

Endocrinology

2016 Factsheet

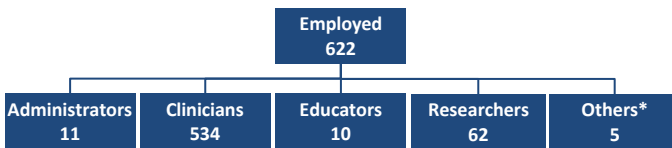


Endocrinology is the study of the physiology and pathophysiology of hormones and hormone producing tissues. A minimum of 6 years of full-time training through the Royal Australasian College of Physicians is required to specialise in this area.

* Factsheet excludes paediatric endocrinology figures.

Workforce

In 2016, there were 622 endocrinologists employed in Australia, of whom 42.1% worked in the private sector. The majority (85.9%) of endocrinologists 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.

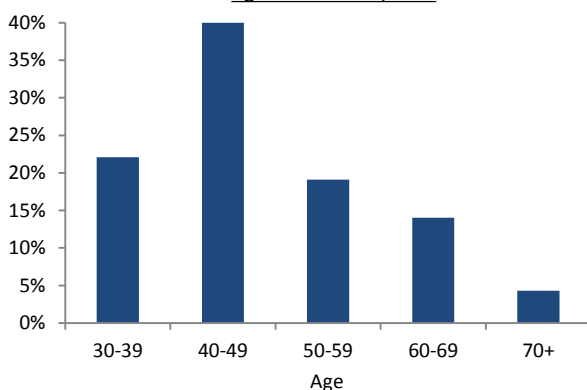
Demographics of clinicians

In 2016, male clinicians had an average age of 52.1 years; in contrast female clinicians were 7.7 years younger on average. The gender ratio of clinicians was close to 1:1 in 2016.

Category	% of clinicians	Average age	Average hours per week
Male	50.6%	52.1	36.2
Female	49.4%	44.4	31.2
Clinician total	100.0%	48.3	33.8

40.4% of clinicians were aged 40-49 years and 22% were aged between 30-39 years.

Ages of clinicians, 2016



Distribution of clinicians

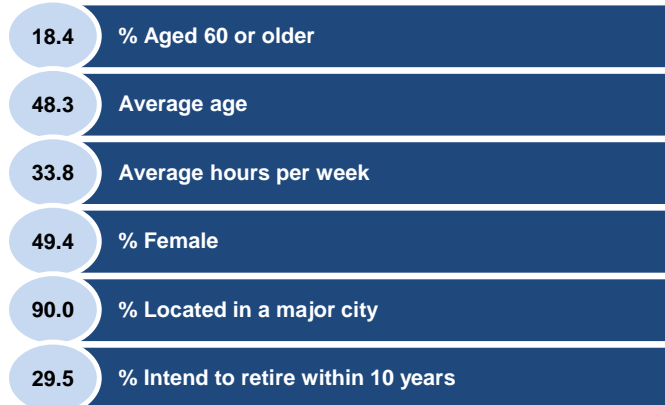
The majority (90.0%) of clinicians were located in a major city or a location considered as MMM1 under the Modified Monash Model classification system in 2016.

Location of clinicians by remoteness, Modified Monash Model (MMM*)

MMM category	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
%	90.0	7.5	1.9	0.2	-	0.4	-

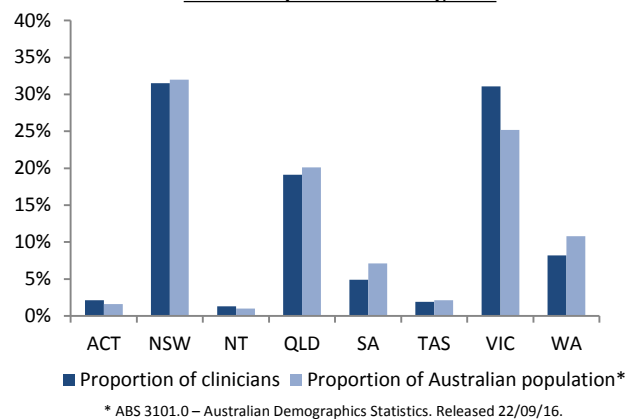
* Further information on the Modified Monash Model is available at doctorconnect.gov.au

Quick facts of clinician workforce



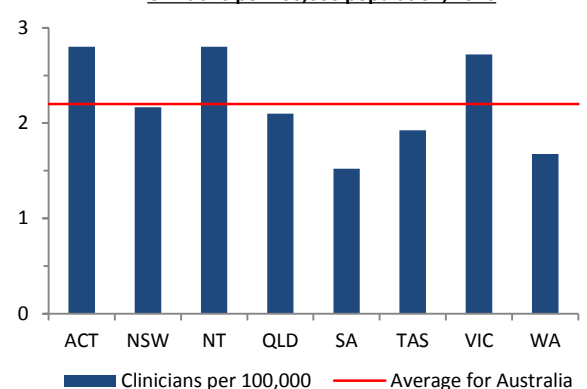
In 2016, the jurisdiction with the highest number of clinicians was New South Wales with 31.5%, followed by Victoria and Queensland with 31.1% and 19.1% respectively.

Clinicians by state & territory, 2016



There was an average of 2.2 clinicians per 100,000 population across Australia in 2016. The Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory had the highest ratio of clinicians with 2.8 per 100,000 population, by contrast South Australia had the lowest ratio with 1.5 per 100,000 population.

Clinicians per 100,000 population, 2016



New fellows

The number of endocrinology new fellows in 2015 was 127.6% higher than the number in 2013. Between 2013 and 2015, female new fellows increased by 100% and male new fellows by 200%.

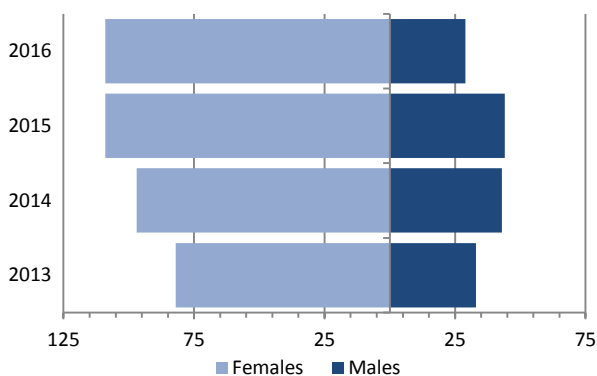
Number of new fellows, 2013-15			
	2013	2014	2015
Males	8	5	24
Females	21	7	42
Total	29	12	66

Vocational training

The number of endocrinology trainees in 2016 was 20% higher than the number in 2013. During this period female trainees increased by 32.9% and male trainees decreased by 12.1%.

Trainee numbers, 2013-16			
Year	Females	Males	Total
2013	82	33	115
2014	97	43	140
2015	109	44	153
2016	109	29	138
Change 2013-16 (%)	32.9%	-12.1%	20%

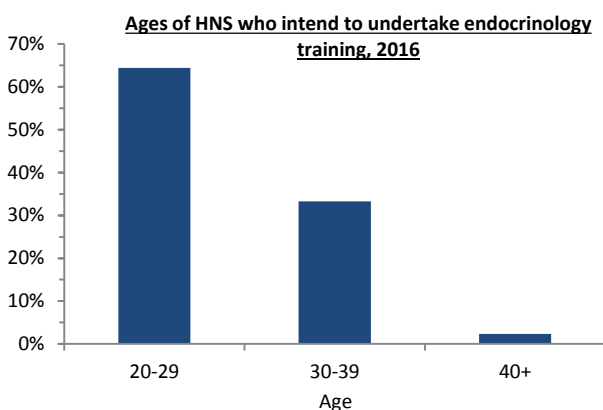
Vocational trainees, 2013-16



Vocational intentions

In 2016, there were 87 Hospital Non-Specialists (HNS*) who indicated their intention to undertake vocational training in endocrinology. The majority (64.4%) were aged 20-29 years.

* 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.



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.	
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) Royal Australasian College of Physicians.
- 3) Medical Education and Training Report 1st edition (Unpublished).
- 4) ABS 3101.0 – Australian Demographics Statistics. Released 22/09/16.
- 5) Australian Medical Association (AMA) Career Pathways Guide.
- 6) National Medical Training Advisory Network (NMTAN) – Prevocational Doctor Factsheet Methodology Paper.

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