A people-centred health workforce in Europe: How to make it happen?

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In 2015, a special issue of Health Policy addressed the question ‘where are we going in health workforce governance in Europe?’ [1]. The selected articles stressed the growing attention to the emergent health workforce research in Europe. The special issue presented complex and diverse health workforce reforms and concluded that there was a need for ‘context-sensitive health workforce policies to creatively respond to “local” needs and efficiently use existing tools and expertise’ [1, p. 1515]. In our summary we argued for integrated approaches, which moved ‘the health workforce issues out of the shadow of interest strategies of professional and provider organizations’ [1, p. 1516] and we highlighted the benefits of cross-country comparative research.

The present special issue now sets the focus on a people-centred health workforce in Europe and brings attention to issues of policy implementation, thus moving the debate one step further. This selection of research articles adds new knowledge and data that help deepen our understanding of how health system changes shape the development of the health workforce. Most progress can be observed in the emergence of new professional groups and in skills-mix changes. This special issue shows a better understanding of the complexity of factors that impact health workforce transformations, including new forms of stakeholder involvement and competence development beyond the traditional ‘silo’ approaches of the professions, a condition to move towards more integrated care and to building of a people-centred health workforce. However, challenges remain that constrain the creation of a people-centred health workforce.

The first section of the issue gives an overview of what matters in developing the future health workforce. The articles cover a broad range of countries, healthcare settings, and stakeholder groups, drawing from European comparative research. They bring into view supportive conditions for change and stakeholders involved. The research areas include primary care workforce development [2], interprofessional education and the relevance of culture [3], community orientation of general practitioners [4] and the relationships between new roles and patient views [5].

A second section reports on research into health workforce planning and skills-mix changes. Articles cover the inclusion of nurse practitioners and physician assistants in workforce planning in European countries [6], the reallocation of human resources in Portuguese public hospitals [7] and trends in work hour constraints in nursing in Germany [8]. The next section provides in-depth information on
new professional groups and roles in Europe. The articles focus on healthcare assistants, a much under-researched group [9] and on the motivating and hindering factors for physicians, nurses and managers to undertake new roles in hospitals [10].

The final two sections discuss the challenges related to migration intentions of physicians and nurses in Lithuania [11] and to the relationship between dual practice, intention to work abroad and job satisfaction in Serbia [12]. Both cases highlight the potential threats that health workforce mobility and migration represent to less well-resourced healthcare systems in Europe. The final article directs our attention to the changing political landscapes and explores, in a comparative perspective, possible relationships between healthcare governance, professions and populism in EU countries [13].

This collection of articles provides new empirical evidence on policy levers and stakeholders, which may support the building of a people-centred workforce. The findings will help policymakers and researchers to understand better what works how and why, in developing a future health workforce that serves population needs, and to facilitate the implementation of new policies. The research also brings into view conditions which may have a negative impact or even counteract efforts to create a people-centred health workforce. One problem is that current health workforce policies in Europe still have no adequate response to mobility and migration flows of healthcare workers. Another serious issue is growing right-wing populism, which needs greater attention to identify and effectively prevent threats to public health and the health workforce. It is time to recall that the health workforce must be placed on top of the agenda of health policymaking both globally and locally [1].

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References