Quantifying the Impact of the High Cost of DMTs

Supplemental Market Research Report Detailing Findings Among African American and Hispanic People Living with MS

November 2019
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Study Design
Objectives

Overall Goal

Understand current landscape around access to DMTs for African American and Hispanic people living with MS

Research Objectives

- Understand the financial and emotional impact of increasing costs of DMTs on African American and Hispanic people living with MS
- Quantify ways in which people are not taking medication as prescribed due to affordability issues
- Assess issues relating to accessing medications
- Gauge difficulties the process to receive financial assistance
Study Specs

• An Online Survey was conducted in July 2019 with 578 People Living with MS, results from which are included in this report for comparison purposes

• As a follow up to this study, we recruited more African American and Hispanic people living with MS to take the survey to get a sufficient sample to analyze findings among these groups
  – Recruited through email invitations to people in National Multiple Sclerosis Society database October 21-29, 2019

• African American and Hispanic respondents from the original survey were combined with those from this new effort for the analysis included in this report

• The purpose of the survey was to assess the impact of increasing costs of DMTs, so only those who had ever used a DMT were included in the sample

• The sample was weighted based on gender and region to reflect the actual proportion of people living with MS in the United States. (See appendix for details.)

• Statistical significance was tested between groups at a 95% confidence level and differences are noted with A, B or C throughout this report.

### Sample Frame

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>African American</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Original survey</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 2019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Follow up October</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This report focuses on the differences between African American and Hispanic people living with MS vs. the national population of people living with MS
Summary of Key Findings
Use of DMTs

- **Hispanic** people living with MS are somewhat more likely to currently use a DMT and to have used more DMTs over time. Contrarily, **African Americans** are somewhat less likely.
- **Hispanics** are more likely to use Gilenya and **African Americans** are more likely to use Tysabri.

### Hispanic
- 93% Currently use a DMT
- 48% Have used 3+ DMTs

Most commonly used DMTs:
- OCREVUS
- Tecfidera
- Gilenya

### National
- 87% Currently use a DMT
- 38% Have used 3+ DMTs

Most commonly used DMTs:
- OCREVUS
- Tecfidera

### African American
- 83% Currently use a DMT
- 38% Have used 3+ DMTs

Most commonly used DMTs:
- OCREVUS
- Tecfidera
- Tysabri
Out-of-pocket Cost of DMT

Compared to the national population, a slightly lower proportion of African American and Hispanic people living with MS have $0 OOP costs for their DMT. Those who have OOP costs report a lower annual amount, however are more likely to feel it is a significant financial burden – probably due to lower household income.

- National
  - Have $0 OOP: 45%
  - Mean OOP (excluding $0): $2294
    - Range: <$100 to $20,000
  - Top 2 box extreme financial burden: 27%
  - Mean household income: $83,000

- African American
  - Have $0 OOP: 39%
  - Mean OOP (excluding $0): $1534
    - Range: <$100 to $8,000
  - Top 2 box extreme financial burden: 38%
  - Mean household income: $55,000

- Hispanic
  - Have $0 OOP: 39%
  - Mean OOP (excluding $0): $1126
    - Range: <$100 to $8,000
  - Top 2 box extreme financial burden: 40%
  - Mean household income: $63,000
Financial Assistance

➢ Hispanic people living with MS are more likely to receive financial assistance for their DMT.
➢ African American and Hispanic people living with MS find the process to get financial assistance much more challenging vs. the national population and African Americans are more likely to have to reapply every year.

**National**
- 71% Currently Receive Financial Assistance for their DMT
- 11% Feel process is very challenging
- 52% Have to reapply every year

**African American**
- 75% Currently Receive Financial Assistance for their DMT
- 24% Feel process is very challenging
- 65% Have to reapply every year

**Hispanic**
- 87% Currently Receive Financial Assistance for their DMT
- 21% Feel process is very challenging
- 57% Have to reapply every year
Overall, compared to the national population, African American and Hispanic people living with MS are making similar sacrifices with their medication (skip, delay, etc.) and/or lifestyle (spend less, save less, etc.). However, Hispanics are more likely to feel their MS symptoms make it even harder to get the DMT they need, and more likely to say they can’t get the treatment their doctor recommends.

While the emotional impact of the high cost of DMT on people living with MS is similar regardless of race/ethnicity, the emotional impact on family is greatest for Hispanics – possibly due to cultural differences.

African American people living with MS are less likely to know who to hold responsible for the increasing costs of DMTs. Compared to the national population, they are more likely to feel the government is responsible – but like the national population, the majority feel pharmaceutical companies should be held accountable.
Detailed Findings

– Respondent Profile
African Americans are more likely to be on Medicare and less likely to have private insurance. (And, the do not have more 65+ in the research sample vs. the national sample.)
Regardless of race/ethnicity, three-quarters of respondents have RRMS, and just over half were diagnosed more than 10 years ago.

Within the past year
- National (A) 5%
- African American (B) 3%
- Hispanic (C) 1%

1-2 years ago
- National (A) 7%
- African American (B) 5%
- Hispanic (C) 3%

3-5 years ago
- National (A) 13%
- African American (B) 15%
- Hispanic (C) 13%

6-10 years ago
- National (A) 18%
- African American (B) 28%
- Hispanic (C) 28%

11-15 years ago
- National (A) 14%
- African American (B) 16%
- Hispanic (C) 16%

16-20 years ago
- National (A) 12%
- African American (B) 14%
- Hispanic (C) 14%

More than 20 years ago
- National (A) 22%
- African American (B) 18%
- Hispanic (C) 18%

Relapsing-remitting MS (RRMS)
- National (A) 76%
- African American (B) 74%
- Hispanic (C) 76%

Primary Progressive MS
- National (A) 7%
- African American (B) 5%
- Hispanic (C) 7%

Secondary Progressive MS
- National (A) 11%
- African American (B) 4%
- Hispanic (C) 15%

Not sure
- National (A) 6%
- African American (B) 9%
- Hispanic (C) 6%

Q4. How long ago were you diagnosed with MS? Q5. Do you currently have...?
Use of Disease-Modifying Therapy

- Hispanic people are more likely to have used more DMTs and to be currently using one vs. African Americans.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Currently Using a DMT</th>
<th>National (A) n=578</th>
<th>African American (B) n=120</th>
<th>Hispanic (C) n=80</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of DMTs Ever Used</th>
<th>National (A) n=578</th>
<th>African American (B) n=120</th>
<th>Hispanic (C) n=80</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>C 33%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A 29%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>21%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4+</td>
<td></td>
<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q6. Are you currently using a disease-modifying therapy for MS? Q8. How many MS disease modifying therapies have you tried?
Use of Disease-Modifying Therapy

➢ Both groups are likely to use Ocrevus or Tecfidera, but African Americans are more likely to use Tysabri and Hispanics are more likely to use Gilenya.

Q7. Which of the following disease-modifying therapies are you currently using to treat MS?

Note: DMTs not shown were selected by <2% of national respondents.
Regardless of race/ethnicity, the vast majority of respondents get their DMT from a specialty pharmacy.
Detailed Findings

– Challenges Due to Cost
Nearly 40% of African American and Hispanic people living with MS do not pay anything out-of-pocket for their DMT – slightly less than the national population. The estimated average annual OOP cost among those who do pay is less than the national average for these two populations.

This data includes a majority of whom receive financial assistance.

### Annual Out-of-pocket Cost

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>National</th>
<th>African American</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Have $0 OOP</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean (excluding $0)</td>
<td>$2294</td>
<td>$1534</td>
<td>$1126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>&lt;$100 to $20,000</td>
<td>&lt;$100 to $8,000</td>
<td>&lt;$100 to $8,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q12. Approximately how much do you pay out-of-pocket on an annual basis for your MS disease-modifying therapy? Out-of-pocket cost is the amount YOU pay, not what is covered by insurance or financial assistance.
### Out-of-pocket Expense

- African Americans and Hispanics are likely to have more extreme financial burden because of their OOP cost of their DMT vs. the national population.

#### Financial Burden of Out-of-pocket Cost

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total sample</th>
<th>National (5-point scale)</th>
<th>African American (5-point scale)</th>
<th>Hispanic (5-point scale)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16% 15% 69%</td>
<td>26% 9% 65%</td>
<td>21% 13% 67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have OOP cost*</td>
<td>27% 27% 46%</td>
<td>38% 27% 36%</td>
<td>40% 23% 38%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Very small sample size, interpret with caution

Q15. How much of a financial burden is the amount you pay out-of-pocket for your MS disease-modifying therapy?
Change in Out-of-pocket Expense

- Increase/decrease in OOP over the past few years is consistent regardless of race/ethnicity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change in OOP Cost Over Past Few Years</th>
<th>National (A) n=578</th>
<th>African American (B) n=120</th>
<th>Hispanic (C) n=80</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increased a lot</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased a little</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stayed the same</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decreased a little</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decreased a lot</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q14. Over the past few years, has your out-of-pocket expense for MS disease-modifying therapy increased, decreased or stayed the same?
Financial Assistance

- 75% of African Americans and 87% of Hispanics have received financial assistance for the DMT they are currently using (vs. 71% national), the vast majority of whom say the financial burden would be great without assistance.

Q21. From what types of organizations have you received financial assistance for the MS disease-modifying therapy you are currently using? Q24. How much of a financial burden would the out-of-pocket cost of your MS disease-modifying therapy be if you did not receive financial assistance?
African Americans and Hispanics are more likely to feel the process of getting financial assistance is challenging vs. the national population of people living with MS. African Americans are more likely to have to renew their assistance every year.
Challenge Accessing DMT

- African Americans report greater challenges with getting financial assistance compared to the national population. But the greatest challenge regardless of race/ethnicity is insurance.

**Extremely challenging/ challenging (Top-2 Box on 5-pt scale)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>National (A) n=578</th>
<th>African American (B) n=120</th>
<th>Hispanic (C) n=80</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare provider’s office</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacy</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial assistance</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>26% A</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q10. How easy was the process to get your current MS disease modifying therapy in the following areas?
Open-Ended Challenges Faced

Survey respondents were asked about their challenges getting DMTs. Compared to the national population, fewer African Americans or Hispanics had challenges to write about. Below summarizes the topics about which respondents wrote.

Challenges Getting DMTs

- Overwhelming process (advocating for self, etc.): 10% Hispanic, 10% African American, 6% National
- Financial challenges (high copay, force to sacrifice, etc.): 9% Hispanic, 13% African American, 12% National
- Pharmacy challenges: 9% Hispanic, 1% African American, 7% National
- Physical challenges: 0% Hispanic, 7% African American, 0% National
- None: 53% Hispanic, 63% African American, 62% National

Q25. Please tell us your personal story about any challenges you've had getting the MS disease-modifying therapy you need. Please be as detailed as possible about what happened and how it affected you or your family. Your story will not be used for any purposes without your consent. If you haven't experienced any challenges getting MS disease-modifying therapy, please type None.
Impact of Out-of-pocket Cost on Therapy

➢ Compared to the national population of people living with MS, African Americans and Hispanics are taking similar actions impacting their therapy as a result of high OOP cost of DMTs.

Q19. Which of the following have you ever done because the out-of-pocket cost of a disease-modifying therapy was too high?  Q16. Have you ever had to try a disease-modifying therapy chosen by your insurance company before the plan would cover the medication that your doctor recommended?

Actions Relating to Therapy Because OOP Cost is Too High

- Got generic form of a medication
- Tried therapy chosen by insurance before it would cover doctor’s recommendation
- Stopped using treatment for a period of time
- Skipped or delayed filling a prescription
- Taken less medicine than your doctor prescribed to make it last longer
- Skipped or delayed receiving a treatment
- Switched to a completely different medication
- Taken an expired medication
- Shopped online pharmacy for a lower price
- Other
- None

African Americans are nearly twice as likely to skip or delay treatment
Impact of OOP Cost on Personal & Family Life

- Hispanics report greater emotional stress on their family due to high OOP costs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emotional Stress on Person Living with MS Due to High OOP Cost (5-point scale)</th>
<th>Emotional Stress on Family Due to High OOP Cost (5-point scale)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National (A) n=578</td>
<td>National (A) n=578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American (B) n=120</td>
<td>African American (B) n=120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic (C) n=80</td>
<td>Hispanic (C) n=80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q20. How much does the cost of your MS disease-modifying therapy cause stress or affect you or your family emotionally?
Impact of OOP Cost on Personal & Family Life

- Overall, a similar proportion of African Americans and Hispanics make lifestyle sacrifices because of high OOP costs.
- Compared to the national population, African Americans and Hispanics are somewhat more likely to postpone paying bills but aren’t as likely to impact savings for the future.

Q18. In the past year, which of the following have you or your family done to afford the cost of your MS disease-modifying therapy?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>National (A) n=578</th>
<th>African American (B) n=120</th>
<th>Hispanic (C) n=80</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spend less on yourself</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spend less on entertainment and dining out</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Save less for future, e.g., college or retirement</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use a credit card more often</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spend less on your family</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spend less on groceries</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postpone paying other bills</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postpone retirement</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work a second job</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Actions Relating to Lifestyle Because OOP Cost is Too High
Personal Impact and Concerns

➢ Overall, compared to the national population, similar proportions of African Americans and Hispanics have concerns about high costs of DMTs.

Top-2 Box on a 5-point scale: Agree/ Agree completely

- Over the next few years, I’m very concerned about being able to afford my MS DMT
  - National (A) n=578: 52%
  - African American (B) n=120: 34%
  - Hispanic (C) n=80: 33%

- I have insurance but struggled to get coverage for my DMT due to insurance company hurdles
  - National (A) n=578: 32%
  - African American (B) n=120: 39%
  - Hispanic (C) n=80: 39%

- The increase in the price of MS DMTs over the past decade has impacted me personally
  - National (A) n=578: 40%
  - African American (B) n=120: 33%
  - Hispanic (C) n=80: 36%

- When I first got on Medicare, it was challenging to continue the DMT I was using
  - National (A) n=578: 36%
  - African American (B) n=120: 30%
  - Hispanic (C) n=80: 36%

- The physical, mental and/or emotional symptoms of MS make it even harder for me to get the DMT I need
  - National (A) n=578: 27%
  - African American (B) n=120: 26%
  - Hispanic (C) n=80: 36%

- I couldn’t get a treatment my doctor recommended because of high out-of-pocket costs
  - National (A) n=578: 16%
  - African American (B) n=120: 21%
  - Hispanic (C) n=80: 26%

Hispanics are more likely to feel their MS symptoms make it even harder to get the DMT they need, and more likely to say they can’t get the treatment their doctor recommends.

Q26. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (n=578), *Medicare statement only asked of those on Medicare
Perceptions of Increasing Cost at Macro-Level

Regardless of race/ethnicity, pharmaceutical companies are held most responsible for increasing costs of DMTs. Compared to the national population, African Americans and Hispanics are somewhat more likely to hold the Government responsible, and African Americans are less likely to have an opinion about who is responsible.

Top-2 Box on a 5-point scale: Agree/Agree completely

- The federal government should do more to control the high cost of prescription MS DMTs
  - National (A) n=578
  - African American (B) n=120
  - Hispanic (C) n=80

- The price of MS DMTs is unreasonable

- There is not enough financial assistance available for people living with MS who can’t afford their DMT

Responsible for Increasing Costs of DMTs

- Pharmaceutical companies
  - National (A) 66%
  - African American (B) 77%
  - Hispanic (C) 92%

- Health insurance companies
  - National (A) 8%
  - African American (B) 5%
  - Hispanic (C) 6%

- Government
  - National (A) 6%
  - African American (B) 10%
  - Hispanic (C) 12%

- Pharmacy benefit managers
  - National (A) 2%
  - African American (B) 2%
  - Hispanic (C) 2%

- Pharmacies
  - National (A) 5%
  - African American (B) 4%
  - Hispanic (C) 4%

- Physicians, hospitals or other providers
  - National (A) 13%
  - African American (B) 13%
  - Hispanic (C) 13%

- Other
  - National (A) 4%
  - African American (B) 4%
  - Hispanic (C) 4%

- Not Sure
  - National (A) 21%
  - African American (B) 13%
  - Hispanic (C) 13%

Q26. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Q27. In your opinion, who is most responsible for the increasing costs of MS disease-modifying therapy?
### Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>National (A) n=578</th>
<th>AA (B) n=120</th>
<th>Hispanic (C) n=80</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-29</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>34% AB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-79</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>National (A) n=578</th>
<th>AA (B) n=120</th>
<th>Hispanic (C) n=80</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single, never married</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>36% AC</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>64% B</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>63% B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living with a partner, not married</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated/divorced</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>23% A</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children</th>
<th>National (A) n=578</th>
<th>AA (B) n=120</th>
<th>Hispanic (C) n=80</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4+</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>17% AC</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who Lives in Household</th>
<th>National (A) n=578</th>
<th>AA (B) n=120</th>
<th>Hispanic (C) n=80</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spouse/significant other</td>
<td>70% B</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>63% B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child(ren)</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>40% AB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pet</td>
<td>25% B</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parents (or in-laws)</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>13% A</td>
<td>15% A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friend</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grandchild(ren)</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4% A</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional caregiver</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I live alone</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>28% AC</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# Demographics

## Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>National (A) n=578</th>
<th>AA (B) n=120</th>
<th>Hispanic (C) n=80</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High school</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>19% A</td>
<td>16% A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some college</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-year college degree</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-graduate degree</td>
<td>30% BC</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Employment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>National (A) n=578</th>
<th>AA (B) n=120</th>
<th>Hispanic (C) n=80</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Work full time</td>
<td>40% B</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work part time</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stay at home/retired/don’t work – because of MS</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>67% AC</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stay at home/retired/don’t work – not because of MS</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Household Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Range</th>
<th>National (A) n=578</th>
<th>AA (B) n=120</th>
<th>Hispanic (C) n=80</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than $25,000</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>38% AC</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$25,000 - $49,999</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>32% A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,000 - $74,999</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$75,000 - $99,999</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100,000 - $149,999</td>
<td>16% B</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$150,000 - $199,999</td>
<td>7% BC</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$200,000+</td>
<td>7% BC</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>$83K</td>
<td>$55K</td>
<td>$63K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OOP Expense Based on Financial Assistance

Those who have not received financial assistance are much more likely to have an OOP cost for their DMT, and it’s more likely that it is higher.

![Annual OOP Cost for DMT by Financial Assistance](chart)

Q21. From what types of organizations have you received financial assistance for the MS disease-modifying therapy you are currently using? Q12. Approximately how much do you pay out-of-pocket on an annual basis for your MS disease-modifying therapy? Out-of-pocket cost is the amount YOU pay, not what is covered by insurance or financial assistance.

*Very small sample size, interpret with caution*
Sample Weighting

- Weighting was based on the following gender ratios in each region, provided by National Multiple Sclerosis Society:
  - Northeast: F:M ratio = 2.8
  - Midwest: F:M ratio = 3.0
  - South: F:M ratio = 2.7
  - West: F:M ratio = 2.8