

Professional mobility of physicians in Europe

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Physician migration in the European Region

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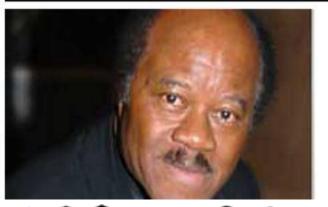




The Telegraph

Dr Daniel Ubani: German Locum doctor in new legal 'gag' row

A German locum doctor, Dr Daniel Ubani, who killed a pensioner with a massive dose of painkillers has taken legal action to "gag" his victim's family from talking to the British media, they claimed.



Estonia faces medical 'brain drain'

Jan 18, 2006 By Steve Roman



READY FOR EXPORT: Estonia's medics aren't the only ones heading West for higher wages. Students in a number of professional fields, from law to business, plan to pack their bags



MailOnline

British firms anger Baltic state by buying doctors and nurses in bulk to supply NHS



MailOnline

Second German doctor refuses to attend GMC death inquiry over 'worst ever op' after claiming he is a scapegoat

Free professional mobility in the EU

- Mobility is a civil right for EU and EFTA citizens (Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein) and Switzerland
- Professional mobility is one of the "four freedoms" of the EU (goods; capital; services and people)
- Mutual recognition scheme
 - Regulated professions (medical doctors, nurses, dentists, pharmacists)





Health Professional Shortages in the European Union

| Health | Estimated shortage | Estimated | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| professionals or | by 2020 | percentage of care not covered | | |
| other health | A CONTRACT OF STREET | | | |
| workers | | | | |
| Physicians | 230.000 | 13,5% | | |
| Dentists, pharmacists | 150.000 | 13,5% | | |
| and physiotherapists | | | | |
| Nurses | 590.000 | 14,0% | | |
| Total | 970.000 | 13,8% | | |

European Commission 201,0

PROMe KEUS

Informal meeting of Ministers for Health, 05 April 2011



PROMeTHEUS - the Project

Health PROfessional Mobility in THe European Union Study

Health Professional 23
Mobility and Health
Systems
Evidence from
To European countries

Edited by Matthias Wismar Claudia B. Maier Irene A. Glinos Gilles Dussault Josep Figueras







- What are the **motivations** to move?
- What are the impacts on HS performance?
 - What is its policy relevance?



PROMe KEUS Observatory

What are the policy options?

The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Community's Seventh Framework Programme (FP7/2007-2013) under grant agreement

Coverage: 17 countries

15 EU Member States:

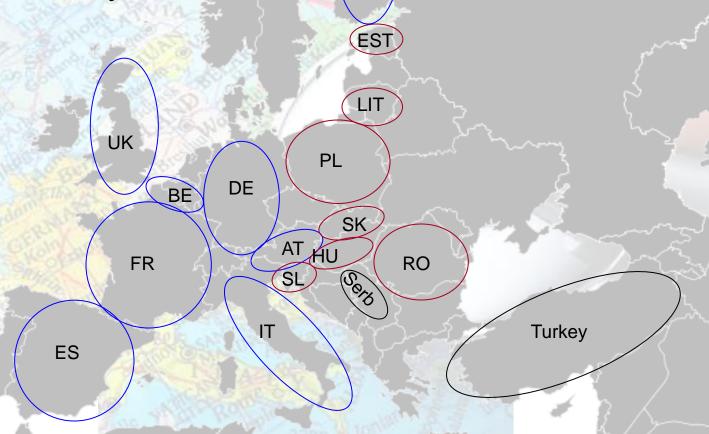
EU-15: Austria, Belgium, Finland, France,

Germany, Italy, Spain, UK

EU-12: Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania,

Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia

2 non-EU: Serbia, Turkey



FI

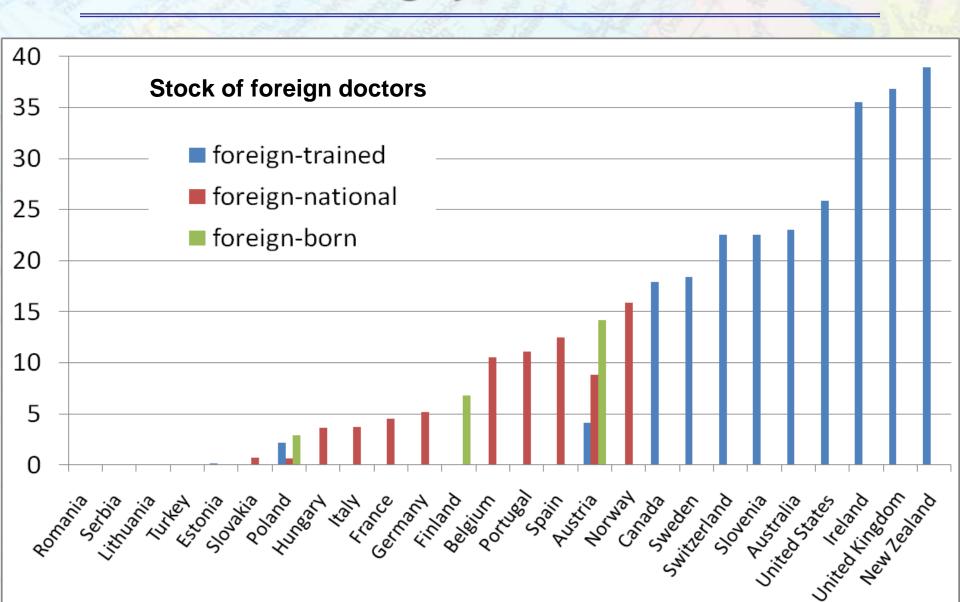
Health professional mobility

- Who was trained abroad (only latest qualification)
- Who was born abroad?
- Who holds another citizenship?
- Indicators and their limitations
 - Foreign trained (example International training courses, Semmelweis, Hungary)
 - Foreign born (example migration during childhood)
 - Foreign citizen (example Turkish citizen in





Magnitude of Mobility Reliance: significant but diverse



Magnitude of mobility: significant but diverse INFLOWS

Proportions of foreign inflows/ all new entrants:

Foreign medical doctors: UK (43%), BE (25%)

AU (13.5%), HU (5%), POL (3%)

Foreign nurses: IT (28%), UK (15%), BE (14%), HU (2%)

Foreign dentists: AU (41%), UK (34%), BE (19%) HU (10%), POL (3%)

Time trends: limited data but diversity
PROMe SEUS



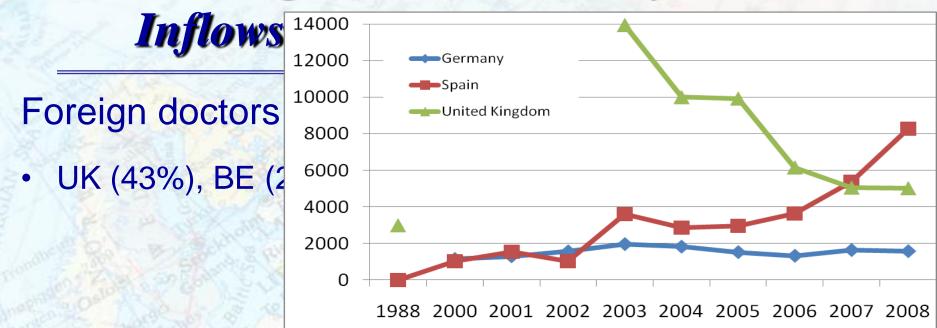
Types of health professional mobility

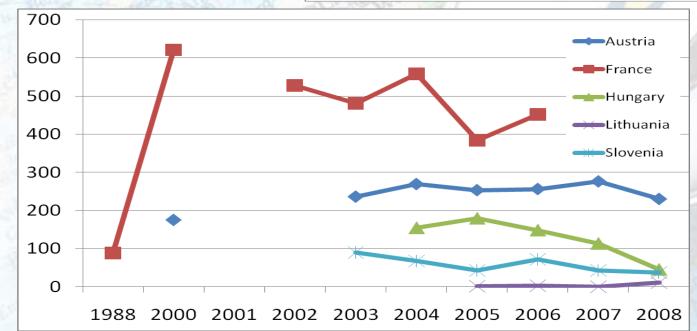
- Permanent stay
- Temporary stay for specialist training, personal experience, etc.
- Weekend shifts
- Dual practice
- Transit
- Daily commuting
- Temporary assignment (three month contract)
- Temporary contract on basis of special bilateral agreement



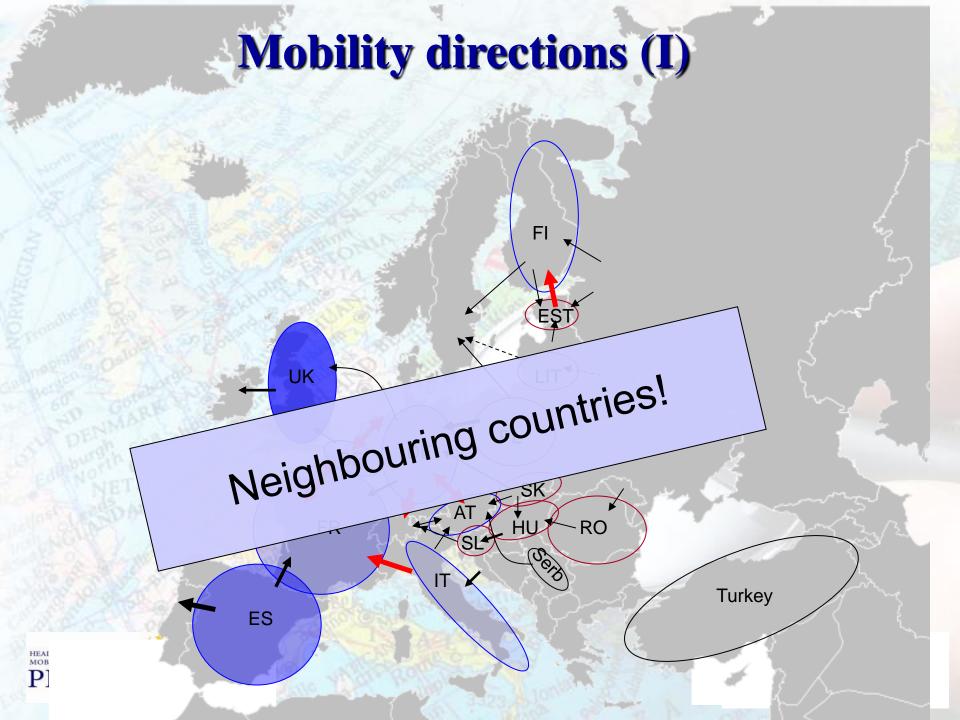


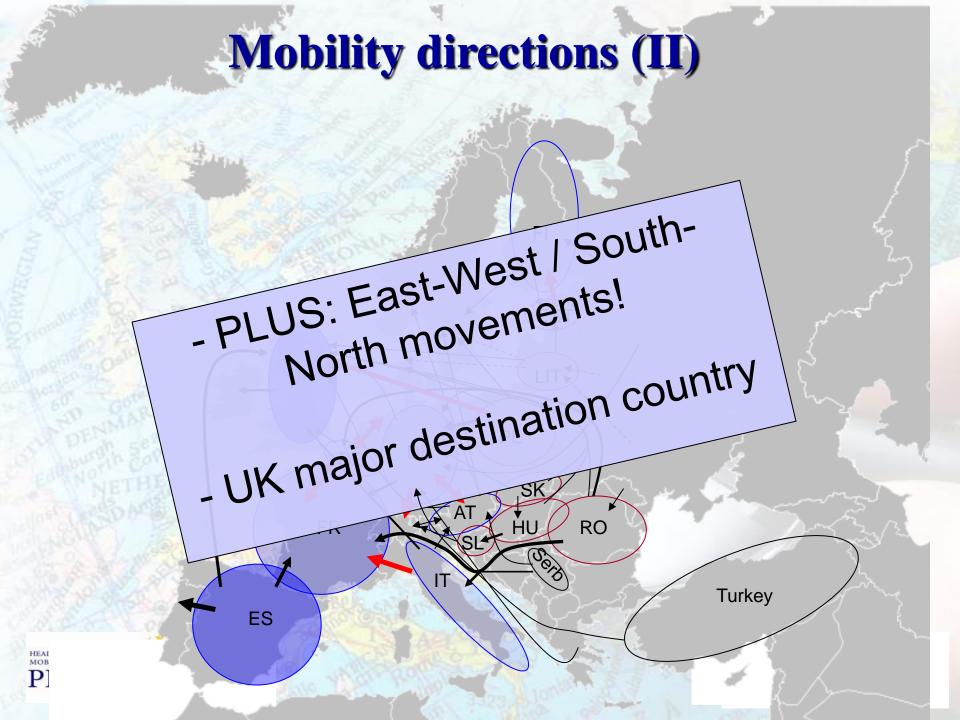
Magnitude of Mobility

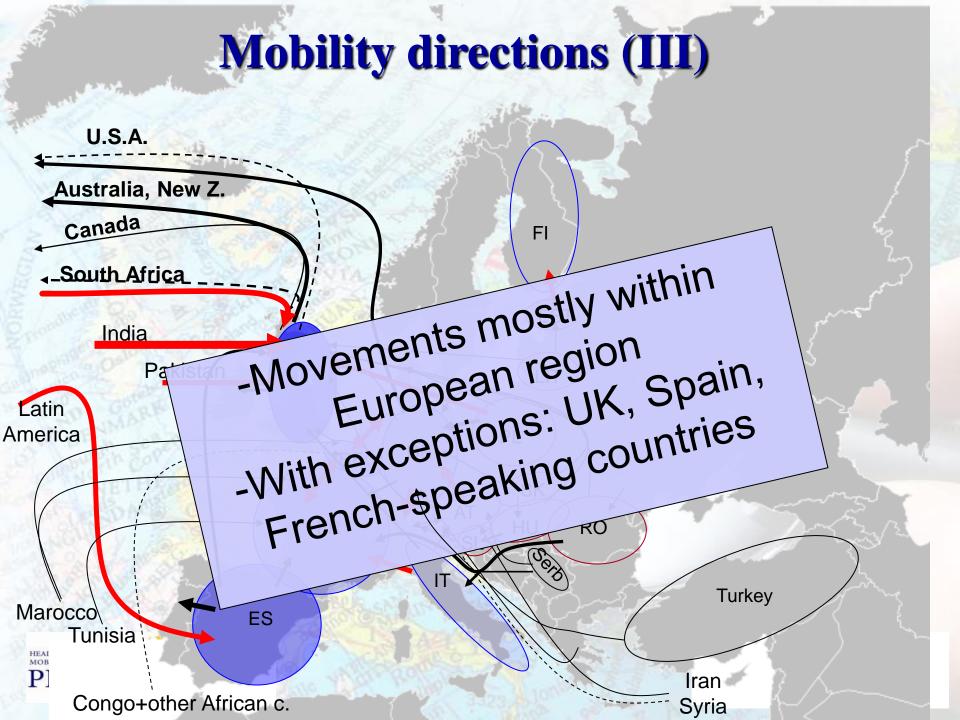












Effects of EU enlargement: less than expected Table 0.3. Yearly outflows/outflow intentions of medical doctors from selected 2004 and

2007 EU Member States

| 200. 201. | | Sec. | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| Country | Indicator | 2004 ^h | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Estonia | Intention to leave ^a | 283 | 79 | 87 | 75 | 79 | 106 |
| | (% among active workforce) | (6.5%) | (1.8%) | (2.0%) | (1.7%) | (1.8%) | (2.4%) |
| Hungary | Intention to leave ^b | 906 | 889 | 721 | 695 | 803 | 887 |
| | (% among active workforce) | (2.7%) | (2.7%) | (2.2%) | (2.1%) | (2.4%) | (n/a) |
| Lithuania | Intention to leave ^c | 357 | 186 | - | 1 = | - 1 | 132 |
| | (% among active workforce) | (2.7%) | (1.4%) | | | | (0.9%) |
| Poland | Intention to leave ^d | n/a | 3579 ⁱ | 1535 ⁱ | 1123 ⁱ | 901 ^j | n/a |
| Slovakia | Intention to leave ^e | 442 | 594 | 376 | 267 | 250 | 217 |
| Romania | Intention to leave f | | 1 | | 4990 | 2683 ^k | n/a |
| | (% among active workforce) | | | | (10.2%) | | |
| HEALTH PROFESSION | Emigration study ^g | CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE | ASSET | 75 - 61 | 1421 | n/a European | n/a |
| PROM | workforce) | | | | (3%) | | rvatory alth Systems and Poli |
| | | | | | | | |

EU-12 in destination countries: the UK example

Table 0.4. Medical doctors, nurses and midwives from EU-12 countries newly registered in the United Kingdom, 2003–2008

| Z Trong of Z as as as as | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|--------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| Medical doctors | 175 | 1 172 | 1 792 | 1 251 | 1 039 | 970 |
| Nurses and midwives | 84 | 87 | 305 | 848 | 958 | 932 |

Sources: GMC unpublished data 2009, NMC unpublished data 2009.





Effects of EU enlargement Lower than expected

- But higher than outflows from EU-15
- Annual emigration intentions in EU-12: ca.3%
- Decreasing trend after accession

East-West asymmetries worsened

- Flows predominantly East → West
- Outflows in all MS but EU-15 have significant inflows





Money motivates mobility

Income most cited for leavers, returners & 'stayers'

But also other pull / push factors

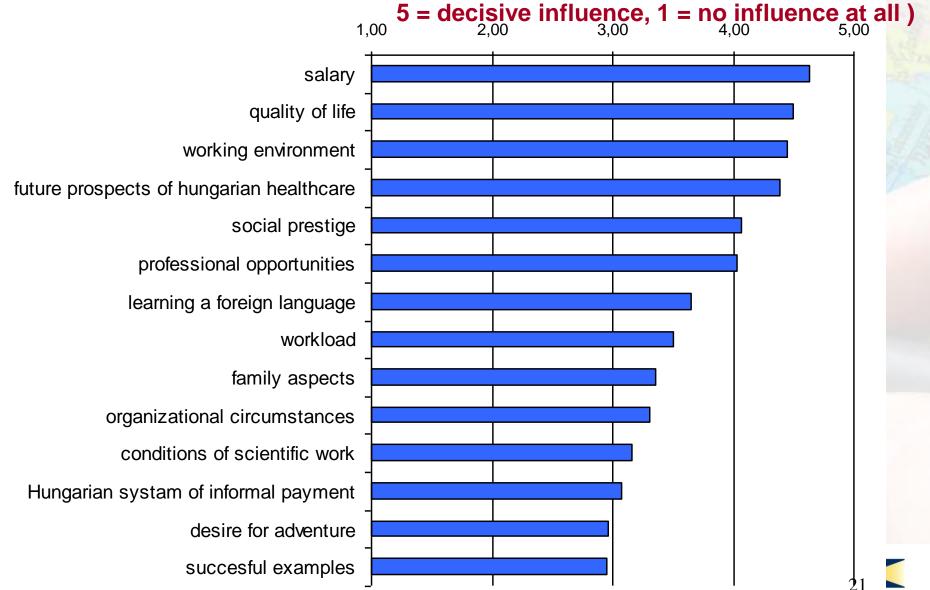
- Working conditions (environment, infrastructures,..)
- Education / career opportunities
- Low social recognition
- Incomplete health reforms





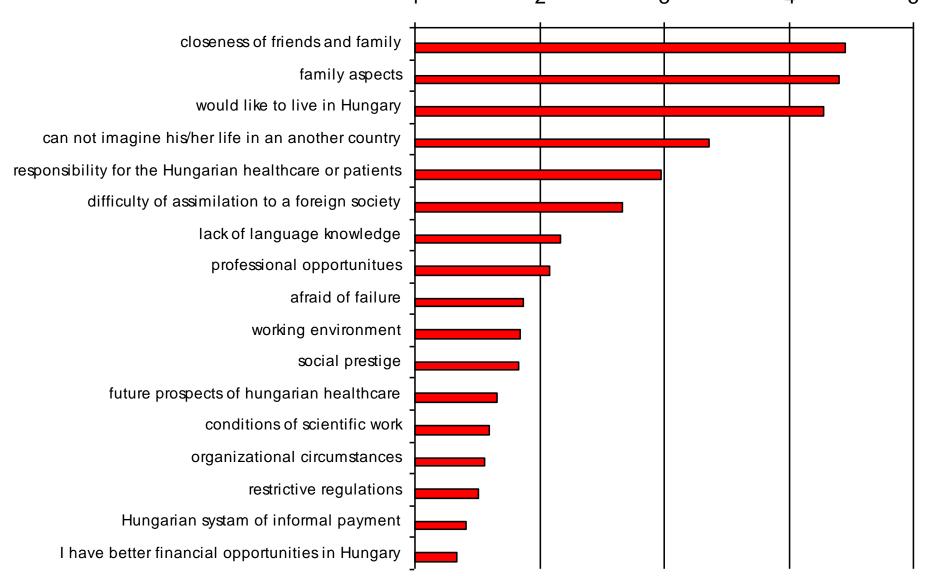
Motivations to go

(2010 residents, N= 294, Lickert scales with 5 grades,



Motivations to stay

(2010 residents, N= 171, Lickert scales with 5 grades, 5 = decisive influence, 1 = no influence at all.)



Impact on Health System Performance Subtle but Significant

Access: shortages (size, skill mix & geographical)

But policy relevance of mobility?

- Against domestic workforce issues: e.g. distribution, skill mix, ageing, attrition, underproduction,...
- High relevance in AU, HU, RO, SK, ES & UK





Mobility in a changing context Risks & Uncertainties

- Demographic trends: ageing workforce / new skill mix
- Worsening shortages: 1 MM health workers by 2020
- Europeanization
 - Lifting of labour market restrictions 755
- Future enlargements of reliance?
- Etnical considerations?





1. Strengthen workforce strategies



- Retention: working conditions & environment
 - Salary, infrastructures, technologies
- Domestic supply: 'self sufficiency' policy
- Optimize skills
- Effective employment of foreign professionals









2. Improve workforce planning

- Advance workforce planning / forecasting
 - FI (public/private), ES (modelling) BE, UK
- Needs assessment responding to changing context
 - Numbers and skills
 - Training & recruiting
 - Motivation (attrition and mobility)
 - Working conditions / environment
- European workforce planning framework
 - Data sources, forecasting methodologies, workforce policies





3. Improve data / evidence

- i. Data: more & better quality
 - Agreed measures: stock, inflow, outflow
 - Time series
 - Improve for nurses
 - Compulsory registration, personalized data,...
- ii. Monitoring the workforce overall
 - Workforce, recruitment, training policies
 - EU wide
- iii. Evaluate workforce strategies





| | 4. Apply international frameworks | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|----------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|--|--|--|
| | Intl Code | Bilateral agreement | Twinning | Staff exch. | Education support | Compensation | Training export | | | |
| AU BE | × | International code useful if | | | | | | | | |
| EST | | Monitor | ring | | | | | | | |
| FIN | | Account | tability | | | | | | | |
| FR | | Sanction | ns | | | | | | | |
| DE HU | | Bilateral | | | | | | | | |

- Excluding recruitment from certain countries
- Mutual recognition of diplomas

LIT

PL

RO

SER

SK

SL

ES

TKY

UK

- Particularly effective for third countries
- · Twinning, staff exchange, training: complementary

In Sum ...

- Health Professional mobility matters
- Impact & policy relevance increasing
- Focus on workforce & planning strategies
- EU wide cooperation







European Diplomas

- Mobility
- Quality assurance
- Mark of excellence
- Promotion
- Certification
- Mutual recognition
- National adoption







THANKS



