

These are findings from an Ipsos poll conducted for Thomson Reuters from March 6-April 13th, 2015. For the surveys, samples of 14,079 Americans 18+ were interviewed online. The precision of the Reuters/Ipsos online polls is measured using a [credibility interval](#). In this case, the polls have a credibility interval of plus or minus 0.9 percentage points, respectively. For more information about credibility intervals, please see the appendix. In this topline, the phrase 'With Obamacare' refers to those respondents who stated that they pay for insurance out of pocket or currently receive Medicaid.

The data were weighted to the U.S. current population data by gender, age, education, and ethnicity. Statistical margins of error are not applicable to online polls. All sample surveys and polls may be subject to other sources of error, including, but not limited to coverage error and measurement error. Figures marked by an asterisk (\*) indicate a percentage value of greater than zero but less than one half of one per cent. Where figures do not sum to 100, this is due to the effects of rounding. To see more information on this and other Reuters/Ipsos polls, please visit

<http://polling.reuters.com/>.

## HEALTHCARE AND THE AFFORDABLE CARE ACT

Q1. Do you currently have health insurance from a state government health coverage exchange or through Healthcare.gov?

	All adults (n=14,079)	Democrats (n=5,570)	Republicans (n=5,021)	Those in Federal Exchange States (n=9,625)	Those in State Exchange States (n=4,454)
Yes	10%	12%	8%	10%	11%
No	10%	11%	11%	10%	9%
Not sure	3%	3%	2%	3%	4%
N/A	77%	74%	80%	77%	76%

Q2. Thinking about the elections in 2016, if your member of Congress were to run on a platform of repealing the healthcare bill passed into law in 2010, would that make you...

ALL ADULTS	All adults	With Obamacare (n=1,280)
Much more likely to vote for them	27%	22%
Somewhat more likely to vote for them	19%	20%
Somewhat less likely to vote for them	9%	11%
Much less likely to vote for them	21%	24%
Don't know/Not sure	25%	23%
TOTAL MORE LIKELY	46%	42%
TOTAL LESS LIKELY	29%	35%

  

DEMOCRATS	All Democrats (n=5,570)	With Obamacare (n=620)
Much more likely to vote for them	15%	17%
Somewhat more likely to vote for them	15%	18%
Somewhat less likely to vote for them	12%	13%
Much less likely to vote for them	38%	36%
Don't know/Not sure	20%	17%
TOTAL MORE LIKELY	30%	35%
TOTAL LESS LIKELY	50%	49%

Q2. Thinking about the elections in 2016, if your member of Congress were to run on a platform of repealing the healthcare bill passed into law in 2010, would that make you... (cont.)

<u>REPUBLICANS</u>	<u>All Republicans (n=5,021)</u>	<u>With Obamacare (n=344)</u>
Much more likely to vote for them	50%	39%
Somewhat more likely to vote for them	25%	25%
Somewhat less likely to vote for them	6%	10%
Much less likely to vote for them	4%	6%
Don't know/Not sure	14%	20%
<i>TOTAL MORE LIKELY</i>	<i>76%</i>	<i>64%</i>
<i>TOTAL LESS LIKELY</i>	<i>10%</i>	<i>16%</i>

<u>FEDERAL-RUN EXCHANGE</u>	<u>All in states with a federal-run exchange (n=9,625)</u>	<u>With Obamacare (n=852)</u>
Much more likely to vote for them	28%	23%
Somewhat more likely to vote for them	19%	21%
Somewhat less likely to vote for them	8%	11%
Much less likely to vote for them	20%	24%
Don't know/Not sure	25%	21%
<i>TOTAL MORE LIKELY</i>	<i>47%</i>	<i>44%</i>
<i>TOTAL LESS LIKELY</i>	<i>28%</i>	<i>34%</i>

<u>STATE-RUN EXCHANGE</u>	<u>All in states with a state-run exchange (n=4,454)</u>	<u>With Obamacare (n=428)</u>
Much more likely to vote for them	25%	20%
Somewhat more likely to vote for them	18%	17%
Somewhat less likely to vote for them	10%	13%
Much less likely to vote for them	23%	25%
Don't know/Not sure	25%	25%
<i>TOTAL MORE LIKELY</i>	<i>43%</i>	<i>38%</i>
<i>TOTAL LESS LIKELY</i>	<i>33%</i>	<i>37%</i>

Q3. As of right now, do you favor or oppose the healthcare reform bill passed by Congress and signed into law by the President in 2010? This is now known as the Affordable Care Act, often referred to as "Obamacare". (Select one)

<u>ALL ADULTS</u>	<u>All adults</u>	<u>With Obamacare (n=1,280)</u>
Favor	47%	60%
Oppose	53%	40%

Q3. As of right now, do you favor or oppose the healthcare reform bill passed by Congress and signed into law by the President in 2010? This is now known as the Affordable Care Act, often referred to as "Obamacare". (Select one) (cont)

<i>DEMOCRATS</i>	<u>All Democrats</u> (n=5,570)	<u>With Obamacare</u> (n=620)
Favor	75%	77%
Oppose	25%	23%
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<i>REPUBLICANS</i>	<u>All Republicans</u> (n=5,021)	<u>With Obamacare</u> (n=344)
Favor	17%	37%
Oppose	83%	63%
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<i>FEDERAL-RUN EXCHANGE</i>	<u>All in states with a federal-run exchange</u> (n=9,625)	<u>With Obamacare</u> (n=852)
Favor	43%	57%
Oppose	57%	43%
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<i>STATE-RUN EXCHANGE</i>	<u>All in states with a state-run exchange</u> (n=4,454)	<u>With Obamacare</u> (n=428)
Favor	53%	64%
Oppose	47%	36%

Q4. Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the healthcare you receive through the state healthcare exchange or Healthcare.gov? (Currently pay for insurance out of pocket or currently receive Medicaid)

	<u>All adults</u> (n=1,280)	<u>Democrats</u> (n=620)	<u>Republicans</u> (n=344)	<u>Federal-Run Exchange</u> (n=852)	<u>State-Run Exchange</u> (n=428)
Very satisfied	28%	35%	21%	27%	31%
Somewhat satisfied	34%	36%	30%	34%	33%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	21%	17%	21%	21%	21%
Somewhat dissatisfied	9%	6%	16%	9%	8%
Very dissatisfied	9%	5%	12%	9%	8%
<b>TOTAL SATISFIED</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>64%</b>
<b>TOTAL DISSATISFIED</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>8%</b>

Q5. Are you aware that the Supreme Court is reviewing a new case (King v. Burwell) that challenges the Affordable Care Act? The legal challenge focuses on the subsidies to health insurance marketplaces, or Exchanges, created by the Affordable Care Act.

<i>ALL ADULTS</i>	<u>All adults</u>	<u>With Obamacare</u> <u>(n=1,280)</u>
Yes	43%	44%
No	57%	56%
<i>DEMOCRATS</i>	<u>All Democrats</u> <u>(n=5,570)</u>	<u>With Obamacare</u> <u>(n=620)</u>
Yes	47%	48%
No	53%	52%
<i>REPUBLICANS</i>	<u>All Republicans</u> <u>(n=5,021)</u>	<u>With Obamacare</u> <u>(n=344)</u>
Yes	49%	51%
No	51%	49%
<i>FEDERAL-RUN EXCHANGE</i>	<u>All in states with a federal-run exchange</u> <u>(n=9,625)</u>	<u>With Obamacare</u> <u>(n=852)</u>
Yes	42%	45%
No	58%	55%
<i>STATE-RUN EXCHANGE</i>	<u>All in states with a state-run exchange</u> <u>(n=4,454)</u>	<u>With Obamacare</u> <u>(n=428)</u>
Yes	44%	43%
No	56%	57%

Q6. In this new case before the Supreme Court (King v. Burwell) The Supreme Court's decision could potentially eliminate subsidies to people who purchased health coverage from Healthcare.gov in certain states. If the Court ruling were to eliminate these subsidies, would you support or oppose this decision?

<i>ALL ADULTS</i>	<u>All adults</u>	<u>With Obamacare</u> <u>(n=1,280)</u>
Support	27%	25%
Oppose	31%	42%
Not sure	42%	33%

<i>DEMOCRATS</i>	<u>All Democrats</u> <u>(n=5,570)</u>	<u>With Obamacare</u> <u>(n=620)</u>
Support	19%	25%
Oppose	47%	50%
Not sure	34%	25%

<i>REPUBLICANS</i>	<u>All Republicans</u> <u>(n=5,021)</u>	<u>With Obamacare</u> <u>(n=344)</u>
Support	46%	31%
Oppose	16%	34%
Not sure	38%	35%

<i>FEDERAL-RUN EXCHANGE</i>	<u>All in states with a federal-run exchange</u> <u>(n=9,625)</u>	<u>With Obamacare</u> <u>(n=852)</u>
Support	27%	24%
Oppose	30%	41%
Not sure	44%	35%

<i>STATE-RUN EXCHANGE</i>	<u>All in states with a state-run exchange</u> <u>(n=4,454)</u>	<u>With Obamacare</u> <u>(n=428)</u>
Support	27%	26%
Oppose	33%	44%
Not sure	40%	30%

Q7. Please tell me, do you favor or oppose the following?

ALL ADULTS	All adults		With Obamacare (n=1,280)	
	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose
Creating an insurance pool where small businesses and uninsured have access to insurance exchanges to take advantage of large group pricing benefits	82%	18%	82%	18%
Providing subsidies on a sliding scale to aid individuals and families who cannot afford health insurance	79%	21%	85%	15%
Requiring companies with more than 50 employees to provide insurance for their employees	76%	24%	81%	19%
Expanding Medicaid to families with incomes less than \$30,000 per year	72%	28%	81%	19%
Allowing children to stay on parents insurance until age 26	72%	28%	73%	27%
Increasing the Medicare payroll tax for those making more than \$250,000 per year	71%	29%	74%	26%
Banning insurance companies from denying coverage for pre-existing conditions	80%	20%	78%	22%
Banning Insurance companies from cancelling policies because a person becomes ill	83%	17%	81%	19%
Banning insurance companies from putting a lifetime cap on how much they will pay for a person's care	75%	25%	76%	24%
Requiring all US residents to own health insurance	44%	56%	48%	52%

DEMOCRATS	All Democrats (n=5,570)		With Obamacare (n=620)	
	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose
Creating an insurance pool where small businesses and uninsured have access to insurance exchanges to take advantage of large group pricing benefits	85%	15%	82%	18%
Providing subsidies on a sliding scale to aid individuals and families who cannot afford health insurance	88%	12%	89%	11%
Requiring companies with more than 50 employees to provide insurance for their employees	87%	13%	88%	12%
Expanding Medicaid to families with incomes less than \$30,000 per year	84%	16%	86%	14%
Allowing children to stay on parents insurance until age 26	80%	20%	78%	22%
Increasing the Medicare payroll tax for those making more than \$250,000 per year	80%	20%	79%	21%
Banning insurance companies from denying coverage for pre-existing conditions	83%	17%	79%	21%
Banning Insurance companies from cancelling policies because a person becomes ill	85%	15%	81%	19%
Banning insurance companies from putting a lifetime cap on how much they will pay for a person's care	79%	21%	75%	25%
Requiring all US residents to own health insurance	62%	38%	63%	37%

Q7. Please tell me, do you favor or oppose the following? (cont)

REPUBLICANS	All Republicans (n=5,021)		With Obamacare (n=344)	
	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose
Creating an insurance pool where small businesses and uninsured have access to insurance exchanges to take advantage of large group pricing benefits	80%	20%	83%	17%
Providing subsidies on a sliding scale to aid individuals and families who cannot afford health insurance	66%	34%	79%	21%
Requiring companies with more than 50 employees to provide insurance for their employees	61%	39%	70%	30%
Expanding Medicaid to families with incomes less than \$30,000 per year	55%	45%	74%	26%
Allowing children to stay on parents insurance until age 26	63%	37%	67%	33%
Increasing the Medicare payroll tax for those making more than \$250,000 per year	61%	39%	63%	37%
Banning insurance companies from denying coverage for pre-existing conditions	77%	23%	73%	27%
Banning Insurance companies from cancelling policies because a person becomes ill	84%	16%	79%	21%
Banning insurance companies from putting a lifetime cap on how much they will pay for a person's care	72%	28%	77%	23%
Requiring all US residents to own health insurance	26%	74%	28%	72%

RESPONDENTS IN STATES WITH A FEDERAL EXCHANGE	All in states with a federal-run exchange (n=9,625)		With Obamacare (n=852)	
	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose
Creating an insurance pool where small businesses and uninsured have access to insurance exchanges to take advantage of large group pricing benefits	81%	19%	81%	19%
Providing subsidies on a sliding scale to aid individuals and families who cannot afford health insurance	78%	22%	84%	16%
Requiring companies with more than 50 employees to provide insurance for their employees	76%	24%	82%	18%
Expanding Medicaid to families with incomes less than \$30,000 per year	72%	28%	82%	18%
Allowing children to stay on parents insurance until age 26	72%	28%	71%	29%
Increasing the Medicare payroll tax for those making more than \$250,000 per year	71%	29%	75%	25%
Banning insurance companies from denying coverage for pre-existing conditions	80%	20%	78%	22%
Banning Insurance companies from cancelling policies because a person becomes ill	83%	17%	80%	20%
Banning insurance companies from putting a lifetime cap on how much they will pay for a person's care	75%	25%	76%	24%
Requiring all US residents to own health insurance	42%	58%	47%	53%

Q7. Please tell me, do you favor or oppose the following? (cont.)

RESPONDENTS IN STATES WITH A STATE-RUN EXCHANGE	<u>All in states with a state-run exchange (n=4,454)</u>		<u>With Obamacare (n=428)</u>	
	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>
Creating an insurance pool where small businesses and uninsured have access to insurance exchanges to take advantage of large group pricing benefits	82%	18%	83%	17%
Providing subsidies on a sliding scale to aid individuals and families who cannot afford health insurance	80%	20%	85%	15%
Requiring companies with more than 50 employees to provide insurance for their employees	75%	25%	77%	23%
Expanding Medicaid to families with incomes less than \$30,000 per year	73%	27%	80%	20%
Allowing children to stay on parents insurance until age 26	71%	29%	76%	24%
Increasing the Medicare payroll tax for those making more than \$250,000 per year	71%	29%	72%	28%
Banning insurance companies from denying coverage for pre-existing conditions	79%	21%	78%	22%
Banning Insurance companies from cancelling policies because a person becomes ill	82%	18%	81%	19%
Banning insurance companies from putting a lifetime cap on how much they will pay for a person's care	74%	26%	76%	24%
Requiring all US residents to own health insurance	48%	52%	50%	50%

Q8. When you think about healthcare reform in the United States, which of the following solutions comes closest to your opinion?

<u>ALL ADULTS</u>	<u>All adults</u>	<u>With Obamacare (n=1,280)</u>
The Government should be the sole provider of healthcare insurance	12%	17%
The Government should have a major role in providing healthcare insurance	23%	32%
The Government should have a limited role in providing healthcare insurance	31%	25%
Only private companies should provide healthcare insurance	15%	8%
Unsure	20%	18%



Q8. When you think about healthcare reform in the United States, which of the following solutions comes closest to your opinion? (cont.)

<i>DEMOCRATS</i>	<u>All Democrats</u> (n=5,570)	<u>With Obamacare</u> (n=620)
The Government should be the sole provider of healthcare insurance	19%	21%
The Government should have a major role in providing healthcare insurance	36%	42%
The Government should have a limited role in providing healthcare insurance	23%	18%
Only private companies should provide healthcare insurance	7%	5%
Unsure	16%	14%

<i>REPUBLICANS</i>	<u>All Republicans</u> (n=5,021)	<u>With Obamacare</u> (n=344)
The Government should be the sole provider of healthcare insurance	5%	8%
The Government should have a major role in providing healthcare insurance	10%	21%
The Government should have a limited role in providing healthcare insurance	46%	43%
Only private companies should provide healthcare insurance	28%	15%
Unsure	10%	14%

<i>RESPONDENTS IN STATES WITH A FEDERAL EXCHANGE</i>	<u>All in states with a federal-run exchange</u> (n=9,625)	<u>With Obamacare</u> (n=852)
The Government should be the sole provider of healthcare insurance	12%	17%
The Government should have a major role in providing healthcare insurance	21%	33%
The Government should have a limited role in providing healthcare insurance	32%	26%
Only private companies should provide healthcare insurance	15%	8%
Unsure	20%	16%

<i>RESPONDENTS IN STATES WITH A STATE EXCHANGE</i>	<u>All in states with a state-run exchange</u> (n=4,454)	<u>With Obamacare</u> (n=428)
The Government should be the sole provider of healthcare insurance	13%	17%
The Government should have a major role in providing healthcare insurance	25%	31%
The Government should have a limited role in providing healthcare insurance	28%	23%
Only private companies should provide healthcare insurance	14%	8%
Unsure	20%	21%

## How to Calculate Bayesian Credibility Intervals

The calculation of credibility intervals assumes that  $Y$  has a binomial distribution conditioned on the parameter  $\theta$ , i.e.,  $Y|\theta \sim \text{Bin}(n, \theta)$ , where  $n$  is the size of our sample. In this setting,  $Y$  counts the number of “yes”, or “1”, observed in the sample, so that the sample mean ( $\bar{y}$ ) is a natural estimate of the true population proportion  $\theta$ . This model is often called the likelihood function, and it is a standard concept in both the Bayesian and the Classical framework. The Bayesian <sup>1</sup> statistics combines both the prior distribution and the likelihood function to create a posterior distribution. The posterior distribution represents our opinion about which are the plausible values for  $\theta$  adjusted after observing the sample data. In reality, the posterior distribution is one’s knowledge base updated using the latest survey information. For the prior and likelihood functions specified here, the posterior distribution is also a beta distribution ( $\pi(\theta/y) \sim \beta(y+a, n-y+b)$ ), but with updated hyper-parameters.

Our credibility interval for  $\vartheta$  is based on this posterior distribution. As mentioned above, these intervals represent our belief about which are the most plausible values for  $\vartheta$  given our updated knowledge base. There are different ways to calculate these intervals based on  $\pi(\theta/y)$ . Since we want only one measure of precision for all variables in the survey, analogous to what is done within the Classical framework, we will compute the largest possible credibility interval for any observed sample. The worst case occurs when we assume that  $a=1$  and  $b=1$  and  $y=n/2$ . Using a simple approximation of the posterior by the normal distribution, the 95% credibility interval is given by, approximately:

$$\bar{y} \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

For this poll, the Bayesian Credibility Interval was adjusted using standard weighting design effect  $1+L=1.3$  to account for complex weighting<sup>2</sup>

Examples of credibility intervals for different base sizes are below. Ipsos does not publish data for base sizes (sample sizes) below 100.

Sample size	Credibility intervals
2,000	2.5
1,500	2.9
1,000	3.5
750	4.1
500	5.0
350	6.0
200	7.9
100	11.2

<sup>1</sup> *Bayesian Data Analysis, Second Edition, Andrew Gelman, John B. Carlin, Hal S. Stern, Donald B. Rubin, Chapman & Hall/CRC | ISBN: 158488388X | 2003*

<sup>2</sup> Kish, L. (1992). *Weighting for unequal Pi*. *Journal of Official, Statistics*, 8, 2, 183200.