

**Health and Long-Term Care  
Services During A Budget  
Crisis: A Survey of  
Wisconsin Residents 50+**

March 2003



**Health and Long-Term Care Services  
During A Budget Crisis:  
A Survey of Wisconsin Residents 50+**

**Report Prepared by  
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Data Collected by Woelfel Research, Inc.**

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AARP is a nonprofit, nonpartisan membership organization dedicated to making life better for people 50 and over. We provide information and resources; engage in legislative, regulatory and legal advocacy; assist members in serving their communities; and offer a wide range of unique benefits, special products, and services for our members. These include *AARP The Magazine*, published bimonthly; *AARP Bulletin*, our monthly newspaper; *Segunda Juventud*, our quarterly newspaper in Spanish; *NRTA Live & Learn*, our quarterly newsletter for National Retired Teachers Association members; and our Web site, [www.aarp.org](http://www.aarp.org). We have staffed offices in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

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## Background

Across the nation, states are in the midst of a severe budget crisis, with revenues falling, deficits climbing, and costs continuing to escalate. Because almost all states are legally obligated to balance their budgets, hard choices are being made: trimming or dismantling programs and services, cutting state jobs, finding new ways to generate needed resources, or some combination of these options. At the same time, states' most vulnerable citizens are feeling the pinch of a weakened economy and need additional assistance from their state government. Since state budget reductions tend to fall most heavily on programs that serve the low-income population, state budget crises hit the most vulnerable when they are already feeling the impact of a weak economy.<sup>1</sup>

Wisconsin, like most states, is experiencing an economic downturn characterized by sharply lower state revenues and rising demand for state services. As a result, even with the passage of a recent budget balancing bill, the state will need to carry a \$281.5 million shortfall from its 2003 budget into the 2004 budget. In the next two years, Wisconsin faces a \$3.2 billion shortfall. In response, the governor has proposed slashing state spending by \$1.5 billion, abolishing almost 3,000 state jobs, and raising tuition at the state university 17 percent.

The current study, *Health and Long-Term Care Services During A Budget Crisis: A Survey of Wisconsin Residents 50+*, explores:

- How residents prioritize the state's current levels of funding for health and long-term care services
- Citizens' ideas about current funding levels for health and home and community-based care services
- Support for SeniorCare, the state prescription drug program for the elderly, and home and community-based services such as Family Care, Partnership, Community Options, and Community Integration
- Attitudes toward cutting a variety of services funded by Wisconsin
- Methods to raise revenue to avoid cuts in human service programs

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<sup>1</sup> Rivlin, Alice M. "Another State Fiscal Crisis: Is There a Better Way?" The Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C. Policy Briefing No. 23, December 2002.

This telephone survey was conducted between February 7 and 23, 2003 with a sample of 824 Wisconsin residents age 50 and older.

## Report Organization

The highlights section provides a brief overview of the major survey results. The findings section presents the survey data. The results are reported as percentages.<sup>2</sup> A profile of survey respondents is followed by the conclusions section. The methodology section discusses weighting the data, response rates, and sampling error. An annotated questionnaire, appended to the report, discloses all survey responses and provides a demographic profile of respondents.

## Highlights

- More than nine in ten (92%) Wisconsin residents age 50 or older say it is important to them that the state of Wisconsin maintains current levels of funding for the SeniorCare prescription drug program and home and community-based care services. Ninety-one percent of respondents say it is important for Wisconsin to maintain current levels of funding that help people obtain SeniorCare and home and community-based care services, even if they are not currently personally eligible for these services.
- A plurality of Wisconsin residents (39%) say there is not enough money in the state budget to meet the need for services like SeniorCare and home and community-based care and still ensure quality.
- Three quarters (73%) of Wisconsinites support legislation that would maintain current funding for SeniorCare and home and community-based care services, even if it meant an increase in taxes.
- More than eight in ten 50+ Wisconsin residents support finding ways to generate additional revenues if the money generated was dedicated to maintain home and community-based services such as Family Care, Partnership, Community Options, and Community Integration (82%) and SeniorCare (81%).

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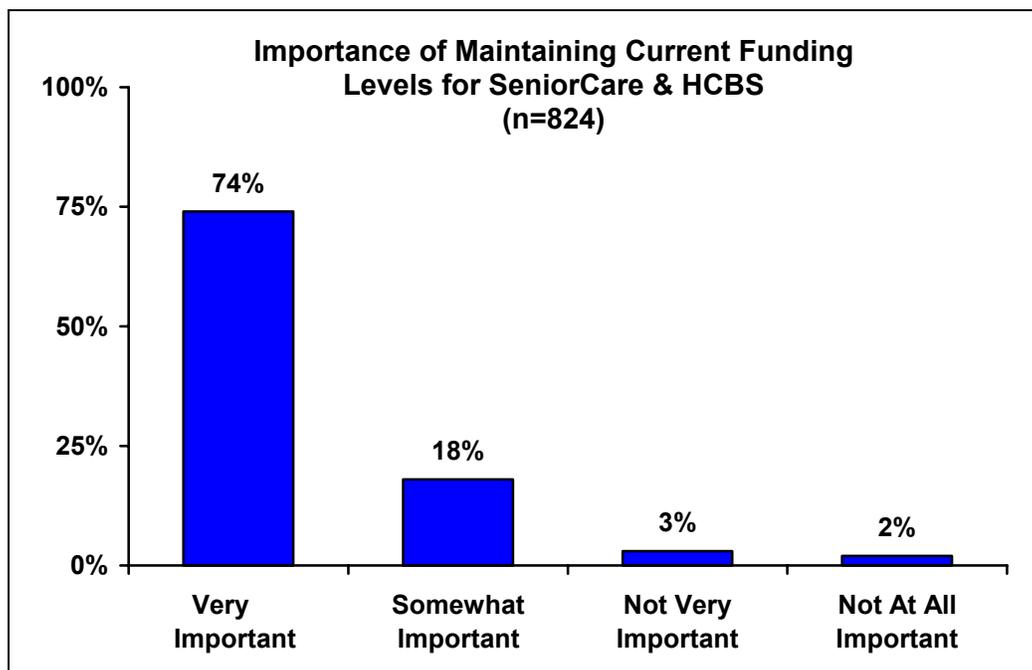
<sup>2</sup> Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Also some graphs do not include respondents who refused to answer or said “Don’t Know.” Similarly, graphs do not include categories with less than 1% response.

- Wisconsin residents oppose cutting essential services as one approach to balance the budget. They most strenuously oppose cuts in:
  - health care and long-term care services for older persons and people with disabilities (81%) and
  - education services including K-12 and higher education (63%).
- Wisconsinites support raising revenues to avoid major cuts in state services. The majority of residents support:
  - increasing the tax on liquor (82%);
  - increasing the current tax on cigarettes to \$.85 from \$.77 per pack (80%);
  - increasing the tax on beer and wine (78%);
  - closing loopholes and exemptions (77%);
  - adding a temporary surcharge on households with annual incomes over \$200,000 (73%); and
  - increasing corporate income taxes (62%).
- Almost half (47%) of Wisconsin residents are more likely to vote for a candidate who supports maintaining the delivery of SeniorCare and home and community-based care services, even if it means generating additional state revenues.

## Findings

**More than nine in ten Wisconsin residents believe it is important that the state maintain current levels of funding for SeniorCare and home and community-based care services (HCBS).**

Maintaining current funding levels for SeniorCare, the state prescription drug program, and home and community-based care services (HCBS) is important to Wisconsin residents 50+. Three quarters of respondents think it is *very important* (74%) while another 18 percent think it is *somewhat important*.



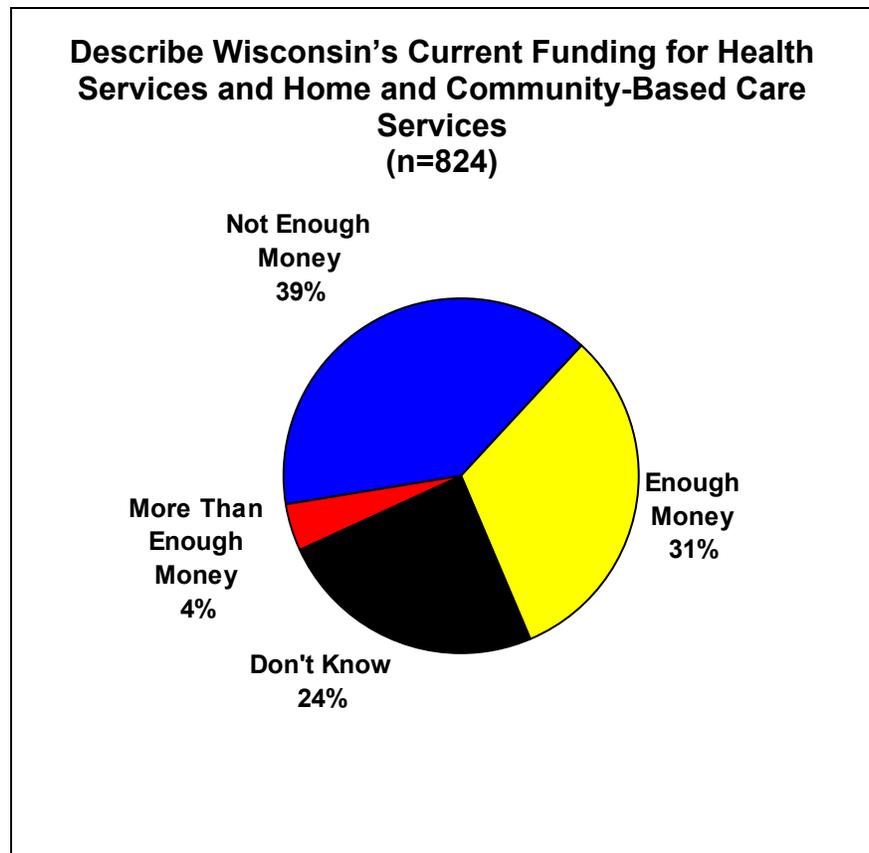
**More than nine in ten residents think it is important for Wisconsin to maintain current levels of funding that help people obtain SeniorCare and home and community-based care services, even if they are not currently personally eligible for the services.**

Ninety-one percent of respondents say it is important for Wisconsin to maintain current levels of funding that help people obtain SeniorCare and home and community-based care services, even if they are not currently personally eligible for these services. Sixty-five percent believe it is *very important* while 26 percent believe it is *somewhat important*.

**A plurality of Wisconsin residents believes there is *not enough money* in the state budget to meet the needs for services and ensure quality.**

Survey respondents were asked to describe Wisconsin’s current funding for health services like SeniorCare and home and community-based care services. SeniorCare is the state prescription drug program for the elderly; home and community-based care services are services provided in the home or in community settings such as home delivered meals, home health care, and adult day care.

A plurality (39%) of respondents say there is *not enough money* in the state budget to meet the need for services and ensure quality. Another 31 percent believe that currently there is *enough money* to meet needs. A quarter of respondents (24%) responded *Don’t Know* to the question; and only four percent think there is *more than enough money* in the state budget to meet the need for service while ensuring quality.

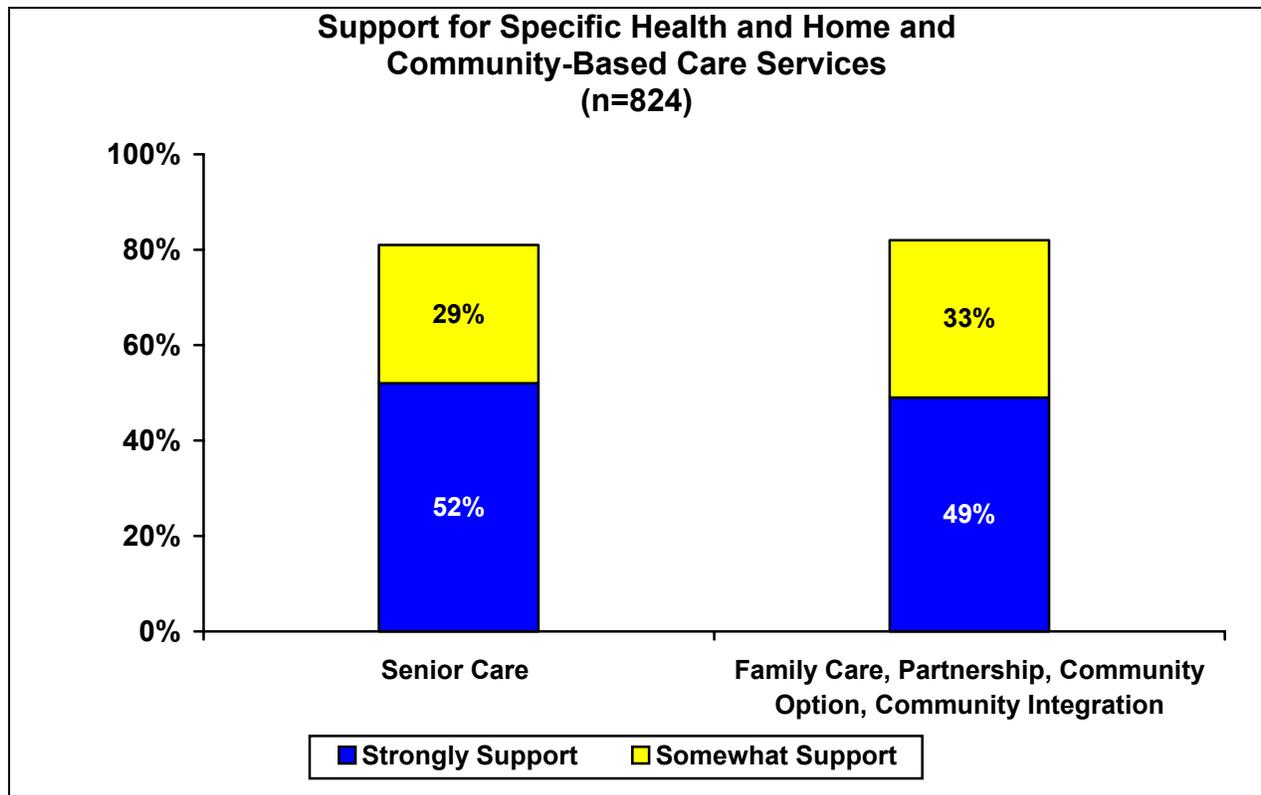


**Three-quarters of Wisconsin residents support state legislation that would maintain current funding for SeniorCare and home and community-based care services, even if it meant an increase in taxes.**

Survey respondents were asked about support for or opposition to legislation in Wisconsin that would maintain current funding for SeniorCare and home and community-based care services, even if it meant an increase in taxes. Almost three-quarters (73%) of respondents support the legislation. Forty-two percent *strongly support* and 31 percent *somewhat support* the state legislation that would maintain current funding for SeniorCare and home and community-based care services, even if it meant an increase in taxes.

**More than eight in ten Wisconsin residents support finding ways to generate additional revenues if the money was dedicated to maintain services such as SeniorCare and home and community-based services.**

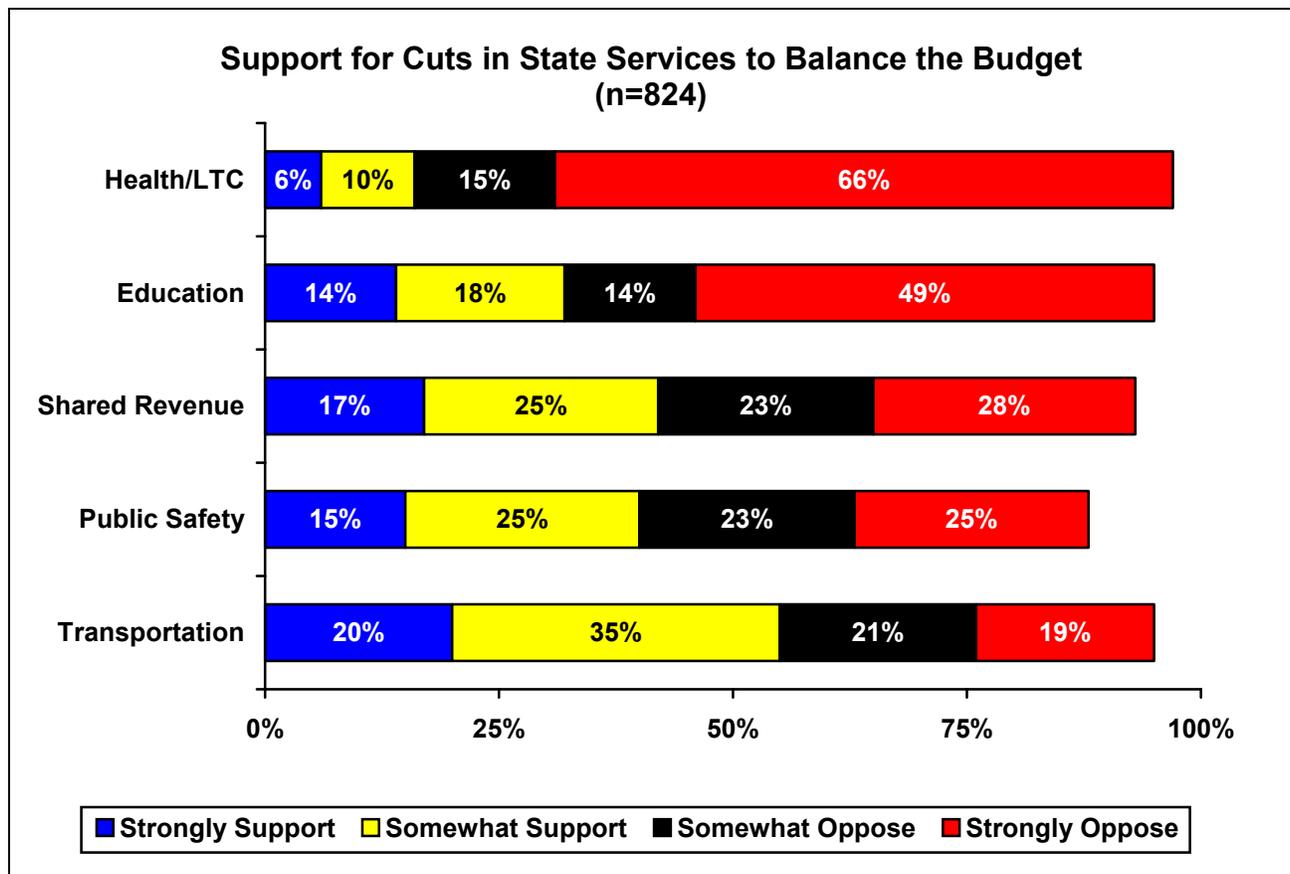
Wisconsin's 50+ residents support finding ways to generate additional revenues for specific programs. Eighty-two percent support additional revenues generated and dedicated to home and community-based service programs such as Family Care, Partnership, Community Options, and Community Integration. These programs are provided in the home or in community settings; they include home delivered meals, help with chores and personal care, home health care, and adult day care. Another 81 percent of respondents support dedicated funding for SeniorCare, the state prescription drug program for the elderly.



## Wisconsin residents 50+ oppose cuts to health and long-term care, education, and revenue sharing as ways to balance the state budget.

Respondents were asked to consider ways to balance the state budget. One option is possible cuts for a variety of services funded by the State of Wisconsin. Respondents were presented with five different types of state-funded services: health care and long-term care for older persons and people with disabilities; education services, including K-12 and higher education; transportation, highways, and road services; public safety and correction services; and shared revenue services. Shared revenue is provided by the state to municipalities and counties to fund services such as fire, police and senior centers. It is the largest aid payment for the municipalities and an important source of revenue for counties.

The majority of Wisconsin residents oppose cuts in health and long-term care services (81%), education services (63%), and revenue sharing (51%) as a way to balance the state budget. Opposition to cuts in public safety and corrections (48%) and transportation services (40%) is somewhat less.



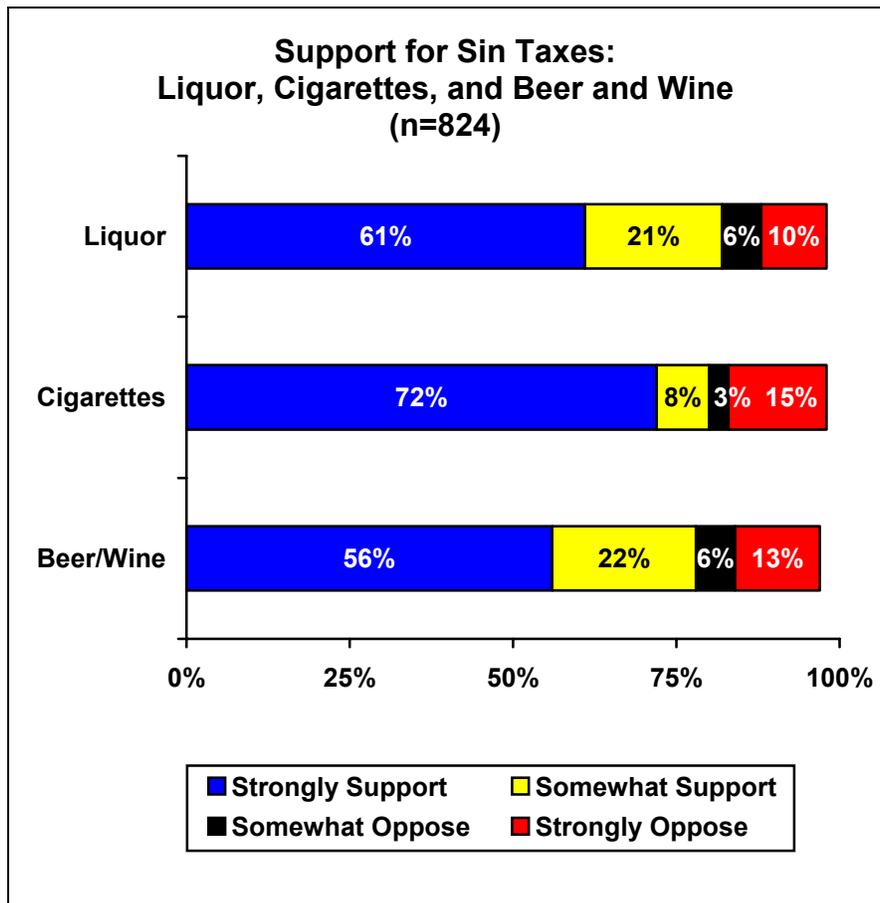
**Wisconsin residents 50+ support increases in sin taxes and corporate and temporary taxes as a way to balance the state budget without major service cuts.**

Another approach to balance the state budget without major service cuts is to look for new ways to raise revenue. Wisconsin residents were asked about several approaches to raising revenues that could help avoid cutting services.

Broadly speaking the approaches include: sin taxes, broad-based personal taxes, and corporate and temporary taxes. Sin taxes include taxes on beer and wine, liquor, and cigarettes. Broad-based personal taxes are taxes that affect a wide range of individuals such as the sales tax. Corporate and temporary taxes include corporate taxes, closing loopholes and exemptions, and adding a temporary surcharge on the income tax for households with annual incomes of \$200,000 or more.

**Three-quarters or more of Wisconsin residents support increases in taxes on liquor, cigarettes, and beer and wine.**

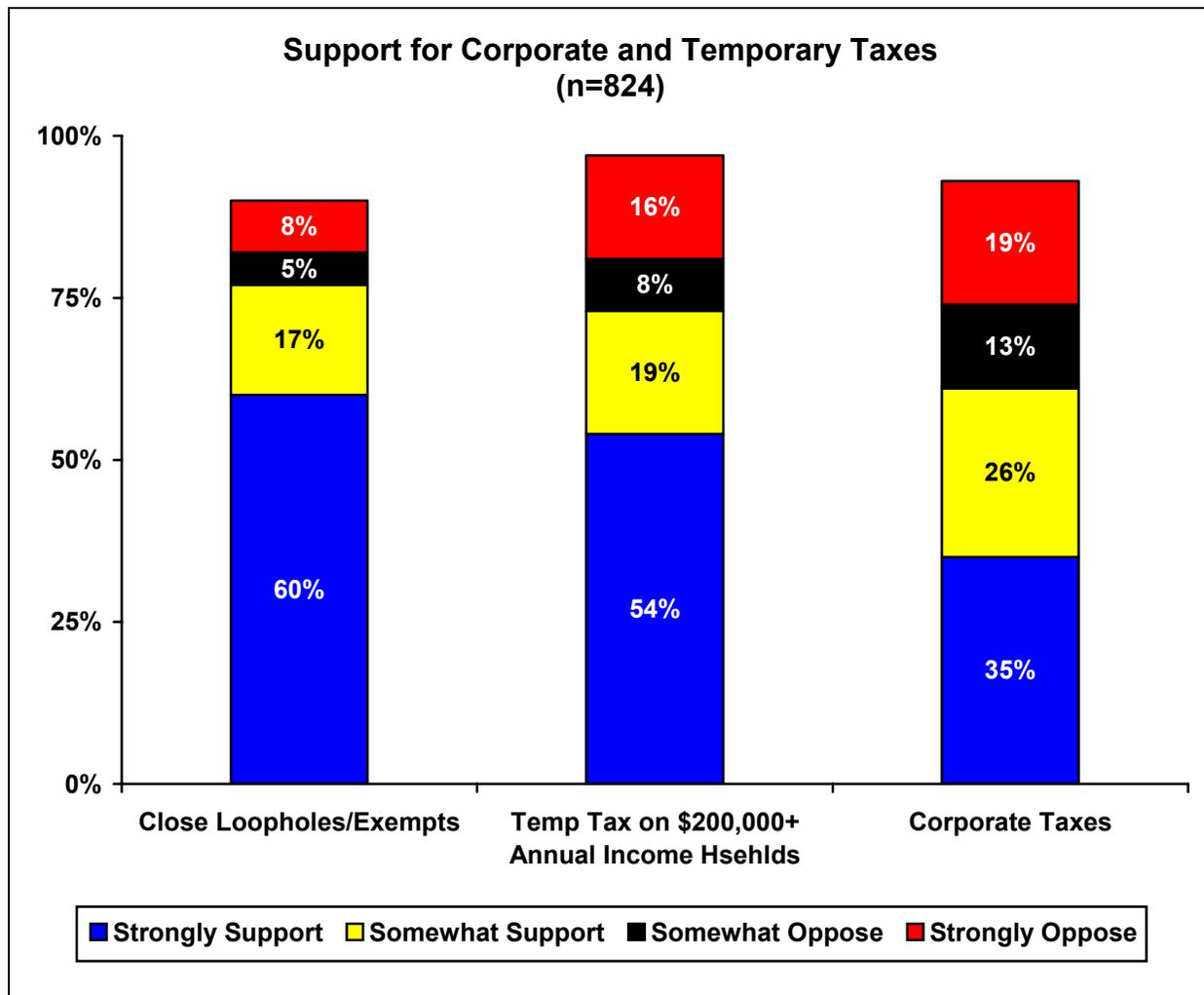
Wisconsin voters support increases in the sin taxes as one approach to balance the budget without major services cuts. Specifically, an increase in the tax on liquor garnered the most support (82%). Eighty percent of state residents 50+ support an increase in the cigarette tax to \$.85 from \$.77. An increase in beer and wine taxes was supported by 78 percent of respondents.



**At least six in ten Wisconsinites support increases in corporate and temporary taxes.**

Corporate and temporary taxes are non-personal taxes that do not affect a wide range of individuals. In this report, non-personal taxes include corporate taxes, closing loopholes and exemptions, and adding a temporary surcharge on high income households with annual income over \$200,000. The surcharge on high income households would affect less than two percent of Wisconsin households.

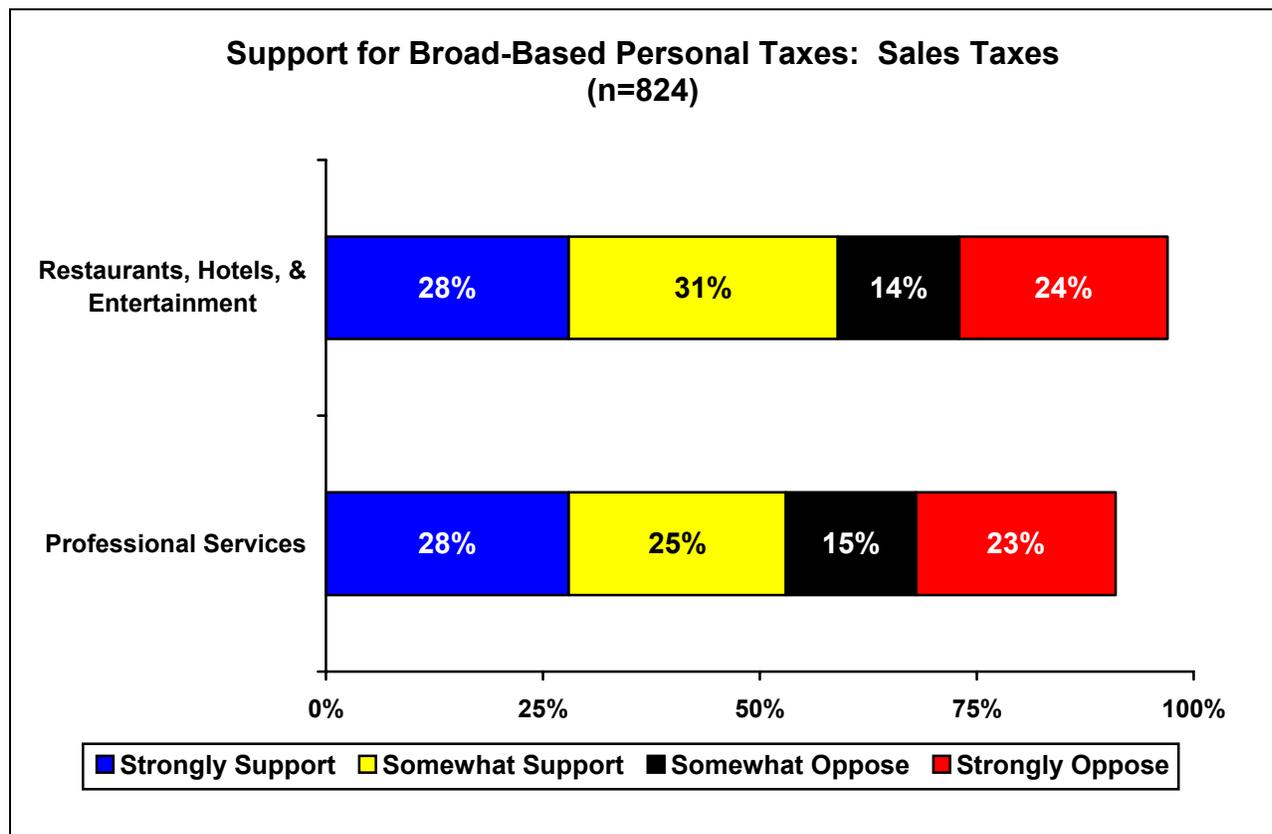
Wisconsin residents 50+ support increases in these corporate and temporary taxes. Seventy-seven percent of residents support closing loopholes and exemptions as a way to balance the state budget without major cuts in services. Respondents also support adding a temporary surcharge on high income households (73%) and increasing corporate income taxes (62%), albeit at slightly lower levels.



**The majority of Wisconsinites support increases in the sales tax on professional services and restaurants, hotels and entertainment as a way to balance the state budget without major cuts in services.**

Broad-based personal taxes are those taxes that impact a wide range of individuals. The survey examines two types of sales tax increases. The first type of increase is for taxes on services from professionals such as lawyers, accountants, and insurance agents. The second type of increase is for taxes on restaurants, hotels, and entertainment such as movies and concerts.

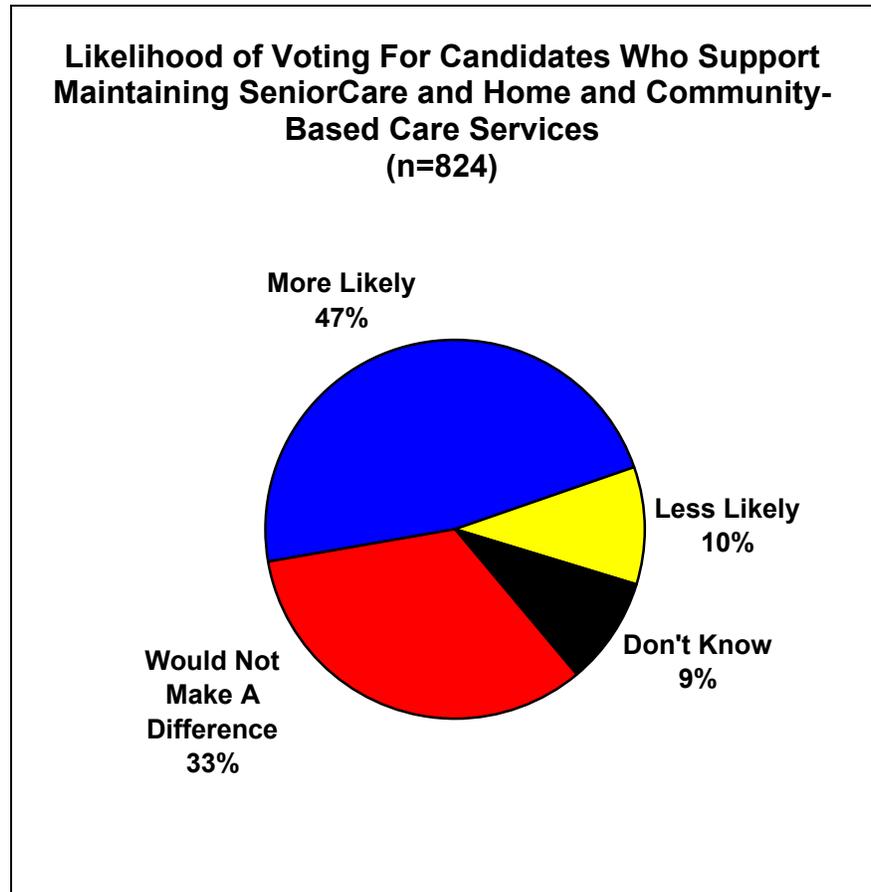
Survey respondents support increases in both the sales taxes. Almost six in ten 50+ Wisconsinites support the sales tax on restaurants, hotels, and entertainment. Fifty-four percent\* support a sales tax on professional services. However, it is worth noting that opposition to the two kinds of sales tax is high. Opposition to the sales tax on professional services is 38 percent and 37 percent for the sales tax on restaurants, hotels and entertainment. So while Wisconsin residents support these sales tax increases, it is their least favored method to balance the state budget and avoid major cuts in services.



\* Differences between text and graph are due to rounding.

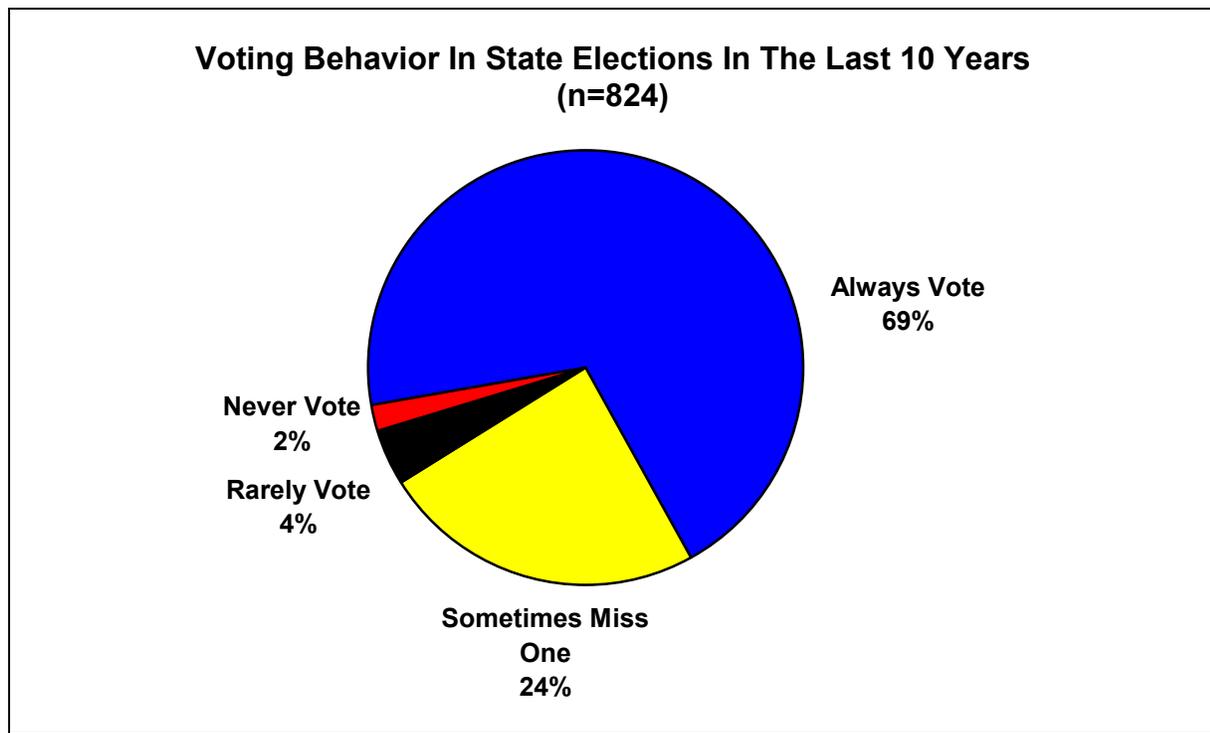
**Almost half of Wisconsin 50+ residents are more likely to vote for a candidate who supports maintaining the delivery of SeniorCare and home and community-based care services, even if it means generating additional state revenues.**

A plurality (47%) of respondents say they are *more likely* to vote for a candidate for state office who supports maintaining the delivery of SeniorCare and home and community-based care services, even if it means generating additional state revenues. Another 33 percent say it *would not make a difference* in how they vote. Only ten percent say they are *less likely* to vote for the candidate; a similar number (9%) responded *Don't Know* to the question.



## A Profile of Wisconsin Respondents

Eight hundred and twenty-four Wisconsin residents age 50 and older participated in the survey. The respondents come from all seventy-two counties across the Badger State. An overwhelming majority (93%) of respondents are regular voters. Sixty-nine percent of those surveyed report they *always vote* while another 24 percent say they *sometimes miss one* vote.



The majority of respondents are women (54%). More than six in ten (63%) Wisconsin respondents are married; yet, a large number are widowed (19%). Most respondents hold high school diplomas or the equivalent (32%) or have some college or technical training beyond high school (31%) or. Forty-five percent are employed either full-or part-time. Another 45 percent of residents are retired. One third of Wisconsin respondents (31%) have an annual household income below \$30,000. Almost six in ten of survey respondents (57%) are members of AARP.

## Conclusions

As Governor Doyle and lawmakers in Madison deliberate on how to resolve state budget issues in the coming months, they should consider the opinions of Wisconsin citizens. Survey respondents vote in most elections; they have strong opinions about services for the elderly, government funding for health and long-term care services, and how to handle the state budget crisis. They believe it is important that Wisconsin maintain its current levels of funding for SeniorCare and home and community-based services, even if they are not personally eligible for these services. In fact, a plurality of Wisconsin residents believe there is not enough money in the state budget right now to meet the need for services like SeniorCare and home and community-based care and still ensure quality.

Badger State citizens value SeniorCare and home and community-based services so much that they support legislation to maintain current funding levels for these programs, even if it means an increase in taxes. They support finding ways to generate additional revenues, if the money raised is dedicated to maintain SeniorCare and home and community-based care services. Thus, Wisconsin survey respondents are willing to consider revenue increases to ensure that current funding levels are maintained for services and programs they consider essential.

Wisconsin residents have clear preferences for how the state should raise revenues to avoid major cuts in health and long-term care services. Among the most popular options are: increasing the tax on liquor, increasing the tax on cigarettes, increasing the tax on beer and wine, closing loopholes and exemptions, adding a temporary surcharge on high income households with annual income of over \$200,000, and increasing corporate income tax. Findings demonstrate a broad and consistent level of acceptability for increases in specific taxes to preserve the health and long-term care services and programs Badger State residents value and prioritize.

## Methodology

AARP commissioned Woelfel Research to conduct a telephone survey of Wisconsin residents age 50 and older. From a sample of 19,760, a total of 824 interviews were completed between February 7 – 23, 2003, yielding a 10 percent response rate and 90 percent cooperation rate.<sup>3</sup> The survey has a sampling error of plus or minus 3.41 percent. This means that in 95 out of 100 samples of this size, the results obtained in the sample would fall in a range of 3.41 percentage points of what would have been obtained if every person in Wisconsin age 50 or older had been surveyed. Survey responses were weighted to reflect the distribution by age and gender in Wisconsin's 50 and older population. Weighted responses to all survey questions are in the attached annotated questionnaire.

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<sup>3</sup> The response rate is Response Rate 3 and the cooperation rate is Cooperation Rate 3 from the following publication: The American Association for Public Opinion Research. 2000. *Standard Definitions: Final Dispositions of Case Codes and Outcome Rates for Surveys*. Ann Arbor, Michigan: AAPOR.

## **Annotated Questionnaire**

# **Health & Long-Term Care Services During A Budget Crisis: A Survey of Wisconsin Residents 50+**

**Sample N=824 Wisconsin Residents 50+  
(Response Rate = 10%, Sampling Error  $\pm$  3.41%)**

## **SCREENER INTRO**

Hello, this is \_\_\_\_\_, calling from Woelfel Research, Inc., a national opinion research firm. We are conducting this survey in Wisconsin on behalf of A-A-R-P and would like to find out your opinions on balancing the budget in the state. Your views are important and we would greatly appreciate your participation. Let me assure you, this is not a sales call and you will not be asked to buy anything either now or later. All of your responses are kept entirely confidential. The survey should take only about 7 minutes of your time.

S1. To make our study more representative of those living throughout Wisconsin, I need to speak with the youngest male who is at home right now and is at least 50 years old.

1. Person on phone is youngest male 50+ [SKIP TO S4]
2. Other person is youngest male 50+ and is coming to phone [SKIP TO S3]
3. Person is not available [CONTINUE]
4. No one 50+ in household [TERMINATE]

S2. Then may I speak to the oldest female who is at home right now and is at least 50 years old?

1. Person on phone is oldest female 50+ [SKIP TO S4]
2. Other person is oldest female 50+ and is coming to phone [SKIP TO S3]
3. Person is not available [ARRANGE CALLBACK]
4. No one 50+ in household [TERMINATE]

S3. Hello, this is \_\_\_\_\_, calling from Woelfel Research, Inc., a national opinion research firm. We are conducting this survey in Wisconsin on behalf of A-A-R-P and would like to find out your opinions on balancing the budget in the state. Your views are important and we would greatly appreciate your participation. Let me assure you, this is not a sales call and you will not be asked to buy anything either now or later. All of your responses are kept entirely confidential. The survey should take only about 7 minutes of your time.

S4. Are you a resident of Wisconsin who is 50 years old or older?

1. Yes [SKIP TO Q1]
2. No

S5. May I please speak to someone in the household who is a Wisconsin resident and is 50 years of age or older?

1. Yes, press "1" when correct person is on the phone [RETURN TO INTRO]
2. No, not available [ARRANGE CALLBACK]
3. Nobody in household is an Oklahoma resident who is 50+ [TERMINATE]

## MAIN QUESTIONNAIRE

**Q1) Wisconsin is facing difficult economic choices in the coming months as the governor and state legislators try to balance the state budget. The state has a \$452 million shortfall in the budget *this* year, and at least a \$3.2 billion shortfall in the next two years. There are two major approaches to balancing the budget: cutting current services or increasing state revenues. I would like to ask your opinion on a number of these options. Let's start with possible cuts for a variety of services funded by the state of Wisconsin.**

**[ROTATE Q1A-Q1D. ALSO PROBE STRONGLY VERSUS SOMEWHAT FOR EACH ANSWER.]**

**Q1a. One approach to balance the state budget is to cut health care and long-term care services for older persons and people with disabilities. Would you support or oppose these cuts as a way to balance the budget?**

%

- 6 Strongly support
- 10 Somewhat support
- 15 Somewhat oppose
- 66 Strongly oppose
- 3 Don't know **[DO NOT READ]**
- 0 Refused **[DO NOT READ]**

**Q1b. Another approach to balance the state budget is to cut education services, including K-12 and higher education. Would you support or oppose these cuts as a way to balance the budget?**

%

- 14 Strongly support
- 18 Somewhat support
- 14 Somewhat oppose
- 49 Strongly oppose
- 4 Don't know **[DO NOT READ]**
- 0 Refused **[DO NOT READ]**

**Q1c. Do you support or oppose cuts to transportation, highways and roads services as a way to balance the state budget?**

<u>%</u>	
20	Strongly support
35	Somewhat support
21	Somewhat oppose
19	Strongly oppose
5	Don't know <b>[DO NOT READ]</b>
<.5	Refused <b>[DO NOT READ]</b>

**Q1d. Do you support or oppose cuts to public safety and correction services as a way to balance the state budget?**

<u>%</u>	
15	Strongly support
25	Somewhat support
23	Somewhat oppose
25	Strongly oppose
12	Don't know <b>[DO NOT READ]</b>
<.5	Refused <b>[DO NOT READ]</b>

**Q1e. Do you support or oppose cuts to the state's shared revenue services as a way to balance the state budget? Shared revenue is provided by the state to municipalities and counties to fund services such as fire, police, and senior centers. It is the largest aid payment for the municipalities and an important source of revenue for counties.**

<u>%</u>	
17	Strongly support
25	Somewhat support
23	Somewhat oppose
28	Strongly oppose
8	Don't know <b>[DO NOT READ]</b>
<.5	Refused <b>[DO NOT READ]</b>

**Q2) Another approach to balance the state budget without major service cuts is to look for new ways to raise revenue. I am going to ask your opinion on several approaches to raising revenue that could help avoid cutting services.**

**[ROTATE Q2a-Q2h]**

**Q2a. Would you support or oppose increasing corporate taxes as a way to balance the state budget? Currently these taxes make up 5.5% of Wisconsin's state revenues.**

%  
35 Strongly support  
26 Somewhat support  
13 Somewhat oppose  
19 Strongly oppose  
7 Don't know **[DO NOT READ]**  
<.5 Refused **[DO NOT READ]**

**Q2b. Would you support or oppose closing loopholes and exemptions on taxes as a way to balance the state budget?**

%  
60 Strongly support  
17 Somewhat support  
5 Somewhat oppose  
8 Strongly oppose  
10 Don't know **[DO NOT READ]**  
<.5 Refused **[DO NOT READ]**

**Q2c. Would you support or oppose increasing the current tax on a pack of cigarettes to \$.85 as a way to balance the state budget? Wisconsin currently has a \$.77 cent tax per pack.**

%  
72 Strongly support  
8 Somewhat support  
3 Somewhat oppose  
15 Strongly oppose  
2 Don't know **[DO NOT READ]**  
0 Refused **[DO NOT READ]**

**Q2d. Would you support or oppose adding a temporary income tax on higher income households as a way to balance the state budget? This temporary tax on income would only apply to households with annual incomes of \$200,000 or more – that is less than 2% of Wisconsin households.**

%  
54 Strongly support  
19 Somewhat support  
8 Somewhat oppose  
16 Strongly oppose  
3 Don't know **[DO NOT READ]**  
<.5 Refused **[DO NOT READ]**

**Q2e. Would you support or oppose increasing the tax on beer and wine as a way to balance the state budget?**

%  
56 Strongly support  
22 Somewhat support  
6 Somewhat oppose  
13 Strongly oppose  
3 Don't know **[DO NOT READ]**  
0 Refused **[DO NOT READ]**

**Q2f. Would you support or oppose increasing the tax on liquor as a way to balance the state budget?**

%  
61 Strongly support  
21 Somewhat support  
6 Somewhat oppose  
10 Strongly oppose  
3 Don't know **[DO NOT READ]**  
<.5 Refused **[DO NOT READ]**

**Q2g. Would you support or oppose increasing the sales tax rate on services from professionals such as lawyers, accountants, and insurance agents as a way to balance the state budget?**

%  
28 Strongly support  
25 Somewhat support  
15 Somewhat oppose  
23 Strongly oppose  
8 Don't know **[DO NOT READ]**  
1 Refused **[DO NOT READ]**

**Q2h. Would you support or oppose increasing the sales tax rate on restaurants, hotels and entertainment such as movies and concerts as a way to balance the state budget?**

%  
28 Strongly support  
31 Somewhat support  
14 Somewhat oppose  
24 Strongly oppose  
4 Don't know **[DO NOT READ]**  
0 Refused **[DO NOT READ]**

**Q3) Now I would like to focus our discussion more specifically on health and long-term care services in Wisconsin.**

**In your opinion, which of the following best describes Wisconsin's current funding for health services like SeniorCare --the state prescription drug program for the elderly -- and home and community-based-care services -- services provided in the home or in community settings such as home delivered meals, home health care, and adult day care? Do you think...(READ ENTIRE LIST AND ROTATE 1-3. ENTER ONLY ONE RESPONSE.)**

%

- 4 There is *more than enough money* in the state budget to meet the need for services and ensure quality?
- 31 There is *enough money* in the state budget to meet the need for services and ensure quality?
- 39 There is *not enough money* in the state budget to meet the need for services and ensure quality?
- 24 Don't know **[DO NOT READ]**
- 2 Refused **[DO NOT READ]**

**Q4) To help balance the state budget, the governor and some state legislators are recommending "across the board" budget cuts in spending on programs and services that include health care and long-term care services for older persons and people with disabilities.**

**How important is it to you that the state of Wisconsin maintains current levels of funding for the SeniorCare prescription drug program and home and community-based care services? Would you say it is very important, somewhat important, not very important, or would you say it is not at all important at all?**

%

- 74 Very important
- 18 Somewhat important
- 3 Not very important
- 2 Not at all important
- 3 Don't know **[DO NOT READ]**
- <.5 Refused **[DO NOT READ]**

**Q5) How important is it to you for Wisconsin to maintain current levels of funding that help people obtain SeniorCare and home and community-based care services even if you are not currently eligible for these services?**

%  
65 Very important  
26 Somewhat important  
4 Not very important  
1 Not at all important  
3 Don't know **[DO NOT READ]**  
<.5 Refused **[DO NOT READ]**

**Q6) Would you support or oppose legislation in Wisconsin that would maintain current funding for SeniorCare and home and community-based care services, even if it meant an increase in taxes?**

%  
42 Strongly support  
31 Somewhat support  
11 Somewhat oppose  
11 Strongly oppose  
0 It Depends [VOLUNTEERED]  
6 Don't know **[DO NOT READ]**  
<.5 Refused **[DO NOT READ]**

**Q7) Do you support or oppose finding ways to generate additional revenues if the money generated were dedicated to maintain services such as SeniorCare – the state prescription drug program for the elderly?**

%  
52 Strongly support  
29 Somewhat support  
5 Somewhat oppose  
7 Strongly oppose  
7 Don't know **[DO NOT READ]**  
<.5 Refused **[DO NOT READ]**

**Q8) Do you support or oppose finding ways to generate additional revenues if the money generated were dedicated to maintain home and community-based services such as the Family Care, Partnership, Community Options and Community Integration programs? These service programs provided, in the home or in community settings, include home delivered meals, help with chores and personal care, home health care, and adult day care.**

%

- 49 Strongly support
- 33 Somewhat support
- 6 Somewhat oppose
- 7 Strongly oppose
- 6 Don't know **[DO NOT READ]**
- <.5 Refused **[DO NOT READ]**

**Q9. If a candidate for state office in Wisconsin supported maintaining the delivery of SeniorCare and home and community-based care services even if it means generating additional state revenues, would you be more likely to vote for that candidate, less likely to vote for them, or would it not make any difference?**

%

- 47 More likely
- 10 Less likely
- 33 Would not make a difference
- 9 Don't know **[DO NOT READ]**
- 1 Refused **[DO NOT READ]**

## Demographics

My last few questions are for classification purposes only!

### D1. What is your marital status? Are you currently...

<u>%</u>	
63	Married,
9	Divorced,
1	Separated,
19	Widowed,
7	Never been married
<.5	Living with partner <b>[VOLUNTEERED]</b>
0	DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE <b>[DO NOT READ]</b>
1	REFUSED <b>[DO NOT READ]</b>

### D2. What is your age as of your last birthday? **[RECORD IN YEARS]**

<u>%</u>	
40	50-59
38	60-74
21	75+
2	REFUSED

### D3. Are you or your spouse a member of A-A-R-P formerly known as the American Association of Retired Persons? **[IF NOT "MARRIED" ASK, "Are you a member..."]**

<u>%</u>	
57	Yes
42	No
2	DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE <b>[DO NOT READ]</b>

**D4. Thinking about your state elections for Wisconsin Governor and Legislators in the last ten years, which of the following best describes your voting behavior? Would you say you always vote, sometimes miss one, rarely vote, or never vote?**

%  
69 Always vote  
24 Sometimes miss one  
4 Rarely vote  
2 Never vote  
1 Depends [VOLUNTEERED]  
<.5 DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE [DO NOT READ]  
<.5 REFUSED [DO NOT READ]

**D5. What is the highest level of education you have completed? (READ ANSWER CATEGORIES)**

%  
7 Less than high school  
32 High school graduate or equivalent  
31 Some college or technical training beyond high school  
16 College graduate  
14 Post-graduate or professional degree  
0 DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE [DO NOT READ]  
<.5 REFUSED [DO NOT READ]

**D6. Which of the following best describes your current employment status? Are you currently....**

%  
35 Employed full-time  
10 Employed part-time  
45 Retired and not working  
2 Unemployed and looking for work  
3 Homemaker  
3 Disabled  
<.5 Student  
1 Other  
0 DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE [DO NOT READ]  
<.5 REFUSED [DO NOT READ]

**D7. Now, for statistical purposes only, please stop me when I get to the category that includes your household's income before taxes in 2002. Was it... (READ ANSWER CATEGORIES)**

- %
- 4 Less than \$10,000
- 13 \$10,000 but less than \$20,000
- 14 \$20,000 but less than \$30,000
- 10 \$30,000 but less than \$40,000
- 10 \$40,000 but less than \$50,000
- 13 \$50,000 but less than \$75,000
- 12 \$75,000 or more
- 5 DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE **[DO NOT READ]**
- 20 REFUSED **[DO NOT READ]**

**D8. In what county in Wisconsin do you reside?**

\_\_\_\_\_

**D9. And, finally, may I verify that I reached you at:**

(\_\_\_\_)\_\_\_\_\_

**Thank you for participating! Your Opinion Counts.**

**Respondent gender:**

46% Male  
54% Female

**AARP**  
**Knowledge Management**  
**For more information contact Susan Silberman (202) 434-6339**