



Medical Workforce Planning: Determining the Future Demand for Trainees and Specialists in Ireland

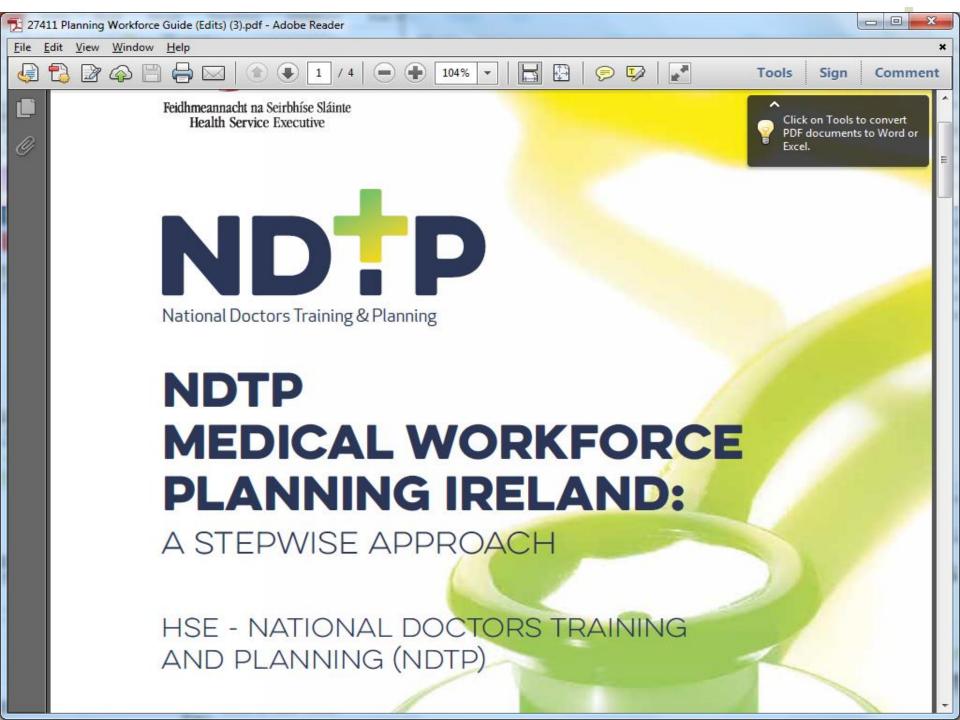
Roisin Morris, Medical Workforce Planning Manager, HSE National Doctors Training and Planning





MWFP in NDTP

- Workforce planning system to provide the HSE with a way of determining the future demand for specialists and informing the annual medical training intake
- Aligned with Government policies
- Responsive and adaptive to predicted future changes in the Irish healthcare
- Consistent with the WHO Global Code
- Reduction in the ratio of NCHDs to consultants
- Trainee numbers should be based on MWP projections
- Training capacity should match recommended training numbers
- Where appropriate, innovative models of care should be explored e.g. new team structures, medical roles and skills transfer



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Recent Workforce Planning Reports

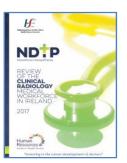
Report on "Future Demand for General Practitioners 2015-2025"

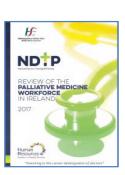
Workforce reviews for:

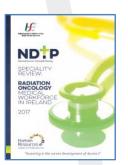
- Emergency Medicine
- Palliative Medicine
- Diagnostic Radiology
- Radiation Oncology
- Paediatrics and Neonatology













MEDICAL WORKFORCE PLANNING

Future Demand for General Practitioners

2015-2025

National Doctor Training and Flaming, HB Directorate, Health Service Executive, Dr. Stervers' Hospital, Dublin 8, Irdand







Example of WFP Information Flow to Determine Consultant Demand and Trainee Requirements

- Current workforce and model of care delivery
- Gender
- Part time working
- Retirements
- Other future leavers
- Feminisation
- WTE rates
- Trainees in the system
- Future CSCSTs

Current Supply of Consultants

Future Demand for Consultants

- Informed by Model of Care
- Population projections
- Epidemiological projections
- Recruitment
- Projected patient visitation rates
- Service reconfiguration
- Impact of new technologies
- Impact of new ways of working

Data Modelling

- Current workforce
- + Additional demand
- - Exits
- + CCSTs
- Gap between supply and demand
- Required training pipeline

Supply and Demand Gap Analysis





Current Consultant/Specialist Workforce



Estimated Breakdown of the Consultant and Specialist Workforce in Ireland 2017/2018

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Specialty	Approved Posts	HC Employed Publicly Funded	WTE Employed	HC Private Only	Total HC	Total WTE Rate	Total WTE	% Female	% Full Time	% Permanent	% > 55 years	HST or equivalent
Total Anaesthesia and Critical Care	422	400	360	69	469	0.90	413	33%	90%	88%	29%	147
Paediatrics & Neonatology	201	199	176	56	255	0.88	225	50%	84%	87%	24%	139
Psychiatry	466	433	391	51	484	0.90	437	53%	85%	79%	25%	119
Obstetrics and Gynaecology	158	160	148	74	234	0.93	216	45%	84%	90%	40%	83
Diagnostic/Clinical Radiology	242	248	239	21	269	0.96	258	35%	89%	90%	28%	99
Radiation Oncology	23	25	22	4	29	0.88	26	52%	95%	91%	30%	16
Emergency Medicine	108	100	86	7	107	0.86	92	21%	84%	73%	25%	43
Pathology	275	242	227	22	262	0.94	246	55%	89%	95%	25%	94



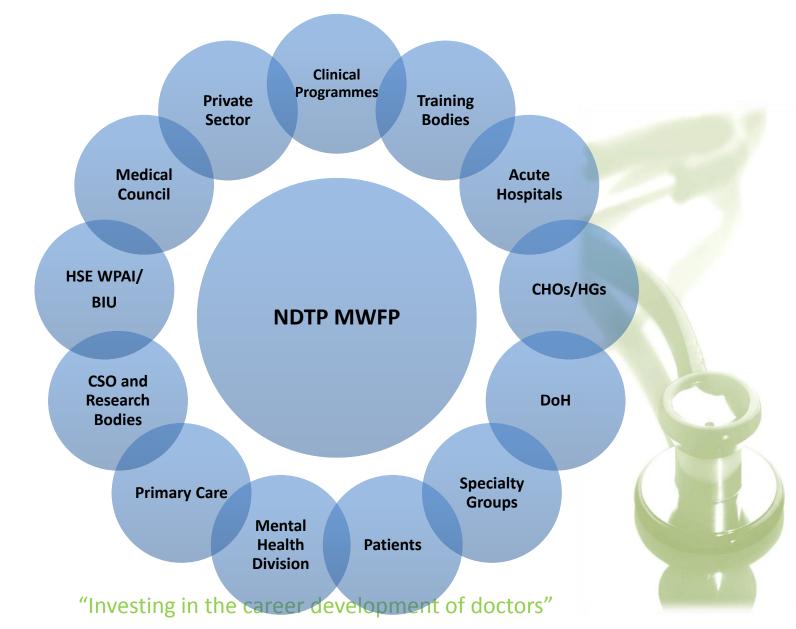


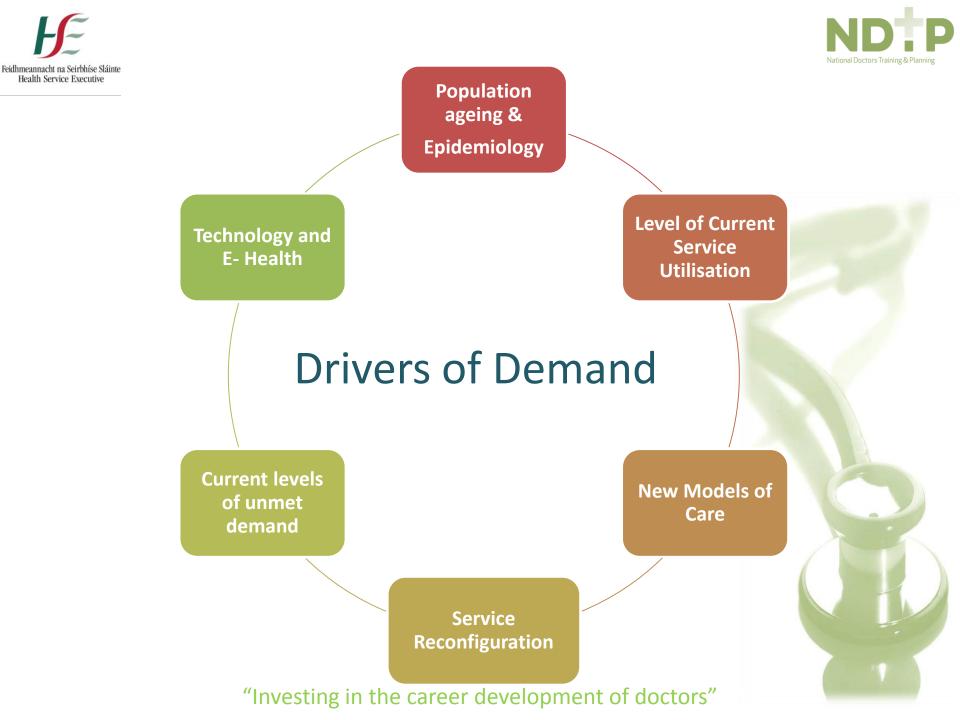
Future Demand for Consultants/Specialists



Stakeholders



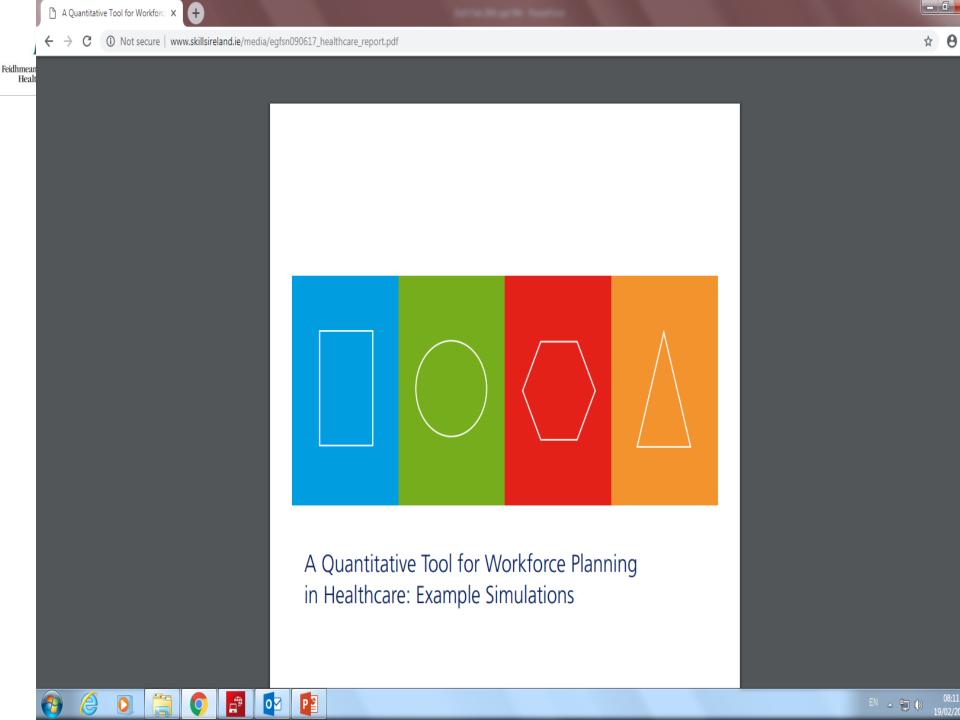








Determining the Gap Between Supply and Demand







Example for General Practice

- Formation of an Expert Stakeholder Group to inform planning
- **Supply** Medical Council Workforce Intelligence Survey
- Demand
 - Utilisation rates, age cohorts, free access v out of pocket expenditure
 - Current unmet demand no of vacancies, locum doctors, doctors working beyond retirement
 - Scenarios based on the extension of free GP care
- Gap between supply and demand Fas and the Expert Group on Future Skills Needs
- Recommendations re training intake

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Table 10 Gap Analysis, Scenario 4

GAP ANALYSIS	2015	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Totals to 2025
Employment	3923	3975	4011	4049	4090	4131	4174	4218	4262	4306	4350	4395	
Expansion demand		88	38	41	41	43	44	44	44	44	45	46	518
Replacement demand		157	158	159	160	161	161	162	163	164	165	166	1775
Requirements to meet unmet need by 2025		51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	556
Recruitment requirement		296	247	250	251	254	256	257	258	258	260	262	2848
Graduate supply		157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	1727
Gap to graduate supply		139	90	93	94	97	99	100	101	101	103	105	1121





Findings and Recommendations

- Significant undersupply of GPs in Ireland
- By 2025, the predicted shortage of GPs in Ireland will be up to 1121 or up to 2000 if free access to all
- The annual intake into GP postgraduate specialist training needs to increase significantly
- 1/3 of doctors working as GPs not on the specialist division
- Increasing feminisation & part-time working
- Need for innovative recruitment and retention strategies
- Need for a national register of GPs
- Data collection re utilisation needs to be improved
- Further research into areas such as nurse-led care and the impact of IT on general practice should be carried out "Investing in the career development of doctors"

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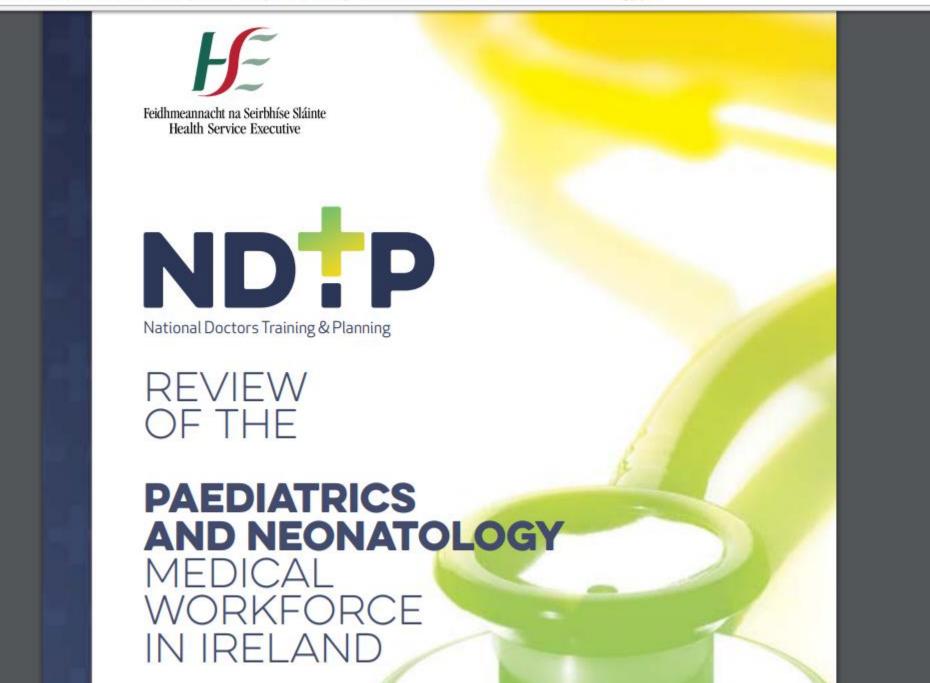




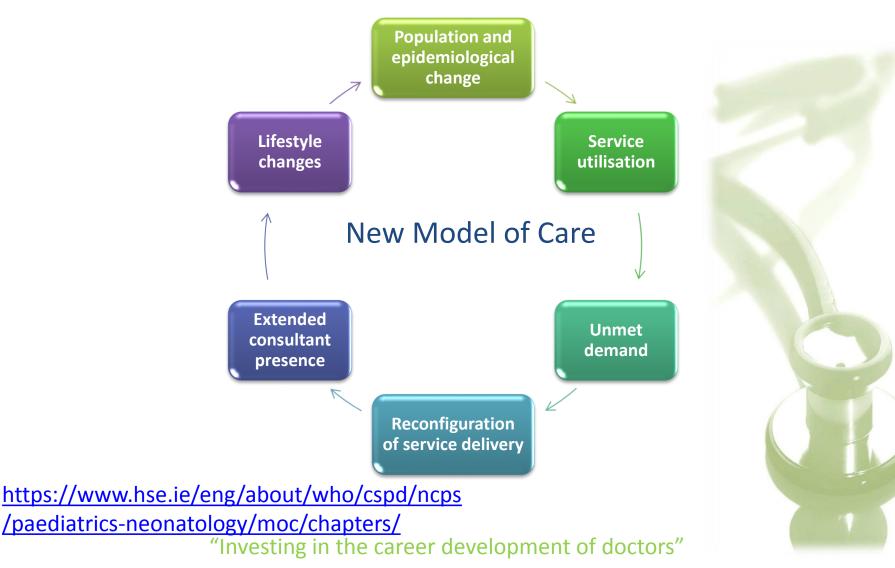


Table 5.1 Estimated Breakdown of the Consultant and Specialist Workforce in Ireland 2018 HC HST or equivalent Approved Posts HC Private Only **Employed Publicly** Total WTE Rate % % % Full Time WTE Employed Total WTE % Female Permanent Total HC V Funded 55 years **Specialty Paediatrics &** Neonatology 201 199 176 56 255 .88 225 50% 84% 87% 24% 139





New Model of Care for Paediatrics and Neonatology







Core to the New Model of Care for Paediatrics and Neonatology

- Increase in specialists trained in General Paediatrics, Paediatric EM, Neonatology, Community Child Health
- Parallel decrease in the number of tertiary specialists working in the system, specifically in hospitals outside of Dublin
- More general paediatricians working in peripheral and regional hospitals focusing on the delivery of secondary level specialist treatment
- Any patient requiring more complex care is referred or transferred to the National Paediatric Hospital
- Those doctors with more focused specialist training to be located in the National Paediatric Hospital, with a smaller proportion in regional hospitals
- Demand for consultants to deliver the new model of care equates to a total between 350 and 394 WTEs
- At a WTE rate of 88%, this equates to approximately 400 454 consultants "Investing in the career development of doctors"





Paediatrics and Neonatology Recommendations Projected Consultant Demand and Parallel Training Needs

No emigration among newly qualified specialists

Consultants - Headcount	2018	2020	2022	2024	2026	2028	Totals
Required employment	255	295	335	375	415	454	
Expansion demand	20	20	20	20	19	0	199
Replacement demand	11	11	12	12	12	0	116
Recruitment requirement	31	31	32	32	31	0	315
Graduate supply	21	24	32	32	32	0	299
Gap to graduate supply	10	7	0	0	-1	0	16

15% emigration among newly qualified specialists

Consultants - Headcount	2018	2020	2022	2024	2026	2028	Totals
Required employment	255	295	335	375	415	454	
Expansion demand	20	20	20	20	19	0	199
Replacement demand	11	11	12	12	12	0	116
Recruitment requirement	31	31	32	32	31	0	315
Graduate supply	18	20	27	27	27	0	254
Gap to graduate supply	13	11	4	4	4	0	61



Using the Evidence to Implement Change

- Medical Workforce Strategy
 - More consultants
 - More trainees
 - Non-SDR consultant doctors
 - Reduction in reliance on non-training NCHDs
 - Waterford pilot
 - Training initiatives for non-training NCHDs
 - Permanent grade doctor posts?
 - Expansion of the IMGTI
 - Initiatives to improve staffing in Model 2, 3 hospitals
 - Stem emigration of newly qualified doctors
 - Explore staffing models re implementation of Slainte Care





Thank You

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