



# **The Romanian Doctors' Migration - A Fundamental Component of the Highly Qualified Migration in the Context of the European and World Health Crisis**

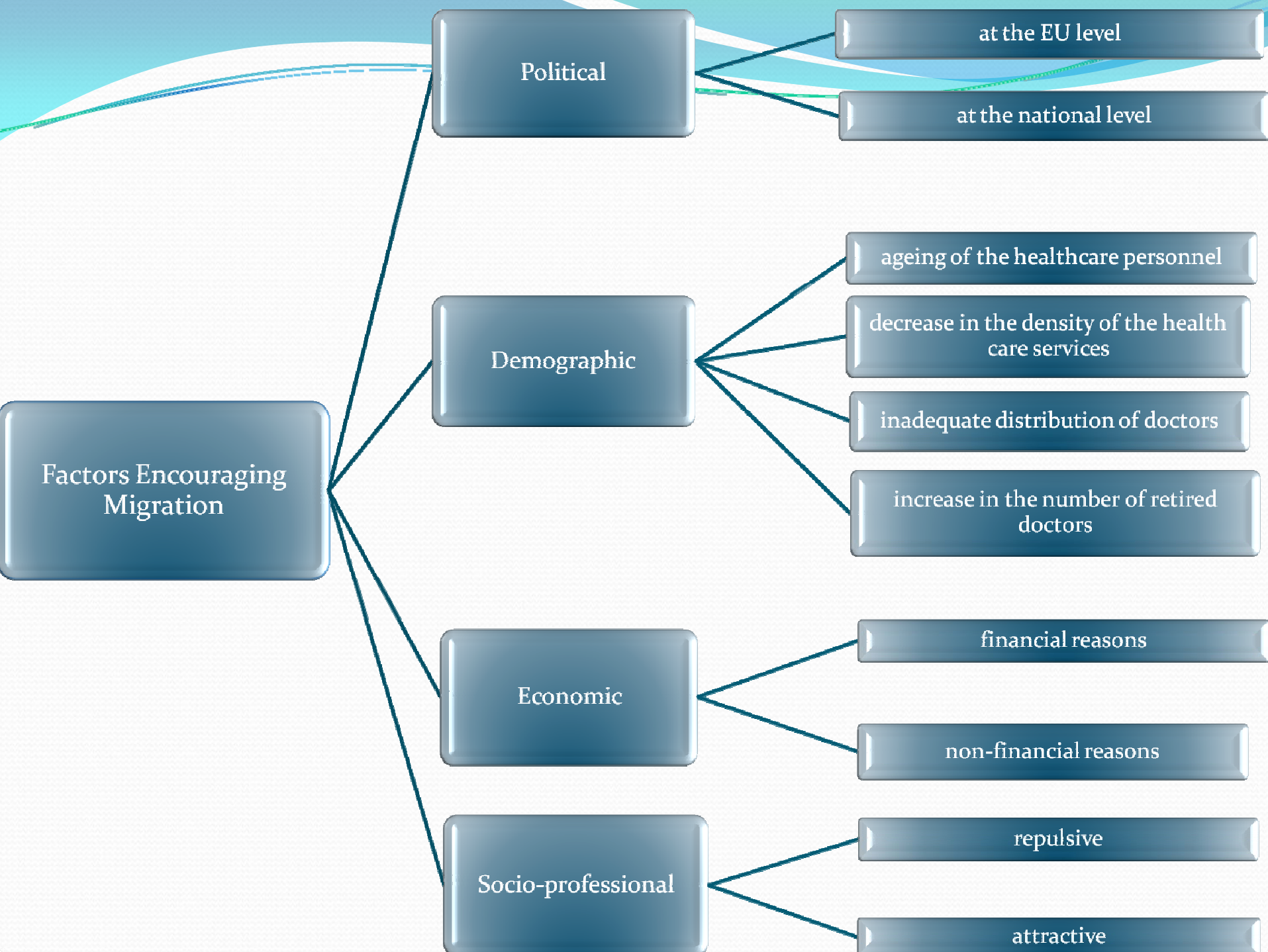
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ESO-Rennes Laboratory

- ❑ In early 2009, the **Romanian doctors ranked second among the foreign doctors** practising medicine in France
- ❑ In the two years following the E.U. integration, the number of Romanian doctors entered in the French Order of Doctors **increased by 734,2 %**
- ❑ It is women who **initiated the migration**
- ❑ In early 2009, the **Romanian women doctors** practising medicine in France, having all their official documents in order, represented **70 % of all the female migrants**.

# The Importance of Labour in the Health System

- The healthcare personnel ensures the **population's health** – a *fundamental right*, a *strong capital and vector* of the economic growth
- The training of the healthcare personnel is an expensive process, an investment that must subsequently be employed and protected
- The performances of any health care system are closely related to a good training and distribution of the healthcare personnel
- The doctors are the ones identifying the opportunities of effective use of the expensive resources: medical investigations, medicine, vaccines, health care instruments and equipments
- We cannot speak about an efficient health care system in the absence of a motivated healthcare personnel





# **The Socio-Professional Factors**

## **The Departure Country**

- Lack of job security in the practice of the medical treatment
- Inadequate working conditions
- Out-of-date technologies
- Limited career scope
- Constant aggression on the part of the authorities and of the media

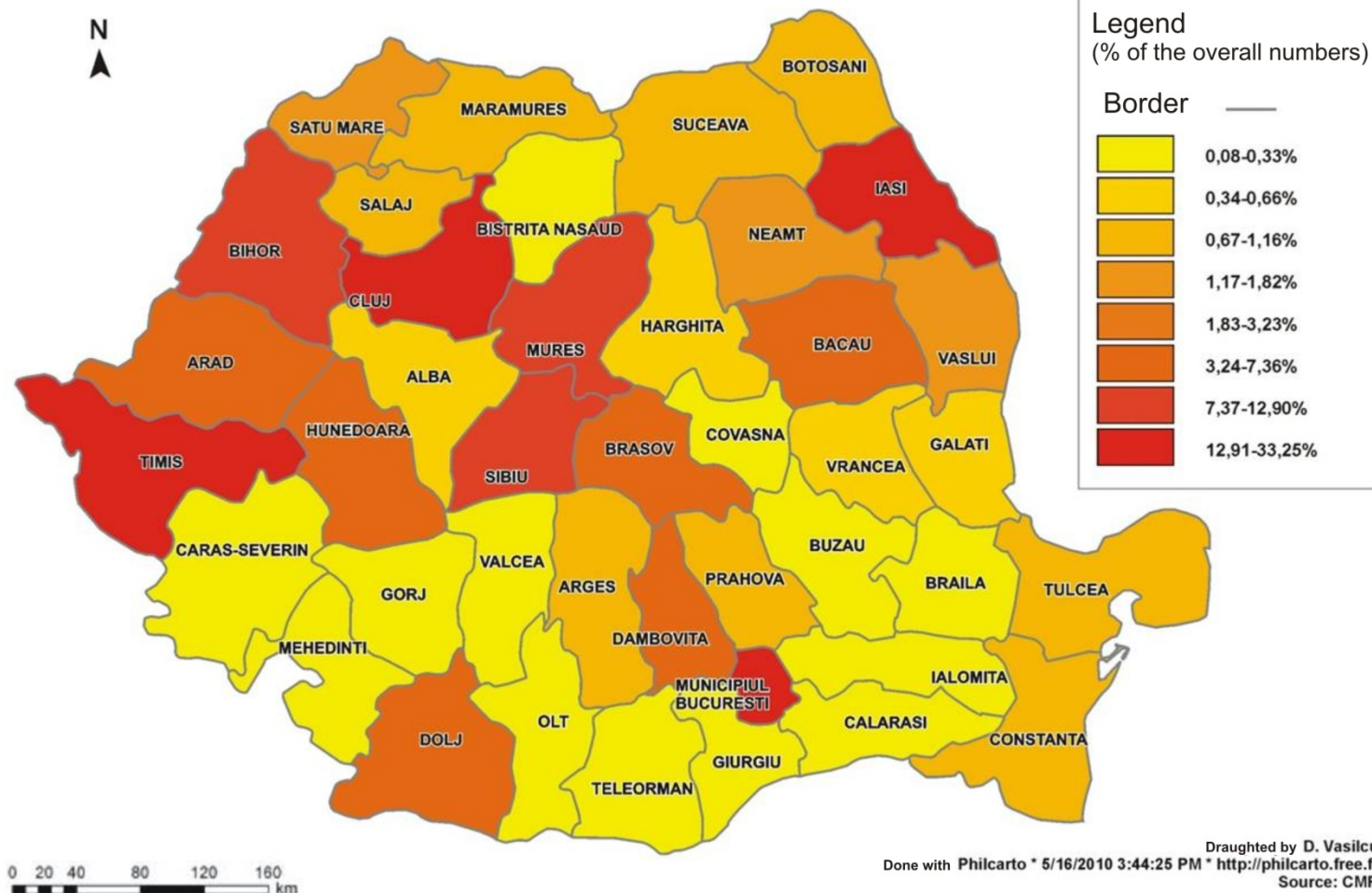
## **The Host Country**

- possibility to deepen their competences
- a means of enlarging their professional prospects
- respect and social acknowledgement
- benefit from social security
- Better training opportunities for the migrants as well as education and training opportunities for their children



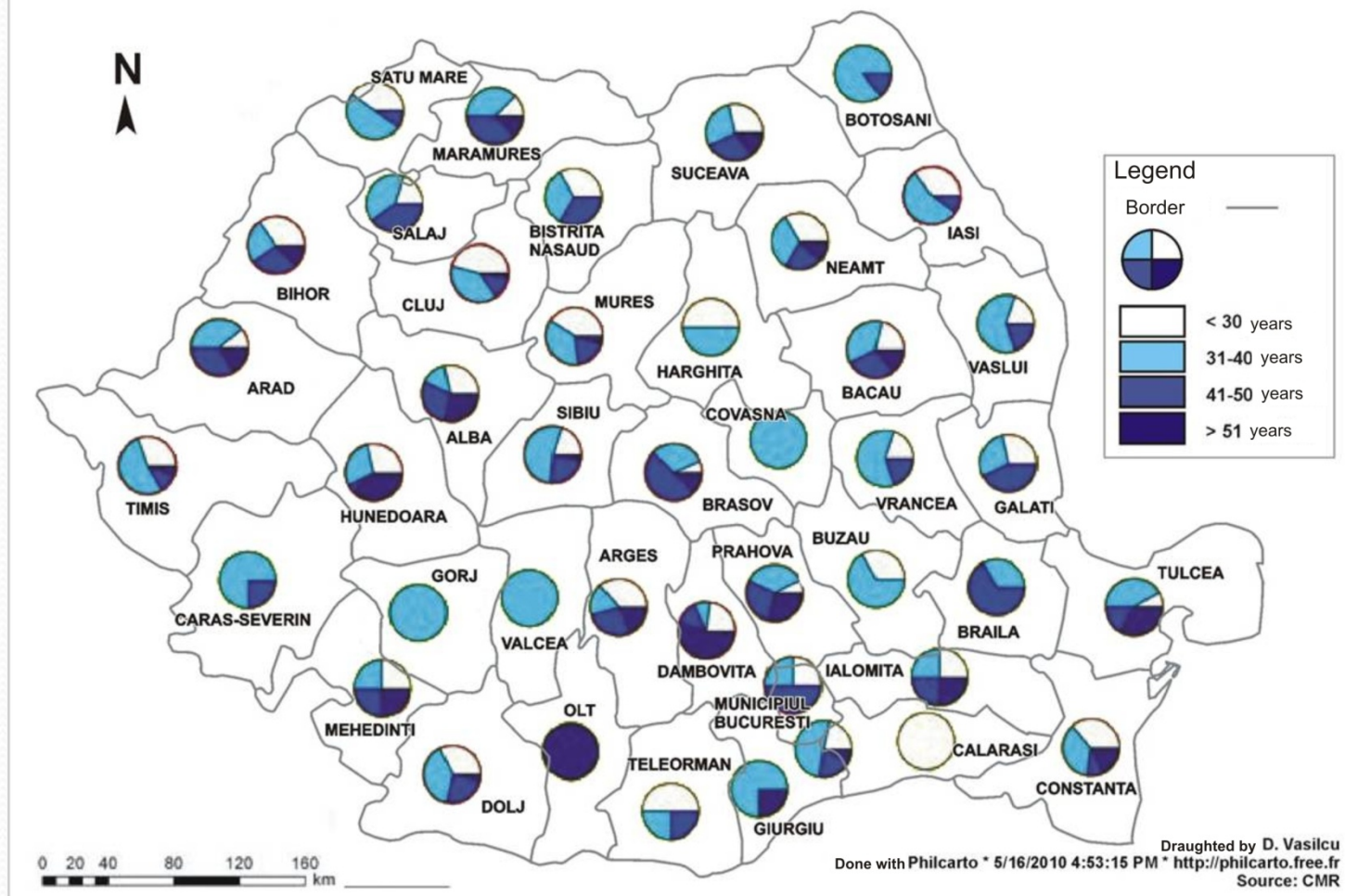
# Big Universities – Important Emigration Poles

Distribution by regions of the Romanian doctors having emigrated in 2009



# Doctors' Emigration : a Multiple Tier Loss for Romania

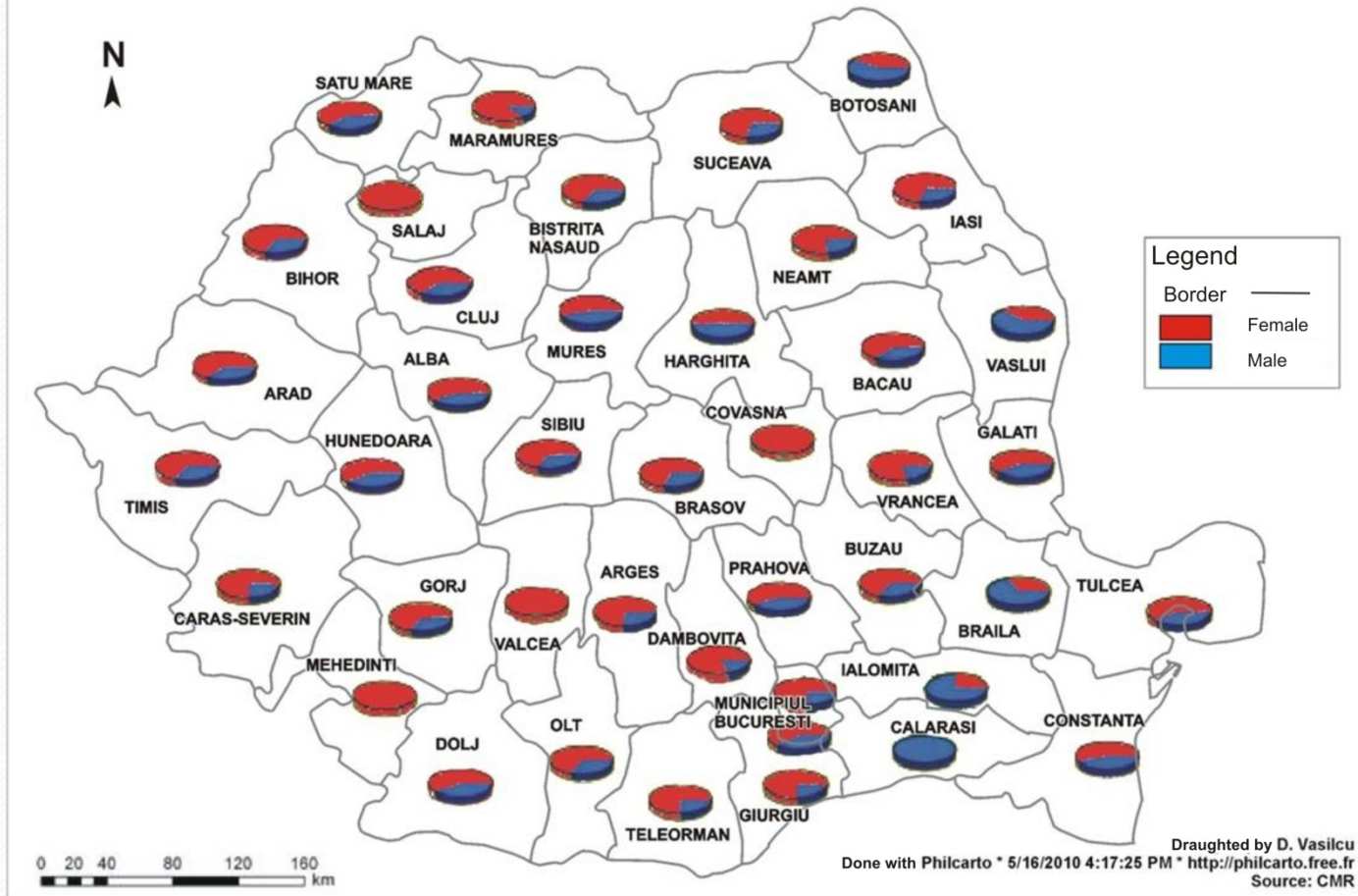
Distribution by age groups of the Romanian doctors having emigrated in 2009





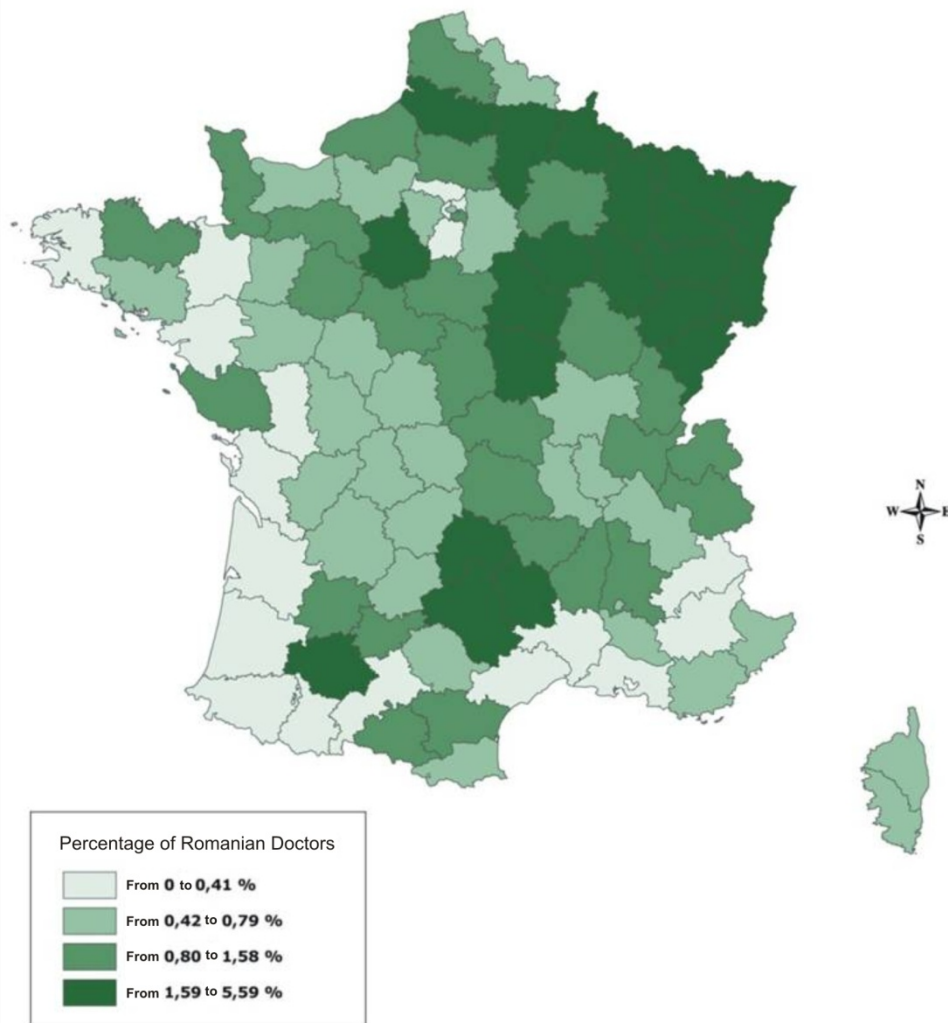
# Feminisation of the Migratory Flows

Distribution by gender of the Romanian doctors having emigrated in 2009





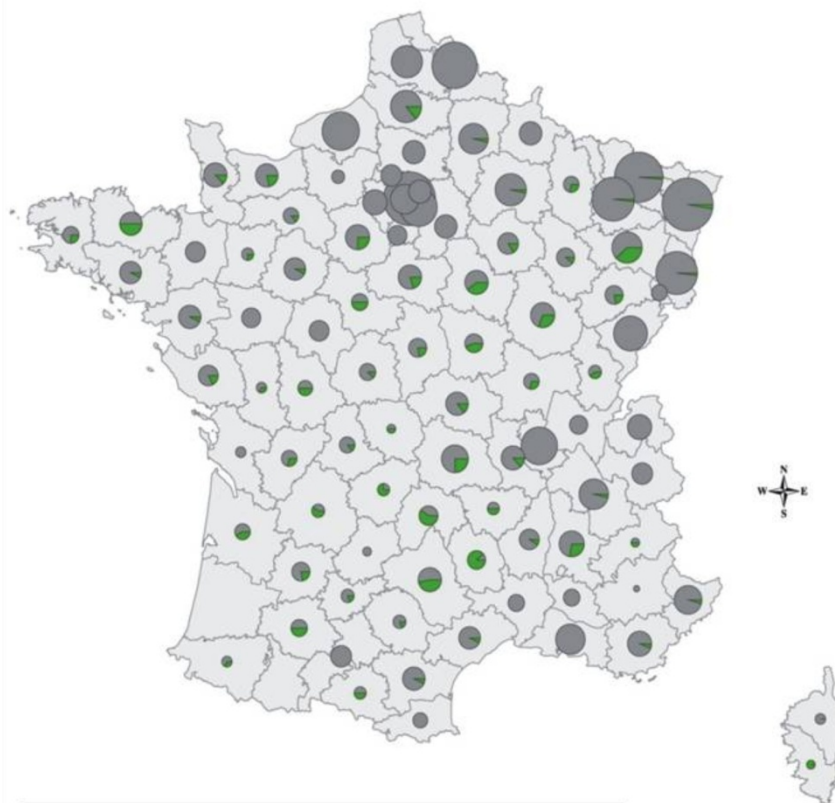
**The proportion of Romanian doctors  
in the overall number of doctors practicing in 2009  
(% by region)**



Source : DREES, 2009 & Ordre National  
des Médecins 2008

Conceived by R. Séchet  
Draughted by A. Lepetit

## Distribution of the Romanian doctors in 2009 according to the place of practice: rural or urban



**Number of  
Romanian doctors**



■ Proportion of doctors practicing  
in urban areas

■ Proportion of doctors practicing  
in rural areas

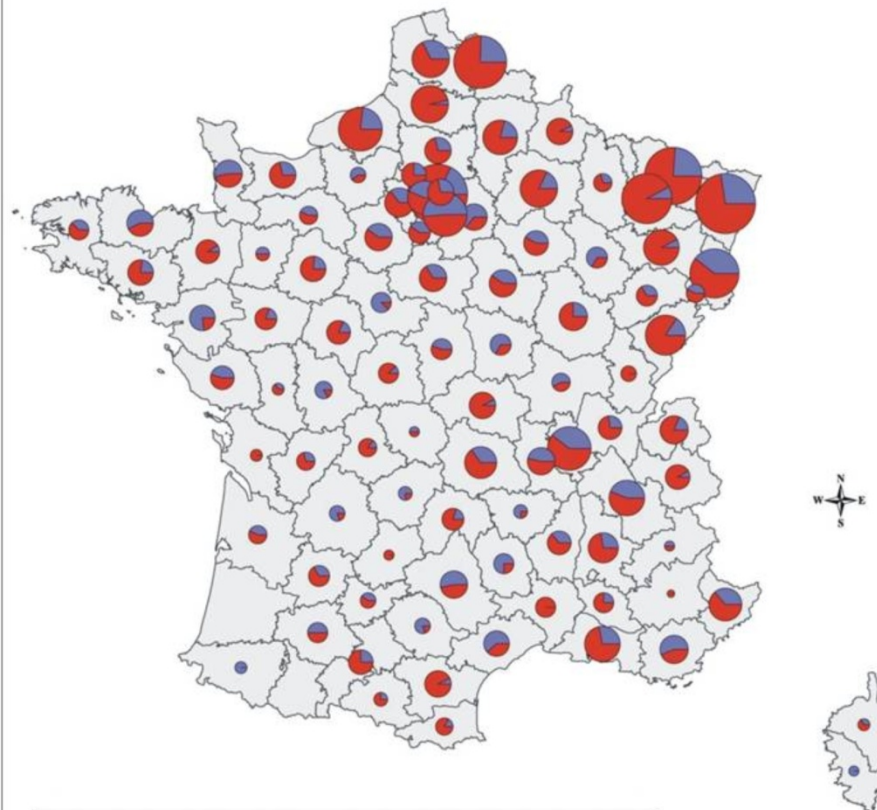
(the distinction urban / rural is made  
according to the definitions given by INSEE)

Source : DREES, 2009

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Draughted by A. Lepetit



## Distribution of the Romanian doctors in the public and private sectors in 2009



Number of  
Romanian doctors

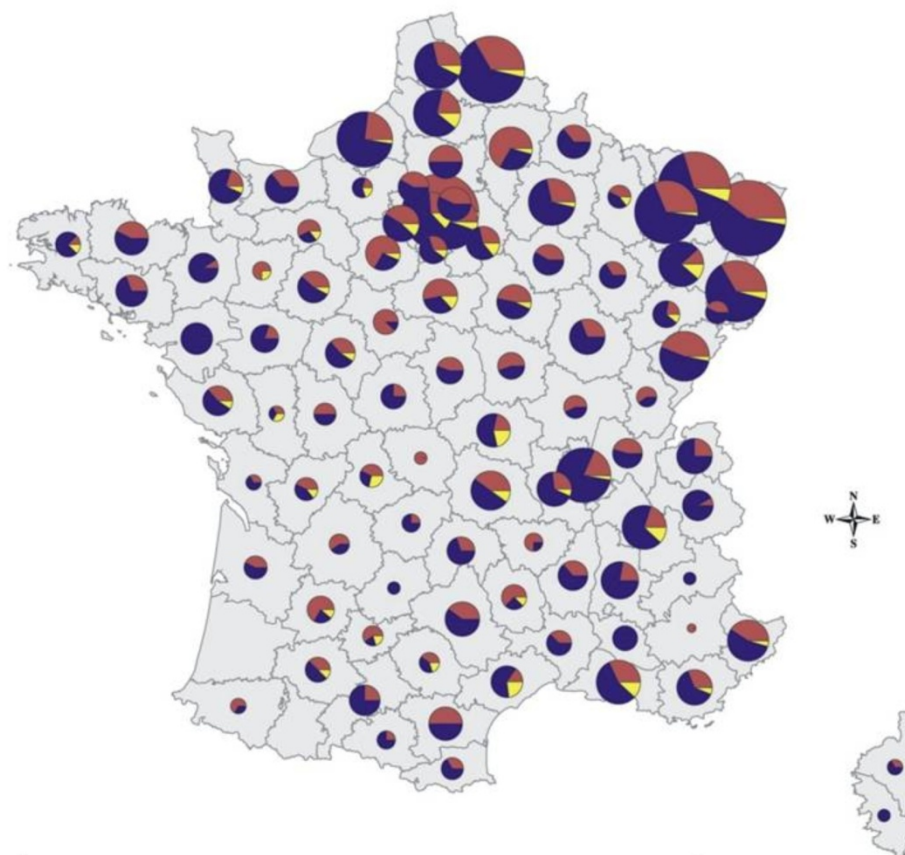


■ Proportion of doctors practicing  
in the public sector  
■ Proportion of doctors practicing  
in the private sector

Source : DREES, 2009

Conceived by R. Séchet  
Draughted by A. Lepetit

# **Distribution of the Romanian doctors in 2009, according to their qualification: general practitioners or specialists**



Number of  
Romanian doctors



- Proportion of general practitioners
- Proportion of specialists
- Others (occupational, emergency, internal medicine)

Source : DREES, 2009

Conceived by R. Séchet  
Draughted by A. Lepetit



## Case Study on the Brittany Region

### Stages of the Research

- Questionnaire drafting and data gathering
- Field research
  - *questionnaire*
  - *prolonged interview*
- Data gathering, capture and statistic processing done by means of the « Sphinx » program
- Cartographic exploitation and data interpretation
  - Arc GIS 9
  - Illustrator
  - Philcarto

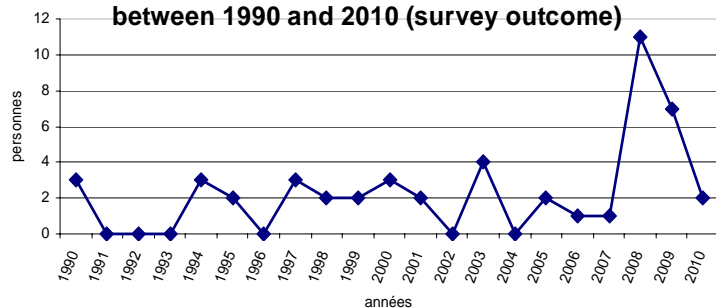
# Research Hypotheses

- Growth in the highly qualified migration, especially in that of the Romanian doctors, as a consequence of the acknowledgement of the medical degree obtained in Romania after 2007;
- Increasing feminisation of the migratory flows ;
- The migration of the Romanian doctors in France fills the gap of qualified personnel especially in the rural areas and in the small towns experiencing the phenomenon of « medical desertification »;



# Increase in the highly qualified migration, especially in that of the Romanian doctors, after Romania's integration into E.U.

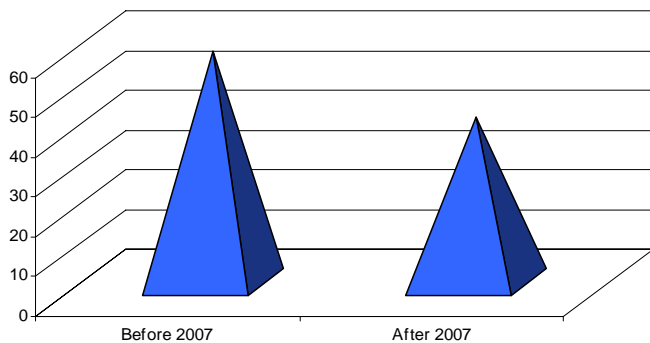
**Evolution in the number of Romanian doctors practicing in Brittany, by year of arrival in France, between 1990 and 2010 (survey outcome)**



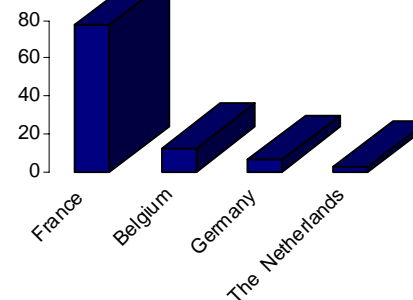
**Proportion of Romanian doctors practicing in Brittany, having been trained abroad (%)**



**Distribution of the Romanian doctors practicing in Brittany by the year of arrival in France (%)**

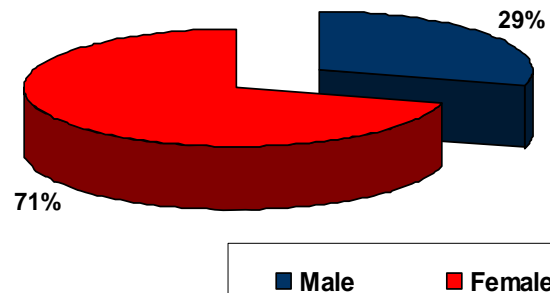


**Countries where the Romanian doctors practicing in Brittany were trained (survey outcome)**

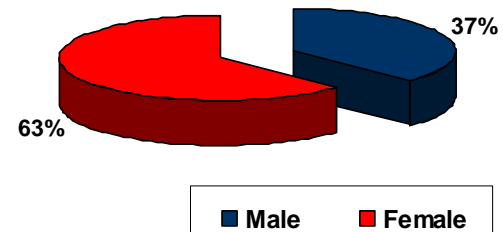


## Sharp Feminisation of the Migratory Flows

Distribution by gender of the Romanian doctors practicing in Brittany (survey outcome)



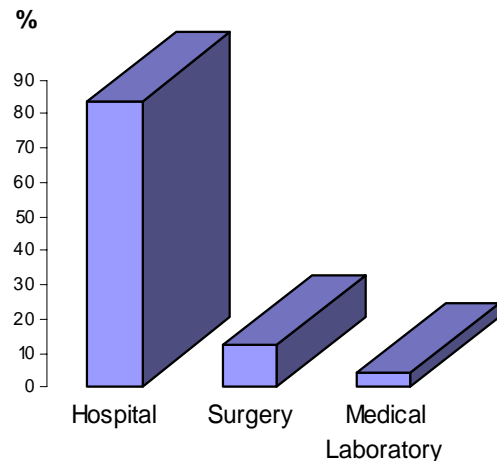
Distribution by gender of the Romanian doctors having emigrated in 2009 (Source: CMR)



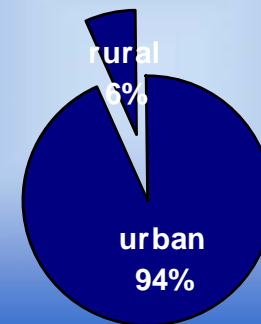


**The Romanian doctors' migration in France fills the gap of qualified personnel especially in the rural areas and in the small towns experiencing the phenomenon of « medical desertification »**

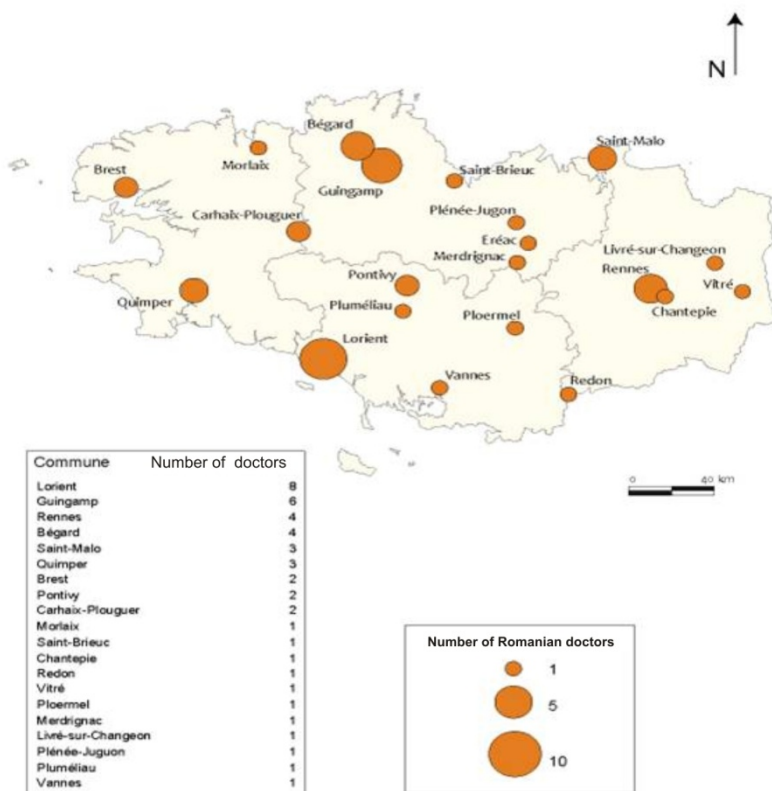
**Distribution of the Romanian doctors by place of practice in Brittany (survey outcome)**



**Distribution of the Romanian doctors by place of departure in the country of origin (survey outcome)**

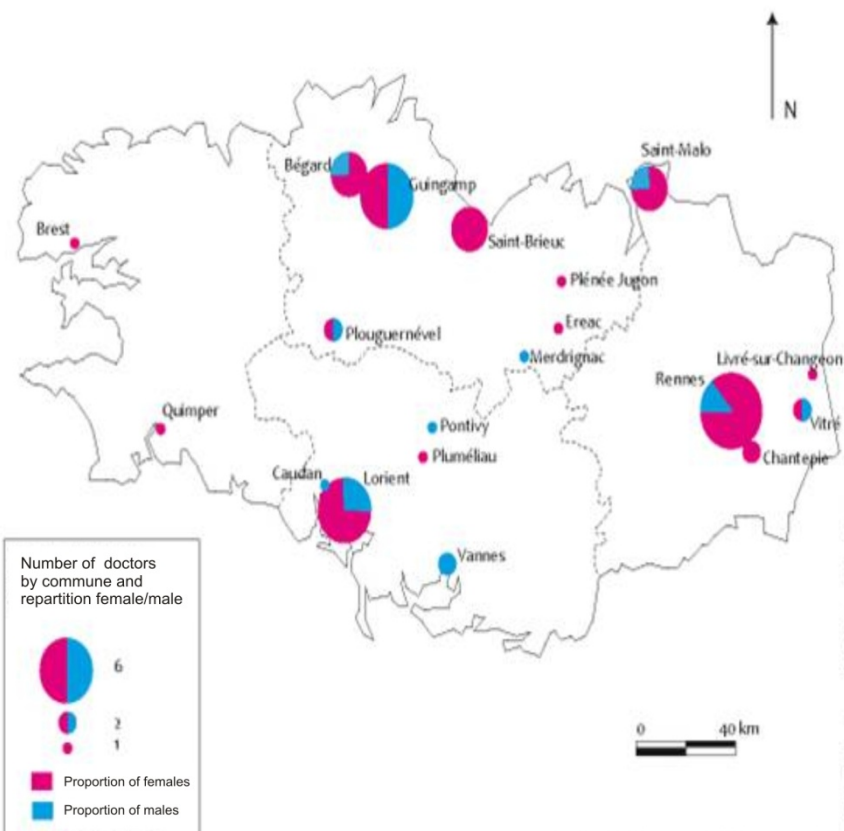


Distribution of the Romanian doctors  
by communes in 2009



Source : DRES, 2009

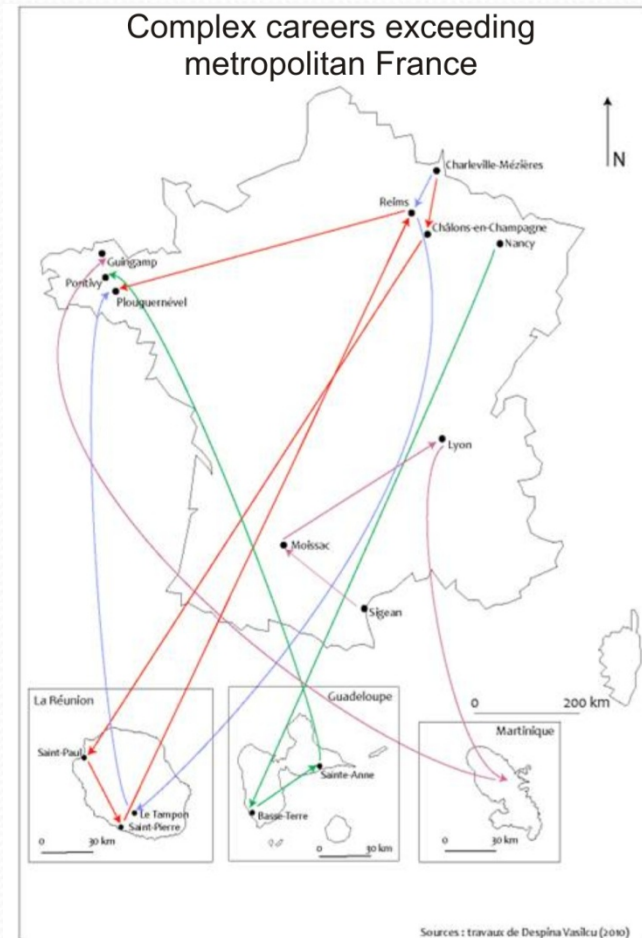
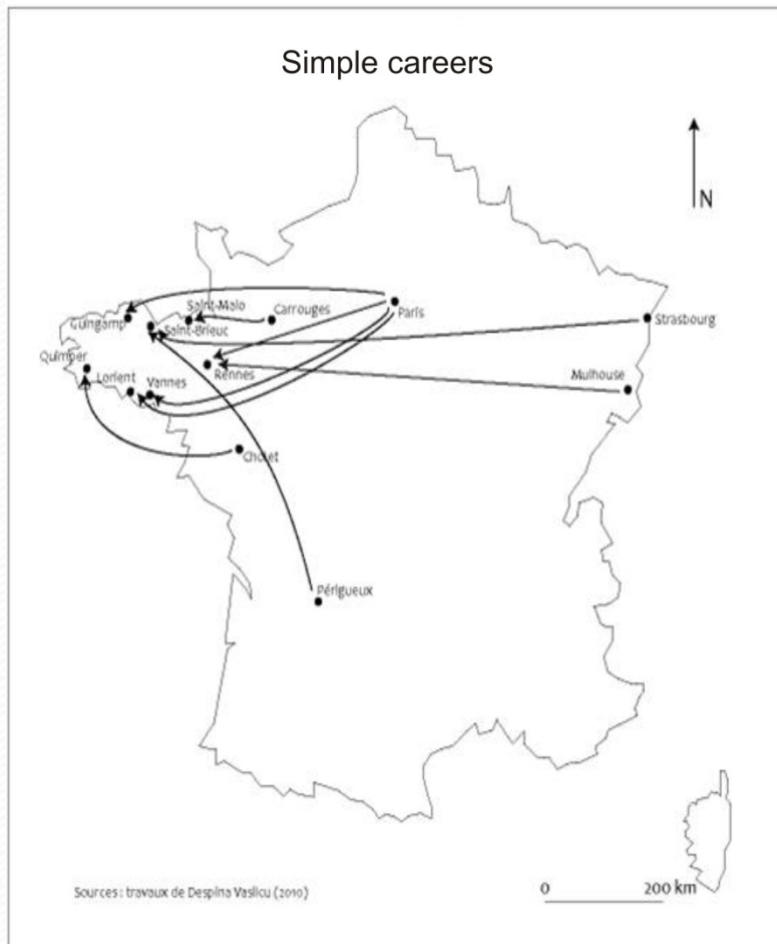
Place of practice of the  
interviewed doctors



Sources : travaux de Despina Vasilcu (2010)



# The migratory experience of the Romanian doctors currently practising in Brittany



## Consequences of the Migration

### What Diagnosis regarding Romania?

- The migration of the healthcare personnel leads to **major imbalances in the health care system**
- The migration **increases the shortage of healthcare personnel**, thus narrowing the patients' chances to equal treatment
- A **health care system with rather low performances that do not respond to the population's health needs**, incapable of ensuring the latter's health protection and of providing quality healthcare services
- The migration fills the gap caused by the shortage of health professionals in the host country



# Conclusions

- **The demand for immigration will increase the demand for emigration**
- **The already existant discrepancies, in terms of the income of the healthcare personnel, will deepen the gap between the countries in Western and Eastern Europe**
- **The negative effects of the emigration of the health care agents will prove to be increasingly severe in the long run.**



*Thank you for your attention !*