

Joint Action Health Workforce Planning and Forecasting

Mobility of health care professionals in Belgium

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Federal structure of Belgium







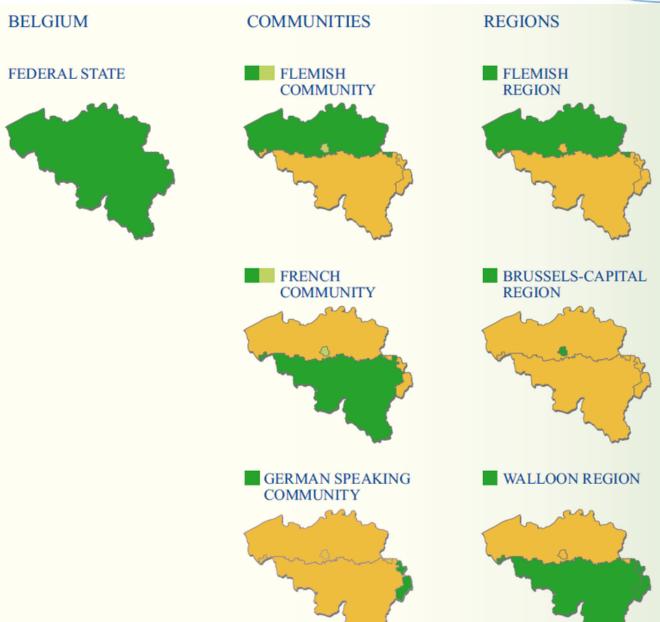
Federal structure of Belgium

- 11.200.000 inhabitants
- Neighbouring countries: The Netherlands, Germany, Luxembourg and France
- Belgium consists of 3 communities:
 - Flemish
 - French
 - German speaking





Federal structure of Belgium







Planning tools in Belgium

PLANNING MODEL

PLANCAD

Current workforce

Federal register of health workforce professionals licensed to practice

CADASTRE

SCENARIOS

Evolution of workforce

According to defined hypotheses by members of planning commission

FIXATION OF QUOTAS

by members of planning commission





Planning tools in Belgium

"Cadastre" = federal register of health workforce professionals licensed to practice

"Plankad" = data linking project

Data of Cadastre is supplemented with:

- information about employment, position on labour market,
 (Datawarehouse Labour Market & Social Protection)
- medical acts performed (Health Insurance)
- → practicing and professionally active





Planning tools in Belgium

Scenarios

- Baseline scenario: current trends continue
- Alternative scenarios: changes are taken into account
 - According to hypotheses defined by members of planning commission





Planning tools in Belgium Health workforce quota in Belgium

Federal authority

(public health): norms



Regulating the access

- To specialty
- To private practice



- * number of new professionals in National health insurance system
- * 60 % NL / 40 % FR

Federated authority

(NL/FR)

(education): measures



Different mechanisms to regulate entrance to medical & dental studies:

- Flemish community: entrance exam 1st year (Med. & Dent.)
- <u>French community: obligatory,</u> non-binding <u>exam</u> at the start of the studies and orientation exam after 1st semester (Med.)
- 2015-2016: binding exam at the start of 2nd year





Mobility in Belgium

The belgian health-care system is self-sustaining i.e. does not rely on foreign health-care professionals

- Advantage: not dependent on migration of health care professionals.
- Disadvantage: when Belgian students leave, foreign students come to study here, foreign professionals come to work here





Some figures to better understand mobility in Belgium

Student mobility

- At the educational level (basic degree)
- At the start of professional training (internships)

Professional mobility

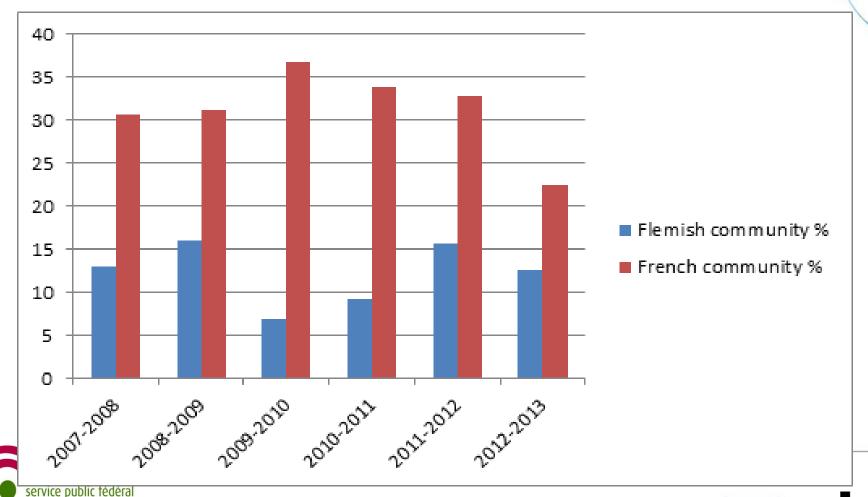
- Registered professionals
 - « stock » of manpower trained in and outside Belgium
- Professionals active on the Belgian labour market





Student mobility - dentists

Percentage of non-belgians with a dental degree (basic degree), in belgian universities



Student mobility – Flemish community Medicine

Number of degrees (Flemish) between 2004-2013 and training programs from 2004, included in the quota By nationality

Source: extraction du cadastre du 14/12/2014.

TOTAL 2004-2013				
Nationality of degree holder	Number of degrees	Number of training programmes	Difference	
Belgium	5.012	4.711	301	
The Netherlands	261	154	107	
Other	67	31	36	
TOTAL	5.340	4.896	444	





Student mobility – French community Medicine

Number of degrees (French) between 2004-2013 and training programs from 2004, included in the quota. By nationality

Source: extraction du cadastre du 14/12/2014.

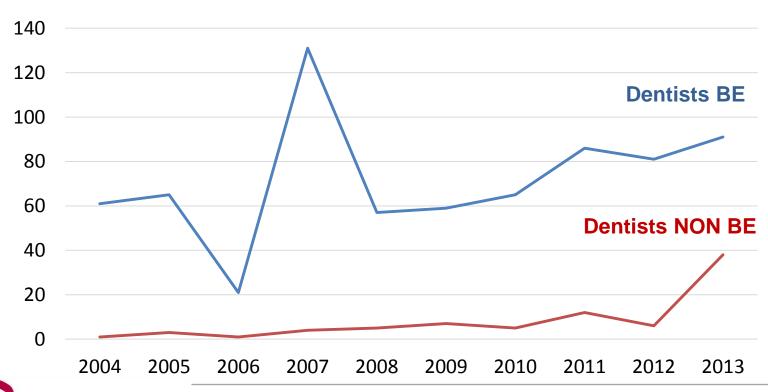
TOTAL 2004-2013				
Nationality of degree holder	Number of degrees	Number of training programmes	Difference	
Belgium	3.327	3.325	2	
France	191	174	17	
Other	162	145	17	
TOTAL	3.680	3.644	36	





Professional mobility – Flemish community Dentists

Number of **licensed to practice dentists**, by nationality, in the Flemish community 2004 - 2013

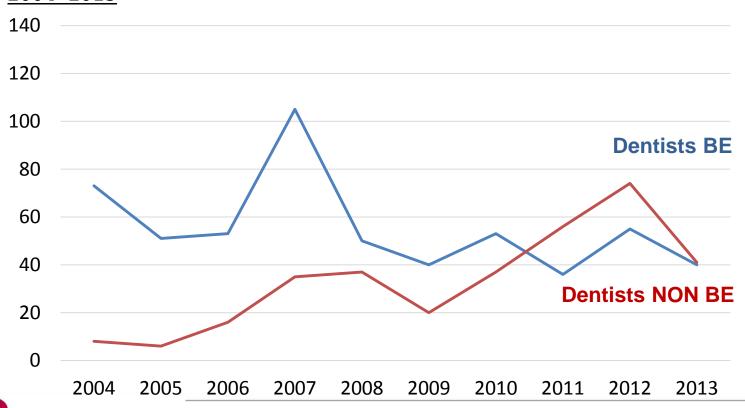






Professional mobility – French community Dentists

Number of **licensed to practice dentists**, by nationality, in the French community 2004 - 2013





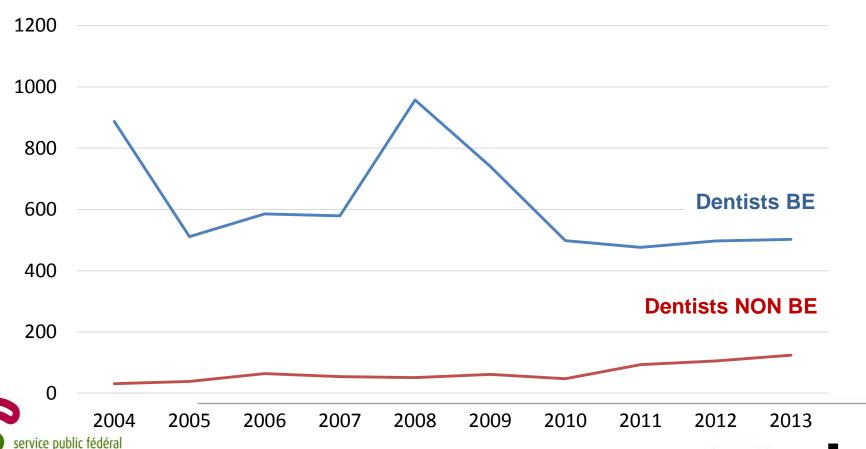
Professional mobility – Flemish community Medicine

Number of **licensed to practice doctors**, by nationality, in Flemish community 2004 -2013

SANTE PUBLIQUE,

ET ENVIRONNEMENT

SECURITE DE LA CHAINE ALIMENTAIRE



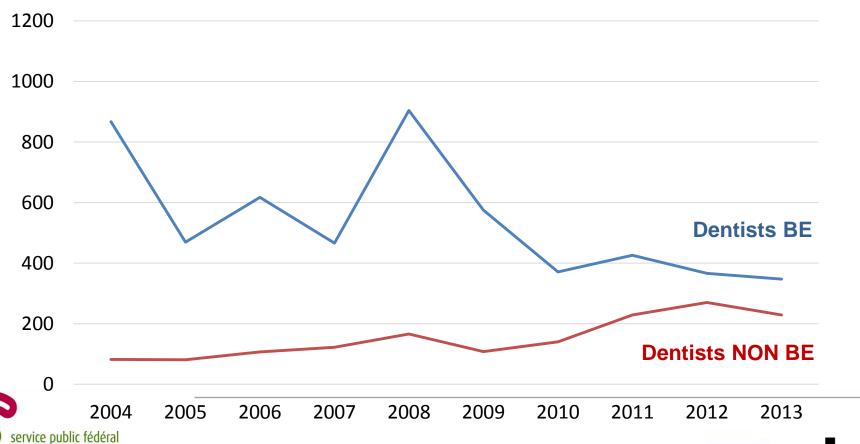
Professional mobility – French community Medicine

Number of **licensed to practice doctors**, by nationality, in French community 2004 -2013

SANTE PUBLIQUE,

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SECURITE DE LA CHAINE ALIMENTAIRE

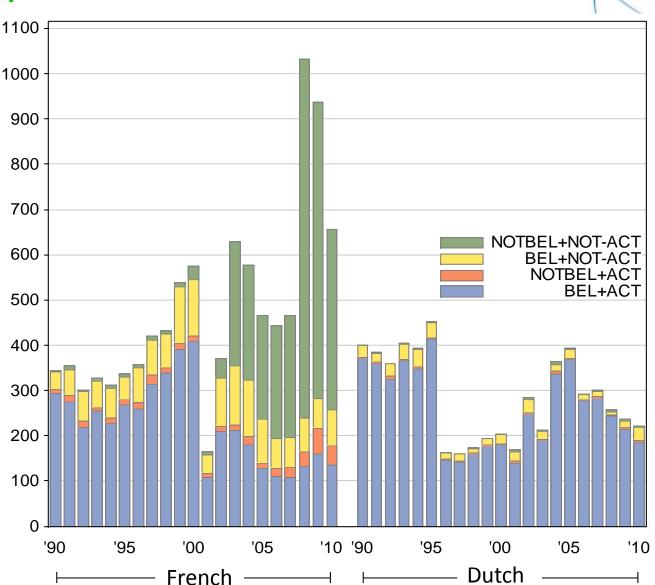




Professional mobility – Belgium Physiotherapists

Number of licensed physiotherapists per year and language of degree.

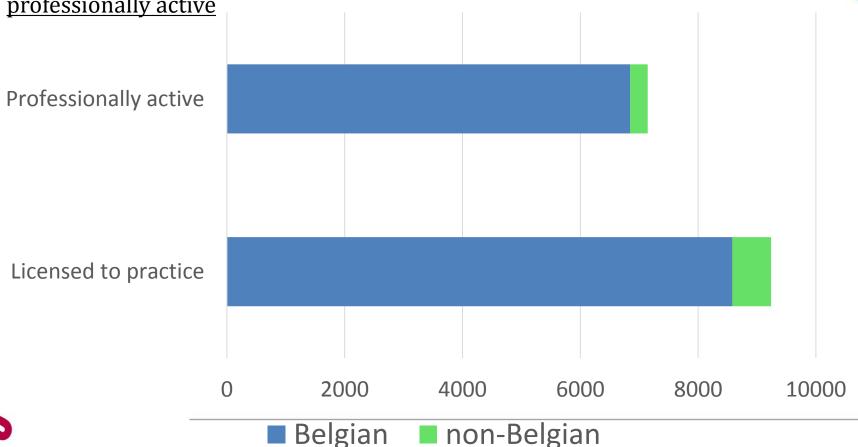
Distinguishing: active and non-active belgians and non belgians





Professional mobility – Belgium Dentists

<u>Proportion of non-belgian dentists – licensed to practice & professionally active</u>







Professional mobility – Belgium Medicine

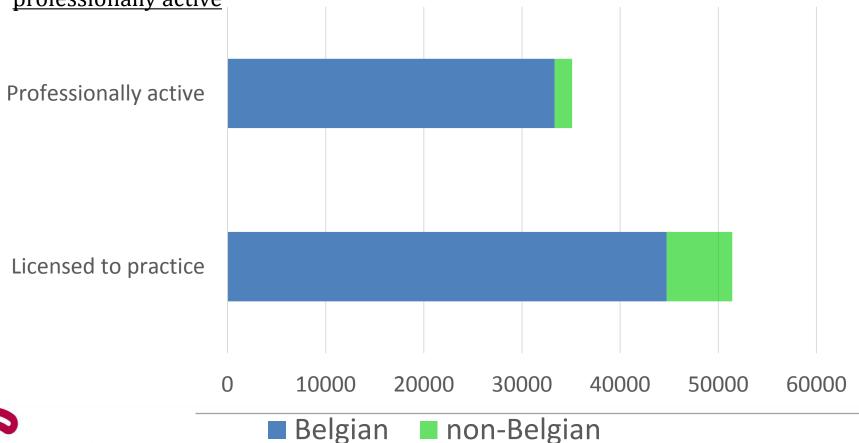
<u>Proportion of non-belgian doctors– licensed to practice & professionally active</u>

service public fédéral

SANTE PUBLIQUE,

ET ENVIRONNEMENT

TE DE LA CHAINE ALIMENTAIRE





Findings

- Double movement of mobility
 - Student mobility
 - Professional mobility → interpretation of data is more complex
- Current developments:
 - Number of students grows continuously
 - Education of numerous foreign students (particularly from neighbouring countries)
 - Different situation in Flemish and French speaking community
 - Professional mobility is increasing
 - Foreign professionals educated in Belgium do not always participate in the belgian labour market
 - ! Interpretation of resultats, ~ recent phenomenon
 - Delay between start of studies and entering labour market





Conclusions (1/2)

- Evolution of students and taking into account the capacity of universities and the quality of these studies
- Monitoring of mobility data is essential
- Phenomenon in motion where the consequences will be visible in a few years.
 - Long term observation
 - Distributing data between countries





Conclusions (2/2)

- Mobility challenges the quota system: only applicable to belgian degrees
- Directive DIR 2013-55: facilitates personal movements around Europe.
- Planning = international perspective
- Scenarios about workforce evolution: knowledge about observed trends before integrating them in the mathematical model.



