

HEALTH ISSUES IN THE EUROPEAN ARENA

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SURVEY METHODOLOGY



TARGET GROUPS

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.

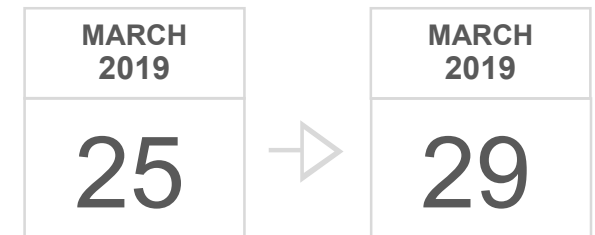


COLLECTION METHOD

Online questionnaire



DATES OF FIELDWORK





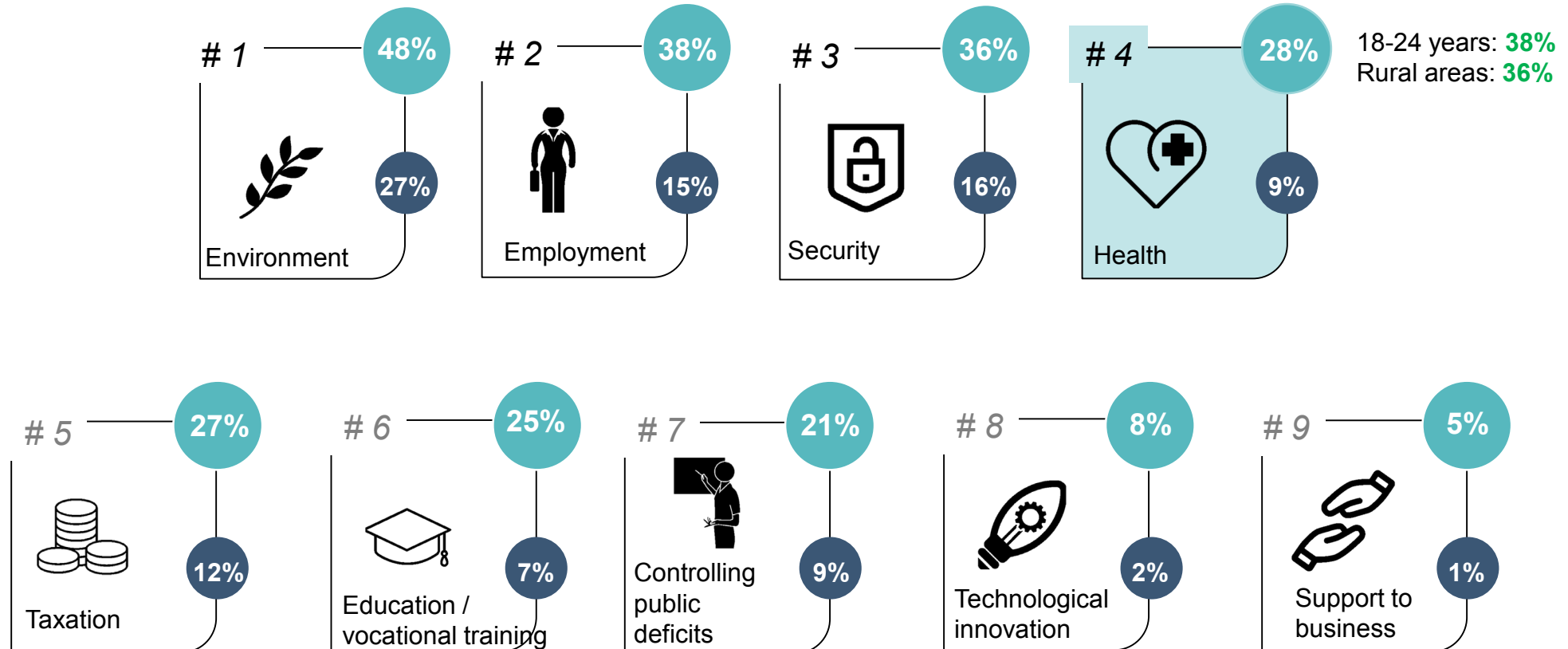
I

**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)



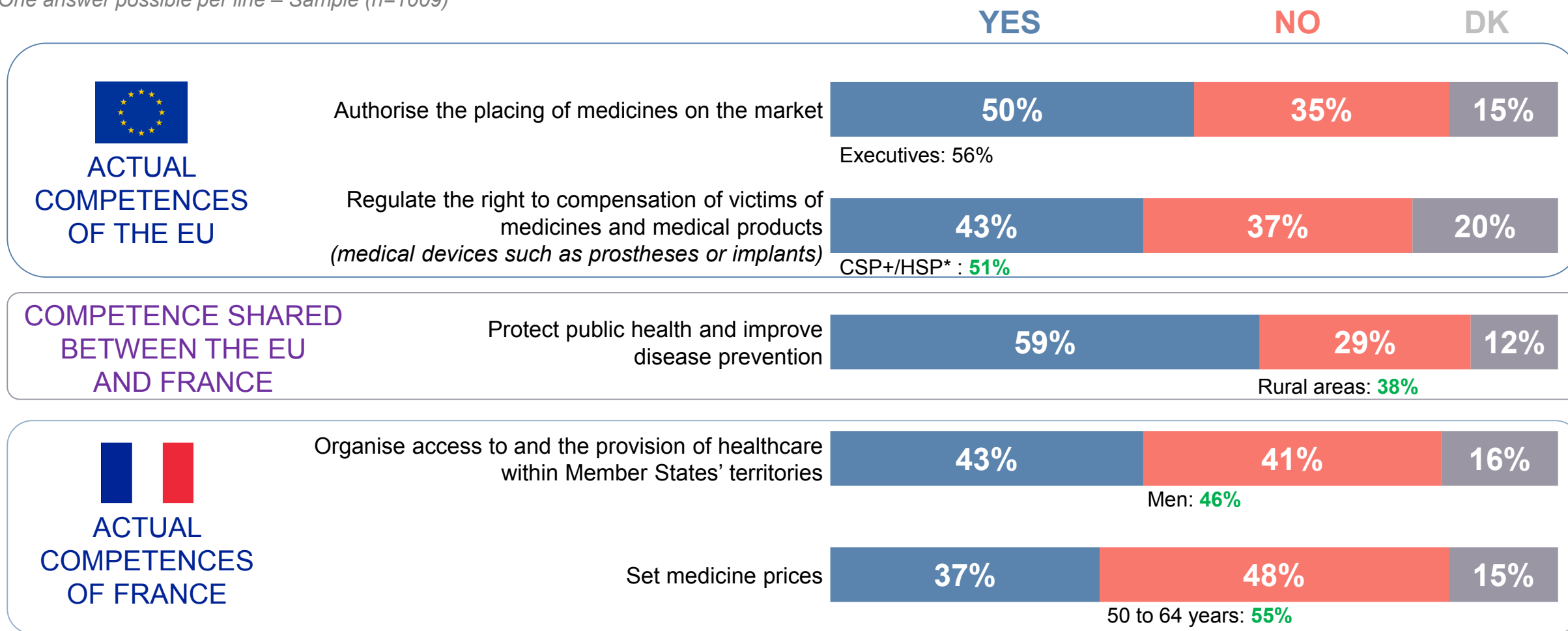
% In total ● % In first place ●

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)



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)

The background of the slide is a close-up, shallow depth-of-field photograph of a large quantity of various pills and capsules. The pills are in shades of white, light blue, orange, and yellow. Some are round, some are oval, and some are capsules. The lighting is soft, creating a clinical and professional atmosphere.

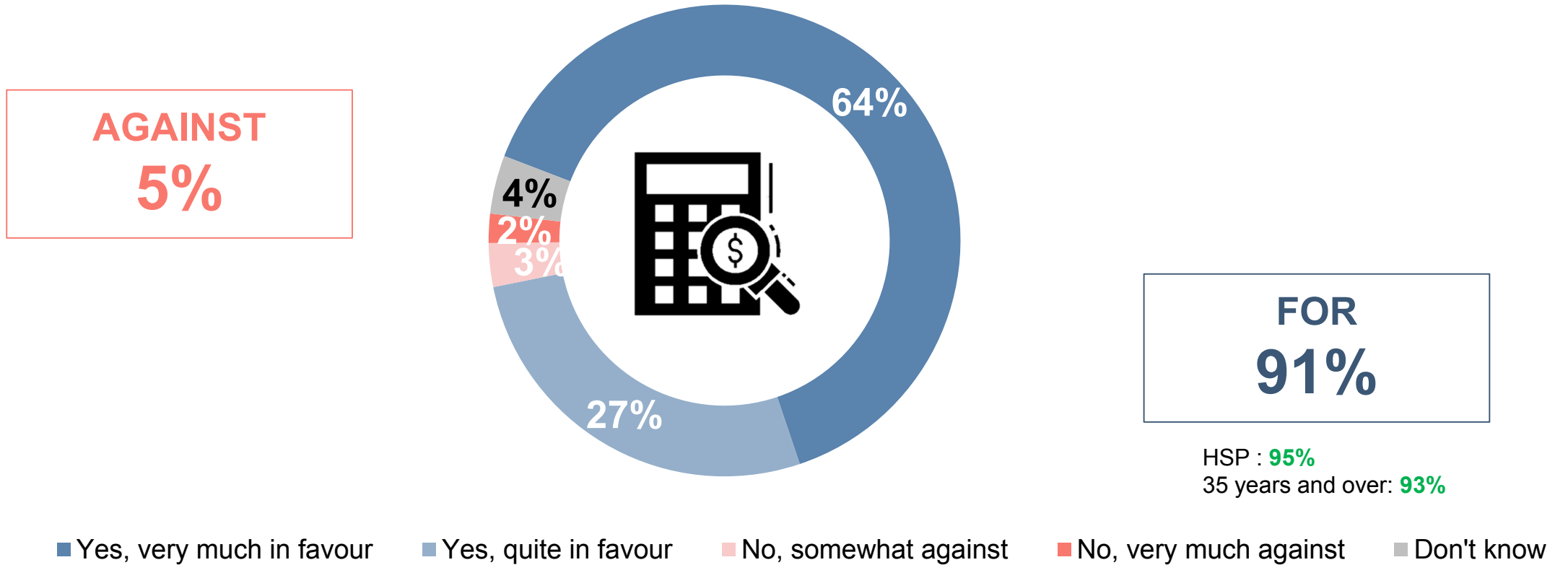
II

**HIGH EXPECTATIONS THAT THE EU CAN
REVERSE THE TRENDS IN THE
FIELD OF HEALTH**

FRENCH PEOPLE ARE IN FAVOUR OF A REQUIREMENT FOR TRANSPARENCY REGARDING THE REAL PRICES OF MEDICINES FOR ALL EU MEMBER STATES...

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?

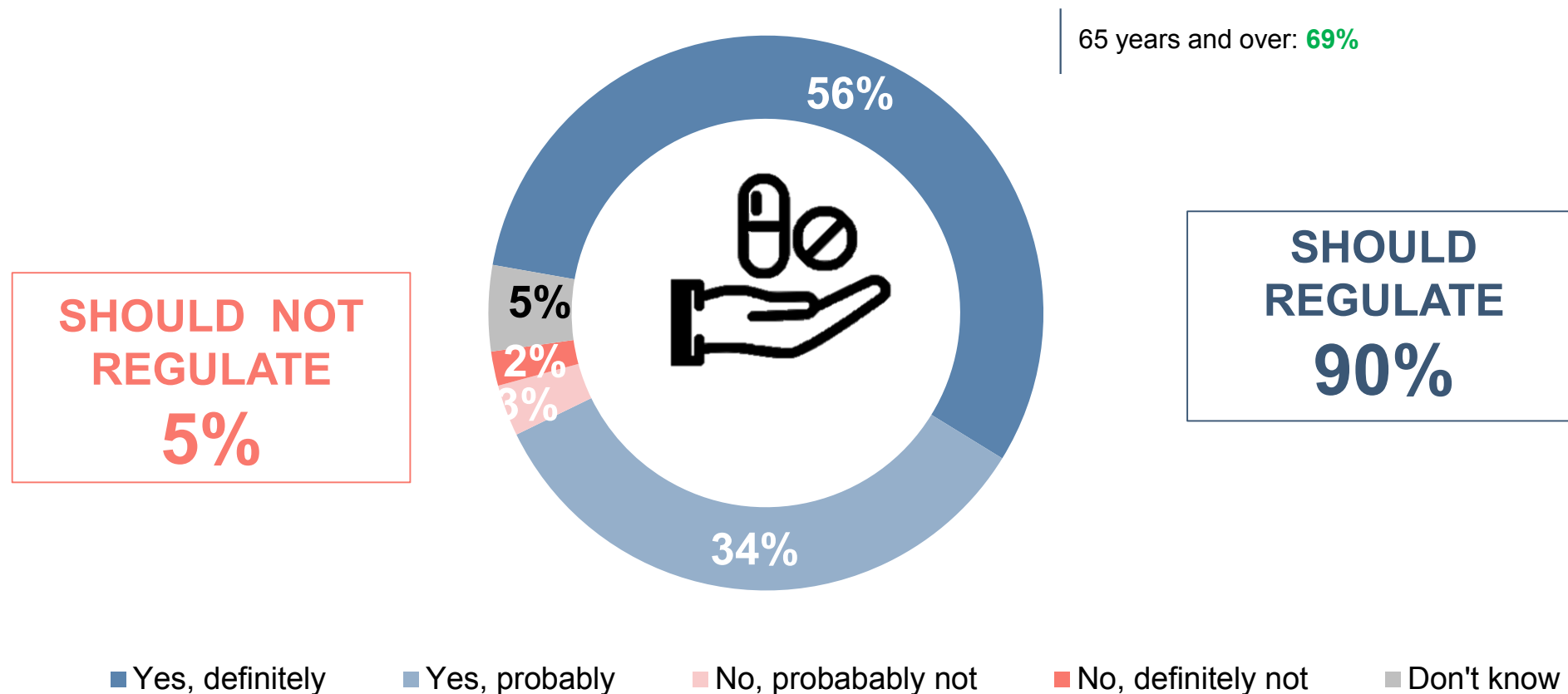
One answer possible – Sample (n=1009)



A MORE IMPORTANT REGULATORY ROLE FOR THE EU IN TACKLING THE MEDICINE SHORTAGES

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?

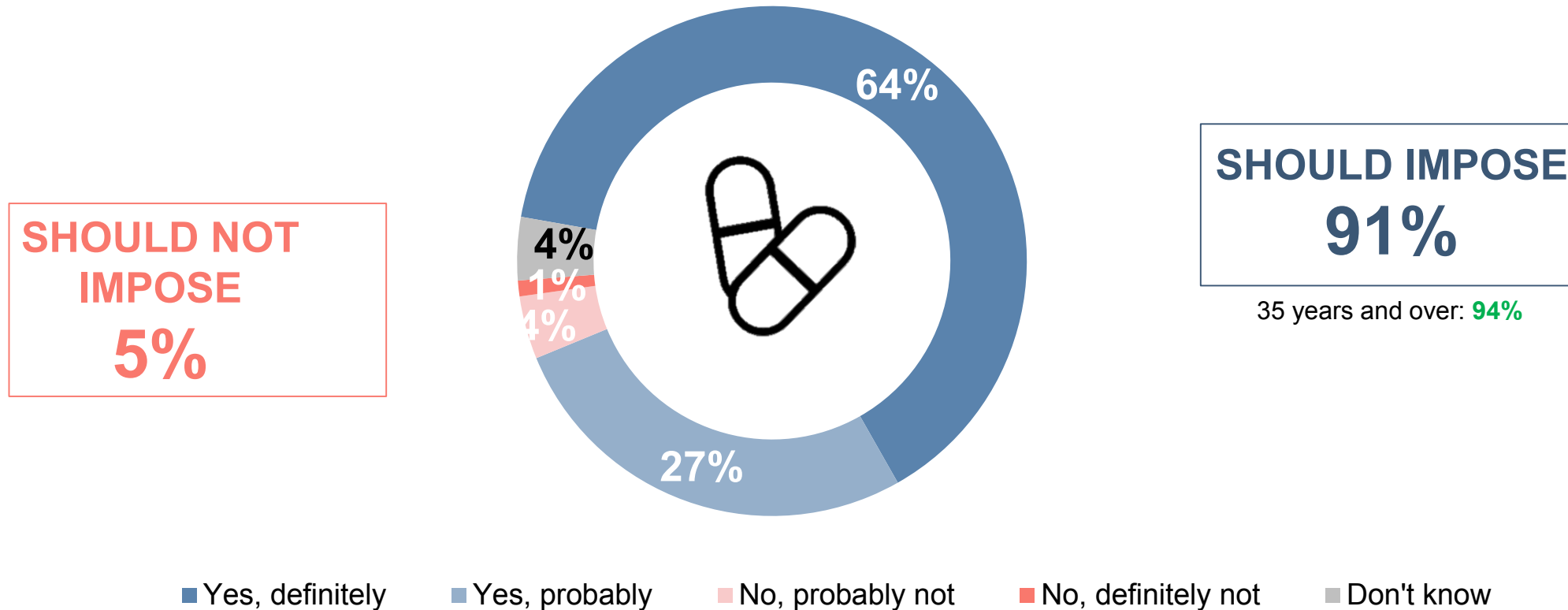
One answer possible – Sample (n=1009)



INTRODUCING EASIER ACCESS TO MEDICINES THAT HAVE RECEIVED PUBLIC FUNDING

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?

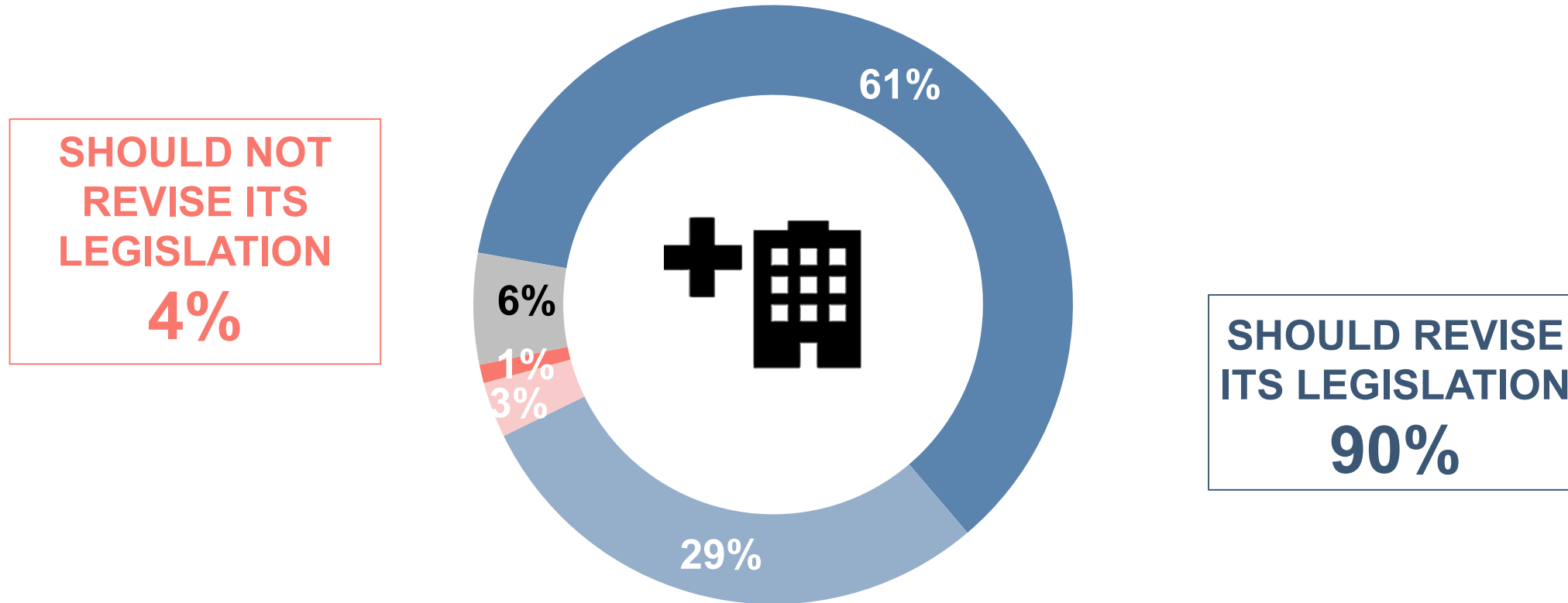
One answer possible – Sample (n=1009)



A REVISION OF THE LEGISLATION ON COMPENSATION FOR VICTIMS OF HEALTH PRODUCTS

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)

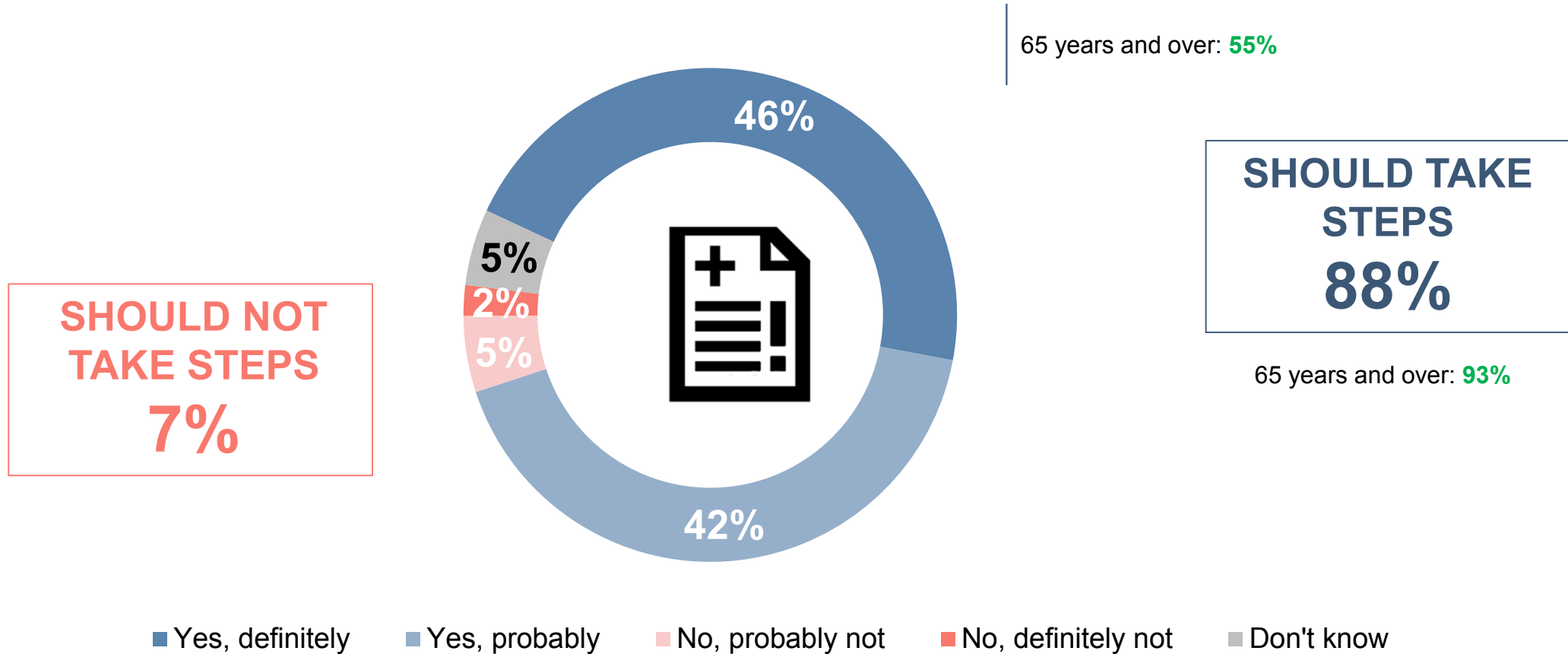


■ Yes, definitely ■ Yes, probably ■ No, probably not ■ No, definitely not ■ Don't know

FRENCH PEOPLE THINK THAT THE EU SHOULD INTRODUCE INCENTIVES FOR MEMBER STATES TO INVEST MORE IN DISEASE PREVENTION

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)



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