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Interviews: 1,202 National Registered Voters
Dates: November 11-13, 2024

FINAL

Study #14905
Arnold Ventures Hospital Prices Survey
November 2024

Please note: all results are shown as percentages unless otherwise stated.

QSRV1. Are you currently registered to vote?

Yes, registered to vote.....	100
No, not currently registered to vote.....	TERM

Q1. Below are some policies that the new president and Congress could make a priority. For each one, please indicate how high a priority you personally feel that policy should be. Use a scale from 0 to 10, on which a 10 means it should be an extremely high priority, a 0 means it should not be a priority, and a 5 is in the middle.

		Extremely High Priority			NOT A Priority
	Total 8-10	<u>9-10</u>	<u>7-8</u>	<u>4-6</u>	<u>0-3</u>
Combat inflation and high prices					
November 2024 *	84	67	25	7	1
Reduce healthcare prices					
November 2024 **	71	46	36	15	2
Reduce healthcare costs					
November 2024 *	69	50	35	13	3
April 2021	67	50	29	15	6
Strengthen the border					
November 2024 *	60	45	24	20	10
Reduce the budget deficit					
November 2024 **	59	38	37	22	4
Lower federal taxes					
November 2024 **	49	37	37	22	4
Invest in infrastructure					
November 2024 *	49	31	35	28	6
April 2021 ¹	54	37	32	22	9
Increase the federal minimum wage					
November 2024 *	47	30	32	25	13
April 2021 ³	39	27	21	20	32
Address climate change					
November 2024 **	47	30	26	23	20
April 2021 ²	44	28	29	21	22
Build more housing					
November 2024 **	43	25	34	30	11

* Asked of one-half the respondents (FORM A).

** Asked of one-half the respondents (FORM B).

¹In April 2021 the item was phrased, "Invest in rebuilding America's infrastructure."

²In April 2021 the item was phrased, "Reduce carbon emissions to fight climate change."

³In April 2021 the item was phrased, "Increase the federal minimum wage to \$15 an hour."

Due to rounding, not all tables will add to 100. When totaled responses differ from individual responses, totaled responses are more precise.

Q2. In general, how easy or difficult do you think it is for most Americans to afford to pay for healthcare?

	<u>11/24</u>	<u>2/23</u>	<u>4/21</u>
Very easy	4	2	5
Somewhat easy	10	14	17
Somewhat difficult	41	54	50
Very difficult	42	30	28
Not sure	3	NA	NA
Total Easy	14	16	22
Total Difficult	83	84	78

Q3. How easy or difficult is it for you to afford to pay for healthcare?

	<u>11/24</u>	<u>2/23</u>	<u>4/21</u>
Very easy	14	17	21
Somewhat easy	33	38	38
Somewhat difficult	32	30	26
Very difficult	19	14	15
Not sure	2	NA	NA
Total Easy	47	55	59
Total Difficult	51	45	41

Q4. Below you will see a list of healthcare costs. Please rank the two costs, if any, that you personally feel are the most important to reduce.

RANKED BY THE HIGHEST TOP 2 MOST IMPORTANT PERCENTAGE

	Top 2 Most Important		
	<u>11/24</u>	<u>2/23</u>	<u>4/21</u>
The price of prescription drugs	47	52	53
Insurance premiums	43	42	49
The prices charged by hospitals	38	41	46
Deductibles and co-pays	35	35	33
The prices charged by doctors	25	20	NA
The price of medical devices	10	8	17
None of these	1	1	1

Q5. Which of these statements about healthcare prices do you agree with more?

- A) The government can reduce healthcare prices without hurting the quality of care provided
B) The government cannot reduce healthcare prices without hurting the quality of care provided

A--much more	44
A--somewhat more	32
B--somewhat more	13
B--much more	5
Not sure	6
Total Statement A	75
Total Statement B	18

Q6a. Which of these do you think is the bigger cause of high healthcare costs today? *

- A) Excessive prices charged by hospitals
B) Excessive profits by insurance companies

A--much more.....	14
A--somewhat more	11
Both equal	28
B--somewhat more	17
B--much more.....	26
Not sure	3
Total Statement A	26
Total Statement B	43

* Asked of one-half of respondents (FORM A).

Q6b. Which of these do you think is the bigger cause of high healthcare costs today? **

- A) Excessive prices charged by hospitals and doctors
B) Excessive profits by insurance companies

A--much more.....	15
A--somewhat more	12
Both equal	27
B--somewhat more	15
B--much more.....	27
Not sure	4
Total Statement A	27
Total Statement B	42

** Asked of one-half of respondents (FORM B).

Q7. Below are some different groups and programs involved with healthcare. For each one, please indicate how responsible you feel that group is for the problem of high healthcare prices.

RANKED BY THE PERCENTAGE WHO SAY VERY/FAIRLY RESPONSIBLE

	Total Very/Fairly Responsible	<u>Very responsible</u>	<u>Fairly responsible</u>	<u>Just somewhat responsible</u>	<u>A little responsible</u>	<u>Not responsible at all</u>	<u>Not sure</u>
Health insurance companies							
November 2024	81	52	29	12	3	1	2
February 2023	83	53	30	12	3	2	NA
April 2021.....	84	54	30	12	3	1	NA
Pharmaceutical companies							
November 2024 *	81	56	25	12	3	2	2
February 2023	86	63	23	9	3	2	NA
April 2021.....	88	61	27	9	2	1	NA
Private equity companies that own hospitals and physician practices							
November 2024 **	79	48	31	11	5	1	5
February 2023	72	38	34	20	6	2	NA
Hospital systems							
November 2024 **	75	39	36	15	6	1	3
Hospitals							
November 2024	70	33	36	19	7	2	2
February 2023	78	40	38	15	5	3	NA
April 2021.....	78	41	37	14	6	2	NA
Wall Street-backed corporations that own physician practices							
November 2024 *	67	39	28	16	6	2	8
February 2023	76	48	29	16	4	4	NA
April 2021.....	78	45	33	15	5	2	NA
The federal government							
November 2024	64	29	35	20	8	3	4
February 2023	70	39	31	21	6	3	NA
April 2021.....	72	44	28	19	6	3	NA
Specialists (such as radiologists or surgeons)							
November 2024 **	59	22	37	23	9	5	4
February 2023	59	21	37	28	9	4	NA
April 2021.....	58	25	33	24	11	7	NA
Doctors							
November 2024	47	18	30	29	14	7	3
February 2023	47	14	32	32	15	7	NA
April 2021.....	51	21	30	27	13	9	NA
Nonprofit hospitals							
November 2024 *	23	7	16	25	20	20	13
February 2023	25	6	19	32	22	21	NA

* Asked of one-half the respondents (FORM A).

** Asked of one-half the respondents (FORM B).

Due to rounding, not all tables will add to 100. When totaled responses differ from individual responses, totaled responses are more precise.

- Q8. Here is a list of factors that people may feel are driving up the cost of healthcare today. Which one or two, if any, do you think do the most to raise healthcare costs?

RANKED BY THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGE

Health insurance company profits	60
The prices charged by large hospital systems	47
The cost of advanced technologies, tests, and treatments	31
Government regulation.....	23
The prices charged by doctors	18
None of these.....	2

Now we have some questions about hospitals and the cost of healthcare provided by hospitals...

- Q9. Considering the care that hospitals provide, would you say that the prices charged by hospitals are generally reasonable or unreasonable?

	<u>11/24</u>	<u>2/23</u>
Very reasonable	7	3
Somewhat reasonable.....	18	16
Somewhat unreasonable.....	39	43
Very unreasonable	32	37
Not sure	4	NA
Total Reasonable	25	20
Total Unreasonable	71	80

- Q10. In the past couple of years, would you say prices charged by hospitals have gone up, stayed about the same, or gone down?

	<u>11/24</u>	<u>2/23</u>
Gone up a lot	39	39
Gone up somewhat.....	40	46
Stayed about the same	12	13
Gone down somewhat	1	1
Gone down a lot.....	0	1
Not sure	7	NA
Total Gone Up	80	85
Total Gone Down	2	2

- Q11. From what you know, how do the prices charged by nonprofit hospitals compare with the prices charged by for-profit hospitals?

	<u>11/24</u>	<u>2/23</u>
Nonprofit hospitals charge lower prices.....	25	40
Nonprofit hospitals charge about the same prices...	26	51
Nonprofit hospitals charge higher prices	8	9
Not sure.....	40	NA

- Q12. Have you or a family member ever forgone healthcare due to cost?

Yes	44
No	56

Q13a. Have you or anyone else in your household been hospitalized in the past five years?

	<u>11/24</u>	<u>2/23</u>
Yes.....	55	54
No	45	46

(ASK ONLY OF RESPONDENTS WHO SAY YES IN Q13a.)

Q13b. When members of your household have received care in a hospital, would you say that the prices charged by the hospital were reasonable or unreasonable?

	<u>11/24</u>	<u>2/23</u>
Very reasonable	7	5
Somewhat reasonable.....	20	17
Somewhat unreasonable.....	39	40
Very unreasonable	29	37
Not sure.....	4	NA
Total Reasonable	28	23
Total Unreasonable	68	77

Q14a. In your opinion, how important is it that Congress take action within the next two years to lower the price of hospital care?

	<u>11/24</u>	<u>2/23</u>
Very important.....	53	60
Fairly important	31	29
Just somewhat important	11	9
Not that important	2	1
Not sure	3	NA
Total Very/Fairly important	84	89

Q14b. Overall, which concerns you more: that Congress will get too involved in setting hospital prices, or that Congress won't do enough to lower hospital prices?

	<u>11/24</u>	<u>2/23</u>
More concerned Congress will get too involved	23	26
More concerned Congress won't do enough to lower prices .	64	74
Not sure.....	13	NA

Q15. Below you will see different policies that Congress may consider that deal with the issue of healthcare costs. For each one, please indicate whether you strongly favor, somewhat favor, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose this policy.

RANKED BY THE PERCENTAGE WHO SAY STRONGLY OR SOMEWHAT FAVOR

	Total Favor	Total Oppose	Strongly favor	Some- what favor	Some- what oppose	Strongly oppose	Not sure
Require hospitals to fully disclose the prices they charge *	90	6	66	25	5	1	4
Prevent hospitals from charging more than doctors' offices when they provide the same routine services *	84	10	51	33	7	3	6
Prevent hospitals from charging hospital facility fees for services provided at outpatient clinics or for telehealth visits **	83	8	42	41	6	2	9
Require hospitals and physician groups to disclose entities that own them or have a controlling stake, including private equity firms or other corporate entities **	80	8	43	37	6	2	12
Restrict aggressive billing practices by hospitals against patients who cannot afford to pay their bills *	80	13	54	26	11	2	7
Have the government set limits on the prices that hospitals can charge **	76	15	39	37	9	6	9
Prevent hospitals from engaging in anti-competitive business tactics **	75	8	36	40	6	2	16
Strengthen oversight over nonprofit hospitals to ensure that they fulfill their charitable mission and earn their tax break **	74	11	32	42	8	3	15
Limit hospital mergers and acquisitions that decrease competition and reduce patients' choice of health care providers *	71	17	31	39	13	4	12
Have the government determine the maximum prices that hospitals can charge *	60	27	23	37	17	10	13

* Asked of one-half of respondents (FORM A).

** Asked of one-half of respondents (FORM B).

Next you will see a series of questions about one specific healthcare proposal, Proposal A, being considered by Congress.

Q16a. Proposal A would limit what hospitals can charge for healthcare services to no more than twice the price that Medicare pays. Please indicate whether you would strongly favor, somewhat favor, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose Proposal A.

	<u>11/24</u>	<u>2/23</u>
Strongly favor.....	33	34
Somewhat favor.....	42	39
Somewhat oppose.....	9	11
Strongly oppose.....	3	4
Not sure.....	13	13
Total Favor	75	72
Total Oppose	12	15

Due to rounding, not all tables will add to 100. When totaled responses differ from individual responses, totaled responses are more precise.

(ASK ONLY OF RESPONDENTS WHO FAVOR THE PROPOSAL.)

Q16b. Why do you favor this proposal? What in particular makes you feel that way?

RANKED BY THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGE

Lower costs, medical debt is too high	34
Healthcare should be regulated, should cap costs, eliminate price gouging	24
Equitable, fair, reasonable way to determine pricing	11
Agree with proposal, good plan	10
Access shouldn't be determined by cost, too many delay care or go without it	8
Would help people, average person	5
Good starting point to find a solution	4
All other favorable impressions	4
Don't know, no response	3

(ASK ONLY OF RESPONDENTS WHO OPPOSE THE PROPOSAL.)

Q16c. Why do you oppose this proposal? What in particular makes you feel that way?

RANKED BY THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGE

Costs are too high, unaffordable	35
Government should not interfere with the free market.....	21
Shouldn't have to pay more than Medicare	14
Medicare shouldn't set the standard, all other criticisms of Medicare.....	12
Will make things worse, not helpful	7
Lower the quality of healthcare.....	6
Won't make a difference.....	4
All other unfavorable impressions	6
Don't know, no response	8

Q16d. Proposal A would limit hospital prices to no more than twice the Medicare rate. In your opinion, is a maximum price of twice the Medicare rate too high, about right, or too low?

	<u>11/24</u>	<u>2/23</u>	<u>4/21</u>
Too high.....	47	51	41
About right	49	44	53
Too low	5	6	6

Q16e. Next you will see two statements about Proposal A, which limits the prices hospitals can charge. Please indicate whether you agree more with the opponents' statement or more with the supporters' statement.

Opponents of Proposal A say government-mandated price limits will hurt doctors and patients, causing many doctor practices, clinics, and hospitals to close, especially in rural communities. Government price setting will also reduce quality of care, force rationing of care, and increase waiting times for care.

Supporters of Proposal A say healthcare prices charged by large, consolidated hospitals are often shockingly high and unfair, as much as three or four times what Medicare patients are charged for the same service. Limiting prices will protect consumers from outrageous bills, without harming the quality of care or impacting hospitals that charge fair prices.

Agree with opponents--strongly.....	9
Agree with opponents--not so strongly ...	17
Agree with supporters--not so strongly...	38
Agree with supporters--strongly	36
Total Agree with Opponents	26
Total Agree with Supporters	74

Due to rounding, not all tables will add to 100. When totaled responses differ from individual responses, totaled responses are more precise.

(ROTATE ORDER OF Q17a/17b AND Q18a/18b)

Q17a. Please read the following statements made by people who support Proposal A that limits what hospitals can charge to no more than twice the Medicare rate. Please rate each one using a scale from 0 to 10, on which higher numbers like 8, 9, or 10 mean it is a very convincing reason for Congress to vote YES on this legislation, and lower numbers mean it is a less convincing reason.

RANKED BY THE PERCENTAGE WHO SAY VERY CONVINCING REASON TO SUPPORT (8-10)

		Very Convincing		Less Convincing	
	Total 8-10	Total 9-10	Total 7-8	Total 4-6	Total 0-3
Patients should not struggle to afford care while hospitals are raising their prices in order to boost the pay of top executives					
November 2024	64	46	30	20	4
Because healthcare prices are so high, far too many people are struggling under medical debt or live in fear that medical expenses could leave them bankrupt					
November 2024	60	42	32	22	4
February 2023	66	48	32	16	4
High healthcare prices force far too many people to delay care or go without it entirely. As a result, minor health conditions become serious, leading to severe complications and even death					
November 2024	60	40	34	21	5
February 2023	66	49	29	19	3
Large, consolidated hospital systems are charging very high and arbitrary rates because they can get away with it					
November 2024	57	38	31	25	6
Hospital prices can decrease without harming the quality of care since some hospitals routinely charge patients with private insurance three to four times more than patients with Medicare for the same service					
November 2024	55	34	34	27	5
Wall Street-backed private equity firms, with no ties to the community, are rapidly purchasing hospitals and physician practices, driving up the prices patients pay to maximize profits					
November 2024	50	33	33	28	7
February 2023 ¹	59	38	36	21	5
The consolidation of hospital chains and physician practices is driving small, independent physician practices and family doctors out of business, eliminating competition, and making it easier for hospitals to raise prices for patients					
November 2024	50	29	35	28	7
Ballooning hospital prices are putting an increasingly large burden on employers who provide health coverage to their workers, which costs jobs, reduces wages, and leads to higher health care costs for their employees					
November 2024	48	29	36	30	5
As hospital systems acquire more doctors and facilities, they are gaining more market power and raising their prices rather than improving care for their patients					
November 2024	47	28	35	30	7

¹In February 2023 the item was phrased, "Wall Street-backed private equity firms are rapidly purchasing hospitals and physician practices, driving up the prices patients pay to maximize profits."

Due to rounding, not all tables will add to 100. When totaled responses differ from individual responses, totaled responses are more precise.

Q17b. Now you will see those statements by supporters of Proposal A again. This time, please indicate which three of them, if any, you feel are the most convincing reasons to support Proposal A.

	Top 3 Most Convincing
Patients should not struggle to afford care while hospitals are raising their prices in order to boost the pay of top executives.	45
High healthcare prices force far too many people to delay care or go without it entirely. As a result, minor health conditions can become serious, leading to severe complications and even death.	44
Because healthcare prices are so high, far too many people are struggling under medical debt or live in fear that medical expenses could leave them bankrupt.	39
Hospital prices can decrease without harming the quality of care since some hospitals routinely charge patients with private insurance three to four times more than patients with Medicare for the same service.	33
Large, consolidated hospital systems are charging very high and arbitrary rates because they can get away with it.	32
Ballooning hospital prices are putting an increasingly large burden on employers who provide health coverage to their workers, which costs jobs, reduces wages, and leads to higher health care costs for their employees.	25
The consolidation of hospital chains and physician practices is driving small, independent physician practices and family doctors out of business, eliminating competition, and making it easier for hospitals to raise prices for patients.	25
Wall Street-backed private equity firms, with no ties to the community, are rapidly purchasing hospitals and physician practices, driving up the prices patients pay to maximize profits.	23
As hospital systems acquire more doctors and facilities, they are gaining more market power and raising their prices rather than improving care for their patients.	21
None are convincing.	5

Q18a. Please read the following statements made by people who oppose Proposal A that limits what hospitals can charge to no more than twice the Medicare rate. Please rate each one using a scale from 0 to 10, on which higher numbers like 8, 9, or 10 mean it is a very convincing reason for Congress to vote NO on this legislation, and lower numbers mean it is a less convincing reason.

RANKED BY THE PERCENTAGE WHO SAY VERY CONVINCING REASON TO OPPOSE (8-10)

		Very Convincing		Less Convincing	
	Total <u>8-10</u>	Total <u>9-10</u>	Total <u>7-8</u>	Total <u>4-6</u>	Total <u>0-3</u>
Congress should focus on the greedy drug manufacturers and insurance companies, who are the main cause of high healthcare costs, instead of making it harder for doctors and hospitals to provide quality care					
November 2024.....	46	28	33	27	12
February 2023.....	49	32	32	28	8
America has the highest quality healthcare in the world, while countries with government price controls ration healthcare and make people wait months for necessary care					
November 2024.....	36	20	29	32	19
Government mandated price reductions will cause many hospitals and clinics to close, especially in rural and underserved communities					
November 2024.....	34	17	30	36	16
February 2023.....	33	19	28	33	20
Having Washington politicians dictate how hospitals and doctors run their businesses will not improve our healthcare or save money for average Americans					
November 2024.....	32	18	27	36	19
Hospital price controls will mean cutbacks in staffing and lead to longer wait times to receive care					
November 2024.....	30	16	29	36	18
If prices are set by the government, many hospitals and doctor practices will shut down, giving Americans less choice of providers and making it harder to get needed care					
November 2024.....	30	16	29	36	19
Government price controls will reduce investment in new technologies, equipment, and tests, hurting our ability to detect and diagnose diseases and slowing the discovery of life-saving treatments					
November 2024.....	30	15	29	37	19
America operates on the free market system, and it is not the role of government to impose price controls on healthcare providers					
November 2024.....	29	15	27	34	24
February 2023.....	30	19	23	30	28
More government regulations on hospitals won't really benefit consumers and could even lead to higher prices					
November 2024.....	29	16	26	37	22

Due to rounding, not all tables will add to 100. When totaled responses differ from individual responses, totaled responses are more precise.

Q18b. Now you will see those statements by opponents of Proposal A again. This time, please indicate which three of them, if any, you feel are the most convincing reasons to oppose Proposal A.

	Top 3 Most Convincing
Congress should focus on the greedy drug manufacturers and insurance companies, who are the main cause of high healthcare costs, instead of making it harder for doctors and hospitals to provide quality care.	45
America has the highest quality healthcare in the world, while countries with government price controls ration healthcare and make people wait months for necessary care.	33
Government-mandated price reductions will cause many hospitals and clinics to close, especially in rural and underserved communities.....	31
If prices are set by the government, many hospitals and doctor practices will shut down, giving Americans less choice of providers and making it harder to get needed care.	31
Hospital price controls will mean cutbacks in staffing and lead to longer wait times to receive care.	29
Government price controls will reduce investment in new technologies, equipment, and tests, hurting our ability to detect and diagnose diseases and slowing the discovery of life-saving treatments.	29
More government regulations on hospitals won't really benefit consumers and could even lead to higher prices.	26
Having Washington politicians dictate how hospitals and doctors run their businesses will not improve our healthcare or save money for average Americans.	25
America operates on the free market system, and it is not the role of government to impose price controls on healthcare providers.	23
None are convincing.....	10

Q19. And now, thinking about all of the statements from both sides, Proposal A would limit what hospitals can charge for healthcare services to no more than twice the price that Medicare pays. Please indicate whether you strongly favor, somewhat favor, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose Proposal A.

		Initial ask (Q16a)
Strongly favor	26	33
Somewhat favor	46	42
Somewhat oppose	10	9
Strongly oppose	3	3
Not sure	14	13
Total Favor	72	75
Total Oppose	13	12

Consider another healthcare reform, Proposal B, being considered by Congress.

Q20a. Proposal B would strengthen oversight over hospital mergers and acquisitions to ensure they do not prevent competition or reduce patient choice. Please indicate whether you would strongly favor, somewhat favor, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose Proposal B.

	<u>11/24</u>	<u>2/23</u>
Strongly favor	24	33
Somewhat favor	44	40
Somewhat oppose	13	10
Strongly oppose	3	2
Not sure	16	15
Total Favor	67	74
Total Oppose	17	12

Q20b. Next you will see two statements about Proposal B, which limits mergers of hospitals and physician practices. Please indicate whether you agree more with the opponents' statement or more with the supporters' statement.

Opponents of Proposal B say consolidation of hospitals and physician practices reduces administrative costs and makes care delivery more efficient. And consolidation is often the only way a provider can continue operating -- banning mergers will cause more shutdowns of vital facilities that our communities depend on.

Supporters of Proposal B say mergers create monopolies that reduce competition and allow large hospital corporations to increase prices without improving quality, and to reduce patient choice and access by shutting down critical services such as trauma and maternity care or even entire hospitals that aren't as profitable, and shifting that care to hospitals further away.

Agree with opponents--strongly	11
Agree with opponents--not so strongly	32
Agree with supporters--not so strongly	37
Agree with supporters--strongly	20
Total Opponents	43
Total Supporters	57

Now getting to the end of the survey...

Q21. Below are a series of statements about healthcare prices. For each item, please indicate how serious a problem you feel this is, if at all. Use a scale from 0 to 10, on which lower numbers like 0 or 1 means it's not that serious a problem, 5 means it's a fairly serious problem, and higher numbers like 9 or 10 mean it's an extremely serious problem. You may use any number from 0 to 10.

RANKED BY THE PERCENTAGE WHO SAY EXTREMELY SERIOUS PROBLEM (8-10)

	Total extremely serious problem (8-10)	9-10	7-8	4-6	0-3
Depending on what facility you visit, you can be charged as little as \$144 or more than \$950 for the same blood test.	71	51	31	15	3
Hospitals often charge artificially high "hospital" rates for outpatient services that are much higher than what doctor's offices charge for the same service.	62	40	38	21	2
Nearly 60% of employed physicians say corporate-owned practices compromise patient care by reducing the time physicians spend with their patients while increasing the pressure to turn a profit.	59	37	37	23	2
Hospitals often charge prices that are wildly higher than other hospitals in the same town for identical services.	58	39	36	22	3
When a physician's office is bought by a hospital system, prices for the same services increase 14% on average.	57	36	38	25	2

These last few questions are for statistical purposes only.

Qideol. Thinking about your general approach to political issues, do you consider yourself to be...?

Very liberal	10
Somewhat liberal.....	14
Moderate.....	40
Somewhat conservative	20
Very conservative.....	15
Total Liberal	25
Total Conservative	35

QF1. How would you describe the area in which you live?

Urban	23
Suburban	45
Small town	12
Rural area	20
Total Small town/Rural area	32

QF2. Which of the following best describes your health insurance situation today?

I am not covered by health insurance.....	7
I am on Medicare.....	28
I have a private health insurance plan through an employer	40
I have a private health insurance plan purchased on my own...	9
I am covered by a government plan other than Medicare, such as Medicaid or VA Tricare	14
I have other health insurance	2

Due to rounding, not all tables will add to 100. When totaled responses differ from individual responses, totaled responses are more precise.

Note: Remaining questions were asked at beginning of interview.

PID7TH. Would you call yourself a strong (Democrat/Republican) or not a very strong (Democrat/Republican)? (IF DEMOCRAT OR REPUBLICAN, ASK) Would you call yourself a strong (Democrat/Republican) or not a very strong (Democrat/Republican)? (IF INDEPENDENT, ASK) Do you think of yourself as closer to the Democratic Party, closer to the Republican Party, or do you think of yourself as strictly independent?

Strong Democrat	20
Not very strong Democrat.....	13
Closer to the Democratic Party.....	9
Strictly independent.....	12
Closer to the Republican Party.....	6
Not very strong Republican	14
Strong Republican	25
Total Democrat	43
Total Republican	45

QS24vote. Some people did not vote in the 2024 election for president and other offices because they were too busy, didn't like any of the choices, or for some other reason. What about you? Did you vote in the 2024 election for president? (IF YES, ASK:) Which candidate did you vote for in the election for president?

Kamala Harris, the Democrat	43
Donald Trump, the Republican.....	45
Chase Oliver, the Libertarian	0
Jill Stein, the Green Party candidate	0
Another candidate	1
Did not vote/do not recall.....	11

QAGE. For statistical purposes only and to ensure that we have a representative sample, in what year were you born?

18-24	6
25-29	9
30-34	9
35-39	7
40-44	10
45-49	7
50-54	9
55-59	9
60-64	9
65-69	10
70-74	8
75 or older	7

Gender. Do you describe yourself as a man, a woman, or some other way?

Man.....	48
Woman	52
Non-binary/self-describe ...	0

RaceTH. Again, for statistical purposes only, are you of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin? And to ensure that we have a representative sample, please indicate your race.

American Indian or Native American	1
Asian or Asian American	5
Black or African American	12
Hispanic/Latino/Spanish origin	11
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0
White	70
Another race not listed here	1

QSemp. Which of the following best describes your current employment status?

Employed full time	49
Employed part time (less than 35 hours per week)	12
Laid off/unemployed but looking for work	4
Disabled, unable to work	4
Stay-at-home parent or caregiver	6
Full-time student	1
Retired	24
Total Employed	61

QSedu. What is the last grade of school or level of education you completed?

Did not graduate high school	3
High school graduate	26
Attended technical or vocational school	3
Attended some college, but no degree	16
Graduated 2-year college with an associate degree	12
Graduated 4-year college with a bachelor's degree	25
Obtained a master's, PhD, or professional degree	15

Qmarital. Are you...?

Now married	55
Widowed	5
Divorced	11
Separated	2
Never married	27

Qinc2. If you added together the yearly income of all the members of your family who were living at home last year, what would the total be?

Less than \$10,000	5
\$10,000 to \$19,999	6
\$20,000 to \$29,999	8
\$30,000 to \$39,999	8
\$40,000 to \$49,999	8
\$50,000 to \$74,999	22
\$75,000 to \$99,999	13
\$100,000 to \$149,999	18
\$150,000 or more	12