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[Overview of Reviews]

Financial arrangements for health systems in low-income countries: an overview of systematic reviews

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ABSTRACT

Background

One target of the Sustainable Development Goals is to achieve "universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all". A fundamental concern of governments in striving for this goal is how to finance such a health system. This concern is very relevant for low-income countries.

Objectives

To provide an overview of the evidence from up-to-date systematic reviews about the effects of financial arrangements for health systems in low-income countries. Secondary objectives include identifying needs and priorities for future evaluations and systematic reviews on financial arrangements, and informing refinements in the framework for financial arrangements presented in the overview.

Methods

We searched Health Systems Evidence in November 2010 and PDQ-Evidence up to 17 December 2016 for systematic reviews. We did not apply any date, language, or publication status limitations in the searches. We included well-conducted systematic reviews of studies that assessed the effects of financial arrangements on patient outcomes (health and health behaviours), the quality or utilisation of healthcare services, resource use, healthcare provider outcomes (such as sick leave), or social outcomes (such as poverty, employment, or financial burden of patients, e.g. out-of-pocket payment, catastrophic disease expenditure) and that were published after April 2005. We excluded reviews with limitations important enough to compromise the reliability of the findings. Two overview authors independently screened reviews, extracted data, and assessed the certainty of evidence using GRADE. We prepared SUPPORT Summaries for eligible reviews,

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including key messages, 'Summary of findings' tables (using GRADE to assess the certainty of the evidence), and assessments of the relevance of findings to low-income countries.

Main results

We identified 7272 reviews and included 15 in this overview, on: collection of funds (2 reviews), insurance schemes (1 review), purchasing of services (1 review), recipient incentives (6 reviews), and provider incentives (5 reviews). The reviews were published between 2008 and 2015; focused on 13 subcategories; and reported results from 276 studies: 115 (42%) randomised trials, 11 (4%) non-randomised trials, 23 (8%) controlled before-after studies, 51 (19%) interrupted time series, 9 (3%) repeated measures, and 67 (24%) other non-randomised studies. Forty-three per cent (119/276) of the studies included in the reviews took place in low- and middle-income countries.

Collection of funds: the effects of changes in user fees on utilisation and equity are uncertain (very low-certainty evidence). It is also uncertain whether aid delivered under the Paris Principles (ownership, alignment, harmonisation, managing for results, and mutual accountability) improves health outcomes compared to aid delivered without conforming to those principles (very low-certainty evidence).

Insurance schemes: community-based health insurance may increase service utilisation (low-certainty evidence), but the effects on health outcomes are uncertain (very low-certainty evidence). It is uncertain whether social health insurance improves utilisation of health services or health outcomes (very low-certainty evidence).

Purchasing of services: it is uncertain whether increasing salaries of public sector healthcare workers improves the quantity or quality of their work (very low-certainty evidence).

Recipient incentives: recipient incentives may improve adherence to long-term treatments (low-certainty evidence), but it is uncertain whether they improve patient outcomes. One-time recipient incentives probably improve patient return for start or continuation of treatment (moderate-certainty evidence) and may improve return for tuberculosis test readings (low-certainty evidence). However, incentives may not improve completion of tuberculosis prophylaxis, and it is uncertain whether they improve completion of treatment for active tuberculosis. Conditional cash transfer programmes probably lead to an increase in service utilisation (moderate-certainty evidence), but their effects on health outcomes are uncertain. Vouchers may improve health service utilisation (low-certainty evidence), but the effects on health outcomes are uncertain (very low-certainty evidence). Introducing a restrictive cap may decrease use of medicines for symptomatic conditions and overall use of medicines, may decrease insurers' expenditures on medicines (low-certainty evidence), and has uncertain effects on emergency department use, hospitalisations, and use of outpatient care (very low-certainty evidence). Reference pricing, maximum pricing, and index pricing for drugs have mixed effects on drug expenditures by patients and insurers as well as the use of brand and generic drugs.

Provider incentives: the effects of provider incentives are uncertain (very low-certainty evidence), including: the effects of provider incentives on the quality of care provided by primary care physicians or outpatient referrals from primary to secondary care, incentives for recruiting and retaining health professionals to serve in remote areas, and the effects of pay-for-performance on provider performance, the utilisation of services, patient outcomes, or resource use in low-income countries.

Authors' conclusions

Research based on sound systematic review methods has evaluated numerous financial arrangements relevant to low-income countries, targeting different levels of the health systems and assessing diverse outcomes. However, included reviews rarely reported social outcomes, resource use, equity impacts, or undesirable effects. We also identified gaps in primary research because of uncertainty about applicability of the evidence to low-income countries. Financial arrangements for which the effects are uncertain include external funding (aid), caps and co-payments, pay-for-performance, and provider incentives. Further studies evaluating the effects of these arrangements are needed in low-income countries. Systematic reviews should include all outcomes that are relevant to decision-makers and to people affected by changes in financial arrangements.

PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

Financial arrangements for health systems in low-income countries

What is the aim of this overview?

The aim of this Cochrane Overview is to provide a broad summary of what is known about the effects of financial arrangements for health systems in low-income countries.

This overview is based on 15 systematic reviews. Each of these systematic reviews searched for studies that evaluated different types of financial arrangements within the scope of the review question. The reviews included a total of 276 studies.

This overview is one of a series of four Cochrane Overviews that evaluate different health system arrangements.

Main results

What are the effects of different ways of collecting funds to pay for health services?

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Two reviews looked for studies that addressed this question and found the following.

- The effects of changes in user fees on utilisation and equity are uncertain (very low-certainty evidence).
- It is uncertain whether aid delivered under Paris Principles (ownership, alignment, harmonisation, managing for results, and mutual accountability) improves health compared to aid delivered without conforming to those principles (very low-certainty evidence).

What are the effects of different types of insurance schemes?

One systematic review looked for studies that addressed this question and found the following.

- Community-based health insurance may increase people's use of services (low-certainty evidence), but the effects on people's health are uncertain. It is uncertain whether social health insurance increases people's use of services (very low-certainty evidence).

What are the effects of different ways of paying for health services?

One systematic review looked for studies that addressed this question and found the following.

- It is uncertain whether increasing salaries of public sector healthcare workers improves the quantity or quality of their work.

What are the effects of different types of financial incentives for recipients of care?

Six systematic reviews looked for studies that addressed this question and found the following.

- Giving healthcare recipients incentives may improve their adherence to long-term treatments (low-certainty evidence), but it is uncertain whether they improve people's health.
- Giving healthcare recipients one-time incentives probably leads more people to return to start or continue treatment for tuberculosis (moderate-certainty evidence). The certainty of the evidence for other types of recipient incentives for tuberculosis is low or very low.
- Conditional cash transfer programmes (giving money to recipients of care on the condition that they take a specified action to improve their health) probably increase people's use of services (moderate-certainty evidence), but have mixed effect on people's health.
- Vouchers may improve people's use of health services (low-certainty evidence) but have mixed effects on people's health (low-certainty evidence).
- A combination of a ceiling and co-insurance probably slightly decreases the overall use of medicines (moderate-certainty evidence) and may increase health service utilisation (low-certainty evidence). The certainty of the evidence for the effects of other combinations of caps, co-insurance, co-payments, and ceilings is low or very low.
- Limits on how much insurers pay for different groups of drugs (reference pricing, maximum pricing, and index pricing) have mixed effects on drug expenditures by patients and insurers as well as the use of brand and generic drugs.

What are the effects of different types of financial incentives for health workers?

Five systematic reviews looked for studies that addressed this question and found the following.

- We are uncertain whether pay-for-performance improves health worker performance, people's use of services, people's health, or resource use in low-income countries (very low-certainty evidence).
- We are uncertain whether financial incentives for health workers improve the quality of care provided by primary care physicians or outpatient referrals from primary to secondary care (very low-certainty evidence).
- There is no rigorous research evaluating incentives (e.g. bursaries or scholarships linked to future practice location, rural allowances) for recruiting health workers to serve in remote areas. It is uncertain whether giving health workers incentives lead more of them to stay in underserved areas (very low-certainty evidence).
- No studies assessed the effects of financial interventions on the movement of health workers between public and private organisations in low- and middle-income countries.

How up to date is this overview?

The overview authors searched for systematic reviews published up to 17 December 2016.

BACKGROUND

This is one of four overviews of systematic reviews on evidence-based approaches for refining health systems in low-income countries (Ciapponi 2014; Herrera 2014; Pantoja 2014). The purpose is to provide comprehensive outlines of evidence on the effects of health system arrangements, including delivery, financial, and governance arrangements as well as implementation strategies.

The scope of each of the four overviews is summarised below.

1. Financial arrangements comprise variations in how funds are collected, insurance schemes, how services are purchased, and the use of targeted financial incentives or disincentives. This overview discusses financial arrangements.
2. Delivery arrangements include changes in who receives care and when, who provides care, the working conditions of those who provide care, coordination of care amongst different providers, where care is provided, the use of information and communication technology to deliver care, and quality and safety systems (Ciapponi 2014).
3. Governance arrangements include changes in rules or processes that determine authority and accountability for health policies, organisations, commercial products and health professionals, and the involvement of stakeholders in decision making (Herrera 2014).
4. Implementation strategies include interventions designed to bring about changes in healthcare organisations, the behaviour of healthcare professionals, or the use of health services by healthcare recipients (Pantoja 2014).

In 2005 the member states of the World Health Organization (WHO) adopted a resolution encouraging countries to develop health financing systems aimed at providing universal coverage (WHO 2005). Global support for universal health coverage gathered momentum, with the unanimous adoption of a resolution in the United Nations General Assembly that emphasises health as an essential element of international development. The resolution, adopted in 2012, "[c]alls upon Member States to ensure that health financing systems evolve so as to avoid significant direct payments at the point of delivery and include a method for prepayment of financial contributions for health care and services as well as a mechanism to pool risks among the population in order to avoid catastrophic health-care expenditure and impoverishment of individuals as a result of seeking the care needed" (UN 2012). Global support for universal health coverage received further support in 2015 in the Sustainable Development Goals, which include the following target: "achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential healthcare services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all" (WHO 2015). A fundamental question that governments face in striving for this goal is how to finance such a health system (WHO 2010a).

A good health system should raise adequate funds for health in ways that ensure people can use needed services and are protected from financial hardships associated with having to pay for health services (WHO 2007). Arrangements for financing health systems include three interrelated functions: collection or acquisition of funds, pooling of prepaid funds in ways that allow risks to be shared (i.e. insurance schemes), and allocation of resources (i.e.

purchasing or paying for services) (Murray 2000; WHO 2000; Kutzin 2001; WHO 2007; Van Olmen 2010).

Financial arrangements can potentially affect patient outcomes (health and health behaviours), the quality or utilisation of healthcare services, resource use, healthcare provider outcomes (such as sick leave), and social outcomes (such as poverty or employment) (EPOC 2017). Impacts on these outcomes can be intended and desirable or unintended and undesirable. In addition, the effects of financial arrangements on these outcomes can either reduce or increase inequities.

Health systems in low-income countries differ from those in high-income countries in terms of the availability of resources and access to services. Thus, problems related to financial arrangements in low-income countries can be substantially different from those in high-income countries. Our focus in this overview is specifically on financial arrangements in low-income countries. By low-income countries we mean countries that the World Bank classifies as low- or lower-middle-income (World Bank 2016). Because upper-middle-income countries often have a mixture of health systems with problems similar to both those in low-income countries and high-income countries, our focus is relevant to middle-income countries but excludes consideration of conditions that are not relevant in low-income countries and are relevant in middle-income countries.

Description of the interventions

We outline our framework for financial arrangements in Table 1, including five categories of financial arrangements and their definitions. This framework was prepared by modifying the taxonomy for health systems arrangements developed by Lavis and colleagues (Lavis 2015). That framework was developed based on reviewing system-wide frameworks, such as the WHO health system building blocks, and domain specific schemes, such as those related to human resources policy, pharmaceutical policy, and implementation strategies. Although this framework has fewer main categories than the WHO framework, the contents of the building blocks that are not included (human resources, information, and medical products and technologies) are included in the four categories used in the Lavis framework. We found that the Lavis framework was more parsimonious, while at the same time more detailed and comprehensive. We adjusted the framework iteratively to ensure that all of the included reviews were appropriately categorised and that all relevant financial arrangements were included and organised logically. A short description of the categories of financial arrangements follows.

Collection of funds

Funds can be collected through five basic mechanisms: user fees or out-of-pocket payments, prepaid funding or financing of insurance (voluntary insurance rated by income, voluntary insurance rated by risk, compulsory insurance, general taxes, and earmarked taxes), community loan funds, health savings accounts, and external funding from public or private external sources such as non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and donor agencies (Murray 2000; Ravishankar 2009). Policymakers have an obligation to decide what combination of these options to use to collect funds, including the extent to which users should pay fees at the point of delivery.

Insurance schemes

There are three principal types of prepaid funding or health insurance schemes, in addition to health care that is paid for via general taxation: social health insurance, community-based health insurance, and private for-profit health insurance. Social health insurance schemes are compulsory. Coverage is usually on a national scale but may vary from a specific large group (for example, formal sector employees) to the whole population of a country (Lagarde 2006). Social insurance is usually funded through payroll contributions from employers and or employees, but governments may also contribute (through tax revenue) to cover the poor or unemployed (Carrin 2002; Carrin 2004; Lagarde 2006; Wiysonge 2012). Community-based health insurance schemes, in contrast to social health insurance, are voluntary (Ekman 2004; Lagarde 2006). They are managed and operated by an organisation other than a government or private for-profit company. They can cover all or part of the costs of healthcare services (Adebayo 2015). Private for-profit health insurance works with employer-based or individual purchase of private insurance plans provided by private companies that compete on a market scheme. The degree of regulation of insurance schemes varies from one country to another, and companies cover part or all the costs of healthcare services depending on the characteristics of the purchased plan or package of services and – where permitted – according to the person's risk profile (Schieber 2006). In addition to deciding what combination of health insurance schemes to use, policymakers must make decisions about the extent to which there are separate insurance schemes for different population groups and the extent to which there is choice and competition among insurance schemes. They must also make decisions about the governance of health insurance schemes, including regulation of private health insurance and regulations regarding who and what is covered (Drechsler 2005).

Purchasing of services

Key decisions that policymakers need to make about arrangements for purchasing services are how to fund service organisations (via fee-for-service, capitation, prospective payment, line item budgets, global budgets, case-based reimbursement, or a combination of these) and how to pay healthcare workers (via fee-for-service, capitation, salary, or a combination of these).

Financial incentives for providers of health care

Policymakers also need to consider a range of targeted financial incentives that are intended to motivate specific behaviours. Incentives targeted at providers include pay-for-performance, budgets that reward providers for savings or penalise them for overspending, and incentives to practice in underserved areas or to select careers where there is a shortage of health professionals.

Financial incentives for recipients of health care

Incentives for recipients of care include financial incentives for specific types of behaviour (such as preventive behaviours), voucher schemes, and caps or co-payments for drugs or services that are covered by health insurance.

How the intervention might work

Variations in financial arrangements may influence health and related goals by affecting access to care (e.g. by increasing the availability of resources and services), utilisation of care (e.g. by

removing financial disincentives), quality of care (e.g. by paying for performance), equity (e.g. through progressive insurance fees or using tax revenues to pay for services for disadvantaged populations), and efficiency (e.g. by having higher co-payments for services that are less cost-effective, thereby deterring use of less cost-effective services). However, as with any healthcare intervention, financial arrangements can have undesirable effects, and the desirable effects and savings of any option must be weighed against any undesirable effects and costs.

Why it is important to do this overview

Our aim was to provide a broad overview of evidence from available systematic reviews about the effects of alternative financial arrangements for health systems in low-income countries. Such a broad outline can help policymakers, their support staff, and relevant stakeholders to identify strategies for addressing problems and improving the financing of their health systems. This overview of the findings of systematic reviews also helps to identify needs and priorities for evaluations of alternative financial arrangements, as well as priorities for systematic reviews on the effects of financial arrangements. The overview also helps to refine the framework outlined in Table 1 for considering alternative arrangements for financing health systems.

Changes in health systems are complex and may be difficult to evaluate. The applicability of the findings of evaluations from one setting to another may be uncertain, and synthesising the findings of evaluations may be difficult. However, the alternative to well-designed evaluations is poorly designed evaluations; the alternative to systematic reviews is non-systematic reviews; and the alternative to using the findings of systematic reviews to inform decisions is using non-systematic reviews to inform decisions.

Other types of information, including context-specific information and judgments (such as judgments about the applicability of the findings of systematic reviews in a specific context), are still needed. Nonetheless, this overview can help people making decisions about financial arrangements by summarising the findings of available systematic reviews (including estimates of the effects of changes in financial arrangements and the certainty of those estimates), identifying important uncertainties reported by those systematic reviews, and identifying areas for new or updated systematic reviews. The overview can also help to inform judgments about the relevance of the available evidence in a specific context (Rosenbaum 2011).

OBJECTIVES

To provide an overview of the evidence from up-to-date systematic reviews about the effects of financial arrangements for health systems in low-income countries. Secondary objectives include identifying needs and priorities for future evaluations and systematic reviews on financial arrangements, and informing refinements in the framework for financial arrangements presented in the overview (Table 1).

METHODS

We used the methods described below in all four overviews of health system arrangements and implementation strategies in low-income countries (Ciapponi 2014; Herrera 2014; Pantoja 2014).

Criteria for considering reviews for inclusion

We included systematic reviews that:

1. had a Methods section with explicit selection criteria;
2. assessed the effects of financial arrangements (as defined in [Background](#));
3. reported at least one of the following types of outcomes: patient outcomes (health and health behaviours), the quality or utilisation of healthcare services, resource use, healthcare provider outcomes (such as sick leave), or social outcomes (such as poverty, employment, or financial burden of patients, e.g. out-of-pocket payment, catastrophic disease expenditure);
4. were relevant to low-income countries as classified by the World Bank ([World Bank 2016](#));
5. were published after April 2005.

Judging relevance to low-income countries is sometimes difficult, and we are aware that evidence from high-income countries is not directly generalisable to low-income countries. We based our judgments on an assessment of the likelihood that the financial arrangements considered in a review address a problem that is important in low-income countries, would be feasible, and would be of interest to decision-makers in low-income countries, regardless of where the included studies took place. So, for example, we excluded arrangements requiring technology that is not widely available in low-income countries. At least two of the overview authors made judgments about the relevance to low-income countries and discussed with the other authors whenever there was uncertainty. We excluded reviews that only included studies from a single high-income country due to concerns about the wider applicability of the findings of such reviews. However, we included reviews with studies from high-income countries only if the interventions were relevant for low-income countries.

We excluded reviews published before April 2005 as these were highly unlikely to be up-to-date. We also excluded reviews with methodological limitations important enough to compromise the reliability of the findings ([Appendix 1](#)).

Search methods for identification of reviews

We searched [Health Systems Evidence](#) in November 2010 using the following filters.

1. Health system topics = financial arrangements.
2. Type of synthesis = systematic review or Cochrane Review.
3. Type of question = effectiveness.
4. Publication date range = 2000 to 2010.

We conducted subsequent searches using PDQ ('pretty darn quick')-Evidence, which was launched in 2012. We searched PDQ up to 17 December 2016, using the filter 'Systematic reviews' with no other restrictions. We updated that search, excluding records that were entered into PDQ-Evidence prior to the date of the last search.

[PDQ-Evidence](#) is a database of evidence for decisions about health systems, which is derived from the Epistemonikos database of systematic reviews ([Rada 2013](#)). It includes systematic reviews, overviews of reviews (including evidence-based policy briefs) and studies included in systematic reviews. The following databases are included in Epistemonikos and PDQ-Evidence searches, with no language or publication status restrictions.

1. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (CDSR).
2. Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effectiveness (DARE).
3. Health Technology Assessment Database.
4. PubMed.
5. Embase.
6. CINAHL.
7. LILACS.
8. PsycINFO.
9. Evidence for Policy and Practice Information and Co-ordinating Centre (EPPI-Centre) Evidence Library.
- 10.3ie Systematic Reviews and Policy Briefs.
11. World Health Organization (WHO) Database.
12. Campbell Library.
13. Supporting the Use of Research Evidence (SURE) Guides for Preparing and Using Evidence-Based Policy Briefs.
14. European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies.
15. UK Department for International Development (DFID).
16. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) public health guidelines and systematic reviews.
17. Guide to Community Preventive Services.
18. Canadian Agency for Drugs and Technologies in Health (CADTH) Rx for Change.
19. McMaster Plus KT+.
20. McMaster Health Forum Evidence Briefs.

We describe the detailed search strategies for PubMed, Embase, LILACS, CINAHL, and PsycINFO in [Appendix 1](#). We screened all records in the other databases. PDQ staff and volunteers update these searches weekly for PubMed and monthly for the other databases, screening records continually and adding new reviews to the database daily.

In addition, we screened all of the Cochrane Effective Practice and Organisation of Care (EPOC) Group systematic reviews in Archie (i.e. Cochrane's central server for managing documents) and the reference lists of relevant policy briefs and overviews of reviews.

Data collection and analysis

Selection of reviews

Two of the overview authors (CW and CH) independently screened the titles and abstracts found in PDQ-Evidence to identify reviews that appeared to meet the inclusion criteria. Two other authors (AO and SL) screened all of the titles and abstracts that could not be confidently included or excluded after the first screening to identify any additional eligible reviews. One of the overview authors screened the reference lists.

One of the overview authors applied the selection criteria to the full text of potentially eligible reviews and assessed the reliability of reviews that met all of the other selection criteria ([Appendix 2](#)). Two other authors (AO or SL) independently checked these judgments.

Data extraction and management

We summarised each included review using the approach developed by the [SUPPORT Collaboration](#) ([Rosenbaum 2011](#)). We used standardised forms to extract data on the background of the review (interventions, participants, settings and outcomes); key findings; and considerations of applicability, equity, economic

considerations, and monitoring and evaluation. We assessed the certainty of the evidence for the main comparisons using the GRADE approach (Guyatt 2008; Schünemann 2011a; Schünemann 2011b; EPOC 2016).

Each completed SUPPORT Summary underwent peer review and was published on an [open access website](#), where there are details about [how the summaries were prepared](#), including how we assessed the applicability of the findings, impacts on equity, economic considerations, and the need for monitoring and evaluation. The rationale for the criteria that we used for these assessments is described in the SUPPORT Tools for evidence-informed health policymaking (Fretheim 2009; Lavis 2009; Oxman 2009a; Oxman 2009b). As noted there, "a local applicability assessment must be done by individuals with a very good understanding of on-the-ground realities and constraints, health system arrangements, and the baseline conditions in the specific setting" (Lavis 2009). In this overview we have made broad assessments of the applicability of findings from studies in high-income countries to low-income countries using the criteria described in the [SUPPORT Summaries](#) database with input from people with relevant experience and expertise in low-income countries.

Assessment of methodological quality of included reviews

We assessed the reliability of systematic reviews that met our inclusion criteria using criteria developed by the SUPPORT and SURE collaborations ([Appendix 2](#)). Based on these criteria, we categorised each review as having:

1. only minor limitations;
2. limitations that are important enough that it would be worthwhile to search for another systematic review and to interpret the results of this review cautiously, if no better review is available; and
3. limitations that are important enough to compromise the reliability of the findings and prompt the exclusion of the review.

Data synthesis

We describe the methods used to prepare a SUPPORT Summary of each review in detail on the [SUPPORT Summaries website](#). Briefly, for each included systematic review we prepared a table summarising what the review authors searched for and what they found, we prepared 'Summary of findings' tables for each main comparison, and we assessed the relevance of the findings for low-income countries. The SUPPORT Summaries include key messages, important background information, a summary of the findings of the review, and structured assessments of the relevance of the review for low-income countries. We subjected the SUPPORT Summaries to review by the lead author of each review, at least one content area expert, people with practical experience in low-income settings, and a Cochrane EPOC Group editor (AO or SL). The authors of the SUPPORT Summaries responded to each comment and made appropriate revisions, and the summaries underwent copy-editing. The editor determined whether the overview authors had adequately addressed comments and the summary was ready for publication on the [SUPPORT Summary website](#).

We organised the review using a modification of the taxonomy that [Health Systems Evidence](#) uses for health systems arrangements (Lavis 2015). We adjusted this framework iteratively to ensure

that we appropriately categorised all of the included reviews and included and logically organised all relevant health system financial arrangements. We prepared a table listing the included reviews as well as the types of financial arrangements for which we were not able to identify a reliable, up-to-date review ([Table 2](#)). We also prepared a table of excluded reviews ([Table 3](#)), describing reviews that addressed a question for which another (more up-to-date or reliable) review was included, reviews that were published before April 2005 (for which a previous SUPPORT Summary was available), reviews with results that we considered non-transferable to low-income countries, and reviews with limitations that were important enough to compromise the reliability of the findings.

We described the characteristics of the included reviews in a table that included the date of the last search, any important limitations, and what the review authors searched for and what they found ([Appendix 3](#)). We summarised our detailed assessments of the reliability of the included reviews in a separate table ([Table 4](#)) showing whether individual reviews met each criterion in [Appendix 2](#).

Our structured synthesis of the findings of our overview was based on two tables. We summarised the main findings of each review in a table that included the key messages from each SUPPORT Summary ([Table 5](#)). In a second table ([Table 6](#)), we reported the direction of the results and the certainty of the evidence for each of the following types of outcomes: health and other patient outcomes; access, coverage or utilisation; quality of care; resource use; social outcomes; impacts on equity; healthcare provider outcomes; adverse effects (not captured by undesirable effects on any of the preceding types of outcomes); and any other important outcomes (that did not fit into any of the preceding types of outcomes) ([EPOC 2016](#)). The direction of results were categorised as: a desirable effect, little or no effect, an uncertain effect (very low-certainty evidence), no included studies, an undesirable effect, not reported (i.e. not specified as a type of outcome that was considered by the review authors), or not relevant (i.e. no plausible mechanism by which the type of health system arrangement could affect the type of outcomes).

We took into account all other relevant considerations besides the findings of the included reviews when drawing conclusions about implications for practice ([EPOC 2016](#)). Our conclusions about implications for systematic reviews were based on types of financial arrangements for which we were unable to find a reliable up-to-date review along with limitations identified in the included reviews. These limitations include considerations related to the applicability of the findings and likely impacts on equity. Our conclusions about implications for future evaluations were based on the findings of the included reviews ([EPOC 2016](#)).

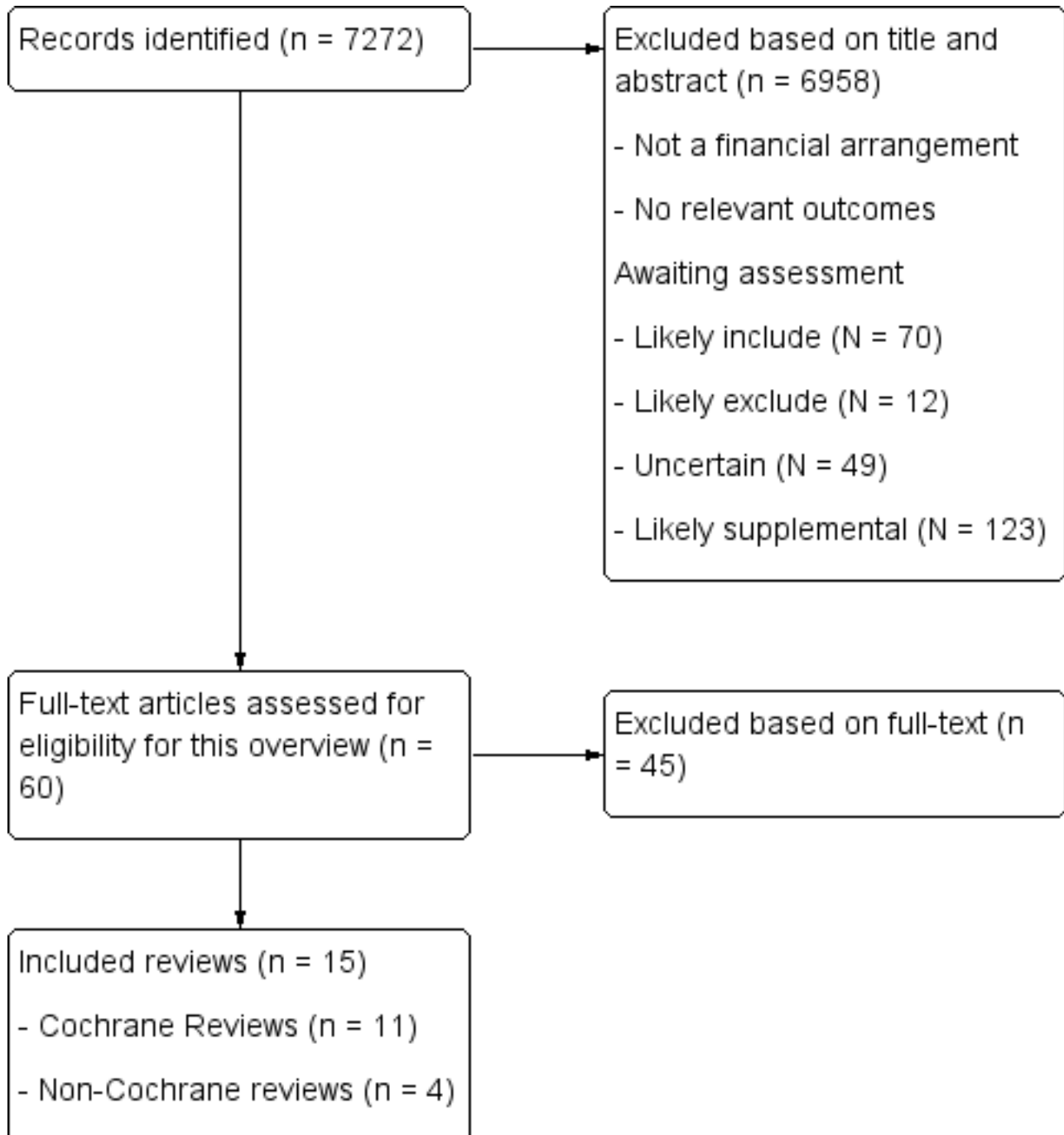
RESULTS

We identified 7272 systematic reviews for eligibility across all four overviews. Following the screening of titles and abstracts, we excluded 6958 reviews as clearly irrelevant for this overview ([Figure 1](#)). We assessed the full texts of 60 reviews for eligibility and found 15 of them to meet the inclusion criteria for this overview ([Table 2](#)). We list excluded reviews of financial arrangements in [Table 3](#). We excluded 13 reviews because of important methodological limitations (Ekman 2004; Ensor 2004; Buchmueller 2005; Attree 2006; De Janvry 2006; Siddiqi 2007; Patouillard 2007; Lagarde

2008; Bhutta 2009; Lee 2009; Bellows 2011; Faden 2011; Meyer 2011), 6 for being out-of-date (Giuffrida 1997; Giuffrida 1999; Bock 2001; Gosden 2001; Forbes 2002; Kane 2004), 25 because a more relevant review was available (WHO 1996; Chaix-Couturier 2000; Giuffrida 2000; Gosden 2000; WHO 2003; Borghi 2006; Doran 2006; Eichler 2006; Handa 2006; Lagarde 2006; Petersen 2006;

Rosenthal 2006; Bosch-Capblanch 2007; Lagarde 2007; Gemmill 2008; Mannion 2008; Oxman 2008; Sutherland 2008; Barnighausen 2009; Fournier 2009; Lawn 2009; Van Herck 2010; WHO 2010b; Petry 2012; Yoong 2012), and 1 because it was not transferable to low-income countries (Lucas 2008). Appendix 4 lists the reviews still awaiting classification.

Figure 1. Flow diagram



Description of included reviews

The 15 included systematic reviews were published between 2008 and 2015 (Table 2). Of these, 11 were Cochrane Reviews (Akbari

2008; Haynes 2008; Lagarde 2009; Lagarde 2011; Scott 2011; Witter 2012; Acosta 2014; Rutebemberwa 2014; Grobler 2015; Luiza 2015; Lutge 2015). The dates of the most recent search reported in the included reviews ranged from February 2007 in Haynes 2008

to June 2015 in [Lutge 2015](#). The number of primary studies on financial arrangements in each included review ranged from zero in [Rutebemberwa 2014](#) to 78 in [Haynes 2008](#).

Four reviews had no included studies from a low- or middle-income country ([Scott 2011](#); [Acosta 2014](#); [Grobler 2015](#); [Luiza 2015](#)), while six reviews included only studies conducted in low- and middle-income countries ([Lagarde 2009](#); [Carr 2011](#); [Hayman 2011](#); [Lagarde 2011](#); [Acharya 2012](#); [Witter 2012](#)). Four reviews included studies from a mix of low-, middle- and high-income countries ([Akbari 2008](#); [Haynes 2008](#); [Brody 2013](#); [Lutge 2015](#)). One review did not have any included studies ([Rutebemberwa 2014](#)).

The reviews reported results on financial arrangements from 276 studies with the following designs.

- 115 (42%) randomised trials.
- 11 (4%) non-randomised trials.
- 23 (8%) controlled before-after studies.
- 51 (19%) interrupted time series studies.
- 9 (3%) repeated measures studies.
- 67 (24%) other non-randomised studies (including cohort and case-control studies).

Overall, 119 (43%) of the studies in the 15 included reviews were conducted in low- and middle-income countries, 67 (24%) in the USA, 25 (9%) in Canada, and 55 (20%) in Western Europe. The other 10 studies (4%) were conducted in Australia (8 studies), the United Arab Emirates (1), and Taiwan (1).

Study settings varied and included primary care; family, workplace and community settings; and outpatient and inpatient settings in hospitals and non-primary care health centres. The studies included in the reviews involved various health workers, including physicians, nurses, and pharmacists. Recipients of care participating in studies included in the reviews included children and adults. Outcomes examined by the reviews included healthcare provider performance, patient outcomes, access to care, coverage, utilisation of healthcare services, equity, and adverse effects.

We grouped the financial arrangements addressed in the reviews into five categories.

- Collection of funds: two reviews ([Hayman 2011](#); [Lagarde 2011](#)).
- Insurance schemes: one review ([Acharya 2012](#)).
- Purchasing of services: one review ([Carr 2011](#)).
- Incentives for providers of care: five reviews ([Akbari 2008](#); [Scott 2011](#); [Witter 2012](#); [Rutebemberwa 2014](#); [Grobler 2015](#)).
- Incentives for recipients of health care: six reviews ([Haynes 2008](#); [Lagarde 2009](#); [Lutge 2015](#); [Brody 2013](#); [Luiza 2015](#); [Acosta 2014](#)).

Methodological quality of included reviews

We describe the methodological quality (reliability) of the included reviews in [Table 4](#). We judged the 15 reviews to have only minor limitations.

Effect of interventions

We summarise the key messages from the included reviews in [Table 5](#). [Table 6](#) summarises the key findings of the different financial interventions considered by each of the included reviews and the

certainty of this evidence by outcome. [Table 7](#) provides a summary of the main findings, organised into the following categories.

- Interventions found to have desirable effects on at least one outcome with moderate- or high-certainty evidence and no moderate- or high-certainty evidence of undesirable effects.
- Interventions found to have moderate or high certainty evidence of at least one outcome with an undesirable effect and no moderate or high certainty evidence of desirable effects.
- Interventions for which the certainty of the evidence was low or very low (or no studies were found) for all outcomes examined.

Collection of funds

We included one review of the effects of user fees, [Lagarde 2011](#), and one of the effects of external funding (aid), [Hayman 2011](#). We found no relevant systematic reviews for financing of insurance, community loan funds, or health saving accounts.

[Lagarde](#) and [Palmer](#) conducted a review of the impact of user fees on access to health services in low- and middle-income countries ([Lagarde 2011](#)). The authors included 17 studies from 17 countries. The type of health services and the level and nature of payments varied. While some of the studies assessed the effects of large-scale national reforms, other studies looked at small-scale pilot projects. All of the evidence was of very low certainty, so it is uncertain whether changes in user fees impact utilisation or equity.

[Hayman](#) and colleagues compared the effects of aid delivered under the Paris Principles ([Paris Declaration 2005](#)) versus aid delivered outside this framework, on Millennium Development Goal 5 (maternal health) outcomes ([Hayman 2011](#)). The principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness include ownership (i.e. recipient countries set their own development strategies); alignment (i.e. donor countries and organisations bring their support in line with strategies set by recipient countries and use local systems to deliver that support); harmonisation (i.e. donors coordinate their actions, simplify procedures and share information to avoid duplication); management for results (i.e. recipient countries and donors focus on producing and measuring results); and mutual accountability (i.e. donors and recipient countries are accountable for development results). The authors included 10 studies for aid delivered under the Paris Principles and 20 studies for aid in general. The review shows that it is uncertain whether aid delivered under the Paris Principles improves maternal and reproductive health outcomes compared to aid delivered without conforming to those principles ([Hayman 2011](#)).

Insurance schemes

We included one review that assessed the effects of both community-based health insurance and social health insurance in low- and middle-income countries ([Acharya 2012](#)). We did not find any eligible reviews of the effects of private health insurance. [Acharya 2012](#) included 24 studies conducted in sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, Southeast Asia, and Eastern Europe. The studies found that community-based health insurance may increase utilisation of health services, but it is uncertain if it improves health outcomes or changes out-of-pocket expenditure among those insured in low-income countries ([Acharya 2012](#)). It is uncertain if social health insurance improves utilisation of health services and health outcomes, leads to changes in out-of-pocket

expenditures, or improves equity among those insured in low-income countries (very low-certainty evidence).

Purchasing of services

We included one systematic review of the effects of payment methods for primary-care physicians (Carr 2011). We did not find any eligible reviews on payment methods for specialist physicians, non-physician healthcare workers, or health service organisations. Carr 2011 assessed the impact of increasing salaries on performance of public sector employees in the health, education and judicial sectors in low- and middle-income countries. The authors found only one eligible study, conducted in Brazil, that provided very low-certainty evidence of the effects of increasing teachers' wages on students' grades in public schools (Carr 2011). It is uncertain whether increasing the salaries of health professionals or other professionals in the public sector improves either the quantity or quality of their work.

Financial incentives for recipients of care

We included two reviews on financial incentives for recipients of care (Haynes 2008; Lutge 2015), plus one review each for conditional cash transfers (Lagarde 2009), voucher schemes (Brody 2013), caps and co-payments for drugs (Luiza 2015), and reference pricing for drugs (Acosta 2014). We did not find any eligible reviews on non-conditional financial benefits for recipients of care.

Haynes and colleagues assessed interventions for enhancing medication adherence (Haynes 2008). The authors included 78 trials evaluating 93 diverse interventions, including rewards. The review shows that it is uncertain whether interventions to increase adherence to short-term treatments improve adherence or patient outcomes. Interventions to increase adherence to long-term treatments may improve adherence, but it is uncertain whether they improve patient outcomes.

Lutge and colleagues assessed the effects of financial incentives in the management of tuberculosis (Lutge 2015). They included 12 randomised trials: 10 conducted in the USA and 1 each in South Africa and Timor-Leste. This review shows that one-time incentives probably improve patient return for start or continuation of treatment and may improve return for tuberculin skin test reading compared to routine care. However, incentives may not improve completion of tuberculosis prophylaxis, and it is uncertain whether they improve completion of treatment for active tuberculosis. Immediate incentives may not improve adherence to anti-tuberculosis treatment compared to deferred incentives, and cash incentives may slightly improve patient return for tuberculin skin test reading and completion of tuberculosis prophylaxis compared to non-cash incentives. Higher cash incentives may slightly improve patient return for tuberculin skin test reading compared to lower cash incentives. In addition, incentives may improve adherence to anti-tuberculosis prophylaxis compared to other interventions. Finally, incentives may slightly improve return to clinic for completion of treatment and prophylaxis for latent tuberculosis compared to other interventions (Lutge 2015).

Lagarde and colleagues assessed the effects of conditional cash transfers on health outcomes and use of health services in low- and middle-income countries (Lagarde 2009). The authors included six studies conducted among disadvantaged households in low-income areas of five countries in Latin America and one in sub-Saharan Africa. The review shows that conditional cash

transfer programmes probably lead to an increase in the use of healthcare services. The effects were uncertain for immunisation coverage (increased vaccination rates in children for measles and tuberculosis but only in specific groups or temporarily, and without change in one study) and for health outcomes (mixed effects on anaemia and positive effects on mothers' reports of children's health outcomes – a 22% to 25% decrease in the probability of children aged under three years being reported ill in the past months).

Brody and colleagues assessed the effects of voucher schemes on health service utilisation and health outcomes (Brody 2013). The review included 24 studies conducted in Southeast Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. Vouchers may improve the utilisation of reproductive health services, the targeting specific populations, and the quality of health goods or services, and they may reduce the costs of health services (low-certainty evidence). The effects of voucher systems on health outcomes are uncertain (very low-certainty of the evidence).

One included review that assessed the effects of cap and co-payments on rational drug use included 32 studies (Luiza 2015). It found studies of cap policies (5 studies); cap with co-insurance and a ceiling policy (6 studies); cap with fixed co-payment policies (2 studies); fixed co-payments policies (6 studies); tier co-payment with fixed co-payment policies (2 studies); fixed co-payment with ceiling policies (10 studies); and coinsurance with ceiling policies (10 studies). None of the included studies took place in a low-income country or reported health outcomes. Introducing a *restrictive cap* may decrease use of medicines for symptomatic conditions and overall use of medicines; may decrease insurers' expenditures on medicines; and has uncertain effects on emergency department use, hospitalisations, and use of outpatient care. Introducing a *combination of cap, coinsurance and a ceiling* may increase the overall use of medicines, may increase the use of medicines for symptomatic and asymptomatic conditions, and may decrease both patients' and insurer expenditures. Introducing a *combination of cap and fixed co-payment* has uncertain effects on the overall use of medicines and on the insurer's expenditures and may increase the use of medicines for symptomatic conditions. Introducing *fixed co-payment* has uncertain effects on the overall use of medicines, may decrease the use of medicines for symptomatic and asymptomatic conditions, and may decrease insurers' expenditures on medicines. Introducing a *fixed and tier co-payment* has uncertain effects on these outcomes. Introducing a *combination of ceiling and fixed co-payment* may slightly decrease the overall use of medicines; has uncertain effects on insurer expenditures on medicines; and may lead to little or no difference in emergency department, hospitalisation, and outpatient care. In addition, introducing a *combination of ceiling and coinsurance* probably decreases the overall use of medicines slightly and may decrease the use of medicines only for symptomatic conditions, may slightly decrease the short-term insurer expenditure on medicines, and may increase healthcare utilisation (Luiza 2015).

Acosta and colleagues assessed the effects of reference pricing and other pricing and purchasing policies for drugs (Acosta 2014). Reference pricing is a system in which a benchmark or reference price is established within a country as the maximum level of reimbursement for a group of drugs. Maximum pricing is a fixed, maximum price that a drug can have within a

health system. Index pricing is a maximum refundable price to pharmacies for drugs within an index group of therapeutically interchangeable drugs. The 18 included studies took place in high-income countries. Reference pricing may reduce insurers' cumulative drug expenditures by shifting drug use from cost-share drugs (more expensive drugs in the same group as the reference drugs, for which patients have to pay the difference between the reference price and the price of the drug purchased) to reference drugs. It may decrease the insurer's drug expenditures, may increase the use of reference drugs, and may reduce the use of cost share drugs. Index pricing may increase the use of the generic drugs and reduce the use of brand drugs, may slightly reduce the price of generic drugs, and may have little or no effect on the price of brand drugs. It is uncertain whether maximum pricing affects drug expenditures (Acosta 2014). The effects of reference pricing, index pricing and maximum pricing on healthcare utilisation or health outcomes is uncertain (very low-certainty evidence).

Financial incentives for providers of care

We included three reviews of the effects of pay-for-performance (Akbari 2008; Scott 2011; Witter 2012), plus one review of the effects of incentives to practice in underserved areas (Grobler 2015).

Witter and colleagues assessed the effects of pay-for-performance schemes on the provision of health care and health outcomes in low- and middle-income countries (Witter 2012). It is uncertain whether pay-for-performance improves provider performance, the utilisation of services, patient outcomes, or resource use in low-income countries. Unintended effects of pay-for-performance schemes might include adverse selection (e.g. exclusion of high-risk individuals from care), over-reporting, and distortion (i.e. ignoring important tasks that are not rewarded with incentives).

Scott and colleagues examined the effect of changes in the method and level of payment on the quality of care provided by primary care physicians (Scott 2011). The review included seven studies conducted in the USA and Western Europe. The review found that the effects of financial incentives to improve the quality of health care provided by primary care physicians is uncertain.

Akbari and colleagues assessed the effects of interventions to improve outpatient referrals from primary care to secondary care (Akbari 2008). The authors included four studies of financial interventions conducted in high-income countries. The effects of financial interventions on referral rates are uncertain.

Grobler and colleagues assessed the effects of incentives to practice in underserved areas (Grobler 2015). They included one interrupted time series study from Taiwan of the effects of national health insurance on the equality of distribution of healthcare professionals. It is uncertain whether the introduction of a mandatory national health insurance scheme improves the geographic distribution of physicians, doctors of Chinese medicine, and dentists (very low-certainty evidence). Another review found no studies of the effects of financial interventions on movement of health workers between public and private organisations in low- and middle-income countries (Rutebemberwa 2014).

DISCUSSION

Summary of main results

Our framework for financial arrangements for health systems consists of five categories and 22 subcategories. Fifteen reviews (which focused on 13 of the subcategories in our framework) published between 2008 and 2015 met our inclusion criteria. Eleven of the 15 reviews were Cochrane Reviews. Forty-three per cent of the studies included in the reviews took place in low- and middle-income countries. The main findings of this overview for the five categories of financial arrangements are as follows.

- **Collecting funds:** there is uncertainty whether introducing or increasing user fees affects service utilisation. The effect of removing or reducing user fees is also uncertain (very low-certainty evidence).
- **Insurance schemes:** there is low-certainty evidence that community-based health insurance may increase utilisation of health services, but it is uncertain if social health insurance improves utilisation. The effects of community-based health insurance and social health insurance on health outcomes are uncertain (very low-certainty evidence).
- **Purchasing of services:** there is uncertainty whether salary increases would be effective for attracting and retaining staff (very low-certainty evidence).
- **Incentives for recipients of care:** one-time incentives probably improve patient return for start or continuation of TB treatment, and conditional cash transfer programmes probably lead to an increase in service utilisation (moderate-certainty evidence). Incentives may improve adherence to long-term treatments and return for tuberculosis (TB) test reading; vouchers may improve health service utilisation; and introducing a restrictive cap may decrease use of medicines for symptomatic conditions, overall use of medicines, and insurers' expenditures on medicines (low-certainty evidence). Other effects of recipient incentives are uncertain.
- **Incentives for providers of care:** the effects of provider incentives are uncertain (very low-certainty evidence), including the effects of: provider incentives on the quality of care provided by primary-care physicians or outpatient referrals from primary to secondary care; incentives for recruiting and retaining health professionals to serve in remote areas; and pay-for-performance for provider performance, utilisation of services, patient outcomes, and resource use in low-income countries.

Overall completeness and applicability of evidence

The subcategories for which we did not find an eligible systematic review were financing of insurance and health savings accounts (collection of funds), private health insurance (insurance schemes), funding of health service organisations and payment methods for specialist physicians and non-physician health workers (purchasing of services), non-conditional financial benefits (targeted financial incentives for recipients of care), and budgets and incentives for career choices (targeted financial incentives for providers of care). Subcategories for which there are uncertain effects include external funding (collection of funds), caps and co-payments for drugs and health services (recipient incentives), and pay-for-performance and incentives to practice in underserved areas (provider incentives).

Few reviews reported equity impacts or economic impacts.

Four reviews had no included studies from low- and middle-income countries (Scott 2011; Acosta 2014; Grobler 2015; Luiza 2015), and most (57%) of the studies in the 15 included reviews were conducted in high-income countries. The latter often have very different on-the-ground realities and health system arrangements compared to low-income countries. It was challenging to draw firm conclusions regarding the applicability of the findings from these reviews to low-income countries. These differences are particularly important in relation to interventions that require substantial resources for their design and implementation or that may require advanced technology or specialised skills for their delivery. The applicability of findings for complex interventions that may require substantial changes to the organisation of care is also uncertain.

Six reviews included only studies conducted in low- and middle-income countries, focusing on: user fees (Lagarde 2011), external funding (Hayman 2011), social health insurance and community-based health insurance (Acharya 2012), payment methods for primary care physicians (Carr 2011), pay-for-performance (Witter 2012), and conditional cash transfers (Lagarde 2009). It is uncertain whether these interventions will yield similar effects if implemented in other low-income country settings. However, the uncertainty about the transferability of findings from one low-income setting to another is generally less than it is for the transferability of findings from high-income settings to low-income settings.

Certainty of the evidence

The included reviews were generally well-conducted, with only minor limitations (Table 4). Most of the evidence is of low or very low certainty (Table 6), with only three interventions having moderate-certainty evidence: conditional cash transfers and one-time only incentives for TB prophylaxis (Lagarde 2009 and Lutge 2015, respectively) for desirable effects and a combination of a ceiling and fixed co-payments for drugs (Luiza 2015) for undesirable effects.

Potential biases in the overview process

Although the searches used for PDQ-Evidence are relatively comprehensive, it is possible that we failed to identify some relevant reviews. We also excluded reviews that were published before April 2005. It is possible that some of those reviews provide information that is still useful and that might supplement information provided by the included reviews. However, although our cut-off was arbitrary, it is unlikely that we excluded a substantial amount of useful information. Seven included reviews were published more than five years ago (Akbari 2008; Haynes 2008; Lagarde 2009; Carr 2011; Hayman 2011; Lagarde 2011; Scott 2011), and it is possible that more recent research has been published since then that might change their conclusions. None of these considerations would likely bias the results of this overview, but they might limit its comprehensiveness.

Classification of the interventions in the included reviews was sometimes uncertain and required judgment, for example, for a review of strategies for expanding health insurance coverage in vulnerable populations (Jia 2014), which the implementation strategies overview finally included (Pantoja 2014). This was also the case for a review of the effects of rapid response systems on clinical outcomes (Ranji 2007), which the delivery

overview considered for inclusion (Ciapponi 2014). Although these judgments and differences in approaches to characterising health system interventions are unlikely to have introduced bias into this overview, they might result in some confusion, since there is no universally agreed upon classification system for financial arrangements. Moreover, any system for categorising health system interventions is to some extent arbitrary. For example, payment methods (fee-for-service versus capitation versus salary versus mixed methods of paying health workers) entail financial incentives and could be considered financial incentives targeted at providers of care. On the other hand, pay-for-performance could be considered a payment method. We elected to classify payment methods, which are typically targeted at broad behaviours, such as increasing the overall delivery of services, rather than specific behaviours. We categorised pay-for-performance as financial incentives targeted at providers of care, since by definition it is targeted at specific measurable actions (delivering specific services) or achieving specific predetermined performance targets. This categorisation and some others are consistent with what some review authors have done (e.g. Witter 2012), but they are inconsistent with what other review authors have done (e.g. Jia 2015).

Judgments about the relevance of some interventions to low-income countries (applicability, equity, economic considerations, and monitoring and evaluation) were sometimes difficult to make. While these judgments might have been biased, it seems unlikely. All of these judgments were made by at least two overview authors on the basis of the relevant SUPPORT Summaries, which are peer reviewed by the contact author of the summarised review, content experts, and individuals from low- and middle-income countries. Our decision to focus on relevance to low-income countries, as classified by the World Bank, was somewhat arbitrary, as are the cut-offs used by the World Bank. However, it is unlikely to have impacted on the selection of reviews for inclusion or our interpretation of the relevance of the findings.

Our general approach towards including reviews of studies from high-income countries was inclusive rather than exclusive to enable readers to assess for themselves the relevance of the findings of those reviews. Similarly, our approach has been to assume that findings are applicable to low-income countries unless there are specified important differences between the settings where the studies were done and settings in low-income countries, or if identified factors that would likely modify the effects of the interventions in low-income countries.

Agreements and disagreements with other studies or reviews

We identified three related overviews published in the last 10 years (Althabe 2008; Lewin 2008; Bambra 2014). These overviews addressed a range of financial and other health system arrangements in diverse settings and populations. As with our overview, most of the studies included were from high-income countries, and they rarely reported data on patient outcomes, equity, costs, and cost-effectiveness.

Althabe and colleagues conducted an overview of systematic reviews of strategies for improving the quality of maternal and child health in low- and middle-income countries (Althabe 2008). Of 23 reviews included in this overview, only two included financial arrangements (Wensing 1998; Town 2005). One of the reviews,

which included three observational studies, found that provider incentives were partly effective in improving professional practice. In the other review, which included randomised controlled trials, only one out of six studies reported that provider incentives improved professional practice. Health outcome data were not reported. The authors conclude that the "use of financial interventions has not been well studied; financial incentives and disincentives may be difficult to use effectively and efficiently, although their impact on practice needs to be considered" (Althabe 2008). Their findings are consistent with ours.

Lewin and colleagues summarised the evidence from systematic reviews on the effects of governance measures, financial and delivery arrangements, and implementation strategies that have the potential to improve the delivery of cost-effective interventions in primary health care in low- and middle-income countries (Lewin 2008). Six reviews included in that overview addressed financial arrangements (Lagarde 2006; Petersen 2006; Lagarde 2007; Patouillard 2007; Akbari 2008; an earlier version of Luiza 2015), although of these, we included only Akbari 2008 and Luiza 2015. We excluded Patouillard 2007 because of major methodological limitations; however, another included review did cover the financial arrangement (i.e. the use of voucher schemes) it assessed (Brody 2013). We also excluded Lagarde 2006, Lagarde 2007, and Petersen 2006 because we found a more relevant review. Lewin 2008 concluded that incentives can have positive influences on provider and patient behaviours, and user fees reduce the use of both essential and non-essential health services. The wording of the conclusions in Lewin 2008 suggests that the authors rated the certainty of the evidence on the benefits of financial arrangements higher than us; otherwise, their findings are consistent with ours.

Bambra and co-workers conducted an overview of systematic reviews that reported the effects of organisational and financial arrangements on equity impacts in 15 pre-specified high-income countries: Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK, and the USA (Bambra 2014). The authors included nine systematic reviews: four on general system financing (i.e. increasing use of private insurance and change in user fees), three on organisation of services (i.e. marketisation and privatisation of healthcare services), and two on integration of health and social care systems. The overview shows that the removal of user fees may improve equity in access to health care. However, the following interventions may have negative impacts on equity: use of private insurance, introduction of user fees, and marketisation and privatisation of healthcare services. In addition, the effect of health and social care integration on equity is uncertain (Bambra 2014). Although systematic reviews included in our overview hardly described effects on equity, the applicability of Bambra and colleagues' findings to low-income countries is uncertain, as some of the financial arrangements are peculiar to high-income countries.

AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS

Implications for practice

There is moderate-certainty evidence that the following financial arrangements have desirable effects in low-income countries, with no reported undesirable effects.

- One-time only incentives probably increase the number of people who return to a clinic to start or continue TB prophylaxis
- Conditional cash transfer programmes in low- and middle-income countries probably lead to an increase in health service utilisation

There is low or very-low certainty evidence of the effects of other financial arrangements. Policymakers must make decisions about these, despite uncertainty about their effects. Because it is not possible to be confident about the effects of most financial arrangements, monitoring is needed, and impact evaluations are warranted when these interventions are implemented in low-income countries. In the light of the substantial uncertainties about the effects of financial arrangements, consideration should be given to pilot testing these, and their effects should be rigorously evaluated.

Implications for research

Included reviews rarely reported social outcomes, resource use, impacts on equity, and undesirable effects. Systematic reviews and updates of reviews should include all outcomes that are relevant to decision-makers and people affected by changes in financial arrangements.

Based on the included reviews, we have identified gaps in primary research due to uncertainty about the applicability of the available evidence to low-income countries (Table 8). Most of the evidence of effects was of low to very low certainty (Table 6). Thus, in addition to limitations in applicability, we also identified priorities for primary research based on the (very) low certainty of the available evidence for important outcomes such as patient outcomes, access, coverage, utilisation, quality of care, and resource use (Table 9). Financial arrangements for which the effects are uncertain include user fees, external funding, social health insurance, increasing salaries of health professionals in the public sector, caps and co-payments, pay-for-performance, and provider incentives to practise in underserved areas. Further studies evaluating the effects of these interventions are needed, particularly in low-income countries.

Finally, systematic reviews are needed for many types of financial arrangements for which we did not find a relevant eligible systematic review (Table 10). However, we are aware of systematic reviews that are in progress for some of these interventions (Mathes 2014; Motaze 2015; Jia 2015).

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ADDITIONAL TABLES
Table 1. Types of financial arrangements

Financial arrangement	Definition
Collection of funds	
User fees	Charges levied on any aspect of health services at the point of delivery
Prepaid funding	Collection of funds through general tax revenues versus earmarked tax revenues versus employer payments versus direct payments
Community loan funds	Funds generated from contributions of community members that families can borrow to pay for emergency transportation and hospital costs
Health savings accounts	Prepayment schemes for individuals or families without risk pooling
External funding	Financial contributions such as donations, loans, etc. from public or private entities from outside the national or local health financing system
Insurance schemes (pooling of funds)	
Social health insurance	Compulsory insurance that aims to provide universal coverage
Community-based health insurance	A scheme managed and operated by an organisation, other than a government or private for-profit company, that provides risk pooling to cover all or part of the costs of health care services
Private health insurance	Private for-profit health insurance
Purchasing of services	
Funding of health service organisations	Fee-for-service versus capitation versus prospective payment versus line item budgets versus global budgets versus case-based reimbursement (including diagnostic related group payment schemes) versus mixed methods of paying for health service organisations
Payment methods for health workers	Fee for service versus capitation versus salary versus mixed methods of paying health workers
Financial incentives for recipients of care	
Financial incentives for recipients of care	Financial or monetary incentives or removal of disincentives to change specified behaviours of recipients of care

Table 1. Types of financial arrangements (Continued)

Conditional cash transfers	Monetary transfers to households on the condition that they comply with pre-defined requirements
Voucher schemes	Provision of vouchers that can be redeemed for health services at specified facilities
Caps and co-payments	Direct patient payments for part of the cost of drugs or health services
Financial incentives for providers of care	
Pay-for-performance	Transfer of money or material goods to healthcare providers conditional on taking a measurable action or achieving a predetermined performance target
Budgets	Funds that are allocated by payers to a group or individual physicians to purchase services (including fund holding and indicative budgets)
Incentives to practice in underserved areas	Financial or material rewards for practicing in underserved areas
Incentives for career choices	Financial or material rewards for career choices; for example, choice of profession or primary care

Table 2. Included reviews

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENT	INCLUDED REVIEWS
Collection of funds	
Financing of insurance	No eligible systematic review found
User fees	The impact of user fees on access to health services in low- and middle-income countries (Lagarde 2011)
Community loan funds	No eligible systematic review found
Health savings accounts	No eligible systematic review found
External funding	The impact of aid on maternal and reproductive health: a systematic review to evaluate the effect of aid on the outcomes of Millennium Development Goal 5 (Hayman 2011)
Insurance schemes	
Social health insurance	Impact of national health insurance for the poor and the informal sector in low- and middle-income countries: a systematic review (Acharya 2012)
Community based health insurance	Impact of national health insurance for the poor and the informal sector in low- and middle-income countries: a systematic review (Acharya 2012)
Private health insurance	No eligible systematic review found
Purchasing of services	
Funding of health service organisations	No eligible systematic review found

Table 2. Included reviews (Continued)

Payment methods for health workers - primary care physicians	What is the evidence of the impact of increasing salaries on improving the performance of public servants, including teachers, nurses and mid-level occupations, in low- and middle-income countries: is it time to give pay a chance? (Carr 2011)
Payment methods for health workers - specialist physicians	No eligible systematic review found
Payment methods for health workers - non-physician health workers	No eligible systematic review found
Financial incentives and disincentives for recipients of care	
Financial incentives for recipients of care - medication adherence	Interventions for enhancing medication adherence (Haynes 2008)
Financial incentives for recipients of care - TB adherence	Incentives and enablers to improve adherence in tuberculosis(Lutge 2015)
Conditional cash transfers	The impact of conditional cash transfers on health outcomes and use of health services in low and middle income countries (Lagarde 2009)
Non-conditional financial benefits	No eligible systematic review found
Voucher schemes	The Impact of vouchers on the use and quality of health care in developing countries: a systematic review (Brody 2013)
Caps and co-payments - drugs	Pharmaceutical policies: effects of cap and co-payment on rational use of medicines (Luiza 2015)
Reference pricing - health services	Pharmaceutical policies: effects of reference pricing, other pricing, and purchasing policies (Acosta 2014)
Financial incentives and disincentives for providers of care	
Pay-for-performance - effects on delivery of health interventions	Paying for performance to improve the delivery of health interventions in low- and middle-income countries (Witter 2012)
Pay-for-performance - effects on outpatient referrals from primary care to secondary care	Interventions to improve outpatient referrals from primary care to secondary care (Akbari 2008)
Pay-for-performance - effects on the quality of health care provided by primary care physicians	The effect of financial incentives on the quality of health care provided by primary care physicians (Scott 2011)
Budgets	No eligible systematic review found

Financial arrangements for health systems in low-income countries: an overview of systematic reviews (Review)

Table 2. Included reviews (Continued)

Incentives to practice in underserved areas	Interventions for increasing the proportion of health professionals practising in underserved communities (Grobler 2015)
Managing the movement of health workers	Financial interventions and movement restrictions for managing the movement of health workers between public and private organisations in low and middle-income countries (Rutebemberwa 2014)
Incentives for career choices	No eligible systematic review found

TB: tuberculosis.

Table 3. Excluded reviews

Review ID	Excluded reviews	Reasons for exclusion
Attree 2006	The social costs of child poverty: a systematic review of the qualitative evidence	Major limitations
Barnighausen 2009	Financial incentives for return of service in underserved areas: a systematic review	More relevant review found
Bellows 2011	The use of vouchers for reproductive health services in developing countries: systematic review	Major limitations
Bhutta 2009	Delivering interventions to reduce the global burden of stillbirths: improving service supply and community demand	Major limitations
Bock 2001	A spoonful of sugar: improving adherence to tuberculosis treatment using financial incentives	Out of date
Borghini 2006	Mobilising financial resources for maternal health	More relevant review found
Bosch-Capblanch 2007	Contracts between patients and healthcare practitioners for improving patients' adherence to treatment, prevention and health promotion activities	More relevant review found
Buchmueller 2005	The effect of health insurance on medical care utilization and implications for insurance expansion	Major limitations
Chaix-Couturier 2000	Effects of financial incentives on medical practice	More relevant review found
De Janvry 2006	Making conditional cash transfer programs more efficient	Major limitations
Doran 2006	Pay-for-performance programs in family practices in the United Kingdom	More relevant review found
Eichler 2006	Can "pay for performance" increase utilization by the poor and improve the quality of health services?	More relevant review found
Ekman 2004	Community-based health insurance in low-income countries: a systematic review of the evidence	Major limitations
Ensor 2004	Overcoming barriers to health service access and influencing the demand side through purchasing	Major limitations

Table 3. Excluded reviews (Continued)

Faden 2011	Active pharmaceutical management strategies of health insurance systems to improve cost-effective use of medicines in low- and middle-income countries	Major limitations
Forbes 2002	Interventions targeted at women to encourage the uptake of cervical screening	Out of date
Fournier 2009	Improved access to comprehensive emergency obstetric care and its effect on institutional maternal mortality in rural Mali	More relevant review found
Gemmill 2008	What impact do prescription drug charges have on efficiency and equity?	More relevant review found
Giuffrida 1997	Should we pay the patient?	Out of date
Giuffrida 1999	Target payments in primary care: effects on professional practice and health care outcomes	Out of date
Gosden 2000	Capitation, salary, fee-for-service and mixed systems of payment: effects on the behaviour of primary care physicians	More relevant review found
Gosden 2001	Impact of payment method on behaviour of primary care physicians: a systematic review	Out of date
Handa 2006	The experience of conditional cash transfers in Latin America and the Caribbean	More relevant review found
Yoong 2012	The impact of economic resource transfers to women versus men	More relevant review found
Kane 2004	A structured review of the effect of economic incentives on consumers' preventive behavior	Out of date
Giuffrida 2000	Target payments in primary care: effects on professional practice and health care outcomes	More relevant review found
Lagarde 2006	Evidence from systematic reviews to inform decision making regarding financing mechanisms that improve access to health services for poor people	More relevant review found
Lagarde 2007	Conditional cash transfers for improving uptake of health interventions in low- and middle-income countries	More relevant review found
Lagarde 2008	The impact of user fees on health service utilization in low- and middle-income countries: how strong is the evidence?	Major limitations
Lawn 2009	Two million intrapartum-related stillbirths and neonatal deaths: where, why, and what can be done?	More relevant review found
Lee 2009	Linking families and facilities for care at birth: what works to avert intrapartum-related deaths?	Major limitations
Lucas 2008	Financial benefits for child health and well-being in low-income or socially disadvantaged families in developed world countries	Not transferable to low-income countries
Mannion 2008	Payment for performance in health care	More relevant review found

Table 3. Excluded reviews (Continued)

Meyer 2011	The impact of vouchers on the use and quality of health goods and services in developing countries: a systematic review	Major limitations
Oxman 2008	An overview of research on the effects of results-based financing	More relevant review found
Petersen 2006	Does pay-for-performance improve the quality of health care?	More relevant review found
Patouillard 2007	Can working with the private for-profit sector improve utilization of quality health services by the poor?	Major limitations
Petry 2012	Financial reinforcers for improving medication adherence: findings from a meta-analysis	More relevant review found
Rosenthal 2006	What is the empirical basis for paying for quality in health care?	More relevant review found
Siddiqi 2007	Towards environment assessment model for early childhood development	Major limitations
Sutherland 2008	Paying the patient: does it work? A review of patient-targeted incentives	More relevant review found
Van Herck 2010	Systematic review: effects, design choices, and context of pay-for-performance in health care	More relevant review found
WHO 1996	Maternity waiting homes: a review of experiences	More relevant review found
WHO 2003	Adherence to long-term therapies: evidence for action	More relevant review found
WHO 2010b	Increasing access to health workers in remote and rural areas through improved retention: global policy recommendations	More relevant review found

Table 4. Reliability of included reviews

Review	A. Identification, selection and critical appraisal of studies ^a						B. Analysis ^b						C. Overall ^c	
	1. Selection criteria	2. Search	3. Up-to-date	4. Study selection	5. Risk of bias	6. Overall	1. Study characteristics	2. Analytic methods	3. Heterogeneity	4. Appropriate synthesis	5. Exploratory factors	6. Overall	1. Other considerations	2. Reliability of the review
Acharya 2012	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Acosta 2014	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Akbari 2008	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Brody 2013	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+
Carr 2011	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	?	+	+	+	+
Grobler 2015	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hayman 2011	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Haynes 2008	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Lagarde 2009	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Lagarde 2011	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Luiza 2015	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Lutge 2015	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Rutebemberwa 2014	+	?	+	+	+	+	NA	NA	NA	NA	+	+	+	+
Scott 2011	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Witter 2012	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

^a **Identification, selection and critical appraisal of studies**

- 1. Selection criteria:** were the criteria used for deciding which studies to include in the review reported? (+ yes; ? can't tell/partially; – no)
- 2. Search:** was the search for evidence reasonably comprehensive? (+ yes; ? can't tell/partially; – no)

3. **Up-to-date:** is the review reasonably up-to-date? (+ yes; ? can't tell/partially; – no)
 4. **Study selection:** was bias in the selection of articles avoided? (+ yes; ? can't tell/partially; – no)
 5. **Risk of bias:** did the authors use appropriate criteria to assess the risk for bias in analysing the studies that are included? (+ yes; ? can't tell/partially; – no)
 6. **Overall:** how would you rate the methods used to identify, include and critically appraise studies? (+ only minor limitations, – important limitations)
- b* **Analysis**
1. **Study characteristics:** were the characteristics and results of the included studies reliably reported? (+ yes; ? can't tell/partially; – no, NA: Not applicable; e.g. no studies or data)
 2. **Analytic methods:** were the methods used by the review authors to analyse the findings of the included studies reported? (+ yes; ? can't tell/partially; – no, NA = Not applicable; e.g. no studies or data)
 3. **Heterogeneity:** did the review describe the extent of heterogeneity? (+ yes; ? can't tell/partially; – no, NA: not applicable; e.g. no studies or data)
 4. **Appropriate synthesis:** were the findings of the relevant studies combined (or not combined) appropriately relative to the primary question the review addresses and the available data? (+ yes; ? can't tell/partially; – no, NA: not applicable; e.g. no studies or data)
 5. **Exploratory factors:** did the review examine the extent to which specific factors might explain differences in the results of the included studies? (+ yes; ? can't tell/partially; – no, NA: not applicable; e.g. no studies or data)
 6. **Overall:** how would you rate the methods used to analyse the findings relative to the primary question addressed in the review? (+ only minor limitations, – important limitations)
- c* **Overall**
1. **Other considerations:** are there any other aspects of the review not mentioned before which lead you to question the results? (+ yes; ? can't tell/partially; – no)
 2. **Reliability of the review:** based on the above assessments of the methods how would you rate the reliability of the review? (+ only minor limitations, – important limitations)

Table 5. Key messages of included reviews

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENT	KEY MESSAGES
Collection of funds	
User fees Lagarde 2011	<p>➔ The effects for the following are uncertain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing or increasing user fees. • The combination of user fees and quality improvement. • Removing or reducing user fees. <p>➔ The impacts of changes in user fees on utilisation may depend on whether they are for preventive or curative services, whether increases are combined with quality improvement efforts, and the size of the change in fees.</p> <p>➔ The impact of changes in user fees on equity are uncertain. However, poorer people may be more sensitive to changes in user fees.</p> <p>➔ Changes to user fees should be carefully planned and monitored, and the impacts of changes to user fees should be rigorously evaluated.</p>
External funding Hayman 2011	<p>➔ It is uncertain whether aid delivered under the Paris Principles improves maternal and reproductive health outcomes.</p> <p>➔ Aid-supported interventions to improve maternal and reproductive health should include an evaluation plan.</p>
Insurance schemes	
Social health insurance/ Community-based health insurance Acharya 2012	<p>➔ Community health insurance may increase utilisation of health services, but it is uncertain if it improves health outcomes or changes out-of-pocket expenditure among those insured in low-income countries.</p> <p>➔ It is uncertain if social health insurance improves utilisation of health services and health outcomes, leads to changes in out-of-pocket expenditure, or improves equity among those insured in low-income countries.</p> <p>➔ Most of the included studies were conducted in low- and middle-income countries in Latin America, Asia, and Africa.</p>
Purchasing of services	
Payment methods for primary care physicians Carr 2011	<p>➔ It is uncertain whether increasing the salaries of health professionals or other professionals in the public sector improves either the quantity or quality of their work.</p> <p>➔ Rather than making assumptions about the intended or unintended effects of fixed salary reforms that increase the salaries of health professionals, such policies should be evaluated, if possible using randomised trials or interrupted time series studies.</p>
Financial incentives and disincentives for recipients of care	
Financial incentives for recipients of care - medication adherence Haynes 2008	<p>➔ It is uncertain whether interventions to increase adherence to short-term treatments improve adherence or patient outcomes.</p> <p>➔ Interventions aimed at increasing adherence to long-term treatments may improve adherence, but it is uncertain whether they improve patient outcomes.</p> <p>➔ Most of the included studies assessed complex interventions with multiple components in high-income countries. Adherence interventions may be difficult to implement in low-income countries where health systems face greater challenges.</p>

Table 5. Key messages of included reviews (Continued)

Financial incentives for recipients of care	<p>➔ Sustained material incentives may lead to little or no difference in cure or completion of treatment for active TB, compared to no incentive.</p>
- TB adherence	<p>➔ It is not clear if sustained material incentives improve completion of TB prophylaxis, compared to no incentive, because findings varied across studies.</p>
Lutge 2015	<p>➔ A one-time-only incentive may increase the number of people who return to a clinic for reading of their tuberculin skin test, compared to no incentive.</p>
	<p>➔ A one-time-only incentive probably increases the number of people who return to a clinic to start or continue TB prophylaxis, compared to no incentive.</p>
	<p>➔ Compared to a non-cash incentive, cash incentives may slightly increase the number of people who return to a clinic for reading of their tuberculin skin test and may increase the number of people who complete TB prophylaxis.</p>
	<p>➔ Compared to counselling or education interventions, material incentives may increase the number of people who return to a clinic for reading of their tuberculin skin test.</p>
	<p>➔ Compared to counselling or education interventions, material incentives may lead to little or no difference in the number of people who return to a clinic to start or continue TB prophylaxis or in the number of people who complete TB prophylaxis.</p>
	<p>➔ Higher cash incentives may slightly improve the number of people who return to a clinic for reading of their tuberculin skin test, compared to lower cash incentives.</p>
Conditional cash transfers	<p>➔ Conditional cash transfer programmes in low- and middle-income countries probably lead to an increase in the use of health services and mixed effects on immunisation coverage and health status.</p>
Lagarde 2009	<p>➔ The capacity of each health system to deal with the increased demand should be considered, particularly in low-income countries where the capacity of health systems may not be sufficient.</p>
	<p>➔ The cost-effectiveness of conditional cash transfer programmes, compared with supply-side strategies and other policy options, has not been evaluated.</p>
Voucher schemes	<p>➔ Vouchers may improve the utilisation of reproductive health services, targeting specific populations, quality of care, and health outcomes.</p>
Brody 2013	<p>➔ Vouchers may improve the utilisation of insecticide-treated bed nets and targeting specific populations.</p>
	<p>➔ The effect of vouchers for insecticide-treated bed nets on quality of care and health outcomes is uncertain.</p>
	<p>➔ The cost-effectiveness of voucher programmes is uncertain for both reproductive health services and insecticide-treated bed nets.</p>
	<p>➔ All the included studies were conducted in low- and middle-income countries.</p>
Caps and co-payments for drugs	<p>➔ Restrictive caps may decrease use of medicines for symptomatic conditions and overall use of medicines and insurers' expenditures on medicines, and they may have uncertain effects on health service utilisation.</p>
Luiza 2015	<p>➔ A combination of a cap, co-insurance, and a ceiling may increase the use of medicines overall and for symptomatic and asymptomatic conditions, and decrease the cost of medicines for both patients and insurers.</p>
	<p>➔ A combination of a cap and fixed co-payments may increase the use of medicines for symptomatic conditions, and it has uncertain effects on the insurer's cost of medicines.</p>
	<p>➔ Fixed co-payments may decrease the use of medicines for symptomatic and asymptomatic conditions and the insurer's expenditures on medicines.</p>

Table 5. Key messages of included reviews *(Continued)*

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ Fixed and tier co-payments have uncertain effects on the use of medicines and the insurer's expenditures on medicines. ➔ A combination of a ceiling and fixed co-payments may slightly decrease the use of medicines and lead to little or no difference in health service utilisation. ➔ A combination of a ceiling and co-insurance probably slightly decreases the overall use of medicines, may decrease the use of medicines for symptomatic conditions, may slightly decrease the insurer's short-term expenditures on medicines, and may increase health service utilisation. ➔ None of the included studies were conducted in a low-income country or reported health outcomes.
Caps and co-payments for health services Acosta 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ Reference pricing may reduce insurers' cumulative drug expenditures by shifting drug use from cost-share drugs to reference drugs. ➔ Index pricing may increase the use of the generic drugs, may reduce the use of brand drugs, slightly reduce the price of generic drugs, and may have little or no effect on the price of brand drugs. ➔ It is uncertain whether maximum pricing affects drug expenditures. ➔ The effects of these policies on healthcare utilisation or health outcomes are uncertain. ➔ None of the included studies were conducted in a low-income country. ➔ The effects of other pharmaceutical pricing and purchasing policies are uncertain.
Financial incentives and disincentives for providers of care	
Paying for performance - effects on delivery of health interventions Witter 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ We are very uncertain whether pay-for-performance improves provider performance, the utilisation of services, patient outcomes or resource use in low- and middle-income countries. ➔ Unintended effects of pay-for-performance schemes may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adverse selection (for example, excluding high-risk people from care in order to obtain better performance); • gaming (i.e. inaccurate or false reporting); • distortion (i.e. ignoring important tasks that are not rewarded with incentives). ➔ There is a lack of evidence about the economic consequences of pay-for-performance schemes in low- and middle-income countries. ➔ It is uncertain whether pay-for-performance improves provider performance, the utilisation of services, patient outcomes, or resource use in low- and middle-income countries.
Paying for performance - effects on outpatient referrals from primary care to secondary care Akbari 2008.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ The effects of financial incentives on referral rates are uncertain.
Pay-for-performance - effects on the quality of health care provided by primary care physicians Scott 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ The effects of financial incentives to improve the quality of healthcare provided by primary care physicians are uncertain. ➔ If financial incentives for quality improvement are used, they should be carefully designed and evaluated. ➔ Unintended consequences and economic consequences should be evaluated, as well as impacts on the quality of care and access to care.

Table 5. Key messages of included reviews (Continued)

<p>Financial incentives to practice in underserved areas</p> <p>Grobler 2015</p>	<p>➔ It is uncertain whether any of the following types of interventions to recruit or retain health professionals increase the number of health professionals practising in underserved areas,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational interventions (e.g. student selection criteria, undergraduate and postgraduate teaching curricula, exposure to rural and urban underserved areas). • Financial interventions (e.g. undergraduate and postgraduate bursaries or scholarships linked to future practice location, rural allowances, increased public sector salaries). • Regulatory strategies (e.g. compulsory community service, relaxing work regulations imposed on foreign medical graduates who are willing to work in rural or urban underserved areas). • Personal and professional support strategies (e.g. providing adequate professional support and attending to the needs of the practitioners family).
<p>Managing the movement of health workers</p> <p>Rutebemberwa 2014</p>	<p>➔ No rigorous studies have evaluated the effects of interventions to manage the movement of health workers between public and private organisations.</p> <p>➔ There is a need for well-designed studies to evaluate the impact of interventions that attempt to regulate health worker movement between public and private organisations in low-income countries.</p>

TB: tuberculosis.

Table 6. Intervention-outcome matrix

Financial arrangement	Patient out-comes	Access, cov-erage, utili-sation	Quality of care	Re-source use	Social out-comes	Impacts on equi-ty	Health-care provider out-comes	Adverse effects	Other
Collection of funds									
User fees Lagarde 2011	NR	?+---	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
External funding Hayman 2011	?+--- -	?+---	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Insurance schemes									
Social health insurance Acharya 2012	?+--- -	?+---	NR	NR	NR	?+--- -	NR	NR	NR
Community-based health insurance Acharya 2012	?+--- -	#++++	NR	NR	NR	?+--- -	NR	NR	NR
Purchasing of services									
Payment methods for primary care physicians Carr 2011	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Financial incentives and disincentives for recipients of care									
Financial incentives for recipients of care - medication adherence Haynes 2008	?+--- -	#++++	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Financial incentives for recipients of care - TB adherence Lutge 2015	0++++ -	?+---	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

Table 6. Intervention-outcome matrix (Continued)

- Sustained material incentives									
- One-time only incentive	NR	# $\oplus\oplus\ominus\ominus$ ¹ # $\oplus\oplus\oplus\ominus$ ²	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
- Cash incentives ³	NR	# $\oplus\oplus\ominus\ominus$ ⁴	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
- Material incentives ⁵	NR	# $\oplus\oplus\ominus\ominus$ ⁶ $\emptyset\oplus\oplus\ominus\ominus$ ⁷	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
- Higher cash incentives ⁸	NR	# $\oplus\oplus\ominus\ominus$ ⁹	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Conditional cash transfers Lagarde 2009	# $\oplus\oplus\oplus$ \ominus	# $\oplus\oplus\oplus\ominus$	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Voucher schemes Brody 2013	# $\oplus\oplus\ominus$ \ominus	# $\oplus\oplus\ominus\ominus$ # $\oplus\oplus\ominus\ominus$	# $\oplus\oplus\ominus$ \ominus	? $\oplus\oplus\ominus$ \ominus	NR	# $\oplus\oplus\ominus$ \ominus	NR	NR	NR
- Reproductive health services	? $\oplus\oplus\ominus$ \ominus		NR	NR		# $\oplus\oplus\ominus$ \ominus			
- Insecticide-treated bednets									
Caps and co-payments for drugs Luiza 2015	NR	x $\oplus\oplus\ominus\ominus$ ¹⁰ ? $\oplus\ominus\ominus\ominus$ ¹¹	NR	# $\oplus\oplus\ominus$ \ominus ¹²	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
- Restrictive caps									
- Combination of a cap, co-insurance, and a ceiling	NR	# $\oplus\oplus\ominus\ominus$ ¹³	NR	# $\oplus\oplus\ominus$ \ominus ¹⁴	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
- Combination of a cap and fixed co-payments	NR	# $\oplus\oplus\ominus\ominus$ ¹⁵	NR	? $\oplus\oplus\ominus$ \ominus ¹²	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
- Fixed co-payments	NR	x $\oplus\oplus\ominus\ominus$ ¹⁶	NR	# $\oplus\oplus\ominus$ \ominus ¹²	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
- Fixed and tier co-payments	NR	? $\oplus\ominus\ominus\ominus$ ¹⁷	NR	? $\oplus\oplus\ominus$ \ominus ¹²	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

Table 6. Intervention-outcome matrix (Continued)

- Combination of a ceiling and fixed co-payments	NR	x⊕⊕⊖⊖ ¹⁸ ∅⊕⊕⊖⊖ ¹¹	NR	?⊕⊖⊖ ⊖ ¹²	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
- Combination of a ceiling and co-insurance	NR	x⊕⊕⊕⊖ ¹⁸ x⊕⊕⊖⊖ ¹⁵ x⊕⊕⊖⊖ ¹⁹	NR	#⊕⊕⊖ ⊖ ²⁰	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Reference pricing Acosta 2014	NR	NR	NR	#⊕⊕⊖ ⊖ ¹⁴	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Financial incentives and disincentives for providers of care									
Pay-for-performance - effects on delivery of health interventions Akbari 2008	NR	NR	?⊕⊖⊖ ⊖	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Pay-for-performance - effects on outpatient referrals from primary to secondary care Scott 2011	NR	NR	?⊕⊖⊖ ⊖	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Pay-for-performance - effects on the quality of healthcare provided by primary care physicians Witter 2012	#⊕⊕⊖ ⊖	?⊕⊖⊖⊖	?⊕⊖⊖ ⊖	?⊕⊖⊖ ⊖	NR	NR	NR	?⊕⊖⊖ ⊖	NR
Incentives to practice in underserved areas Grobler 2015	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	?⊕⊖⊖ ⊖	NR	NR	NR
Managing the movement of health workers Rutebemberwa 2014	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS

= a desirable effect

∅ = little or no effect
? = uncertain effect
x = undesirable effect

NR = not reported

NS = no studies were included

1. Return for reading of tuberculin skin test
2. Starting or continuing TB prophylaxis
3. Compared to non-cash incentives
4. Completion of TB prophylaxis and slight increase in return for reading of tuberculin skin test
5. Compared to counselling or education interventions
6. Return for reading of tuberculin skin test
7. Starting, continuing, or completing TB prophylaxis
8. Compared to lower cash incentives
9. Slightly increased return for reading of tuberculin skin test
10. Decreased use of medicines for symptomatic conditions and overall use of medicines
11. Health service utilisation
12. Insurers expenditures on medicines
13. Increased use of medicines overall, for symptomatic conditions, and for asymptomatic conditions
14. Cost of medicines for both patients and insurers
15. Decreased use of medicines for symptomatic conditions
16. Decreased use of medicines for symptomatic and asymptomatic conditions
17. Use of medicines
18. Slightly decreased overall use of medicines
19. Increased health service utilisation
20. Slightly decreased insurer's short-term

⊕⊕⊕⊖ = **Moderate-certainty evidence**

Definition: this research provides a good indication of the likely effect. The likelihood that the effect will be substantially different is moderate.

Implications: this evidence provides a good basis for making a decision about whether to implement the intervention. Monitoring of the impact is likely to be needed and impact evaluation may be warranted if it is implemented.

⊕⊕⊖⊖ = **Low-certainty evidence**

Definition: this research provides some indication of the likely effect. However, the likelihood that it will be substantially different is high.

Implications: this evidence provides some basis for making a decision about whether to implement the intervention. Impact evaluation is likely to be warranted if it is implemented.

⊕⊖⊖⊖ = **Very low certainty evidence**

Definition: this research does not provide a reliable indication of the likely effect. The likelihood that the effect will be substantially different is very high.

Implications: this evidence does not provide a good basis for making a decision about whether to implement the intervention. Impact evaluation is very likely to be warranted if it is implemented.

Table 7. Summary of effects of interventions and certainty of evidence

Interventions found to have desirable effects on at least one outcome with moderate- or high-certainty evidence and no moderate- or high-certainty evidence of undesirable effects

Financial incentives and disincentives for recipients of care

- Conditional cash transfers ([Lagarde 2009](#))
 - One-time only incentives ([Lutge 2015](#))
-

Interventions found to have moderate or high certainty evidence of at least one outcome with an undesirable effect and no moderate or high certainty evidence of desirable effects

Financial incentives and disincentives for recipients of care

- Combination of a ceiling and co-insurance ([Luiza 2015](#))
-

Interventions for which the certainty of the evidence was low or very low (or no studies were found) for all outcomes examined

Collection of funds

- User fees ([Lagarde 2011](#))
- External funding ([Hayman 2011](#))

Insurance schemes

- Social health insurance ([Acharya 2012](#))
- Community-based health insurance ([Acharya 2012](#))

Purchasing of services

- Payment methods for primary care physicians ([Carr 2011](#))

Financial incentives and disincentives for recipients of care

- Financial incentives for recipients of care - medication adherence ([Haynes 2008](#))
- Sustained material, cash, higher cash, and material incentives for recipients of care - TB adherence ([Lutge 2015](#))
- Voucher schemes ([Brody 2013](#))
- Restrictive caps; combination of a cap, co-insurance, and a ceiling; combination of a cap and fixed co-payments, fixed co-payments, fixed and tier co-payments; and a combination of a ceiling and fixed co-payments for drugs ([Luiza 2015](#))
- Reference pricing for drugs ([Acosta 2014](#))

Financial incentives and disincentives for providers of care

- Pay-for-performance - effects on delivery of health interventions ([Akbari 2008](#))
 - Pay-for-performance - effects on outpatient referrals from primary to secondary care ([Scott 2011](#))
 - Pay-for-performance - effects on the quality of healthcare provided by primary care physicians ([Witter 2012](#))
 - Incentives to practice in underserved areas ([Grobler 2015](#))
 - Managing the movement of health workers ([Rutebemberwa 2014](#))
-

Table 8. Priorities for primary research based on applicability limitations^a

Financial arrangement	Applicability limitations	
	Findings	Interpretation

Table 8. Priorities for primary research based on applicability limitations^a (Continued)

Purchasing of services		
<p>Payment methods for primary care physicians</p> <p>Carr 2011</p>	<p>We found only one before-after study from Brazil of the effects of increases in teachers' wages.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is uncertain whether raising the salaries of health professionals in the public sector in low-income countries improves their performance. - Rather than making assumptions about the intended or unintended effects of fixed salary reforms that increase the salaries of health professionals, such policies should be evaluated, if possible using randomised trials or interrupted time series studies.
Financial incentives and disincentives for recipients of care		
<p>Financial incentives for recipients of care</p> <p>Haynes 2008</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 72 of the 78 included studies were conducted in high-income countries. - The studies differed according to the type of setting, the conditions targeted, the type of medication and the duration of treatment. Almost all the interventions that were effective were complex and included combinations of interventions. - Even the most effective interventions did not lead to large improvements in treatment outcomes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The findings indicate that interventions to improve medication adherence should be used with caution given that there is a high degree of uncertainty about both their effects and costs outcomes. - Adherence interventions may be difficult to implement in low-income countries where health systems face greater challenges.
<p>Incentives in the management of tuberculosis</p> <p>Lutge 2015</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most studies were conducted in the USA. - Most studies were conducted among population subgroups of patients, such as injection drug users. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The findings need to be applied with caution in low-income countries considering the structural and qualitative differences in health systems, health care provision, resources and health care-seeking behaviour. - The findings may therefore not be applicable in the general population.
<p>Caps and co-payments for drugs</p> <p>Luiza 2015</p>	<p>All the 33 included studies were conducted high-income countries: USA (18 studies), Canada (9 studies), Australia (4 studies), and Sweden (2 studies).</p>	<p>Factors that need to be considered in assessing whether the intervention effects are likely to be transferable to other settings where health subsidies are competitive to food and other essentials include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the extent to which increased cost sharing for drugs may present a financial barrier to poor households or to patients with chronic conditions who need a high volume of pharmaceuticals; and - the extent to which any deterioration of health in these vulnerable populations may result in increased use of healthcare services and increased overall healthcare expenditures.
<p>Caps and co-payments for health services</p> <p>Acosta 2014</p>	<p>All of the 18 included studies were in high-income countries.</p>	<p>The effectiveness of reference pricing in low-income countries may depend on factors such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - health systems financial arrangements, such as co-payments, reimbursements, and cost sharing; - access to data sources for prices;

Table 8. Priorities for primary research based on applicability limitations^a (Continued)

- availability of adequate incentives for healthcare providers, patients, physicians, pharmacists and pharmaceutical companies to comply with the reference pricing policy;
- significant price differences between the drugs in the intervention group before reference pricing is introduced;
- clear information for managers, clinicians and patients;
- availability and access to drugs in the reference group;
- a regulatory framework that allows generic substitution or prescribing by International Non-Proprietary Name (INN)
- appropriate exemptions (Exemptions that are too limited could lead to higher co-payments for appropriate use of more expensive drugs and incentives to use a less effective drug.

Financial incentives and disincentives for providers of care

Pay-for-performance - effects on outpatient referrals from primary care to secondary care Akbari 2008	16 of the 17 included studies were conducted in high-income countries and within particular health systems. These systems included, for example, the publicly funded National Health System in the UK and Medicaid in the USA.	The studies were based in well-resourced environments in which primary care services were provided by an adequate number of practitioners, and people had relatively easy access to specialist services. Such scenarios are not necessarily available or possible in many low-income countries. The study findings therefore need to be interpreted with caution when applied to low-income countries.
Payi-for-performance - effects on the quality of health care provided by primary care physicians Scott 2011	The 7 studies included in this systematic review were all from high-income countries.	The impacts of financial incentives for primary care physicians are likely to vary depending on clinical, demographic, and organisational factors, as well as on the magnitude of the incentives and payment methods. Some payment methods require sophisticated information and billing systems that are not available in some settings.
Financial incentives to practice in underserved areas Grobler 2015	We did not find any randomised trials. The only included study was an interrupted time series study from Taiwan on the effects of national health insurance on the equality of distribution of health care professionals	No other studies meeting the review's inclusion criteria were found for any of the following types of financial interventions for recruiting and retaining health professionals in underserved areas: undergraduate and postgraduate bursaries or scholarships linked to future practice location, rural allowances, increased public sector salaries, etc.

^aPriorities for primary research based on applicability limitations to low-income countries of financial arrangement interventions identified by the included reviews.

Table 9. Priorities for primary research based on insufficient evidence for important outcomes

Financial arrangement	No studies	Certainty of evidence	
		Very low	Low
Collection of funds			

Financial arrangements for health systems in low-income countries: an overview of systematic reviews (Review)

Table 9. Priorities for primary research based on insufficient evidence for important outcomes (Continued)

User fees Lagarde 2011	Patient outcomes, quality of care, resource use	Access, coverage, utilisation	
External funding Hayman 2011	Quality of care, resource use	Patient outcomes, access, coverage, utilisation	
Insurance schemes			
Social health insurance Acharya 2012	Quality of care, resource use	Patient outcomes, access, coverage, utilisation	
Community-based health insurance Acharya 2012	Quality of care, resource use	Patient outcomes, access, coverage, utilisation	
Purchasing of services			
Payment methods for primary care physicians Carr 2011	Patient outcomes, access, coverage, utilisation, quality of care, resource use	—	
Financial incentives and disincentives for recipients of care			
Financial incentives for recipients of care - medication adherence Haynes 2008	Quality of care, resource use	Access, coverage, utilisation	Patient outcomes
Financial incentives for recipients of care - TB adherence Lutge 2015	Patient outcomes, quality of care, resource use	—	Access, coverage, utilisation
Conditional cash transfers Lagarde 2009	Quality of care, resource use	—	
Voucher schemes Brody 2013	—	—	Patient outcomes, quality of care, resource use
Caps and co-payments for drugs Luiza 2015	Patient outcomes, quality of care	Resource use	Access, coverage, utilisation
Reference pricing Acosta 2014	Patient outcomes, access, coverage, utilisation, quality of care	—	Resource use
Financial incentives and disincentives for providers of care			
Pay-for-performance - effects on outpatient referrals from primary care to secondary care	Patient outcomes, access, coverage, utilisation, resource use	Quality of care	

Table 9. Priorities for primary research based on insufficient evidence for important outcomes (Continued)

Akbari 2008

Pay-for-performance - effects on the quality of health care provided by primary care	Patient outcomes, access, coverage, utilisation, resource use	Quality of care
Scott 2011		
Pay-for-performance - effects on the quality of healthcare provided by primary care physicians	—	Access, coverage, utilisation, quality of care, resource use
Witter 2012		Patient outcomes
Incentives to practice in underserved areas	Patient outcomes, access, coverage, utilisation, quality of care, resource use	—
Grobler 2015		
Managing the movement of health workers	Patient outcomes, access, coverage, utilisation, quality of care, resource use	—
Rutebemberwa 2014		

Priorities for primary research based on the absence of evidence or low certainty of evidence for important outcomes: Patient outcomes, access, coverage, utilisation, quality of care, and resource use.

Table 10. Priorities for systematic reviews

Financial arrangement	Systematic reviews needed*
Collection of funds	
Financing of insurance	No eligible systematic review found
Community loan funds	No eligible systematic review found
Health savings accounts	No eligible systematic review found
Insurance schemes	
Private health insurance	No eligible systematic review found
Purchasing of services	
Funding of health service organisations	No eligible systematic review found
Payment methods for specialist physicians	No eligible systematic review found
Payment methods for non-physician health workers	No eligible systematic review found
Financial incentives for recipients of care	
Non-conditional financial benefits	No eligible systematic review found
Financial incentives for providers of care	
Budgets	No eligible systematic review found

* Priorities for systematic reviews are based on subcategories of financial arrangements ([Table 1](#)) for which we did not find an eligible systematic review.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Search strategies

PubMed

From 2000 to present. Update: weekly

- #1. MEDLINE[Title/Abstract]
- #2. (systematic[Title/Abstract] AND review[Title/Abstract])
- #3. meta analysis[Publication Type]
- #4. #1 OR #2 OR #3 (**Methods filter for systematic reviews –Clinical Queries–Max Specificity**)
- #5. overview[Title] AND (reviews[Title] OR systematic[Title])
- #6. meta-review[Title]
- #7. review of reviews[Title]
- #8. review[Title] AND systematic reviews[Title]
- #9. umbrella[Title] AND (review[Title] OR reviews[Title] OR systematic[Title])
- #10. policy[Title] AND (brief[Title] OR evidence[Title])
- #11. #5 OR #6 OR #7 OR #8 OR #9 OR #10 (**Methods filter for overviews**)
- #12. #4 OR #11 (**Methods filter for systematic reviews and for overviews**)

LILACS

From 2000 to present. Update: monthly

(TW:"revisión sistemática" OR TW:"revisão sistemática" OR TW:"systematic review" OR MH:"review literature as topic" OR MH:"meta-analysis as topic" OR PT:"meta-analysis")

OR

(PT:revisión **AND** (TW:metaanal\$ OR TW:"meta-analysis" OR TW:"metaanalise" OR TW:"meta-analisis" OR TI:overview\$ OR TW:"estudio sistemático" OR TW:"systematic study" OR TW:"estudo sistemático" OR TI:review OR TI:revisão OR TI:revisión OR TI:systematic OR TI:sistemático))

OR

((TW:overview OR TW:"estudio sistemático" OR TW:"systematic study" OR TW:"estudo sistemático") **AND** (TI:review OR TI:revisão OR TI:revisión OR TI:systematic OR TI:sistemático))

CINAHL (EBSCO)

From 2000 to present. Update: monthly

((TI meta analys* or AB meta analys*) or (TI systematic review or AB systematic review))

PsycINFO (EBSCO)

From 2000 to present. Update: monthly

meta-analysis OR search*

EMBASE (Ovid)

From 2000 to present. Update: monthly

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meta-analysis.tw. OR systematic review.tw

Appendix 2. SUPPORT Summaries checklist for making judgments about how much confidence to place in a systematic review

Review:

Assessed by:

Date:

Section A: Methods used to identify, include and critically appraise studies

A.1 Were the criteria used for deciding which studies to include in the review reported?

Yes

Did the authors specify:

Can't tell/partially

Types of studies

No

Participants

Intervention(s)

Outcome(s)

Coding guide - check the answers above

YES: All four should be yes

Comments (note important limitations or uncertainty)

A.2 Was the search for evidence reasonably comprehensive?

Yes

Were the following done:

Can't tell/partially

Language bias avoided (no restriction of inclusion based on language)

No

No restriction of inclusion based on publication status

Relevant databases searched (including MEDLINE + Cochrane Library)

Reference lists in included articles checked

Authors/experts contacted

Coding guide - check the answers above:

YES: All five should be yes

PARTIALLY: Relevant databases and reference lists are both ticked off

Comments (note important limitations or uncertainty)

A.3 Is the review reasonably up-to-date?

Yes

Were the searches done recently enough that more recent research is unlikely to be found or to change the results of the review?

Can't tell/not sure

No

Coding guide - consider how many years since the last search (e.g. if more than 10 years the review is unlikely to be up-to-date) and whether there is ongoing research

Comments (note important limitations or uncertainty)

(Continued)

A.4 Was bias in the selection of articles avoided?

Yes

Did the authors specify:

Can't tell/partially

Explicit selection criteria

No

Independent screening of full text by at least 2 reviewers

List of included studies provided

List of excluded studies provided

Coding guide - check the above

YES: All four should be yes

Comments (note important limitations or uncertainty)

A.5 Did the authors use appropriate criteria to assess the risk for bias in analysing the studies that are included? † (See Appendix for an example of criteria - Assessing Risk of Bias Criteria for EPOC Reviews)

Yes

Can't tell/partially

The criteria used for assessing the risk of bias were reported

No

A table or summary of the assessment of each included study for each criterion was reported

Sensible criteria were used that focus on the risk of bias (and not other qualities of the studies, such as precision or applicability)

Coding guide - check the above

YES: All four should be yes

Comments (note important limitations or uncertainty)

A.6 Overall – how would you rate the methods used to identify, include and critically appraise studies?

Major limitations (limitations that are important enough that the results of the review are not reliable and they should not be used in the policy brief)

Summary assessment score A relates to the 5 questions above.

If the "No" or "Partial" option is used for any of the questions above, the review is likely to have important limitations.

Examples of major limitations might include not reporting explicit selection criteria, not providing a list of included studies or not assessing the risk of bias in included studies.

Important limitations (limitations that are important enough that it would be worthwhile to search for another systematic review and to interpret the results of this review cautiously, if a better review cannot be found)

Reliable (only minor limitations)

Comments (note any major limitations or important limitations).

Section B: Methods used to analyse the findings

B.1 Were the characteristics and results of the included studies reliably reported?

Yes

Was there:

Partially

Independent data extraction by at least 2 reviewers

No

(Continued)

A table or summary of the characteristics of the participants, interventions and outcomes for the included studies Not applicable (e.g. no included studies)

A table or summary of the results of the included studies.

Coding guide - check the answers above

YES: All three should be yes

Comments (note important limitations or uncertainty)

B.2 Were the methods used by the review authors to analyse the findings of the included studies reported? Yes

Partially

No

Not applicable (e.g. no studies or no data)

Comments (note important limitations or uncertainty)

B.3 Did the review describe the extent of heterogeneity? Yes

Can't tell/partially

No

Not applicable (e.g. no studies or no data)

Did the review ensure that included studies were similar enough that it made sense to combine them, sensibly divide the included studies into homogeneous groups, or sensibly conclude that it did not make sense to combine or group the included studies?

Did the review discuss the extent to which there were important differences in the results of the included studies?

If a meta-analysis was done, was the I^2 , Chi^2 test for heterogeneity or other appropriate statistic reported?

Comments (note important limitations or uncertainty)

B.4 Were the findings of the relevant studies combined (or not combined) appropriately relative to the primary question the review addresses and the available data? Yes

Can't tell/partially

No

Not applicable (e.g. no studies or no data)

How was the data analysis done?

Descriptive only

Vote counting based on direction of effect

Vote counting based on statistical significance

Description of range of effect sizes

Meta-analysis

Meta-regression

Other: specify

Not applicable (e.g. no studies or no data)

How were the studies weighted in the analysis?

Equal weights (this is what is done when vote counting is used)

By quality or study design (this is rarely done)

Inverse variance (this is what is typically done in a meta-analysis)

(Continued)

- Number of participants
- Other, specify:
- Not clear
- Not applicable (e.g. no studies or no data)

Did the review address unit of analysis errors?

- Yes - took clustering into account in the analysis (e.g. used intra-cluster correlation coefficient)
- No, but acknowledged problem of unit of analysis errors
- No mention of issue
- Not applicable - no clustered trials or studies included

Coding guide - check the answers above

If narrative OR vote counting (where quantitative analyses would have been possible) OR inappropriate table, graph or meta-analyses OR unit of analyses errors not addressed (and should have been) the answer is likely NO.

If appropriate table, graph or meta-analysis AND appropriate weights AND the extent of heterogeneity was taken into account, the answer is likely YES.

If no studies/no data: NOT APPLICABLE

If unsure: CAN'T TELL/PARTIALLY

Comments (note important limitations or uncertainty)

B.5 Did the review examine the extent to which specific factors might explain differences in the results of the included studies?

- Were factors that the review authors considered as likely explanatory factors clearly described?
- Was a sensible method used to explore the extent to which key factors explained heterogeneity?
- Descriptive/textual
- Graphical
- Meta-regression
- Other

- Yes
- Can't tell/partially
- No
- Not applicable (e.g. too few studies, no important differences in the results of the included studies, or the included studies were so dissimilar that it would not make sense to explore heterogeneity of the results)

Comments (note important limitations or uncertainty)

B.6 Overall - how would you rate the methods used to analyse the findings relative to the primary question addressed in the review?

Summary assessment score B relates to the 5 questions in this section, regarding the analysis.

If the "No" or "Partial" option is used for any of the 5 preceding questions, the review is likely to have important limitations.

Examples of major limitations might include not reporting critical characteristics of the included studies or not reporting the results of the included studies.

- Major limitations** (limitations that are important enough that the results of the review are not reliable and they should not be used in the policy brief)
- Important limitations** (limitations that are important enough that it would be worthwhile to search for another systematic review and to interpret the results of this re-

(Continued)

view cautiously, if a better review cannot be found)

Reliable (only minor limitations)

Use comments to specify if relevant, to flag uncertainty or need for discussion

Section C: Overall assessment of the reliability of the review

C.1 Are there any other aspects of the review not mentioned before which lead you to question the results?

Additional methodological concerns

Robustness

Interpretation

Conflicts of interest (of the review authors or for included studies)

Other

No other quality issues identified

C.2 Based on the above assessments of the methods how would you rate the reliability of the review?

Major limitations (exclude); briefly (and politely) state the reasons for excluding the review by completing the following sentence: *This review was not included in this policy brief for the following reasons: Comments (briefly summarise any key messages or useful information that can be drawn from the review for policy makers or managers):*

Important limitations; briefly (and politely) state the most important limitations by editing the following sentence, if needed, and specifying what the important limitations are: *This review has important limitations.*

Reliable; briefly note any comments that should be noted regarding the reliability of this review by editing the following sentence, if needed: *This is a good quality systematic review with only minor limitations.*

Appendix 3. Characteristics of included reviews

Collection of funds

User fees

[Lagarde 2011](#)

Review objective: to assess the effects of introducing, removing, or changing user fees on the access of different populations to care in low- and middle-income countries

Types of	What the review authors searched for	What the review authors found
Study designs and interventions	Randomised trials, interrupted time series studies, and controlled before-after studies of introducing, removing, or changing user fees	Randomised trials (2 studies), interrupted time series studies (9 studies), and controlled before-after studies (6 studies) evaluating the introduction of user fees (8 studies), the removal of fees (5 studies), and increasing or decreasing fees (5 studies).

(Continued)

Participants	People living in low- and middle-income countries	Users or potential users of outpatient facilities (8 studies), hospitals (3 studies), both (5 studies), or preventive drugs (school children) (1 study)
Settings	Any setting where health services are provided	Kenya (4 studies), Ecuador (2 studies), Uganda (2 studies), and 1 study each from Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Colombia, Gabon, Lesotho, Niger, Papa New Guinea, South Africa, and Sudan
Outcomes	Use of health services, healthcare costs, health outcomes, and equity	Utilisation of services (14 studies), number of new patients (2 studies), health-seeking behaviour (2 studies)

Date of most recent search: February 2011

Limitations: this is a well-conducted systematic review with only minor limitations.

External funding

[Hayman 2011](#)

Review objective: to compare the effects on Millennium Development Goal 5 outcomes of aid delivered under the Paris Principles and aid delivered outside this framework

Types of	What the review authors searched for	What the review authors found
Study designs and interventions	<p>Studies had to present empirical research (qualitative or quantitative), i.e. contain primary data</p> <p>Interventions: aid delivered under the Paris Principles, aid in general, or directly comparing both</p>	<p>Interrupted time series (1 study), pre-test post-test (17 studies), secondary data analysis (5 studies), process-training methodology (1 study), retrospective analyses (3 studies), unclear (1 study), and qualitative components (3 studies)</p> <p>10 studies for aid delivered under the Paris Principles, and 20 for aid in general</p>
Participants	Donors and receiving developing countries	<p><i>Bilateral donor agencies:</i> USAID (8 studies); Canadian International Development Agency (1 study); DFID (4 studies)</p> <p><i>Multilateral agencies:</i> World Bank (8 studies); large number of donors (5 studies)</p> <p><i>Non-governmental organisations:</i> CARE (1 study); Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (2 studies); Save the Children Australia (1 study); PEPFAR (1 study); MotherCare (1 study)</p>
Settings	Studies had to refer to developing countries or regions	<p>China (3 studies), Honduras (2 studies), Indonesia (3 studies), Uzbekistan (1 study), Egypt (3 studies), Nicaragua (1 study), Botswana (1 study), South Africa (1 study), People's Democratic Republic of Lao (1 study), Tanzania (2 studies), Cameroon (1 study), Bangladesh (2 studies), Nepal (2 studies), Ghana (2 studies), Uganda (1 study), Madagascar (1 study), India (1 study), Pakistan (1 study), Guinea (1 study), Burkina Faso (1 study), Timor Leste (1 study), Rwanda (1 study), Zimbabwe (1 study)</p>
Outcomes	Maternal mortality ratios, births attended by skilled birth personnel, contraception prevalence, adolescent birth rate, antenatal care coverage, unmet need for family planning, trends in maternal and reproductive health	<p>Maternal mortality ratio or rate (MDG 5.1): 12 studies</p> <p>Births attended by skilled birth personnel (MDG 5.2): 17 studies</p> <p>Contraceptive prevalence (MDG 5.3): 15 studies</p>

(Continued)

Adolescent birth rate (MDG 5.4): 1 study
 Antenatal care coverage (MDG 5.5): 14 studies
 Unmet need for family planning (MDG 5.6): 2 studies

Date of most recent search: August 2010

Limitations: this review has important limitations.

Insurance schemes

Social health insurance/community-based health insurance

[Acharya 2012](#)

Review objective: to systematically examine studies that show the impact of nationally or sub-nationally sponsored health insurance schemes on the poor and near poor

Types of	What the review authors searched for	What the review authors found
Study designs and Interventions	Randomised trials, non-randomised trials, controlled before-after studies, regression studies and qualitative studies that measured the impact of national health insurance	24 studies were included: 4 randomised trials, 10 non-randomised trials and 10 observational studies. 16 studies reported on social health insurance and 3 on community health insurance. 19 studies strongly met the review inclusion criteria and 5 partially met the inclusion criteria
Participants	People taking up health insurance	People who enrolled in social and community health insurance schemes
Settings	Low- and middle-income countries	Burkina Faso, China (6 studies), Colombia (2 studies), Costa Rica, Egypt, Georgia, India (2 studies), Mexico (3 studies), Nicaragua, Philippines, Tanzania and Vietnam (3 studies). 1 study was done in Senegal, Mali and Ghana.
Outcomes	Access or utilisation, healthcare expenditure and health status	Access or utilisation, healthcare expenditure and health status

Date of most recent search: July 2010

Limitations: this is a well-conducted systematic review. However, the methods for assessing the risk of bias of included studies were unclear.

Purchasing of services

Payment methods for health workers

Primary care physicians

[Carr 2011](#)

Review objective: to assess the available evidence of the impact of increasing salaries on the performance of public sectors employees in the health, education and judicial sectors in low- and middle-income countries

Types of	What the review authors searched for	What the review authors found
Study designs and interventions	Empirical research that used qualitative or quantitative methods to assess the effects of	1 controlled before-after ("differences-in-differences") study of increases in teachers' wages

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(Continued)

a change in salary or remuneration packages (pay and benefits combined)

Participants	Public sector employees in the health (nurses, doctors, and other cadres), education (teachers), or justice (judges)	Teachers
Settings	Low- and middle-income countries	Brazil
Outcomes	Measures of work performance including the quantity or quality of work	Student grades

Date of most recent search: 2010

Limitations: this was a well-conducted review, but the authors only found 1 study that met their inclusion criteria.

Financial incentives and disincentives for recipients of care

Financial incentives for recipients of care

Medication adherence

[Haynes 2008](#)

Review objective: to summarise the effects of interventions to help patients follow prescriptions for medications

Types of	What the review authors searched for	What the review authors found
Study designs and interventions	Randomised trials evaluating interventions to improve adherence with prescribed, self-administered medications	78 trials evaluating 93 diverse interventions
Participants	Patients who were prescribed medication for a medical disorder (including psychiatric), but not for addictions	Patients with several different chronic conditions including hypertension (12 studies), schizophrenia or acute psychosis (10 studies), asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) (11 studies), rheumatoid arthritis (2 studies), hyperlipidemia (3 studies), depression (4 studies) and HIV (12 studies)
Settings	Any setting	Many different settings and venues were included. Trials were conducted in the USA (30 studies), the UK (14 studies), Spain (5 studies), Canada (8 studies), Australia (3 studies), the Netherlands (3 studies), China (3 studies), France (2 studies), Mexico (1 study), Norway (1 study), Italy (1 study), Sweden (1 study), Ghana (1 study), Denmark (1 study), Republic of Ireland (1 study), United Arab Emirates (1 study), Switzerland (1 study) and Malaysia (1 study)
Outcomes	Medication adherence and patient outcomes	9 studies on short-term and 71 on long-term treatments measuring adherence and patient outcomes

Date of most recent search: February 2007

Limitations: this is a systematic review with moderate limitations related to how the results were synthesised.

Financial incentives for recipients of care

TB adherence

Financial arrangements for health systems in low-income countries: an overview of systematic reviews (Review)

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(Continued)

Lutge 2015

Review objective: to evaluate the effects of material incentives and enablers given to people undergoing diagnostic testing for TB, or receiving drug therapy to prevent or cure TB.

Types of	What the review authors searched for	What the review authors found
Study designs and Interventions	Randomised trials of any form of material inducement to return for TB test results, or adhere to or complete anti-TB preventive or curative treatment	12 randomised trials were included, assessing incentives for adherence to different stages of TB management: returning for reading of tuberculin skin test results (2 studies); clinic attendance for initiation of preventive therapy (1 study); clinic attendance for continuation of preventive therapy (2 studies); adherence to preventive treatment (5 studies); adherence to treatment for active TB (2 studies). The incentives used included cash, vouchers that could be redeemed for various products and food.
Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Patients receiving curative treatment for TB - Patients receiving preventative therapy for TB - Patients suspected of TB who are undergoing, and collecting results of, diagnostic tests 	Adolescents (11-19 years)(1 study); injection drug or cocaine users (4 studies); homeless or marginally housed adults (3 studies); prisoners (2 studies); and studies on the general adult population (2 studies)
Settings	No restrictions	South Africa (1 study), Timor Leste (1 study), USA (10 studies)
Outcomes	<p><i>For treatment of active TB:</i> cure and/or completion of treatment and/or successful treatment</p> <p><i>For prophylaxis:</i> cases of active TB; completion of prophylactic treatment</p> <p><i>For diagnostics:</i> number returning to collect test results</p> <p>Also adverse events and costs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Return for tuberculin skin test reading - Completion of TB prophylaxis - Return to clinic for continuation of treatment - Successful TB treatment and / or completion of treatment - Time needed to track participants who missed appointments

Date of most recent search: June 2015

Limitations: this is a well-conducted systematic review with only minor limitations.

Conditional cash transfers

Lagarde 2009

Review objective: to assess the effectiveness of conditional monetary transfers in improving access to and use of health services and health outcomes in low- and middle-income countries

Types of	What the review authors searched for	What the review authors found
Study designs and interventions	Programmes in which money was transferred directly to households, conditional on some requirements, at least 1 of which had to be related to health-seeking behaviour	4 randomised trials, 1 quasi-randomised evaluation, and 1 controlled before-after study
Participants	Users and non-users of health services in low- and middle-income countries	Disadvantaged households in low-income areas of selected Latin American countries, and individuals who underwent HIV testing in rural areas in Malawi

(Continued)

Settings	Low- and middle-income countries as defined by the World Bank	Low- and middle-income countries: 5 in Latin America (Mexico, Nicaragua, Honduras, Brazil and Colombia) and 1 in Africa (Malawi)
Outcomes	Healthcare utilisation or access to healthcare, household health expenditure, health or anthropometric outcomes	Care-seeking behaviour (5 studies); immunisation coverage (4 studies); anthropometric outcomes (4 studies); and health status (3 studies)

Date of most recent search: January 2011

Limitations: this is a well-conducted systematic review with only minor limitations.

Voucher schemes

Brody 2013

Review objective: to assess the effects of vouchers on health goods and services utilisation, quality, efficiency in delivery, targeting and health outcomes in low- and middle-income countries

Types of	What the review authors searched for	What the review authors found
Study designs and interventions	Studies of voucher programmes for health goods and services in low- and middle-income countries with a comparison such as before and after programme implementation, control groups, control programmes or comparison with accepted benchmarks of success	24 studies of 16 health voucher programmes; including 19 observational studies (pre/post design, cross-sectional intervention/comparison or before-after with controls design), 1 case control study, 2 economic modelling studies, 1 clinical record review, and 1 evaluation using a simulated patient
Participants	Populations that would potentially use vouchers for health goods and services in low- and middle-income countries	Reproductive health programmes for pregnant women and adolescents that provided maternity services, family planning (FP) and treatment for sexually transmitted infections (STI) (9 studies); Insecticide-treated bed net (ITN) distribution programmes for households, pregnant women and infants (6 studies); general health services payment programme (1 study)
Settings	All studies conducted in low- and middle-income countries	Bangladesh (3 maternity studies), Cambodia (1 maternity study), India (2 maternity studies), Mozambique (1 ITN study), Nicaragua (5 reproductive health and 2 STI studies), Niger (1 ITN study), Senegal (1 ITN study), Taiwan (1 FP study), Tanzania (4 ITN studies), Uganda (1 STI study), Zambia (1 ITN and 1 health services)
Outcomes	Targeting specific populations, utilisation and quality of health goods/services, efficiency in delivery of health services and health outcomes	Studies provided data on targeting specific groups (6 studies), utilisation (16 studies), quality of goods/services (6 studies), efficiency in delivery (1 study), and health impact (6 studies)

Date of most recent search: October 2010

Limitations: this review has important limitations due to uncertainty in risk of bias assessments and how the results were synthesised.

Caps and co-payments

Drugs

Luiza 2015

Financial arrangements for health systems in low-income countries: an overview of systematic reviews (Review)

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(Continued)

Review objective: to determine the effects of cap and co-payment policies on rational use of medicines.

Types of	What the review authors searched for	What the review authors found
Study designs and interventions	Randomised trials, non-randomised trials, repeated measures studies, interrupted time series studies, and controlled before-after studies of policies that regulate out-of-pocket payments for medicines by patients, including changes in the amount paid directly by patients or limits on the amount reimbursed, including caps, fixed co-payments, co-insurance, maximum co-payment ceilings and tier co-payments	32 studies reporting on 39 interventions, including: 1 randomised trial, 8 repeated measures studies, 21 interrupted time series studies, and 2 controlled before-after studies Pharmaceutical policies included cap policies (5 studies); cap with co-insurance and a ceiling policy (6 studies); fixed co-payments policies (6 studies); tier co-payment with fixed co-payment policies (2 studies); fixed co-payment with ceiling policies (10 studies); and co-insurance with ceiling policies (10 studies)
Participants	Healthcare consumers and providers within a regional, national or international jurisdiction or system of care, and organisations, such as multi-site health maintenance organisations, serving a large population	Australia: pharmaceutical benefits scheme (PBM) (4 studies); Canada: British Columbia PharmaCare Program (4 studies), Canada, Ontario/Quebec medicine/health insurance program (4 studies), Vancouver Residents of British Columbia (1 study); Swedish population (2 studies); USA: Medicare (6 studies), Medicaid (7 studies) a large PBM (1 study), 6 cities (1 study), 3 nation-wide pharmacy chains (1 study)
Settings	Any	USA (18 studies), Canada (9 studies), Australia (4 studies), and Sweden (2 studies)
Outcomes	Objectively measured outcomes: 1. Medicine use 2. Health service utilisation 3. Health outcomes 4. Costs (medicine expenditures and other healthcare and policy administration expenditures)	The studies provided data on medicine use (19 studies), costs (17 studies) and health service utilisation (6 studies). The data on costs were reported as medicine expenditures from the insurer's perspective (10 studies), medicine expenditures from the patient's perspective (6 studies), health-care expenditures (1 study), and intervention costs (1 study). None of the included studies reported health outcomes.

Date of most recent search: February 2013

Limitations: this is a well-conducted systematic review with only minor limitations.

Reference pricing

Health services

[Acosta 2014](#)

Review objective: to determine the effects of pharmaceutical pricing and purchasing policies on drug use, healthcare utilisation, health outcomes and costs (expenditures)

Types of	What the review authors searched for	What the review authors found
Study designs and interventions	Randomised trials, non-randomised trials, controlled repeated measures studies (CRM), interrupted time series (ITS) studies and controlled before-after (CBA) studies of pharmaceutical pricing and purchasing policies	18 studies were included. Some used more than one design: 14 ITS, 1 ITS/CBA/CRM, 1 CRM/RM and 2 CBA/RM studies. 17 studies evaluated reference pricing, 1 of which also assessed maximum prices, and 1 study evaluated index pricing.

(Continued)

Participants	Healthcare users and providers	In 8 Canadian studies, the patients were Pharmacare beneficiaries in British Columbia: senior citizens aged 65 years and older. The other studies included all beneficiaries of national drug insurance plans, including vulnerable groups of people from all ages. 1 German and 1 Spanish study did not provide information about the participants.
Settings	Large jurisdictions or systems of care. Jurisdictions could be regional, national or international. Studies within organisations, such as health maintenance organisations were included if the organisation was multi-sited and served a large population.	Canada (8 studies), USA (2 studies), Spain (2 studies), Germany (2 studies), Norway (2 studies), Australia (1 study) and Sweden (1 study)
Outcomes	Drug use, healthcare utilisation, health outcomes, costs (expenditures), including drug costs and prices, other healthcare costs and administration costs	Drug use (10 studies), third party (insurance) drug expenditures (9 studies), drug prices (4 studies), drug expenditures savings (5 studies), and patient costs

Date of most recent search: December 2012

Limitations: this is well-conducted systematic review with only minor limitations.

Financial incentives and disincentives for providers of care

Pay for performance

Effects on delivery of health interventions

[Witter 2012](#)

Review objective: to assess the current evidence for the effects of pay-for-performance schemes on the provision of healthcare and health outcomes in low- and middle-income countries

Types of	What the review authors searched for	What the review authors found
Study designs and Interventions	Randomised trials, non-randomised trials, controlled before-after studies, and interrupted time series studies evaluating paying for performance in the form of conditional cash payments, the conditional provision of material goods, or target payments	9 studies: 1 randomised trial, 6 controlled before-after studies, and 2 interrupted time series studies. The interventions were target payments linked to quality of care or coverage indicators; conditional cash transfers, with and without quality measurements; and a mix of targeted payments and conditional cash transfers
Participants	Providers of healthcare services, sub-national organisations, national governments, and combinations of these, in the public or private sector	4 studies were conducted at public facilities and facilities run by faith-based organisations; 2 focused on primary care facilities alone; 2 focused on hospitals; and 1 on individual private practitioners
Settings	Any setting in which explicit financial incentives have been used to improve the provision of healthcare in low- and middle-income countries	Included studies were conducted in Rwanda (2 studies), Vietnam, China, Zambia, Tanzania, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Philippines, and Burundi. 8 studies were conducted in rural or rural and urban areas.
Outcomes	Measures of provider performance (e.g. the delivery or utilisation of healthcare services, or patient outcomes), unintended effects, and changes in resource use	Patient health indicators, utilisation or coverage changes, and changes in resource use

(Continued)

Date of most recent search: June 2011

Limitations: this is a well-conducted systematic review with only minor limitations.

Pay for performance

Effects on outpatient referrals from primary to secondary care

[Akbari 2008](#)

Review objective: to assess the effects of interventions to change primary care outpatient referral rates or improve outpatient referral appropriateness

Types of	What the review authors searched for	What the review authors found
Study designs and Interventions	Randomised trials, non-randomised trials, controlled before-after studies, and interrupted time series studies of interventions to change outpatient referral rates or improve outpatient referral appropriateness.	17 studies were found, of which 9 evaluated professional educational interventions, 4 evaluated organisational interventions, and 4 evaluated financial interventions. Of the 17 studies identified, 10 were randomised trials, 1 was a non-randomised trial, 5 were controlled before-after studies, and 1 was an interrupted time series study
Participants	Primary care physicians, including general practitioners, family doctors, family physicians, family practitioners, and other physicians working in primary healthcare settings, who fulfil primary healthcare tasks Specialist physicians working in hospitals or community outpatient settings	Primary care physicians and specialist physicians
Settings	Primary care and hospitals	Studies conducted in the UK (12 studies), the USA (2 studies), and 1 each in the Netherlands, Palestine, and Finland
Outcomes	Objectively measured provider performance in a healthcare setting (for example, referral rates or appropriateness of referral) or health outcomes	Number of primary care visits, referral rates, appropriateness of referrals, case mix of referrals, appropriateness of specialist investigations, costs of prescriptions

Date of most recent search: October 2007

Limitations: this is a well-conducted systematic review with only minor limitations.

Pay for performance

Effects on the quality of healthcare provided by primary care physicians

[Scott 2011](#)

Review objective: to examine the effect of changes in the method and level of payment on the quality of care provided by primary care physicians (PCPs)

Types of	What the review authors searched for	What the review authors found
Study designs and Interventions	Randomised trials, controlled before-after studies (CBA), and interrupted time series studies (ITS) evaluating the impact of changes in	7 studies, including: cluster-randomised trials (3 studies), controlled before-after studies (2 studies), interrupted time series study (1 study), and controlled interrupted time series study (1 study). The studies evaluated: single-threshold tar-

(Continued)

	the method or level of payment for primary care physicians	get payments (3 studies); a fixed fee per patient achieving a specified outcome (1 study); payments based on the relative ranking of medical groups' performance (tournament-based pay) (1 study); a mix of tournament-based pay and threshold payments (1 study); and changing from a blended payments scheme to salaried payment (1 study)
Participants	Primary care physicians	5 studies took place in large private health plans in the USA; 1 study in 20 primary care provider medical groups in England; and 1 study in 82 medical practices in Germany
Settings	Primary care	The studies were from USA (5 studies), the UK (1 study), and Germany (1 study)
Outcomes	Quality of care was defined as patient reported outcome measures, clinical behaviours, and intermediate clinical and physiological measures.	Studies examined: smoking cessation (3 studies); patients' assessment of the quality of care (1 study); cervical cancer screening, mammography screening, and glycated haemoglobin (2 studies, 1 of them also childhood immunisation, chlamydia screening, and appropriate asthma medication); and 4 outcomes in diabetes (1 study).

Date of most recent search: August 2009

Limitations: this is a well-conducted systematic review with only minor limitations.

Incentives to practice in underserved areas

[Grobler 2015](#)

Review objective: to assess the effectiveness of interventions to increase the proportion of healthcare professionals working in rural and other underserved areas

Types of	What the review authors searched for	What the review authors found
Study designs and Interventions	Randomised trials, non-randomised trials, controlled before-after studies and interrupted time series studies of any intervention to increase the recruitment or retention of health professionals in underserved areas	1 interrupted time series study from Taiwan of the effects of national health insurance on the equality of distribution of healthcare professionals
Participants	Qualified healthcare professionals of any cadre or specialty	Physicians, doctors of Chinese medicine and dentists
Settings	All settings	Taiwan
Outcomes	Recruitment of health professionals: the proportion of health professionals who initially choose to work in rural or urban underserved communities as a result of being exposed to the intervention. Retention: the proportion of healthcare professionals who continue to work in rural or urban underserved communities as a consequence of the intervention	Equality of geographic distribution of healthcare professionals measured using the Gini coefficient

Date of most recent search: April 2014

Limitations: this is a well-conducted systematic review with only minor limitations.

(Continued)

Managing the movement of health workers

Rutebemberwa 2014

Review objective: to assess the effects of financial incentives and movement restriction interventions to manage the movement of health workers between public and private organizations in low- and middle-income countries

Types of	What the review authors searched for	What the review authors found
Study designs and Interventions	Randomised trials and non-randomised trials; controlled before-after studies; controlled interrupted time series and interrupted time series studies without controls.	No studies were found eligible for inclusion in the review. 9 surveys, 1 review of government reports, 1 study of speeches in the national assembly, and 1 policy analysis paper
Participants	All health professionals	No studies were found eligible for inclusion in the review
Settings	Any public or private sector organisations	No studies were found eligible for inclusion in the review
Outcomes	1. Change in the numbers or proportion of health workers entering or leaving the public or private sectors 2. Duration of stay in a particular sector	No studies were found eligible for inclusion in the review

Date of most recent search: November 2012

Limitations: this is a well-conducted systematic review with only minor limitations.

Appendix 4. Reviews awaiting classification

Likely included reviews

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Akl EA, El-Jardali F, Bou Karroum L, El-Eid J, Brax H, Akik C, et al. Effectiveness of Mechanisms and Models of Coordination between Organizations, Agencies and Bodies Providing or Financing Health Services in Humanitarian Crises: A Systematic Review. *PloS one*. 2015;10(9):e0137159.

Algie CM, Mahar RK, Wasiak J, Batty L, Gruen RL, Mahar PD. Interventions for reducing wrong-site surgery and invasive clinical procedures. *The Cochrane database of systematic reviews*. 2015;3(3):CD009404.

Ambia J, Mandala J. A systematic review of interventions to improve prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission service delivery and promote retention. *Journal of the International AIDS Society*. 2016;19(1):20309.

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Basu S, Andrews J, Kishore S, Panjabi R, Stuckler D. Comparative performance of private and public healthcare systems in low- and middle-income countries: a systematic review. *PLoS medicine*. 2012;9(6):e1001244.

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Financial arrangements for health systems in low-income countries: an overview of systematic reviews (Review)

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Likely excluded reviews

Financial arrangements for health systems in low-income countries: an overview of systematic reviews (Review)

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Bassili A, Fitzpatrick C, Qadeer E, Fatima R, Floyd K, Jaramillo E. A systematic review of the effectiveness of hospital- and ambulatory-based management of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis. *The American journal of tropical medicine and hygiene*. 2013;89(2):271-80.

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All of the authors contributed to drafting and revising the overview. All of the authors contributed important intellectual input to the overview.

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