HEALTH ISSUES IN THE EUROPEAN ARENA

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Sample of 1 009 individuals representative of the French population aged 18 and over. Quotas: gender, age, respondent’s socio-professional grouping, region of residence and type of agglomeration.

Collection Method:
Online questionnaire

Dates of Fieldwork:
- March 2019: 25
- March 2019: 29
HEALTH HAS TO BE A EUROPEAN UNION PRIORITY
BEHIND THE LEADING TRIO OF ENVIRONMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND SECURITY, HEALTH MUST BE A EUROPEAN UNION PRIORITY

Q1. Which of the following topics do you think should be priorities for the European Union? In first place? And after that?
Three answers possible – Sample (n=1009)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>% In first place</th>
<th>% In total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Security</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Taxation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Education / vocational training</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Controlling public deficits</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Technological innovation</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Support to business</td>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18-24 years: 38%
Rural areas: 36%

Don’t know: 3%
EU/France: The Allocation of Unclear Roles with Regard to Health

**Q2. In your view, the European Union has competence to…?**
One answer possible per line – Sample (n=1009)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Competence</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
<th>DK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authorise the placing of medicines on the market</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulate the right to compensation of victims of medicines and medical products (medical devices such as prostheses or implants)</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protect public health and improve disease prevention</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organise access to and the provision of healthcare within Member States’ territories</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set medicine prices</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Actual Competences of the EU**

- Authorise the placing of medicines on the market: 50%
- Regulate the right to compensation of victims of medicines and medical products: 43%
- Protect public health and improve disease prevention: 59%
- Organise access to and the provision of healthcare within Member States’ territories: 43%
- Set medicine prices: 37%

**Actual Competences of France**

- Authorise the placing of medicines on the market: 50%
- Regulate the right to compensation of victims of medicines and medical products: 43%
- Protect public health and improve disease prevention: 59%
- Organise access to and the provision of healthcare within Member States’ territories: 43%
- Set medicine prices: 37%

**Competence Shared Between the EU and France**

- Authorise the placing of medicines on the market: 50%
- Regulate the right to compensation of victims of medicines and medical products: 43%
- Protect public health and improve disease prevention: 59%
- Organise access to and the provision of healthcare within Member States’ territories: 43%
- Set medicine prices: 37%

Note for the reader: This means that, in the case of the setting of medicine prices, 37% of those polled consider that it is an EU competence whereas it is, in fact, a national competence. Conversely, with regard to the placing of medicines on the market, 35% do not think it is an EU competence, whereas it is.

* CSP+ (catégories socio-professionnelles supérieures): higher socio-professional categories (HSP)
II

HIGH EXPECTATIONS THAT THE EU CAN REVERSE THE TRENDS IN THE FIELD OF HEALTH
Q3. Currently, each European country independently negotiates medicine prices with pharmaceutical companies and the prices negotiated are never made public. Would you be in favour of EU Member States being required to be transparent concerning the real prices of medicines negotiated with the pharmaceutical industry?

One answer possible — Sample (n=1009)

- Yes, very much in favour: 91%
- Yes, quite in favour: 27%
- No, somewhat against: 4%
- No, very much against: 2%
- Don't know: 3%

HSP: 95%
35 years and over: 93%
Q4. In France, over the last 10 years, the number of medicines in short supply has increased tenfold. The situation in other European countries is similar. In your opinion, should the European Union play a more important regulatory role with regard to pharmaceutical companies in order to better address these medicine shortages?

One answer possible – Sample (n=1009)

SHOULD REGULATE 90%

SHOULD NOT REGULATE 5%

65 years and over: 69%
Q5. Some medicines are developed partly by means of public research funds without any compensation sought from the pharmaceutical industry. Do you think that the European Union should impose conditions on the pharmaceutical industry to allow users easier access to these medicines (for example controlled prices) which it has helped to finance?

One answer possible — Sample (n=1009)

- Yes, definitely: 64%
- Yes, probably: 27%
- No, probably not: 4%
- No, definitely not: 1%
- Don't know: 4%

SHOULD IMPOSE 91%

35 years and over: 94%
Q6. Currently, an EU directive regulates the right of consumers to compensation in the event of damage caused by defective products, including health products. However, the conditions for compensation are so restrictive that victims are almost never compensated. Do you think that the European Union should review its legislation in order to take better account of the harm to victims caused by health products (medicines, medical devices such as prostheses, implants, etc.)?

One answer possible – Sample (n=1009)

- **SHOULD REVISE ITS LEGISLATION** 90%
- **SHOULD NOT REVISE ITS LEGISLATION** 4%
- **Don't know** 6%
Q7. Currently, on average, European Union Member States spend only 3% of their health expenditure on disease prevention policies. However, this investment helps to prevent the development of serious diseases and thus results in significant savings for health systems. Do you think that the European Union should take practical steps to encourage Member States to invest more in disease prevention policies?

One answer possible – Sample (n=1009)

- Yes, definitely: 46%
- Yes, probably: 42%
- No, probably not: 5%
- No, definitely not: 2%
- Don't know: 5%

65 years and over: 55%

Should take steps: 88%

65 years and over: 93%

French people think that the EU should introduce incentives for Member States to invest more in disease prevention.