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Title: The effects of organisational and financial health system interventions on quality in health care: Evidence from systematic reviews

Running Title: Health system intervention effects on quality

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Abstract

Health systems in high-income countries have experienced significant organisational and financial reforms over the last 25 years. The implications of these changes for the effectiveness of health care systems need to be examined, particularly in relation to their effects on the quality of health services (a pertinent issue in the UK in light of the Francis Report). Systematic review methodology was used to locate and evaluate published systematic reviews of quantitative intervention studies (experimental and observational) on the effects of health system organisational and financial reforms (system financing, funding allocations, direct purchasing arrangements, organisation of service provision, and service integration) on quality of care in high-income countries. Nineteen systematic reviews were identified. The evidence on the payment of providers and purchaser-provider splits were inconclusive. In contrast, there is some evidence that greater integration of services can benefit patients. There were no relevant studies located relating to funding allocation reforms or direct purchasing arrangements. The systematic review-level evidence base suggests that the privatisation and marketisation of health care systems does not improve quality, with most financial and organisational reforms having either inconclusive or negative effects.
**Introduction**

Health systems in high-income countries are coming under unprecedented pressure from several directions. Firstly, they face upward pressure on costs, primarily as a consequence of the increasing cost of technology and, to a much lesser extent, an ageing population (Rechel et al., 2013). Secondly, some systems face downward pressure on expenditure, particularly in those countries that have pursued austerity measures following the global financial crisis (Karanikolos et al., 2013). Thirdly, some face ideological pressure from politicians that seek to scale back the welfare state (McKee et al., 2013). In some countries these pressures are being used to justify renewed calls to undertake major reforms to the financing and delivery of health care. This is part of a longer trend in high-income countries whereby the dismantling of the welfare state has included the marketisation and privatisation of health care provision since the mid-1980s (e.g. in the UK these date back to the internal market reform of the Thatcher era). The implications of these changes for the effectiveness of health care systems need to be examined, particularly in relation to their effects on quality of care (a pertinent issue in the UK in light of the Francis Report).

Though the way that health systems are organised is a political question, the debate should be informed by the highest-quality research evidence. Yet, in many cases, it is far from clear that this is the case (McKee, 2012). Evidence that does not support a particular ideology is often rejected or, as is increasingly clear from a growing body of research on cognitive processes, misinterpreted as offering support even when it does not (McKee and Stuckler, 2010). Furthermore, although there is a wealth of material describing health systems, there is much less evidence from rigorous evaluations of what works. In this paper we address the latter problem, by conducting a review of reviews of evidence linking system level
interventions to changes in the quality of care provided. A companion paper does the same with respect to equity.

**Methods**

This study aims to review the systematic review level evidence base on the effects of organisational and financial health system interventions on quality of health care. Systematic review methodology was used to carry out an ‘umbrella review’ of existing systematic reviews.

The review protocol was registered with PROSPERO (No. CRD42013003996). Details of the inclusion criteria, search strategy, data extraction and quality appraisal are presented in detail in a companion paper that appears in the same journal issue (Bambra, Garthwaite and Hunter, 2013). In brief, the inclusion criteria were defined in terms of population (adults and children of all ages); intervention (general health system financing, funding allocations, direct purchasing arrangements, organisation of service provision and health service integration); context (high income countries); outcomes (quality of care) and study design (systematic reviews including intervention studies with quantitative outcomes, and meeting two mandatory DARE (Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects) criteria). The outcome of the study, quality of care, was defined in terms of (1) professional performance; (2) efficient treatment and care; (3) clinical outcomes; (4) person-centred care; (5) holistic care; and (6) patient satisfaction.

Seven electronic databases were searched using a combination of inclusion criteria keywords (Appendix 1): Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (CDSR), Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects (DARE), Campbell Collaboration Database, PROSPERO, EPPI-Centre database of health promotion and public health studies, Applied Social Sciences
Index and Abstracts (ASSIA) and Medline. All databases were searched from start date to March 2013, and only English language publications were included. Citation follow up was conducted on the reference lists of included studies.

Identified titles and abstracts were screened for relevance, followed by screening of full text papers. Studies meeting all aspects of the inclusion criteria were data extracted by two independent reviewers. Quality appraisal of included studies was also carried out by two independent reviewers, using adapted DARE criteria.

Results

Overview

The literature search identified 1857 articles, 22 of which were removed as duplicates (Table 1). 1807 articles were excluded at title and abstract screening, and 28 full manuscripts were examined in detail. Sixteen articles were excluded because they did not fully meet inclusion criteria (Appendix 2) and twelve reviews met all criteria and were included in the synthesis. Seven reviews were identified from citation follow-up, three of which were grey literature reports not searchable on academic databases. Data from the reviews are presented in summary tables according to intervention category (Tables 2 - 4).

No systematic reviews examined the effects of funding allocation reforms or direct purchasing arrangements on quality of care. Eight reviewed data on payment of providers, five were on arrangements for purchasing and provision of services, and six were on service integration. The reviews were of variable quality; nine were high quality (mostly Cochrane) reviews, three were of moderate quality, and seven were low quality. Studies in the reviews
were from the following countries: Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, US, and the UK.

A wide range of quality measures were included in the reviews, most commonly patient satisfaction and factors relating to person-centred care such as continuity, responsiveness, and choice. Professional performance was also a common outcome, and measures included process of care and compliance with clinical guidelines. Measures of efficiency included resource use, staff-patient ratios and re-attendance rates. Clinical outcomes included avoidable mortality, hospital mortality and adverse events. Holistic care measures were least frequent, but included psychological measures and self-reported health. Low quality studies occasionally referred to ‘quality of care’ without explanation of its measurement.

**Payment of providers**

There were eight systematic reviews of provider payment (Table 2). The quality of evidence was mostly high, including five high quality, one moderate and two low quality reviews. However, the quality of included primary studies was reported as low to moderate. Results were generally inconclusive; half of the reviews concluded that financial incentives have little impact, while half reported mixed effects on quality.

One low quality review by Chaix-Couturier et al (Chaix-Couturier et al., 2000) studied the effects of all financial incentives for medical professionals on processes and outcomes of care. The evidence suggested that financial incentives can improve compliance with practice guidelines, while fundholding or salaried payment can reduce referrals. However the quality of the studies included was low and results were inconclusive. Chaix-Couturier et al found one randomised trial where fee for service improved continuity of care compared to salaried employment in a managed care organisation (Hickson et al., 1987). However a low
quality systematic review of fee for service and managed care in the USA (Robinson and Steiner, 1998) reported no significant difference in quality in the majority of studies examined. A more recent high quality review of systematic reviews (Flodgren et al., 2011) examined the effect of payment methods on compliance with clinical guidelines and found financial incentives to be ineffective, though mixed systems of financial incentives may be more effective than target payments or bonuses in isolation.

Two high quality reviews studied the effect of financial incentives on primary care physicians, (Gosden et al., 2000, Scott et al., 2011) though covering different time periods and quality outcomes (Table 2). The findings of Gosden et al suggest that payment method can impact quality, with fee for service associated with improved continuity of care and compliance with guidelines over salary and capitation payment respectively. Scott et al examined a variety of financial mechanisms, including target payments and fixed fee per patient achieving an outcome, but found the evidence to be inconclusive due to substantial risk of bias in most studies.

Three reviews examined the effects of pay for performance (P4P) on quality of care domains including process of care, patient-centredness, clinical effectiveness, and various provider performance targets. (Christianson et al., 2007, Van Herck et al., 2010, Petersen et al., 2006). These reviews found mixed results. Petersen et al separated physician-level and physician-group level financial incentives (mostly bonuses), and a slight majority of studies in each category showed a positive effect on process of care. Van Herck et al also found positive effects on process of care measures, with two before and after studies without control groups reporting improved coordination of care following the introduction of bonuses and the General Medical Services (GMS) contract for general practitioners in the UK.
Srirangalingam et al., 2006, Cameron et al., 1999). However, Van Herck et al reported mixed evidence for the impact of P4P on clinical effectiveness and patient-centredness, and no effect on patient satisfaction. An earlier moderate quality review (Christianson et al., 2007) recorded mixed results for P4P, and stated that existing research was too limited to draw conclusions.

**Organisation of service provision**

Five low quality systematic reviews examined changes to organisation of service provision; three reviewed commissioning, general practice fundholding and internal markets, one reviewed privatisation and one reviewed competition (Table 3).

Two reviews (Smith and Wilton, 1998, Mays et al., 2000) assessed the effects of GP fundholding in the UK. Smith and Wilton characterise the evidence as incomplete, though neither review systematically appraised the quality of primary studies. Both reviews concluded that the evidence on efficiency is mixed and inconclusive; there was an initial, unsustained reduction in the rate of growth of prescribing costs among fundholders, and some cost savings, but crude estimates suggest that increased transaction costs outweighed savings and fundholding appeared to have little effect on referrals (Mays et al., 2000). Smith and Wilton found little evidence to suggest that patients exercised greater choice, or that fundholders were more responsive to patient preferences. Mays et al found no evidence for the effect of general practice fundholding on quality of primary care, while one study reported little change in secondary care quality.

Mays et al also reviewed the effects of health authority purchasing, locality and general practitioner commissioning, and provider autonomy (NHS trust status) on quality, but the evidence was inconclusive. The effects of health authority purchasing could not be
separated from those of concurrent programmes, and there was little evidence to suggest that hospital autonomy, defined as NHS trust status, impacted quality. In some cases, quality improvements appeared to result from locality and general practice commissioning, but this was highly variable.

One low quality review (Smith et al., 2004) concluded that primary care-led commissioning improved responsiveness under general practice fundholding in the UK, citing evidence of improved provision of information in one Primary Care Group (Regen et al., 2001), and reduced waiting times in one Health Authority (Propper et al., 2002b). It was also stated that patients generally approved of the reforms, though this was not supported with data. In agreement with Mays et al, the review found several studies reporting an increase in transaction costs associated with commissioning, and little evidence to suggest greater patient choice.

The effects of privatisation on quality were examined by Heins et al, who compared non-profit, for-profit and public sector providers of care in terms of staff-patient ratios, user satisfaction, mortality and hospitalisation rates (Heins et al., 2010). 32 out of 46 studies reported that the growth of the for-profit sector resulted in declining service quality, though the specific domains of quality were not identified and the studies reviewed suffered numerous methodological problems. Further detail was provided on the impact on staff ratios, which were consistently found to be better in non-profit than for-profit institutions, and were best in government run facilities.

One review (Propper et al., 2006) observed the effect of increased marketisation and competition between providers on avoidable mortality, mostly from studies of managed care in the US. Competition appeared to improve outcomes post-1990 in one US study
(Kessler and McClellan, 1999), but results were more mixed in several later studies (Ho and Hamilton, 2000, Volpp et al., 2003, Gowrisankaran and Town, 2003). The evidence outside the US was primarily from the UK internal market of 1991-97, and two studies suggested a resulting fall in quality due to an increase in deaths from patients admitted to hospital with myocardial infarction (Propper et al., 2002a, Propper et al., 2004).

Integration of services

Six systematic reviews examined the effect of changes to service integration on quality in health care; one studied financial integration of health and social care bodies, two studied organisation of services, and three studied integration of care (Table 4). The reviews were generally higher quality, but primary studies ranged from low to moderate quality.

One moderate quality review (Propper et al., 2006) examined methods of financial integration across health and social care bodies, including joint commissioning (combining health and social care purchasers), pooled funds, aligned budgets, integrated management and structural integration. The evidence was fairly limited; two before and after studies of integrated management interventions for care of elderly people in Italy recorded a decline in hospital admissions, while one randomised trial of integrated management, joint commissioning and pooled funding in Canada reported improved patient empowerment, choice and dignity (Landi et al., 2001, Kodner, 2006). A UK Audit Commission report revealed a lack of evidence that joint commissioning affected health outcomes, but the study was subject to several methodological weaknesses (Audit Commission, 2009).

Two reviews (Roberts and Mays, 1997, Khangura Jaspreet et al., 2012) assessed the effect of integrating or substituting emergency departments with primary care. Robert and Mays found that substituting primary care doctors for staff in traditional emergency departments
improved efficiency, with reduced use of diagnostic tests, referrals and emergency department utilisation. More recently, Khangura et al assessed the effects of providing primary care services alongside emergency departments, and concluded that the evidence suggesting GPs make fewer hospital admissions and order fewer diagnostic tests was weak. Two studies reviewed found no difference in satisfaction or self-reported health outcomes between patients visiting a general physician or an emergency physician, and no different in re-attendance rates (Dale et al., 1995, Murphy et al., 1996).

Three high quality reviews assessed the effect of service integration in the form of interdisciplinary teams and case management (Aubin et al., 2012, Low et al., 2011, Renders Carry et al., 2000). Aubin et al found evidence to support the use of interdisciplinary teams; one randomised controlled trial reported improved psychological status and quality of life (Hanks et al., 2002), and two randomised controlled trials reported higher patient satisfaction (Hughes et al., 1992, Kane et al., 1984). Renders et al also observed positive impacts on patient satisfaction and clinical outcomes resulting from interdisciplinary teams in combination with case management and patient education. The third review, by Low et al, examined studies of integrated care, consumer-directed care and case management for older persons. Case management was found to improve clinical outcomes, while integrated and consumer-directed care did not. However case management and integrated care were found to have no effect or mixed effects on patient satisfaction, while low quality evidence suggested increased satisfaction under consumer-directed care.

Discussion

Recent years have seen a major growth in synthesis of research on clinical interventions, encouraged by the Cochrane Collaboration. However, there have been few systematic
reviews of health system interventions in high-income countries for a number of reasons. First, modern health systems are complex and decisions about how to organise them are often highly contested. This creates both technical barriers to experimentation, as it may be difficult to change only one thing while all else remains the same, and political, as politicians must admit to uncertainty about what is best, something that they have often been reluctant to do. Second, studies on the scale necessary to identify significant differences are complex and very expensive; the RAND Health Insurance Experiment, which examined the impact of cost-sharing, took over a decade and cost almost $300 million in current prices (Aron-Dine et al., 2013), but was underpowered to detect differences in health outcomes. Third, as health systems are complex social systems, influenced by their broader environments and prevailing cultures, results may not be generalisable beyond the settings in which they were undertaken. Fourth, interventions may achieve short term results that are not sustained in the long run. Finally, funding for health services and systems research in high income countries is very limited and what exists is concentrated in a few countries such as the USA and UK.

Summary of findings

This umbrella review has identified only a small systematic review-level evidence base and substantial evidence gaps around certain interventions, most notably on changes to resource allocation systems (something also noted in our companion review of equity).

- Paying providers: The reviews of paying providers to promote quality are largely inconclusive. This needs to be set in a broader context. There is a strong theoretical and empirical case that individuals do respond to financial incentives in ways that are intended, such as increased undertaking remunerated tasks, but also in ways
that are unintended, in the form of gaming the system. Where the goal is straightforward, for example to produce more of an easily defined object, then financial incentives may work, but they are more problematic when the product is much less easily defined, as in health care.

- Purchasing and provision: The lack of conclusive evidence on the outcomes of various forms of purchaser-provider split is particularly striking. This is an idea that successive governments in the UK have sought to implement for two decades in various forms, but seemingly with little learning from earlier attempts. The findings suggest that structural changes, such as the creation of new purchasing organisations, have very little impact on patients or frontline providers, and any changes that do occur are short-lived. Furthermore, such arrangements seem to give rise to increased transaction costs that are not compensated for by cost savings. However, research on this issue is dominated by the United Kingdom, where changes being evaluated have been implemented alongside multiple initiatives, and any real effect would be difficult to isolate from concurrent reforms.

- Integration of services: In contrast, there is some evidence that greater integration of services can benefit patients, although much seems to depend upon the approach taken.

Although there is currently a political drive to increase private provision of health care in some countries, claims that this might increase efficiency are not supported by the available evidence. However, it does seem that any cost savings are at the expense of reduced staff numbers. Given other evidence that, for example, low nurse-patient ratios are associated with worse outcomes, this is a matter for concern (Aiken et al., 2002, Aiken et al., 2012,
Rafferty et al., 2007). Similarly, political enthusiasm for greater competition among providers receives little empirical support, for reasons that have been set out in detail (Pollock et al., 2011).

**Limitations**

This paper is, by definition, limited to existing systematic reviews. The searches covered only seven databases, and it is possible that a broader search strategy would locate more relevant studies. It should be noted that the search strategy used here is comparable to other published umbrella reviews of health equity (Bambra et al., 2010, Main et al., 2008). There is clearly a need for more systematic reviews to be undertaken but, as noted above, the primary research that they can draw on may be quite limited. However, health systems face evolving challenges, and those systems must respond to them. It will often be necessary to make decisions on the balance of probabilities rather than waiting until the evidence is beyond reasonable doubt. As one writer has noted, “the alternative is paralysis” (McGorry, 2012).

**Conclusion**

The evidence base suggests that the privatisation and marketisation of health care systems does not improve quality, and that most financial and organisational system-level reforms have either inconclusive or negative effects.

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References


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| Gosden et al., 2000      | Capitation, salary, fee for service, mixed methods of payment | Compliance with clinical guidelines, patient satisfaction, continuity of care | RCTs, CBAs (4)                               | 11          | Narrative       | 1966-97; No language or country restrictions | *Positive*  
- Compliance with guidelines was higher under FFS than capitation in one study.  
- Continuity of care was higher for FFS than salaried doctors in one study.  
- In one study, differences in patient satisfaction between salaried and FFS doctors were tested (along four dimensions of humanness, continuity, access to physicians, overall satisfaction), but only access to physicians was significantly higher for salaried physicians. | High 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 |
| Scott et al., 2011       | Financial incentives for primary care physicians | Patient reported outcome measures, clinical behaviours, intermediate clinical and psychological measures. | Cluster RCTs, CBAs, ITS, controlled ITS (7) | 9           | Narrative       | 2000-09; No language or country restrictions | *Inconclusive*  
-Evidence on the use of financial incentives to improve the quality of primary health care is inconclusive.  
- Six out of the seven studies found a statistically significant and positive effect on quality, but only for one quality measure out of a range used in each study. | High 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 |
| Petersen et al., 2006    | Pay for performance                      | Timely and appropriate care, patient experience, process of care                | RCTs, CBAs (17)                               | 1           | Narrative       | 1980-2005; English language; No country restrictions | *Positive*  
- 5 out of 6 studies on physician-level financial incentives and 7 out of 9 studies on provider group–level incentives found partial or positive effects on quality measures.  
- 1 out of 2 studies on payment-system level incentives found a positive effect on access to care, while the other showed evidence of gaming behaviour or adverse selection, suggesting a negative effect on access to care. | High 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 |
| Van Herck et al., 2010   | Pay for performance                      | Patient-centredness, clinical effectiveness, continuity of care                | RCT, cluster RCT, ITS, observational cohort, cross-sectional, | 6           | Narrative       | 1990-2009; No language or country restrictions | *Inconclusive*  
- Evidence on the impact of P4P on clinical effectiveness is mixed, ranging from a negative or no effect to positive effect, | High 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 |
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<td>Provider performance targets</td>
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<td>- P4P can have positive effects on coordination of care. - Mixed results from studies looking at the impact of P4P on patient-centeredness (one study found no effect, one found a positive effect), and no significant effect found on patient satisfaction.</td>
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<td>- Primary care-led commissioning can improve responsiveness through shorter waiting times and increased information on patients’ progress. Some evidence that patients approved of the service changes brought about by primary care-led commissioners. - But primary care led commissioning has not had a significant impact on secondary care, and resulted in increased transaction costs. Primary care-led commissioning did not lead to more effective patient choice of provider.</td>
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<td>- Evidence is incomplete and mixed - Some evidence of shorter waiting times, and improved access to radiology and pathology services. - There is little evidence that patients exercised greater freedom of choice, or that fundholders were more likely to take account of patient preferences. - Evidence on efficiency is inconclusive</td>
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<td>Mays et al. 2000 (Summary of Le Grand J, Mays N, Mulligan J-A. Learning from the NHS internal market. King's Fund, 1998)</td>
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<td>CBA, retrospective or historic control studies, routine monitoring, case studies, indirect research, opinion surveys, writer opinion and anecdote (180)</td>
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<td>1991-98; Language restrictions not stated; UK</td>
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<td>- Little measurable change that could be attributed to the quasi-market reforms with any certainty. - Some evidence that fundholders provide more accessible services and shorter waiting times. - GP Fundholding thought to have had mixed effect on efficiency. Little change in the quality of secondary care, and no evidence on quality of primary care. - Fundholders were more willing to offer patient choice, but patients indifferent to this. -Case studies showed some quality gains through Health Authority</td>
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</table>
| Propper et al. 2006 | Purchaser-provider split, competition between providers | Clinical outcomes (avoidable mortality)                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Not stated                                    | 7           | Not stated       | Mixed        | - Competition can improve outcomes, dependent on institutional design.  
- US studies of managed care show improved outcomes with increased competition post 1990, but later studies show more mixed results. Impact on quality depends on who sets reimbursement rates for hospitals.  
- Studies evaluating the UK internal markets 1991-7 suggest that quality fell during the internal market.  
- Best US evidence suggests that quality is higher where markets are more competitive, but this was not the case in the English internal market. | Low 1,2 |
| Citation: Heins et al. 2010 | Non-profit, for-profit, or government hospitals | User satisfaction, mortality and hospitalisation rates, staff-patient ratios.                                                                                                                                 | All study designs eligible (43/163)           | 5           | Narrative       | Negative     | - No consistent evidence that non-profits perform better than the private sector.  
- 32 of 43 studies stated that the growth of the for-profit sector led to declining service quality.  
- The skill level and staff-patient ratio were consistently better in non-profit than for-profit institutions, and were best in government-run facilities. | Low 1,2 |

Abbreviations: RCT = randomised controlled trial, CCT = controlled clinical trials, CBA = controlled before and after studies, ITS = interrupted time series analysis, P4P = pay for performance.

* DARE quality guidelines met
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Citation</th>
<th>Intervention(s)</th>
<th>Quality Outcomes</th>
<th>Study Design (Relevant Study N/ Total Study N)</th>
<th>Database N</th>
<th>Synthesis Method</th>
<th>Restrictions</th>
<th>Main findings</th>
<th>Quality appraisal*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weatherly et al. 2010</td>
<td>Integrated Resource Mechanisms (financial integration across health and social care, mechanisms to allow resources to follow patients)</td>
<td>Health outcomes, patient satisfaction, professional performance (process measures).</td>
<td>Case studies, examples, reports (79)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Narrative</td>
<td>1999-2010; English language Excludes developing countries/countries not relevant to Scottish health system</td>
<td>Positive - Improvements in carer burden, carer and patient satisfaction, and functional independence were reported, but most reviewed studies that assessed health outcomes found no effect. - Some evidence of improvements in process measures, such as hospital admissions and delayed discharges. - Other positive outcomes identified in the studies reviewed included patient empowerment and choice and respect for patient dignity.</td>
<td>Moderate 1,2,3,6,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aubin et al. 2012</td>
<td>Integration of services (multidisciplinary teams) for cancer patients</td>
<td>Patient satisfaction, continuity of care, holistic care</td>
<td>RCTs (2/51)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Meta-Analysis</td>
<td>No restrictions stated</td>
<td>Positive - 1 study found patients supported by a multidisciplinary team had improved psychological status and quality of life. - 2 studies found interdisciplinary team model of care had significantly higher patient satisfaction.</td>
<td>High 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low et al. 2011</td>
<td>Integrated care, case management, and consumer directed care for older persons.</td>
<td>Patient satisfaction and clinical outcomes.</td>
<td>RCTs, non randomised trials, observational studies (35)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Narrative</td>
<td>1994-2009; English language; No country restrictions.</td>
<td>Mixed - Case management has no effect on patient satisfaction, there is mixed evidence for integrated care, and low quality evidence that patient satisfaction is higher with consumer directed care. - Evidence shows that case management improves clinical outcomes, but integrated care and consumer directed care do not.</td>
<td>High 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renders Carry et al. 2000</td>
<td>Interdisciplinary teams for diabetes patients.</td>
<td>Professional performance, patient satisfaction.</td>
<td>RCTs, CCTs, CBAs, ITS (41)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Narrative</td>
<td>1966-99; No language or country restrictions.</td>
<td>Positive - The combination of a multidisciplinary team with case management and patient education showed favourable effects on process and patient outcomes. - Organisational interventions that improve regular prompted</td>
<td>High 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citation</td>
<td>Intervention(s)</td>
<td>Quality Outcomes</td>
<td>Study Design, (Relevant Study N/ Total Study N)</td>
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<td>Synthesis Method</td>
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<tr>
<td>Khangura Jaspreet et al. 2012</td>
<td>Provision of primary care services within or alongside hospital emergency departments.</td>
<td>Resource use, re-attendance rates, patient satisfaction, self-reported health outcomes.</td>
<td>Non randomised trials (3)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Narrative</td>
<td>None stated</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>High 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roberts &amp; Mays 1997</td>
<td>Substitution of primary care for traditional accident and emergency department</td>
<td>Patient satisfaction, resource consumption.</td>
<td>RCTs, ITS, CBA, uncontrolled before-after studies, non-random group comparison and retrospective studies with comparative analysis (33)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Narrative</td>
<td>1970-1997; No language or country restrictions.</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Moderate 1, 3, 4, 5, 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: RCT = randomised controlled trial, CCT = controlled clinical trials, CBA = controlled before and after studies, ITS = interrupted time series analysis, P4P = pay for performance.

* DARE quality guidelines met
Appendix 1: Search Terms

Medline (electronic, title and abstract)

health care system OR social care
AND
funding OR financial OR pooling OR insurance OR insured OR provider OR provision OR tax OR taxation OR budget OR pay OR commission OR purchasing OR purchaser OR market OR marketisation OR privatisation OR marketization OR privatization
AND
quality OR outcome* OR mortality OR quality of life OR survival OR satisfaction OR perform* OR holistic OR competence OR risk OR efficien* OR person-centred OR patient-centred OR person centred OR patient centred
AND
metaanaly* OR meta-analy* OR meta study OR meta syntheses* OR meta evaluat* OR literature review OR syntheses* OR review* OR systematic review
AND
Commonwealth Fund OR Australia OR Canada OR Denmark OR England OR Wales or Scotland or UK or United Kingdom OR France OR Germany OR Iceland OR Italy OR Japan OR Netherlands OR New Zealand OR Norway OR Sweden OR Switzerland OR United States OR OECD OR EU OR European

ASSIA (electronic, full text)

health care system OR social care
AND
funding OR financial OR pooling OR insurance OR insured OR provider OR provision OR tax OR taxation OR budget OR pay OR commission OR purchasing OR purchaser OR market OR marketisation OR privatisation OR marketization OR privatization
AND
quality OR outcome* OR mortality OR quality of life OR survival OR satisfaction OR perform* OR holistic OR competence OR risk OR efficien* OR person-centred OR patient-centred OR person centred OR patient centred
AND
metaanaly* OR meta-analy* OR meta study OR meta syntheses* OR meta evaluat* OR literature review OR syntheses* OR review* OR systematic review
AND
Commonwealth Fund OR Australia OR Canada OR Denmark OR England OR Wales or Scotland or UK or United Kingdom OR France OR Germany OR Iceland OR Italy OR Japan OR Netherlands OR New Zealand OR Norway OR Sweden OR Switzerland OR United States OR OECD OR EU OR European

Campbell /DARE (electronic, all text)
health care system OR social care
AND
funding OR financial OR pooling OR insurance OR insured OR provider OR provision OR tax OR taxation OR budget OR pay OR commission OR purchasing OR purchaser OR market OR marketisation OR privatisation OR marketization OR privatization
AND
quality OR outcome* OR mortality OR quality of life OR survival OR satisfaction OR perform* OR holistic OR competence OR risk OR efficien* OR person-centred OR patient-centred OR person centred OR patient centred
AND
Commonwealth Fund OR Australia OR Canada OR Denmark OR England OR Wales or Scotland or UK or United Kingdom OR France OR Germany OR Iceland OR Italy OR Japan OR Netherlands OR New Zealand OR Norway OR Sweden OR Switzerland OR United States OR OECD OR EU OR European

Cochrane (electronic)
health care system OR social care OR health system (title, abstracts, keywords)
AND
funding OR financial OR pooling OR insurance OR insured OR provider OR provision OR tax OR taxation OR budget OR pay OR commission OR purchasing OR purchaser OR market OR marketisation OR privatisation OR marketization OR privatization (full text)
AND
quality OR outcome* OR mortality OR quality of life OR survival OR satisfaction OR perform* OR holistic OR competence OR risk OR efficien* OR person-centred OR patient-centred OR person centred OR patient centred (full text)
AND
Commonwealth Fund OR Australia OR Canada OR Denmark OR England OR Wales or Scotland or UK or United Kingdom OR France OR Germany OR Iceland OR Italy OR Japan OR Netherlands OR New Zealand OR Norway OR Sweden OR Switzerland OR United States OR OECD OR EU OR European (full text)

Prospero (electronic, all fields)
health care system OR social care

EPPI-Centre (manual, topic)

Health care, Health commissioning, Health inequalities, Health insurance, Health policy – evaluation, Incentive schemes, Integrated care and education
## Appendix 2: Excluded articles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not a systematic review according to DARE criteria</td>
<td>Humphreys K, McLellan AT. A policy-oriented review of strategies for improving the outcomes of services for substance use disorder patients. Addiction 2011; 106:2058-66.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interventions are not relevant</td>
<td>Wilson Andrew D, Childs S. Effects of interventions aimed at changing the length of primary care physicians' consultation. Cochrane Database</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

