## ASCO 2018 Cancer Opinions Survey

October 2018

## Table of Contents

|  | Page |
| :---: | :---: |
| Research Objectives and Methodology | 3 |
| Report Notes | 4 |
| Executive Summary | 5 |
| Detailed Findings | 11 |
| General Health Questions |  |
| - General Views on Cancer | 12 |
| - Genetic Testing | 24 |
| Government Action \& Cancer | 33 |
| Personal Experiences with Cancer |  |
| - Access to High Quality Care | 42 |
| - Cancer Management | 48 |
| - Affordability of Cancer Care | 57 |
| - Clinical Trials | 65 |
| Demographics | 68 |
| Cancer Profile | 73 |
| Appendix | 77 |

## Research Objectives and Methodology

Method statement (first paragraph 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 10 - August 10, 2018 among 4,038 US adults aged $18+$ and an oversample of 849 adults $18+$ with cancer for a total of 1,001 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.

## 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).
- Colors and icons differentiate which audience is being represented within detailed findings as shown in the box below.

| "n=1001 | "Family member/loved one" | "Caregiver" |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| "Have/had cancer" <br> Have been diagnosed with <br> cancer themselves | Immediate family member/loved <br> one has had cancer, but is not a <br> caregiver | Immediate family member/loved one has |

Collectively, these 3 audiences are referenced to as "Those touched by cancer" for brevity.

## Executive Summary

## General Views On Cancer



## Genetic Testing

Compared to commercially available tests, genetic tests ordered by doctors are seen as more reliable by most (73\%)

More than half who have not had a test (57\%) say they wish they had more information about where to go to have a test performed



Most who have had a test say it provided valuable information (76\%) but more than half ( $56 \%$ ) say they are not sure what to do with the information

## Quality Care

Most cancer patients (89\%) say that they are receiving the best possible care

Most cancer patients (72\%) are uncertain how the future of the healthcare system will impact their ability to best possible cancer care particularly those in rural America (79\%)


Yet, around 1 in 4 (26\%) say there weren't enough doctors who specialize in cancer care near where they live and they had to travel too far to see the doctor who was managing their care (23\%)

## Medical Marijuana \& Opioids



## Costs \& Government Spending



Caregivers are more likely to be affected with $61 \%$ saying they have taken some action to help pay for cancer care for the patient - most commonly dipping into savings (35\%), working extra hours (23\%)

One in five patients (20\%) have taken some action to reduce cancer treatment costs

Most commonly delaying scans (7\%), skipping or delaying appointments ( $7 \%$ ), and cutting pills in half (6\%)

Most (88\%) would also like to see Medicare allowed to directly negotiate Rx prices with drug makers and 86\% would like to see the government regulate the price of cancer drugs to help lower costs

A vast majority ( $88 \%$ ) feel it is important that the U.S. government spend substantial funds for research

This rises to $93 \%$ among those who have ever had cancer

Further, more than half (55\%) think the federal spend for cancer research is too little, with most (67\%) saying the government should spend more on treatments and cures specifically

This is especially true among those who have been diagnosed with cancer (75\%)

## Detailed Findings

## General Health Questions General Views on Cancer

## Majority Of Adults Have A Concern Of Developing Cancer In Their Lifetime

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

## General Population



BASE: QUALIFIED RESPONDENTS ( $\mathrm{n}=4038$ )
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.

## Concern Over Lifetime Cancer Risk Has Decreased Since 2017

However, majority remain concerned - similar trends followed for heart attacks, stroke, Alzheimer's, and arthritis

## General Population

> Trended Disease Concern
> (\% Very/Somewhat concerned)


- Cancer
$\rightarrow$ Heart attack/heart disease
- Stroke
$\Longrightarrow$ Alzheimer's disease
- Arthritis
$—$ Diabetes
- High blood pressure


## Adults Report Diagnoses Of Most Diseases Remain Consistent Year-Over-Year

Strokes see an increase in diagnoses over 2017, though still an extremely small percentage


## Loved Ones' Cancer Diagnoses Have Decreased Since 2017

Similar trends exist for heart attacks and arthritis
General Population
Trended Disease Diagnoses for Immediate Family Member or Loved One
(\% Already diagnosed)


## One Third Feel Most Cancers Are Caused By Lifestyle Choices

Belief that most cancers are caused by environmental causes has increased since 2017

Trended Beliefs About Causes of Cancer


## Alcohol Does Not Make List of Top 5 Most Commonly Known Risk Factors

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


## Younger Americans More Likely To Know Alcohol Is A Risk Factor

Around one in three younger Americans know alcohol is a risk factor but only about one in four adults 54+ say the same


| Age | A | Age | Age |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18-37 | 38-53 | 54-71 | 72+ |
| (A) | (B) | (C) ${ }_{\text {AB }}$ | (D) ${ }_{\text {A }}$ |
| 75\% | 78\% |  |  |
| 64\% | 63\% | 76\% | $77 \%{ }^{\text {AB }}$ |
| 58\% | 59\% | $73 \%{ }^{\text {AB }}$ | 66\% |
| 56\% | 59\% | 71\% ${ }^{\text {AB }}$ | 67\% ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |
| 49\% | 43\% | 52\% B | 53\% |
| 39\% | 41\% | 45\% A | 44\% |
| 36\% | 36\% | 33\% | 28\% |
| 30\% | 32\% | 34\% | 30\% |
| 34\% ${ }^{\text {CD }}$ | 32\% ${ }^{\text {C }}$ | 26\% | 25\% |
| 25\% | 31\% | 31\% | 19\% |
| 27\% | 24\% | 22\% | 25\% |
| 19\% ${ }^{\text {CD }}$ | $17 \%{ }^{\text {D }}$ | 13\% | 8\% |
| $12 \%{ }^{\text {CD }}$ | 9\% ${ }^{\text {C }}$ | 3\% | 5\% |
| 1\% | 3\% ${ }^{\text {A }}$ | 2\% | 1\% |
| 4\% | 7\% ${ }^{\text {AC }}$ | 4\% | 6\% |
| $4 \%{ }^{\text {C }}$ | 5\% ${ }^{\text {C }}$ | 2\% | 2\% |

## Despite Knowing It's A Risk, Younger People Are Not Likely To Limit Alcohol

However, nearly half of older Americans say they limit alcohol consumption to reduce their risk of getting cancer


| Age | Age | Age | Age |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18-37 | $38-53$ | 54-71 <br> (A) | $72+$ <br> (B) |
| (C) | (D) |  |  |

## Death And Suffering Are The Top Cancer Diagnosis Concerns, Says Majority

However, when financial concerns are combined, they are on par with dying and suffering


Financial (NET)
$\underline{2017 \quad \underline{2018}}$

## 2 in 5 With No Experience With Cancer Are Already Concerned About Costs

Interestingly, those who have cancer are less likely to be concerned they will be a burden compared to family members and caregivers of the ill


## Nearly Half Are Very Optimistic Cancer Is Curable In The Next 50 Years

Fewer than four in 10 feel that cure is on the horizon in the next 10 years

## General Population

Optimism About Majority of Cancers Being Cured


## General Health Questions Genetic Testing

## One Quarter Say They Have Used Commercially Available Genetic Tests

One in ten say their doctor has ordered a genetic test for them

## General Population

Usage Of Commercially Available Tests To Determine Increased Risk For

Certain Types Of Cancer

Adults 18-37 are most likely to say they have had a commercially available test (16\%) and/or a test ordered performed by their doctor (18\%) to determine their risk for cancer


## Genetic Tests Ordered/Performed By Doctor To Determine Risk For Certain Types Of Cancer



Adults with higher household incomes are more likely to say they
have taken a commercially available or test preformed by their doctor (<\$35K 9\%, \$35K-<\$75 9\%, \$75K+

14\%)

## Usage Of Commercial Tests Has Opened Door For Doctor Conversations

Half of those who have determined an increased risk have talked to their doctor

Reasons for Using Commercially Available Tests


| Have talked to doctor |
| :--- |
| about results |

Plan to talk to doctor
about results

Have not and do not plan to talk to doctor about

## Genetic Testing Proves A Viable Possibility For Many Adults

Young people in particular say they are likely to get a genetic/DNA test in the future

## General Population

## Likelihood to Have a Test Performed in the Future

Genetic/DNA test ordered/performed by a doctor or genetic specialist

Commercially available genetic/DNA/genealogy test (e.g., 23andMe, Ancestry.com, MyHeritage, Living DNA, Vitagene, GPS Origins, etc.)


| Likely | Age | Age | Age | Age |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (NET) | $18-37$ | $38-53$ | $54-71$ | $72+$ |
| TOTAL | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |

```
39% 50% BCD 42% CD 29%23\%
```

$36 \% \quad 47 \%{ }^{B C D} 41 \%{ }^{C D} 24 \%$ ..... 20\%

$$
■ \text { Not at all likely } ■ \text { Not very likely } ■ \text { Somewhat likely } ■ \text { Very likely }
$$

## For Those Tested By Doctor, Advice From Doctor Was The Leading Influence

However, for those using a commercial test, a general fear and a family history were the largest pushes to test

Influencers For Having Had Genetic Test Performed
Among those who have had a test performed


Test ordered/performed by a doctor ( $\mathrm{n}=395$ )

$■$ Advice from my doctor
■ Family history of a particular cancer
$\square$ A friend/family member who has gotten a genetic/DNA test

- General fear of cancer
- Something I read/saw in the media
- A public figure/celebrity who has gotten a genetic/DNA test

Other

Commercially available test ( $\mathrm{n}=333$ )

## For Those Not Tested, A Doctor's Advice Will Likely Lead Them To An HCP Test

Again, among those likely to consider a commercial test, family history and a general fear are the main drivers

Influencers For Being Likely to Have Genetic Test Performed
Among those who are at least somewhat likely to have test performed


Test ordered/performed by a doctor ( $\mathrm{n}=1613$ )


Commercially available test ( $n=1459$ )

## Over One Third Of Those Not Tested Say They Need Their Doctor's Rec To Do So

Expense is a critical deterrent for both doctor performed and commercially available tests
Reasons Would Not Be Likely To Have Genetic Test Performed


# Nearly Three Quarters Feel Doctor Tests More Reliable Than Commercial 



## Younger Americans More Likely To Feel Genetic Testing Is Accurate

However, those under 54 would like to know more about the benefits of genetic/DNA testing

## General Population

Among all
respondents
$(n=4038)$

Among those who have not had a test $(n=3453)$
Genetic/DNA tests performed by a doctor or genetic
specialist are more reliable than commercially available
tests.
Genetic/DNA tests provide accurate information about
people's risk for certain types of cancer.
Genetic/DNA tests don't provide enough information
about a person's risk for certain types of cancer.

I would like to know more about the benefits of genetic/DNA testing to determine my risk for certain types of cancer.

I don't know about the benefits of a genetic/DNA test to determine my risk for certain types of cancer.

I wish I had more information about where to go/how to have a genetic/DNA test performed to determine my risk for certain types of cancer.
$\square$ Strongly disagree $\quad$ Somewhat disagree $\quad$ Somewhat agree $\quad$ Strongly agree

Agreement with Statements About Genetic Tests

| Total | Age | Age | Age | Age |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agree | $18-37$ | $38-53$ | $54-71$ | $72+$ |
| (NET) | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| $73 \%$ | $73 \%$ | $74 \%$ | $74 \%$ | $73 \%$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| $67 \%$ | $70 \%{ }^{C D}$ | $71 \%{ }^{C D}$ | $63 \%$ | $59 \%$ |



## Government Action \& Cancer

## Nearly Nine In Ten Feel Government Funding for Cancer Research Is Important

Most feel it is important that the government spend substantial funds to develop new and better ways to diagnose, prevent and treat cancer

Trended Importance of Government Funding For Cancer


## Personal Experience With Cancer Increases Perception Of Funding Importance

However, vast majorities all feel government funding for cancer is important
Importance of Government Funding For Cancer


## Over Half Of Adults Feel The Current Federal Spending Amount Is Too Little

While around four in ten feel the amount is about right, fewer than one in ten say the budget is too high

## Perceptions of Amount Budgeted for Cancer Research

Federal spending on cancer research is $\$ 5.7$ billion, or about
$0.0001 \%$ of the federal budget.
That amount is..


## Finding Cure Remains Desired Focus For Government Spend

However, increasingly Americans say helping Americans afford their care is where the government fund should go


## Caregivers Mostly Likely To Feel Bigger Spend on Prevention Needed

Caregivers are also most likely to feel the government should spend more on helping Americans afford cancer screening and prevention
Trended Where Government Should Spend More Money on Cancer


## Compared To 2017, Fewer Feel FDA Should Speed Up Generic Drug Approvals

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

## General Population



[^0]
## Nearly Nine In 10 Say Gov’t Should Regulate The Price Of Cancer Drugs

Nearly nine in 10 feel Medicare should be allowed to negotiate drug prices with drug makers

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


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.

## Strong Bi-partisan Agreement on Government Regulation of Cancer Drug Prices

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

Total

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



$$
■ \text { Strongly disagree } \quad \text { Somewhat disagree } \quad \text { Somewhat agree } \quad \text { Strongly agree }
$$

$77 \% \quad 76 \% \quad 80 \% \quad 77 \%$
$76 \% \quad 77 \%{ }^{C} 81{ }^{C}{ }^{C} 70 \%$

# Personal Experiences with Cancer <br> Access to High Quality Care 

## Those With Cancer Hold More Positive Attitude Towards Care Received

Family members of the ill 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

Reasons for Lack of Confidence in Cancer Care (\% Strongly/Somewhat agree)
Among those touched by cancer


## Rural Patients More Concerned About Future Of Healthcare System

Patients who report living in rural areas are also more likely than their counterparts to be unsure about where to go if there was a closure
Reasons for Lack of Confidence in Cancer Care (\% Strongly/Somewhat agree)
Among those who have/had cancer by urbanicity


## Those Without Good Care Are Limited By Costs And Distance

Similarly, many do not know where or how to get the best care
Reasons for Lack of Confidence in Cancer Care
Among those who disagree about receiving good care


## More Than Two In Five Say Insurance Made It Hard To Obtain Best Care

Among those who had or have insurance, deductibles and co-pays were the most common aspect of health insurance coverage that made it difficult to obtain the best possible care.

## Have/Had Cancer

Aspects of Health Insurance That Make It Difficult To Obtain Best Possible Care
Among those who have/had cancer and have health insurance


No aspects of my health insurance have made it difficult to obtain the best possible cancer care

## Overwhelming High Numbers Say Nearly Everything A Doctor Does Is Important

Among the lowest level of importance is being available during non-standard work hours

| Takes/took the time to listen to me | Importance That Doctor Does the Following (\% Absolutely essential/Very/Somewhat important) Among those touched by cancer |  |  |  | Caregiver |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Have/Had Cancer $>$ Fa |  | Family Member/Loved One |  |  |  |  |
|  | ( $n=1001$ ) | \% Essential | ( $n=593$ ) | \% Essential | ( $n=402$ ) |  | Essential |
|  | 99\% | 57\% | 97\% | 56\% |  | 97\% | 56\% |
| Prescribes/prescribed the right treatment | 98\% | 73\% | 97\% | 65\% |  | 98\% | 62\% |
| Shows/showed compassion for what I am/was going through | 97\% | 45\% | 97\% | 53\% |  | 98\% | 55\% |
| Is/was up front and straightforward about my chances of survival | 97\% | 57\% | 98\% | 49\% |  | 97\% | 48\% |
| Helps/helped me avoid unnecessary tests or treatments | 96\% | 44\% | 98\% | 45\% |  | 97\% | 49\% |
| Understands my personal goals (i.e., longer life, best quality of life, family considerations, financial concerns, etc.) | 93\% | 41\% | 96\% | 43\% |  | 98\% | 44\% |
| Helps/helped me manage my pain | 93\% | 42\% | 95\% | 52\% |  | 97\% | 54\% |
| Helps/helped me manage my anxiety or fears | 93\% | 37\% | 98\% | 43\% |  | 97\% | 47\% |
| Discusses/discussed the cost of treatment options | 85\% | 35\% | 94\% | 40\% |  | 95\% | 37\% |
| Is/was available during non-standard work hours BASE: HAVE HAD CANCER Q20 In regard to cancer care, how important is/was it to you that your doctor.. | 75\% | 22\% | 87\% | 24\% |  | 90\% | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \% \\ & 47 \end{aligned}$ |

## Personal Experiences with Cancer Cancer Management

## Nearly Half Of Young Americans Feel Alternative Therapies Cure Cancer

Nearly three-quarters of adults want cancer patients to be exempt from any new opioid regulations
General Population

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


## Democrats Are More Likely to Support Medical Marijuana For Any Reason

They are also most likely to say alternative therapies are a good supplement to standard care
General Population
Agreement with Statements About Cancer Care
(\% Strongly/Somewhat agree)

| Medical Marijuana | I support the use of medical marijuana among cancer patients |  | 83\% | 76\% | $89 \%{ }^{\text {AC }} 83 \%{ }^{\text {A }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I support the use of medical marijuana for any medical reason |  | 76\% | 65\% | 84\% ${ }^{\text {AC }} 76 \%{ }^{\text {A }}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alternative Treatments | Cancer can be cured solely through alternative therapies, without standard cancer treatment(s) |  | 75\% | 75\% | 79\% ${ }^{\text {C }}$ | 71\% |
|  |  | 39\% |  | 39\% | 38\% | 38\% |
| Prescription Opioids | Any new rules and regulations that would make prescription opioids harder to obtain should not be applicable to cancer patients |  | 73\% | 72\% | 76\% ${ }^{\text {C }}$ | 69\% |
|  | The benefits of using prescription opioids to manage cancer pain outweigh the risks of potentially becoming addicted |  | 69\% | 68\% | 75\% ${ }^{\text {AC }}$ | 63\% |

## Regardless Of Experience, Over 8 In 10 Support Medical Marijuana For Cancer

Around three quarters say the same of medical marijuana for any medical reason


BASE: QUALIFIED RESPONDENTS (n size varies)
Q4 To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

## Over Half Of Cancer Patients Have Experienced Pain Currently Or In The Past

More than one in ten are currently experiencing cancer related pain

## Have/Had Cancer

Experience with Cancer Related Pain


■ Currently experiencing cancer related pain

- Have experienced cancer related pain in the past, but not currently
$\square$ Never experienced cancer related pain


## Surgeries, Drug-based Therapies, And Radiation Are Most Common Treatments

Caregivers are more likely to say their loved one faced radiation and drug-based therapies, compared to the patients themselves


## More Than A Quarter Have Talked With Doctor About Opioids

Medical marijuana is discussed less

Have/Had Cancer
Methods Ever Discussed With Doctor About Symptom Management


## More Patients Have Used OTCs Than Opioids For Symptoms In Past 12 Months

Caregivers state prescription opioids are used, followed by vitamins/minerals/herbs


## Nearly Half Of Patients Utilizing Medical Marijuana Had Difficultly Accessing

A vast majority of users state it manages their symptoms at least somewhat well
Have/Had Cancer

Ever Had Difficulty Accessing Prescription
Opioids and Medical Marijuana


Among those using medical marijuana in the past 12 months ( $n=73^{*}$ )


How Well Medical Marijuana
Manages Symptoms
Among those using medical marijuana ( $n=73^{*}$ )

| 44\% | $\square$ Very well |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | - Somewhat well |
| 49\% | - Not very well |
|  | - Not at all well |

# Personal Experiences with Cancer Affordability of Cancer Care 

## Finances Cause Anxiety In Nearly Seven In Ten Patients And Caregivers

Even four 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 Year Over Year

Have/Had Cancer
Trended Concern About Treatment Affordability
(\% Very/Somewhat concerned)
Among those who have/had cancer and are responsible for paying for treatment


## Caregivers Hold Most Concern Around Treatment Affordability

Just over half of patients have the same level of concern around treatment affordability

Concern About Treatment Affordability
Among those responsible for paying for treatment


## Around 2 in 5 Caregivers Report Actions To Reduce Treatment Costs

The most common action taken is delaying scans and skipping or postponing doctors appointments


## Uninsured More Likely Than Privately/Publicly Insured To Skip/Postpone Appts

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

## Have/Had Cancer



None - have not done anything to reduce cancer treatment costs

Actions Taken to Reduce Treatment Costs
Among Have/Had Cancer By Insurance Type

| Private Insurance/ Public Payer (B) ( $n=110$ ) |  | Public nsurance <br> ) $(n=422)$ |  | Uninsured <br> (D) $\left(n=53^{*}\right)$ | Healthcare.gov/ State (E) $\left(n=47^{*}\right)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9\% |  | 6\% |  | 12\% | 10\% |
| 5\% |  | 6\% |  | 19\% ABC | 14\% |
| 5\% |  | 5\% |  | 7\% | 8\% |
| 4\% |  | 5\% |  | 11\% | 9\% |
| 5\% |  | - $4 \%$ |  | 8\% | 13\% |
| 2\% |  | 3\% |  | 3\% | 1\% |
| 5\% |  | 1\% |  | 6\% | 8\% |
| 4\% ${ }^{\text {C }}$ |  | 1\% |  | 6\% C | 7\% |
| 1\% |  | \| $3 \%$ |  | 7\% ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 3\% |
| 76\% | 83\% |  | 83\% | 61\% | 66\% |

## Patients Report Taking Dramatic Steps To Help Pay For Cancer Care

The most common step taken is dipping into savings followed by working extra house and taking early withdrawal from investment accounts

|  | Steps Taken to Help Pay for Cancer Care Among those touched by cancer |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Have/Had Cancer | Family Member/Loved One | Caregiver |
|  | (A) $(n=1001)$ | (B) $(n=593)$ | (C) $(n=402)$ |
| Dipped into savings account(s) | ) $17 \%$ | 16\% | 35\% AB |
| Worked extra hours | - 9\% | 9\% | 23\% AB |
| Taken an early with drawal from a retirement account, college education fund, etc. | - $6 \%$ | 6\% | 14\% AB |
| Taken on an additional job | - 6\% | 5\% | $13 \% \mathrm{AB}$ |
| Postponed retirement | t 5\% | 4\% | 14\% ${ }^{\text {AB }}$ |
| Sold family heirlooms | - 4\% | - $3 \%$ | 9\%AB |
| Filed for bankruptcy | - $4 \%$ | \| $2 \%$ | 4\% |
| Sold major assets such as a home, car, etc. | . $3 \%$ | 4\% | 11\% AB |
| Taken out a second mortgage or another type of loan | - $3 \%$ | - 3\% | 13\% AB |
| Other | r 4\% | - $3 \%$ | 7\% B |
| Nothing | - 69\% | $71 \%^{\text {C }}$ | 39\% |

## Dipping Into Savings Is A Top Concern Among All Who Have Not Already

## Concern About Having to Take Steps in Future to Help Pay for Cancer Care (\% Very/somewhat concerned) <br> Among those touched by cancer who haven't already taken the step

| Have/Had Cancer |  | Family Member/Loved One | Caregiver |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (A) $(n=999)$ | (B) $(n=593)$ | (C) $(n=400)$ |
| Dip into savings account(s) | 37\% | 31\% | 37\% |
| Sell major assets such as a home, car, etc. | 28\% | 24\% | $38 \%{ }^{\text {AB }}$ |
| Take an early withdrawal from a retirement/college fund, etc. | 28\% | 24\% | 35\% ${ }^{\text {B }}$ |
| Take on an additional job | 26\% | 25\% | $36 \%{ }^{\text {AB }}$ |
| Postpone retirement | 26\% | 24\% | $34 \%{ }^{\text {AB }}$ |
| File for bankruptcy | 26\% | 22\% | $38 \%{ }^{\text {AB }}$ |
| Work extra hours | 25\% | 23\% | $34 \%$ AB |
| Take out a second mortgage | 24\% | 22\% | 28\% |
| Sell family heirlooms | 21\% | 20\% | $34 \%{ }^{\text {AB }}$ |

## Personal Experiences with Cancer Clinical Trials

## Most Patients Are Unsure Of Their Eligibility For Clinical Trials

Those who were and did not participate say they did not have enough information to feel comfortable

## Have/Had Cancer

Experience with Clinical Trials

$\square$ I am/was eligible, and I am participating/did participate
$■$ I am/was eligible, but I am not participating/did not participate

- I am/was not eligible for any clinical trials
- I am not sure if I am/was eligible for any clinical trials

Reasons Did Not Participate in Clinical Trial
Among those who were eligible but did not/are not participating


## Majorities Who Have Participated In Trials Agree With Positive Statements

About half of non-participators say they would have been interested if they had known they were eligible

| Have/Had Cancer | r Agreement with Statements About Cancer Clinical Trials |  |  |  |  |  | Agree (NET) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Among those who have/had cancer ( $n=1001$ ) | The benefits of participating in a clinical trial outweigh the potential risks. <br> I wish I had more information about how to find clinical trials I might be/might have been eligible for. <br> My doctor talks/talked to me about clinical trials I qualify/qualified for. | 10\% | 26\% | 47\% |  | 17\% | 64\% |
|  |  | 17\% | 27\% | 40\% |  | 16\% | 56\% |
|  |  |  | 52\% | 23\% | 15\% | 11\% | 26\% |
| Among those not sure if they were eligible for a clinical trial ( $n=612$ ) | If I knew/had known about clinical trials, I would try/would have been interested in participating. | 18\% | 28\% | 39\% |  | 15\% | 54\% |
| Among those who have participated in a clinical trial ( $n=109$ ) | My insurance provided adequate coverage for the routine care costs of my clinical trial. | 11\% 7 | 35\% |  | \% |  | 82\% |
|  | I am having/had a positive experience with my clinical trial(s). | 10\% 9\% | 39\% |  | 43\% |  | 81\% |
|  | The care I am receiving/received as part of a clinical trial is better than what I could receive/have received through standard care. <br> I am/was scared to take part in my clinical trial(s). | 7\% 15\% | 36\% |  | 42\% |  | 78\% |
|  |  | 27\% | 23\% | 24\% | 27 |  | 51\% |
|  | $\square$ Strongly disagree $\quad$ Somewha | t disagree | - Somewha | ree | rongly | agree |  |
| BASE: HAVEIHAD CANCER (n size varies) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 67 |

## Demographics

## Age



## Race

61\% White
15\% Hispanic
12\% Black/African American
6\% Asian or Pacific Islander
1\% Native American
3\% Mixed race
1\% Other race
1\% Decline to answer

## Gender



## 51\%

 female
## Children in HH




6\%
3+ kids


## Demographics - General Population

## Education



## Household Income



8\% Less than \$15,000
7\% $\$ 15,000$ to $\$ 24,999$
$\mathbf{8 \%} \quad \$ 25,000$ to $\$ 34,999$
11\% $\$ 35,000$ to $\$ 49,999$
$17 \% \quad \$ 50,000$ to $\$ 74,999$
13\% \$75,000 to \$99,999
$30 \% \quad \$ 100,000+$
5\% Decline to Answer

## Adults in HH



## Marital Status



29\% Never married
53\% Married/Living with Partner
11\% Divorced
2\% Separated
5\% Widow/Widower

## Employment

40\% Employed full time
12\% Employed part time
8\% Self-employed
5\% Not employed, but looking for work
1\% Not employed, and not looking for work
18\% Retired
4\% Not employed, unable to work due to disability or illness
5\% Student
6\% Stay at home spouse/partner


## Political Party



|  | Race | Gender |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 84\% | White | $\bigcirc$ |
| 5\% | Hispanic |  |
| 6\% | Black/African American | - male |
| 1\% | Asian or Pacific Islander |  |
| 1\% | Native American |  |
| 1\% | Mixed race | 57\% |
| 1\% | Other race | - female |
| 1\% | Decline to answer |  |




## Marital Status



9\% Never married
64\% Married/Living with Partner
17\% Divorced
1\% Separated
8\% Widow/Widower

| Employment |  |
| :---: | :--- |
| $\mathbf{2 4 \%}$ | Employed full time |
| $\mathbf{8 \%}$ | Employed part time |
| $\mathbf{4 \%}$ | Self-employed |
| $\mathbf{2 \%}$ | Not employed, but looking for work |
| $\mathbf{0 \%}$ | Not employed, and not looking for work |
| $\mathbf{4 9 \%}$ | Retired |
| $\mathbf{8 \%}$ | Not employed, unable to work due to disability or illness |
| $\mathbf{1 \%}$ | Student |
| $\mathbf{4 \%}$ | Stay at home spouse/partner |

## Cancer Profiles

## Time of Diagnosis

12\% In the past year
11\% 1 - less than 2 years ago
31\% 2-5 years ago
20\% 6-10 years
22\% More than 10 years ago
2\% Prefer not to answer
2\% Not sure

Metastatic Cancer Experience


■Yes ■No ■ Not sure

## Current Cancer Status




## Cancer Type



## Time of Diagnosis

9\% In the past year
14\% 1 - less than 2 years ago
32\% 2-5 years ago
19\% 6-10 years
24\% More than 10 years ago
1\% Prefer not to answer
2\% Not sure

## Current Cancer Status



## Cancer Type



## Time of Diagnosis

11\% In the past year
9\% 1 - less than 2 years ago
22\% 2-5 years ago
17\% 6-10 years
37\% More than 10 years ago
2\% Prefer not to answer
2\% Not sure

## Current Cancer Status



## Appendix

## Breast Cancer Is Most Common Cancer Type Among Those With Experience

Type of Cancer Diagnosed With
Among those touched by cancer


BASE: HAVEIHAD CANCER OR IMMEDIATE FAMILY MEMBERS HAVE HAD CANCER Q765 What kind of have youthey been diagnosed with?

## Cancer Diagnoses Typically Happened At Least 2 Years Ago



## Nearly Three Quarters Of Patients Interviewed Are Currently In Remission

Caregivers or those with a family member affected typically have experience with a deceased loved one

## Cancer Status

Among those touched by cancer


## Nearly Half Of Adults Have Private Insurance

Over eight in ten say prescription drugs are covered


Prescription Drugs Covered by Insurance
Among those who have health insurance


Ever Purchased Supplemental Medigap Policy
Among those who have Medicare


## Half Of Those With Cancer Have Public Insurance

Nearly nine in ten say prescription drugs are covered

## Have/Had Cancer



Prescription Drugs Covered by Insurance Among those who have/had cancer and have health insurance ( $n=948$ )


Ever Purchased Supplemental Medigap Policy
Among those who have/had cancer and have Medicare ( $n=427$ )



[^0]:    BASE: QUALIFIED RESPONDENTS (2018; $\mathbf{n = 4 0 3 8 , 2 0 1 7 ; ~} \mathbf{n = 4 0 1 6 )}$

