SPPH 381D Canadian Health Care Policy

Course overview and objectives
This course is about the structure and history of the Canadian health care system. By the end of the term, students will be able to do the following:

- describe the main features of the Canadian health care system and distinguish it from systems in comparable high-income countries;
- identify key factors that shaped the evolution of the Canadian health care system over the post-war era; and
- critically analyse policy debates concerning three of the major components of health care in Canada: acute hospital care, primary medical care, and “pharmacare.”

Logistics
Time: Tuesdays and Thursdays, 9am to 10:30am
Location:
- Tuesdays: MacMillan (2357 Main Mall), room 160.
- Thursdays: Orchard Commons (6363 Agronomy Road), room 1001.
Instructor: Steve Morgan, Professor, School of Population and Public Health
Instructor's bio: For over 20 years, Dr. Morgan has studied policies to promote universal access to appropriately prescribed, affordably priced, and equitably financed medications in Canada and abroad. He has published over 140 peer-reviewed papers, including three separate winners of the CIHR “Article of the Year Award” for health services and policy research as well as the only health policy essay ever to win the Bruce Squires Award, the CMAJ's top research award. In addition, Dr. Morgan has provided policy advice and expert testimony to governments in Canada and abroad, and has twice represented Canada on high-level committees of the World Health Organization.
- Available by email at steve.morgan@ubc.ca, by phone at 604-822-7012, or in person on request.

Evaluation
Grading for this course will include the following elements, with assigned weights in the overall mark.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Weight</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Online quizzes (total for all quizzes)</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st short essay</td>
<td>10%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Midterm exam</td>
<td>30% or 0% (see below)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2nd short essay</td>
<td>10%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Final exam</td>
<td>30% or 60% (see below)</td>
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The course grading scheme provided in this syllabus describes how each element used in student evaluation will be graded. This course will not be graded on a “curve.”
# Schedule of topics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4-Sep</td>
<td>No class – Imagine UBC / Orientation Day</td>
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<tr>
<td>6-Sep</td>
<td>Introduction to the course</td>
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<tr>
<td>11-Sep</td>
<td>Public Policy – introduction to logical and political analysis</td>
<td>Quiz</td>
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<td>13-Sep</td>
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<tr>
<td>18-Sep</td>
<td>Welfare &amp; The right to health</td>
<td>Quiz</td>
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<tr>
<td>20-Sep</td>
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<tr>
<td>25-Sep</td>
<td>History of Canadian &quot;Medicare&quot; – Early history and first two stages</td>
<td>Quiz</td>
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<tr>
<td>27-Sep</td>
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<tr>
<td>2-Oct</td>
<td>History of Canadian &quot;Medicare&quot; – Canada Health Act era</td>
<td>1st short essay due</td>
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<tr>
<td>4-Oct</td>
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<tr>
<td>9-Oct</td>
<td>History of Canadian &quot;Medicare&quot; – recent era</td>
<td>Quiz</td>
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<tr>
<td>11-Oct</td>
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<tr>
<td>16-Oct</td>
<td>Midterm exam preparation</td>
<td>Midterm</td>
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<tr>
<td>18-Oct</td>
<td>Midterm (in class)</td>
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<tr>
<td>23-Oct</td>
<td>Equity &amp; Health care financing</td>
<td>Quiz</td>
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<tr>
<td>25-Oct</td>
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<tr>
<td>30-Oct</td>
<td>Institutions &amp; Primary care reform</td>
<td>Quiz</td>
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<tr>
<td>1-Nov</td>
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<tr>
<td>6-Nov</td>
<td>Efficiency &amp; Wait times</td>
<td>Quiz</td>
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<tr>
<td>8-Nov</td>
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<tr>
<td>13-Nov</td>
<td>Class canceled – makeup sessions TBD</td>
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<tr>
<td>15-Nov</td>
<td>Class canceled – makeup sessions TBD</td>
<td>2nd short essay due</td>
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<tr>
<td>20-Nov</td>
<td>Interests &amp; Pharmacare</td>
<td>Quiz</td>
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<tr>
<td>22-Nov</td>
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<tr>
<td>27-Nov</td>
<td>Pharmacare continued</td>
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<tr>
<td>29-Nov</td>
<td>Final exam prep</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exam period</td>
<td>Final exam date TBD</td>
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Final exam
Assignments and Evaluation Details

Online Quizzes
Throughout the term, students will complete mini quizzes online prior to class. They will involve multiple-choice questions and should take about 10 minutes to complete, provided you have done the assigned readings for the week.

Midterm and Final Exams
There will be one in-class midterm exam and one final exam for this course.

- These will be “closed book” exams.
- The exams will include short-answer and multiple-choice questions.
- The exams will cover materials from the lectures and required readings.
- The final exam is an evaluation of cumulative knowledge in the sense that will include some questions on materials covered prior to the midterm.
- The midterm exam may be considered a “practice exam” in sense that students who achieve a higher grade on the midterm exam than they do on the final exam will have the midterm count toward their final grade, whereas students who achieve a lower grade on the midterm exam than they do on the final exam will not have the midterm count toward their final grade.

Short essays
You will write two short essays (~500-words) on policy questions assigned to the class one week before the respective due dates.

Short essays must be submitted online, and must not exceed the word limits assigned on the Canvas system.

Deadlines, word limits, and plagiarism
- **Electronic submission:** All assignments must be submitted online, using the Canvas system
- **Deadlines:** Five (5) percentage points will be deducted from the grade you earn on a late assignment for each day (or portion thereof) that the assignment is late.
- **Do not plagiarize.** Repercussions for plagiarism are serious and extend beyond this course. Please review UBC’s academic regulations including the definition of “Academic Misconduct.”
Course Grading Scheme

90% to 100%
This range of grades is for **exceptional work that greatly exceeds course expectations**. Work earning marks at this level must be essentially flawless according to all criteria used for assignment evaluation.

80% to 89%
This range of grades is for work demonstrating a **high level of performance on all criteria used for evaluation**. Contributions deserving a grade in this range are not merely good: they are distinguished in most if not all aspects of evaluation. They show that the individual (or group) clearly demonstrates initiative, creativity, insight, and probing analysis where appropriate. Further, the work must show careful attention to course requirements as established by the instructor.

68% to 79%
This range of grades is for **generally good performance on criteria used for evaluation**, no problems of major significance, and fulfillment of all course requirements.

Work graded in this range may have one or more problems such as the following:

- one or more errors in understanding,
- superficial representation or analysis of key concepts,
- absence of any special initiatives, or
- lack of coherent organization or explanation of ideas.

55% to 67%
This range of grades is for **unexceptional but passing levels of performance** when the criteria of assessment are considered. The exact grades assigned will be determined by the frequency and/or severity of errors and gaps in understanding.
Intro to course and to policy analysis

Required readings

- Canadian Health Services Research Foundation (CHSRF) Mythbuster: “Canada Has a Communist-Style Healthcare System”

About the readings

The CHSRF reading is a discussion-starter for this class. Provocative yet informative.

The introductory policy analysis chapters give you broad definitions of policy analysis and policy processes. Pal gives us definitions for “public policy” and “policy analysis” that are helpful for considering how one engages in disciplined analysis of policies and the factors that shape them. Pal’s chapter on instruments is a useful reference and should be skimmed to understand the range of tools that government can use and the how the fall along a spectrum of (ideally legitimate) coercion.

Stone provides a model of the political society in which policy occurs: a ‘polis’ or a city-state of ancient Greece. She critiques the “market model” of economic organization, arguing that the real world is more like a “polis” than a “market.” In health care, there is little doubt about that.

As these are introductory texts on the first week of class, I hope students will skim them for interest and to prepare for some classroom discussion. These will then become handy references for use later in term and when working on various assignments.
Welfare & The right to health

Required readings


About the readings

Stone’s book provides a summary of many key policy objectives/goals in a polis. We do not approach them in order in this course but we do address several key ones. Providing for the “welfare” of citizens is one of the most basic but nevertheless complex and contested objectives in public policy.

The UNHCR fact sheet is an important backstop for this course. The reading will be familiar to those interested in global public health and may appear somewhat tangential at first glance (given many of the examples are about fundamentals that Canada has in place). However, the document applies as much to Canada as it does to lower income countries. Unpacking the obligations of government that are implied by the global right to health will be an important part of understanding the nature of Canada’s health care system and how it continues to evolve.
History of Canadian “medicare”

Required readings


For reference


About the readings

Picard’s book is a highly accessible summary of the history of the Canadian health care system. (It ought to be accessible given that he is arguably Canada’s most prominent health care journalist!)

The overview website from Health Canada provides a decent review of how our health care system is structured and how it has evolved.

The optional reading on the Canada Health Act is important because the act is the core of the Canadian ‘medicare’ system as it stands today. It is therefore important to understand what it is ... and what it is not.
Equity & Health care financing

Required Readings

For Reference

About the Readings
The Stone chapter on equity is among the most popular readings in the course. The lessons learned about various definitions of equity are critical to understanding most policy debates.

Picard’s short chapter is a lay audience friendly summary of the major models of health care system: Beveridge, Bismark, national health insurance, and out-of-pocket (or “market” health care).

The reference report from the Commonwealth Fund is a summary of health systems around the world. It is a reference report, meant to be skimmed or referred to in the search for information about specific health care systems.
Institutions & Primary Care Reform

Required readings


For reference

- CIHI (2016) “Primary Health Care in Canada: A Chartbook of Selected Indicator Results, 2016”

About the readings

Primary care reform is a perennial hot-topic in Canadian health care policy. In addition to the important health care content, an important policy-analytic lesson from this class is that institutional legacies matter in a way that is analogous to how biological structures matter in natural evolution. The article by Hutchison and colleagues hits both marks. They review key issues in primary health care and provide insights about the institutional barriers to (and facilitators of) primary care reform in Canada.

The CIHI report provides some current data on primary care in Canada.

Finally, the Picard paper provides a summary of some of the challenges to reforming the Canadian health system. These are related to primary care reform, of course; but they also apply to broader reforms that one might desire in the health care system. You should skim this chapter, if not the entire piece by Picard from which it is drawn.
Efficiency & Wait times in Canada

Required Readings


About the Readings

Stone lays out various economic arguments about efficiency and failures of markets in a political economy. We will review some of the basic efficiency concepts used in health care, drawing in part on this essay and on some basic health economics (which you will learn more about in other courses).

The CIHI report provides data on the state of wait times for health care in Canada today. We’ll talk about the nature of the problem in Canada and work through some proposed solutions to it. The Hadorn paper provides some basic definitions regarding wait time priorities, targets and benchmarks. These are important concepts for anyone who wishes to sort out efficiency alongside of equity and welfare goals in this sector.
Interests & Pharmacare

Required readings


Optional readings


About the readings

Stone's chapter describes interests and their role in public policy making. This is one of the critical “I’s” in the 3-I framework of policy analysis that we explore in this course.

All developed countries with universal healthcare systems provide universal coverage for prescription drugs – except Canada. Instead, Canadian provinces allocate limited public subsidies for prescriptions drugs, leaving the majority of costs to be financed out-of-pocket and through private insurance.

The paper by Katherine Boothe and I draws on the same “3-I” framework that we have been working with throughout this class. It assesses not just the nature/logic of the policy problem; it also assesses the ways that institutions, interests, and ideas have shaped the path of policy over the many decades during which the policy problem has been identified.