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Let Us Choose: A Survey of Floridians Age 35+ on Long-Term Care Choices

A yellow square is located at the bottom right corner of the page. A thin grey line extends vertically upwards from the top of this yellow square. Another thin grey line extends horizontally to the left from the left side of the yellow square.

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**Let Us Choose:
A Survey of Floridians Age 35+ on
Long-Term Care Choices**

**Data Collected by Alan Newman Research
Report Prepared by Rachelle Cummins, MA
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AARP is a nonprofit, nonpartisan membership organization that helps people 50+ have independence, choice and control in ways that are beneficial and affordable to them and society as a whole. We produce *AARP The Magazine*, published bimonthly; *AARP Bulletin*, our monthly newspaper; *AARP Segunda Juventud*, our bimonthly magazine in Spanish and English; *NRTA Live & Learn*, our quarterly newsletter for 50+ educators; and our website, www.aarp.org. AARP Foundation is our affiliated charity that provides security, protection, and empowerment to older persons in need with support from thousands of volunteers, donors, and sponsors. We have staffed offices in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

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Highlights

In an AARP commissioned telephone survey conducted from October 13 through November 14, 2005, 1,512 Floridians age 35+ were asked questions about long-term care and the Medicaid program. Respondents overwhelmingly support long-term care choice for Florida's elders.

Opinions on How and Where Health and Long-Term Care Should Be Provided

- Being able to choose the type of health care plan they use is either extremely (44%) or very (40%) important to over four in five. Choosing how and where long-term care services are received is extremely (51%) or very (39%) important to nine in ten.
- More than three in four (77%) want to have long-term care services provided at home with family or friends (16%), with home care professionals (21%), or with both family and home care professionals (40%). Very few (3%) say they would want to receive care in a nursing home.
- Staying at home as long as possible if they or a family member became ill or disabled and needed long-term care services is either extremely (51%) or very (34%) important to over four in five.

Opinion on Mandatory Managed Long-Term Care

- When asked about older people on Medicaid, three in four (75%) say the state should let them choose how and where they receive long-term care services while just one in seven (14%) say the state should require them to get long-term care services only through a managed long-term care plan such as an HMO.
- Nearly six in ten (57%) would be more likely to vote for a candidate for state office who supports letting older people on Medicaid choose how and where they receive long-term care services whether through a managed long-term care plan or some other way, compared to fewer than one in ten (7%) who would be less likely to vote for such a candidate. For 29 percent, it would not make a difference.

Background

Long-term care refers to the services and supports that people need when they can no longer take care of themselves due to a chronic illness or disability. These services can be provided at home, in a community setting, in an assisted-living facility, or in a nursing home. Care can be provided by family, friends or paid staff. People of all ages who are frail, ill, or disabled and need help with regular daily activities, such as dressing, bathing, preparing meals, or eating, may need long-term care.

For people with long-term care needs, the Medicaid program plays a significant role. Medicaid is the single largest source of financing for long-term care, with national expenditures totaling \$86.3 billion in 2003. The program provides long-term care services in states to the elderly and people with disabilities. Most state Medicaid long-term care dollars are spent on institutional care rather than care in the community. There has been an institutional bias in Medicaid long-term care programs, even though most people would prefer to remain in their homes as they age, and community-based care costs less than nursing home care.

Continuing increases in health care costs, the aging of the population, and the resultant growing demands for long-term care services are expected to contribute to large increases in public spending to cover long-term care costs. The Federal government and the states are looking for ways to control those costs as well as serve individuals in the setting of their choice.

Florida Demographic Trends

Like so many other states, Florida is facing rising health and long-term care costs at a time when states recognize that they will have to prepare to provide health and long-term care services to a growing number of citizens as the Baby Boomers age. The population explosion in Florida adds to the state's dilemma. A recent report from the U.S. Census Bureau (2005) shows Florida has one of the fastest growing populations across all age groups and projects that Florida will become the nation's third largest state, between 2015 and 2020 (EDR 2005a). Florida is already well known for being the "oldest" state and population projections show that these numbers will continue to rise. Between 1994 and 2004, the population age 65 and older grew by a half a million individuals (18 percent). In Florida, 17.9 percent of the population is age 65 or older compared to 12.4 percent nationally. Between 2004 and 2025, the 65 and older population is expected to increase by 92 percent and the 85 and older population is projected to grow by 104 percent (EDR 2005b).

The Florida Medicaid Program

Medicaid is jointly funded by the federal, state, and county governments to provide health care to eligible individuals. It is the largest program providing health and long-term care services to the nation's poorest children, disabled, and elderly citizens.

Medicaid covers approximately 2.2 million people in Florida. It provides acute care services such as children's health check-ups, hospital inpatient, outpatient and laboratory services to children and families, SSI recipients and pregnant women. It provides long-term care services such as nursing home care, home health, personal care, specialized medical equipment, and hospice care to the disabled and the elderly.

In Florida, the total projected Medicaid budget for FY 2005-2006 is \$15 billion. Of that total, \$4.4 billion is state general revenue funded, 1.9 billion comes from state trust funds, and 8.8 billion comes from the Federal government. Medicaid is the single largest source of federal funds for the state (EDR 2005c). Between 1994 and 2004, the Medicaid General Revenue portion of the budget grew an average of less than two percent per year over a ten year period (AHCA 2005). This is a relatively small increase compared to the Medical Care Price Index which grew at a rate of 3.9 percent per year over the same period, almost double.

The majority of Florida's Medicaid budget goes towards long-term care services for the elderly and disabled. Despite its large elderly population in 2004 Florida ranked 43rd in the nation in total Medicaid long-term care expenditures and in spending per enrollee (Burwell, Sredl, and Eiken 2005). About one third of the Medicaid budget in Florida is spent on long-term care (Gibson et al, 2004). Florida's relatively low Medicaid long-term care expenditures have historically been concentrated in nursing home care, even though most people would rather receive long-term care services in their own home or in the community. Two-thirds of Medicaid long-term care dollars are spent on nursing homes. Medicaid pays for all of the care for about two in three Florida nursing home residents. In 2004, Florida spent less than the U.S. average on Medicaid home and community-based services (O'Brien 2005). The distribution of Medicaid long-term care dollars in Florida is 74 percent to nursing homes and 26 percent to home and community-based care (Burwell, et al. 2005).

AARP Survey

AARP commissioned a survey to gauge the experiences and opinions of Floridians age 35+ as it relates to long-term care and Medicaid, especially mandatory managed long-term care for older beneficiaries. This random digit dial telephone survey, conducted between October 13, 2005 and November 14, 2005 asks 1,512 residents age 35+ about their:

- Experience with managed care and desire to choose the type of health care plan they use
- Experience and need for long-term care services in the past and next five years
- Preference for how and where long-term care services are received
- Confidence in paying for long-term care services
- View of current state funding for health and long-term care services
- View of mandatory managed long-term care versus a voluntary plan under Medicaid
- Likelihood of voting for a state candidate who supports letting older people on Medicaid choose how and where they received long-term care services.

Detailed Findings

Past and Future Experience with Long-Term Care

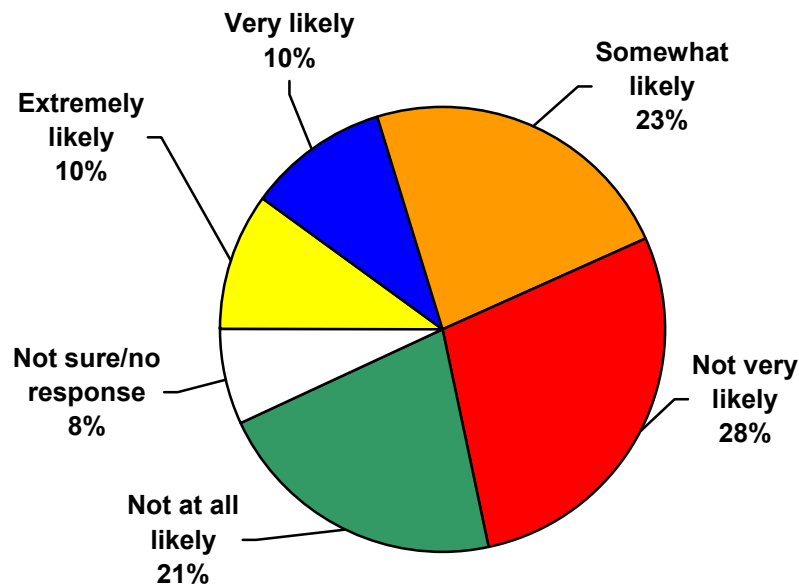
About three in ten Floridians age 35+ say they or a family member needed long-term care services within the last five years.

Twenty-nine percent of Florida residents age 35 and older or members of their families such as a spouse, parents, siblings, or grandparents needed long-term care services within the last five years.

More than two in five Florida residents age 35+ say they or a family member are likely to need long-term care services in the next five years.

Forty-three percent say they or a family member are extremely, very, or somewhat likely to need long-term care services in the next five years.

**Likelihood of Needing Long-term Care Services in the Next Five Years
(N = 1,512)**



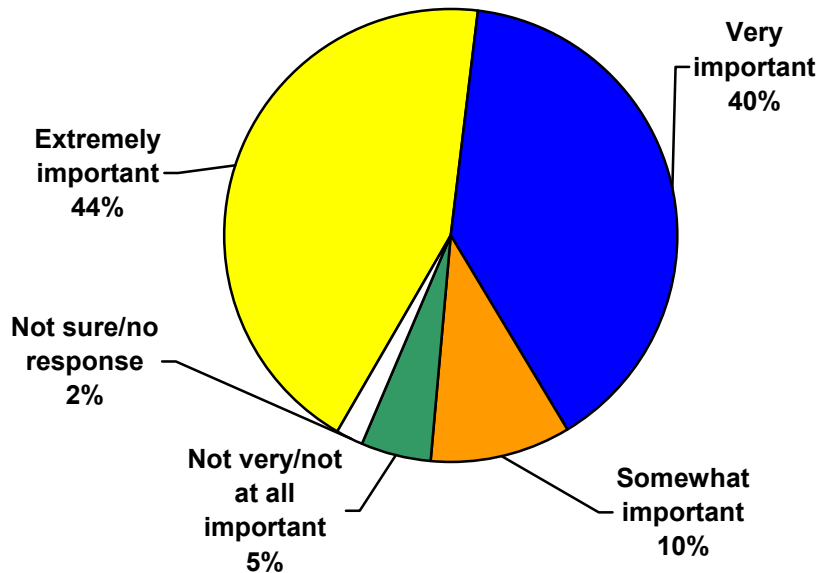
Opinions on How and Where Health and Long-Term Care Is Provided

Over four in five Floridians age 35+ believe choice of the type of health care plan they use is important.

Respondents were asked whether they have any kind of health care coverage including health insurance or government plans such as Medicare and Medicaid. Just 18 percent have no coverage at all. Among those currently covered, roughly a quarter (24%) are enrolled in an HMO-type plan where they can only use doctors and hospitals that are part of the plan. Almost four in ten (38%) are enrolled in a PPO-type plan where they pay less if the doctor or hospital is on an approved list, but where they can choose to see a doctor outside of the plan and pay more. Likewise, nearly a third (32%) are covered by a traditional fee-for-service plan where they can use any doctor or hospital they choose.

All respondents with and without current coverage were asked how important it is (or would be) to choose the type of health care plan they use. Being able to choose the type of health care plan they use is either extremely or very important to over four in five respondents with and without current health care coverage.

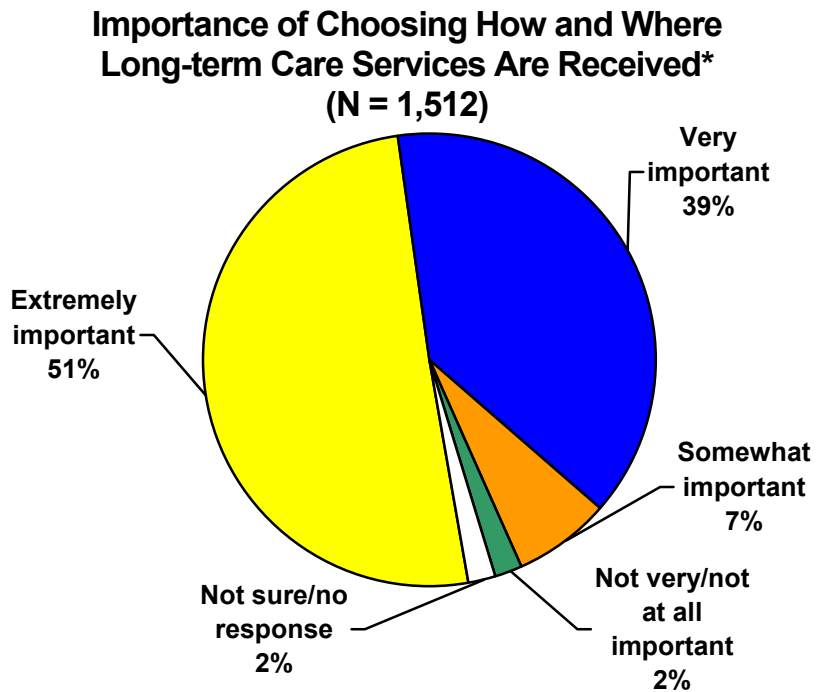
Importance of Choosing the Type of Health Care Plan Used*
(N = 1,512)



*Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Nine in ten Florida residents age 35+ say it is extremely or very important to choose how and where long-term care services are received.

Choosing how and where long-term care services are received is extremely or very important to nine in ten Floridians age 35+. Just two percent say it is not very or not at all important to be able to choose.

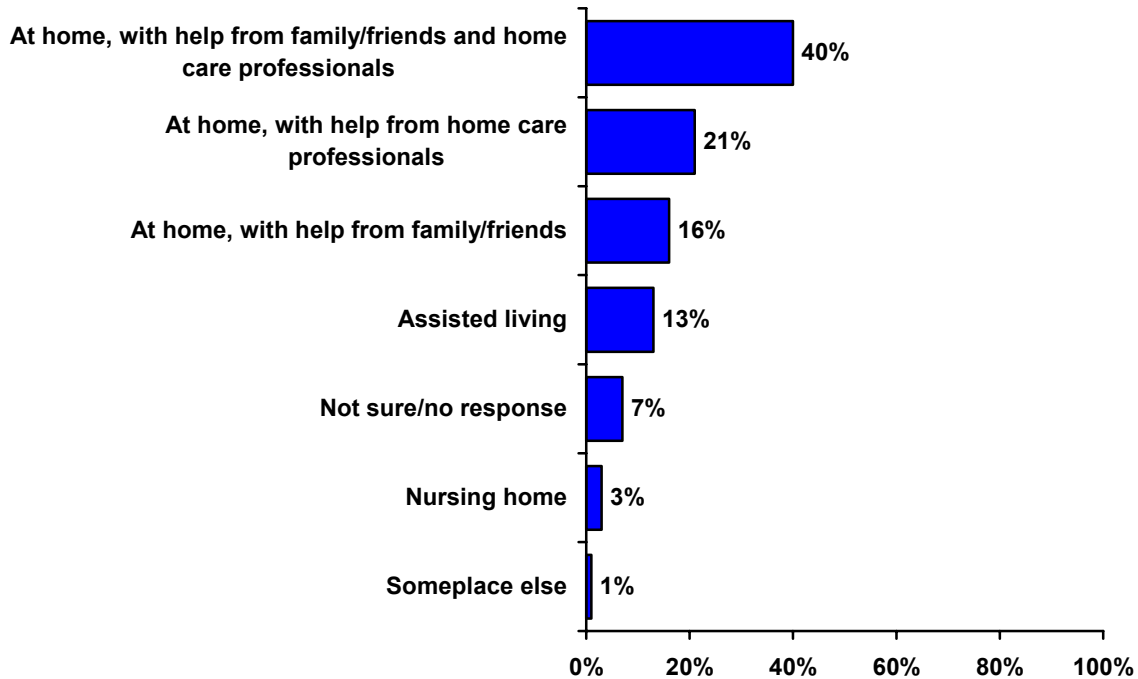


*Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Floridians age 35+ want long-term care services provided at home.

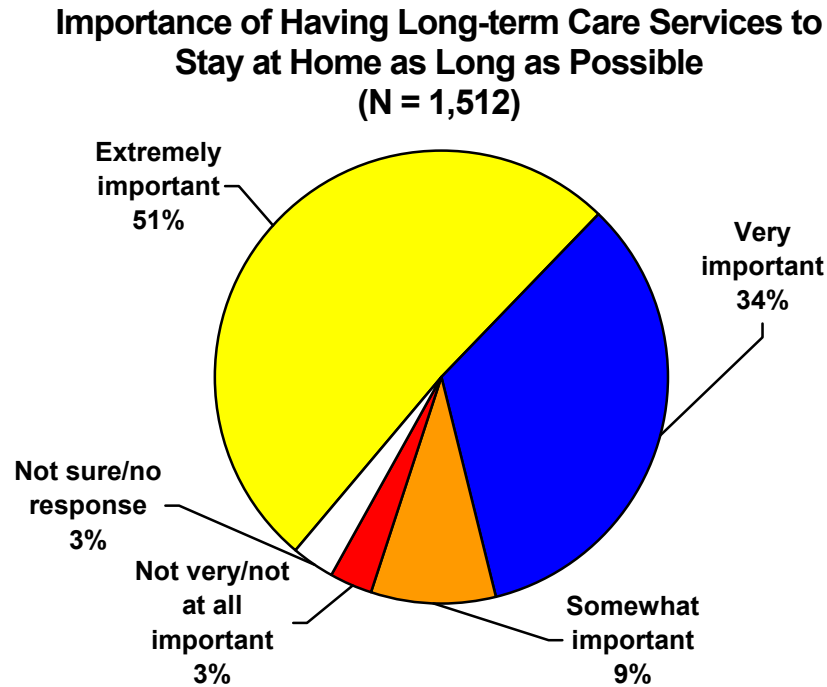
If they or a family member needed long-term care services, over three in four (77%) Floridians want to have long-term care services provided at home with family or friends, with home care professionals, or with both family and home care professionals. Thirteen percent prefer to receive care in a residential care facility such as assisted living. Very few Floridians say they would want to receive care in a nursing home.

**Preference for Where to Receive Long-Term Care
(N = 1,512)**



Florida's citizens age 35+ want long-term care services that will help them stay at home as long as possible if they become ill or disabled.

If they or a family member became ill or disabled and needed long-term care services, a strong majority of Floridians say it is important to have long-term care services that will allow them to stay at home as long as possible. Over four in five Floridians report that it is extremely or very important to receive long-term care services that will allow them to stay at home.

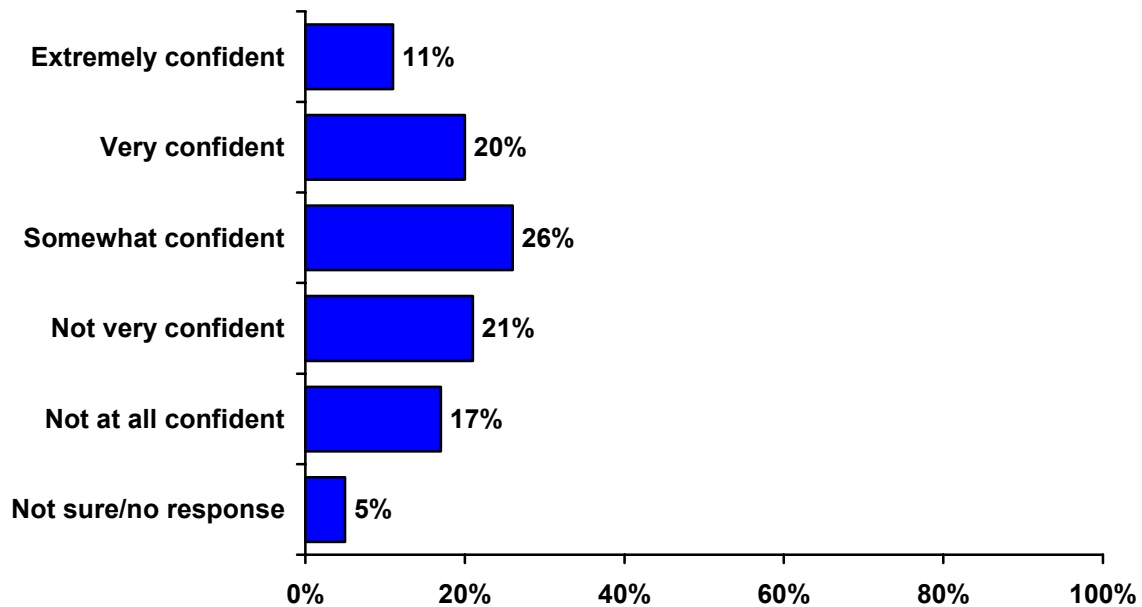


Paying for Long-Term Care—Self-Confidence and State Budget to Meet Need and Quality

Confidence in being able to afford current costs of long-term care services varies among Floridians age 35+.

Currently, in Florida the cost of long-term care services can vary greatly depending on a person's needs. For example, two hours of care in the home every day costs about \$12,000 a year while care in a nursing home costs about \$60,000 a year (Metlife Mature Market Institute, 2004). Respondents were asked how confident they are about being able to afford long-term care services for themselves or for their family. Confidence is divided almost into thirds: Just 31 percent are extremely or very confident, 26 percent are somewhat confident, and 38 percent are not very or not at all confident that they will be able to pay for long-term care services for themselves or their family.

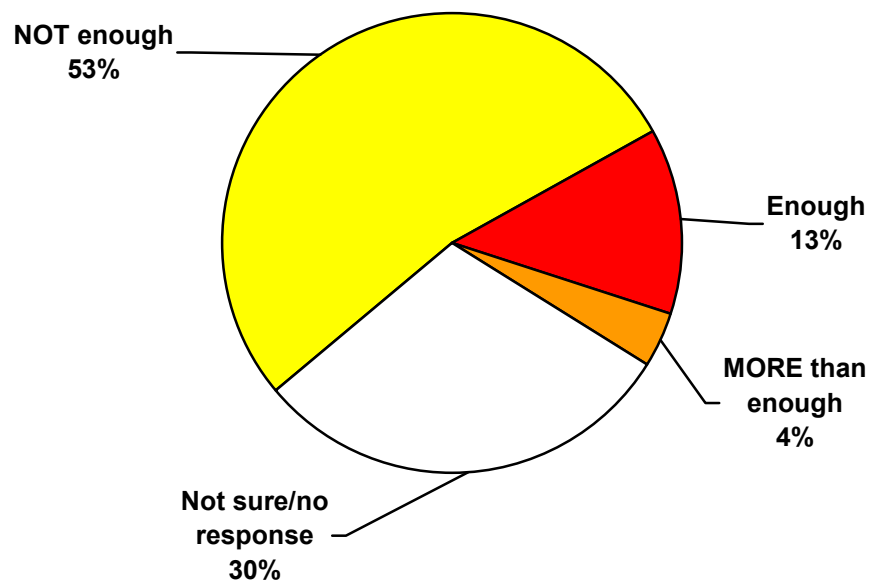
**Confidence in Ability to Afford Long-Term Care
(N = 1,512)**



Over half of Floridians age 35+ say there is not enough money for health and long-term care services in the state budget.

Respondents were asked to describe the current state of funding for health and long-term care in Florida. Just over half say there is not enough money, compared to one in six who say there is more than enough or enough money in Florida's state budget to meet the need for health and long-term care services and to ensure quality. Three in ten say they do not know.

Adequacy of Health and Long-Term Care Funding to Meet the Need for Service and Ensure the Quality of Health and Long-Term Care in Florida (N = 1,512)



Opinion on Mandatory Managed Long-Term Care

Floridians age 35+ reject a state-proposed requirement for older people on Medicaid to get long-term care services only through managed care by about five to one.

Medicaid is the program that covers health care for children and long-term care for older adults and disabled persons. It is a program for people who cannot afford to pay for health and long-term care on their own. Respondents were asked to focus on the part of Medicaid that pays for long-term care.

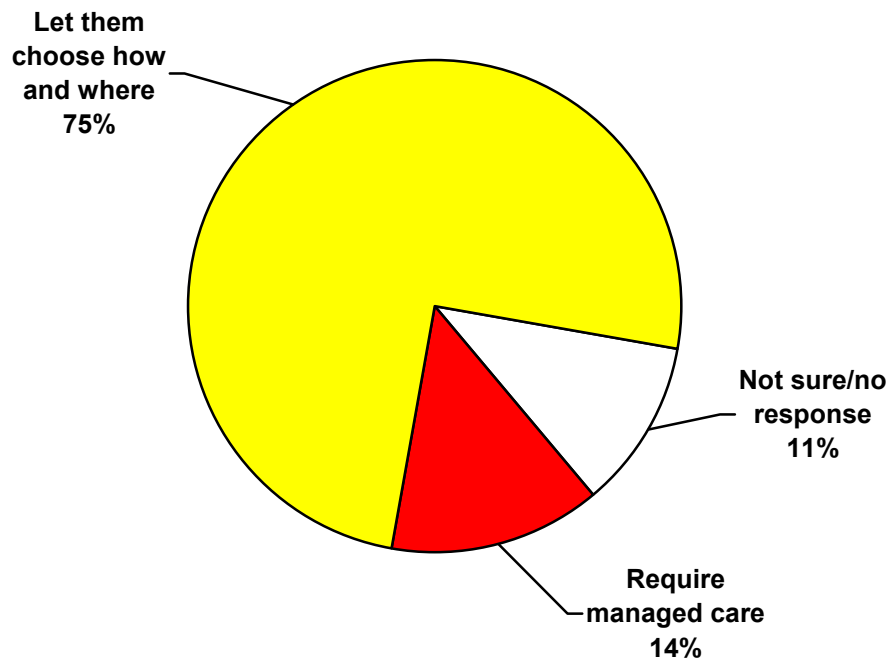
This part was described for them with the following facts:

- About a third of the Medicaid budget is spent on long-term care.
- Two-thirds of that is spent on nursing homes.
- Medicaid pays for all of the care for about two in three nursing home residents.
- Currently, older people on Medicaid can choose how and where they receive long-term care services.

Then, respondents were told about a current state proposal that would take away a person's ability to choose how and where they receive long-term care services. The state would require older people on Medicaid to get long-term care services only through a managed long-term care plan such as an HMO. Respondents were also told that the state could continue to let older people on Medicaid choose how and where they receive long-term care services. Some might choose services offered through a managed long-term care plan and others might choose services outside of managed long-term care plans.

When asked to think about older people on Medicaid, three in four Floridians say the state should let them choose how and where they receive long-term care services. Just one in seven say the state should require older people to get long-term care services only through a managed long-term care plan such as an HMO.

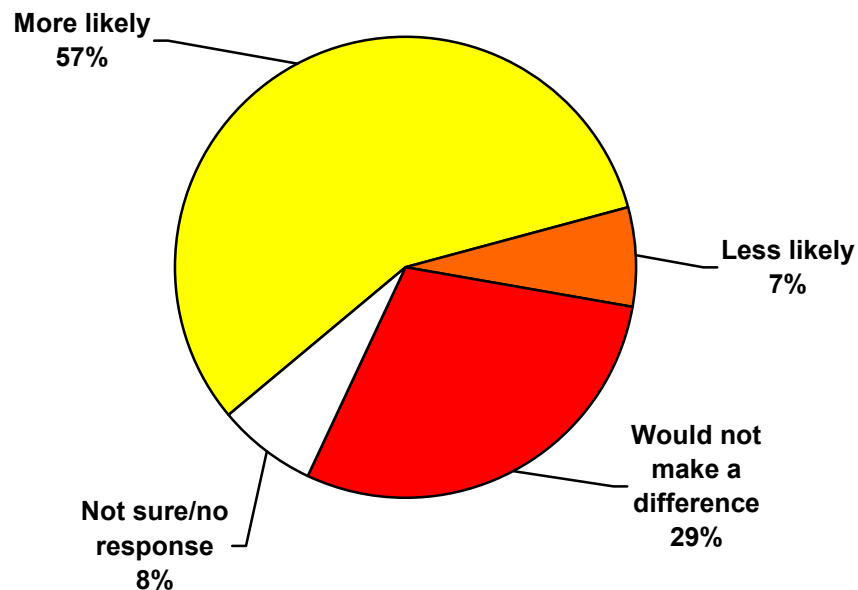
**How Should Medicaid Services Be Provided by the State to Older People on Medicaid?
(N = 1,512)**



Almost three in five Floridians age 35+ would be more likely to vote for state candidates who support letting older people on Medicaid choose long-term care services through managed care or some other way.

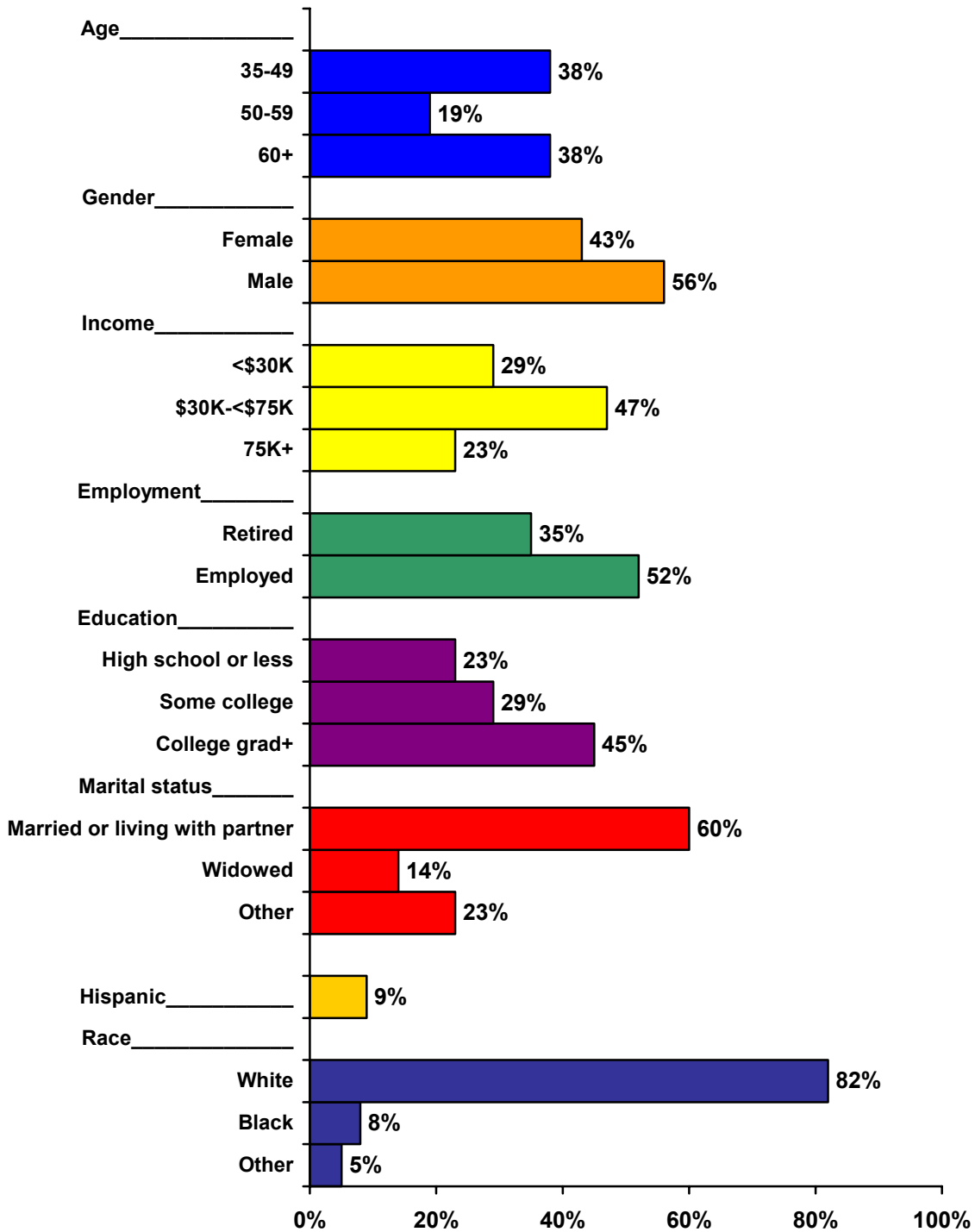
Nearly six in ten Floridians age 35+ would be more likely to vote for a candidate for state office who supports letting older people on Medicaid choose how and where they receive long-term care services whether through a managed long-term care plan or some other way, compared to fewer than one in ten who would be less likely to vote for such state candidates. For 29 percent, it would not make a difference.

**Likelihood of Voting for Candidates Who Supports Letting All Older People on Medicaid Choose How and Where to Receive Long-term Care Services*
(N = 1,512)**



*Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Demographic Profile of Survey Respondents (N=1,512)



- Thirty-seven percent of respondents are AARP members.
- Nearly eight in ten voted in the last ten years always (59%) or most of the time (19%).

Conclusions

States are dealing with increased health care costs for all citizens, while at the same time trying to prepare for the aging of the population, and the associated increase in Medicaid long-term care costs. Florida's Medicaid program not only pays for medical care for low-income and disabled Floridians but is also the primary payer for long-term care in the state. One of the primary cost drivers for Medicaid long-term care is nursing home care, which is usually the most expensive form of long-term care.

The purpose of this survey was to ask Floridians age 35+ about their perceptions and experiences with long-term care. Twenty-nine percent report that they or their loved ones needed long-term care in the last five years, while 43 percent say that they or their loved ones are likely to need long-term care in the next five years. Nine in ten say it is extremely or very important to them to choose how and where they would receive long-term care services.

When asked about long-term care financing, about one in three are extremely or very confident that they can afford the long-term care services they will need, while 38 percent are not very or not at all confident they can afford long-term care. More than half of those polled say Florida currently does not put enough money in the state budget to provide quality long-term care.

As policymakers look for ways to improve long-term care service delivery in the state, it is clear that Floridians want to maintain independence. The survey shows that the home is the top choice for where to get long-term care services. Seventy-seven percent want to receive long-term care services at home, with help from family and friends, help from professionals, or a combination of both. Eighty-five percent say it is extremely or very important to them to receive long-term care services that will help them stay at home for as long as possible.

The fundamental concern for Floridians age 35+ in considering long-term care is consumer choice. Seventy-five percent of Floridians surveyed favor letting older people choose how and where they get long-term care services through Medicaid. Fourteen percent favor letting managed-care companies choose care options for Medicaid long-term care patients.

Floridians take consumer choice in regards to long-term care seriously enough to allow it to affect their voting behavior. Fifty-seven percent say they would be more likely to vote for a candidate who supports letting Floridians choose how and where they receive Medicaid long-term care services, compared to only seven percent who would be less likely to vote for such a candidate. Twenty-nine percent say that a candidate's stance on the issue would not make a difference to them.

As the Florida legislature contemplates mandatory managed care in its Medicaid program, it is important to recognize that Floridians age 35+ want to make choices about how and where they receive long-term care services as well as the type of health care plan they use.

Methodology

AARP commissioned Alan Newman Research to conduct a random digit dial (RDD) telephone survey of Florida residents age 35 and older. Quotas were set in six county-defined regions —150 cases in each of the following combined state regions including Northwest/North Central and Southwest/Heartland and 300 cases in each of the following state regions including Northeast, Central/Space Coast, Tampa Bay, and Southeast. Conducted between October 13 and November 14, 2005,¹ a total of 1,512 interviews were completed. A sample of this size has a sampling error of plus or minus 2.6 percent. The sampling error for the regional sub-samples are plus or minus 8.2 percent for 150 respondents and plus or minus 5.7 percent for 300 respondents. Survey responses were weighted to reflect the distribution of age, gender, and education of Florida residents age 35 or older. Weighted responses to all survey questions are in the attached annotated questionnaire which also provides the county definitions for the quota sampled regions.

1) _____
The response rate is 19.14 percent and the cooperation rate is 25.22 percent. The response rate is Response Rate 3 and the cooperation rate is Cooperation Rate 3 (AAPOR, 2004).

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Annotated Survey



FIELD USE ONLY	
Date:	Supervisor:
Interviewer:	Editor:
Start Time:	Completed:
End Time:	Terminated:
# Minutes:	Validated:
Telephone #: () -	

Q#: _____

AARP – Florida Medicaid Reform Survey

October 2005

#123-29 (JCF)

QUOTAS	
<p>1,500 Completes (150 in Northwest and North Central regions combined, 150 in Southwest and Heartland regions combined, and 300 in each of the four other regions)</p> <p>– SEE END OF QUESTIONANIRE FOR REGION DEFINITIONS –</p>	<p>RDD, 35+</p> <p>Sampling Error = ± 2.6%</p> <p>Weighted N = 1,512</p>

INTRODUCTION/SCREENER

Introduction

Hello, this is _____ from Alan Newman Research, a national opinion research company. We’re conducting a study among Florida residents about long-term health care and other important issues facing the state. In order to make our study representative of the entire state, I need to speak with the youngest male who is at home right now and is at least 35 years old. Is this person available?

[INTERVIEWERS -- IF NECESSARY USE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:

My name is _____.

I’m calling from Alan Newman Research, a national opinion research firm located in Richmond, Virginia.

Let me assure you, this is NOT a sales call and you will NOT be asked to buy anything either now or later. We are NOT telemarketers.

All of your responses are kept entirely confidential.

The interview should take less than 10 minutes of your time depending on your answers.

Your views are important and we would greatly appreciate your participation.

We ask to speak to the youngest male or oldest female to make our survey more representative of the Florida population. Because of patterns in how people answer the phone, it is important that we randomly pick someone in each household to interview. Asking for the youngest male first is an easy way to pick someone at random.]

- 1) Person on phone is youngest male
- 2) Other person is youngest male and is coming to phone
- 3) Youngest male never available
- 4) Youngest male not available right now
- 5) DON’T KNOW / NOT SURE
- 6) REFUSED



Respondent Selection

S1. RECORD GENDER OF PERSON WHO ANSWERED PHONE:

- 1) Male 48%
- 2) Female 52%

S2. [IF INTRODUCTION = 1, SKIP TO S4; IF INTRODUCTION = 2, SKIP TO S3; IF INTRODUCTION = 6, TERMINATE AS REFUSAL] Then may I speak to the oldest female who is at home right now and is at least 35 years old?

- 1) Person on phone is oldest female → [SKIP TO S4]
- 2) Other person is oldest female and is coming to the phone → [SKIP TO S3]
- 3) Oldest female never available → [TERMINATE AS SCREENED OUT]
- 4) Oldest female is not available right now → [ARRANGE CALLBACK]
- 5) DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE → [ARRANGE CALLBACK]
- 6) REFUSED → [TERMINATE AS REFUSAL]

S3. Hello, my name is _____. I'm calling on behalf of Alan Newman Research, a national opinion research firm. Tonight we are calling Florida residents about long-term health care and other important issues facing the state. In order to make our study representative of the entire state, I need to speak with the [SELECT APPROPRIATE REFERENCE BASED ON SKIP PATTERN: "youngest male" OR "oldest female"] who is at home right now and is at least 35 years old. Are you [SELECT APPROPRIATE REFERENCE BASED ON SKIP PATTERN: "him" OR "her"]?

[INTERVIEWERS: IF MALE IS ON PHONE AND IS OVER 35 AND IS THE ONLY MALE AT HOME AT THIS VERY MOMENT, EXPLAIN THAT THEY ARE AUTOMATICALLY THE YOUNGEST MALE WHO IS AT HOME RIGHT NOW, REGARDLESS OF THE AGE OF OTHER MALES WHO LIVE IN THE HOUSEHOLD.]

- 1) Person on phone is youngest male/oldest female
- 2) Other person is youngest male/oldest female and is coming to the phone → [SKIP TO S3]
- 3) Youngest male never available → [SKIP TO S2]
- 4) Oldest female never available → [TERMINATE AS SCREENED OUT]
- 5) Youngest male not available right now → [SKIP TO S2]
- 6) Oldest female is not available right now → [ARRANGE CALLBACK]
- 7) DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE → [ARRANGE CALLBACK]
- 8) REFUSED → [TERMINATE AS REFUSAL]

S4. In order to save time and ensure I only ask questions relevant to you could you tell me whether you are aged 50 or older, or are you under 50?

- 1) Age 50 or older
- 2) Under 50 → [SKIP TO Q1]
- 3) DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE → [SKIP TO Q1]
- 4) REFUSED → [SKIP TO Q1]

S5. And lastly are you 65 and older or are you under 65?

- 1) Age 65 or older
- 2) Under 65
- 3) DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
- 4) REFUSED



Main Questionnaire

I'd like to begin by asking you a few general questions about your own healthcare coverage.

1. Do you have any kind of healthcare coverage, including health insurance or government plans such as Medicare or Medicaid?

<u>%</u>	
82	Yes
18	No → [SKIP TO 4]
<.5	DON'T KNOW → [SKIP TO 4]
0	REFUSED (DO NOT READ) → [SKIP TO 4]

1. [ASK ONLY IF S4 = 2 OR S5 = 2] What is the source of your healthcare coverage?
Are you covered.... (n=758 Respondents under age 65 with health care coverage)

<u>%</u>	
52	Through your current employer
15	Through your spouses employer
12	On your own, through an individual insurance policy
6	Through a previous employer or spouses employer [MAY BE RETIREMENT BENEFIT]
3	Through Veterans or military benefits
3	Through Medicaid
4	Through Medicare, or
1	Some other way: [RECORD]
2	Government- Unspecified [VOLUNTEERED]
1	DON'T KNOW
0	REFUSED

[SKIP TO Q3]

- 2a. Are you currently covered by Medicare? (n=441 Respondents age 65 and older with health care coverage)

<u>%</u>	
93	Yes
6	No → [SKIP TO Q2d]
<.5	DON'T KNOW → [SKIP TO Q2d]
1	REFUSED (DO NOT READ) → [SKIP TO Q2d]



2b. Do you have any additional healthcare coverage besides Medicare? (n=408 respondents age 65 and older with Medicare coverage)

<u>%</u>	
81	Yes
19	No → [SKIP TO 4]
0	DON'T KNOW → [SKIP TO 4]
0	REFUSED (DO NOT READ) → [SKIP TO 4]

2c. And what is the source of this additional healthcare coverage? Are you covered.... [IF NECESSARY TO DETERMINE POLICY SOURCE ASK: “Who pays for this policy, do you pay for it or does a current or previous employer pay for it?”] (n=329 Respondents age and older with Medicare coverage and additional health care coverage)

<u>%</u>	
7	Through your current employer
7	Through your spouses employer
29	On your own, through an individual insurance policy
27	Through a previous employer or spouses employer [MAY BE RETIREMENT BENEFIT]
8	Through Veterans or military benefits
2	Through Medicaid
6	Through Medicare, or
4	Some other way: [RECORD]
3	Government- Unspecified [VOLUNTEERED]
2	DON'T KNOW
1	REFUSED

[SKIP TO Q3]

2d. What is the source of your healthcare coverage? Are you covered.... [IF NECESSARY TO DETERMINE POLICY SOURCE ASK: “Who pays for this policy, do you pay for it or does a current or previous employer pay for it?”] (n=26 Respondents age 65 and older and not covered by Medicare)

<u>%</u>	
18	Through your current employer
8	Through your spouses employer
3	On your own, through an individual insurance policy
10	Through a previous employer or spouses employer [MAY BE RETIREMENT BENEFIT]
8	Through Veterans or military benefits
9	Through Medicaid
17	Through Medicare, or
0	Some other way: [RECORD]
22	Government- Unspecified [VOLUNTEERED]
0	DON'T KNOW
0	REFUSED



3. Which of the following most clearly describes the type of health care plan you currently have? [READ LIST] [RANDOMIZE ORDER OF FIRST THREE PLAN DESCRIPTIONS] (n=1152 Respondents with health care coverage)

<u>%</u>	
24	A plan where you can <u>only</u> use doctors or hospitals who are part of the plan, often referred to as an HMO → [SKIP TO 5]
38	A plan where you pay less if the doctor or hospital is on an approved list, but where you can choose to see a doctor outside of the plan and pay more, often referred to as a PPOOR,
32	A plan where you can use any doctor or hospital you choose, often referred to as traditional fee-for-service
2	OTHER (Please specify: _____)
5	DON'T KNOW
<.5	REFUSED

4. Have you ever used a health care plan where you could only use doctors or hospitals that are part of the plan, often referred to as an HMO? (n=1240 Respondents no in an HMO)

<u>%</u>	
47	Yes
52	No
2	DON'T KNOW
<.5	REFUSED (DO NOT READ)

5a. [ASK ONLY IF Q1 >1] As you may know, there are three basic types of healthcare coverage: HMOs where you can only use doctors or hospitals that are part of the plan, PPOs where you pay less if the doctor or hospital is on an approved list, but where you can choose to see a doctor outside of the plan and pay more, and traditional fee-for-service plans where you can use any doctor or hospital you choose. If you were able to get healthcare coverage, how important would it be to you to be able to choose the type of healthcare plan you use?

Would you say it is extremely important, very important, somewhat important, not very important, or not at all important? (n=274 Respondents with no health care coverage)

<u>%</u>	
43	Extremely important
43	Very important
9	Somewhat important
1	Not very important
3	Not at all important
1	DON'T KNOW
0	REFUSED



5b. [ASK ONLY IF Q1 = 1] Thinking about the different types of healthcare coverage including HMOs, PPOs, and traditional fee-for-service plans, how important is it to you to be able to choose the type of health care plan you use?

Would you say it is extremely important, very important, somewhat important, not very important, or not at all important? (n=1238 Respondents with health care coverage and not in an HMO)

%	
44	Extremely important
39	Very important
10	Somewhat important
2	Not very important
3	Not at all important
2	DON'T KNOW
<.5	REFUSED

6. Now, I'm going to ask you some questions about long-term care. Long-term care refers to services provided over an extended period of time. These services can be provided at home, in a community setting, in an assisted-living facility, or in a nursing home. Care can be provided by family, friends or paid staff. People of all ages who are frail, ill, or disabled and need help with regular daily activities, such as dressing, bathing, preparing meals, or eating, may need long-term care.

In the last 5 years, have you or a member of your family, such as your spouse, parents, siblings, or grandparents, needed long-term care?

%	
29	Yes
70	No
<.5	DON'T KNOW
<.5	REFUSED

7. How likely is it that you or a family member will need long-term care in the next five years?

Would you say it is extremely likely, very likely, somewhat likely, not very likely, or not at all likely?

%	
10	Extremely likely
10	Very likely
23	Somewhat likely
28	Not very likely
21	Not at all likely
8	DON'T KNOW
<.5	REFUSED



8. If you or a family member needed long-term care services, where would you want to have this care provided? [READ LIST] [RANDOMIZE OPTIONS 1-5]

<u>%</u>	
16	At home, with help from family or friends?
21	At home, with help from home care professionals?
40	At home, with help from family, friends, AND home care professionals?
13	In a residential care facility, such as assisted living?
3	In a nursing home?
1	Or some place else? [Please Specify: _____]
7	DON'T KNOW
1	REFUSED

9. If you or a family member became ill or disabled and needed long-term care services, how important would it be to have services that would help you or your family member to stay at home as long as possible?

Would you say it is extremely important, very important, somewhat important, not very important, or not at all important?

<u>%</u>	
51	Extremely important
34	Very important
9	Somewhat important
2	Not very important
2	Not at all important
2	DON'T KNOW
<.5	REFUSED

10. How important would it be to you to be able to choose how and where you or your family member received long-term care services?

Would you say it is extremely important, very important, somewhat important, not very important, or not at all important?

<u>%</u>	
51	Extremely important
39	Very important
7	Somewhat important
1	Not very important
1	Not at all important
2	DON'T KNOW
<.5	REFUSED



11. **Currently, in Florida the cost of long-term care services can vary greatly depending on your needs. For example, two hours of care in the home every day costs about \$12,000 a year. Care in a nursing home costs about \$60,000 a year. How confident are you about being able to afford long-term care services for you or your family?**

Would you say you are extremely confident, very confident, somewhat confident, not very confident, or not at all confident?

%	
11	Extremely confident
20	Very confident
26	Somewhat confident
21	Not very confident
17	Not at all confident
4	Don't know (DO NOT READ)
1	REFUSED

12. **Which of the following best describes the current state funding for health and long-term care in Florida? Would you say...? [READ LIST] [RANDOMIZE OPTIONS 1-3]**

%	
4	There is more than enough money in the state budget to meet the need for services and ensure quality
13	There is enough money in the state budget to meet the need for services and ensure quality Or would you say....
53	There is not enough money in the state budget to meet the need for services and ensure quality.
30	DON'T KNOW
<.5	REFUSED

13. **Now, I want to ask you a couple questions about Medicaid, the program that covers health care for children and long-term care for older adults and disabled persons. It is the program for people who cannot afford to pay for health and long-term care on their own.**

I am going to ask you to focus on the part of Medicaid that pays for long-term care. About a third of the Medicaid budget is spent on long-term care. Two thirds of that is spent on nursing homes. Medicaid pays for all of the care for about two in three nursing home residents.

Currently, older people on Medicaid can choose how and where they receive long-term care services. The State wants to change this by requiring all older people on Medicaid to get long-term care services only through a managed long-term care plan such as an HMO. Alternatively, the State could keep letting all older people on Medicaid choose how and where they receive long-term care services. Some might choose services offered through a managed long-term care plan and others might choose services outside of managed long-term care plans.



13. (continued)

**Thinking about older people on Medicaid, do you think the State should....[READ LIST]
[RANDOMIZE ORDER OF OPTIONS 1 & 2]**

<u>%</u>	
14	Require them to get long-term care services only through a managed long-term care plan such as an HMO Or do you think the State should....
75	Let them choose how and where they receive long-term care services
9	DON'T KNOW
1	REFUSED

14. **Are you more or less likely to vote for a candidate for State office including Governor or State Legislator who supports letting all older people on Medicaid choose how and where they receive long-term care services whether through a managed long-term care plan or some other way?**

Would you say you would be more likely to vote for that candidate, less likely to vote for that candidate, or would it not make a difference in your voting behavior?

<u>%</u>	
57	More likely
29	Would not make a difference
7	Less likely
7	DON'T KNOW
1	REFUSED



Demographics

My last few questions are for classification purposes only!

D1. What is your age as of your last birthday? [RECORD IN YEARS]

%	
38	35-49
19	50-59
38	60+
5	REFUSED

D2. What is your marital status? Are you currently.....

%	
57	Married
3	Not married, living with your partner
2	Separated
11	Divorced
14	Widowed, or are you
9	Single and never married
<.5	Don't know (DO NOT READ)
3	REFUSED

D3. [IF D2 = 1 ASK: "Are you or your spouse a member of A-A-R-P formerly known as the American Association of Retired Persons?" OTHERWISE ASK: "Are you a member of A-A-R-P formerly known as the American Association of Retired Persons?"]

%	
37	Yes
60	No
1	DON'T KNOW
2	REFUSED

D4. Thinking about your state elections for Florida Governor and Legislators in the last ten years,

D4. (cont.) would you say you vote...

%	
59	Always
19	Most of the time
4	Half the time
5	Seldom, or would you say you
9	Never vote
1	DON'T KNOW
2	REFUSED

D5. Generally speaking, do you think of yourself as a...[RANDOMIZE ORDER OF 1-3]

%	
31	Democrat,
31	Republican,
23	Independent
8	Or, something else
3	DON'T KNOW
5	REFUSED

D6. What is the highest level of education you have completed? (READ)

%	
4	Less than high school
20	High school graduate or equivalent
29	Some college or technical training beyond high school
28	College graduate
17	Post-graduate or professional degree
<.5	DON'T KNOW
3	REFUSED

D7. Which of the following best describes your current employment status?



D7. (continued)

Are you currently....

<u>%</u>	
45	Employed full-time
7	Employed part-time
35	Retired and not working
2	Unemployed and looking for work
9	Not in the labor force for other reasons
<.5	DON'T KNOW
3	REFUSED

D8. Are you Hispanic, Spanish, or Latino?

<u>%</u>	
9	Yes
88	No
1	DON'T KNOW
3	REFUSED

D9. And which of the following best describes your race?

<u>%</u>	
82	White/Caucasian
8	Black/African American
1	Asian
1	Native American or Alaskan Native
3	Other: could you specify: _____
1	DON'T KNOW
4	REFUSED

D10. We realize income is a private matter and so rather than ask anything specific about your income, we'd like to ask you two broad questions.

First, was your annual household income before taxes in 2004 under \$100,000 or over \$100,000?

<u>%</u>	
72	Under \$100,000
16	\$100,000 or over → [SKIP TO D12]
2	DON'T KNOW → [SKIP TO D13]
10	REFUSED → [SKIP TO D13]

D11. Next, for statistical purposes only, please stop me when I get to the category that includes your household's income before taxes in 2004. Was it... [READ] (n=1090 Respondents with incomes under \$100K)

<u>%</u>	
8	Less than \$10,000
10	\$10,000 but less than \$20,000
12	\$20,000 but less than \$30,000
16	\$30,000 but less than \$40,000
14	\$40,000 but less than \$50,000
18	\$50,000 but less than \$75,000.
12	\$75,000 but less than \$100,000
4	DON'T KNOW
8	REFUSED

[SKIP TO D13]

D12. Next, for statistical purposes only, please stop me when I get to the category that includes your household's income before taxes in 2004. Was it... [READ](n=243 Respondents with incomes over \$100K)

<u>%</u>	
30	\$100,000 but less than \$130,000
27	\$130,000 but less than \$160,000
13	\$160,000 but less than \$190,000
5	\$190,000 but less than \$260,000
15	\$260,000 or more
2	DON'T KNOW
9	REFUSED

D13. What is your 5-digit zip code?

**D14. What is your county of residence? See list▶
Gender:**

<u>%</u>	
43	Male
56	Female
1	Unknown

THANKS AND HAVE A GOOD NIGHT!



QUOTA DEFINITIONS: REGION BY COUNTIES

NORTHWEST

Escambia	2%
Santa Rosa	1%
Okaloosa	1%
Walton	<.5
Holmes	<.5
Washington	0
Bay	2%
Jackson	<.5
Calhoun	0
Gulf	<.5
Liberty	0
Franklin	<.5
Gadsden	<.5
Leon	1%
Wakulla	<.5
Jefferson	<.5

NORTH CENTRAL

Madison	<.5
Hamilton	0
Columbia	<.5
Taylor	<.5
Lafayette	<.5
Suwannee	<.5
Union	<.5
Bradford	<.5
Dixie	<.5
Gilchrist	<.5
Alachua	1%
Levy	<.5

NORTHEAST

Nassau	1%
Baker	<.5
Duval	10%
Clay	2%
St. Johns	2%
Putnam	2%
Flagler	1%

**CENTRAL /
SPACE COAST**

Marion	2%
Volusia	3%
Sumter	1%
Lake	2%
Seminole	2%
Orange	3%
Brevard	3%
Osceola	1%

TAMPA BAY

Citrus	1%
Hernando	1%
Pasco	2%
Pinellas	3%
Hillsborough	5%
Polk	3%
Manatee	1%
Sarasota	3%

SOUTHWEST

Charlotte	2%
Lee	4%
Collier	2%

HEARTLAND

Hardee	1%
Highlands	1%
Okeechobee	<.5
Desoto	<.5
Glades	<.5
Hendry	<.5

SOUTHEAST

Indian River	1%
St. Lucie	1%
Martin	<.5
Palm Beach	5%
Broward	6%
Miami-Dade	3%
Monroe	<.5
Other	1%

Don't Know	2%
Refused	6%

Select Tables by Geographic Region

TABLE 1

Question 5:

As you may know, there are three basic types of healthcare coverage: HMOs where you can only use doctors or hospitals that are part of the plan, PPOs where you pay less if the doctor or hospital is on an approved list, but where you can choose to see a doctor outside of the plan and pay more, and traditional fee-for-service plans where you can use any doctor or hospital you choose. If you were able to get healthcare coverage, how important would it be to you to be able to choose the type of healthcare plan you use?

Would you say...

	Extremely important	Very important	Somewhat important	Not very/not at all important	Don't know/refused
REGION	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
	%	%	%	%	%
Northwest and North Central (n=146)	44	38	10	3	5
Northeast (n=114)	46	39	9	4	2
Central and Space Coast (n=273)	46	39	11	3	2
Tampa Bay (n=356)	41	40	12	5	1
Southwest and Heartland (n=113)	46	35	11	6	3
Southeast (n=510)	43	41	9	6	1

TABLE 2

Question 10:

How important would it be to you to be able to choose how and where you or your family member received long-term care services? Would you say...

	Extremely important	Very important	Somewhat important	Not very/not at all important	Don't know/refused
REGION	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
	%	%	%	%	%
Northwest and North Central (n=146)	51	40	7	1	2
Northeast (n=114)	59	34	6	1	<.5
Central and Space Coast (n=273)	51	39	7	3	2
Tampa Bay (n=356)	51	35	10	2	2
Southwest and Heartland (n=113)	55	32	8	1	4
Southeast (n=510)	48	44	3	2	3

TABLE 3

Question 13:

Currently, older people on Medicaid can choose how and where they receive long-term care services. The State wants to change this by requiring all older people on Medicaid to get long-term care services only through a managed long-term care plan such as an HMO. Alternatively, the State could keep letting all older people on Medicaid choose how and where they receive long-term care services. Some might choose services offered through a managed long-term care plan and others might choose services outside of managed long-term care plans.

Thinking about older people on Medicaid, do you think the State should...

1) Require them to get long-term care services **ONLY** through a managed long-term care plan such as an HMO

OR

2) let them **CHOOSE** how and where they receive long-term care services?

	Require HMO only	Let them CHOOSE	Don't know/ refused
REGION	▼	▼	▼
	%	%	%
Northwest and North Central (n=146)	14	74	12
Northeast (n=114)	13	79	8
Central and Space Coast (n=273)	14	76	11
Tampa Bay (n=356)	14	75	11
Southwest and Heartland (n=113)	16	73	11
Southeast (n=510)	15	74	11

TABLE 4

Question 14:

Are you more or less likely to vote for a candidate for State office including Governor or State Legislator who supports letting all older people on Medicaid choose how and where they receive long-term care services whether through a managed long-term care plan or some other way?

Would you say you would be more likely to vote for that candidate, less likely to vote for that candidate, or would it not make a difference in your voting behavior?

	More likely	Would not make a difference	Less likely	Don't know/ refused
REGION	▼	▼	▼	▼
	%	%	%	%
Northwest and North Central (n=146)	55	31	6	8
Northeast (n=114)	59	30	6	5
Central and Space Coast (n=273)	55	30	8	8
Tampa Bay (n=356)	56	32	5	7
Southwest and Heartland (n=113)	50	34	7	9
Southeast (n=510)	59	25	7	9

AARP
Knowledge Management
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