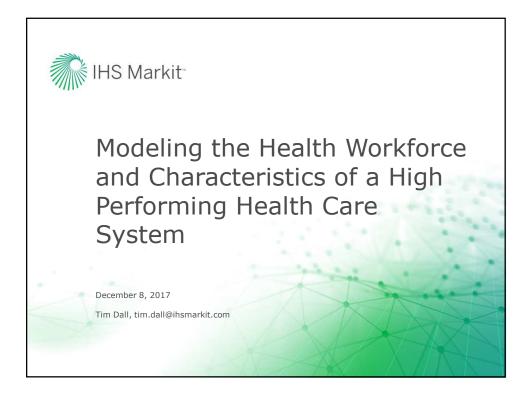
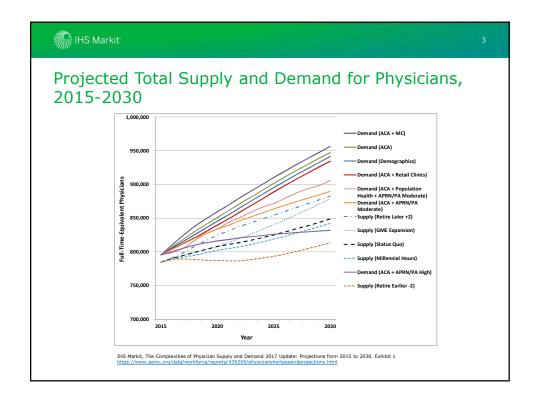
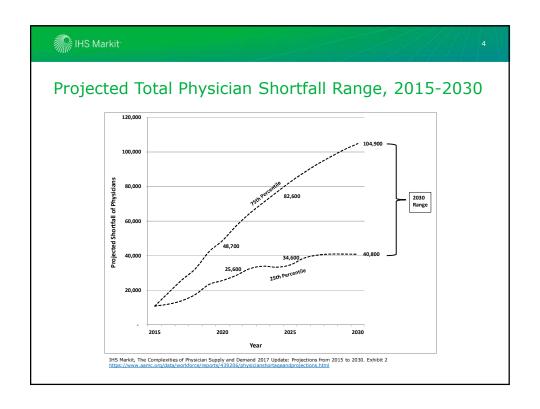
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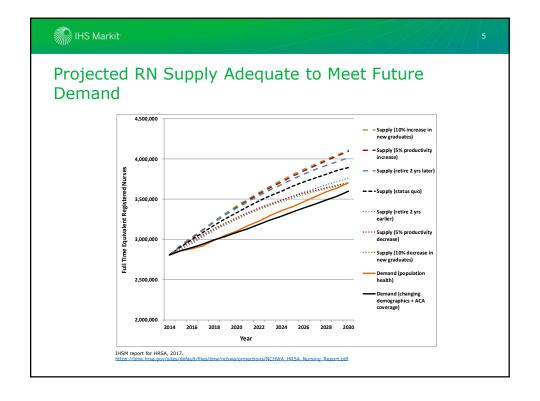


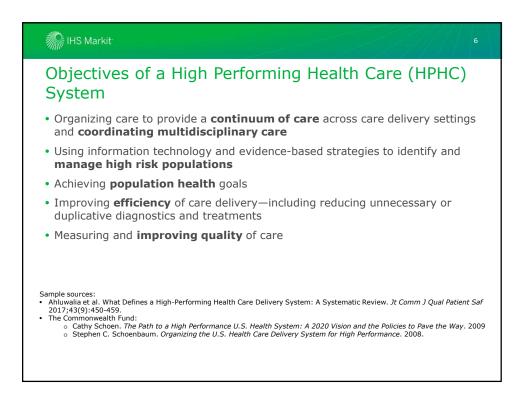






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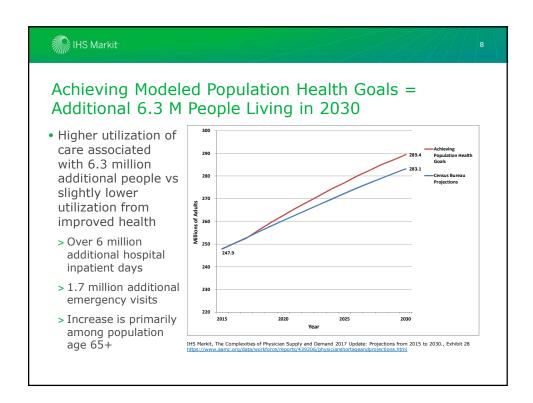
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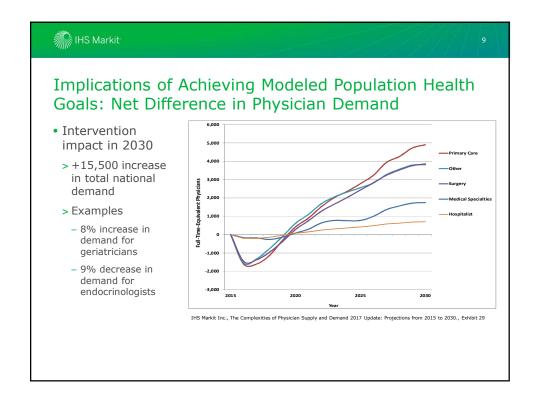


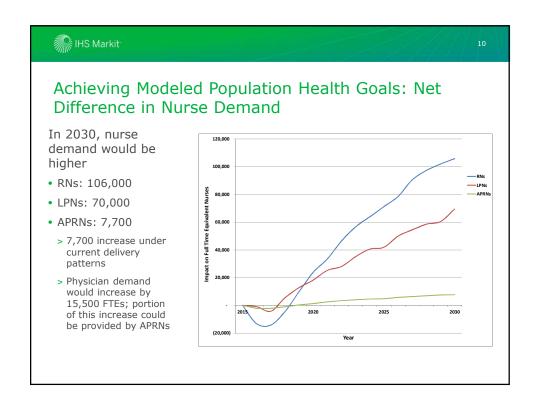
Modeled Select Characteristics of a High Performing Health Care System

- Achieving select clinical outcomes (modeled outcomes)
- > Reduced excess body weight (5% weight loss among obese & overweight)
- > Improved blood pressure (achievements from published literature)
- > Improved cholesterol levels (achievements from published literature)
- > Improved blood glucose levels (achievements from published literature)
- > Smoking cessation (25% reduction, though high rate of recidivism)
- Changing care use and delivery patterns
 - > Reduced hospitalization/re-hospitalization/length of stay
- > Reduced emergency department visits (redirected to community-based setting)
- > Improved integration of behavioral health into primary care
- > Shifting care from higher cost to lower cost providers

Published interventions used advanced practice providers, nurses, and other workers (e.g., home health providers, pharmacists) to implement intervention







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Conclusions

- Improved health outcomes does not necessarily mean lower demand for health workers
- > Per capita demand for health care services might fall
- > Reduced mortality means people live longer; larger population of older people could increase demand for some types of services
 - Short term reduction in national demand for care
 - Long term increase, with shift in disease prevalence and type of care
- Growing body of literature demonstrates that some care can be diverted from
- > Higher cost settings to lower cost settings
- > Higher cost providers to lower cost providers
- Delivery system reform could reduce demand for some health occupations, but for many health occupations will increase demand for services