

Health Professionals Report : Capacity, Accessibility and Production

Specialty of Interest : Midwife

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INAMI-RIZIV

Introduction

Introduction

This report provides a comprehensive overview per healthcare specialty working within the Belgian health insurance system, within hospital and ambulatory settings.

Professional perspective:

 Aspects covered are: capacity, production (numbers and financials), subspecialties, replacement rates. Those aspects are described by gender, age, geography, type of activity, workplace, evolution.

Patient perspective:

• Accessibility and frequentation are described by gender, age, social status, geographical distribution, evolution.

Data Sources & Transformations

This report draws insights from the "Doc P" database, encompassing patients who sought care in Belgium and claimed insurance reimbursement. The database spans from accounting years:

- 2013 to 2023 for health professionals
- 2018 to 2023 for health professionals subspecialties
- 2018 to 2022 for insured coverage and patient frequentation

Each studied year N is coupled with socio-demographic data on providers as of December 31 N.

To address GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation) compliance for small cell data, numbers from fewer than 5 registered providers are hidden.

Contact

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Additional information

For official information regarding the number of healthcare providers :

NIHDI : please click <u>FR | NL</u>
 MOH : please click <u>FR | NL</u>

Key Variables & Metrics

Healthcare professional perspective (specialty is determined by grouping <u>NIHDI competency codes</u>):

- <u>Demographic characteristics</u> are age (groups by 10Y), sex (M/F), working address (or contact address if not available), communication language (Dutch/French), convention status (full, partly), activity status (>1 intervention/year), type of prestation (see <u>NIHDI</u> nomenclature).
- <u>Numeric characteristics</u> are number of professionals (all providers registered within INAMI-RIZIV), number and cost of (reimbursed) prestations. Evolution is available since 2012 for professionals figures and since 2018 for the study of their activity.
- <u>FTE (full-time equivalent)</u> is calculated to determine the workload of a healthcare provider (= total reimbursements by provider in a given year divided by the median amount of reimbursements for providers aged 45 to 54 in the same specialty, see Annex 1). FTE values are capped at 1. The FTE for employed doctors in medical homes (lump sum financing) was estimated at 0.82 per doctor because the actual FTE cannot be evaluated given the absence of activity registration. Medical homes with lumpsum are not included in the productivity calculation. General practitioners with "Fee for Service" in the title specifies that doctors and patients in medical homes with lumpsum are excluded from the analysis. Weighted conventioned FTE refers to the adjusted calculation where FTEs for partially conventioned providers are multiplied by 0,5.
- Working place: distinction is made between private, polyclinic, day hospitals, or hospital stays, depending on the place of prestation.
- <u>Subspecialty Clusters</u>: Healthcare providers within a specialty can be clustered based on ([sub] group of similar) nomenclature codes reimbursed or working place.
- Indicators of Density: FTE/10.000 insured, total activity/FTE, reimbursement/FTE, number of patients/FTE.

Patient perspective:

- <u>Demographic characteristics</u> are age, sex (M/F), address of residence (not treatment place!) (by region, province, etc.), social status (normal and preferential regime [BIM])), type of specialty contacted during the year.
- <u>Patients Indicators</u>: insured coverage (% at least 1 contact) (N.B. Specialists in training included), insured frequentation (number of contacts/insured), patient frequentation (number contacts/patient).

A KPI (Key Performance Indicator) color system is used in this report. It is shown as

- Grey for contextual information
- Green for positive performance compared to starting year
- Red for negative performance compared to starting year

Limitations & Assumptions

- Professional density: metrics in this report were not standardized to a consistent population size, which means comparisons between regions or provinces may not be entirely fair or accurate.
- Patient analysis uses actual care years, not accounting years, unlike other analyses. If the analysis year is N, the last available year for patient analysis is N-1 in order to present relevant data.
- The calculation of FTEs may be impacted by modifications of competency codes over the years. A change within a specialty affects the median of reimbursements and thus generates breaks in the evolution of FTEs (see the recognition of nephrologists since 2022 for internal medicine). The median value changes depending on the year (see Annex 1).



Speciality Metrics and Comparison (2023): Midwife

Nursing and Midwifery Profession

Midwife Nurse

This sheet compares the specialty of interest (left) with comparison group (right).

Midwife				
Competency Description Code				
40002	Midwives authorized to perform obstetrical services			
40003	Midwives authorized to perform obstetrical services and prescribe medicines			
41402	Midwives qualified before 1/10/2018			

	Midwife	Nursing and Midwifery	
# N SubSpecialities	1	2	
# N Total	10,024	112,992	
# N Active	3,818	35,580	
# Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)	2,446	24,296	
€ Expenses per FTE	25,539	82,163	
65+	% Active % FTE 1% 1%	% Active % FTE 2% 1%	
Convention Weighted Convention Accreditation	% Active % FTE 91% 91% 91% 91% (Bla (Bla	% Active % FTE 98% 99% 98% 99% (Bla (Bla	

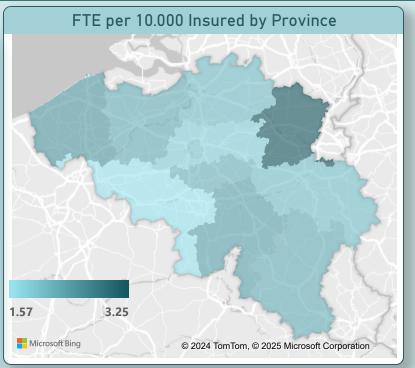


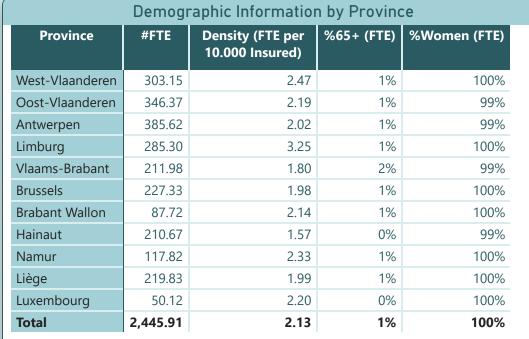
Geographical Accessibility (2023): Midwife

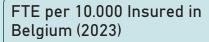
Geographical accessibility is measured by density, calculated as the number of FTE (Full Time Equivalent) per 10.000 insured and comparing the results between provinces and regions. Metrics in this report were not standardized to a consistent population size.

<u>Indicators</u>:

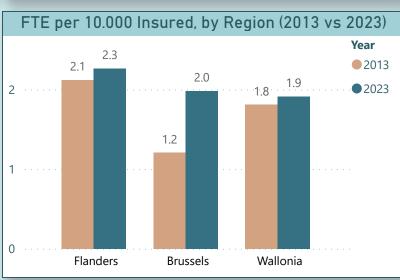
- Geographical distribution which enables to check for homogeneity.
- Evolution over 10 years and growth rate within that period.
- Comparison of number of FTE and number of insured to detect correlation.

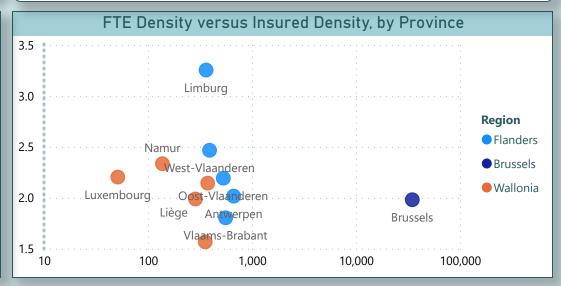






2. 13 × 2013: 1.93 (+10.27%)







Financial Accessibility (2023): Midwife

Financial accessibility is measured by the number of weighted conventioned FTE (Full time equivalent) by 10.000 insured. Weighted conventioned FTE refers to the adjusted calculation where FTEs for partially conventioned providers are multiplied by 0,5.

Convention means that the professional is committed to respect prices determined in the NIHDI convention. This agreement can occur partly (at specific hours during the week) or totally (all the working hours). The conventioned FTE for partially conventioned providers is calculated as half of their total FTE.

- Indicators :% FTE meeting the criteria / total FTE
- Financial accessibility is gauged by weighted conventioned FTE (Full Time Equivalent) per 10.000 insured.

% Weighted Conventioned FTE (2023)

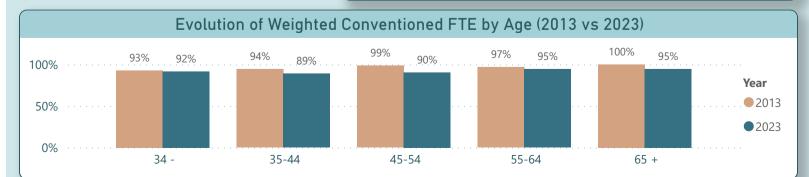
91%! 2013: 95% (-4.04%)

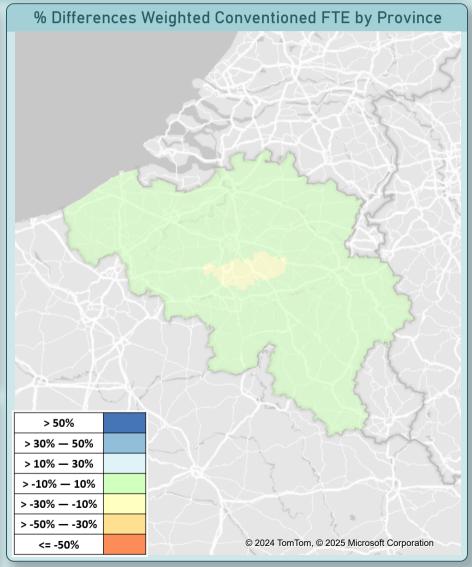
% Conventioned FTE by Language and Regime

Language	Part	Full	Total	Weighted
FR		91%	91%	91%
NL		91%	91%	91%
Total		91%	91%	91%

Demographic information by Province				
Province	Density (FTE per 10.000 Insured)	Density (Weighted Conventioned FTE per 10.000 Insured)	% Weighted Conventioned FTE	
West-Vlaanderen	2.47	2.37	96%	
Oost-Vlaanderen	2.19	2.01	91%	
Antwerpen	2.02	1.67	83%	
Limburg	3.25	3.07	94%	
Vlaams-Brabant	1.80	1.64	91%	
Brussels	1.98	1.68	85%	
Brabant Wallon	2.14	1.64	77%	
Hainaut	1.57	1.49	95%	
Namur	2.33	2.31	99%	
Liège	1.99	1.90	95%	
Luxembourg	2.20	2.14	97%	
Total	2.13	1.93	91%	

Demographic Information by Province







Subspecialties Activity and Working Place: Midwife

Reimbursement by FTE (2023)

20,627 2018: 21,620 (-4.6%)

The level of activity is measured by the total reimbursement amount of the specialty. The distribution of the reimbursement by specialty allows to distinguish different types of activity which are grouped to study what kind of procedures are done and where. The type of activity is described by 2 criteria: the place of work and the nature of the activity:

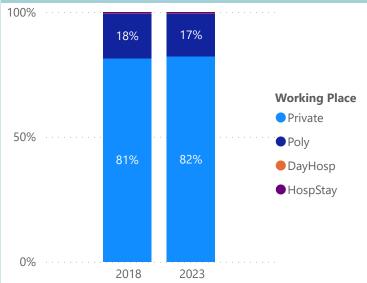
- The place of work is the place where the activity takes place (private, polyclinic, day hospital, hospital stay).
- The nature of the activity is described according to 2 logics of grouping. The traditional distribution of reimbursements within NIHDI (N01 contacts, N20 surgery, etc.) and a specific, more detailed breakdown to identify sub-specialties within the specialty (i.e. cardiac surgery within surgery).

Indicators:

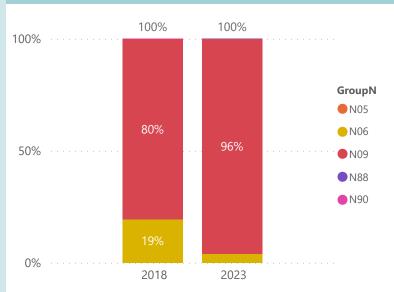
- Reimbursement (in Euros) / FTE
- % Reimbursement (in Euros) by category / total reimbursement (in Euros)

The evolution provides information on the stability of the patterns of the activity comparing year N with N-5.

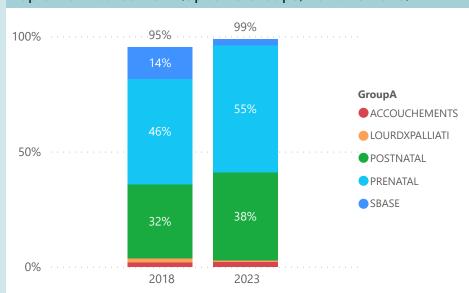
Reimbursement by Working Place (2018 vs 2023)



Top 5 Reimbursement (NIHDI Groups, 2018 vs 2023)



Top 5 Reimbursement (Specific Groups, 2018 vs 2023)



Description	
Physiotherapy	
Care of nurses carers and nursing auxiliaries	
Deliveries - midwives	
Rehabilitation + personal share rehabilitation centers	
Tobacco withdrawal	

GroupA	Description
ACCOUCHEMENTS	Delivery (nurse)
LOURDXPALLIATI	Palliative (nurse)
POSTNATAL	Postnatal (nurse)
PRENATAL	Prenatal (nurse)
SBASE	General C.(nurse)

Subspecialties Activity and Working Place (2023): Midwife

Subspecialties are identified by the working place and/or type of activity (see previous page): the assignment of a health care provider to a sub-specialty prioritizes the type of activity exercised. In general, the type of activity with the most reimbursements, if the amount exceeds 10% of reimbursements in all types of activity, determines the specialty of the health care provider. If no particular activity was identified for the specialty, the assignment was done on the criterium of the workplace: hospital, polyclinic, private. If there is no clear distinction between the different locations, then the cluster is named "Mixed". Clusters less than 5 FTE or less than 0,5% of total FTE are left out. Comparison of clusters helps to understand differences in nature of work.

Indicators:

• % FTE by type of cluster

Medical Home

• % type of activity (in Euro) / total reimbursement (in euro) by cluster

5,649

FTE and median Reimbursement by Subspecialty Subspecialty FTE Reimb per Provider Birth/Delivery 2,005 13,781 Nursing care 106 50,636

8



Accessibility, Insured Coverage (2022): Midwife

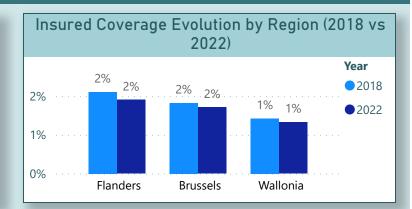
Disparities in insured coverage can help to understand accessibility.

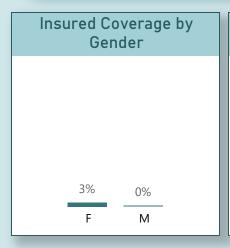
Indicator:

• Percentage of insured persons having at least one contact per year with the specialty (by category of patient) (N.B. Specialists in training included)

Comparison between categories of patients helps to identify possible disparities in accessibility by criterium (gender, age group, geography or socio-economic status, Global Medical File (GMF) status).

Insured Coverage by GMF Status 2% 2% 1% GMF GMF No Chronic GMF







Insured Coverage (2022)

2%!
2018: 2% (-8.47%)

Ratio Female/Male (2022)

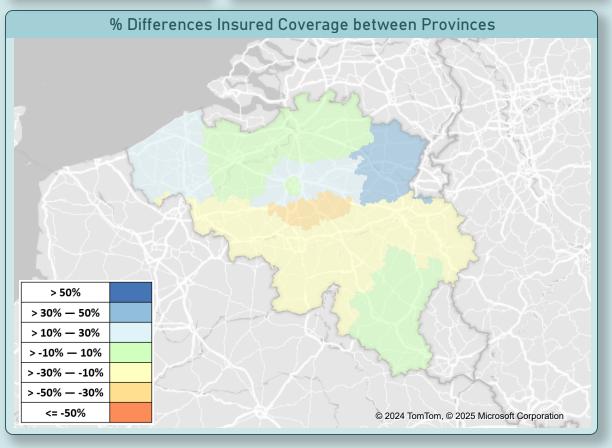
Ratio Female/Male (2022

2018: 5.49 (+31.17%)

Ratio Bim/Standard (2022)

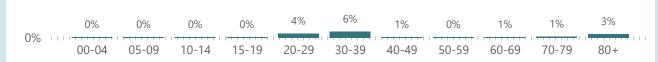
1.23

2018: 1.59 (-22.42%)



Insured Coverage by Age of Patients

50%





Accessibility, Contacts per Insured (2022): Midwife

Number of contacts per insured is a complementary measure to understand accessibility.

<u>Indicator</u>: number of contacts (by category of insured) is respectively calculated

- per insured
- per patient (insured who at least has one contact with health provider)

Categories of insured are defined by several criteria: gender, social status, age group, residence geography.

Contacts per Insured (2022)

2018: 0.19 (-4.98%)

Insured Coverage (2022)

2018: 2% (-5%)

Contacts per Insured Insured Coverage | Contacts per Patient

Contacts per Patient (2022)

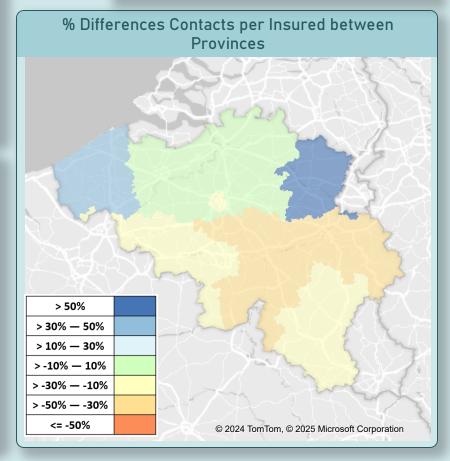
2018: 10.20 (+0.02%)

Average Contacts per Insured by Social Status (2018 vs 2022)						
0.41 Year						
0.4	2022					
0.3						
0.2 0.14 0.14						
0.1						
0.0 BIM Standard						

Age I dilett	Contacts per misured	misured coverage	Contacts per l'attent
00-04	0.00	0%	7.06
05-09	0.01	0%	10.56
10-14	0.01	0%	11.34
15-19	0.02	0%	6.03
20-29	0.23	4%	6.08
30-39	0.36	6%	6.28
40-49	0.05	1%	6.97
50-59	0.04	0%	12.38
60-69	0.10	1%	16.27
70-79	0.24	1%	20.53
80+	0.83	3%	26.27

Average Contacts per Insured (2018 vs 2022)				
0.24	Year ● 2018			
0.21	• 2022			
0.2				
	0.12			
0.1				
0.0 Flanders	Brussels Wallonia			

Province	Contacts per Insured	Insured Coverage	Contacts per Patient
West-Vlaanderen	0.24	2%	12.00
Oost-Vlaanderen	0.18	2%	9.70
Antwerpen	0.17	2%	10.31
Limburg	0.36	2%	14.46
Vlaams-Brabant	0.17	2%	9.26
Brussels	0.12	2%	6.87
Brabant Wallon	0.10	1%	8.71
Hainaut	0.13	1%	9.84
Namur	0.11	1%	7.93
Liège	0.09	1%	7.29
Luxembourg	0.13	2%	8.74



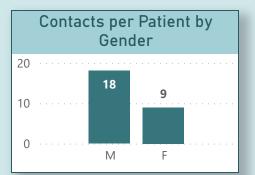


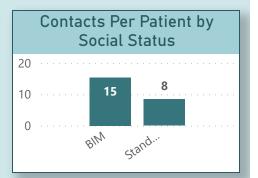
Patient Frequentation (2022): Midwife

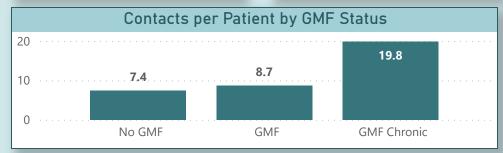
Frequentation of patients (number of contacts) is a measure to understand health consumption and workload.

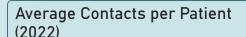
<u>Indicator</u>: number of contacts (by patient category) is calculated per patient (insured who at least has one contact with a health provider).

Categories of patients are defined by several criteria: gender, social status, age group, residence geography, GMF (Global Medical File) Status.









10.20 2018: 10.20 (+0.02%)

Average Providers per Patient (2022)

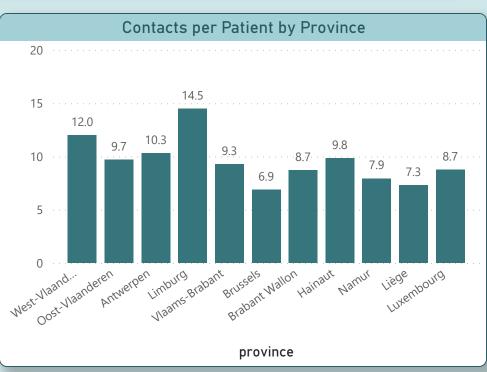
2.0 2018: 1.9 (+5.54%)

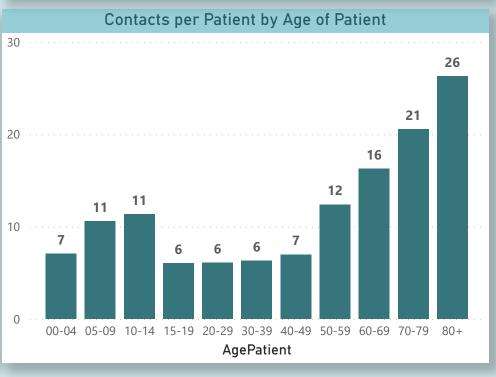
Average Age of Contacts (2022)

57.5 2018: 61.3 (-6.13%)

Average Age of Patients (2022)

42.8 2018: 46.0 (-6.99%)





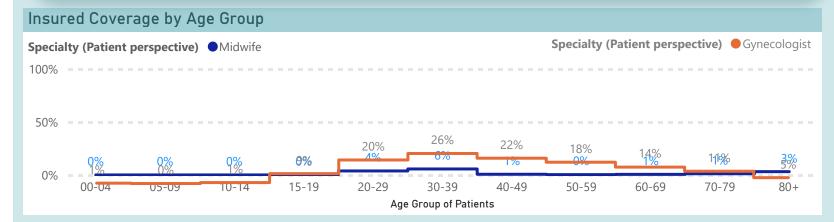


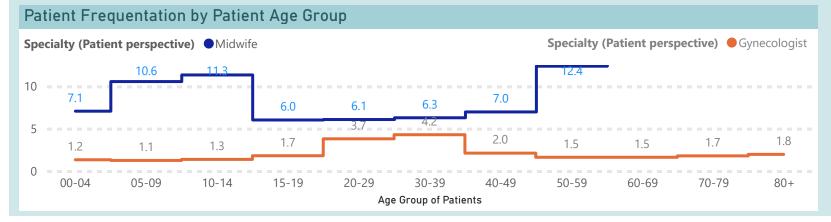
Complementarity with comparison group (2022): Midwife

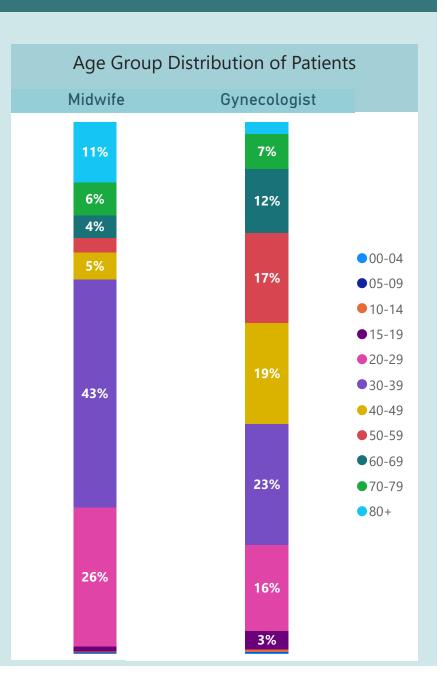
Complementarity compares on the one side insured coverage and on the other side patient frequentation (contacts per patient).

Indicators:

- Insured coverage
- Patient frequentation (contacts per patient)









Workload (2022): Midwife

Workload by specialty provides insight into the work volume per year of the specialty by FTE and the patient base population (Individual patients are allocated to one single professional per specialty per year to build the patient base population for each single professional (age, language, gender, work address, convention status, accreditation)

Indicators:

- Workload : contacts / FTE
- Patient base population: Patients / FTE
- Contacts per patient per provider

Limitation: working address of health professionals can be different than the location of patients. This can explain differences in workload results (contact/FTE, patients/FTE) and lead to misinterpretation for geographical criteria (province) especially for small numbers of working professionals. Also if the number of FTE by cell is inferior to 5, contacts per FTE and patients per FTE are hidden.

Average Contacts per FTE (2022)

820 2018: 876 (-6.33%)

Average Patients per FTE (2022)

82 2018: 86 (-4.47%)

Average Contacts per Patient and Provider (2022)

2018: 7.3 (-1.58%)

Province	Contacts per FTE	Patients Per FTE	Contacts per Patient and Provider
West-Vlaanderen	953	82	8.6
Oost-Vlaanderen	863	89	7.3
Antwerpen	915	88	7.8
Limburg	1,102	77	10.5
Vlaams-Brabant	957	97	6.6
Brussels	543	84	3.2
Brabant Wallon	419	58	4.4
Hainaut	932	88	8.3
Namur	464	61	5.3
Liège	509	68	4.5
Luxembourg	512	64	5.7

Age Class	Contacts per FTE	Patients Per FTE	Contacts per Patient and Provider
34 -	852	83	7.3
35-44	798	79	7.2
45-54	732	87	5.9
55-64	872	82	8.2
65 +	973	53	15.7

Gender ▲	Contacts per FTE	Patients Per FTE	Contacts per Patient and Provider
F	820	82	7.2
М	770	82	6.8

Language	Contacts per FTE	Patients Per FTE	Contacts per Patient and Provider
FR	604	74	5.4
NL	949	87	8.1

Convention	Contacts per FTE	Patients Per FTE	Contacts per Patient and Provider
Full	811	82	7.1
No	946	80	8.9

Accredited	Lontacts per FIE	Patients Per FIE	Contacts per Patient and Provider
No	820	82	7.2



Evolution of the Workforce Demography: Midwife

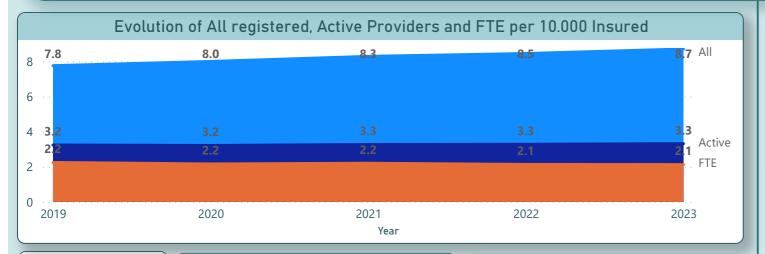
Healthcare workforce demographics present active professionals having more than one activity per year on the <u>left side</u> of the page, while Full-Time Equivalents (FTE) are displayed on the <u>right side</u>. The analysis spans the past decade and is segmented by professional characteristics such as age class, gender, and language.

Active indicators (Left):

- Number of Actives (>1 prestation /accounting year) and its % growth rate over the past 5 years.
- Replacement Rate: Active professionals above 55 years compared to those below 55 years.
- Inactivity: % of inactive professionals in relation to the total.

FTE indicators (Right):

- Equal proportion of gender: Indicates the percentage of female FTE in relation to the total FTE.
- Average FTE: Indicates the level of activity by dividing the FTE below 65 years with the total active workforce.





1.6%

% Growth Rate of NL Active Providers

0.9%

Replacement Rate FR (Active under 55 by 55+) (2023)

8.85! 2019: 9.49 (-6.74%)

Replacement Rate NL (Active under 55 by 55+) (2023)

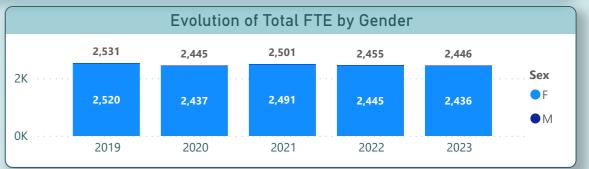
6.65! 2019: 7.21 (-7.78%)

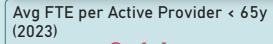
% of FR Inactive Providers < 65y (2023)

57% 2019: 53% (+6.74%)

% of NL Inactive Providers < 65y (2023)

59% 2019: 56% (+5%)

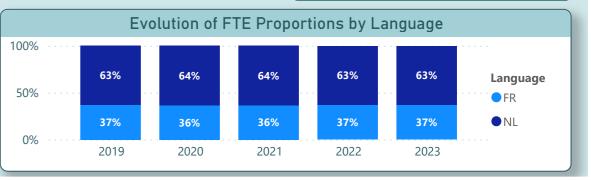




0.64! 2019: 0.69 (-7.73%)

% Female among total FTE (2023)

2019: 100% (+0.02%)



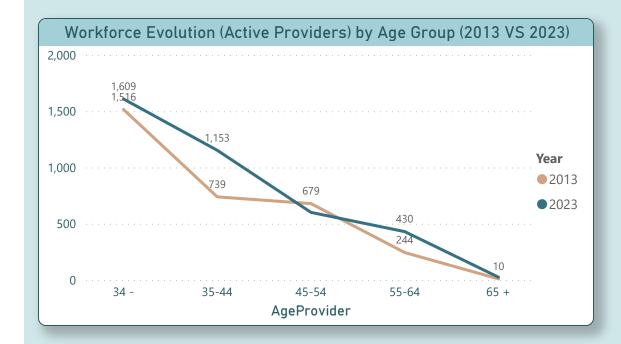


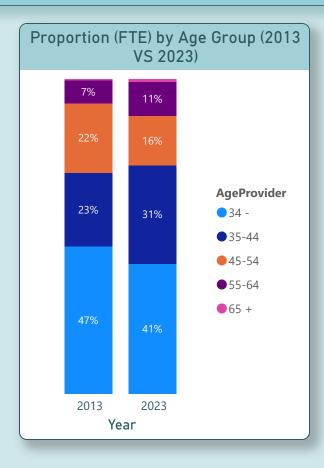
Demographic Evolution by Age Group (2023): Midwife

Demographic evolution by age group and activity of professionals above 65 years (provides information on the demographic stability).

Indicators:

- Trend in age group distribution (active/FTE),
- Age FTE: average of a professional's age weighted by its corresponding Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) value, by language of the provider.
- Contribution of older practitioners to the overall activity: % 65+ FTE/ Total FTE





Average Age of a NL FTE (2023)

38.8 × 2013: 37.9 (+2.51%)

Average Age of a FR FTE (2023)

39.4 × 2013: 37.9 (+4.14%)

% of 65+ Activity of total FTE (2023)

1 % × 2013: 0% (+126.22%)

FTE by Language				
Language	#FTE	%65+ (FTE)		
FR	909.21	1%		
NL	1,536.70	1%		
Total 2,445.91		1%		



Annex 1: FTE Details (2023): Midwife

FTE (full-time equivalent) is calculated to determine the workload of a healthcare provider (= total reimbursements by provider in a given year divided by the median of reimbursements for providers aged 45 to 54 in the same specialty).

The median amount of reimbursement for providers aged 45 to 54 is calculated each year. Evolution is not adjusted for inflation.

FTE values are capped at 1. See the comparison per active provider by sex, language and age group.

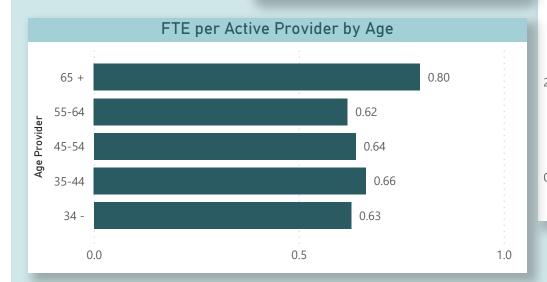
N.B. The FTE for employed doctors in medical homes (lump sum financing) was estimated at 0,82 per doctor because the actual FTE cannot be evaluated given the absence of activity registration.

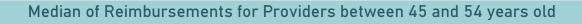
Avg FTE per Active Provider (2023)

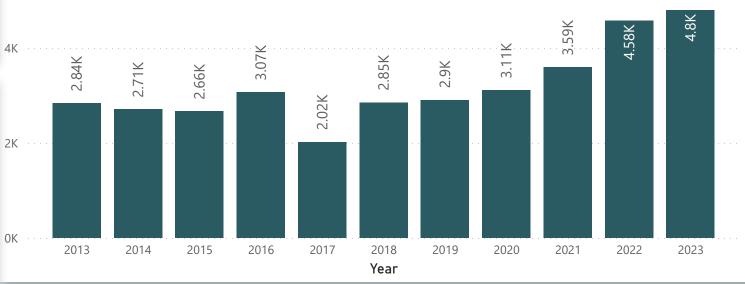
U.64 2013: 0.67 (-4.04%)

Avg FTE per Active Provider by				
Language and Gender				
Language F M Total				

Language		IVI	IOtal
FR	0.60	0.62	0.60
NL	0.67	0.54	0.66
Total	0.64	0.56	0.64







Annex 2: Type of Practice (2023): Midwife

Type of practice (FTE) by age group and region. Evolution and trends

5 types of practices are represented:

- Nursing home: represents care facilities for the elderly or individuals requiring psychiatric care.
- Group: represents collective practices or facilities where professionals work together (ex: medical house with lumpsum, mental health center, day care center, public pharmacies, medical laboratories, bandagist/orthopedist workshops, physiotherapy office).
- Hospital: represents hospitals or medical establishments (ex: general hospitals, psychiatric hospitals, hospital pharmacies)
- Solo: represents individual practitioners or private addresses.
- Other: represents facilities or organizations not falling into the above categories (ex: tariff office, organizations with a registered business number)

N.B. Not Available (NA) values are decreasing over time as the database becomes increasingly complete.

