Doctors for New Zealand
Meeting the needs of New Zealand
The Universities of Auckland and Otago
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

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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>7.35</td>
<td>8.44</td>
<td>7.41</td>
<td>7.29</td>
<td>8.69*</td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>9.33</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>7.36</td>
<td>12.08</td>
<td>16.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>7.11</td>
<td>6.17</td>
<td>5.14</td>
<td>7.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>13.65</td>
<td>12.21</td>
<td>14.35</td>
<td>17.21</td>
<td>22.75</td>
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<tr>
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<td>6.35</td>
<td>7.53</td>
<td>13.53</td>
<td>13.46</td>
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<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>7.12</td>
<td>6.78</td>
<td>6.38</td>
<td>6.62</td>
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</table>

Based on OECD statistics

* NZ population = 4.59 million and 399 medical graduates

** Based on a predicted population of 4.58 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>University of Auckland</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Māori and Pacific</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>48</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>University of Otago</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Māori &amp; Pacific</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>165</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>226</td>
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</table>

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.

Poole, P et al (2016) Medical students: Where have they come from and where are they going? NZ Med J 129 1435
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.