

In the context of an increasing population, the NHS must plan and budget for infrastructure and resources accordingly. Hence, two questions were posed:

 Has there been adequate staff and capacity in the networks?

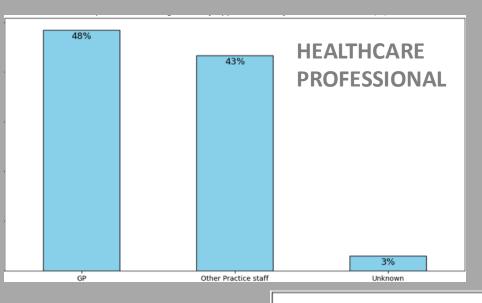
What was the actual utilisation of resources?



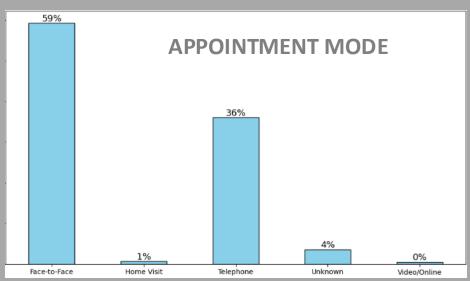
Aspects to bear in mind:

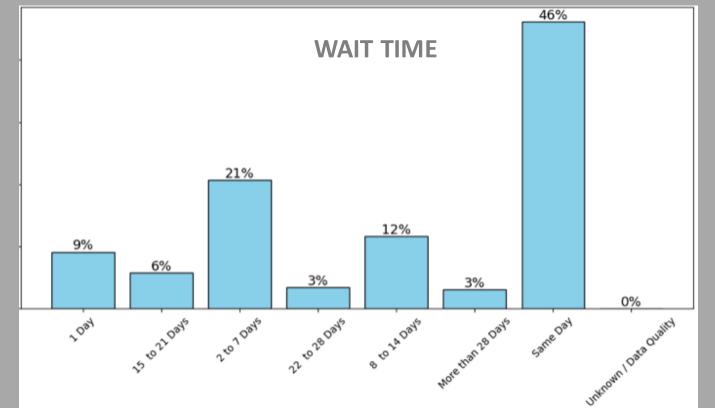
- Three datasets of varying structure, quality, and time frame (The Twitter dataset was found to be generic and irrelevant to the scope of the analysis).
- Appointments are the unit of measurement.
- No data available on current staff numbers.
- No data on appointments capacity, other than a daily average of
- 1.2 million as the maximum capacity guideline.





Metrics:









Appointment Attendance

If patients book the appointment, they turn up for it.

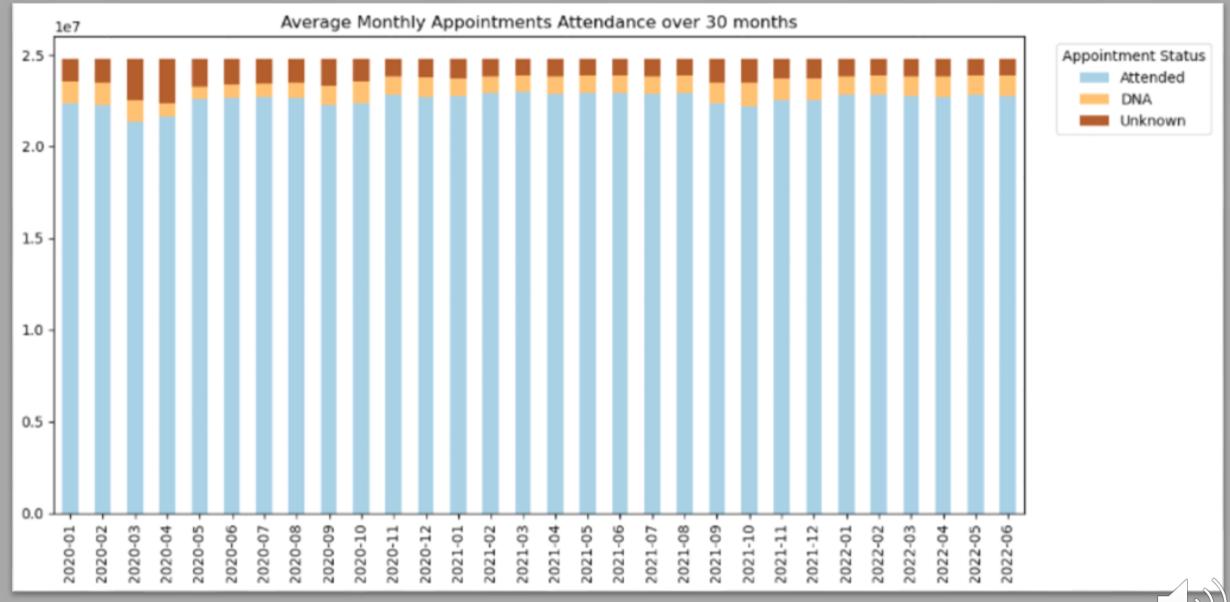
on average at the rate of

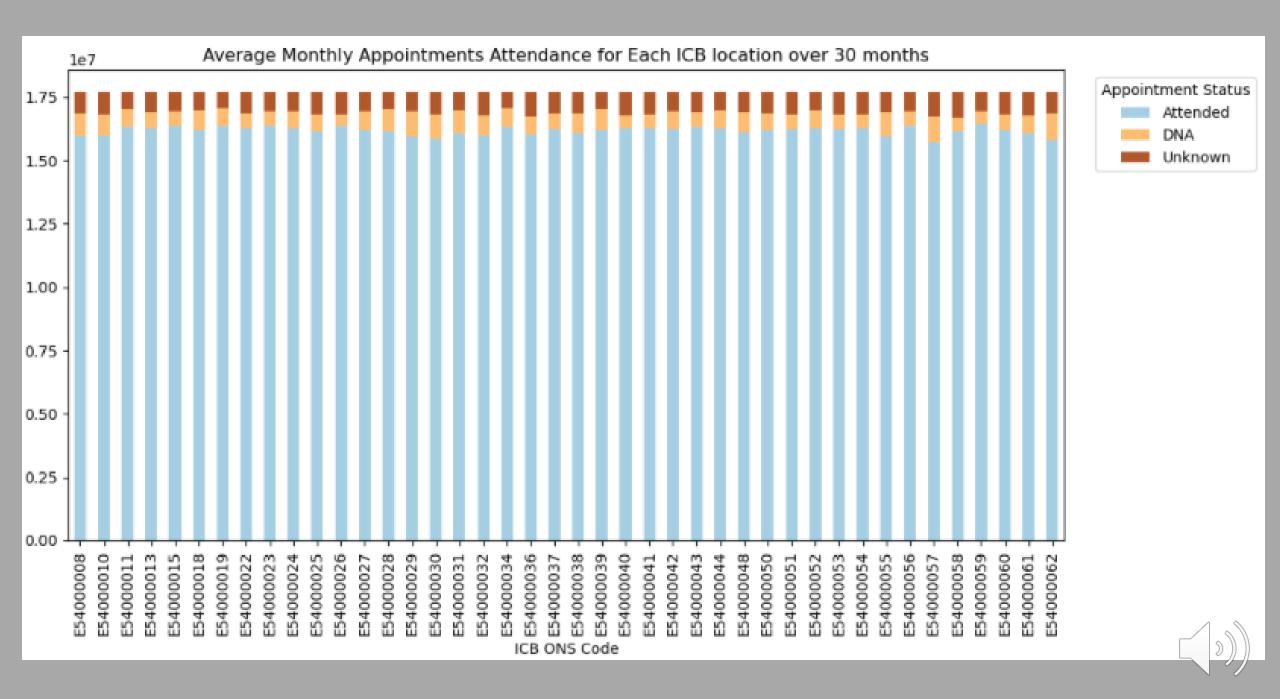
~95%

across the entire network

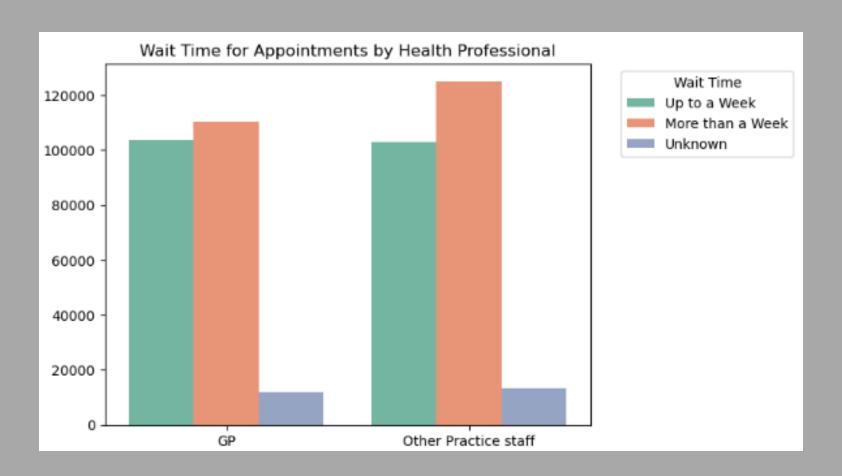
with only 4% cancelling



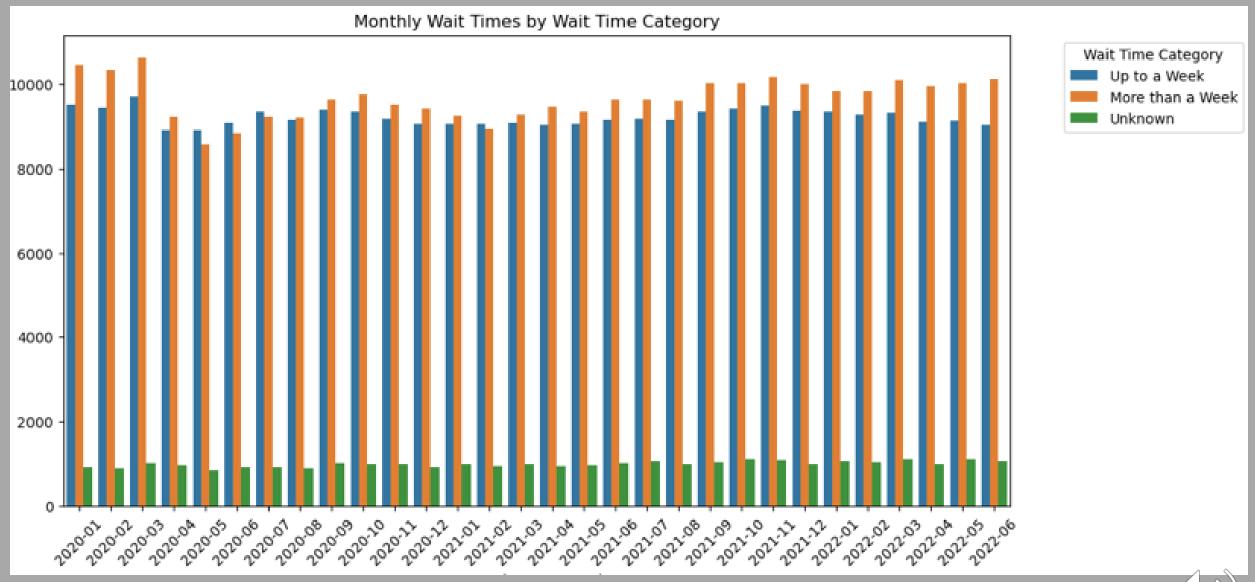




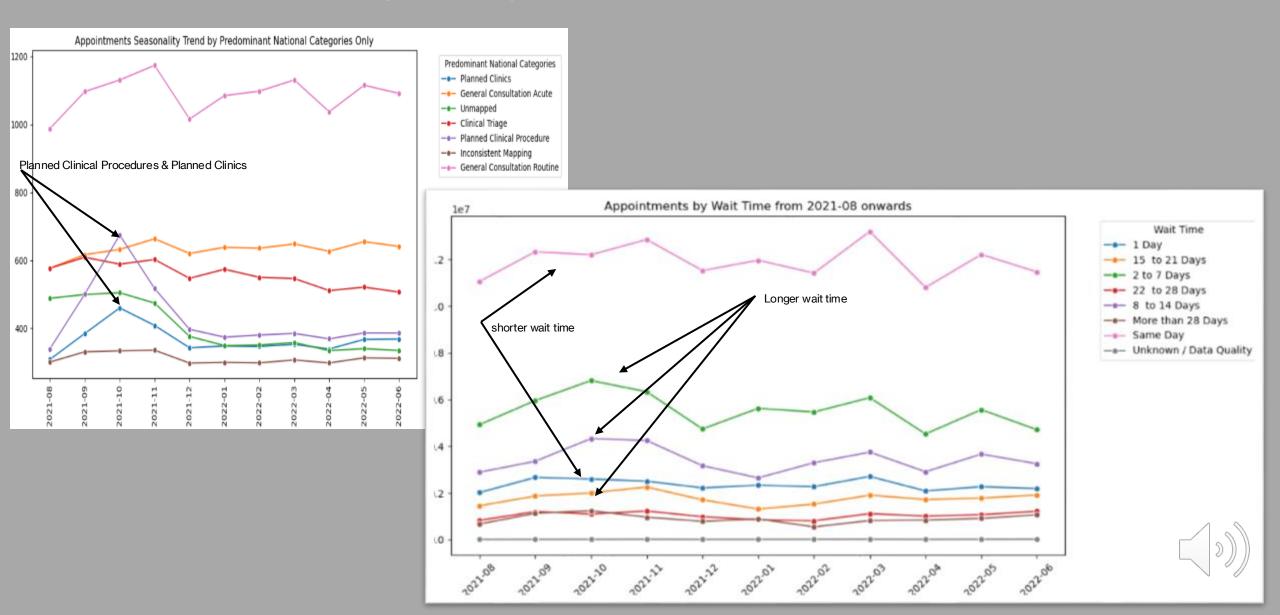
The real challenge appears to lie in the availability of appointments by Other Practice Staff, and even more so, by specialists' appointments

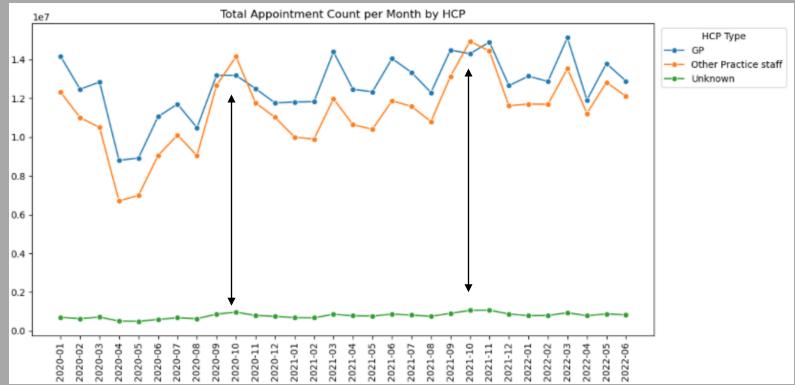


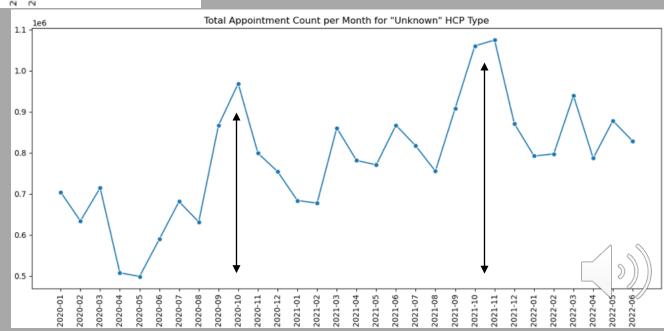




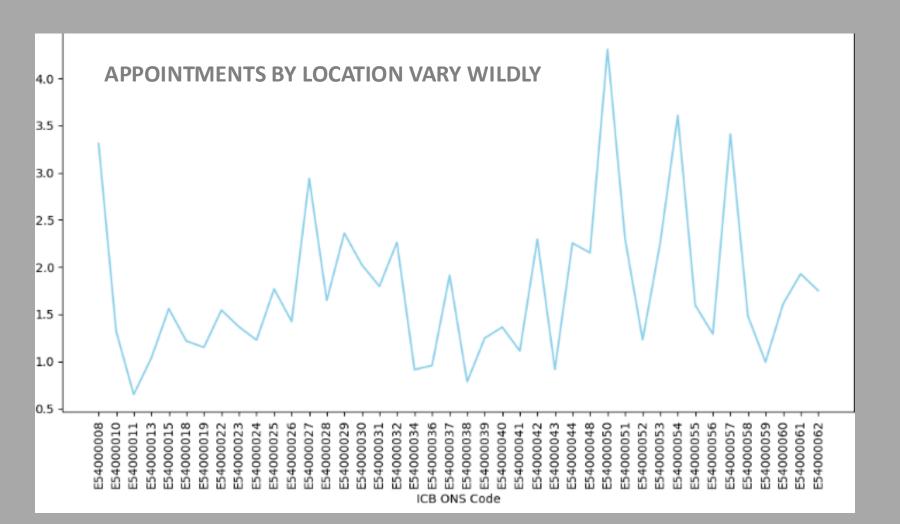
Date specific period 08-2021 to 06-2022







1.2 million appointments per day = 70-85% utilization capacity on average across the entire network HOWEVER





Conclusions and Recommendations

- Data quality remains a notable issue. Improving data collection through staff incentives and standardizing systems across the network could be effective solutions.
- Appointment attendance is over 90%.
- There are peak appointment periods adding strain on resources.
- While there is evidence of a shortage of staff within the broad category of Other Practice Staff, more granular analysis at specific locations is necessary.