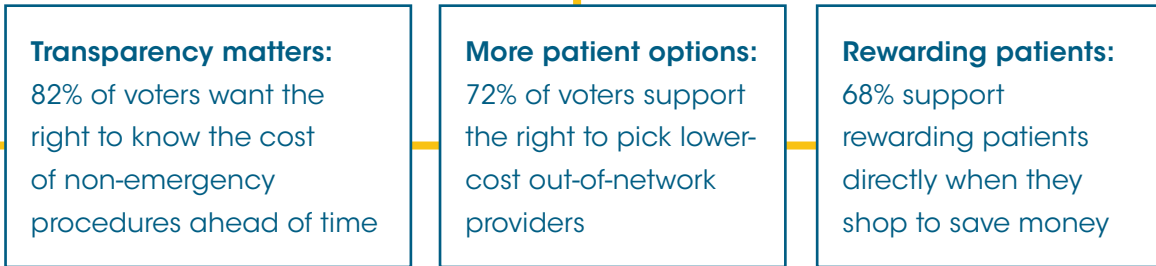




# Voters want the Right to Shop for Health Care

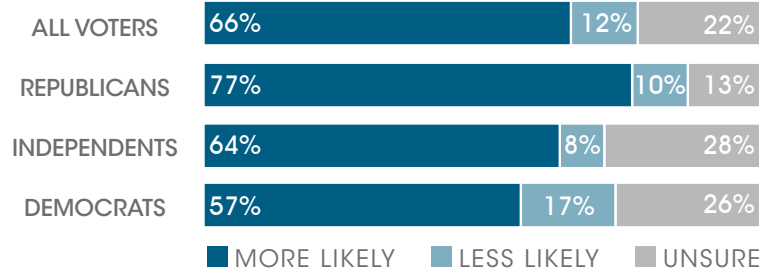
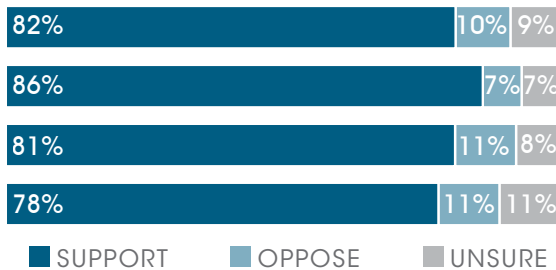
## KEY FINDINGS



## Voters are more likely to support Right to Shop reformer policymakers

Voters want a new health care reform that gives consumers the right to know how much non-emergency procedures will cost ahead of time so they can shop for the best option.

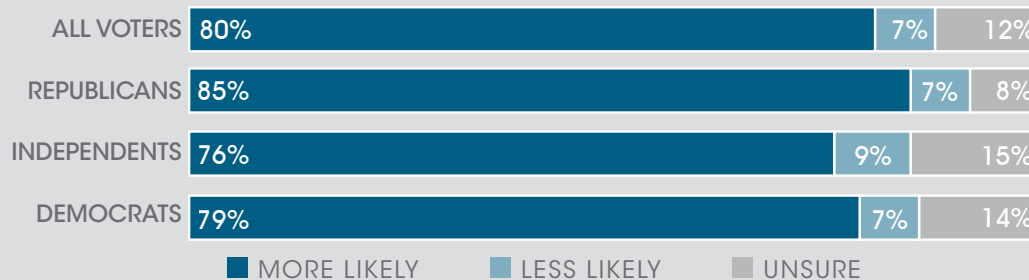
Voters are more likely to support a state legislator if he or she supports Right to Shop.



This message works best

## LOWERING OUT-OF-POCKET COSTS FOR PEOPLE WITH CHRONIC CONDITIONS

Voters are more likely to support Right to Shop when they learn it could mean lower out-of-pocket costs for individuals with chronic health conditions.



# More messages that move voter support for Right to Shop:

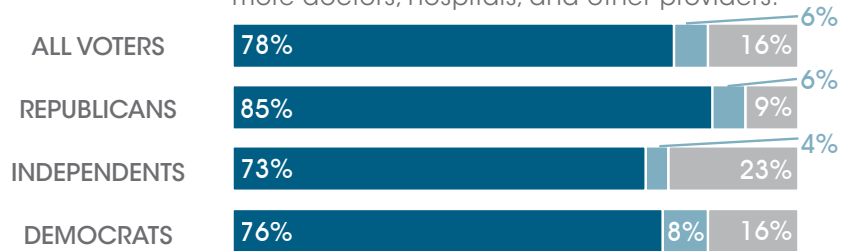
## LOWERS PREMIUMS

Right to Shop could lower monthly health insurance premiums.



## INCREASED PROVIDER OPTIONS

Right to Shop could help expand options to more doctors, hospitals, and other providers.



## LOWERS COSTS BY UP TO 50%

Right to Shop could lower costs for non-emergency health care services by up to fifty percent.



## BENEFITS SMALL BUSINESSES AND WORKERS

Right to Shop would help small businesses deal with rising health care costs, freeing up money to hire more workers.



■ MORE LIKELY ■ LESS LIKELY ■ UNSURE

## Every dollar counts.

When asked, a majority of consumers would consider switching to another high-quality provider for a savings of as little as \$50 on a non-emergency procedure under Right to Shop.



## DEMOGRAPHICS

### Party Affiliation

34% R 36% D 30% I

### Age

40% 18-44 39% 45-64 21% 65+

### Gender

48% MALE 52% FEMALE

Results for this poll are based on automated telephone interviews conducted among a nationwide sample of 502 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 December 19-22, 2017. The margin of sampling error is plus or minus 4.37 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 the 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.

