

THE 2016 ELECTION: CLINTON VS. TRUMP VOTERS ON AMERICAN HEALTH CARE

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SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

INTRODUCTION

On nearly every question about health care and health policy issues in our poll, conducted September 14-21, 2016, American voters gave significantly different answers depending on whether they believe the federal government should have a major, minor, or no role in improving the U.S. health care system. This persistent influence of beliefs about the proper role of the federal government in health care is the central finding of this report.

While the Affordable Care Act (ACA) is often portrayed in campaigns and the media as the most important or salient health care issue in America, voters are more likely to say that the future of Medicare is extremely important to their vote choice for president.

Voters' evaluations of the Affordable Care Act are mixed, though more say the ACA is working poorly than say it is working well. Additionally, negative views are more strongly held than positive ones: while 38% of likely voters say the ACA is working very poorly, only 11% say it is working very well. There is no clear consensus, even among Clinton or Trump supporters, for how to change the ACA. Support for a public option is similarly divided.

Voters generally agree that Medicare is working well, but have no clear consensus about how best to address rising costs facing the program. However, a large majority (73%) of all likely voters, including 83% of Clinton voters and 64% of Trump voters, think Medicare should leverage its bargaining power to negotiate lower prescription drug prices for its beneficiaries. Additionally, a majority (64%) of voters think the federal government should have the authority to limit pharmaceutical companies' ability to raise the price of prescription drugs.

Though voters recognize a significant gap in health care access and quality between the rich and the poor, they are divided over whether it is the government's responsibility to address this disparity. This corresponds with mixed and partisan reviews of how well Medicaid is working.

Abortion remains a divisive issue, and roughly one-quarter of all voters say it is extremely important to their vote choice for president. While a majority (58%) of voters favor continued federal funding of Planned Parenthood, a majority (58%) also opposes allowing Medicaid funding to be used for abortion services.

Overall, health care issues are more salient to Clinton voters than to Trump voters, and the notable polarization on these issues between Trump and Clinton voters highlights the likely future for health care policy in America: which party gains electoral control (both in Congress and the White House), and the electoral margins of victory, will determine policy evolution.

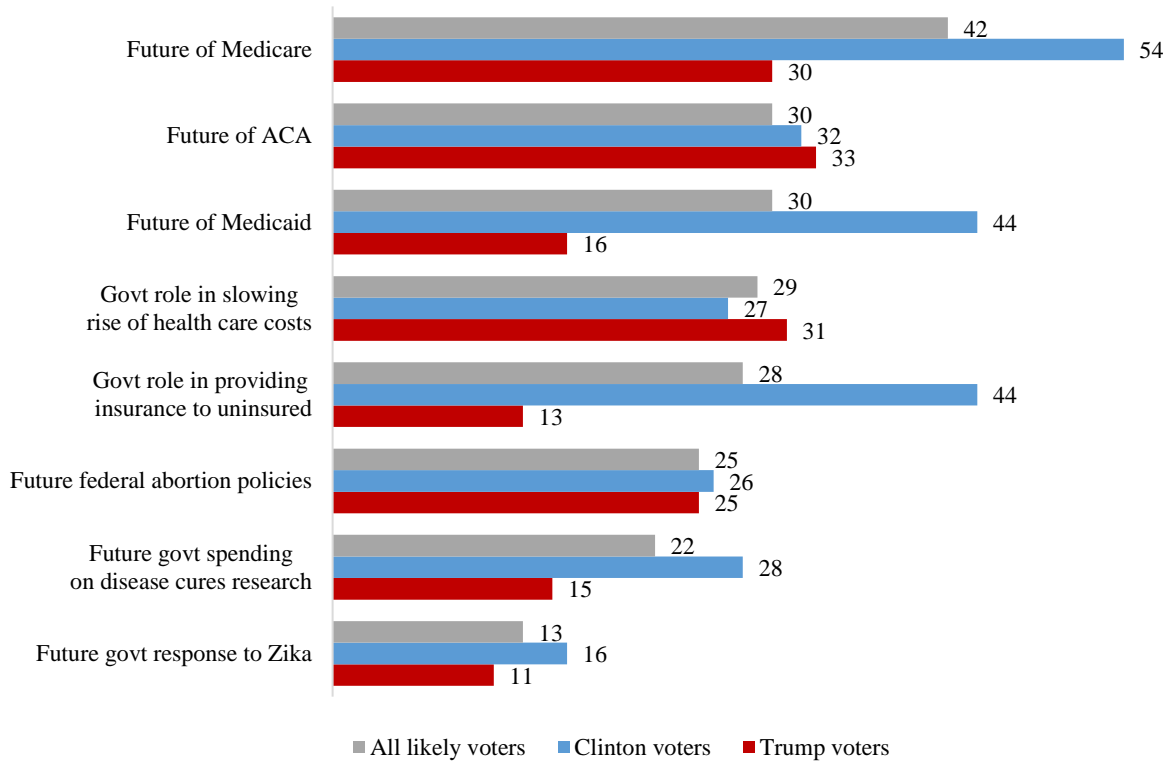
Health Care and the 2016 Election

As in recent elections, the Affordable Care Act (ACA) is perhaps the most visible health care issue in the 2016 election cycle. However, from a voter’s perspective, Medicare is the most salient and important issue to many Americans. Additionally, beliefs about the proper role of government in the American health care system drive many attitudes toward health care policies.

Future of Medicare top among American health policy issues

When asked about the importance of eight different healthcare issues to their vote choice for president, the future of Medicare topped Americans’ list: 42% of likely voters ranked this issue as extremely important to their presidential vote choice. This issue was particularly important to Clinton voters, 54% of whom ranked it as extremely important (Figure 1).

Figure 1:
Percent of Voters Saying Each Health Care Issue is
Extremely Important to their Presidential Vote Choice



Among Trump voters, the top three issues are roughly evenly split among the future of the Affordable Care Act (33%), government’s future role in slowing the rise of health care costs (31%), and the future of Medicare (30%) (Figure 1).

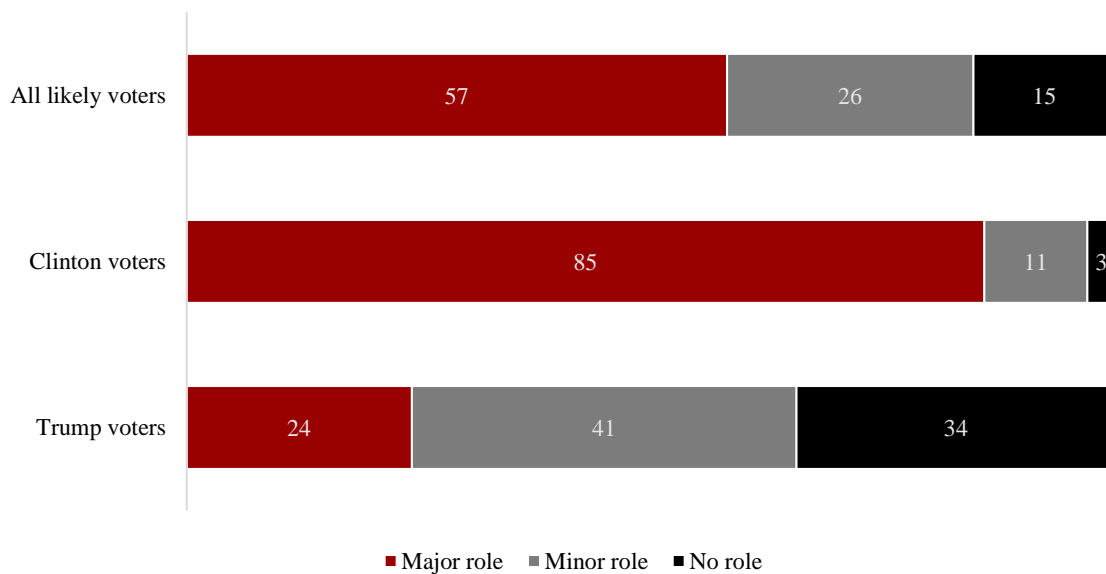
Among Clinton voters, the top three issues are clear: the future of Medicare (54%), the future of Medicaid (44%), and the government’s future role in providing health insurance to those who do not have it (44%) (Figure 1).

As these figures show, health care issues are more salient to Clinton voters than to Trump voters. For each group’s top three issues, 44-54% of Clinton voters rank them as extremely important, while less than a third (31-33%) of Trump voters rank them as extremely important (Figure 1).

Beliefs about the role of government in health care drive health policy attitudes

This reflects a larger divide among voters in their beliefs about the proper role of the federal government in making the health care system work better: 85% of Clinton voters say the government should play a major role, while only 24% of Trump voters believe this (Figure 2).

Figure 2:
Voters' Beliefs About the Role the Federal Government
Should Play in Improving U.S. Health System



There are also significant racial and gender divides in beliefs about the role of government in making the U.S. health system work better. While 50% of non-Hispanic whites believe the government should play a major role, 87% of Blacks and 67% of Hispanics endorse a major role for the federal government in health care. Women also strongly prefer a major role (64%) compared to men (50%).

Additionally, beliefs about the role of government in health care are clearly related to nearly every health care issue in this poll. Table 1 shows an overview of this relationship. In the rest of the report, we address these individual questions in more detail, including differences between Clinton and Trump voters.

**Table 1:
Views of Health Policies According to Beliefs About the Role the
Federal Government Should Play in Improving the U.S. Health Care System**

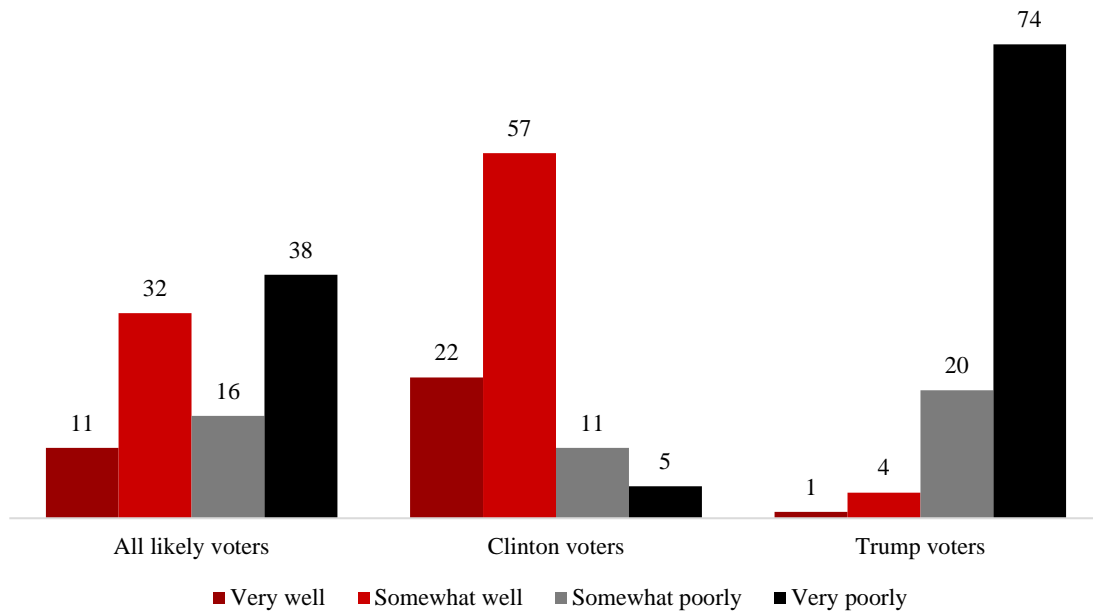
	What role should the federal government play in improving the U.S. health care system?			
	All	Major role	Minor role	No role
% intend to vote for Hillary Clinton	46	73	21	9
% intend to vote for Donald Trump	41	15	58	79
% saying each issue is <i>extremely or very</i> important to their vote for president				
Future of Medicare	78	86	59	68
Govt role in slowing health costs' rise	65	74	56	45
Future of Medicaid	64	77	42	44
Future of the ACA	59	67	38	46
Govt role in providing insurance to those without it	59	75	36	31
Future federal policies on abortion	57	(not asked of this subset)		
Govt spending on disease cure research	57	67	42	43
Future govt response to Zika	38	50	24	34
% saying rich get better health care than the poor	82	89	75	69
% saying ACA is working well	43	67	22	2
% saying ACA is working poorly	54	30	78	96
% saying Medicare is working well	70	78	60	55
% saying Medicaid is working well	55	66	48	43
% favor a public option	48	66	21	20
% favor giving the govt the authority to limit price increases of Rx drugs	64	71	54	38
% support Medicare bargaining with drug companies to lower Rx prices	73	77	72	52

One final health issue that has arisen during the 2016 election is whether candidates for president should release their medical records. Overall, 59% of voters, including 63% of Trump voters and 60% of Clinton voters, say that presidential candidates should release their medical records, while 38% of all voters think this is not something candidates should be asked to do.

The Affordable Care Act

Americans are split on how well the Affordable Care Act (ACA) is working today: overall, 43% say it is working well, while 54% say it is working poorly. Negative evaluations of the law are far stronger than positive ones: 38% of Americans say the ACA is working very poorly, compared to only 11% who say very well (Figure 3).

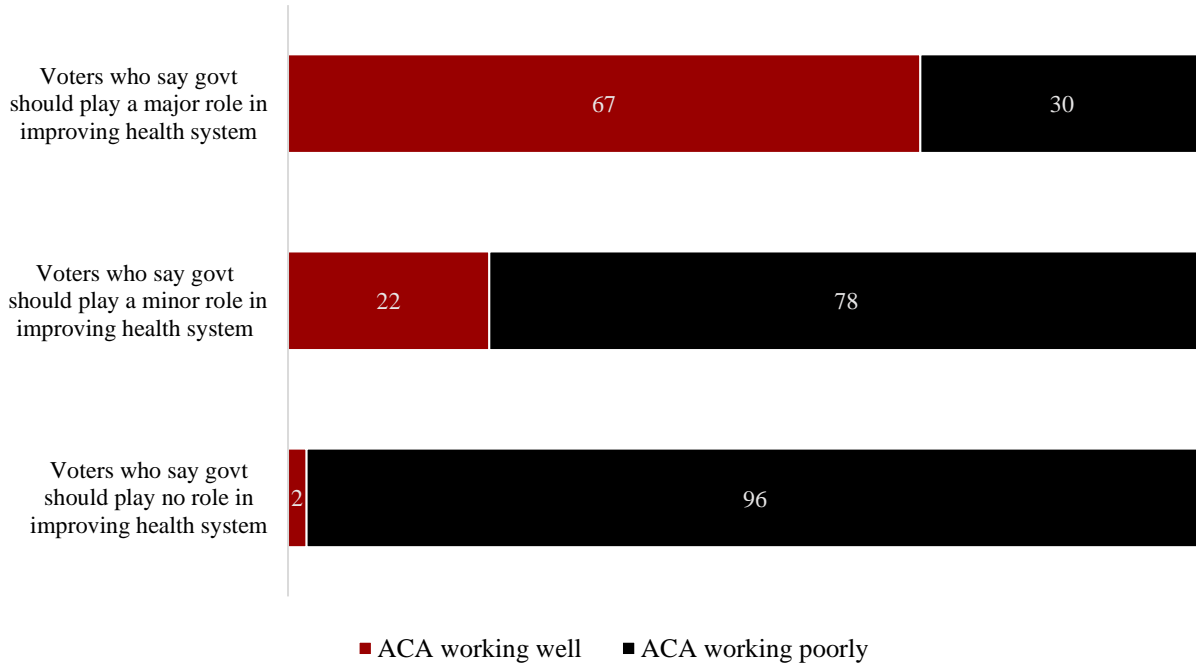
Figure 3:
Voters' Evaluations of How Well the ACA is Working



This divide is even larger between Trump and Clinton voters: 74% of Trump voters say the ACA is working very poorly, compared to only 22% of Clinton voters who say very well. Indeed, only 5% of Trump voters say that the ACA is working well at all (Figure 3).

Voters' evaluations of the ACA are also clearly related to their beliefs about the role the federal government should play in making the health care system work better: fully 96% of those who say the government should play no role in improving the health care system also say that the ACA is working poorly. In contrast, among those who think the federal government should play a major role in improving U.S. health care, 67% say the ACA is working well and only 30% say poorly (Figure 4).

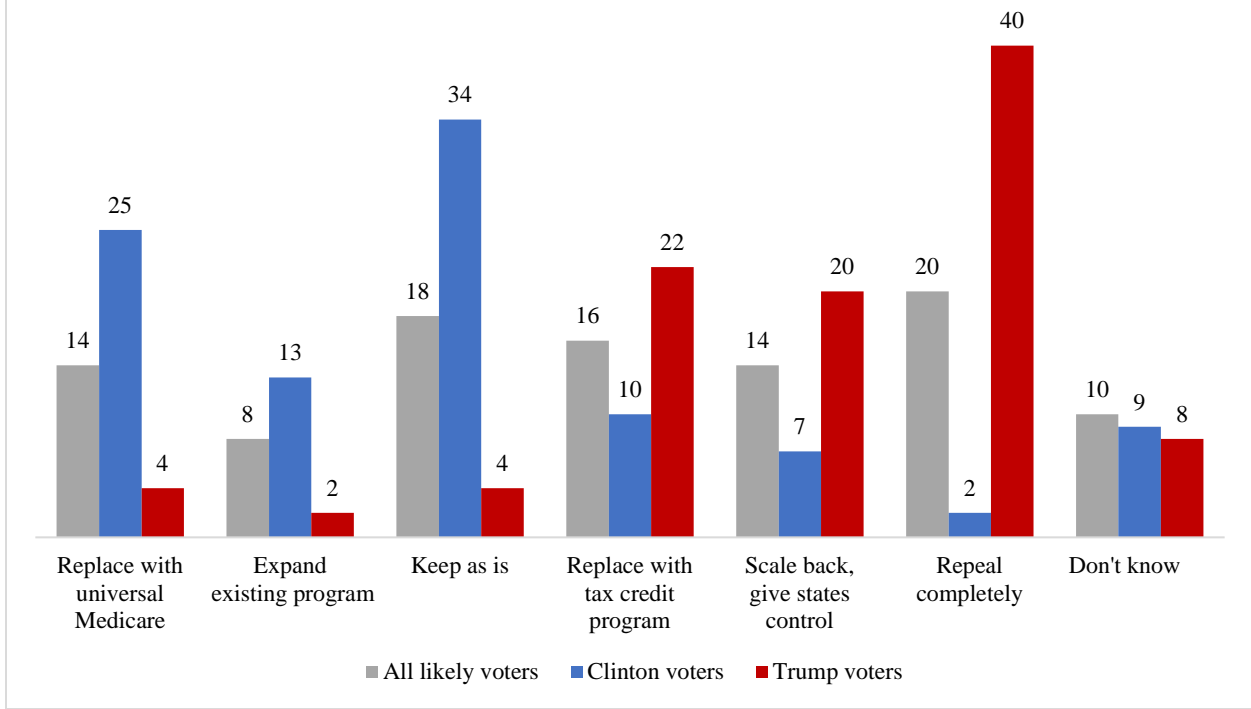
Figure 4:
 Voters' Views of the ACA According to Beliefs About
 the Role of Government in Improving U.S. Health System



No consensus on how to improve the ACA

Voters are also divided over what ought to happen to the law. When offered six potential policy proposals, from completely repealing the law to replacing it with a universal Medicare-like program, no single proposal garnered more than 20% agreement among all voters. Roughly equal portions suggest repealing the law completely (20%) as keeping it as is (18%) (Figure 5).

Figure 5:
Voters' Top Choice for What Should Happen to the ACA



Despite Trump voters' negative evaluations of the ACA and Clinton voters' ambivalent support for the ACA, both groups are also internally divided over what ought to happen to the law.

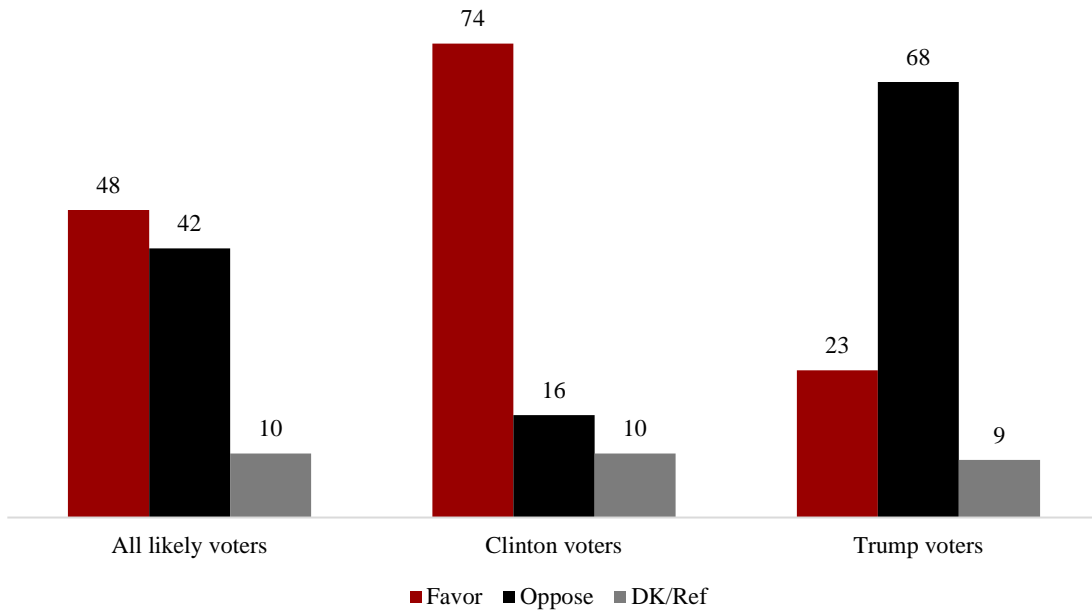
Among Trump voters, 40% favor repealing it completely, and another 20% favor scaling the law back and turning power over to each state to design or control its own plan. Only 22% of Trump voters prefer the actual Republican legislation in Congress, House Speaker Paul Ryan's (R-WI) plan that proposes offering people limited tax credits to enroll voluntarily in a private health insurance plan (Figure 5).

Among Clinton voters, the strongest preference (34%) is to keep the ACA as is, with another quarter (25%) saying it should be replaced with a Medicare-like government insurance program for all Americans (Figure 5).

Demographic divides in support for a public option

In a separate question, a near-majority (48%) of voters say they favor a public option for those who are eligible for the Affordable Care Act. Nearly three-quarters (74%) of Clinton voters favor this, with only 23% of Trump voters in favor (68% oppose) (Figure 6).

Figure 6:
Voters' Beliefs About A Public Option



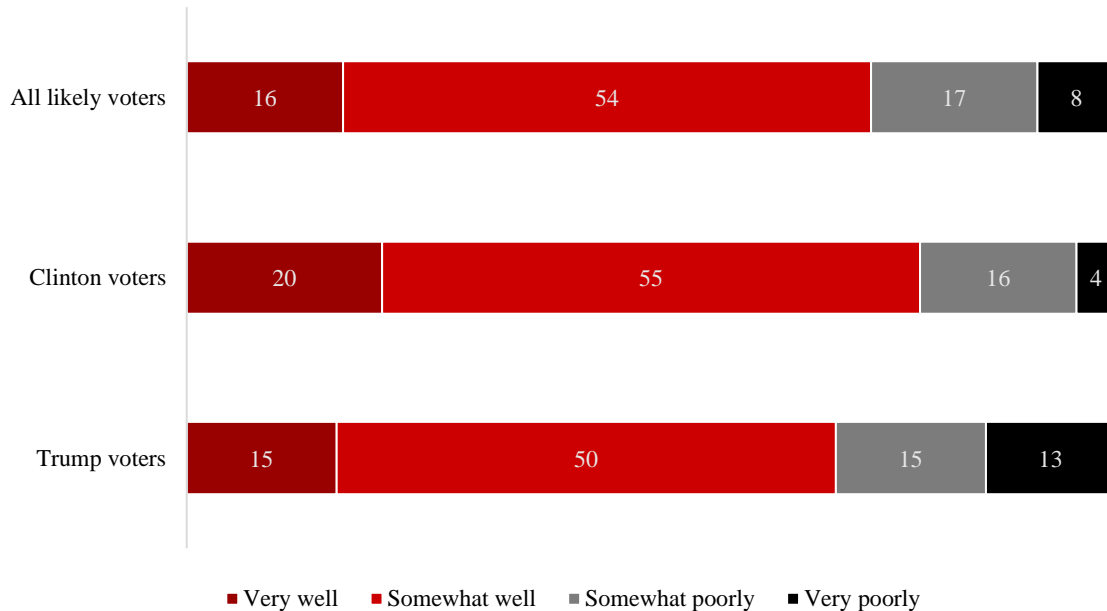
Support for a public option is similarly divided among age, income, race, and gender lines. Younger voters, ages 18-29, are more in favor (69%) than those ages 65 and over (38%). Lower-income earners making \$25,000 or less per year are more supportive (61%) than their higher-earning counterparts (45% of those making \$75,000 or more per year).

While 44% of white voters favor a public option, 64% of both Black and Hispanic voters do. Women are also more supportive of a public option (55% favor) compared to men (41%).

Medicare

Unlike many other health care issues, there is general partisan agreement on Medicare: 70% of all voters, 65% of Trump voters, and 75% of Clinton voters say that Medicare is working well, though most of those say it is only working somewhat well rather than very well (Figure 7).

Figure 7:
Voters' Evaluations of How Well Medicare is Working



Voters ages 65 and over are also more likely to say that Medicare is working well (84%), compared to voters ages 18-64 (65%).

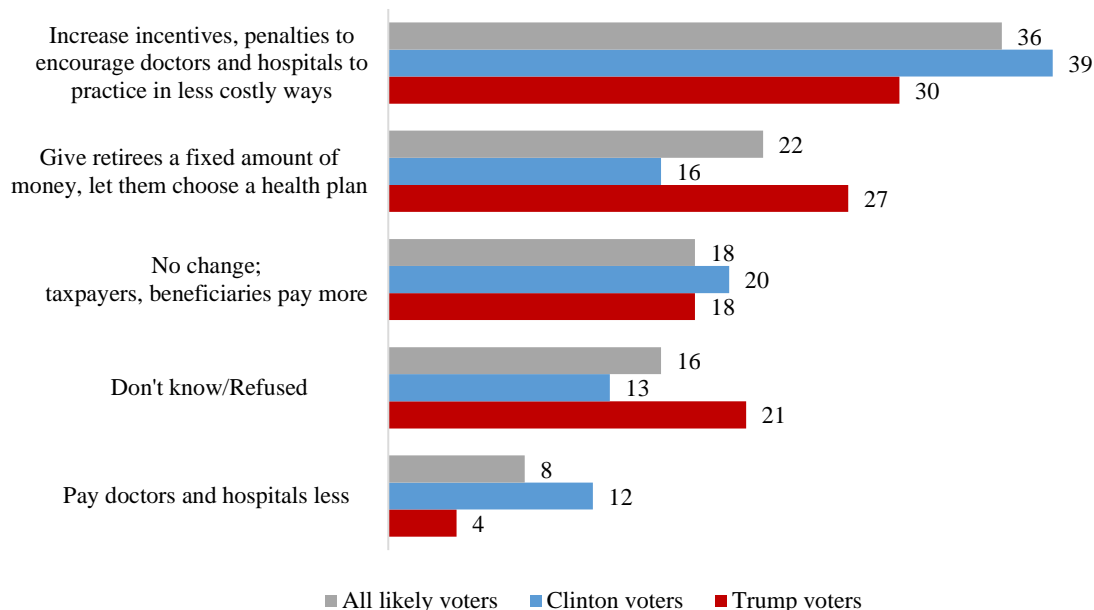
Overall, 78% of voters rank the future of Medicare as extremely or very important to their vote choice for president. Among voters ages 65 and over, this number climbs to 86%.

Uncertainty over how to address rising Medicare costs

However, this consensus does not carry over to strategies for addressing the rising costs of Medicare. None of the four options for addressing these rising costs garnered majority support, even within parties.

Both Trump and Clinton voters are most likely to favor increasing both financial incentives and penalties to encourage doctors and hospitals to practice in ways that are less costly, but only 36% of all voters select this option (39% of Clinton voters, 30% of Trump voters). The next most popular option, with 22% of all voters, is to change Medicare to a system where the government gives retirees a limited amount of money to choose among different health insurance plans, including the option of Medicare (Figure 8).

Figure 8:
Voters' Top Choice for How to Address Rising Medicare Costs



Among Clinton voters, the highest preference (39%) is for incentivizing health providers to practice in less costly ways. The next closest preference, only at 20% support, is for not changing Medicare at all, but rather letting taxpayers and beneficiaries both pay more as Medicare costs continue to rise (Figure 8).

Among Trump voters, the top preference is also to incentivize health providers to provide less costly care (30%), followed very closely by allowing retirees to choose their own health plan including the option of Medicare (27%) (Figure 8).

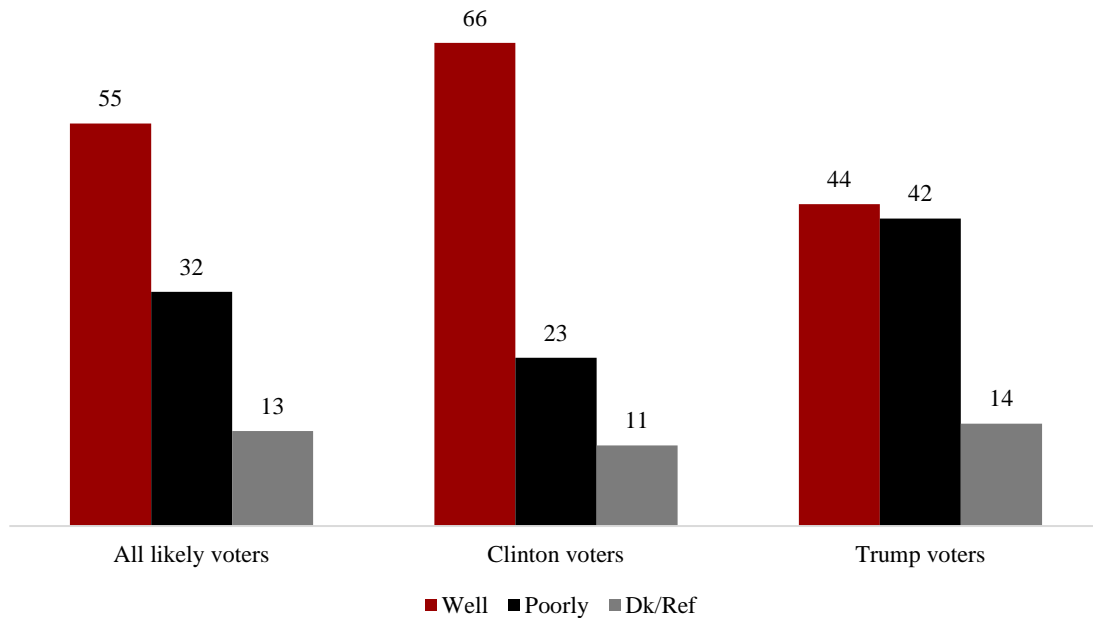
The least preferred alternative for all voters is to pay doctors and hospitals less than they receive now (8% all voters, 12% Clinton voters, 4% Trump voters) (Figure 8).

Medicaid

When asked about Medicaid, the government program that provides health insurance and long term care to certain low-income adults and children, voters are again divided.

Overall, 55% of voters say Medicaid is working well. Clinton voters are more likely to say Medicaid is working well (66%) than Trump voters (44%) (Figure 9).

Figure 9:
Voters' Evaluations of How Well Medicaid is Working



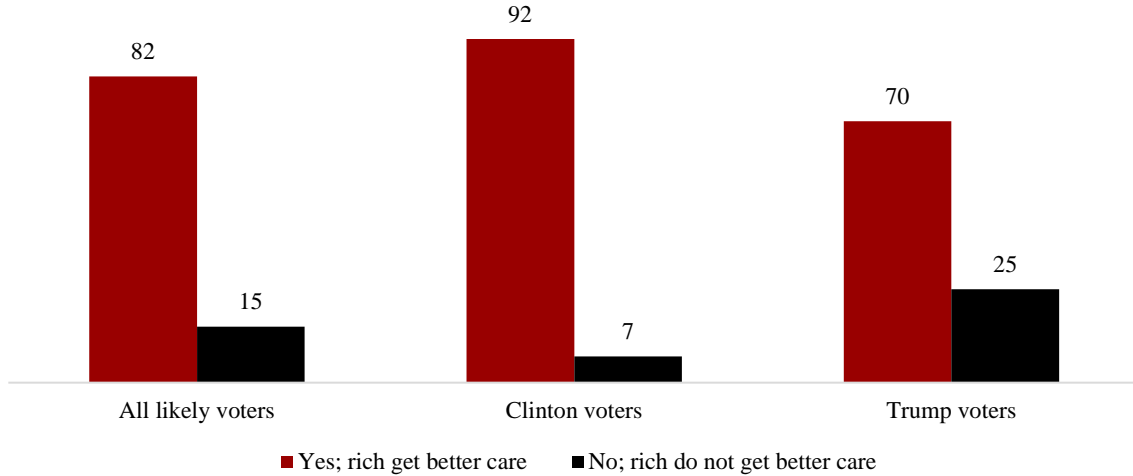
Voters whose annual incomes are \$25,000 or less offer far more positive evaluations of Medicaid: 70% of these voters say Medicaid is working well, compared to 52% of those earning \$75,000 or more. Additionally, 73% of Black voters and 63% of Hispanic voters say that Medicaid is working well, while only 50% of whites do.

As before, voters who believe that the government should take a major role in improving the healthcare system hold significantly different beliefs from those believe the government should hold a minor or no role: 66% of those who favor a major role say that Medicaid is working well, compared to 48% and 43% of those who say a minor or no role, respectively.

Economic Disparities in Health Care

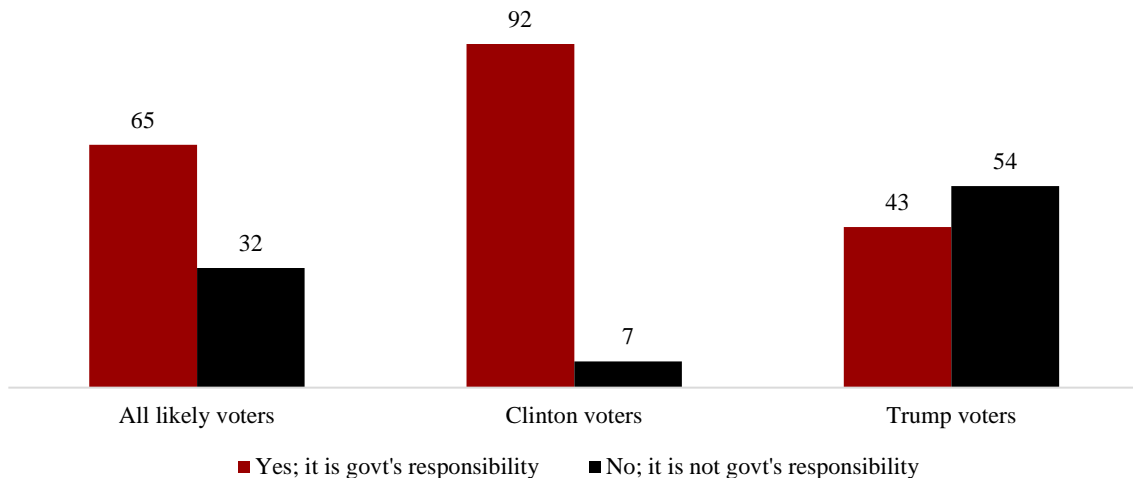
Overall, 82% of likely voters, including 70% of Trump voters and 92% of Clinton voters, agree that the rich get better care than the poor (Figure 10).

Figure 10:
Voters' Views on Whether the
Rich Get Better Health Care Than the Poor



However, only 43% of Trump voters think it should be the government's responsibility to make sure the rich and poor get the same quality of and access to health care, in contrast to 92% of Clinton voters and 65% of likely voters overall (Figure 11).

Figure 11:
Voters' Views on Whether It Is the Government's
Responsibility to Ensure Rich and Poor Get Same Health Care

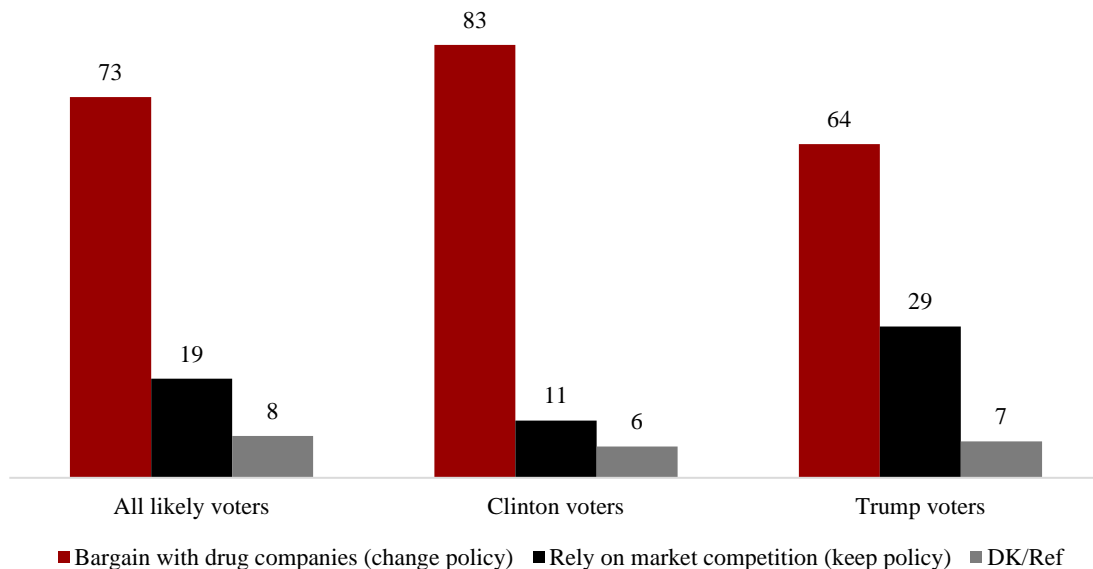


Prescription Drugs and Pharmaceutical Pricing

Prescription drug prices are rising, both for Medicare recipients and for the country as a whole.¹ On this topic, we asked voters the following question: “As you may know, Medicare prescription drug prices are rising. Currently, Medicare negotiates with doctors and hospitals to establish the prices Medicare pays for their services. However, Medicare does not negotiate prices with pharmaceutical companies, instead relying on marketplace competition to establish prices. Which of the following would you prefer?”

A significant majority of all likely voters (73%), including majorities voting for both Clinton (83%) and Trump (64%), prefer the proposal that the federal government should leverage its bargaining power to negotiate with Rx companies to lower drug prices for Medicare beneficiaries, rather than continuing to rely on market prices (Figure 12).

Figure 12:
Voters' Beliefs About Whether Medicare Should Use its
Bargaining Power to Lower Prescription Drug Prices

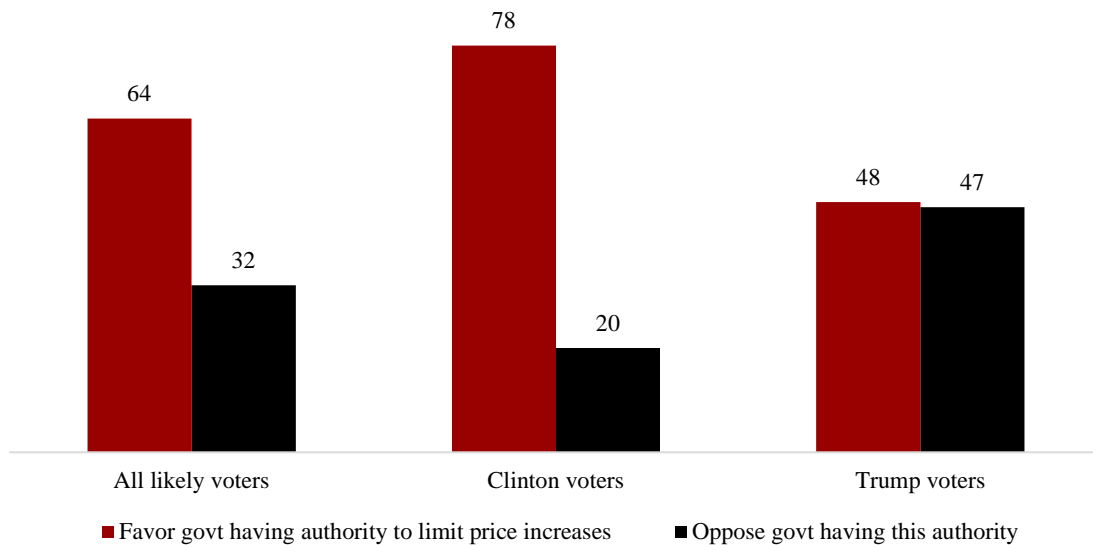


Even among voters who say the government should play no role in health care, a majority (52%) nonetheless believe that Medicare should bargain with pharmaceutical companies rather than relying on marketplace competition (Table 1). Among voters who say the government should play a minor or major role in improving the U.S. health care system, 72% and 77% respectively support Medicare changing its policy and bargaining with pharmaceutical companies (Table 1).

¹ See for example: Kesselheim AS, Avorn J, Sarpatwari A. The High Cost of Prescription Drugs in the United States: Origins and Prospects for Reform. *JAMA*. 2016;316(8):858-871. doi:10.1001/jama.2016.11237

When asked in a separate question about pharmaceutical companies increasing the prices of their prescription drugs, 64% of Americans think the federal government should have the authority to limit how much these companies can raise prices, including 78% of Clinton and 48% of Trump voters; 32% of all likely oppose giving the government such authority (Figure 13).

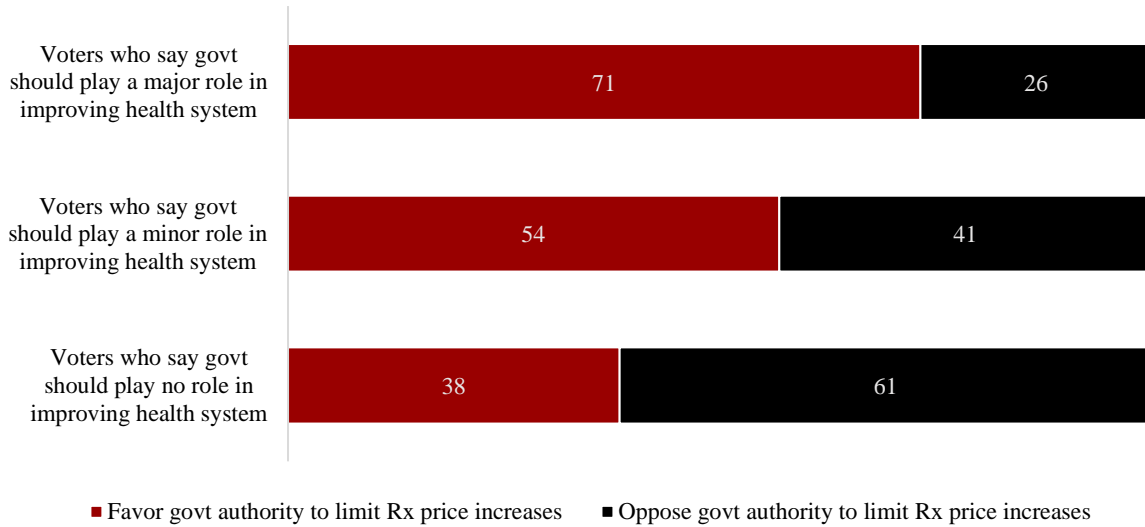
Figure 13:
Voters' Beliefs About Whether Federal Government Should Be Able to Limit Price Increases of Prescription Drugs



Overall, 72% of women favor giving the government the authority to limit pharmaceutical companies' price increases, compared to 56% of men.

As before, beliefs about the role of government in health care affect these policy attitudes: 71% of those who believe the government should play a major role also favor giving the government authority to limit pharmaceutical price increases, compared to only 54% and 38% of those who believe the government should play a minor or no role, respectively (Figure 14).

Figure 14:
 Voters' Beliefs About Government Authority to Limit
 Prescription Drug Price Increases, According to Beliefs About
 the Role of Government in Improving U.S. Health System



Of note, the influence of beliefs about the proper role of government is not as stark as with evaluations of the Affordable Care Act (Figure 4). This suggests that while attitudes toward government involvement are influential across many health care issues, they are particularly salient for the ACA.

Abortion

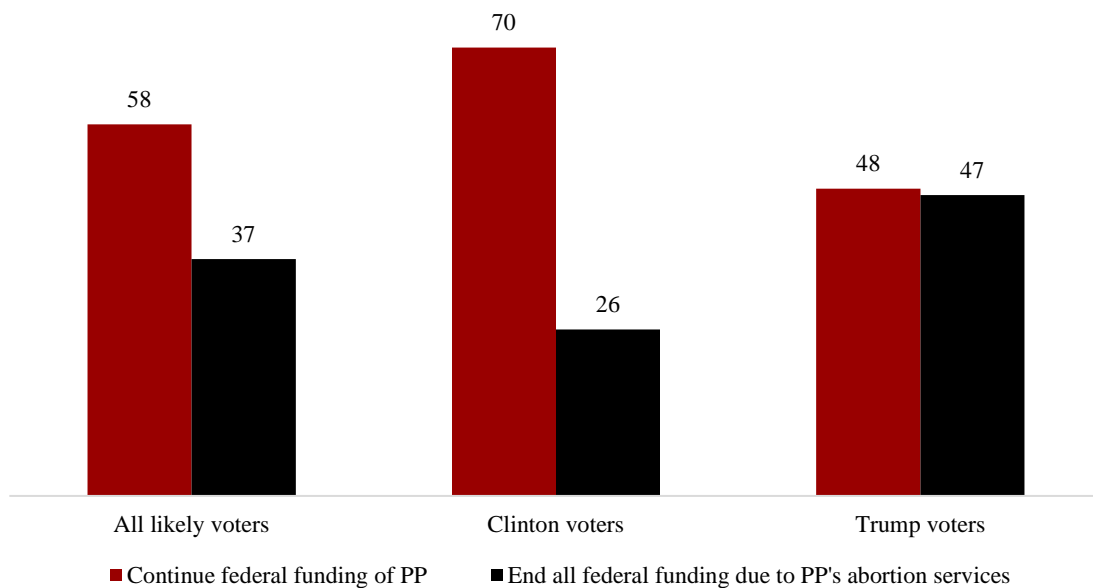
Finally, roughly a quarter of voters describe future federal policies on abortion as extremely important to their presidential vote choice (25% likely voters, 26% Clinton voters, 25% Trump voters; Figure 1). Women are more likely to say that abortion policies are extremely or very important to their presidential vote choice (67%) than men (46%).

As in previous elections, federal funding of abortion services and of the organization Planned Parenthood has become a subject of discussion during the 2016 election cycle. Overall, while voters oppose de-funding Planned Parenthood because of their abortion services, they also oppose allowing Medicaid funds to be used for abortions.

We asked, “In the election, funding of Planned Parenthood has been an issue. Planned Parenthood is an organization that provides family planning and preventative health services. In addition, it provides some abortion services. Currently the federal government provides funding assistance for some of Planned Parenthood’s health services, but not for abortions. Do you support or oppose ending ALL federal funding to Planned Parenthood because they provide some abortion services?”

Figure 15 shows that 58% of voters favor continued federal funding of Planned Parenthood, while 37% favor ending all federal funding for Planned Parenthood even though federal dollars do not fund abortion provision.

Figure 15:
Voters' Beliefs on Federal Funding of Planned Parenthood

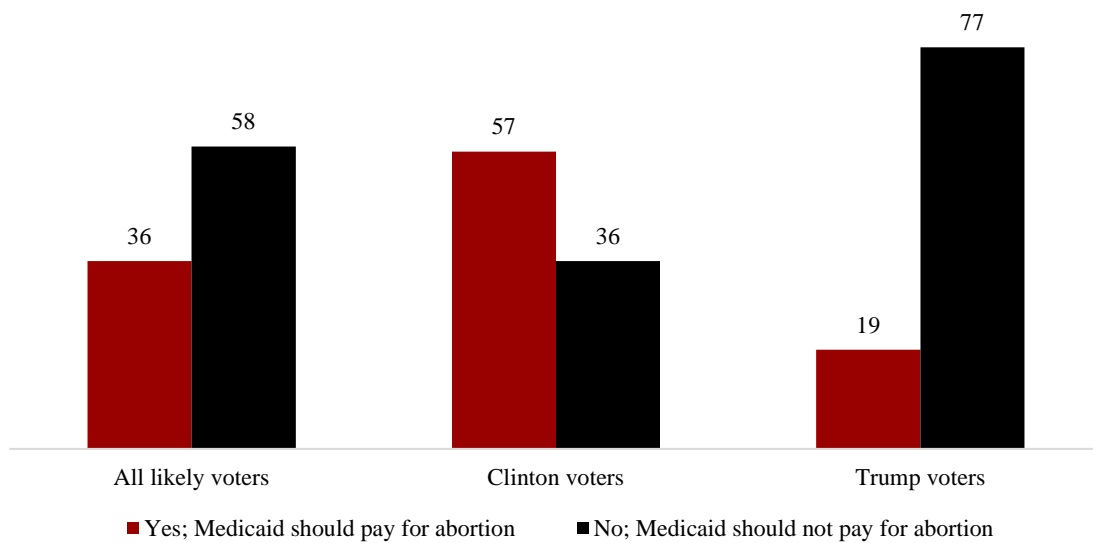


Additionally, women are more likely to favor continued federal funding (63%) than men (52%). Similarly, people currently without health care insurance are more in favor of continued federal funding for Planned Parenthood (73%) than those who currently have health insurance (56%).

In a separate question, we also asked: “Medicaid is the largest government program that pays for health care for low-income people. Currently the federal government prohibits the use of federal funds to pay for abortions under Medicaid. Do you favor or oppose changing this policy in order to allow Medicaid funds to be used to pay for abortions?”

Overall, only 36% of likely voters favor allowing Medicaid funding to be used for abortion services, while a majority (58%) oppose. Clinton voters are slightly in favor (57% support, 36% oppose), while Trump voters are decidedly against (19% support, 77% oppose) (Figure 16).

Figure 16:
Voters' Beliefs About Whether
Medicaid Should Pay For Abortion Services



On this question, women are slightly more supportive than men of abortion coverage under Medicaid, but the differences are statistically insignificant. However, voters making more than \$75,000 were *more* supportive of using Medicaid funds for abortion services (45% favor) than those making \$25,000 or less (24% favor).

Conclusion

Health care issues are generally more salient to Clinton voters than to Trump voters, and there are significant differences in opinion between Clinton and Trump voters on nearly every question. Overall, voters' beliefs about many health care and health policy issues are strongly related to their beliefs about what role the federal government should play in improving the U.S. health care system.

While much of the election cycle's focus has been on the Affordable Care Act, voters are most likely to say the health care issue most important to their vote for president is the future of Medicare. Evaluations of the ACA are divided along partisan lines, though voters are in more agreement about how well Medicare is working. However, there is no consensus for how to improve either health care program.

Voters generally think both Medicare and the federal government should take a more active role in addressing the rising costs of prescription drug prices. A large majority (73%) of likely voters, including majorities of both Clinton (83%) and Trump (64%) voters, say Medicare should leverage its bargaining power to negotiate lower prescription drug prices for its beneficiaries. Similarly, a majority (64%) of voters think the federal government should be able to limit increases in the price of prescription drugs, though Trump voters are more divided on this issue.

Voters do recognize, by significant margins (82% of all voters), that there is a gap in health care access and quality between the rich and the poor. However, they are more divided when it comes to whether it is the government's responsibility to address this disparity: while a majority (65%) of likely voters say it is the government's responsibility, only 43% of Trump voters agree, compared to 92% of Clinton voters.

Abortion remains a divisive and entrenched issue, with roughly one-quarter of all voters and of both Clinton and Trump voters saying the issue is extremely important to their vote choice. While a majority (58%) of voters favor continued federal funding of Planned Parenthood, a majority (58%) also opposes allowing Medicaid funding to be used to pay for abortion services.

Overall, the notable polarization on health care issues between Trump and Clinton voters highlights the importance of the 2016 election for the evolution of health care policy in America. Electoral control, both in Congress and the White House, as well as the electoral margins of victory, will strongly influence the future of American health care policies.

Methodology

The results are based on polling conducted by *Politico* and Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health. Representatives of the two organizations worked closely to develop the survey questionnaire and analyze the results of the poll. *Politico* and Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health paid for the survey and related expenses.

The project team was led by Robert J. Blendon, Sc.D., Richard L. Menschel Professor of Health Policy and Political Analysis at Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, and Joanne Kenen, Executive Editor, Health Care at *Politico/Politico Pro*. Harvard research team also included John M. Benson, Logan S. Casey, and Justin M. Sayde.

Interviews were conducted with a nationally representative sample of 1,492 randomly selected likely voters via telephone (including cell phones and landlines) by SSRS of Media, Pennsylvania. The interviewing period was September 14 – 21, 2016. In this survey, “likely voters” are defined as adults ages 18 or older who said they were registered to vote and were either absolutely certain they would vote in the 2016 presidential election or had already voted. The interviews were conducted in English and Spanish.

When interpreting these findings, one should recognize that all surveys are subject to sampling error. The margin of error for the total likely voter sample is ± 3.0 percentage points.

Possible sources of non-sampling error include non-response bias, as well as question wording and ordering effects. Non-response in telephone surveys produces some known biases in survey-derived estimates because participation tends to vary for different subgroups of the population. To compensate for these known biases and for variations in probability of selection within and across households, sample data are weighted by cell phone/landline use and demographics (sex, age, race/ethnicity, education, and number of adults in household) to reflect the true population. Other techniques, including random-digit dialing, replicate subsamples, and systematic respondent selection within households, are used to ensure that the sample is representative.



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Politico/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health Poll

The 2016 Election and American Health Care

The survey was conducted for *Politico* and Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health via telephone (cell phone and landlines) by SSRS, an independent research company. Interviews were conducted September 14 – 21, 2016, with 1,492 likely voters (those who said they were registered to vote and were either absolutely certain they would vote in the 2016 presidential election or had already voted). The margin of error for total respondents is +/- 3.0 percentage points at the 95% confidence level. For questions asked of half-samples, the margin of error is approximately +/- 4.3 percentage points. More information about SSRS can be obtained by visiting www.ssrs.com

HC-05. Thinking ahead to the November 2016 election, please tell me how important each of the following health care issues will be when you decide how to vote for President. How about... (INSERT ITEM)? Will that be...?

a. The future of the Affordable Care Act, the health care law passed by Barack Obama and Congress in 2010 **(Asked of half-sample A; n = 762)**

	Total likely voters	Trump voters	Clinton voters	Rep voters	Dem voters
Extremely important in your vote	30	33	32	35	33
Very important	29	20	39	20	41
Somewhat important	21	17	20	18	18
Not very important	6	6	5	7	5
Not at all important	12	21	3	18	2
Don't know/Refused	2	3	1	2	1

- b. The future of Medicare, the government health insurance program for people age 65 and over **(Asked of half-sample B; n = 730)**

	Total likely voters	Trump voters	Clinton voters	Rep voters	Dem voters
Extremely important in your vote	42	30	54	32	56
Very important	35	43	29	42	26
Somewhat important	15	18	13	17	15
Not very important	4	5	2	6	2
Not at all important	2	4	1	3	1
Don't know/Refused	2	*	1	*	*

- c. The future of Medicaid, the government program that provides health insurance and long term care to certain low-income adults and children **(Asked of half-sample B; n = 730)**

	Total likely voters	Trump voters	Clinton voters	Rep voters	Dem voters
Extremely important in your vote	30	16	44	16	45
Very important	34	32	36	28	37
Somewhat important	24	32	16	35	15
Not very important	7	12	2	14	1
Not at all important	4	8	1	7	1
Don't know/Refused	1	*	1	*	1

- d. Government's future role in providing health insurance to those who don't have it **(Asked of half-sample B; n = 730)**

	Total likely voters	Trump voters	Clinton voters	Rep voters	Dem voters
Extremely important in your vote	28	13	44	13	44
Very important	31	22	38	22	39
Somewhat important	24	33	15	32	14
Not very important	8	14	2	16	*
Not at all important	7	16	1	14	1
Don't know/Refused	2	2	*	3	2

- e. Government's future role in slowing the rise of health care costs **(Asked of half-sample A; n = 762)**

	Total likely voters	Trump voters	Clinton voters	Rep voters	Dem voters
Extremely important in your vote	29	31	27	31	31
Very important	37	29	44	30	45
Somewhat important	24	23	23	25	20
Not very important	5	8	2	9	2
Not at all important	5	7	1	5	1
Don't know/Refused	*	2	3	*	1

- f. Future federal policies on abortion **(Asked of half-sample C; n = 751)**

	Total likely voters	Trump voters	Clinton voters	Rep voters	Dem voters
Extremely important in your vote	25	25	26	23	27
Very important	32	29	35	32	33
Somewhat important	21	20	23	19	23
Not very important	9	13	5	11	4
Not at all important	11	12	10	11	11
Don't know/Refused	2	1	1	4	2

- g. The future level of government spending on research on cures for diseases **(Asked of half-sample D; n = 741)**

	Total likely voters	Trump voters	Clinton voters	Rep voters	Dem voters
Extremely important in your vote	22	15	28	14	30
Very important	35	33	38	30	39
Somewhat important	31	34	29	40	25
Not very important	6	9	3	8	4
Not at all important	4	7	2	6	2
Don't know/Refused	2	2	*	2	*

h. Future government response to the Zika outbreak (**Asked of half-sample A; n = 762**)

	Total likely voters	Trump voters	Clinton voters	Rep voters	Dem voters
Extremely important in your vote	13	11	16	10	15
Very important	25	18	33	17	36
Somewhat important	32	33	33	34	32
Not very important	17	22	13	21	11
Not at all important	11	14	3	15	3
Don't know/Refused	2	2	2	3	3

HC-05a-h Summary: % citing each issue as extremely important in their vote

% extremely important	Total likely voters	Trump voters	Clinton voters	Rep voters	Dem voters
Future of Medicare	42	30	54	32	56
Future of the Affordable Care Act	30	33	32	35	33
Future of Medicaid	30	16	44	16	45
Government's future role in slowing the rise of health care costs	29	31	27	31	31
Government's future role in providing health insurance to those who don't have it	28	13	44	13	44
Future federal policies on abortion	25	25	26	23	27
Future level of government spending on research on cures for diseases	22	15	28	14	30
Future government response to Zika outbreak	13	11	16	10	15

(Asked of half-sample D; n = 741)

HC-06. Do you think the rich in this country get better health care than the poor, or not?

	Total likely voters	Trump voters	Clinton voters	Rep voters	Dem voters
Yes	82	70	92	71	92
No	15	25	7	21	7
Don't know/Refused	3	5	1	8	1

(Asked of half-sample C; n = 751)

HC-07. Do you think it should or should not be the government's responsibility to make sure that the rich and the poor get the same quality of and access to health care?

	Total likely voters	Trump voters	Clinton voters	Rep voters	Dem voters
Should be government's responsibility	65	43	92	42	91
Should not	32	54	7	54	6
Don't know/Refused	3	3	1	4	3

(Asked of half-sample D; n = 741)

HC-08. Do you think the federal government should play a major role, a minor role, or no role in trying to make the health care system in the U.S. work better?

	Total likely voters	Trump voters	Clinton voters	Rep voters	Dem voters
Should play major role	57	24	85	28	87
Minor role	26	41	11	43	10
No role	15	34	3	28	1
Don't know/Refused	2	1	2	1	2

(Asked of half-sample B; n = 730)

HC-09. How well do you think each of the following is working? How about (INSERT ITEM)? Is it...?

- a. Medicare, the government health insurance program for people age 65 and over

	Total likely voters	Trump voters	Clinton voters	Rep voters	Dem voters
Well (net)	70	65	75	69	76
Very well	16	15	20	14	20
Somewhat well	54	50	55	55	56
Poorly (net)	25	28	20	25	19
Somewhat poorly	17	15	16	15	15
Very poorly	8	13	4	10	4
Don't know/Refused	5	7	5	6	5

- b. Medicaid, the government program that provides health insurance and long term care to certain low-income adults and children

	Total likely voters	Trump voters	Clinton voters	Rep voters	Dem voters
Well (net)	55	44	66	45	66
Very well	12	6	18	8	20
Somewhat well	43	38	48	37	46
Poorly (net)	32	42	23	38	22
Somewhat poorly	22	25	18	22	17
Very poorly	10	17	5	16	5
Don't know/Refused	13	14	11	17	12

(Asked of half-sample A; n = 762)

HC-10. As you may know, the Affordable Care Act is the health care law passed by Barack Obama and Congress in 2010. Overall, how well do you think the Affordable Care Act is working today? Is it...?

	Total likely voters	Trump voters	Clinton voters	Rep voters	Dem voters
Well (net)	43	5	79	12	80
Very well	11	1	22	2	22
Somewhat well	32	4	57	10	58
Poorly (net)	54	94	16	88	15
Somewhat poorly	16	20	11	20	9
Very poorly	38	74	5	68	6
Don't know/Refused	3	1	5	*	5

(Asked of half-sample A; n = 762)

HC-11/12. This is the sixth year since the Affordable Care Act, the health care law passed by Barack Obama and Congress in 2010, was enacted. Do you think the Affordable Care Act should be changed or kept the way it is? (If should be changed, ask) Which of the following do you think should be done to change the Affordable Care Act?

	Total likely voters	Trump voters	Clinton voters	Rep voters	Dem voters
Should be kept as it is	18	4	34	5	33
Existing program should be expanded	8	2	13	3	13
Should be replaced with an insurance program in which all Americans would get their health insurance from one government insurance plan like Medicare that is financed by taxpayers	14	4	25	5	26
Should be replaced by an insurance program that would not require people to buy health insurance, but would offer them limited tax credits to enroll voluntarily in different private health insurance plans	16	22	10	24	7
Should be scaled back and each state would design its own plan	14	20	7	20	7
Should be repealed completely.	20	40	2	35	2
Don't know/Refused	10	8	9	8	12

(Asked of half-sample A; n = 762)

HC-13. One of the issues being debated in the election this year is whether or not the federal government should establish a government-sponsored health insurance program that would compete with private health insurance plans. This is often called a public option and would be available only for those eligible for the Affordable Care Act. Do you favor or oppose the government offering such a program?

	Total likely voters	Trump voters	Clinton voters	Rep voters	Dem voters
Favor	48	23	74	25	75
Oppose	42	68	16	67	15
Don't know/Refused	10	9	10	8	10

(Asked of half-sample A; n = 762)

HC-14. Some people have suggested that the federal government limit how much pharmaceutical companies can increase prescription drug prices. Do you favor or oppose giving the federal government this authority in the future?

	Total likely voters	Trump voters	Clinton voters	Rep voters	Dem voters
Favor	64	48	78	52	79
Oppose	32	47	20	43	19
Don't know/Refused	4	5	2	5	2

(Asked of half-sample B; n = 730)

HC-15. In the next decade, spending on Medicare is likely to grow substantially due to more people retiring and health care costs rising. Currently there is a debate in Washington over what should be done about this problem. Which of the following ideas comes closest to your own view about what should be done?

	Total likely voters	Trump voters	Clinton voters	Rep voters	Dem voters
Medicare increase both financial incentives and penalties to encourage doctors and hospitals to practice in ways that are less costly	36	30	39	34	40
Medicare changed to a system where the government gives retirees a limited amount of money to choose among different health insurance plans, including the option of Medicare	22	27	16	25	15
Medicare not changed, with taxpayers and beneficiaries paying more money each year	18	18	20	15	21
Medicare pay doctors and hospitals less money than they receive now	8	4	12	7	10
Don't now/Refused	16	21	13	19	14

(Asked of half-sample B; n = 730)

HC-16. As you may know, Medicare prescription drug prices are rising. Currently, Medicare negotiates with doctors and hospitals to establish the prices Medicare pays for their services. However, Medicare does not negotiate prices with pharmaceutical companies, instead relying on marketplace competition to establish prices. Which of the following would you prefer?

	Total likely voters	Trump voters	Clinton voters	Rep voters	Dem voters
Have Medicare use its bargaining power to negotiate lower prescription drug prices from pharmaceutical companies	73	64	83	68	80
Keep current policy that relies on market competition to establish prescription drug prices	19	29	11	24	13
Don't know/Refused	8	7	6	8	7

(Asked of half-sample C; n = 751)

HC-17. In the election, funding of Planned Parenthood has been an issue. Planned Parenthood is an organization that provides family planning and preventative health services. In addition, it provides some abortion services. Currently the federal government provides funding assistance for some of Planned Parenthood's health services, but not for abortions. Do you support or oppose ending ALL federal funding to Planned Parenthood because they provide some abortion services?

	Total likely voters	Trump voters	Clinton voters	Rep voters	Dem voters
Favor	37	47	26	47	29
Oppose	58	48	70	48	68
Don't know/Refused	5	5	4	5	3

(Asked of half-sample C; n = 751)

HC-18. Medicaid is the largest government program that pays for health care for low-income people. Currently the federal government prohibits the use of federal funds to pay for abortions under Medicaid? Do you favor or oppose changing this policy in order to allow Medicaid funds to be used to pay for abortions?

	Total likely voters	Trump voters	Clinton voters	Rep voters	Dem voters
Favor	36	19	57	18	55
Oppose	58	77	36	78	37
Don't know/Refused	6	4	7	4	8

(Asked of half-sample D; n = 741)

HC-18a. Should candidates for President release their medical records, or is this something they should not be asked to do?

	Total likely voters	Trump voters	Clinton voters	Rep voters	Dem voters
Should release	59	63	60	65	58
Something they should not be asked to do	38	34	39	32	39
Don't know/Refused	3	3	1	3	3

HC-03/04. If the 2016 presidential election were being held today, would you vote for...? (In the 2016 presidential election, did you vote for...?) (If don't know who they will vote for or will vote for neither, ask) Which candidate are you leaning toward...?

	Donald Trump, the Republican candidate (including leaners)	Hillary Clinton, the Democratic candidate (including leaners)	Other/ Neither (vol)	Don't know/ Refused
Total likely voters	41	46	8	5