



IPSOS POLL DATA
Prepared by Ipsos Public Affairs

**IPSOS PUBLIC AFFAIRS: NPR Survey of Healthcare Knowledge and Perception
1-9-2017**

These are findings from an Ipsos poll conducted January 4-5, 2017. For the survey, a sample of roughly 1,011 adults, including 383 Democrats, 332 Republicans, and 210 Independents, from the continental U.S., Alaska and Hawaii was interviewed online in English.

The sample for this study was randomly drawn from Ipsos’s online panel (see link below for more info on “Access Panels and Recruitment”), partner online panel sources, and “river” sampling (see link below for more info on the Ipsos “Ampario Overview” sample method) and does not rely on a population frame in the traditional sense. Ipsos uses fixed sample targets, unique to each study, in drawing sample. After a sample has been obtained from the Ipsos panel, Ipsos calibrates respondent characteristics to be representative of the U.S. Population using standard procedures such as raking-ratio adjustments. The source of these population targets is U.S. Census 2015 American Community Survey data. The sample drawn for this study reflects fixed sample targets on demographics. Post-hoc weights were made to the population characteristics on gender, age, region, race/ethnicity and income.

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. Where figures do not sum to 100, this is due to the effects of rounding. The precision of Ipsos online polls is measured using a credibility interval. In this case, the poll has a credibility interval of plus or minus 3.5 percentage points for all respondents (see link below for more info on Ipsos online polling “Credibility Intervals”). Ipsos calculates a design effect (DEFF) for each study based on the variation of the weights, following the formula of Kish (1965). This study had a credibility interval adjusted for design effect of the following (n=1,011, DEFF=1.5, adjusted Confidence Interval=5).

The poll also has a credibility interval plus or minus 5.7 percentage points for Democrats, plus or minus 6.1 percentage points for Republicans, and plus or minus 7.7 percentage points for Independents (see link below for more info on Ipsos online polling “Credibility Intervals”).

For more information about Ipsos online polling methodology, please go here <http://goo.gl/yJBkuf>

1. To the best of your knowledge, are the following statements about the U.S. healthcare system TRUE or FALSE?

a. Most Americans qualify for Medicare when they turn 65.

	Total (n=1,011)	Democrat (n=383)	Republican (n=332)	Independent (n=210)
True	75%	74%	79%	78%
False	12%	14%	11%	8%
Don't know	14%	11%	10%	14%

b. Any person living in poverty in the U.S. can qualify for Medicaid.

	Total (n=1,011)	Democrat (n=383)	Republican (n=332)	Independent (n=210)
True	44%	46%	47%	44%
False	35%	37%	33%	33%
Don't know	21%	17%	20%	23%



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c. On average, Americans pay more for healthcare than people in other countries.

	Total (n=1,011)	Democrat (n=383)	Republican (n=332)	Independent (n=210)
True	82%	85%	81%	80%
False	9%	9%	11%	8%
Don't know	9%	6%	9%	11%

d. The American healthcare system produces the best results in the world.

	Total (n=1,011)	Democrat (n=383)	Republican (n=332)	Independent (n=210)
True	26%	26%	31%	21%
False	56%	59%	55%	54%
Don't know	18%	15%	14%	25%

2. To the best of your knowledge, are the following statements about the Affordable Care Act (the ACA or Obamacare) TRUE or FALSE?

a. The ACA stopped insurers from being able to refuse coverage of sick people.

	Total (n=1,011)	Democrat (n=383)	Republican (n=332)	Independent (n=210)
True	60%	65%	57%	61%
False	12%	9%	16%	15%
Don't know	28%	26%	26%	25%

b. The passage of the ACA caused government spending on Medicare to decrease.

	Total (n=1,011)	Democrat (n=383)	Republican (n=332)	Independent (n=210)
True	23%	27%	23%	20%
False	34%	28%	43%	39%
Don't know	43%	45%	34%	41%

c. The ACA has limits on end-of-life care.

	Total (n=1,011)	Democrat (n=383)	Republican (n=332)	Independent (n=210)
True	32%	26%	44%	30%
False	18%	24%	15%	17%
Don't know	50%	50%	41%	53%



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d. The ACA required insurers to cover routine preventive care.

	Total (n=1,011)	Democrat (n=383)	Republican (n=332)	Independent (n=210)
True	62%	65%	65%	63%
False	10%	10%	10%	11%
Don't know	28%	26%	25%	26%

3. Since passage of the Affordable Care Act (Obamacare), has the number of UNINSURED Americans increased, decreased or stayed the same?

	Total (n=1,011)	Democrat (n=383)	Republican (n=332)	Independent (n=210)
Increased	24%	25%	27%	22%
Decreased	49%	54%	41%	54%
Stayed the same	10%	7%	16%	10%
Don't know	17%	13%	17%	14%

4. Compared to the five years before passage of the ACA, have healthcare costs increased faster, slower or about the same after passage of Obamacare

	Total (n=1,011)	Democrat (n=383)	Republican (n=332)	Independent (n=210)
Faster	47%	36%	66%	49%
Slower	14%	21%	7%	13%
About the same	18%	21%	15%	17%
Don't know	21%	22%	12%	21%

5. Which of the following is closest to your opinion?

	Total (n=1,011)	Democrat (n=383)	Republican (n=332)	Independent (n=210)
People are responsible for securing their own access to healthcare	48%	30%	75%	48%
The U.S. government is responsible for ensuring all Americans have access to health care	44%	63%	21%	42%
Don't know	8%	7%	4%	10%



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6. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

a. Nobody is looking out for the healthcare of ordinary Americans

	Total (n=1,011)	Democrat (n=383)	Republican (n=332)	Independent (n=210)
Total agree	64%	62%	66%	66%
Strongly agree	31%	29%	31%	33%
Somewhat agree	34%	33%	35%	33%
Total disagree	30%	32%	31%	28%
Somewhat disagree	22%	25%	23%	19%
Strongly disagree	8%	7%	9%	9%
Don't know	6%	6%	3%	5%

b. On balance, the Affordable Care Act has done more good than harm

	Total (n=1,011)	Democrat (n=383)	Republican (n=332)	Independent (n=210)
Total agree	55%	79%	31%	49%
Strongly agree	29%	44%	15%	26%
Somewhat agree	26%	35%	16%	23%
Total disagree	36%	11%	64%	43%
Somewhat disagree	15%	7%	22%	18%
Strongly disagree	20%	4%	41%	24%
Don't know	9%	9%	5%	8%

c. The repeal of the Affordable Care Act would affect me personally

	Total (n=1,011)	Democrat (n=383)	Republican (n=332)	Independent (n=210)
Total agree	46%	55%	36%	42%
Strongly agree	23%	29%	17%	23%
Somewhat agree	22%	26%	19%	20%
Total disagree	42%	34%	58%	43%
Somewhat disagree	17%	16%	19%	16%
Strongly disagree	26%	17%	39%	27%
Don't know	12%	11%	6%	15%



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- d. The United States should implement a single-payer health insurance system, meaning a government-paid health insurance system

	Total (n=1,011)	Democrat (n=383)	Republican (n=332)	Independent (n=210)
Total agree	55%	70%	36%	55%
Strongly agree	26%	36%	13%	26%
Somewhat agree	29%	34%	23%	28%
Total disagree	30%	14%	54%	31%
Somewhat disagree	13%	9%	18%	15%
Strongly disagree	17%	4%	37%	15%
Don't know	14%	16%	9%	15%

7. Which of the following is closest to your opinion?

	Total (n=1,011)	Democrat (n=383)	Republican (n=332)	Independent (n=210)
The Affordable Care Act should be strengthened or expanded	38%	58%	13%	39%
The Affordable Care Act should be left as-is	6%	10%	4%	5%
The Affordable Care Act should be repealed and replaced	31%	14%	56%	32%
The Affordable Care Act should be repealed and not replaced	14%	7%	24%	14%
Don't know	11%	12%	3%	11%

8. Which of the following best describes your household when it comes to health insurance?

	Total (n=1,011)	Democrat (n=383)	Republican (n=332)	Independent (n=210)
I/We have health insurance that is all or partially paid for by an employer or union	50%	49%	54%	50%
I/We pay for health insurance out of pocket	14%	15%	15%	15%
I/We receive government-funded health insurance (such as Medicare or Medicaid)	23%	24%	22%	22%
I/We have no health insurance	7%	6%	8%	8%
None of these	3%	4%	0%	3%
Prefer not to answer	3%	2%	1%	2%



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9. How do you get most of your news?

	Total (n=1,011)	Democrat (n=383)	Republican (n=332)	Independent (n=210)
Television	46%	47%	48%	41%
Online/internet	33%	34%	30%	39%
Print newspapers/ Magazines	8%	9%	8%	6%
Social media (Twitter, Facebook)	6%	5%	6%	6%
Radio	3%	2%	2%	5%
Mobile News apps	2%	3%	3%	1%
None of the above	2%	0%	2%	2%

10. Of the choices listed below, which is your main source of television news?

	Total (n=1,011)	Democrat (n=383)	Republican (n=332)	Independent (n=210)
FOX News	19%	10%	39%	13%
CNN	15%	21%	10%	13%
NBC	15%	13%	16%	15%
ABC	14%	17%	10%	12%
CBS	13%	15%	10%	14%
MSNBC	5%	9%	2%	4%
Public Television	4%	5%	4%	3%
None of the above	10%	7%	8%	13%
Other	6%	4%	4%	13%



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11. With which political party do you most identify?

	Total (n=1,011)	Democrat (n=383)	Republican (n=332)	Independent (n=210)
Total Democrat	41%	100%	*	*
Strong Democrat	16%	39%	*	*
Moderate Democrat	16%	38%	*	*
Lean Democrat	10%	23%	*	*
Total Republican	30%	*	100%	*
Lean Republican	8%	*	25%	*
Moderate Republican	11%	*	36%	*
Strong Republican	11%	*	38%	*
Independent	21%	*	*	100%
Other	2%	*	*	*
Don't know/Refuse	6%	*	*	*



How to Calculate Bayesian Credibility Intervals

The calculation of credibility intervals assumes that Y has a binomial distribution conditioned on the parameter θ , 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 θ . This model is often called the likelihood function, and it is a standard concept in both the Bayesian and the Classical framework. The Bayesian ¹ 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 θ 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 ϑ is based on this posterior distribution. As mentioned above, these intervals represent our belief about which are the most plausible values for ϑ 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 weighting²

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