

## 2016 Factsheet

Sport and Exercise Physicians are specialists in the comprehensive management of musculoskeletal problems and medical illness in the active population as well as exercise prescription in the management and prevention of chronic diseases such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease and osteoarthritis. All Sport and Exercise Physicians have experience looking after elite athletes in team environments and apply these multi-disciplinary principles to the management of all patients, whether they are recreational athletes, manual workers or those with or without chronic diseases simply wanting to safely manage their activity levels.

A minimum of four years full-time advanced training through the Australasian College of Sport and Exercise Physicians is required to specialise in this area.

### Workforce

In 2016, there were 120 sport and exercise medicine specialists employed in Australia, of whom 91.0% worked in the private sector. The majority (91.0%) of sport and exercise medicine specialists who completed the 2016 National Health Workforce Survey indicated they were clinicians.



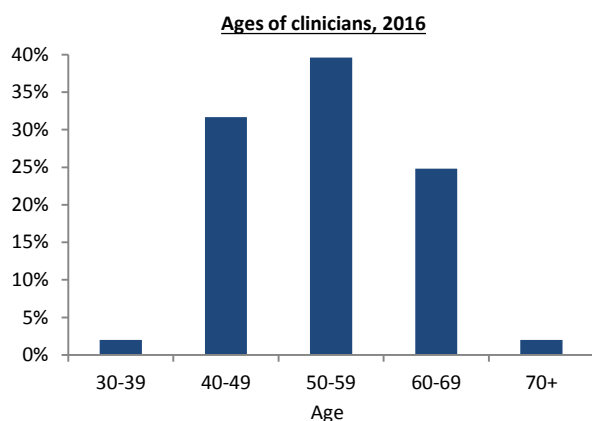
\* Includes educators, researchers, teachers and roles reported by survey respondents that did not fit predefined survey categories.

### Demographics of clinicians

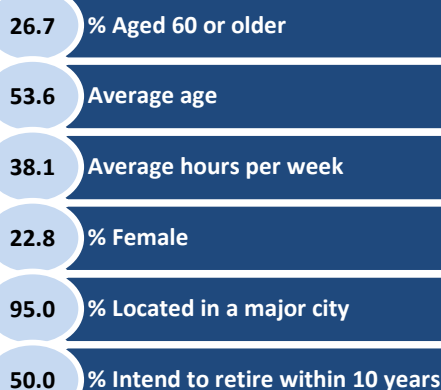
Males represented 77.2% of clinicians in 2016 and had an average age of 54.4 years. Females represented 22.8% of clinicians and were on average 3.3 years younger than male clinicians.

| Category               | % of clinicians | Average age | Average hours per week |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Male                   | 77.2%           | 54.4        | 39.2                   |
| Female                 | 22.8%           | 51.1        | 34.5                   |
| <b>Clinician total</b> | <b>100.0%</b>   | <b>53.6</b> | <b>38.1</b>            |

Over 39% of clinicians were aged 50-59 years and 31% were aged 40-49 years.



### Quick facts of clinician workforce



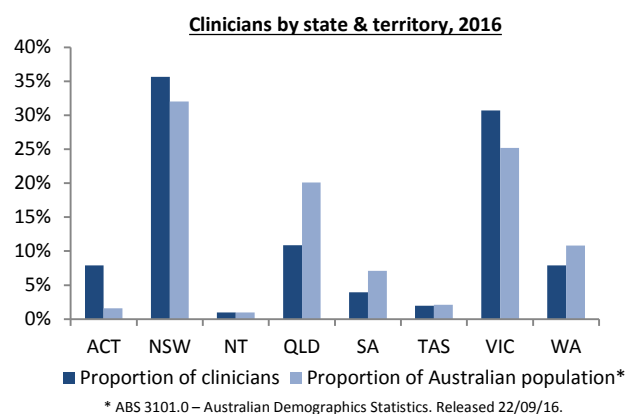
### Distribution of clinicians

In 2016, the majority of clinicians (95.0%) were located in a major city or a location considered as MMM1 (major city) under the Modified Monash Model classification system.

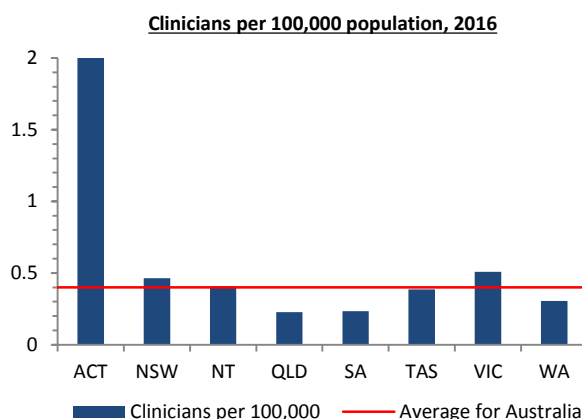
| Location of clinicians by remoteness, Modified Monash Model (MMM*) |      |     |   |   |   |   |   |
|--|------|-----|---|---|---|---|---|
| MMM category   | 1    | 2   | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| %  | 95.0 | 5.0 | - | - | - | - | - |

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

Over 35% of clinicians indicated their principal place of practice was in New South Wales. The Australian Capital Territory had a relatively high proportion of clinicians compared to its population size.



The Australian Capital Territory had the highest ratio of clinicians with 2.0 per 100,000 population. The national average for 2016 was 0.4 clinicians per 100,000 population.



## New fellows

The number of new fellows from the Australasian College of Sport and Exercise Physicians reached a peak of 4 in 2014. There were no female new fellows in 2015.

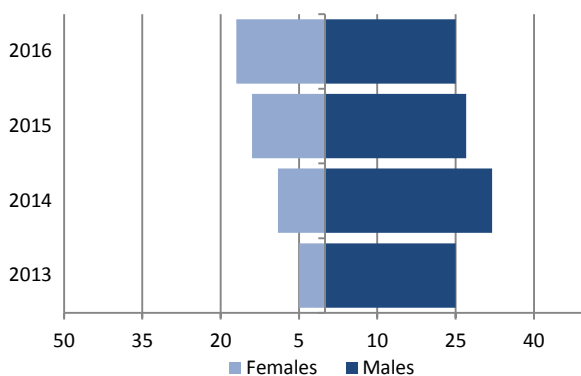
| Number of new fellows, 2013-15 |          |          |          |
|--------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
|                                | 2013     | 2014     | 2015     |
| Males                          | 0        | 3        | 2        |
| Females                        | 2        | 1        | 0        |
| <b>Total</b>                   | <b>2</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>2</b> |

## Vocational training

The number of female trainees has increased every year since 2013. Between 2013 and 2016, the total number of trainees increased by 40%.

| Trainee numbers, 2013-16  |               |             |              |
|---------------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| Year                      | Females       | Males       | Total        |
| 2013                      | 5             | 25          | 30           |
| 2014                      | 9             | 32          | 41           |
| 2015                      | 14            | 27          | 41           |
| 2016                      | 17            | 25          | 42           |
| <b>Change 2013-16 (%)</b> | <b>240.0%</b> | <b>0.0%</b> | <b>40.0%</b> |

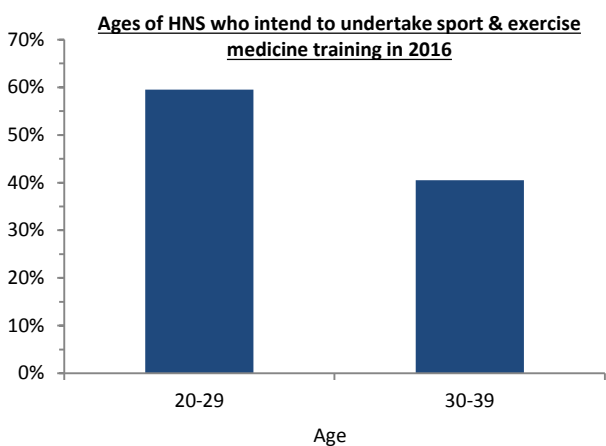
Vocational trainees, 2013-16



## Vocational intentions

In 2016, there were 37 Hospital Non-Specialists (HNS\*) who indicated their intention to undertake vocational training in sport and exercise 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.



## 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)

Minimal concern Significant concern

| Indicator   | Description   | Status |
|---|---|--------|
| <b>Ageing of workforce</b>                            | Workforces with higher average ages are more susceptible to higher exit rates due to retirements.   |        |
| <b>Replacement rate</b>                               | This measure indicates whether trainee numbers are sufficient to replace the numbers leaving the workforce.                                 |        |
| <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. |        |
| <b>Duration of training program</b>                   | This measure indicates how long it takes to train a replacement workforce.  |        |

### 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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