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Towards a taxonomy for integrated care

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Research and Theory

Towards a taxonomy for integrated care: a mixed-methods study

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Abstract

Introduction: Building integrated services in a primary care setting is considered an essential important strategy for establishing a high-quality and affordable health care system. The theoretical foundations of such integrated service models are described by the Rainbow Model of Integrated Care, which distinguishes six integration dimensions (clinical, professional, organisational, system, functional and normative integration). The aim of the present study is to refine the Rainbow Model of Integrated Care by developing a taxonomy that specifies the underlying key features of the six dimensions.

Methods: First, a literature review was conducted to identify features for achieving integrated service delivery. Second, a thematic analysis method was used to develop a taxonomy of key features organised into the dimensions of the Rainbow Model of Integrated Care. Finally, the appropriateness of the key features was tested in a Delphi study among Dutch experts.

Results: The taxonomy consists of 59 key features distributed across the six integration dimensions of the Rainbow Model of Integrated Care. Key features associated with the clinical, professional, organisational and normative dimensions were considered appropriate by the experts. Key features linked to the functional and system dimensions were considered less appropriate.

Discussion: This study contributes to the ongoing debate of defining the concept and typology of integrated care. This taxonomy provides a development agenda for establishing an accepted scientific framework of integrated care from an end-user, professional, managerial and policy perspective.

Keywords

integrated care, primary care, Delphi study, classification, literature review, taxonomy, coordinated care

Introduction

Integrated care is increasingly being promoted as a means for improving accessibility, affordability and the quality of health care, especially for people with complex needs [1,2]. Essential for achieving desired health outcomes and limiting costs, primary care is considered the cornerstone of such integrated care approaches [3–5]. However, despite the increasing popularity of developing integrated service models in a primary care setting a solid knowledge base is lacking [6]. In particular, the knowledge base is hampered by the lack of common terminology and typology regarding integrated care [2].

In a recent article, we proposed the Rainbow Model of Integrated Care [7] as a framework to unravel the complexity of integrated care. The Rainbow Model of Integrated Care distinguishes four dimensions that play inter-connected roles on the macro- (system integration), meso- (organisational, professional) and micro-level (clinical integration) and two more dimensions (functional and normative integration) that enable the connectivity between the various integration levels (see Table 1). The Rainbow Model of Integrated Care is considered useful for understanding the complex and multidimensional nature of integrated care [8]. However, the underlying key features of these six integrated care dimensions are yet unknown. Insight into the underlying key features is essential for achieving a common operational understanding of integrated care and for contributing to programme implementation, policy formulation and research analysis.

Consequently, there is a need for a common taxonomy that can classify the broad spectrum of integrated care approaches. A taxonomy is a formal system to classify a multifaceted complex phenomena [9], and, in this study, this complex phenomena is ‘integrated care’. A taxonomy applied to integrated care would facilitate the description and comparison of different integrated care programmes which is essential for translating research findings and evidence into practical tools for policy and practical implementation. Likewise, this taxonomy is needed to support effective deployment of integrated service models in a primary care setting. The aim of the present study is to contribute to a better understanding and operational consensus regarding the concept of integrated care by addressing the following objectives:

- Based on a literature review, define the Rainbow Model of Integrated Care by developing a taxonomy that specifies the underlying key features of the six integrated care dimensions;
- Investigate the appropriateness of the key features to achieve integrated care in a primary care setting among a group of experts from The Netherlands.

Theory and methods

Theoretical background

Integrated care, as defined by Leutz (1999), is a broad inter-sectorial system approach that aims to align the health care system (acute, primary medical and skilled) with other human service systems (e.g. long-term care, education and vocational and housing services) [10]. Primary care, as stated in the Alma-Ata declaration of 1978 [11], describes a similar inter-sectorial system approach with a distinct community and socio-political focus. However, theoretical discourses on integrated care and primary care as a broad inter-sectorial system approach have failed to produce practical relevance for practices and policies [12]. To bridge this gap, a common taxonomy is needed to move towards a clearer operational consensus regarding integrated care as a whole.

Table 1. Integrated care dimensions of the Rainbow Model of Integrated Care

Level	Dimension	Description
Micro	Clinical integration	The coordination of person-focused care in a single process across time, place and discipline.
Meso	Professional integration	Inter-professional partnerships based on shared competences, roles, responsibilities and accountability to deliver a comprehensive continuum of care to a defined population.
Meso	Organisational integration	Inter-organisational relationships (e.g. contracting, strategic alliances, knowledge networks, mergers), including common governance mechanisms, to deliver comprehensive services to a defined population.
Macro	System integration	A horizontal and vertical integrated system, based on a coherent set of (informal and formal) rules and policies between care providers and external stakeholders for the benefit of people and populations.
Micro, Meso, Macro	Functional integration	Key support functions and activities (i.e. financial, management and information systems) structured around the primary process of service delivery to coordinate and support accountability and decision-making between organisations and professionals in order to add overall value to the system.
Micro, Meso, Macro	Normative integration	The development and maintenance of a common frame of reference (i.e. shared mission, vision, values and culture) between organisations, professional groups and individuals.

Adopted from Valentijn et al. [7].

In this article, *integrated care* refers to ambulatory care settings in which a network of multiple professionals and organisations across the health and social care system provide accessible, comprehensive and coordinated services to a population in a community. Based on the Rainbow Model of Integrated Care, integration of services can be achieved at a system (system integration), institutional (organisational integration), professional (professional integration) and service (clinical integration) levels. The distinctions between these different levels provide comprehensive insight into the features needed to achieve integrated care within a system. Throughout this paper, we refer to *features of integrated care* as entities, processes or structures which operate in particular contexts to achieve integrated care.

Methods

We applied a mixed-method approach consisting of: (1) a literature review, (2) a thematic analysis to develop a taxonomy, and (3) a Delphi study to test the relevance of the taxonomy among a group of experts from The Netherlands. Because no patients were involved in this study, ethical approval was not required under Dutch law.

Literature review

A literature review was conducted to identify the key features that could be used to organise integrated care. The databases Cochrane Library, Medline, Scopus and Business Source Premier were searched for articles published during the period from January 2002 to December 2012 and written in English. Because the present study specifically focused on the organisation of integrated care, the focus of the literature review was narrowed to system (inter-sectorial), organisational (inter-organisational) and professional (inter-professional) models of integration. The following search terms were used: ‘delivery of health care’, ‘integrated service system’, ‘integrated systems’, ‘inter-organisational collaboration’, ‘inter-organisational cooperation’, ‘inter-professional collaboration’ or ‘inter-professional work’ and ‘quality model’. The detailed search and selection strategy appears in ‘Additional File 1’.

To be included, publications had to meet the following criteria: (1) a description of a theory or model of inter-sectorial, inter-organisational or inter-professional service delivery, (2) a description of the features (underlying entities, processes or structures) used to achieve integrated service delivery. Publications were excluded that reported clinical interventions and a main focus on clinical outcome measures (e.g. HbA1c levels or hospital re-admission rates) or process indicators (e.g. percentage of patients receiving treatment).

Two researchers (PV and IB) independently reviewed the titles and abstracts. Only when both of the researchers independently found the title and abstracts relevant, the article was retrieved. Any disagreements between the researchers were resolved by consensus. For every included publication, we briefly described the theory or model, the study design and the main research theme of the article.

Thematic analysis

A three-step thematic analysis method was used [13,14] to synthesise the results of the literature review and to develop a taxonomy of key features. First, two researchers (PV and IB) generated an initial list of features from the included articles. To be initially included, features had to meet the following three criteria: (1) Relevance (related to achieving clinical, professional, organisational, system, functional and/or normative integration); (2) Theoretical foundation (presence of a theory, model or logic was described in the article); and (3) Clarity (clear definition or descriptions of the reported features). Thereafter, the initial list of features was categorised across the six dimensions of the Rainbow Model of Integrated Care according to the description of each feature as reported in the literature. Any disagreements between the researchers were resolved by consensus. Second, three researchers (PV, IB and MB) independently assessed the compiled taxonomy and combined features into overarching key features within each integrated care dimension. During three discussion rounds, overarching key features were compared for agreement among the researchers and iterative revisions were made. Also, features that were identical or nearly identical were merged and descriptions were formed during these rounds. Finally, two external researchers (DK and JM) and a research assistant independently reviewed the preliminary taxonomy and offered feedback for refining the descriptions of the key features. Feedback included suggestions for merging and/or reorganising specific key features within and between the different dimensions. PV and IB summarised the feedback and revised the taxonomy accordingly.

Delphi study

A Delphi study was conducted using the RAND UCLA appropriateness method [15]. In the first round, a self-administered questionnaire was used, and in the second round the experts revalued their first round score after a group discussion in a physical meeting. The aim of the second discussion round was to determine if ratings were different due to real disagreement or due to a misunderstanding or misinterpretation of the features [15]. A purposive sampling strategy was used to identify experts with experience in practice or science regarding the deployment of integrated service models in a primary care setting. The following selection criteria were used for the experts: a scientific (doing research) or practical (working in a professional or service organisation) background regarding the organisation of integrated primary care delivery. Based on this criteria, experts were selected to ensure that a balanced number of both were represented. We decided not to include stakeholders like patients and health insurers in order to minimize conflict of interest in the procedure (e.g. strategic behaviour of the experts because they are dependent on these stakeholders). Thirty-three experts were approached by e-mail and/or telephone and invited to participate. We then included experts that indicated that they would be available to participate in both consensus rounds. Following the RAND UCLA appropriateness method, between 9 and 15 experts were ultimately selected [15].

During round one, the experts received written information on the research aims and details of the Delphi procedure. After they committed to participate, they received a link to an online questionnaire and were asked to rate the appropriateness of each feature for achieving integrated care in a primary care setting on a 9-point Likert-scale, ranging from 1 (completely irrelevant) to 9 (extremely relevant). The features were randomly presented to the experts to avoid order and information bias, which could potentially transpire especially if the features were presented in the order of the six Rainbow Model of Integrated Care dimensions. In addition, all experts were invited to suggest possible rephrasing of the descriptions of the features and add new features. After one week, reminders were sent by e-mail to non-responders.

In round two, a face-to-face meeting of the expert panel took place which was chaired by one of the researchers (MB) with experience in facilitating group discussions. The meeting's goal was to discuss the results of round one and revalidate the features. Based on the results of round one, a summary report was provided to the experts with the following key feedback information: (1) respondents' own ratings in round one, (2) median agreement rating, (3) summary of qualitative comments, as well as (4) whether consensus was achieved at round one. Because of time, we decided to only discuss the features that did not reach agreement in the first round. We clustered these features by theme (e.g. leadership, strategy, value creation, external environment) and asked the highest and lowest scoring panel member to clarify his or her consideration. Next, a short discussion among all group members took place. Finally, the experts were asked to, once again, individually rate the features that were not agreed upon in the first round.

Data Analysis

The data extracted during the thematic analysis process were listed and analysed using MS Excel. The criteria of the RAND UCLA appropriateness method were used to analyse the data from the Delphi study [15]. We categorised the overall panel median as follows: 1–3 as inappropriate, 4–6 as equivocal and 7–9 as appropriate. Agreement signified that $\geq 70\%$ of panellists' ratings were within the same 3-point region (that is, 1–3, 4–6 or 7–9) as the observed median. A feature was defined as 'appropriate' with an overall panel median score of ≥ 7 and a level of agreement of $\geq 70\%$ within the 3-point region 7–9. A panel median of 4–6 or median with a consensus of $\leq 70\%$ within the same 3-point region was defined as 'equivocal'. A feature with a panel median of 1–3 and a level of agreement of $\geq 70\%$ within the 3-point region 1–3 was defined as 'inappropriate'. The decision rules used in both rounds are shown in Table 2. Values were computed using SPSS version 21 for Windows (IBM Statistics).

Results

Literature review

Our literature search yielded 534 potentially relevant publications (Figure 1). After screening titles and abstracts, we retrieved 214 potentially relevant publications for their full-text. We excluded 320 publications because they were not considered relevant to the current study. Out of the 214 eligible publications, 13 duplicates were removed and another 122 publications were excluded for reasons given in Figure 1. Finally, a total of 79 publications were included in the literature review.

Most of the included publications were based on empirical studies (66%, $n = 52$); other publications were based on non-empirical study designs (27%, $n = 27$). Table 3 lists the main research topics of the included publications. Approximately one-third of the publications focused on inter-organisational collaboration (30%, $n = 24$); other common themes were integrated service delivery (18%, $n = 14$), inter-professional collaboration (11%, $n = 9$) and inter-organisational learning (10%, $n = 8$). More descriptive information can be found in 'Additional File 2'.

Thematic analysis

Figure 2 provides a schematic overview of the thematic analyse process employed to synthesise the literature and to develop the taxonomy of key features. The reasons for removing features at each step of the thematic analysis process appear in the dashed boxes in Figure 2. First, an initial list of 1685 features was extracted from the 79 included publications of which 1680 features were categorised across the six dimensions of the Rainbow Model of Integrated Care (see Step 1 in Figure 2). Second, the compiled taxonomy of 1680 features was reviewed by three authors (PV, MB and IB) to identify the broader and overarching key features per dimension. During the first discussion round, 274 key features were identified by the three reviewers. There was little disagreement among the three authors on combining features to form over-reaching key features, and any existing disagreement was easily resolved by discussion. During these subsequent discussion phases, most features were merged within each dimension due to similar or nearly identical content. After the third discussion round, 94 potential key features were identified (see Step 2 in Figure 2). Finally, the compiled taxonomy was reviewed by two external reviewers (DK and JM) and a research assistant. Based on the feedback of the reviewers, the features were further merged and refined within and between the six dimensions based on their similar content (see Step 3 in Figure 2). The resulting taxonomy of 59 key features is shown in Table 4.

Table 2. Decision rules of the Delphi study

	Median (1–3)	Median (4–6)	Median (7–9)
<i>Round 1</i>			
Agreement ($\leq 70\%$)	Equivocal; discussion round 2	Equivocal; discussion round 2	Equivocal; discussion round 2
Agreement ($\geq 70\%$)	Inappropriate; excluded after round 1	Equivocal; discussion round 2	Appropriate; included after round 1
<i>Round 2</i>			
Agreement ($\leq 70\%$)	Equivocal	Equivocal	Equivocal
Agreement ($\geq 70\%$)	Inappropriate	Equivocal	Appropriate

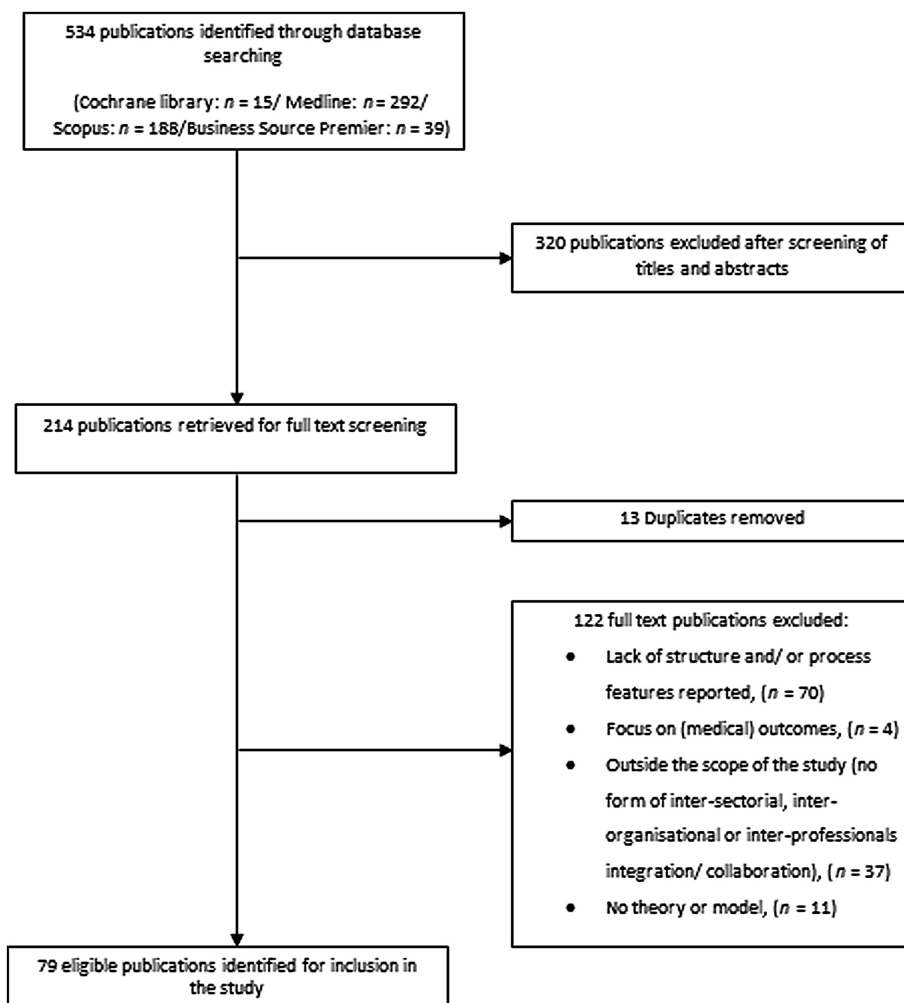


Figure 1. Flowchart of the literature search

Table 3. Research themes of the included publications

Main research topic	Studied by
Accountable care organizations	[16–18]
Integrated care networks	[19–23]
Integrated service delivery	[24–37]
Inter-organisational collaboration	[38–61]
Inter-organisational learning	[62–69]
Inter-professional collaboration	[70–78]
Inter-professional learning	[79–82]
Quality improvement collaborative	[83–85]
Combined themes	[86] ^a , [87,88] ^b
Other	[89–94]

^aCombination of the research themes inter-professional and inter-organisational collaboration.

^bCombination of the research themes inter-organisational and inter-professional learning.

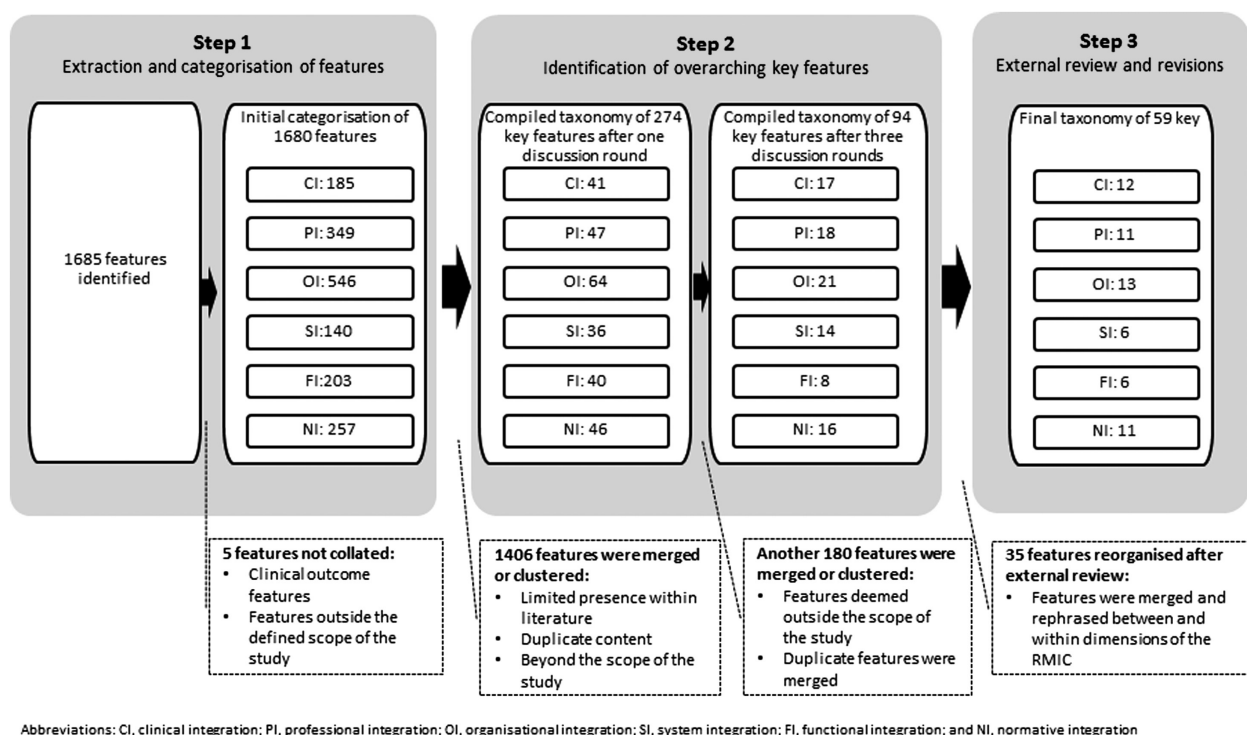


Figure 2. Flowchart of the thematic analysis process

Delphi study

In total, 14 persons participated in the first round of the expert panel (response rate 40%). The main reason experts choose not to participate was their inability to be available for the second face-to-face meeting. The panel was a balanced group of experts with a scientific (50%, $n = 7$) or practical (50%, $n = 7$) background. The panellists had a mean age of 45.4 years (SD: 11.3, range: 28–68) and a mean of 11.6 years (SD: 8.8, range 4–40) of experience in integrated care initiatives. Based on round 1, 25 of the 59 key features were considered appropriate (overall panel median of 7–9 and consensus of $\geq 70\%$ within the same 3-point region, see Table 5). Thirty-four features were rated as equivocal for achieving integrated care in a primary care setting (overall panel median of 4–6 or median with consensus of $\leq 70\%$ within the same 3-point region). None of the key features were considered inappropriate (overall panel median of 1–3 and consensus of $\geq 70\%$ within the same 3-point region), and the experts did not propose any new features.

In the second round, one expert with practical experience and three scientific experts could not attend, resulting in a 10-member panel. This had no major impact on the composition of the panel compared to round 1. The panellists in round 2 had a mean age of 47.5 years (SD: 11.5, range: 28–68) and a mean of 10.9 years (SD: 8.8, range 4–40) of experience. Discussion during the second round on the 34 equivocal features resulted in an extra nine features rated as appropriate. Within the clinical dimension, the key features *interaction between professional and client* (no. 6) and *population needs* (no. 11) and within the organisational dimension the key features *interest management* (no. 27) and *managerial leadership* (no. 32) were rated appropriate after the second round. Within functional dimension the key feature *regular feedback of performance indicators* (no. 48) reached consensus after the second round. Furthermore, within the normative dimension, the key features *sense of urgency* (no. 50), *visionary leadership* (no. 53), *quality features of the informal collaboration* (no. 55) and *linking cultures* (no. 56) were rated appropriate. Twenty-four key features remained equivocal after the second round, and only one key feature was rated as inappropriate, namely *reputation* (no. 57) within the normative dimension.

The results in Table 5 show that the appropriate key features are unevenly distributed across the six dimensions of the taxonomy. In particular, within the dimension of system integration, *stakeholder management* (no. 40) was the only key feature considered appropriate. Additionally, within the dimension of functional integration, half of the key features that refer to key support functions were considered equivocal by the experts; *human resource management*

Table 4. Taxonomy of 59 key features

Key features per dimension	Description ^a
<i>Clinical integration</i>	
1. Centrality of client needs	The principle of care is to address the needs of clients in terms of medical, psychological and social aspects of health.
2. Case management	Coordination of care for clients' with a high risk profile (e.g. identifying risks, developing policies and guidance).
3. Patient education	Education for clients is focused on medical, psychological and social aspects of health.
4. Client satisfaction	User satisfaction of the individual client is central to the organisation of care.
5. Continuity	The organisation of care aims to provide fluid care delivery for an individual client.
6. Interaction between professional and client	Attitude and behavioural characteristics between professional and client regarding all health needs of the client.
7. Individual multidisciplinary care plan	Implementation of a multidisciplinary care plan at the individual client level.
8. Information provision to clients	Provide unambiguous and understandable information at the individual client level.
9. Service characteristics	Provision of services is focused on medical, psychological and social aspects of health.
10. Client participation	Clients are (pro)actively involved in the design, organisation and provision of care at the operational level.
11. Population needs	The interdisciplinary approach is consistent with the dominant needs of the population.
12. Self-management	Tailor-made support of self-management at the individual client level.
<i>Professional integration</i>	
13. Inter-professional education	Inter-professional education for professionals focused on interdisciplinary collaboration.
14. Shared vision between professionals	A shared vision between professionals focused on the content of care.
15. Agreements on interdisciplinary collaboration	Agreements on the establishment of interdisciplinary cooperation at the operational level.
16. Multidisciplinary guidelines and protocols	Multidisciplinary guidelines and protocols are implemented in coherence with the operational level.
17. Inter-professional governance	Inter-professional governance is focused on openness, integrity and accountability between professionals at the operational level (e.g. joint accountability, appeal on pursued policies and responsibilities).
18. Interpersonal characteristics	Interpersonal characteristics of the professionals involved in the partnership (e.g. trust, equality, respect, values).
19. Clinical leadership	Accepted leadership with power and influence at the operational level (e.g. professional status characteristics such as reputation, specialization, position and seniority).
20. Environmental awareness	Environmental awareness of professionals with regard to economic, social and political developments.
21. Value creation for the professional	Value is added for the individual professional through interdisciplinary collaboration.
22. Performance management	Performance management at the operational level is focused on improving health outcomes for the individual client and the population.
23. Creating interdependence between professionals	Creating mutual interdependencies between professionals regarding interdisciplinary collaboration.
<i>Organisational integration</i>	
24. Value creation for organisation	Value is added through the collaboration of each involved organisation.
25. Inter-organisational governance	Inter-organisational governance is focused on openness, integrity and accountability between organisations at the strategic level (e.g. joint responsibilities, strategy and policy).

Continues

Table 4. (Continued)

Key features per dimension	Description ^a
26. Informal managerial network	Informal network of managers within the collaboration.
27. Interest management	A climate that attempts to bridge the various interests (e.g. social, organisational and personal) at the operational, tactical and strategic level.
28. Performance management	Collective elaborated performance management between organisations within the collaboration.
29. Population needs as binding agent	The needs of the population are central in the collective policy of the various organisations in the collaboration.
30. Organisational features	Organisational features of inter-organisational collaboration (e.g. legal structure, number of organisations, profit vs. non-profit).
31. Inter-organisational strategy	A collective elaborated strategy exists between the organisations within the collaboration.
32. Managerial leadership	Leadership with power and influence at a strategic level (e.g. reputation, seniority and formal position).
33. Learning organisations	Collective learning power between the organisations within the collaboration (e.g. joint research and development programs).
34. Location policy	A collective location policy between the organisations within the collaboration (e.g. coordinated housing and facilities).
35. Competency management	Collectively utilize and select competencies of professionals and staff to the greatest possible extent for the objectives of the collaboration.
36. Creating interdependence between organisations	The organisation of the collaboration aims to create mutual interdependencies between organisations (e.g. multiyear rental agreement).
<i>System integration</i>	
37. Social value creation	Value is added through the collaboration of social objectives and interests.
38. Available resources	Available resources in the environment of the collaboration (e.g. usable buildings, (over)capacity, professionals and funding streams).
39. Population features	Health determinants of the population in the environment of the partnership (e.g. population composition and use of care).
40. Stakeholder management	Engagement of various stakeholders (e.g. municipality, patient organisations and health insurance companies).
41. Good governance	Creating trust towards external stakeholders (e.g. municipality and health insurance companies) based on working method, reputation, management, control and/or supervision.
42. Environmental climate	Political, economic and social climate within the environment of the collaboration (e.g. market characteristics, regulatory framework, competition).
<i>Functional integration</i>	
43. Human resource management	Aligned Human Resource Management within the collaboration (e.g. joint staffing and personnel).
44. Information management	Aligned information management systems accessible at an operational, tactical and strategic level (e.g. monitoring and benchmarking systems).
45. Resource management	Coherent use of resources (e.g. collective real estate and funding).
46. Support systems and services	Aligned support systems and services at the operational level (e.g. facility management and secretarial support).
47. Service management	Aligned service management for the client (e.g. collective telephone numbers, counter assistance and 24-hour access)
48. Regular feedback of performance indicators	Regular feedback of performance indicators for professionals at the operational level to enable them to improve their performance.
<i>Normative integration</i>	
49. Collective attitude	Collective attitude within the collaboration towards open communication, sincerity and respect at operational, tactical and strategic levels.

Continues

Table 4. (Continued)

Key features per dimension	Description ^a
50. Sense of urgency	Awareness regarding the need and purpose to collaborate at the operational, tactical and strategic levels.
51. Reliable behaviour	The extent to which the agreements and promises within the collaboration are fulfilled at operational, tactical and strategic levels.
52. Conflict management	The ability to effectively manage interpersonal conflicts within the collaboration.
53. Visionary leadership	Leadership based on a personal vision that inspires and mobilizes people.
54. Shared vision	A collectively shared long-term vision within the collaboration at the operational, tactical and strategic levels.
55. Quality features of the informal collaboration	Effectiveness and efficiency of the informal collaboration at the operational, tactical and strategic levels (e.g. group dynamics and attention to the undercurrent).
56. Linking cultures	Linking cultures (e.g. values and norms) with different ideological values within the collaboration at the operational, tactical and strategic levels.
57. Reputation	Individual reputation of those people involved in the collaboration.
58. Transcending domain perceptions	The ability to transcend one's own professional domain within the collaboration at the operational, tactical and strategic levels.
59. Trust	The extent to which those involved in the collaboration at operational, tactical and strategic levels trust each other.

^aDescriptions are derived from the literature, and were refined during Step 3 of the thematic analysis process.

(no. 43), *resource management* (no. 45) and *support systems and services* (no. 46). Particularly noteworthy within the dimension of clinical integration is that five of its key features (nos. 3, 4, 8, 10 and 12) were considered equivocal by the experts for achieving integrated care in a primary care setting.

Corresponding features across the dimensions of the taxonomy, such as value creation and leadership, also showed an uneven pattern. For example, key features concerning value creation (nos. 21, 24 and 37) were only considered appropriate from a 'professional' integration perspective (no. 21) and not from an organisational or system integration perspective. Moreover, key features regarding leadership (nos. 19, 32 and 53) were only considered appropriate from an organisational perspective and normative integration perspective, but not from a professional integration perspective (no. 19).

Discussion

This study aimed to define a taxonomy to contribute to the ongoing debate of specifying the concept of integrated care using a theory-driven mixed-method approach. Based on the theoretical foundations of the Rainbow Model of Integrated Care [7] and a literature review, we developed a taxonomy of 59 key features distributed across six integration dimensions (clinical, professional, organisational, system, functional and normative integration). A Delphi study further indicated that 34 of these 59 key features were considered appropriate for achieving integrated care in a primary care setting. The majority of the key features associated with the clinical, professional, organisational and normative dimensions of integration were considered appropriate for achieving integration in a primary care setting. Key features associated with the functional and system dimensions of integration were considered less appropriate.

The results of the Delphi study indicated that the key features associated with the professional and organisational dimensions were considered appropriate for achieving integration in a primary care context. This result is not surprising as the professional and organisational perspective regarding integrated care has been the prime focus of practice, science and policies [2,95]. Moreover, the experts considered the key features associated with the normative dimension of the taxonomy as appropriate enablers for achieving integrated service models in a primary care setting. While existing integrated care theories, models and instruments tend to have a limited focus on these 'soft enabling features' of integrated care [96–99], it is, nevertheless, very likely that these normative or soft features play a crucial role in the development of various complex inter-sectorial, inter-organisational and inter-professional service models of integration. Although the existing academic literature also suggests that functional integration (e.g. information

Table 5. Results of the Delphi study

Taxonomy for integrated care	Delphi study				Final consensus
	Round 1 (n = 14)		Round 2 (n = 10)		
	Panel median (30th and 70th percentile)	Agreement (%)	Panel median (30th and 70th percentile)	Agreement (%)	
<i>Clinical integration</i>					
1. Centrality of client needs	8.5 (6.5–9)	71.4	N/A	N/A	Appropriate
2. Case management	8 (7.5–8)	85.7	N/A	N/A	Appropriate
3. Patient education	5 (4.5–7)	42.9	4 (3.3–5.7)	60	Equivocal
4. Client satisfaction	6.5 (5–8)	35.7	5 (5–7)	50	Equivocal
5. Continuity	8 (7.5–9)	78.6	N/A	N/A	Appropriate
6. Interaction between professional and client	7 (5–8.5)	50	8 (6.3–8.7)	70	Appropriate
7. Individual multidisciplinary care plan	7.5 (7–8)	78.6	N/A	N/A	Appropriate
8. Information provision to clients	5 (4.5–7)	57.1	7 (6–7.7)	60	Equivocal
9. Service characteristics	8 (7.5–9)	78.6	N/A	N/A	Appropriate
10. Client participation	6 (5–8)	42.9	5.5 (4.3–6)	60	Equivocal
11. Population needs	7 (5.5–8.5)	57.1	7 (7–8)	80	Appropriate
12. Self-management	5 (3.5–7)	35.7	4.5 (4–5.7)	70	Equivocal
<i>Professional integration</i>					
13. Inter-professional education	8 (7.5–8)	92.9	N/A	N/A	Appropriate
14. Shared vision between professionals	8 (8–9)	78.6	N/A	N/A	Appropriate
15. Agreements on interdisciplinary collaboration	8 (8–9)	85.7	N/A	N/A	Appropriate
16. Multidisciplinary guidelines and protocols	7.5 (7–8)	85.7	N/A	N/A	Appropriate
17. Inter-professional governance	7.5 (6.5–8)	71.4	N/A	N/A	Appropriate
18. Interpersonal characteristics	6 (4.5–7.5)	35.7	6 (3.6–6.7)	40	Equivocal
19. Clinical leadership	6 (5–7)	42.9	7 (6–7.7)	60	Equivocal
20. Environmental awareness	5 (3–6.5)	42.9	5.5 (4.3–7)	60	Equivocal
21. Value creation for the professional	7.5 (6.5–8)	71.4	N/A	N/A	Appropriate
22. Performance management	6.5(5–8)	35.7	7.5 (5.3–8.7)	60	Equivocal
23. Creating interdependence between professionals	6 (5–6.5)	64.3	5 (5–6)	60	Equivocal
<i>Organisational integration</i>					
24. Value creation for organisation	5 (4.5–6.5)	57.1	4.5 (3.3–5)	60	Equivocal
25. Inter-organisational governance	7 (6.5–8)	71.4	N/A	N/A	Appropriate
26. Informal managerial network	5 (4.5–6.5)	50	4.5 (3.3–5)	70	Equivocal
27. Interest management	7.5 (6–8)	64.3	8 (7–8)	90	Appropriate
28. Performance management	7 (7–8)	78.6	N/A	N/A	Appropriate
29. Population needs as binding agent	7 (6.5–7)	71.4	N/A	N/A	Appropriate
30. Organisational features	6 (5–7)	50	6 (6–7)	60	Equivocal
31. Inter-organisational strategy	8 (7–8)	92.9	N/A	N/A	Appropriate
32. Managerial leadership	6.5 (5–7.5)	35.7	7 (7–7.7)	80	Appropriate
33. Learning organisations	7 (6.5–8)	71.4	N/A	N/A	Appropriate
34. Location policy	6 (6–7)	50	6.5 (6–7)	40	Equivocal
35. Competency management	7 (6.5–8)	71.4	N/A	N/A	Appropriate
36. Creating interdependence between organisations	5.5 (3.5–7.5)	35.7	4 (3–5)	50	Equivocal

Continues

Table 5. (Continued)

Taxonomy for integrated care	Delphi study				Final consensus
	Round 1 (n = 14)		Round 2 (n = 10)		
	Panel median (30th and 70th percentile)	Agreement (%)	Panel median (30th and 70th percentile)	Agreement (%)	
<i>System integration</i>					
37. Social value creation	6 (4–8)	21.4	6 (4–8.4)	40	Equivocal
38. Available resources	6 (5.5–7)	42.9	6 (6–7)	60	Equivocal
39. Population features	4 (3–5.5)	28.6	5.5 (5–6.7)	60	Equivocal
40. Stakeholder management	7.5 (6.5–8)	71.4	N/A	N/A	Appropriate
41. Good governance	6.5 (5–8)	35.7	6 (5–6)	70	Equivocal
42. Environmental climate	5 (3–6.5)	35.7	6.5 (5–7)	40	Equivocal
<i>Functional integration</i>					
43. Human resource management	7 (5–7.5)	64.3	6.5 (5.3–7)	40	Equivocal
44. Information management	8 (7–8.5)	92.9	N/A	N/A	Appropriate
45. Resource management	6 (5–7)	50	6 (5–7)	60	Equivocal
46. Support systems and services	6 (5–7)	50	6 (5–6)	80	Equivocal
47. Service management	7.5 (6.5–8)	71.4	N/A	N/A	Appropriate
48. Regular feedback of performance indicators	7 (6–8)	57.1	7 (6.3–8)	70	Appropriate
<i>Normative integration</i>					
49. Collective attitude	8 (7–8)	78.6	N/A	N/A	Appropriate
50. Sense of urgency	6.5 (6–8)	28.6	8 (6.3–8)	70	Appropriate
51. Reliable behaviour	8 (6.5–8)	71.4	N/A	N/A	Appropriate
52. Conflict management	6 (4–7)	42.9	6 (6–7)	60	Equivocal
53. Visionary leadership	7 (5.5–8)	64.3	7 (7–8)	80	Appropriate
54. Shared vision	8 (8–8)	92.9	N/A	N/A	Appropriate
55. Quality features of the informal collaboration	7 (5–7)	57.1	7 (7–8)	90	Appropriate
56. Linking cultures	7 (5–8)	57.1	7.5 (6.3–8)	70	Appropriate
57. Reputation	4 (3–5)	35.7	3.5 (3–4)	50	Inappropriate
58. Transcending domain perceptions	8 (8–8)	92.9	N/A	N/A	Appropriate
59. Trust	8 (8–8.5)	100	N/A	N/A	Appropriate

N/A, not applicable as a consensus had already been reached.

management systems) are important enabling mechanisms for achieving integrated care [100], fewer of these key features were considered appropriate when compared to the normative key features.

An intriguing finding was that, despite socio-political influences being frequently mentioned as essential preconditions for achieving integrated care [2,5,101,102], the experts considered most of the key features associated with the system integration perspective as equivocal for achieving integration in a primary care setting. A possible explanation for this inconsistency might be found in the composition of our expert panel, as we did not explicitly include experts with a macro-policy background (e.g. policymakers or health insurers). This might have resulted in the under-exposure of the macro-system perspective in the results of our Delphi study. On the other hand, at the micro-clinical level, the experts considered the key features related to the involvement of clients and patients as equivocal for achieving integration in a primary care setting. Most of the experts considered integrated service delivery as a ‘back-stage’ process for the benefit of clients and patients. This opinion does not concur with the current academic literature that highlights the key position of patients in the integration process [2,103–106]. This inconsistency might be explained by the fact that patients and clients were not included in the expert panel. The lack of interest being placed at the macro- (system) and micro- (patient) levels made us aware that integrated care can be defined from multiple

perspectives depending on the actors involved (e.g. patients, professionals, managers and policymakers) [2]. This indicates the need to develop assessment tools which take into account these various perspectives (e.g. a 360-degree feedback method) when evaluating the performance of an integrate care approach.

Strengths and weaknesses

The strength of this study is its theory-driven mixed-method approach. The taxonomy is theoretically grounded on the Rainbow Model of Integrated Care [7] and has a solid base in the current academic literature. The strength of the thematic analysis procedure lies in its potential to synthesise and identify common features across a heterogeneous mix of publications [13,14,107]. The Delphi study added substantially towards consensus-based terminology regarding the development of integrated service models within a primary care context.

A limitation of the study relates to the composition of our expert panel, as patients and experts with a macro-policy background were not included. As noted earlier, the lack of emphasis on key features associated with the macro-(system) perspective and patient involvement in achieving integrated care might be due to the composition of our expert panel. We are aware of the fact that this form of selection bias might be present in our Delphi study. However, it appears difficult to include all perspectives in one expert panel without introducing other serious forms of bias (e.g. conflict of interests) [15,108]. We did not explicitly included experts with a macro-policy background because their presence could influence the (strategic) behaviour of the practice experts, as they are (financially) dependent on these experts for the continuity of their practices. Besides, the results of the Delphi study also confirm that an expert opinion regarding integrated care has a more limited scope compared to a broad theoretical discourse of integrated care [2,109–111]. Another limitation of this study relates to the subjective interpretation process during the thematic analyses method. Although the synthesis process was systematic and independently verifiable, subjective judgements of the researchers could have had an impact on the construction of the key features of the taxonomy [14,112].

Another challenge in the present study relates to the complex nature of integrated care, which can never be fully rationalised or standardised [113–115]. However, the vast majority of research on integrated care is based on an industrial-quality improvement logic which holds that quality standardisation leads to better outcomes and allows for more systematic evaluations [115]. Researchers (ourselves included) often struggle with the delicate balance of collating, analysing and synthesising findings which are academically defensible against research methods that do not necessarily appreciate the underlying epistemological assumptions of integrated care. We have attempted to use a more pragmatic approach to address this gap. By developing a taxonomy that holds much promise, our study aimed to potentially guide the modelling and development of pioneering research approaches across traditional disciplinary boundaries in order to reveal the complex inter-relationships at a system, institutional, professional and service level [115]. We think further debate about the underlying epistemological assumptions and methodology and quality considerations of integrated care would be extremely useful. We invite other scholars to explore with us the philosophical basis of integrated care and to establish an agreed upon ‘state of the science’.

Implications for practice and research

Our study fills an important gap in the knowledge base of the concept of integrated care. The key features of the taxonomy provide a crucial differentiation to describe and analyse various types of integrated service models (ranging from comprehensive towards more selective). In this way, the taxonomy might be a valuable contribution for health care professionals, managers, patient organisations, health care service purchasers and policymakers involved in the complex organisation of integrated service delivery. The taxonomy can also serve as set of hypotheses for future empirical investigation. Moreover, our study is a vital step towards the creation of a common language and an understanding of the concept of integrated care. Future research should explore the relevance and acceptability of our taxonomy in order to establish a common terminology regarding integrated care. In addition, researchers could examine the categorisation of the key features among the dimensions of integrated care in order to further refine the current taxonomy.

Conclusion

This study established a taxonomy for integrated care based on the theoretical foundations of the Rainbow Model of Integrated Care. The taxonomy can be considered a first step towards a common typology and operational consensus regarding integrated care. More work is needed to develop research methodologies that take into account the

various integration processes from an end-user, professional, managerial and policy perspective in a synergetic way. For this purpose, the taxonomy has established a further developmental agenda for both research and practice.

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