

Gastroenterology & hepatology

2016 Factsheet



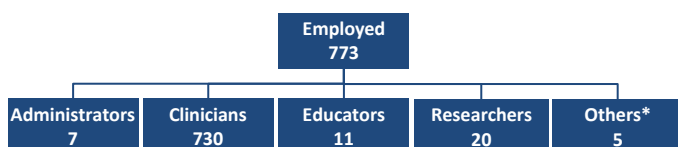
Australian Government
Department of Health

Gastroenterology and hepatology are branches of internal medicine concerned with the prevention, investigation, treatment of and research into illnesses involving the gastrointestinal tract and liver. It takes a minimum of 6 years of full time training through the Royal Australasian College of Physicians to specialise in gastroenterology and hepatology.

* Factsheet excludes paediatric gastroenterology figures.

Workforce

In 2016, there were 773 gastroenterology and hepatology specialists employed in Australia, of whom 58% worked in the private sector. The majority (94.4%) of specialists who completed the 2016 National Health Workforce Survey indicated they were clinicians.



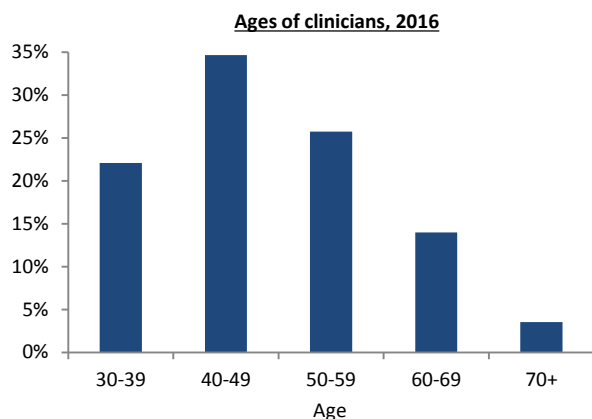
* Includes roles reported by survey respondents that did not fit predefined survey categories.

Demographics of clinicians

In 2016, male clinicians had an average age of 49 years and represented 79.3% of all clinicians. Females were 4.7 years younger on average and represented 20.7% of all clinicians.

Category	% of clinicians	Average age	Average hours per week
Male	79.3%	49.9	45.3
Female	20.7%	45.2	37.9
Clinician total	100.0%	49.0	43.7

The graph below outlines the age groups of all clinicians in 2016. 35% of the workforce was aged 40-49 years and a further 26% were aged 50-59 years.



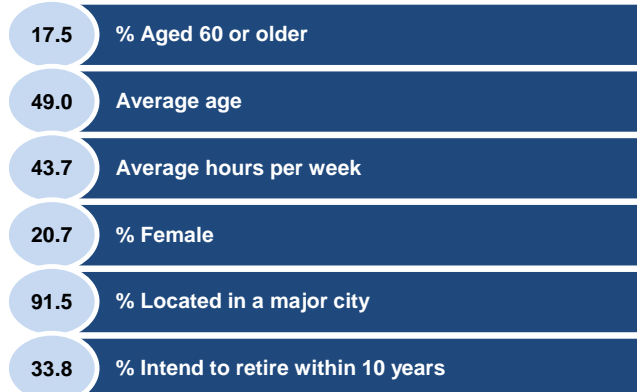
Distribution of clinicians

In 2016, the majority (91.5%) of clinicians were located in a major city or a location considered as MMM1 under the Modified Monash Model classification system.

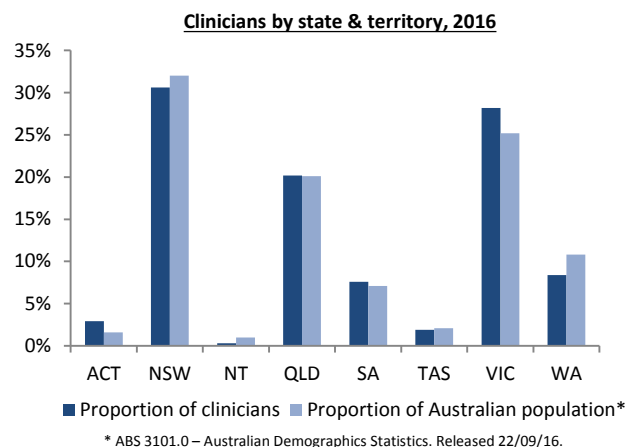
Location of clinicians by remoteness, Modified Monash Model (MMM*)							
MMM category	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
%	91.5	4.8	3.0	-	0.2	0.3	0.2

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

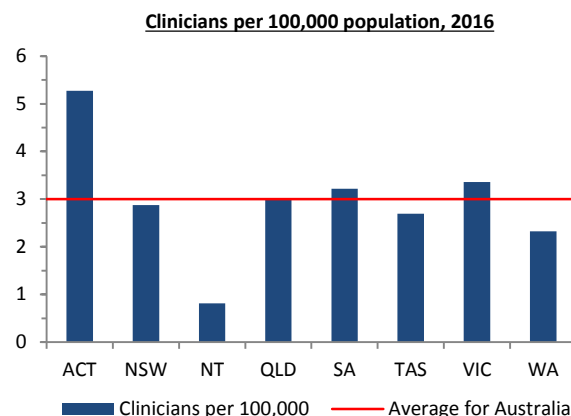
Quick facts of clinician workforce



In 2016, the jurisdiction with the highest number of clinicians was New South Wales with 30.6% of clinicians, followed by Victoria and Queensland with 28.2% and 20.2% respectively.



There was an average of 3.0 clinicians per 100,000 population across Australia in 2016. The Australian Capital Territory had the highest ratio of clinicians with 5.3 per 100,000 population, by contrast Northern Territory had the lowest ratio with 0.8 per 100,000 population.



New fellows

The number of gastroenterology and hepatology new fellows in 2015 was 7.7% higher than the number in 2013.

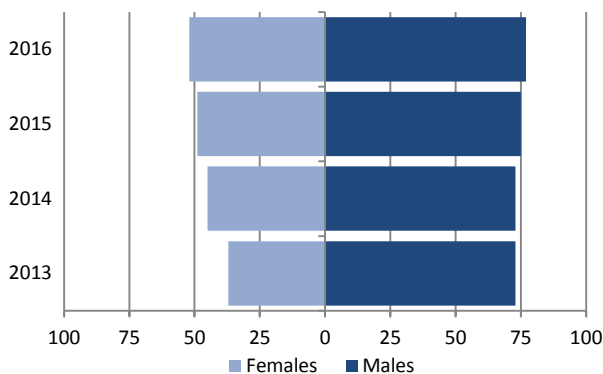
Number of new fellows, 2013-15			
	2013	2014	2015
Males	24	26	27
Females	15	7	15
Total	39	33	42

Vocational training

The number of gastroenterology and hepatology trainees in 2016 was 17.3% higher than the number in 2013. Between 2013 and 2016 female trainees increased by 40.5%, whereas male trainees increased by 5.5%.

Trainee numbers, 2013-16			
Year	Females	Males	Total
2013	37	73	110
2014	45	73	118
2015	49	75	124
2016	52	77	129
Change 2013-16 (%)	40.5%	5.5%	17.3%

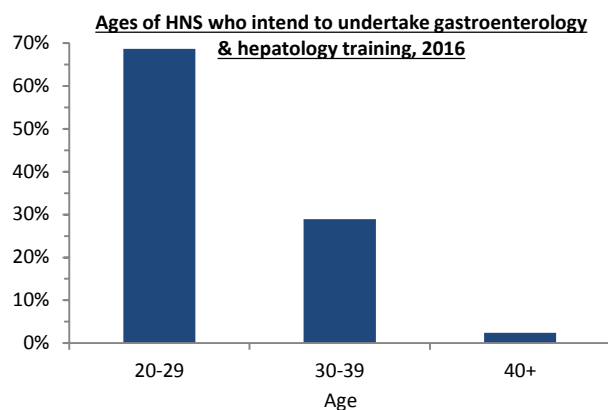
Vocational trainees, 2013-16



Vocational intentions

In 2016, there were 83 Hospital Non-Specialists (HNS*) who indicated their intention to undertake vocational training in gastroenterology and hepatology. The majority (68.7%) 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



Indicator	Description	Status
Ageing of workforce	Workforces with higher average ages are more susceptible to higher exit rates due to retirements.	Yellow
Replacement rate	This measure indicates whether trainee numbers are sufficient to replace the numbers leaving the workforce.	Green
Duration of training program	This measure indicates how long it takes to train a replacement workforce. Indicator considers basic and advanced training components.	Orange

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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