

# Rehabilitation medicine

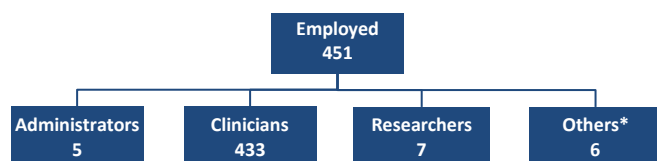
## 2016 Factsheet



Rehabilitation medicine involves the diagnosis, assessment and management of a disability due to illness or injury. Rehabilitation physicians work with people with a disability to help them achieve and maintain an optimal quality of life. A minimum of four years full-time advanced training through the Royal Australasian College of Physicians, Australasian Faculty of Rehabilitation Medicine, is required to specialise in this area.

### Workforce

There were 451 rehabilitation medicine specialists employed in Australia in 2016, of which 37.7% worked in the private sector. The majority (96.0%) of specialists in this field who completed the 2016 National Health Workforce Survey indicated they were clinicians.



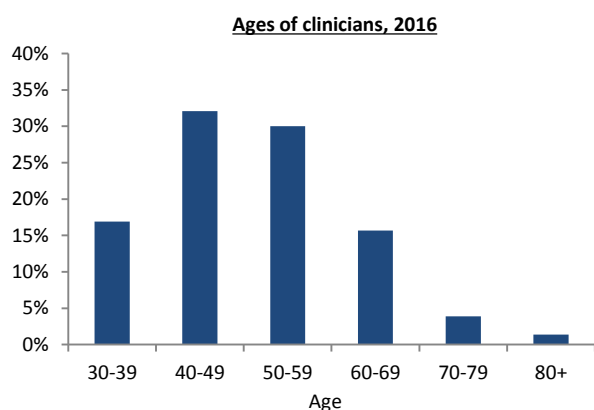
\* Includes roles reported by survey respondents that did not fit predefined survey categories.

### Demographics of clinicians

Males represented 53.6% of clinicians in 2016 and had an average age of 53.3 years. Females represented 46.4% of clinicians and were on average 6.0 years younger than male clinicians.

Category	% of clinicians	Average age	Average hours per week
Male	53.6%	53.3	37.0
Female	46.4%	47.3	33.1
<b>Clinician total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>35.2</b>

Over 32% of clinicians were aged 40-49 years and 30% were aged 50-59 years.



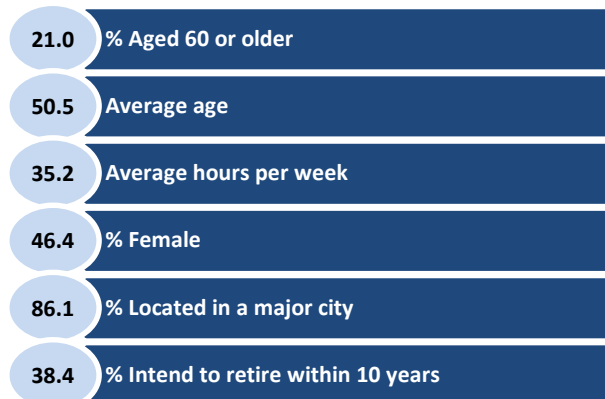
### Distribution of clinicians

In 2016, the majority (86.1%) of clinicians were located in a major city or a location considered as MMM1 under the Modified Monash Model classification system.

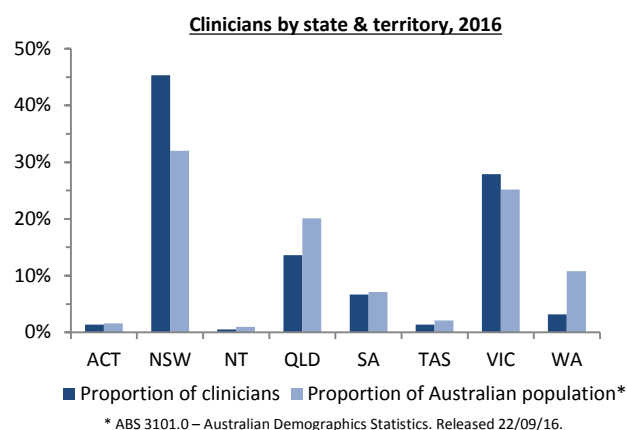
Location of clinicians by remoteness, Modified Monash Model (MMM*)							
MMM category	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
%	86.1	6.3	7.2	0.2	0.2	-	-

\* Further information on the Modified Monash Model is available at [doctorconnect.gov.au](http://doctorconnect.gov.au)

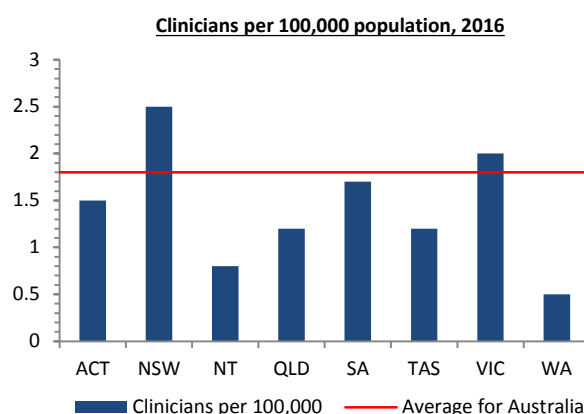
### Quick facts of clinician workforce



The largest number of clinicians was in New South Wales with 45.3% of clinicians indicating their principle place of practice was in this state.



New South Wales had the highest ratio of clinicians in 2016 with 2.5 per 100,000 population. Victoria was the only other jurisdiction with more clinicians than the national average of 1.8 per 100,000 population.



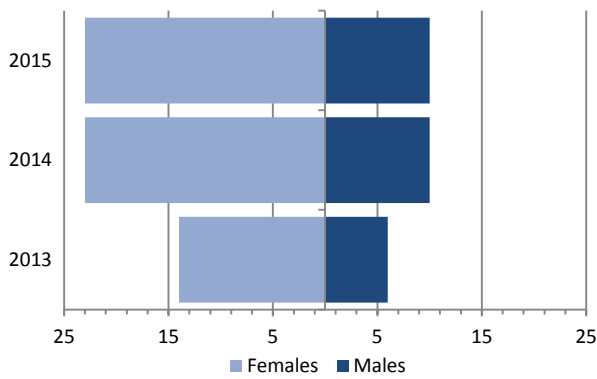
### New fellows

The number of rehabilitation medicine new fellows in 2015(33) was 65.0% higher than the number in 2013(20). Over the same period, the number of overseas trained new fellows who obtained their specialist qualification outside of Australia decreased by 50.0%.

	Number of new fellows, 2013-15		
	2013	2014	2015
Trained in Australia	18	30	32
Overseas trained	2	3	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>

In 2015, 69.7% of new fellows were female.

**New fellows by gender, 2013-15**



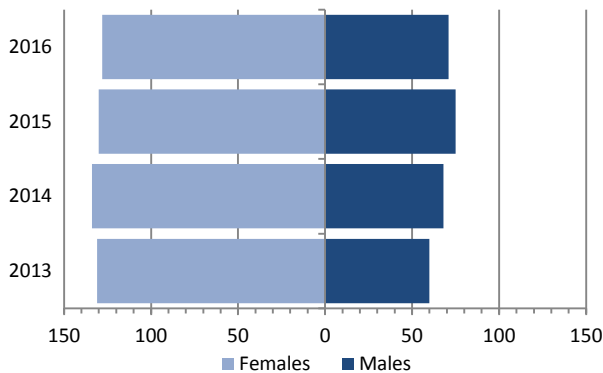
### Vocational training

Female trainees outnumbered male trainees in every year between 2013 and 2016. During this period, the total number of trainees increased by 4.2%.

**Trainee numbers, 2013-16**

Year	Females	Males	Total
2013	131	60	191
2014	134	68	202
2015	130	75	205
2016	128	71	199
<b>Change 2013-16 (%)</b>	<b>-2.3%</b>	<b>18.3%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>

**Vocational trainees, 2013-16**

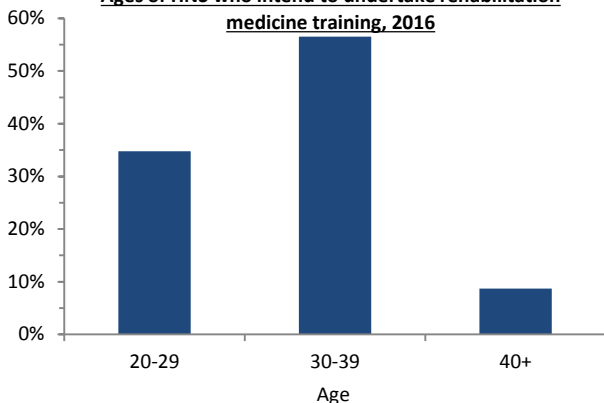


### Vocational intentions

In 2016, there were 23 Hospital Non-Specialists (HNS\*) who indicated their intention to undertake vocational training in rehabilitation medicine.

\* 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 rehabilitation medicine training, 2016**



### 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](http://health.gov.au)



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

#### References

- 1) National Health Workforce Dataset (NHWDS): Medical Practitioners 2016.
- 2) Australian Medical Association (AMA) Career Pathways Guide.
- 3) Medical Education and Training Report 1<sup>st</sup> 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.

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