



Voters Support Stopping ObamaCare Enrollment to Protect the Truly Needy

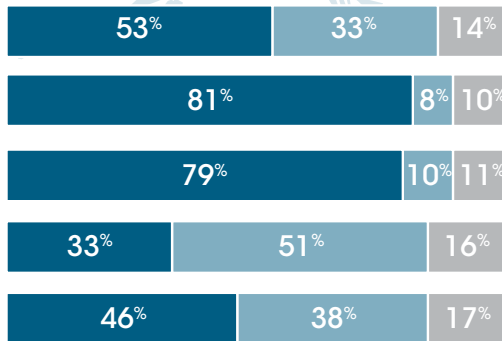
KEY FINDINGS

Voters support **stopping enrollment** in ObamaCare

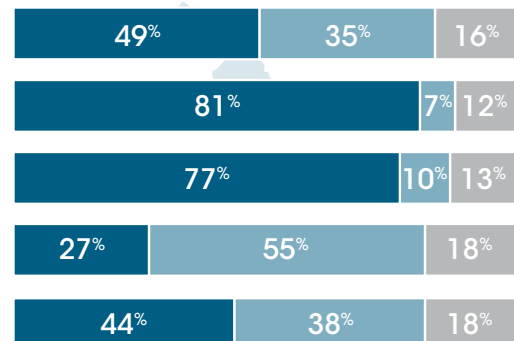
Stopping enrollment is an immediate step towards **making the truly needy a priority** once again

81% of Trump voters support stopping enrollment in Medicaid expansion and the ObamaCare exchanges

Voters support an enrollment freeze for Medicaid expansion



Voters support freezing enrollment in the ObamaCare exchanges

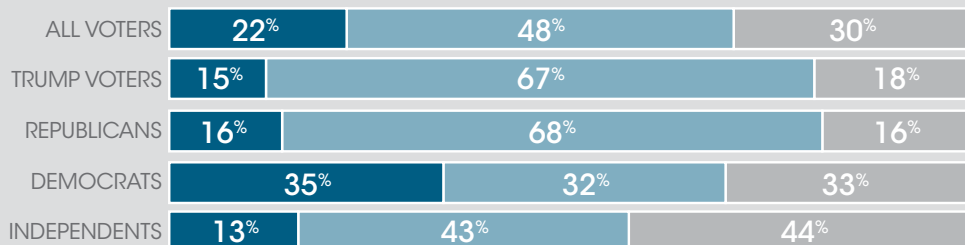


■ SUPPORT ■ OPPOSE ■ UNSURE

This message tested the best

ObamaCare Redirects Funding Away from the Truly Needy

ObamaCare expansion takes funds that could and should go to truly needy individuals – like the nearly 600,000 disabled and elderly individuals on Medicaid waiting lists – and gives it to able-bodied, working-age, childless adults.

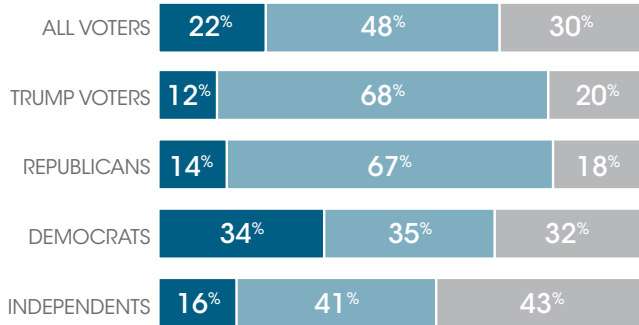


SUPPORT OBAMACARE EXPANSION: ■ MORE LIKELY ■ LESS LIKELY ■ UNSURE

Other messages that resonate with voters:

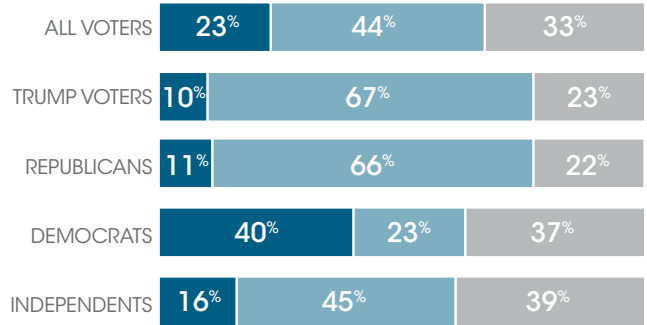
ObamaCare takes money from cops, kids and roads

Every dollar spent on ObamaCare expansion welfare is a dollar that can't be spent on education, law enforcement, or infrastructure.



ObamaCare expansion is over budget

Every state with available data has exceeded their maximum enrollment target. In fact, states have enrolled more than twice as many able-bodied adults as expected.



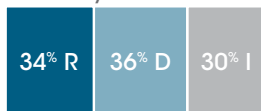
SUPPORT OBAMACARE EXPANSION: ■ MORE LIKELY ■ LESS LIKELY ■ UNSURE

DEMOGRAPHICS

2016 VOTE



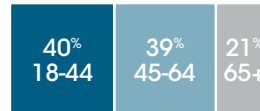
Party Affiliation



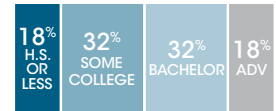
Gender



Age



Level of Education



Results for this poll are based on automated telephone interviews conducted among a nationwide sample of 1,433 likely voters. Data for this survey research was collected by Cor Strategies Inc.

Interviews were conducted via a computer-assisted telephone interviewing system utilizing techniques designed to achieve the highest possible respondent cooperation. The surveys were conducted January 12-16, 2017.

The margin of sampling error is plus or minus 2.59 percentage points. The margin of sampling error may be higher for certain subgroups. Results presented may not always appear to total 100 percent due to rounding.

Data was sampled using weighted demographic information from the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey Voting and Registration Supplement and state election authorities. Demographic information for actual voters in past elections were used to construct sample target weights.

The Foundation for Government Accountability paid for all costs associated with this survey.