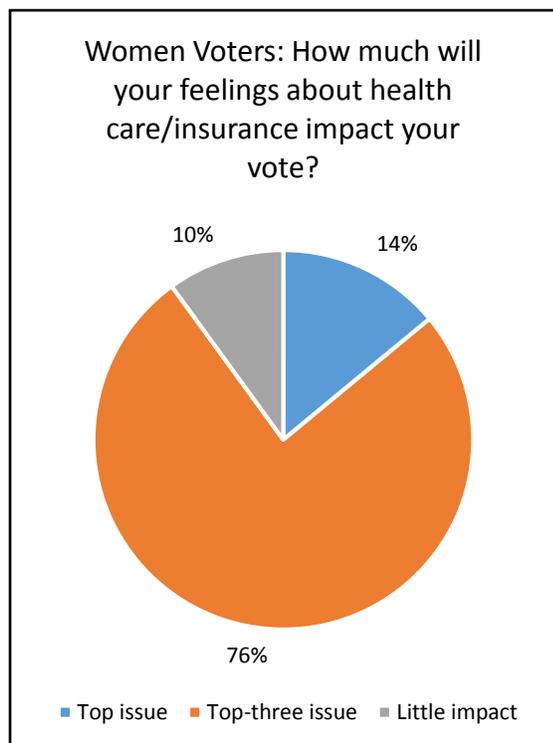


WOMEN AND THE POLITICS OF HEALTH CARE/INSURANCE



Health care/insurance is a big deal for women voters: More than three quarters (76 percent) of women voters identified health care/insurance as a top-three issue when it comes to this year's mid-term elections. An additional 14 percent said that health care was their very "top" issue.

By comparison, male voters were slightly more likely to identify health care as their "top" issue (17 percent) but slightly less likely to count it as a "top-three" issue (69 percent).

Democrats score slightly better with women voters: More than one third (35 percent) of women voters said they trusted Democrats more when it comes to making health care affordable and accessible. Sixteen percent said they trusted Republicans. Nearly half (49 percent) said they trusted neither party.

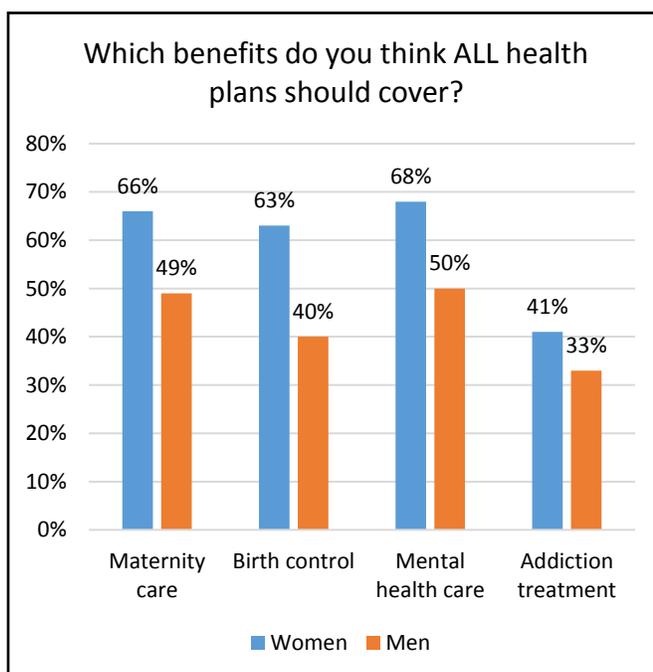
By comparison, 29 percent of men sided with Democrats and 23 percent sided with Republicans.

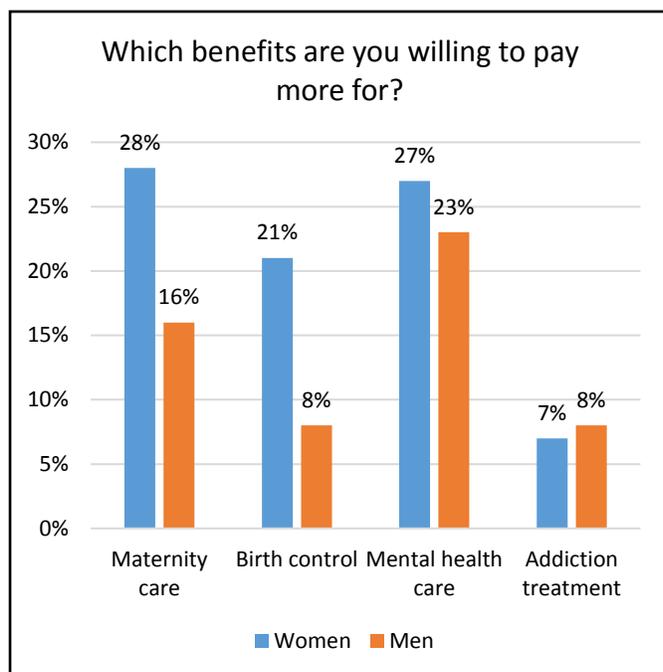
WOMEN VS MEN ON WHICH BENEFITS REALLY COUNT

Women want broader coverage than men: Women were significantly more likely than men to believe that all health insurance plans should provide coverage for key women's health care services like maternity care (66 percent vs. 49 percent for men) and birth control (63 percent vs. 40 percent).

Women were also significantly more likely to feel that all plans should cover mental health care (68 percent vs. 50 percent) and addiction treatment (41 percent vs. 33 percent).

When asked about standard benefits for things like preventive care and coverage for emergency services, there was little difference between genders.





Women were more willing than men to pay for key benefits:

Though a majority of women felt that all plans should cover maternity care, birth control and mental health care, support for these benefits dropped significantly when asked if they would pay more for these benefits.

Even so, they were more likely to support these benefits than men.

Twenty-eight percent of women were willing to pay extra for coverage of maternity care, compared to 16 percent of men.

Twenty-one percent of women were willing to pay extra for coverage of birth control, compared to only 8 percent of men.

WOMEN AND MEN DIFFER ON A “FAIR” PRICE FOR HEALTH INSURANCE

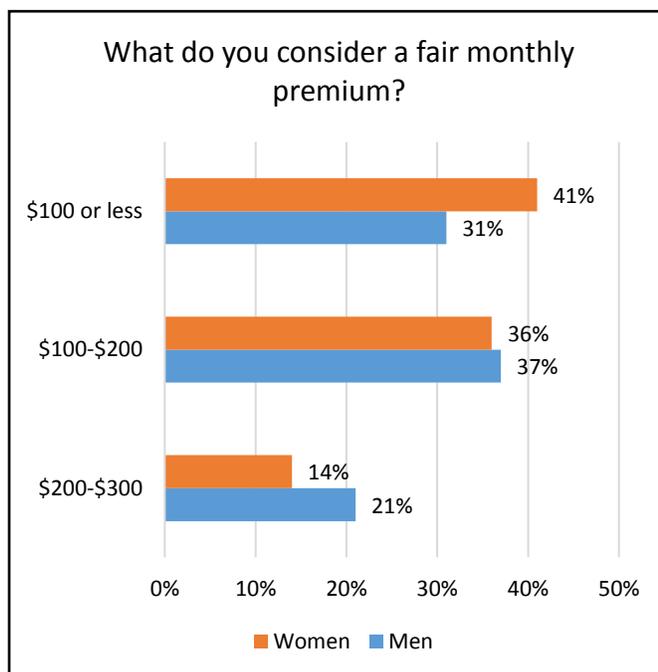
Women gravitate toward lower premiums:

The average premium for unsubsidized individuals during the last open enrollment period was \$440 per month.

Both men and women agreed that this was well outside the range of a “fair” price. However, women’s idea of a fair price tended to be lower than men’s on average.

Forty-one percent of women felt that a monthly premium higher than \$100 was unfair, but only 31 percent of men agreed.

Only 14 percent of women said that a fair price could range from \$200-\$300 per month, but 21 percent of men thought this might be fair.



Read the full report:

[Costs and Consequences in the ACA Market:
A Survey of Individual and Family Health Insurance Consumers](#)