



Planning and forecasting in Denmark

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Denmark

- Population size:
 - 5.627.235
- 5 political regions
- 3 Regional Councils for Postgraduate Medical Education
- Number of doctors living i DK below the age of 65
 - 22.008 (2014)

The Danish model

- National planning and forecasting
- Planning and Forecasting Committee
 - Medical doctors and specialists
- Planning and Forecasting Committee
 - Dentists, dental specialists, clinical dental technicians, dental hygienists
- Supply forecasts are produced approximately every 3rd year
- Plan for the number of postgraduate training posts every 5th year

Organization of the planning system

Strengths

- National planning of the number of postgraduate training posts
- Stakeholder involvement
- Similar workflows for different professions

Weaknesses

- Not all resources work at the Danish Health and Medicines Authority

What goals are set?

Strengths

- Plan for the number of postgraduate training post
- Forecasting and planning are done on a regular basis
- Illustrate expected supply
- A basis for discussions of the future to come

Weaknesses

- No real plan for the skills needed
- No specific target for how many health-persons we need in the future

Data

Strengths

- Detailed registers containing a lot of useful information

Weaknesses

- No access to FTE
- Old data
- Immigration/emigration

Forecasting model

Strengths

- Easy to update
- Possible to make scenarios for the supply

Weaknesses

- No modeling of expected changes in mortality, retirement age or leave
- No quantitative model for forecasting demand

Conclusion

- A forecast should be
 - timely
 - as accurate as possible
 - reliable
 - meaningful units
 - presented in writing
- The method should
 - be easy to use and understand
 - easily computed
- Weaknesses
 - Ignores complex relationships in data