

GP FTE Data Analysis

Data Source: <http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB13849> Using the General and Personal Medical Services data for England as at 30 Sept 2013. The general practice census is collected each year and records numbers and details of GPs in England along with information on their practices, staff, patients, and the services they provide.

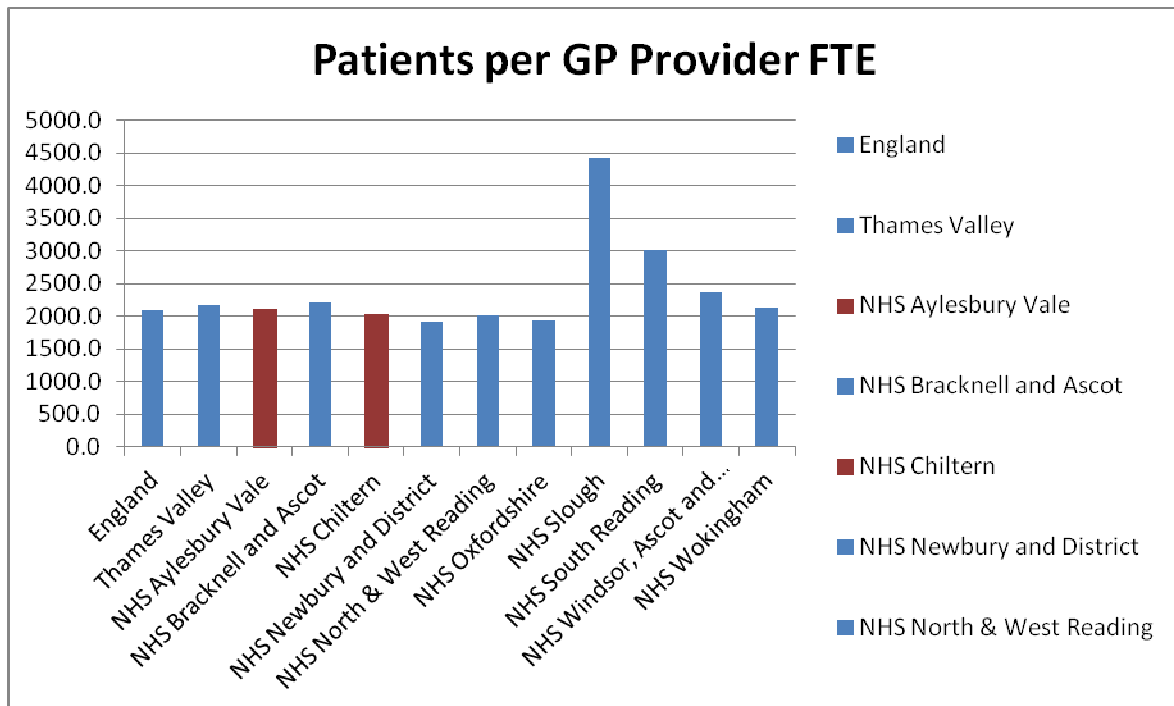
Key facts in England

- There are 40,236 headcount General Practitioners, a decrease of 29 (0.1 per cent) since 2012 and a rise of 6,672 (19.9 per cent) since 2003 (an average annual increase of 1.8 per cent).
- There are 20,435 females within the GP workforce (headcount), an increase of 2.9 per cent (570) since 2012. This is the first year female GP numbers have been greater than their male counterparts. Male headcount GPs number 19,801, a decrease of 2.9 per cent (599) since 2012.

Thames Valley GP Workforce

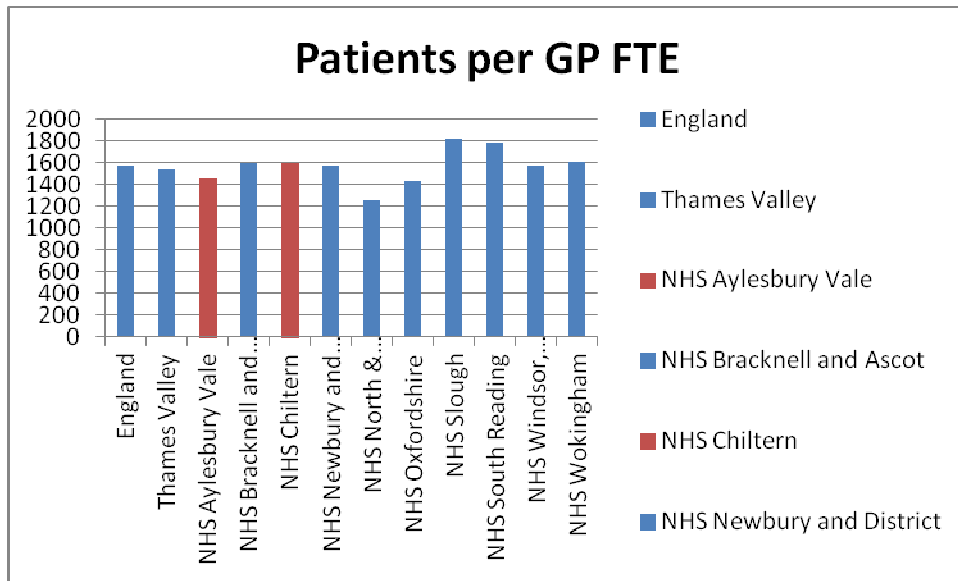
Graph below shows the number of patients per FTE GP Provider. GP provider is a practitioner who has entered into a contract to provide services to patients (as such excludes salaried/other GPs). Good to be low - The lower the level, the better the level of provision.

Both CCGs have scores below the Thames Valley average (2173), with A Vale(2121) just above the England Average (2102), and Chiltern (2031) below this.

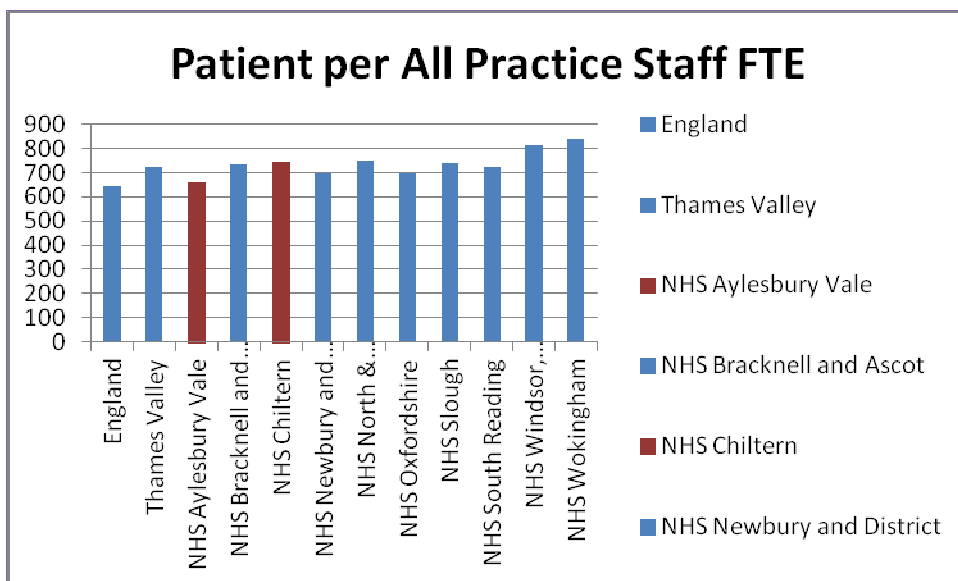


The Graph below is for patients per 'all GP Practitioners' (excluding Registrars and Retainers), so includes salaried GPs who have become increasingly common. Again it is good to be low, as this shows each GP is responsible for fewer patients. Aylesbury Vale (1450) remains below the average for Thames Valley (1540) but also below the England

average (1575), however Chiltern (1597) is above both the regional and national average, suggesting relatively lower GP provision.



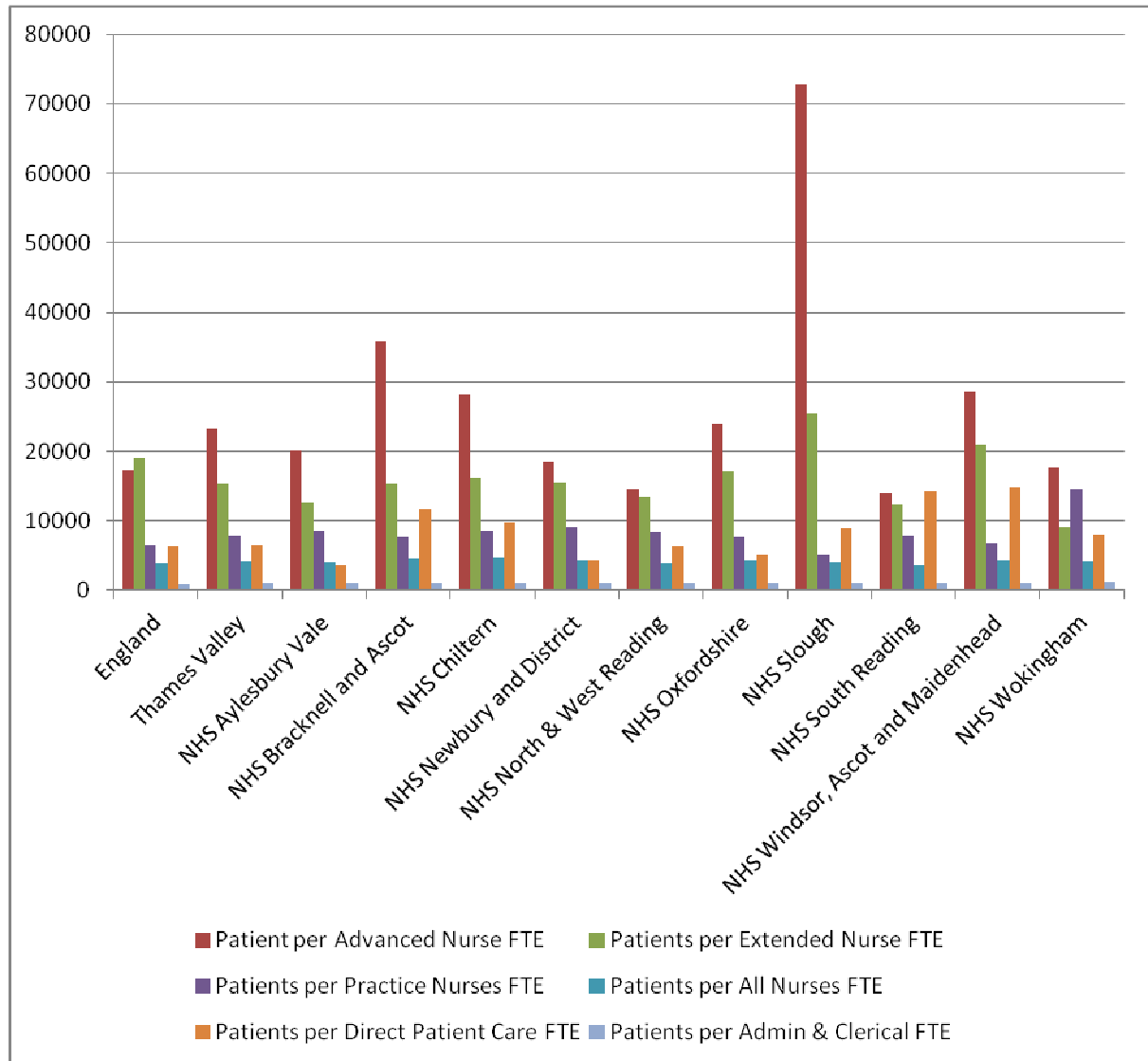
The graph below shows the number of patients per member practice staff (all grades). England average is 643 and Thames Valley is 726. A Vale is 659, and Chiltern 747. So practices in Chiltern CCG have fewer practice staff than the norm.



The graph below breaks these grades of staff down further.

Advanced Nurse provision shows the greatest variation across the region with the England average being 19,028 patients per FTE, and Thames Valley average 23,187, Aylesbury Vale = 20,131 and Chiltern = 28,036. This may illustrate under use of advanced nurses in the Chiltern CCG practices.

Direct Patient Care FTE is potentially also underused in Chiltern CCG practices, given its figure of 9,774 to the England and Thames Valley averages (6,261 & 6,495 respectively).



Notes

Definitions (<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB13849/nhs-staf-2003-2013-gene-prac-rep.pdf>)

This bulletin only includes those practitioners who are authorised to practice within England. All tables and figures in this bulletin exclude GP Locums.

A **General Practitioner** is a medical practitioner who treats all illnesses and provides preventative care and health education for patients of all ages.

All Practitioners include GP Providers, Salaried/Other GPs, Registrars and Retainers. **Practitioners** are All Practitioners excluding Registrars and Retainers.

A **GP Provider** is a practitioner who has entered into a contract to provide services to patients. These practitioners were formerly known as Contracted and Salaried GPs. Following the introduction of the new GP contract in 2004, the Exeter computer system recording GP numbers was refined. Prior to 2004 all GPs on the Exeter system were classified as GP Providers, the revision allowed all GP types to be included. Previously, numbers of Other GPs, Registrars and Retainers came from Primary Care Trusts on separate returns. Therefore, in 2004 and 2005 some non-Providers, but not all, were included on the system and will be included in the GP Provider figure for these years. From the 2006 census onwards, the Exeter system was able to identify those non-Provider GPs.

Salaried/other GPs work within partnerships and were formerly known as GMS or PMS Others. These practitioners are generally remunerated by salary.

GP Retainers are practitioners who provide service sessions in general practice. They are employed by the partnership to undertake set sessions, being allowed to work a maximum of 4 sessions per week.

<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB13849/nhs-staf-2003-2013-over-rep.pdf>

Nurses working in General Practice

In 2013 the Nurse category was divided into 3 sub-categories: Prior to 2013 these categories were classed as Practice Nurses:

1. **Advanced Level Nurses** includes Advanced Nurse Practitioner, Nurse Practitioner, Prescribing Nurse, Nurse Clinician, Nurse Manager, Practice Development Nurse, Physician Associate and Assistant Practitioner. These nurses have high levels of clinical skill, competence and autonomous decision-making.
2. **Extended Role & Specialist Nurses** includes Extended Role Nurses and practice nurses who have received additional training in a specialist area such as Diabetes, Asthma, Learning Disability, Mental Health and Sexual Health and includes Community Nurses or Midwives, Health Visitors, School Nurses etc. if they are directly employed by the Practice.
3. **Practice Nurses** include all other qualified nurses employed by the practice.

Direct Patient Care: Anyone who is directly involved in delivering patient care but who is not a nurse or GP. This includes Health Care Assistants (HCAs), Physiotherapists,

Pharmacist, Phlebotomist, Chiropodists, Dispensers, Counsellors, Complementary Therapists etc.