

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910688409903321
Autore	Maier Claudia B
Titolo	Skill-mix innovation, effectiveness and implementation : improving primary and chronic care / / edited by Claudia B. Maier [and three others] [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cambridge University Press, 2022 Cambridge : , : Cambridge University Press, , 2022
ISBN	1-009-03329-8 1-009-03349-2 1-009-03192-9
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xxvii, 380 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)
Collana	European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies series
Disciplina	362.1071
Soggetti	Public health personnel - Education Public health - Study and teaching
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Open Access. Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 07 Apr 2022).
Sommario/riassunto	What are skill-mix innovations and why are they relevant? This systemic analysis of health workforce skill-mix innovations provides an overview of the evidence and lessons for implementation across multiple countries. The authors focus on six core segments of health systems: health promotion and prevention, acute care, chronic care, long-term and palliative care, as well as access for vulnerable groups and people living in underserved areas. In addition, the book analyses the roles of educational systems, workforce planning and policy, and financing within individual countries' healthcare organisations from a cross-country perspective. Although implementing skill-mix changes may be prone to stakeholder opposition or other barriers, this book helps identify ways to steer the process. The authors ultimately determine what skill-mix innovations exist, who may benefit from the changes and how to implement these changes within health systems. This Open Access title is the sixth book in Cambridge's European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies series.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910702926103321
Autore	Altig David
Titolo	Simulating U.S. Tax Reform // David Altig, Alan J. Auerbach, Laurence J. Kotlikoff, Kent A. Smetters, Jan Walliser
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cambridge, Mass. : National Bureau of Economic Research, 1997 [Washington, D.C.] : , : Congressional Budget Office, , [1997]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource : illustrations (black and white);
Collana	NBER working paper series ; no. w6248
Classificazione	H20 C68
Altri autori (Persone)	AuerbachAlan J KotlikoffLaurence J SmettersKent A WalliserJan
Soggetti	General Computable General Equilibrium Models
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	October 1997.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (page 29).
Sommario/riassunto	This paper uses a new large-scale dynamic simulation model to compare the equity, efficiency, and macroeconomic effects of five alternative to the current U.S. federal income tax. These reforms are a proportional income tax, a proportional consumption tax, a flat tax, a flat tax with transition relief, and a progressive variant of the flat tax called the 'X tax.' The model incorporates intragenerational heterogeneity and kinked budget constraints. It predicts major macroeconomic gains (including an 11 percent increase in long-run output) from replacing the federal tax system with a proportional consumption tax. Future middle- and upper-income classes gain from this policy, but initial older generations are hurt by the policy's implicit capital levy. Poor members of current and future generations also lose. The flat tax, which adds a standard deduction to the consumption tax, makes all members of future generations better off, but at a cost of halving the economy's long-run output gain and harming initial older generations. Insulating these older generations through transition

relief further reduces transition relief further reduces the long-run gains from tax reform. Switching to a proportional income tax without deductions and exemptions hurts current and future low lifetime earners, but helps everyone else. It also raises long-run output by over 5 percent. The X tax makes everyone better off in the long-run and also raises long-run output by 7.5 percent. But it harms initial older generations who bear its implicit wealth tax.
