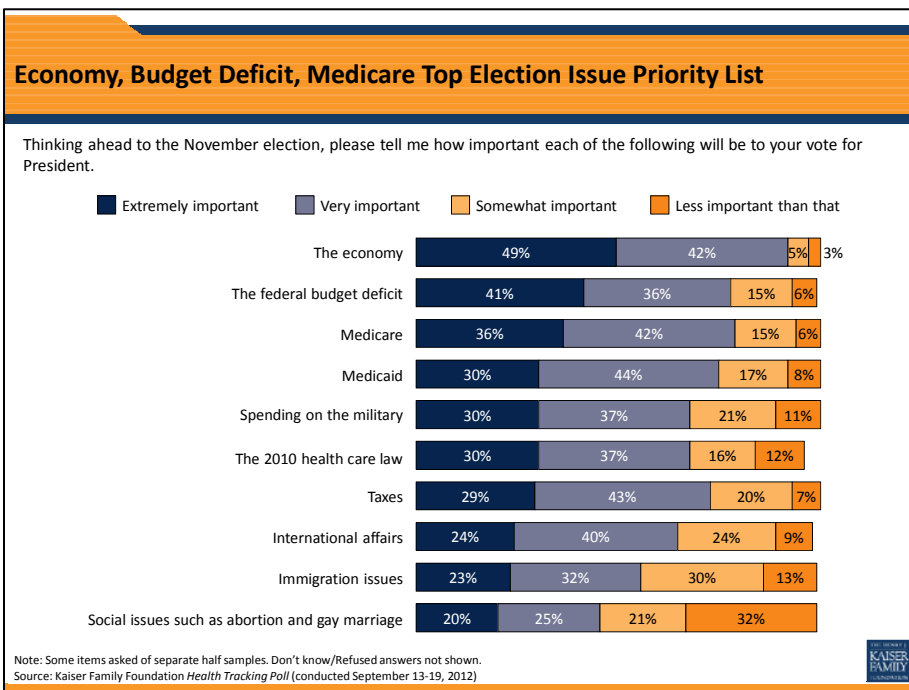


Kaiser's September Health Tracking survey, conducted September 13 to 19, finds Medicare in the running as one of the election's top issues for Americans, trailing only the economy and the federal budget deficit in a tightly clustered field of issue priorities. Among seniors, Medicare pulls nearly even with the economy as a top election issue, while the Affordable Care Act ranks sixth. Currently, President Barack Obama holds an advantage as the candidate more trusted with the future of the Medicare program, although he is tied with Governor Mitt Romney among seniors. At the same time, those over age 55 are the most likely to resist the idea of moving Medicare towards a premium support model, with roughly two-thirds opposed, a proposal embraced by Gov. Romney and his running mate Representative Paul Ryan. Overall, the September survey finds 55 percent of Americans prefer to keep the Medicare status quo, while 37 percent would prefer to move toward a premium support system. The survey also finds that public opinion on both sides of this complex issue is malleable, and the public is largely unfamiliar with many of the terms used in the debate. At the same time, the public is divided on the impact the 2010 health law championed by Pres. Obama is having on Medicare. Overall opinion on the Affordable Care Act remains divided, 45 percent favorable and 40 percent unfavorable, with a seven percentage point uptick in support from August.

WHAT ROLE IS MEDICARE PLAYING IN 2012 ELECTION? PUBLIC SAYS IN THE MIX, HIGHER PRIORITY FOR THOSE 55 AND UP

With the two presidential candidates offering competing visions for the future of the federal Medicare program, the nation's primary health insurer for seniors and younger adults with disabilities has been in the policy spotlight this year. But is it on the public's radar? According to Kaiser's September *Health Tracking Poll*, the answer to that question is yes, but it exists there in a crowded field of other issues.

As many surveys have shown by this point, when pressed to name the most important issue in their vote choice, an overwhelming majority of Americans name the economy or the nation's job situation. In this month's tracking poll, we asked Americans to rate issues one by one, and here you see a slightly different picture. True, the economy is at the top of the list, named as "extremely important" by 49 percent and as at least "very important" by 91 percent. But it is followed rather closely by a host of other issues, notably the federal budget deficit and Medicare. Overall, roughly eight in ten (and the same proportion of registered voters) say Medicare is an important consideration in their vote.



Medicare is of varying importance to different constituencies, of course. Those who are at or near the age of Medicare eligibility (age 65) are more likely to say the program is “extremely important” to their vote (see table below) than are younger Americans. And Democrats are much more likely than Republicans to say Medicare is a factor in their November choice. In contrast, among Republicans, concern about the federal budget deficit ranks as highly as the economy.

Percent who say each of top three issues is ‘extremely important’ to their vote for president	By Age			By Party ID		
	18-54	55-64	65+	Dem	Ind	Rep
Economy	48%	54%	51%	50%	46%	54%
Medicare	29	51	46	45	32	28
Federal budget deficit	38	51	43	33	38	57

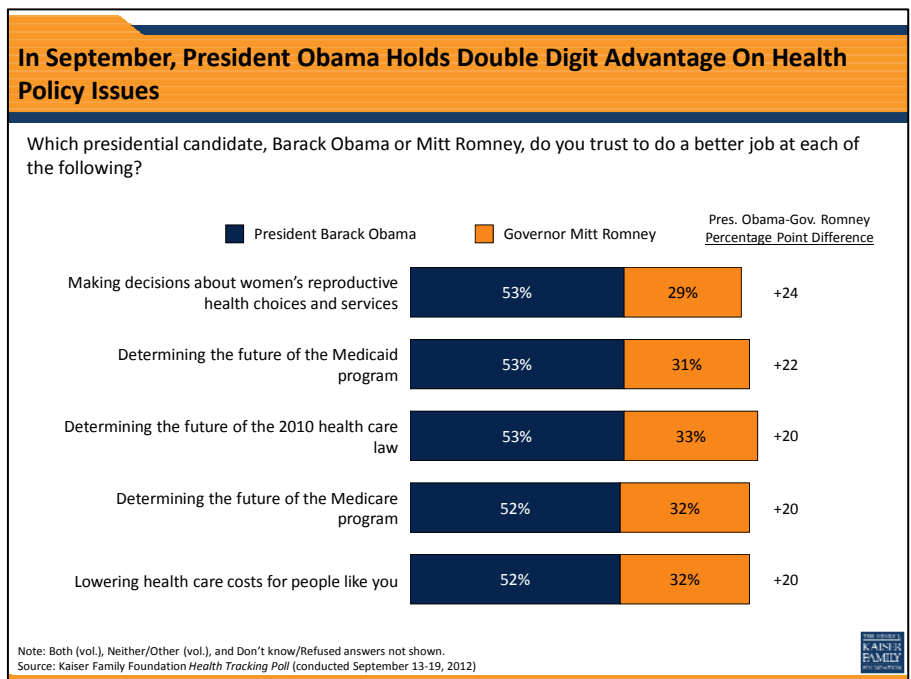
With the addition of House Budget Committee chairman Representative Paul Ryan to the Republican presidential ticket this summer, Governor Mitt Romney’s association with a proposal to shift Medicare from a defined benefit program to one that instead revolves around defined federal contributions towards seniors’ health insurance has become even closer. This issue is not only a complex and somewhat controversial policy debate, but it has increasingly become part of a negative campaign environment. In this survey, we try to untangle what the public knows and how they feel about each candidates’ potential impact on the Medicare program.

CURRENTLY, PRES. OBAMA HAS EDGE ON HEALTH CARE ISSUES, INCLUDING MEDICARE

As of mid-September, President Obama holds an edge over Gov. Romney as the candidate more likely to be trusted to handle a range of health care issues. From the Affordable Care Act (ACA) to Medicaid, reducing health care costs and women’s health, Pres. Obama holds at least a 20 percentage point advantage over Gov. Romney among the public overall, and at least a 17 point advantage among registered voters.

When it comes to Medicare, 52 percent currently say they trust Pres. Obama with the program’s future, compared to 32 percent for Gov. Romney, with a similarly sized gap among registered voters. The president’s advantage on this issue has increased significantly since July, when 44 percent chose him and 34 percent chose Gov. Romney.

There is one age group where the President’s lead on Medicare shrinks considerably, though, and that is among seniors, an important caveat given the higher priority they place on the issue. Among those aged 65 and up—generally a more politically conservative group in modern politics—44 percent name Pres. Obama and 42 percent Gov. Romney. Beneath this even split is a divide among seniors that resembles the partisan gap among the general public as a whole. The large majority of seniors that identify as Democrats choose Pres. Obama as more trustworthy on Medicare (87 percent), the large majority identifying as Republicans choosing Gov. Romney (83 percent), and independents giving the advantage to Gov. Romney 50 percent to 30 percent.



Which presidential candidate, Barack Obama or Mitt Romney, do you trust to do a better job determining the future of the Medicare program?	Total	By Age			AMONG SENIORS By Party ID		
		18-54	55-64	65+	Dem	Ind	Rep
Pres. Barack Obama	52%	56%	49%	44%	87%	30%	4%
Gov. Mitt Romney	32	29	34	42	5	50	83
Neither/Other (vol.)	7	7	8	7	5	10	8

Behind this overall assessment lies the public's sense of which groups would do better, and which would do worse, with the Medicare program under each of the two candidates. Here again Pres. Obama has a perceptions advantage. Currently, a larger share of Americans say today's seniors, future generations of seniors and even the program's fiscal health would be better under an Obama administration than under a Romney administration. In fact, the only group seen by a larger share as being potentially better off under Gov. Romney's administration than under the Obama administration is insurance companies (38 percent say Gov. Romney's handling of Medicare would be good for insurers, 28 percent say so of Pres. Obama).

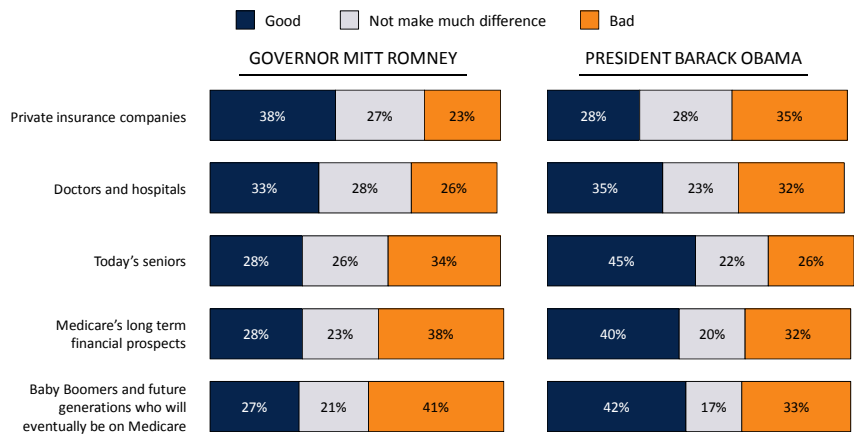
HOW FAMILIAR DO AMERICANS FEEL WITH THE CANDIDATES' PLANS FOR MEDICARE?

The public can, of course, have a sense of who would better handle an issue without being completely familiar with that candidate's specific policy plans, and in fact a number of Americans say they do not yet feel they know where each candidate would go on Medicare. As the incumbent, Pres. Obama holds a natural advantage in having the public already feel somewhat more familiar with his general policy approach toward issues. In the case of Medicare, about seven in ten Americans—including majorities in each party—say they feel at least somewhat familiar with his plans for the Medicare program. Half say the same about Gov. Romney's plans for Medicare. Seniors and near seniors are no more familiar with Gov. Romney's proposal than younger Americans, though Republicans are more likely than Democrats or independents to say they have some idea of his direction in this area (64 percent do, compared to 47 percent of independents and 46 percent of Democrats). That said, aspects of both Pres.

Obama's past stewardship of Medicare, and Gov. Romney's proposals for the program, have become part of the public debate, and we discuss Americans' general views on each in the next two sections.

Who Will Benefit In A Governor Romney/President Obama Medicare Program?

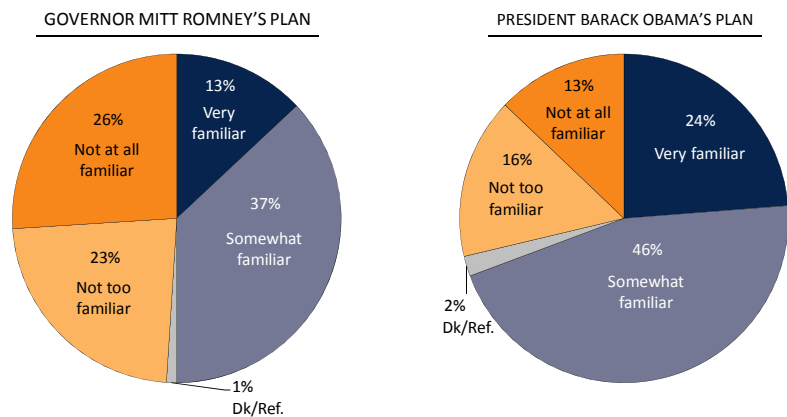
Do you think [Mitt Romney's/Barack Obama's] handling of Medicare would be good, bad or not make much difference for each of the following?



Note: Don't know/Refused answers not shown.
Source: Kaiser Family Foundation Health Tracking Poll (conducted September 13-19, 2012)

Majority Familiar With President Obama's Plans For Medicare, Half With Governor Romney's

How familiar are you with [Mitt Romney's/Barack Obama's] plans for the Medicare program?



Source: Kaiser Family Foundation Health Tracking Poll (conducted September 13-19, 2012)

THE REPUBLICANS AND MEDICARE: THUS FAR, NO MAJORITY SUPPORT FOR MOVE TO PREMIUM SUPPORT SYSTEM

An important part of Gov. Romney and Rep. Ryan’s vision for Medicare is their proposal to shift the program toward a premium support (or defined contribution) model that has the federal government providing seniors a fixed amount of money that could be applied toward the cost of health insurance purchased either from private insurers or the traditional Medicare program.¹ Though polling on this issue has been somewhat variable historically, results have been fairly stable in 2012, with most surveys finding majorities of varying sizes opposed to the shift toward such a system.

Majority opposes change to premium support, driven by seniors’ opposition: In the September tracking poll, 55 percent prefer that Medicare continue as it is today, while 37 percent would prefer to change Medicare to a defined contribution model, similar to an August survey conducted jointly with *The Washington Post* before Rep. Ryan’s addition to the Republican ticket.² Those aged 55 and up are significantly more likely to support keeping the system as it is, even as Gov. Romney says this age group would not be impacted by the specific proposal currently on the table. Those under age 55 are more divided: 50 percent want to keep the current system, 44 percent want to move toward a defined contribution system.

Table 3: Majority of Seniors Prefer To Keep Medicare As Is				
Which of these two descriptions comes closer to your view of what Medicare should look like in the future?	Total	By Age		
		18-54	55-64	65+
<i>Medicare should continue as it is today, with the government guaranteeing all seniors the same set of health insurance benefits</i>	55%	50%	67%	64%
<i>Medicare should be changed to a system in which the government guarantees each senior a fixed amount of money to help them purchase coverage either from traditional Medicare or from a list of private health plans</i>	37	44	24	26

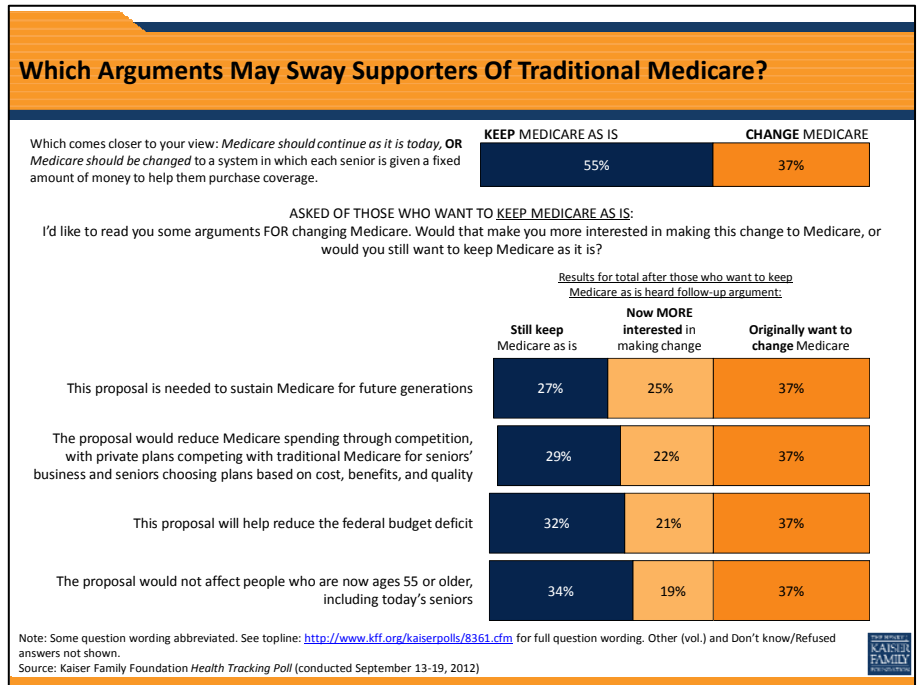
Republicans are divided in their reactions to the type of proposal being offered by the candidates at the top of their ticket, with 46 percent preferring to see Medicare as it is today and 48 percent supporting a change. Within the GOP, however, there is also an age pattern, though it is somewhat more attenuated than among the public as a whole: 53 percent of older Republicans prefer the Medicare status quo, while younger Republicans tilt toward premium support (54 percent). Democrats favor the current system by nearly two to one, while independents lean toward the status quo by 54 percent to 37 percent.

Table 4: Divisions Over Premium Support Proposal, By Party ID and Age									
Which of these two descriptions comes closer to your view of what Medicare should look like in the future?	By Party ID			By Party ID and Age					
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Dem		Ind		Rep	
				18-54	55+	18-54	55+	18-54	55+
<i>Medicare should continue as it is today, with the government guaranteeing all seniors the same set of health insurance benefits</i>	62%	54%	46%	55%	75%	49%	65%	41%	53%
<i>Medicare should be changed to a system in which the government guarantees each senior a fixed amount of money to help them purchase coverage either from traditional Medicare or from a list of private health plans</i>	33	37	48	41	19	44	22	54	38

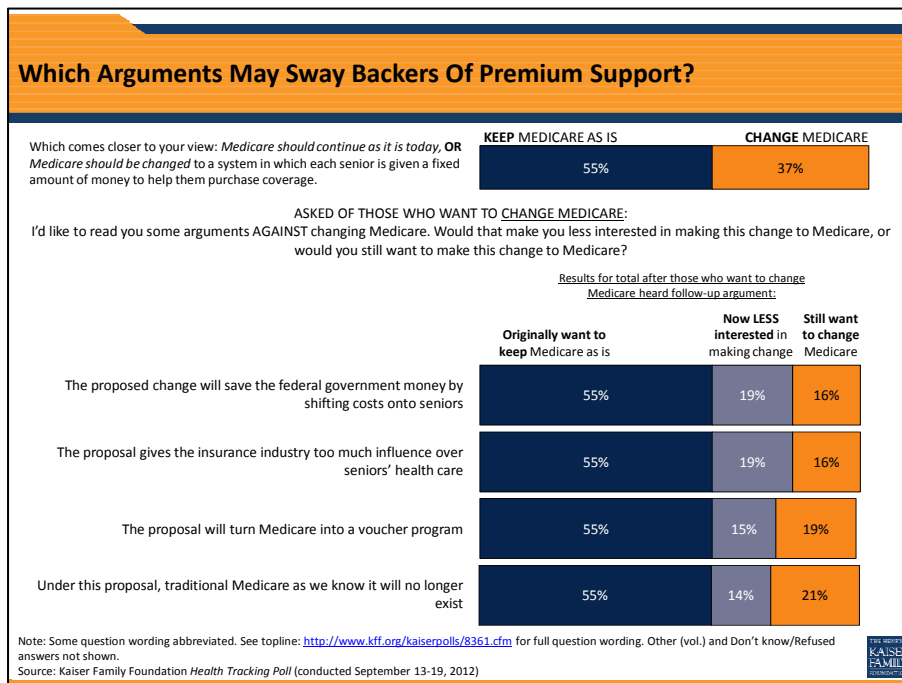
¹ For more on premium support proposals, see “Comparison of Medicare Premium Support Proposals”, July 2012, Kaiser Family Foundation, <http://www.kff.org/medicare/upload/8284.pdf>; “FAQ: How Paul Ryan Proposes to Change Medicare”, August 13, 2012, Kaiser Health News <http://www.kaiserhealthnews.org/Stories/2012/August/11/faq-paul-ryan-house-republican-medicare-plan.aspx>; and “The Nuts and Bolts of Medicare Premium Support Proposals”, June 2011, Kaiser Family Foundation, <http://www.kff.org/medicare/upload/8191.pdf>.

² See *The Washington Post*/Kaiser Family Foundation *Dimensions of Partisanship Survey* (conducted July 25 – August 5, 2012) <http://www.kff.org/kaiserpolls/8341.cfm>.

Opinion on premium support still quite malleable: It's important to note that opinion on the defined contribution plan, as is often true when it comes to major policy changes that are difficult to explain, is still quite malleable. In the September survey, those who supported the status quo for Medicare were challenged with four arguments often made by proponents of premium support models. Conversely, those who backed the move toward premium support were challenged with four arguments made by its opponents (see charts). In both cases, roughly half of those holding either position said they were rethinking their views as a result of at least one of the arguments they heard. Most persuasive of the pro-premium support arguments in this regard was that "this proposal is needed to sustain Medicare for future generations." Supporters of traditional Medicare are also swayed by arguments that a move toward premium support would help reduce the deficit.



Most persuasive of the anti-premium support arguments were "the proposed change will save the federal government money by shifting costs onto seniors" and "the proposal gives the insurance industry too much influence over seniors' health care" (roughly tied in terms of persuasiveness).



How familiar are Americans with the terms of this policy debate? Survey items describing this fairly complex policy have for the most part stayed away from using the vocabulary that policy experts use to describe the plan, and the September health tracking survey suggests this is a good decision. Overall, nearly half of Americans have never heard the term ‘**premium support**’, and another three in ten have heard it but aren’t sure what it means. Two in ten say they do know what the term means, up 11 percentage points from February. Familiarity with the description ‘**defined contribution**’ is equally limited.

Table 5: Awareness Of, And Reaction To, Terms In Medicare Policy Debate					
	Thinking about proposals to change the Medicare program, how familiar are you with each term?			Do you have a positive or negative reaction to the term?	
	Know what term means	Heard of term, but not sure of meaning	Never heard of term	Positive Reaction	Negative Reaction
Voucher	50%	27%	20%	34%	44%
Privatization	48	28	21	30	51
Defined contribution	23	30	43	31	35
Premium support	21	31	45	39	29

More report they have heard and understand the term ‘**voucher**’ (50 percent), which is used in other policy contexts such as education, and has been used increasingly in recent months as a pejorative description of the Gov. Romney-Rep. Ryan proposal. The proportion of Americans who say they are familiar with the term nearly doubled from February (from 27 percent to 50 percent). The proportion that see the term as negative in the context of Medicare also rose 8 percentage points over that time period (to 44 percent, compared to 34 percent that see it as a positive). Finally, half report understanding the term ‘**privatization**’.

Overall, seniors were the least likely to have positive views of any of the terms currently being used in the debate. For example, seniors by two to one have negative reactions to the term ‘voucher’ when it comes to Medicare, while those under age 55 divide in their reaction to the term, 39 percent positive versus 40 percent negative.

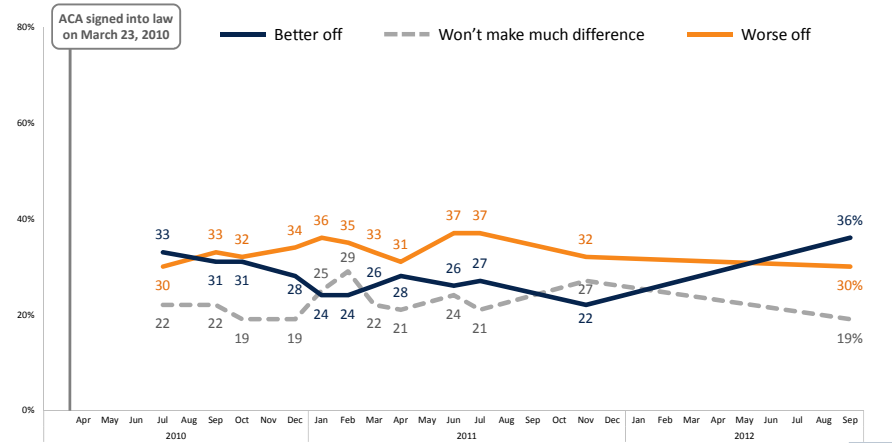
THE DEMOCRATS AND MEDICARE: THE AFFORDABLE CARE ACT AND ITS PERCEIVED IMPACT ON SENIORS

Just as the Republicans have to deal with Americans' reservations about making changes to the Medicare program, the Democratic ticket has to deal with perceptions of how the 2010 health care law is impacting seniors and the Medicare program. The public is currently divided in terms of the ACA's impact on Medicare: 36 percent think Medicare will be better off under the law, but 30 percent think the program will be worse off. Though closely divided, this is actually a somewhat more optimistic finding than any registered in 2011. Similarly, this month 40 percent of Americans said they thought seniors would be better off under health reform, while 31 percent thought they would be worse off. This was also an improvement from 2011 polling.

Among seniors themselves, unfavorable views of the Affordable Care Act have outstripped favorable ones in all but 2 months since the law's passage. This month, 46 percent of seniors report holding unfavorable views of the law, while 38 percent have favorable views and 16 percent do not have an opinion. Seniors are also divided, and tilt somewhat more negative than their younger compatriots, in their opinion of the law's impact on Medicare, with 38 percent saying the program will be worse off under the ACA compared to 31 percent that say it will be better off and 18 percent that do not anticipate there will be a difference.

Will Medicare Be Helped Or Hurt? Mixed Views, Shallow Upward Tick In Positive Views

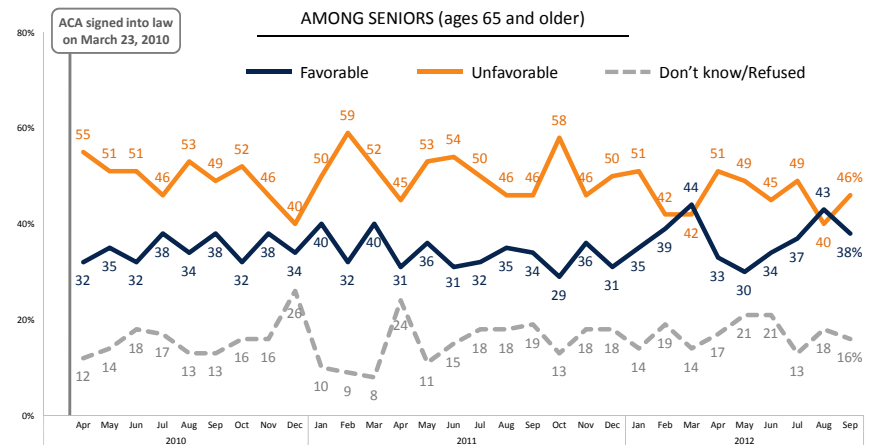
Do you think the Medicare program will be better off or worse off under the health reform law, or don't you think it will make much difference?



Note: Don't know/Refused answers not shown. Source: Kaiser Family Foundation Health Tracking Polls

Unfavorable Views Of ACA Outstrip Favorable Among Seniors

As you may know, a health reform bill was signed into law in 2010. Given what you know about the health reform law, do you have a generally favorable or generally unfavorable opinion of it?



Source: Kaiser Family Foundation Health Tracking Polls

Table 6: Will Seniors, Medicare Benefit Under ACA?						
Do you think each of the following will be better off or worse off under the health reform law, or don't you think it will make much difference?	18-54		55-64		65+	
	Better off	Worse off	Better off	Worse off	Better off	Worse off
You and your family	32%	24%	38%	30%	24%	32%
Seniors, that is those ages 65 and older	43	26	36	37	32	41
The Medicare program	38	27	35	34	31	38

Though the ACA contains a number of provisions relevant to seniors, there is limited familiarity with many of them, and some of the classic misperceptions of the law—such as the idea of “death panels”—remain in wide circulation. For example, only half the public—and half of seniors—are aware the law gradually closes the Medicare prescription drug “doughnut hole”. Roughly three in ten are aware that the law provides a bonus to Medicare primary care physicians working in underserved areas, and slightly more recognize that additional no-cost preventive care services have been made available to beneficiaries. When it comes to less popular provisions of the law, such as the increase in the Medicare payroll tax for high earners and the increase in premium costs for wealthier beneficiaries, between four and five in ten report knowing of each.

Table 7: Awareness Of Medicare-Related Provisions Of ACA		
Percent who are aware the law does each of the following:	All	65+
Gradually close the Medicare “doughnut hole”	48%	47%
Increase Medicare payroll tax on upper income Americans	47	33
Increase premiums for higher income people on Medicare	46	43
Reduce Medicare payments to private plans, also known as Medicare Advantage plans	42	32
Create an expert panel to recommend ways to reduce Medicare spending if costs grow to rapidly	40	37
Eliminate costs for preventive services under Medicare	37	39
Provide a bonus to Medicare primary care physicians	34	31

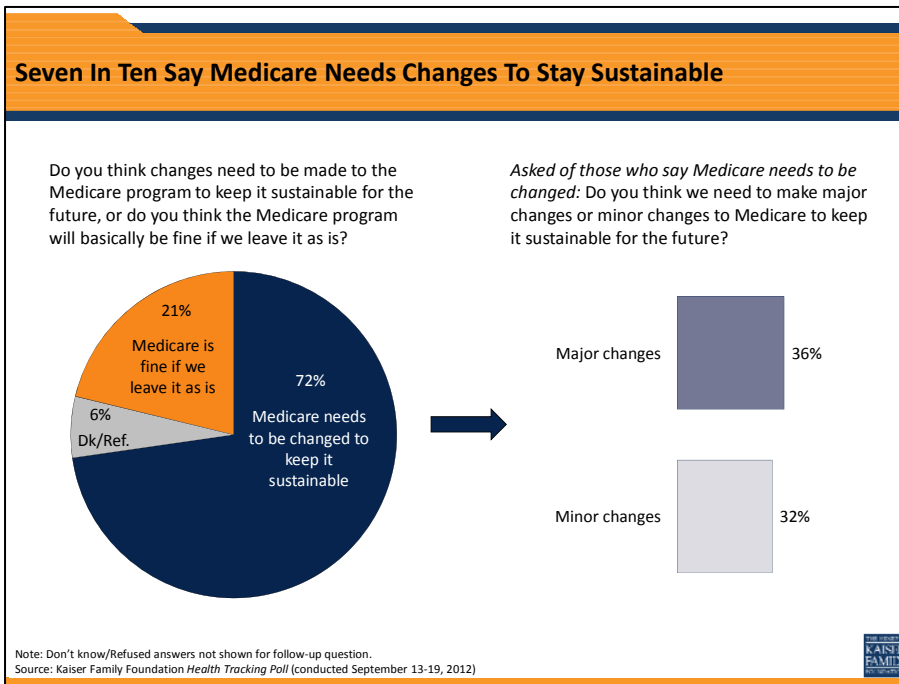
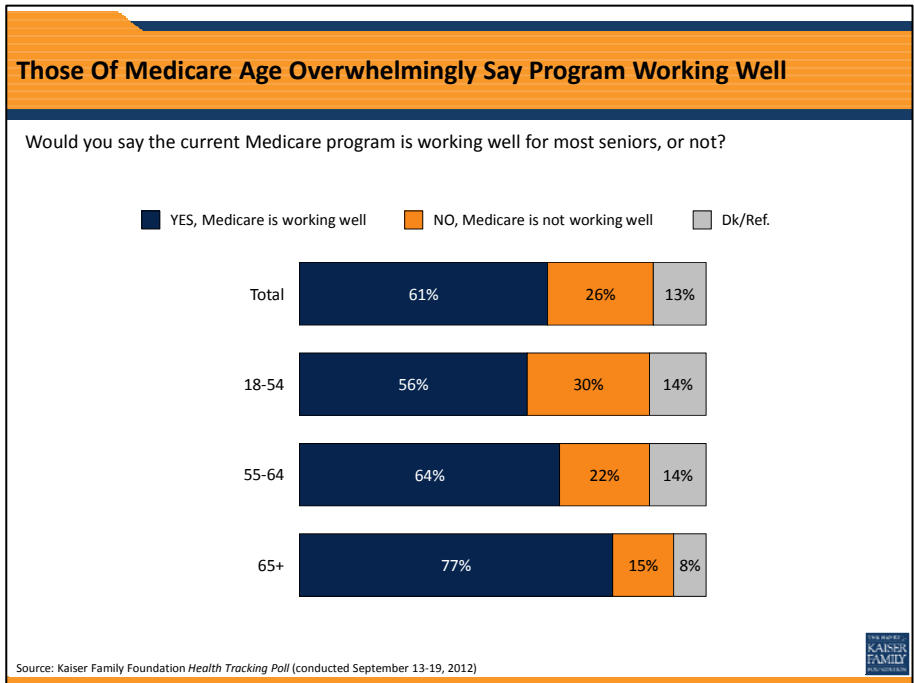
Two and a half years after the law’s passage, six in ten Americans either believe that the health care law establishes a government panel to make decisions about end-of-life care for Medicare beneficiaries (39 percent) or are not sure whether or not this is a provision of the ACA (22 percent). The numbers among seniors are very similar: 32 percent of seniors believe the law sets up such panels, 28 percent are not sure. Two in three seniors say the law cuts benefits for people in the traditional Medicare program. In fact, there are no actual cuts in benefits for beneficiaries in the traditional Medicare program, though those enrolled in Medicare Advantage plans may see fewer supplemental benefits once reimbursements to those plans are reduced.

Table 8: Misperceptions About ACA Remain		
Percent who are unaware that the law DOES NOT do each of the following:	All	65+
Cut benefits for people in the traditional Medicare program	56%	64%
Establish a government panel to make decisions about end-of-life care for people on Medicare	61	60

MAJORITIES SAY MEDICARE IS WORKING WELL BUT NEEDS TO BE CHANGED IN ORDER TO BE SUSTAINABLE

Possibly presenting a challenge for Republicans as they work to convince Americans of the merits of moving toward a premium support system, six in ten say the current Medicare program is working well, a figure which rises to 77 percent among seniors.

At the same time that the public feels the program is working well, they also believe that current levels of Medicare spending are unsustainable. Seven in ten (72 percent) say changes need to be made to make sure the program is available for future beneficiaries. Among those who believe changes are necessary, they are about evenly divided on whether the program needs a major overhaul or minor tweaks. Seniors are most resistant to change, with three in ten saying that the program is fine as is, but still a solid majority (63 percent) believe that changes are needed to keep the program financially viable.



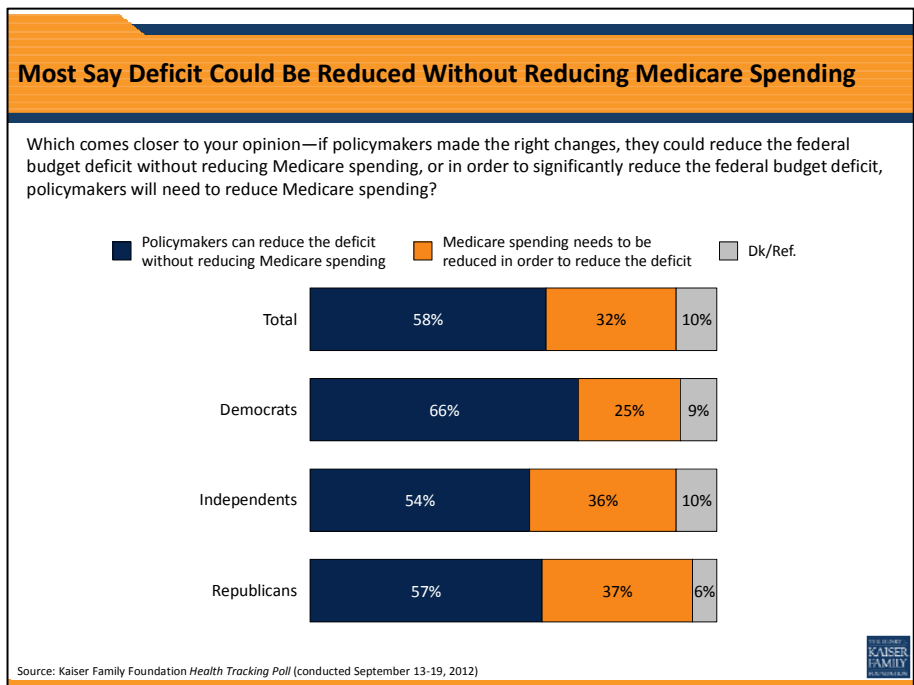
While there is general agreement that changes need to be made to Medicare, the public is undecided on who would be the right person or group to make decisions on how to cut spending for the program. A slim majority (54 percent) say they trust President Obama at least “a fair amount” to find the best ways to reduce Medicare spending, and the same proportion would trust “an independent panel of full-time experts appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate” (an item intended to describe the basic setup of a body like the current Independent Payment Advisory Board, or IPAB).³ The rest of the candidates on the presidential ticket—Gov. Romney, Rep. Ryan, and Vice Pres. Biden—fall lower on the list, with about four in ten saying they trust each of them to keep the program sustainable. A similar share say they trust “the federal agency that now runs Medicare” (42 percent). Congress and insurance companies round out the bottom of the list with about three in ten saying they trust their judgment on Medicare’s future finances.

Table 9: Who Does The Public Trust To Make Decisions About Medicare Spending Reductions?

Percent who trust each of the following a great deal or fair amount to find the best ways to reduce Medicare spending:	Total	By Party ID		
		Dem	Ind	Rep
President Barack Obama	54%	86%	50%	18%
An independent panel of full-time experts appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate	54	64	54	43
The federal agency that now runs Medicare	42	55	43	28
Governor Mitt Romney	40	14	42	75
Vice President Joe Biden	40	64	36	11
Vice Presidential candidate Paul Ryan	37	17	40	63
Congress	31	36	23	34
Private health insurance companies	27	23	29	35

Like most things related to health policy, there are partisan differences in whom Americans trust when it comes to reducing Medicare spending. While Democrats overwhelmingly trust Pres. Obama (86 percent), and solid majorities also would trust Vice Pres. Biden (64 percent) and an IPAB-like body (64 percent), Republicans are more likely to trust their party leaders—Gov. Romney (75 percent) and Rep. Ryan (63 percent). Among independents, no candidate on the presidential ballot receives majority backing, but a slim majority (54 percent) say they would trust an independent body of experts to find the best ways to cut Medicare spending to keep the program sustainable.

Although most Americans say Medicare needs to be changed in some way, a majority also do not think these changes should be driven by the needs of deficit reduction. In fact, a majority (58 percent) currently believe the federal budget deficit can be reduced without lowering Medicare spending. Even among Republicans, for whom the budget deficit is a top election issue, a majority (57 percent) think that with the right changes the deficit can be reduced without reducing Medicare spending.



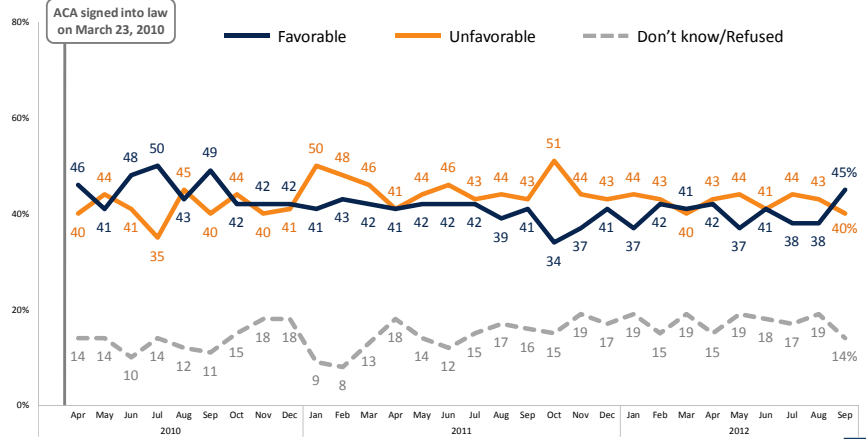
³ For more on this topic, see “The Independent Payment Advisory Board: A New Approach to Controlling Medicare Spending”, Kaiser Family Foundation, April 2011, <http://www.kff.org/medicare/8150.cfm>.

SUPPORT FOR ACA TICKS UP, PARTICULARLY AMONG THE UNINSURED

The September tracking poll finds the public as divided as ever in their opinion of the Affordable Care Act, though positive views did outnumber negative ones this month, with 45 percent saying they had a favorable opinion of the health law (up seven percentage points from last month) and 40 percent an unfavorable one. And while Republicans' intense opposition to the ACA continues to outpace Democrats' enthusiasm for the law, the gap between the two extremes is the smallest it has been since passage. Six in ten Republicans now say they have a very unfavorable view of the law, compared to 45 percent of Democrats who have a very favorable view.

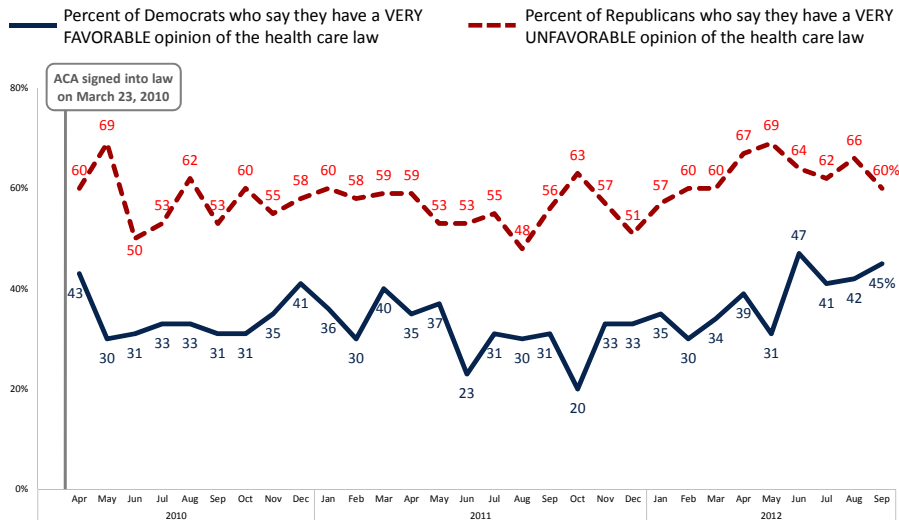
Public Still Divided On ACA; Favorable Views Tick Up This Month

As you may know, a health reform bill was signed into law in 2010. Given what you know about the health reform law, do you have a generally favorable or generally unfavorable opinion of it?



Source: Kaiser Family Foundation Health Tracking Polls

Republicans' Intense Opposition Outpaces Democrats' Enthusiastic Support, Though Democrats Have Rallied Somewhat Since Start Of The Year



Source: Kaiser Family Foundation Health Tracking Polls

Meanwhile, there was a substantial increase in support for the law over the past month among the two segments of the country arguably the most likely to benefit from its provisions, the uninsured and those with lower incomes. Favorable views increased by at least 15 percentage points in each of these two groups to 51 percent.

Subgroup	Aug 2012	Sept 2012	Percentage Point Change
Household income less than \$40,000	35%	51%	+16
Uninsured < age 65	36	51	+15
Independent-Leaning Democrats	55	68	+13
Ages 18-64	37	47	+10
Men	36	45	+9
Hispanics	46	55	+9
Insured < age 65	37	46	+9
Democrats	64	72	+8
Republicans	8	16	+8
Household income between \$40,000-\$89,999	38	46	+8
Women	39	47	+8
Total	38	45	+7
Independents	34	41	+7
Whites	32	38	+6
Blacks	63	67	+4
Household income of \$90,000 or more	43	42	-1
Independent-Leaning Republicans	17	13	-4
Ages 65+	43	38	-5

Overall, the public is more familiar with Pres. Obama’s plan for the ACA than Gov. Romney’s (73 percent versus 49 percent). Democrats and Republicans are equally likely to say they are familiar with the president’s future plans, but Republicans are much more likely than both Democrats and independents to be familiar with Gov. Romney’s plans for the law.

Percent who say they are familiar with each of the following’s plans for the 2010 health care law:	Total	By Party ID		
		Dem	Ind	Rep
President Barack Obama	73%	78%	69%	76%
Governor Mitt Romney	49	42	50	63

This *Kaiser Health Tracking Poll* was designed and analyzed by public opinion researchers at the Kaiser Family Foundation led by Mollyann Brodie, Ph.D., including Claudia Deane, Sarah Cho, and Theresa Boston. The survey was conducted September 13-19, 2012, among a nationally representative random digit dial telephone sample of 1,534 adults ages 18 and older, living in the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii (note: persons without a telephone could not be included in the random selection process). Computer-assisted telephone interviews conducted by landline (1,033) and cell phone (501, including 284 who had no landline telephone) were carried out in English and Spanish by Braun Research, Inc. under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International (PSRAI). The combined landline and cell phone sample was weighted to balance the sample demographics to match Census estimates for the national population on sex, age, education, race, Hispanic origin, nativity (for Hispanics only), region, and telephone usage.

All statistical tests of significance account for the effect of weighting. The margin of sampling error including the design effect is plus or minus 3 percentage points. Margin of error for seniors (age 65 and older) is plus or minus 6 percentage points (n=455). For results based on other subgroups, the margin of sampling error may be higher. Note that sampling error is only one of many potential sources of error in this or any other public opinion poll.

The full question wording and methodology of the polls can be viewed online at: <http://www.kff.org/kaiserpolls/8361.cfm>.

This publication (#8361-F) is available on the Kaiser Family Foundation’s website at www.kff.org.