Exhibit 1. Health Reform Proposal’s Projected Success in Meeting Goals

“How successful do you think the comprehensive health reform proposal developed by Congress could be at meeting the following goals of health reform if enacted?”

- Expand access to affordable health insurance for those Americans without coverage: 88% (Very successful)
  - 58% Very successful
  - 30% Successful

- Improve the affordability of health insurance for those Americans who already have coverage: 38%
  - 5% Very successful
  - 33% Successful

- Begin to control rising health care costs and not add to the federal budget deficit: 35%
  - 4% Very successful
  - 30% Successful

Note: Percentages may not add to total because of rounding.
Exhibit 2. Importance of Elements in Health Care Reform

“How important is it that the following priorities be included in health reform?”

- Income-related subsidies: 57% very important, 33% important, 90%
- New insurance market rules: 64% very important, 26% important, 90%
- Quality improvement/public reporting: 49% very important, 39% important, 88%
- Primary care and patient-centered medical home: 46% very important, 40% important, 86%
- Accountable care organizations and integrated delivery: 34% very important, 48% important, 81%
- CMS Innovations Center and payment pilots: 45% very important, 33% important, 78%
- Insurance exchanges: 38% very important, 38% important, 77%
- Expansion of Medicaid: 36% very important, 37% important, 73%
- Independent Payment Advisory Board: 32% very important, 35% important, 67%
- Medicare private plan competition: 15% very important, 28% important, 43%

Note: Percentages may not add to total because of rounding.
Exhibit 3. Administrative Strategies for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

“How of the following policy changes should the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) pursue administratively?”

- **Pursue Medicare and Medicaid payment reform pilots**: 92%
  - Strongly support: 35%
  - Support: 57%
- **Invest in the primary care workforce**: 90%
  - Strongly support: 62%
  - Support: 28%
- **Strengthen and stabilize the safety-net system**: 85%
  - Strongly support: 48%
  - Support: 37%
- **Support state-based initiatives and state waivers/demonstrations to expand coverage and/or reform provider payment**: 82%
  - Strongly support: 41%
  - Support: 41%
- **Encourage private sector innovation**: 76%
  - Strongly support: 35%
  - Support: 41%

Note: Percentages may not add to total because of rounding.
Exhibit 4. Health Reform Strategies

“In the continuing debate over health reform, do you support or oppose the following strategies?”

- Undertake medical malpractice and tort reform:
  - Strongly support: 36, Support: 41, Total: 76%

- Provide tax credits for the purchase of individual insurance:
  - Strongly support: 20, Support: 45, Total: 64%

- Allow consumers to purchase insurance across state lines:
  - Strongly support: 22, Support: 28, Total: 49%

- Create vouchers for Medicaid beneficiaries to purchase private plans:
  - Strongly support: 5, Support: 25, Total: 30%

- Create vouchers for Medicare beneficiaries to purchase private plans:
  - Strongly support: 7, Support: 20, Total: 27%

Note: Percentages may not add to total because of rounding.
Exhibit 5. Implementation Issues

“Assuming a comprehensive health reform bill reaches the President’s desk, how much of a concern are the following implementation issues?”

- Inadequate primary care supply: 88%
  - Very concerned: 47%
  - Concerned: 41%
- State capacity to implement reform: 79%
  - Very concerned: 36%
  - Concerned: 43%
- Enforcement of individual mandate: 75%
  - Very concerned: 22%
  - Concerned: 53%
- Adequacy of financing for HHS: 68%
  - Very concerned: 33%
  - Concerned: 35%
- State resistance to reform: 61%
  - Very concerned: 24%
  - Concerned: 37%
- Staffing levels at HHS: 60%
  - Very concerned: 27%
  - Concerned: 34%
- Short implementation timelines: 54%
  - Very concerned: 20%
  - Concerned: 34%
- Insurer nonparticipation in the exchanges: 42%
  - Very concerned: 10%
  - Concerned: 32%
- Recruiting organizations for payment pilots: 35%
  - Very concerned: 8%
  - Concerned: 27%
- Using the income tax system for enrollment: 34%
  - Very concerned: 9%
  - Concerned: 25%

Note: Percentages may not add to total because of rounding.
Exhibit 6. Strategies to Provide Relief to the Uninsured

“Whether or not a comprehensive health reform bill is signed into law, please indicate the degree to which you favor the following strategies to provide relief to the uninsured over the next few years.”

- Permit states meeting certain conditions (e.g., expansion of coverage for uninsured, provider payment reform, delivery system reform, cost control) to accelerate receipt of federal funding for coverage expansion: 84%
- Extend the higher federal matching rate for Medicaid until the economy recovers so long as states agree to maintain Medicaid eligibility: 81%
- Increase federal funding to federally qualified health centers subject to conditions on meeting quality and value targets: 78%
- Provide emergency relief to public and other safety-net hospitals subject to conditions on meeting quality and value targets: 76%
- Extend federal COBRA subsidies to the long-term uninsured to purchase coverage: 72%

Note: Percentages may not add to total because of rounding.
### Exhibit 7. Readdressing Issues in the Future

“Looking ahead, how important is it that the following issues be readdressed in the next two to three years?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Very important</th>
<th>Important</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved affordability provisions for low- and moderate-income families</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention and control of chronic disease</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stronger cost controls</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All-payer provider payment reform initiatives</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Role of employer-based coverage</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A public plan</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Percentages may not add to total because of rounding.  
Methodology

This survey was conducted online by Harris Interactive on behalf of The Commonwealth Fund among 201 opinion leaders in health policy and innovators in health care delivery and finance within the United States between February 16, 2010, and March 15, 2010. Harris Interactive sent out individual e-mail invitations to the entire panel containing a password-protected link and a total of four reminder emails were sent to those that had not responded. No weighting was applied to these results.

The initial sample for this survey was developed using a two-step process. The Commonwealth Fund and Harris Interactive jointly identified a number of experts across different professional sectors with a range of perspectives based on their affiliations and involvement in various organizations. Harris Interactive then conducted an online survey with these experts asking them to nominate others within and outside their own fields whom they consider to be leaders and innovators in health care. Based on the result of the survey and after careful review by Harris Interactive, The Commonwealth Fund, and a selected group of health care experts, the sample for this poll was created. The final list included 1,246 individuals.

In 2006, The Commonwealth Fund and Harris Interactive joined forces with Modern Healthcare to add new members to the panel. The Commonwealth Fund and Harris Interactive were able to gain access to Modern Healthcare’s database of readers. The Commonwealth Fund, Harris Interactive, and Modern Healthcare identified readers in the database that were considered to be opinion leaders and invited them to participate in the survey. This list included 1,467 people. At the end of 2006, The Commonwealth Fund and Harris Interactive removed those panelists who did not respond to any previous surveys. In 2007 recruitment for the panel continued with Modern Healthcare recruiting individuals through their Daily Dose newsletter. In addition, Harris Interactive continued to recruit leaders by asking current panelists to nominate other leaders. The final panel size for the Health Reform survey included 1,336 leaders. With this survey we are using new definition of the panel. Two hundred and one of these panelists completed the survey, for a 15.0% response rate.

With a pure probability sample of 201 adults one could say with a 95 percent probability that the overall results have a sampling error of +/- 6.91 percentage points. However, that does not take other sources of error into account. This online survey is not based on a probability sample and therefore no theoretical sampling error can be calculated.

The data in this brief are descriptive in nature. They represent the opinions of the health care opinion leaders interviewed and are not projectable to the universe of health care opinion leaders.