## **HRH Migration Through the Lens of** Decolonization

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PRINCE MAHIDOL AWARD CONFERENCE 2024

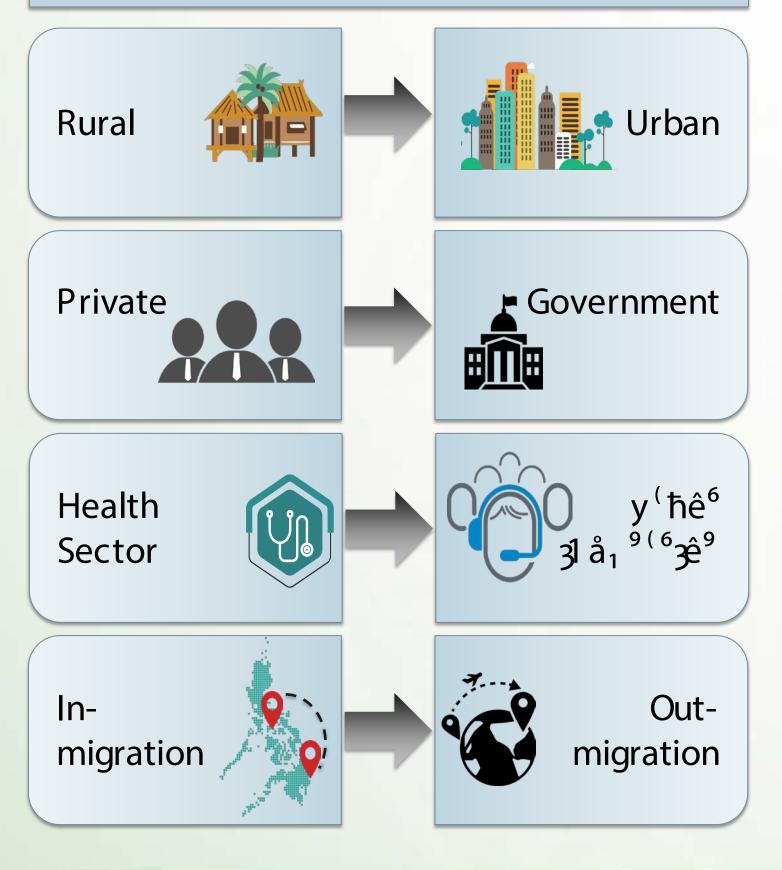
Geopolitics, human security and health equity in an era of polycrises





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## **Domestic Migration**



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**Time-series data on Permanent and Top 10 Destination Countries Temporary migrant workers** Newly Hired Health Care Workers (1992 - 2019)as of March 2023 nation **Physicians** 🔶 Temporary Migrants 🔺 Permanent Migran rates Nurses 🕨 Temporary Migrants 🔸 Permanent Migrar Midwives

Rank	Country of Destin
1	Saudi Arabia
2	United Kingdom
3	Germany
4	Qatar
5	United Arab Emii
6	Singapore
7	<b>United States</b>
8	Kuwait
9	Ireland
10	Finland



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## **Factors affecting HRH Migration**

### PUSH



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#### **Economic**

- High unemployment rate
- Limited job opportunities
- Low wages and per capita/GNP income
- Poor health infrastructure

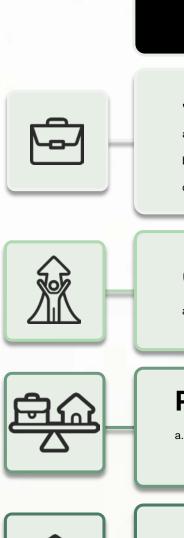
#### **Job-related**

- Poor working conditions (low salary; disparities in pays-between PH and abroad, national and local, public and private; lack of security of tenure, non-uniform implementation of benefits stipulated in the MC for Public Health Workers)
- Poor working environment (lack of equipment and supplies)
- Excessive workloads
- Absence of health insurance



#### **Career-related**

- Inconsistencies in practice a.
- Outdated/inappropriate curricula b.
- Institutional politics C.
- Limited opportunities for professional development, specialty training, and promotion













### PULL

#### **Job-related**

- Higher income
- Job tenure
- Better benefits and compensation packages

#### **Career-related**

Skills enhancement, professional growth, and marketability

#### **Personal & Socio-economic**

Improvement in quality of life and financial capacity (both for individual workers and their families

#### **Policy & Institutional Support**

Opportunity for health workers to be with their family

#### **Other Factors**

- Opportunity to travel
- Sense of independence
- Existence of social networks that provide connections for employment
- Increased demand for health professional due to demographic
- conditions



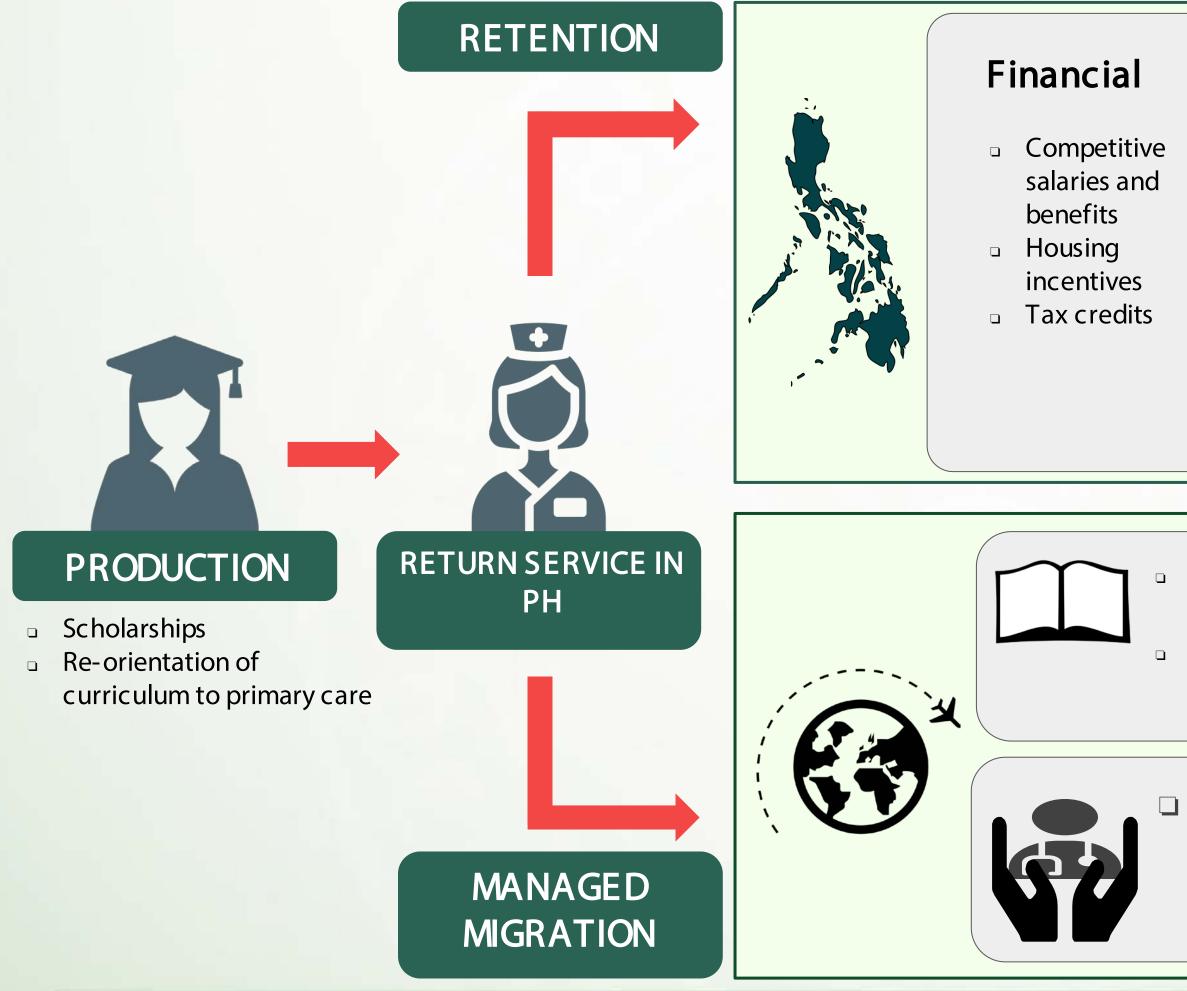




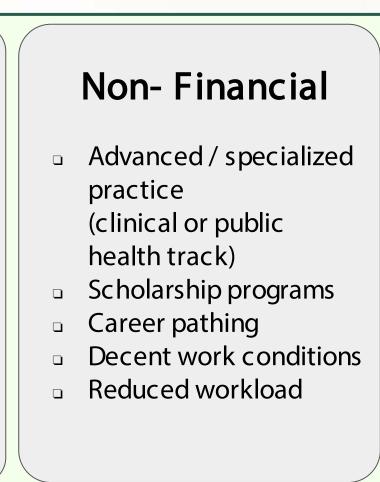
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Bilateral and multi-lateral agreements Leadership Capacity and Development for HRH

Advocacy for the review and possible revision the WHO Code of Practice

### REINTEGRATION

- Reintegration programs
- □ J ob security upon return



**Average Enrollees Medicine Education** 19,110 (2012-2016)**Nursing Education** 47,906 (2014 - 2017)**Midwifery Education** 10,320 (2014 - 2017)

#### **Average Graduates**

**Medicine Education** 4,919 (2017-2021)

**Nursing Education** 10,246 (2018-2021)

**Midwifery Education** 3,633 (2018 - 2021)

#### **Average Board Exam Passing Rate Physician Licensure Exam**

76% (2017-2021) Passers / Takers

**Philippine Nurses Licensure Exam 52%** 

(2018-2021) Passers / Takers

**Midwifery Licensure Exam** 46% (2018-2021) Passers / Takers

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**Medicine Education** 74%

**Drop Out:** 

**Nursing Education** 79%

**Midwifery Education 65%** 

**INTERVENTIONS** 

282,958

HRH GAP

HRH in health facilities

### **HRH Requirements Based on SDG:** 496, 497

14.3 MD, 27.4 RN, 2.8 RM per 10,000 population (111,572,254 population as of December 2022)

### **Active Licenses / Professional ID**

(as of September 2023)

**Registered Nurses** 526,331

**Registered Physicians** 96,569

**Registered Midwives** 70,749

### **OTHERS:**

Unemployed: ???

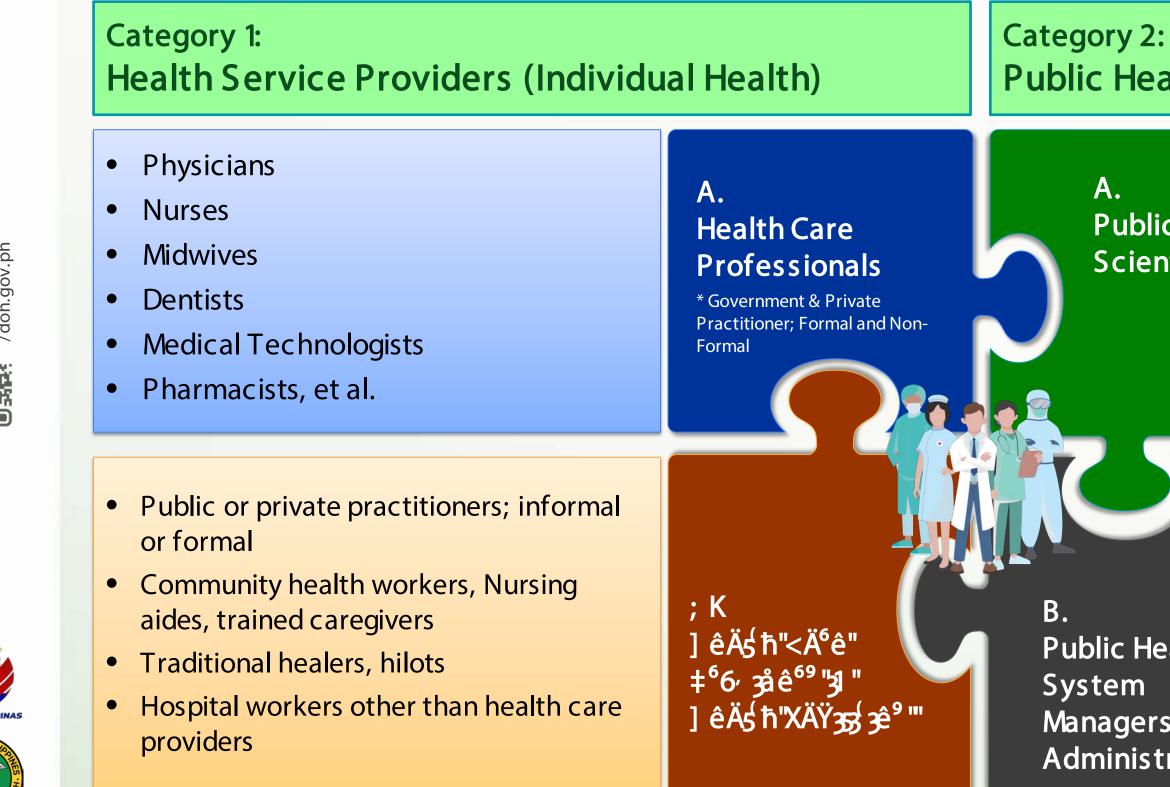
Migration to other industries (e.g., BPO, Aviation): ???

X Average annual # of migrant health workers

### 347 MDs, 13,078 RNs, 249 RMs

(1992-2019)

# The health workforce in the time of **Universal Health Care**



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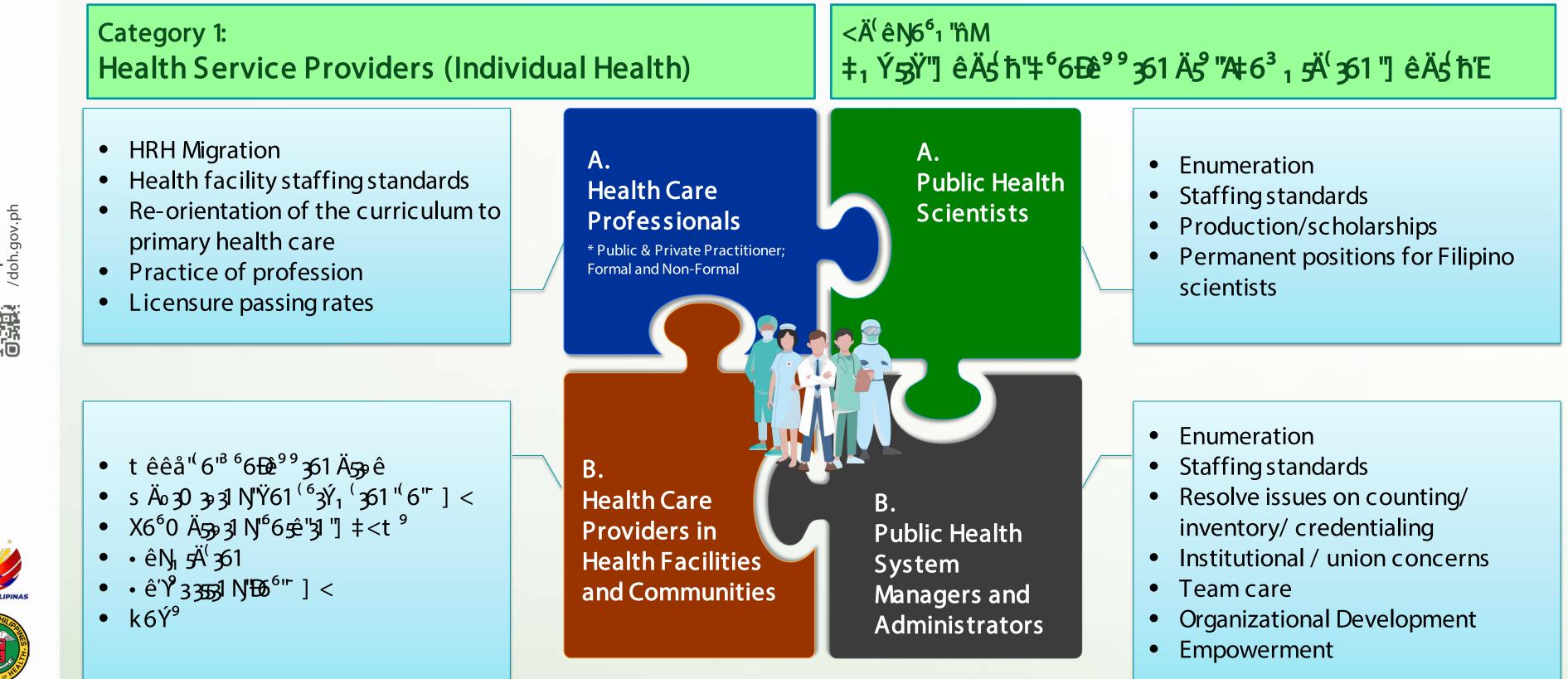




Public Health Professionals (Population Health)

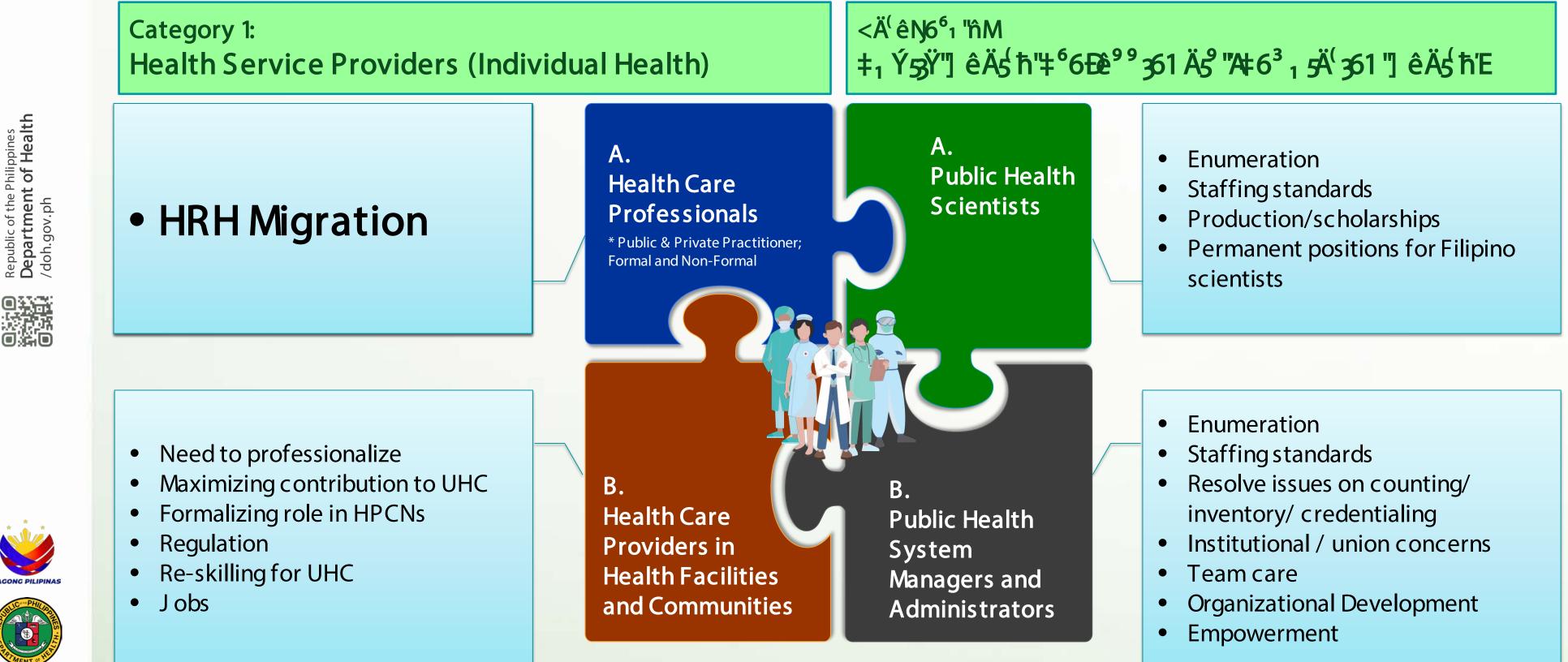
A. Public Health Scientists	<ul> <li>Epidemiologists</li> <li>Biostatisticians</li> <li>Virologists</li> <li>Geneticists</li> <li>Ethicists</li> <li>Veterinary Epidemiologists, et al.</li> </ul>
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