



## 1.1. Medical graduates becoming GPs (S-5)

### 1.1.1. Documentation sheet

<b>Description</b>	Percentage of medical graduates becoming GP (% of those with medical specialisation)
<b>Numerator</b>	Number of medical graduates who have opted for a specialisation as GP two years after the basis diploma
<b>Denominator</b>	Total graduates with a medical specialisation (GP and other specialists) the second year after the basis diploma
<b>Rationale</b>	The percentage of medical graduates becoming GPs in the second year in comparison with other specialities is an indicator of attractiveness of GP practice. It should also be noted that since 2021, sub-quotas are under the competencies of federated entities (based on their estimated needs). In 2023, the objective is to have more than 40% of physicians who opt to specialise as GP (e.g. 43% in the French community).
<b>Data source &amp; Results source</b>	RIZIV–INAMI
<b>Technical definitions and limitations</b>	<p><i>Numerator: professional code 10, competence code 005-006 or 003 or 004 the second year after basis diploma</i></p> <p><i>Denominator: code professional 10, code competence 0xx or 1xx behalf 000 or 009 &lt;&gt; 0 the second year after basis diploma</i></p> <p>Stomatologists are included. Foreign graduates are included, which explain the differences observed with the number of medical graduates registered by the FPS Public Health. Medical graduates with a Belgian diploma not registered by RIZIV-INAMI are excluded from the calculation. N.B. The choice of '2 years' is explained by the following reason: after 1 year, only 40 % of diploma are registered in a specialisation and 3 years would be too long to monitor the problematic. It should be noted that in the 2015 report, numbers were calculated for all graduates practising as GPs within 2 years after diploma while now it is the number at year 2.</p>
<b>International comparability</b>	This is not an international indicator
<b>Related performance indicators</b>	Workforce, number of physicians and nurses, medical graduates, mean age of medical specialist
<b>Reviewers</b>	Antoine Khalil and Pascal Meeus



### 1.1.2. Results

GP's attraction is fundamental to renew the cohort of old GPs that will soon be retired. New recruitment of GPs is a challenge in comparison with other specialities. The percentage of medical graduates becoming GPs slightly improved from 2011 to reach 38.3% in 2021.

If we look at the repartition between French and Dutch graduated, the percentage of Dutch graduates becoming GPs is now lower than the percentage of French graduates becoming GPs (40.7% vs 35.9% in 2021) while it was the contrary up to 2018.

The increase in the total number of medical graduates two years after basis diploma observed in 2020 is due to the double cohort of medical graduates in 2018 (reduction of the studies, see S-4).

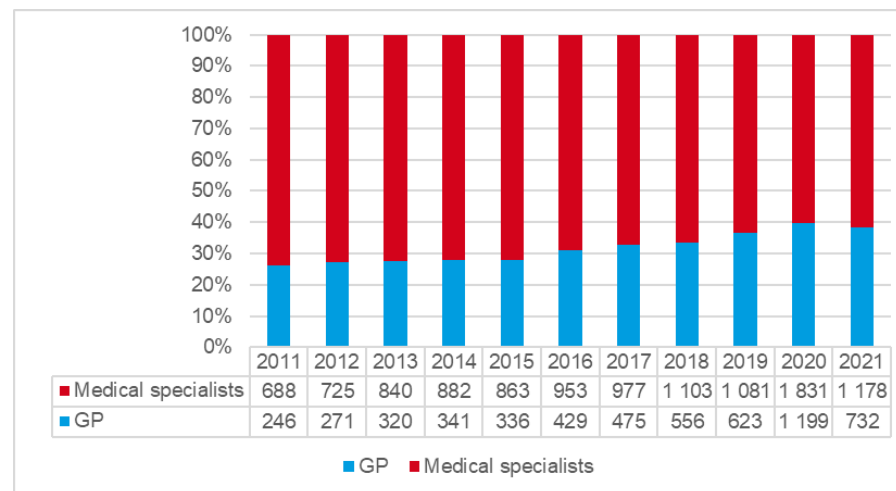
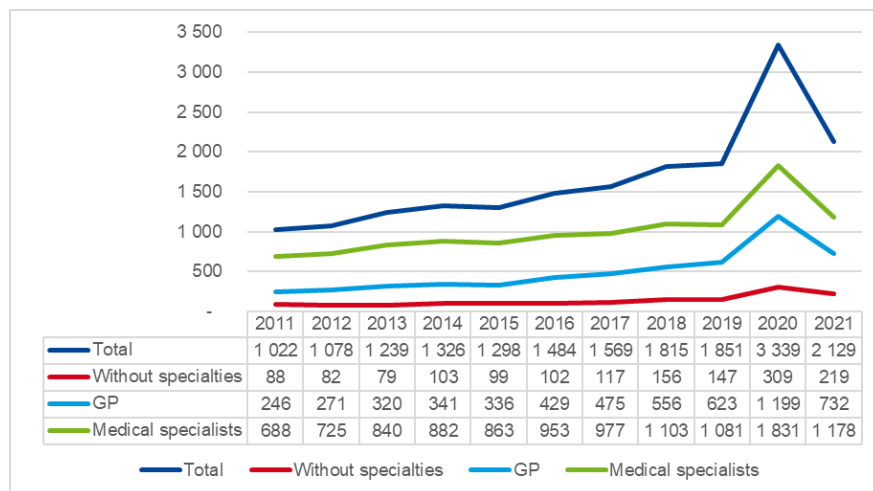
**Table 1 – Medical graduates practising as physician 2 years after diploma**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Medical graduates 2 years after basis diploma (total)</b>	1 022	1 078	1 239	1 326	1 298	1 484	1 569	1 815	1 851	3 339	2 129
<b>Without specialties</b>	88	82	79	103	99	102	117	156	147	309	219
<b>GP</b>	246	271	320	341	336	429	475	556	623	1 199	732
<b>Medical specialists</b>	688	725	840	882	863	953	977	1 103	1 081	1 831	1 178
<b>% GP vs GP + medical specialists</b>	26.34%	27.21%	27.59%	27.88%	28.02%	31.04%	32.71%	33.51%	36.56%	39.57%	38.32%
<b>For NL diploma (total)</b>	487	560	649	715	751	740	804	913	880	1 511	1 018
<b>Without specialties</b>	27	22	34	36	47	39	51	72	57	150	92
<b>GP</b>	133	162	191	200	212	243	266	306	301	487	332
<b>Medical specialists</b>	327	376	424	479	492	458	487	535	522	874	594
<b>% GP vs GP + medical specialists</b>	28.91%	30.11%	31.06%	29.46%	30.11%	34.66%	35.33%	36.39%	36.57%	35.78%	35.85%
<b>For FR diploma (total)</b>	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545
<b>Without specialties</b>	61	60	45	67	52	63	66	84	90	159	127
<b>GP</b>	113	109	129	141	124	186	209	250	322	712	400
<b>Medical specialists</b>	361	349	416	403	371	495	490	568	559	957	584
<b>% GP vs GP + medical specialists</b>	23.84%	23.80%	23.67%	25.92%	25.05%	27.31%	29.90%	30.56%	36.55%	42.66%	40.65%

Source: RIZIV-INAMI data, KCE calculations



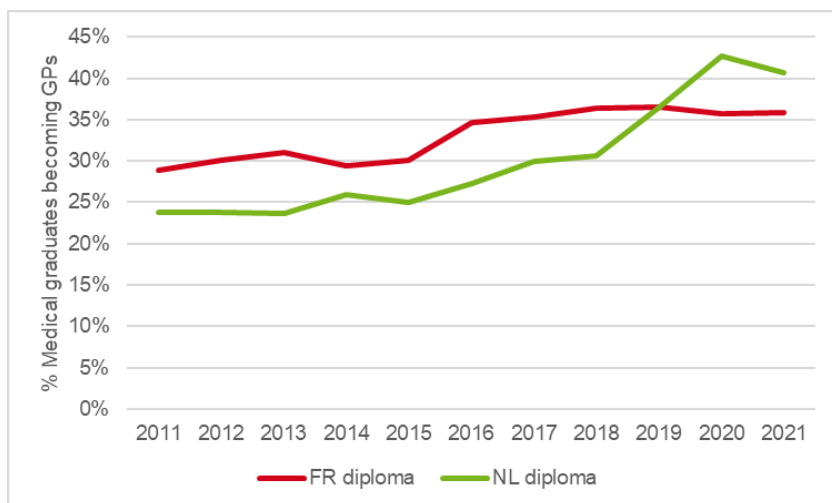
Figure 1 – Medical graduates becoming GP, evolution 2011-2021



Source: RIZIV-INAMI data, KCE calculations



**Figure 2 – Percentage of medical graduates becoming GP, repartition for the French- and Dutch-speaking GP (based on the language of the diploma)**



Source: RIZIV-INAMI data, KCE calculations

#### Key points

- Since 2021, sub-quotas are under the competencies of federated entities (based on their estimated needs). In 2023, the objective is to have more than 40% of physicians who opt to specialise as GP (e.g. 43% in the French community).
- The percentage of medical graduates becoming GPs increased from 26.3% in 2011 to 38.3% in 2021.
- The efforts to increase the number of GPs can therefore be observed, especially in the French community (based on the contact language). The percentage of French medical graduates becoming GPs is now higher than the percentage of Dutch medical graduates becoming GPs (40.7% vs 35.9% in 2021), while it was the contrary up to 2018.