



### Rationale:

Diversion strategies provide opportunities to re-direct individuals away from high-cost medical and legal avenues and into community based health care and social services that can offer comprehensive assessment, care/case planning and management to lead to more positive outcomes.

### Evidence-based Approaches:

- [Emergency Department \(ED\) Diversion](#) - a systematic approach to re-directing and managing persons who present at the ED for non-emergency conditions, which may be oral health, general physical health, and/or behavioral health conditions.
- [Community Paramedicine Model](#), - an evolving model of community-based health care in which paramedics function outside customary emergency response and transport roles in ways that facilitate more appropriate use of emergency care resources and/or enhance access to primary care for medically underserved populations.
- [Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion, LEAD®](#) - a community-based diversion approach with the goals of improving public safety and public order, and reducing the criminal behavior of people who participate in the program



### System wide Metrics:

- Percent Homeless (Narrow Definition)
- Percent Arrested
- Outpatient Emergency Department Visits per 1000 Member Months
- Adult Access to Preventive/Ambulatory Care

**Project-Level Metrics:** To be determined based on approval of region-specific target populations and selected interventions.