



# Health Professionals Report 2022 (Beta version) : Capacity, Accessibility and Production

Speciality of Interest : Geriatrician

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## Introduction

This report provides a comprehensive overview per medical 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, geographical distribution, 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 :

- 2012 to 2022 for health professionals
- 2018 to 2022 for health professionals subspecialties
- 2018 to 2021 for insured coverage and patient frequentation

Each studied year N is coupled with socio-demographic data on providers as of December 31 N. Provider activity is estimated converting reimbursement amounts into hourly workload, with those surpassing a certain reimbursement threshold being treated as 1 FTE.

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

## Additional information

For official information regarding the number of healthcare providers :

- NIHDI : please click [here](#)
- MOH : please click [here](#)

## Contact

[appropriatecare@riziv-inami.fgov.be](mailto:appropriatecare@riziv-inami.fgov.be)

## Key Variables & Metrics

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

- Demographic characteristics are age (groups by 10Y), sex (M/F), contact address (not working place), 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) prestation. Evolution is available since 2012 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 was estimated at 0.81 per doctor because the actual FTE cannot be evaluated given the absence of activity registration. Medical homes are not included in the productivity calculation. General practitioners with "Fee for Service" in the title specifies that doctors and patients in medical homes are excluded from the analysis.
- 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.
- Indicators of Density : FTE/10.000 insured; total activity/FTE; reimbursement/FTE, number of patients/FTE.

### Patient perspective :

- Demographic characteristics are age (group by 10Y), 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. Specialist 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 : contact address and working place can be in different regions, provinces, etc. which can explain differences in density between Brussels region (working place) and peripheral contact address (Brabant). By standardizing the metrics to a consistent population size, it enables fair comparisons across different regions or provinces. It has not been done in this report.
- 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 the year (see Annex 1). In addition it is not adjusted for inflation.

# Speciality Metrics and Comparison : Geriatrician and Medical group except diagnosis

This sheet compares the specialty of interest (left) with a larger but similar group (right).

## Geriatrician

Code Competence	Description
10180	Specialist in geriatrics
10184	Specialist in geriatrics with recognition in functional and professional rehabilitation for the disabled

## Geriatrician

# N SubSpecialities	1	
# N Total	450	
# N Active	386	
# Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)	278	
€ Expenses per FTE	€ 287,259	
65+	% Active	% FTE
	19%	6%
Convention	% Active	% FTE
	99%	100%
Accreditation	% Active	% FTE
	90%	96%

## Medical group except diagnosis

## Medical group except diagnosis

### Profession

Cardiologist  
Endocrinologist  
Gastroenterologist  
General Internal Medicine  
General Practitioner  
Geriatrician  
Haematologist  
M Physical  
Medical Oncologist  
Neurologist  
Neuropaediatrician  
Paediatrician  
Pneumologist  
Psychiatrist  
Rheumatologist

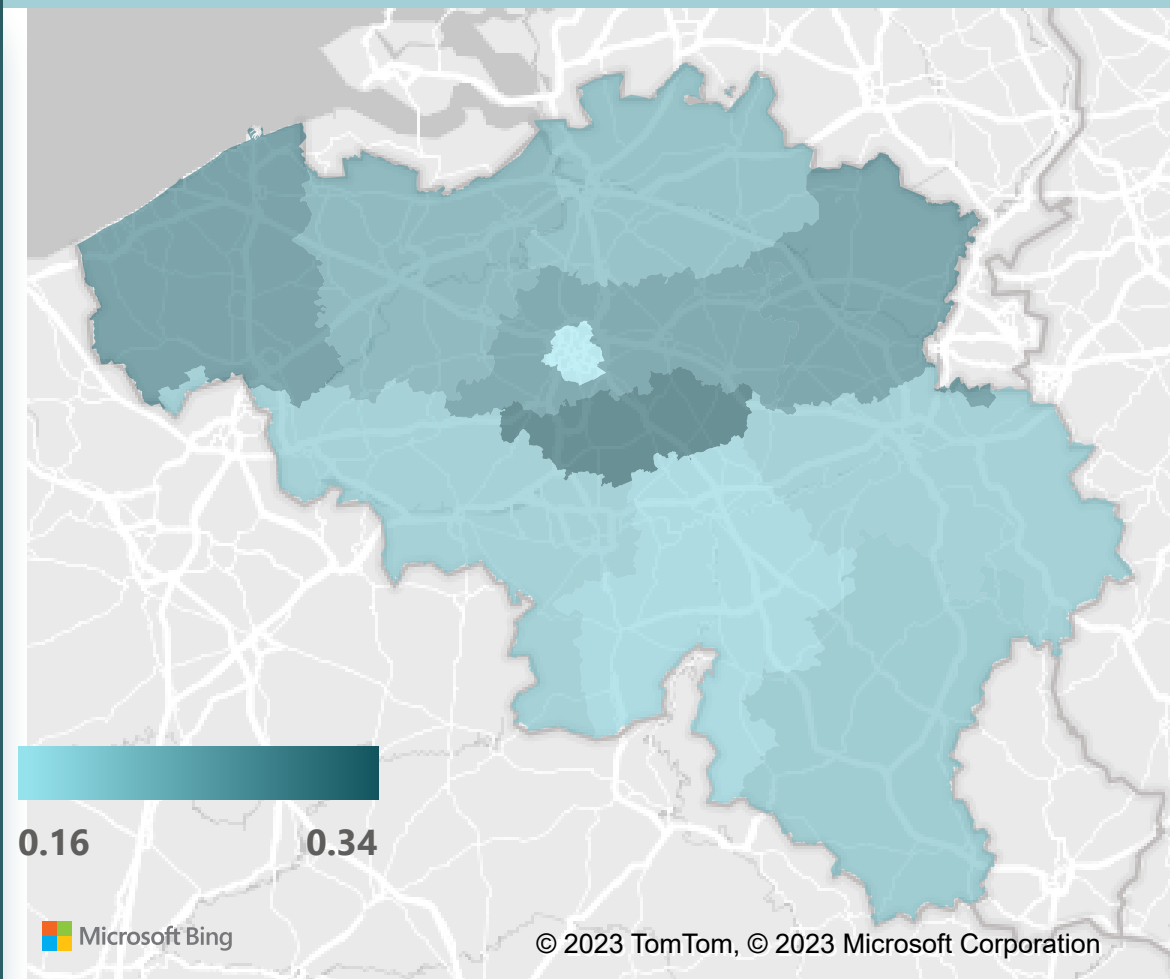
# Geographical Accessibility (2022) : Geriatrician

Geographical accessibility is measured by density, calculated by dividing the number of FTE (Full Time Equivalent) per 10.000 insured and comparing the results between provinces and regions.

## Indicators :

- Geographical distribution which enables to check for homogeneity ;
- Evolution since 10 years and growth rate within the time period ;
- Comparison between FTE density and insured density to detect correlation.

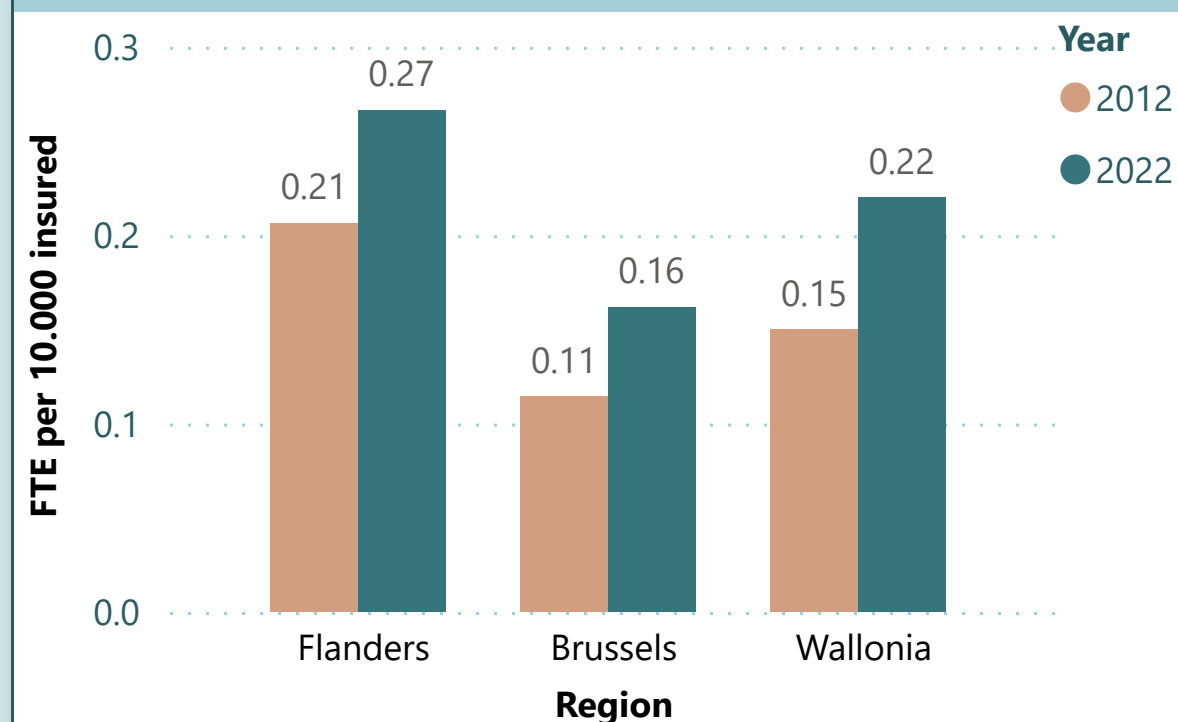
FTE per 10.000 insured by Province (2022)



Demographic Information by Province (2022)

Province	#FTE	Density (FTE per 10.000 insured)	%65+ (FTE)	%Women (FTE)
West-Vlaanderen	37	0.30	4%	77%
Oost-Vlaanderen	40	0.25	3%	74%
Antwerpen	45	0.23	13%	63%
Limburg	25	0.29	4%	62%
Vlaams-Brabant	33	0.28	7%	73%
Brussels	19	0.16	7%	70%
Brabant Wallon	14	0.34	9%	72%
Hainaut	28	0.21	1%	65%
Namur	9	0.19	0%	80%
Liège	23	0.21	5%	79%
Luxembourg	5	0.22	0%	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>71%</b>

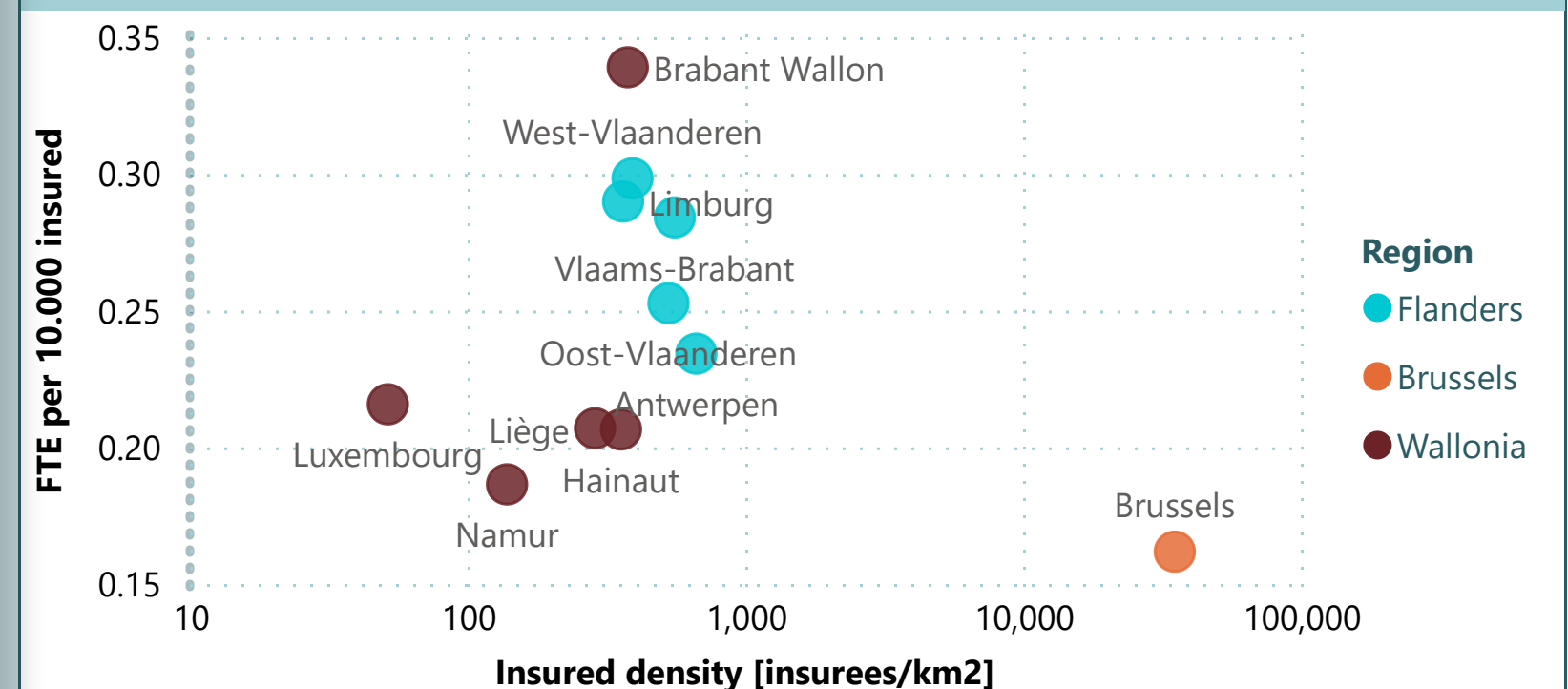
FTE per 10.000 insured, by Region (2012 vs 2022)



## FTE per 10.000 insured in Belgium (2022)

**0.24**✓  
2012: 0.18 (+34.84%)

FTE Density and Insured Density Relationship, by Province (2022)





# Financial Accessibility (2022) : Geriatrician

Financial accessibility is measured by the number of conventioned FTE (Full time equivalent) by 10.000 insured.

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).

## Indicators :

- % FTE meeting the criteria / total FTE
- Financial accessibility is gauged by conventioned FTE (Full Time Equivalent) per 10,000 insured.

## % Conventioned FTE (2022)

**100%**✓

2012: 98% (+1.73%)

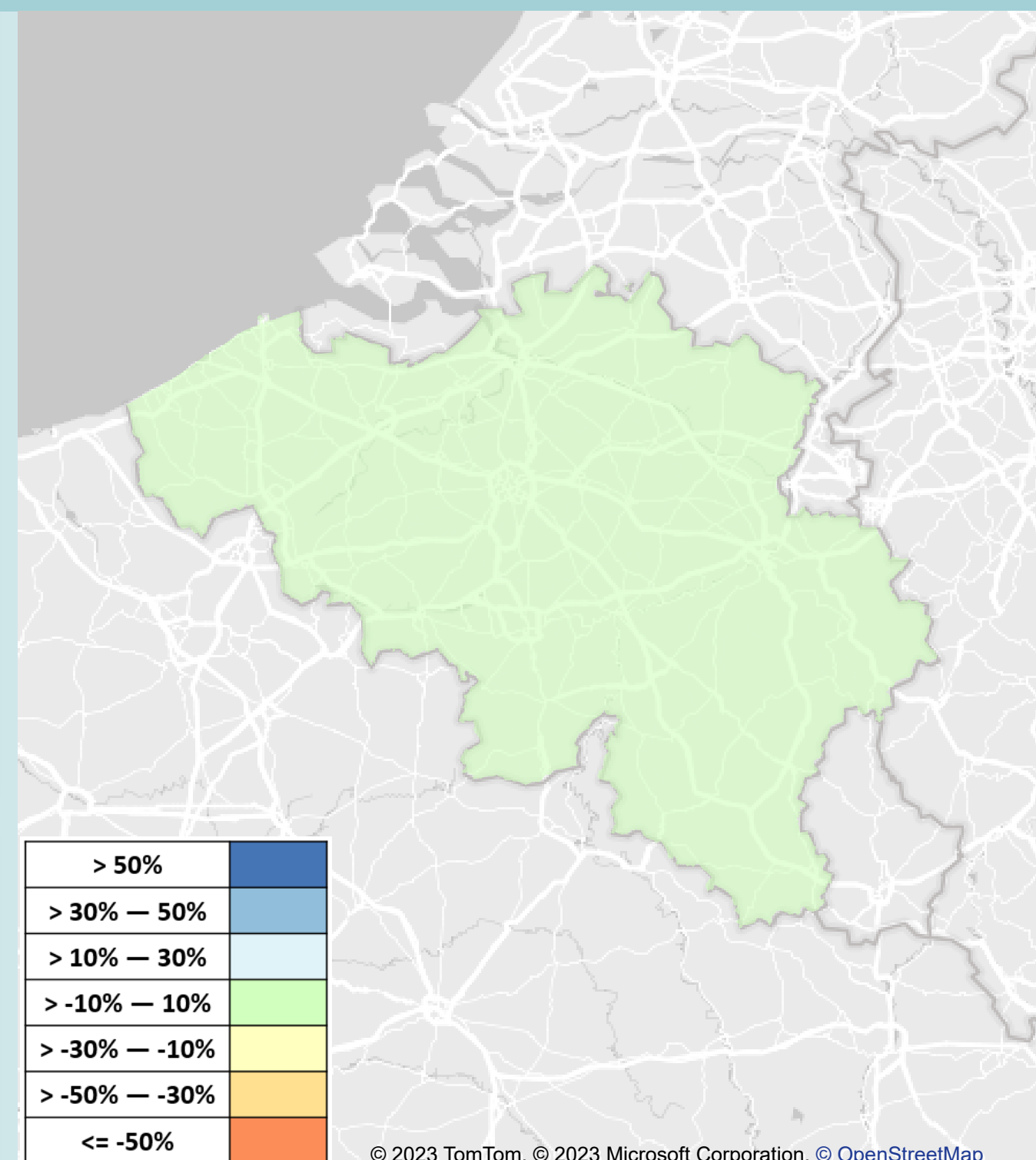
## % Conventioned FTE by Language and Regime

Language	Part	Full	Total
FR	0%	99%	99%
NL		100%	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

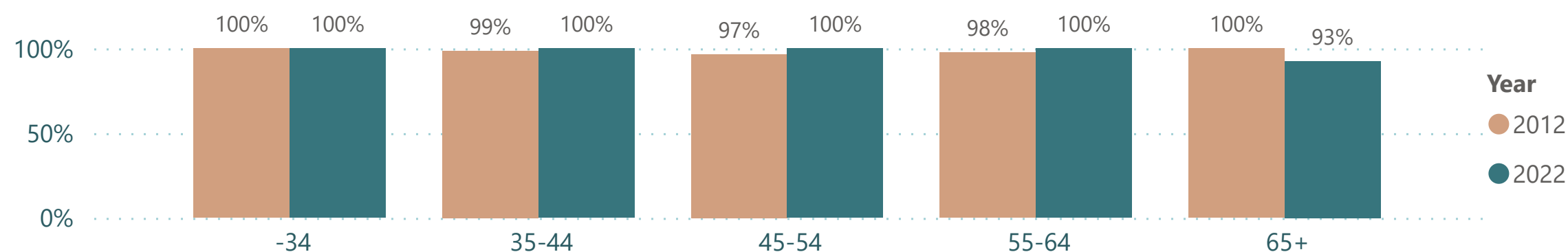
## Demographic Information by Province

Province	Density (FTE per 10.000 insured)	Density (Conventioned FTE per 10.000 insured)	% Conventioned FTE
West-Vlaanderen	0.30	0.30	100%
Oost-Vlaanderen	0.25	0.25	100%
Antwerpen	0.23	0.23	100%
Limburg	0.29	0.29	100%
Vlaams-Brabant	0.28	0.28	98%
Brussels	0.16	0.16	100%
Brabant Wallon	0.34	0.33	97%
Hainaut	0.21	0.21	100%
Namur	0.19	0.19	100%
Liège	0.21	0.21	100%
Luxembourg	0.22	0.22	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>100%</b>

## % Differences Conventioned FTE by Province



## Evolution of Conventioned FTE by Age (2012 vs 2022)



# Continuous Professional Development (2022) : Geriatrician

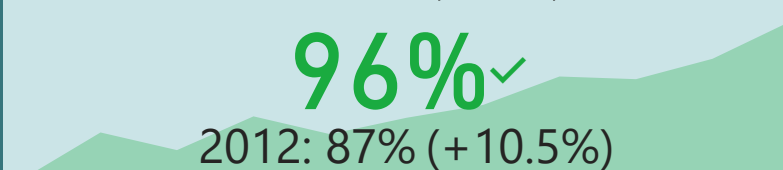
CPD (continuing professional development) is measured by accreditation criteria.

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 (2022)



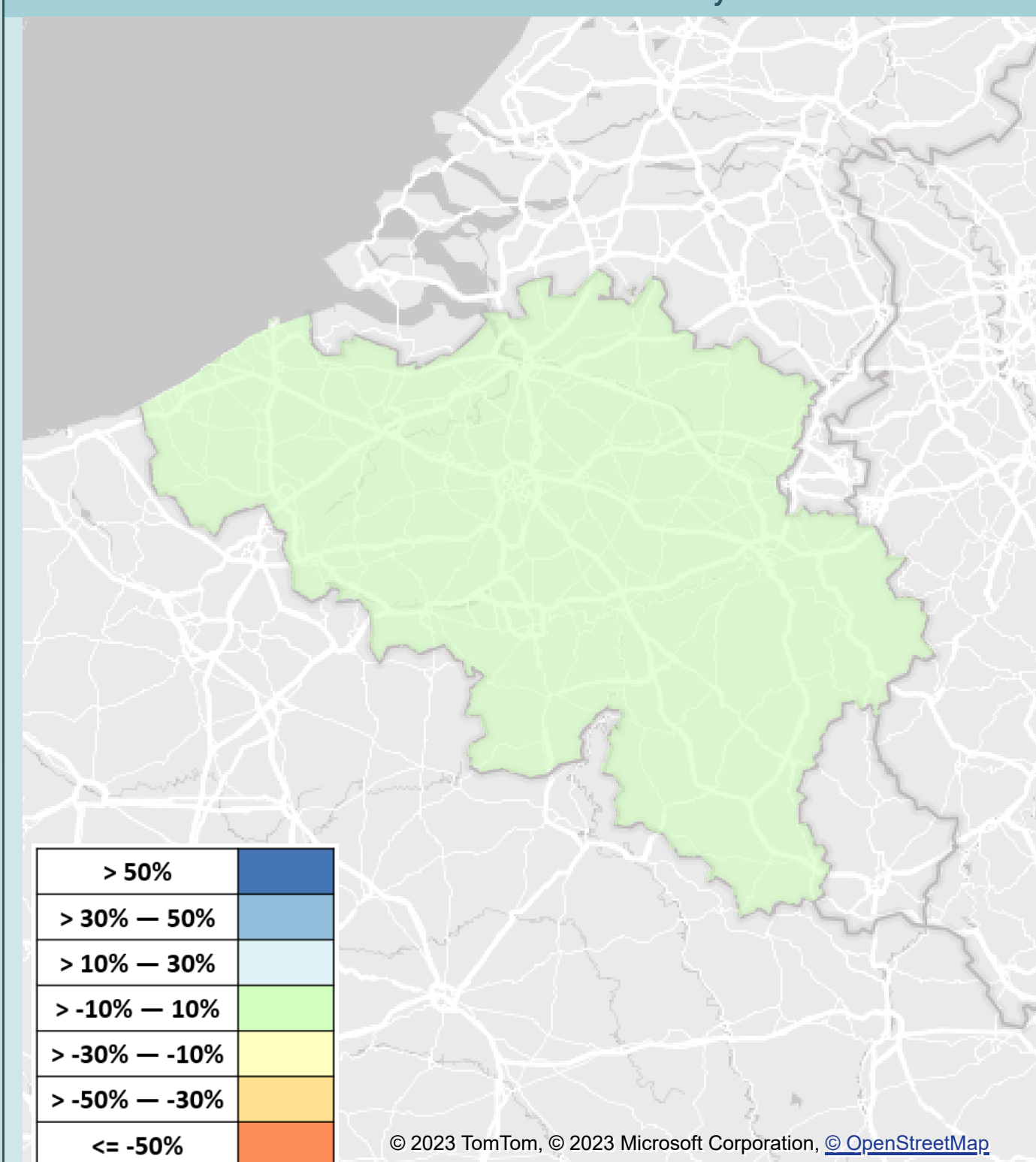
% Accredited FTE by Language and Gender

Language	F	M	Total
FR	93%	92%	93%
NL	97%	98%	98%
<b>Total</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>96%</b>

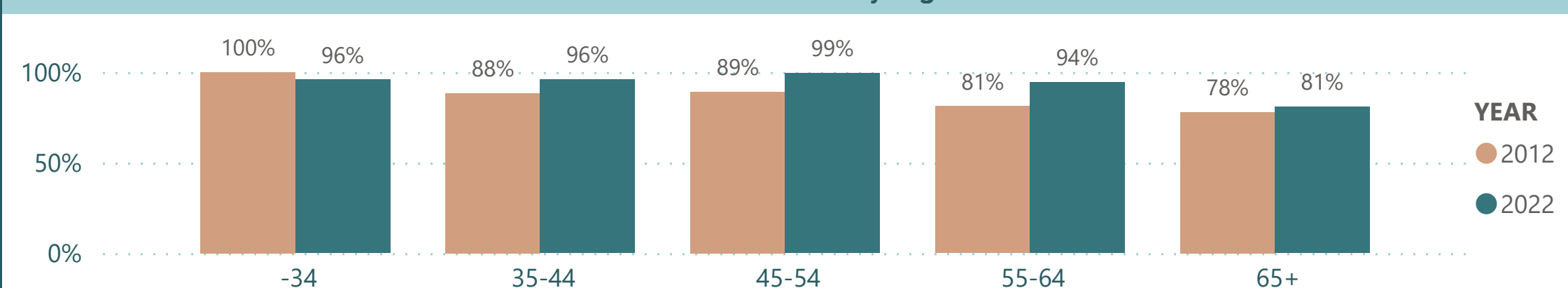
Demographic Information by Province

Province	Density (FTE per 10.000 insured)	Density (Accredited FTE per 10.000 insured)	% Accredited FTE
West-Vlaanderen	0.30	0.30	100%
Oost-Vlaanderen	0.25	0.25	97%
Antwerpen	0.23	0.23	99%
Limburg	0.29	0.28	96%
Vlaams-Brabant	0.28	0.28	97%
Brussels	0.16	0.15	92%
Brabant Wallon	0.34	0.32	95%
Hainaut	0.21	0.19	91%
Namur	0.19	0.17	89%
Liège	0.21	0.19	91%
Luxembourg	0.22	0.22	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>96%</b>

% Differences Accredited FTE by Province



Evolution of Accredited FTE by Age (2012 vs 2022)



## Subspecialties Activity and Working Place (2022) : Geriatrician

### Total reimbursement (2022)

€ 79.87M

2012: € 52.50M (+52.14%)

### Reimbursement by FTE (2022)

€ 287,259

2012: € 267,255 (+7.48%)

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 they are doing and where. The type of activity is described by 2 criteria: the place of work and the nature of the activity:

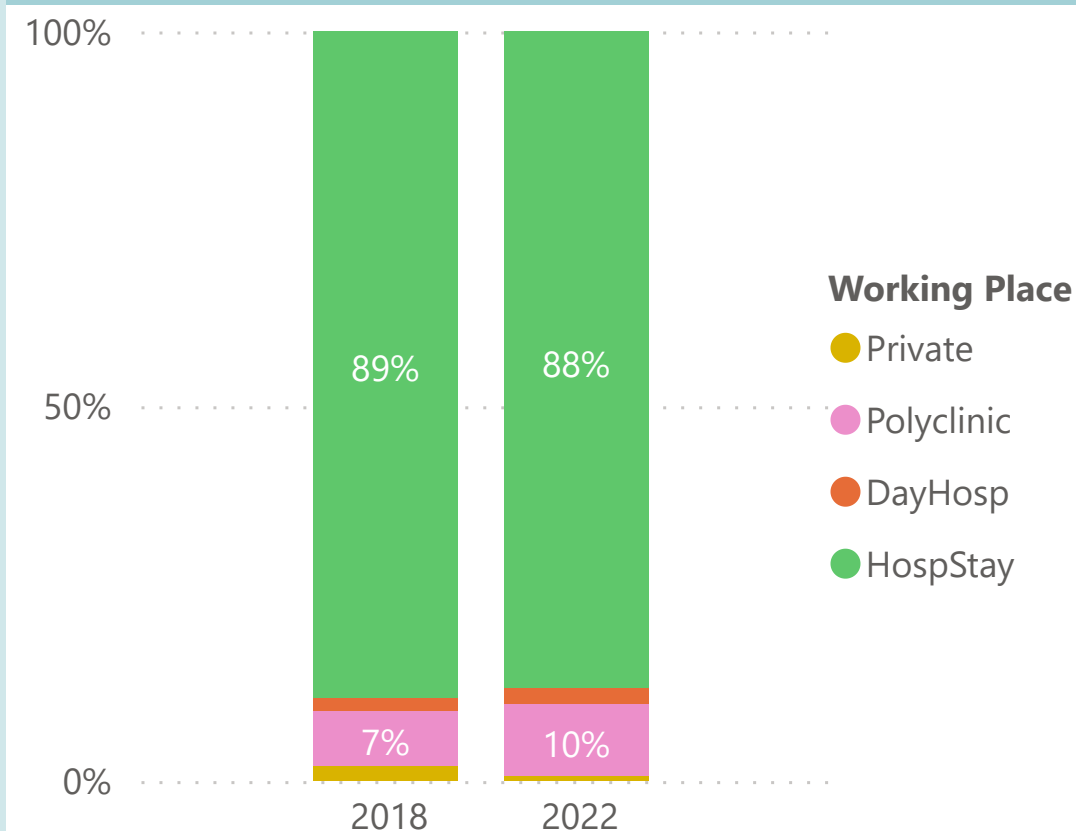
- The place of work is the place where the activity takes place (private, polyclinic, day hospital, hospital stay).
- The nature of the activity is described according to 2 logics of grouping. The traditional distribution of reimbursements within NIHDI (N01 contacts, N20 surgery, etc.) and a specific,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

#### Indicators :

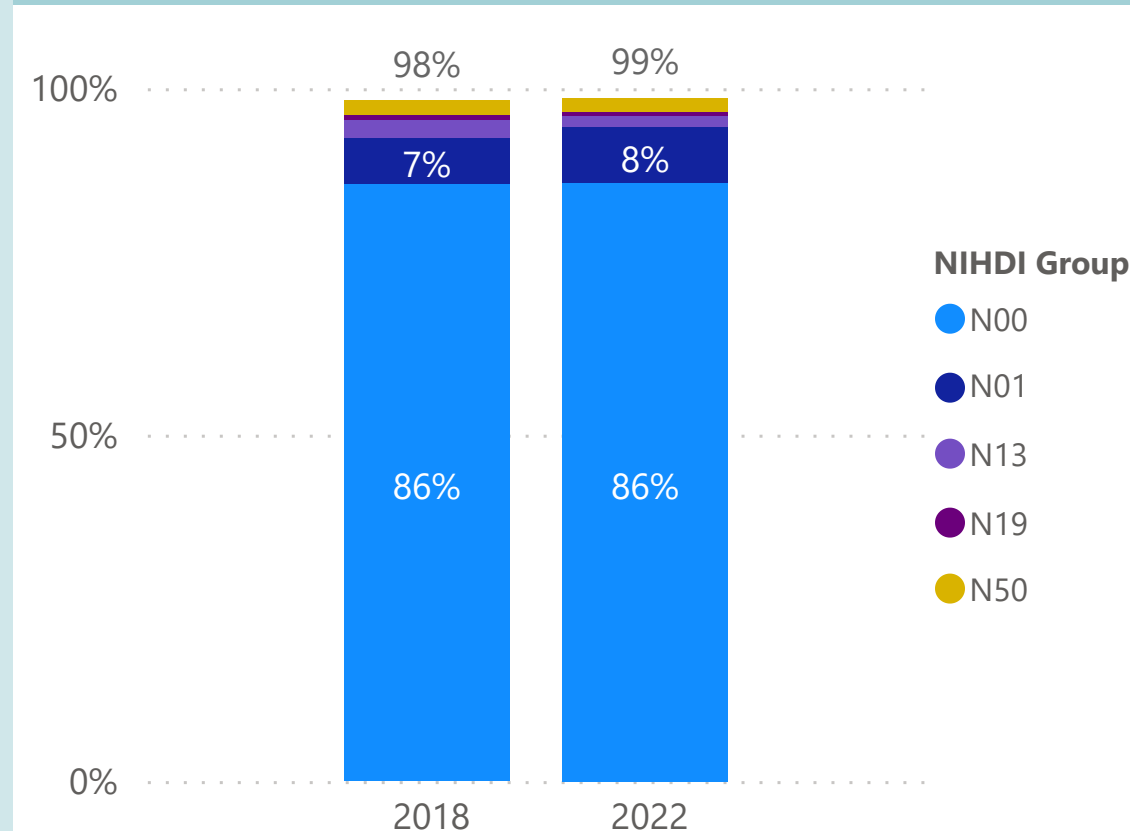
- Reimbursement (in [Million] Euros) for the specialty
- Reimbursement (in Euros) / FTE
- % Reimbursement (in Euros) by category / total reimbursement (in Euros)

The evolution provides information on the stability of the patterns of the activity comparing year N with N-4.

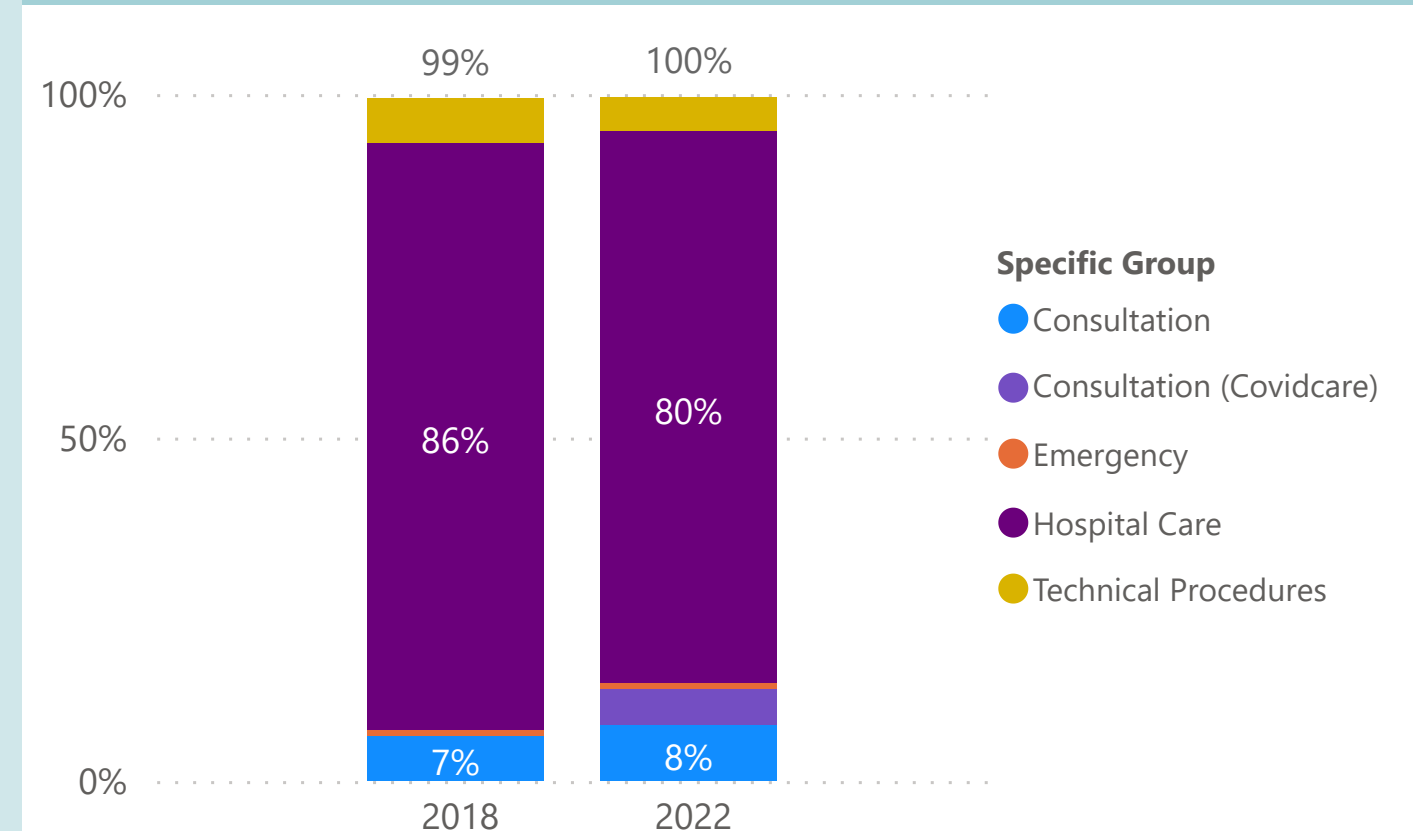
### Reimbursement by Working Place (2018 vs 2022)



### Top 5 Reimbursement (NIHDI Groups, 2018 vs 2022)



### Top 5 Reimbursement (Specific Groups, 2018 vs 2022)



NIHDI Group	Description
N00	Supervision of hospitalized beneficiaries
N01	Consultations visits and medical advices
N13	General special dispensations and punctures
N19	Urgent technical services - Art 26 §1 + 1ter + pseudos
N50	X-ray diagnosis

Specific Group	Description
Consultation	Consultation
Consultation (Covidcare)	Consultation (Covidcare)
Emergency	Emergency
Hospital Care	Hospital Monitoring
Technical Procedures	Technical Procedures

## Subspecialties Activity and Working Place (2022) : Geriatrician

Subspecialties are identified by their working place and type of activity (see previous page): the assignment of a health care provider to a sub-specialty depends first on the type of activity exercised. An active provider with at least 10% of reimbursements in a type of activity is considered specialized in this activity. However, the most complex activities (eg transplantation) are not subject to a minimum threshold. If no particular activity has been identified for the specialty, the assignment is made 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.

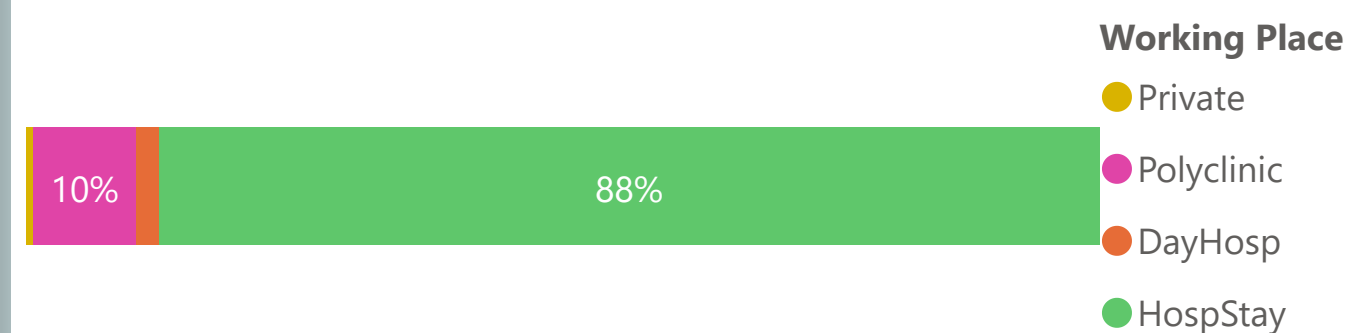
### Indicators :

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

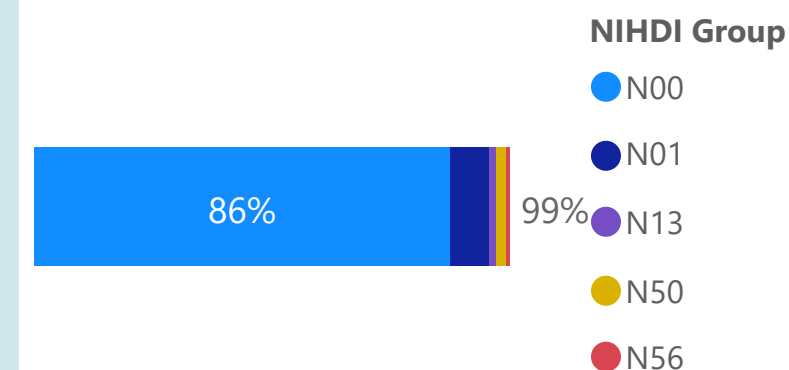
### FTE and median Reimbursement by Subspecialty

Subspecialty	#FTE Cluster	% Total FTE	Median Reimb
Palliative	24	9%	€ 309K
Hospital	225	83%	€ 241K
Mixed	21	8%	€ 174K

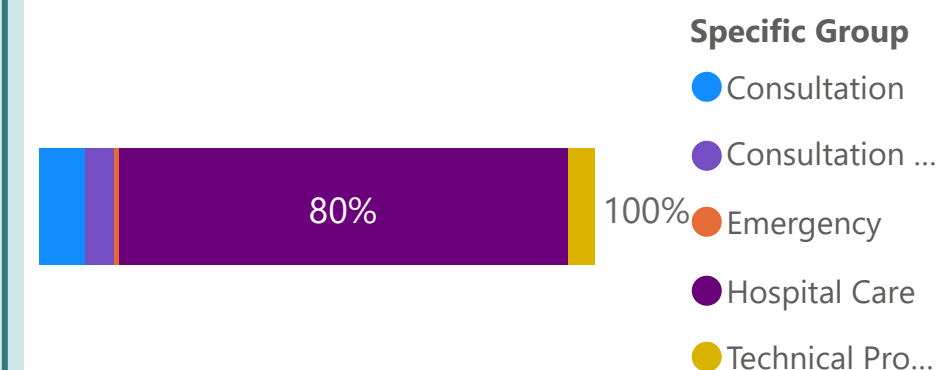
### Reimbursement by Working Place



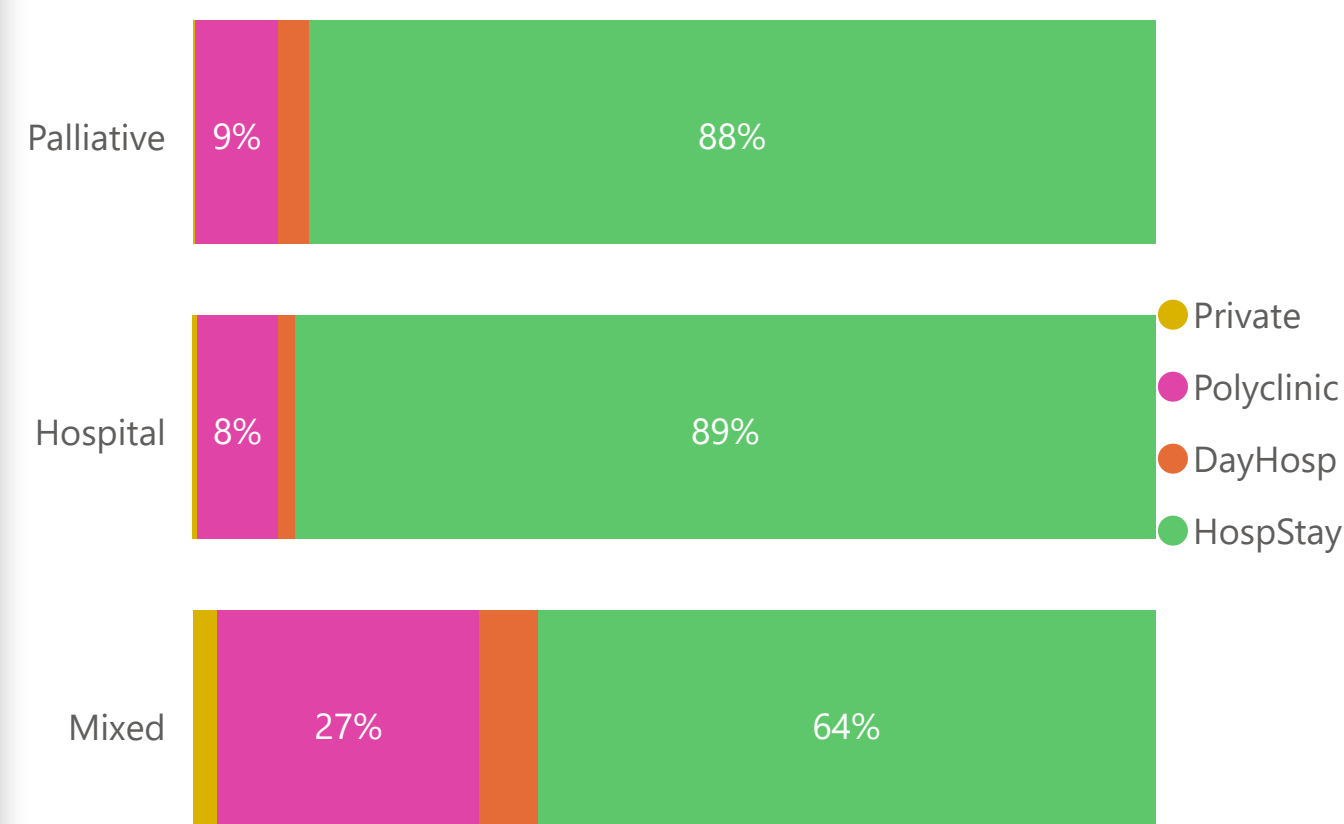
### Top 5 NIHDI Groups



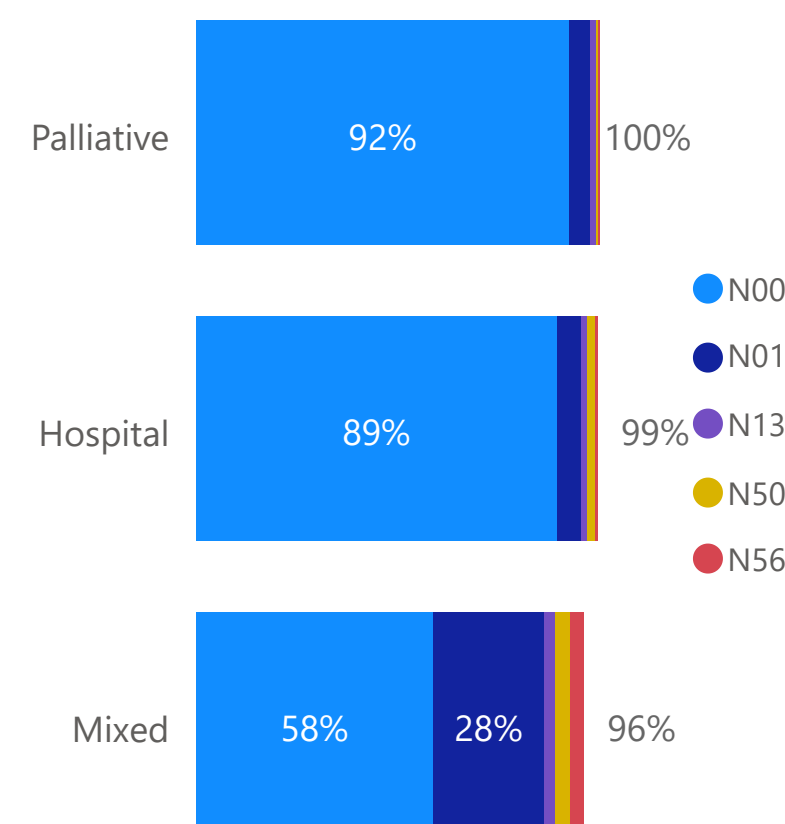
### Top 5 Specific Groups



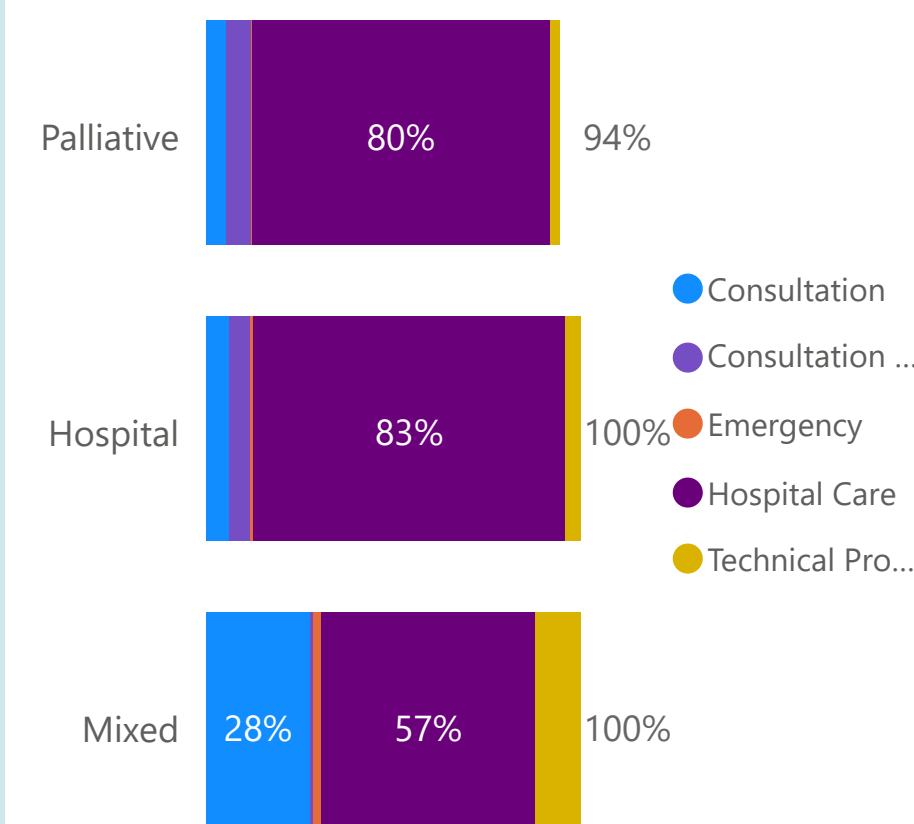
### Reimbursement by Working Place, by Subspecialty



### Top 5 NIHDI Groups by Subspecialty



### Top 5 Specific Groups by Subspecialty





# Accessibility, Insured Coverage (2021) : Geriatrician

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. Specialist 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).

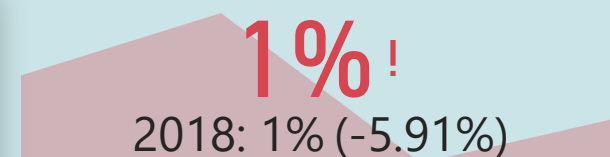
## Insured Coverage by Gender



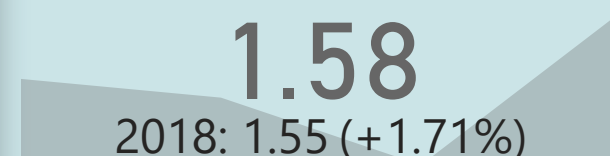
## Insured Coverage by Social Status



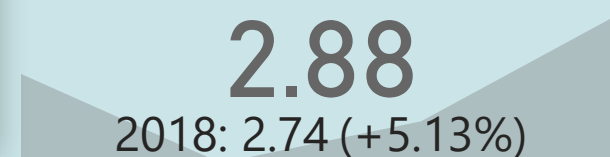
## Insured Coverage (2021)



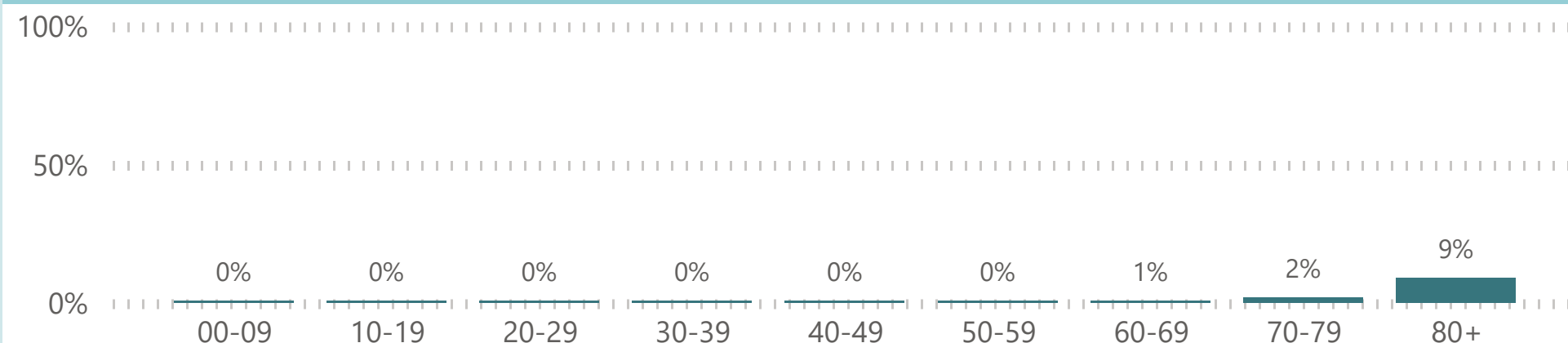
## Ratio Women/Men (2021)



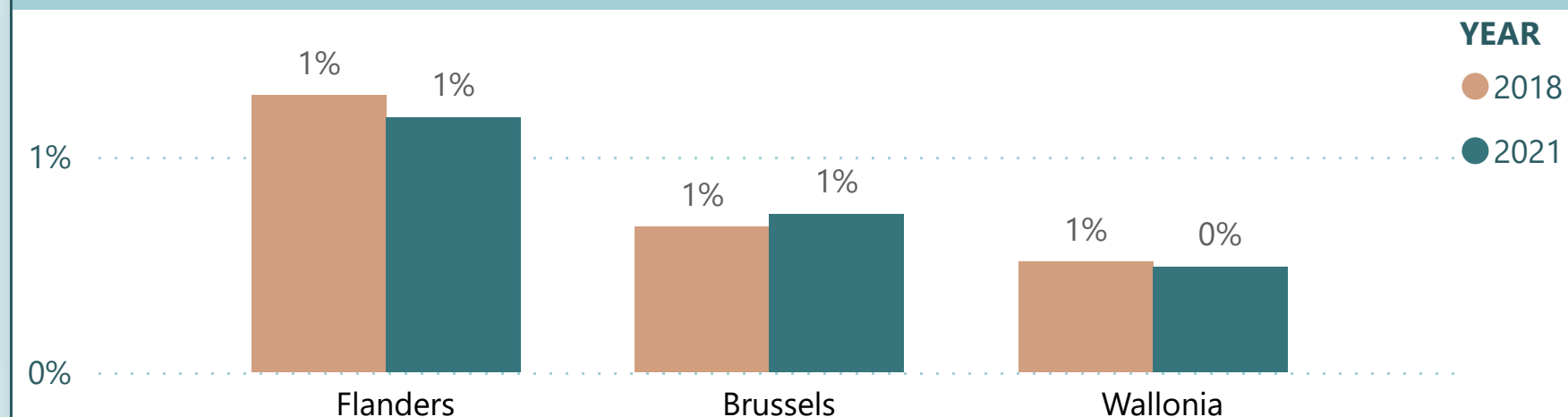
## Ratio Bim/Standard (2021)



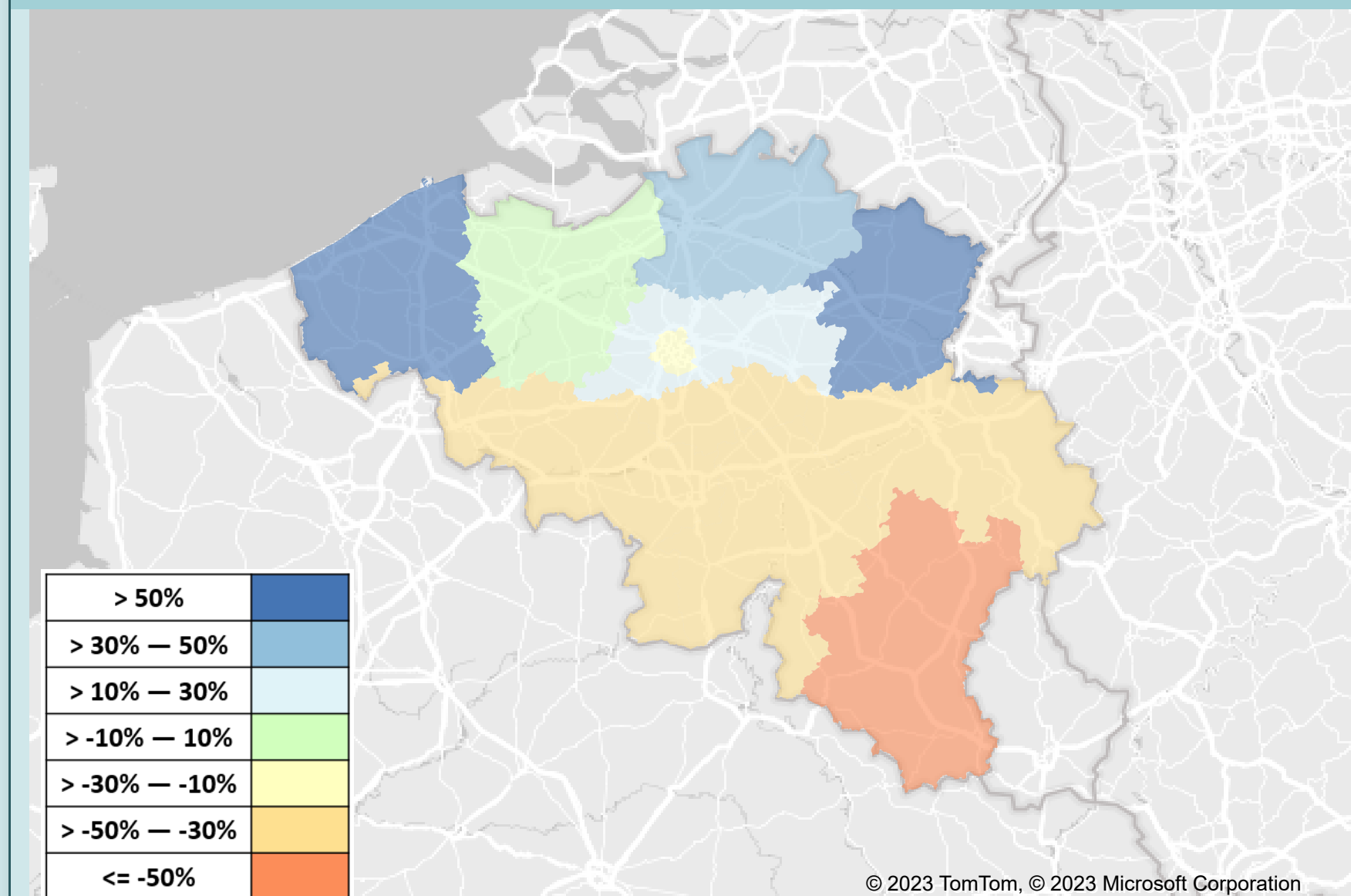
## Insured Coverage by Age of Patients



## Insured Coverage Evolution by Region (2018 vs 2021)



## % Differences Insured Coverage between Provinces



# Accessibility, Patient Frequentation (2021) : Geriatrician

Frequentation of patients (number of contacts) is a complementary measure to understand accessibility.

**Indicator** : number of contacts (by category of patient) is respectively divided

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

Category of patients are defined by several criteria : gender, social status, age group, geographic residence, evolution.

Insured Frequentation (2021)

0.18

2018: 0.17 (+5.97%)

=

Insured Coverage (2021)

1%!

2018: 1% (-5.91%)

×

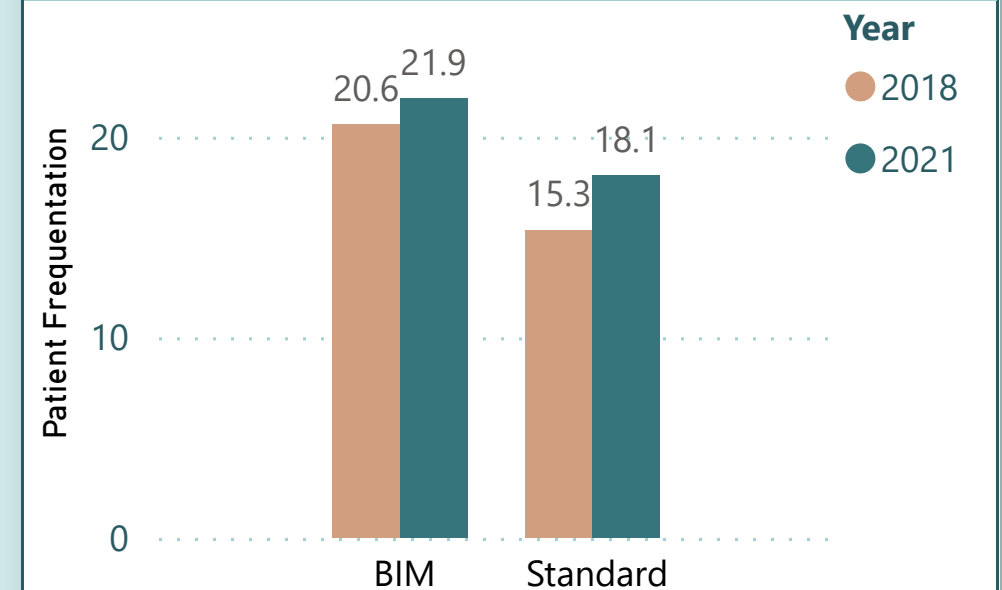
Patient Frequentation (2021)

19.6

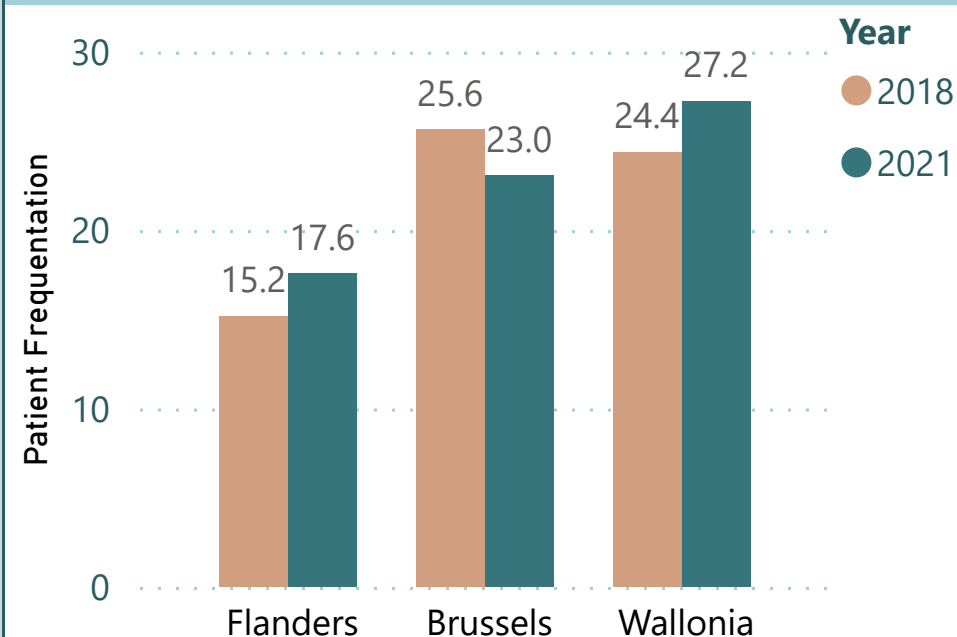
2018: 17.4 (+12.61%)

Age Class Patients	Insured Frequentation	Insured Coverage	Patient Frequentation
00-09	0.00	0%	1.1
10-19	0.00	0%	1.3
20-29	0.00	0%	2.4
30-39	0.00	0%	3.0
40-49	0.01	0%	2.6
50-59	0.01	0%	3.5
60-69	0.03	1%	6.8
70-79	0.39	2%	19.2
80+	2.27	9%	24.9

Average Patient Frequentation by Social Status (2018 vs 2021)

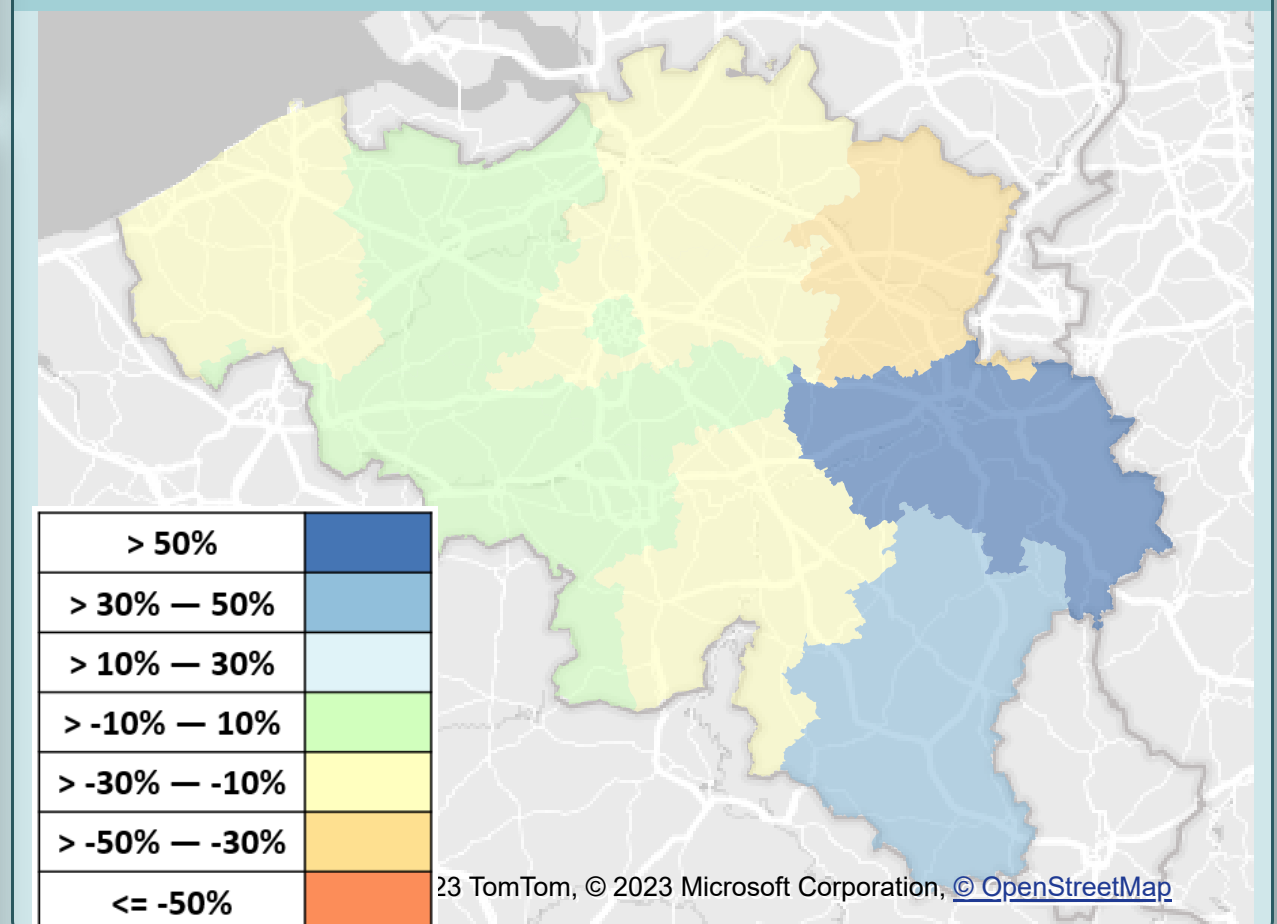


Average Patient Frequentation by Region (2018 vs 2021)



Province	Insured Frequentation	Insured Coverage	Patient Frequentation
West-Vlaanderen	0.29	2%	16.7
Oost-Vlaanderen	0.20	1%	23.3
Antwerpen	0.19	1%	17.4
Limburg	0.19	1%	13.0
Vlaams-Brabant	0.18	1%	17.6
Brussels	0.17	1%	23.0
Brabant Wallon	0.13	1%	23.6
Hainaut	0.14	1%	23.6
Namur	0.08	0%	18.6
Liège	0.17	0%	38.2
Luxembourg	0.08	0%	32.3

% Differences Patient Frequentation between Provinces



Workload by specialty provides insights into the work volume per year of the specialty by FTE and their 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. Specialist in training are excluded).

## Indicators (by province)

- Workload : contacts / FTE
- Patient base population: Patients / FTE
- Patient base population turnover : Providers/ patient
- Contacts per patient per provider
- Average age of total contacts per FTE

Limitation : contact 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 have been hid.

## Average Contacts per FTE (2021)

**7,501**  
2018: 8,017 (-6.43%)

## Average Patients per FTE (2021)

**383**  
2018: 461 (-16.91%)

## Average Providers per Patient (2021)

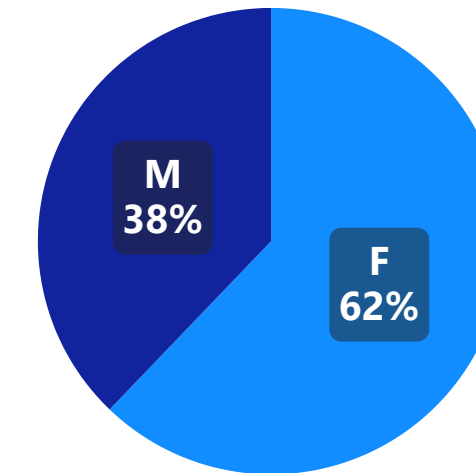
**2.9**  
2018: 2.8 (+3%)

## Average Contacts per Patient and Provider (2021)

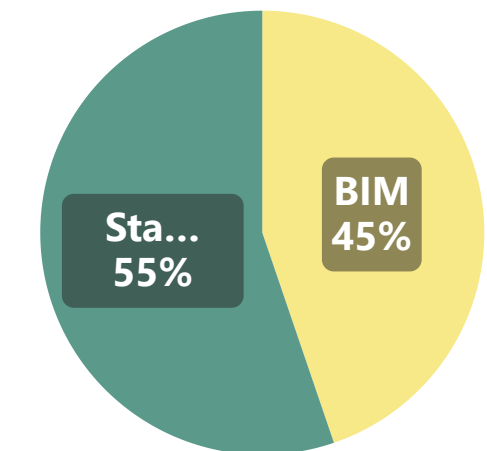
**6.8**  
2018: 6.2 (+9.34%)

Province	Contacts per FTE	Patients per FTE	Contacts per Patient and Provider
West-Vlaanderen	9327	559	7.5
Oost-Vlaanderen	7847	337	7.8
Antwerpen	8702	501	7.3
Limburg	6391	491	4.7
Vlaams-Brabant	6563	373	6.5
Brussels	8998	390	7.0
Brabant Wallon	4350	184	7.2
Hainaut	6461	274	6.0
Namur	4591	247	4.7
Liège	8361	219	7.9
Luxembourg	2805	87	4.7

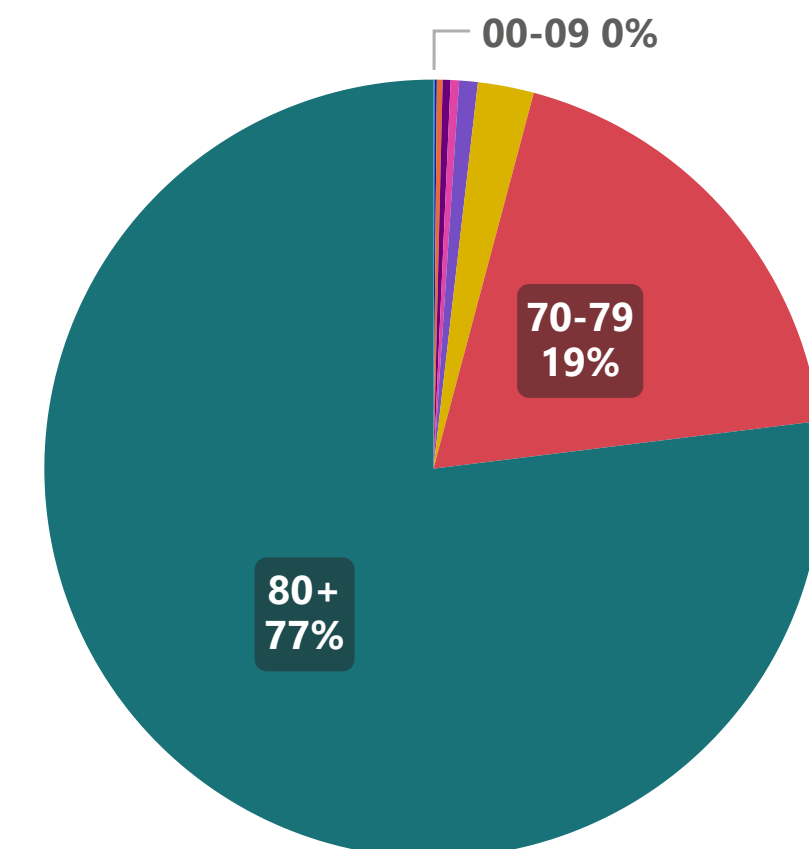
## Contacts Distribution by Gender



## Contacts Distribution by Social Status (Standard/BIM)



## Contacts Distribution by Age of Patients



## Average Age of Contact (2021)

**83.9**  
2018: 83.7 (+0.24%)

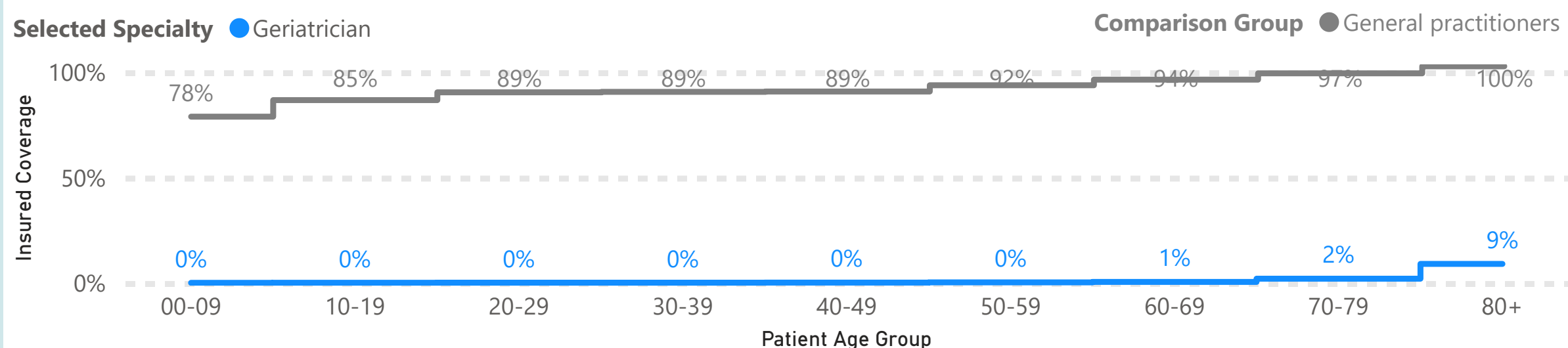
# Complementarity with its similar group (2021) : Geriatrician

Complementarity compares the similarities in attendance (by age group of the insured/patient) between the reference specialty and the selected group of specialties considered close to the discipline.

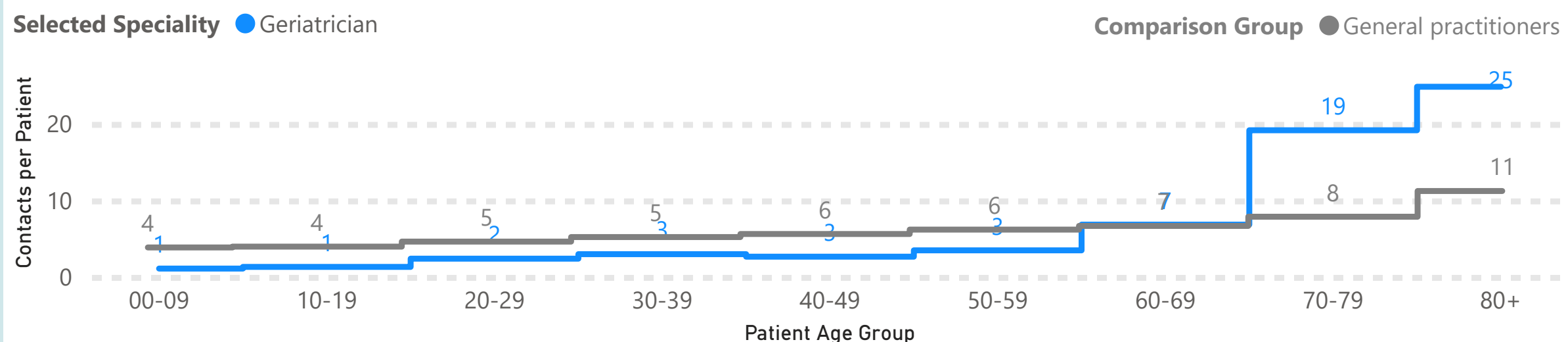
## Indicators :

- Insured coverage
- Patient frequentation

## Insured Coverage by Age Group



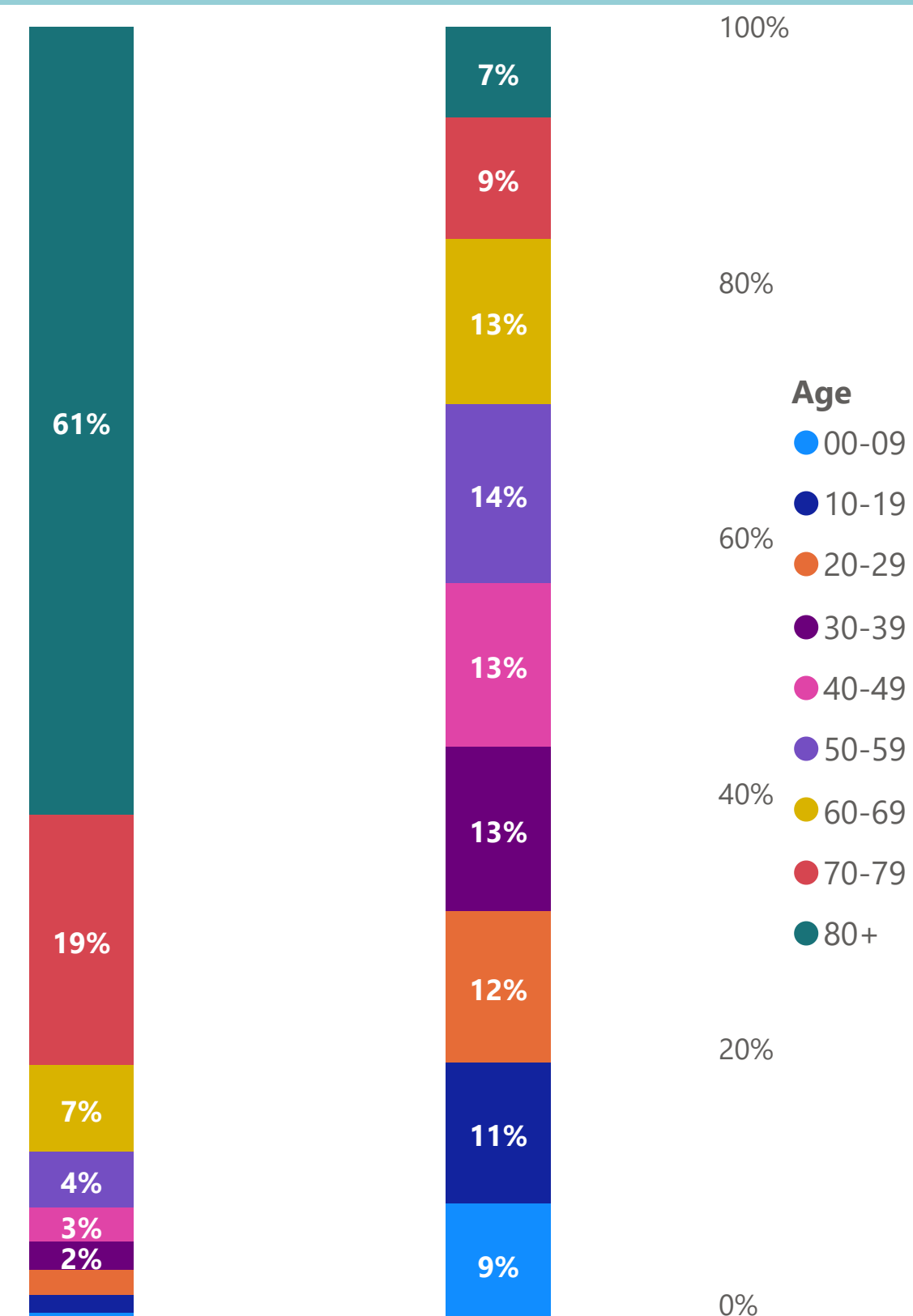
## Patient Frequentation by Patient Age Group



## Age Distribution of Patients

### Geriatrician

### General practitioners





# Evolution of the Workforce Demography (2022) : Geriatrician

Healthcare workforce demographics presents active professionals engaging in 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.

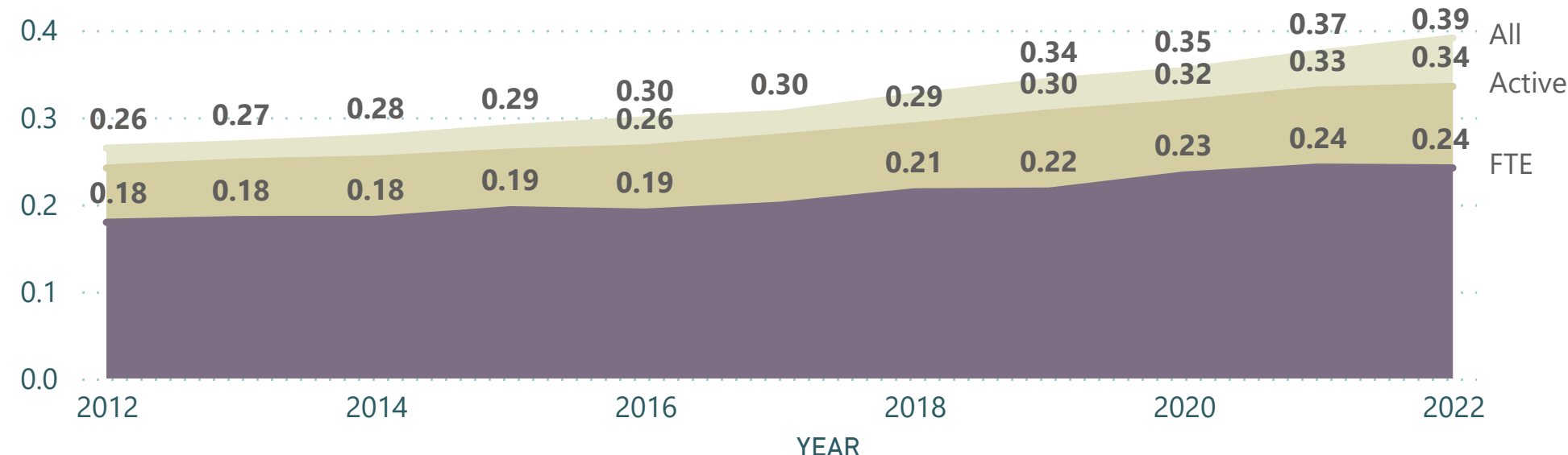
## Active indicators (Left):

- Number of Actives (> 1 prestation /accounting year) and its % growth rate
- Replacement Rate: Active professionals above 55 years compared to those below 55 years.
- Inactivity: % of inactive professionals in relation to the total.
- New Active Providers per Year: Annual influx of new providers (derived from linear regression to estimate the average rate)

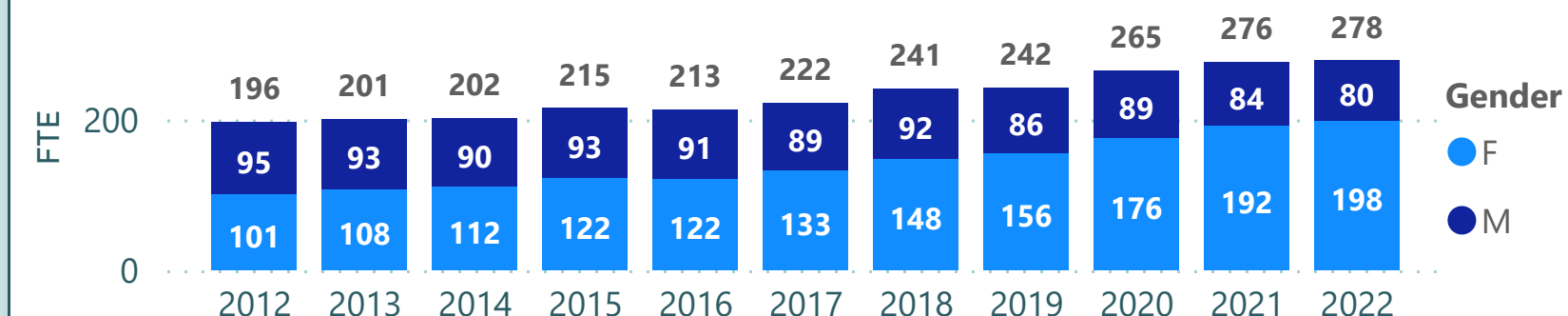
## FTE indicators (Right):

- Equal proportion of gender: Indicates the percentage of women 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



Avg FTE per active provider < 65y (2022)



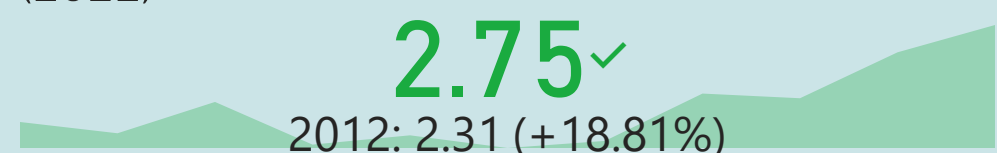
% Women of total FTE (2022)



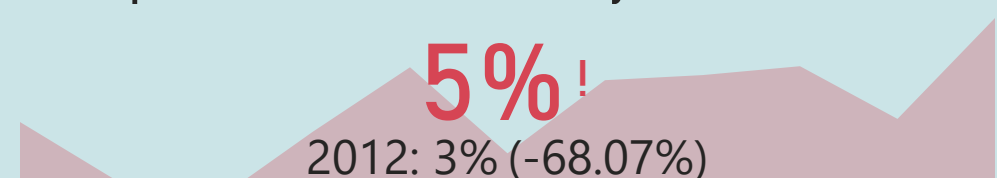
% Growth Rate of Active Providers

3.8%

Replacement Rate (Active under 55 by 55+) (2022)



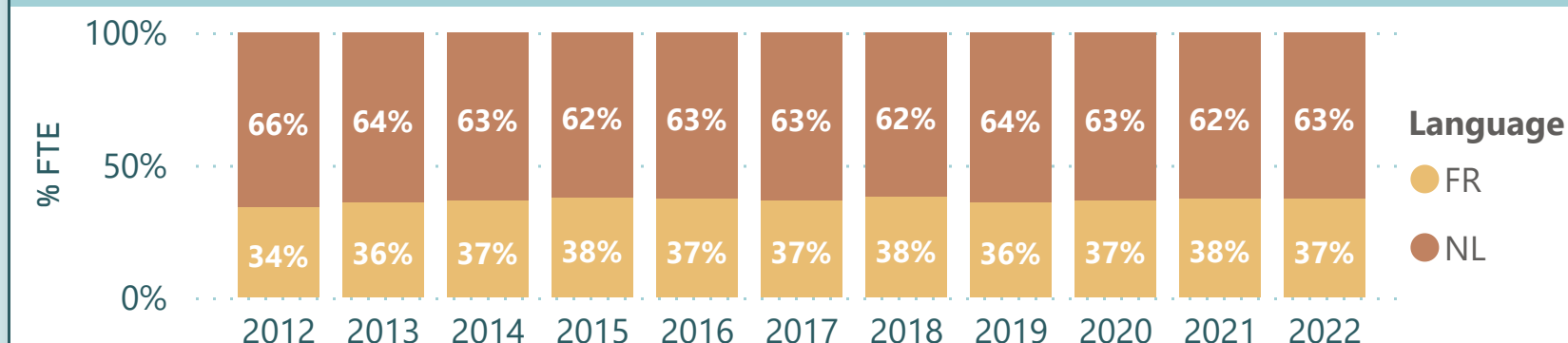
% of persons inactive < 65y (2022)



New Active Providers per Year

13

## Evolution of FTE Proportions by Language



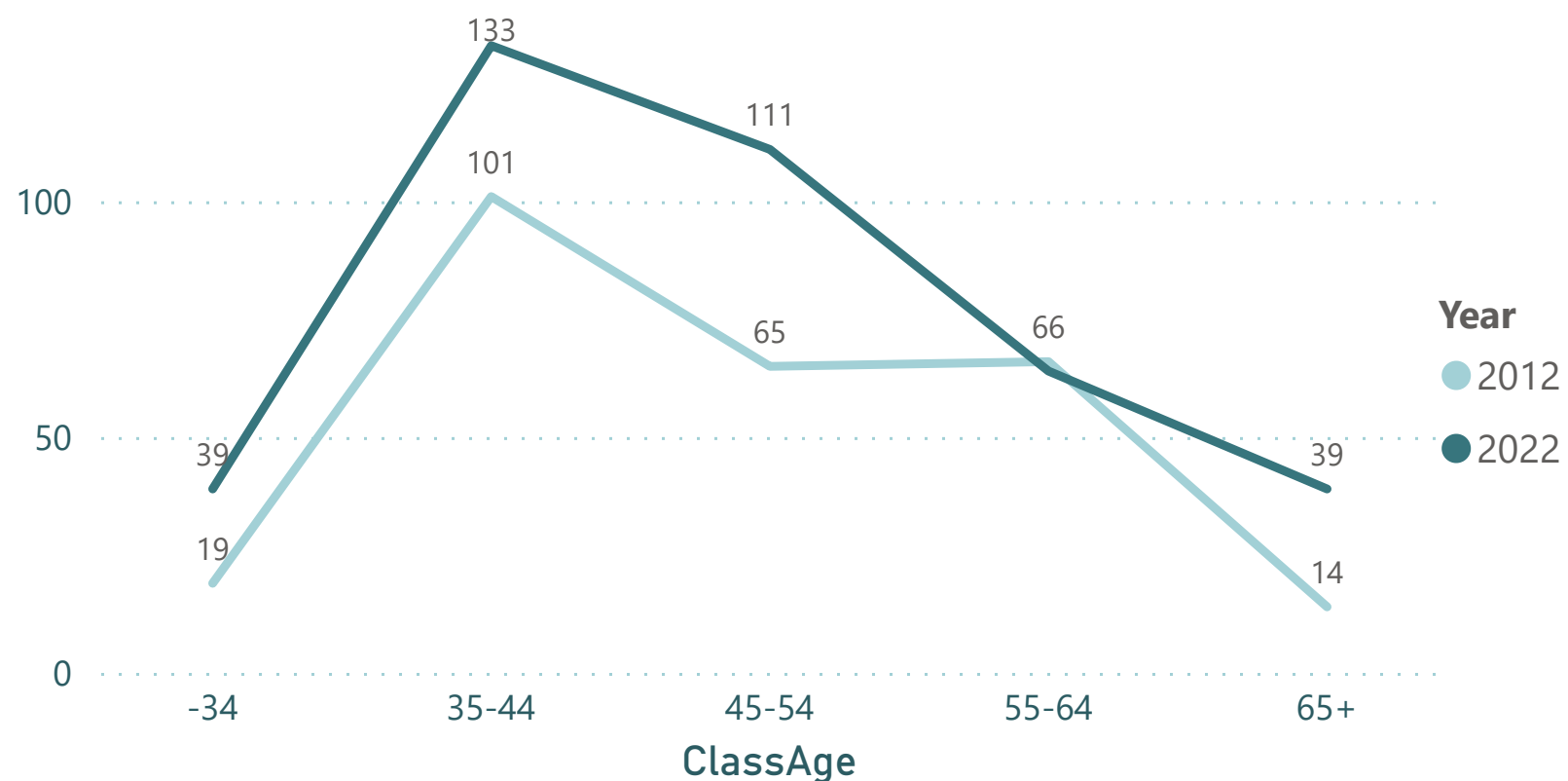
# Demographic Evolution by Age Group (2022) : Geriatrician

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

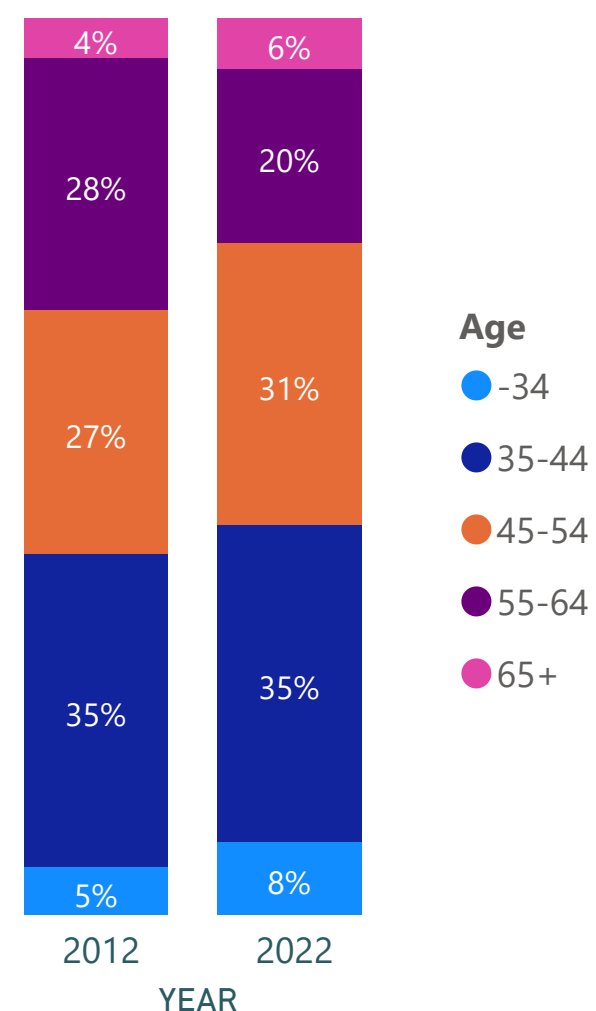
## Indicators :

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

## Workforce Evolution (active providers) by Age Group (2012 VS 2022)



## Proportion (FTE) by Age Group (2012 VS 2022)



## Average Age of a FTE (2022)



## % of 65+ activity of total FTE (2022)



## FTE detailed by Language and Gender

Gender	F		M		Total	
Language	#FTE	%65+ (FTE)	#FTE	%65+ (FTE)	#FTE	%65+ (FTE)
FR	76	1%	28	13%	104	4%
NL	122	3%	52	15%	174	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>6%</b>

## Annex 1: FTE Details (2022) : Geriatrician

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. See the evolution over the ten past years. It is not adjusted for inflation.

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

N.B. The FTE for employed doctors in medical homes was estimated at 0.81 per doctor because the actual FTE cannot be evaluated given the absence of activity registration.

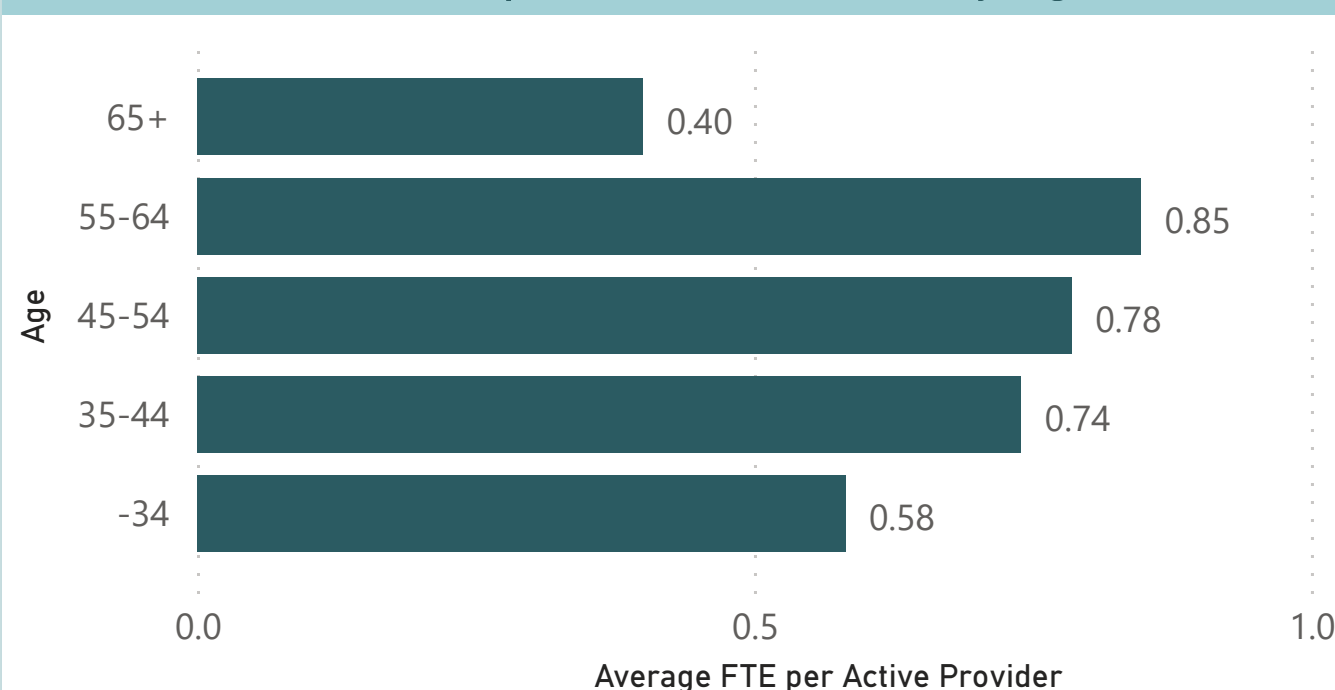
Avg FTE per Active Provider (2022)



Avg FTE per Active Provider detailed by Language and Gender

Language	F	M	Total
FR	0.61	0.66	0.62
NL	0.85	0.70	0.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.72</b>

FTE per Active Provider by Age



Median of Reimbursements for Providers between 45 and 54 years old

