

TO: Heather Higgins, President
Independent Women's Voice

FROM: Kellyanne Conway
the polling company, inc./WomanTrend

DATE: October 6, 2015

RE: Executive Summary: Nationwide Omnibus Survey

the polling company, inc./WomanTrend (tpc/WT) is pleased to present **Independent Women's Voice ("IWV")** with the results and analysis from three questions added to a nationwide omnibus survey of adults (18+) living in the United States.

This nationwide survey of 1,015 American adults was conducted October 1-4, 2015, at a Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) facility using live callers. The survey had a dual-frame sampling design composed of 50% landline interviews and 50% cell phone interviews.

The sample was drawn from two independent non-overlapping sample frames, one for landlines and one for cell phones. It was drawn utilizing a Random Digit Dial (RDD) in which phone numbers were generated by a computer to ensure that every household in the sample had an equal chance to be surveyed. The random-digit-dial sample includes both unlisted and listed landline telephone numbers and is fully replicated and stratified by region. Further information on sampling procedures is found on page 8 of this report.

Sampling controls were used to ensure that a proportional and representative number of adults were interviewed from such demographic groups as age, gender, race and ethnicity, and geographic region.

The margin of error is calculated at +/- 3.1% at the 95% confidence level, meaning that in 19 out of 20 cases, the results obtained would differ by no more than three point one percentage points in either direction if the entire adult population nationwide were to be surveyed. Margins of error for subgroups are higher.

By Over 3-to-1, Americans say Congress and their Staffs Should Be Treated Like Other Citizens and Purchase Healthcare Coverage Through the Exchanges

The Supreme Court may have spoken – and Obama himself may have requested numerous exemptions and waivers to his “signature domestic achievement,” the ACA or Obamacare – but at least one aspect of the law remains unsettled: the FACT that Members of Congress and their staffs play by a different set of rules when it comes to enrolling in Obamacare’s healthcare exchanges.

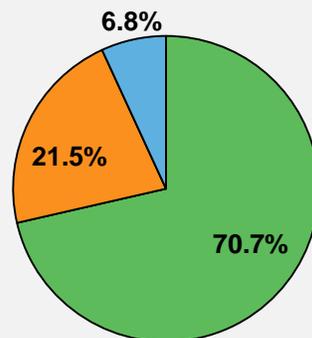
The American public may be surprised to learn that the same people responsible for making the law are not forced to live under it. In the survey, exposure to this exemption was an elixir: after hearing about the special exception *and* special treatment that that provides generous subsidies to pay for alternative coverage, a 70.7%-majority of Americans say that Members and their staffs should be required to enroll in Obamacare.

Just 21.5% back the status quo, e.g., maintaining the Congressional “special exemption” for Obamacare. A separate 6.8% volunteer that they do not know or are unsure, a relatively modest figure given how novel the information is. Americans intuit this is a bad or unfair deal.

When the U.S. Congress passed Obamacare, it required Members of Congress and their staffs to enroll in the health care exchanges just like any other American.

However, after Obamacare became law, Members of Congress and their staffs were granted a special exemption from this requirement that does two things: it exempts some staff entirely, and it provides Members of Congress and staff, regardless of income, with up to a 75% subsidy of costs, something which would be illegal for any other American to receive or business to provide.

Knowing this, do you think that Members of Congress and their staffs should be required to enroll in Obamacare?



Even self-identified Democrats (68% to 23%) agree that Capitol Hill should not be an Obamacare-free zone, joining Independents (72% to 20%) and Republicans (77% to 19%) in decisive tri-partisan agreement.

- Subgroups more likely than average to say that M.o.C.s and their staffs **should be required to enroll in Obamacare (70.7% overall) include**: self-identified Republicans (78.4%), those with annual household incomes of \$35K to \$50K (75.4%), and 35 to 44 year olds (75.0%).
- Subgroups with an above-average propensity to believe M.o.C.s and their staffs **should not be required to enroll in Obamacare (21.5% overall) include**: Hispanics (27.5%), African-Americans (25.4%), and 18-24 year olds (25.2%).

Large Majority of Public Urge Next Speaker of the House to Prioritize Ending Congress' Special Exemption from Obamacare

Even after having won majorities in both the U.S. House and Senate, Republicans have not repealed Congress' special exemption from Obamacare. How important is it to you that a criteria for the next Speaker of the House be that he promises to bring legislation to revoke Congress' special exemption from Obamacare as one of their first acts? (ROTATED TOP-TO-BOTTOM AND BOTTOM-TO-TOP)

71.3% TOTAL VERY/SMWT IMPORTANT (NET)

47.5% VERY IMPORTANT

23.8% SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT

23.8% TOTAL A LITTLE BIT/NOT AT ALL IMPT. (NET)

10.3% JUST A LITTLE BIT IMPORTANT

13.5% NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT

4.0% DK/CANNOT JUDGE (VOL.)

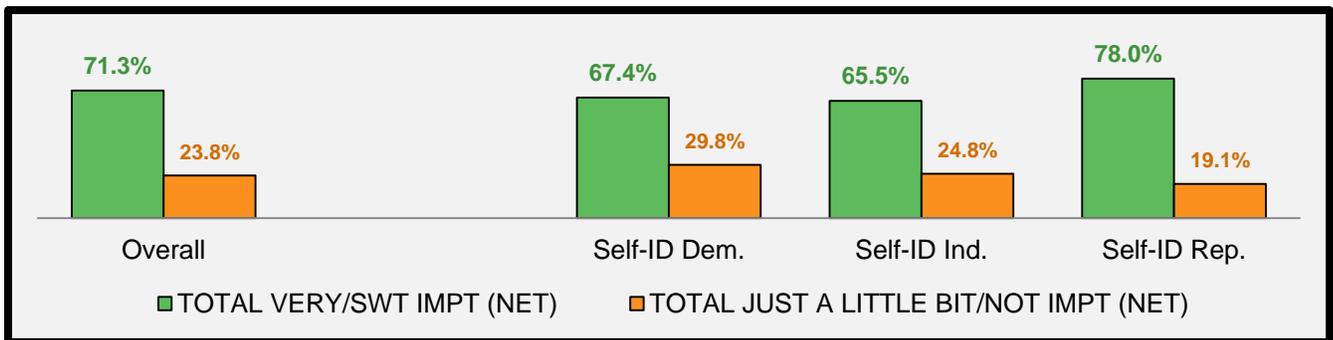
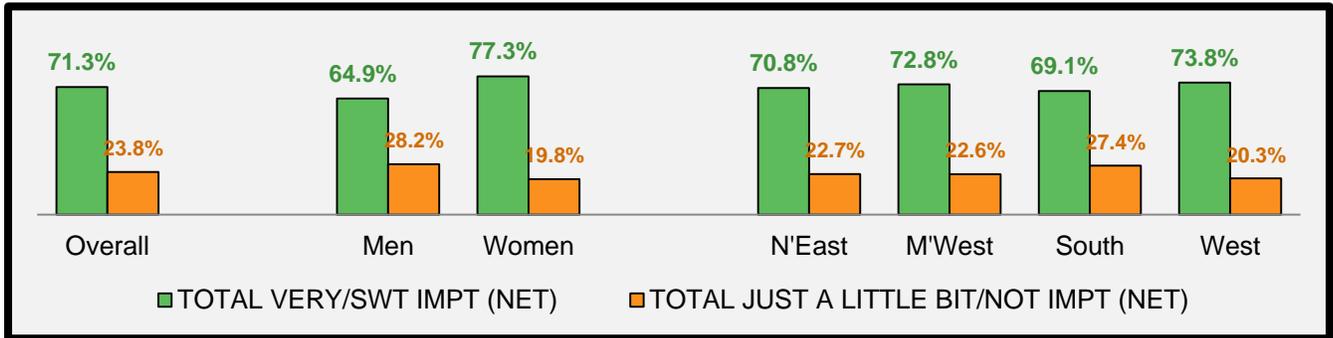
0.8% REFUSED (VOL.)

Next, respondents learned that Republican majorities in the U.S. Congress have failed to repeal the special exemption even after those victories, were at least partially fueled by Obamacare's failures.

Against this backdrop, roughly seven-in-ten Americans (71.3%) send a message that it is either "very" or "somewhat" important for outgoing Speaker John Boehner's successor to remove this accommodation (vs. 23.8 that consider it "just a little bit" or "not at all" important).

There is a striking intensity gap, as nearly half of all adults (47.5%) say it is "very important" to remove Congress' escape clause from Obamacare, compared to just 13.5% that view it as "not at all important." Clearly, Americans are emphatic about calling out and ending the ultimate carve-out/cronyism.

Self-identified Republicans (78.0%) are especially likely to consider revoking the special exemption an “important” criterion for their next Speaker of the House, although majorities of Democrats (67.4%) and Independents (65.5%) also share this view.



Americans Award Positive Political Currency to Potential Officeholders That are Willing to End the Special Exemption

Would you be (ROTATED) more likely or less likely to vote for a candidate that supports ending the Congressional exemption from Obamacare? (PROBED: And would that be much or somewhat more likely/less likely?)

58.4% TOTAL MORE LIKELY (NET)

- 35.8% MUCH MORE LIKELY
- 22.7% SOMEWHAT MORE LIKELY

19.4% TOTAL LESS LIKELY (NET)

- 9.1% SOMEWHAT LESS LIKELY
- 10.4% MUCH LESS LIKELY

15.6% NO DIFFERENCE (VOL.)

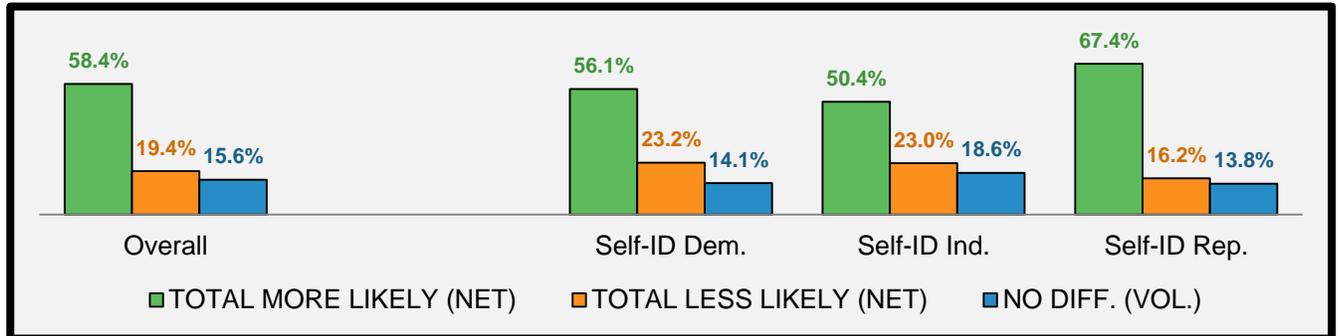
- 5.9% DO NOT KNOW/CANNOT JUDGE (VOL.)
- 0.6% REFUSED (VOL.)

A 58.4%-majority of those surveyed say they are “more likely” to vote for a candidate that would end the special exemption (vs. 19.4% that are “less likely”).

This represents a 3-to-1 differential and **a net +39 positive political currency**, suggesting it may help “move the needle” for officeholders that are seeking to connect with voters. Another 21.5% of Americans say it either “makes no difference” to their vote, or that they are unsure at this time.

Subgroups with an above-average propensity to be “more likely” (58.4% overall) to vote for a candidate that supports ending the special exemption include..	Subgroups with an above-average propensity to be “less likely” (19.4% overall) to vote for a candidate that supports ending the special exemption include..	Subgroups that are more likely than average to say it makes “no difference” (13.8% overall) to their vote whether a candidate supports ending the special exemption include..
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West region (67.5%) • Annual HHI \$75K to \$100K (67.5%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African-Americans (35.1%) • HS Educated or Less (24.5%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual HHI \$100K+ (22.0%) • 18-34 Year Olds (19.5%)

Revoking the Congressional exemption carries tri-partisan favor, with self-identified Republicans (67.4% “more likely”) finding it most compelling, followed by Democrats (56.1% ML) and then Independents (50.4% ML).



ADDITIONAL NOTE ON METHODOLOGY

Landline Sample

Random Digit Dial (RDD) landline telephone sample was generated using the following process. First, all residential exchanges and working 100 banks are determined. A 100 series bank is defined to be working if one (1) or more assigned residential landline telephone numbers are found within that bank. Within any given 100-series bank there are 100 possible two-digit combinations that form the suffix in a complete telephone number. For instance, in working bank 21, numbers 00-99 can be appended to form the one hundred complete numbers 2100-2199. This forms the sample frame of all possible telephone numbers within which RDD samples are then generated.

All exchanges and associated working 100 series banks within the RDD database are arrayed in a pre-defined order – specifically, exchanges are ordered within predominant county based on HH size largest to smallest. Counties are ordered by Metro/non-Metro areas within State within Census Division. Using the ordered database, an Epsm (Equal Probability Selection Method) sample is generated. A sample frame is defined to be a set of 100 series banks within exchanges serving a particular geographic area (city, county, state, National, etc.). The sampling interval is determined by dividing the total number of possible numbers in the geographic sample frame by the number of requested RDD sample records. Each sample interval is of equal size. One number is selected at random from each sample interval. All possible telephone numbers are given an equal probability of selection regardless of the density of assigned residential households within them.

Cell Phone Sample

The MSG Cellular RDD database is constructed quarterly utilizing Telecordia's LERG product. The LERG is a continuously updated suite of telephony databases that, among other things, provides current information for every active Thousand Series Block in the North American Numbering Plan. Using multiple files within the LERG, every thousand series block that is dedicated to providing wireless service is identified and incorporated into the Cellular RDD database. Additionally, Rate Center boundaries are constructed each quarter. Rate Center boundaries provide the information needed to map each cellular thousand series block to a predominant county.

The cell phone sample was generated from cell phone 1,000 series blocks with all the 100 series banks within each block turned on. The sampling interval is then calculated by dividing the universe of all possible numbers by the number of records desired, thus specifying the size of the frame subdivisions. Within each of the subsets one number is selected at random giving all numbers an equal probability of selection.

At this point, the frame size has been fixed and divided into equal-sized subsets of ten-digit numbers. Within each of the subsets one number is selected at random giving all numbers an equal probability of selection.