



BIPARTISAN POLICY CENTER

The Future of Health Care: Where Does the Bipartisan Path Lead?

July 25, 2018

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Health Care Priorities

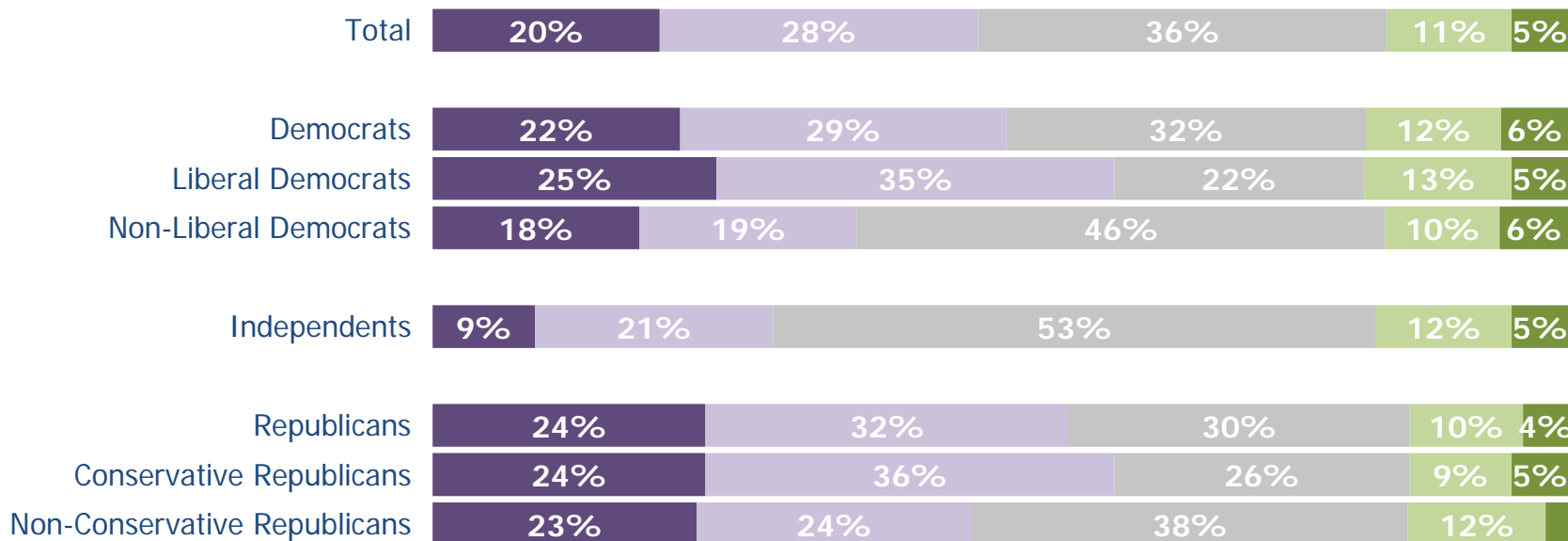
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SUPPORT FOR BIPARTISAN REFORM CROSSES PARTY AND IDEOLOGICAL DIVIDES



Do you support or oppose bipartisan efforts and compromises on health care reform?

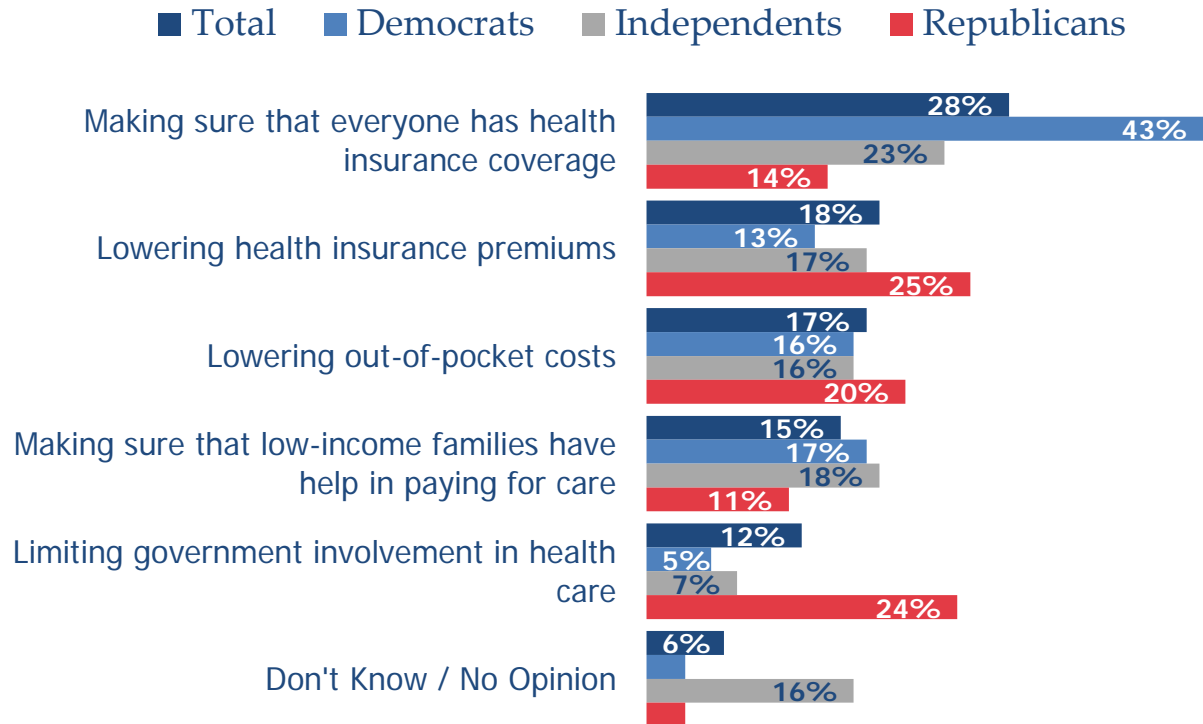
■ Strongly Support ■ Somewhat Support ■ Don't Know/No Opinion
■ Somewhat Oppose ■ Strongly Oppose



DEMOCRATS' BIGGEST CONCERN IN HEALTH CARE REFORM IS ACCESS TO COVERAGE, REPUBLICANS' IS LOWERING COSTS AND LIMITING GOVERNMENT



What should be Congress' biggest priority for the health care system?



WHEN ASKED ABOUT COST, ALL RESPONDENTS BELIEVE THAT WE SPEND TOO MUCH ON HEALTH CARE



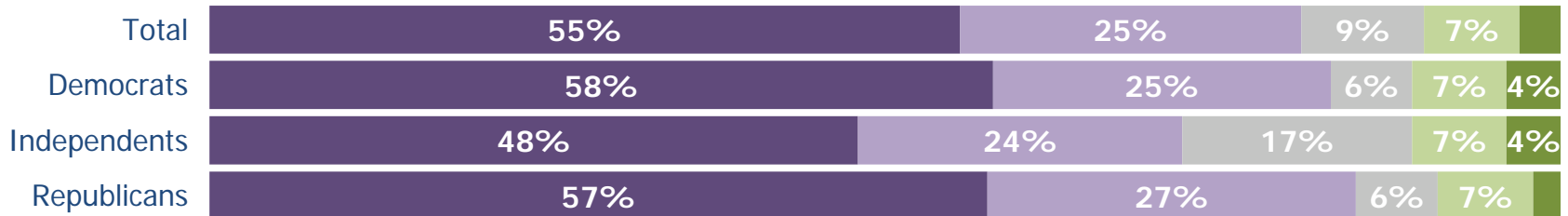
Do you agree or disagree: Individuals and families have to pay too much for health care.

■ Strongly Agree ■ Somewhat Agree ■ Don't Know/No Opinion ■ Somewhat Disagree ■ Strongly Disagree



Do you agree or disagree: Overall, Americans spend too much on health care.

■ Strongly Agree ■ Somewhat Agree ■ Don't Know/No Opinion ■ Somewhat Disagree ■ Strongly Disagree





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Finding Common Ground on Health Care Policies



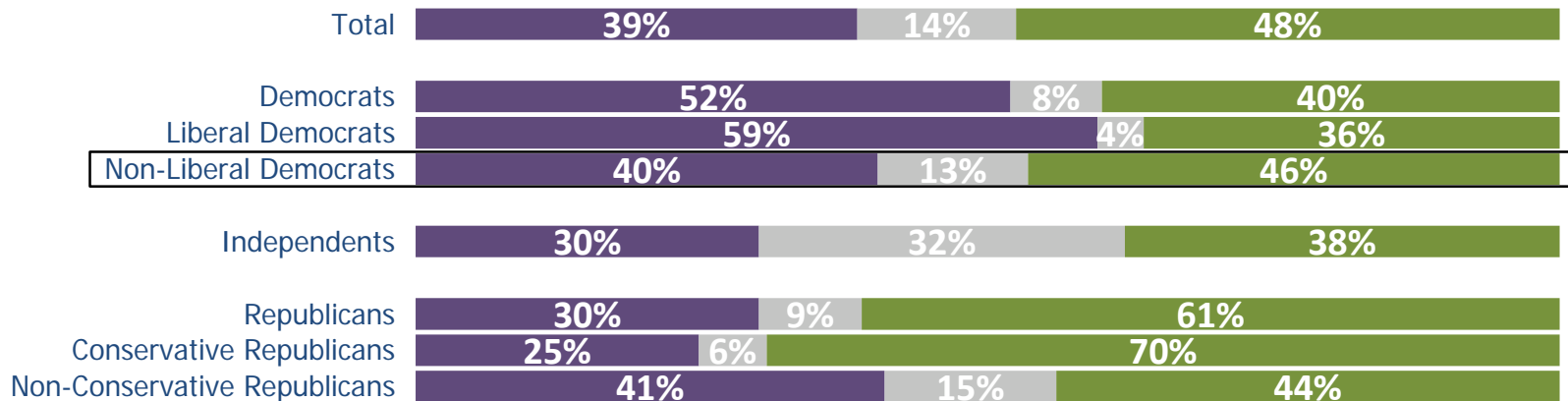
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MORE APPEAR OPEN TO A MARKET-DRIVEN APPROACH TO HEALTH CARE



Which of the following statements come closest to your views on how to improve health care?

- The federal government should take the lead role in making sure health care is affordable through regulations and by placing limits on the prices that can be charged for medical services and products.
- Don't Know / No Opinion
- Health care would be better and less expensive if it operated more like other markets in our economy, with consumers making more decisions. The government would help people get insurance, but consumers would choose how much they pay based on the provider

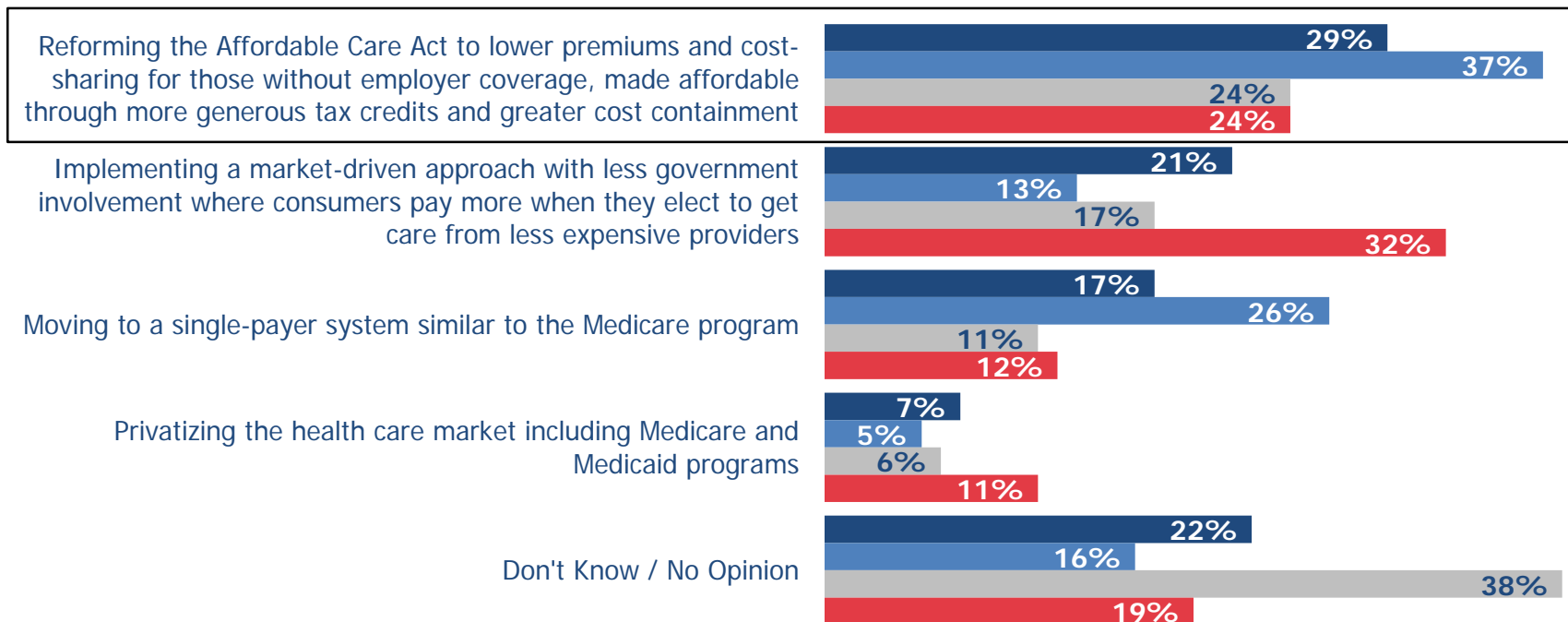


HOWEVER, DEMOCRATS AND INDEPENDENTS WOULD RATHER REFORM THE ACA THAN SWITCH TO A MORE MARKET-DRIVEN SYSTEM



Which approach to changing health care in America are you most comfortable with?

■ Total ■ Democrats ■ Independents ■ Republicans



FEW ARE WILLING TO ACCEPT THE HIGHER COSTS AND LACK OF COVERAGE ASSOCIATED WITH A MARKET-DRIVEN APPROACH



How willing would you be to support a **market-driven approach to health care**, with private insurance and less government involvement if...

Total	Dem.	Indep.	Rep.	
	% Willing			
54	51	39	67	More responsibility for consumers to choose their insurance plans and providers, and to pay more themselves when choosing more expensive options
49	59	38	47	A requirement that those who earn higher incomes must pay higher deductibles before insurance covers the cost of their care
47	38	34	63	Full reliance on competition and markets among insurers and providers of services to control costs rather than government regulation
27	27	19	34	A requirement that everyone but the very poor must contribute to a health insurance premium, which may mean some people will stay uninsured because of the cost
22	18	16	30	Less regulation of insurance plans, which could mean fewer required benefits and higher premiums for older and less healthy consumers
16	15	13	20	Permission for health insurance companies to set deductibles as high as \$10,000 per year

COST-AVERSION ALSO HOLDS MANY BACK FROM SUPPORTING A SINGLE-PAYER SYSTEM



How willing would you be to support a **universal, single-payer health care system** run by the US government that ensured every person had generous health coverage with lower out-of-pocket costs if...

Total	Dem.	Indep.	Rep.	
% Willing				
66	74	53	64	Government setting price limits for health care providers and drug manufacturers to constrain program costs
59	72	49	53	Substantial increase in taxes of Americans with incomes over \$250,000
39	52	28	33	Increases in taxes by \$50 a month
34	44	25	27	Government control of all aspects of program administration, including defining the insurance benefits that are covered and setting rules on how they are administered
32	40	26	27	Elimination of employer-based coverage
22	31	14	18	Increases in taxes by over \$100 a month



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Controlling Health Care Costs



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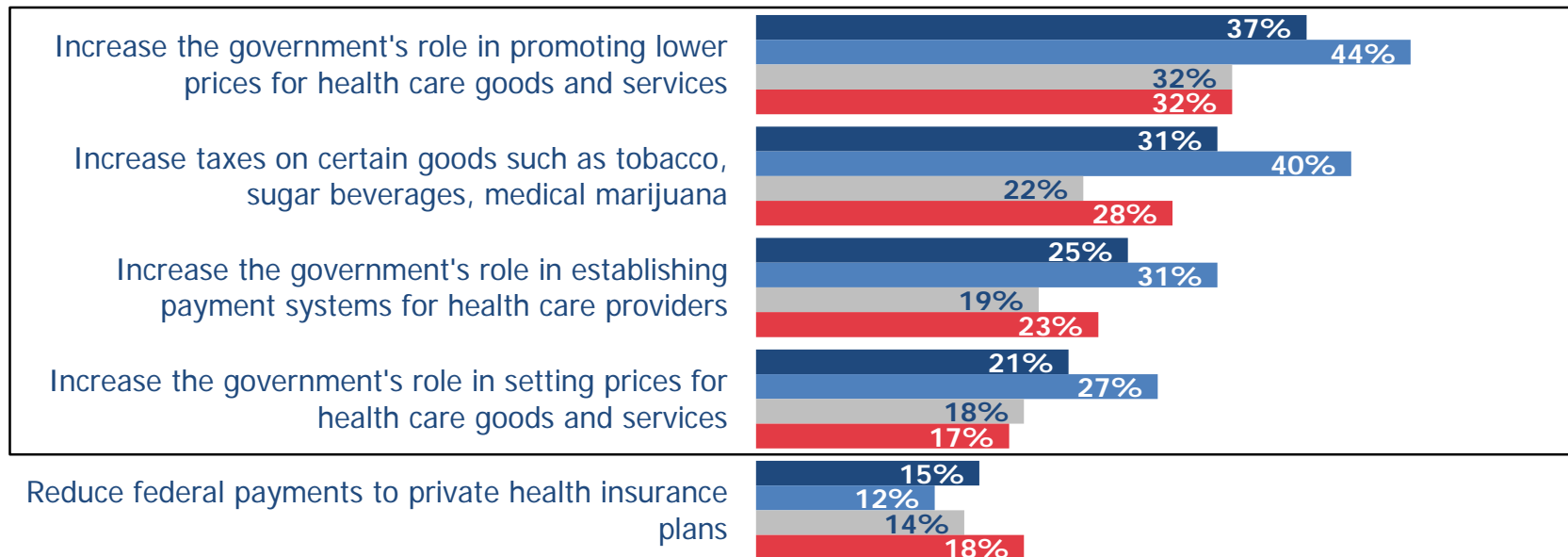
DESPITE CONCERNS ABOUT GOVERNMENT INVOLVEMENT, MOST LOOK TO THE GOVERNMENT TO CONTROL COSTS



Some say that federal spending on major health care programs including Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP, and health insurance subsidy payments is expected to double in the next 10 years to \$2 trillion, due to our country's aging population and the rising costs of health care. Furthermore, in just eight years, the Medicare program is expected to run short of the funds needed to pay for all the health care costs for people enrolled in the program.

Knowing this, what do you believe the federal government should do...

■ Total ■ Democrats ■ Independents ■ Republicans

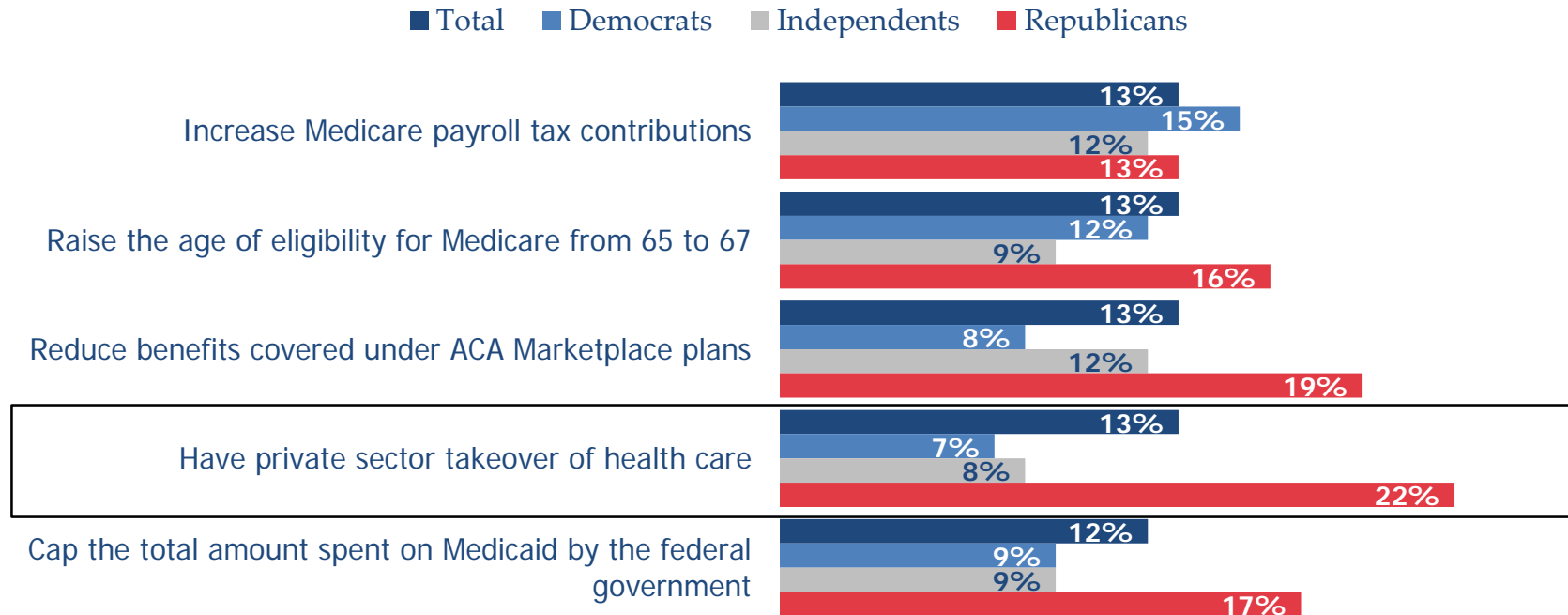


HOWEVER, LITTLE SUPPORT FOR CONVENTIONAL WAYS THAT GOVERNMENT CONTROLS COSTS, BY CUTTING BENEFITS OR RAISING CONSUMER COSTS



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FEW ARE WILLING TO EMBRACE FEDERAL TAX INCREASES OR BENEFIT CUTS



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