Health Professionals Report : Capacity, Accessibility and Production

Specialty of Interest : General Practitioner

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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 2024 for health professionals
- 2018 to 2024 for health professionals subspecialties
- 2018 to 2023 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 active providers are hidden.

Contact

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Additional information

For official information regarding the number of healthcare providers :

- NIHDI : please click FR | NL
- MOH : please click FR | NL

For the detailed methodology of this report : please click EN | FR | NL

Key Variables & Metrics

Healthcare professional perspective (specialty is determined by grouping NIHDI competency codes) :

- Demographic characteristics 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 NIHDI nomenclature).
- Numeric characteristics are number of professionals (all providers registered within INAMI-RIZIV), number and cost of (reimbursed) prestations. Evolution is available since 2013 for professionals figures and since 2018 for the study of their activity.
- 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 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.
- Subspecialty Clusters : Healthcare providers within a specialty can be clustered based on ([sub] group of similar) nomenclature codes reimbursed or working place.
- Denominators : Denominators of density are expressed by 10.000 insured (for example FTE / 10.000 insured). Other denominators are usually FTE (for example number of patients / FTE, reimbursement / FTE, total activity / FTE).

Patient perspective :

- Demographic characteristics 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.
- Patients Indicators : 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 (2024) : General Practitioner

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

General Practitioner

Competency Code	Description
10003	Licensed General Practitioners
10004	Licensed General Practitioners + ECG

	General Practitioner	Internal Pathology
# N SubSpecialities	1	13
# N Total (registered)	18.749	9.510
# N Active (>1 prestation)	14.381	7.691
# Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)	10.021	5.472
€ Expenses per FTE	207.888	444.307
65+	% Active: 26% / % FTE: 18%	% Active: 14% / % FTE: 7%
Convention	% Active: 88% / % FTE: 89%	% Active: 78% / % FTE: 77%
Weighted Convention	88% / 89%	76% / 74%
Accreditation	84% / 95%	86% / 93%

Internal Pathology

Profession
Cardiologist
Dermatologist
Endocrinologist
Gastroenterologist
Geriatrician
Hematologist
Internal Medicine & Nephrology
Medical Oncologist
Neurologist
Physical Medicine
Pulmonologist
Radiotherapist
Rheumatologist

Geographical Accessibility (2024) : General Practitioner

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.

Indicators :

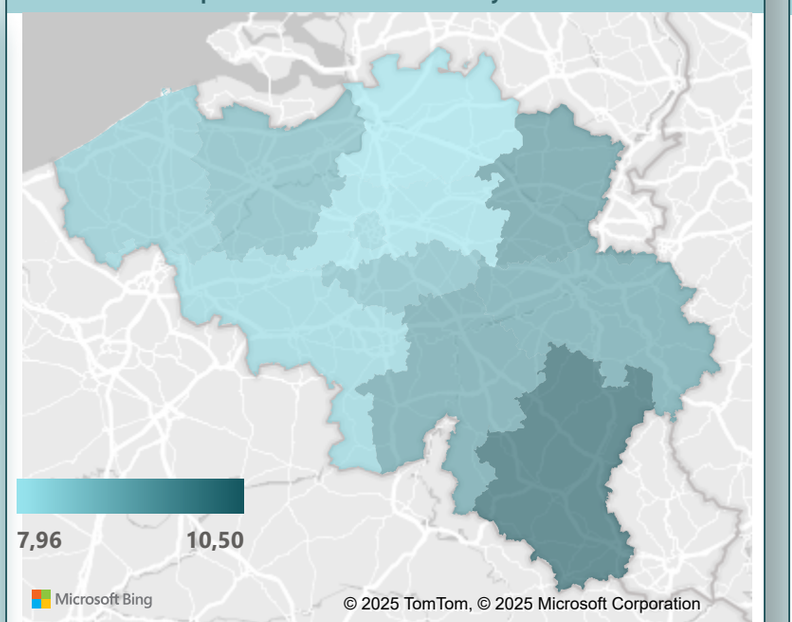
- Geographical distribution which enables to check for homogeneity.
- Evolution and growth rate.
- Comparison of number of FTE and number of insured to detect correlation.

FTE per 10.000 Insured in Belgium

8,60

2013: 8,03 (+7.21%)

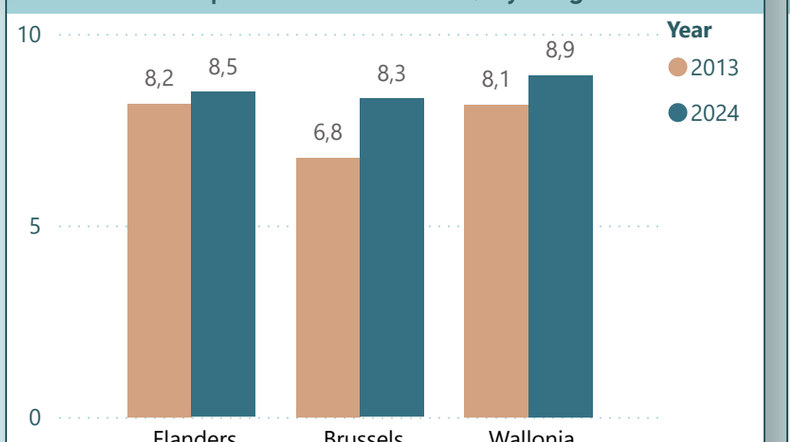
FTE per 10.000 Insured by Province



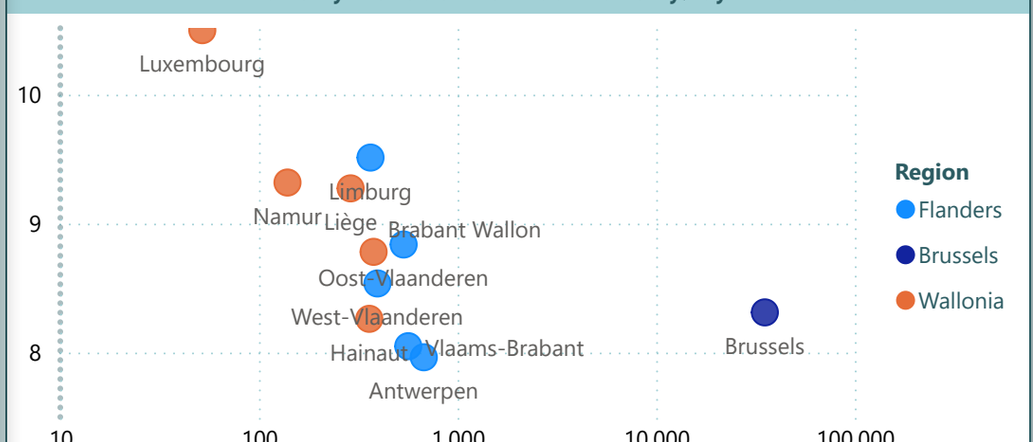
Demographic Information by Province

Province	#FTE	Density (FTE per 10.000 Insured)	%65+ (FTE)	%Women (FTE)
West-Vlaanderen	1.060,4	8,54	19%	44%
Oost-Vlaanderen	1.410,8	8,84	17%	52%
Antwerpen	1.544,4	7,96	16%	55%
Limburg	840,1	9,51	18%	48%
Vlaams-Brabant	957,5	8,05	18%	53%
Brussels	967,1	8,31	18%	53%
Brabant Wallon	362,0	8,78	15%	59%
Hainaut	1.124,6	8,26	20%	49%
Namur	475,8	9,32	15%	51%
Liège	1.036,8	9,27	20%	47%
Luxembourg	241,8	10,50	16%	54%
Total	**10.021,4**	**8,60**	**18%**	**51%**

FTE per 10.000 Insured, by Region



FTE Density versus Insured Density, by Province



Financial Accessibility (2024) : General Practitioner

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

89%✓

2013: 85% (+5.08%)

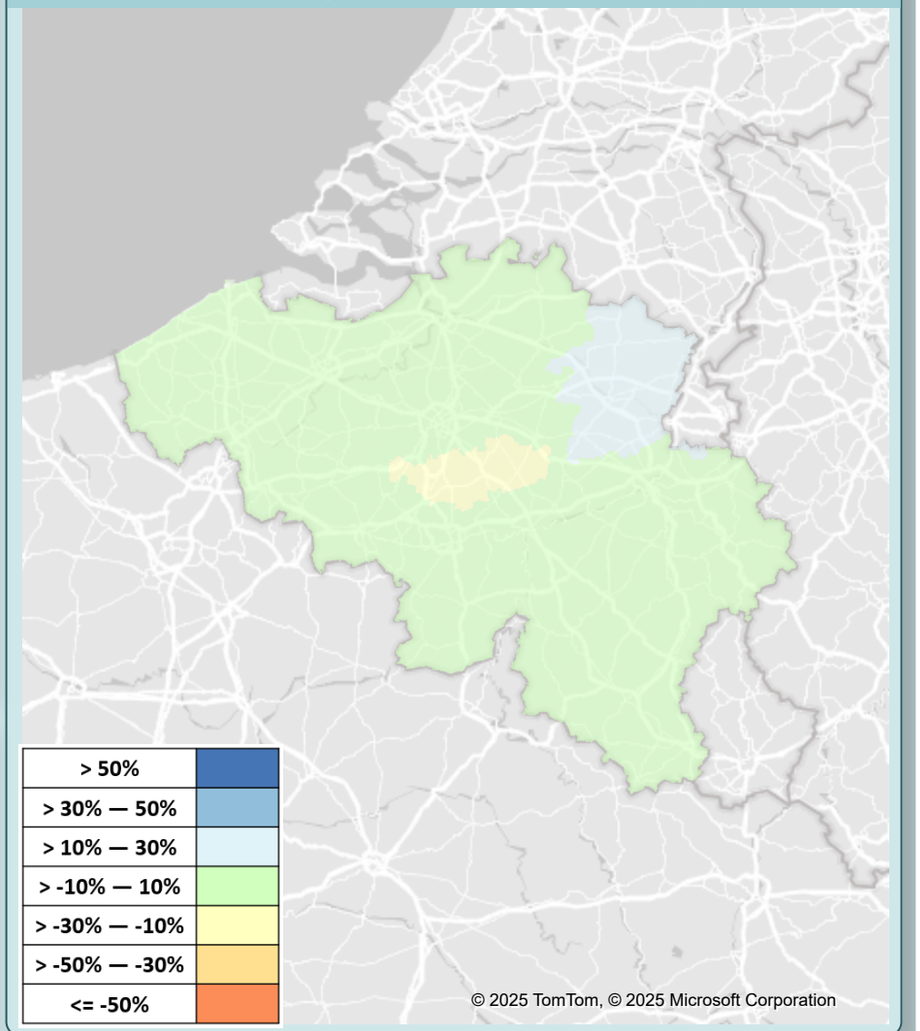
% Conventioned FTE by Language and Regime

Language	Part	Full	Total	Weighted
FR	0%	86%	86%	86%
NL	0%	91%	91%	91%
Total	**0%**	**89%**	**89%**	**89%**

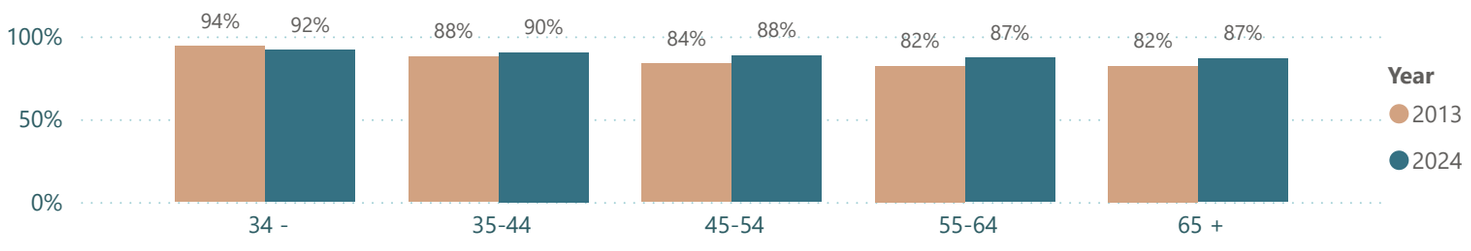
Demographic Information by Province

Province	Density (FTE per 10.000 Insured)	Density (Weighted Conventioned FTE per 10.000 Insured)	% Weighted Conventioned FTE
West-Vlaanderen	8,54	8,15	95%
Oost-Vlaanderen	8,84	8,27	94%
Antwerpen	7,96	6,67	84%
Limburg	9,51	9,38	99%
Vlaams-Brabant	8,05	7,02	87%
Brussels	8,31	6,71	81%
Brabant Wallon	8,78	6,14	70%
Hainaut	8,26	7,09	86%
Namur	9,32	8,97	96%
Liège	9,27	8,63	93%
Luxembourg	10,50	9,04	86%
Total	8,60	7,66	89%

% Differences Weighted Conventioned FTE by Province



Evolution of Weighted Conventioned FTE by Age (2013 vs 2024)



Continuous Professional Development (2024) : General Practitioner

CPD (continuous professional development) is measured by accreditation criteria.
Accreditation means that the professional meets several CPD (continuous professional development) criteria (which indicates the will for quality of care).

Indicator :
- % FTE meeting the criteria / total FTE

% Accredited FTE

95%
2013: 92% (+3.54%)

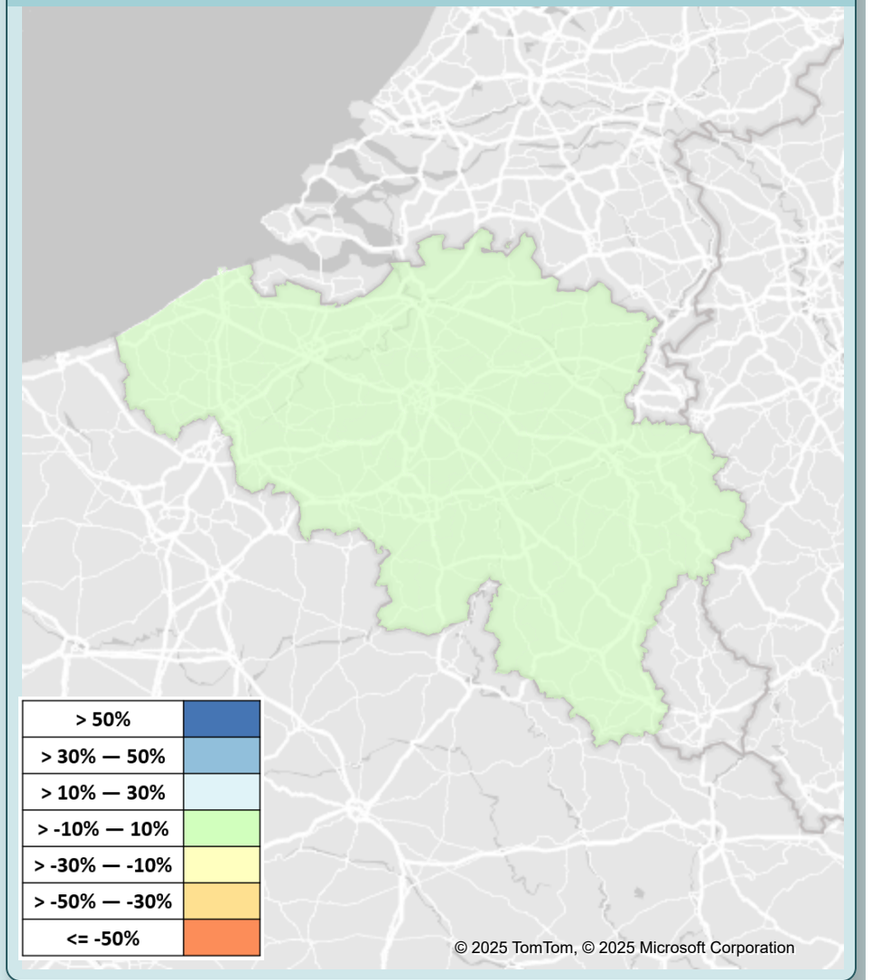
% Accredited FTE by Language and Gender

Language	F	M	Total
FR	95%	90%	**93%**
NL	99%	96%	**97%**
Total	**97%**	**93%**	**95%**

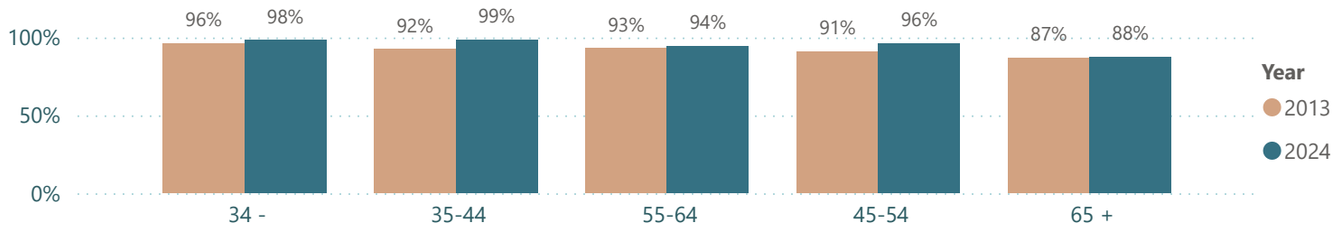
Demographic Information by Province

Province	Density (FTE per 10.000 Insured)	Density (Accredited FTE per 10.000 Insured)	% Accredited FTE
West-Vlaanderen	8,54	8,34	98%
Oost-Vlaanderen	8,84	8,61	97%
Antwerpen	7,96	7,74	97%
Limburg	9,51	9,25	97%
Vlaams-Brabant	8,05	7,74	96%
Brussels	8,31	7,67	92%
Brabant Wallon	8,78	8,08	92%
Hainaut	8,26	7,74	94%
Namur	9,32	8,82	95%
Liège	9,27	8,43	91%
Luxembourg	10,50	9,92	94%
Total	**8,60**	**8,20**	**95%**

% Differences Accredited FTE by Province



Evolution of Accredited FTE by Age (2013 vs 2024)



Activity and Working Place (2024) : General Practitioner

Reimbursement by FTE (2024)

228.196 €

2018: 173.182 (+31.77%)

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:

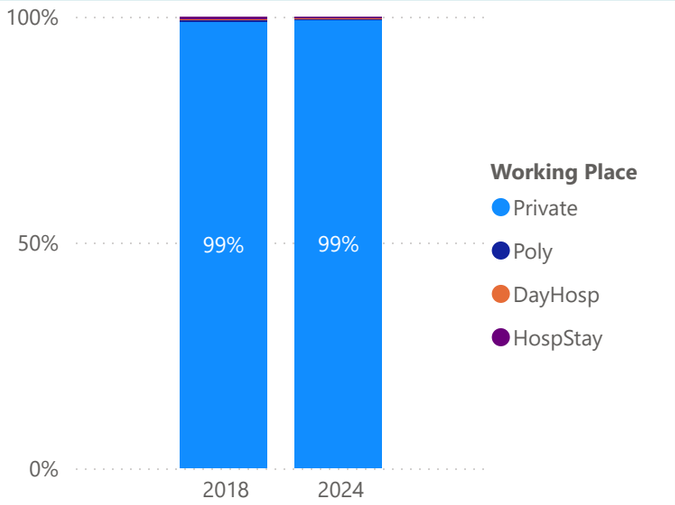
- The place of work is the place where the activity takes place (private, polyclinic, day hospital, hospital stay).
- The nature of the activity is described according to 2 logics of grouping. The traditional distribution of reimbursements within NIHDI (N01 contacts, N20 surgery, etc.) and a specific,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

Indicators :

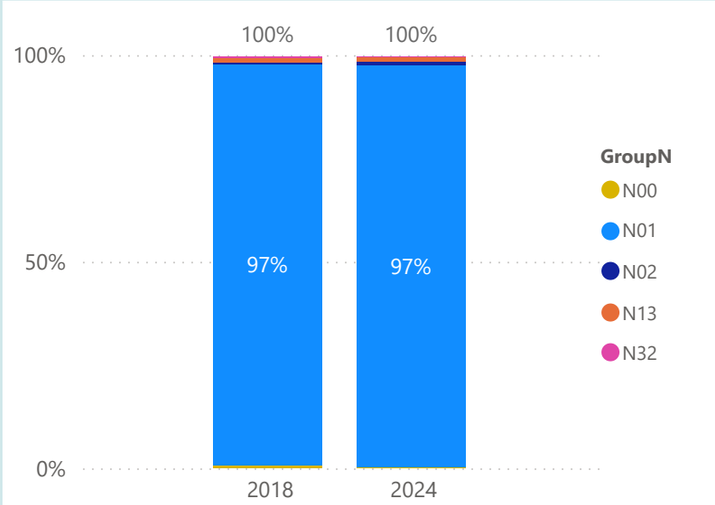
- Reimbursement (in Euros) / FTE
- % Reimbursement (in Euros) by category / total reimbursement (in Euros)

The evolution provides information on the stability of the patterns of the activity comparing year N with N-6.

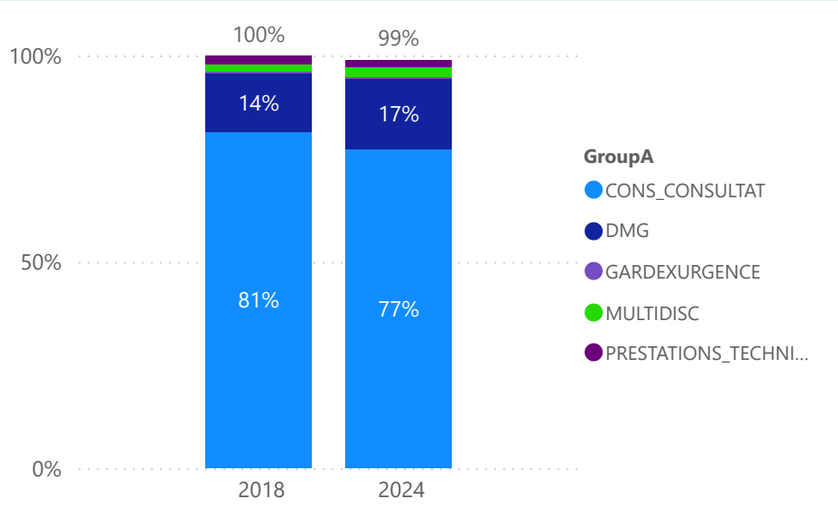
Reimbursement by Working Place (2018 vs 2024)



Top 5 Reimbursement (NIHDI Groups, 2018 vs 2024)



Top 5 Reimbursement (Specific Groups, 2018 vs 2024)



GroupN	Description
N00	Supervision of hospitalized beneficiaries
N01	Consultations visits and medical advices
N02	Technical medical benefits in kind - ordinary benefits in kind
N13	General special dispensations and punctures
N32	Orthopedics

GroupA	Description
CONS_CONSULTAT	Consultation
DMG	Dmg-Gmd
GARDEXURGENCE	Hosp. Surveillance
MULTIDISC	Multi Disc
PRESTATIONS_TECHNIQUE	Technic prest.

Activity and Working Place by Language (2024) : General Practitioner

Reimbursement by FTE (FR)

214.949 €

2018: 162.523 (+32.26%)

Reimbursement by FTE (NL)

236.714 €

2018: 179.381 (+31.96%)

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 3 criteria: the provider's language, the place of work and the nature of the activity:

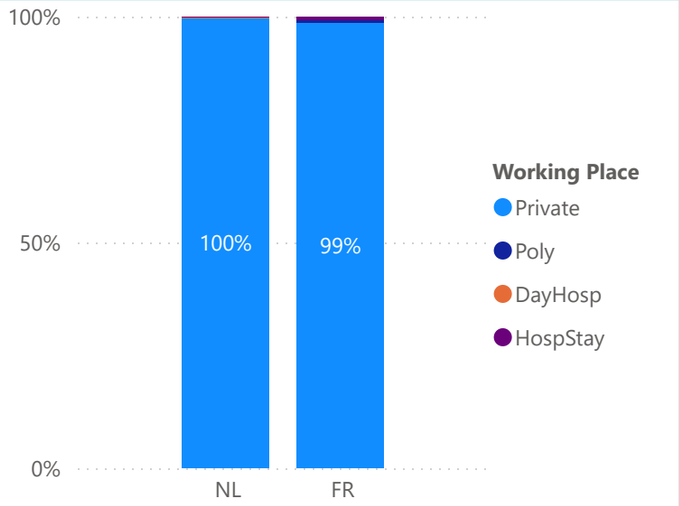
- The place of work is the place where the activity takes place (private, polyclinic, day hospital, hospital stay).
- The nature of the activity is described according to 2 logics of grouping. The traditional distribution of reimbursements within NIHDI (N01 contacts, N20 surgery, etc.) and a specific,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

Indicators :

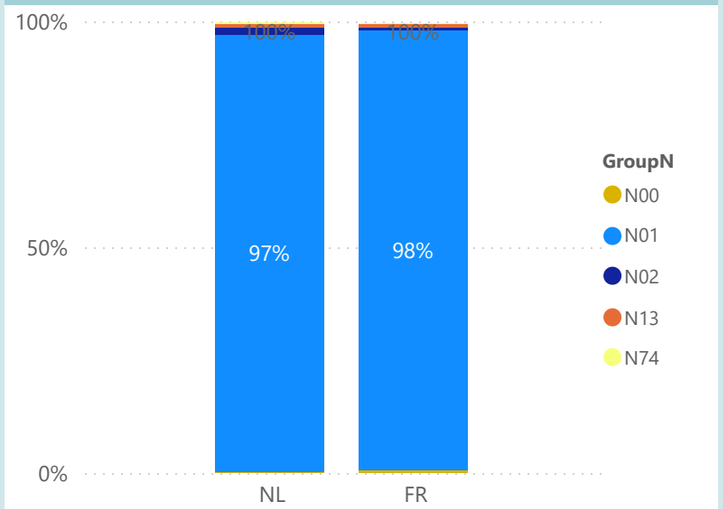
- Reimbursement (in Euros) / FTE
- % Reimbursement (in Euros) by category / total reimbursement (in Euros)

This sheet shows how activity differ between French speaking and Dutch speaking providers.

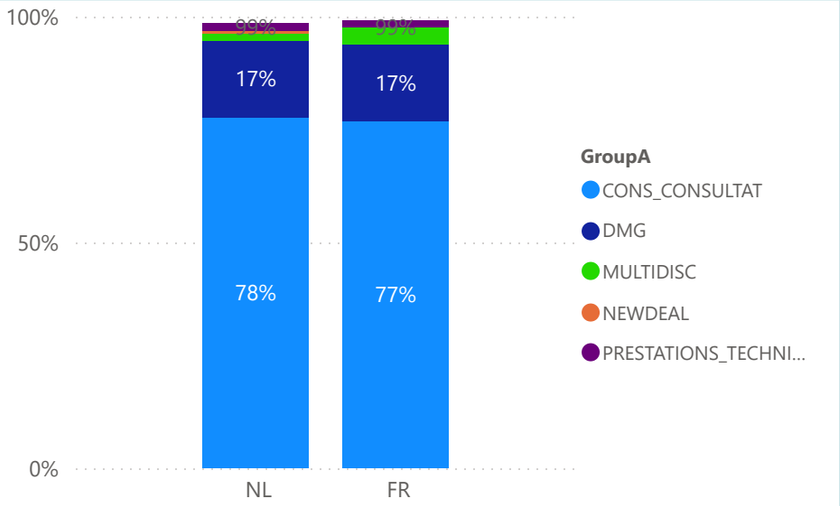
Reimbursement by Working Place by Language



Top 5 Reimbursement by Language (NIHDI Groups)



Top 5 Reimbursement by Language (Specific Groups)



GroupN	Description
N00	Supervision of hospitalized beneficiaries
N01	Consultations visits and medical advices
N02	Technical medical benefits in kind - ordinary benefits in kind
N13	General special dispensations and punctures
N74	Cross-cutting health care objective

GroupA	Description
CONS_CONSULTAT	Consultation
DMG	Dmg-Gmd
MULTIDISC	Multi Disc
NEWDEAL	New Deal
PRESTATIONS_TECHNIQUE	Technic prest.

Subspecialties Activity and Working Place (2024) : General Practitioner

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 subspecialty is named "Mixed". Comparison of subspecialties helps to understand differences in nature of work.

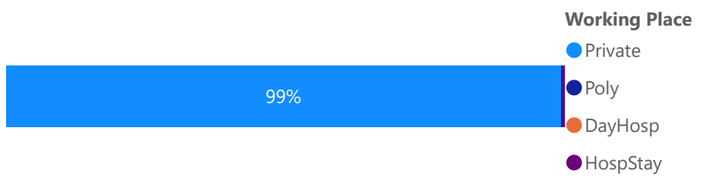
Indicators :

- % FTE (activity) by subspecialty
- Median reimbursement (in €)

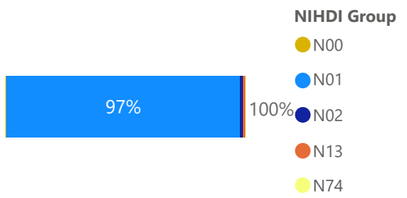
FTE and median Reimbursement by Subspecialty

Subspecialty	FTE	% FTE	Median Reimb
Acute medicine	37	0%	46.913 €
Hospi	27	0%	42.491 €
Poly	25	0%	40.618 €
Mixed	52	1%	57.402 €
DMG-Private	7261	74%	202.486 €
Private	1432	15%	66.646 €
New Deal	105	1%	190.746 €

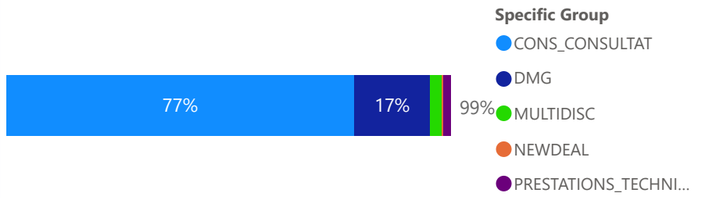
Reimbursement by Working Place



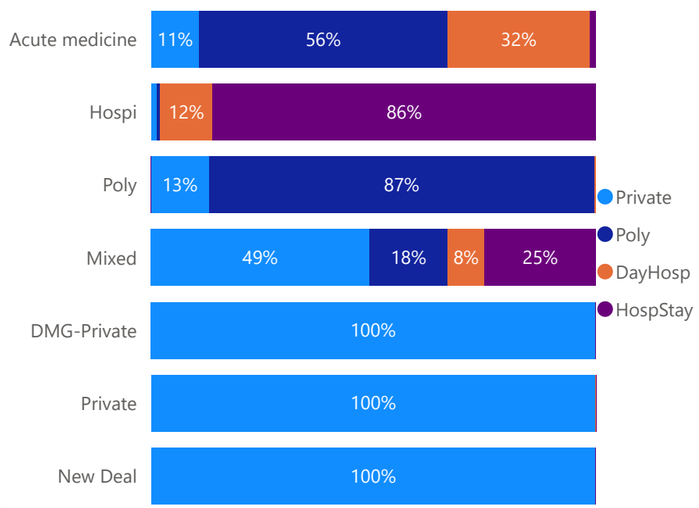
Top 5 NIHDI Groups



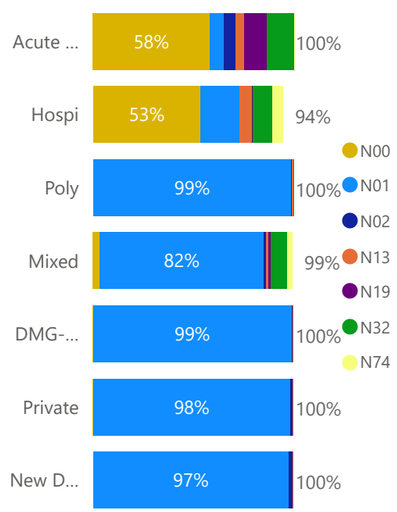
Top 5 Specific Groups



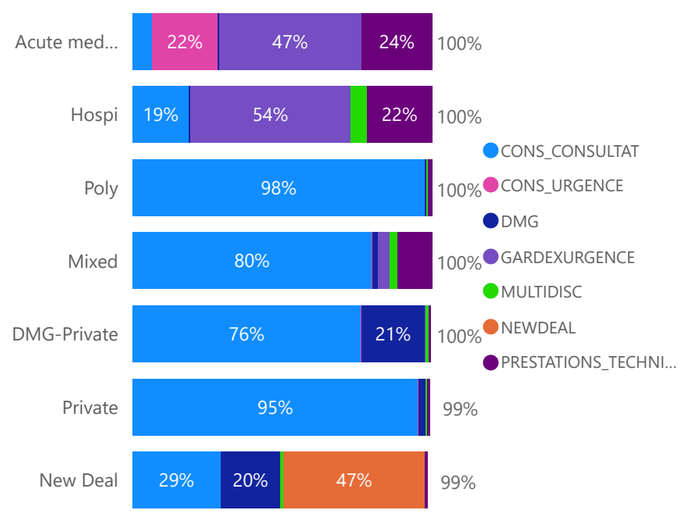
Reimbursement by Working Place, by Subspecialty



Top NIHDI Groups by Subspecialty



Top Specific Groups by Subspecialty



Subspecialties Repartition by Language (2024) : General Practitioner

This sheet shows the number of full-time equivalents (FTE) by subspecialty and by the provider's language (French or Dutch). It provides insight into how work and services are distributed across subspecialties and between language communities. Stricter filtering is applied on this sheet: statistics are only displayed when at least 15 active providers are available. It is necessary to avoid GDPR issues and comparisons based on too few individuals.

Indicators :

- FTE & % FTE by subspecialty & provider's language
- Reimbursements (in €) per FTE

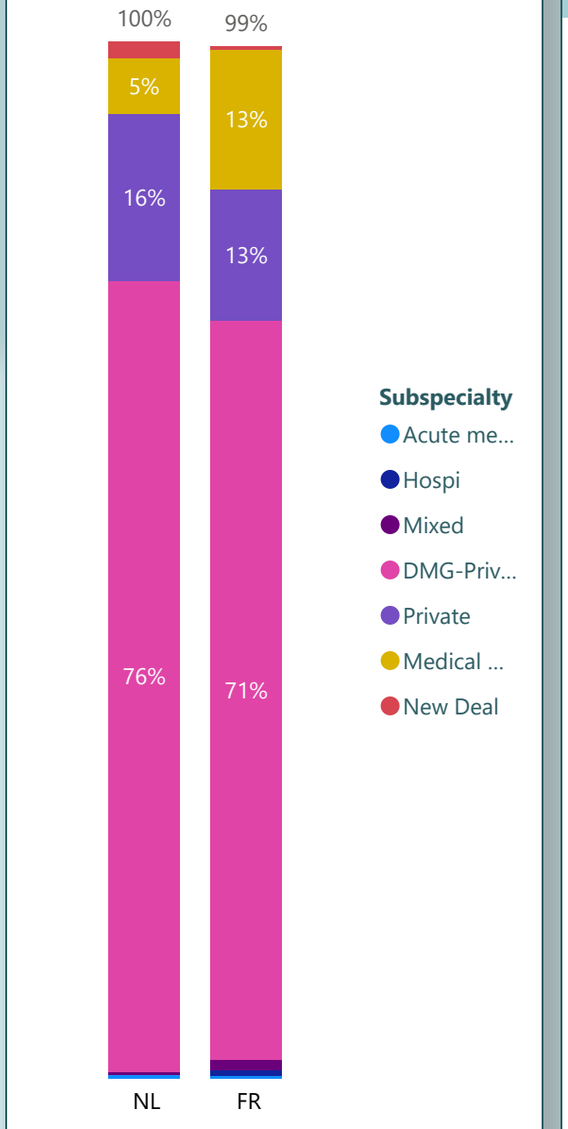
FTE by Subspecialty (NL)

Subspecialty	FTE
Acute medicine	24
Mixed	15
DMG-Private	4407
Private	928
Medical Home	311
New Deal	93

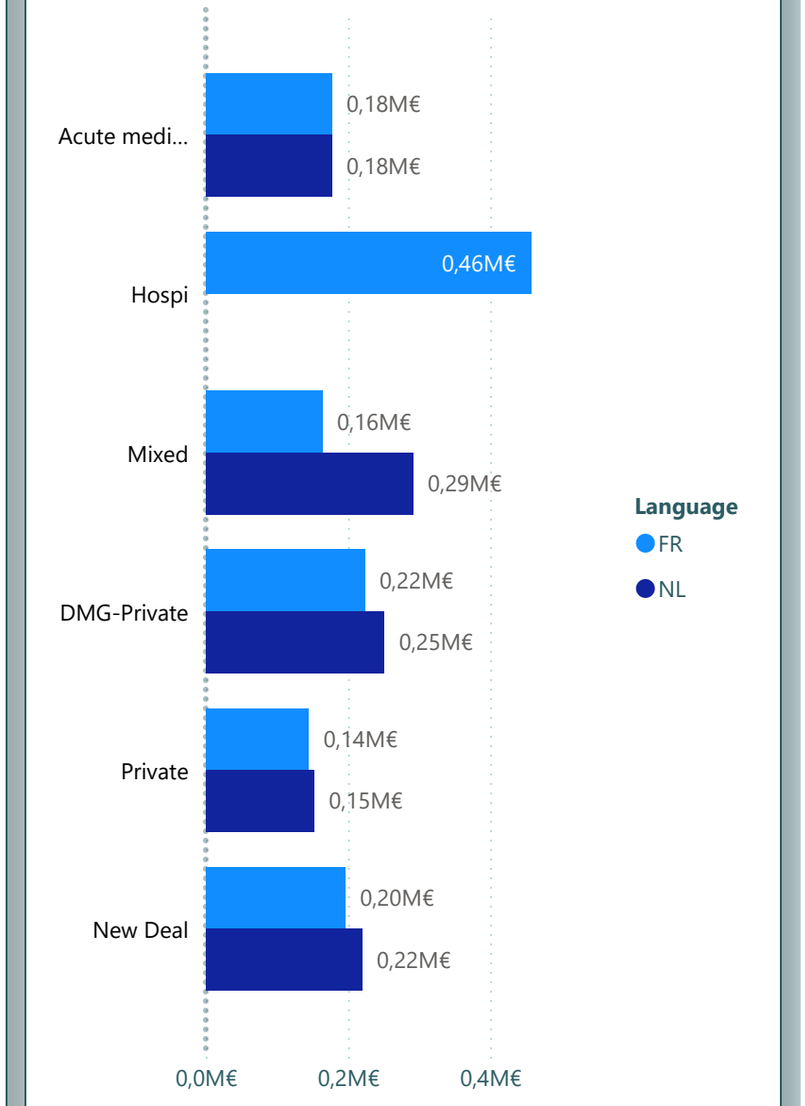
FTE by Subspecialty (FR)

Subspecialty	FTE
Acute medicine	13
Hospi	22
Mixed	37
DMG-Private	2854
Private	504
Medical Home	540
New Deal	13

% FTE by Subspecialty & Language



Reimbursement per FTE by Subspecialty & Language



Accessibility, Insured Coverage (2023) : General Practitioner

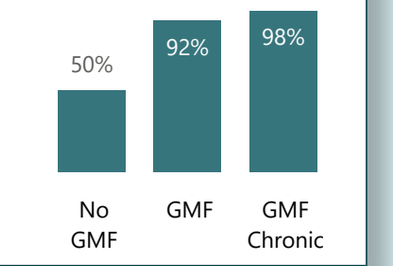
Disparities in insured coverage can help to understand accessibility.

Indicator:

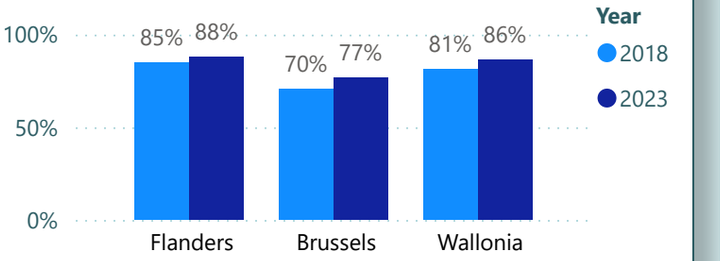
- Percentage of insured persons having at least one contact per year with the specialty (by category of patient) (N.B. Specialists in training included)

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

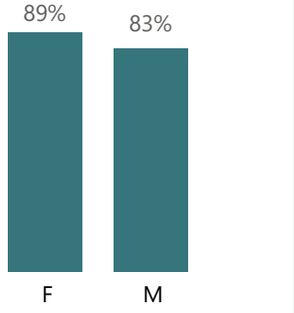
Insured Coverage by GMF Status



Insured Coverage Evolution by Region (2018 vs 2023)



Insured Coverage by Gender



Insured Coverage by Social Status



Insured Coverage

86%

2018: 82% (+5.01%)

Ratio Female/Male

1,07

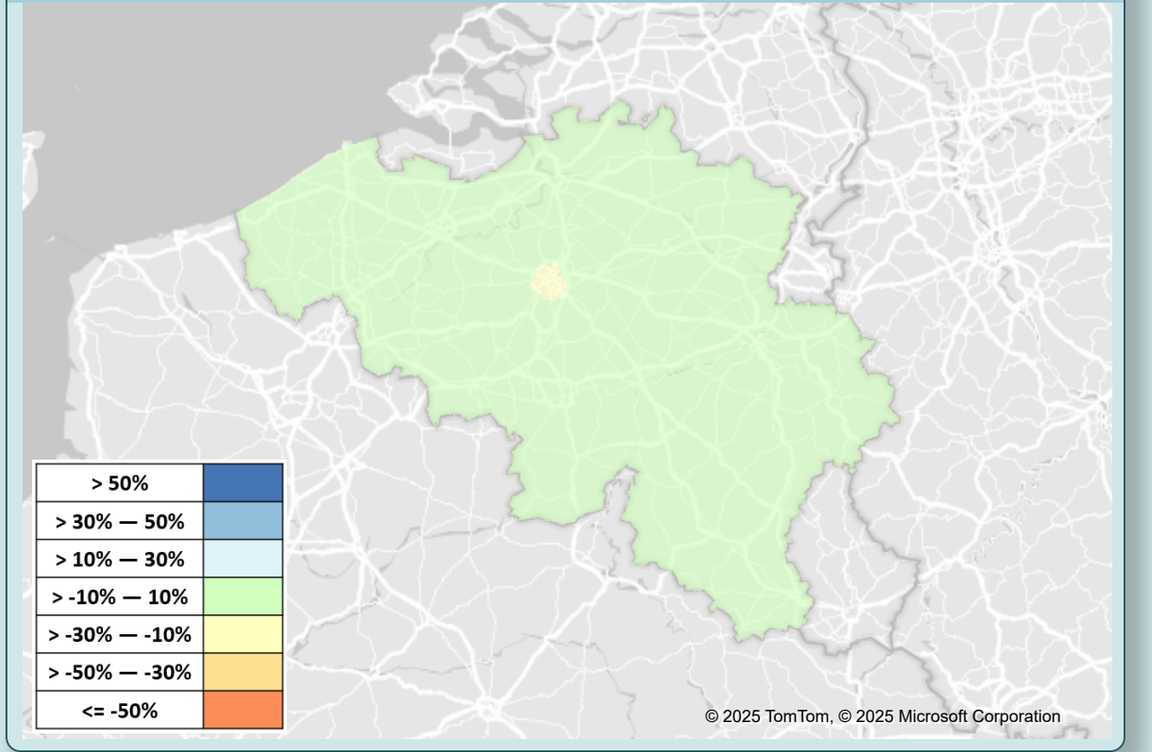
2018: 1,09 (-1.71%)

Ratio Bim/Standard

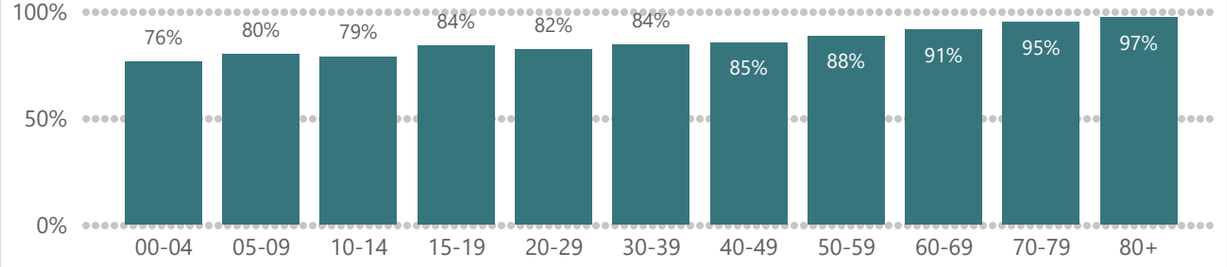
1,00

2018: 1,07 (-6.55%)

% Differences Insured Coverage between Provinces



Insured Coverage by Age Group of Patients



Accessibility, Contacts per Insured (2023) : General Practitioner (fee for service)

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

Indicator : 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.

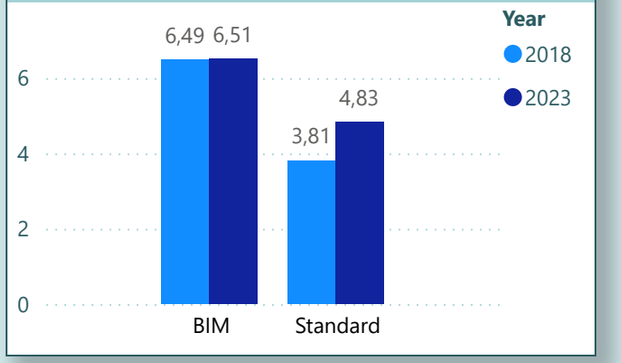
Contacts per Insured = **Insured Coverage** ✖ **Contacts per Patient**

Contacts per Insured	Insured Coverage	Contacts per Patient
5,17	80%	6,43
2018: 4,32 (+19.65%)	2018: 78% (+3.09%)	2018: 5,54 (+16.06%)

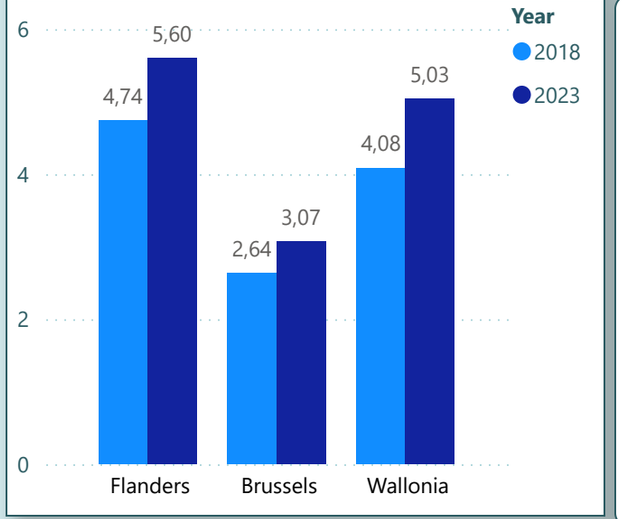
Age Patient	Contacts per Insured	Insured Coverage	Contacts per Patient
00-04	3,24	69%	4,68
05-09	2,71	71%	3,81
10-14	2,61	70%	3,71
15-19	3,60	76%	4,73
20-29	3,71	75%	4,95
30-39	4,31	78%	5,55
40-49	4,70	79%	5,95
50-59	5,50	83%	6,61
60-69	6,26	87%	7,19
70-79	7,95	91%	8,69
80+	11,33	94%	12,01

Province	Contacts per Insured	Insured Coverage	Contacts per Patient
West-Vlaanderen	6,10	88%	6,90
Oost-Vlaanderen	5,57	84%	6,61
Antwerpen	5,15	81%	6,34
Limburg	6,61	89%	7,42
Vlaams-Brabant	5,09	82%	6,19
Brussels	3,07	58%	5,31
Brabant Wallon	4,37	80%	5,49
Hainaut	5,08	82%	6,21
Namur	5,58	85%	6,53
Liège	4,95	75%	6,62
Luxembourg	5,15	86%	6,02

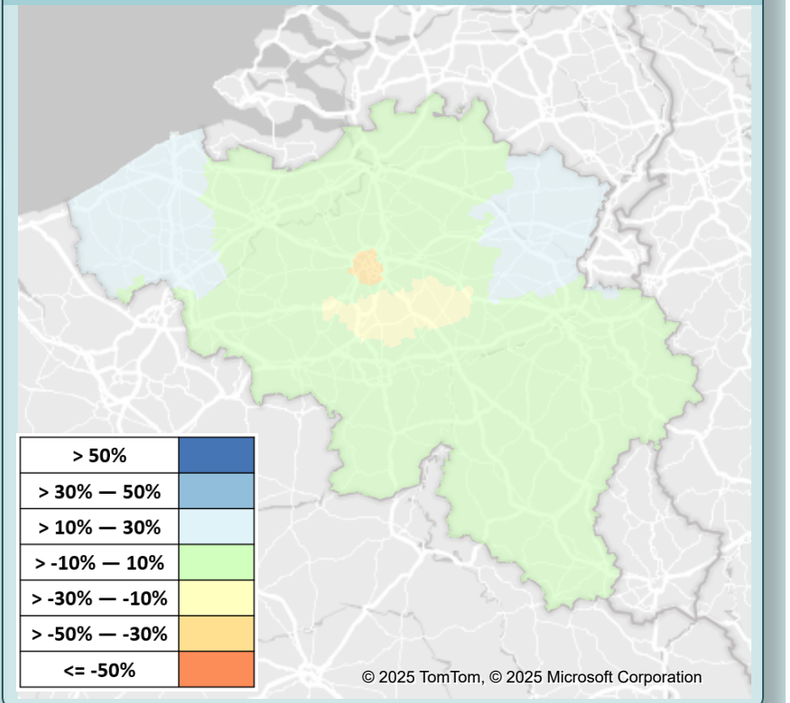
Average Contacts per Insured by Social Status (2018 vs 2023)



Average Contacts per Insured (2018 vs 2023)



% Differences Contacts per Insured between Provinces



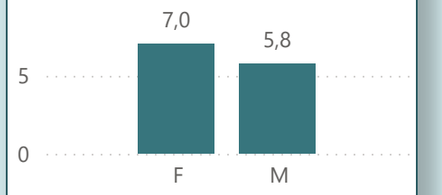
Patient Frequentation (2023) : General Practitioner (fee for service)

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

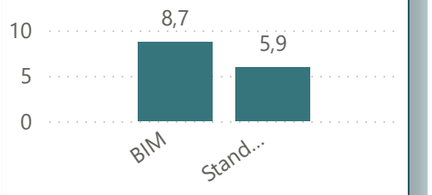
Indicator : number of contacts (by patient category) is calculated per patient (insured who at least has one contact with a health provider).

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

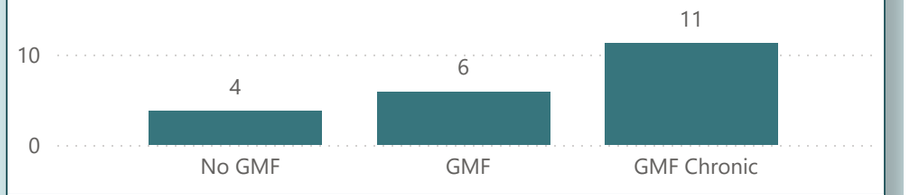
Contacts per Patient by Gender



Contacts Per Patient by Social Status



Contacts per Patient by GMF Status



Average Contacts per Patient

6,43

2018: 5,54 (+16.06%)

Average Providers per Patient

1,8

2018: 1,6 (+10.38%)

Average Age of Contacts

51,6

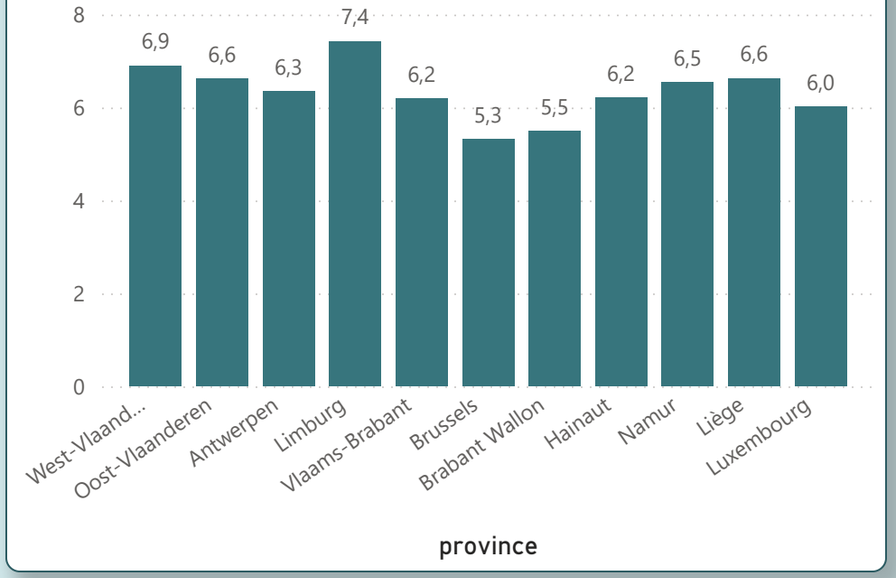
2018: 52,9 (-2.51%)

Average Age of Patients

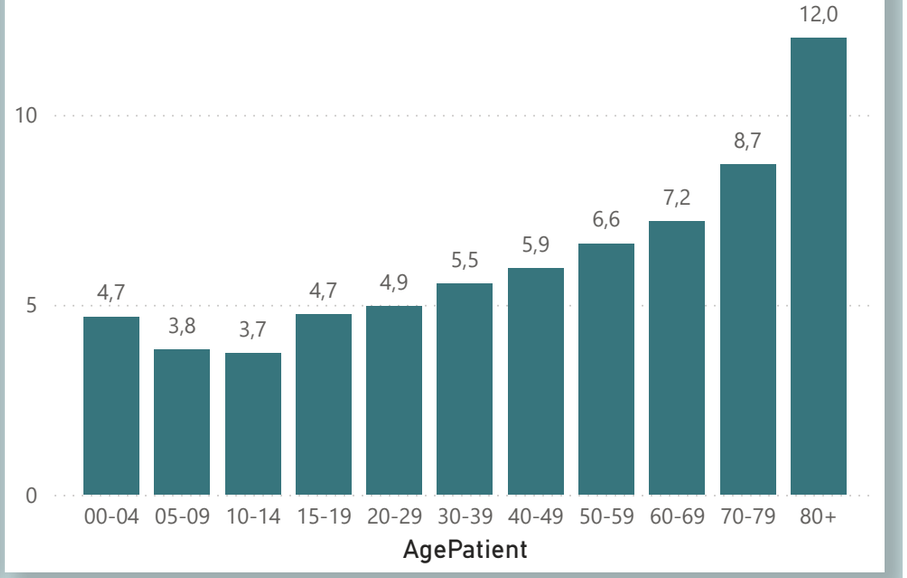
44,4

2018: 44,4 (+0.19%)

Contacts per Patient by Province



Contacts per Patient by Age of Patient



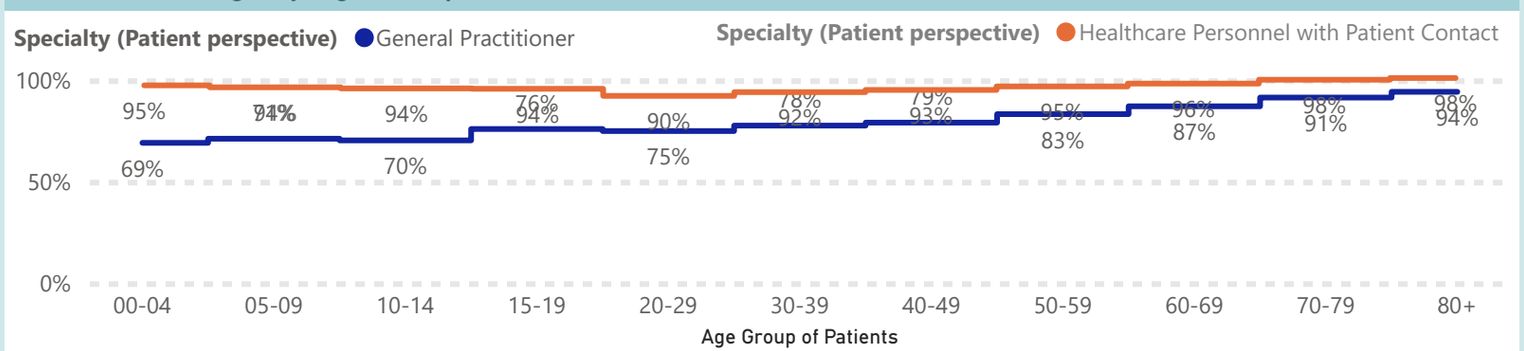
Complementarity with comparison group (2023) : General Practitioner (fee for service)

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

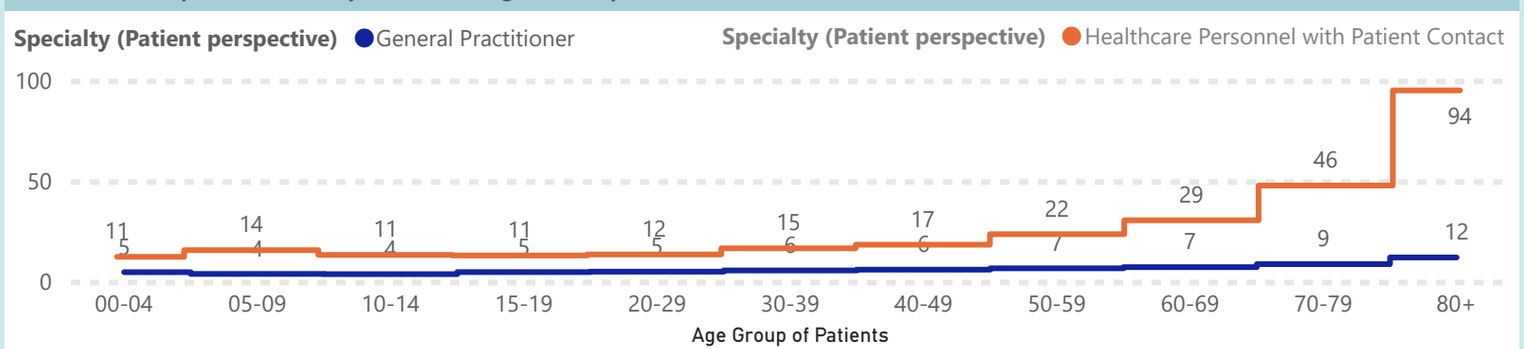
Indicators :

- Insured coverage
- Patient frequentation (contacts per patient)

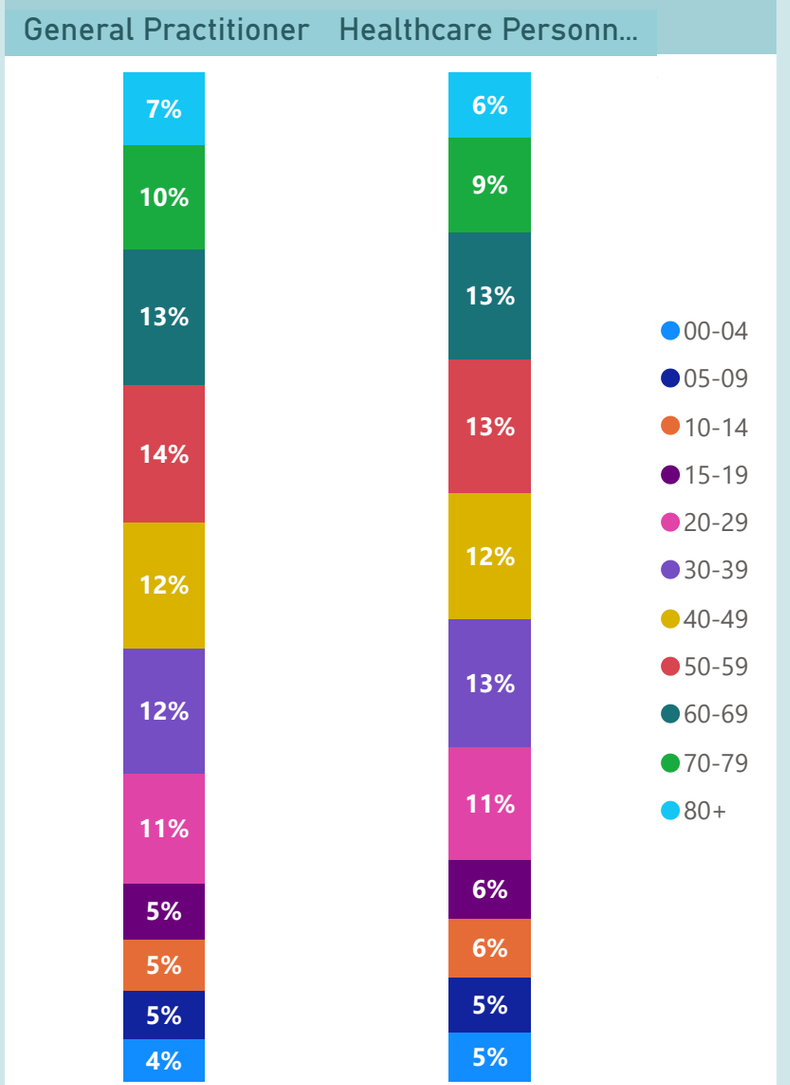
Insured Coverage by Age Group



Patient Frequentation by Patient Age Group



Age Group Distribution of Patients



Workload (2023) : General Practitioner (fee for service)

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/ provider) (N.B. Specialists in training are excluded). The classification criteria are linked to the healthcare 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

6.767

2018: 5714 (+18.41%)

Average Patients per FTE

1.052

2018: 1031 (+2.06%)

Average Contacts per Patient and Provider

4,0

2018: 3,7 (+7.12%)

Province	Contacts per FTE	Patients Per FTE	Contacts per Patient and Provider
West-Vlaanderen	7.282	1.056	4,3
Oost-Vlaanderen	7.066	1.067	4,0
Antwerpen	7.028	1.108	3,7
Limburg	7.203	970	4,0
Vlaams-Brabant	6.501	1.031	3,8
Brussels	5.964	1.143	3,5
Brabant Wallon	5.948	1.076	3,8
Hainaut	6.582	1.058	4,4
Namur	6.611	1.009	4,3
Liège	6.714	1.014	4,3
Luxembourg	5.329	885	3,8

Age Class	Contacts per FTE	Patients Per FTE	Contacts per Patient and Provider
34 -	4.122	645	3,5
35-44	6.962	1.083	3,6
45-54	7.828	1.233	3,9
55-64	8.010	1.249	4,3
65 +	7.296	1.112	4,5

Gender	Contacts per FTE	Patients Per FTE	Contacts per Patient and Provider
F	6.006	966	3,6
M	7.449	1.130	4,3

Language	Contacts per FTE	Patients Per FTE	Contacts per Patient and Provider
FR	6.353	1.047	4,1
NL	7.029	1.055	3,9

Convention	Contacts per FTE	Patients Per FTE	Contacts per Patient and Provider
Full	6.757	1.040	4,0
No	6.913	1.155	3,9
Partial	5.597	914	4,0

Accredited	Contacts per FTE	Patients Per FTE	Contacts per Patient and Provider
No	6.367	1.031	4,2
Yes	6.788	1.053	4,0

Evolution of the Workforce Demography : General Practitioner

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

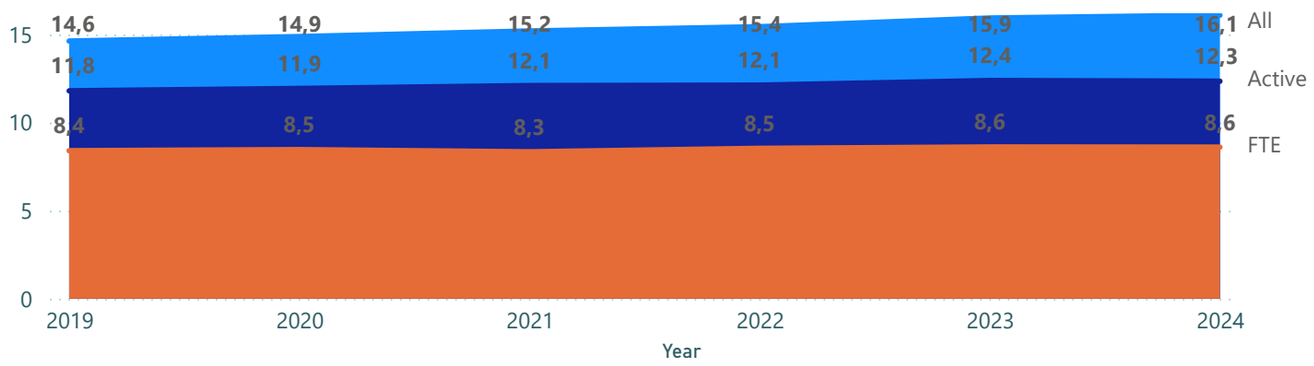
Active indicators (Left):

- 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.

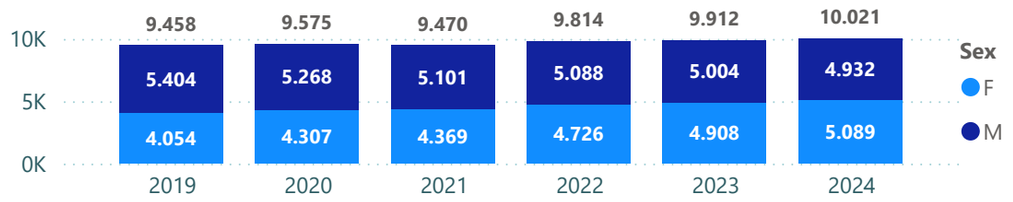
FTE indicators (Right):

- 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.

Evolution of All registered, Active Providers and FTE per 10.000 Insured



Evolution of Total FTE by Gender



% Growth Rate of FR Active Providers

2.0%

Replacement Rate FR (Active under 55 by 55+)

1,29✓

2019: 0,86 (+50.73%)

% of FR Inactive Providers < 65y

14%✓

2019: 13% (+1.28%)

% Growth Rate of NL Active Providers

1.2%

Replacement Rate NL (Active under 55 by 55+)

1,41✓

2019: 1,15 (+22.38%)

% of NL Inactive Providers < 65y

11%!

2019: 11% (-0.76%)

Avg FTE per Active Provider < 65y

0,77✓

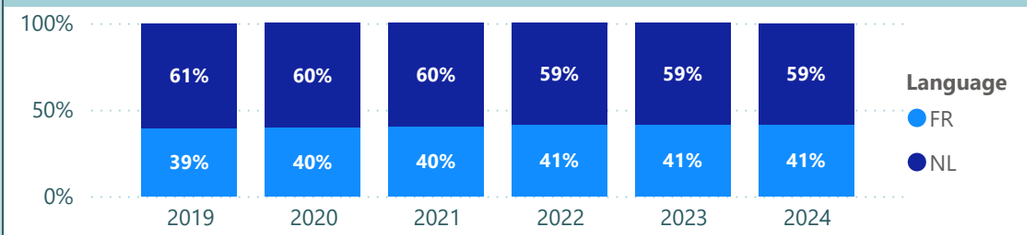
2019: 0,77 (+0.29%)

% Female among total FTE

51%

2019: 43% (+18.48%)

Evolution of FTE Proportions by Language



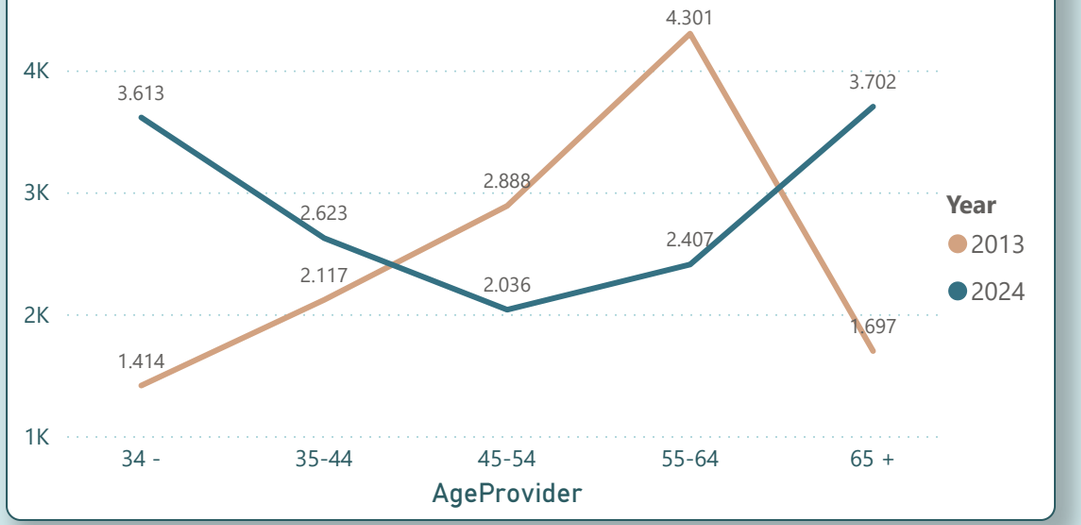
Demographic Evolution by Age Group (2024) : General Practitioner

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

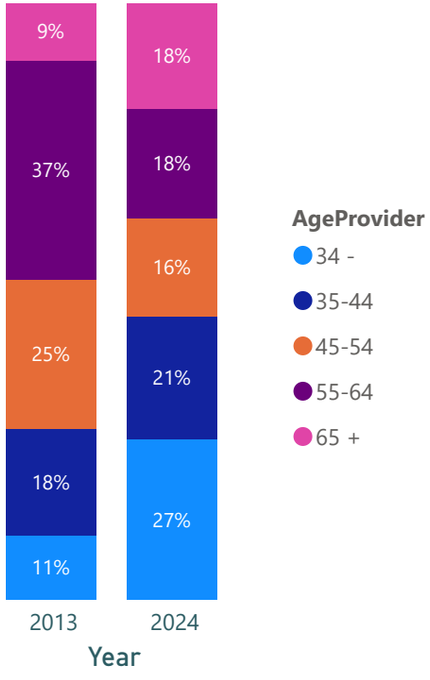
Indicators :

- 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

Workforce Evolution (Active Providers) by Age Group (2013 VS 2024)



Proportion (FTE) by Age Group (2013 VS 2024)



Average Age of a NL FTE

47,9 !

2013: 50,8 (-5.73%)

Average Age of a FR FTE

47,6 !

2013: 52,1 (-8.76%)

% of 65+ Activity of total FTE

18%

2013: 9% (+85.5%)

FTE by Language

Language	#FTE	%65+ (FTE)
FR	4.155,9	18%
NL	5.865,5	17%
Total	**10.021,4**	**18%**

Annex 1: FTE Details (2024) : General Practitioner

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. The median is displayed if it is calculated on at least 30 providers. 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

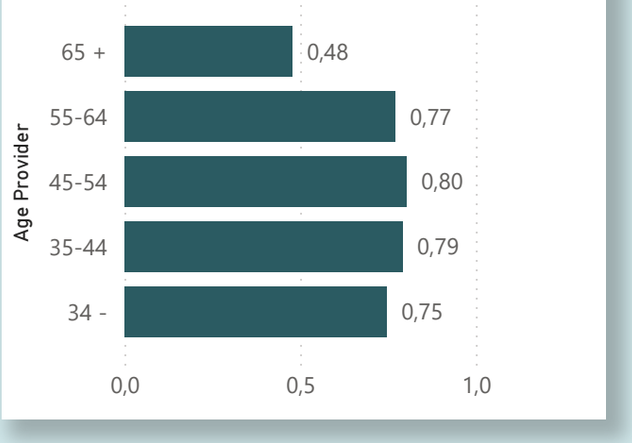
0,70

2013: 0,71 (-2.36%)

Avg FTE per Active Provider by Language and Gender

Language	F	M	Total
FR	0,63	0,64	**0,64**
NL	0,77	0,73	**0,75**
Total	**0,70**	**0,69**	**0,70**

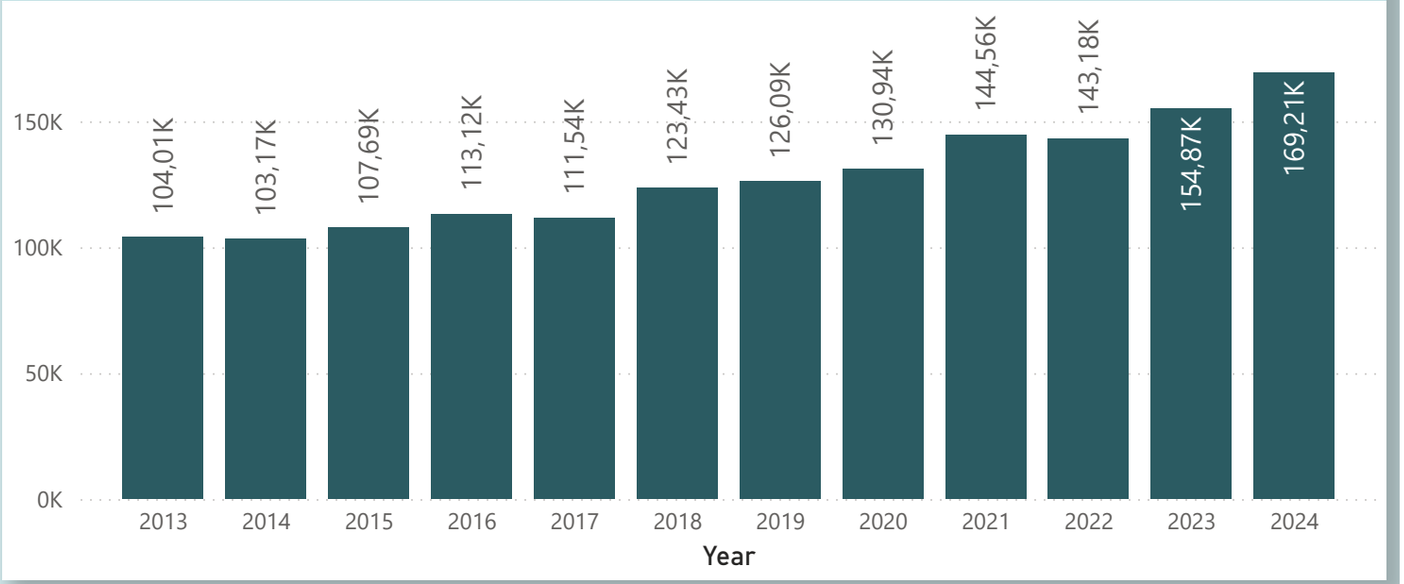
FTE per Active Provider by Age



FTE by Age Group

Age Group	FTE
65 +	1.765,2
55-64	1.853,7
45-54	1.633,9
35-44	2.074,4
34 -	2.694,1
Total	**10.021,4**

Median of Reimbursements for Providers between 45 and 54 years old



Annex 2: Type of Practice (2024) : General Practitioner

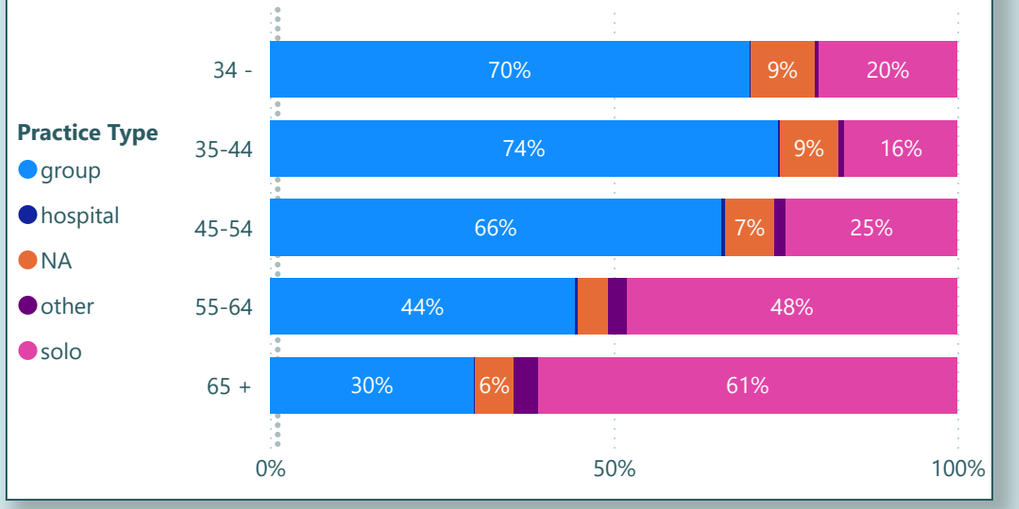
Type of practice (FTE) by age group and region. Evolution and trends

5 types of practices are represented:

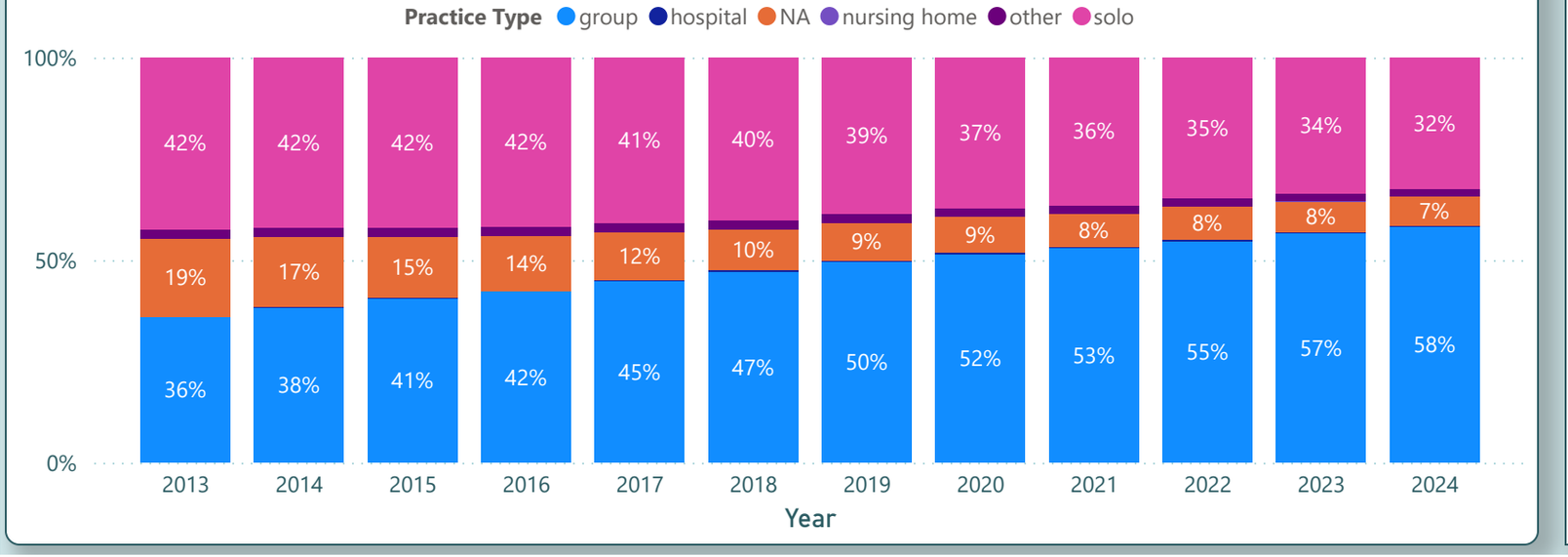
- Nursing home: represents care facilities for the elderly or individuals requiring psychiatric care.
- Group: represents collective practices or facilities where professionals work together (ex: medical house with lumpsum, mental health center, day care center, public pharmacies, medical laboratories, 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.

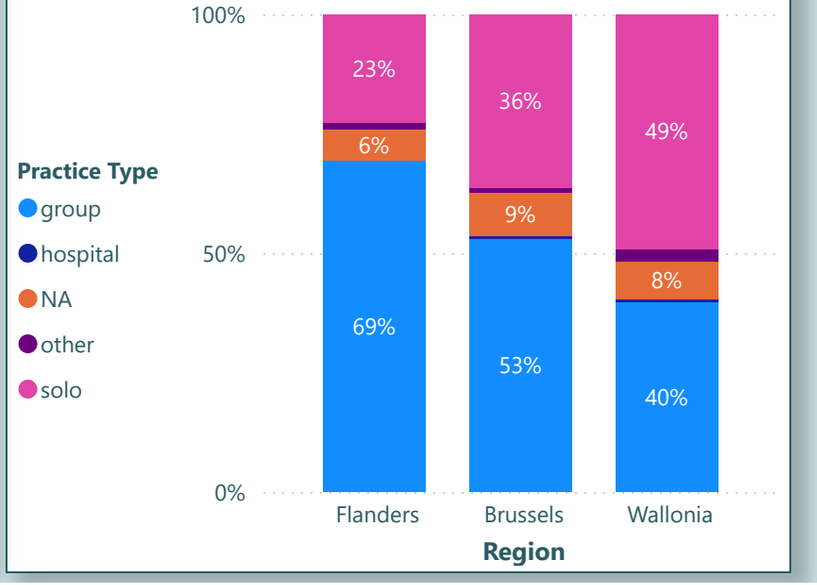
Workforce (FTE) Distribution by Age Group



Workforce Evolution (FTE) by type of Practice



Workforce Distribution (FTE) by Region



Annex 3: Informatisation of General Practitioners (2023)

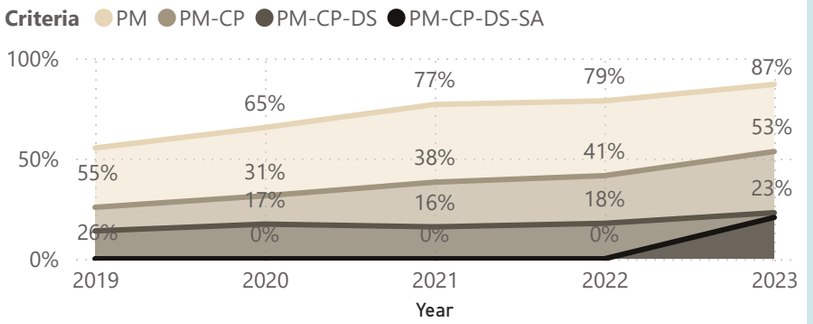
This sheet shows the % of FTE who reached the threshold per e-service in 2023. It allows to assess the growth of informatisation, identify the types of tools being utilized and explore potential differences based on the characteristics of General Practitioners.
Following criteria are used in this sheet:

- Patient Management (PM) criteria is a combination of these 6 e-services : Recip-e, Chapter IV, eFact, Informed Consent, DMG-GMD (global medical file) and eAttest.
- Patient Management & Care Plan (PM-CP) criteria is a combination of PM criteria with these 2 e-services : Medication Regimen and Medic-e Disability Assessment.
- Patient Management & Care Plan & Decision Support (PM-CP-DS) is a combination of PM-CP criteria with these 2 e-services : Sumehr and CEBAM Evidence Linker.
- Patient Management & Care Plan & Decision Support & Self-Assessment (PM-CP-DS-SA) is a combination of PM-CP-DS criteria with this e-service : Barometer.

Sumehr threshold increased to 55% in 2023 (previously 25%).

Visit the INAMI website for e-services information:
NL/FR

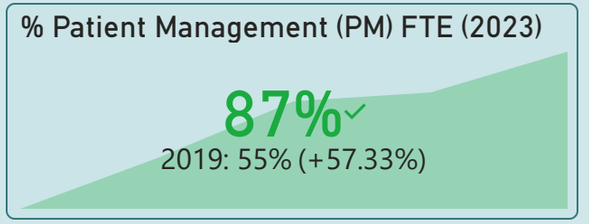
Evolution of % FTE by criteria



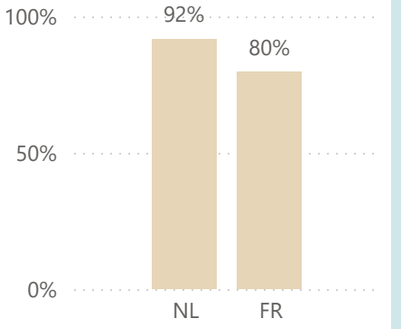
% FTE by e-services (2023)

E-services	% FTE
1. Patient Management (PM)	87%
2. Patient Management & Care Plan (PM-CP)	53%
2.a. Schéma de médication - Medicatieschema (5 times)	68%
2.b. Medic-e Disability Assessment (3	73%
3. Patient Management & Care Plan & Decision Support (PM-CP-DS)	23%
3.a. Sumehr (55%)	61%
3.b. CEBAM Evidence Linker (5 times)	42%
4. Patient Management & Care Plan & Decision Support & Self-Assessment (PM-CP-DS-SA)	21%
4.a. Barometer	73%

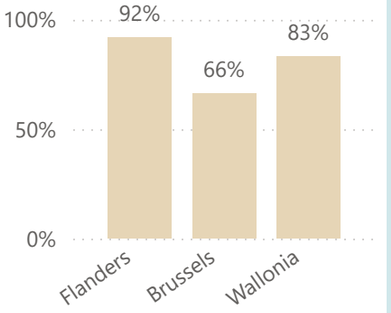
% Patient Management (PM) FTE (2023)



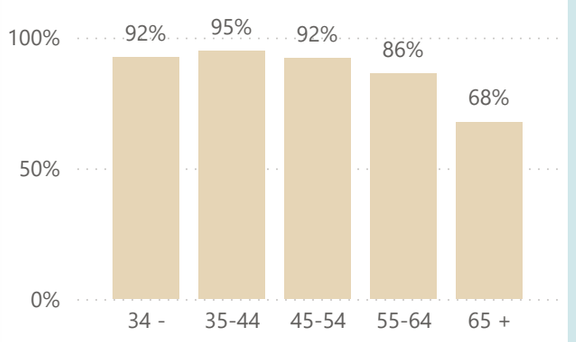
% Patient Management FTE By Language (2023)



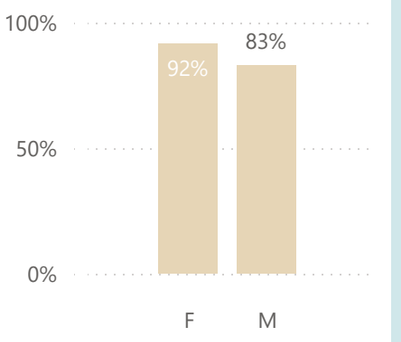
% Patient Management FTE By Region (2023)



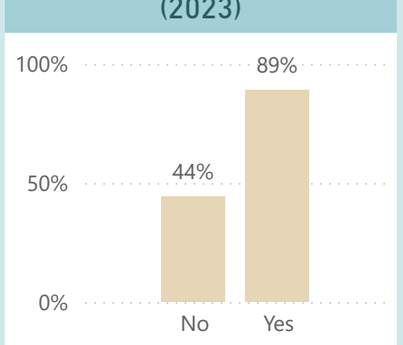
% Patient Management FTE By Age Group (2023)



% Patient Management FTE By Gender (2023)



% Patient Management FTE By Accreditation Status (2023)



Annex 4 : Insured Coverage of General Practitioners Fee for Service vs in Medical Homes (2023)

Insured Coverage comparison between General Practitioners Fee for Service and General Practitioners from Medical Houses (lumpsum). For general practitioners Fee For Service, insured coverage is the percentage of insured who had at least one contact with a general practitioner in the year. In this sheet only it includes patients with DMG without physical contact for comparison with general practitioners in medical houses (lump sum). For medical houses, insured coverage is the percentage of insured having at least one lump sum reimbursed in the year.

Fee for Service

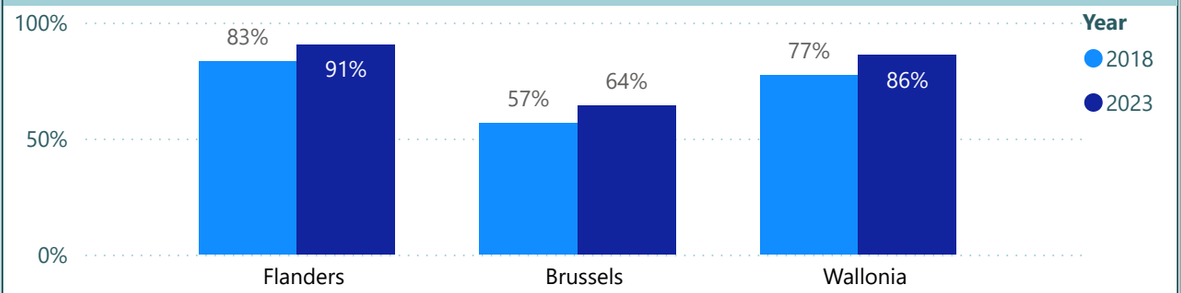
Insured Coverage
87%
2018: 79% (+10.15%)

Ratio Female/Male
1,04
2018: 1,09 (-4.51%)

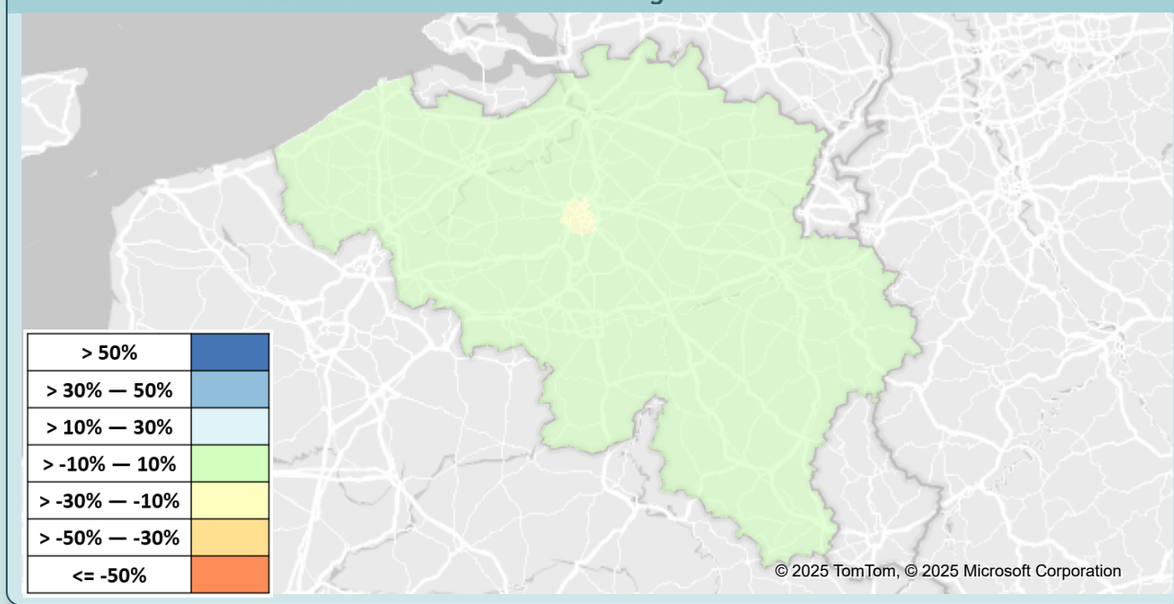
Ratio Bim/Standard
0,89
2018: 0,98 (-9.25%)

Avg Age of Patient
43,7
2018: 44,3 (-1.42%)

Insured Coverage Evolution by Region (2018 vs 2023)



% Differences Insured Coverage between Provinces



Medical Homes (lump sum financing)

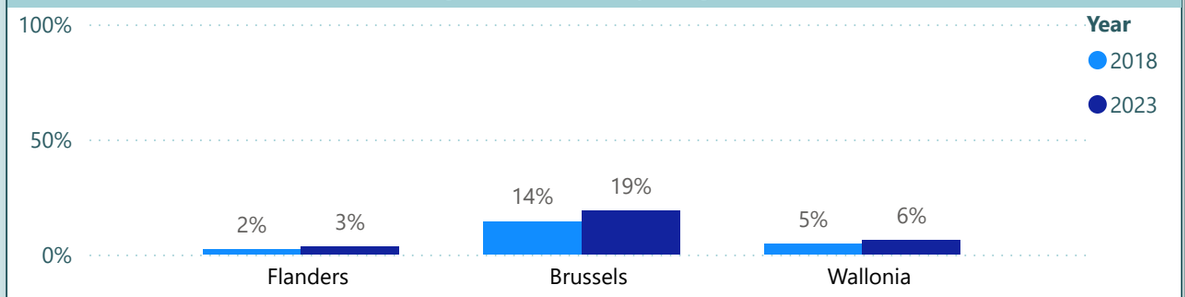
Insured Coverage
6%
2018: 4% (+41.58%)

Ratio Female/Male
1,01
2018: 1,02 (-0.71%)

Ratio Bim/Standard
2,60
2018: 3,31 (-21.61%)

Avg Age of Patient
35,5
2018: 33,6 (+5.61%)

Insured Coverage Evolution by Region (2018 vs 2023)



% Differences Insured Coverage between Provinces

