



HISPANIC/LATINO 50+ VOTERS' VIEWS ON PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

July 2021



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KEY FINDINGS

Key Findings

Nearly three-quarters of Hispanic/Latino voters age 50+ take at least one prescription medication, and six in ten overall are at least somewhat concerned about affording prescription drugs for themselves or their family over the next few years. A full 22% said they would not fill a prescription that their doctor had given them. Cost is the top reason for people deciding *not* to fill a prescription provided by their doctor.

Two-thirds believe that the prices of medications in the United States are higher than in other countries.

Hispanic/Latino voters age 50+ overwhelmingly agree that this year, it is important for the president and Congress to agree on solutions to lower prescription drug prices. Successful government negotiations with drug companies for the COVID-19 vaccine has made many voters more likely to agree that the government should negotiate for lower prices for other drugs.

Support for various proposals to lower prescription drug prices is very high, with more than eight in ten Hispanic/Latino voters age 50+ agreeing that Medicare should be allowed to negotiate with drug companies for lower prices. Three-quarters of Hispanic/Latino voters also say they would view a member of Congress *more favorably* if they supported legislation to lower prescription drug prices.



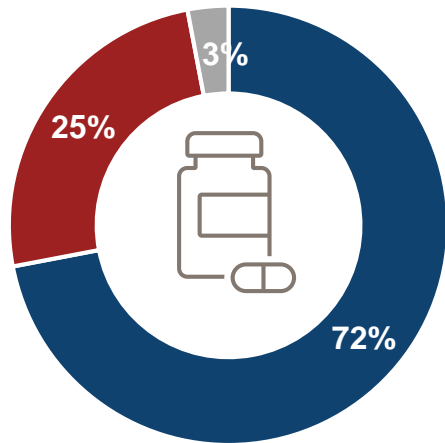


PRESCRIPTION DRUG USE AND PERCEPTIONS

Most registered Hispanic voters 50-plus take prescriptions regularly; cost is top reason for not filling a prescription.

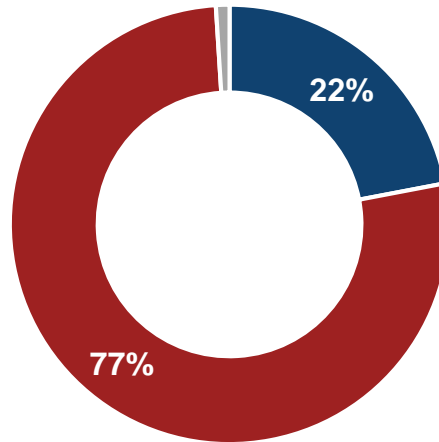
Respondents ages 65 and older are roughly twenty-percentage points more likely than those ages 50-64 to report taking prescription drugs regularly (85% vs. 67%), but younger respondents are twice as likely to report not filling a prescription (26% vs. 13%).

Take prescription drugs regularly?

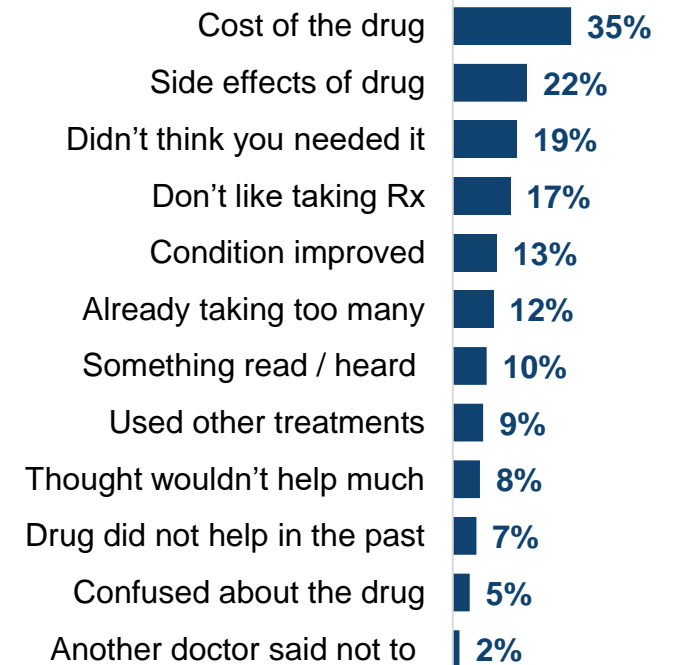


■ Yes ■ No ■ Don't know/ref.

Decided to not fill Rx?



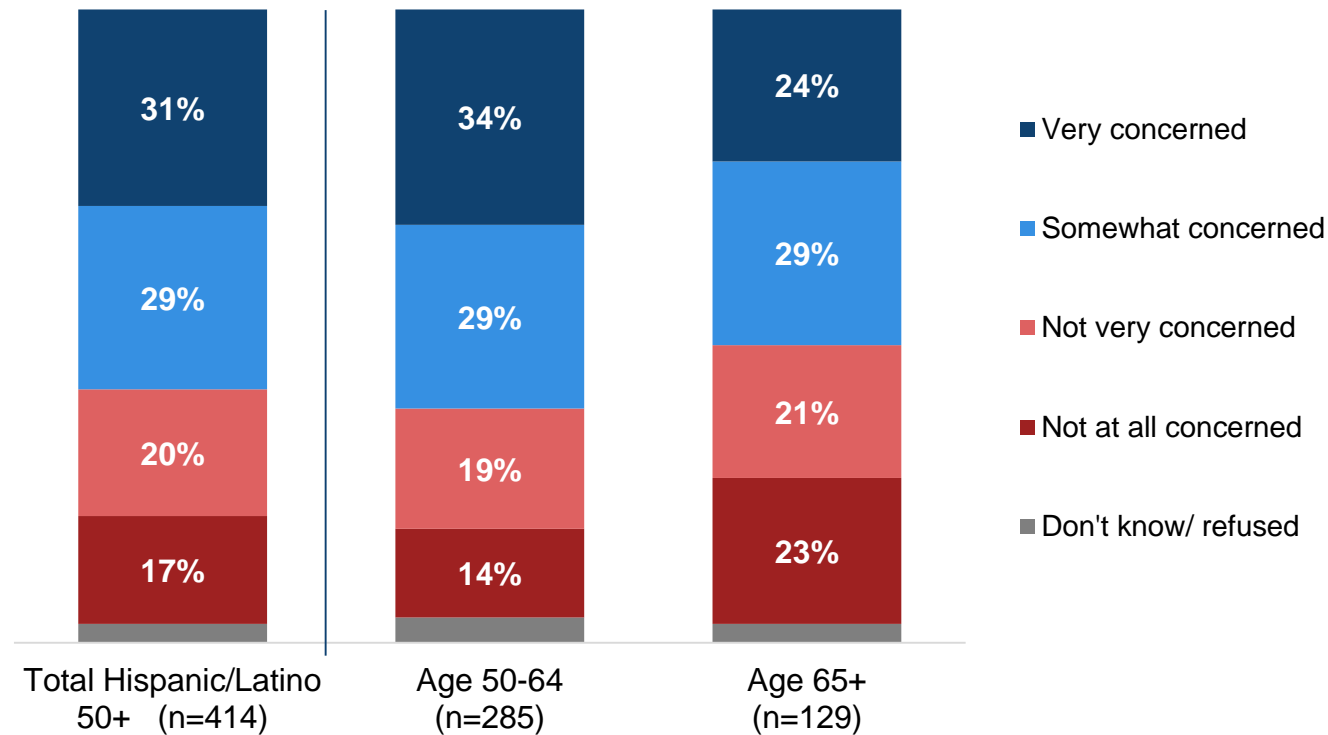
Reasons for Not filling Rx*



Q1. Do you currently take prescription medication on a regular basis, for example daily, weekly, or monthly? Q2. In the last two years, did you ever decide not to fill a prescription that your doctor had given you? (Base: Hispanic/Latino respondents: n=414) Q3. What were the reasons you didn't fill your prescription? (Base: Those who did not fill a prescription n=89* small sample)

High levels of concern around affordability of prescription drugs among Hispanic/Latino voters age 50 and older.

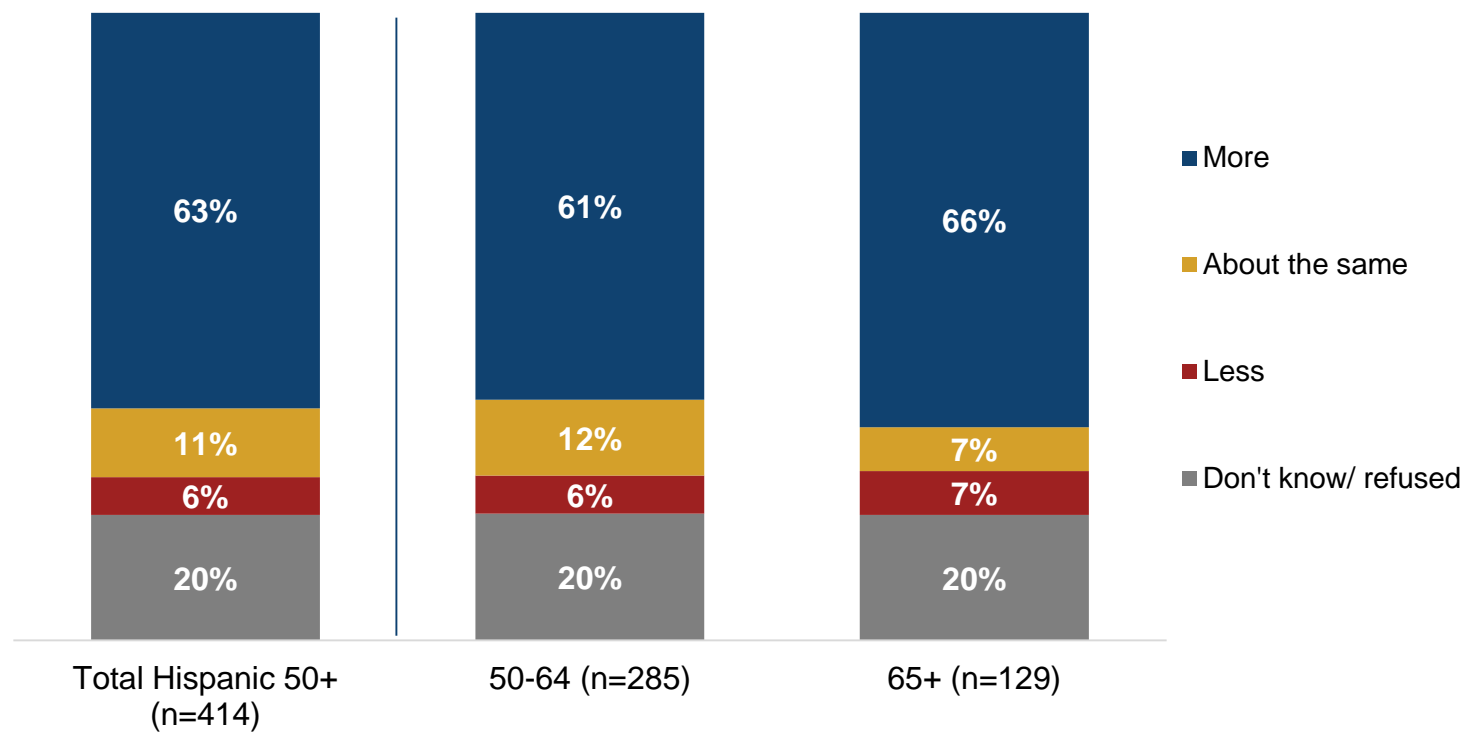
Concern About Affordability of Prescriptions, by Age



Q4. Thinking about the next few years, how concerned are you about being able to afford the cost of prescription medication you or a family member may need? (Base: Hispanic/Latino respondents: n=414)

Hispanic/Latino registered voters 50+ believe U.S. consumers pay more for the same Rx drugs than do consumers in other countries.

Perceived Prices of Drugs Paid in U.S.
Compared to that Paid in Other Countries



Q5. From what you may know, or had to guess, do consumers in the United States pay more, the same or less for the same drugs than consumers in other countries (such as the United Kingdom, France, and Italy)?
(Base: Hispanic/Latino respondents: n=414)

PATIENT 132-54/B



- CONTACT
- MAIL
- INFO

BLOOD RESULTS

INVESTIGATION	RESULTS	NORMAL VALUE
Haemoglobin	11.9 g/dL	11.9-15.0 g/dL
White Cell Count	6.1 x10 ⁹ /L	4.0-11.0 x10 ⁹ /L
Red Cell Count	3.2 x10 ¹² /L	4.0-5.4 x10 ¹² /L
Haematocrit	32.2%	36.0-46.0%
Mean Cell Volume	81.4 fL	80-100 fL
Mean Cell Hemoglobin	28.9 pg	26.5-32.0 pg
Reticulocyte	0.0%	0.0-1.0%
Red Cell Distribution Width	11.2 %	11.6-14.0 %
Platelet Count	140 x10 ⁹ /L	150-400 x10 ⁹ /L
Platelet Distribution Width	2.0 %	5.0-10.0 %
Serum Creatinine	1.0 mg/dL	0.6-1.2 mg/dL
e-GFR (Creatinine)	75 mL/min/1.73m ²	90-120 mL/min/1.73m ²
Serum Cholesterol	151 mg/dL	120-160 mg/dL
Alkaline Phosphatase	87 U/L	40-120 U/L
Serum Lactate	2.08 mmol/L	0.0-2.0 mmol/L

BY DATE

BB/425	01.05
HB/25	04.05
VA/12	08.04
132	09.04
132-54/B	10.04
HB/25	11.04
HB/25	12.07
HB/25	01.08
HB/25	15.08
HB/25	22.08
HB/25	01.09
HB/25	05.09
HB/25	08.09
HB/25	09.09
HB/25	11.10

PRESCRIPTION

Patient ID 132-54/B
DOB 9/7/54
HC 091873
Disease ID 25480
Date 12.05

TTx: 87 300mg Tablet Sustained Release 24HR

Sig: 1 Tablet(s) 300mg by mouth once day
Disp: 30 Tablet(s)
Refills: 0

Signed by 132-54/B

- PRINT
- SEND
- ATTACH
- DELETE

CALCULATING



POLICY AND INNOVATION

Hispanic voters 50+ note strong support for all five legislative proposals.

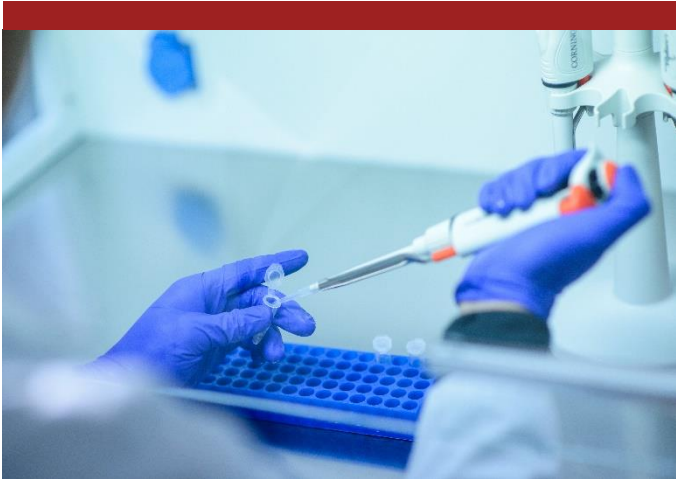
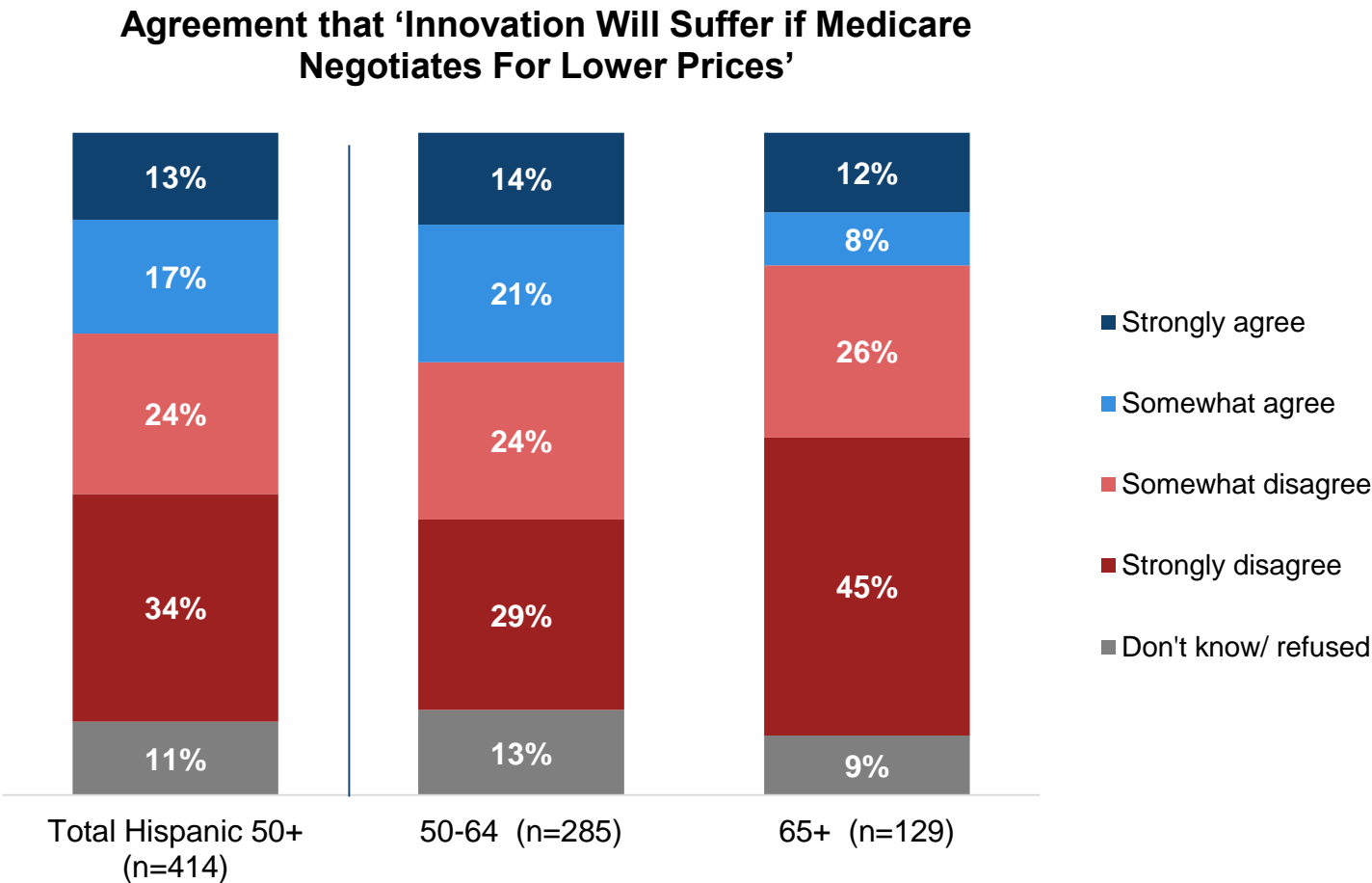
Support for Proposals To Lower Prescription Drug Prices (Percent 'Favor')

By Race/Ethnicity	Hispanic
	<i>n=414</i>
Allow Medicare, the largest prescription drug purchaser in the U.S., to negotiate with drug companies for lower prices	84%
Put a cap on the amount seniors have to pay out of pocket every year for their prescription drugs	77%
Prevent drug companies from charging more for drugs in the United States than they do in other countries	80%
Close the loopholes that allow brand-name pharmaceutical companies to charge high prices for new drugs that are simply copycats or minor improvements over existing drugs	76%
Penalize drug companies that raise their prices higher than inflation	75%

Q6. The following are proposals that have been made to lower the prices of prescription drugs. Please indicate whether you would favor or oppose each. If you are unsure, please indicate that.
(Base: Hispanic/Latino respondents: n=414)

Only three in ten Hispanic voters 50+ agree that allowing Medicare to negotiate for lower drug prices will make it harder to get lifesaving drugs to market.

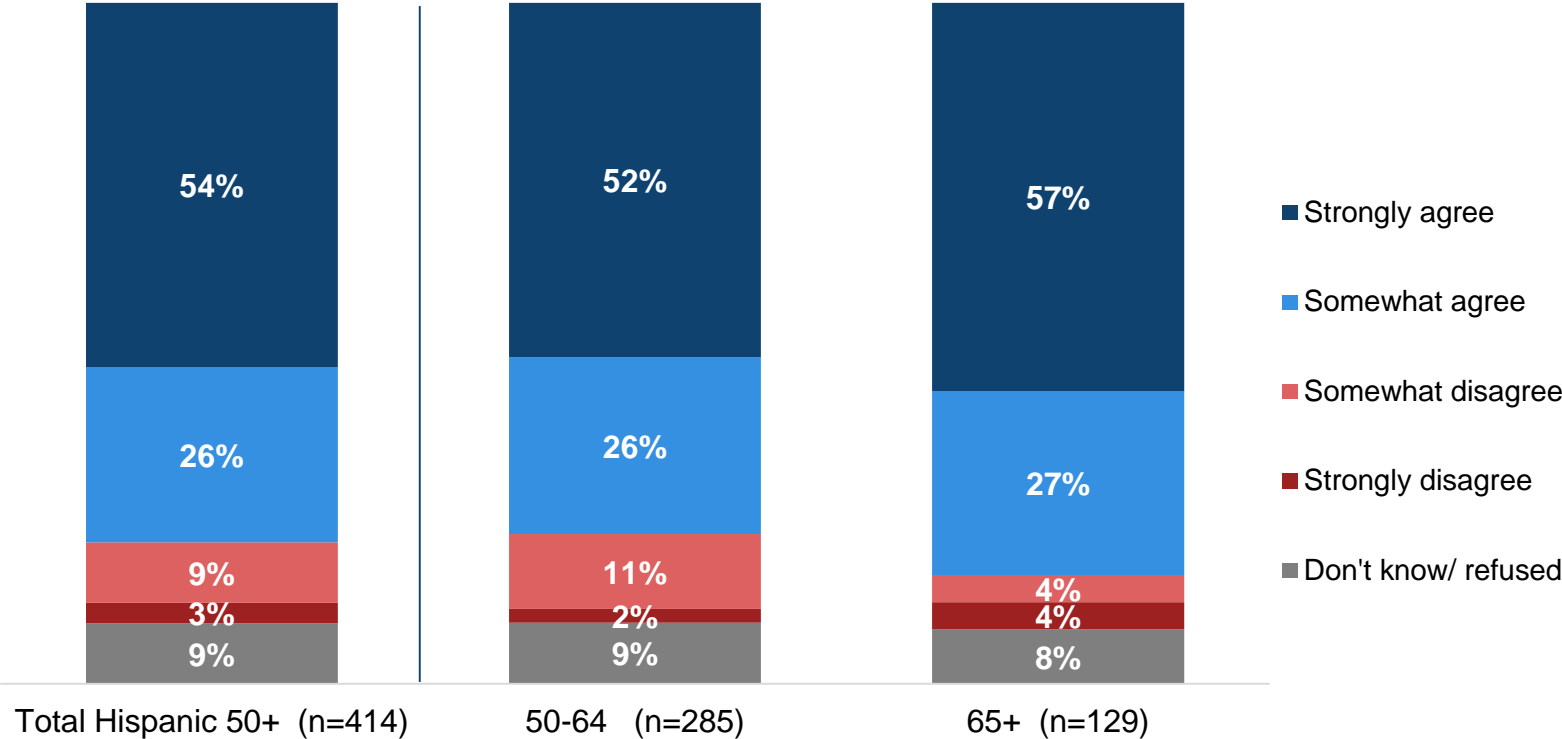
Respondents ages 65 and older are more likely than those ages 50-64 to disagree with this statement (71% vs. 53%).



Q7. Some people say that if Congress passes legislation to allow Medicare to negotiate for lower prices, innovation will suffer, making it harder to get lifesaving drugs to market. Do you agree or disagree? (Base: Hispanic respondents: n=414)

Eight in ten Hispanic voters agree that drug prices can be lowered without affecting innovation of new medicines.

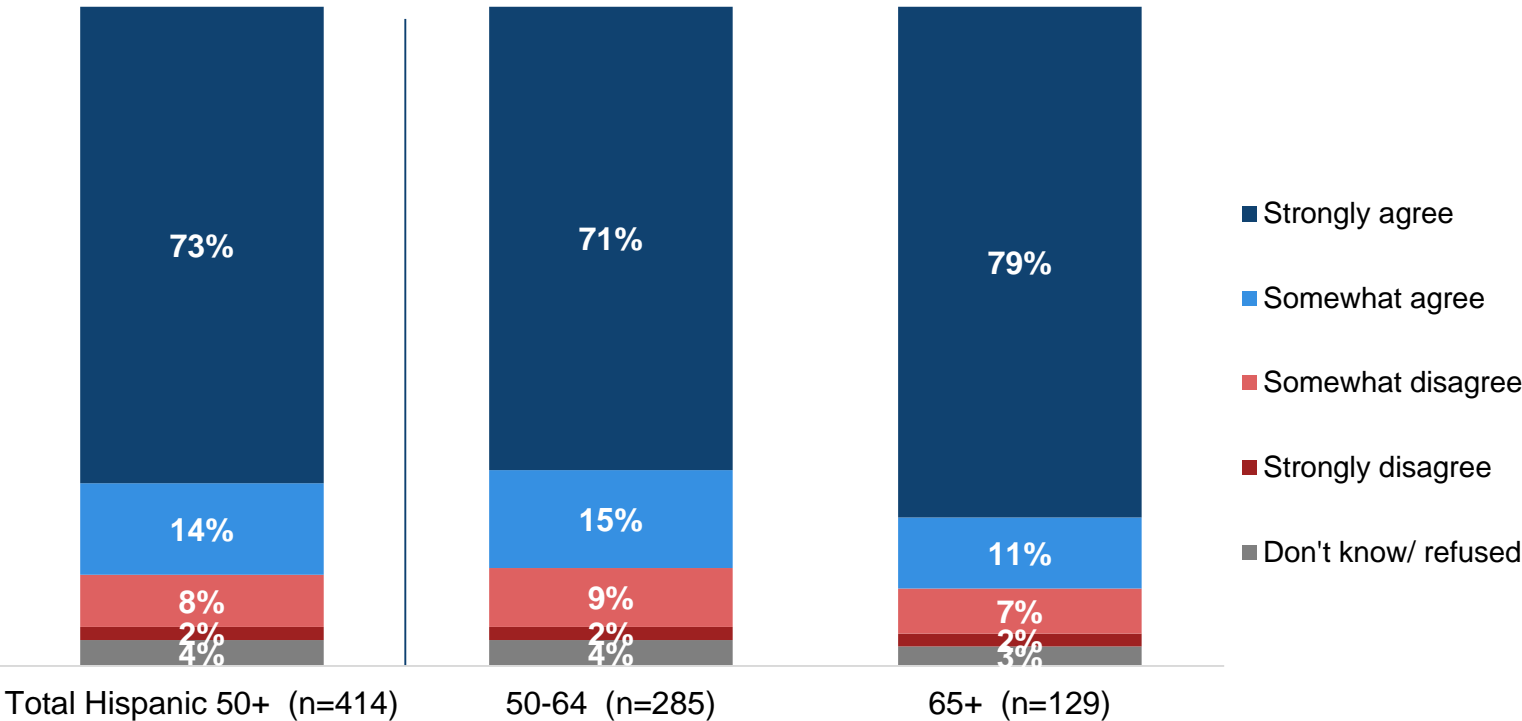
Agreement That ‘Drug Prices Can Be Lowered Without Harming Innovation Of New Medicines’



Q8. Some people say that drug prices in the U.S., which are 3 times higher than those in other countries, can be lowered without harming innovation of new medicines. Do you agree or disagree?
(Base: Hispanic/Latino respondents: n=414)

Consistent agreement that Congress needs to take action to lower Rx prices.

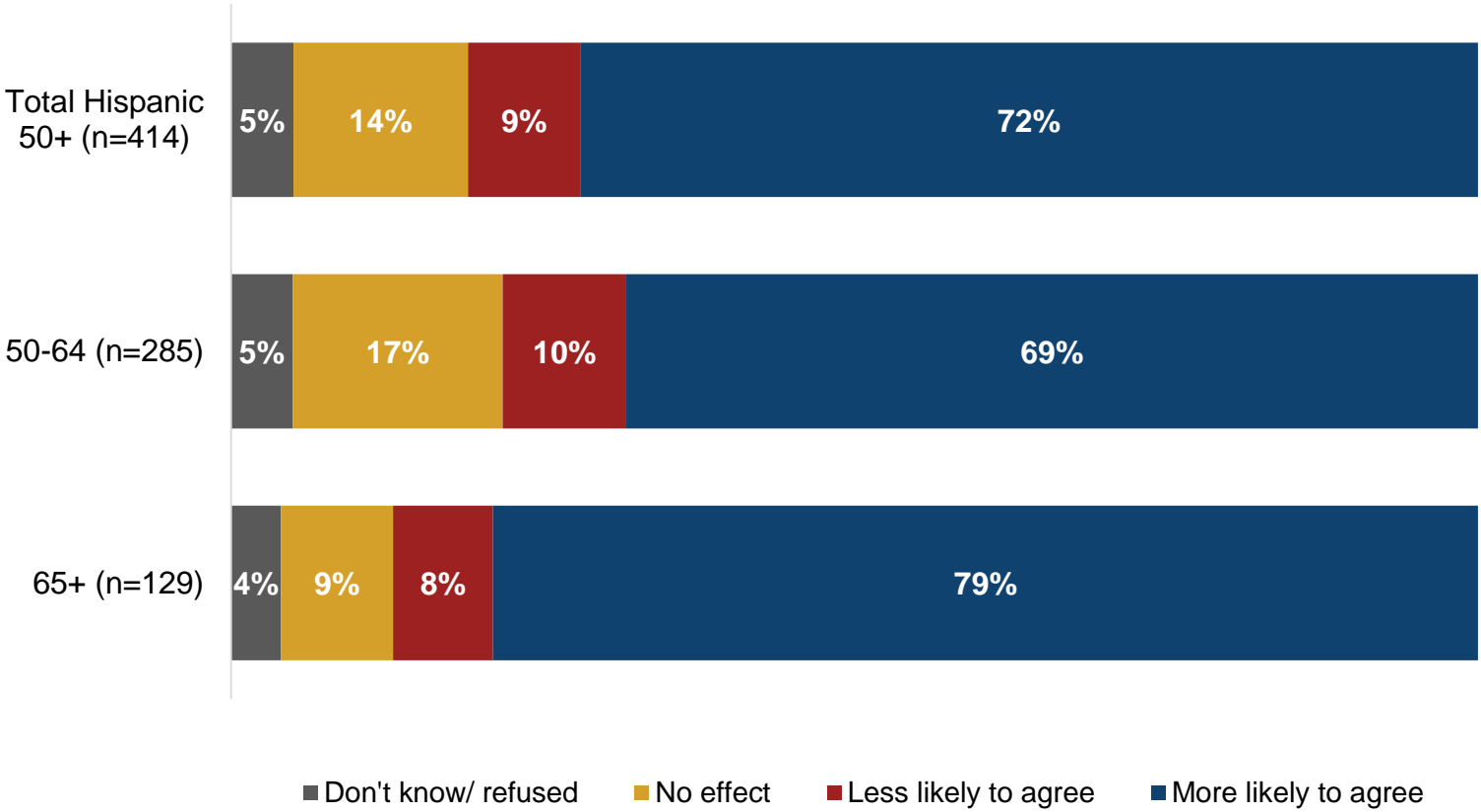
Agreement That ‘Congress Needs To Take Action To Lower Drug Prices’



Q9. Some people say Congress needs to take action to lower drug prices because some people can't afford to buy medicine and pay for other necessities. Do you agree or disagree?
(Base: Hispanic/ Latino respondents: n=414)

Majorities say recent successful COVID-19 vaccine negotiations made them more likely to agree that the government should negotiate for lower prices for other drugs.

Impact Of Successful COVID-19 Vaccine Negotiations On Agreement That Government Should Negotiate Price For Other Drugs

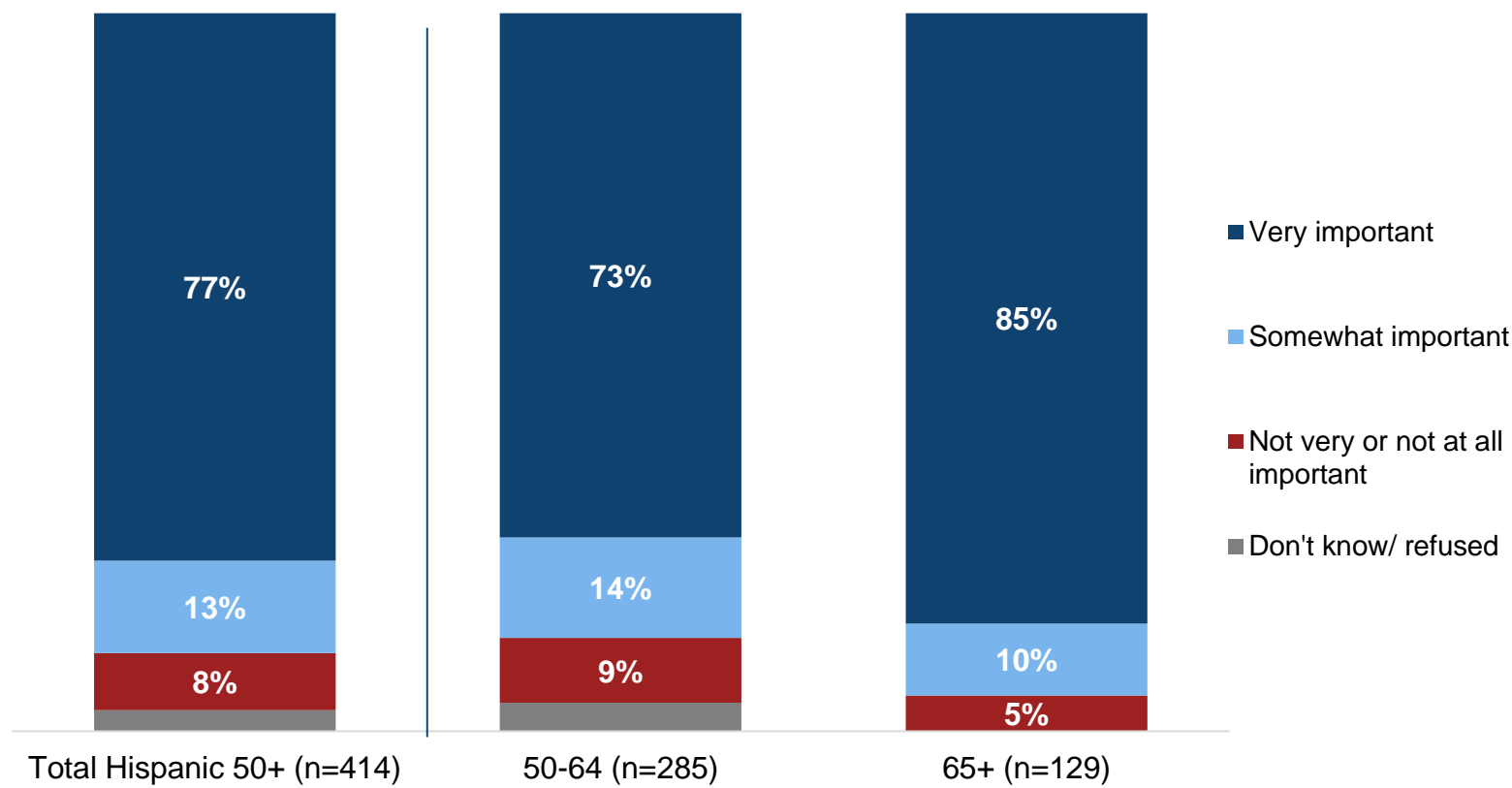


Q10. The U.S. government just successfully negotiated with drug companies on the price for the COVID-19 vaccine. Does that make you more or less likely to agree that the government should negotiate for lower drug prices for people on Medicare?
(Base: Hispanic/Latino respondents: n=414)

Eight in ten Hispanic voters believe that Presidential/Congressional agreement on solutions to lower drug prices this year is very important.

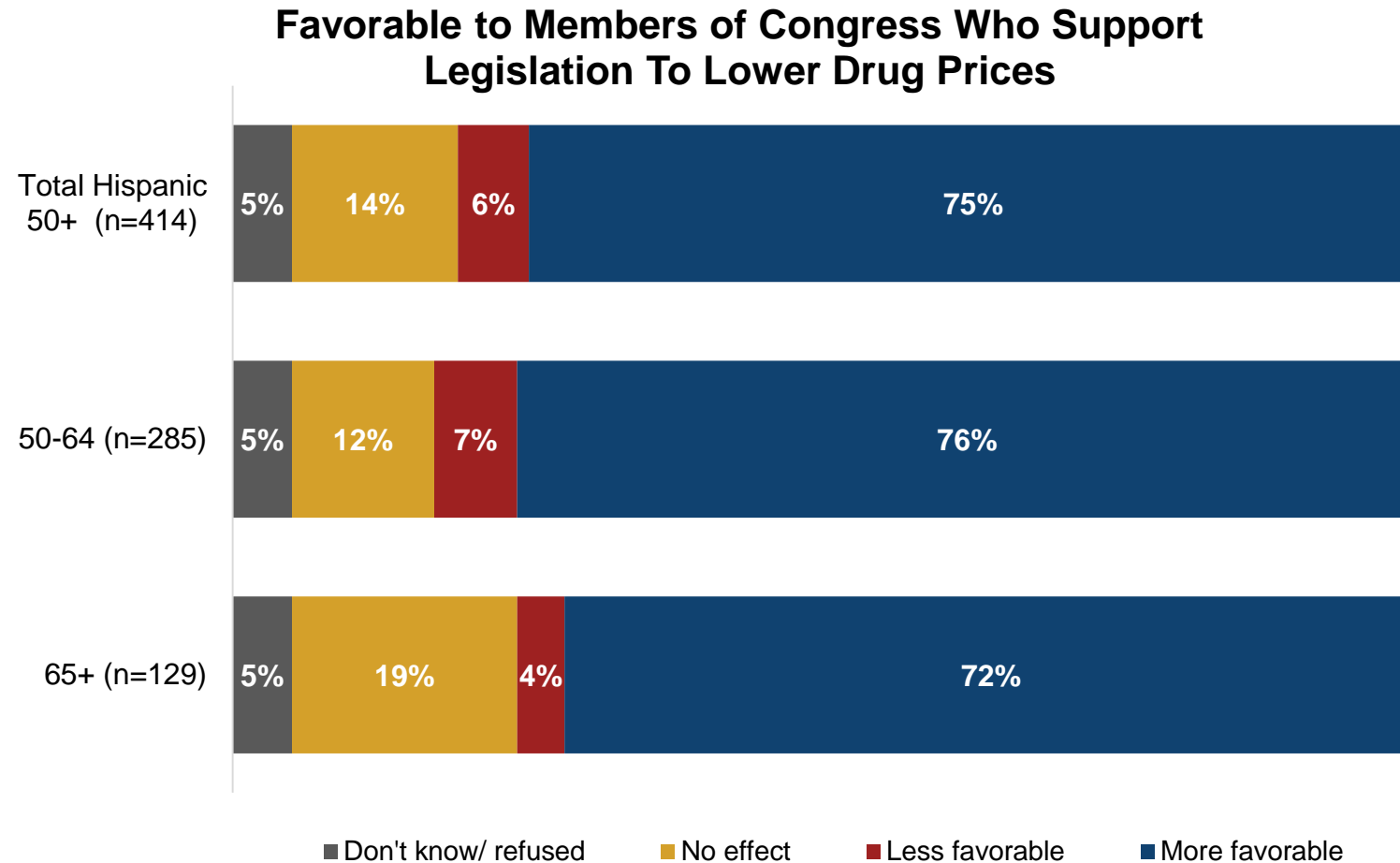
Respondents ages 65 and older are more likely to say this agreement is very important (85% vs. 73%).

Importance Of Government Agreeing On Solutions To Lower Drug Prices This Year



Q11. How important is it for the president and Congress to agree on solutions to lower prescription drug prices this year? (Base: Hispanic/ Latino respondents: n=414)

Hispanic voters 50-plus would be more favorable to a member of Congress who supports legislation to lower drug prices.



Q12. Would you be more or less favorable to a member of Congress that supported legislation to lower prescription drug prices, or would it have no effect on your opinion? (Base: Hispanic/ Latino respondents: n=414)



IMPLICATIONS

Implications

High prescription drug prices affect most U.S. voters age 50 and older, many of whom take medications regularly or are concerned about affording prescription drugs for their family over the next few years.

Voters are united in agreement that Congress should take action to lower prescription drug prices, with an overwhelming number of voters feeling that it is important for the president and Congress to agree on solutions this year.

The majority agree that drug prices can be reduced without harming innovation, and many voters would be more likely to favor a member of Congress who supported legislation to lower prescription drug prices.

Support is high for a variety of proposals that would aim to lower prescription drug prices, particularly those allowing Medicare to negotiate with pharmaceutical companies to lower drug prices for Medicare recipients.





METHODOLOGY

Methodology

- **Objectives:** To explore the use of prescription drugs and concerns relating to prescription drugs among United States voters age 50 and older
- **Methodology:** Phone, nationally representative survey
- **Sample:** U.S. registered voters age 50 and older (60% via landline telephones and 40% via cell phones); n=1,605
 - Base sample: n=1,000
 - Oversamples: n=414 Hispanics (focus of this report); n=404 African Americans
- **Interviewing Dates:** June 1, 2021 – June 13, 2021
- **Language:** Interviews conducted in English and Spanish
- **Weighting:** Data weighted by age, gender, race/ethnicity, and education according to 2019 5-year U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) estimates
- **Questionnaire length:** 9.6 minutes (average)
- **Confidence Intervals:** $\pm 3.1\%$

Note: Some percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding or the use of multiple response question formats.



About AARP

AARP is the nation's largest nonprofit, nonpartisan organization dedicated to empowering Americans 50 and older to choose how they live as they age. With nearly 38 million members and offices in every state, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, AARP works to strengthen communities and advocate for what matters most to families with a focus on health security, financial stability and personal fulfillment. AARP also works for individuals in the marketplace by sparking new solutions and allowing carefully chosen, high-quality products and services to carry the AARP name. As a trusted source for news and information, AARP produces the nation's largest circulation publications, AARP The Magazine and AARP Bulletin. To learn more, visit www.aarp.org or follow @AARP and @AARPadvocates on social media.

About ANR Market Research Consultants

ANR is a full-service market research firm founded in 1978. It has a full-time staff of twelve people and a part-time staff of thirty-five. As a Virginia SWaM-certified small business, ANR is managed by executives age 50+ and also employs multiple professional staff age 50+. Its corporate offices, located in Richmond, Virginia, include a state-of-the-art focus group facility. ANR specializes in business and consumer research to determine attitudes and opinions, advertising effectiveness, organization image and awareness, market positioning and new product development. Its clients span a variety of industries, including state and federal government, health care, communications, finance, manufacturing, retail, travel, tourism, real estate development, and education. For more information, visit www.anr.com.



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