

Wednesday, 19 April 2017

Doctors for New Zealand

Meeting the needs of New Zealand

The Universities of Auckland and Otago



**MEDICAL AND
HEALTH SCIENCES**



Government plan

- Committed to fulfilling the government's plan for growing the supply of medical graduates.
- 50% growth (400 graduates in 2008 to a target of 600 by 2020) has been carefully planned and designed to meet NZ's future health workforce in all areas, especially in rural primary healthcare, Māori and Pacific health.
- This national plan cannot be achieved without the support of all DHBs and the general practices that provide clinical training sites.

Medical graduates/100,000

| | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020** |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| New Zealand | 7.35 | 8.44 | 7.41 | 7.29 | 8.69* | 11.9 |
| Australia | 9.33 | 6.2 | 7.36 | 12.08 | 16.0 | |
| Canada | 7.11 | 6.17 | 5.14 | 7.2 | 8.0 | |
| Ireland | 13.65 | 12.21 | 14.35 | 17.21 | 22.75 | |
| UK | | 6.35 | 7.53 | 13.53 | 13.46 | |
| USA | 7.12 | 6.78 | 6.38 | 6.62 | 7.45 | |

Based on OECD statistics

* NZ population = 4.59 million and 399 medical graduates

** Based on a predicted population of 4.86 million and 580 domestic graduates by 2020

The students

- Students are accepted from around the country
- Approximately 30% of the intake are graduates, enter at Year 2
- Preferential admissions pathways - Māori, Pacific and regional-rural
- Support for Māori & Pacific students starts in high school, certificate pre-Year 1, all students complete overlapping Year 1 and then receive ongoing targeted support for the duration of study.

The students

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| University of Auckland | | | | |
| Māori and Pacific | 43 | 53 | 36 | 52 |
| Rural | 32 | 39 | 44 | 48 |
| University of Otago | | | | |
| Māori & Pacific | 40 | 45 | 55 | 69 |
| Rural | 50 | 50 | 55 | 55 |
| TOTAL | 165 | 187 | 190 | 226 |

Table 1. New Māori and Pacific and Regional and rural enrolments entering Y2 at Auckland and Otago Universities. NB. The total in these two categories over the 5 years of our programmes is now over 900.

Recent evidence indicates that 50% of students admitted under our RRAS 7-15 years ago have returned to work in regional and rural communities

Regional and rural year long cohort placement - UoA

Existing cohorts

- Northland DHB Year 5 and 6 (n = 36/year)
- BOP DHB Year 4 and Year 6 (n = 40/year)
- Lakes DHB Year 4 and Year 6 (n = 24/year)
- Taranaki DHB Year 6 (n = 16/year)
- Waikato DHB Year 4, 5 and 6 (n = 128/year)

Planned new cohorts

- BOP DHB Year 5 (n = 18/year) in 2017
- Taranaki DHB Year 5 (n = 18/year) in 2018
- Lakes DHB Year 5 2018/19 (n TBA)

Are there too many doctors training?

There is potential to produce an over-supply of doctors until at least 2030. This is determined from:

- The predicted number of working practitioners over the next 20 years.
- The increasing number of domestically trained graduates.
- A decline to almost zero in the exodus of young doctors to work in Australia.
- An expected increase in NZ graduates returning from training in Australian medical schools.
- A recent MDANZ survey of medical students indicates that >90% expect to work in New Zealand.

Addressing the shortage of GPs

- Quality undergraduate GP experience in regional and rural areas.
- Aim is to graduate 50% of students who plan to undertake GP.
- The GPEP1 training programme had 183 placements in 2015/16 compared to 130 in 2012/13, an increase of 40%.
- Community based PGY 2 attachments – 2/3 of which are in GP.
- But there is a shortage of quality training places, which is at least in part due to inadequate infrastructure.



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Te Whare Wānanga o Tāmaki Makaurau
NEW ZEALAND

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