



OECD DATA COLLECTION ON DOCTORS (AND OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONALS): PAST AND CURRENT ACTIVITIES

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General approach to OECD data collection

- OECD collecting data on health workforce since early 1990s (as part of broader data collection on health and health systems)
- Rely on network of national correspondents across OECD countries (from national statistical offices, national health institutes or Health Ministries)
- Since 2010, data collected jointly with Eurostat and WHO-Europe in Joint Questionnaire on non-monetary health care statistics:
 - reduce data collection burden on national correspondents
 - improve data consistency in international databases
- Data collection based as much as possible on international standards and definitions to promote comparability (e.g., ISCO-o8)



Framework to guide data collection and analysis of health workers

Inflows

Education
Immigration
Return to the health workforce

Stock



Outflows

Retirement
Emigration of foreign and home trained
Temporary exits from the health workforce

Policies on:

- Education
- Pay
- Working conditions
- Migration
- Retirement



Scope of OECD data collection

Regular OECD/Eurostat/WHO-Europe Joint Questionnaire

1) Stock: How many doctors?

- based on three concepts (practising, professionally active, all licensed to practice)
- broken down by age, gender and broad categories of doctors

2) Inflows: How many new graduates from medical programmes?

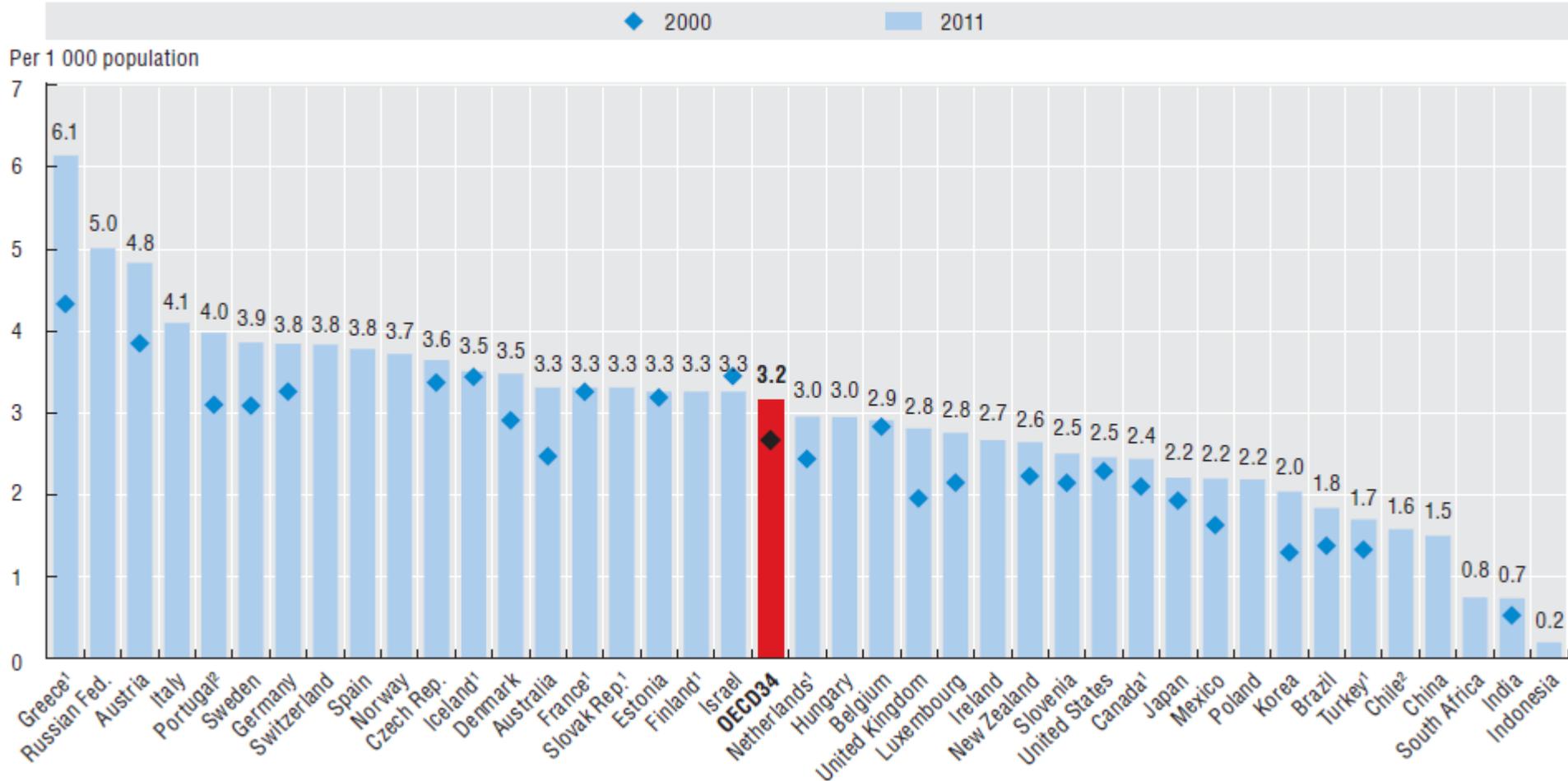
OECD Pilot Data Collections (late 2013 and 2014)

1) Inflows: Student intakes in medical and nursing programmes (with support from European Commission)

2) Inflows: International migration of doctors and nurses (with support from WHO-Headquarter)



Number of doctors per 1 000 population: Increased in all OECD countries since 2000 (except in Israel)



1. Data include not only doctors providing direct care to patients, but also those working in the health sector as managers, educators, researchers, etc. (adding another 5-10% of doctors).

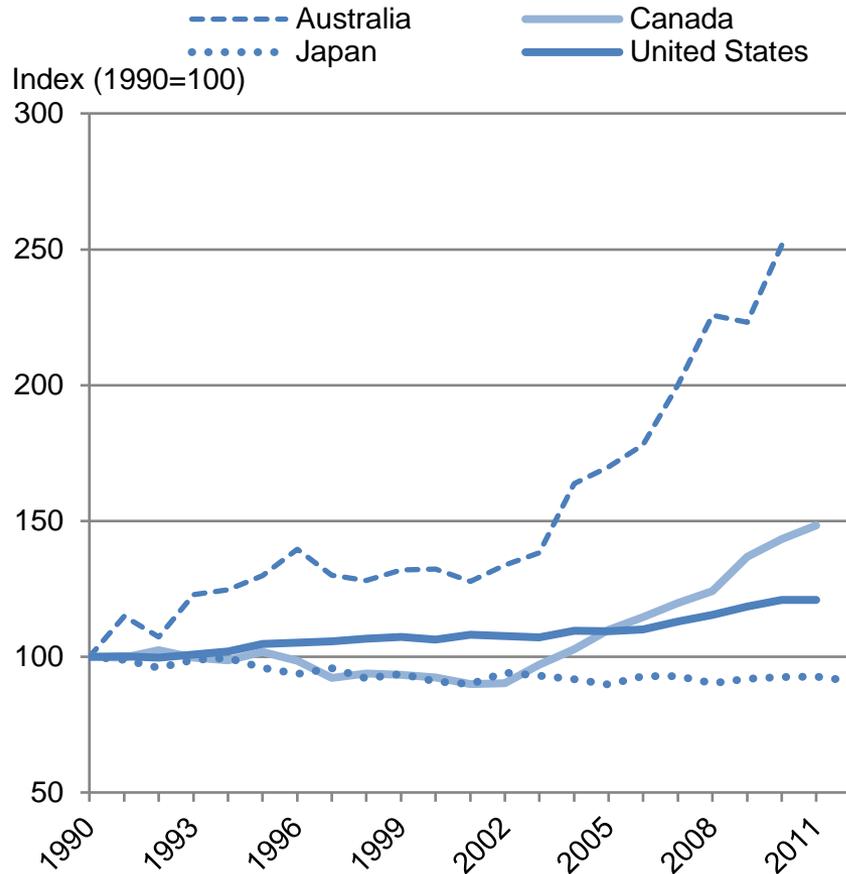
2. Data refer to all doctors licensed to practice (resulting in a large over-estimation of the number of practising doctors in Portugal).

Source: OECD Health Statistics 2013, OECD (<http://www.oecd.org/health/healthdata>)

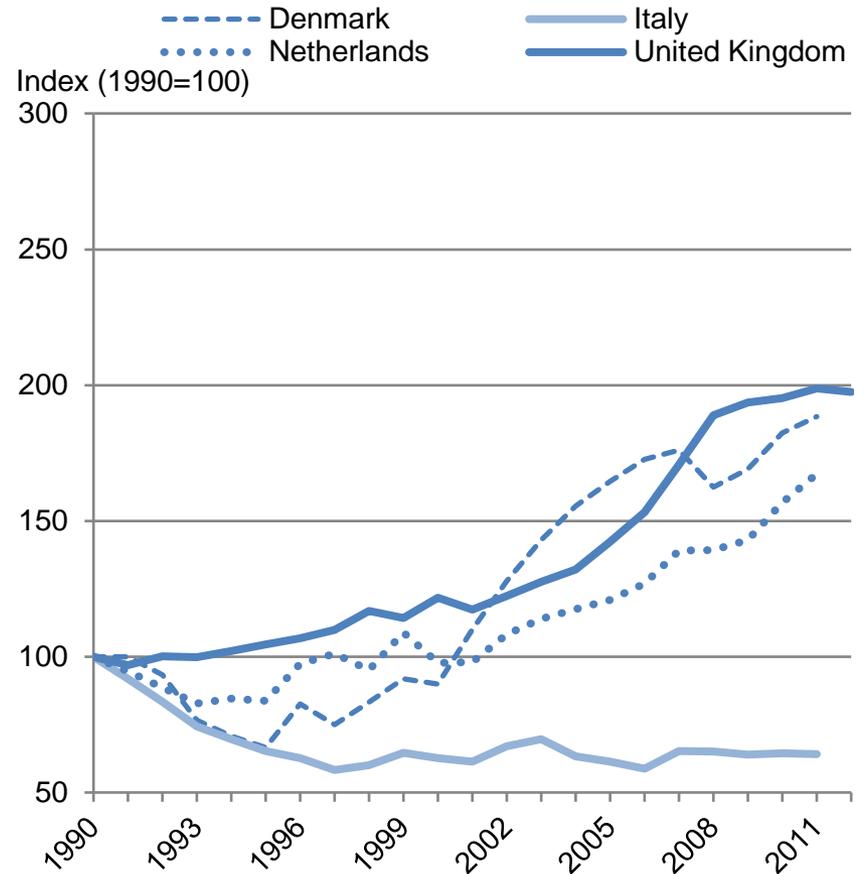


Number of medical graduates: Increased rapidly in some countries since 2000

Non-European countries



European countries





RENEWED DATA COLLECTION ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION OF DOCTORS AND NURSES



Aim of new data collection on health workforce migration

- Update data on international migration of foreign-trained doctors and nurses first reported in 2007 chapter in OECD International Migration Outlook (and then pursued partly in OECD Health Data questionnaire and reported in Health at a Glance up to 2009)
- Part of broader OECD project involving both OECD Migration Division and Health Division: including also data collection on foreign-born doctors and nurses (based on national census around 2010/11)
- Work done also in close collaboration with WHO-Headquarters (input to reporting process on the Global Code on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel) – possible inclusion in future waves of OECD/Eurostat/WHO-Europe Joint Questionnaire



New context for new data collection on international migration of doctors and nurses

- Accession of new countries to the EU: Bulgaria and Romania in early 2007, Croatia in mid-2013 (reduced barriers to mobility -> increasing migration?)
- Economic crisis starting in mid-2008 (reduced demand for doctors and nurses? -> reducing migration?)
- Education policies: Big increase in medical student intakes and graduates in many countries in recent years (reducing migration?)
- Growing internationalisation of higher education including medical education (increasing flows of domestic students studying abroad and coming back afterwards)
- Adoption of Global Code on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel in May 2010 (reducing active recruitment in countries suffering from acute shortages?)



Scope and approach to new data collection

- Focus on foreign-trained (where first diploma was obtained), with foreign-born as ‘second best’ option
- Focus primarily on ‘stock’, but data on annual flows also requested
- By countries of origin (full list of countries worldwide)
- From 2000 to 2012 (trends analysis)
- Main data source: Professional registries or other sources (physician surveys)



OECD questionnaire on foreign-trained doctors (stock)

Table A1 - Stock of doctors by country of first qualification

Notes:

Data in the table should be expressed in absolute numbers.

If the information is not available type "NA".

If you wish, you can replace this list of countries by any other list that you use for national purpose.

If there are national citizens who went to study abroad and came back afterwards, they can be reported in the table under the line corresponding to your country.

| Country of first qualification | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total number of doctors | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestically-trained doctors | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Foreign-trained doctors | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Foreign-trained doctors by country of first qualification | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | AFG | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | ALB | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | DZA | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Andorra | AND | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | AGO | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Antigua and Barbuda | ATG | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | ARG | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Armenia | ARM | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | AUS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | AUT | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Azerbaijan | AZE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bahamas (the) | BHS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bahrain | BHR | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | BGD | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barbados | BRB | | | | | | | | | | | | |



OECD questionnaire on foreign-trained doctors (stock by category)

Table A2 - Stock of doctors by country of first qualification and category (generalist or specialist)

Notes:

Data in the table should be expressed in absolute numbers.

If the information is not available type "NA".

If you wish, you can replace this list of countries by any other list that you use for national purpose.

If there are national citizens who went to study abroad and came back afterwards, they can be reported in the table under the line corresponding to your country.

Specify the year (2012 or latest year available) :

Category

| Country of first qualification | | Generalist medical practitioners | | | Specialist medical practitioners | | | Doctors not further defined |
|--|-----|----------------------------------|-------------|-------|----------------------------------|-------------|-------|-----------------------------|
| | | Fully registered | In training | Total | Fully registered | In training | Total | Total |
| Total number of doctors by category | | | | | | | | |
| Domestically-trained doctors by category | | | | | | | | |
| Foreign-trained doctors by category | | | | | | | | |
| Foreign-trained doctors by country of first qualification and category | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | AFG | | | | | | | |
| Albania | ALB | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | DZA | | | | | | | |
| Andorra | AND | | | | | | | |
| Angola | AGO | | | | | | | |
| Antigua and Barbuda | ATG | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | ARG | | | | | | | |
| Armenia | ARM | | | | | | | |
| Australia | AUS | | | | | | | |



OECD questionnaire on foreign-trained doctors (flow)

Table B1 - Annual flow of doctors by country of first qualification

Notes:

Data in the table should be expressed in absolute numbers.

If the information is not available type "NA".

If you wish, you can replace this list of countries by any other list that you use for national purpose.

If there are national citizens who went to study abroad and came back afterwards, they can be reported in the table under the line corresponding to your country.

Country of first qualification

2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012

Total annual flow of foreign-trained doctors

Annual flow of foreign-trained doctors by country of first qualification

Afghanistan AFG
 Albania ALB
 Algeria DZA
 Andorra AND
 Angola AGO
 Antigua and Barbuda ATG
 Argentina ARG
 Armenia ARM
 Australia AUS
 Austria AUT
 Azerbaijan AZE
 Bahamas (the) BHS
 Bahrain BHR
 Bangladesh BGD
 Barbados BRB
 Belarus BLR
 Belgium BEL
 Belize BLZ

| Country of first qualification | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total annual flow of foreign-trained doctors | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annual flow of foreign-trained doctors by country of first qualification | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Andorra | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Antigua and Barbuda | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Armenia | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Azerbaijan | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bahamas (the) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bahrain | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barbados | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belarus | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belize | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



Who is involved in this OECD data collection?

- Questionnaire sent to a mix of regular data correspondents for OECD/Eurostat/WHO Joint Questionnaire and professional associations (e.g., in the case of France, Germany, Austria)
- May require further assistance from professional associations in some countries (e.g., Italy and Greece)
- May also require assistance from professional associations to properly interpret the data



Timeline

- November 2013 to January 2014: Data collection (sending out the questionnaire and receiving data submissions)
- January 2014 to April 2014: Data validation, database production and data analysis
- May 2014: Preparation of first draft report on results from this data collection
- June 2014: First draft report presented to OECD Working Party on Migration and OECD Health Committee
- Summer 2014: Finalisation of the report