

**TABLE 1
FINANCING LONG-TERM CARE**

"The aging of the Baby Boom generation will create an unprecedented need for long-term care services in the U.S. How much do you agree or disagree with the following approaches to paying for such long-term care efforts?"

Base: 246 Respondents

		Total	Academic/ Research Institution	Health Care Delivery	Business/ Insurance/ Health Industry	Other Care	Government/ Labor/ Consumer Advocacy
		%	%	%	%		%
Individuals and government should share responsibility for financing long-term care about equally.	Agree (net)	61	56	70	66		58
	Strongly agree	22	19	30	28		19
	Agree	39	37	41	38		39
	Disagree (net)	32	36	28	29		31
	Disagree	25	27	20	26		28
	Strongly disagree	7	9	7	3		3
	Not sure/No answer	7	8	2	5		11
Adult children should be expected to contribute in part to their parents' long-term costs.	Agree (net)	47	45	54	57		44
	Strongly agree	5	4	2	12		-
	Agree	42	41	52	45		44
	Disagree (net)	48	50	41	38		53
	Disagree	33	31	26	31		36
	Strongly disagree	15	19	15	7		17
	Not sure/No answer	5	5	6	5		3
Government programs should cover all or most long-term care costs.	Agree (net)	41	48	35	29		53
	Strongly agree	16	19	13	9		19
	Agree	25	28	22	21		33
	Disagree (net)	54	47	57	67		42
	Disagree	43	38	48	52		31
	Strongly disagree	11	10	9	16		11
	Not sure/No answer	5	5	7	3		6
Employers should be expected to contribute in part to their employees/retirees long-term care costs.	Agree (net)	33	35	33	36		36
	Strongly agree	9	9	6	12		6
	Agree	25	26	28	24		31
	Disagree (net)	58	54	56	60		53
	Disagree	39	37	46	34		33
	Strongly disagree	18	17	9	26		19
	Not sure/No answer	9	11	11	3		11
Individuals should pay for all or most of their own long-term care.	Agree (net)	26	22	20	40		28
	Strongly agree	7	6	6	9		3
	Agree	19	15	15	31		25
	Disagree (net)	69	73	74	57		67
	Disagree	50	48	69	47		47
	Strongly disagree	19	25	6	10		19
	Not sure/No answer	5	6	6	3		6

**TABLE 2
GROWING COST OF LONG-TERM CARE**

"Below is a list of potential policy strategies to address the growing cost of long-term care. How much do you favor or oppose each of the following?"

Base: 246 Respondents

		Total	Academic/ Research Institution	Health Care Delivery	Business/ Insurance/ Health Industry	Other Care	Government/ Labor/ Consumer Advocacy
		%	%	%	%		%
Add a long-term care benefit to Medicare, financed by a premium.	Favor (net)	80	81	83	78		83
	Strongly favor	36	39	44	26		42
	Favor	44	42	39	52		42
	Oppose (net)	13	13	4	16		8
	Oppose	8	8	2	9		6
	Strongly oppose	5	5	2	7		3
	Not sure/No answer	7	6	13	7		8
Provide tax incentives for individuals to purchase private long-term care insurance.	Favor (net)	75	70	87	84		61
	Strongly favor	30	24	43	45		19
	Favor	46	46	44	40		42
	Oppose (net)	20	26	11	9		31
	Oppose	15	18	11	7		22
	Strongly oppose	5	8	-	2		8
	Not sure/No answer	4	4	2	7		8
Transfer responsibility for Medicaid long-term care from states to the federal government.	Favor (net)	68	73	63	55		83
	Strongly favor	31	35	39	24		36
	Favor	37	38	24	31		47
	Oppose (net)	21	19	24	29		11
	Oppose	17	16	22	21		8
	Strongly oppose	4	3	2	9		3
	Not sure/No answer	11	8	13	16		6
Let individuals establish tax-favored medical savings accounts to purchase long-term care insurance.	Favor (net)	63	57	81	78		56
	Strongly favor	20	16	22	36		14
	Favor	43	41	59	41		42
	Oppose (net)	32	38	17	19		39
	Oppose	23	26	13	16		31
	Strongly oppose	9	12	4	3		8
	Not sure/No answer	5	6	2	3		6
Tighten rules and state enforcement of Medicaid asset transfer restrictions.	Favor (net)	61	60	63	67		61
	Strongly favor	15	15	15	21		11
	Favor	46	45	48	47		50
	Oppose (net)	27	29	20	22		28
	Oppose	22	24	17	17		19
	Strongly oppose	5	6	4	5		8
	Not sure/No answer	12	10	17	10		11
Give frail elderly and disabled Medicaid beneficiaries vouchers to purchase their own long-term care services.	Favor (net)	40	40	43	48		33
	Strongly favor	8	9	9	10		6
	Favor	33	31	33	38		28
	Oppose (net)	47	47	46	40		50
	Oppose	37	36	39	31		33
	Strongly oppose	10	10	7	9		17
	Not sure/No answer	13	14	11	12		17

TABLE 3
ASSURING AND IMPROVING QUALITY OF LONG-TERM CARE

"Recent research has raised concerns about the quality of care and the effectiveness of regulations in home health, nursing homes, and assisted living arrangement. How effective do you think each of the following strategies would be in assuring and improving high quality of care?"

Base: 246 Respondents

		Total	Academic/ Research Institution	Health Care Delivery	Business/ Insurance/ Other Health Care Industry	Government/ Labor/ Consumer Advocacy
		%	%	%	%	%
Increased availability of consumer report cards on nursing home and home health care.	Extremely/ very effective/ effective (net)	66	62	63	81	69
	Extremely effective	9	8	11	10	6
	Very effective	21	19	20	31	28
	Effective	36	35	31	40	36
	Somewhat/ not at all effective (net)	32	36	33	16	31
	Somewhat effective	25	26	30	12	22
	Not at all effective	7	10	4	3	8
	Not sure/No answer	2	2	4	3	-
Payment incentives for quality, such as pay-for-performance.	Extremely/ very effective/ effective (net)	66	63	69	83	64
	Extremely effective	10	10	17	14	3
	Very effective	20	21	24	21	19
	Effective	35	32	28	48	42
	Somewhat/ not at all effective (net)	27	29	30	12	25
	Somewhat effective	23	25	24	10	22
	Not at all effective	4	4	6	2	3
	Not sure/No answer	7	8	2	5	11
More effective use of state enforcement remedies and sanctions against low quality providers.	Extremely/ very effective/ effective (net)	65	63	63	66	72
	Extremely effective	9	9	9	14	6
	Very effective	21	19	20	19	36
	Effective	35	35	33	33	31
	Somewhat/ not at all effective (net)	33	35	35	29	28
	Somewhat effective	29	31	33	26	25
	Not at all effective	3	3	2	3	3
	Not sure/No answer	3	2	2	5	-
Increased payment rates to providers of long-term care services.	Extremely/ very effective/ effective (net)	59	67	59	59	53
	Extremely effective	8	10	13	7	3
	Very effective	14	17	19	14	8
	Effective	37	39	28	38	42
	Somewhat/ not at all effective (net)	37	31	37	36	44
	Somewhat effective	31	26	31	29	39
	Not at all effective	6	5	6	7	6
	Not sure/No answer	4	3	4	5	3

TABLE 3
QUALITY OF CARE (CONTINUED)

Base: 246 Respondents

		Total	Academic/ Research Institution	Health Care Delivery	Business/ Insurance/ Other Health Care Industry	Government/ Labor/ Consumer Advocacy
		%	%	%	%	%
Establishment of staffing requirements for nursing homes.	Extremely/very effective/ effective (net)	57	62	54	52	69
	Extremely effective	9	10	11	5	8
	Very effective	17	18	13	14	33
	Effective	32	34	30	33	28
	Somewhat/ not at all effective (net)	38	36	39	40	28
	Somewhat effective	30	30	37	28	22
	Not at all effective	8	6	2	12	6
Provision of technical assistance to improve quality through the Medicare Quality Improvement Organization program.	Extremely/very effective/ effective (net)	45	41	48	55	53
	Extremely effective	3	3	7	5	-
	Very effective	14	13	17	16	17
	Effective	28	26	24	34	36
	Somewhat/ not at all effective (net)	43	47	43	38	36
	Somewhat effective	37	41	41	31	31
	Not at all effective	6	6	2	7	6
Not sure/No answer	5	2	7	9	3	
Not sure/No answer	12	12	9	7	11	

TABLE 4
Resident-Centered Care

"In recent years, a movement to individualize nursing home care to meet the needs of their residents, known as 'culture change' or 'resident-centered care,' has begun to change the way nursing home care is delivered. How familiar are you with the 'culture change' or 'resident-centered care' movement in nursing homes?"

Base: 246 Respondents

	Total	Academic/ Research Institution	Health Care Delivery	Business/ Insurance/ Other Health Care Industry	Government/ Labor/ Consumer Advocacy
	%	%	%	%	%
Extremely/very familiar/familiar (net)	27	29	28	17	33
Extremely familiar	8	10	7	3	8
Very familiar	8	8	4	3	11
Familiar	12	10	17	10	14
Somewhat/not at all familiar/never heard of it (net)	72	70	72	81	67
Somewhat familiar	35	33	37	36	44
Not at all familiar/never heard of it	37	38	35	45	22
Not sure/No answer	1	1	-	2	-

TABLE 5
RESIDENT-CENTERED CARE (CONTINUED)

"How effective do you think the 'culture change' or 'resident-centered care' movement has been in improving the quality of care in nursing homes?"

Base: Respondents at least "somewhat familiar" with "culture change": 152 Respondents

	Total	Academic/ Research Institution	Health Care Delivery	Business/ Insurance/ Other Health Care Industry	Government/ Labor/ Consumer Advocacy
	%	%	%	%	%
Extremely/very effective/effective (net)	26	26	31	23	21
Extremely effective	3	3	-	6	-
Very effective	9	10	11	3	7
Effective	14	12	20	13	14
Somewhat/not at all effective (net)	45	42	43	52	50
Somewhat effective	43	39	43	48	43
Not at all effective	3	2	-	3	7
Not sure/No answer	29	33	26	26	29

TABLE 6
PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

"Which of the following best describes the type of place or institution for which you work?"

Base: 246 Respondents

	%
Academic and Research Institutions	
Medical, public health, nursing, or other health professional school	28
Think Tank/Health Care Institute/Policy Research Institution	15
University setting not in a medical, public health, nursing, or other health professional school	12
Foundation	9
Medical Publisher	2
Health care delivery and Professional, Trade, or consumer Organizations	
Medical society or professional association or organization	8
Hospital	7
Physician practice/Other clinical practice (patient care)	4
Clinic	2
Hospital or related professional association or organization	3
Nursing home/Long-term care facility	2
Allied health society or professional association or organization	2
Other industry/business settings	
Health care consulting firm	6
CEO, CFO, Benefits Manager	4
Accrediting body and organization (non-governmental)	2
Polling organization	*
Financial service industry	-
Other	3
Labor Consumer advocacy groups and health care improvement organizations	
Labor/Consumer/Seniors' advocacy group	5
Health care improvement organization	3
Health Insurance and Professional Organization	
Health insurance/managed care industry	4
Health insurance and business association or organization	1
Government	
Non-elected federal executive branch official	3
Staff for a federal elected official or federal legislative committee	1
Non-elected state executive branch official	2
Staff for a state elected official or state legislative committee	1
Staff for non-elected federal executive branch official	-
Staff for non-elected state executive branch official	-
Pharmaceutical industry and Professional Organization	
Drug manufacturer	3
Pharmaceutical/Medical device trade association organization	1
Biotech company	*
Device company	-

TABLE 7
TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT

"How would you describe your current employment position?"

Base: 246 Respondents

	%
Teacher, Researcher, Professor	37
Policy Analyst	22
CEO/President	21
Physician	19
Administration/Management	15
Consultant	11
Foundation officer	7
Department head/Dean	5
Consumer advocate	5
Health care purchaser	7
Policymaker or policy staff (federal)	3
Policymaker or policy staff (state)	3
Lobbyist	3
Other health care provider (not physician)	3
Investment analyst	*
Regulator	*
Other	4
Retired	4

TABLE 8
PERMISSION TO BE NAMED AS A SURVEY PARTICIPANT

Base: 246 Respondents

	%
Yes	87
No	12
No answer	1

APPENDIX

METHODOLOGY

The online survey was conducted by Harris Interactive with 246 opinion leaders in health policy and innovators in health care delivery and finance between November 9th, 2005 and December 5th, 2005.

The sample for this survey was developed by using a two-step process. Initially, The Commonwealth Fund and Harris Interactive jointly identified a number of experts across different industries and professional sectors with a range of perspectives, based on their affiliations and involvement in various organizations and institutions. Harris Interactive then conducted an online survey with these experts asking them to nominate others within and outside their own fields whom they consider to be leaders and innovators in health care. Based on the result of the survey and after careful review by Harris Interactive, The Commonwealth Fund, and a selected group of health care experts, the sample for this poll was created. The final list included 1,287 people.

Harris Interactive sent out individual e-mail invitations containing a password-protected link to the entire sample. Of the 1,287 e-mail invitations, 136 were returned as undeliverable. Harris Interactive determined that the undeliverable e-mail addresses appeared to be randomly distributed among the different sectors and affiliations. Data collection took place between November 9th, 2005 and December 5th, 2005. A total of five reminders were sent to anyone who had not responded. The response rate was 21 percent. Typically, samples of this size are associated with a sampling error of +/- 6%.