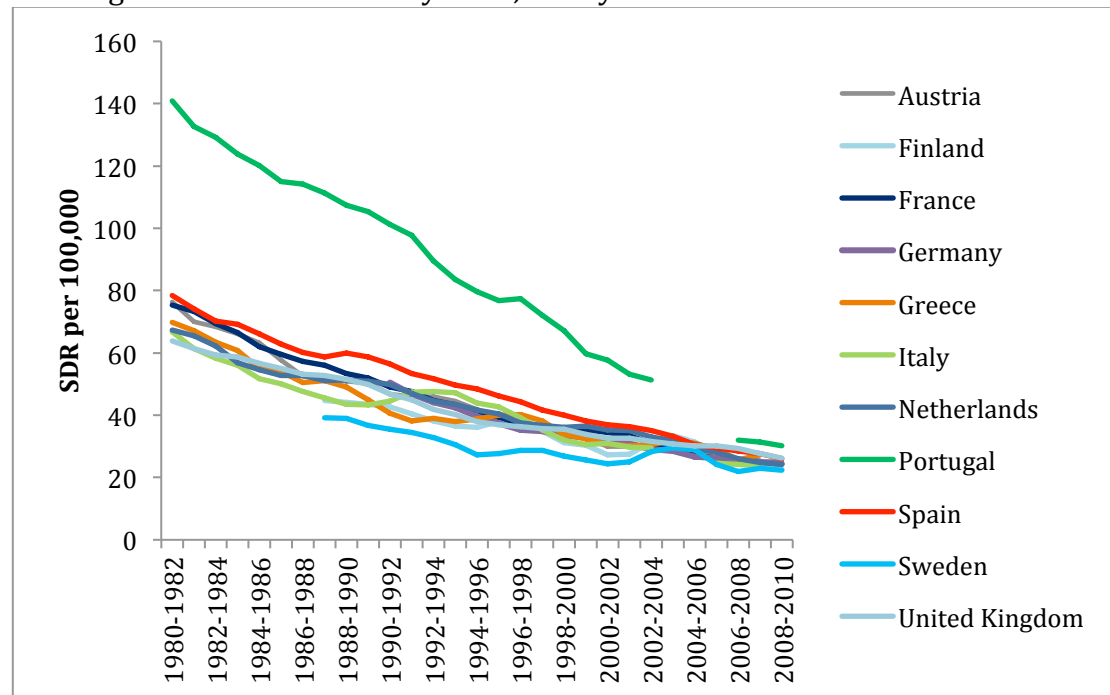


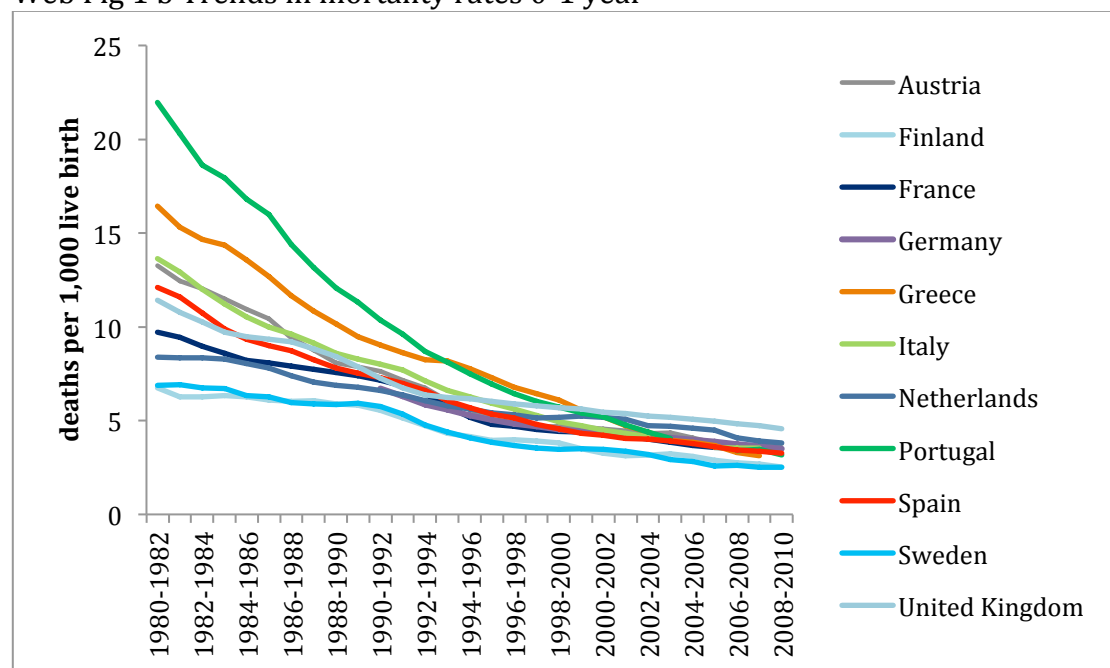
## Figures for web supplements

Web Fig 1a Trends in mortality rates, 1-14 years



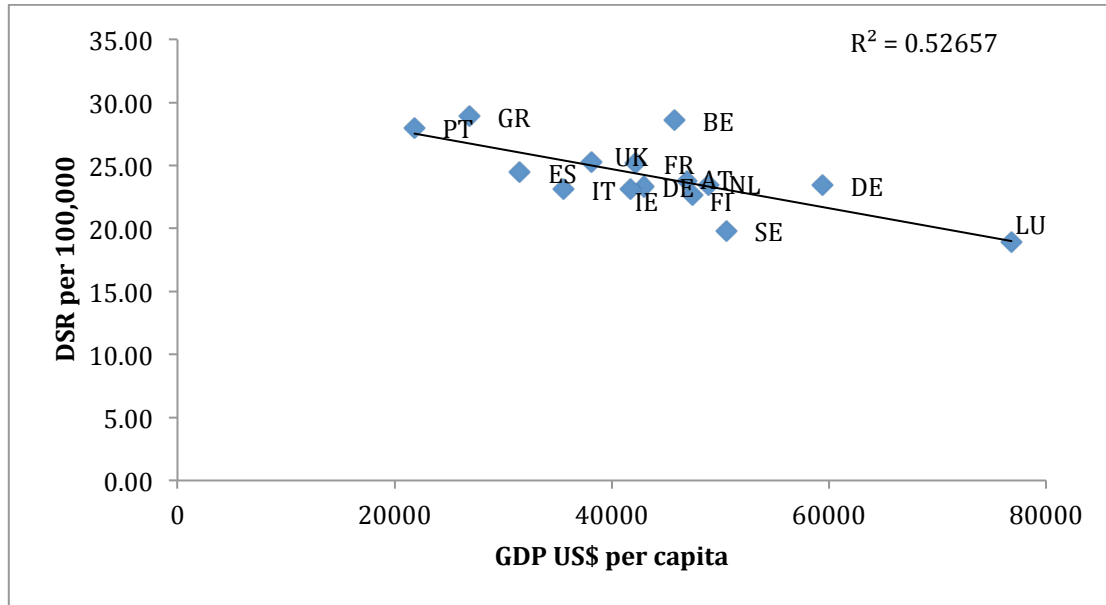
Source: (World Health Organization 2012)

Web Fig 1 b Trends in mortality rates 0-1 year



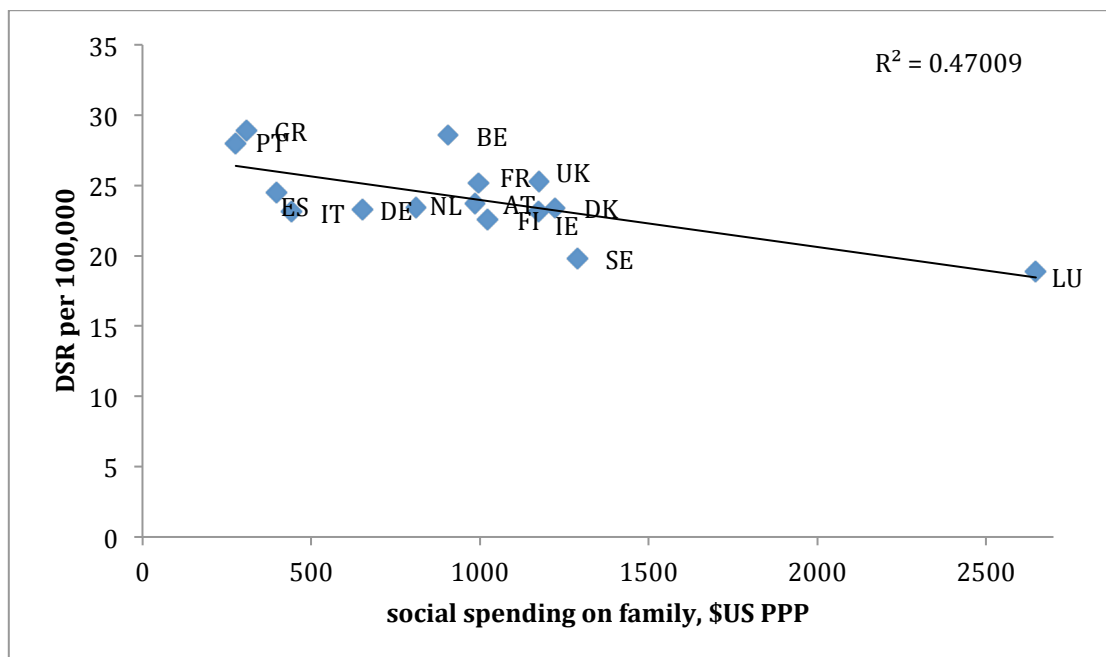
Source: (World Health Organization 2012)

Web Fig 2) Mortality and GDP (1-14 years)



Source: (World Health Organization 2012)

Web Fig 3) Mortality and social protection (1-14 years)



Sources: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development ; World Health Organization 2012

Web Table 1) Key barriers and facilitators for improving integrated care for children with chronic conditions

<p>Barriers to successful integration of health care systems, and how they might manifest in practice</p>	<p>Professional self-interest: <i>It's my turf</i></p> <p>Organisational culture, competing values: <i>Acute care takes precedence</i></p> <p>Lack of trust: <i>You want to take over my service</i></p> <p>Fragmented services: <i>I work here and you work there, our clinics are on different days, and I can't email you from this system</i></p> <p>Lack of clarity about professional roles: <i>It's not my job</i></p> <p>Inadequate information available to plan services appropriately: <i>Wrong solution for wrong problem</i></p> <p>Separate often competing funding mechanisms for different services such as hospital community, primary care: <i>Preventing admissions prevents me earning money</i></p>
<p>Potential solutions</p>	<p>Strong leadership to articulate shared vision</p> <p>Opportunities, resources, and rewards for learning and working together</p> <p>Bringing together organisations and services into a system through merger or contract to ensure professionals work together in the common interest of patients.</p> <p>Organisational structures that are more responsive to patients' needs, for example "flatter" structures rather than traditional hierarchical arrangements, to use the skills and insights of staff at all levels</p> <p>Financial incentives to improve recruitment, retention, and quality of working life for staff entering new integrated systems</p> <p>Co-location</p> <p>Disease-management programmes</p> <p>Use of electronic information systems to facilitate rapid communication between team members</p> <p>Frequent team meetings</p> <p>Invest in data collection and analysis staff and harmonizing information systems</p> <p>Stable defined population denominators for reliable needs assessments and service planning</p> <p>Mechanisms for pooling funds or aligning financing across services and sectors</p>

Sources:

Suter E, Oelke ND, Adair CE et al. Ten key principles for successful health systems integration. *Healthcare Quarterly* 2010; **13**: 16-23

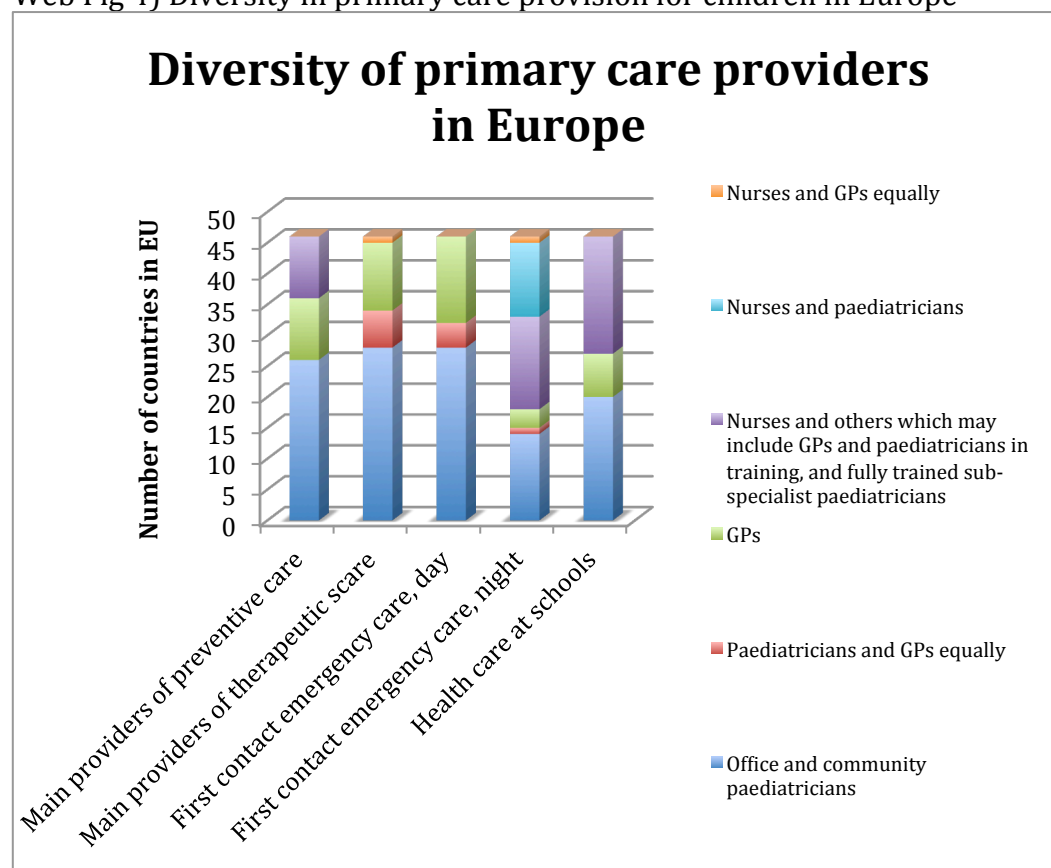
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Ham C, Smith JA. Removing the Policy Barriers to Integrated Care in England. London: Nuffield Trust, 2010.

Curry N, Ham C. Clinical and service integration, the route to improved outcomes. King's Fund, 2010.

Ham C. The ten characteristics of the high-performing chronic care system. *Health Economics, Policy and Law* 2010; **5**: 71-90.

Web Fig 4) Diversity in primary care provision for children in Europe



Source: European Paediatric Association survey of EU country child health professional leaders, unpublished.