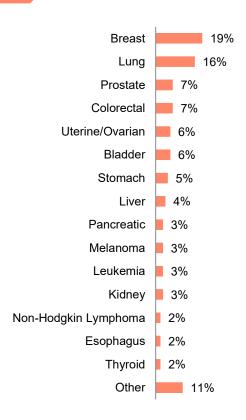
5% Not sure

Current Cancer Status

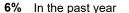




Cancer Type



Time of Diagnosis



16% 1 - less than 2 years ago

31% 2-5 years ago

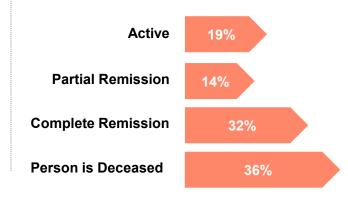
18% 6-10 years

28% More than 10 years ago

1% Prefer not to answer

1% Not sure

Current Cancer Status



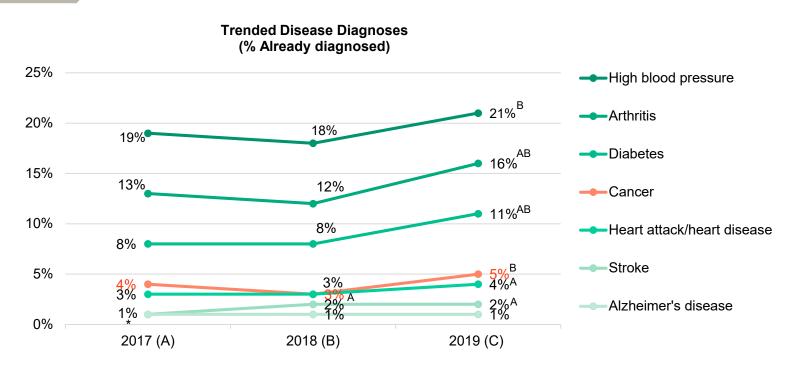


Appendix



5% of US Adults Self-Report Being Diagnosed with Cancer

General Population

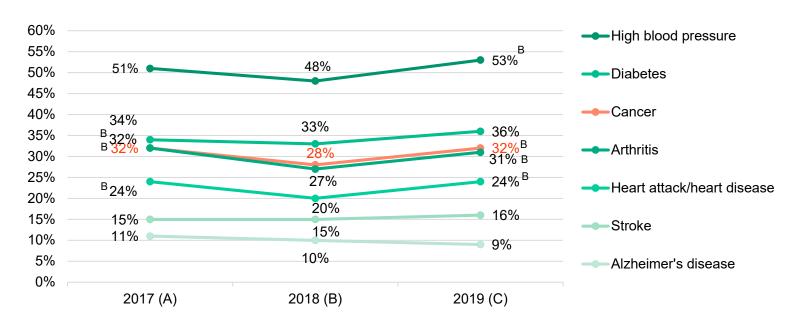




1 in 3 US Adults Report an Immediate Family Member/Loved One Diagnosed with Cancer

General Population

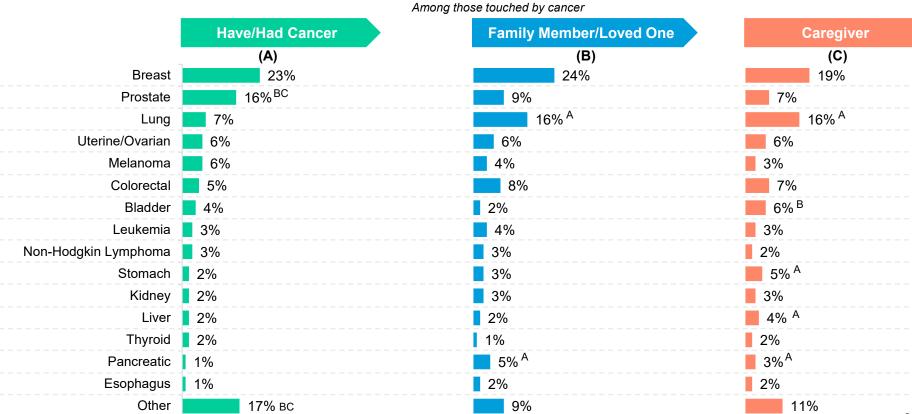
Trended Disease Diagnoses for Immediate Family Member





Breast Cancer is Most Common Cancer Type Among Those with Experience

Type of Cancer Diagnosed with

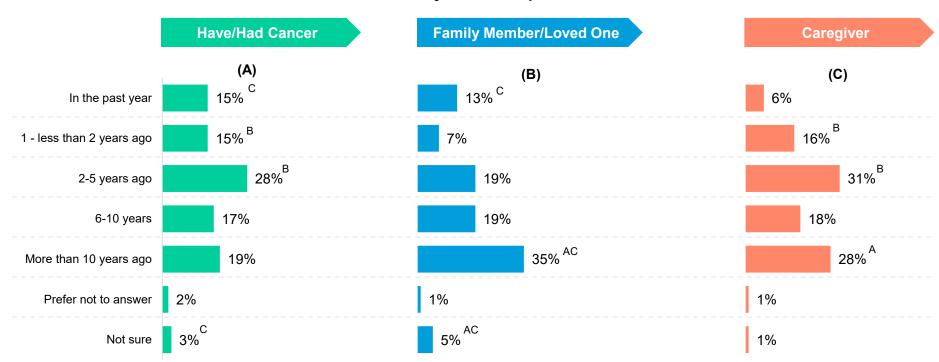




Cancer Diagnoses Typically Happened at Least 2 Years Ago

When Diagnosed with Cancer

Among those touched by cancer



BASE: HAVE/HAD CANCER (n=1009)

Q900 When were you diagnosed with cancer?
BASE: FAMILY/LOVED ONE HAS CANCER (n=668); CAREGIVER (n=496)

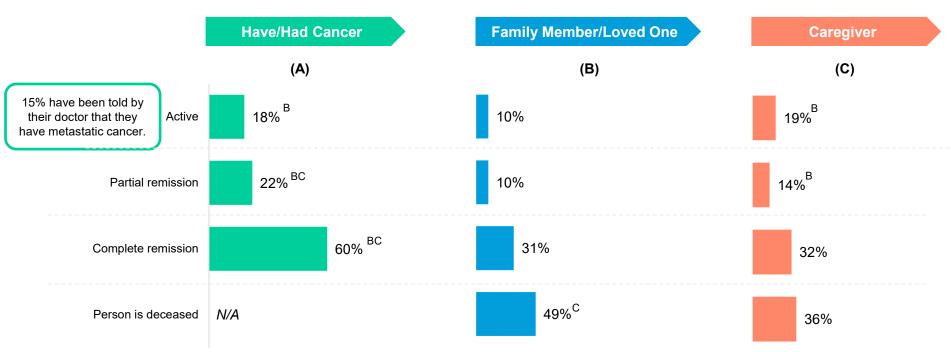


3 in 5 Patients Interviewed Are Currently in Remission

Many caregivers or those with a family member affected have experience with a deceased loved one

Cancer Status

Among those touched by cancer

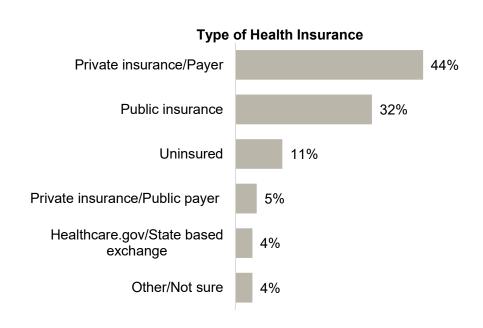




More than 2 in 5 Adults Have Private Insurance

Nearly nine in ten say prescription drugs are covered

General Population



BASE: QUALIFIED RESPONDENTS (n=4001)

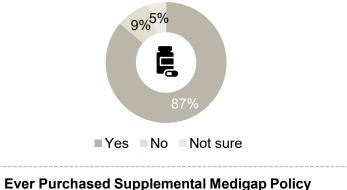
Q940 Which of the following best describes how you receive health insurance benefits today? Please select all that apply. BASE: HAS HEALTH INSURANCE (n=3582)

BASE: HAS MEDICARE (n=1179) Q943 Have you ever purchased a supplemental Medigap policy to help with your Medicare coverage?

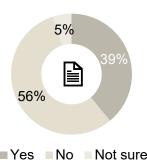
Q942 Does your health insurance include prescription drug coverage?

Prescription Drugs Covered by Insurance

Among those who have health insurance



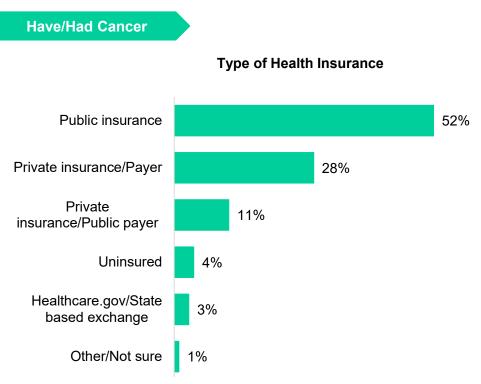
Among those who have Medicare





Half of Those with Cancer Have Public Insurance

Nearly nine in ten say prescription drugs are covered



BASE: HAVE/HAD CANCER (n=1009)

Q940 Which of the following best describes how you receive health insurance benefits today? Please select all that apply.

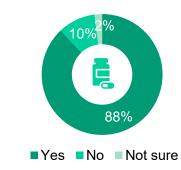
BASE: HAVE/HAD CANCER AND HAS HEALTH INSURANCE (n=970)

Q942 Does your health insurance include prescription drug coverage? BASE: HAVE/HAD CANCER AND HAS MEDICARE (n=482)

Q943 Have you ever purchased a supplemental Medigap policy to help with your Medicare coverage?

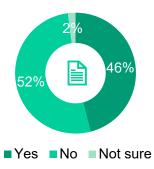
Prescription Drugs Covered by Insurance

Among those who have/had cancer and have health insurance



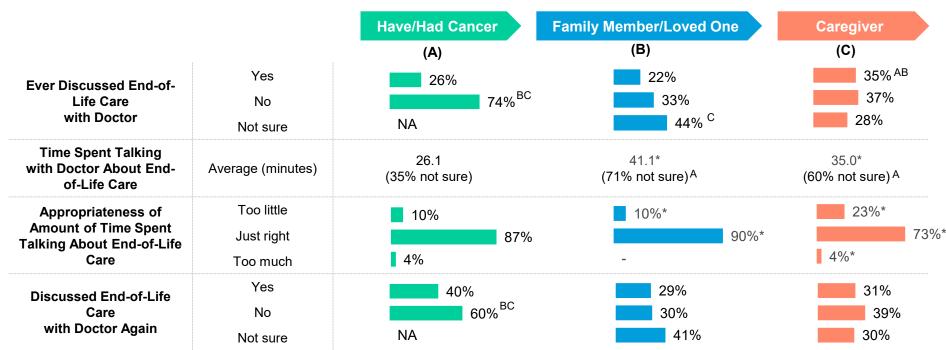
Ever Purchased Supplemental Medigap Policy

Among those who have/had cancer and have Medicare





Many Aren't Sure Whether Family Member/Loved One Has Discussed EOL Care with Their Doctor



^{*} Caution, small base size (n <100). Results should be interpreted as directional

BASE: HAVE/HAD CANCER OR IMMEDIATE FAMILY MEMBER HAS/HAD CANCER (HAVE/HAD CANCER (n=1009), FAMILY MEMBER/LOVED ONE (n=668), CAREGIVER (n=496))

Q1115 Have you ever discussed end of life care with your doctor?

BASE: TALKED TO DOCTOR ABOUT EOL CARE (HAVE/HAD CANCER (n=298), FAMILY MEMBER/LOVED ONE (n=142), CAREGIVER (n=191)) Q1120 Thinking back to the first time this was ever discussed, about how much time was spent talking to your doctor about end-of-life care?

Q1130 Would you say that the [x] minutes you spent talking to your doctor about end-of-life care for the first time was too little, too much, or just the right amount of time?

BASE: TALKED TO DOCTOR ABOUT EOL CARE (HAVE/HAD CANCER (n=298), FAMILY MEMBER/LOVED ONE (n=142), CAREGIVER (n=191))

89

BASE: TALKED TO DOCTOR ABOUT EOL CARE AND PROVIDED TIME ESTIMATE (HAVE/HAD CANCER (n=203), FAMILY MEMBER/LOVED ONE (n=35*), CAREGIVER (n=78*))



Research Methodology

Method statement (to be included in all materials for public release)

This survey was conducted online in the U.S. by The Harris Poll on behalf of ASCO between July 9 – August 10, 2019 among 4,001 US adults aged 18+ and an oversample of 814 adults 18+ with cancer for a total of 1,009 adults with cancer. For all US adults age 18+ figures for age by gender, education, region, household size, marital status and employment status were adjusted, as needed to population distributions from the US Census Bureau, separately for Hispanic, Black/African American (not Hispanic) and all other (not Hispanic). Then each race/ethnicity group then combined overall total based on their proportion within the US adult population. The adults age 18+ with cancer were weighted separately, as needed, using population distributions from the CDC's NHIS for those diagnosed with cancer, using the same demographic variables as above.

All sample surveys and polls, whether or not they use probability sampling, are subject to multiple sources of error which are most often not possible to quantify or estimate, including sampling error, coverage error, error associated with nonresponse, error associated with question wording and response options, and post-survey weighting and adjustments. Therefore, The Harris Poll avoids the words "margin of error" as they are misleading. All that can be calculated are different possible sampling errors with different probabilities for pure, unweighted, random samples with 100% response rates. These are only theoretical because no published polls come close to this ideal. Respondents for this survey were selected among those who have agreed to participate in online surveys. No estimates of theoretical sampling error can be calculated.