#### **Colorado Medicaid Applications**

## Testing Medicaid AVR with Data Consent

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#### Overview

**Summary and recommendations** 

**Applying our findings** 

What we tested and how

Community demographics and recruiting

What we learned



# Summary and Recommendations

#### Satisfying Section 7 of NVRA in a better way

#### The current opt-in rate is very low

Less than 5% of Medicaid applicants who see an explicit voter registration question (i.e., Do you want to register to vote?) opt in.

#### **Explicit voter registration questions are risky**

Applicants who aren't eligible to register, but answer "yes" are possibly committing a federal crime. Also, many applicants who aren't sure whether they're eligible answer "no" to be safe.

#### Explicit voter registration questions only capture the applicant

Most Medicaid applications include more than 1 household member. But the head of household can only consent to an explicit voter registration question for themself—not for any of their household members.

#### **Exploring a consent model**

#### A consent model frames the question differently

A consent model asks "do you consent to your information being transferred to your elections office for voter registration purposes?". If the applicant consents, the elections office will filter the applicant and members of their household in the way that Secure AVR works.

#### A consent model alleviates risk

Answering "yes" to the consent question won't put an applicant at legal risk. Applicants who answer "yes" to the consent question but who aren't eligible to vote will be filtered out.

#### A consent model captures the entire household

The head-of-household can consent to a data transfer for the entire household (as long as they're on the application). This casts a significantly wider net.

#### **Summary of the testing process**

## We tested a data consent model for AVR on the PEAK multibenefit application

We created realistic mockups of the current online application. We had participants fill out the application on a laptop computer while we watched them and took notes.

## We held usability testing sessions with 24 participants in Denver and Aurora. The main questions that drove this research were:

- Are Medicaid applicants more likely to answer "yes" to a consent question than they are to an explicit voter registration question?
- What's the best wording for the consent question?
- Where should the consent question go in the application?

#### We recruited thoughtfully

- We recruited both online (Craigslist) and in-person (intercepts).
- We chose sites in zip codes of mostly low-to-middle income households.
- All participants had applied for Medicaid before.



#### **Summary of findings**

#### Half of participants answered "yes" to the consent question

Participants answered "yes" to the consent question at a much higher rate than Medicaid applicants answer "yes" to the current explicit voter registration question. This indicates that the consent model is a more effective way of satisfying Section 7 of NVRA.

#### Participants liked plain, specific, and precise language

In testing 4 wordings for the consent question, we learned that:

- Participants always preferred plain language, but sometimes they wanted more details.
- The legalese version we tested was confusing, but was perceived to be more detailed.
- Some participants found words like "share" and "household" to be vague.

#### Where we put the consent question didn't affect opt-in rates

Participants cited good reasons for both positions (the beginning and the end of the application):

- "It's better to be upfront about this"
- "This would sum up the application better, at the end"

#### Some participants were concerned about eligibility and data security

- Some participants wrongfully believed that they weren't eligible to vote.
- We observed some hesitation about data security, but it didn't affect whether participants wanted to continue with the application.



#### **Summary of recommendations**

**Recommendation 1:** Use language that's clear, but detailed

**Recommendation 2:** Use more precise words and phrases like "send"

and "you and your household"

**Recommendation 3:** Be clear that when you consent, the data for all

household members on the application gets sent

**Recommendation 4:** Be clear that eligibility is not a requirement to

answer "yes"

**Recommendation 5:** Be clear that a data transfer is secure

## **Applying our findings**

#### What it looks like

Clear and detailed plain language

Bullets for layout

Emphasis on data security

Clarity on whose information is sent

#### Be Ready to Vote! - Keep your Registration Up-to-Date

We can send the information for you and your household members to the Secretary of State for voter registration purposes.

When you answer "Yes":

- · We will determine you and your household members' eligibility for voter registration.
- If we find that you're eligible, we'll use a Secure Data Transfer to send the information from this application to the Secretary of State.
- Even if you think you or your household members are already registered, you can still answer "Yes" and they'll make sure all your registrations are up-to-date.

We will only share the information for you and your household members from your application:

- Full name
- Last 4 digits of your Social Security #
- · Date of birth
- Home and mailing addresses
- · Phone number and email address
- Yes, send information for me and eligible members of my household to the Secretary of State for voter registration purposes.
- No, don't send information from my application. I understand that this may result in eligible voters in my household being unregistered or having an out-of-date registration.
- Questions about Secure Data Transfer?



#### What it looks like - Consent for the head of household

#### Be Ready to Vote! - Keep your Registration Up-to-Date

We can send your information to the Secretary of State for voter registration purposes.

When you answer "Yes":

- · We will determine your eligibility for voter registration.
- If we find that you're eligible, we'll use a Secure Data Transfer to send the information from this application to the Secretary of State.
- Even if you think you are already registered, you can still answer "Yes" and we'll make sure your registration is up-to-date.

We will only share this information from your application:

- Full name
- Last 4 digits of your Social Security #
- · Date of birth
- Home and mailing addresses
- · Phone number and email address

	Yes.	send m	y information	to the	Secretary	of State	for voter	registration	purposes
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No, don't send my information from my application. I understand that this may result in me being unregistered or having an out-of-date registration.

Questions about Secure Data Transfer?

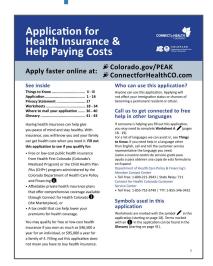
A second checkbox appears when the head of household consents.



# What we tested and how we ran the study

#### Three ways to apply for Medicaid and other benefits

#### **Paper form**



#### **Phone**





We tested the online multibenefit application

#### We created mockups of the existing application

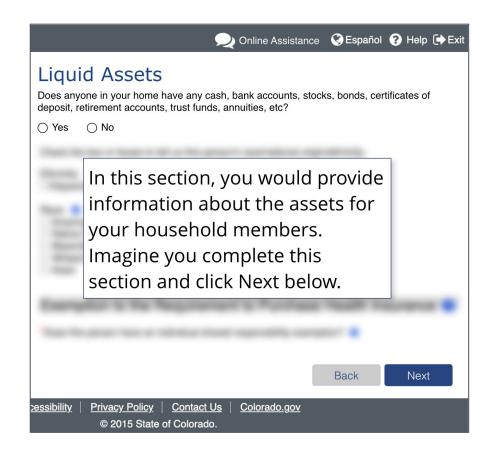
## The mockup application had to look and feel real

We used Adobe Xd to create the mockups. Xd allows:

- Navigation buttons, text fields, checkboxes, and radio buttons.
- Navigation directly in a browser.

## But we had to make concessions for time

The real application says it takes 30-60 minutes to complete. We heard from many participants that it could take much longer. We created a way that participants could "zoom through" the tedious parts of the application.



#### We tested 4 versions of the consent question

#### **Inspirational (A)**

**Description:** Plain, inviting, reassuring **Position:** Beginning (of the application)

#### Impersonal (B)

**Description:** Plain, routine, "matter-of-course"

**Position:** Beginning

#### **Informational (C)**

**Description:** Plain, detailed, hypothetical

Position: End

#### Invisible (D)

**Description:** Legalese, complex, dense

Position: End

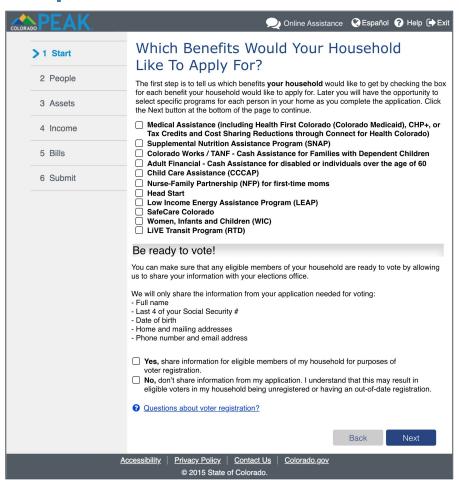
For full versions of the mockups, see the appendix



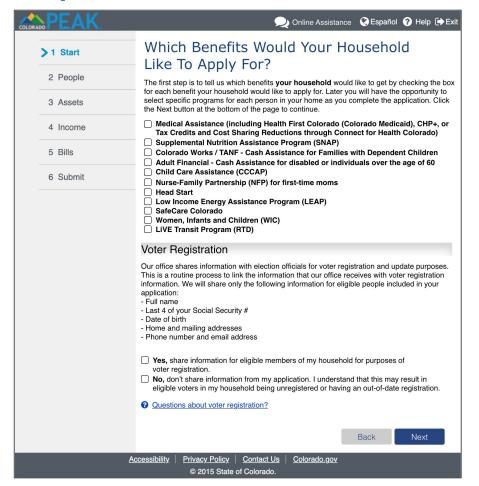
#### What the consent question looked like

#### We tested A and B at the beginning of the application

#### **Inspirational (A)**



#### Impersonal (B)

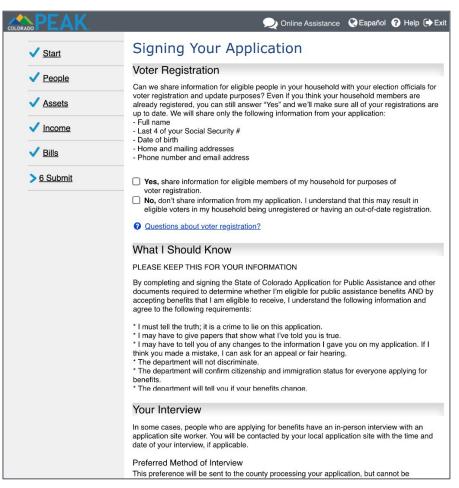




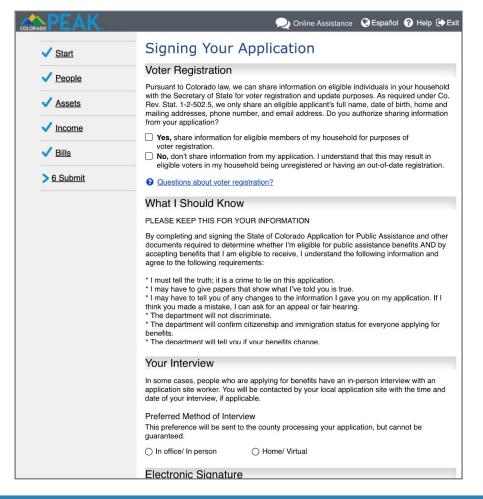
#### What the consent question looked like

#### We tested C and D at the end with the final signature

#### **Informational (C)**

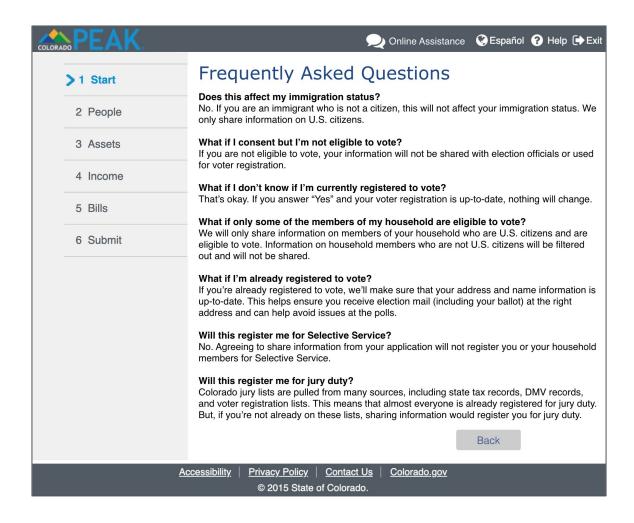


#### Invisible (D)



#### We also included a FAQ

#### The same FAQ page appeared as a clickable link in all versions



#### What each session looked like

We sat next to the participant, each of us on our own devices.

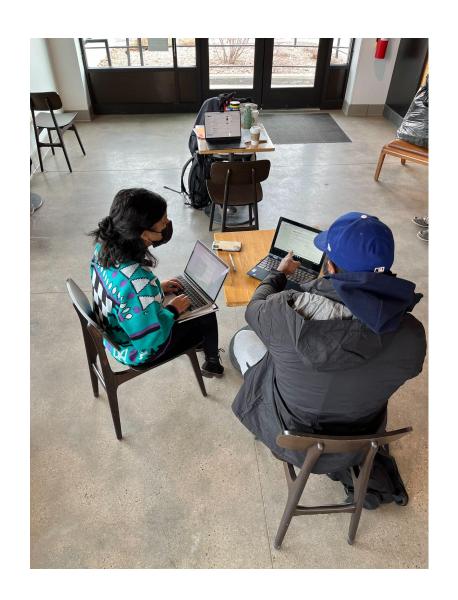
We asked the participant a few questions about their experiences with Medicaid and other benefits.

Each participant filled out 1 of the 4 versions of the application while we watched and took notes.

When the participant was done, we probed the voter registration section.

Each session took 20 to 40 minutes.

We paid participants \$20 for their time.

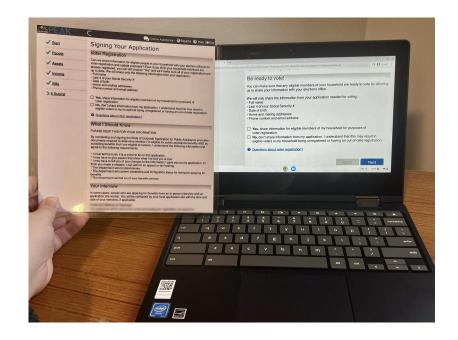


#### How we probed the voter registration section

When the participant was done, we returned to the voter registration section and asked them questions like:

- What happens when you answer "yes"?
- What are you consenting to?
- If your father is also on this application, would their info get sent too?
- If you filled this out last year, would you have to consent again?

We also showed the participant the alternate versions of the consent question on laminated cards. We asked them to compare both the language and the position of the questions.



# Community and participant demographics

#### **Testing and Recruitment Priorities**

#### Our goals for testing

- Whether we can improve the observed 5% opt-in rate in the explicit voter registration question model by using a consent model instead.
- Whether participants understand the consent question in the 4 variations, and what questions they have.
- Whether participants would give their consent in each version of the question.
- Whether the wording or position of the question affects whether participants would consent — which they prefer and why

#### Our considerations for recruitment

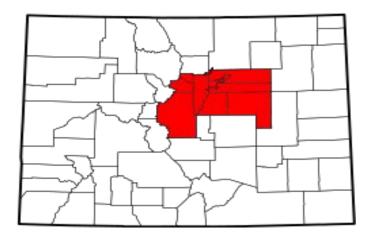
- Actively seek out and listen to those who are often excluded from voting.
- Expand outreach beyond digital platforms to account for the digital divide.
- Select sites within zip codes of primarily low-to-middle income earners to better reach potential Medicaid applicants.

#### Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO Metropolitan Statistical Area

Principal Cities
Denver, Aurora, Lakewood,
Centennial, Broomfield, Commerce
City

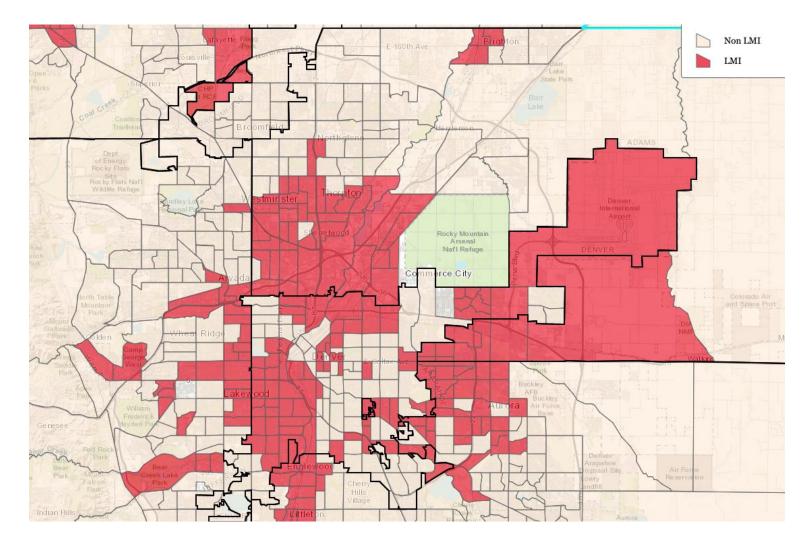
10 Counties
Adams, Arapahoe, Broomfield,
Clear Creek, Denver, Douglas,
Elbert, Gilpin Jefferson, Park

For this round of testing, CCD selected 2 sites: one in Denver and one in Aurora









#### **HUD Low and Moderate Income Map**

CCD selected sites within the low and moderate income areas of Denver and Aurora Source: Colorado Department of Local Affairs, State Demography Office

#### Where we tested



**Scheduled 1-1 sessions + intercepts** Martin Luther King Jr. Library Aurora, CO 80010



**Scheduled 1-1 sessions** Starbucks Denver, CO 80209

#### How we recruited & participant demographics

#### Outreach

While it was not a requirement for participants to be enrolled in Medicaid, we aimed to reach people who were likely eligible for Medicaid benefits. By posting Craigslist ads for scheduled in-person 1-1 usability sessions, as well as conducting real-time intercept sessions at a public library, we had **24 people** test the mockups.

Race or ethnicity		Age	
Black or African American	10	18-24	0
Hispanic or Latino/e	1	25-34	4
Native American	1	35-49	7
White or Caucasian	5	50-65	12
2 or more races	4	65+	0
Did not answer	3	Did not answer	1

Gender		Appli	ed to Medicaid?	Applied to SNAP?	
Female	15	Yes	24	Yes	20
Male	9	No	0	No	4

### What we learned

#### Half of participants answered "yes" to consent

This is a huge improvement over the 5% opt-in rate for an explicit voter registration question. When we asked "what are you consenting to?", we heard a range of answers.

Many participants understood exactly what the consent question was asking

"It's asking to share your existing voter registration information for you and your household"

"By clicking yes, it shares my info"

"My info and my family's would be shared, but it doesn't say that I will be registered. It just says my info will be shared"

"You're consenting to whether your info can be shared. It's like sharing your info—just like a consent form. It shares for the whole household" Some participants partially understood the consent question

"It's asking if I'm willing to vote"

"If I want to vote. I'm already registered but I clicked yes anyway"

Some participants were completely confused about the consent question

"Are they allowed to send me brochures"

"It's asking if they can share my voter registration info with outside parties—so the parties can call/text message about donating"

#### Participants didn't favor any 1 wording of the question

The wording of the question didn't affect opt-in rates. But when we asked them to compare the different wordings, we learned some valuable insights.

In general, participants did appreciate plain language...

Separate participants comparing a plain version (A) to the legalese version (D)

"I like A better. It's cleaner. I like the bullet points. A puts people more in charge"

"A is more simple. When it comes to these applications, the more simple you word them, the better. When you throw code in there, it's confusing. I'm gonna have to go research it"

...but sometimes it was too plain.

"This one (D - legalese) is more about the law. It's more detailed"

"This one (D - legalese) is informative. A (plain) is vague. D is telling me that my info is going to the Secretary of State. It's more specific. Specifics are important because it's your personal information"

Some participants understood "share" to mean "distribute"

"It's asking if they can share my voter registration info with outside parties—so the parties can call/text message about donating"

One participant was confused by the phrase "the/your household"

"I put 'no' (for the consent question) because I don't have anybody else in my household. It says 'eligible members of the household'"

#### **Recommendations:**

- Make it plain; don't use legalese. But include details that reassure the applicant
- Say "send" instead of "share". Say "you and other eligible members of your household"



## Participants didn't favor the question at the beginning or the end

Participants cited good and bad reasons for both positions

Some participants preferred the question at the beginning

"It's better to be upfront about this"

"I think I like it in the beginning"

"If it's at the end, you might skip it. I see Medicaid and voter registration as connected."

"[It's better at the beginning because], it seems like just another benefit"

"Maybe it's better at the beginning so it catches their eye"

Others preferred the question at the end

"[The end] would be better. Then once you're done, it would catch you right there"

"I'm just trying to apply for Medicaid, why do I have to answer this question [about voter registration]? I wanna get the ball rolling."

"This would sum up the application better, at the end"

"It's better to ask the question at the end because they're not expecting a question about voter registration right away"

"It's better at the end because it doesn't apply to benefits"

#### **Recommendation:**

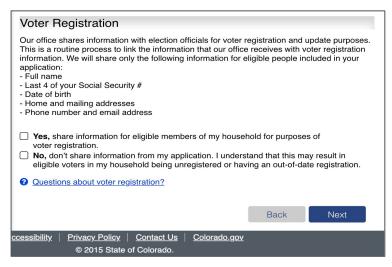
More testing



#### Wording differences influenced answers

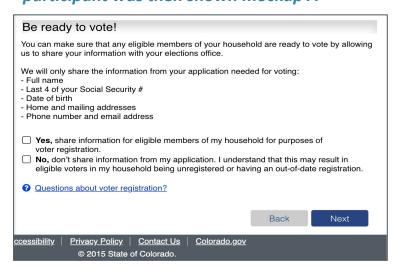
The way that the consent question was worded affected the participant's understanding.

#### One participant was 1st shown mockup B



"I would actually click no. I wouldn't want to share my household members' info due to their privacy concerns. It's not my goal to do it"

#### When we probed the consent question, the participant was then shown mockup A



"I would click yes. It's only my information from my application that would be shared"

#### **Recommendations:**

- Use precise language about whose data gets shared
- Offer explicit reassurance over data security

#### Eligibility and data security were common concerns

In many cases, incorrect assumptions led the participant to answer "no" to the consent question

Some participants believed that having a felony conviction prevented them from voting

"I'm a felon so I can't vote"

"I can't violate my parole"

One of our participants who had worked at the CO Coalition for the Homeless relayed another concern to us

"People felt they couldn't vote because they didn't have a permanent address"

Some participants saw a data transfer as an additional risk to providing that data on the application

"What if there's data leaked. I wouldn't want to share my information"

"I want to know that my info isn't shared with 3rd parties"

"I answered 'no' because sometimes I'm skeptical about putting my social down. My identity has been stolen"

#### **Recommendations:**

- Make it clear that eligibility is not a requirement to answering 'yes'
- Offer explicit reassurance over data security.

#### **Appendix: Interactive mockups**

You can click through each of the mockups. None of your answers are recorded.

#### **Inspirational (A)**

https://xd.adobe.com/view/22a3e04c-ea8c-4740-99f7-4196fe7543f5-77f0/?fullscreen&hints=off

#### Impersonal (B)

https://xd.adobe.com/view/649e6cce-8bc1-49bc-86e5-9af950baa663-31cd/?fullscreen&hints=off

#### **Informational (C)**

https://xd.adobe.com/view/c6adc8f3-6719-4152-8c98-03fd553b8535-93fe/?fullscreen&hints=off

#### Invisible (D)

https://xd.adobe.com/view/0214cab4-0a60-48df-ad16-4b182d76bd56-5747/?fullscreen&hints=off

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