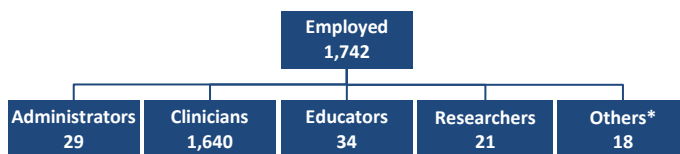


2016 Factsheet

Obstetrics and Gynaecology are specialist branches of medicine concerned with health care specific to women. Obstetricians provide medical care before, during, and after childbirth. Gynaecologists diagnose, treat, and aid in the prevention of disorders of the female reproductive system. A minimum of six years full-time advanced training through the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists is required to specialise in this area.

Workforce

In 2016, there were 1,742 obstetricians and gynaecologists employed in Australia, of whom 61.1% worked in the private sector. Nearly 95% of obstetricians and gynaecologist who completed the 2016 National Health Workforce Survey indicated they were clinicians.



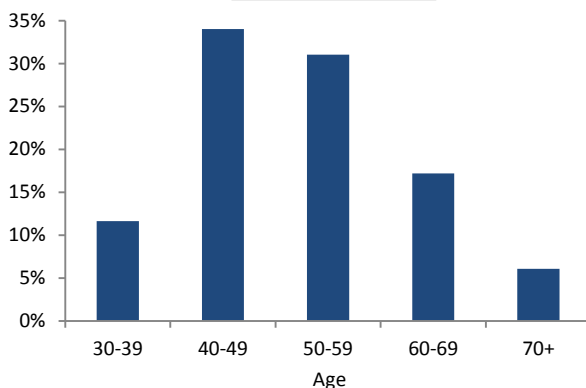
* Includes roles reported by survey respondents that did not fit predefined survey categories.

Demographics of clinicians

Males represented 55.4% of clinicians in 2016 and had an average age of 55.6 years. Females represented 44.6% of clinicians and were on average 8.5 years younger than male clinicians.

Category	% of clinicians	Average age	Average hours per week
Male	55.4%	55.6	46.5
Female	44.6%	47.2	44.8
Clinician total	100.0%	51.9	45.7

Ages of clinicians, 2016



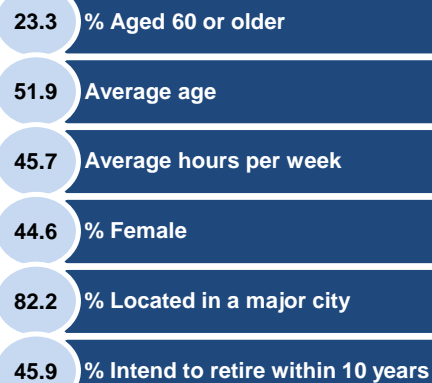
Distribution of clinicians

In 2016, most clinicians (82.2%) 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
%	82.2	9.1	6.6	0.8	0.4	0.9	-

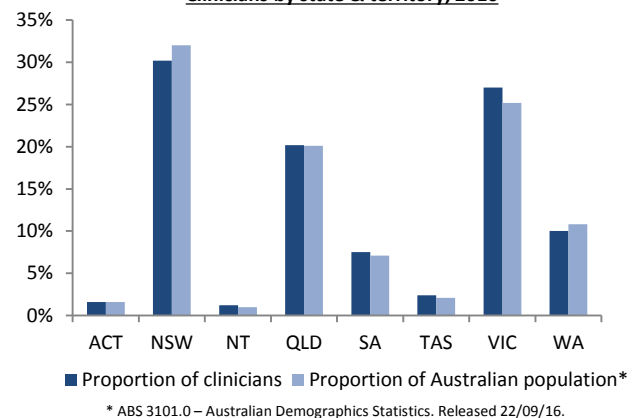
* Further information on the Modified Monash Model is available at doctorconnect.gov.au

Quick facts of clinician workforce



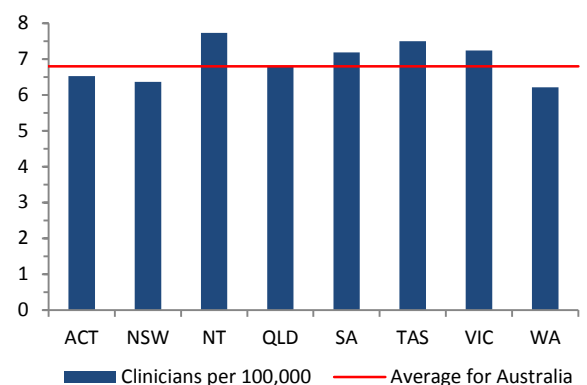
New South Wales had the highest number of clinicians in 2016 followed by Victoria.

Clinicians by state & territory, 2016



The Northern Territory had the highest ratio of clinicians in 2016 with 7.7 per 100,000 population. By contrast, Western Australia had the lowest ratio with 6.2 per 100,000 population.

Clinicians per 100,000 population, 2016



New fellows

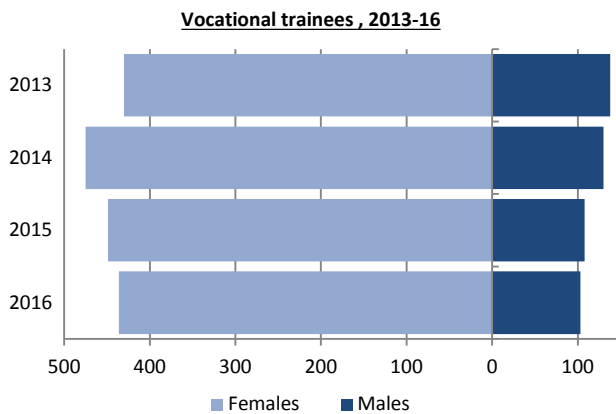
The number of obstetrics and gynaecology new fellows fluctuated between 2013 and 2015. Female new fellow numbers increased by more than 50% from 2013 to 2015.

Number of new fellows, 2013-15 ⁶			
	2013	2014	2015
Males	30	35	25
Females	32	66	69
Total	62	101	94

Vocational training

The number of obstetrics and gynaecology trainees in 2016 was 5.1% less than the number in 2013.

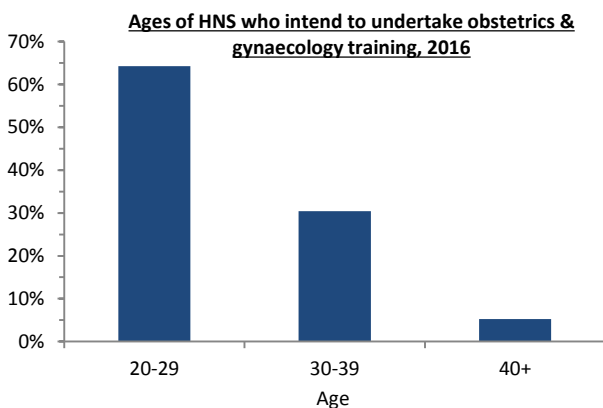
Trainee numbers, 2013-16			
Year	Females	Males	Total
2013	430	138	568
2014	475	130	605
2015	449	108	557
2016	436	103	539
Change 2013-16 (%)	1.4%	-25.4%	-5.1%



Vocational intentions

In 2016, there were 325 Hospital Non-Specialists (HNS*) who indicated their intention to undertake vocational training in obstetrics and gynaecology.

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

Copyright

© 2017 Commonwealth of Australia as represented by the Department of Health

This work is copyright. You may copy, print, download, display and reproduce the whole or part of this work in unaltered form for your own personal use or, if you are part of an organisation, for internal use within your organisation, but only if you or your organisation:

- a) do not use the copy or reproduction for any commercial purpose; and
- b) retain this copyright notice and all disclaimer notices as part of that copy or reproduction.

Apart from rights as permitted by the Copyright Act 1968 (Cth) or allowed by this copyright notice, all other rights are reserved, including (but not limited to) all commercial rights.

Requests and inquiries concerning reproduction and other rights to use are to be sent to the Communication Branch, Department of Health, GPO Box 9848, Canberra ACT 2601, or via e-mail to corporatecomms@health.gov.au.