

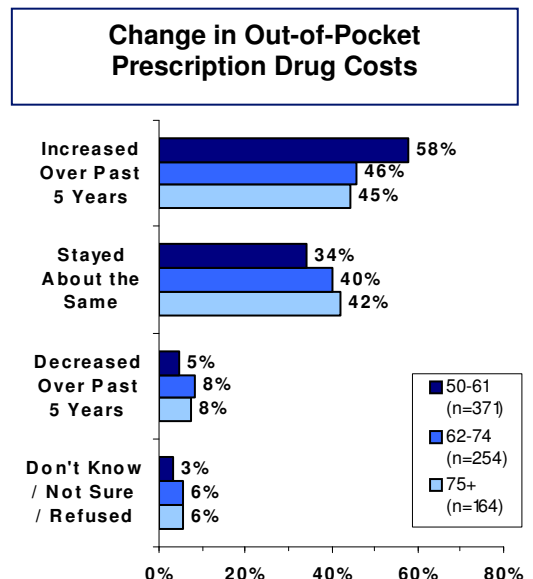
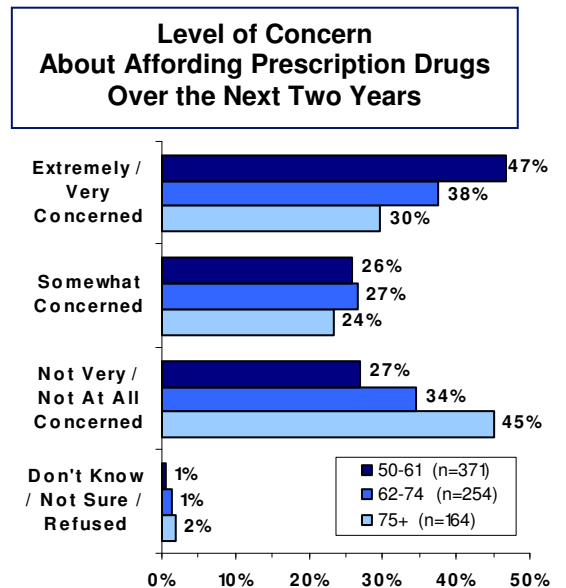
About the Survey:

AARP's West Virginia State Office, in response to its commitment to ensure affordable, quality health and long-term care for all residents, commissioned this survey to explore West Virginians' concerns about and experiences regarding prescription drug affordability. The survey also examined residents' opinions on two key legislative proposals regarding the marketing practices and rebate negotiations of drug manufacturers.

The results presented are based on 800 random-digit dial telephone interviews completed between December, 2007 and January, 2008 among residents of West Virginia age 50 and older. The overall response rate for this survey is 27 percent with a cooperation rate of 85 percent. The sampling error for this survey is ±3.5 percent.

Survey in Brief:

- Like many Americans age 50 and older, West Virginians are concerned about the rising cost of prescription drugs, with Boomers (those age 50-61 in this survey) being significantly more concerned than others in this age group.
- One likely cause of Boomers' concern about prescription drug costs is their disproportionate experience of out-of-pocket costs increasing over the past five years.
- Fortunately, the majority of West Virginia residents report having some type of health care coverage that pays all or part of the cost of their prescription drugs.
- A significant portion of West Virginians spend upwards of \$50 per month on prescription drugs.
- Perhaps most telling about the impact of rising prescription drug costs on West Virginians, and particularly on Boomers, are the difficult decisions some have made when faced with the cost of a particular prescription.
 - ✓ One out of five residents have:
 - delayed filling a prescription or decided not to fill it at all because of the cost
 - taken a smaller dosage of medication in order to make it last longer.
 - cut back on food, fuel, or utilities such as electricity in order to afford the cost of a prescription.
- Though there is no simple solution to arresting the rising cost of prescription drugs, West Virginians are supportive of legislative proposals surrounding drug manufacturers that may allow them to realize some savings.



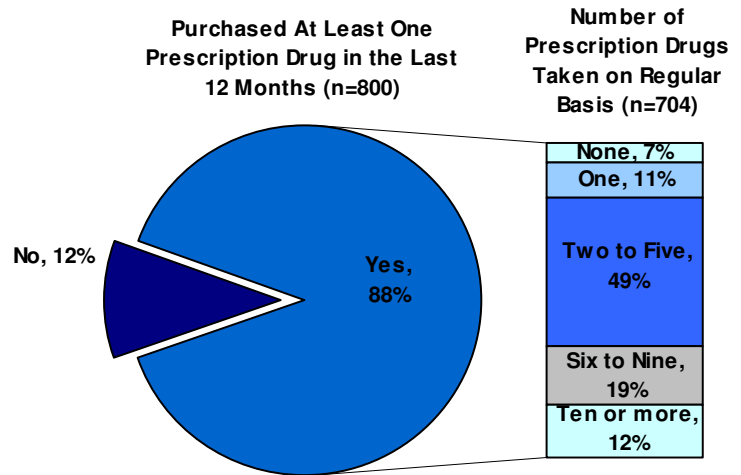
INTRODUCTION: Many of those age 50 and older depend on prescription drugs as an essential part of therapeutic medicine. Yet, as the results from this survey reveal, many find it difficult to afford the medications they need. This report details West Virginia residents' concerns about and experiences with prescription drug affordability, particularly their out-of-pocket costs and the subsequent decisions they often make regarding their health and overall well-being. This report also examines residents' opinions on two key legislative proposals regarding the marketing practices and rebate negotiations of drug manufacturers.

METHODOLOGY: 800 random-digit dial telephone interviews were completed in December 2007 and January 2008 among residents of West Virginia age 50 and older yielding a response rate of 27 percent and a cooperation rate of 85 percent. The sampling error for this survey is ± 3.5 percent. Data were weighted to represent the actual distribution of age and gender among West Virginia residents age 50 and older.

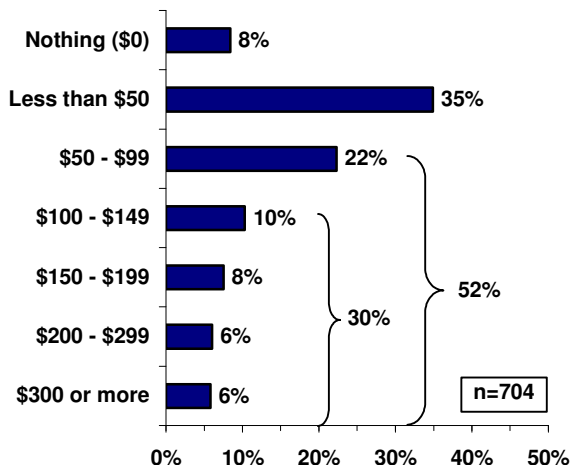
WEST VIRGINIANS NEED ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

Nine out of ten West Virginians' age 50 or older (88%) report purchasing at least one prescription drug in the last 12 months. In fact, four out of five (80%) of those who have purchased a prescription drug in the last 12 months say they take at least two prescription drugs on a regular basis. One-third (31%) say they take six or more per month. Fortunately, the majority of West Virginians (84%) report having some kind of health care coverage that helps pay for these prescription drugs.

Prescription Drug Use Among West Virginians Age 50+



Amount Spent By West Virginia Residents in October 2007 on Prescription Drugs



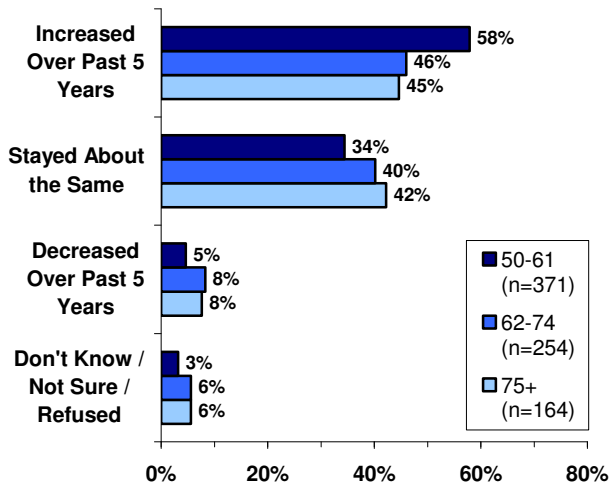
WEST VIRGINIANS SPEND A SIGNIFICANT AMOUNT ON PRESCRIPTION DRUGS EACH MONTH.

However, more than one-half of those having bought a prescription in 2007 (52%) say they spent at least \$50 on prescription drugs in the month of October alone. Three out of ten (30%) spent at least \$100 in that month. Once more, the majority of West Virginians (85%) say they paid this much or more on prescription drugs in each of the other months of 2007. According to one-half of those interviewed, their out-of-pocket costs for prescription drugs have increased over the past five years largely due to increases in the actual cost of these drugs or a combination of the increased cost and their need to purchase more drugs.

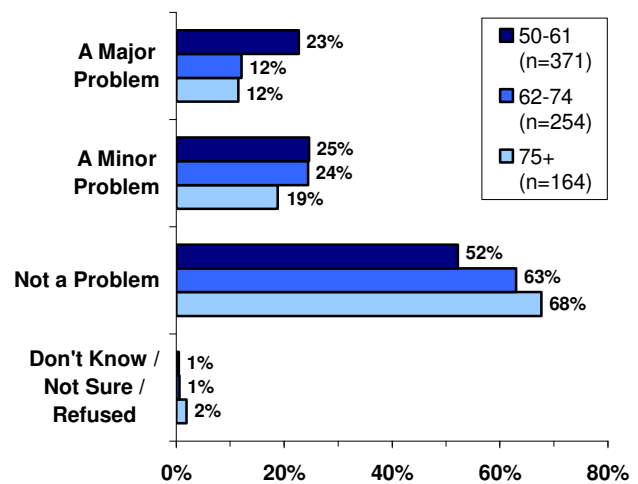
**WEST VIRGINIA BOOMERS ARE BEARING THE BRUNT OF RISING
PRESCRIPTION DRUG COSTS**

Despite similar spending patterns on prescription drugs, the cost burden is significantly greater for West Virginians between the ages of 50 and 61. Nearly three out of five adults age 50 to 61 (58%) say their out-of-pockets costs have increased over the past five years compared to less than half of those 62 and older (46%). In addition, nearly one out of four 50 to 61 year olds (23%) claim that over the last 12 months, paying for prescription drugs has been a major problem compared to only about one out of eight adults 62 and older (12%) who say this has been a major problem.

**Change in Out-of-Pocket
Prescription Drug Costs**



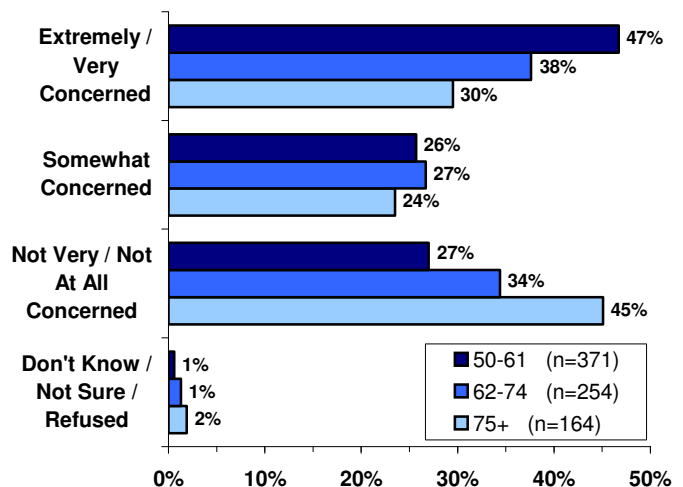
**Difficulty in Paying for Prescription Drugs
In the Last 12 Months**



**BOOMERS IN WEST VIRGINIA ARE
CONCERNED ABOUT AFFORDING
PRESCRIPTION DRUGS OVER THE NEXT
TWO YEARS.**

Nearly one-half of those age 50-61 (47%) say they are either extremely concerned or very concerned about being able to afford needed prescription drugs over the next two years. In comparison, only three out of ten West Virginia residents age 75 or older (30%) indicate they are concerned about affording the prescription drugs they need. In fact, nearly as many adults 75 and older explicitly state they are not concerned as adults 50 to 61 state they are concerned (47% vs. 45%, respectively).

**Level of Concern
About Affording Prescription Drugs
Over the Next Two Years**



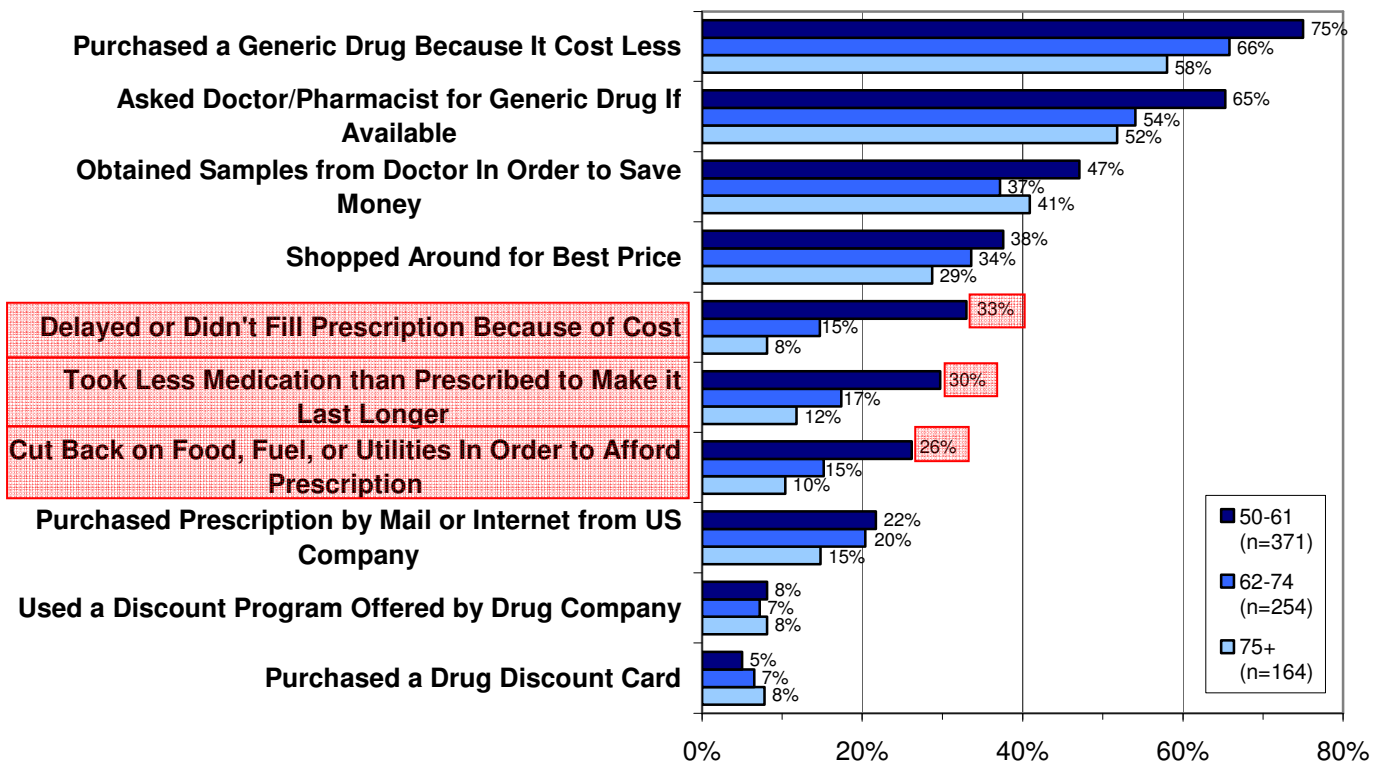
WEST VIRGINIA BOOMERS ARE HAVING TO MAKE SOMETIMES DIFFICULT CHOICES BECAUSE OF THE HIGH COST OF PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

The majority of West Virginians age 50 and older look to generic drugs as means to assuage the cost of prescription drugs. However, adults 50 to 61 are significantly more likely than those 62 and older to seek out generics if they are available.

Of greater concern is the significant proportion of West Virginians between the ages of 50 to 61 who have made some potentially dangerous decisions as a result of the high cost of prescription drugs. One-third of these adults (33%) have delayed or decided not to fill a prescription because of the cost. Three out of ten 50-61 year olds (30%) indicate they have taken less than the recommended dosage of their prescription in order to make it last longer. One out of four (26%) have cut back on food, fuel, or utilities such as electricity in order to afford a prescription. In each instance, this is nearly twice as many adults aged 62 and older who have done this same thing in the past 12 months.

In addition, more than one-half of West Virginians 50 and older (52%) have purchased a generic drug instead of the brand name prescribed by the doctor because it was cheaper. More specifically, three out of five 50 to 61 year olds (61%) have purchased a generic drug instead of the brand name drug compared to only about two out of five residents 62 and older (43%). Nearly two out of five 50 to 61 year olds (37%) have not filled a prescription because they did not have or did not want to spend the money compared to only one out of ten adults 75-plus (10%).

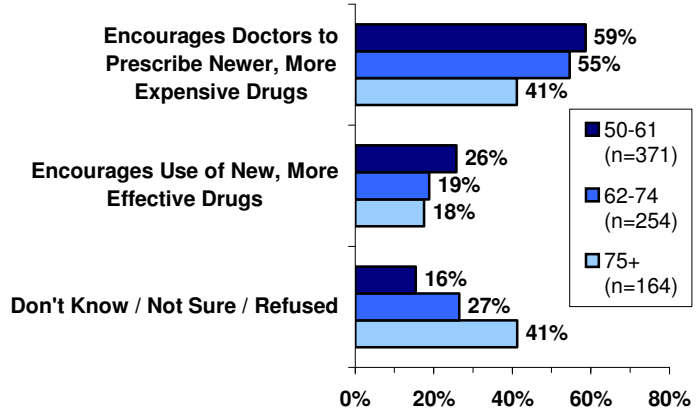
Amount Spent By West Virginians Age 50+ In October 2007 on Prescription Drugs



WEST VIRGINIANS QUESTION THE EFFECT OF DRUG MANUFACTURERS PROVIDING GIFTS TO PHYSICIANS.

More than one-half of West Virginians (54%) believe the provision of gifts to physicians by drug manufacturers leads to physicians prescribing newer, more expensive drugs over cheaper, equally effective drugs. Those between the ages of 50 and 74 are significantly more likely to believe this than are those 75 and older (57% vs. 41%), with the latter group being significantly more uncertain about the impact of this practice (41% vs. 16% of those 50-61 AND 27% of those 62-74).

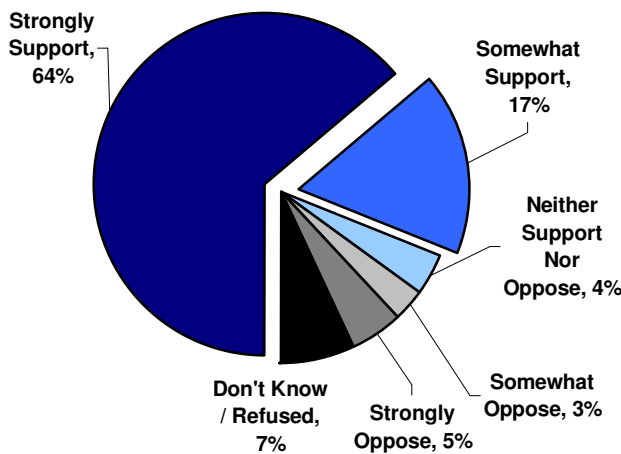
Belief Regarding Impact of Gifts on Physician Prescription Practices



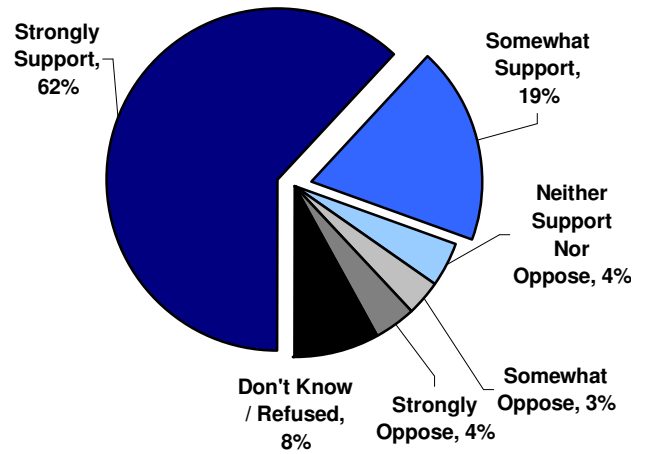
WEST VIRGINIANS DESIRE GREATER TRANSPARENCY FROM DRUG MANUFACTURERS REGARDING MARKETING PRACTICES TO PHYSICIANS AND REBATE NEGOTIATIONS WITH PHARMACY BENEFITS MANAGERS.

Four out of five West Virginians (81%) would support the West Virginia Legislature enacting a law that would require drug manufacturers to report the amount they spend on marketing to physicians, with two out of three (64%) indicating they would strongly support this. Similarly, four out of five West Virginians (81%) support requiring Pharmacy Benefit Managers and drug manufacturers to report rebate negotiations. Those adults age 50 to 74 are significantly more likely to support both of these measures than are those 75 and older, though the majorities of both groups support these proposals (84% vs. 71% and 84% vs. 70%).

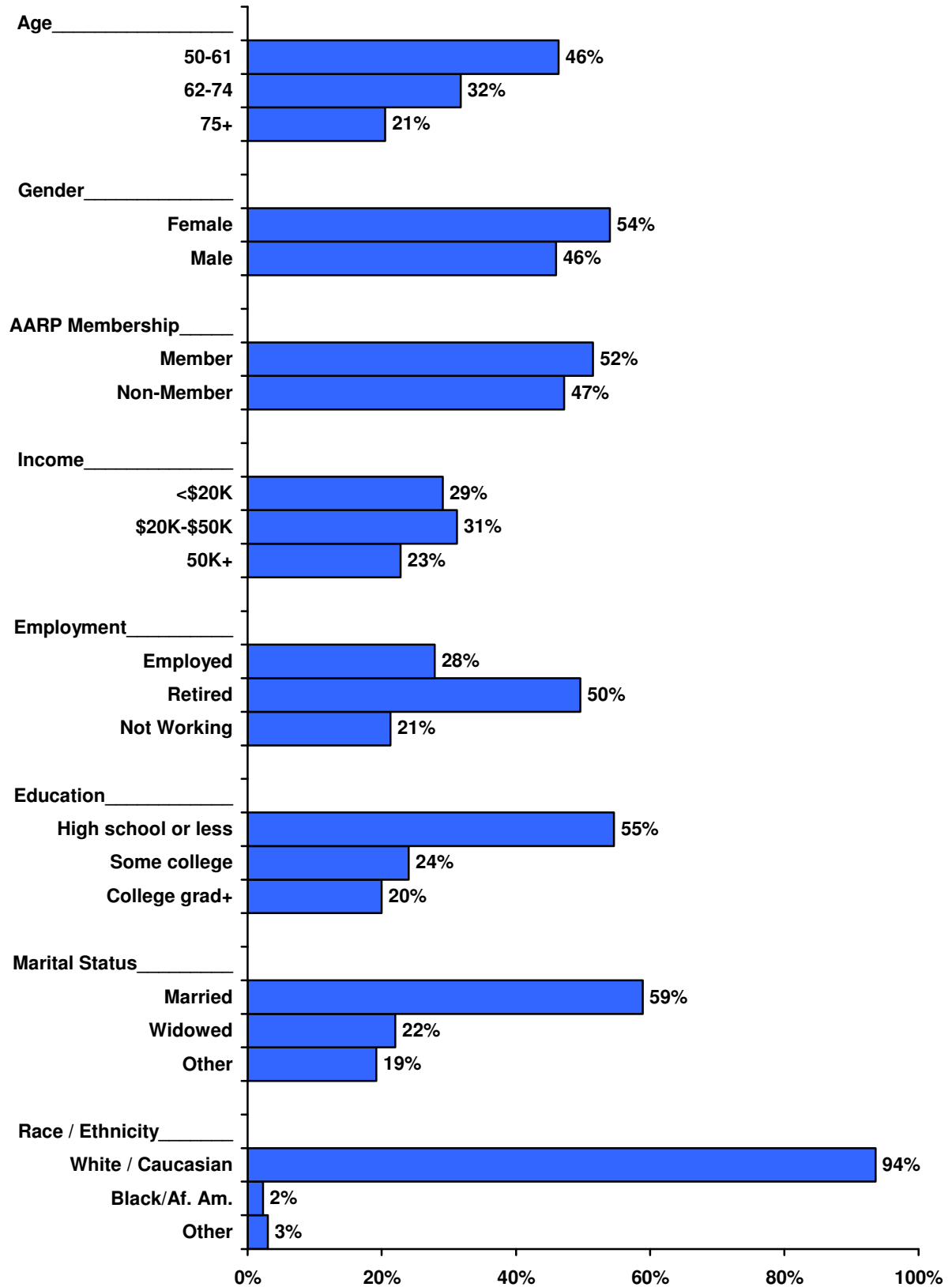
Support for Law Requiring Reporting of Marketing Practices by Drug Manufacturers (n=800)



Support for Requiring Pharmacy Benefit Managers to Report Rebate Negotiations (n=800)



Respondent Demographics



ANNOTATED QUESTIONNAIRE

**2007 SURVEY OF WV RESIDENTS AGE 50+ ON PRESCRIPTIONS DRUG AFFORDABILITY
(n=800)**

[INTRODUCTION]: **Hello, may I please speak with...?**

[WHEN RESPONDENT OR THEIR SPOUSE IS ON THE PHONE, CONTINUE WITH:]

Hello, this is _____ from [RESEARCH COMPANY]. I am calling on behalf of A-A-R-P. We are calling tonight to talk to residents of [INSERT STATE] to find out their thoughts and opinions about some important issues facing the state. [USE ANY OR ALL OF THE FOLLOWING AS NECESSARY: This is not a sales call and you will not be asked to buy anything either now or later. We would really like to include your opinions in our study. I assure you that all of your answers will remain completely confidential. The survey should take only about 10 minutes to complete.]

SCREENING

[INSERT QUESTIONS SELECTING THOSE AGE 50 OR OLDER]

SURVEY CORE

1. Have you bought a prescription drug for you, your spouse, or a dependent child within the last 12 months, that is since last November?

Base: Total n=800	<u>%</u>
Yes	88
No (Go to Question Q2a)	12
DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE [DO NOT READ] (Go to Question Q2a)	<0.5
REFUSED [DO NOT READ] (Go to Question Q2a)	-

2. In a typical month, how many different prescription drugs do you take on a regular basis?

Base: bought a prescription drug n=704	<u>%</u>
None / Zero	7
One	11
Two to Five	49
Six to Nine	19
Ten or more	12
Refused {DO NOT READ}	1

3a1. Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance or government plans such as Medicare, Medicaid, or military benefits?

Base: Total n=800	<u>%</u>
Yes	90
No → [SKIP TO Q3c1]	10
DON'T KNOW / NOTE SURE [DO NOT READ] → [SKIP TO Q3c1]	<0.5
REFUSED [DO NOT READ] → [SKIP TO Q3c1]	-

3a2. Does your current healthcare coverage pay all or part of the cost of your prescription drugs?

Base: have a health care coverage n=719	%
Yes	92
No	7
DON'T KNOW / NOTE SURE [DO NOT READ]	1
REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	

3b. [IF Q3a=YES] Do you have...

Base: Have healthcare coverage n=719		Yes	No	Not sure
		%	%	%
a.	A health care plan sponsored by a current employer?	27	72	1
	IF YES AND <65 ASK: “Do you have any other type of coverage?”			
	[IF NO OR NOT SURE, SKIP TO Q3c1a, OTHERWISE CONTINUE TO ‘b’]			
b.	A health care plan sponsored by your spouse’s current employer?	12	87	1
	IF YES AND <65 ASK: “Do you have any other type of coverage?”			
	[IF NO OR NOT SURE, SKIP TO Q3c1a, OTHERWISE CONTINUE TO ‘c’]			
c.	A health care plan sponsored by a previous employer (or spouse’s previous employer), such as a retirement benefit or COBRA?	28	71	1
d.	Medicare, the program that provides health insurance primarily to people age 65 and older?	56	43	1
	[INTERVIEWERS: IF RESPONDENT ONLY KNOWS THE NAME OF THE COMPANY PROVIDING THEIR INSURANCE AND DOES NOT KNOW IF THIS IS A MEDICARE PLAN OR IF THEY HAVE MEDICARE, SIMPLY RECORD “NOT SURE” AND THEN ENTER THE NAME GIVEN BY RESPONDENT IN “OTHER” WHICH IS THE LAST ITEM.]			
	IF YES TO MEDICARE:			
	Do you also have a Medicare supplement plan, such as one that pays the co-payments and deductibles of Medicare? (Base: Have Medicare n=405)	56	39	4
	IF YES TO MEDICARE: Do you also have a Medicare Part D plan that covers prescription drugs? (Base: Have Medicare n=405)	49	46	5
e.	Veterans Administration or military benefits?	13	87	<.05
f.	Medicaid, the program that provides health insurance and long-term care to certain low-income individuals?	12	86	2
e.	An individually purchased health care policy on your own?	14	85	1
	IF YES AND <65 ASK: “Do you have any other type of coverage?”			
	[IF NO OR NOT SURE, SKIP TO Q3c1a, OTHERWISE CONTINUE TO ‘g’]			
g.	Any other insurance coverage or policy? [RECORD].....	15	84	<.05
h.	A prescription drug discount card from a pharmacy or pharmaceutical company?	19	80	1
i.	No insurance at all [VOLUNTEERED]	-	-	-

3c3. Do you [IF Q3c2a OR Q3c2b = YES, ADD “also”] have a prescription drug discount card from a pharmacy or pharmaceutical company?

Yes → [SKIP TO Q4]
No
DON'T KNOW / NOTE SURE [DO NOT READ]
REFUSED [DO NOT READ]

3d. [ASK ONLY IF Q3a ≠ YES AND Q3c ≠ YES] Just to confirm, it sounds like you do not have any kind of discount card or insurance coverage that pays all or part of your prescription drug costs and so you pay full price retail price for your prescription drugs. Is this correct?

Base: n=100	<u>%</u>
Yes	63
No	37
DON'T KNOW / NOTE SURE [DO NOT READ]	-
REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	-

4. [READ ONLY IF YES TO MEDICARE PART D (Q3b = 5) or MEDICARE PRIVATE PLAN (Q3b=8)] Many Medicare drug plans have what is called a “coverage gap” or “doughnut hole”—a point where the plan stops paying for prescriptions and individuals are required to pay the full cost of their drugs for awhile. Have you ever reached the coverage gap with your Medicare drug plan and had to pay full price for your prescription drugs?

Base: Have Medicare n=405	<u>%</u>
Yes	15
No	82
Not sure [DO NOT READ]	3
REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	<0.5

5. [SKIP IF Q1 ≠ YES] Next I'd like you to estimate how much money you spent on prescription drugs last month, that is in October 2007. Would you say you spent...[READ OPTIONS IF NECESSARY]?

Base: bought a prescription drug n=704	<u>%</u>
Nothing (\$0)	8
Less than \$50	35
At least \$50 but less than \$100	22
At least \$100 but less than \$150	10
At least \$150 but less than \$200	8
At least \$200 but less than \$300	6
Or would you say you spent \$300 or more last month on prescription drugs?	6
DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE [DO NOT READ]	4
REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	<0.5

6. And would you say the amount of money you spent on prescriptions drugs in October 2007 is about the same amount as you spent in previous months this year, more than you spent in previous months this year, or less than you spent in previous months?

Base: Total n=800	<u>%</u>
More	14
About the Same	72
Less	11
DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE [DO NOT READ]	3
REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	<0.5

7. Thinking about what you currently pay in out-of-pocket prescription drug costs, would you say this amount has...

Base: Total n=800	<u>%</u>
Increased over the past five years,	51
Decreased over the past five years,	6
Or would you say it has stayed about the same over the past five years?	38
DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE [DO NOT READ]	4
REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	<0.5

8. And is this because you have needed to purchase more prescription drugs than in the previous years, because the costs of the actual prescription drugs has increased, or both?

Base: Increased over the past 5 years n=411	<u>%</u>
Needed More Drugs	9
Cost of Drugs Increased	37
Both	46
Some Other Reason [Please Specify: _____]VOLUNTEERED]	6
DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE [DO NOT READ]	3
REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	-

9. In the last 12 months or since last November, has paying for prescription drugs been a major problem, a minor problem, or not a problem for you?

Base: Total n=800	<u>%</u>
A major problem	17
A minor problem	23
Not a problem	59
DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE [DO NOT READ]	<0.5
REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	<0.5

10. Many people face difficult decisions when buying prescription drugs. In the last 12 months, have you done any of the following? [ROTATE ITEMS A THROUGH J]

Base: Total n=800	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Don't Know/Not sure</u>	<u>Refused</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
a. not filled or delayed getting a prescription filled because you didn't have enough money to pay for it	22	78	<0.5	-
b. taken less medicine than your doctor prescribed to make it last longer	22	78	<0.5	-
c. cut back on items such as food, fuel, electricity, or utilities to be able to afford a prescription drug.....	19	80	<0.5	<0.5
d. asked your doctor or pharmacist for generic prescription drugs instead of brand name drugs when generics are available	59	40	1	-
e. obtained samples from your physician in order to save money	43	57	1	-
f. purchased a generic drug because it cost less.....	69	30	2	<0.5
g. used a discount program offered by a drug company ...	8	90	2	-
h. purchased a drug discount card	6	94	<0.5	-
i. shopped around for the best price	35	65	<0.5	-
j. purchased your prescription drugs by mail or internet from a company in the US because they cost less.....	20	80	<0.5	<0.5

11. Have you ever decided to purchase a generic drug instead of the brand name drug your doctor prescribed because it was cheaper?

Base: Total n=800	<u>%</u>
Yes	52
No	47
DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE [DO NOT READ]	1
REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	<0.5

12. Have you ever decided not to fill a prescription because you didn't have or didn't want to spend the money?

Base: Total n=800	<u>%</u>
Yes	25
No	75
DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE [DO NOT READ]	<0.5
REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	-

13. How concerned are you about being able to afford the cost of needed prescription drugs over the next two years? Would you say you are....[READ OPTIONS]

Base: Total n=800	<u>%</u>
Extremely concerned	19
Very concerned	21
Somewhat concerned	26
Not very concerned	15
Not at all concerned	18
DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE [DO NOT READ]	1
REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	<0.5

WV1. Now I would like to ask your opinion about some legislative proposals.

Drug manufacturers market new drugs to physicians. Sales representatives from these companies may provide physicians with free meals, trips, entertainment, and other gifts. Some experts believe that these practices encourage physicians to prescribe newer, more expensive drugs when equally effective and less costly drugs exist. Other experts believe such practices encourage the use of new, more effective drugs.

Which one of these arguments comes closest to your opinion? [IF NECESSARY: "Do you believe the practice of drug manufacturers providing gifts to physicians encourages them to prescribe newer, more expensive drugs when equally effective and less costly drugs exist or do you believe that the practice of drug manufacturers providing gifts to physicians encourages the use of new, more effective drugs?"]

Base: West Virginia Total n=800	<u>%</u>
Encourages Prescribing Newer, More Expensive Drugs	54
Encourages the Use of New More Effective Drugs	22
DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE (DO NOT READ)	23
REFUSED (DO NOT READ)	2

WV2. How strongly would you support or oppose the West Virginia Legislature enacting a law that would require drug manufacturers to report how much they spend on these marketing practices? Would you ... [READ OPTIONS]

Base: West Virginia Total n=800	<u>%</u>
Strongly support	64
Somewhat support	17
NEITHER SUPPORT NOR OPPOSE (VOLUNTEERED)	4
Somewhat oppose	3
Strongly oppose	5
DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE (DO NOT READ)	6
REFUSED (DO NOT READ)	1

WV3. Pharmacy Benefit Managers act as middlemen for government and employers by negotiating prices on prescription drugs. Currently, the State of West Virginia uses a Pharmacy Benefit Manager to negotiate bulk purchasing of prescription drugs for public employees and SCHIP, the State Children's Health Insurance Program, enrollees. Pharmacy Benefit Managers make a profit by charging administrative fees, collecting a percentage of the cost of each drug dispensed, or by collecting drug manufacturer rebates. Some people argue Pharmacy Benefit Managers should be required to disclose the type and amount of rebates that they receive from drug manufacturers in order to be sure consumers are getting the best prices possible. Others argue that requiring disclosure of these rebates could discourage drug manufacturers from negotiating prices.

How strongly do you support or oppose West Virginia requiring Pharmacy Benefit Managers and drug manufacturers to report rebate negotiations? Would you ...[READ OPTIONS]

Base: West Virginia Total n=800	<u>%</u>
Strongly support	62
Somewhat support	19
NEITHER SUPPORT NOR OPPOSE (VOLUNTEERED)	4
Somewhat oppose	3
Strongly oppose	4
DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE (DO NOT READ)	7
REFUSED (DO NOT READ)	1

DEMOGRAPHICS

The following questions are for statistical classification purposes only and will be kept entirely confidential.

D1. RECORD RESPONDENT'S GENDER

Base: Total n=800	%
Male	46
Female	54

D2. What is your age as of your last birthday? [IN YEARS] _____

Base: Total n=800	<u>%</u>
50-59	42
60-74	37
75+	21
Refused	1

D3. What is your marital status? Are you currently...[READ OPTIONS]

Base: Total n=800	<u>%</u>
Married	59
Not Married, but Living with partner or significant other	1
Separated	1
Divorced	12
Widowed	22
<i>Or are you...</i>	
Currently single and Never Been Married?	5
NOT SURE [DO NOT READ]	-
REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	1

D4. [IF D3 = 1 ASK: “Are you or your spouse currently a member of A-A-R-P?” IF D3 = 2 ASK: “Are you or your partner currently a member of A-A-R-P?” OTHERWISE ASK: “Are you currently a member of A-A-R-P?”]

Base: Total n=800	<u>%</u>
Yes	52
No	47
DON'T KNOW	1
REFUSED	1

D5. What is the highest level of education that you completed? [READ OPTIONS]

Base: Total n=800	<u>%</u>
0 to 12 th grade, but with no diploma	16
High school graduate or equivalent	39
Post high school education, but with no degree	19
2 year college degree	6
4 year college degree	11
Post-graduate study, but with no degree	3
Graduate or professional degree	6
DON'T KNOW	-
REFUSED	1

D6. In general, how often do you go online to access the Internet or World Wide Web or to send and receive email? Would you say several times a day, about once a day, 3-5 days a week, 1-2 days a week, once every few weeks, less often than every few weeks, or do you never go online to use the Internet or check email?

[READ OPTIONS AND ACCEPT MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

Base: Total n=800	<u>%</u>
Several Times a Day	18
About Once a Day	11
3-5 Days a Week	6
1-2 Days a Week	6
Once every few weeks	2
Once a Month or Less,	3
Never go online	53
DON'T KNOW	<0.5
REFUSED	1

D7. Thinking about state elections for [INSERT STATE] Governor and Legislators in the last ten years, which of the following best describes your voting behavior? Would you say you vote...?

Base: Total n=800	<u>%</u>
Always	59
Most of the time	18
About half the time	6
Seldom	5
Never vote	11
DON'T KNOW	<0.5
REFUSED	1

D8. How would you rate your health overall?

Base: Total n=800	<u>%</u>
Excellent	11
Very good	24
Good	29
Fair	21
Poor	14
Don't know	<0.5
Refused	1

D9. Which of the following best describes your current employment status? Are you currently....?[READ OPTIONS]

Base: Total n=800	<u>%</u>
Self-employed full-time	5
Self-employed part-time	3
Employed full-time	15
Employed part-time	4
Retired and not working at all	50
Unemployed, but looking for work	1
Not in the labor force for other reasons	20
DON'T KNOW	<0.5
REFUSED	1

D10. [IF D9 = 3 OR 4] Does your current employer offer retiree health benefits?

Base: Employed full or part time n=157	<u>%</u>
Yes	46
No	45
Not sure [DO NOT READ]	9
REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	-

D11. [IF D9 = 3 OR 4] Are you employed by the state or federal government?

Base: Employed full or part time n=157	<u>%</u>
Yes	24
No	76
Not sure [DO NOT READ]	-
REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	-

D12. Are you of Hispanic, Spanish, or Latino origin or descent?

Base: Total n=800	<u>%</u>
Yes	2
No	96
Not sure [DO NOT READ]	1
REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	1

D13. What is your race?

Base: Total n=800	<u>%</u>
White / Caucasian	94
Black/African American	2
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	-
Asian American	<0.5
Other [Please Specify: _____]	3
Not sure [DO NOT READ]	<0.5
REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	1

D14. We realize income is a private matter and so rather than ask anything specific about your income, I'd like to ask you to please stop me when I get to the category that includes your household's income before taxes in 2006. Was it...:

	<u>%</u>
Base: Total n=800	
Less than \$10,000	10
\$10,000 to less than \$20,000	19
\$20,000 to less than \$35,000	18
\$35,000 to less than \$50,000	13
\$50,000 to less than \$60,000	8
\$60,000 to less than \$75,000	4
\$75,000 and above	10
Not sure [DO NOT READ]	6
REFUSED [DO NOT READ]	11

D15. What is your 5-digit zip code? _____

D16. In what county do you live? _____

THANKS AND HAVE A GOOD DAY / NIGHT!



2007 Survey of WV Residents Age 50+ on Prescription Drug Affordability

AARP is a nonprofit, nonpartisan membership organization that helps people 50+ have independence, choice and control in ways that are beneficial and affordable to them and society as a whole. AARP does not endorse candidates for public office or make contributions to either political campaigns or candidates. We produce *AARP The Magazine*, published bimonthly; *AARP Bulletin*, our monthly newspaper; *AARP Segunda Juventud*, our bimonthly magazine in Spanish and English; *NRTA Live & Learn*, our quarterly newsletter for 50+ educators; and our website, AARP.org. AARP Foundation is an affiliated charity that provides security, protection, and empowerment to older persons in need with support from thousands of volunteers, donors, and sponsors. We have staffed offices in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

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