



POLICY Brief



LOOKING FORWARD TO THE PAST: LESSONS FOR THE FUTURE OF MEDICARE

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POLICY BRIEF: CONTEXT

- More than 60 years after Medicare established in Saskatchewan,
 Canada's public health care system is struggling
- Long list of challenges:
 - Patients have difficulty finding a family physician
 - Doctors are burning out, leaving family practice, not being replaced
 - They want to focus on patient care, not the business of health
 - Surveys show 20 per cent of doctors want out of family practice
 - Surgical wait times are unacceptable
 - Emergency rooms are overcrowded
- Canada's health care spending above the OECD average



POLICY BRIEF: CONSIDERATIONS

- Many skeptical that more money into the system is the answer
- Reform of delivery long identified as the next challenge for Medicare
- Fee-for-service model for primary care built on doctor-owned businesses
- Doctors paid on number of patient visits for billable services
- Result is quantity, not quality of care, becomes the incentive
- There are isolated examples of community/cooperative clinics
 - Dating back to the Medicare crisis/doctors' strike of 1962
 - Integrated approach physicians, physiotherapists, nurses, dieticians
 - Doctors paid on salary basis, not fee-for-service
 - As co-operatives, patients given a voice in their health care
 - o Improved health outcomes, lower cost



FOR DISCUSSION

- 1. Why haven't community-based cooperative clinics flourished in Canada?
- 2. Are there barriers and built-in system biases to overcome?
- 3. Is the decline of cooperative business models generally a factor?
- 4. What would it take for the cooperative clinic model to become common?
- 5. Given public concern over health care access, are attitudes changing?
- 6. How can public faith in the cooperative health care model be enhanced?
- 7. What should be the role of policymakers?