Re-designing Medicare: What does the public think?

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Content

1. Overview of CHCD and public deliberation

- 2. Use of CHAT[®] as a tool for deliberation
- 3. Select results of MedCHAT
- 4. Now what.....





Bringing the public's <u>informed</u> voice to healthcare policy



Elements of public deliberation:

- Criteria: an issue of competing priorities or policies
- More than one strategy is possible
- Structured discussion process
 - Accurate, unbiased facts
 - Alternative approaches
 - Diverse perspectives are probed; detailed reason-giving
 - Neutral facilitation
- Identify the core beliefs/values that underlie decisions

chcd.org

• The societal perspective: what bests serves all



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Can the public take a 'societal' perspective when it comes to health care?







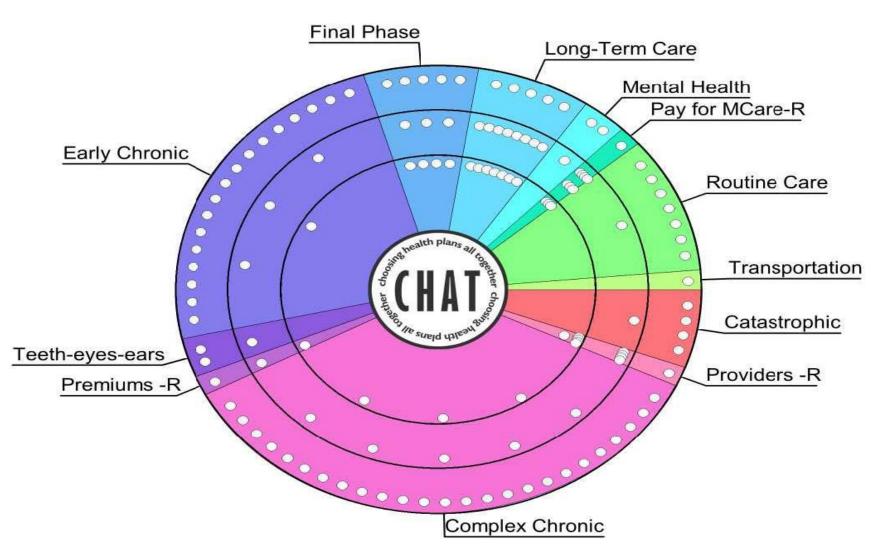
CHAT[®] (Choosing All Together)

- Developed by physician-ethicists in 1999
- Education, engagement and research on coverage priorities
- 2 3 hour process, highly structured
- Other priority-setting beyond health plan design
- Paper > laptops > tablets via cloud technology





The MedCHAT pie chart: categories and tiers

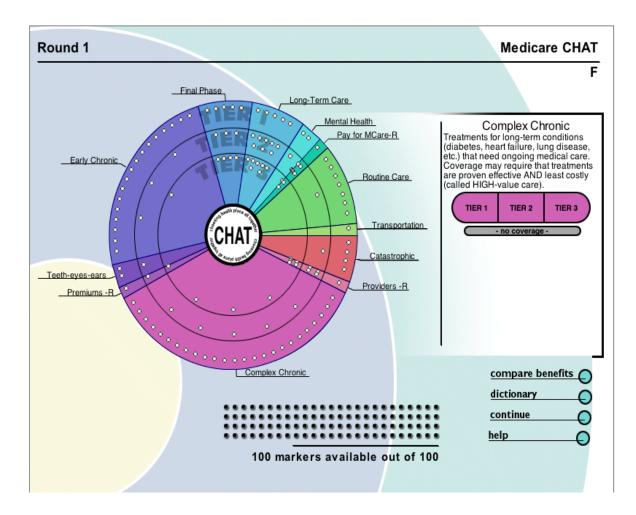


Where do priorities lie?

- How important is unrestricted choice of providers?
- Should limits be placed on covering "low-value" care?
- Should penalties/awards be used to promote compliance?
- What other services should Medicare cover?
- Should patients be required to use hospice?
- Should higher-income seniors pay more?



The CHAT[®] screen where decisions are made



There are 100 markers available representing the average amount that Medicare spends per person. There are 130 spaces.

4 rounds to create the "best" plan



Project Partners

• <u>LeadingAge CA</u>

- Alzheimer's Association, Northern California & Northern Nevada
- American Society on Aging
- Asian Community Center
- Blue Shield of California
- CA Department of Aging
- California Health Advocates
- Dignity Health
- Episcopal Communities & Services

- Episcopal Senior Communities
- Eskaton
- Huntington Hospital Senior Care Network
- Institute on Aging
- Keiro Senior HealthCare
- Legal Assistance for Seniors/Alameda HICAP
- Navigage
- Northern California Presbyterian Homes & Services
- Partners in Care Foundation
- Plymouth Village Retirement Community
- SCAN Health Plan
- Sutter Health
- TELACU

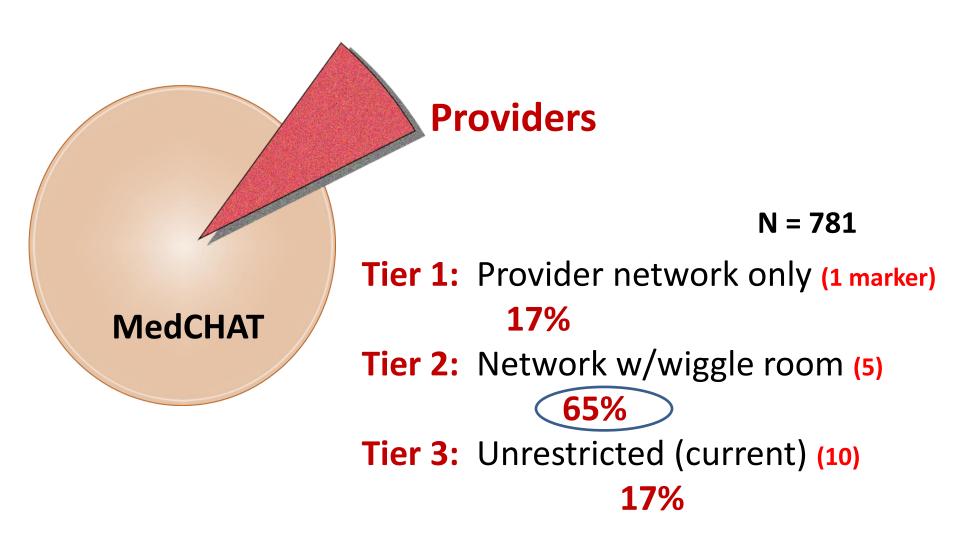


Select results: <u>reductions</u> in coverage

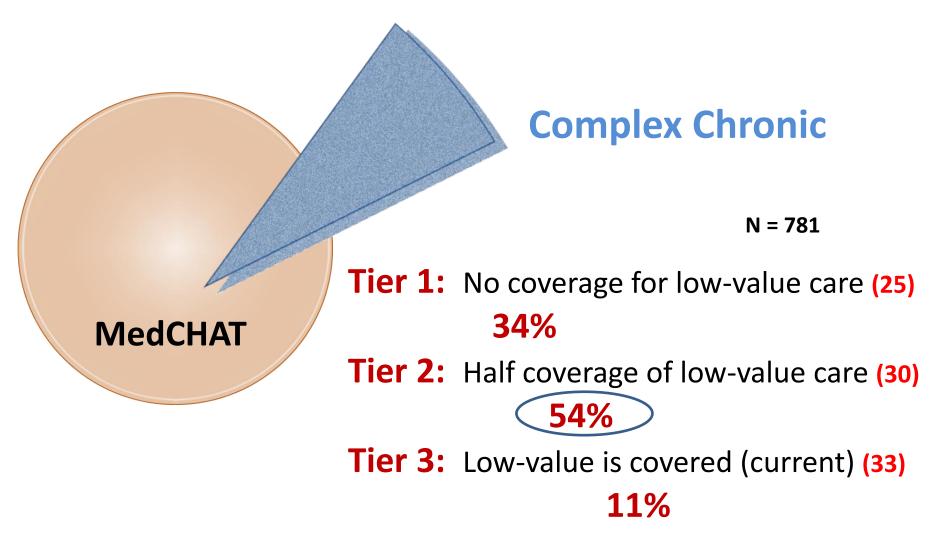
- Restricting provider choice
- Reducing coverage of low-value medical care
- Changing coverage of end-of-life care

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Final Phase

MedCHAT

Tier 1: Palliative care/hospice only (5) 65%

Tier 2: Palliative care/hospice plus "last chance" treatment; no ICU when dying (8) 31%

Tier 3: All options covered (current) (12)

3%





N = 781

increases in coverage

- LTC: one year with 10% co-insurance
- Dental, vision, hearing, transportation
- Mental Health services
- Extended Medicare's solvency for 50 years



Long Term Care

N = 781

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Tier 1: post-hosp, short-term SNF (current)(5) 23%

Tier 2: also includes 1 yr. LTC, home-based or

institution, 10% co-pay (12)

Tier 3: also includes 3 yrs. LTC coverage (20)

62%

15%



MedCHAT

Now what....?

- How do these findings relate to current policy interests/other research?
- Is it time for a deeper dive into how to reduce low-value care?

- Encourage others to replicate MedCHAT?
- Experiments (e.g., the TLC option)?



For the MedCHAT report, go to:

http://chcd.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/MedCHAT-full-report.pdf



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