

Physicians in the Czech Republic from a demographic view

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Introduction

- ⇒ **physicians** – relatively homogenous group of people, but with its own internal specificity
 - e. g. demographic structure of physicians
- ⇒ in the literature – **differences by gender and age**
 - rarely numbers of persons are given in relation to the **average amount of their workload** – useful for better planning of territorial access to health care
 - these issues will be discussed in this presentation

Data and methods

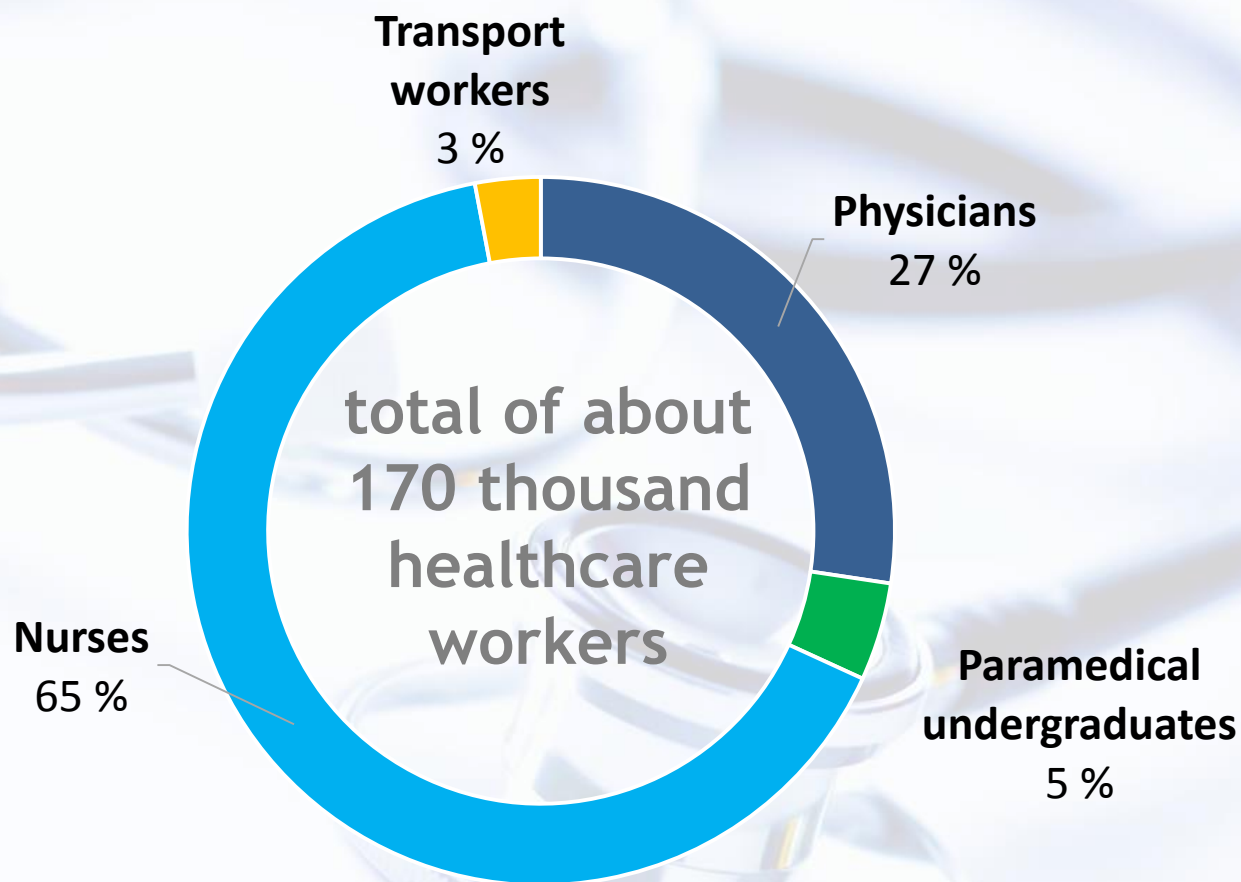
⇒ **data** – General Health Insurance Company of the Czech Republic

- the only possible source of data with regard to the working time/workloads of physicians
- actual data (**December 2013**)
- GHIC CR database includes almost all physicians

⇒ **methods** – analysis by basic indicators:

- average age, "modified" ageing index (60+/-39)
- average workload by gender and age

Healthcare workers in the CR

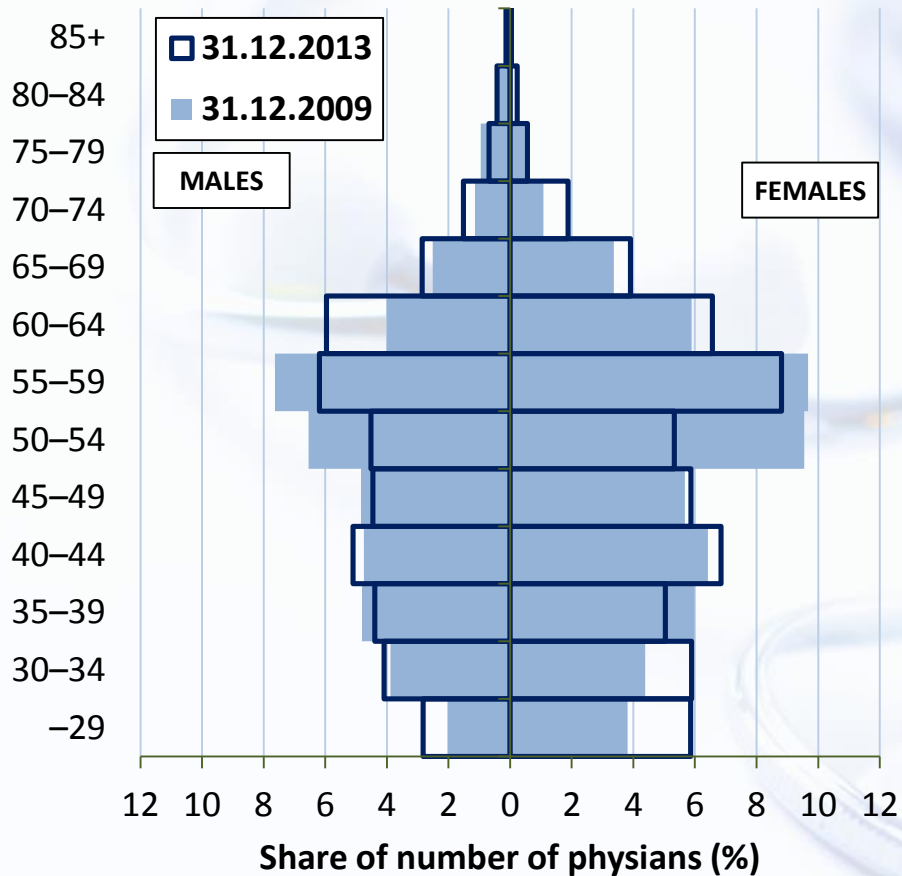


Physicians – basic information

Physicians	regard to the number	regard to the workloads
– total	47,4 ths.	43,9 ths.
– feminity index	1,32	1,24
– average workload		0,93
– men		0,96
– women		0,90
– average age	49,2	49,0
– "modified" ageing index (60+/-39)	85,2	80,1

Physicians – age structure

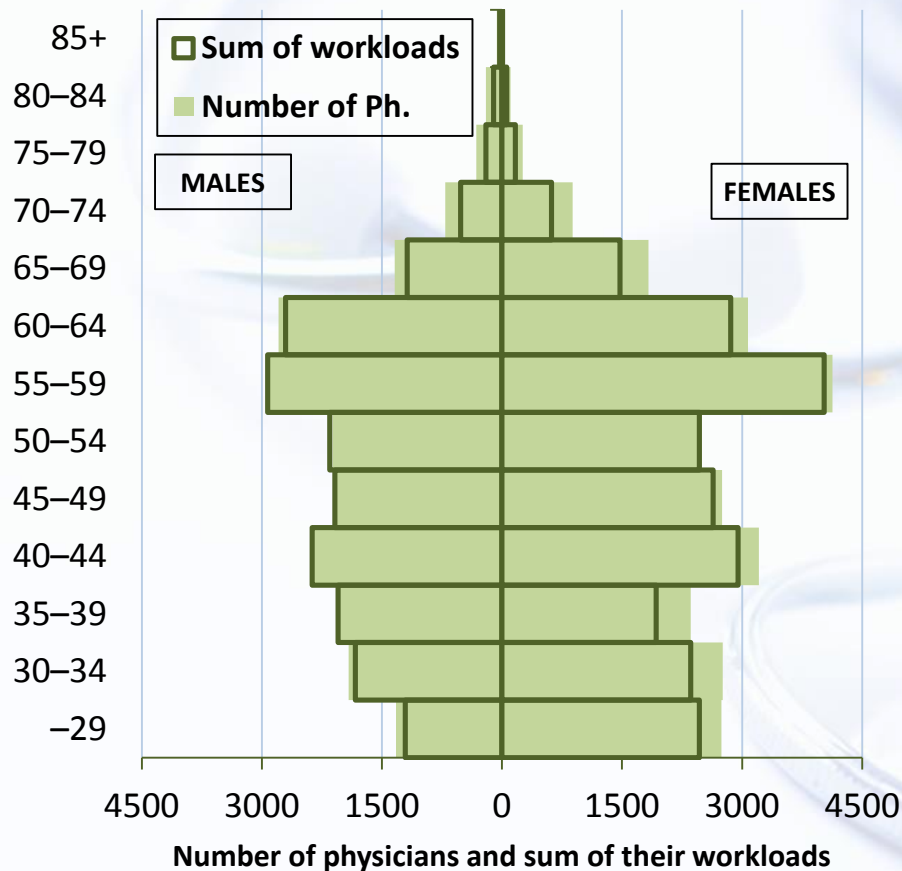
Differences in time (2009 vs. 2013)



- ⇒ difficult comparisons over time – computerization of contracts with healthcare facilities = more accurated data in the last 2 years
- ⇒ process of demographic aging at higher ages
- ⇒ bottom of the age structure – ia the effect of changes in the education of dentists (not required attestation, the increased number of students and graduates – up to 30 % per year compared with the period before 2006)

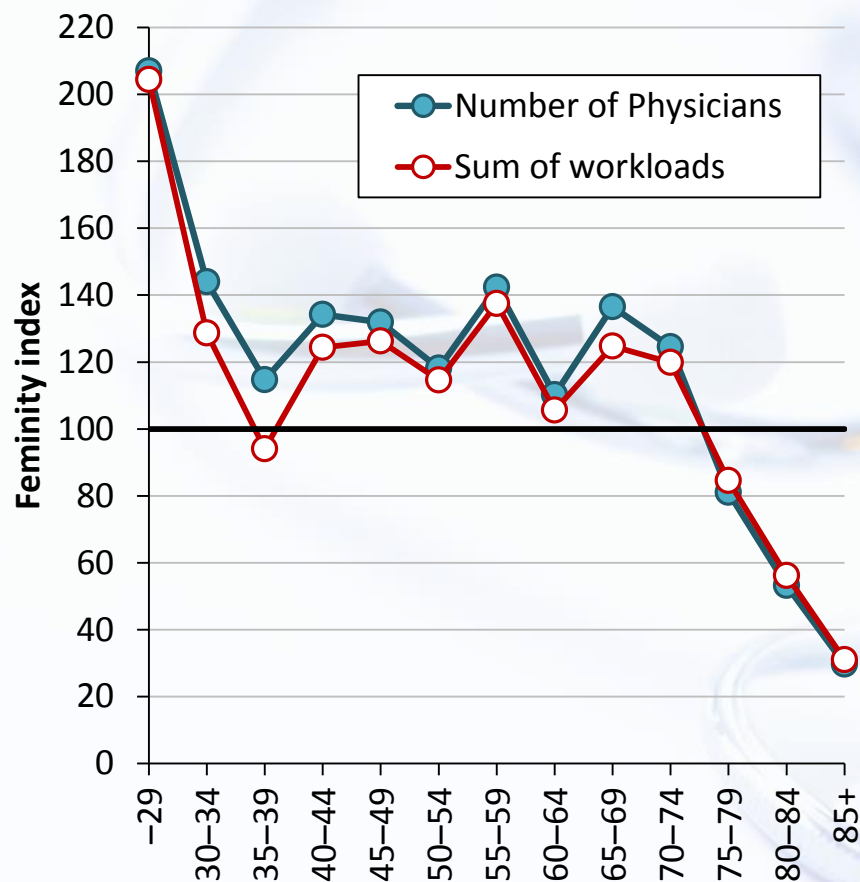
Physicians – actual age structure

Differences in the number and capacity
(31.12.2013)



- ⇒ 55–59 years = 15.5 % of the physicians
- ⇒ almost a quarter of physicians are aged 60 years and older (23 % of workloads)
- ⇒ younger physicians are more women than men (11.7 % vs. 6.9 % of the total number of physicians under the age of 35 years)
- ⇒ gender differences between number of physicians and sum of their workloads

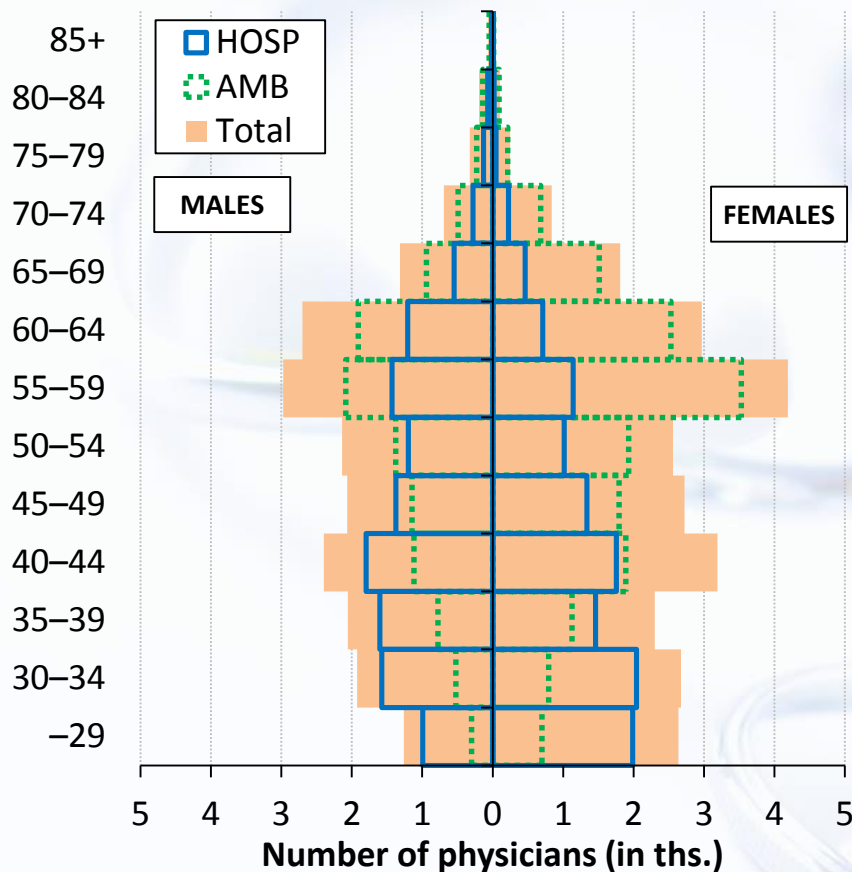
Physicians – femininity index



⇒ in all age categories up to 75 years – **more women than men**

⇒ according to **sum of workloads** – **women have less value than men in the age group 35–39 years** – matching of parent and professional responsibilities

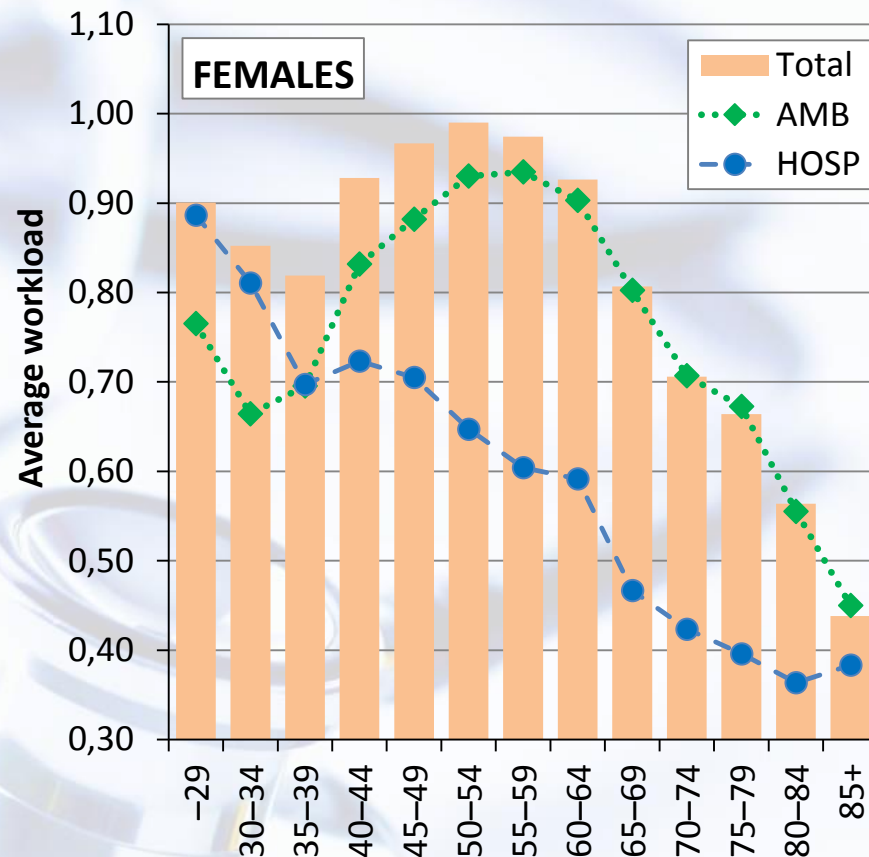
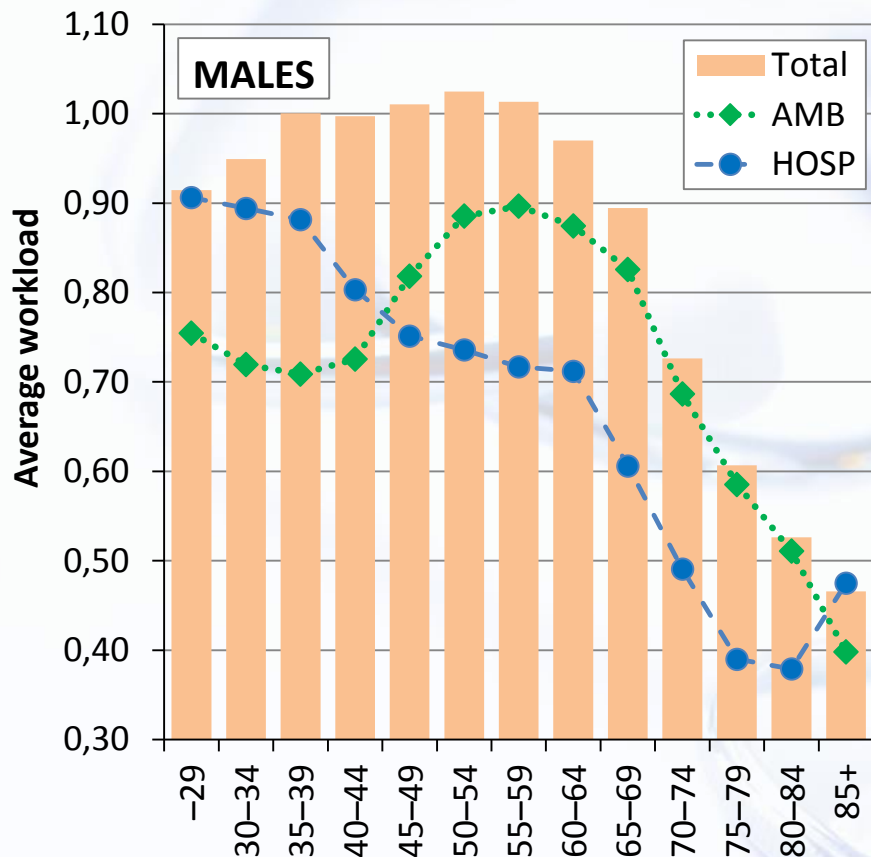
Differences according to the type of health care provider



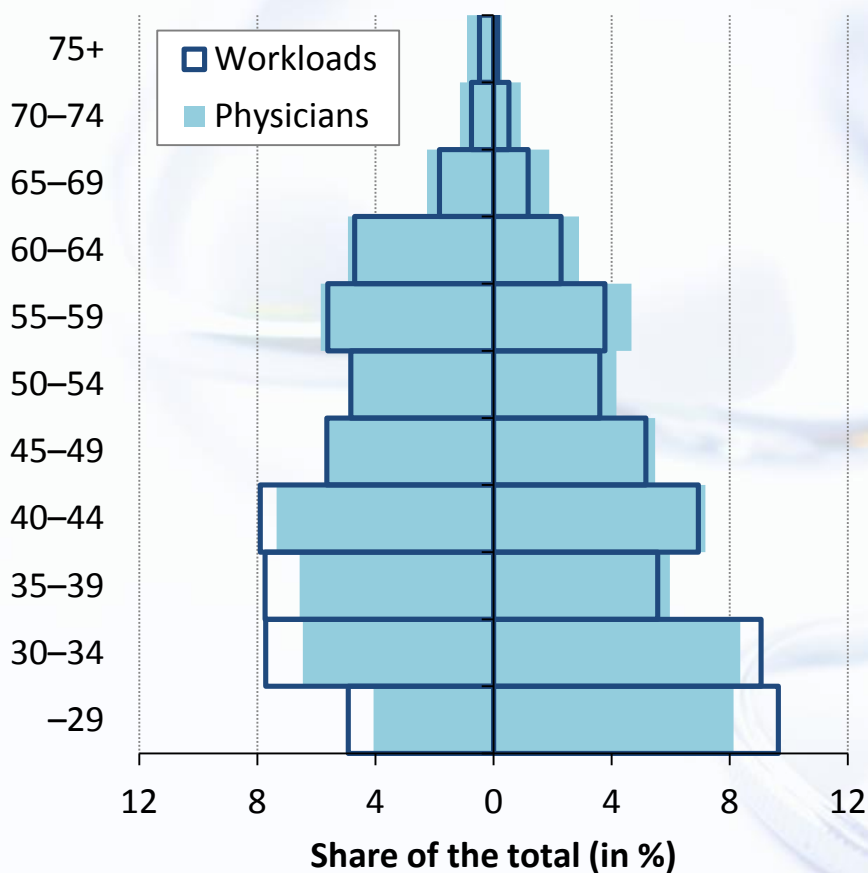
- ⇒ differences between physicians working by outpatient/ambulatory (AMB) and inpatient/hospitals (HOSP) health care providers
- ⇒ AMB: the share of physicians in age 60+ is 32% (7% at 70+)
- ⇒ HOSP: 40 % of physicians are younger than 40 years
- ⇒ transitions and blending of both types of care

Note: the graph display total unique number of physicians, either in total or in AMB or in HOSP, the physicians at the AMB and the HOSP are displayed in both the "pyramids", so the total numbers do not correspond to the sum of AMB and HOSP.

Differences according to the type of health care provider



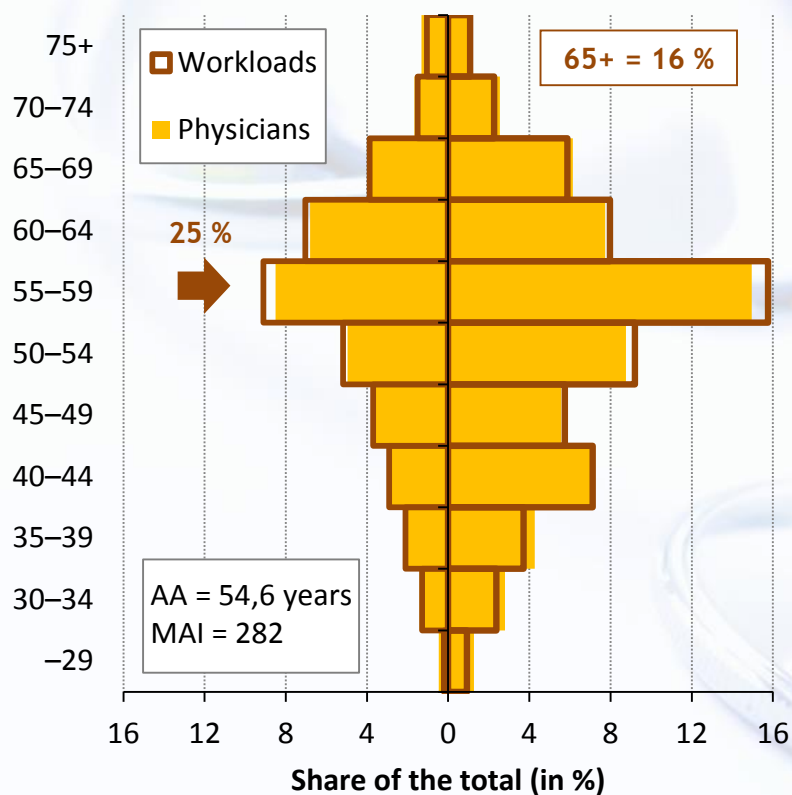
Structure of physicians in hospitals



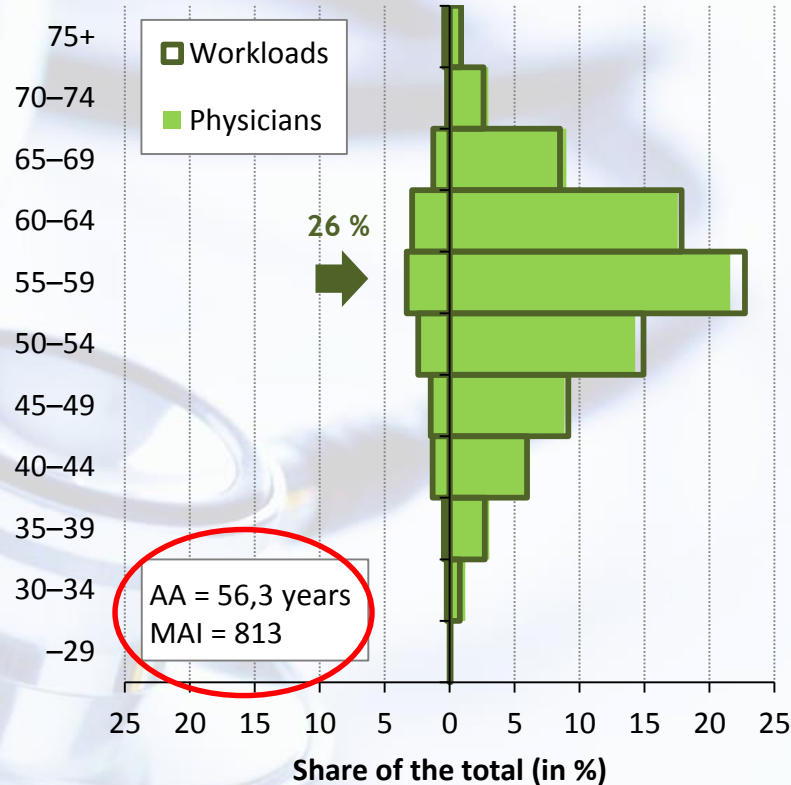
- ⇒ **distribution of workloads compared to the number of physicians is slightly different in favor of younger ages**
- ⇒ **under the age of 40 years is 40 % of the number of physicians, but 45 % of capacity**
- ⇒ **over the age 65 years is 7,5 % of physicians, but 5 % of their capacity**

Structure of physicians in selected outpatient specialties (ambulatory care)

General practice

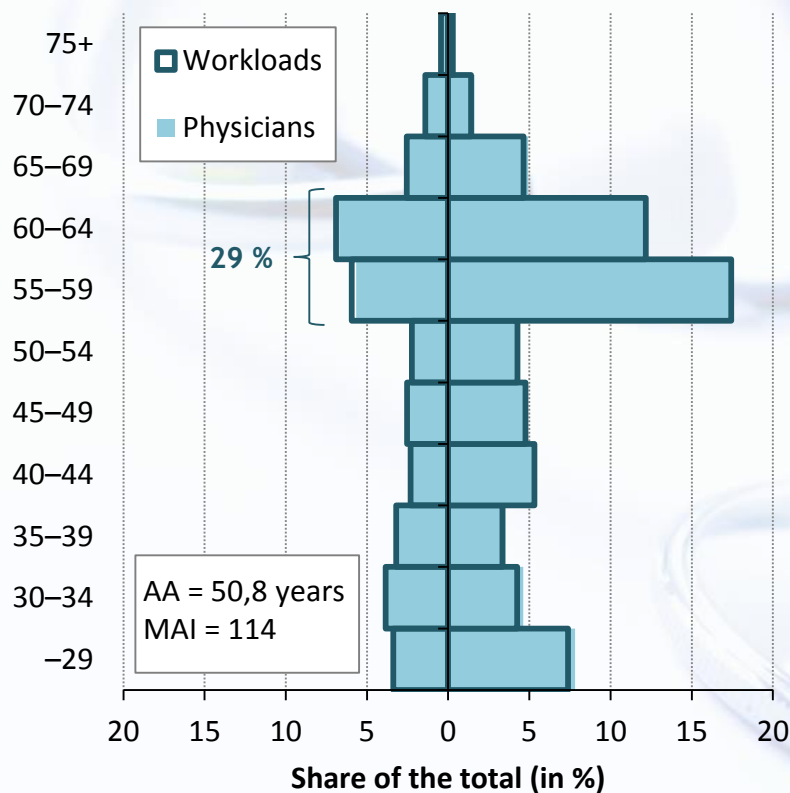


Practical medicine for children and adolescents

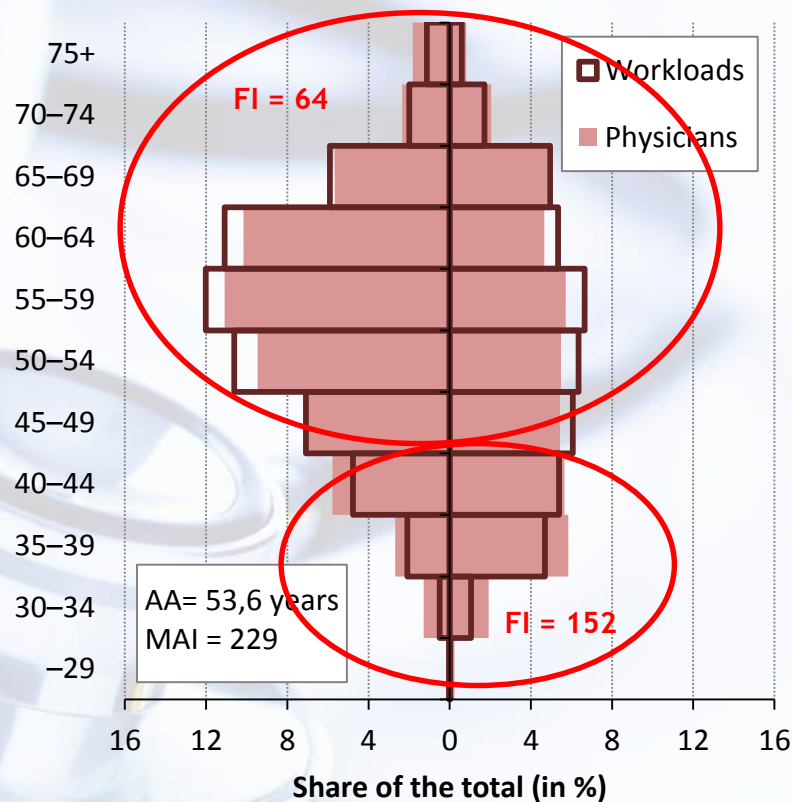


Structure of physicians in selected outpatient specialties (ambulatory care)

Dentists

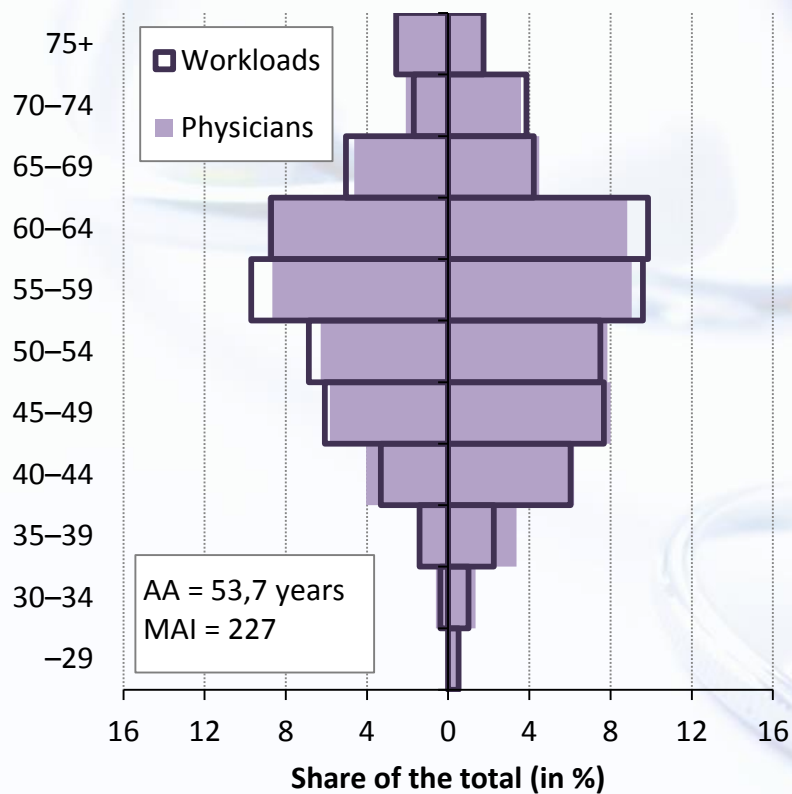


Ambulatory gynecologists

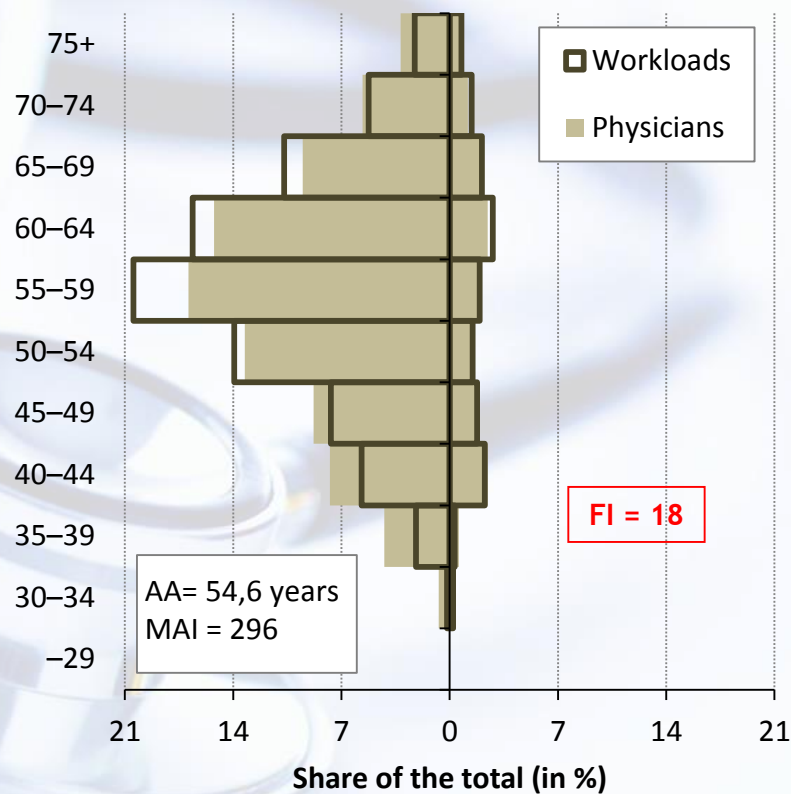


Structure of physicians in selected outpatient specialties (ambulatory care)

Internal medicine



Surgery



Conclusion

- ⇒ There are **major differences in the distribution of the number and structure of physicians**, both across age and gender and across segments (and branches) of health care.
- ⇒ Significant differences also exist in the average amount of physicians' workloads by age – the highest capacity belongs to physicians around 50–59 years, then the average amount of workload greatly decreases.
- ⇒ Differences also by gender (the role of motherhood).

Conclusion

- ⇒ Overall **demographic structure of physicians is not favorable**, especially in ambulatory and primary health care.
- ⇒ Significant number of physicians aged 50–59 years and the structure of the average amount of workloads by age → **near future may lead to significant reductions in the availability of health care** in the Czech Republic.



Thank you for your attention

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