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National Healthcare Survey

Q1. During President Trump's first term, Congress passed the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, which lowered tax rates for many individuals and businesses. This law is scheduled to expire unless Congress takes action. Do you support or oppose extending the tax cuts?

Response	Count	Overall	Trump Voters	Seniors
Strongly support	443	44%	85%	59%
Somewhat support	111	11%	9%	11%
Somewhat oppose	76	8%	2%	4%
Strongly oppose	266	27%	1%	20%
Don't know	103	10%	4%	7%

Q2. Reverse a Biden-era policy that limits how often states can verify Medicaid eligibility. This change would allow states to conduct more frequent income checks and require recipients to complete regular paperwork to stay enrolled. It is estimated to save up to $160 billion over the next decade by reducing improper payments to individuals who no longer qualify.

Response	Count	Overall	Trump Voters	Seniors
Strongly support	412	41%	77%	55%
Somewhat support	177	18%	17%	20%
Somewhat oppose	127	13%	1%	11%
Strongly oppose	221	22%	1%	11%
Don't know	64	6%	4%	3%

Q3. Reforming pharmacy benefit managers (PBMs), which are third-party companies that negotiate drug prices and control access to medicines. These middlemen currently keep about 50% of the discounts and rebates they negotiate with drug companies instead of passing them to patients or government programs.

Response	Count	Overall	Trump Voters	Seniors
Strongly support	477	48%	64%	46%
Somewhat support	127	13%	8%	10%
Somewhat oppose	57	6%	3%	8%
Strongly oppose	208	21%	18%	28%
Don't know	132	13%	8%	9%

Q4. Implementing work requirements for healthy adults without dependents to receive Medicaid. Those who are able to work would need to show proof of employment, job training, or volunteering in order to remain eligible. This change is estimated to save approximately $100 billion over the next decade.

Response	Count	Overall	Trump Voters	Seniors
Strongly support	453	45%	78%	59%
Somewhat support	169	17%	16%	19%
Somewhat oppose	121	12%	2%	9%
Strongly oppose	202	20%	1%	8%
Don't know	56	6%	3%	5%

Q5. Reforming Section 1115 waivers to ensure Medicaid funds are used only for healthcare services, not for housing stipends, nutrition benefits, or transportation costs for which there are already alternative programs for.

Response	Count	Overall	Trump Voters	Seniors
Strongly support	437	44%	79%	55%
Somewhat support	143	14%	13%	17%
Somewhat oppose	140	14%	4%	13%
Strongly oppose	207	21%	2%	12%
Don't know	72	7%	2%	2%

Q6. Negotiating with foreign countries to ensure they pay their fair share for medicines that were developed with U.S. research and funding. Currently, many countries pay much less than Americans for drugs invented in the United States.

Response	Count	Overall	Trump Voters	Seniors
Strongly support	489	49%	87%	62%
Somewhat support	146	15%	8%	17%
Somewhat oppose	95	9%	1%	7%
Strongly oppose	173	17%	1%	8%
Don't know	97	10%	3%	6%

Q7. Reducing the federal government's share of funding for Medicaid expansion by lowering the enhanced federal match rate. Currently, the federal government covers 90% of the cost for adults enrolled through Medicaid expansion. Reducing this match rate would require states to cover a larger portion of these costs saving federal taxpayers hundreds of billions of dollars over the next decade.

Response	Count	Overall	Trump Voters	Seniors
Strongly support	239	24%	48%	27%
Somewhat support	151	15%	22%	23%
Somewhat oppose	154	15%	12%	18%
Strongly oppose	356	36%	6%	24%
Don't know	100	10%	11%	8%

Q8. Implementing a policy known as "Most Favored Nation" pricing, which would tie Medicaid drug prices in the U.S. to the lowest prices charged in countries such as Canada, Germany, or the U.K.-all of which have socialized or heavily regulated healthcare systems where governments are deeply involved in setting prices and determining access. This would require the U.S. government to match the lowest price paid abroad, regardless of how those countries control healthcare spending.

Response	Count	Overall	Trump Voters	Seniors
Strongly support	394	39%	43%	45%
Somewhat support	185	18%	14%	19%
Somewhat oppose	74	7%	7%	7%
Strongly oppose	208	21%	23%	18%
Don't know	139	14%	13%	12%

Q9. Based on what you've heard, which approach do you think would be MOST effective at achieving healthcare savings while maintaining access to medicines and protecting innovation?

Response	Count	Overall	Trump Voters	Seniors
Eliminating fraud and improper payments through better audits and eligibility verification	312	31%	51%	38%
Reforming middlemen (PBMs) to pass on drug discounts to patients and government programs	253	25%	16%	24%
Implementing work requirements for non-disabled adults without dependents on Medicaid	137	14%	13%	17%
Implementing price controls on Medicaid drug prices by tying them to foreign prices	91	9%	2%	5%

Response	Count	Overall	Trump Voters	Seniors
Requiring foreign countries to pay their fair share for medicines developed with U.S. research and funding	41	4%	5%	4%
Refocusing Medicaid spending on healthcare services only, not housing or transportation	39	4%	5%	4%
Reducing federal spending on Medicaid expansion by lowering the enhanced federal match rate	11	1%	2%	0%
Don't know	115	12%	5%	7%

Q10. The United States currently leads the world in pharmaceutical innovation. How important is it for Americans' quality of life and economic security to maintain this leadership?

Response	Count	Overall	Trump Voters	Seniors
Extremely important	475	47%	62%	61%
Very important	240	24%	21%	25%
Somewhat important	165	16%	11%	10%
Not very important	55	6%	3%	3%
Not important at all	25	3%	1%	0%
Don't know	39	4%	1%	1%

Q11. The United States currently leads the world in developing new medicines, making more innovative drugs than all other countries combined. How concerned would you be if pharmaceutical innovation shifted from the U.S. to China, making Americans dependent on China for most new medicines?

Response	Count	Overall	Trump Voters	Seniors
Extremely concerned	475	48%	67%	65%
Very concerned	145	15%	16%	14%
Somewhat concerned	175	18%	9%	12%
Not very concerned	112	11%	4%	4%
Not concerned at all	48	5%	2%	2%
Don't know	44	4%	2%	2%

Q12. Which of the following statements comes closer to your view?

Response	Count	Overall	Trump Voters	Seniors
If pharmaceutical development and innovation shift to China, it would pose a serious national security threat-making Americans dependent on a geopolitical rival for life-saving medicines and future breakthroughs.	506	51%	77%	63%
Pharmaceutical innovation is a global industry, and it doesn't matter whether drugs are developed in the U.S. or abroad as long as patients have access to them.	419	42%	17%	33%
Don't know	75	8%	5%	4%

Q13. Which of the following approaches to reducing Medicaid drug costs would you prefer?

Response	Count	Overall	Trump Voters	Seniors
Require foreign countries to pay their fair share for medicines developed with U.S. research and funding	509	51%	77%	63%
Implement price controls on Medicaid drug payments by tying them to foreign prices	308	31%	14%	27%
Don't know	182	18%	9%	10%

Q14. If Most Favored Nation pricing is implemented in the Medicaid program, which outcome do you think is more likely?

Response	Count	Overall	Trump Voters	Seniors
Drug costs will effectively be lowered for patients and the government	314	31%	36%	26%
Drug companies will pass on the costs to everyone else, raising prices for non-Medicaid patients	485	49%	45%	53%
Don't know	201	20%	19%	20%

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While not pharmacists, Pharmacy Benefit Managers (PBMs) are third-party businesses that manage prescription drug benefits for insurers and government programs. They negotiate prices with drug manufacturers, decide which drugs are covered, and determine which pharmacies patients can use. A small number of PBMs now handle nearly 90% of all U.S. prescriptions. Recent investigations found that PBMs can retain up to 50% of drug rebates and, in some cases, have charged insurers hundreds of dollars more than they reimburse pharmacies—earning billions in annual profits from these pricing gaps alone.

Q15. Do you support or oppose requiring health insurer middlemen-known as pharmacy benefit managers (PBMs)-to pass along the savings they negotiate on prescription drugs so patients save at the pharmacy counter?

Response	Count	Overall	Trump Voters	Seniors
Strongly support	422	64%	67%	76%
Somewhat support	91	14%	11%	12%
Somewhat oppose	27	4%	6%	4%
Strongly oppose	28	4%	5%	3%
Don't know	61	9%	6%	1%
Neither support nor oppose	31	5%	5%	4%

Q16. Do you support or oppose requiring transparency into how much large hospitals mark up the prices of medicines-sometimes by 700% or more-and whether they use those funds to benefit patients?

Response	Count	Overall	Trump Voters	Seniors
Strongly support	512	78%	84%	84%
Somewhat support	75	11%	9%	10%
Somewhat oppose	12	2%	2%	3%
Strongly oppose	14	2%	3%	1%
Don't know	40	6%	2%	1%
Neither support nor oppose	7	1%	1%	1%

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Q17. Which of the following concerns you more…

Response	Count	Overall	Trump Voters	Seniors
The fact that foreign governments pay less for drugs than Americans	101	15%	19%	15%
The fact that middlemen like Pharmacy Benefit Managers profit by keeping drug prices high and limiting access	506	77%	78%	83%
Don't know	52	8%	4%	3%

Q18. If you had to choose one, which would you prefer Congress to pursue?

Response	Count	Overall	Trump Voters	Seniors
Lowering drug costs by forcing Pharmacy Benefit Managers to pass on discounts and rebates	518	79%	82%	87%
Tying Medicaid drug prices to foreign government pricing systems	65	10%	7%	10%
Don't know	77	12%	11%	3%

Q19. Now knowing more, would you support or oppose implementing a policy known as "Most Favored Nation" pricing, which would tie Medicaid drug prices in the U.S. to the lowest prices charged in countries such as Canada, Germany, or the U.K.-all of which have socialized or heavily regulated healthcare systems where governments are deeply involved in setting prices and determining access. This would require the U.S. government to match the lowest price paid abroad, regardless of how those countries control healthcare spending.

Response	Count	Overall	Trump Voters	Seniors
Strongly support	171	17%	16%	21%
Somewhat support	180	18%	16%	21%
Somewhat oppose	189	19%	23%	19%
Strongly oppose	194	19%	21%	15%
Don't know	267	27%	24%	25%

Q20. Based on what you've heard, which approach do you think would be MOST effective at achieving healthcare savings while maintaining access to medicines and protecting innovation?

Response	Count	Overall	Trump Voters	Seniors
Reforming middlemen (PBMs) to pass on drug discounts to patients and government programs	358	36%	22%	30%
Eliminating fraud and improper payments through better audits and eligibility verification	275	27%	44%	33%
Implementing work requirements for non-disabled adults without dependents on Medicaid	91	9%	9%	9%
Requiring foreign countries to pay their fair share for medicines developed with U.S. research and funding	53	5%	9%	8%
Refocusing Medicaid spending on healthcare services only, not housing or transportation	40	4%	6%	6%
Implementing price controls on Medicaid drug prices by tying them to foreign prices	35	4%	0%	3%
Reducing federal spending on Medicaid expansion by lowering the enhanced federal match rate	20	2%	4%	1%
Don't know	128	13%	7%	9%

Q21. If you learned that your Member of Congress voted for a Most Favored Nations drug pricing policy in Medicaid that would impose a $1 trillion cost on the U.S. biopharmaceutical industry-with investment in R&D and manufacturing shifting to countries like China, resulting in hundreds of thousands of American workers losing their jobs, companies canceling planned expansions in U.S. drug manufacturing, and increased costs for seniors, families, and employers through higher drug prices, rising insurance premiums, and out-of-pocket expenses-how would that affect your likelihood to vote for them in the next election?

Response	Count	Overall	Trump Voters	Seniors
Much more likely	57	9%	10%	10%
Somewhat more likely	32	5%	4%	4%
No difference	107	16%	14%	11%
Somewhat less likely	110	17%	16%	18%
Much less likely	242	37%	44%	45%
Don't know	111	17%	12%	12%

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Gender

Gender	Count	Percent
Male	490	49%
Female	510	51%

Age

Age	Count	Percent
18-29	176	18%
30-49	279	28%
50-64	260	26%
65+	285	28%

Party Identification

Party Identification	Count	Percent
Republican	332	33%
Democrat	323	32%
Independent/Other	345	34%

2024 Presidential Vote

2024 Presidential Vote	Count	Percent
Trump	450	45%
Harris	440	44%
Other/Didn't Vote	110	11%

Education

Education	Count	Percent
Non-College	606	61%
College Grad	390	39%

Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Count	Percent
White	684	68%
Hispanic	134	13%
Black	110	11%
Asian	51	5%
Other	21	2%

Area Type

Area Type	Count	Percent
Rural	260	26%
Suburban	525	52%
Urban	215	22%

Region

Region	Count	Percent
Northeast	100	12%
Mid-Atlantic	78	9%
Southeast	209	24%
Great Lakes	112	13%
Midwest	61	7%
Southwest	106	12%
Rocky Mountain	46	5%
West Coast	154	18%

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Sponsor

Coalition Against Socialized Medicine

Interview Dates

May 6th – May 7th, 2025

Target Population

National registered voters

Number of respondents

1000

Margin of error

± 3.0%

Sampling Method

Mixed-mode survey: 30% live interviewer calls to cellphones and 70% SMS text-to-web.

Voters were contacted at random from a sample derived from a national voter file appended with consumer data. Strata (and corresponding quota targets) were set on: Gender, age, party registration, educational attainment, region, and 2024 presidential vote history ensuring proportional representation to registered voters in the US.

Weighting

The final sample was weighted to registered-voter parameters for gender (self-report preferred; interviewer or voter-file fallback), age, party registration (self-identified only; leaners excluded), education, region, and 2024 presidential vote.

Survey Modes

30% live call to cell & 70% SMS text-to-web