stated previously, prevention is often used as only one component of quality of care when measuring effectiveness of incentives. For example, Dudley conducted a literature review on the effect of financial incentives on quality of care that relied on IOM's definition of quality (the degree to which health services for individuals and populations increase the likelihood of desired health outcomes and are consistent with current professional knowledge) and included a general category of preventive services utilization as one of eight study outcome measures.[26, 27]

Figure 1. Conceptual framework

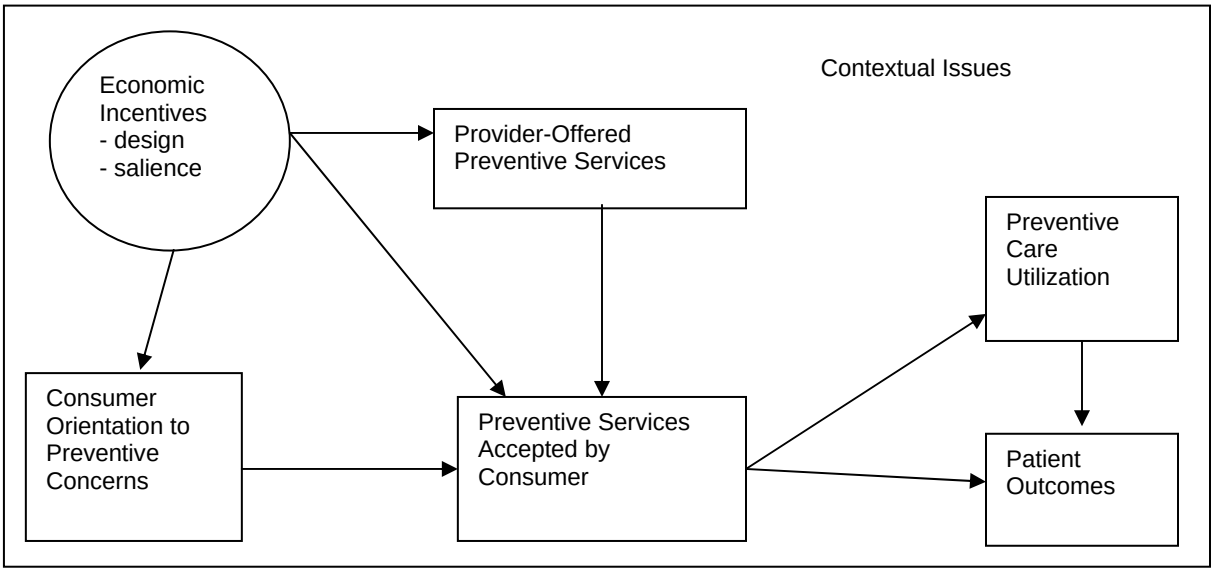

Table 1. Conceptual framework: Level of action

	Participate	**Act**
Consumer	Attend educational sessions	Accept service Change behavior
Provider	Identify prevention needs	Give service
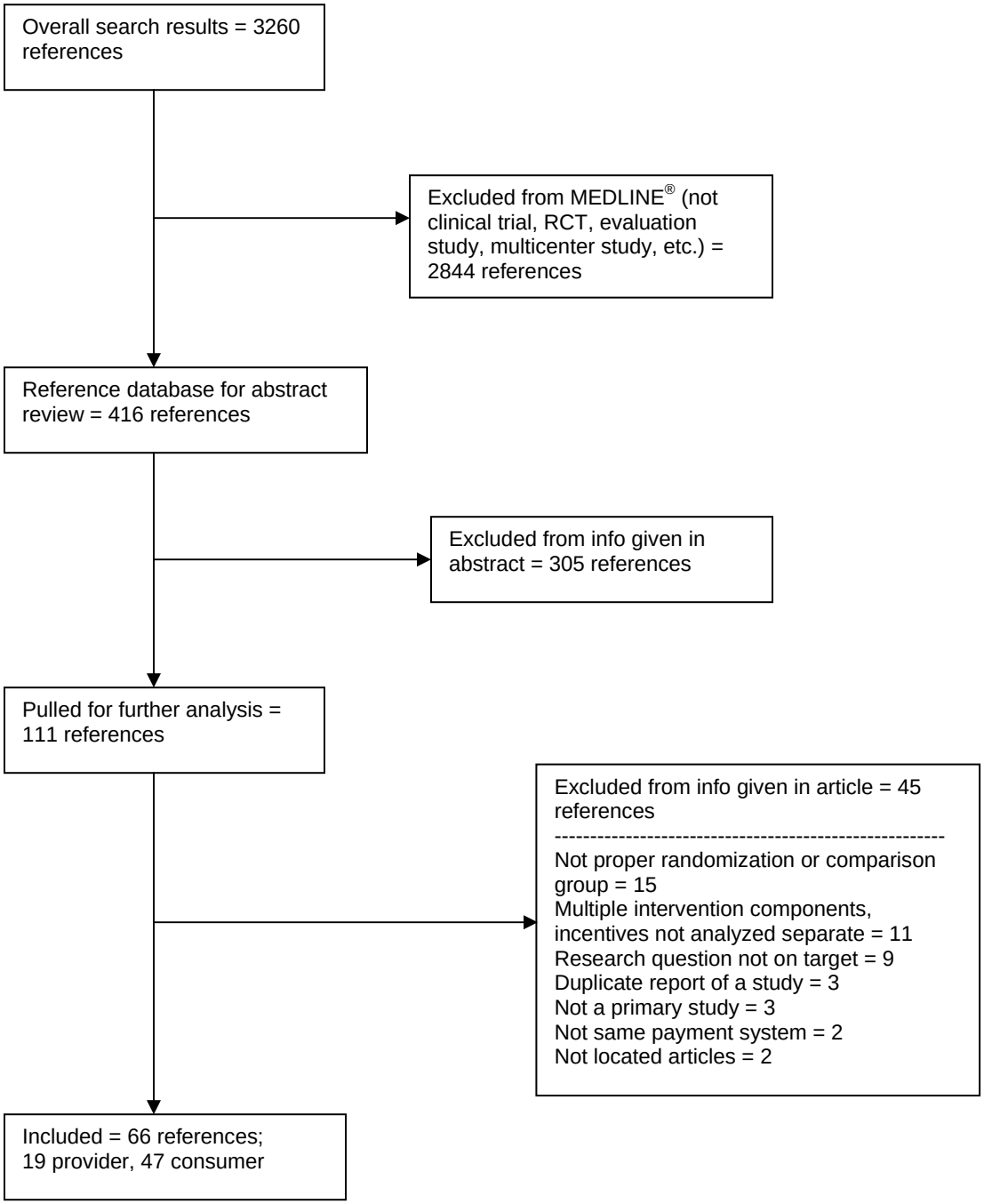
Figure 2. Economic incentives search result flow chart