1000 U.S. Adult Citizens

May 12 - 16, 2022

Sample

Conducted



Margin of Error $\pm 3.3\%$
1. Have you ever been prescribed opioid painkillers, such as OxyContin, Vicodin, Morphine, or Fentanyl?
Yes41%
No48%
Not sure6%
Prefer not to say
2. How much have you heard about opioid addiction in the United States?
A lot59%
A little
Nothing at all
3. How much attention are you paying to the issue of opioid addiction in the United States?
A lot19%
Some
Only a little
Not at all15%
Not sure
4. Do feel you have a good idea of what opioids are?
Yes73%
No13%
Not sure
5. Do you know anyone who has been addicted to opioids, which are powerful and addictive pain-relief drugs? Select all that apply.
Yes, me
Yes, me
Yes, me
Yes, me .5% Yes, a family member .19% Yes, a friend .16% Yes, an acquaintance .17% No .52%
Yes, me
Yes, me .5% Yes, a family member .19% Yes, a friend .16% Yes, an acquaintance .17% No .52%
Yes, me .5% Yes, a family member .19% Yes, a friend .16% Yes, an acquaintance .17% No .52% Prefer not to say .4%
Yes, me
Yes, me
Yes, me



7. Do you think there is an opioid epidemic in this country?	
Yes64%	
No	
Not sure	
8. How much discrimination is there against people addicted to opioids in America today?	
A great deal17%	
A fair amount43%	
Not much	
None at all10%	
9. To the best of your knowledge, is opioid abuse more common in cities, suburbs, or rural areas?	
Cities	
Suburbs	
Rural areas14%	
Not sure	
10. Should doctors ever be allowed to prescribe opioids?	
Yes59%	
No17%	
Not sure	
11. How serious a problem is the opioid addiction in your community?	
Very serious	
Somewhat serious	
Not very serious	
Not serious at all9%	
Not sure	
12. Over the past 10 years, do you think the number of people addicted to opioids in the your local co	mmunity
has increased, decreased, or stayed the same?	
Increased a lot	
Increased a little	
Stayed the same	
Decreased a little	
Decreased a lot	
Not sure	



13. Over the past 10 years, do you think the number of people who have died from using opioids in your local community has increased, decreased, or stayed the same? 14. How serious a problem is the opioid addiction in the United States? 15. Over the past 10 years, do you think the number of people addicted to opioids in the U.S. has increased, decreased, or stayed the same? 16. Over the past 10 years, do you think the number of people who have died from using opioids in the U.S. has increased, decreased, or stayed the same? 17. Should the government be doing more or less to address opioid addiction? 35% Somewhat less 3%



18. In dealing with the problem of opioids, should government focus more on	
Prosecuting people who use illegal opioids22%	%
Providing treatment for people who use opioids illegally579	%
Not sure	%
19. Do you think someone who has an opioid addiction has	
A personal weakness	%
An illness469	%
Not sure	%
20. Which party do you trust to do a better job of handling opioid addiction?	
Republicans	%
Democrats	%
Both equally119	%
Neither	%
Not sure15%	%
21. Do you approve or disapprove of the way President Biden is handling the issue of opioid add U.S.?	diction in the
Strongly approve99	%
Somewhat approve199	%
Somewhat disapprove	%
Strongly disapprove	%
No opinion	%

22. How much, if at all, do you blame the following for opioid addiction?

	Blame a lot	Blame a little	Don't blame at all	Not sure
Who Blame for Opioid Addiction – Pharmaceutical companies that market and sell opioids Who Blame for Opioid Addiction – Doctors who	45%	26%	15%	14%
prescribe opioids	29%	39%	19%	13%
Who Blame for Opioid Addiction – Pharmacists who dispense opioids	16%	29%	39%	16%
Who Blame for Opioid Addiction – The Food and Drug Administration (FDA), which approves				
opioids	29%	30%	23%	17%
Who Blame for Opioid Addiction – Health insurance companies that cover opioids	21%	31%	31%	17%
Who Blame for Opioid Addiction – Drug dealers who illegally sell opioids	67%	17%	6%	10%
Who Blame for Opioid Addiction – People addicted to opioids	32%	36%	16%	15%
Who Blame for Opioid Addiction – The government	29%	33%	20%	18%



23. How effective do you think each of these would be in reducing the opioid problem in the U.S.?

	Very effective	Somewhat effective	Not at all effective	Not sure
Treatment Opioid Addiction – Educating the public on the risks of taking opioids Treatment Opioid Addiction – Making	40%	37%	10%	13%
substance-use treatment programs more affordable and accessible	51%	27%	8%	13%
Treatment Opioid Addiction – Cracking down on drug dealers	45%	28%	13%	14%
Treatment Opioid Addiction – Providing medical treatment to people who are addicted to opioids	49%	32%	6%	12%
Treatment Opioid Addiction – Reducing stigma and discrimination towards people with opioid addiction	29%	33%	19%	19%
Treatment Opioid Addiction – Educating doctors on the risks of prescribing opioids	37%	33%	15%	15%
Treatment Opioid Addiction – Prosecuting people who are addicted to opioids and use them illegally	18%	26%	39%	17%

24. Do you think that legalizing marijuana would make people more likely to use opioids, less likely to use opioids, or will have no effect?

More likely	.18%
Less likely	. 34%
No effect	. 25%
Not sure	.23%

25. Is opioid use in the United States...? Select all that apply

A national emergency	25%
An epidemic	38%
A leading cause of death	29%
Growing quickly	40%
Part of a larger mental health crisis	42%
Overstated	7%
A matter of personal choices	22%
None of the above	2%
Not sure	16%

26. How much have you heard about Naloxone (Narcan), a nasal spray which can treat narcotic overdose in an emergency situation?

A lot	. 28%
A little	43%
Nothing at all	29%



27. Do you own Naloxone (Narcan), a nasal spray which can treat narcotic overdose in an emergency situation?

 Yes
 12%

 No
 78%

 Not sure
 10%

Interviewing Dates May 12 - 16, 2022

Target population U.S. Citizens, aged 18 and over.

Sampling method Respondents were selected from YouGov's opt-in Internet panel using

sample matching. A random sample (stratified by gender, age, race, education, geographic region, and voter registration) was selected from the 2018 American Community Study. Voter registration was imputed from the November 2018 Current Population Survey Regis-

tration and Voting Supplement.

Weighting The sample was weighted based on gender, age, race, education,

news interest, and 2020 Presidential vote (or non-vote). The weights range from 0.39 to 3.775, with a mean of one and a standard deviation

of 0.327.

Number of respondents 1000

Margin of error \pm 3.3% (adjusted for weighting)

Survey mode Web-based interviews

Questions not reported 56 questions not reported.