

PARTNERING WITH PUBLIC HEALTH

IN THE UNITED STATES, THE **STATES WITH HIGHER RATIOS OF PRIMARY CARE PHYSICIANS TO POPULATION HAVE LOWER SMOKING RATES, LESS OBESITY AND HIGHER SEATBELT USE** THAN STATES WITH LOWER RATIOS.¹



POOLED RESULTS FOR ALL-CAUSE MORTALITY SUGGEST THAT **AN INCREASE OF ONE PRIMARY CARE PHYSICIAN PER 10,000 POPULATION WAS ASSOCIATED WITH AN AVERAGE MORTALITY REDUCTION OF 5.3 PERCENT, OR 49 PER 100,000 PER YEAR.**¹



¹ Macinko J., Starfield B, Shi L. Quantifying the Health Benefits of Primary Care Physician Supply in the United States. International Journal of Health Services. 2007. Available at http://www.jhsph.edu/research/centers-and-institutes/johns-hopkins-primary-care-policy-center/Publications_PDFs/2007_IJHS_Macinko.pdf