

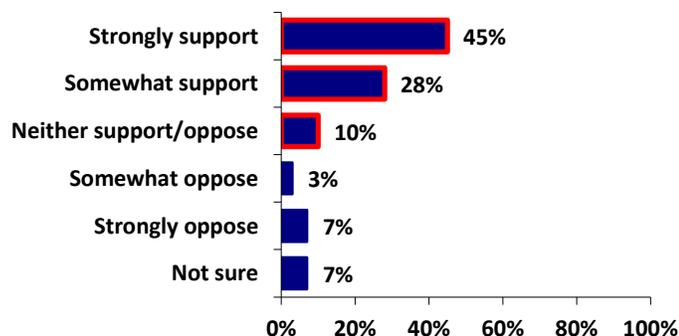
State health insurance exchanges are a provision of the new health law passed by Congress in 2010. States can establish and run their own exchange or one will be developed and run by the federal government. All states must have an exchange in place by January 1, 2014.

In its continued efforts to be a strong voice for consumers of health care, AARP in Idaho commissioned a survey of 703 registered voters ages 30-64. As mostly workers with families, this age group will be greatly impacted by the final state health insurance exchange legislation. This was fielded in December 2011 and explores health insurance status, costs, and concerns and gauges respondent support for a state run health insurance marketplace. This survey has a margin of error of ± 3.7 percent.

Survey-In-Brief:

- While most (87%) Idaho voters ages 30 to 64 indicate having some kind of health care coverage, over one in ten (12%) say they *have no* coverage. Additionally, among those *with* health care coverage, over one in ten (13%) report a time over the past two years when they were without it. Unemployment and affordability are key factors among those with no coverage or those who went without (see Questions M-4 and M-4a in annotated survey).
- About one in six (16%) registered voters in Idaho ages 30 to 64 say they pay \$500 or more each month in out-of-pocket medical expenses including prescription drugs, insurance premiums, deductibles, and co-pays. Another quarter (25%) indicate they pay between \$200 and \$500 each month, and half (49%) are paying up to \$200 per month in out-of-pocket medical expenses. Over half (53%) of all respondents say paying these monthly out-of-pocket medical expenses is difficult, with nearly one-quarter (23%) saying it is extremely or very difficult for them.
- Over the past two years, the majority of respondents to this survey report having taken at least one of the negative actions tested in the survey due to the cost of their health care. Moreover, 41 percent indicate having taken three or more negative actions. Purchasing a generic drug (78%), delaying seeing a doctor /nurse when needed (40%), or scheduling fewer routine check-ups (39%) are the top three reported negative actions taken by respondents.
- Over half (54%) of all respondents (those with or without health care coverage) are extremely or very worried about having to pay more for their health care. Additionally, among those respondents with health coverage, nearly half (48%) are extremely or very worried about an increase in personal insurance premiums.
- Most respondents to this survey support a state health insurance marketplace with almost half indicating strong support. In fact, over half say it is extremely (29%) or very (29%) important that Idaho develop a health insurance marketplace (see Q10). Moreover, half of all respondents indicate a representative group of consumers, insurance companies, small businesses, and government should oversee a state health insurance marketplace.

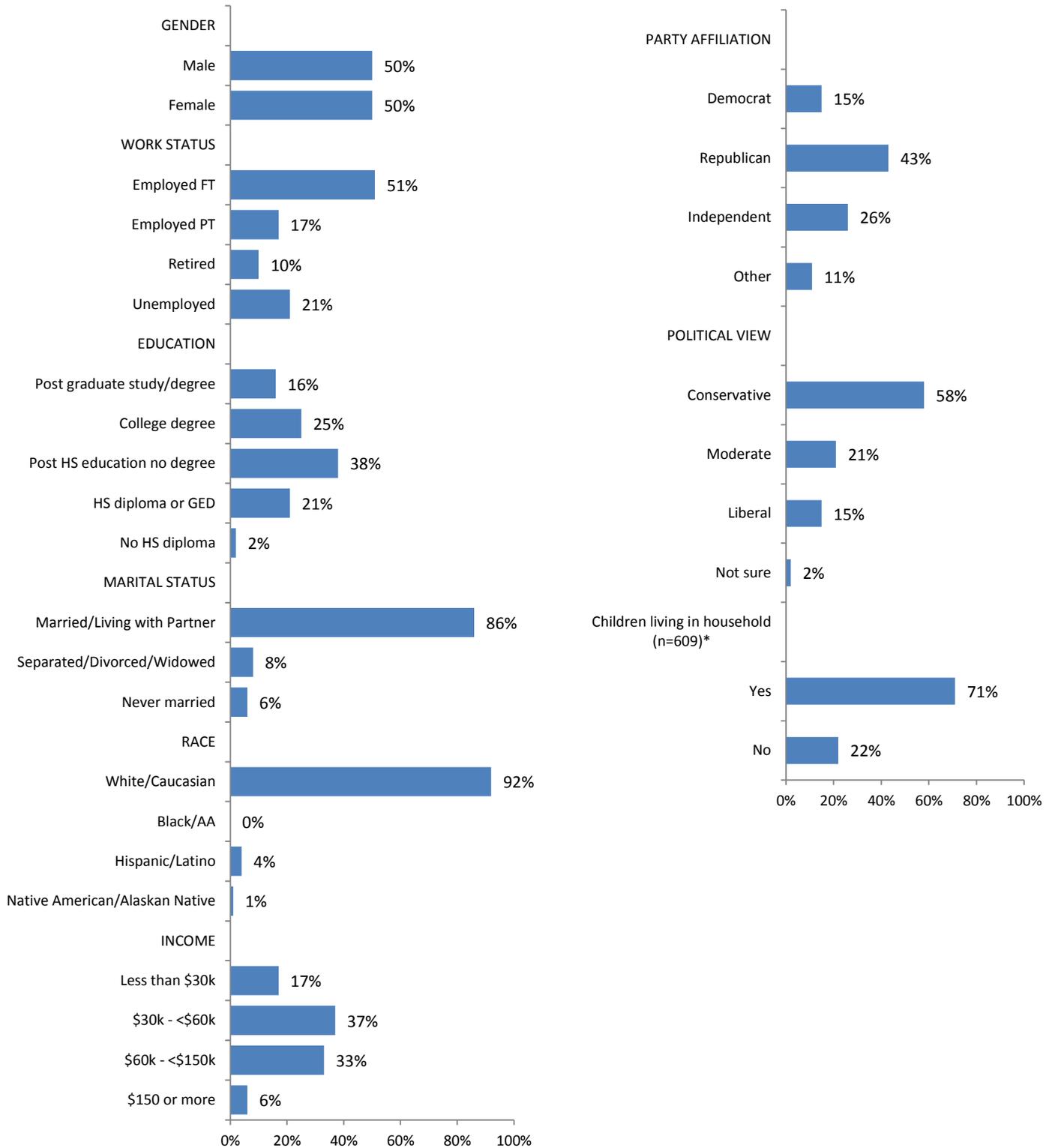
**Level of Support:
State Health Insurance Marketplace**
(weighted n=703 ID registered voters ages 30-64)



**Who Should Oversee
State Health Insurance Marketplace?**
(weighted n=703 ID registered voters ages 30-64)

A representative group of consumers, insurance companies, small businesses, government	50%
A state government agency	27%
A federal government agency	9%
Other	26%

DEMOGRAPHICS OF RESPONDENTS (703 Registered Voters ages 30-64)



*Asked of those respondents who indicate they have children: 609 or 87 percent of all respondents. See Questions S-8 and S-9 in Annotated Survey.

FULL METHODOLOGY

AARP commissioned RDD Field Services to conduct the 2011 Idaho Telephone Survey on Health Tradeoffs and the Health Insurance Exchange, a survey of Idaho registered voters Age 30-64. The survey was conducted between December 13, 2011 and December 16, 2011 and a total of 700 interviews were completed. A sample of this size has a sampling error of plus or minus 3.7 percent at a 95 percent confidence level and a sampling error of plus or minus 4.88 percent at a 99 percent confidence level. Survey responses were weighted to reflect the actual distribution of age and gender of Idaho registered voters age 30-64. Interviewing was completed with a final response rate of 3.35 percent, cooperation rate of 70.49 percent and refusal rate of 4.55 percent. The response, cooperation and refusal rates were calculated according to AAPOR standards RR3, CCOP3, REF3.²

The questionnaire was developed and reviewed by AARP staff. In order to improve the quality of the data, the questionnaire was pretested with a small number of respondents. The pretest interviews were monitored by RDD and AARP staff

² Calculated using AAPOR's Outcome Rate Calculator Version 2.1, May 2003