Tufts UNIVERSITY | School of Arts and Sciences | Jonathan M. Tisch College of Civic Life

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To: Interested Parties
From: Brian F. Schaffner, Newhouse Professor of Civic Studies
Subject: DFP replication experiment on ACA vs. Medicare for All

In August, I fielded a survey on behalf of Data for Progress. The field dates for the survey were August 18th - August 20th, 2019 and respondents were recruited via Lucid. The target population for the survey was U.S. registered adults and I used post-stratification weighting to ensure that the sample was representative of the target population on gender, age, education race, and 2016 presidential vote. The final sample included 971 registered American adults.

Respondents were randomly assigned to one of two versions of a question asking about 2020 presidential vote choice:

1. *Strengthen ACA version*: If the 2020 presidential election were being held today, and the candidates were Donald Trump, a Republican who supports repealing the Affordable Care Act ("Obamacare") and a Democrat who supports strengthening the Affordable Care Act ("Obamacare"), for whom would you vote for?

2. *Medicare for all version*: If the 2020 presidential election were being held today, and the candidates were Donald Trump, a Republican who supports repealing the Affordable Care Act ("Obamacare") and a Democrat who supports Medicare For All, for whom would you vote for?

The results from the experiment (with post-stratification weights applied) were as follows:

Response	Strengthen ACA	Medicare for All	Difference	p-value
Donald Trump	40%	35%	-5%	p=0.14
The Democrat	51%	55%	+4%	p=0.37
Not sure	9%	11%	+2%	p=0.31

The general direction of the results are consistent with the results from the other versions of the DFP experiment fielded at other times and on other platforms. However, it is important to note that due to the smaller sample size for this survey, the results do not achieve conventional levels of statistical significance. When the experiment was analyzed without post-stratification weights, the differences were statistically significant at $p<.05$.