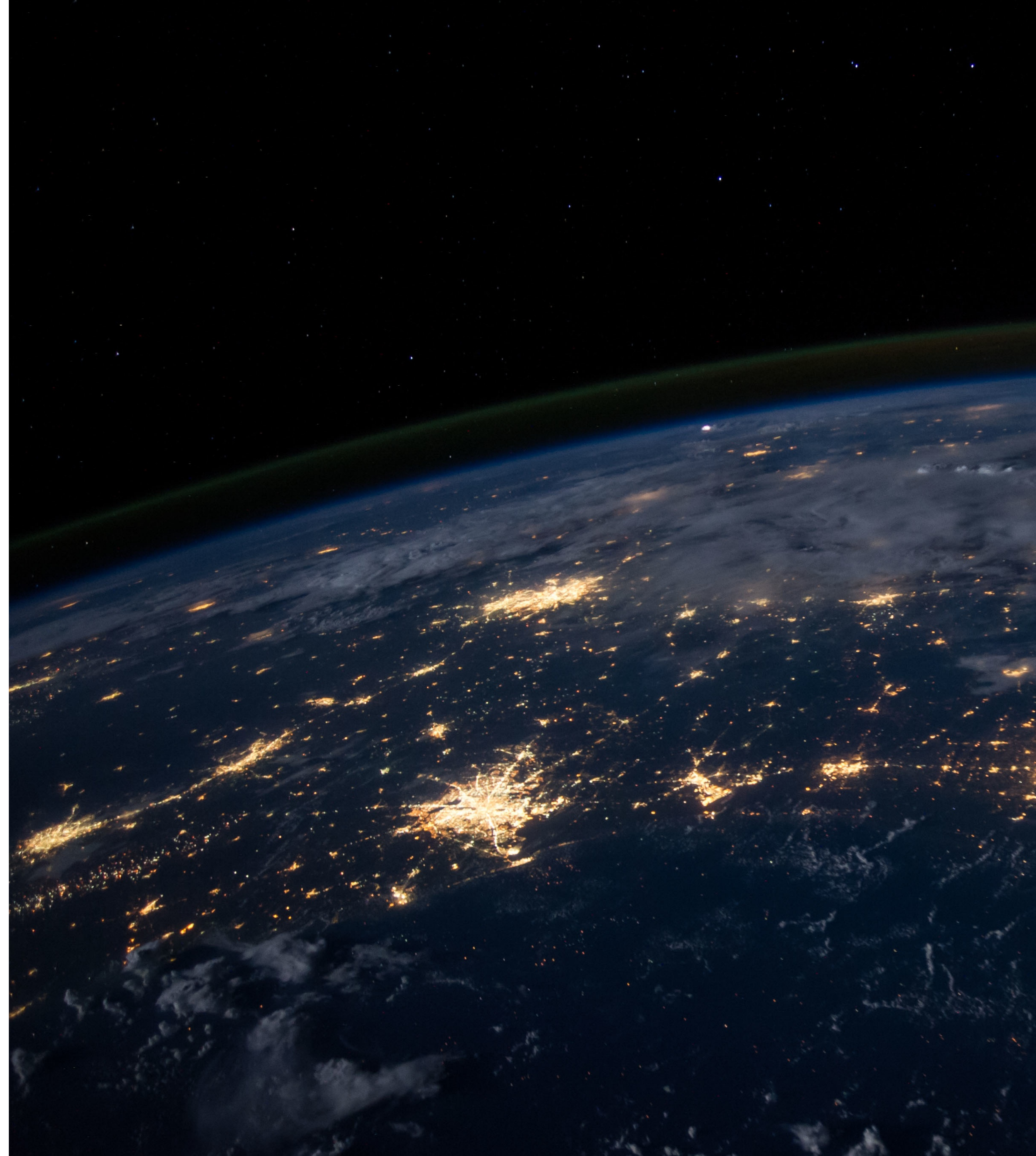


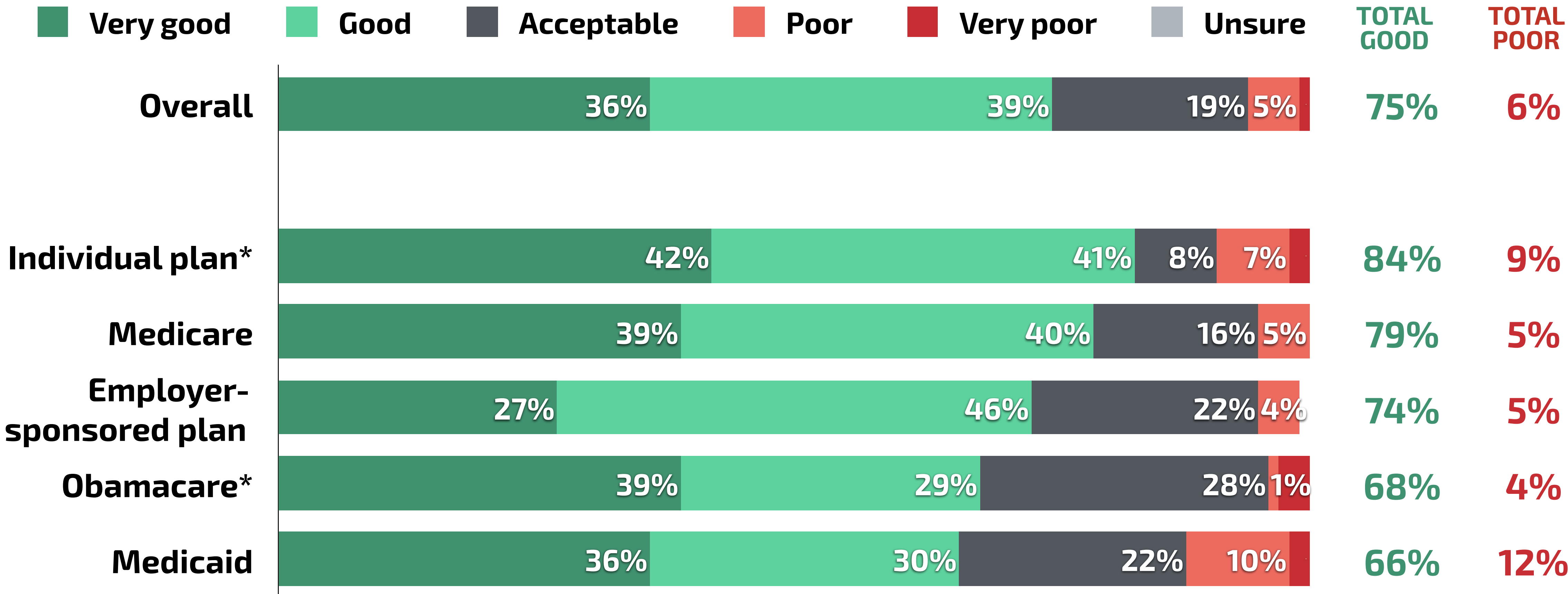


Pacific Research Institute

Verified Voter Omnibus Survey
N=1,013 Registered Voters in the Likely Electorate,
Nationwide
Field Dates: July 24 - July 27, 2023



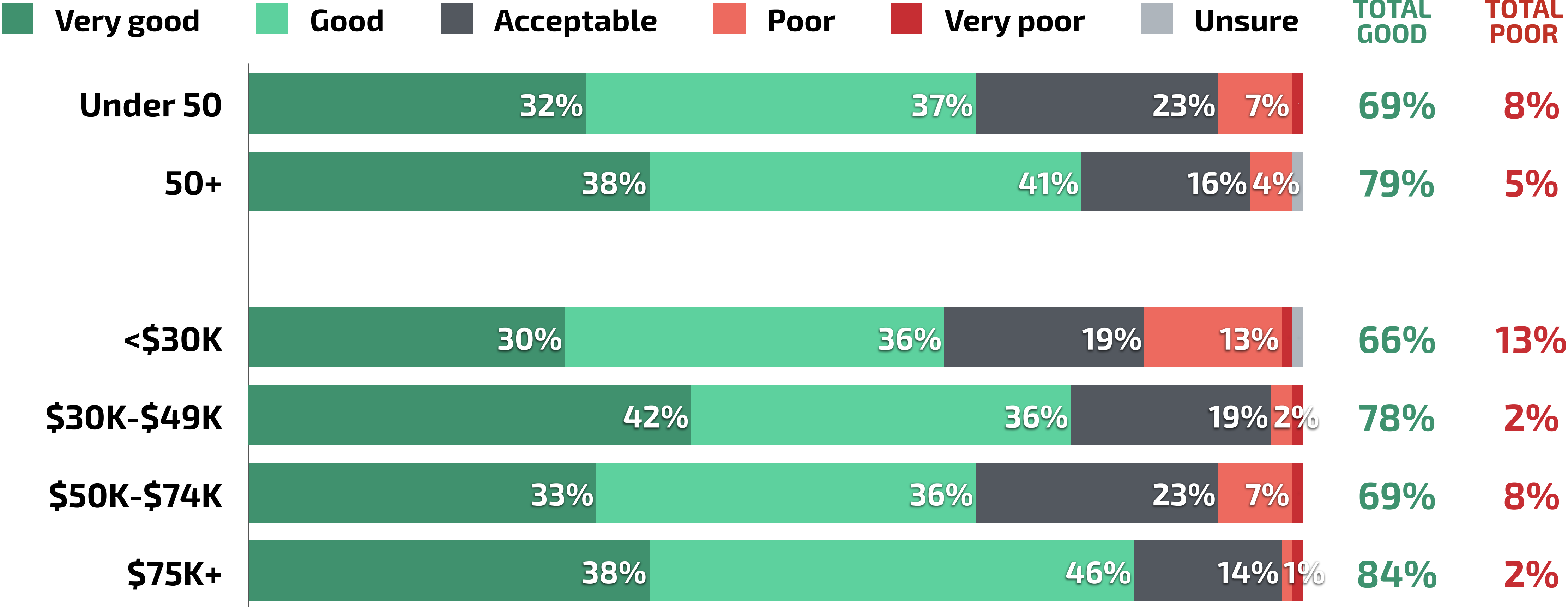
3 out of 4 voters who have health insurance rate their coverage as very good or good



Q. How would you rate your current health insurance coverage?

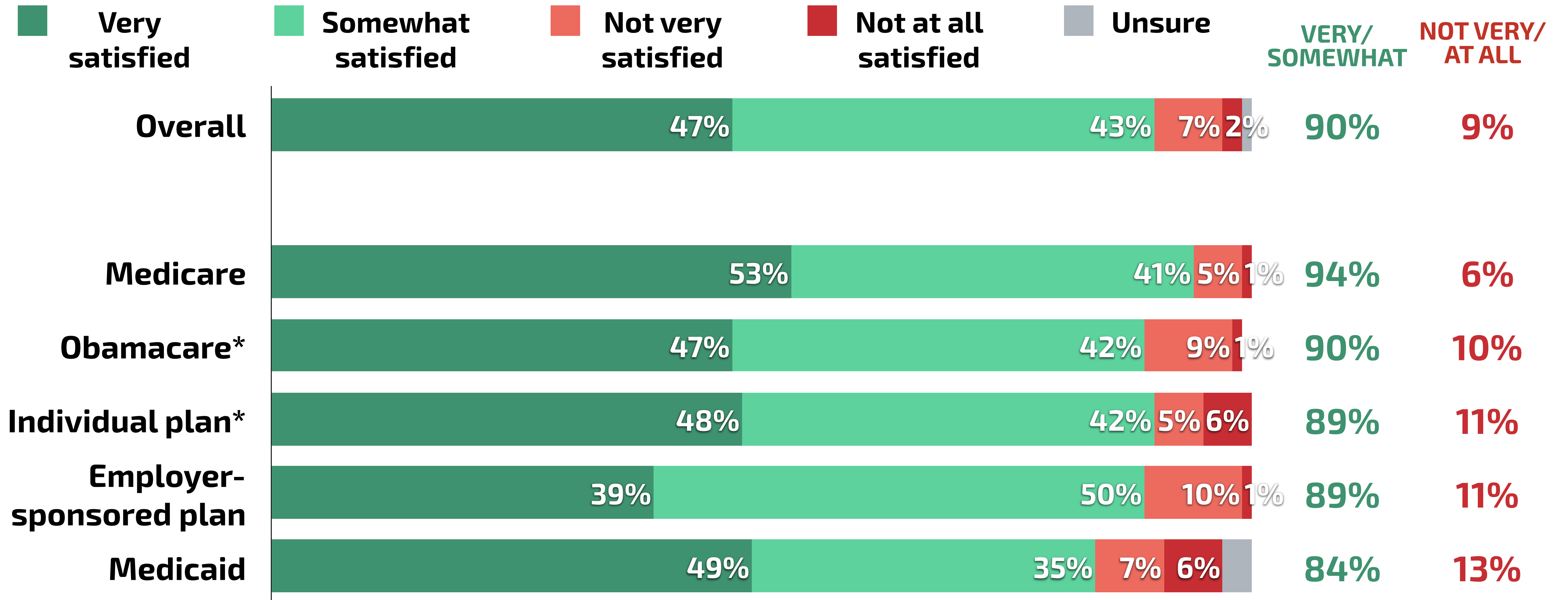
Note: Results based on voters with an Obamacare plan or individual plan should be interpreted with caution because of the small number of voters in each group (n=62 with an Obamacare plan and n=71 with an individual plan).

Older voters and voters with household incomes of \$75K+ are a little more likely to rate their coverage as good



Q. How would you rate your current health insurance coverage?

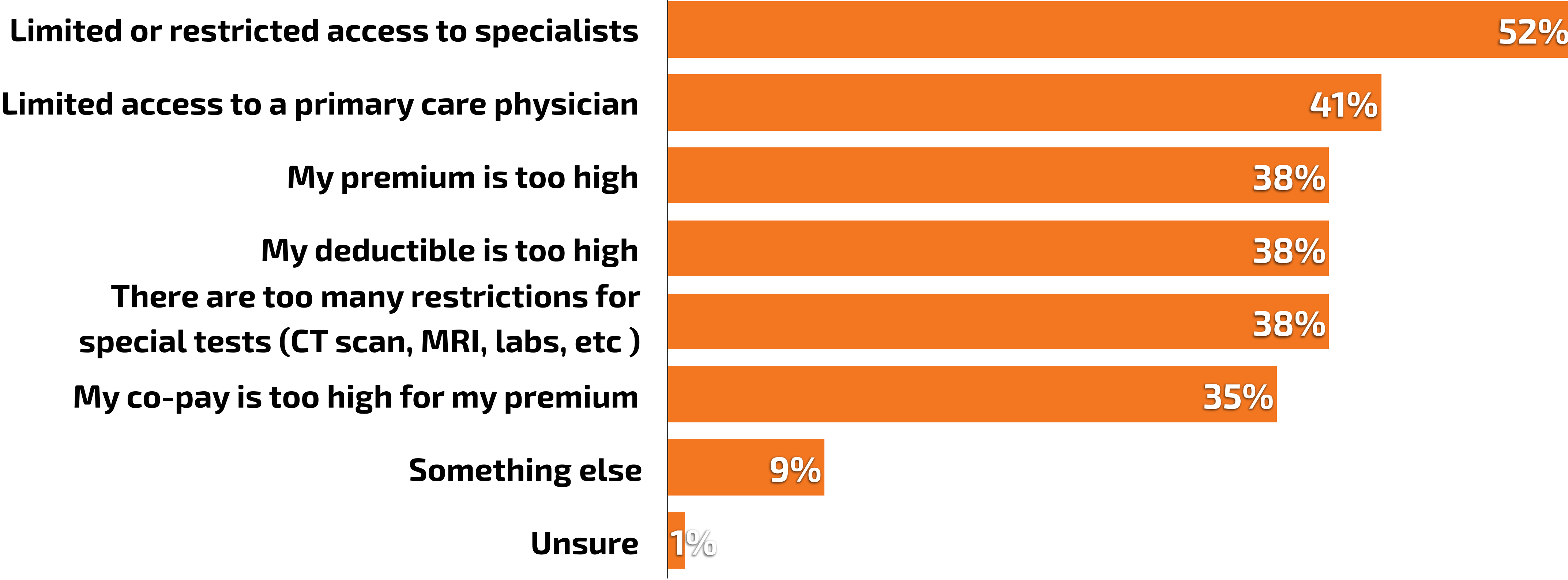
9 in 10 are satisfied with their health insurance plans



Q. How satisfied are you with your current health insurance plan?

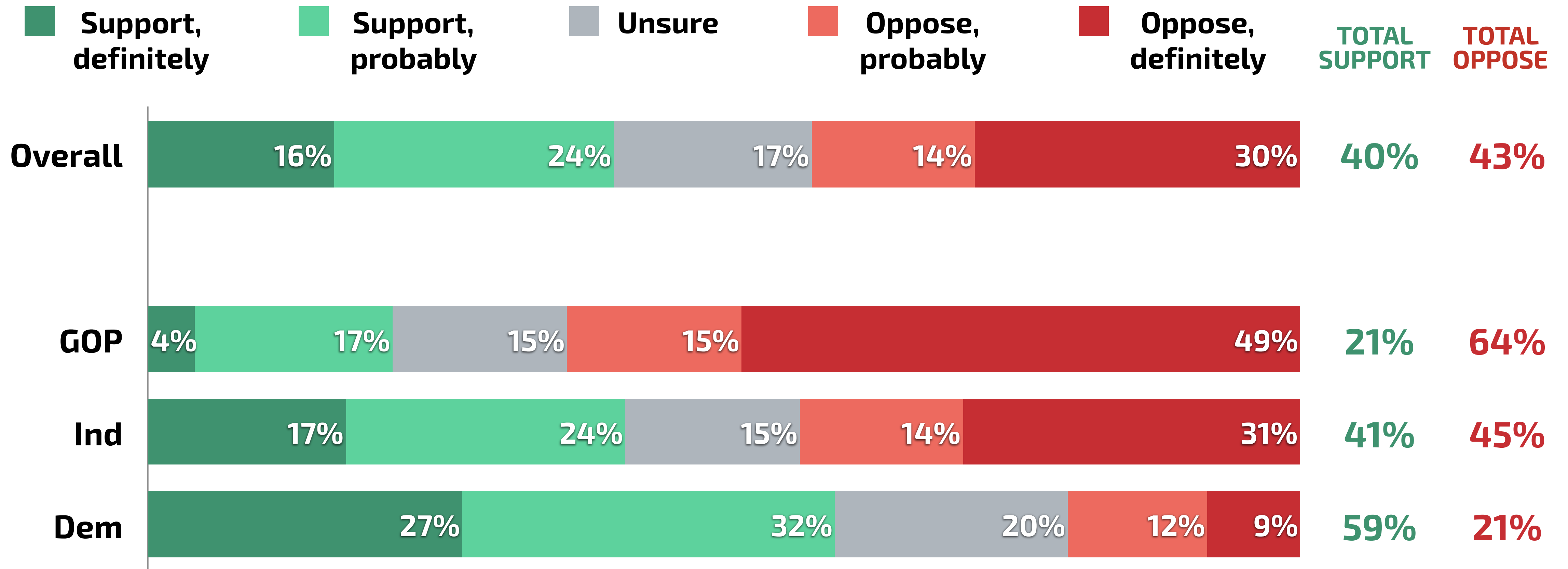
Note: Results based on voters with an Obamacare plan or individual plan should be interpreted with caution because of the small number of voters in each group (n=62 with an Obamacare plan and n=71 with an individual plan).

Among those who not satisfied with their health insurance, the most common reason was limited access to specialists



Q. What are some reasons you are not satisfied with your current health insurance plan? Select all that apply
Note: Only 9% (n=81) of registered voters were unsatisfied with their health insurance plan. Results should be interpreted with caution due to the limited number of respondents in that group.

Voters were narrowly divided on a government takeover of health care, but more were strongly opposed (30%) than strongly supportive (16%)



Q. Would you support or oppose a government takeover of the health care system in the United States, where private health insurance would be banned and everyone would have government health insurance?

Methodology

The July 2023 Echelon Insights Verified Voter Omnibus was fielded online from July 24-27, 2023 in English among a sample of N=1,013 voters in the Likely Electorate (LV) nationwide using non-probability sampling. The sample was drawn from the Lucid sample exchange and matched to the L2 voter file. The sample was weighted to population benchmarks for registered voters and the 2024 Likely Electorate on gender, age, race/ethnicity, education, region, party, past primary participation, and 2020 presidential vote adjusted for 2024 turnout probability. All benchmarks for the 2024 Likely Electorate were adjusted for turnout estimates based on a probabilistic model of the likely 2024 electorate derived from the L2 voter file. Estimates for gender, age, and party were derived from the L2 voter file. Estimates for race/ethnicity and education were derived from the US Census Bureau's American Community Survey demographic data adjusted to match voter registration estimates from the November 2020 Current Population Survey Voting and Registration Supplement. Data quality measures included the use of a trap question to check for attentiveness and measures to prevent and remove duplicate responses based on IP address and voter file matches. Calculated the way it would be for a random sample and adjusted to incorporate the effect of weighting, the margin of sampling error is +/- 3.9 percentage points.





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