

THE FIELD POLL

THE INDEPENDENT AND NON-PARTISAN SURVEY
OF PUBLIC OPINION ESTABLISHED IN 1947 AS
THE CALIFORNIA POLL BY MERVIN FIELD

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CALIFORNIANS STRONGLY SUPPORT NATION'S HEALTH REFORM LAW BUT BELIEVE MORE CHANGES ARE NEEDED TO THE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM.

By Mark DiCamillo and Mervin Field

California voters, much more than the national public,* offer a positive assessment of the Affordable Care Act (ACA), the nation's health reform law.

Statewide, 54% of voters here support the law, while 37% are opposed. This higher level of support is largely due to California's greater share of Democrats and ethnic voters who strongly back the legislation. In addition, there is greater than two-to-one support for the law among the relatively large proportion of California voters who are currently uninsured or say that they or a family member have gone without coverage in the past two years.

A majority of Californians (53%) view the law as an important first step in reforming the nation's health care system but believe that many more changes still need to be made. By a 51% to 40% margin, voters say that Congress should stop efforts to repeal the law, and a nearly two-to-one majority (60% to 32%) disapproves of attempting to cut off the law's funding as a way to stop its implementation.

While nearly half (46%) do not expect the law to significantly impact their own lives, uninsured voters and those who have gone without health coverage recently are more likely to say they will be positively than negatively affected by the law. In addition, larger proportions of voters within each of the state's major ethnic voter populations examined in the survey, including Latinos, African-Americans, Chinese-Americans, Filipino-Americans, Korean-Americans and Vietnamese-Americans, believe their family will be better off than worse off under the law.

"The survey demonstrates that California voters are engaged in the debate over health care reform," said Diana M. Bontá, president and CEO of The California Wellness Foundation. "These findings offer useful information to our state's policymakers currently working toward full implementation of the Affordable Care Act in 2014."

* ABC News/Washington Post Poll of 1,003 U.S. adults, July 5-8, 2012: 47% support vs. 47% oppose.
Kaiser Family Foundation survey of 1,227 U.S. adults, July 17-23, 2012: 38% favorable vs. 44% unfavorable.

The survey also measured voter opinions about the California Health Benefit Exchange, which beginning in 2014 will include enabling residents to shop for health insurance through an online website. While voter awareness of the Exchange is very low (17%), nearly three in four (74%) believe an online website where they can shop for insurance will be helpful in buying a health plan that best fits their needs.

The survey asked the Exchange's target market audience – individuals who are currently uninsured, are Medi-Cal recipients or receive coverage through the individual market – if they would be interested in shopping for health insurance on the Exchange in 2014. The large majority (75%) expressed a personal interest in doing so.

The survey also explored voter opinions about actions the California Health Benefit Exchange could take regarding the kinds of health plans that insurance companies could offer on the Exchange. Majorities think it would be extremely important for the Exchange to encourage insurance companies to offer more health plans that give primary care doctors a bigger role in coordinating patient care, especially for patients with chronic conditions (59%). Another 52% say it is extremely important to change the way health plans are structured by rewarding doctors and hospitals more for the quality of care they provide than the number of patients they treat.

These are the top line findings from the 2012 TCWF-Field Health Policy Survey conducted among 1,579 California registered voters in seven languages and dialects from July 12-29, 2012. The survey is the sixth in a series of annual studies of voter views about health policy issues in California conducted by *The Field Poll* under a grant from The California Wellness Foundation.

Strong support overall for law. Big differences among sub-groups

California voters are highly supportive of the nation's health reform law. Statewide, 54% of voters now say they support the legislation while 37% are opposed. These overall findings are similar to *Field Poll* surveys conducted in 2010 and 2011, although a somewhat larger proportion of voters now strongly supports the law (38%, up from 30% and 31% levels, respectively, in earlier surveys).

There are big differences in opinion about the ACA across geographic and demographic subgroups of the state's registered voter population. For example, support for the law is strong among voters living in coastal counties (59%), especially the San Francisco Bay Area (68%) and Los Angeles County (60%). By contrast, voters in the Central Valley oppose the law 52% to 36%.

Voter views about the legislation are highly partisan and divide sharply along ideological grounds. Democrats support the law 78% to 15%, while Republicans are opposed by a nearly equivalent margin (72% to 18%). Voters with no party preference back the law 54% to 34%. Support is nearly unanimous among voters who identify themselves as strongly liberal in politics (91%). By contrast, 77% of strong conservatives are opposed, as are 88% of voters who identify strongly with the Tea Party movement.

While white non-Hispanic voters are about evenly divided about the law, the state's large and diverse ethnic voter population shows much more support. African-Americans display the strongest level of support (88%), followed by Latinos (67%), Korean-Americans (63%) and Vietnamese-Americans (62%). Pluralities of Chinese-American and Filipino-American voters back the law but by narrower margins (45% to 31% and 39% to 33%, respectively, with large proportions undecided).

Opinions also are tied to a voter's health insurance status. The survey finds that more than a third of California voters are currently uninsured or report that they or a family member has gone without coverage in the past two years. These voters support the law by greater than two to one.

Law an important first step. More changes to the system are needed

Most Californians (53%) say they view the law as an important first step in reforming the nation's health care system but believe that many more changes still need to be made. This compares to 33% who think the law is taking the country in the wrong direction and favor reversing the changes it has brought. Another 8% think the law takes care of most of the changes needed to our nation's health care system and that no further legislation is needed.

Voters are evenly divided over whether it would be better for the federal or the state government to make further changes to the law. Four in ten (40%) trust the federal government more to do this while 39% think state government can be trusted more.

By a 51% to 40% margin Californians believe the Congress should stop its current efforts to try to repeal the law. A nearly two-to-one majority (60% to 32%) disapproves of attempting to cut off funding of the law as a way to stop its implementation.

Impact of the law on this year's Presidential election

When asked the potential effect a candidate's support for repealing the health reform law would have on their vote for president, more say they would be negatively (41%) than positively affected (34%). Another 21% say this wouldn't have much effect.

While just 11% say a candidate's position on the health reform law will be the deciding factor in their vote for president, another 57% say it will be a major factor. Three in ten (29%) say a presidential candidate's position on the health reform law will only be a minor factor or not a factor in their voting preferences.

When it comes to which candidate they trust more to deal with future health reform, a 53% to 29% majority favors Barack Obama more than Mitt Romney on this.

Positive appraisal of the Supreme Court's ruling of the law's constitutionality

Voters generally agree with the U.S. Supreme Court's recent ruling of the law's constitutionality. Californians' support for the High Court's ruling is about the same as support for the law itself (52% agreeing with the ruling vs. 36% disagreeing).

However, Californians are divided when asked about the law's provision requiring all Americans to obtain health coverage or be subject to a tax penalty. Statewide, 48% favor and 43% are opposed to this approach as a means to increase the number of people participating in the health insurance market by spreading out costs over a larger number of people.

There are big differences in views about this across the state's ethnic populations. White non-Hispanic voters are more opposed than supportive of the law's mandatory health coverage provision, while larger pluralities of Latino, African-American, Korean-Americans, Vietnamese-Americans, and Filipino-Americans support this requirement. Chinese-American voters are about evenly divided.

Impact of the law on voters and their families

Californians are divided in their assessments of the perceived impact that the health reform law will have on them and their families. Statewide, 26% of voters think they will be better off, 24% believe they will be worse off, while the largest proportion (46%) do not foresee any impact.

Views about the law's impact differ significantly across racial/ethnic and income lines and according to whether a voter and their family have had continuous health insurance coverage in the recent past. For example, uninsured voters, those who have gone without coverage in the recent past, lower income voters, as well as voters in each of the state's major ethnic voter populations are more likely to believe their families will be better off than worse off under the law.

On the other hand, pluralities of white non-Hispanics, voters with annual household incomes of \$80,000 or more and those who have been continuously insured over the past two years expect to be worse off than better off under the new law.

Impact of the law on the country and on California

By a 47% to 31% margin, voters think the country overall will benefit from the law, while 17% do not see much impact. A 42% plurality also believes the state of California will be better off, while 33% feel it will be worse off and 20% foresee little impact. Views about both questions are highly partisan, with Democrats generally believing the law will be beneficial to the country and the state, while Republicans take a very negative view.

The current poll also repeated a question assessing voters' overall satisfaction with the way the state's health care system is working that has been asked in previous surveys. The results indicate that a larger proportion of Californians now say they are satisfied with how the health care system is working (52% satisfied vs. 40% dissatisfied). Last year 49% said they were satisfied and 44% dissatisfied.

Continuing preference for employer-provided health insurance coverage

Another trend question asked voters which of three sources they most preferred for receiving their health insurance coverage – through an employer, the government or taking individual responsibility for this.

The results are largely unchanged from previous studies, with the largest proportion (39%) favoring employer-provided coverage. This compares to 24% who would rather receive their health coverage through the government and another 24% who prefer being personally responsible for it.

Employer-provided coverage is popular across a wide spectrum of voters, including with large proportions of Democrats, Republicans and independents, as well as both supporters and opponents of the nation's health reform law. By contrast, there are large partisan differences in voter views of government-provided coverage or having individuals take responsibility for this. Among Democrats, about as many prefer government-provided coverage (34%) as employer-provided coverage (40%), but very few (14%) prefer a person taking personal responsibility. Among Republicans, about as many back taking personal responsibility for health coverage (39%) as employer-provided coverage (42%), but very few (9%) back government-provided insurance.

Views about the California Health Benefit Exchange

While voter awareness of the California Health Benefit Exchange is quite low overall (17%), nearly three in four (74%) believe an online Exchange will be helpful to state residents in buying a health plan that best fits their needs.

The survey asked the Exchange's target market audience – individuals who are currently uninsured, are Medi-Cal recipients or receive coverage through the individual market – if they would be interested in shopping for health insurance on the Exchange in 2014. The large majority (75%) expressed a personal interest in doing so.

Reactions to different kinds of health plans that could be offered on the Exchange

The survey also explored voter opinions about actions the California Health Benefit Exchange could take regarding the kinds of health plans that insurance companies could offer on the Exchange.

Of the five proposals tested the largest proportion of voters (59%) maintains that encouraging insurance companies to offer more health plans that give primary care doctors a bigger role in coordinating care for patients – especially for those with chronic conditions – would be an extremely important Exchange function.

A 52% majority also thinks it would be extremely important to encourage insurance companies to change the way health plans are structured so they reward doctors and hospitals more for the quality of care they provide than the number of patients they treat.

Slightly fewer (45%) feel it would be extremely important to encourage insurance companies to try to reduce costs by giving physician assistants and nurse practitioners a bigger role in providing patient care.

Greater than four in ten (43%) say it would be extremely important to require insurance companies to provide consumers a small number of similar health plans to make it easy to compare prices and benefits across different companies. A somewhat smaller proportion (32%) consider it extremely important for the Exchange to encourage insurance companies to offer a variety of health plans that give customers a wider range of choices, even if this makes comparisons difficult.

Information About the Survey

The 2012 TCWF-Field Health Policy Survey is the sixth in an annual series of health policy surveys conducted among California voters by *The Field Poll*. Each survey has been made possible through a grant from The California Wellness Foundation. This year's findings are based on a survey of 1,579 California registered voters conducted by telephone in seven languages and dialects – English, Spanish, Cantonese, Mandarin, Korean, Vietnamese and Tagalog. The survey included interviews with a representative cross-section sample of 1,172 registered voters statewide and was supplemented with 407 additional interviews among Chinese-American, Korean-American, Vietnamese-American, Filipino-American and African-American voters.

Interviewing was conducted July 12-29, 2012 from Field Research Corporation's central location telephone interviewing center. Up to six attempts were made to reach and interview each randomly selected voter on different days and times of day during the interviewing period. Interviews were completed on either a voter's landline phone or a cell phone. In this survey 1,187 interviews were conducted on a landline phone and 392 were completed through a cell phone contact. After completion of interviewing, the overall sample was weighted to align it to the proper statewide distribution of voters by race/ethnicity and other demographic characteristics of the California registered voter population.

Sampling error estimates applicable to any probability-based survey depend upon its sample size. According to statistical theory, 95% of the time results from the overall sample are subject to a maximum sampling error of +/- 2.9 percentage points. The maximum sampling error is based on percentages in the middle of the sampling distribution (percentages around 50%). Percentages at either end of the distribution have a smaller margin of error. Sampling error will be larger for analyses based on subgroups of the overall sample.

About The California Wellness Foundation

The California Wellness Foundation is a private, independent foundation created in 1992, with a mission to improve the health of the people of California by making grants for health promotion, wellness education and disease prevention. The Foundation prioritizes eight issues for funding: diversity in the health professions, environmental health, healthy aging, mental health, teenage pregnancy prevention, violence prevention, women's health, and work and health. It also responds to timely issues or special projects outside these funding priorities. For more information, visit the Foundation's website, www.calwellness.org or contact Diana M. Bontá, President and CEO, or Cecilia Laiché, communications officer, at (818) 702-1900.

The 2012 TCWF–Field Health Policy Survey

**California Voter Views About the
Nation’s Affordable Care Act and
Its Implementation in California**

– *Conducted by* –
The Field Poll

- for -
The California Wellness Foundation

- for release -
August 20, 2012

About the 2012 TCWF–Field Health Policy Survey

Population

Surveyed: California registered voters.

Number of

Interviews:

1,579, including a random cross-section sample of 1,172 voters and an augmented sample of 407 interviews among Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese, Filipino and African-American voters.

Data Collection:

July 12 – 29, 2012 by telephone using live interviewers.

Languages of

Administration:

English, Spanish, Cantonese, Mandarin, Tagalog, Korean and Vietnamese.

Sampling Error:

Statewide findings have a sampling error of +/- 2.9 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

Table 1a

California voter views of the health care reform law now compared to prior years

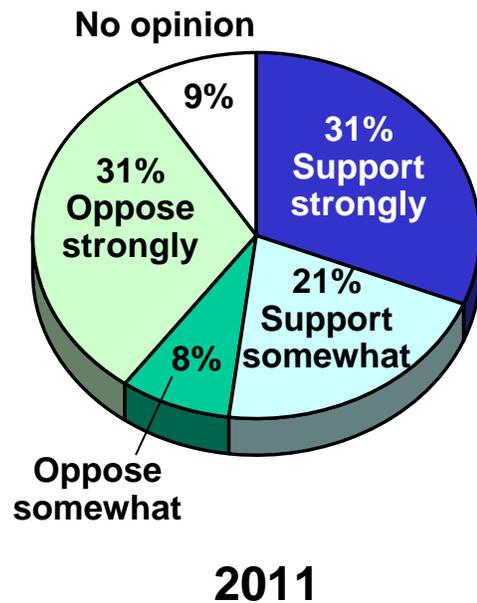
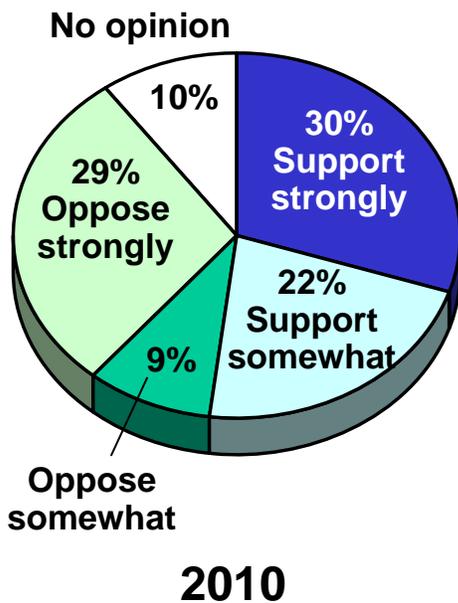
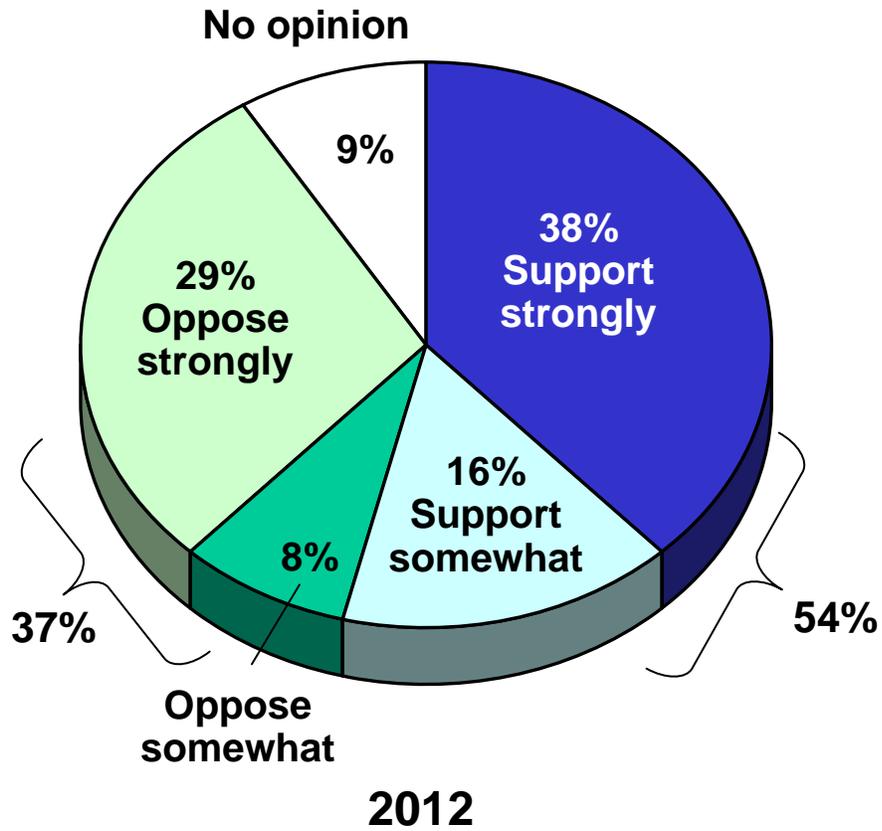
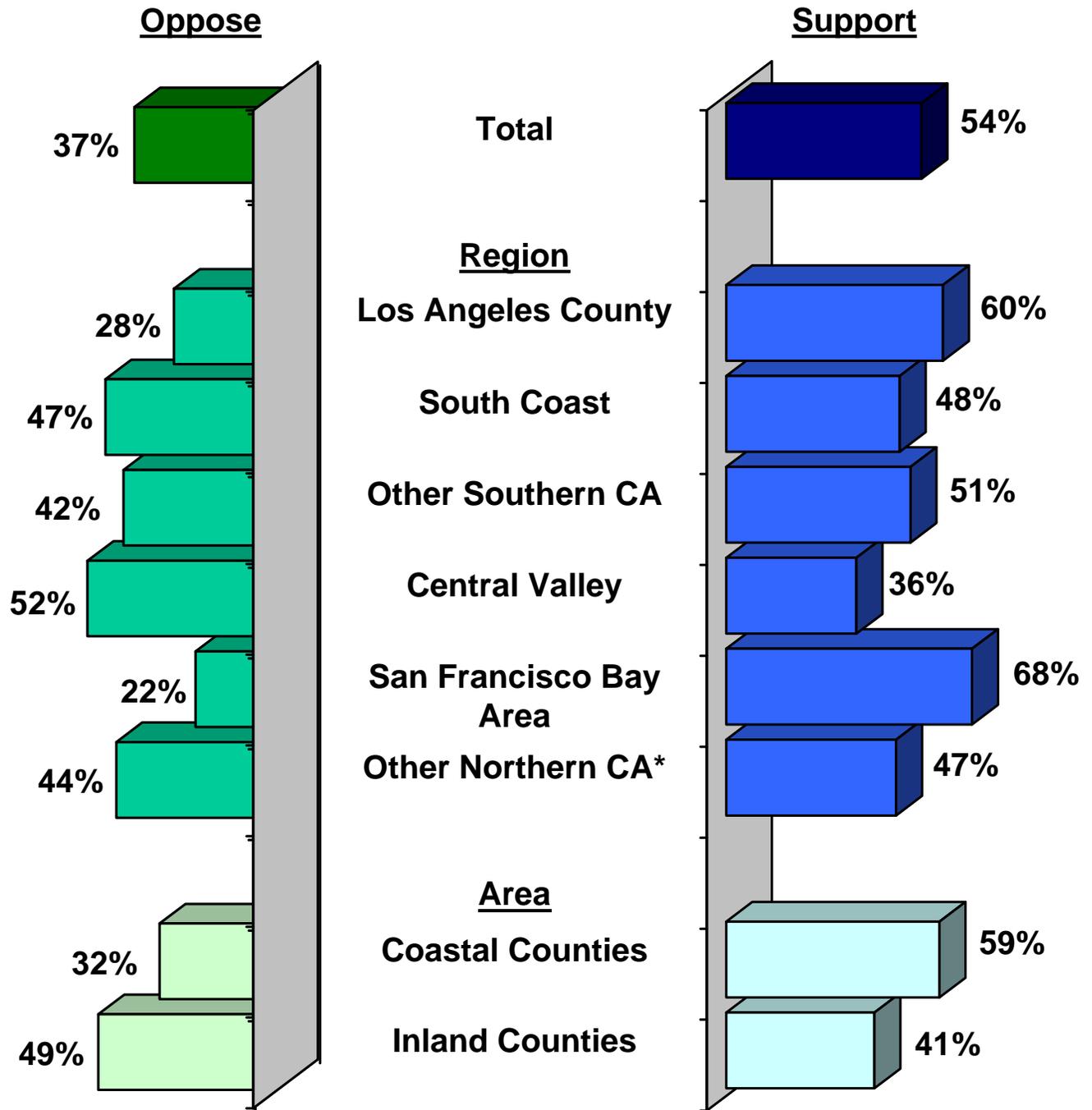


Table 1b

**Opinions of the health care reform law
across regions of the state**

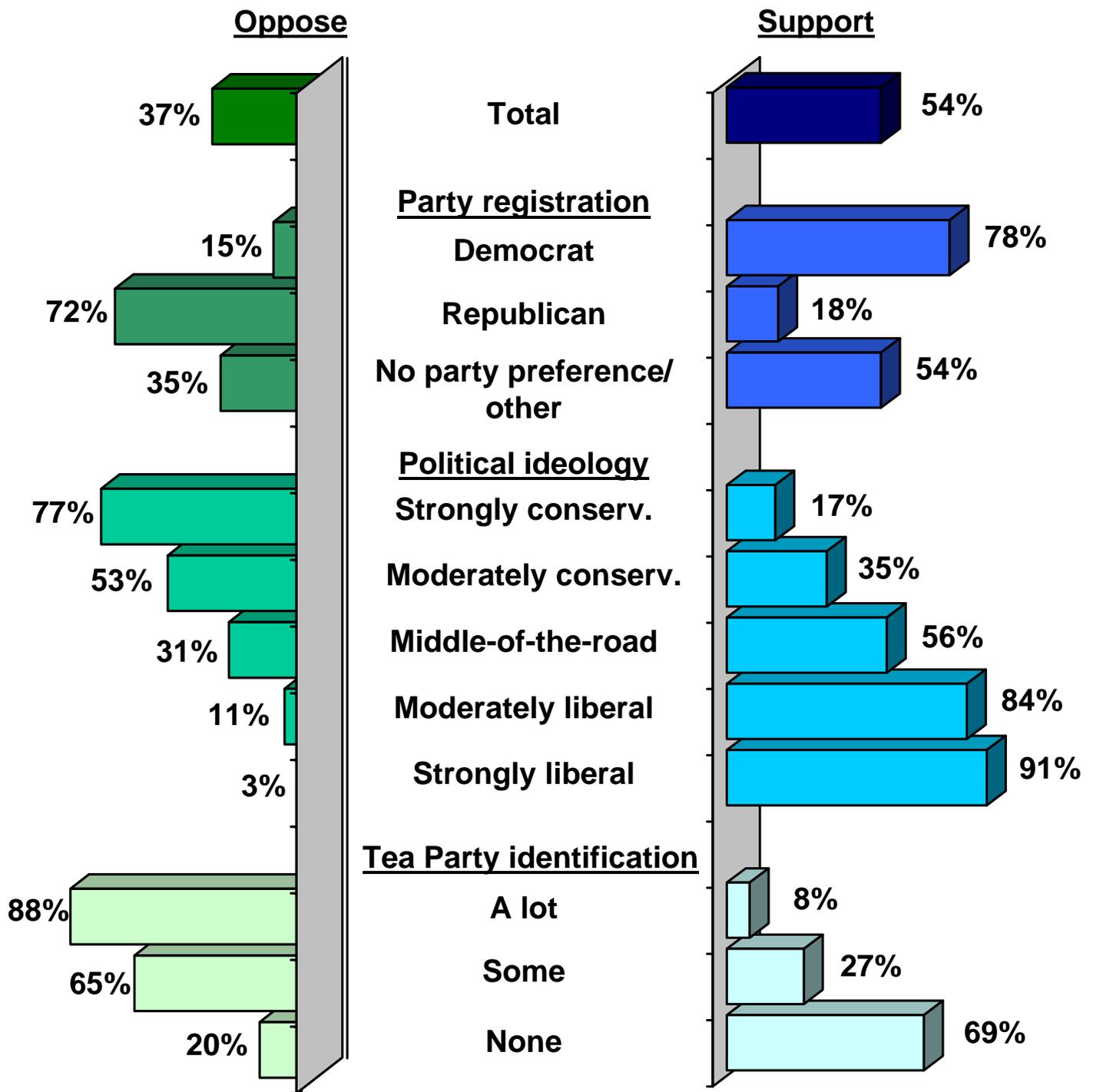


Note: Differences between 100% and the sum of each subgroup's percentages equal proportion with no opinion.

** Small sample base.*

Table 1c

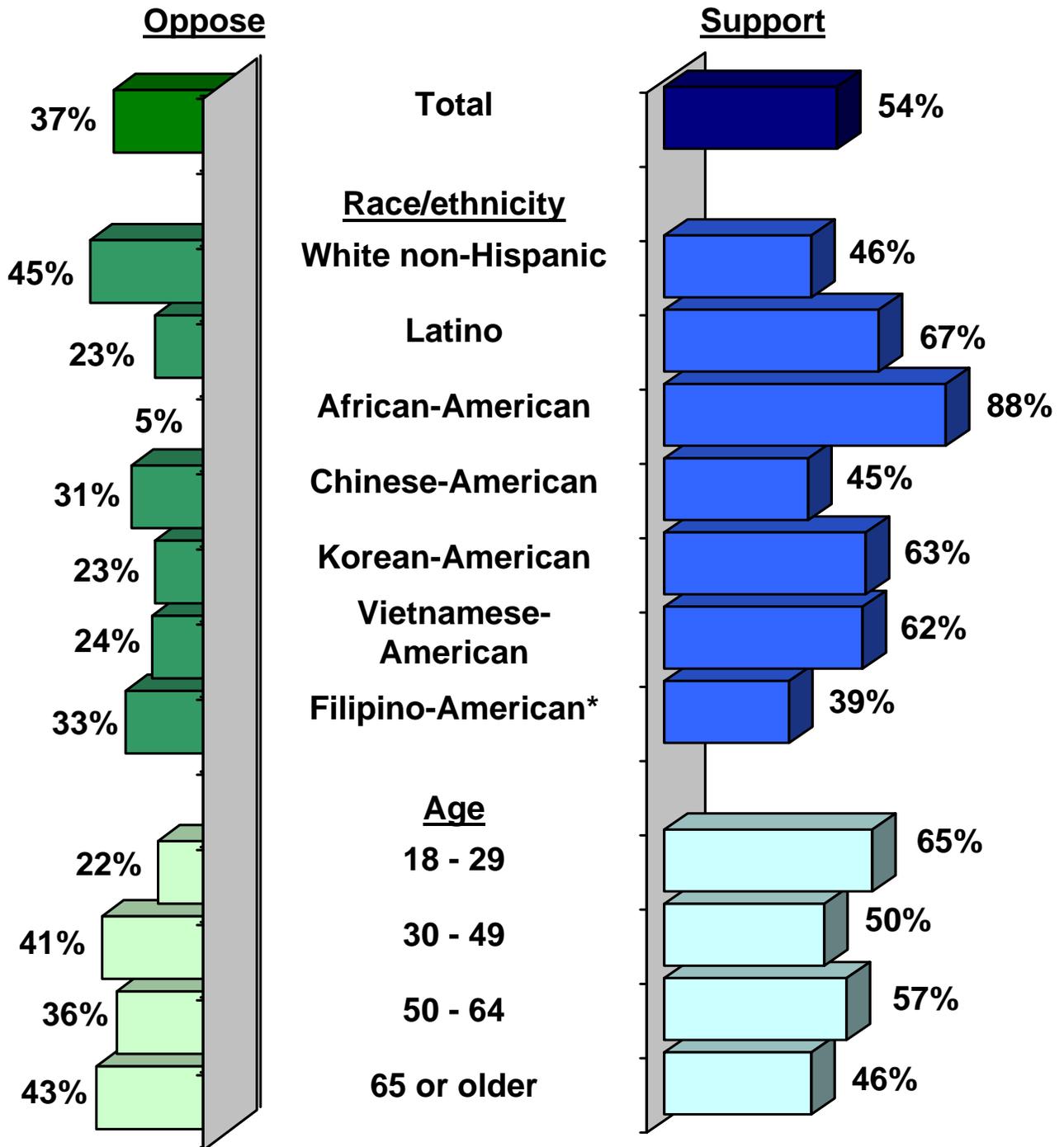
Opinions of the health care reform law in California across political subgroups



Note: Differences between 100% and the sum of each subgroup's percentages equal proportion with no opinion.

Table 1d

**Opinions of the new health care reform law,
by race/ethnicity and age**

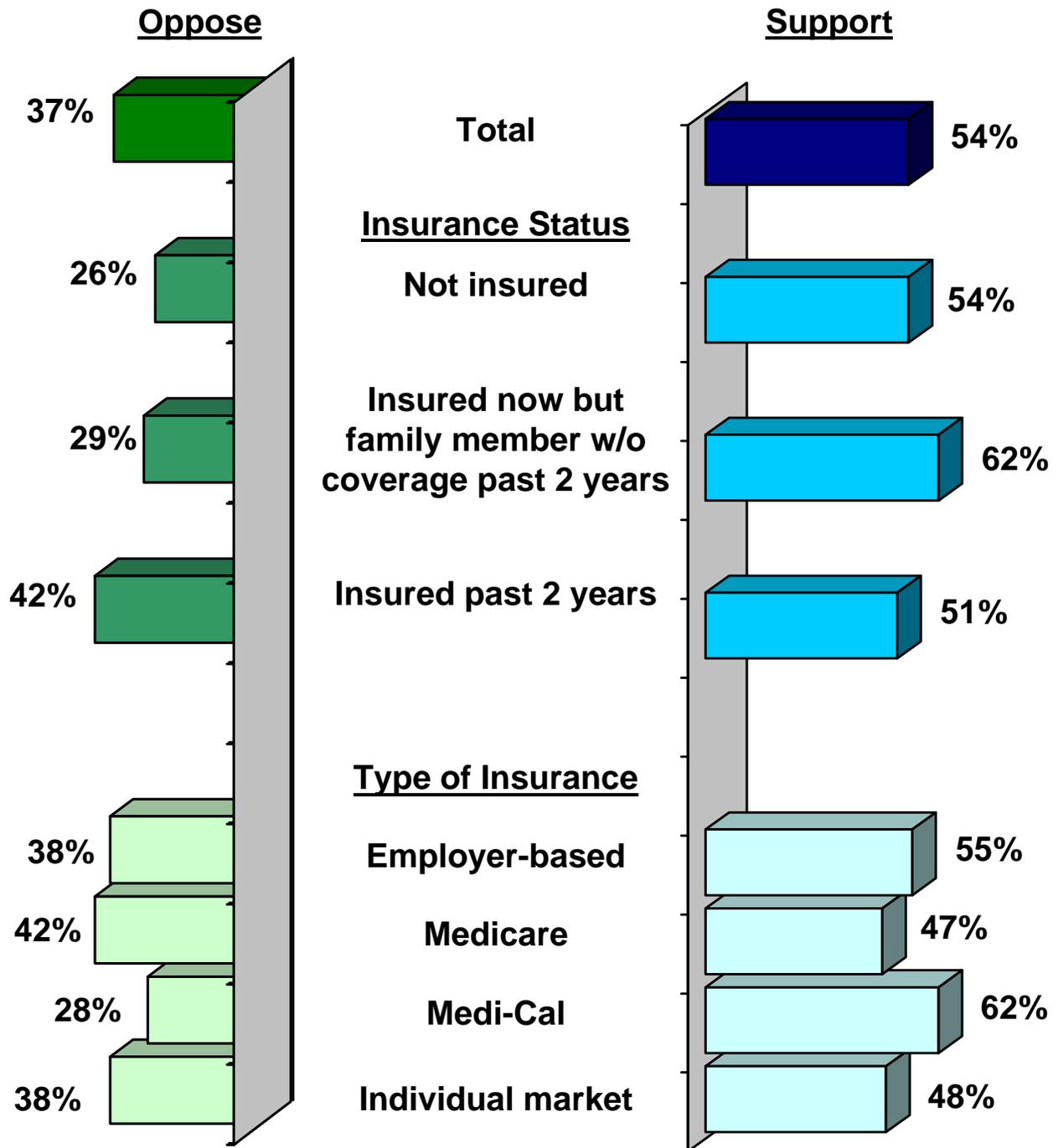


Note: Differences between 100% and the sum of each subgroup's percentages equal proportion with no opinion.

** Small sample base.*

Table 1e

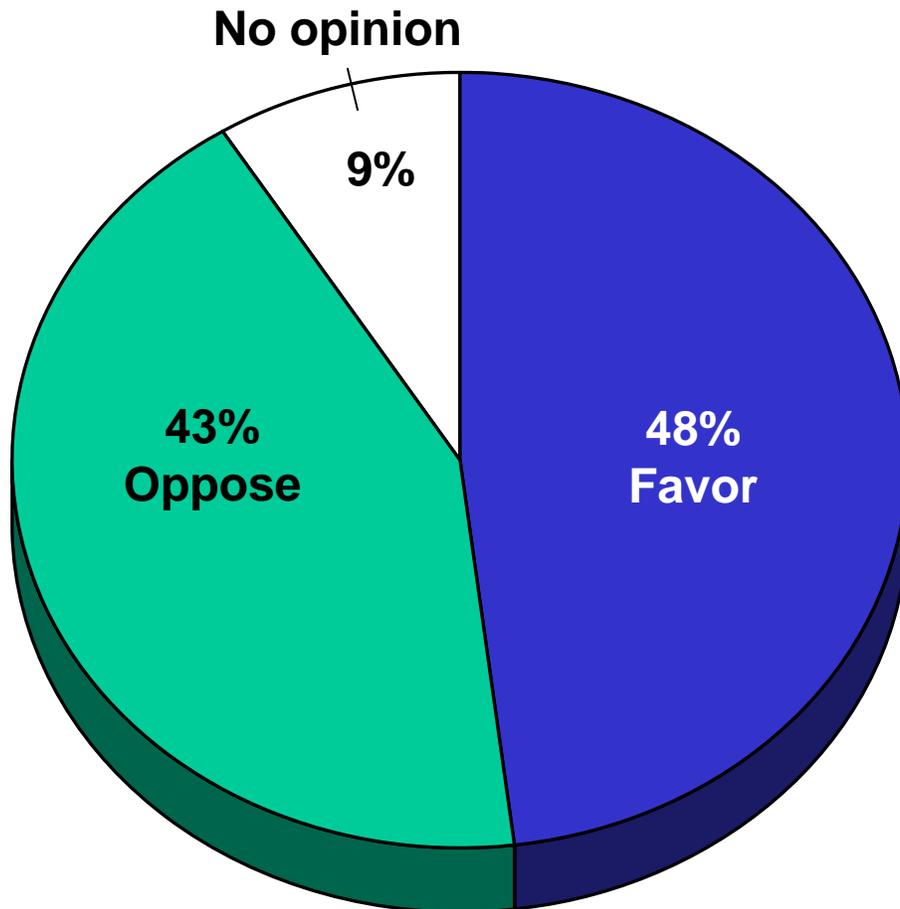
Opinions of the health care law, by insurance status and type of coverage



Note: Differences between 100% and the sum of each subgroup's percentages equal proportion with no opinion.

Table 2a

Views of the health reform law’s method of attempting to reduce the number of uninsured Americans by requiring everyone to have insurance or pay a penalty

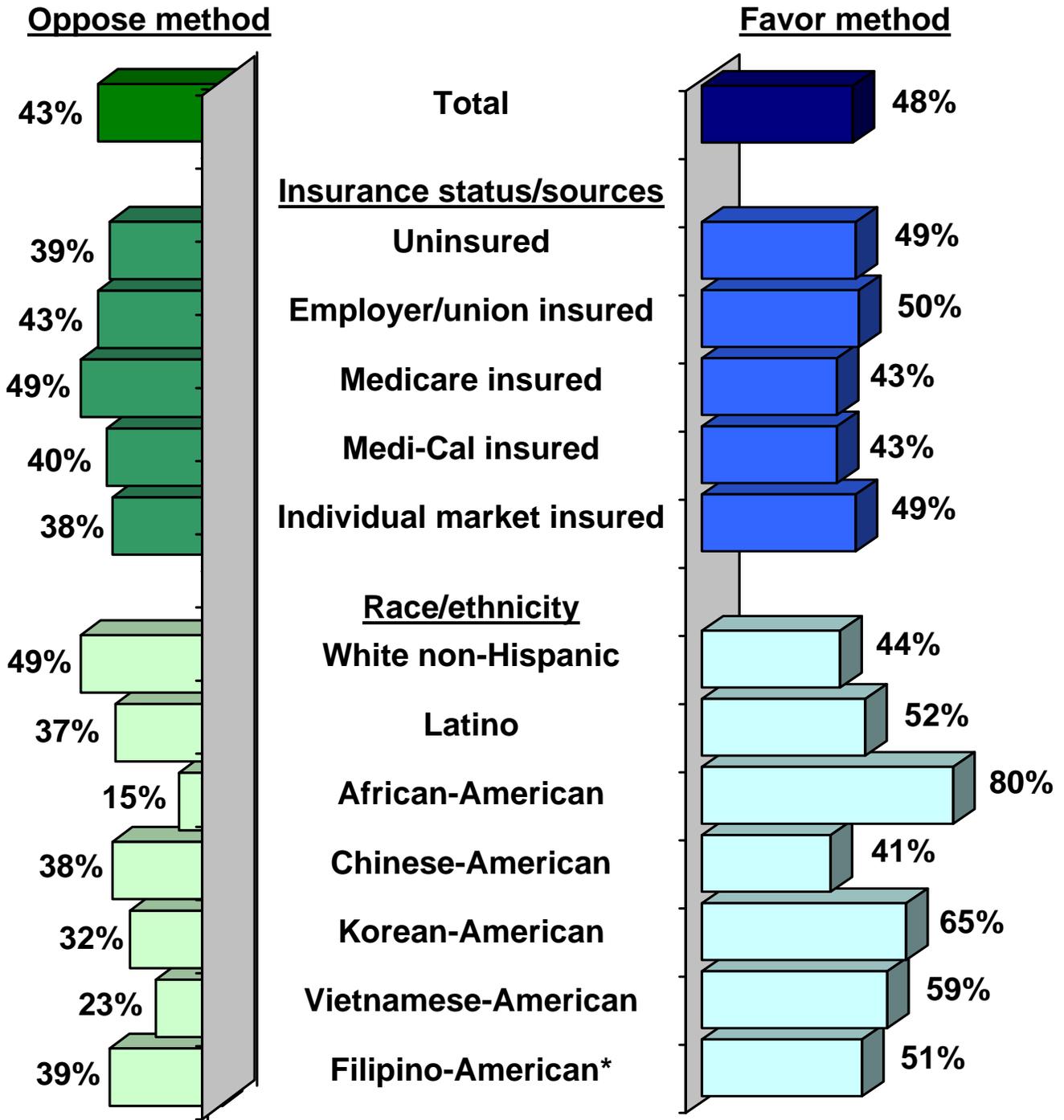


QUESTION ASKED:

“A key objective of the health reform law is to reduce the number of uninsured Americans, while increasing the number of people participating in the health insurance market so costs can be spread out over a large number of people. It does this by requiring that nearly everyone get health insurance if they didn’t already have it. People who couldn’t afford it would receive financial help from the government, and people who chose not to buy it would be required to pay a tax penalty. Do you favor or oppose this approach as a way to reduce the number of people without health coverage?”

Table 2b

Views of the health reform law’s method of attempting to reduce the number of uninsured Americans – by subgroup

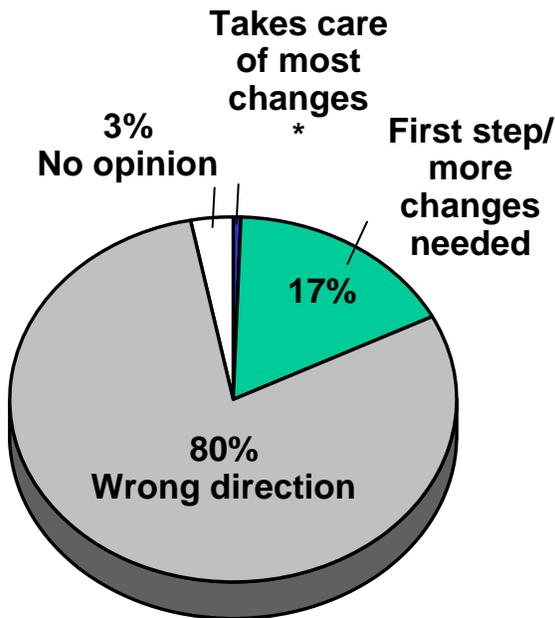
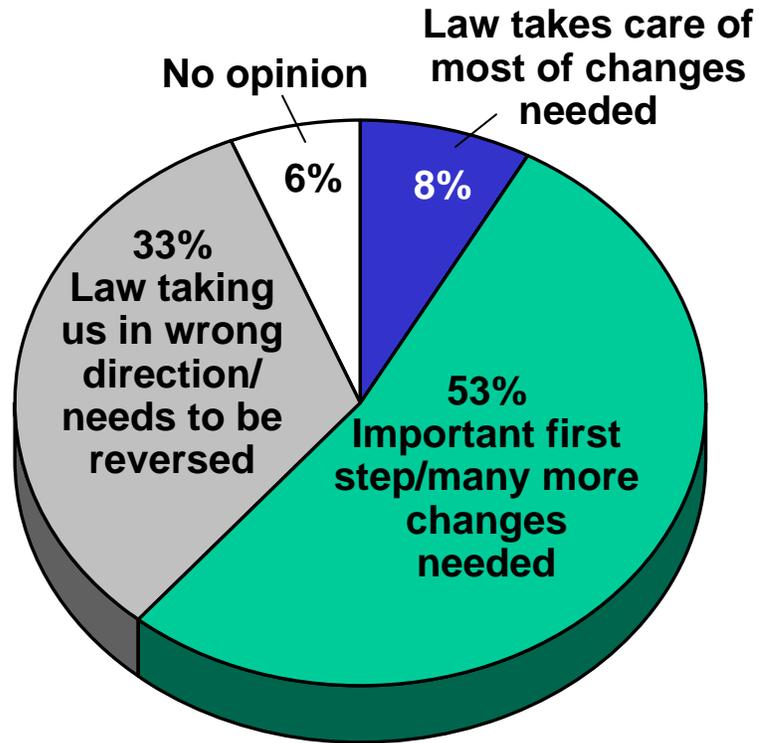


Note: Differences between 100% and the sum of each subgroup’s percentages equal proportion with no opinion.

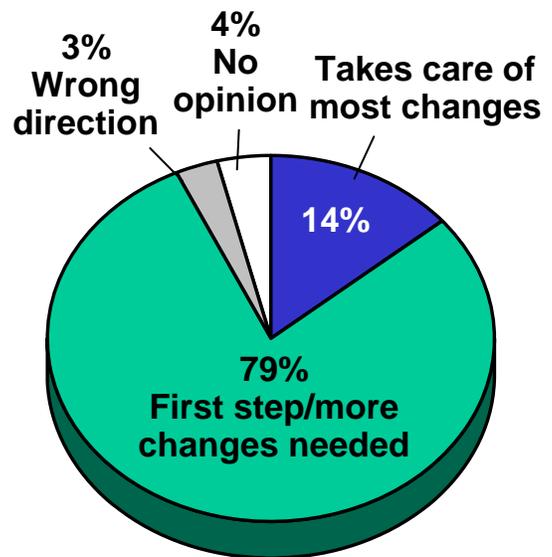
** Small sample base.*

Table 3

Views of the law's changes to the health care system and next steps that should be taken



Opponents of ACA

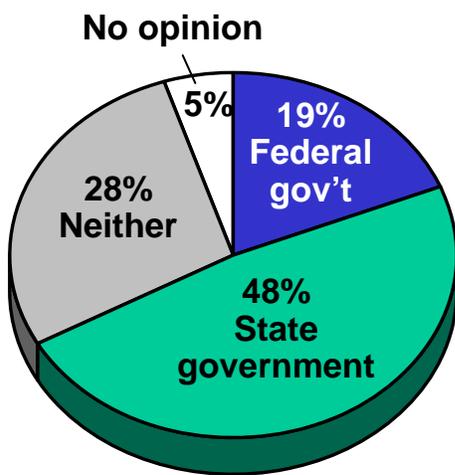
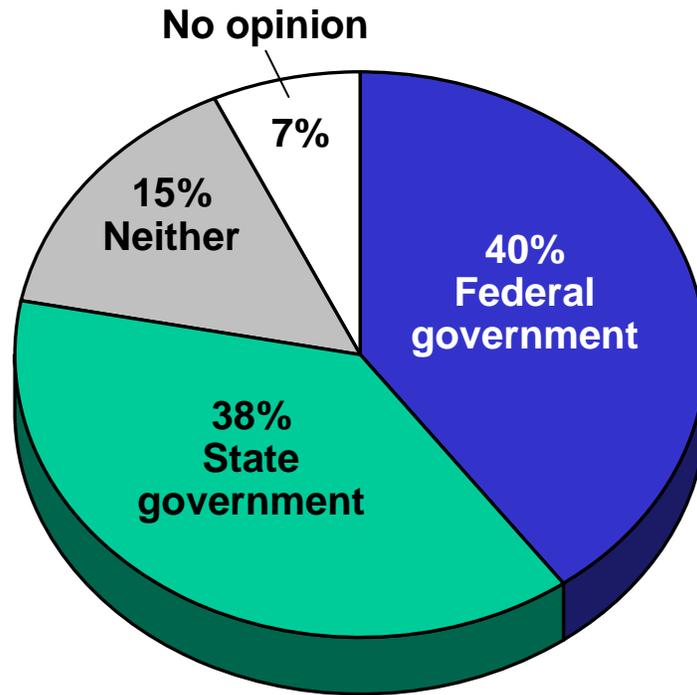


Supporters of ACA

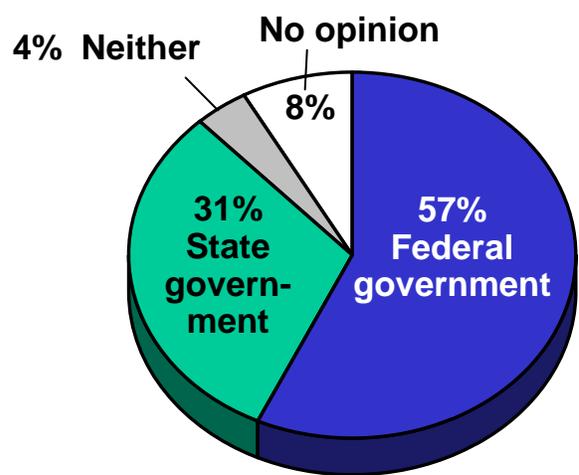
* Less than 1/2 of 1%.

Table 4

Which level of government do you trust more to make further changes to the health reform law – federal or state government



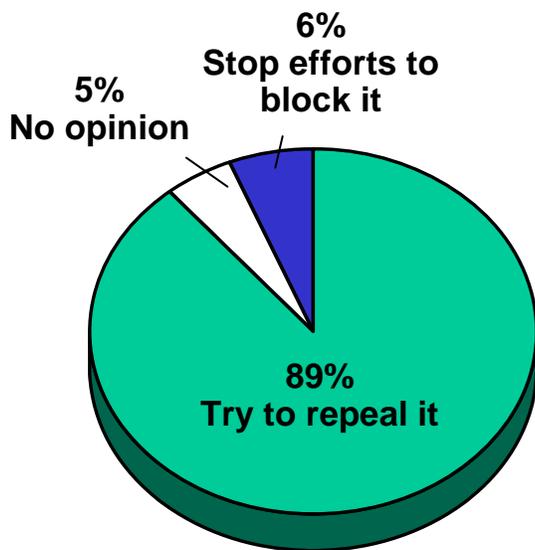
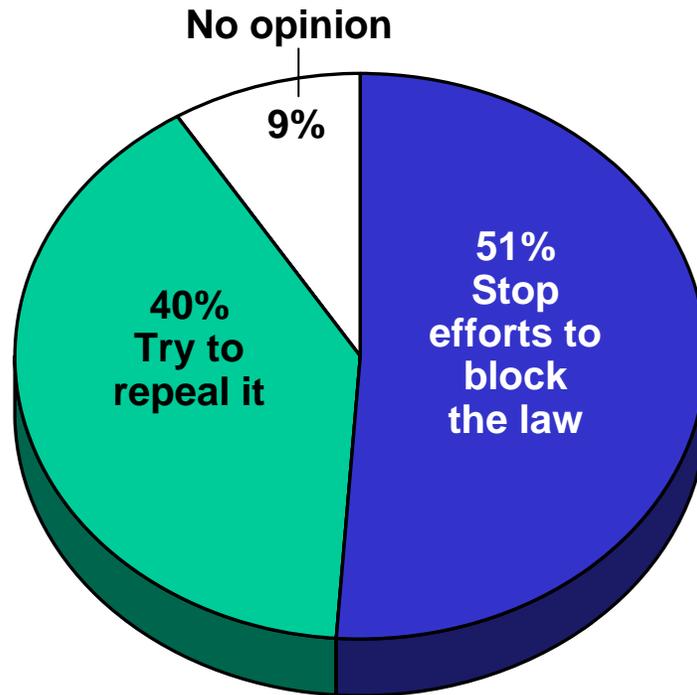
Opponents of ACA



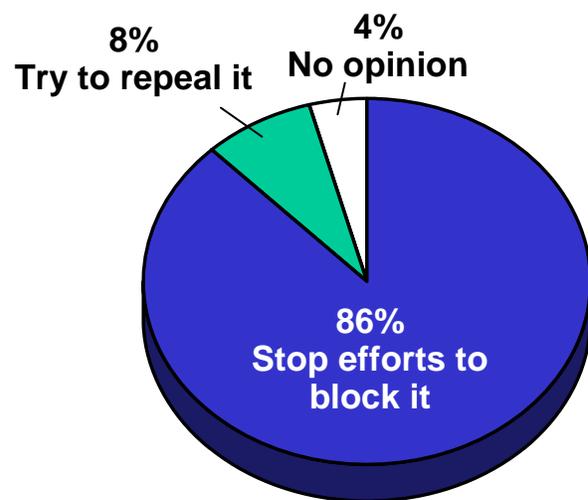
Supporters of ACA

Table 5

What voters say Congress should do about the health reform law



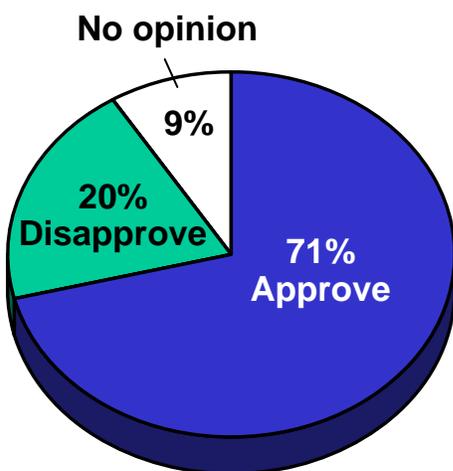
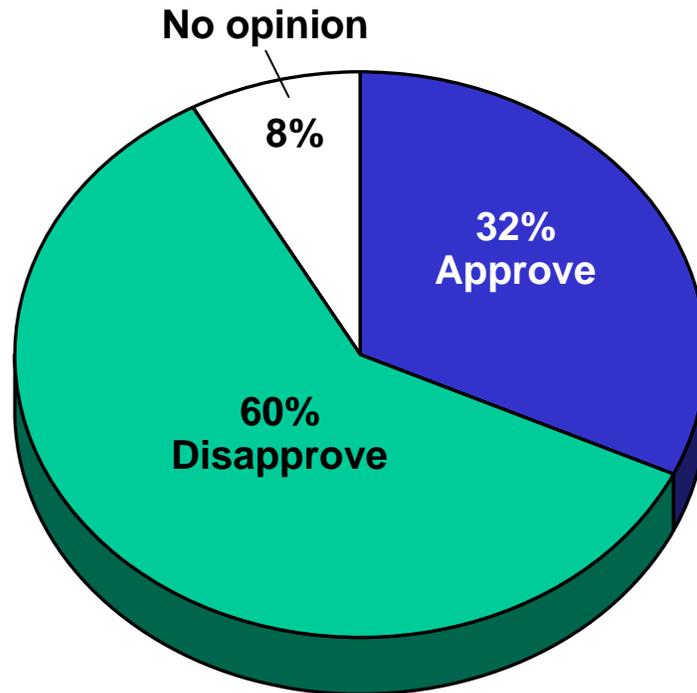
Opponents of ACA



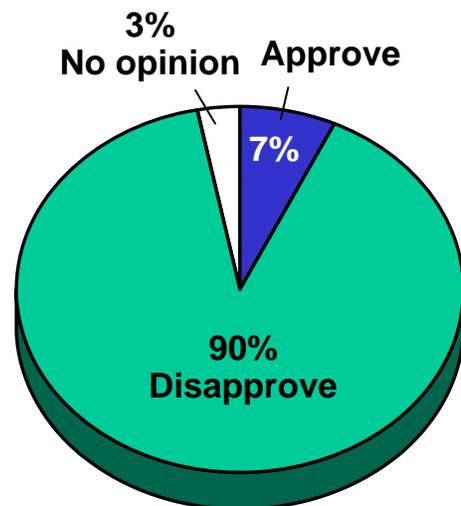
Supporters of ACA

Table 6

Views about Congress attempting to cut off funds as a way to stop implementation if the ACA isn't repealed



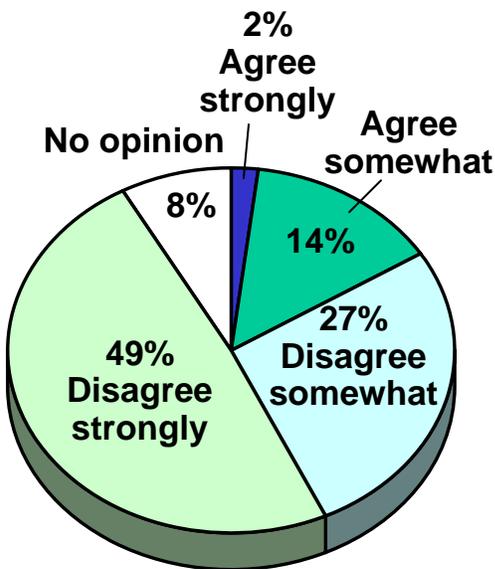
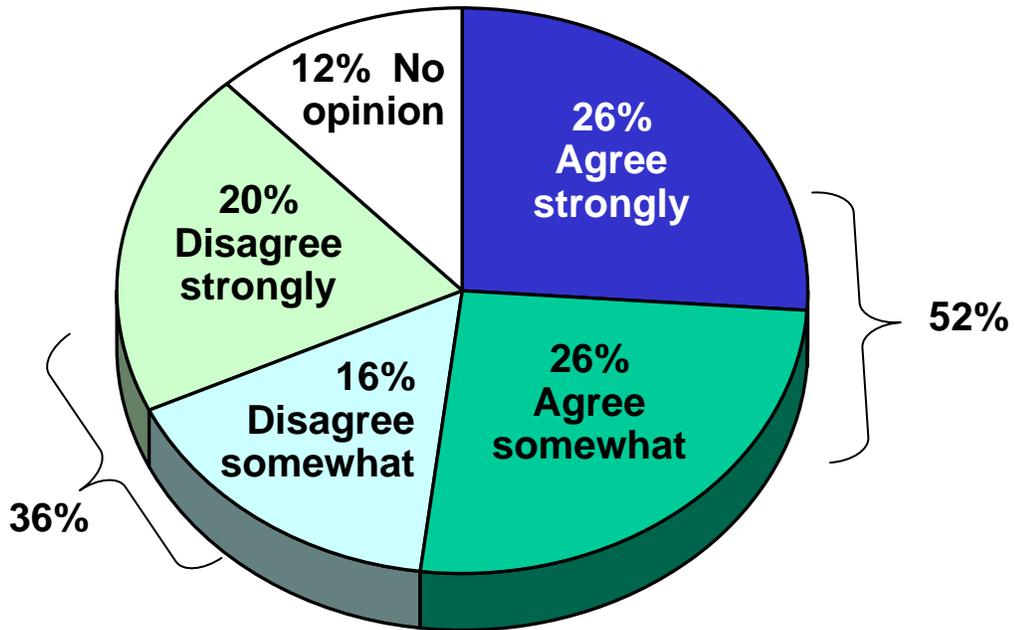
Opponents of ACA



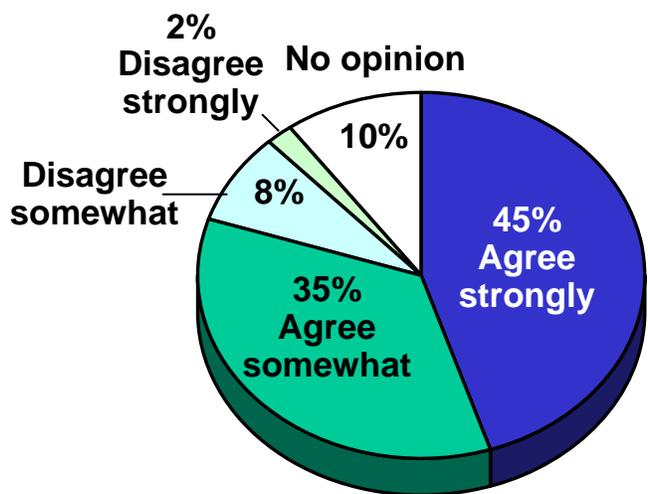
Supporters of ACA

Table 7

California voter opinions of the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling of the health reform law's constitutionality



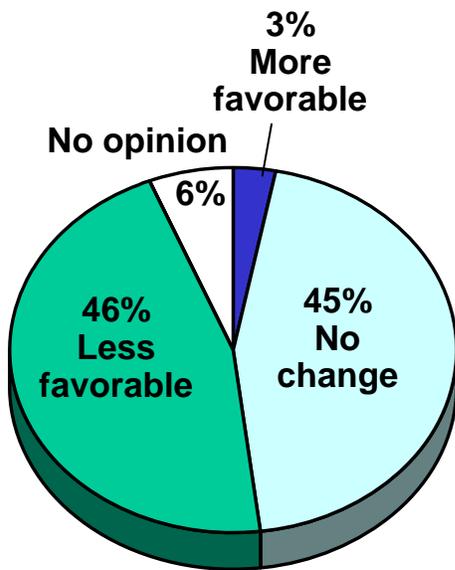
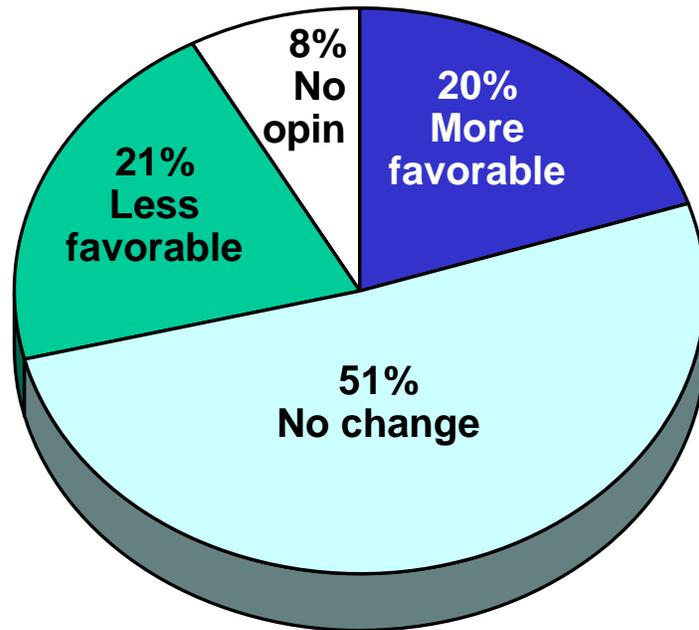
Opponents of ACA



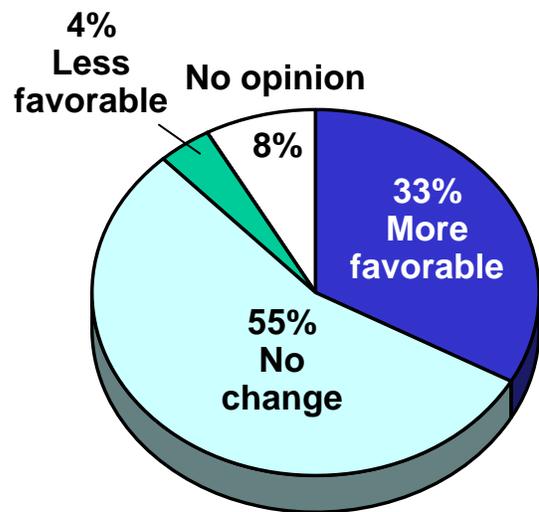
Supporters of ACA

Table 8

How the Court's ruling has affected California voter views of the High Court



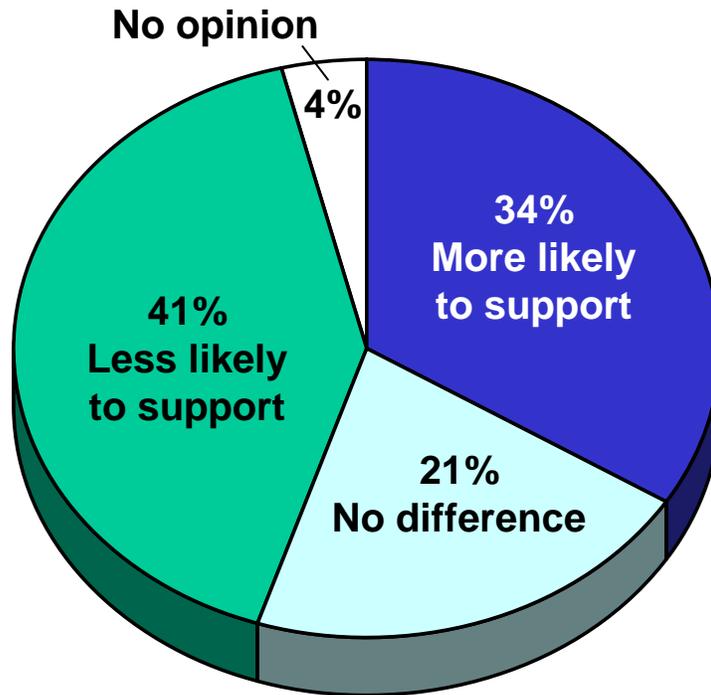
Opponents of ACA



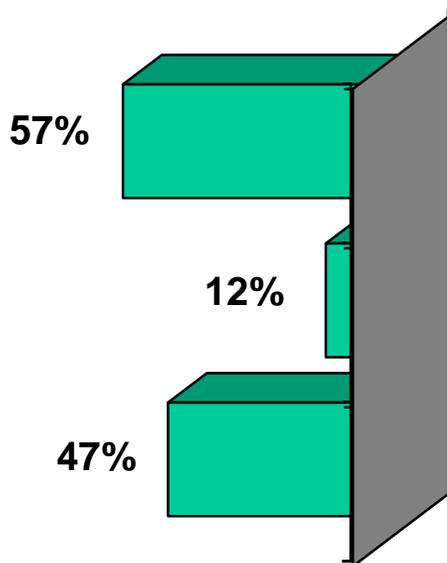
Supporters of ACA

Table 9

Impact on California voters if a Presidential candidate supports repealing the health reform law



Less likely to support



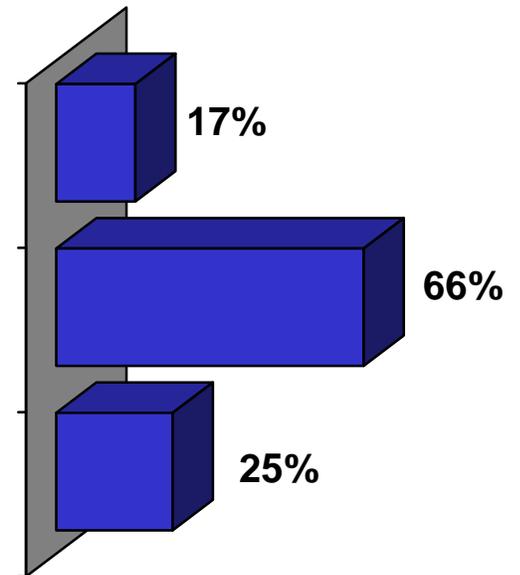
Party registration

Democrat

Republican

No party preference/
other

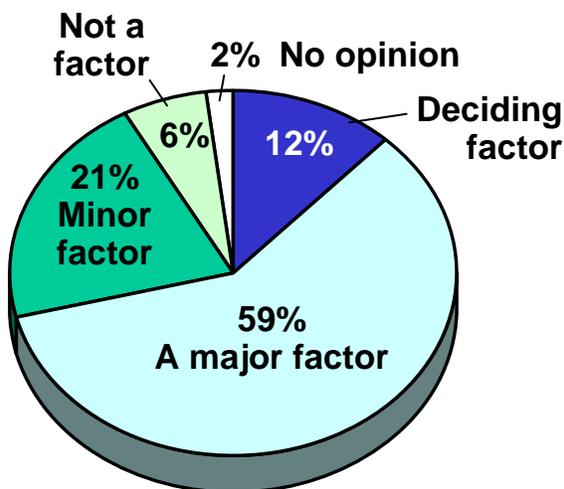
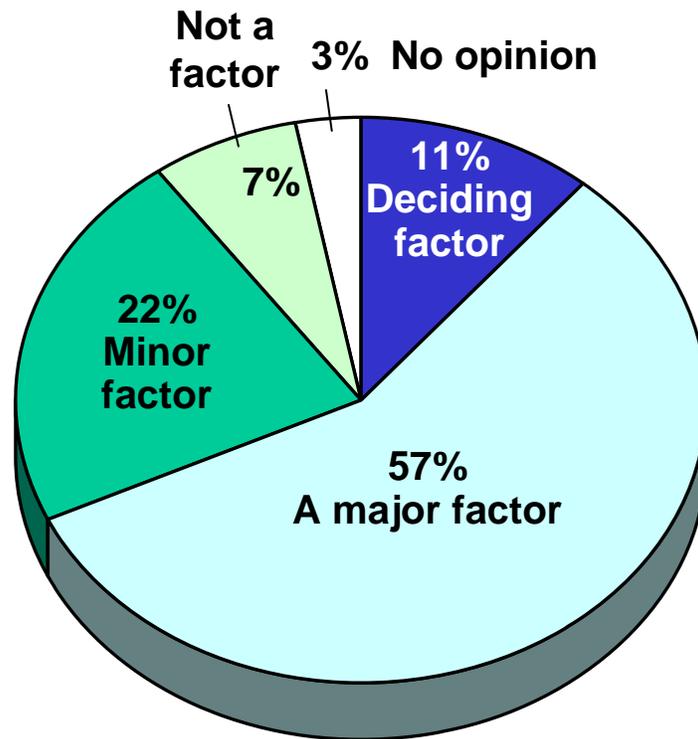
More likely to support



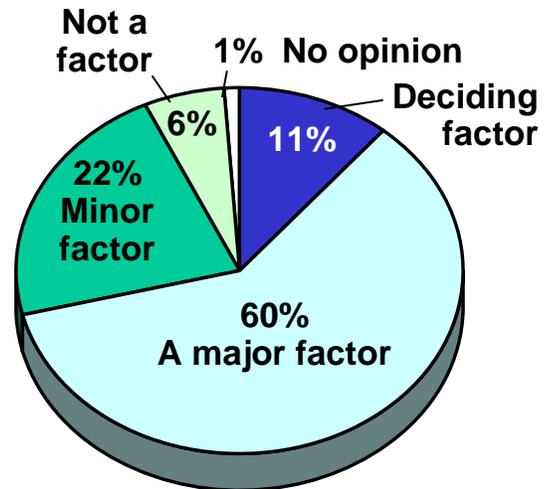
Note: Differences between 100% and the sum of each subgroup's percentages equal proportion who say no difference or have no opinion.

Table 10

Importance of Presidential candidate's position on health reform law on Californians' vote for President this year



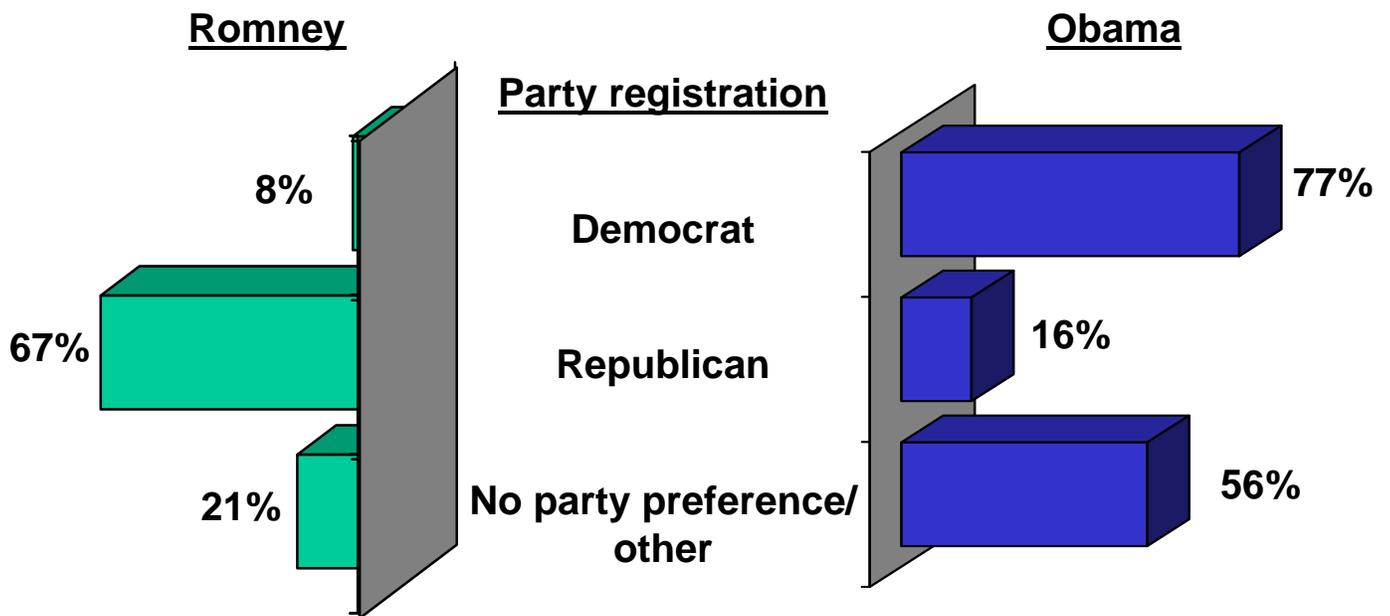
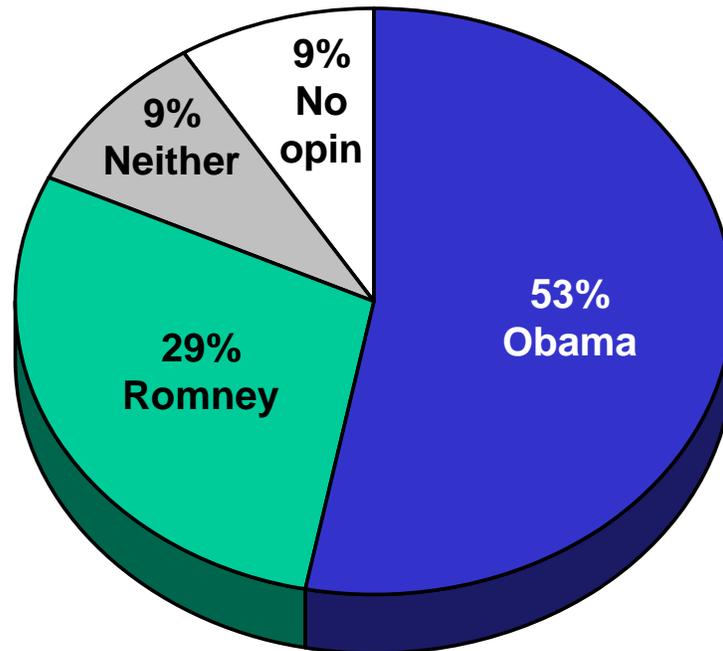
Opponents of ACA



Supporters of ACA

Table 11

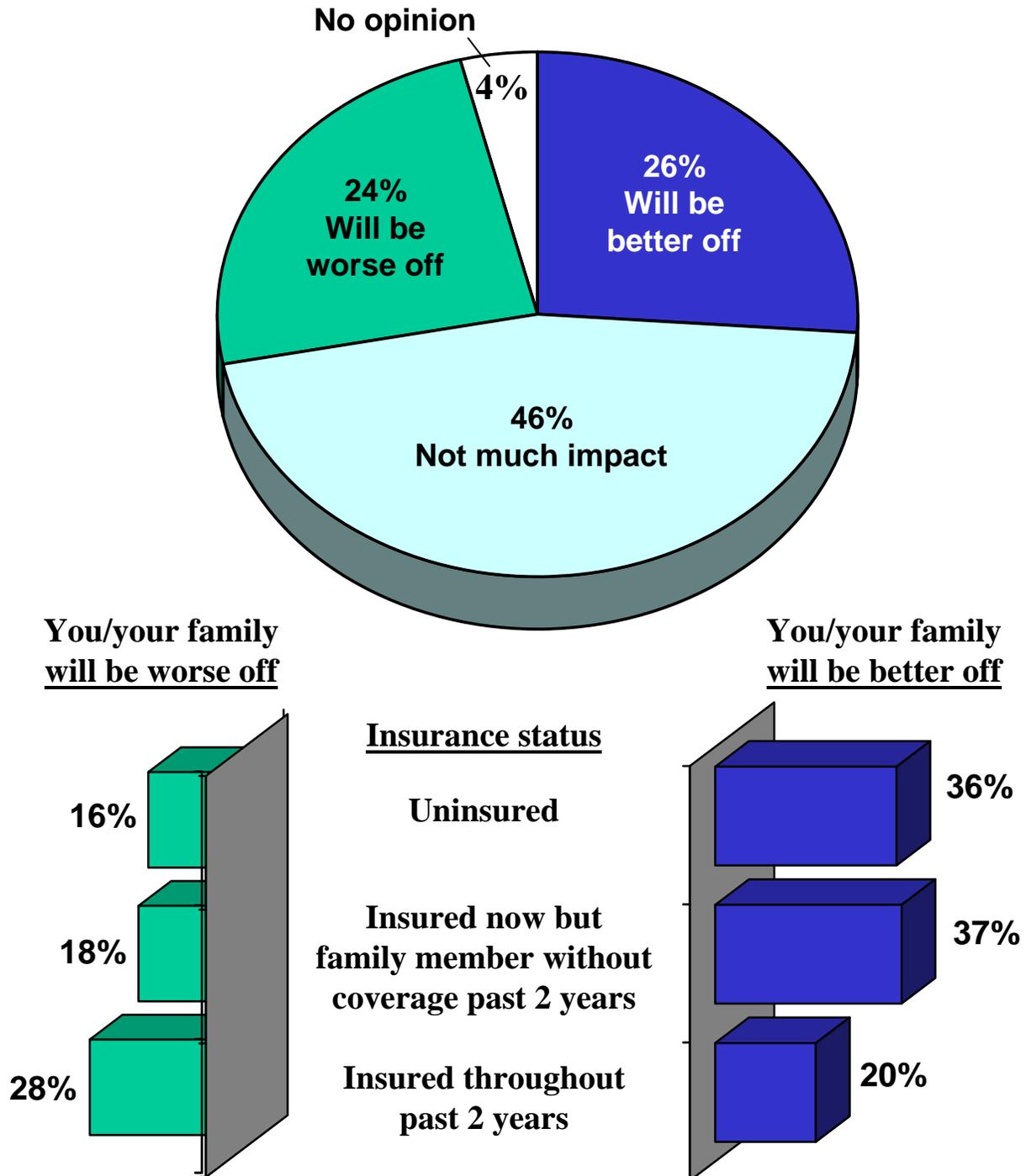
Who California voters trust more to deal with the future of the health reform as President



Note: Differences between 100% and the sum of each subgroup's percentages equal proportion with no opinion.

Table 12a

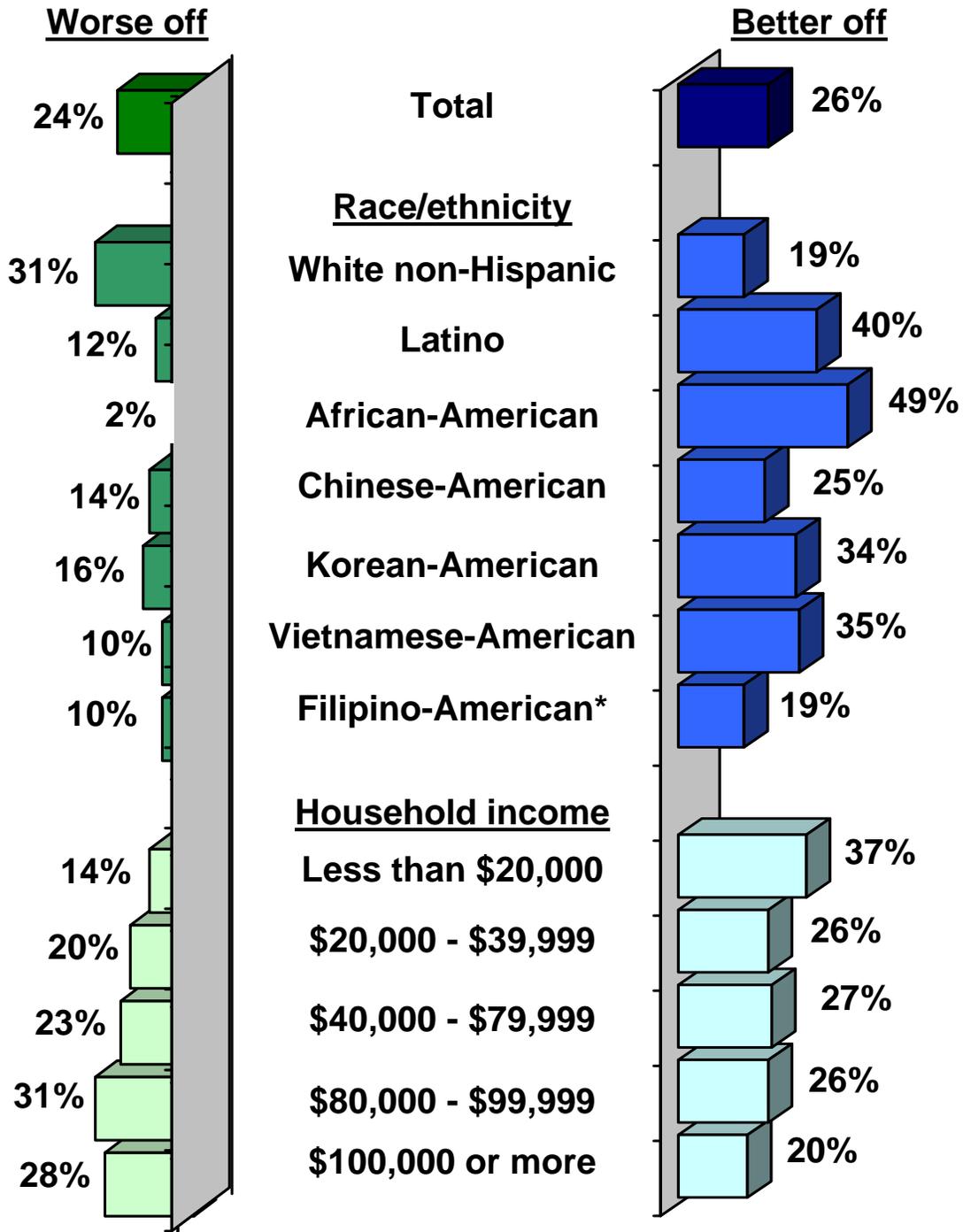
Perceived impact of the health reform law on you and your family



Note: Differences between 100% and the sum of each subgroup's percentages equal proportions who say not much impact or have no opinion.

Table 12b

Perceived impact of health reform law on you and your family – by race/ethnicity and income

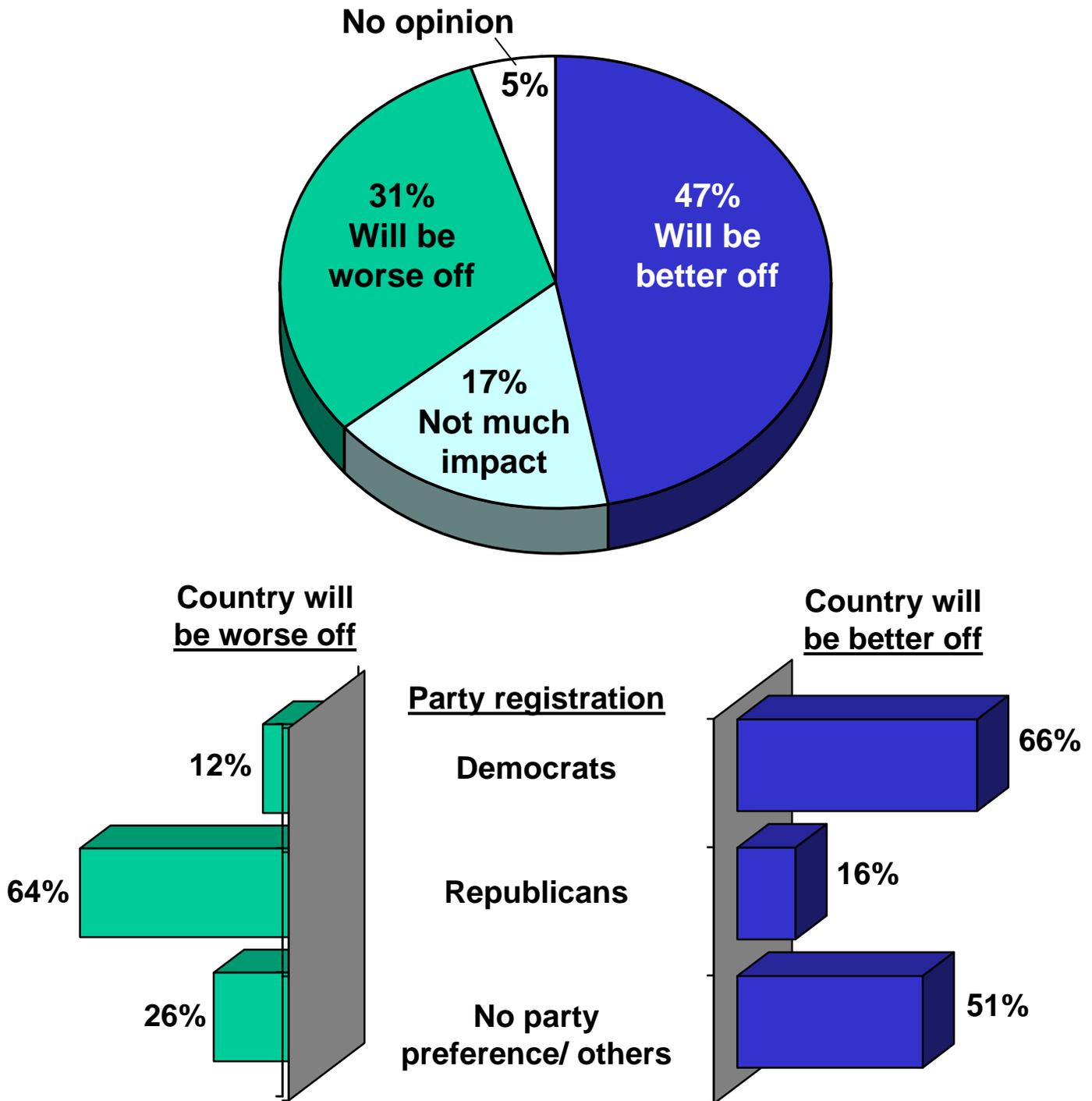


Note: Differences between 100% and the sum of each subgroup's percentages equal proportion with no opinion.

** Small sample base.*

Table 13

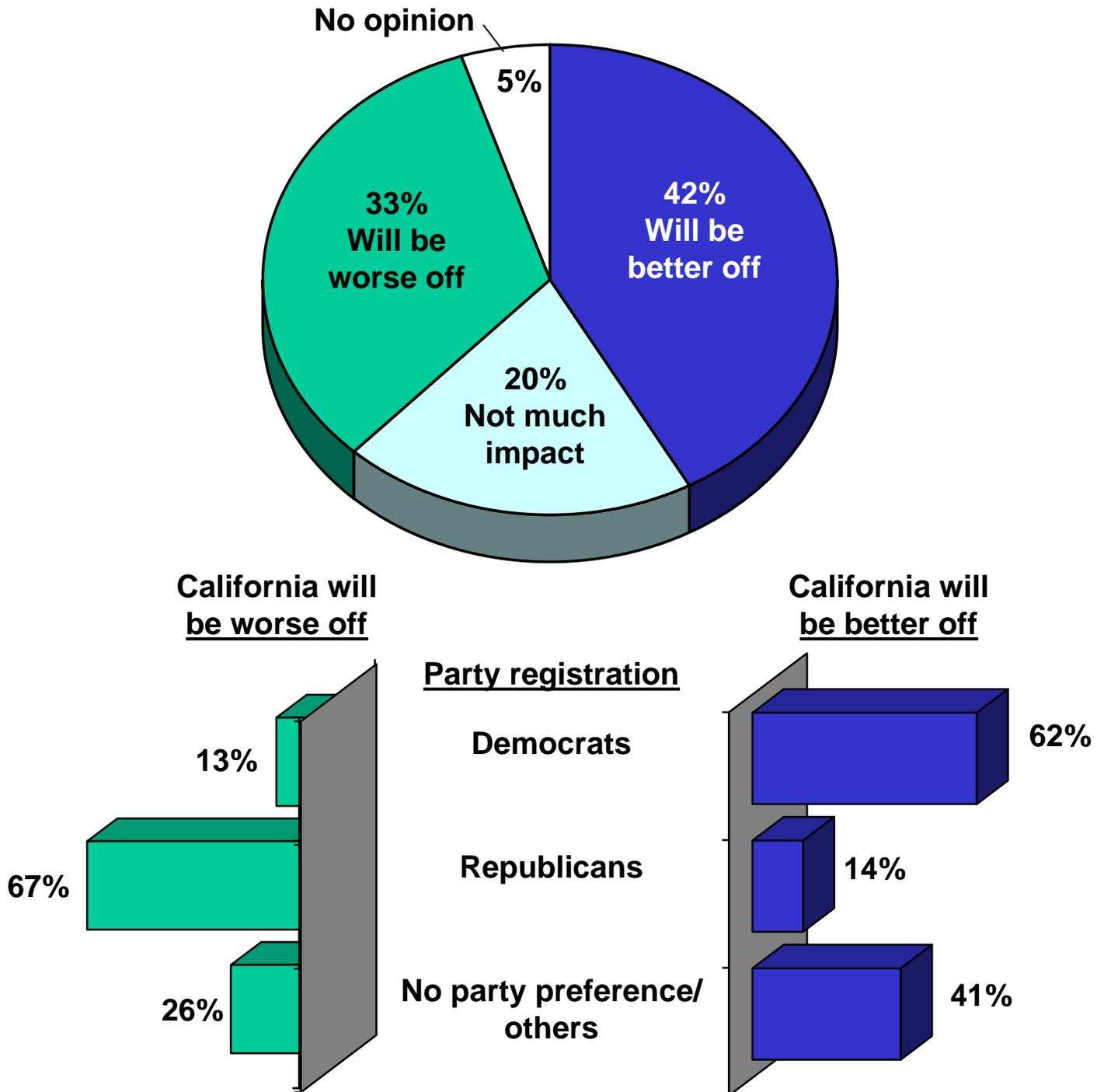
Perceived impact of the health reform law on the country as a whole



Note: Differences between 100% and the sum of each subgroup's percentages equal proportions who say not much impact or have no opinion.

Table 14

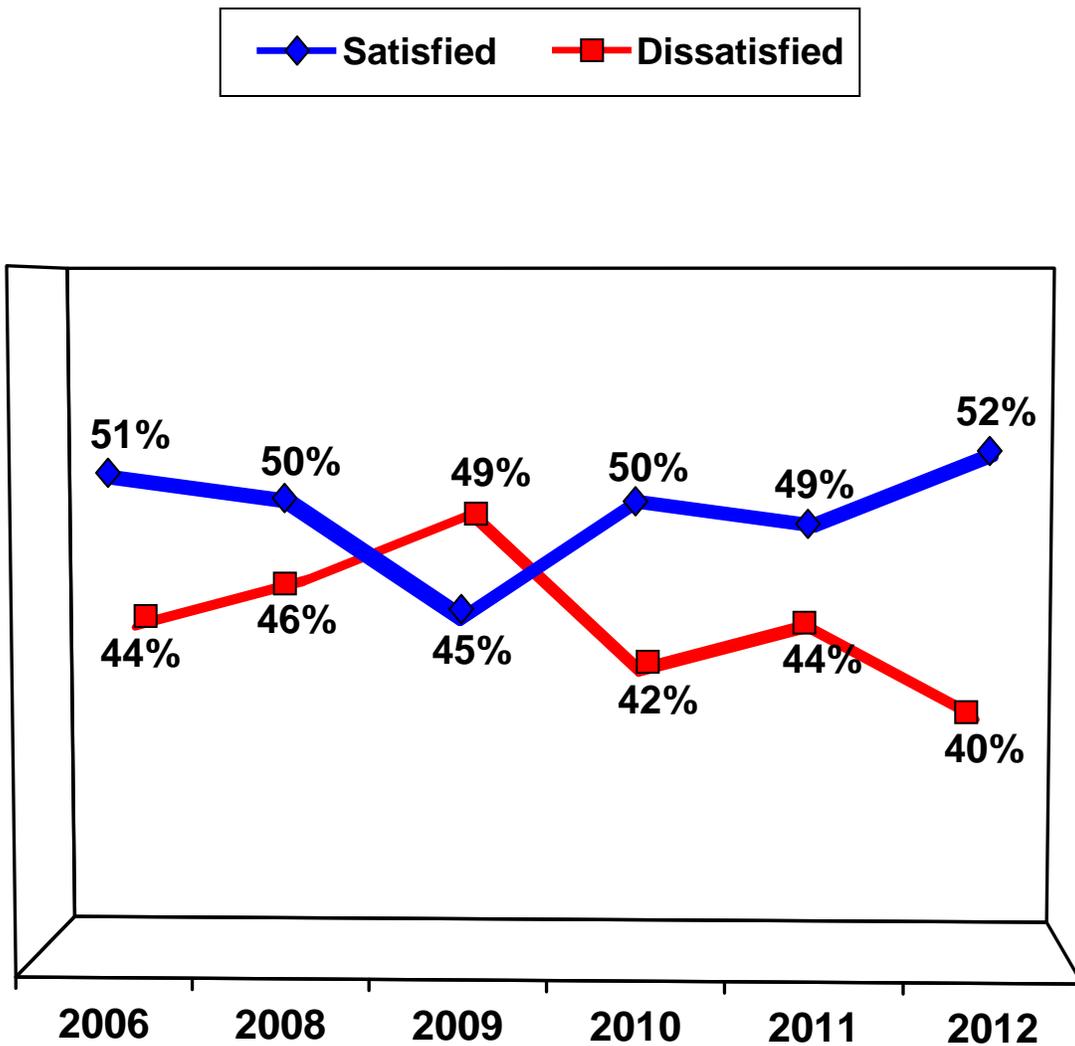
Perceived impact of the health reform law on the state of California



Note: Differences between 100% and the sum of each subgroup's percentages equal proportions who say not much impact or have no opinion.

Table 15a

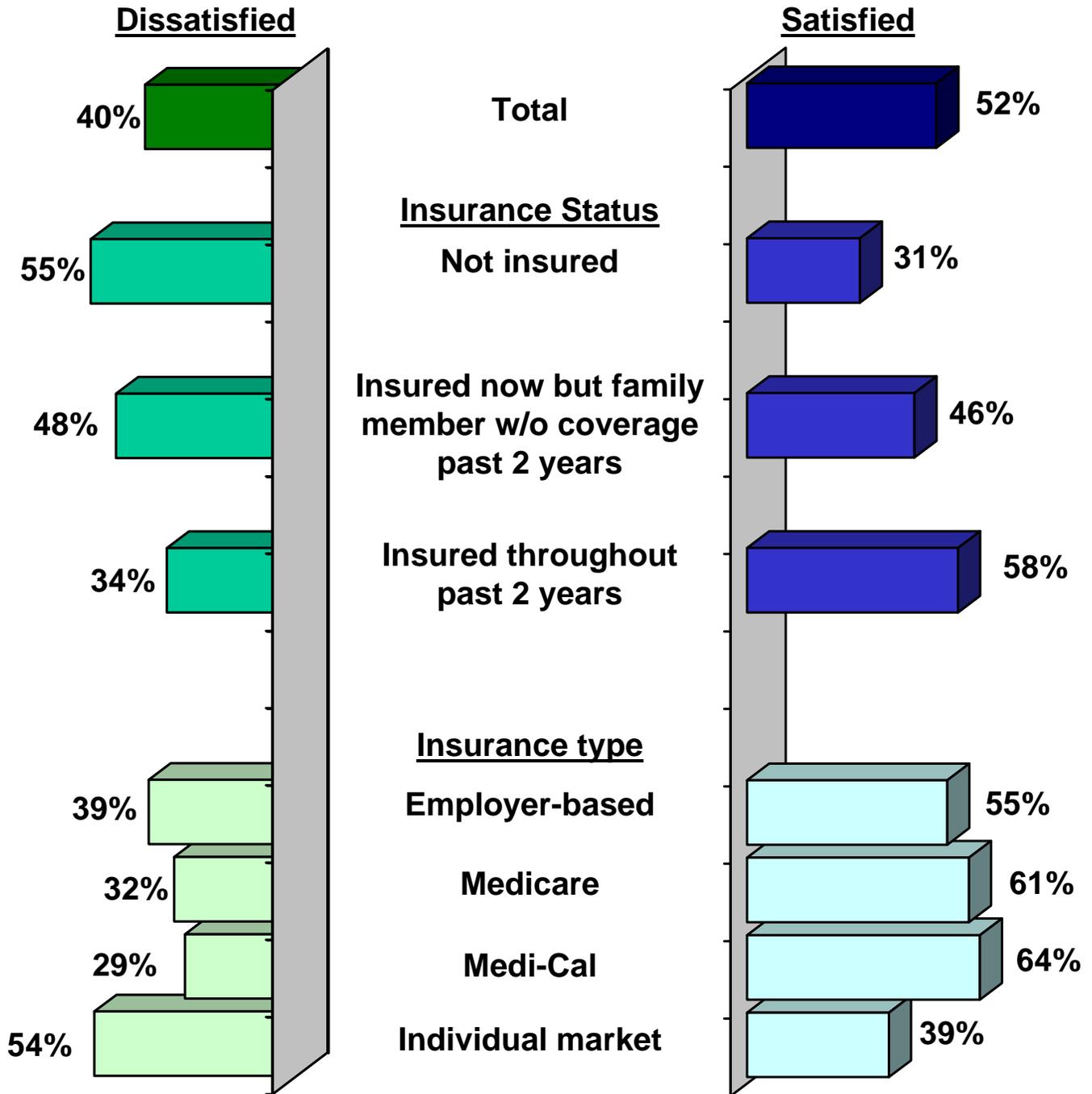
Trend of voter satisfaction with the way the health care system is working in California



Note: Differences between 100% and the sum of each year's percentages equal proportion with no opinion.

Table 15b

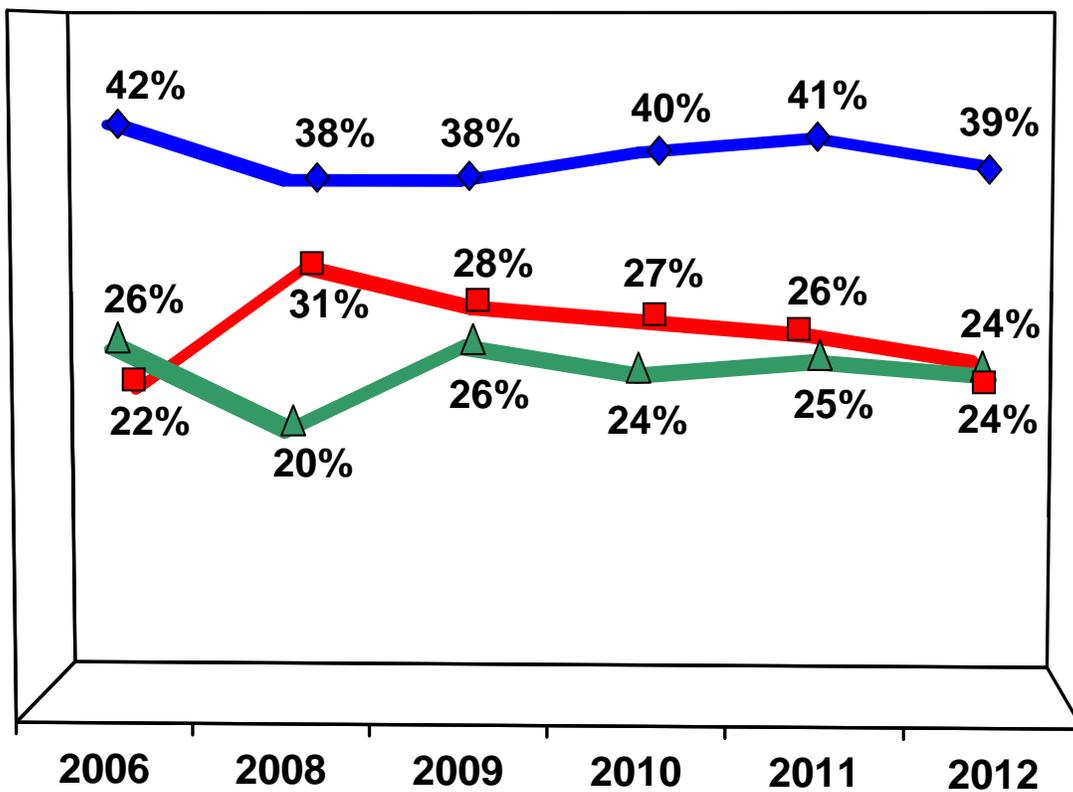
Satisfaction with the way the health care system is working, by health insurance status and type of insurance



Note: Differences between 100% and the sum of each subgroup's percentages equal proportion with no opinion.

Table 16a

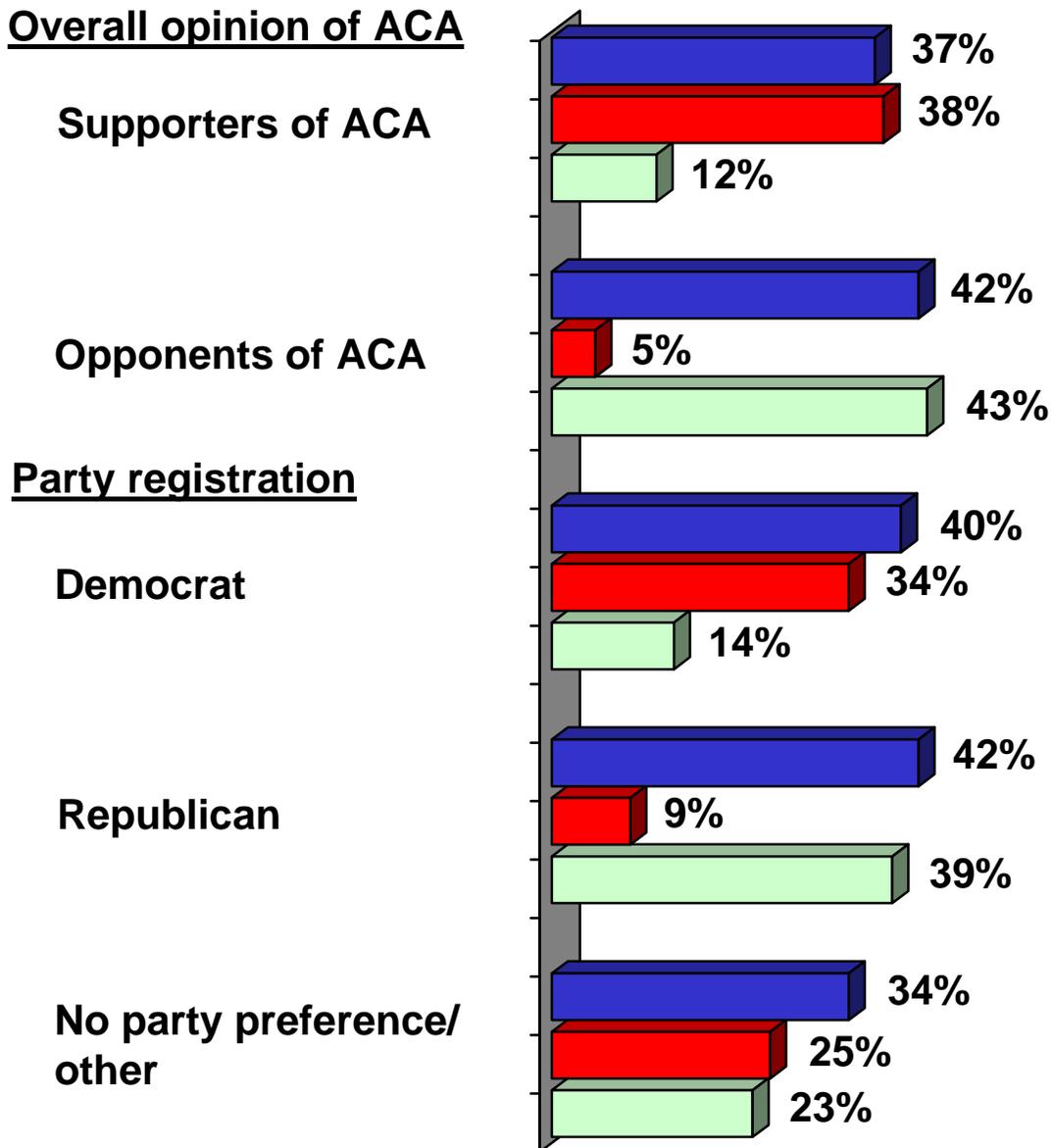
From whom California voters would rather obtain their health insurance coverage



Note: Differences between 100% and the sum of each year's percentages equal proportion with no opinion.

Table 16b

From whom Californians would rather obtain their health coverage – by opinions of the health reform law and political party



Note: Differences between 100% and the sum of percentages for each subgroup equal proportions with no opinion.

Table 17

Voter awareness of the California Health Benefit Exchange

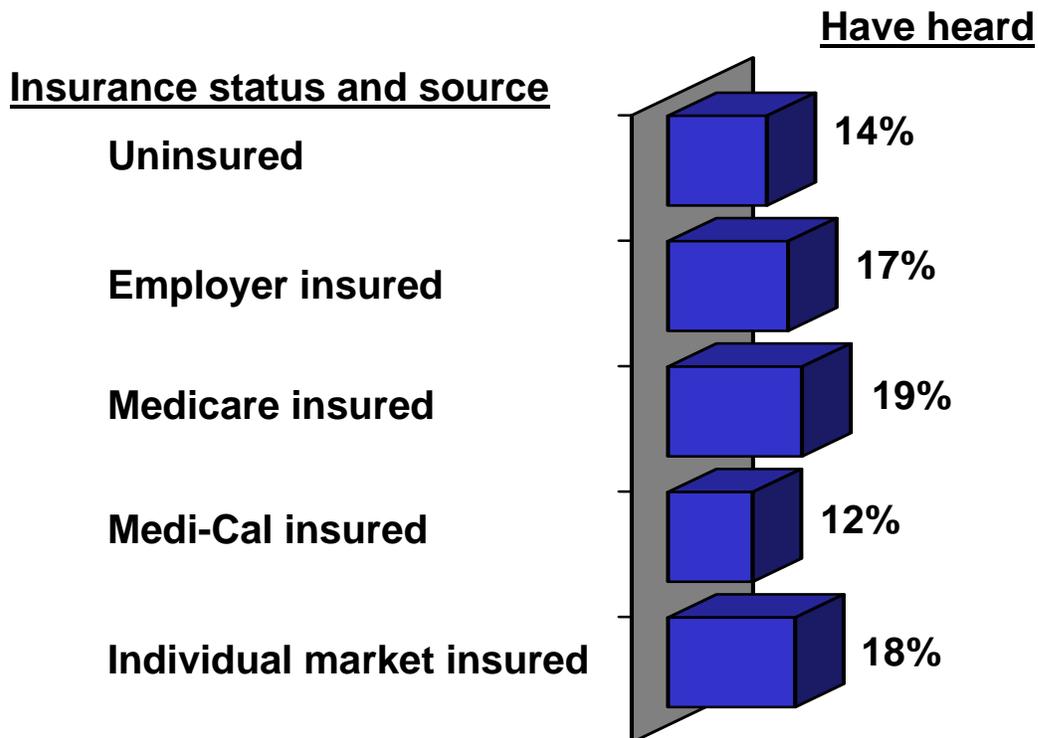
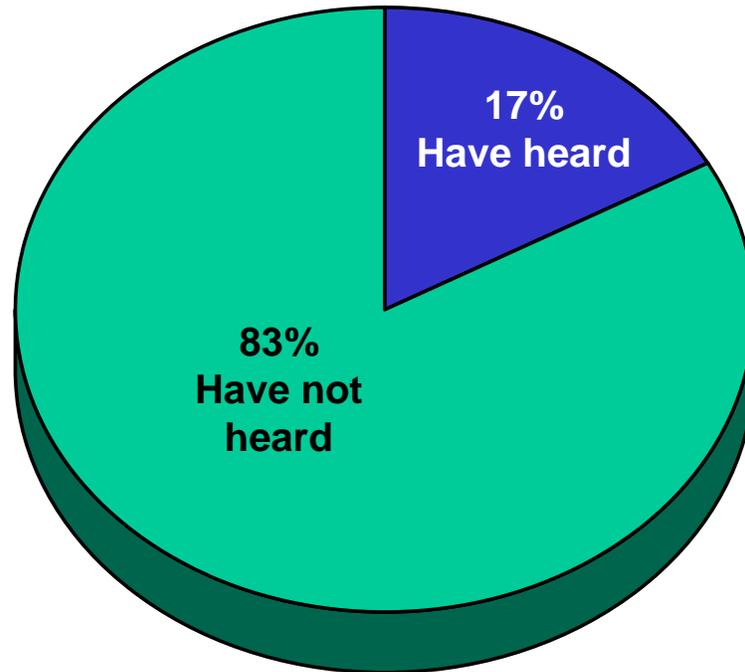
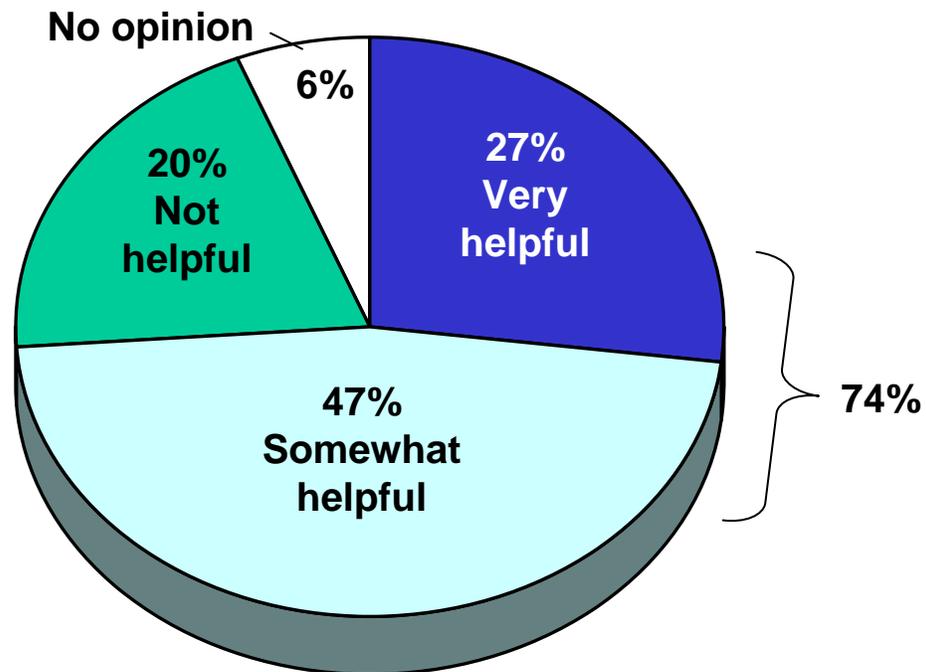
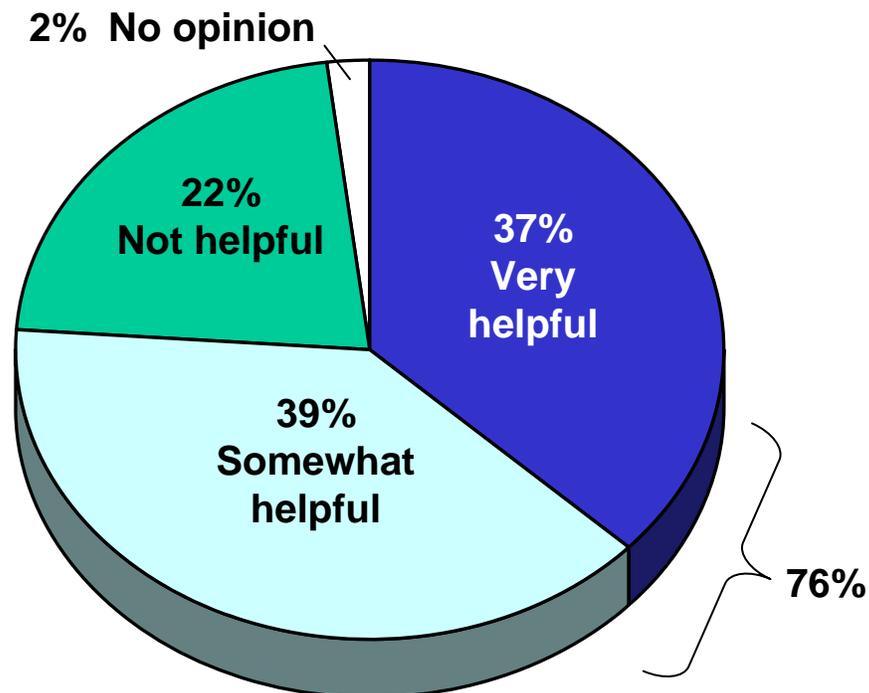


Table 18

How helpful an online health insurance exchange would be in allowing residents to buy a health plan that best fits their needs (2012 vs. 2011)



2012



2011

Table 19a

Level of interest in shopping for health insurance from the Exchange when it becomes available in 2014

(among uninsured, Medi-Cal insured or individual market insured voters)

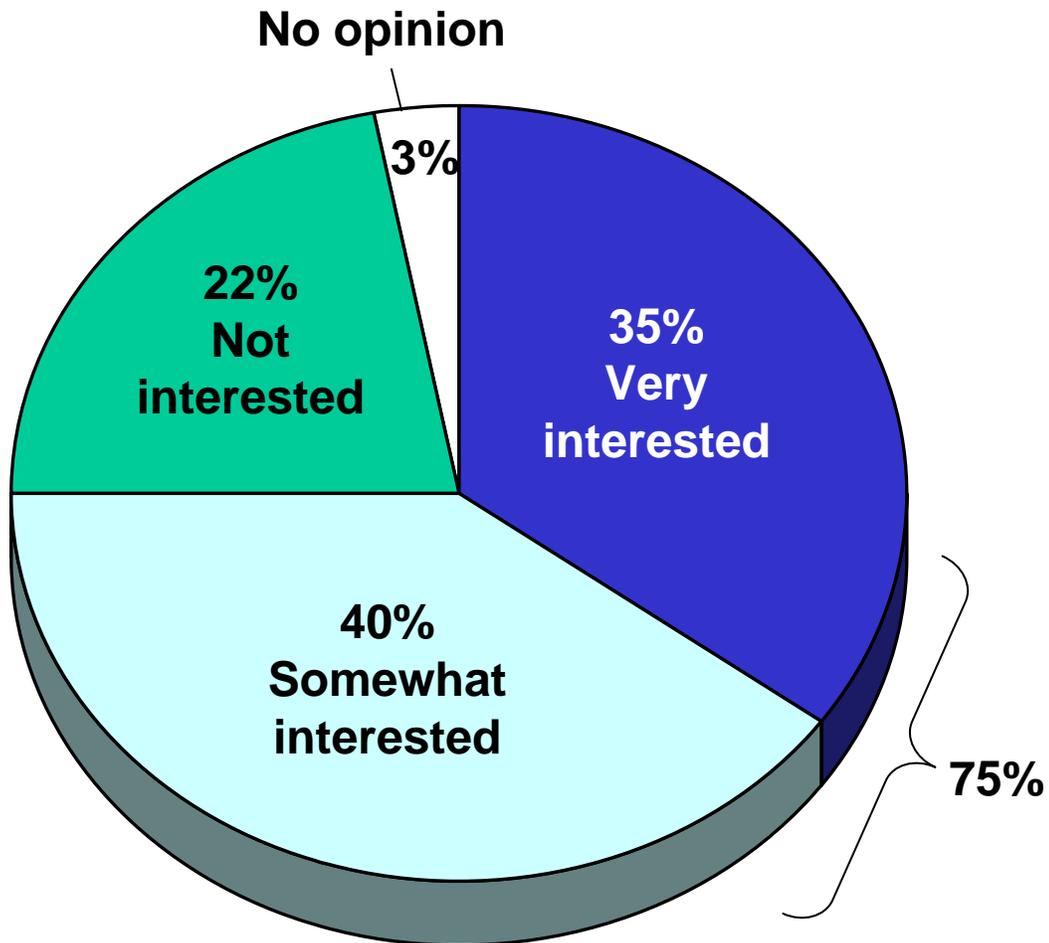


Table 19b

Interest in shopping for health insurance from the Exchange when it becomes available in 2014

(among uninsured, Medi-Cal insured or individual market insured voters)

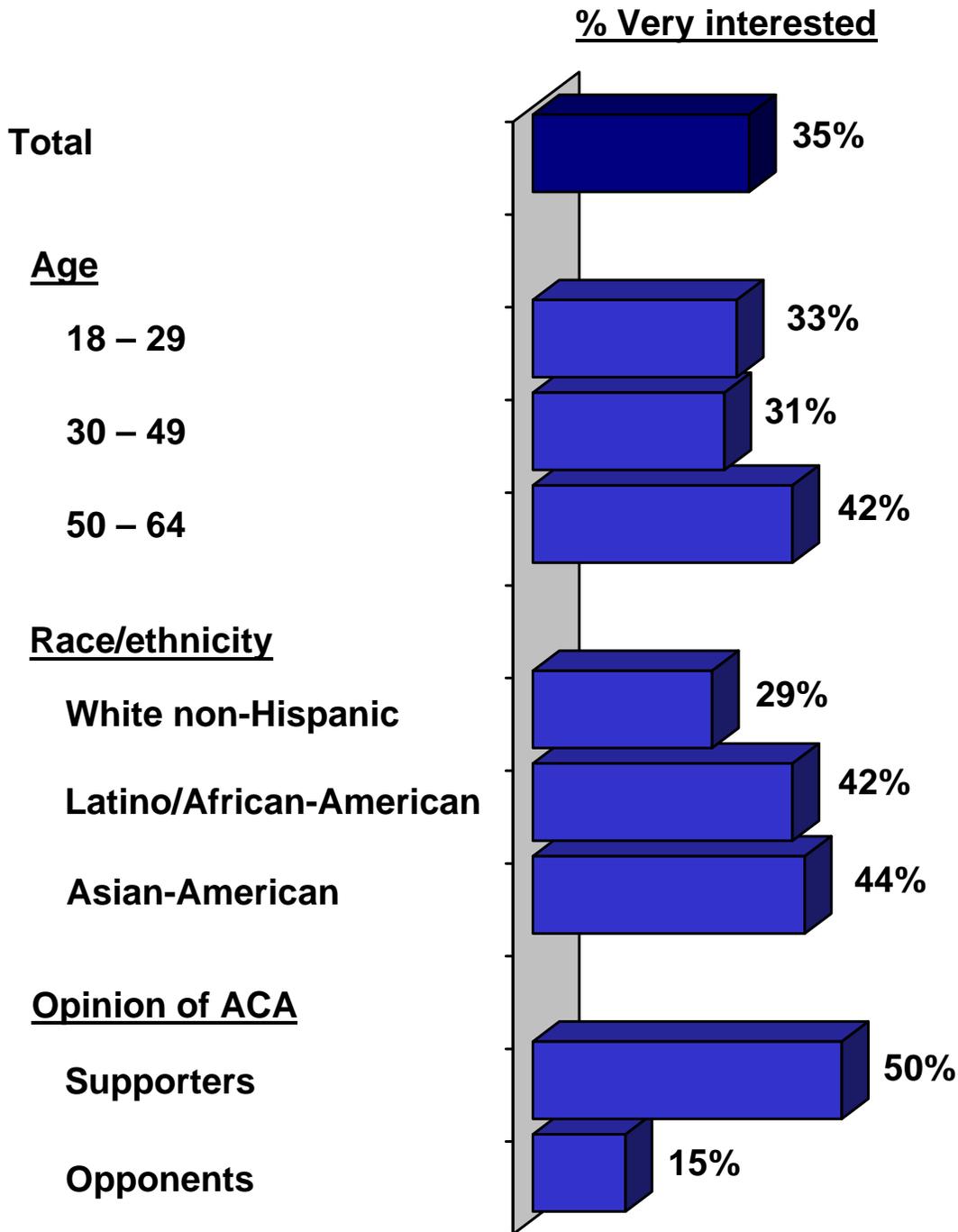
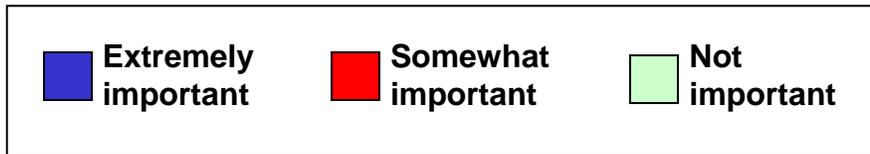


Table 20a

Importance of encouraging insurance companies to offer different kinds of health plans to consumers on the Exchange

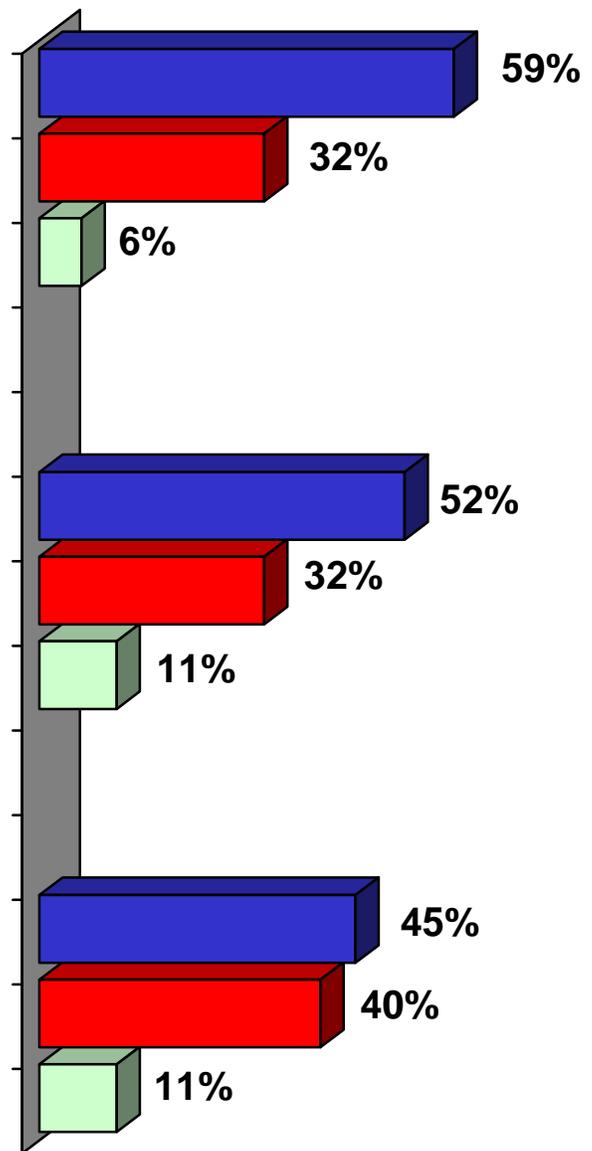


Encourage insurance companies to:

Offer more health plans that give primary care doctors a bigger role in coordinating care, especially for patients with chronic conditions.

Reward doctors and hospitals more for the quality of care they provide than the number of patients they treat or services prescribed.

Try to reduce costs by giving physician assistants and nurse practitioners a bigger role in providing patient care.



Note: Differences between 100% and the sum of percentages for each item equal proportions with no opinion.

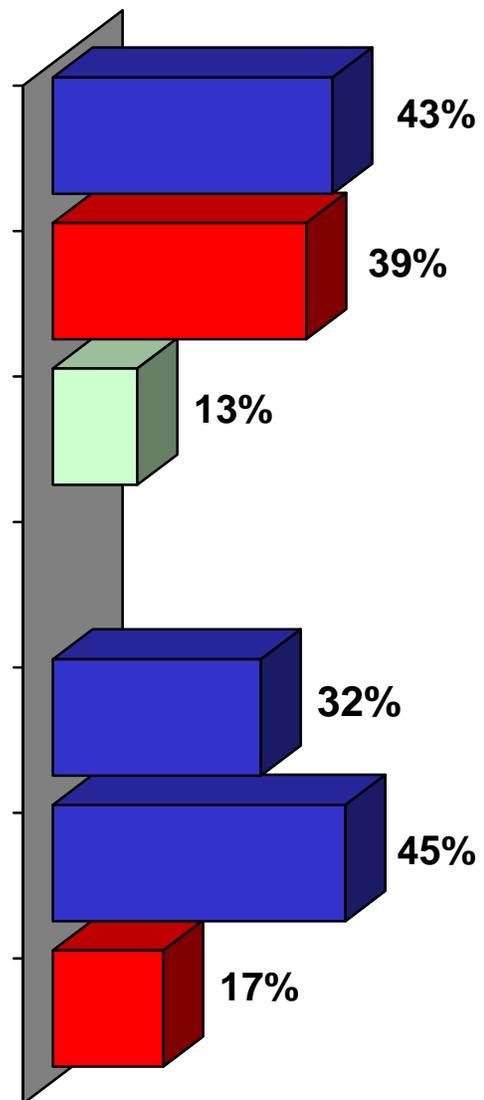
Table 20b

Relative importance of offering a small number of similar plans that are easy to compare vs. a wide range of plans that could be harder to compare



Require insurance companies to offer a small number of similar health plans to make it easy to compare prices and benefits across different companies.

Encourage insurance companies to offer a variety of health plans to give customers a wider range of choices, even if this makes them hard to compare to one another.



Note: Differences between 100% and the sum of percentages for each item equal proportions with no opinion.

2012 TCWF-Field Health Policy Poll
- Topline Findings -

(n = 1,579 CA reg. voters)

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | How satisfied are you with the way the health care system is working in California? Are you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied or very dissatisfied? | VERY SATISFIED..... 17%
SOMEWHAT SATISFIED 35
SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED 19
VERY DISSATISFIED..... 21
NO OPINION..... 8 |
| 2. | Looking ahead, do you think that five years from now California's health care system will be better off, worse off or just about the same as now? | BETTER OFF 25%
WORSE OFF..... 36
SAME AS NOW 27
NO OPINION..... 12 |
| 3. | Do you think you and your family would be better off if you were to get health insurance coverage through an employer, from the government or by having personal responsibility for getting your own coverage? | EMPLOYER PROVIDED 39%
GOVERNMENT PROVIDED 24
PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY..... 24
NO OPINION..... 13 |

As you know, in 2010 the Congress passed and President Obama signed into law the Affordable Care Act, to reform the nation's health care system.

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 4. | Generally speaking, do you support or oppose the health care reform law? (IF SUPPORT OR OPPOSE, ASK:) Do you feel that way strongly or somewhat? | SUPPORT STRONGLY 38%
SUPPORT SOMEWHAT 16
OPPOSE SOMEWHAT 8
OPPOSE STRONGLY 29
NO OPINION..... 9 |
| 5. | A key objective of the health reform law is to reduce the number of uninsured Americans, while increasing the number of people participating in the health insurance market so costs can be spread out over a larger number of people. It does this by requiring that nearly everyone get health insurance if they didn't already have it. People who couldn't afford it would receive financial help from the government, and people who chose not to buy it would be required to pay a tax penalty.

Do you favor or oppose this approach as a way to reduce the number of people without health coverage? | FAVOR..... 48%
OPPOSE 43
NO OPINION..... 9 |

As you may know, the U.S. Supreme Court recently ruled that most parts of the health care law are constitutional and the law can now move forward.

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 6. | How closely have you been following news about the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling in this case – very closely, fairly closely, not too closely or not at all? | VERY CLOSELY 30%
FAIRLY CLOSELY 36
NOT TOO CLOSELY 22
NOT AT ALL 11
NO OPINION..... 1 |
|----|--|---|

7.	What is your opinion of the Supreme Court's ruling? Do you agree strongly with it, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat or disagree strongly?	AGREE STRONGLY 26% AGREE SOMEWHAT..... 26 DISAGREE SOMEWHAT 16 DISAGREE STRONGLY 20 NO OPINION 12
8.	Has the Supreme Court's ruling in this case made you more favorable, less favorable or not changed your overall opinion of the U.S. Supreme Court?	MORE FAVORABLE 20% LESS FAVORABLE..... 21 NOT CHANGED..... 51 NO OPINION 8
9.	In your opinion, what should Congress now do about the health care law? Should it stop efforts to block the law and allow it to take effect or should it try to repeal the law so it does not take effect?	ALLOW LAW TO TAKE EFFECT 51% TRY TO REPEAL LAW 40 NO OPINION 9
10.	Some lawmakers who oppose the health reform law say that if Congress isn't able to repeal the law, it should try to stop it from being put into place by cutting off its funding. Do you approve or disapprove of cutting off funding as a way to stop the health reform law from being put into place?	APPROVE OF CUTTING FUNDS..... 32% DISAPPROVE OF CUTTING FUNDS 60 NO OPINION 8
11.	Which of the following best describes your current view of the health care system now that the health reform law will be taking effect? (READ ALL CATEGORIES AND RECORD ONE RESPONSE)	
	(1) The health care law takes care of most of the changes that need to be made to our health care system.....	8%
	(2) The health care law is an important first step but many more changes still need to be made...	53
	(3) The health care law is taking us in the wrong direction and the changes it makes need to be reversed	33
	NO OPINION	6
12.	Once the health care law is fully enacted, do you think (READ ITEMS IN RANDOM ORDER) will be better off, worse off, or don't you think it will make much difference?	
		<u>BETTER OFF</u> <u>WORSE OFF</u> <u>NOT MUCH DIFF.</u> <u>NO OPIN.</u>
	() a. you and your family	26%..... 24..... 46..... 4
	() b. the country as a whole	47%..... 31..... 17..... 5
	() c. the state of California.....	42%..... 33..... 20..... 5
13.	If any further changes need to be made to implement the health reform law, who would you trust more to make these changes – the federal government or the state government?	FEDERAL GOVERNMENT 40% STATE OF CALIFORNIA..... 38 NEITHER..... 1 NO OPINION..... 7

One part of the health reform law calls for each state to set up a Health Insurance Exchange that will enable individuals and small businesses to shop for health insurance from an online website.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|--|--|------------------|-------------|---------|------------|-------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|
| 14. | How helpful do you think this kind of online exchange will be in allowing residents to buy a health plan that best fits their needs – very helpful, somewhat helpful, not too helpful or not at all helpful? | VERY HELPFUL27%
SOMEWHAT HELPFUL..... 47
NOT TOO HELPFUL..... 11
NOT AT ALL HELPFUL 9
NO OPINION.....6 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15. | Have you seen, read or heard anything about the California Health Benefit Exchange, the exchange that California has established for this purpose? | YES17%
NO
DON'T KNOW } 83 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16. | How important do you feel it is for the California Health Benefit Exchange to do each of the following things as it moves forward... (READ ITEMS IN RANDOM ORDER, ASKING:) Is this extremely important, somewhat important, not too important or not at all important? | <table border="0" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">EXTREMELY</td> <td style="text-align: right;">SOMEWHAT</td> <td style="text-align: right;">NOT TOO</td> <td style="text-align: right;">NOT AT ALL</td> <td style="text-align: right;">DON'T</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>IMPORTANT</u></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>IMPORTANT</u></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>IMPORTANT</u></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>IMPORTANT</u></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>KNOW</u></td> </tr> </table> | EXTREMELY | SOMEWHAT | NOT TOO | NOT AT ALL | DON'T | <u>IMPORTANT</u> | <u>IMPORTANT</u> | <u>IMPORTANT</u> | <u>IMPORTANT</u> | <u>KNOW</u> |
| EXTREMELY | SOMEWHAT | NOT TOO | NOT AT ALL | DON'T | | | | | | | | |
| <u>IMPORTANT</u> | <u>IMPORTANT</u> | <u>IMPORTANT</u> | <u>IMPORTANT</u> | <u>KNOW</u> | | | | | | | | |
| | a. Require insurance companies to offer consumers a small number of similar health plans to make it easy to compare prices and benefits across different companies .. | 43% 39..... 8..... 6 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | b. Encourage insurance companies to offer a variety of health plans to give customers a wider range of choices even if this makes them hard to compare to one another .. | 32% 45..... 9..... 7 7 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | c. Encourage insurance companies to change the way health plans are structured so they reward doctors and hospitals more for the quality of care they provide than the number of patients they treat or the number of services they prescribe .. | 52% 32..... 6..... 5 5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | d. Encourage insurance companies to offer more health plans that give primary care doctors a bigger role in coordinating care for patients, especially for those with chronic conditions .. | 59% 32..... 3..... 3 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | e. Encourage insurance companies to try to reduce costs by giving physician assistants and nurse practitioners a bigger role in providing care to patients .. | 45% 39..... 5..... 6 5 | | | | | | | | | | |

17.	Do you currently have any kind of health care coverage? This would include either health insurance you get through your or your spouse's employer or union, through a plan you buy independently, or through government such as through Medicare, Medi-Cal or from the military.	YES..... 87% NO 12 DON'T KNOW/REFUSED..... 1
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IF CURRENTLY INSURED, ASK: 87%

18.	Is your main source of health insurance coverage through your or your spouse's employer or union, through a policy that you or your spouse purchased independently from an insurance provider, through Medi-Cal, the government program that provides health insurance and long-term care to certain low-income adults and children, through Tri-Care, the military insurance program, or Medicare, the government program for people age 65 or older and certain people with disabilities? (ANSWER CAN BE A MULTIPLE)	YOUR/SPOUSE'S EMPLOYER/UNION 56% POLICY BOUGHT INDEPENDENTLY FROM AN INSURANCE CARRIER 9 MEDI-CAL 5 TRI-CARE/ MILITARY INSURANCE 3 MEDICARE 17 OTHER * <i>(SPECIFY)</i> DON'T KNOW 3
19.	Has there ever been a time in the past two years when you or a member of your immediate family went without health insurance?	YES..... 23% NO 64 DON'T KNOW/REFUSED..... *

20a/b.	What is your age? (IF REFUSED, ASK:) We don't need to know exactly, but which of the following age categories are you in? (READ CATEGORIES)	18 – 29..... 16% 30 – 49..... 35 50 – 64..... 28 65 OR OLDER 21
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IF LESS THAN AGE 65 AND NOT INSURED BY EMPLOYER OR MEDICARE, ASK: (n = 404)

21.	Californians will be able to purchase health insurance from the California Health Benefit Exchange through an online website in 2014. How interested would you personally be to shop for health insurance from the Exchange when it becomes available in 2014 – very interested, somewhat interested, not too interested or not at all interested?	VERY INTERESTED..... 35% SOMEWHAT INTERESTED 40 NOT TOO INTERESTED 8 NOT AT ALL INTERESTED 14 NO OPINION..... 3
22.	How important will each presidential candidate's position on the health reform law be to you when you vote for President this year. Will this be <u>the</u> deciding factor for you, a major factor, a minor factor, or not an important factor?	THE DECIDING FACTOR 11% A MAJOR FACTOR..... 57 A MINOR FACTOR 22 NOT AN IMPORTANT FACTOR 7 NO OPINION..... 3
23.	If a candidate running for President supports repealing the health care reform law, would this make you more likely to vote for that candidate, less likely to vote for that candidate, or wouldn't it make any difference to you either way?	MORE LIKELY 34% LESS LIKELY 41 MAKES NO DIFFERENCE..... 21 NO OPINION..... 4
24.	Who do you trust more to do a better job to deal with the future of the health care law as President – Barack Obama or Mitt Romney?	OBAMA 59% ROMNEY..... 29 NEITHER..... 9 NO OPINION..... 9

* Less than ½ of 1%.