

Anaesthesia

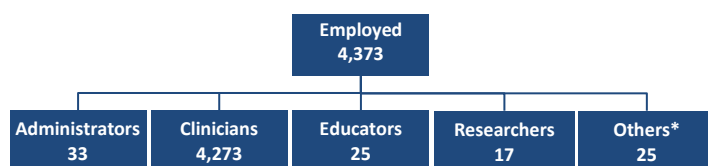
2016 Factsheet



Anaesthetists work in a range of clinical environments and apply their knowledge and skills to caring for patients in a variety of clinical contexts, providing anaesthesia and sedation for surgery and other procedures, providing pain management and perioperative care, working in resuscitation, trauma and retrieval teams and working with specialists in intensive care medicine. A minimum of five years training through the Australian and New Zealand College of Anaesthetists is required to specialise in this area.

Workforce

In 2016, there were 4,373 anaesthetists employed in Australia, of whom 43.9% worked in the private sector. Nearly 98% of registered anaesthetists who completed the 2016 National Health Workforce Survey indicated they were clinicians.



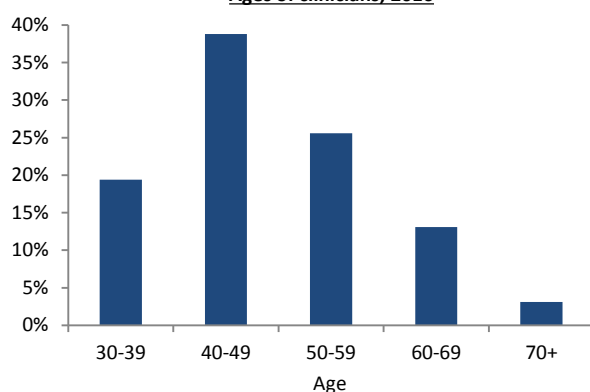
* Includes roles reported by survey respondents that did not fit predefined survey categories.

Demographics of clinicians

More than 70% of clinicians in 2016 were male who had an average age of 50.1 years. Female clinicians had an average age of 45.5 years.

Category	% of clinicians	Average age	Average hours per week
Male	71.4%	50.1	41.1
Female	28.6%	45.5	35.8
Clinician total	100.0%	48.8	39.6

Ages of clinicians, 2016



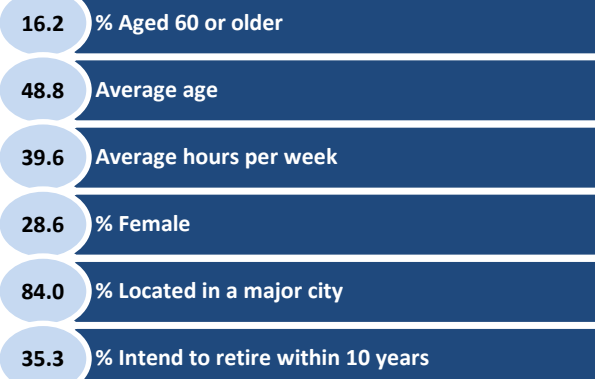
Distribution of clinicians

In 2016, most clinicians (84.1%) were located in a major city or a location considered as MMM1 under the Modified Monash Model classification system.

Location of clinicians by remoteness, Modified Monash Model (MMM*)							
MMM category	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
%	84.0	9.5	5.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1

* Further information on the Modified Monash Model is available at doctorconnect.gov.au

Quick facts of clinician workforce



30.2% of clinicians reported their principal place of practice was in New South Wales and 24.2% indicated that their principle place of practice was in Victoria.

Clinicians by state & territory, 2016

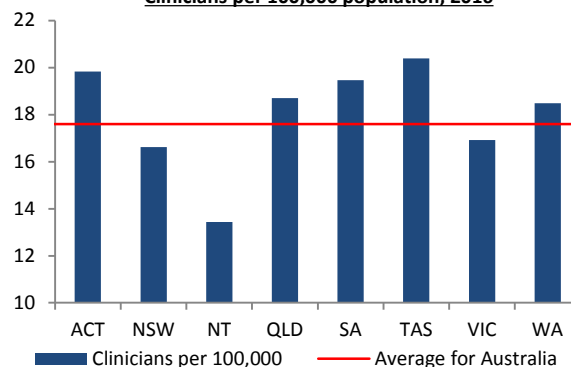


■ Proportion of clinicians ■ Proportion of Australian population*

* ABS 3101.0 – Australian Demographics Statistics. Released 22/09/16.

New South Wales had the highest number of clinicians in 2016. However, Tasmania had the largest ratio of clinicians with 20.4 for every 100,000 people. New South Wales, the Northern Territory and Victoria had less clinicians than the national average of 17.6 clinicians per 100,000 population.

Clinicians per 100,000 population, 2016



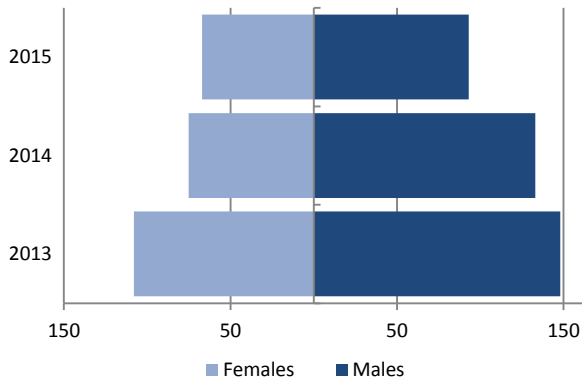
New fellows

The number of new fellows from the Australian and New Zealand College of Anaesthetists decreased every year from 2013 as did the number of overseas trained new fellows.

Number of new fellows, 2013-15			
	2013	2014	2015
Trained in Australia	200	166	140
Overseas trained	56	42	20
Total	256	208	160

In 2015, 41.9% of new fellows were female.

New fellows by gender, 2013-15



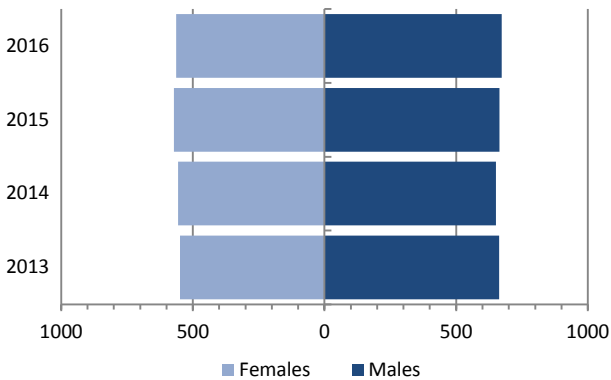
Vocational training

Trainees in anaesthesia increased by 2.1% between 2013 and 2016.

Trainee numbers, 2013-16

Year	Females	Males	Total
2013	549	663	1,212
2014	556	651	1,207
2015	572	664	1,236
2016	564	673	1,237
Change 2013-16 (%)	2.7%	1.5%	2.1%

Vocational trainees, 2013-16

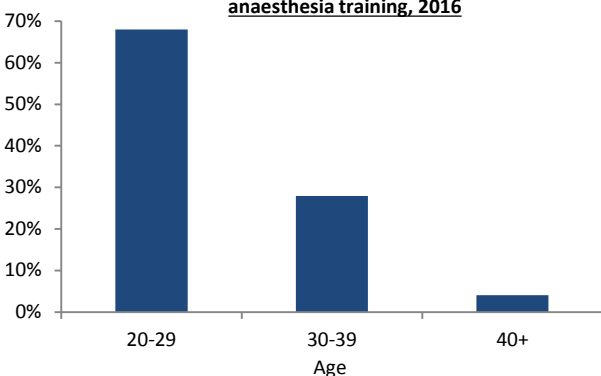


Vocational intentions

In 2016, there were 497 Hospital Non-Specialists (HNS*) who indicated their intention to undertake vocational training in anaesthesia. The majority (68%) of them were aged 20-29 years old.

* A HNS is a medical practitioner employed in a salaried position mainly in a hospital. They do not hold a specialist qualification and are not training to obtain one. They include career medical officers, hospital medical officers, interns, principal house officers, resident medical officers and registrars.

Ages of HNS who intend to undertake anaesthesia training, 2016



Workforce projections

In 2016, the demand and supply assumption is that anaesthetists were in balance. However, a surplus of 137 anaesthetists is projected for 2020 and a surplus of 91 in 2030.

Supply and demand forecasts were calculated based on figures from the Australia's Future Health Workforce dataset.

Workforce dynamics indicator*

The workforce dynamics indicator highlights areas of concern in the future. The indicators measured and their current status is highlighted in the table below.

Note: The workforce dynamics indicators are for workforce assessment purposes only and are not intended to guide future training numbers.

* Further information on the workforce dynamics Indicator is available at health.gov.au

Minimal concern ● ● ● ● Significant concern

Indicator	Description	Status
Ageing of workforce	Workforces with higher average ages are more susceptible to higher exit rates due to retirements.	●
Replacement rate	This measure indicates whether trainee numbers are sufficient to replace the numbers leaving the workforce.	●
Reliance on Overseas Trained Specialists (OTS)	Workforces with high proportions of OTS are of concern because they depend on a supply stream affected by immigration policies that change.	●
Duration of training program	This measure indicates how long it takes to train a replacement workforce. Indicator considers basic and advanced training components.	●

References

- 1) National Health Workforce Dataset (NHWDS): Medical Practitioners 2016.
- 2) Australian Medical Association (AMA) Career Pathways Guide
- 3) Australian and New Zealand College of Anaesthetists.
- 4) Medical Education and Training Report 1st edition (Unpublished).
- 5) ABS 3101.0 – Australian Demographics Statistics. Released 22/09/16.
- 6) Australia's Future Health Workforce – Anaesthesia 2017.
- 7) National Medical Training Advisory Network (NMTAN) – Prevocational Doctor Factsheet Methodology Paper.

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